

HERITAGE
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COUNCIL OF
VICTORIA

ANNUAL
REPORT
2008/09



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Front cover: The Kevin Borland designed former Clyde Cameron College in Wodonga, built in 1976-7 as a residential training college for trade unions. Now Murray Valley Private Hospital, it was included in the Victorian Heritage Register in 2008-2009 (see pages 15, 18 and 34).

Image Rob Lacey Photography.

References throughout to the heritage website or Heritage Victoria website refer to:

www.heritage.vic.gov.au which includes the searchable Victorian Heritage Database.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



A Visit to Port Fairy

This year we visited Western Victoria and, in particular, Port Fairy. To understand this township today is to feel how the city of Melbourne might once have been; a colonial grid plan survey and an enterprising body of Tasmanian sealers and new settlers in a port city, originally known as Belfast.

Port Fairy's layers of history are readily apparent through the many heritage sites which reveal the story of early European settlement, the range of endeavours, the hardship of life undertaken by these pioneers, early migration during the gold mining boom, and the original links to an agricultural Ireland.

Modest churches, housing and port facilities are heritage places today, yet were the natural, integral part of the early settlement of the town – as they are in other localities throughout Victoria.

So the importance of regional towns, the stories of their buildings, gardens and industries, are all quite vividly conveyed, even in a short exploration of just one part of Victoria.

Much but not all of what we saw was historic built form. From the distinctive volcanic landscape of Tower Hill, to the sheep washes and yards at Bessiebelle, where extensive dry stone constructions utilised the landscape and local resources to improve the quality of wool; to the major difficulties of establishing the port, all illustrate the ingenuity of “making do with what you have”.

These working circumstances echo long-past but significant pastoral practices and, while there is considerable physical evidence, the history that underpins the physical evidence touches on the evolving awareness of intangible heritage; more difficult to define and record.

Both Tower Hill and Bessiebelle are significant sites for the traditional owners and our work in this area (page 35) is further explored in this

report; as are regional centres (page 37), historic gardens (page 39) and our evolving attitudes towards understanding Victoria's heritage (page 34).

What House is That? New Technology and Interstate Collaboration

The popular publication “*What House is That?*” now embraces new technology via a new online interactive which explores and illustrates the diverse housing styles of Victoria. A wealth of history, stories and interviews provide a forum for discussion or debate about a favourite housing style. This innovation is just a start. The Heritage Council has relaunched *Inherit* as an e-newsletter and utilises new web-based media such as Flickr and Twitter for key information.

The recently launched Chinatown podcast is an excellent example of how past practices and traditions can be celebrated and captured for all to understand and help interpret the remaining fabric.

Victoria plays a significant role in heritage recognition, research and advice for many national projects; the endeavour being to set consistent standards and nation-wide values. Shared knowledge, skills and expertise, as well as resources, are a benefit, and avoid unnecessary duplication.

Celebrating Ray Tonkin

This year Ray Tonkin retired as Executive Director after more than 30 years in the heritage field; and to record his distinctive contribution, the Heritage Council honoured Ray by suggesting he provide the first Heritage Address, held at The Age Theatre at Melbourne Museum; expected to be an annual oration.

Recognising Council Members

On behalf of Council I further express my special thanks to Ray and to three fellow Heritage Council members who retired in June 2009, all after six years' contribution:



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

- Historian member Renate Howe
- Damien Cash alternate to the Historian member
- Lawyer member Susan Brennan

Each brought a valuable insight and intelligence to the Council's deliberations. Officially farewelled at a gathering at the Immigration Museum, this was an apt link to their specific experience and skills.

At the same function, Dr Leonie Foster, former alternate to the Deputy Chair and long serving member of the Council's Maritime Advisory Committee and its predecessors, as well as a member of the Archaeology Advisory Committee, became the fourth recipient of the "Jack Loney Memorial Award for Outstanding Contribution and Excellence in Maritime Heritage"; a well deserved recognition of her ground breaking research, long standing committee work and mentoring of maritime heritage professionals in Australia.

Finances

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Report of Operations for the Heritage Council of Victoria for the year ending 30 June 2009.



DARYL JACKSON AO
Chair

Right: Ray Tonkin.

Below: Jack Loney award winner Leonie Foster with Heritage Victoria staff Tony Armstrong (left) and Peter Harvey.



The Heritage Council would like to acknowledge Ray Tonkin's valuable contribution and leadership of the state's heritage organisations for more than 20 years.

Ray Tonkin retired as Executive Director of Heritage Victoria at the end of June 2009 after more than 30 years working for the state government in heritage conservation.

He originally joined the Historic Buildings Preservation Council in September 1978 and became Director of the Historic Buildings Council in 1987. Heritage Victoria took over the role of the HBC in 1995.

Ray was largely responsible for establishing Victoria as a leader in heritage recognition in Australia with the most mature system and comprehensive listing across the state.

He worked tirelessly within government and private sector to raise the profile of heritage and to change attitudes so heritage was not seen as an impediment to change and development.

Ray played a significant role in the development of the current Heritage Act and instigating amendments that have broadened what can be recognised as heritage to include archaeology, maritime archaeology, landscapes and gardens, and object and collections.

He also led the development and implementation of two significant heritage strategies and mentored hundreds of young (and not so young) heritage professionals.

Pic previous page: Retiring Heritage Council members Renate Howe (left) and Susan Brennan with retiring Executive Director Ray Tonkin (right) and Chair Daryl Jackson. Absent Damien Cash.



HERITAGE COUNCIL THE STATUTORY ROLE OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

The Heritage Council has the following statutory functions, as set out in the Heritage Act:

- to advise the Minister on the state of Victoria's cultural heritage resources and on any steps necessary to protect and conserve them
- to promote public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage and develop and conduct community information and education programs
- to develop, revise and publish from time to time the assessment criteria to be used in considering the cultural heritage significance of places and objects and determining whether those places or objects warrant inclusion in the Heritage Register
- to add places or objects to the Heritage Register
- to remove places or objects from the Heritage Register, or to amend the registration of an object or place
- to hear appeals against decisions of the Executive Director relating to permits and applications for permits for undertakings or works affecting a registered place or registered object
- to advise government departments and agencies and municipal councils on matters relating to the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance
- to advise the Minister administering the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, on proposed amendments to planning schemes which may affect the protection or conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance
- to liaise with other bodies responsible for matters relating to the protection, conservation, management and promotion of Victoria's cultural heritage

OUR STATUTORY ROLE - IN SUMMARY

- ADVISING THE MINISTER FOR PLANNING on Victoria's cultural heritage
- Determining which places and objects are included on the VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER
- PROMOTING public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage
- Hearing APPEALS against permit decisions of the Executive Director
- Initiating and undertaking RESEARCH
- ADVICE AND LIAISON to assist other bodies responsible for Victoria's heritage

- to initiate and undertake programs of research related to the identification, conservation or interpretation of Victoria's cultural heritage
- to report annually to the Minister on –
 - (i) the carrying out of its functions under this Act
 - (ii) the state of Victoria's cultural heritage
 - (iii) the operation of this Act
- to provide the Minister annually with a business plan of its proposed works and operations for the next year
- to carry out any other functions conferred on the Heritage Council under this Act or any other Act.

The Heritage Council outlined the following key objectives as priorities in its 2008-09 Business Plan. The following outcomes had been achieved as at 30 June 2008.

OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE

1.0

1.1 SUPPORTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local councils play a significant role in the protection of the State's cultural heritage through the conservation and documentation of local heritage sites.

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- funded the Supporting Local Government: National Heritage Project together with the Heritage Councils of the Australian Commonwealth, States and Territories. Victoria leads many of these projects and significantly, the *Heritage Advisory Services Handbook* was fully revised and made available online
- recommended a range of grants to the Minister for Planning, including funding for heritage advisor services, heritage studies and the digitisation of paper-based heritage studies
- trialled an Archaeology Advisor Pilot Project in southwest Victoria
- conducted a review of the outreach for Collections Management in the south west and photographically documented results
- produced a series of guidelines for adaptive re-use and new design in heritage areas
- supported implementation of changes to Heritage Overlays
- saw the implementation of protection for dry stone walls by 12 councils.

1.2 MANAGING GOVERNMENT HERITAGE

The Heritage Council continued its support for the development of good heritage management principles within government departments and agencies which are the caretakers of many significant heritage assets.

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- endorsed Govt Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles progress
- supported the Annual Forum and Seminars – including maritime, archaeology and Heritage Permits and consents workshops
- continued its ongoing liaison with key government bodies responsible for our cultural heritage such as Parks Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

1.3 CONSERVING PUBLIC HERITAGE

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- oversaw the planning of conservation works for Murtoa stick shed
- Barwon Sewer Aqueduct trials
- endorsed Parks Victoria's efforts to realise the potential of Mount Buffalo Chalet.

1.4 ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- continued to work with the Aboriginal Affairs Heritage Council on several projects
- further developed relationships in the tourism industry with an emphasis on heritage tourism
- proactively worked with interstate heritage organisations to share skills and knowledge and minimise duplication of programs
- continued to work with the Victorian Council of Churches to ensure optimum heritage outcomes for places of worship
- worked with the dive fraternity on sharing knowledge and facilitating training, exhibitions and events to promote shipwreck diving opportunities
- continued its partnership with Australian Open Gardens Scheme and explored opportunities for future projects
- joined Melbourne Open House to promote access to heritage buildings
- continued to work with Parks Victoria and other government departments, Universities and TAFEs, ICOMOS, Melbourne Water and other organisations on mutual interest projects.

1.5

BROADENING THE APPLICATION OF HERITAGE

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- endorsed the draft Victoria's first *Framework of Historic Themes*
- supported the first phase of a study of 20th century architecture
- promoted the nomination of the Castlemaine diggings for inclusion in the World Heritage list
- supported the sixth forum to explore Cultural Heritage Landscapes
- supported several major studies including quarries, maritime infrastructure, bridges and migrant heritage
- presented a submission to the Australian Government to inform its response to the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

1.6

IMPROVING STATUTORY PROCESS

The Heritage Council is acknowledged for its efficient statutory processes and is anxious to ensure this reputation is maintained.

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- Oversaw the introduction of changes to the Heritage Act 1995 from 1 December 2008. The changes relate to:
 - a) Registration Hearings: ensuring only one hearing is required on any one nomination to the Victorian Heritage Register
 - b) Permits: improved enforcement of permit conditions
 - c) World Heritage Environs Area: certificates now available to clarify a property's status in the Area
 - d) Maritime Heritage: new Maritime Heritage Advisory Committee replaced Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee
- introduced a new position providing support for appeal hearings in relation to registrations and permits
- implemented the provision of Heritage Certificates online in partnership with the Department of Sustainability and Environment.

1.7

EXPLORING NEW MODELS FOR FUNDING AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- made a submission into the Australian Government's review of the tax system

- completed responses to major planning initiatives for new residential zones and modernising the state's Planning and Environment Act
- successfully sought funding from the Victorian Property Fund to add to funds provided through Victoria's Heritage Grants program
- supported the National Trust's Top-Up program which provides tax deductible appeal status and can provide additional funding for conservation works
- partnered with the National Trust in its appeal to see the *Skipping Girl* refurbished and 'skipping' again, which attracted a major commercial supporter.

1.8

HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

In 2008-2009 the Heritage Council:

- launched a landmark research project to measure, value and promote the embodied energy in heritage buildings
- commenced a national project to provide greater understanding of the environmental performance of commercial heritage buildings
- endorsed new technical leaflets *Heritage Buildings and Sustainability* and *Heritage Buildings and Energy Efficiency*, now available online.

One of the Heritage Council's key roles is to advise the Minister for Planning on the State of Victoria's cultural heritage resources and any steps necessary to protect and conserve them.

ADVISING THE MINISTER FOR PLANNING

2.0

2.1

VICTORIA'S HERITAGE STRATEGY AND GRANTS

The Heritage Council actively oversaw the third year of implementation of the Victorian Heritage Strategy 2006-2010 *Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our Communities*, which provided a total \$2 million in grants in 2008-09.

In particular, it recommended 75 projects to the Minister for Planning for funding through the Victoria's Heritage Grants program. These grants included assistance for the conservation of places and objects, collections management, and heritage interpretation projects such as walking trails and exhibitions.

Ten local councils received funding for heritage studies, while 53 received grants for heritage advisor services.

VICTORIA'S HERITAGE GRANTS

The objectives of Victoria's Heritage Grants program, part of the Victorian Government's four year heritage strategy *Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our Communities*, are:

- To support communities in their efforts to retain and creatively use heritage places and objects to promote community identity and cohesion
- To establish partnerships to share responsibility for heritage conservation and provide financial and technical support for owners and managers of heritage places and objects
- To increase community awareness, knowledge and understanding about heritage in the community
- To help local government identify, protect, manage and interpret heritage places and objects
- To enhance community appreciation of cultural diversity through interpretation.

The grants, from \$1300 to \$100,000, have been awarded in four categories:

- Repair and conservation of heritage places and objects
- Community collections management
- Interpretation of heritage places and objects
- Local government heritage studies and advice.



Extensive works are underway at the 1888 Portland Drill Hall, part-funded by \$100,000 Heritage Grant, to replace flooring, external weatherboards, restoration of ceiling, internal truss roofing, etc. It had been in a very dilapidated condition.

Right: Minister Madden inspected works at the former Drill Hall, Portland with Mayor Cr Geoff White and officially re-opened the former Portland Town Hall (above), now a social history museum known as History House which had received Victorian Heritage Grant funding in earlier years.



FUNDED PROJECTS 2008-09

Projects (Place works)	Amount	Projects (Object)	Amount
Apollo Bay, Mechanics Institute (H08) Replacement of ridge capping and rainwater goods.	\$16,000	Ballarat, Mechanics Institute Collection (VHR2096) Conservation of portraits.	\$7,000
Bass, Community Centre (H013) Restumping of the Activity Room.	\$18,000	Belgrave, Puffing Billy Railway, Carriage 14NB (H04) Conservation Management Plan.	\$5,000
Bendigo, Croquet Club (H010) Perimeter ground works, stormwater drainage and footing works.	\$50,000	Box Hill, Willis Pipe Organ (VHR2156) Restoration of pipe organ.	\$8,800
Bendigo, Former Masonic Hall (VHR119) and Old Fire Station (H01334) Conservation works to the external fabric.	\$40,000	Fitzroy, Academy of Mary Immaculate School Register Archives Collection VHR507) Conservation project.	\$2,500
Camperdown, Clock Tower (VHR647) Structural and flashing repairs.	\$18,000	Lake Boga, Catalina A24-30 Aircraft Conservation project.	\$7,500
Casterton, Former Court House (H0163) Roof replacement.	\$21,000	Maldon, Pioneers Museum (VHR1390) Montage of Maldon pioneers restoration project.	\$1,300
Charlton, Rex Community Theatre and Cinema (H09) Project development.	\$10,000	Melbourne, Athenaeum Theatre (VHR501) Restoration of archival items.	\$6,300
Clydesdale, Public Hall (H0658) Replacement of roof and associated works	\$13,000	Warrnambool, Cannon in Warrnambool Botanic Gardens (VHR2090) Conservation project.	\$13,600
Crossover, Timber Bridge (VHR1995) Project development.	\$13,000	Williamstown, Mechanics Institute (H038) Restoration of World War One quilt.	\$3,000
Footscray, Hyde Street Church Hall (H046) Renewal of stormwater drainage system and rainwater goods. Repair of apsidal windows, leaded windows & external door joinery.	\$68,000		
Franklinford, Community Hall (VHR 636) Repairs including replacement of roof sheeting, flashings and raingoods and repairs to timber floor.	\$41,000	Projects (Collections)	Amount
Kerrie, The Old Kerrie School (VHR1631) Repair and conservation work for the main building and rotunda.	\$36,000	Allansford, The Uebergang Family Collection owned by the Uebergang Foundation, displayed at Cheese World Museum, Allansford Significance assessment	\$4,000
Nyah, District Memorial Hall (H065) Replacement of stumps in the foyer, store room, meeting room and kitchen.	\$10,000	Ararat, Langi Morgala Museum Collection Conservation plan	\$4,800
Portland, Former Drill Hall (H0165) Restumping and reflooring.	\$100,000	Beechworth, Lodge of St John Collection Significance assessment	\$4,000
Seymour, Old Goulburn River Bridge (VHR92) Restoration works.	\$92,000	Camperdown, Camperdown Historical Society Collection Significance assessment	\$5,000
Stratford, Former Methodist Church (H052) Roof replacement.	\$30,000	Casterton, Historical Society Collection Significance assessment	\$5,000
Sunshine, HV McKay Memorial Gardens (VHR1953) Entry gates and pillars restoration.	\$30,000	Chiltern, Athenaeum Museum Collection Significance assessment	\$5,500
Talbot, Borough Hall (H0208) Repair works to the façade.	\$60,000	Cowes, "The Wollomai House", Cleeland Bequest Library and Art Collection Significance assessment & cataloguing	\$3,300
Tarnagulla, Public Park Reserve and Cricket Pavilion (VHR736) Timber repairs and repainting pavilion.	\$10,000	East Melbourne, Fire Services Museum of Victoria Collection Cataloguing	\$2,000
Walhalla, Cemetery (VHR1976) Tree removal.	\$14,000	Eldorado, El Dorado, Museum Collection Significance assessment	\$5,000
Warragul, Drill Hall (VHR600) Restoration works including roof sheeting and guttering replacement, re-stumping and repainting of exterior.	\$60,000	Fitzroy, Academy of Mary Immaculate Archive Collection Cataloguing	\$4,500

FUNDED PROJECTS 2008-09

Projects (Collections)	Amount		
Hamilton, Pastoral Museum Collection		Bacchus Marsh, Blacksmith Cottage and Forge (VHR462)	
Significance assessment	\$5,000	Oral history of the site.	\$10,000
Kangaroo Ground, Andrew Ross Collection		Castlemaine, Buda (VHR 134)	
Significance assessment	\$3,000	Strategic interpretation plan.	\$12,000
Langwarrin South, Mulberry Hill Estate		Chewton, Town Hall (VHR1015)	
Conservation plan	\$8,000	Interpretive display about the building, the township domain, Chewton streetscapes and the environmental and indigenous history of the area.	\$4,000
Lilydale, Dame Nellie Melba Collection		Cowes, Cypress Avenue (H057)	
Conservation plan	\$3,000	Interpretation board about the avenue and some of the pioneer families of Phillip Island.	\$3,000
Maffra, Sugar Beet Museum Collection		Crossover, Timber Bridge (VHR1995)	
Significance assessment	\$5,500	Interpretation board as part of a walking track.	\$6,700
Malmsbury, Photograph & Mechanics Institute Library Collection		Daylesford, Museum (H0286)	
Significance assessment	\$3,000	Re-creation of school room.	\$3,000
McCrae, McCrae Homestead Collection		Hawthorn, Auburn Uniting Church (VHR2034)	
Conservation plan	\$8,000	Interpretative brochure on the church's role in the local community's history.	\$2,500
Melbourne, Athenaeum Inc Archives Collection		Lake Boga, Flying Boat Museum (H034)	
Digitisation	\$3,500	Restoration of the communications bunker to its original condition with interpretative panels and audio/visual displays.	\$20,000
Meringur, Millewa Community Pioneer Forest and Historical Society Collection		Melbourne, Queen Victoria Market (VHR734)	
Significance assessment	\$9,900	Panels and a pamphlet interpreting the Market's historical and cultural significance.	\$15,000
Moe, Old Gippsdown Collection		Melbourne, Women's Melbourne Walking Tour, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)	
Significance assessment	\$5,300	Walking tours and booklet of approximately 100 significant women sites in the Melbourne CBD and East Melbourne.	\$5,000
Natimuk, Arapiles Historical Society Collection		Morwell, LaTrobe City Council Heritage Signage Program	
Significance assessment	\$4,000	Installation of 50 signs at significant public landmarks to coincide with the launch of the heritage overlay amendments.	\$5,800
Port Albert, Gippsland Regional Maritime Museum Collection		Narre Warren, City of Casey Avenues of Honour Project (H027, 142, 143, 155, 165)	
Significance assessment	\$5,000	Interpretive signs for Casey's Avenues of Honour, planted after the First World War.	\$10,000
Shepparton, Koori Resources and Information Centre		Portland, Rocket Shed (H038)	
Cataloguing	\$14,300	Display of equipment and interpretation panels planned for the 150th anniversary of the wrecking of the Admella in August 2009	\$10,000
Sorrento, Nepean Historical Society Collection		Queenscliff, Interpretative Display for HMVS Lonsdale at Queenscliff Museum	
Significance assessment	\$3,300	Second stage of an outdoor interpretive display of history of HMVS Lonsdale, a ship buried in the grounds of the Maritime Museum.	\$2,000
St Kilda, Gurewicz Archive, Jewish Museum of Australia		Smeaton, Andersons Mill (VHR1521)	
Digitisation	\$7,000	Interpretation boards for the grounds.	\$20,000
Stratford, Historical Society Museum Collection		Wonthaggi, Pioneer Mine Track, State Coal Mine, (VHR1778)	
Significance assessment	\$4,600	Interpretation signs along a walking track.	\$7,000
Sunshine, Historical Society Collection			
Cataloguing	\$9,000		
Warrnambool, Mechanics Institute Collection, Flagstaff Hill Maritime Village			
Significance assessment	\$5,500		
Projects (Interpretation)	Amount		
Archerton, Stringybark Creek (H066)			
Interpretation boards based on Indigenous stories, gold prospecting, the Kelly gang police shootout, early forestry practices and the lives of the early settlers.	\$14,000		

HERITAGE STUDIES

Heritage Studies are divided into three stages:

- Stage 1 involves the identification of potential heritage sites in a specified study area
- Stage 2 involves the actual assessment and documentation of the sites outlined in stage 1
- Stage 3 is the application of appropriate planning controls to protect the site, usually via a heritage overlay.

Grants, Stage 1: Ararat Rural City \$55,000, Mildura Rural City \$10,000.

Stage 2: Gannawarra Shire \$55,000, Strathbogie Shire \$50,000, Whittlesea City \$30,000.

Stages 2 & 3: Towong Shire \$40,000.

Stage 3: Campaspe Shire \$15,000, Glenelg Shire \$15,000, Golden Plains Shire \$15,000, Surf Coast Shire: \$15,000.

2.2

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

The Victorian Property Fund (VPF), administered by Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV) under the *Estate Agents Act 1980*, (the Act) holds the deposits from all property transactions in Victoria. The excess interest generated is used for a number of specific purposes set out in the Act, including community education and advice regarding property, research into property law, training of estate agents, affordable and sustainable housing projects.

The Act was amended in 2004 to include projects which protect "Victoria's natural and architectural heritage". Heritage Victoria successfully submitted an application for funding for \$2 million over four years, to be administered as part of Victoria's Heritage Grants, the main public grants program administered by Heritage Victoria.

2.3

HERITAGE KEEPERS, HERITAGE CARE

Some years ago the Heritage Council commenced its Hands on Heritage Program to provide volunteer assistance to Heritage properties across Victoria. This model has now been extended as the HeritageCare Program and embraces a broader range of projects from archiving to cataloguing and historic document management to landscape and built heritage conservation.

In the 2008/2009 financial year the Heritagecare Program initiated and completed 101 projects (two thirds Community Stewardship projects and the remainder Hands on Heritage projects).

Community Stewardship projects run for up to six months and during the 2008/2009 financial year the projects were wide ranging and addressed a number of different heritage conservation concerns. The majority of the projects supported community collecting organisations to help care for and manage their collections. Projects fell into the following categories: cataloguing; collection management; indexing; historic research and interpretation; oral history interviews and transcription of oral histories; mapping of historic cemeteries and preventive conservation of agricultural machinery.

Hands on Heritage projects run for five days and during the 2008/2009 financial year were undertaken at 28 heritage listed sites across the state. Projects were wide ranging and projects fell into the following categories: site and building maintenance including cleaning, sanding, painting and relaying of pathways; vegetation management including replanting and pruning of trees; rubbish removal and installation of interpretative signage.

For the 2009/2010 financial year, 30 Community Stewardship projects have been planned and 20 Hands on Heritage Projects.

The Heritage Keepers Volunteer Training Program was implemented in 2008/2009 financial year. The program is part of the capacity building initiative funded by the Victorian Government's Heritage Strategy.

The program was based on the research developed as part of an audit of the heritage volunteers sector's capacity to safely and effectively engage in heritage conservation activities. Commissioned by Heritage Victoria in 2007, the audit captured information about volunteers working in historical societies, cemetery trusts, heritage tourism operators, heritage property owners and managers. It demonstrated strength in organisational liability (insurance) and weaknesses in emergency planning, risk prevention, policy development and business planning.

The Heritage Keepers program aims to strengthen the heritage volunteer sector's capacity to care for a diverse range of heritage places and objects through the operational training and resourcing

opportunities to volunteers.

The program was delivered in partnership with Royal Historical Society of Victoria.

The outputs of the program included the development of a two day training course for heritage volunteers including a resource kit covering Occupational Health and Safety, Risk Management, Volunteer Management and Project Management. Six two day training sessions were delivered throughout the six DPCD's regions with 88 participants attending the training.

2.4

WORLD HERITAGE ENVIRONS AREA STRATEGY PLAN

In 2004, the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens was inscribed on the World Heritage List, becoming Australia's first built heritage site to be recognised by UNESCO. In response, the World Heritage Environs Area (WHEA) was declared, establishing a 'buffer zone' around the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens to protect the World Heritage values of the site. The WHEA does not include the World Heritage site itself. A World Heritage Management Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is being developed subject to a separate process under the *Heritage Act* 1995.

In April 2009, the Heritage Council completed a Strategy Plan for the WHEA. The draft Strategy Plan was prepared by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and proposes a range of planning controls for appropriate use and development of the WHEA, including Heritage and Design and Development Overlays. The Plan was advertised and members of the public were given the opportunity make submissions in response. All property owners and occupiers within the WHEA were contacted and given the opportunity to request a hearing.

As a result, the Heritage Council received more than 20 submissions, and many of the submitters requested a hearing. Hearings were held in April and September 2008. The Heritage Council then adopted an amended draft Strategy Plan and recommended it to the Minister for Planning for approval. The Minister can also amend the Plan before formally approving it.

CLYDESDALE COMMUNITY HALL

Built as the Clydesdale Primary School No 900, the school was built in 1867 from sandstone quarried just 200 yards away. When works commenced early in 2008 the building had been unusable for several years.

This has been a joint project between Regional Development Victoria through the Small Towns Development Fund and Victoria's Heritage Grants Program (VHG) and a massive contribution in volunteer hours from the local community. The VHG Program contributed \$20,000 in 2007-08 and a further \$13,000 in 2008-09.

Works to the building included lifting the floor and removal of sub floor debris, replacement of sub floor structure and floor boards, replacement of the partition wall, removal of wall linings and timber fixings, plastering and ceiling works, minor external stone work and some drainage works. Other works funded by the Small Towns Development Fund included a new kitchen and rear deck.

The school has now been fully restored and re-opened on 18 April 2009 as the Clydesdale Community Hall.

Below: Volunteers at work at Clydesdale Community Hall. The refurbished hall.



WORLD WAR I QUILT RESTORATION

When Captain Stewart Hansen went to Gallipoli and France during World War 1, he collected the autographs of his fellow soldiers and nurses on pieces of calico used to cover tins of food. He was awarded the Military Cross after the battle of Pozieres but was killed in battle on his birthday in February 1917. His mother and friends embroidered the signatures on these and later squares. The quilt, now displayed as a memorial by Williamstown Historical Society at the former Mechanics Institute, has been cleaned and restored with funding from the Victorian Heritage Grants program.

Below : The quilt after restoration



INTERPRETATION

Auburn Uniting Church (H2034) prepared an Interpretive brochure on the history of the church complex to mark its 120th anniversary.

With its landmark tower on Oxley St, Hawthorn, the Lombardic Romanesque church was described as 'a cathedral of Victorian Wesleyanism'.

The predominant theme is the use of banded, dichromatic brickwork of Hawthorn browns contrasted with deep reds.

The impressive complex largely retains its original use and continues as an important community asset today.

Below: The interpretive brochure, featuring the original sketch by architect Alfred Dunn, was launched by Planning Minister Justin Madden.



The Victorian Heritage Register provides the State's highest level of legal protection for our cultural heritage. The Heritage Council determines which places and objects are of State heritage significance and warrant inclusion in the Register.

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

3.0

3.1 ASSESSMENTS

When a place or object is nominated for the Register, Heritage Victoria undertakes a thorough assessment of its cultural heritage significance. The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, publishes a recommendation on the nomination, followed by a 60-day period for public submissions.

The Heritage Council then assesses the nomination and considers any submissions before making the final decision. A hearing is held if requested by interested parties. The Heritage Council can decide to include the place or object on the Victorian Heritage Register, refer it to the relevant local council to provide appropriate protection or recommend no heritage protection. State heritage protection includes permit requirements for significant changes or alterations to places and objects.

ASSESSMENTS IN 2008-2009

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED	80
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITION TO THE REGISTER	57
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN PLANNING SCHEME	52
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NO HERITAGE PROTECTION	0
RECOMMENDATIONS ATTRACTING SUBMISSIONS	7
INTERIM PROTECTION ORDERS ISSUED	3
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT REQUIRED A HERITAGE COUNCIL HEARING	7*
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT REQUIRED A HERITAGE COUNCIL MEETING	4

* A number of recommendations requiring a hearing also required a meeting.

HERITAGE COUNCIL DETERMINATIONS

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER	58
AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING REGISTRATIONS	3
REMOVALS FROM REGISTER	2
REFERRALS TO RELEVANT PLANNING AUTHORITY FOR INCLUSION IN PLANNING SCHEME	45

3.2 THE REGISTER ONLINE

In the past decade, the Victorian Heritage Register Online has become a vital resource for anyone wishing to research places and objects on the Register. The new Victorian Heritage Database Online replaced the Victorian Heritage Register Online in October 2008 (as part of the new Heritage Council/Heritage Victoria website).

The Victorian Heritage Database Online includes ALL the original content of the Victorian Heritage Register and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (all known historic archaeological sites). However, it also features information about local heritage listings through the Heritage Overlay of the Victorian Planning Scheme and listings included in the National Trust Register. To date, 57 of Victoria's 79 councils have digitised their data and included it on the HV managed database. Several councils already have made this data available on the searchable Victorian Heritage Database. In the long term, this initiative will see State and local government heritage information available on the one searchable online database.

Find out more about places and objects on the Victorian Heritage Register at www.heritage.vic.gov.au.

3.3 CERTIFICATES

Heritage certificates are now available online. Heritage certificates are used mainly by the conveyancing industry to reveal whether a

property is affected by the Heritage Act in any way. In partnership with Land Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria have developed a web based certificate service that allows the applicant to identify the property in question, then to pay for a certificate using a credit card and finally, in most cases, to retrieve the certificate within seconds. The maximum delay of one business day is a substantial improvement over the previous 10 day turnaround. The service began in April 2009 and has been enthusiastically received.

3.4 DIVERSITY IN HERITAGE

Cattle mustering, river navigation, municipal architecture and a late 19th century mansion were all recognised in just one month's registrations by the Heritage Council.












Included in the Victorian Heritage Register in June were:

- the 1880s Barmah Muster Yards, a post-and-rail complex of races, sorting pens and buildings
- the 1869-1874 Moyne River Training Walls built to allow seaborne trade to develop at Port Fairy
- the 1958 Modernist former Benalla Shire Offices
- Tay Greggan, a two-storey red brick mansion, now part of Strathcona Girls School.

Also included in the register during the year were the Brutalist building featured on the cover, built in 1976-7 as a residential training college for trade unions, Barmah punt, Echuca Wharf, Casterton Stock Selling Ring, the Cunningham Dax Collection and Puffing Billy locomotive and rolling stock.

The former Maribyrnong Migrant Centre Hostel, Bendigo's Chinese Brick Wall and the Chinese Mission Church in Little Bourke St, Melbourne are no doubt a precursor of many sites which will be identified in the Migrant study just launched.

Listing provides the State's highest heritage protection and means any changes to the sites may require a permit from Heritage Victoria.

 <p>ALL SAINTS CHURCH HALL 95 King William Street, Fitzroy <i>H2172 Added December 2008</i> Erected before 1855 and formerly a store, this prefabricated iron building by Edwin Maw, Liverpool is a rare survivor from numerous examples imported into Victoria during the early gold rush period.</p>	 <p>BAEL BAEL HOMESTEAD Lake Charm-Quambatook Road, Bael Bael <i>H2196 Added February 2009</i> A grazing property since 1845 this homestead provides examples of various rural construction techniques and insight into the operation of grazing properties in the 19th and 20th centuries.</p>	 <p>BARHAM KOONDROOK BRIDGE Kerang-Koondrook Road, Koondrook <i>H0795 Added July 2008</i> Built in 1904 by Monash and Anderson, this is a composite De Burgh truss and steel centre lift-span bridge. It facilitated the movement of New South Wales goods to Victorian railways and ports.</p>	 <p>BARMAH MUSTER YARDS Sand Ridge Track, Barmah State Forest <i>H2212 Added June 2009</i> These muster yards were a vital component of the seasonal cattle grazing practices of local farmers in the river redgum forests starting with the Barmah Common in the early 1880s and from 1895 under State Forests administration.</p>	 <p>BARMAH PUNT Jack Edwards Park, Barmah <i>H2164 Added July 2008</i> The third vessel to service this crossing since the 1860s, this punt operated from 1929 until 1966. It is the oldest remaining example of a cable punt ferry crossing over the Murray River.</p>	 <p>CHINESE BRICK WALLS 57-59 Forest Street, Bendigo <i>H2197 Added March 2009</i> The walls were built in 1860 with Asian style bricks that were produced by Chinese brick-makers at the kiln located in Thunder Street, Bendigo, operated by A'Fok, Fok Sing and Co from 1857.</p>
 <p>CHINESE MISSION CHURCH 196 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne <i>H2175 Added October 2008</i> Built in 1872, the church is significant for its links to the early religious and social life of Chinese Christians in Chinatown. It is an early example of brick polychromy in Victoria.</p>	 <p>CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL BUILDING 54 Central Springs Road, Daylesford <i>H0045 Added April 2009</i> Built in 1857 as a single roomed school, the building was also used for worship until the current church was built. The school was extended in 1864, partially funded by money raised through gold mining.</p>	 <p>CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS AND ORGAN 180 Palmerston Street, Carlton <i>H2179 Added January 2009</i> This church was designed by Joseph Reed and built in 1869-70. It contains an outstanding pipe organ, a gift from the young members of the congregation, made in 1877 by the distinguished maker George Fincham.</p>	 <p>CLUNES TOWN HALL AND COURT HOUSE 98 Bailey Street, Clunes <i>H2180 Added November 2008</i> This combined Town Hall and Court House was built to a striking Percy Oakden design in 1872-3. It demonstrates the confidence of a wealthy gold town and the importance of civic buildings to rural communities.</p>	 <p>COTTAGE AND SHOP 15-17 Gawler Street, Portland <i>H2169 Added September 2008</i> A rare pre-gold rush home, the c.1849 cottage is an example of a simple dwelling style once common in Victoria. With the adjacent 1860 brick shop, it forms one of the oldest remaining retail and residential complexes in Victoria's earliest permanent settlement.</p>	 <p>CUNNINGHAM DAX COLLECTION 35 Poplar Road, Parkville <i>H2201 Added March 2009</i> Works created by psychiatric patients were collected initially by Dr Eric Cunningham Dax, Victorian Chairman of Mental Health from 1952 to 1969 who introduced art therapy and other reforms to the Victorian mental health system.</p>



DAVID JONES STORE (FORMER BUCKLEY & NUNN)

294-312 Bourke Street and 285-295 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne
[H2153 Added July 2008](#)

This is the site of Melbourne's oldest continuously operating retail store. From 1852-1982 it was owned by Buckley & Nunn, which built the Baroque main store in 1911-12 and the Moderne men's store in 1933.



DAVID JONES STORE (FORMER COLES)

299-307 Bourke Street and 276-286 Little Collins Street, Melbourne
[H2154 Added July 2008](#)

This Commercial Gothic style building, with a distinctive terracotta facade, was designed by Harry Norris in 1929 as the main store of G J Coles & Co in Victoria. It became David Jones in 1987.



DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDENS

Central Springs Road, Fraser, Hill and Daly Streets, Daylesford
[H2202 Added April 2009](#)

Also known as Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, established in 1861, they are a fine example of a regional botanic garden set in a spectacular location with many significant conifers and cool climate plants.



DIAMOND HOUSE

24 Seaby Street, Stawell
[H2178 Added October 2008](#)

Built c1866-8 by the miner John Hearne, possibly influenced by his nephew, the architect George Inskip, Diamond House is an unusual example of polychrome construction and of English vernacular building techniques.



DIMMEYS

140-160 Swan Street, Cremorne
[H2184 Added February 2009](#)

This American Romanesque style building, designed by the prominent architects HW and FB Tompkins as a fashionable department store, was built in stages between 1907 and 1986. The clock tower is a Melbourne landmark.



ECHUCA WHARF

40-60 Murray Esplanade, EchUCA
[H2168 Added September 2008](#)

Built between 1865 and 1884, the wharf was essential to the steamer trade which carried wool, timber and other goods along the Murray River.



ERNEST FOOKS HOUSE

32 Howitt Road, Caulfield North
[H2191 Added March 2009](#)

Designed in 1964 by Dr Ernest Fooks for himself and his wife Noemi, this highly creative house combines aspects of Scandinavian and European modern design while incorporating principles of traditional Japanese architecture.



FINCHAM & HOBDAY PIPE ORGAN, UNITING CHURCH

325 Dorcas Street, South Melbourne
[H2195 Added February 2009](#)

This fine intact example of late 19th century organ building, with its well-crafted woodwork and richly decorated pipes, was made for this church in 1891 by the prominent Melbourne organ makers Fincham & Hobday.



FORMER BLACK LEAD UNITING CHURCH AND HALL

5050 Colac-Ballarat Road, Cambrian Hill
[H2173 Added October 2008](#)

The former Black Lead Methodist Church (1913) with richly intact interior, and the hall, originally a church (1862), demonstrate the strength of religious non-conformism and Wesleyan Methodism on the Victorian goldfields.



FORMER CLYDE CAMERON COLLEGE

41-69 Nordsvan Drive, Wodonga
[H2192 Added February 2009](#)

This significant Brutalist style building was designed by the Architects Group led by Kevin Borland with project architect Bernard Brown, and constructed in 1976-7 as a residential training college for trade unions.



FORMER MARIBYRRONG MIGRANT HOSTEL

61-71 Hampstead Road and Williamson Road, Maidstone
[H2190 Added February 2009](#)

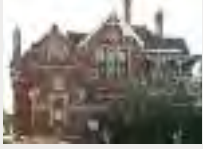
The largest surviving purpose built post World War II migrant hostel in Victoria, it contributed to the growth of Australia's multi-cultural society in the second half of the 20th century.



FORMER MUNICIPAL STABLES

67-73 Surrey Road, South Yarra
[H2161 Added August 2008](#)

This rare example of a large municipal stable was built in 1910 by the Prahran City Council to accommodate the horses used until about 1960 for municipal works such as waste collection and road works.



FORMER NATIONAL BANK

1 Binney Street, Euroa

H2194 Added February 2009

This banking chamber and unusually grand manager's residence, designed by the Melbourne architects Tappin Gilbert & Dennehy and built in the boom years of 1884-5, are fine examples of the Queen Anne style.



FORMER OLD MELBOURNE GAOL BURIAL MARKERS

Beach Road, Brighton (Opp New Street)

H2206 Added May 2009

Six identified engraved burial markers in the bluestone sea wall at Brighton Beach foreshore. Bluestones used were previously part of the Old Melbourne Gaol wall.



FORMER SHIRE OFFICES

13 Mair Street, Benalla

H2189 Added June 2009

This fine and unusual example of a modernist municipal building, designed by A K Lines MacFarlane & Marshall, was built in 1958 for the former Borough of Benalla, and served as the shire offices until 1994.



FORMER ST VINCENT DE PAUL BOYS ORPHANAGE

Cecil, Napier and Raglan Streets, South Melbourne

H2170 Added September 2008

Victoria's first purpose-built Catholic orphanage, the former St Vincent's Boys' Orphanage is significant for its continued use and evolution, demonstrating pressures placed on welfare institutions during the mid-19th and early 20th centuries.



FORMER WERTHEIM PIANO FACTORY (GTV 9 STUDIOS)

22-50 Bendigo Street, Richmond

H2165 Added September 2008

The Wertheim Piano Factory operated from this building from 1909 to 1935, giving way to the Heinz Factory (1935 to 1955) and GTV9 in 1956. Australia's first television broadcast was made from Studio 1 in 1956.



FORMER WILLIS FLOUR MILL

16-20 Piper and Ebdon Streets, Kyneton

H2186 Added November 2008

Built of bluestone in 1862 to take advantage of the growth of the Central Victorian goldfields and the construction of the rail line between Melbourne and Echuca, the mill operated for over 100 years.



GRIMWADE HOUSE

28-54 Dundas Street, Rye

H2209 Added May 2009

Designed by McGlashan and Everist and constructed in 1961-62 for Geoffrey Grimwade and his family, this house is of architectural and aesthetic significance as an outstanding and influential work of these accomplished Victorian architects.



HAMILTON BOTANIC GARDENS

French, Kennedy, Martin and Thompson Streets, Hamilton

H2185 Added December 08

Established in 1853 and designed in 1881 by William Guilfoyle, these Gardens are one of the earliest and most intact regional botanic gardens in Victoria with several significant garden structures and rare plants.



HILL PIPE ORGAN - ST PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

25 Scallan Street, Stawell

H2177 Added October 2008

Made in London in 1858 by the prominent maker W Hill & Son for a private Melbourne residence, this is the oldest substantial chamber organ in Victoria and the oldest Hill organ in Australia.



JAPANESE TEA HOUSE

675 Esplanade, Mornington

H2203 Added April 2009

A rare example of a prefabricated structure common in Japan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, this was imported between 1876 and 1920. It reflects the popular interest in Japanese culture in Australia at the time.



KYNETON BOTANIC GARDENS

Mollison and Clowes Streets, Kyneton

H1994 Added September 2008

The site was first reserved in 1858. The Gardens hold an outstanding collection of Conifers and Oaks, including many rare species. Among the first trees planted in 1863 was an Algerian Oak.



LADY NORTHCOTE RECREATION CAMP

1273-1327 Glenmore Road, Glenmore

H2167 Added October 2008

The former Northcote Children's Farm was based on the Fairbridge model of child migrant welfare. Operating from 1937, it aimed to avoid an institutional approach through 'family' sized cottages and a rural setting.



LAKE BOGA FLYING BOAT MUSEUM

Willakool Drive, Lake Boga
H2208 Added May 2009

The Australian and Allied aircraft which were repaired at the RAAF Flying Boat Repair Depot at Lake Boga made a significant contribution to Allied operations in the Pacific during World War II.



MAWALLOK

3802 Geelong Road, Stockyard Hill
H0563 Added 2008

Mawallok station was acquired by Alexander Russell in 1847. In 1907-08 the Arts and Crafts homestead was built to a design by Klingender and Alsop, and the garden laid out in 1909 to a plan by William Guilfoyle.



MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND COLLECTION

9-11 Avon Street, Briagolong
H0550 Added July 2008

This hall has been in continuous use since 1874 and is significant for its rare and intact library. Built in several stages from 1874, the Institute expanded to meet changed community requirements.



MOYNE RIVER TRAINING WALL

Moynes River, Port Fairy
H2213 Added June 2009

Progressively developed over several decades from 1869 to facilitate river access for seaborne trade, the walls are historically significant as an example of Victoria's 19th century investment in regional port infrastructure.



OAKLEIGH MOTEL

1650 Dandenong Road, Oakleigh East
H2193 Added May 2009

Opened in 1957, this intact example of 1950s modernism with its striking advertising signage was the first motel in Victoria. Motels were introduced with the dramatic increase in car ownership and family travel in the 1950s.



PUFFING BILLY LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK

1 Old Monbulk Road, Belgrave
H2187 Added November 2008

Built between 1898 and 1926, these locomotives and carriages were part of the Victorian Railways narrow gauge railway system which operated until 1962.



RELIGIOUS CENTRE MONASH UNIVERSITY

Building 9, Monash University and 1-131 Wellington Road, Clayton
H2188 Added December 2008

Established in 1853. Designed by John Mockridge and built in 1967-8, this centre was funded by the Christian and Jewish communities of Melbourne and presented to Monash University for use by all religious groups.



ROYAL PARADE

Royal Parade Parkville and Carlton North and Elizabeth Street, Melbourne
H2198 Added March 2009

Originally the beginning of the road to Sydney, this is one of Victoria's finest boulevards, with four rows of English elms planted in 1913, and demonstrating 'city beautiful' planning ideals of the early twentieth century.



ST MARY STAR OF THE SEA CHURCH COMPLEX

33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne
H2182 Added December 08)

This French Gothic church of 1891-1900 is Melbourne's largest parish church and is outstanding for its opulent interior and Fincham pipe organ. The complex includes an 1872-3 presbytery and school buildings of 1910 and 1914.



ST MARYS CATHOLIC CHURCH

240-256 Main Street, Bairnsdale
H2174 Added October 2008

St Mary's, begun in 1913 and completed in 1936, is significant for its comprehensive mural scheme, unmatched in Victoria. The murals were executed by migrant Italian Francesco Floreani between 1931 and 1938.



ST PETERS ANGLICAN CHURCH

367 Dunolly Road, Carapooee
H2176 Added October 2008

This Gothic church, known as the Pebble Church, was designed by the prominent Melbourne architect Leonard Terry and built in 1869-70 using stones collected from the hill opposite. It reflects English vernacular traditions.



STOCK SELLING RING

Rhodes Street, Casterton
H0314 Added August 2009

In the 1920s Casterton was a centre for quality breeding stock for the pastoral industry. The ring (c.1925), used for the sale of cattle and horses, is one of few remaining in Victoria.



STONE PIPE ORGAN THE AVENUE UNITING CHURCH

40-44 Blackburn Road and Cnr The Avenue, Blackburn
H2166 Added August 2008

The only surviving organ by William Stone, an important colonial organ builder, was built for the Congregational Church in St Kilda, in 1879. It was purchased for this church in 1973.



SWAN HILL BRIDGE

Swan Hill Road, Swan Hill
H0794 Added July 08

Designed by engineer Percy Allan. At the time of its construction in 1896, this timber truss and steel centre lift-span bridge used some of the most sophisticated methods in Australian bridge construction.



TAY CREGGAN

30 Yarra Street, Hawthorn
H2210 Added June 2009

This outstanding picturesque Queen Anne Revival style house was built in 1891-2 as his own home by the prominent architect Robert Guyon Purchas, a leader of the Arts and Crafts movement in Victoria.



THE RAMSAY HOUSE

29 Rendlesham Avenue, Mt Eliza
H2181 Added October 2008

Designed by architect Roy Grounds, this holiday house, built in 1937, was influential in the development of modernist architecture in Victoria.



TOLARNO HOTEL

42 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda
H2207 Added May 2009

This was owned in the 1960s and 1970s by the restaurant and gallery owner Georges Mora and his wife Mirka, post-war European immigrants who greatly enhanced Melbourne's cultural life. It is decorated with Mirka's unique art works.



TOOLEYBUC BRIDGE

Tooleybuc Road, Piangil
H0765 Added 2008

Built in 1925 and designed by engineer Percy Allen, this is a timber truss and steel lift-span bridge. The lift-span is counterweighted and was designed to be hand operated by one man.



UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL

77 Story Street, Parkville
H2183 Added December 2008

This Stripped Classical style high school, designed by E Evan Smith and built in 1929, has played an important role in the education of secondary teachers and in teaching method development in Victoria.



WATFORD COTTAGE

16 Dundas Street, Avoca
H2199 Added March 2009

Originally erected as the accommodation wing of the Avoca Hotel in 1856, this is a rare example of a prefabricated timber house manufactured in Germany and imported into Victoria during the 1850s gold rushes.



WESTERFIELD

72-114 Robinsons Road, Frankston South
H2200 Added April 2009

This Arts & Crafts house was designed in 1924 by Harold Desbrowe-Annear for the scientist, businessman and conservationist Russell Grimwade. The plant-based drugs produced here in the 1940s were important in Australia's war effort.



WHITE HILLS CEMETERY

261-351 Holdsworth Road, White Hills
H2136 Added February 2009

An intact example of an 1850s goldfields cemetery with strong links to the Chinese, the cemetery holds the largest number of footstones in Victoria and a rare 1877-78 funerary tower.



The distinctive pipe walkways at the former Clyde Cameron College. Images courtesy Murray Valley Private Hospital.

The Heritage Council works to promote public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage. This is a statutory role and part of an organisational view that building appreciation of our heritage is the first step in ensuring it is well cared for into the future.

PROMOTING VICTORIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

4.0

4.1 WHAT HOUSE IS THAT?

Following the positive response to the second edition of *What House is That? A guide to Victoria's housing styles*, published by the Heritage Council in October 2007, an online interactive version was developed.

The *What House Is That?* interactive is accessible through the heritage website.

Moving down a 'virtual neighbourhood', the user chooses from nine houses that open up to reveal images, videos, history, stories and interviews.

The *What House Is That?* interactive has an online forum where users can discuss, debate and display their favourite architectural and design subjects.

It also has a section on improving a property's sustainability performance, and will provide a vehicle for communicating the findings of the National Heritage and Sustainability – Domestic Buildings project being led by Victoria.

4.2 ONLINE AND NEW MEDIA

Since the relaunch of the heritage website in September 2008 there has been a more than three-fold increase in visitation. The website links extensively to other new media including Flickr and Twitter.

The HV Flickr pages (www.flickr.com/photos/heritage_victoria) now includes photo collections (with commentary) of archaeological sites, shipwrecks, archaeological artefacts, quality conservation outcomes, adaptive reuse case studies, good infill design and the major submerged landscapes project.

Heritage Victoria now broadcasts news through Twitter (<http://twitter.com/HeritageVic>), and has more than 50 followers, who receive regular 140 character updates of heritage news in Victoria. This complements the existing heritagechat Yahoo! Group.

The Heritage Council also revamped its free magazine *Inherit* as an e-newsletter distributed monthly.

4.3 GOLDFIELD STORIES

Living Stories of the Victorian Goldfields provides a variety of media to explore the stories of the goldfields of Bendigo, Castlemaine and Maldon. Short films and interviews supplement narrated 'tours' of areas such as the Mount Alexander diggings, the gold towns and the story of Chinese gold seekers. In partnership with Mount Alexander Shire, the City of Greater Bendigo, Parks Victoria and Regional Development Victoria, the short films and podcasts are hosted by Tourism Victoria – see www.visitgoldfields.com

4.3 CALENDAR

For its 2009 annual calendar, the Heritage Council highlighted the diversity of age and function of inclusions in the Victorian Heritage Register.



Right: Restoration of 'Skipping Girl' signage. The story of the restoration of the 'Skipping Girl' sign is one of the photo collections on Flickr.



Above: The 2009 Heritage Council calendar, 'Fabric for the Future'.

Featuring places and objects included in the register in 2008, the calendar embraced the theme *Fabric for the Future* to highlight the ongoing value of our cultural inheritance. The diverse items featured – the Heavy Harry locomotive, St Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, the first working men's college (now RMIT), major retail institutions and from regional Victoria, Echuca wharf, a gold-era town hall, bridge, a church organ, an unusual 'pebble' church, a hotel and the Casterton stock ring – are physical survivors of our past which help inform and guide the future.

The free calendar was distributed throughout Victoria.

4.4 PORT FAIRY VISIT

The Heritage Council visited the Geelong, Camperdown, Warrnambool and Port Fairy in November 2008, as part of its annual regional tour. The annual tour is an opportunity for the Heritage Council to learn about heritage initiatives and challenges in different regions, while promoting heritage and offering conservation and management advice.

4.5 BLUE PLAQUES

The Heritage Council provides complimentary plaques for new and existing places on the Victorian Heritage Register. The program assists owners and managers of Registered places to celebrate the significance of their property, and share its history with the wider community. Fifteen new plaques were installed during 2008-2009, including a series of plaques at the Puffing Billy stations to celebrate the inclusion of Puffing Billy locomotives and rolling stock in the register.

4.6 WRECK, ROCK AND RUIN: EXPLORING CAREERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

As part of 2009 National Archaeology Week, the Heritage Council hosted a free careers seminar, 'Wreck, Rock and Ruin' on Saturday May 23 at the Elizabeth Mudoch Theatre, Melbourne University. About 60 people, mostly students, attended the seminar to hear about the everyday lives of archaeologists and find out options for pursuing a career in the field.

4.7 IN THE SAME BOAT

The Heritage Council and the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks program provided support for the development of the exhibition "In the Same Boat" at the Queenscliff Maritime Museum. The exhibition uses the story of several wrecks to reveal the hazards faced by early shipping and to raise awareness about the importance of wreck sites.

4.8 TOURISM

The Heritage Council hosted a Tourism 'Heritage Conversation' with tourism industry stakeholders to explore the potential to enhance and promote heritage tourism and to strengthen its relationships with the industry. The meeting looked at a number of successful heritage tourism attractions and how heritage sites can enhance visitation to destination across Victoria.

4.9 PUBLICATIONS

The Heritage Council continued, with Heritage Victoria, to publish technical and information leaflets providing conservation guidance and explaining issues affecting places and objects on the Victorian Heritage Register. This included:

- technical guide:
 - Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys*
- technical leaflets:
 - a) *Access for all to Heritage Places*
 - b) *Heritage Buildings and Sustainability*
 - c) *Heritage Buildings and Energy Efficiency*
 - d) *Achieving high quality building conservation outcomes* – this technical leaflet links to HV pages on the flickr photo sharing website to provide examples of good conservation works
- Victoria's Open Heritage series:
 - Public Toilets: underground public toilets and urinals, Melbourne*
- one off books published in partnership with others
 - The Complete Guide to the Great Ocean Road* (publisher: BestShot!)

- Thematic studies:

- a) *Survey of Post-war built heritage in Victoria*
- b) *Victorian Water Supply Heritage Study*

- Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand publication:

Heritage Advisory Services Handbook – a national guide for local government and communities

All publications are available as downloads from the heritage website.

4.10 MEDIA

The Heritage Council continued to develop strong relationships with the media, actively promoting all new additions to the Victorian Heritage Register and other key decisions, and providing regular articles to targeted publications such as Planning News.

Feature articles on Adaptive Re-use of heritage buildings appearing in several suburban weekly magazines utilising examples from each locality, and The Weekly Times looked at the work of maritime and land-based archaeologists as well as heritage volunteers in an extensive feature.

The ABC's presentation of the Ned Kelly Uncovered documentary also attracted widespread media. In the BBC's Time Team format, the documentary followed the second excavation of the Glenrowan Inn site where the Glenrowan Siege occurred between the Kelly Gang and the local police in 1880.

Tony Robinson, host, and Adam Ford, project archaeologist, explored the events of the siege through interpreting the remnants of the inn and artefacts uncovered over the nearly two month long excavation. The documentary included specialist commentary from Heritage Victoria Senior Archaeologist Jeremy Smith, Kelly expert Ian Jones and historian Alex McDermott, and featured computer animated reconstructions.

4.11 THE HERITAGE COUNCIL ALSO:

- sponsored a number of seminars, including the Melbourne University international forum, Keeping the Past Public: The Conservation of Modernism
- continued its series of interpretation leaflets in conjunction with Australia's Open Garden Scheme (Flyer or garden image available)

The weather takes and the weather reveals

Below left: Remains of the wreck of the Pretty Jane. Image Parks Victoria.

Below: Damage to the wreck of the Clarence prompted an awareness campaign targeting fishing vessels.

Just as the weather was responsible for the majority of shipwrecks around Victorian waters, it can sometimes reveal the fate of those ships.

And each discovery attracts the attention of the media and the general public, especially when the wreck is found onshore.

Seasonal erosion of the beach at Loch Sport revealed the remains of the wreck of the previously un-located *Pretty Jane* at Loch Sport.

Local Parks Victoria ranger Henry Farrugia reported the site and Heritage Victoria maritime staff inspected and recorded the site on 28 January 2009.

A new wreck site was also identified during the year. Southern Ocean Exploration discovered and reported the wreck of the *Glenelg* off Manns Beach.

The *Glenelg* was a twin screw steamer owned by J. B. Ellerker. It was put on the coastal run during 1893 in opposition to Huddart Parker's *S.S. Despatch*. The vessel foundered suddenly on 25 February 1900, shortly after leaving Lakes Entrance.

Only three people got ashore in a lifeboat. At the Marine Court of Inquiry, a number of possible reasons for the disaster were suggested. However, no evidence was found to explain the sinking, which took 31 lives.

Although reported to have gone down 'just off Lakes Entrance' the wreck was found offshore from Manns Beach (between Port Albert and Port Welshpool) at the opposite end of the 90 Mile Beach from Lakes Entrance.

But nature is not always responsible for damage: An inspection of the historic shipwreck *Clarence* revealed damage caused by boats illegally entering and anchoring in the Protected Zone.



Protected Zones are no-entry areas for all boats, which can be established under Victoria's **Heritage Act 1995** and the Commonwealth **Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976**.

The *Clarence* is one of two extremely delicate wooden shipwrecks which lie in Coles Channel near St Leonards. *Clarence* is a rare example of an early Australian-built vessel, which ran aground on a sandbank in September 1850. Transporting 132 sheep from Melbourne to Hobart, *Clarence* was anchored in Coles Channel for the night when the cable broke in rough weather.

The Protected Zones are designed to protect fragile historic shipwrecks from damage caused by dropped or dragged anchors.

It is illegal to enter the Protected Zones without a permit from Heritage Victoria. Penalties do apply and Heritage Victoria officers intend to police the protected zones more thoroughly this summer, in conjunction with Fisheries Officers and Water Police.

In Victoria, all shipwrecks at least 75 years or older, and their relics, are protected by the **Heritage Act 1995** and the **Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976**. Under these acts, it is illegal to damage a historic shipwreck or to take objects from a historic shipwreck.



Some Protected Zones are identified by signs or isolated danger marks, but all can be found on the appropriate nautical charts or the Heritage Victoria web site.

Other Protected Zones have been established around wrecks of *HMVS Cerberus*, *City of Launceston*, *Joanna*, *William Salthouse* and *Will O' the Wisp* in Port Phillip Bay, the *Alert* off Cape Schanck and *PS Clonmel* near Port Albert.

There are 638 historic shipwrecks in Victoria of which 239, or close to 40 percent have been located.

A total 390 historic shipwrecks are under Commonwealth jurisdiction; 212 under state jurisdiction; and 36 have an unknown jurisdiction as they lie in the inter-tidal zone and jurisdiction is difficult to determine.

Out of the 638 shipwrecks, 134 have been inspected by Heritage Victoria and its predecessor the Victorian Archaeological Survey.

The diversification in construction material of Victorian shipwrecks is also evident through the analysis of figures from the shipwreck database: 332 shipwrecks are wooden construction; 69 iron hull construction; 21 steel; 6 composite; and 210 unknown construction type.

Changes to places or objects on the Victorian Heritage Register require a permit from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria. When an owner or manager appeals a permit decision by the Executive Director, the Heritage Council hears the appeal and decides the outcome. Works to excavate or damage an archaeological site require a consent from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria.

PERMITS AND CONSENTS

5.0

5.1 CONSERVATION LABORATORY

Many archaeological consents involve the conservation of artefacts and this work is undertaken at the Heritage Conservation Laboratory.

The experienced conservation staff are often supported by volunteers and during 2008-2009 a total 250 volunteer days were supervised by laboratory staff.

The heritage volunteers undertook a diverse range of conservation and curatorial activities, the biggest project being the cleaning of some 300 pieces of archaeological leather from the Pentridge Prison excavation towards the end of 2008. This was the largest volunteer assisted project at the Conservation Lab since the Casselden Place dig.

There was also a further development in the relationship of the conservation laboratory with the educational sector.

Two post graduate students from Deakin University undertook a professional placement or internship at the laboratory and a Conservation student from The University of Melbourne undertook a practical work placement internship at the laboratory based on an examination of the Napier Waller works on paper. A highlight among our interns this year was a very bright and keen high school student from Windsor High School in

A number of laboratory volunteers spent three months assisting with the task of cleaning damp, mud encrusted leather found at Pentridge. This was the largest volunteer conservation project the lab has seen since the Casselden Place object conservation project in 2003.

New South Wales who travelled down to Victoria to undertake her week long work experience with Heritage Victoria's conservator.

The Laboratory staff also hosted a group of 50 Latrobe University Cultural Heritage students for a tutorial about historical archaeological management in Victoria.

The Conservation Laboratory welcomed several tour groups during 2008-09 including the Victorian Heritage Council for their April monthly meeting, two commercial diving clubs (Aquability and GetUnder Dive Club) and a tour by community heritage volunteers from Conservation Volunteers Australia.

5.2 CHANNEL DEEPENING

The pre-dredging survey for the channel deepening in Port Phillip Bay revealed the remains of a navigation structure believed to be a former Hovell Pile light in southern Port Phillip. Heritage Victoria issued a Consent under the Victorian Heritage Act 1995 for the removal of the remains from the dredging area. Port of Melbourne engaged Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd to completely excavate and record the site and to supervise its re-burial further north in the Bay.



PERMITS AND APPEALS IN 2008-2009

Total permits issued by the Executive Director	282
Permit exemptions issued by the Executive Director pursuant to section 66(3)	374
Appeals lodged with Heritage Council	7
Appeals determined by Heritage Council	7
Appeals called in by Minister for Planning	0
Appeals withdrawn	2
Appeals pending (as at June 30, 2008)	1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSENTS

Consents to Damage (over half of site)	16
Consents to Damage (under half of site)	11
Consents to Excavate	9
Total	36

(Plus 10 permits issued for works on Archaeological places on the VHR included in permit figures.)

MARITIME PERMITS

Permit for probe survey on *Lightning*

Permit for relocating and re-burial of hatch cover on the *J1* submarine

Permit to access *City of Launceston* Protected Zone for corrosion survey

Permit to access *City of Launceston* Protected Zone to attach anodes

Two permits to access *Alert* Protected Zone

Permit to access *William Salthouse* Protected Zone

Permit to recover object from *Glenelg*

Uncovering prison life

As part of the conditions of the Heritage Permit for the redevelopment of the former Pentridge Prison site, extensive archaeological work was required to ensure all significant archaeological features were identified and carefully managed.

The Pentridge cemetery area, where Ronald Ryan was buried in 1967, was the only known burial area on the site prior to the commencement of archaeological work.

However, archaeological work commenced in late 2006 soon indicated multiple graves near the former F Division building, outside the known cemetery area.

The Department of Human Services issued a licence in February 2007 for human remains on the site to be carefully exhumed and re-interred in the redeveloped site's cemetery area.

Archaeological and historic research over the subsequent two years revealed the graves of 10 prisoners executed and buried at Pentridge between the 1930s and 1967, and four mass graves containing the remains of up to 36 individual originally buried at the Old Melbourne Goal and exhumed and re-buried at Pentridge in the 1920s and 1930s.

The discovery sparked a great deal of speculation about the identity of the remains, particularly in relation to Ned Kelly, but with the deterioration over time, it may not be possible to identify individual remains. The remains are currently being held by the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine.

The excavations also revealed a shoe manufacturing industry apparently conducted at Pentridge around the turn of the 20th century. Some 300 pieces of 19th century leather shoes, boots and offcuts of leather were uncovered in a large rubbish pit. Many volunteer hours at the Conservation Laboratory were dedicated to the first stage conservation treatment of each leather



fragment, which was cleaning each piece carefully by hand. Presently the cleaned leather fragments await further conservation treatment and are in cool-storage at Heritage Victoria's conservation laboratory.

Other finds at the prison site include a pannikin, engraved bone handled cutlery, tools such as spades and shovels, bone buttons, wooden matchboxes and transfer ware ceramic pieces.

Another investigation, into seawalls at Brighton Beach, has revealed the original burial sites at the Old Melbourne Gaol were often marked with the initials of the deceased marked into stones in the adjacent bluestone wall. Following redevelopment of parts of OMG, these stones were re-used in the retaining walls along the foreshore from Brighton to Black Rock, with some of the initials still visible.

Pentridge Prison was closed in 1997. Under the *Heritage Act 1995*, Heritage Victoria is the responsible authority for protecting the cultural heritage values of this and other sites included in the Victorian Heritage Register.



Centre: A pannikin encrusted with other objects from the Pentridge excavation.

Top: A muddy boot, one of the leather items from Pentridge which had to be cleaned, sorted and placed in cool storage.

Below: One of the original burial markers from Old Melbourne Gaol used in the retaining walls between Brighton and Black Rock.

The Heritage Council initiates and undertakes research to identify Victoria's heritage and assist in its conservation and interpretation.

RESEARCH

6.0

6.1 SURVEY OF POST-WAR BUILT HERITAGE IN VICTORIA: STAGE ONE

A thematic study, *Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria: Stage One*, funded out of the budget for the implementation of the State heritage strategy, *Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our Communities*, was commissioned and completed by Heritage Alliance in October 2008. The study was given priority because of the extraordinary growth in Melbourne in the immediate post-war period, and lack of representation of this period on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The study comprised a contextual overview (Volume 1), which was shaped around the draft Victorian Framework of Historical Themes, and a second volume contained a preliminary assessment of places identified as being of potential state significance.

Pellegrini's Espresso Bar features on the cover, and some of the more interesting places identified as having potential include a number of ten pin bowling clubs, motels, fast food restaurants as well as a drive-in bottle shop, and last but not least, the Giant Koala at Dadswell near Horsham. All places will require further research and comparative analysis before they can be considered for inclusion on the VHR.

The study has been published on the heritage website.



6.2 DAMP AND SALT ATTACK

A collaboration between Heritage Victoria, the Heritage Council of NSW, South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage and Adelaide City Council, *Salt Attack and Rising Damp* was published in November 2008 providing extensive coverage of causes, investigation and diagnosis, maintenance and treatments and inserting damp-proof courses. This publication won an Education Award in the Corporate / Government section of the NSW National Trust's 2009 Heritage Awards.

In June the author, David Young, led a masterclass at the National Trust's Barwon Park where work to treat damp and salt problems and repair damage is about to commence. This publication won a National Trust New South Wales award.



6.3 MIGRANT STUDY

A landmark project launched in 2009 will explore the great contribution made by post-Second World War migrants to the Victorian community and record their heritage for the future.

The project aims to identify migrant heritage places and objects and assist owners and custodians in their care and conservation.

A Migrant Heritage Search Survey on the Heritage Victoria website is a starting point for contributions from migrant communities about places, objects and collections that matter to them.

6.4 QUARRIES STUDY

The Heritage Council approved \$10,000 for a typological study and survey of stone quarries. The first stage of this study involved a review of *Dimension Stone in Victoria* by RL King and KS Weston, Geological Survey Report 112, 1997, to identify quarries which are likely to have surviving fabric, and undertake a survey of those which best represent the major building stones used in Victoria. The second stage has been to physically survey these identified quarries to assess them for their potential heritage significance, at either state or local level.

Far left: Pellegrini's, Bourke Street Melbourne

Left: Cover of 'Salt attack and rising damp' guide

6.5 MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT PROJECT

The Maritime Infrastructure Assessment Project has been successfully continued this year with work focusing on assessment, data entry and registration. All sites from the Geelong area study were assessed by a panel of archaeologists for significance. Those sites considered to be of state significance or worthy of investigation were sent to a consultant for further study. Currently seven assessments have been completed while 15 sites are still being processed. The remainder of the sites were listed according to Heritage Inventory criteria.

6.6 SUBMERGED LANDSCAPES

The submerged landscapes research project used published data from a variety of sources to reconstruct the ancient landscape of Port Phillip Bay approximately 12,000 years ago, prior to its inundation by the sea. The project has used remote sensing data to reconstruct the buried landscape and ancient river channels in the bay and pollen data to reconstruct the past vegetation cover in this post-Glacial period. Dreamtime stories and archaeological data suggest that people were living in the area, and provide information about the animals that were hunted, tool production, daily life and burial practices. All the information has been pulled together to create a unique animation and reconstruction of how the area would have looked 12,000 years ago. Information about the project, including the animation can be found on the Heritage Victoria website.

*Right: Solar panels at
1 Treasury Place*

*Below: Reconstruction of ancient
landscape of Port Phillip Bay.*



6.7 SUSTAINABILITY

The landmark Heritage and Sustainability Project measuring the 'embodied energy' within different types of heritage buildings and their current energy performance has attracted widespread interest and support from other Australian States and Territories and New Zealand which will each contribute additional case studies.

The project is funded by the Heritage Council of Victoria in partnership with the Building, Housing and Climate Change Unit of the Department of Planning and Community Development, the Building Commission of Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, and Office of Victorian State Government Architect. The project aims to:

- increase public and industry understanding of the energy embodied in heritage and other existing buildings
- assess the sustainability value, costs and benefits of common interventions to improve the overall environmental performance (including energy and water use) of heritage and existing buildings.

A second national project focussed on commercial buildings, also led by Victoria and funded by the Commonwealth, aims to:



- provide empirical research evidence on life cycle energy, greenhouse gas, water and other environmental impacts of a range of existing commercial heritage-listed buildings from across Australia, and comparison with contemporary examples
- model the impact of common interventions to improve environmental performance of existing commercial buildings.

The end goal of the research is to assist the planning, design and building professions, as well as owners, to make more informed judgements when deciding whether to 'conserve and repair' or 'demolish and rebuild'.

Technical leaflets on *Heritage Buildings and Sustainability and Heritage Buildings and Energy Efficiency* are available for download from www.heritage.vic.gov.au

6.8 BRIDGES

Following earlier studies on timber and concrete bridges, the Heritage Council and VicRoads commissioned the National Trust to prepare a study into masonry road bridges and a 'gap study' covering railway bridges of all types. The latter will complement the studies of road bridges and is also being funded by VicTrack.

The initial survey has been completed and more than half the most significant bridges have undergone detailed assessment.

The Heritage Council's intention with these studies is to create a comprehensive record of all bridges around the state, thereby providing an appropriate context for assessing cultural heritage significance and making permit decisions.

6.9 NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION

Together with the heritage councils and heritage agencies of the Australian Commonwealth, States and Territories, Heritage Victoria has initiated a new National Data Collection project to provide a national perspective on heritage management in Australia. This ongoing project is a response to the Productivity Commission's 2006 inquiry, which identified a lack of national heritage data. Heritage Victoria is leading the collection and analysis of data, which includes the typology of assets on heritage registers, the number of places

receiving heritage grants, the financial value of conservation work being approved and national data on visitation and tourism for heritage places.

6.10 MELBOURNE WATER - REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY STUDY

The need for this study and other regional water supplies studies was identified during a desktop investigation of Victoria's water supply heritage, the *Victorian Water Supply Heritage Study* which was commissioned by Heritage Victoria in 2007.

Following the state-wide study, Heritage Victoria and Melbourne Water established a partnership in the form of the Melbourne Water Regional Water Supply Heritage Study in 2008. The project and the partnership will ensure that all significant water supply heritage assets in the Melbourne Water area are identified and mapped, and that recommendations are made for their future management. The project has provided opportunities to work closely with Melbourne Water, Local Government, water retailers and other heritage asset managers to protect significant water supply heritage assets.

6.11 SHIPWRECKS

Inspections have identified a significant loss of sand from three important sites in Port Phillip Bay. In order to measure and monitor sand movements on the sites, posts have been placed on *William Salthouse* and *Clarence* to accurately map seasonal and long term changes in sand levels.

The *City of Launceston* has been the most recent recipient of in situ preservation, with the placement of a number of zinc anodes. The anodes protect the metal hull and engine from further corrosion and potential collapse.

6.12 REGIONAL CINEMA STUDY

Heritage Victoria commissioned consultants Heritage Matters Pty Ltd to complete a Survey of Country Cinemas in Victoria entitled *Jaffas Down the Aisles*. The study identified approximately 170 places in country Victoria where films were shown regularly, ranging from purpose-built cinemas to public halls and converted buildings. Some fascinating stories and characters emerge in the

historical and architectural overview provided in the study.

Ten places were identified as being of State significance: Midland Theatre, Ararat; Regent Theatre, Ballarat; Rex Theatre, Charlton; Horsham Theatre; Memorial Hall, Koroit; Lorne Theatre; Athenaeum Sorrento; Warracknabeal Town Hall; Globe Theatre, Winchelsea; Regent Theatre, Yarram. These places also include objects such as furnishings, early projectors and sound equipment.

In August the Executive Director recommended that these 10 places and objects be included in the Victorian Heritage Register. The consultants recommended that all other places identified in the study be included as individual places in the heritage overlays of the relevant local planning schemes.

Below: Midland Theatre, Ararat



Below: Koroit Theatre



The Heritage Council has an advice and liaison role to assist other bodies and individuals with responsibilities in heritage protection and conservation in Victoria. This includes local government, community organisations and heritage owners/managers. (It also provides advice and support through public events, some of which are listed in Section 4.)

ADVICE AND LIAISON

7.0

7.1 ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Heritage Council continued to provide assistance to local government in its role of managing places of cultural heritage significance at the local level. This included supporting outreach advisory services and recommending grants for works to heritage places and funding for heritage studies and heritage advisors (see Section 2).

7.2 REVIEW OF HERITAGE PROVISIONS IN PLANNING SCHEMES

The Heritage Council supported the partial implementation of recommendations arising from the Ministerial Advisory Committee's report *Review of Heritage Provisions in Planning Schemes* (2007).

A state-wide planning scheme amendment in September 2008 implemented some minor reforms which had been advocated by the Advisory Committee. The reforms included the exemption of certain minor works from planning permission under the Heritage Overlay; clarified the planning permit requirements in relation to places on the Victorian Heritage Register and introduced a new requirement whereby responsible authorities must consider any statement of significance when assessing a planning application under the Heritage Overlay. These reforms, whilst minor in their nature, are to be welcomed in terms of simplifying the planning requirements of the Heritage Overlay.

In December 2008, the Minister for Planning introduced a planning scheme requirement to enable the conservation of dry stone walls in particular municipalities. Historic dry stone walls are a valued feature of Victoria's landscapes as noted in the Advisory Committee's report. The control was taken-up by the shires of Baw Baw,

Gleneilg, Golden Plains, Indigo, Mount Alexander, Moyne, Pyrenees, Surf Coast and Yarra Ranges and by the cities of Greater Geelong, Warrnambool and Whittlesea.

While these two planning scheme amendments are welcomed, there are other key recommendations of the Advisory Committee that await implementation. The Council looks forward to further implementation of the report in 2009-10.

The Heritage Council also discussed a proposal arising from the Advisory Committee report that further consideration should be given to the desirability of legislative change so as to require applications for the subdivision of Heritage Register places to be dealt with under the *Planning and Environment Act* (rather than the *Heritage Act*) with Heritage Victoria acting as referral authority to the local council.

However, the Heritage Council concluded that there was insufficient justification to remove the subdivision requirements from the *Heritage Act*. Moreover, the Heritage Council felt that local government was unlikely to want to enter into agreements of the type and complexity that were negotiated under the *Heritage Act* in relation to the subdivision of large complexes such as Willsmere, the Victoria Brewery or Stonington mansion.

7.3 "DESIGN IN CONTEXT" – DESIGNING NEW BUILDINGS IN HERITAGE SITUATIONS

The Heritage Council completed the first in a series of case studies of good design in Heritage Overlays. The initial 10 case studies showcase examples of new infill buildings in heritage areas, extensions to buildings subject to heritage controls and successful adaptive re-use of historic buildings. They include the conversion of the former Berwick primary school to a community



Above: The former Berwick Primary School is now a community centre.

centre, the adaptation of a local hall to community housing and contemporary additions to a Registered building and a worker's cottage in a Heritage Overlay area. The case-studies can now be viewed on the Heritage website on the page entitled "Design in context".

7.4 SUBMISSIONS ON MAJOR PLANNING INITIATIVES

In April 2009, the Heritage Council completed and submitted a response to the Department of Planning and Community Development's proposal for new residential zones for Victoria. The Council suggested a strengthening of the purpose of the proposed new Limited Change Zone to ensure that residential development protects any identified underlying values such as heritage, environmental or landscape character.

In May 2009, the Heritage Council submitted a response to the discussion paper on modernising Victoria's *Planning and Environment Act*. In particular, the Council recommended that the objective of planning in Victoria relating to heritage protection be aligned to reflect the terminology contained in the *Heritage Act*.



Left: Cover of 'Guidelines for Change and Development of Heritage Places of Worship'

Below: Attendees at the High Country Heritage Forum on Mt Scope.



7.5 ASSISTING COUNCILS

In 2008-09, the Heritage Council recommended a range of financial support initiatives to the Minister for Planning, as part of the Victoria's Heritage Grants program. This included grants for heritage advisor services and heritage studies.

A particularly important program since 2006 has been the digitisation of paper-based heritage studies and other local government heritage data. Almost 60 councils have now had their heritage data digitised and included in the HERMES database which is managed by Heritage Victoria. This means that heritage study data will be potentially accessible to the public in the future from the Heritage Council's website via the Victorian Heritage Database. The data can also be made accessible to the public via the councils own websites. One key advantage is that old hard-copy reports are converted to a digital record, thereby enhancing the security, permanency and accessibility of the information.

The Heritage Council, through its Local Government Advisory Committee, has also been keen to support local government in the conservation of heritage places at the local government level. In June 2009, the Committee visited Ballarat and met with local residents and with senior officers and councillors of the Ballarat City Council. A series of meetings enabled the Committee to be better informed of the issues that affect local government in the challenges of managing heritage places.

7.6 RELIGIOUS PLACES

The Heritage Council's Religious Places Heritage Advisory Committee prepared *Guidelines for Change and Development of Heritage Places of Worship*, published as a Draft for public discussion in December 2008. The document

aims to provide guidance for sensitive change and development in places of worship with heritage values. The guidelines, which were also made available on the heritage website, are designed to assist owners, managers, congregations, planners and decision-makers.

In June the Committee co-hosted, with the Victorian Council of Churches, a free all day forum for church leaders, religious property managers and clergy. Forty-five attendees heard from architects experienced with dealing with places of worship about architecture, engineering and conservation issues at heritage places of worship. The forum travelled by bus to seven places of worship within inner metropolitan Melbourne for an instructive look at places that have been the subject of recent conservation works.

7.7 GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGERS

Unlike many other states, Victoria does not have special provisions in its Heritage Act for the management of government owned heritage places. To address this the Heritage Council has developed Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles based on NSW and Commonwealth models, and is leading a program to support government heritage asset managers. At the request of the Victorian Government, Heritage Victoria has undertaken further consultation with agencies about support and implementation of the Heritage Council endorsed Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles. Work has commenced on developing draft Government Heritage Asset Management Guidelines and a model Heritage Asset Management Strategy based on the NSW State Agency Heritage Guide.

Heritage Victoria has continued to undertake a number of actions to support government heritage asset management. These include delivery of advice and information sharing through a

dedicated section of the Heritage Victoria website supported by a password protected area, enabling agencies to share information and current technical best practice. This is complemented by a regular e-newsletter which advertises the successful annual forum, regular seminars and other training opportunities. A Heritage Victoria funded pilot government heritage advisory service has been put in place at the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

7.8 HIGH COUNTRY HERITAGE FORUM

The Heritage Council held its sixth annual Cultural Landscapes Forum in May 2009, this year focussing on the Heritage of the High Country, from bush huts and former mining sites to historic rural towns and Indigenous sites. Community groups, park users, tourism promoters, land managers, councillors and planners, attended the forum, which examined the issues facing cultural landscapes in the region including cattle-grazing, tourism and recreation and mining. The forum also looked at the heritage values which had led to the inclusion of the Australian Alps in the National Heritage List.

East Gippsland Shire, Parks Victoria and the Australian Alps National Parks supported the forum.

7.9

MARITIME HERITAGE

The Heritage Council has continued to support a number of initiatives in maritime heritage, particularly through its Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee/Maritime Heritage Advisory committee.

Historic Shipwreck Act Inspector training sessions for fisheries officers held in Warrnambool, Bairnsdale and Melbourne were well attended with upwards of 25 officers participating at each venue.

Heritage Victoria staff delivered two parts of its internationally accredited Introduction to Maritime Archaeology. The courses have been well received by participants, many of whom have been inspired to participate in maritime archaeological projects or to initiate projects of their own in collaboration with Heritage Victoria.

A targeted advertising campaign to raise awareness of the laws relating to protected zones in Victoria has been prepared and will be followed up with an enforcement campaign at the start of the summer fishing season.

A number of Historic Shipwreck Protected Zones have been re-gazetted following improvements in position fixing methods.

7.10

ADVISORY PUBLICATIONS

New technical publications produced during the year by the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria include:

- a) *Heritage Buildings and Sustainability*
- b) *Heritage Buildings and Energy Efficiency*
- c) *Achieving high quality building conservation outcomes*

These publications can be downloaded from the heritage website.

7.11

TRAINING

Victoria is leading the Professional and Trade Heritage Training project, a national project, which aims to:

- identify, describe and analyse existing tertiary sector heritage training
- undertake a desk-top analysis of skills shortages in heritage trades and professions
- analyse gaps in heritage training opportunities and capacity
- make recommendations for further actions by to address training needs
- establish a methodology for a demand side analysis of heritage industry needs.

7.12

SHIPWRECK ACT REVIEW

The Heritage Council acting on advice from its Maritime Heritage Advisory Committee prepared a submission to the review of the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwreck Act 1976* which is being conducted by the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Approximately 61 percent of the wrecks around the coast of Victoria are protected by the provisions of the *Historic Shipwreck Act* and the Executive Director Heritage Victoria is the Commonwealth Minister's Delegate for the administration of the Act in Victoria.

The objectives of the review include consideration of an extension of the Act to protect underwater archaeological sites and relics other than shipwrecks and to consider the inclusion of legislative mechanisms that could enable Australia to ratify the UNESCO 2001 Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Dreams of treasure

An outreach program in the state's south west included a community archaeological dig which realised the dreams of some budding Indiana Joneses (and Lara Crofts) and uncovered some 'treasures' from the rubbish of days gone by.

The Victorian government heritage strategy, *Victoria's Heritage: strengthening our communities*, funded the archaeology outreach project in 2008-2009. The main objectives of the Historic Archaeology Awareness and Advisor Project were to provide advice on historic archaeological matters to the Shires of Glenelg, Moyne, Southern Grampians and the City of Warrnambool, and to reassess previously recorded Heritage Inventory sites in the area.

An archaeological consultant acted in an advisor capacity to the Councils, providing advice and guidance in the identification, management and promotion of local historic archaeological sites. The consultant also recommended the inclusion of sites to the Victorian Heritage Inventory, Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Overlay under the Local Planning Scheme.

Another significant element of the project was to raise the community's awareness of historical archaeology. In April 2009, Heritage Victoria conducted a two day educational excavation of a 19th century rubbish tip along the coast of Warrnambool. The excavation gave more than 160 students from two local primary schools the opportunity to experience the archaeological process while delivering a serious message - why archaeology is important and why it needs protecting.

To give the wider community a chance to experience an excavation, a contest was created. Organised by the Warrnambool Standard, contestants were asked to submit a poem, drawing, photo or any other interesting way of stating why they want to be an archaeologist. Four winners were chosen from numerous submissions. The winning submissions included an eight year old, who "wanted to be an archaeologist since he was six months old", a 12 year old who said it would be the "best birthday present ever, even if it was a couple of days early", and two adults, one submitting a poem, and one a paper dipped in coffee and burnt at the edges to look aged.

The 'archaeologists' discovered thousands of interesting artefacts, including locally made bottles, ceramics and animal bones, over the two days. A few significant items were brought back to Heritage Victoria's Conservation Laboratory for conservation, including an early Post-Master's

button, a piece of writing slate and a .303 bullet casing.

As a result of giving the students and contest winners the opportunity to be an archaeologist for the day, great interest from the school staff, parents and media was raised. This interest assisted in raising awareness of historical archaeology on a much broader scale.



Budding archaeologists sift through silt looking for treasures.

Under the Heritage Act, the Heritage Council also has a role of approving or rejecting recommendations for loans and grants from the Heritage Fund. It can also seek special assistance for owners through land tax remission.

HERITAGE FUND

8.0

8.1

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The focus of the Heritage Fund Assistance program is privately owned places on the Victorian Heritage Register that are not eligible for funding under the Victoria's Heritage Grants Program. In 2008-2009, the Heritage Council approved \$389,000 in assistance for owners of heritage places, in the form of grants and low or interest-free loans.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE APPROVED IN 2008-2009

Place	Grant	Loan
"Talara" Princes Highway, Port Fairy	\$10,000	
"Belmont" Main Lead Rd, Raglan	\$14,000	
"Badgers Wood" Bickleigh Vale Estate, Mooroolbark	\$2,500	
St Judes Anglican Church, Palmerston St, Carlton		\$89,000
St Paul's Cathedral, Myers Street, Bendigo	\$15,000	
St John's Lutheran Church, Yarra St, Geelong	\$15,000	
Bontharambo Homestead, Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta	\$40,000	\$40,000
Plough Inn, Great Alpine Rd, Tarrawingee	\$2,000	
Walhalla Cemetery	\$4,000	
Degraves Mill, Cobb and Co Road, Carlsruhe	\$25,000	
St Stephen's Anglican Church, High St, Rutherglen		\$50,000
Memsie Homestead, Bridgewater Rd, Bridgewater		\$80,000
Murndal, Murndal Rd, Hamilton	\$2,500	
Total	\$130,000	\$259,000

8.2
HERITAGE AT RISK

The Heritage at Risk Program is also financed through the Heritage Fund. It targets places or objects on the Victorian Heritage Register suffering from neglect and decay (as opposed to alteration or demolition) to an extent that their existence is threatened.

Places and objects considered at risk are assessed in terms of vulnerability, based on factors such as condition, threats and use (or lack of use). Funding allows Heritage Victoria to work with owners to undertake essential repairs and remove a place from risk. Work then continues with the owners to enact a long-term conservation and maintenance program.

In 2008-2009, the Heritage Council approved more than \$850,000 in funding for heritage assets considered 'at risk'.

**PLACES AT RISK FUNDING
APPROVED IN 2008-2009**

Place	
Barwon Sewer Aqueduct	\$13,400
Murtoa Grain Store	\$846,000
Total	\$859,400

8.3
LAND TAX REMISSION

Under section 144 of the Heritage Act, the Heritage Council may seek approval, on behalf of an owner, to remit or defer payment of land tax attributable to a place on the Victorian Heritage Register. The Heritage Council must first seek consent from the Minister for Planning, before approaching the Treasurer for approval. Although this is a form of financial assistance, it is not financed through the Heritage Fund.

**LAND TAX REMISSION
APPROVED IN 2008-2009**

ROYAL ARCADE, MELBOURNE

8.4
**SPECIAL PROJECT: MURTOA
STICK SHED**

The Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria have together committed a relatively large funding package of \$1.246m for the Murtoa Stick Shed, one of the State's most important and most threatened heritage places.

A detailed structural survey of the landmark Murtoa Grain Store or Stick Shed was undertaken in the first half of 2009 to develop a program of works to conserve the building.

Posts, rafters and purlins will be repaired, vermin will be removed and roof sheets replaced and secured during the works.

Most of the conservation works to the Stick Shed will be up high, requiring the use of cherry pickers and scissor lifts inside the shed.

Immense in size, the Murtoa Stick Shed spans the length of five Olympic swimming pools. It was constructed in 1941 as a solution for grain storage during the World War II wheat glut. The Stick Shed could store up to 95,000 tonnes of wheat.

Three other similar sheds were built in Victoria, as well as one in Geraldton (Western Australia) and another in Parkes (NSW), but Murtoa is the only one still standing.

Constructed from timber and corrugated iron, the Stick Shed gets its name from the hundreds of unmilled poles – some up to 20 metres high - which stand in rows propping up the immense roof. With its vast gabled interior and the long rows of poles, the space has been likened to the nave of a medieval cathedral.

Once the building is stabilized, Heritage Victoria will work with Graincorp and the community to develop a future use for the site.

It is expected the work will be completed by early 2010.

Pic: Greg Owen and Jim Mellor of Period Restoration Services, specialist building conservation contractors, discuss works to the Stick Shed.



Talara, Port Fairy

Walhalla cemetery

Located on a steep hillside on the eastern side of the valley, the cemetery in the former gold town of Walhalla is tangible evidence of the once-bustling settlement.

Although less than 200 graves are located, more than 1100 people are known to have been buried in Walhalla Cemetery (H1976), most pre-World War I.

The hillside location demanded a unique layout of parallel paths, terracing and dry stone walls, in contrast to the more favoured formal layouts characteristic of contemporary cemeteries on flat land. The magnificent large and mature coniferous trees dominate the cemetery and the dark foliage and formal shapes are in contrast to the bush setting.

Unfortunately, a number of Monterey Pines had become an imminent threat to the existing historic monuments and a concern to public safety.

A Landscape and Management Plan was prepared and a tree removal program was discussed.

Under the Victorian Heritage Grants Program 2008-09, \$14,000 was allocated to the Walhalla Cemetery Trust to remove a large Monterey Pine which had caused damage to the 'Thomson' grave and adjacent stone walling. To assist the project, under Heritage Victoria's Financial Assistance Program another \$4,000 was given to the Cemetery Trust to ensure the urgent work was able to commence this year.

One of the few examples of a Gothic revival bluestone villa in Victoria, *Talara* is located on a rise beside the road to Portland a short distance outside Port Fairy.

The original 1856 cottage, later a kitchen wing, and probably the two-storey villa were built by the first Secretary and Engineer to the Belfast Roads Board, Dilmond John Howes, credited as the colony's longest serving municipal engineer.

Its picturesque aesthetic reflects the popularity of architectural pattern books during the 19th century. Included on the Victorian Heritage Register (H0255), it is all the more important for the integrity of its setting.

The villa, on about one hectare, has been extensively renovated by the current owners who purchased the property in 1984.

In 2008 the Heritage Council's Financial Assistance Program assisted the owners with the restoration of the elaborate gable roofs. The original Welsh slate roofs had been patched over many years and showed obvious age related decay and delaminating. The Heritage Council contributed \$27,500 towards the roofing works. A further \$10,000 grant was given to the owners to retain the original slate pattern, size, colour and layout.



Above and right: Cemetery at Walhalla



Far right: Talara



The Heritage Council has a statutory responsibility to report on the state of Victoria's cultural heritage each year. This year's report looks at the evolution of our definition of heritage and highlights a number of special interest areas.

STATE OF VICTORIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

9.0

A review of past Annual Reports clearly highlights how our definition of heritage continues to expand.

We have long ago moved from the grand Victorian homes and buildings which appear to have been the definitive 'heritage' place when the first register was established.

Today the register includes more than 2000 places which reflect a wide diversity of lifestyles and occupations as well as important places from the state's more recent development including a significant number within state ownership.

The 'shock of the new' was probably first recognised with the inclusion of the former ICI House (H0786) in the register in March 1990.

ICI House on the corner of Albert and Nicholson Streets East Melbourne, was 84 metres tall, the tallest building in Australia from its completion in November 1958 until 1961. Designed by Bates Smart McCutcheon, it broke the 40.2m Victorian height restriction by 43.6m and set a new precedent in height controls in the city of Melbourne. It was also a large commercial premises – not a house or civic building.

Our cover features the former Clyde Cameron College, built in 1976-7 as a residential training college for trade unions and now Murray Valley Private Hospital. The complex, which incorporates the original red brick farmhouse, comprises a series of one and two storey wings linked by pre-cast concrete pipe walkways. The *Brutalist* building was designed by leading architect Kevin Borland to showcase the trades as part of the architectural aesthetic.

Today the register includes a wide variety of sites, from humble workers cottages and industrial sites to the homes – some grand, some not – of many who have played a key role in the state's development.

Other sites reflect the significance, changing

practices and fluctuating fortunes of rural ventures, such as the Murtoa's Grain Store or Stick Shed, Bessiebelle Sheepwashes and yards in rural Western Victoria and the Barmah Muster Yards near the Murray River.

As retiring Executive Direct Ray Tonkin noted, perhaps the listing of Waverley Park, under the provisions of the 1995 Act was an event which made the strongest public statement that heritage had long moved away from a pre-occupation with attractive 19th century buildings. The nomination and listing was as much about the intangible as the built fabric.

This year's report looks at three types of heritage, all of which have their roots in the earliest European settlement of Victoria.

Colonial and more recent interaction with Victoria's Aboriginal communities has resulted in a number of places that have special meaning to both traditional owners and post-contact settlers.

Likewise, Victoria's unique collection of botanical gardens harks back to the earliest days of the colony. These gardens reflect the early colonists' wealth and desire to make the Victorian landscape in their own image to include species from all over the world, in both classical and romantically inspired designs. The Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria have worked to recognise the importance of botanic gardens, with the result that many are included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Finally, the Heritage Council regional trip to Port Fairy served as a trigger for the holistic consideration of our wider historic landscape and urban environments, which stretches from Aboriginal dreamtime through to European settlement in the 19th century and 20th century development.

This historic built environment includes not just single buildings but groupings, natural landform, street layouts, public spaces, parks and gardens.



Left: The pipe walkways and exposed services at the former Clyde Cameron College. Image courtesy Murray Valley Private Hospital



Right: The former ICI House was the tallest building in Australian when it was built.

SHARED HERITAGE IS RICH AND DIVERSE

The Victorian Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria are committed to supporting the Victorian Aboriginal community in promoting and protecting its rich and diverse cultural heritage.

As the statutory authority with responsibility for historic heritage, the Heritage Council recognises the significant role it plays in advocating reconciliation and respecting Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.

The Heritage Act and the Heritage Strategy provide the framework for the work that is being undertaken in this area.

The Heritage Council is developing ways to better understand our shared past through the identification of sites and histories that demonstrate the complex and layered associations between Aboriginal people and European settlers since the early 19th century right through until the present day.

Building on the work that has been done in previous years, the Heritage Council has further developed its understanding of the interrelationship between the Heritage Act and the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

The Council and Heritage Victoria have begun to develop partnerships with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and to explore opportunities to better understand the Aboriginal and settler history of Victoria.

Some initiatives currently underway include:

- Expanding Victoria's Heritage Grant funding criteria to include initiatives that assist with the conservation of Aboriginal historic heritage places and interpret both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous associations with heritage places in Victoria (e.g. Camperdown Reconciliation project, Ebenezer Mission, Lake Tyers Conservation Management Plan, Bessiebelle Sheepwash Conservation Project and the Mindi project)

- Enabling Aboriginal communities to better care for their archive and museum collections through the Heritagecare Volunteer program and targeted project funding (e.g. Koorie Resource Information Centre project, Burke Museum Project, Bangerang project).

Prospective projects that will enhance the relationships between the Aboriginal community and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria include:

- a proposal to acknowledge traditional owner affiliations with places included on the Victorian Heritage Register, particularly those places that demonstrate associations with the Victorian Aboriginal people
- a research project aimed at identifying and assessing sites that contain both known Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values and develop appropriate mechanisms for their management
- exploring opportunities for Aboriginal participation on the Heritage Council Advisory Committees.

The Council members have been particularly involved with the initiatives in this area and are looking forward to exciting new ways to strengthening working relationships with the members of the Aboriginal Heritage Council and the Victorian Aboriginal community.

Clearly the history of the first Australians is important and needs further identification and recognition. Both State Heritage Councils are committed to working together, wherever possible, in that respect.

The council is pleased to present recent practical projects to support places that have meaning to both Aboriginal people and more recent arrivals.

Case studies

HERITAGE CONSERVATION PLANNING

Lake Tyers Conservation Management Plan

Joint funding provided by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and Heritage Victoria is supporting a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Lake Tyers Historic Precinct. At present, only the church (below) at the former Mission is included on the Victorian Heritage Register. In 1971 the former Mission at Lake Tyers, established in 1861, became the first land in Victoria to be handed back to its Indigenous occupants. Its history extends back many thousands of years.

The CMP aims to enable recognition and management of the heritage values of the wider Lake Tyers Historic Precinct. The Lake Tyers Historic Precinct includes all the areas that once contained mission buildings, and has been identified in the draft CMP as being "of exceptional cultural significance for its continuing associations and connections for Aboriginal people - for the Gunaikurnai clans on whose traditional country the Mission is located, and also for Aboriginal people from across Victoria and beyond who have been moved here and yet have made it their home".



Bessiebelle Sheepwash

This project aims to assist with the conservation of the deteriorated features at the Bessiebelle Sheepwash complex. The Bessiebelle sheepwashes and yards complex (below) is located on the former 14,000 acre Ardonachie Run, established in 1848 by pastoralist Samuel Gorrie, then carrying 6,000 sheep. In 1864 this run was subdivided into smaller runs, and the sheep washes were located within Mount Eccles and Lake Gorrie Run. The date of construction of the washes and walls is not known, although they were probably constructed within the period 1848-1864.

The sheepwash complex is situated on land managed by the Winda Mara Aboriginal Corporation. An archaeological survey has been completed and proposals for conservation works and interpretation are being developed.



COLLECTION MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Koori Resource Information Centre, Shepparton

The resource centre received support through the Heritagecare program to assist with cataloguing and documentation of their archive collection. Volunteers worked over a period of six months to sort and, appropriately store the collection of archives.

The Koori Resource Information Centre also received a collection management grant towards the employment of a person to supervise their cataloguing and archiving activities.

Burke Museum Collection, Beechworth

Jointly funded by Aboriginal Affairs and Heritage Victoria, this project will assess the cultural heritage significance of the Burke Museum collection, and aims to use this as the basis for developing a consistent approach to significance assessments of collections that hold both Aboriginal and historic cultural material.

The project will develop guidance material to assist both professionals undertaking assessments of collections with Aboriginal heritage values, and community collecting organisations that manage Aboriginal heritage collections .

Bangerang Cultural Centre

The Bangerang Cultural Centre, originally the Shepparton Arts Council, at Shepparton, is the first Aboriginal Cultural 'keeping place/museum' to be developed and managed by the Aboriginal community in Australia. The centre houses an important collection of artefacts and artworks from Aboriginal communities across Australia, whilst focusing on local communities of the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. Funding from Victoria's Heritage Grants has assisted with conservation projects. The Bangerang Cultural Centre (below) has also received funding to assist staff to access training in collection management techniques.



THE NEW WORLD STORY CAPTURED

The Heritage Council's visit to the historic seaside town of Port Fairy on its annual trip provided a real glimpse into many of the Victoria's settlement, growth and change patterns following the arrival of European settlers.

Top: Griffiths Island lighthouse.

Bottom: The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church.

This charming Western District settlement, one of the state's earliest, failed to fully achieve its early promise of greatness – particularly losing out to the later settlement at Warrnambool. From the early whaling stations in the 1830s the settlement had a population of nearly 2000 by 1853. In the 2006 Census, the population had only grown to 2610 in the intervening 150 years.

However, that has proven a fortuitous turn of events for later students of history. Declining fortunes reduced the pressure to replace and modernise the evidence of early settlers and this has left a unique exemplar of cultural history in the 'new world' to help subsequent generations understand our heritage.

Many places in and near the town are included on the Victorian Heritage Register, apt recognition of their significance to the state and affording the highest protection to these important sites.

Their significance encompasses all criteria from aesthetic, historical, scientific, (including geological), social, archaeological, cultural and architectural, many boasting multiple reasons to be valued.

As well as an unusual geological landform, Griffiths Island (Victorian Heritage Register H1659) was the centre of one of the earliest ventures by European settlers. At the mouth of the Moyne River and at the extremity of the Mount Rouse lava flow, it was originally three basalt islands (Griffiths, Rabbit and Goat) now combined through altered conditions often implemented to improve the quality of the bay anchorage and navigability of the Moyne River.

Whaling operations, including the station on the eastern tip of the original Rabbit Island run by John Griffiths, existed from the 1830s.

As the industry declined, whaling operations there ceased around 1843 and the buildings were re-used by Flora Rachel Wallace Dunlop as a house,

farm, schoolroom and dormitory for young Aborigines.

There was also shipbuilding on Griffiths Island in the 1840s and a lighthouse was erected to mark the entrance to the thriving trading port for Western Victoria in 1859. Although the associated keepers quarters and compound were later demolished, the foundations and a perimeter group of Norfolk Island pines remain, along with the remotely operated lighthouse.

Griffiths and his associates and other early settlers were also responsible for a range of other essential businesses, and some of the early farming selections.

Formal settlement began in 1843 with a special survey of 5120 acres acquired by James Atkinson who established a town he called Belfast (the town was renamed Port Fairy in 1887). One of the earliest leases was opposite the jetty where William Middleton erected the (Royal) Merrijig Inn (H0248) on the corner of Campbell and Gipps Streets. This was acquired by the government in 1853 and a two-storey addition in Campbell St used as Police barracks and Government offices, including the Courthouse and Belfast District Road Board (from 1853) and municipality of Belfast (1856-9). Later used as a boarding house, it became a small private hotel in the 1980s.

Reflecting the importance of their faith to the early settlers, churches for all major denominations were operating by 1851. The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church (H0850) erected in 1854 replaced the first, an 1843 wattle and daub church. With many fittings and stained glass windows removed to a new church erected on the Williams St frontage, the Albert St church remains a rare example of the primitive Greek Revival style in Victoria.

The early development of defence in the colony of Victoria is reflected in Port Fairy's Battery Hill (H1504), established around 1861 as an early



observation site (a Volunteer Rifle Corps was first formed in Belfast in 1859). A cannon was first installed (and a brass band formed) in 1867. With a heightened fear of foreign invasion, the site was further developed with fortifications and more guns in 1887.

Other significant defence and community volunteer facilities include the Powder Magazine and the Lifeboat Station (H1431) an important facility for an area that has witnessed numerous shipwrecks.

Moving to the district's pastoral activities, the former Ardonachie Run established by Samuel Gorrie in 1848 at Bessie Belle (H2033) provides a rare glimpse of a traditional pastoral property sheepwash. Probably the largest and most sophisticated surviving example, the sheep washes and a network of races, yards and folds, utilised local rock for dry stone walls and natural depressions for water flow. Many Aboriginal

Top: A former whaler, Charles Mills built Lagoon Farm, now known as Woodbine near Port Fairy.

Second row: Merrijig Inn has played a key role in Port Fairy as both a hotel and as government offices.

The 1857 Bank of Australasia was designed by architect Nathaniel Billing.

Third row: The former Customs Shed retains a key role in Port Fairy for the local fishing industry and discreetly incorporates public conveniences.

Fourth row: The Tower Hill Natural History Centre reflects the form of the volcanoes that shaped the local landscape.



workers were employed on this and other stations which had once been significant hunting and dwelling grounds for them.

Just north-east of the town is Tower Hill State Game Reserve (H 2114) which, like the town itself, has many stories to tell, including a shared heritage with indigenous Australians. There is evidence of Aboriginal people living in the area at least 30,000 years ago when the volcano forming today's nested maar type crater, lake and islands.

French explorers aboard the *Geographe* in 1802 recorded the first confirmed European sighting of Tower Hill, and it was used throughout the 19th century as a landmark for ships bound for Port Fairy and Warrnambool.

The beautiful natural landscape was recorded by Johann Joseph Eugen von Guerard in 1855 but the forest was cleared and the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was appointed the Committee of Management in 1866 and, in line with its aims of introducing exotic plants and animals to the colony, introduced goats, pheasants and rabbits. Although the area was declared the state's first National Park in 1892, clearing of native vegetation, grazing and quarrying continued for many decades.

In the mid-20th century, community groups established experimental plots of native trees at Tower Hill and, following designation as a State Game Reserve in 1961, revegetation began in earnest.

Von Guerard's painting was studied by botanists to identify the native vegetation and, once this habitat was established, native animal species were re-introduced.

The site provided a model for the national Landcare movement and highlighted the benefits of sourcing species indigenous to an area.

In 1962, the Robin Boyd designed Natural History Centre was commissioned with the innovative



circular timber and stone interpretive and study centre providing information about the restoration and wildlife and habitats of the State's Reserves.

Port Fairy encapsulates Victoria's long and diverse heritage. The natural landforms of Tower Hill have continued meaning to the local Aboriginal people. The township itself and the archaeological remains of whaling stations reflect the colony's earliest days. Pastoral properties created the wealth that built larger centres such as Warrnambool. And more recently the Boyd-designed Natural History Centre demonstrates the social environmental movements of the late 20th Century.



CHANGING LANDSCAPE

Civic pride, leisure, and a thirst for scientific knowledge have given Victoria's botanic gardens their own distinctiveness.

For the early colonists, they became places of education where citizens could learn about the botanical world and see the beginnings of the transformation that, in time, would change the Australian landscape.

Recognising their cultural heritage significance, gardens have been registered since 1982 and three more regional Botanic Gardens were added to the Victorian Heritage Register in 2008-09, with another included in July 2009.

Each of these gardens plays a key role in the social life of the local communities providing a civilising venue for picnics, family outings, games and, in some cases, sporting activities.

Clearly they reveal other aspects of the settlement of the state: the interests in science and exploration, acclimatisation of species to bring the old world to the new for both practical and aesthetic reasons, a declaration of the solidity, permanence, sophistication and civilised nature of the new colonial settlements, and a reflection of changing design ideas.

The pursuit of collecting and classifying plants gained a widespread following when Victoria was first settled and the state's first Lieutenant Governor, Charles Joseph LaTrobe, established the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in 1846.

Geelong and Portland gardens sites were reserved in 1851 and legislation passed in 1854 allowed municipal councils to establish botanic gardens.

Indeed the creation of botanic gardens and local government often went hand-in-hand. In the Melbourne bayside suburb of St Kilda, the botanic gardens were founded in 1857, the same year as the first council was elected. On the other side of the bay at Williamstown, a public meeting to establish a local park led to the creation of a municipal council in 1856, and the planting of the Williamstown Botanic Gardens in 1859.

As permanent settlements developed on the Victorian goldfields, botanic gardens joined majestic town halls as symbols of civic vision.

While the presence of exotic plants in Victoria is taken for granted, the plants we see growing in the state's botanic gardens were part of an experiment to see which foreign plants, and even animals, might be successful in Victoria.

In addition to plants, foreign birds and animals were introduced in botanic gardens, particularly in Melbourne and Geelong, from where they were released into the wild. If today many of these introductions have become the nation's pests, the menageries that still exist in the Hamilton and White Hills Gardens remind us of the lasting effect the 19th century ambition of introducing overseas animals and plants has had on the national psyche.

While the Victorian Acclimatisation Society was interested in acclimatising birds and animals, Ferdinand Mueller (1825–1896), the Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens between 1857 and 1873, distributed overseas plants throughout Victoria.

Among the recipients of his largesse were the Buninyong, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Hamilton, Koroit, Kyneton, St Kilda, Warrnambool, White Hills and Williamstown Botanic Gardens. Mueller's gifts also embellished cemeteries and the church reserves.

Not every one of these plants was a success, but enough overseas introductions succeeded in growing that they were planted in streets, private gardens, windbreaks and forests throughout the colony.

Pinus radiata was one of these successes. While in California it is a small tree confined to a few hills in Monterey near the sea; in Victoria it grew into a large tree that was grown throughout much of the state including the Warrnambool Botanic Gardens where it was planted as a windbreak.

Top: Kyneton Botanic Garden

The southern African *Dovyalis caffra* in the White Hills Botanic Gardens.



Other trees were planted as potential crops – the cork oaks at Kyneton, the Oak *Quercus* (acorns could provide tannin for curing animal skins as supply of bark from native wattles was dwindling), while the Indian palm *Phoenix sylvestris* at St Kilda Botanic Gardens was a potential source of sugar and reeds for weaving mats.

There are many rare plants growing in Victoria's botanic gardens. Among them are the Kentucky Coffee Tree *Gymnocladus dioica* in the Hamilton Botanic Gardens, and the southern African *Dovyalis caffra* in the White Hills Botanic Gardens. While not all plants in the state's botanic gardens are as rare, many were once unknown to Europeans.

GARDENS IN THE REGISTER

Daylesford (H2202), Hamilton (H2185) and Kyneton (H1994) Botanic Gardens joined the regional Victorian Botanic Gardens at Buninyong (H1826), Castlemaine (H1679), Geelong (H2095), Koroit (H0118), Malmsbury (H1993), Warrnambool (H2090) and White Hills (Bendigo) (H1915) on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2008-2009. Portland (H2214) was added in July 2009.

The Register also recognises the significance of urban gardens such as the Royal Botanic Gardens (H1459), St Kilda Botanical Gardens (H1804) and Williamstown Botanic Gardens (H1803). Royal Parade (H2198), one of Victoria's finest boulevards, was included in the register in March 2009.

Top: Koroit Botanic Gardens.

Row Two:

Left: The bandstand in Hamilton Botanic Gardens.

Right: Cordylines in Portland Botanic Gardens.

Row three:

Left: William Sangster's fern gully at Daylesford Botanic.

Right: Palms stand tall inside the gates of St Kilda Botanic Gardens.



Reflecting the British fascination with pines, Koroit, Kyneton, Malmsbury, Warrnambool, Williamstown Botanic Gardens, and Mueller's Melbourne Botanic Gardens all had pinetums where pines from all around the world were grown.

If the pinetum was one response to huge variety of plants collected by plant hunters throughout the world, another was the development of a new gardening style known as the gardenesque, which allowed many specimens of individual plants to grow in gardens set with winding paths and carriage drives.

The earliest botanic gardens in country Victoria, Geelong and Portland, eschewed this fashion and were relatively simple affairs, employing the layout of traditional experimental grounds.

However, Victoria's botanic gardens do not just belong to the mid-Victorian age. A number of the state's botanic gardens illustrate the shift in

design and taste that occurred in the late 1870s and early 1880s. These are reflected in William Sangster's fern gully in the Daylesford Botanic Gardens in 1884 and William Guilfoyle's changes at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and his designs for Warrnambool, Koroit and Hamilton.

Having served generations of Victorians, the state's botanic gardens are testimony to the longevity and importance of well-designed public

spaces, they are clearly important in our design history and, importantly, signify a desire to create a new world civilisation that was here to stay the distance.

(For more information on Botanic Gardens on the Victorian Heritage Register, visit the heritage website)

(with Paul Fox)



The Heritage Council of Victoria is an independent statutory authority established under the Heritage Act 1995. The Council's 10 members and 10 alternate members represent a broad cross-section of heritage specialists and the community. Members are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister for Planning.

HERITAGE COUNCIL

10.0

10.1

HERITAGE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Heritage Council Members 2008-09

CHAIR

Daryl Jackson AO



The work of award winning architect Daryl Jackson is found across Australia and overseas, encompassing everything from houses to huge sporting stadia, apartments and offices to major educational and commercial facilities. Other aspects of his work embrace significant conservation projects including Sydney's Conservatorium of Music, the ill-fated Georges Department Store and the Immigration Museum in Melbourne; the Hyatt Hotel in Canberra and the conservation and redevelopment of Ballarat's Camp Hill precinct for the University, now known as Alfred Deakin Place.

ALTERNATE

Helen Martin,

DEPUTY CHAIR

Shelley Penn



Shelley Penn has more than 20 years experience in the design and delivery of high quality architectural outcomes. From 1993 she directed her award-winning architectural practice, while also writing, lecturing and teaching about architecture and design. Currently Associate Victorian Government Architect, she has consulted to NSW and Victorian Governments as a design expert on major projects.

ALTERNATE

Gaye McKenzie

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Kristal Buckley



Kristal Buckley is trained in anthropology, archaeology and public policy, Kristal is a consultant with experience working on the management of both Aboriginal and historic places, community consultation processes, and the assessment and management of social value. Kristal has worked in a number of cultural heritage management positions in Victoria and Tasmania, including the Port Arthur Conservation Project, Tasmanian World Heritage Area, the Victoria Archaeological Survey, and the consulting practice Context Pty Ltd. She is currently an international Vice-President of ICOMOS.

ALTERNATE

Andrew Jamieson

HISTORIAN

Assoc.Prof. Renate Howe



Renate Howe is an Associate Professor in History and Australian Studies at Deakin University. She has an extensive experience in the area of planning as a sessional member of Planning Panels Victoria and VCAT Planning Division where she has conducted many hearings in relation to heritage issues. As an urban historian, Renate Howe has focused on the history of the inner areas of Australian cities and has had an Australian Research Council grant to study the impact of urban change in the inner suburbs of Melbourne in the 1960s and 1970s. Through the Centre for Cultural Heritage at Deakin University, she has been involved in research on protecting the heritage of Asian cities.

ALTERNATE

Damien Cash

ARCHITECT

Helen Lardner



Helen Lardner is a registered architect and the director of the award winning heritage conservation firm HLCD Pty Ltd which specialises in providing strategic advice for conservation and adaptive reuse of complex heritage places and undertaking analysis of cultural significance. Helen is currently Vice President of Australia ICOMOS and Coordinator for TICCIH in Australia, as well as an experienced heritage advisor to local government. Helen has authored a number of heritage planning guidelines, and has specialised skills in materials conservation.

GENERAL HERITAGE EXPERT

William Logan



William (Bill) Logan holds the UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urbanism and directs the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific at Deakin University. He led CHCAP teams in thematic and methodological studies for the Australian Government on 'Creating an Australian Democracy' and 'Australians at War'. He works closely with UNESCO and ICOMOS, most recently contributing to UNESCO's World Heritage: Challenges for the Millennium (2007), writing State of Conservation reports, and participating in reactive monitoring missions to Hue, Vietnam, and Luang Prabang, Laos. He was President of Australia ICOMOS 1999-2002.

ENGINEERING/BUILDING

Stuart McLennan



Stuart is the Director, Progressive Building Solutions, and a technical consultant specialising in national building legislation systems and associated reform. Stuart is a former member of the Building Appeals Board and also a previous Director of the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB), the organisation responsible for the implementation of the national building code reform.

PROPERTY MANAGER

Fiona de Preu



Fiona de Preu has over 25 years experience in the property planning, development and management areas. As General Manager, Planning and Infrastructure with the University of Melbourne from 1999-2005, Fiona was responsible for the University's \$2.5 billion property portfolio, including the conservation and management of heritage buildings, significant objects and collections. Fiona joined the Victorian Urban Development Authority in 2006, and is the Snr. Project Manager of the Revitalising Central Dandenong initiative, the largest urban renewal project in Victoria since the Melbourne Docklands. Fiona holds a Bachelor of Applied Science (Planning) from RMIT University.

LAWYER

Susan Brennan



Susan Brennan is a barrister practising in town planning, local government and environmental law. She serves as a trustee of the Queen Victoria Women's Centre Trust and on the board of various community organisations, including Goodcompany, ReprieveAustralia and the Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service of Victoria and is World YWCA President.

NATIONAL TRUST

Neville Wale



Neville Wale has a Diploma in Town and Regional Planning (Melb) and a Master of Arts in Heritage Planning (VUT). He is a Fellow of the Planning Institute Australia (PIA) and has extensive experience as a senior planner with Victorian Government departments and agencies (he retired from the VPS in 1996).

ALTERNATE

Anthony Knight

1.2

HERITAGE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Heritage Council Members 2008-2009

AMANDA JOHNS	7				6					9	3	
ANDREW JAMIESON	2	7		4	1							
ANTHONY KNIGHT	1		1		2						2	
BILL LOGAN	9		2	4	3							
DAMIEN CASH	*				3							
DARYL JACKSON	9			7								
FIONA DE PREU	8				8	2				9		
GAYE MCKENZIE	3				8			6			2	
HELEN LARDNER	9				4	4						1
HELEN MARTIN	1				3		9	5				
JAMES NORRIS	2			2	3	2		6				
KEN MACLEOD	1				3	5						2
KRISTAL BUCKLEY	8	7			3			8	4	3	7	
NEVILLE WALE	10				9			10				
PETER HISCOCK					4							
PETER WILLIAMS						1						
RENATE HOWE	11				6			6			7	
ROBERT PRADOLIN	1			1	1							
ROBERT SANDS	2				8	3		6				
SHELLEY PENN	9			7	2							
STUART MCLENNAN	8		1		5	3						2
SUSAN BRENNAN	3				2						6	

*Leave of absence granted from April 2009

HERITAGE COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COLLECTIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LANDSCAPE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE

HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TO NOV 08)

MARITIME HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (FROM DEC 08)

PROTOCOLS COMMITTEE

RELIGIOUS PLACES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10.3

OUR COMMITTEES

Heritage Council Committees

Communications

Role

To direct and fund the public communications and promotion activities of the Heritage Council, in response to the Council's Communications Strategy adopted in December 2006.

Heritage Council Members

Shelley Penn, Daryl Jackson, Andrew Jamieson, Bill Logan, Robert Pradolin, Jim Norris (from April '09)

Chair

Shelley Penn

Finance

Role

To monitor the operation and performance of the Heritage Fund. To provide advice to the Heritage Council on the provision of financial assistance and expenditure against the Heritage Fund.

Heritage Council Members

Fiona de Preu, Neville Wale, Robert Sands

External Member

Peter Hiscock (until 31 December 2008)

Chair

Fiona de Preu

Permit Appeals

Role

To hear and determine appeals against the Executive Director's determinations.

Heritage Council Members

All Members and Alternates

Chair

Fiona de Preu

Protocols & Planning

Role

To provide the Heritage Council with policy advice. To develop protocols and procedures for Heritage Council processes.

Heritage Council Members

Susan Brennan, Amanda Johns, Fiona De Preu, Renate Howe, Kristal Buckley

Chair

Susan Brennan

Registrations

Role

To consider registration recommendations where submissions are made, and to hold hearings and determine registrations on behalf of the Heritage Council.

Heritage Council Members

All Members and Alternates

Chair

Kristal Buckley

Heritage Council Advisory Committees

Archaeology

Advisory Committee

Role

To advise the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria on issues of archaeological heritage.

Heritage Council Members

Andrew Jamieson, Kristal Buckley

Heritage Victoria Members

Jeremy Smith

External Members

Sophie Jordan, Susan Lawrence, Peter Lovell, Gary Vines, Mark Dugay-Grist, Mike McIntyre, Anita Smith, Charlotte Smith, Catherine Tucker

Chair

Andrew Jamieson

Collections Advisory Committee

Role

To provide the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria with advice, guidance and policy development on heritage objects and collections.

Heritage Council Members

Anthony Knight, Stuart McLennan, Bill Logan

Heritage Victoria Member

Amanda Bacon

External Members

Melissa Hayes, Richard Gillespie, Erica Sanders,

Jason Eades, Laura Miles, Kate Prinsley and Belinda Nemec.

Chair

Bill Logan

Maritime Heritage Advisory Committee (Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee to November 2008)

Role

To advise the Heritage Council on matters pertaining to the administration of the historic shipwrecks section of the Heritage Act and to advise the Executive Director on the administration of the Commonwealth Shipwrecks Act. To advise on any other maritime heritage issues.

Heritage Council Members

Kristal Buckley

External Members

Scott Allen, Jan Carey, Geoff Sparkes, John Hawkins, Wayne Hill, Shirley Strachan, Sean O'Neill, Vincent Gannon, Leonie Foster, David Shennan, Peter Abbott, Kellie Clayton, Catherine Tucker, Peter Taylor

Chair

Kristal Buckley

Industrial/Engineering Advisory Committee

Role

To provide the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria with advice on issues related to historic industrial and engineering heritage including mining sites.

Heritage Council Members

Stuart McLennan, Helen Lardner, Jim Norris

Heritage Victoria Members

Ray Osborne, Robyn Mullens

External Members

Mathew Churchward, Charles Fahey, Chris Fraser, Roy Hardcastle, Julia Lamborn, Peter Love, David Moloney, Geoff Sutherland, Gary Vines

Chair

Helen Lardner

Landscape Advisory Committee

Role

To provide the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria with advice on heritage landscapes. To develop policies and approaches to the identification and protection of cultural heritage landscapes.

Heritage Council Members

Neville Wale, Kristal Buckley, Helen Martin

Heritage Victoria Members

John Hawker, Anne Sedgley

External Members

Juliet Bird, John Dwyer, Paul Fox, Helen Page,

Roger Cousins, Andrew Saniga, Peter Hiscock

Chair

Neville Wale

Local Government Advisory Committee

Role

To advise and provide direction on the management of heritage protection at the local government level, including:

- funding and monitoring of heritage studies
- funding and monitoring of heritage advisory services
- monitoring of heritage protection in planning schemes

Heritage Council Members

Gaye McKenzie, Renate Howe, Helen Martin, Jim Norris, Robert Sands

Heritage Victoria Members

Ian Wight, Geoff Austin

External Members

Sherry Hopkins, Lucinda Peterson, Gabrielle Moylan

Chair

Gaye McKenzie

Religious Places

Advisory Committee

Role

To provide the Heritage Council with advice on the broad range of heritage conservation issues facing places of religious worship.

Heritage Council Members

Amanda Johns, Gaye McKenzie, Anthony Knight

Heritage Victoria Members

Paul Roser, Ian Wight

External Members

Dermot Cannon, Sam Zaidan, Walter Phillips, Maureen Postma, John Preston, Rohan Storey

Chair

Amanda Johns

Technical Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria in the technical and practical issues of building conservation, and to promote best practice.

Heritage Council Members

Stuart McLennan, Ken MacLeod, Helen Lardner

Heritage Victoria Members

Peter Brooks, Jim Gardner

Other Members

Sue Balderstone, David Beauchamp, Donald Ellsmore, Peter Lovell, David Rowe, David Young, Meredith Gould

Chair

Stuart McLennan

The 2008-2009 Annual Report of the Heritage Council is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation. The Financial Reports, Statement of Legislative Compliance and Disclosure Index are provided to meet a range of mandatory reporting requirements.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER REPORTS

11.0

11.1 DISCLOSURE INDEX

This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of the authority's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

CLAUSE/LEGISLATION	DISCLOSURE/REQUIREMENT	PAGE NUMBER/ PAGE REFERENCE
22B	MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND THE RELEVANT MINISTER	62
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22B	NATURE AND RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED	5
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HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL
RESULTS**

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Revenue	1	2,629	2,556	2,276	2,438	1,997
Expenses	2	1,703	2,401	2,030	1,732	1,476
Net Result		926	155	246	706	521
Total Assets	3	4,599	3,714	3,412	3,180	2,822
Total Liabilities	4	361	402	256	270	618

Notes:

1. Operating Revenue has increased due to Heritage Council of Victoria receiving more money for Places at Risk compared to last year.
2. Decrease in Operating Expense is due mainly to reduced expenditure on grants paid.
3. Total Assets have increased due to State Government appropriation monies being held for various projects that have yet to be fully undertaken and expended.
4. Total Liabilities have decreased slightly due to reduced creditors outstanding at year end.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
OPERATING STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
REVENUE			
Sales of goods			
Sale of publications and reports		841	957
Rendering of Services			
Revenue from government	2	1,936,254	2,013,927
Permit fees		178,083	189,844
Planning certificates fees		179,548	229,493
Archaeological security deposits retained	1(g)	29,636	25,043
Interest			
Interest income		70,752	72,166
Other Revenue			
Other income		234,042	24,929
		2,629,156	2,556,359
EXPENSES			
Administration expenses	3	508,299	672,188
Heritage project expenses	4	365,754	338,459
Grants for historic property restoration	5	618,006	1,184,465
Members fees	14	210,894	205,747
		1,702,952	2,400,859
Net result for the reporting period	11	926,205	155,501

The above Operating Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
Current assets			
Cash assets	6	3,053,979	1,567,998
Investments	6,7	1,200,000	1,200,000
Loans	8	35,084	130,653
Receivables		133,051	340,425
Total current assets		4,422,114	3,239,076
Non-current assets			
Loans	8	176,436	474,876
Total non-current assets		176,436	474,876
Total assets		4,598,550	3,713,952
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	76,550	130,006
Archaeological security deposits	10	284,047	272,197
Total liabilities		360,597	402,203
Net assets		4,237,953	3,311,749
Equity			
Contributed Capital	11(a)	1,530,013	1,530,013
Accumulated surplus	11(b)	2,707,941	1,781,736
Total equity		4,237,954	3,311,749

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED
 INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR
 THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

	Contributed Capital \$	Accumulated Surplus \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2007	1,530,013	1,626,234	3,156,247
Add Net Result	-	155,501	155,501
At 30 June 2008	1,530,013	1,781,735	3,311,748
At 1 July 2008	1,530,013	1,781,735	3,311,748
Add Net Result	-	926,205	926,205
At 30 June 2009	-	2,707,940	4,237,953

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR
 THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
<hr/>			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from State Government		1,936,254	2,013,927
Receipts from other entities (incl. GST)		763,085	160,986
Payments to suppliers (incl. GST)		(1,160,149)	(1,053,883)
Interest income		70,752	72,166
Grants for historic property restoration		(618,005)	(1,184,465)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	6	991,937	8,731
<hr/>			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans repaid	8	444,009	91,202
Security deposit received		79,650	85,815
Loans advanced	8	(50,000)	(88,000)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		473,659	89,017
<hr/>			
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		1,465,596	97,748
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		2,767,997	2,670,249
Cash at the end of the financial year	6	4,233,593	2,767,997

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

These notes form part of and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Heritage Council of Victoria for the year ended 30 June 2009

NOTE 1

Basis of Preparation

This general-purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Management Act 1994, Australian Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities which, as noted, are at valuation. The accounting policies adopted, and the classification and presentation of items are consistent with those of the previous year, except where a change is required to comply with an Australian Accounting Standard or Urgent Issues Group Interpretations.

The significant policies which have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are;

(a) Revenue Recognition

Government contributions are recognised when the Heritage Council of Victoria obtains control of the funds. All other revenue is recognised when controlled (i.e. when received or receivable).

(b) Receivables

All debtors are recognised at the amounts receivable as they are due for settlement at no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised when some doubt as to collection exists.

(c) Loans Receivable

Heritage Council of Victoria provides grants and low interest loans to persons currently in the possession of buildings of historic significance, for restoration and maintenance.

When a loan is provided, a signed contract is entered into to secure the Heritage Council of Victoria's interest. Prior to 1991, the need for a Bank Guarantee was determined by the Heritage Council of Victoria Finance Committee, based on the loan applicant's ability to repay the loan at that point in time. Subsequently the Heritage Council of Victoria now requires that all loans be fully secured by a Bank Guarantee with the exception of loans provided to church authorities and local and state government authorities.

(d) Cash

For purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash includes cash at bank and investments in 11am call deposits and short term deposits less than 90 days.

(e) Investments

Investments are valued at cost and classified as current assets with respect to the timing of redemption of each investment. Investments are funds invested with Treasury Corporation Victoria throughout the financial year. Interest revenue is brought to account when it is earned.

(f) Payables – Trade and Other Creditors

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Heritage Council of Victoria prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(g) Archaeological Security Deposits

Security deposits are required for archaeological excavation permits and are disclosed under liabilities in the Balance Sheet. The deposits are kept in trust to ensure the site is returned to its former state and the proper cataloguing and conservation of any excavated material. Any balance is returned to the applicant on completion of the project. Security deposits retained are treated as revenue and used to meet expenses incurred.

(h) Employee Benefits

(i) The Heritage Council of Victoria does not employ any staff directly. The staffing resources are provided by Heritage Victoria within the Department of Planning and Community Development.

(ii) Council Member fees

Council Members are remunerated for attending various Council meetings. (Refer Note 14)

(i) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable, in which case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or part of an item of expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet. The GST component of a receipt or payment is recognised on a gross basis in the Cash Flow Statement in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 107 Cash Flow Statements.

(j) Contributed Capital

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions or distributions have also been designated as contributions by owners. Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructuring are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners.

(k) Rounding Off

Rounding off to the nearest dollar has been adopted in the Financial Statements.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 2: GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Government contributions during the year comprised:		
State Government contributions	1,936,254	2,013,927
Total Government contributions	1,936,254	2,013,927

NOTE 3: ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Administration Expenses comprised the following:

Administrative costs*	406,678	605,424
Advertising, publicity and information	92,621	58,964
Audit fees – Auditor General	9,000	7,800
	508,299	672,188

* mainly relates to the hiring of professional services for Heritage building feasibility studies, education and training and conservation management plans.

NOTE 4: HERITAGE PROJECT EXPENSES

Project costs*	358,746	284,174
Contractors Expenses	7,008	54,285
	365,754	338,459

* This relates to resources provided by Heritage Victoria (refer to Note 1(h).)

NOTE 5: GRANTS FOR HISTORIC PROPERTY RESTORATION

The Executive Director, with the consent of the Heritage Council of Victoria, provided grants for the purpose of assisting with the conservation of any part of Victoria's cultural heritage.	618,006	1,184,465
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NOTE 6: NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

Cash at Bank	3,053,979	1,567,998
Investments (refer Note 7)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total	4,253,979	2,767,998

Reconciliation of net cash flows from Operating Activities to net result for the reporting period

Net result for the reporting period	926,205	198,364
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables and Accruals	(73,793)	28,435
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	207,325	(207,018)
Archaeological Security Deposits Retained	(67,800)	(11,050)

Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Operating Activities	991,937	8,731
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HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Treasury Corporation - Call Deposits	300,000	300,000
Treasury Corporation - Short-term Deposits	900,000	900,000
Total	1,200,000	1,200,000

NOTE 8: LOANS

Heritage Council of Victoria Loans

Movements in this account are as follows:

Opening Balance 1 July	605,529	608,731
Less: Repayments	(444,009)	(88,000)
	161,520	520,731
Add: New Loans	50,000	88,000
Closing Balance 30 June	211,520	608,731

Loans are disclosed as follows

Current	35,084	130,653
Non-Current	176,436	474,876
	211,520	605,529

The current portion of loans receivable is calculated as the total loan repayments due and receivable in the 12-month period after balance date.

NOTE 9: PAYABLES

Sundry Creditors	16,615	44,830
Accruals	59,935	42,314
	76,550	87,144

NOTE 10: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECURITY DEPOSITS

Archaeological security deposits (see note 1(g))	284,047	272,197
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NOTE 11: EQUITY AND MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY

(a) Contributed Capital		
Balance 1 July	1,530,013	1,530,013
Balance 30 June	1,530,013	1,530,013
(b) Accumulated Surplus		
Balance 1 July	1,781,736	1,626,235
Net result for reporting period	926,205	155,501
Balance 30 June	2,707,941	1,781,736
(c) Total Equity	4,237,954	3,311,749

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 12: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

2009 **2008**
 \$ \$

(a) Commitments to Pay Out Loans and Grants

In addition to the loans and grants issued during the year, total approvals given by the Heritage Council of Victoria up to 30 June 2009 provide for the issue of a further \$1,362,381 (2008 - \$1,657,405) in loans and grants in future years. Contracts are not in place for all loans and grants approved.

These commitments are represented as follows, but are not reflected in the Operating Statement and Balance Sheet until the option has been taken up by the applicant.

Grant Commitments	851,134	1,146,832
Loan Commitments	314,549	215,549
Total	1,165,683	1,362,381

(b) Commitments for Operating and Finance Leases

At reporting date, the Heritage Council of Victoria has no operating or finance lease commitments.

(c) Commitments for Capital Expenditure

At reporting date, the Heritage Council of Victoria has no commitments for Capital expenditure.

(d) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

At reporting date there are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

The Heritage Council of Victoria's accounting policies, including the term and condition of each class of financial asset and financial liability, both recognised and unrecognised at balance date, are as follows:

Recognised Financial Instruments	Accounting Policies	Terms and Conditions
(i) Financial Assets		
Cash assets and investments	Cash on hand and Term Deposits are carried at the principal amount.	Cash is invested, when available, at varying interest rates between 6% - 6.7%.
Receivables	Receivables are carried at nominal amounts due less any provision for doubtful debts. Estimated doubtful debts are based on examination and assessment of each individual debt.	Generally normal credit terms are 30 days. Other receivables mainly relate to government departments and agencies and as such the credit risk is minimal.
Loans	Loans are carried at their principal amounts.	Loans have interest rates currently of 3% or 0% depending on the type of loan taken up.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Recognised Financial Instruments	Accounting Policies	Terms and Conditions
(ii) Financial Liabilities		
Payables	Payables are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not billed by the supplier.	Terms of Settlement are generally 30 days from the date of invoice in line with government policies.
Archaeological Security Deposits	Security deposits are held in trust to ensure the site is returned to its former state and the proper cataloguing and conservation of any excavated material.	Any balance is returned to the applicant on completion of the project. Security deposits retained are treated as revenue and used to meet expenses incurred.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

(i) Interest rate exposure

The Heritage Council of Victoria's exposure to interest rate risk and effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities both recognised and unrecognised at balance date are as follows:

Financial Instruments	Fixed Interest		Variable Interest		Non-Interest Bearing		Weighted Effective Interest Rate %	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Financial Assets								
Cash Assets			3,053,979	1,567,998			4.0	6.0
Investments – Fixed	900,000	900,000					3.5	7.0
Investments -Variable			300,000	300,000			3.2	6.7
Loans	50,000	5,003			161,520	600,526	3.0	3.0
Receivables					133,051	340,425	N/A	N/A
Total Financial Assets	950,000	905,003	3,353,979	1,867,998	294,571	940,951		
Financial Liabilities								
Payables					76,550	87,144		
Archaeological Security Deposits					284,047	272,197		
Total Financial Liabilities					360,597	359,341		

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months (Base rates are sourced from Reserve Bank of Australia)

- A parallel shift of +2% and -1% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates.

	Carrying amount subject to interest	Interest rate risk			
		-1%		2%	
		100 basis points		200 basis points	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2009					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents – floating interest	3,354	(34)	(34)	67	67
Cash and cash equivalents – fixed interest	900	0	0	0	0
2008					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents – floating interest	1,868	(19)	(19)	37	37
Cash and cash equivalents – fixed interest	900	0	0	0	0

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

(c) Net Fair Value

Financial Instruments	Total carrying amount as per the Balance Sheet		Aggregate Net Fair Value	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Cash Assets	3,053,979	1,567,998	3,053,979	1,567,998
Investments	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Loans	211,520	605,529	211,520	605,529
Receivables	133,051	340,425	133,051	340,425
Total Financial Assets	4,598,550	3,713,952	4,598,550	3,713,952
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	76,550	87,144	76,550	87,144
Archaeological Security Deposits	284,047	272,197	284,047	272,197
Total Financial Liabilities	360,597	359,341	360,597	359,341

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates fair value.

(d) Credit Risk Exposures

The Heritage Council of Victoria's maximum exposures to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Balance Sheet.

(e) Interest rate risk

The Heritage Council of Victoria's has exposure to interest rate risk on its short-term deposits in a Cash Management Account held with the Heritage Council of Victoria's bank. The Heritage Council of Victoria considers that this risk is low as it does not impact significantly on its operations. A sensitivity analysis of a 0.5% plus or minus movement in interest rates would result in approximately \$6,000 impact on interest earned during the year. Comparative to 2008 (4.68%)

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council's policy is to meet its financial obligations within 30 days of a valid tax invoice being provided.

The liquidity risk exposure is due to income from contributory bodies not being received by Council in a timely manner to meet Council's financial obligations. This is managed through the maintaining of a level of working capital and tight cash flow management.

(g) Market risk

Heritage council does not owe any loans or face exposure with foreign currency risk or any other price risk. The council does hold cash assets that may have an impact from increase/decrease in interest rate risk.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

NOTE 14: DISCLOSURES RELATED TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

In accordance with the Directions of the Minister for Finance under the Financial Management Act 1994, the following disclosures are made for Responsible Persons.

Persons who held the above positions in relation to the Heritage Council of Victoria at any time during the reporting period are:

Responsible Ministers –

The Hon. Justin Madden MP (Minister for Planning) – 1st July 2008 to 30th June 2009.

Directors – 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009:

Daryl Jackson (Chair)
 Shelley Penn
 Helen Lardner
 Renate Howe
 William Logan

Fiona de Preu
 Susan Brennan
 Neville Wale
 Kristal Buckley
 Stuart McLennan

Alternate Directors – 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009:

Gaye McKenzie
 Damien Cash
 Helen Martin
 Robert Sands
 James Norris

Robert Pradolin
 Amanda Johns
 Anthony Knight
 Andrew Jamieson
 Ken MacLeod

Accountable Officer – Ray Tonkin – 1 July 2008 to 28 June 2009

– Jim Gardner 29 June to 30 June 2009

Remuneration of Responsible Persons (excluding the Ministers and the Accountable Officer)

Income Between:	2009	2008
	No	No
\$0 - \$9,999	15	16
\$10,000 - \$19,999	3	3
\$20,000 - \$29,999	2	1
	20	20
	\$	\$

Total remuneration received, or due and receivable,

by Responsible Persons from the reporting entity amounted to:

186,376

195,727

The relevant amounts relating to the Ministers and the Accountable Officer are reported separately in the Financial Statements of the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Planning and Community Development respectively. The Heritage Council of Victoria does not have any Executive Officers.

Other Transactions of Responsible Persons and their Related Entities.

One Accountable Officer is a member of the Napier Waller House Committee of Management. The transactions have been made at arms length on normal terms.

Other receivables from and payables to Responsible Persons and their Related Parties.

There were no other receivables from or payables to Responsible Persons and Responsible Person related parties during the current year or in the previous year.

NOTE 15: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Heritage Council of Victoria is not aware of any other circumstances that have arisen, or information that has become available between 30 June 2009 and the date of final approval of this general purpose financial report that qualifies for inclusion as a post balance date event.

**STATEMENT BY THE HERITAGE
COUNCIL OF VICTORIA CHAIR
AND ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER**

**STATEMENT BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA CHAIR AND
ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER**

We certify that the Financial Statements of the Heritage Council of Victoria have been prepared in accordance with Standing Direction 4.2 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

In our opinion the Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Recognised Income and Expense, Cash Flow Statement and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements, presents fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the financial position of Heritage Council of Victoria at that date.

At the date of signing the statements we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in these statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

Dated: 30th September 2009



.....
Jim Gardner
Accountable Officer
Heritage Council of Victoria



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Daryl Jackson
Chair
Heritage Council of Victoria

VAGO

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Councillors, Heritage Council

The Financial Report

The accompanying financial report for the year ended 30 June 2009 of Heritage Council which comprises Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Recognised Income and Expense, Cash Flow Statement, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to and forming part of the financial report, and the Statement by the Heritage Council of Victoria Chair and Accountable Officer has been audited.

The Councillors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Councillors of the Heritage Council are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*. This responsibility includes:

- establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies
- making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit, which has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The audit procedures selected depend on judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, consideration is given to the internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used, and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Councillors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

VAGO

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report published in both the annual report and on the website of the Heritage Council for the year ended 30 June 2009. The Councillors of the Heritage Council are responsible for the integrity of the website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named above. An opinion is not provided on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on the Heritage Council website.

Independence

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised. In conducting the audit, the Auditor-General, his staff and delegates complied with all applicable independence requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Heritage Council as at 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act*.

MELBOURNE
30 September 2009


D D R Pearson
Auditor-General

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STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND THE RELEVANT MINISTERS

The Heritage Council of Victoria is an independent statutory authority established under the *Heritage Act 1995*.

The relevant Minister for the reporting period was the Minister for Planning, the Hon. Justin Madden MLC.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Heritage Council consists of 10 members and 10 alternate members. It does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and staff.

WORKFORCE DATA

The Heritage Council does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and staff.

MERIT AND EQUITY

The Heritage Council does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and staff. The Council notes the merit and equity principles under the *Public Administration Act 2004* and complies with these principles. It also follows its own protocols designed to ensure its actions are fair, impartial and responsive.

MAJOR CHANGES OR FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

There were no major changes or factors affecting the performance of the Heritage Council.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS WHICH WILL AFFECT OPERATIONS IN FUTURE YEARS

The Heritage Council is not aware of any events that have occurred since balance date, which would impact on its future financial position.

CONSULTANCIES

The Heritage Council did not engage any consultancies during the 2008-2009 reporting period.

MAJOR CONTRACTS

The Heritage Council entered into a contract with Period Restoration Services for the repair and restoration of the Murtoa Stick Shed Grain Store. The Victorian Government expects to expend \$1.2 m on this project.

No major contracts (above \$10 million) were entered into in the 2008-2009 reporting period.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* allows the public a right of access to documents held by the Heritage Council. There were no requests received during the 2008-2009 reporting period.

Freedom of Information requests are made in writing describing the documents requested and including payment of the \$22.70 application fee (as at the time of this report's publication). Further charges may be payable. FOI fees and charges are not subject to GST.

Requests are sent to:

Renae Jarman
Freedom of Information
Heritage Council
PO Box 2392
Melbourne Vic 3001
Telephone: (03) 8644 8921
Email: heritage.council@dpcd.vic.gov.au

WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 2001

The *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* is designed to protect people who disclose improper conduct within the Victorian Public Sector and to provide a framework for the investigation of these matters. The Protected Disclosure Coordinator for DPCD acts as an agent for the Heritage Council to receive disclosures under the Act and applies PDCD procedures in managing disclosures.

No disclosures were made in relation to the Heritage Council in 2008-2009.

Disclosures of improper conduct by the Heritage Council may be made to the DPCD Protected Disclosure Coordinator:

David Honey
General Legal Counsel
1 Spring St
Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone: (03) 9208 3104

Further information is available from the Victorian Ombudsman's website at www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au.

BUILDING ACT 1993

The Heritage Council does not have its own offices. The Heritage Council uses Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) buildings for its operations and this enables it to meet obligations in relation to compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

OFFICE BASED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The Heritage Council does not have its own offices. However, the Council supports programs implemented by Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) to minimise environmental impacts through reduced energy use, waste production, paper use, water consumption and transportation.

The Heritage Council also gives preference to environmentally friendly products in print and other purchases.

NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY

Competitive neutrality seeks to enable fair competition between government and private sector businesses. Any advantages or disadvantages that government businesses may experience, simply as a result of government ownership, should be neutralised. The Heritage Council continues to implement and apply this principle in its business undertakings.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

The Heritage Council is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and staff, who are employed within the DPCD and are embraced by the Department's OH&S Management.

AVAILABILITY OF OTHER INFORMATION

Information relevant to the Financial Reporting Direction 22B of the *Financial Management Act 1994* is held at Heritage Victoria's office and is available on request, subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

VICTORIAN INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION POLICY

The *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003* requires public bodies and departments to report on the implementation of the Victorian Industry Participation Policy which must be applied to all tenders over \$3 million in metropolitan Melbourne and \$1 million in regional Victoria.

The Heritage Council commenced one contract for \$977,036 in regional Victoria in 2008-09.

The commitments by the contractor under VIPP include:

- An overall level of local content of 99 per cent of the total value of the contract
- Seven full time equivalent jobs.

COMMUNITY INCLUSIVENESS

The Heritage Council, an independent statutory authority created to promote and advise on the protection and conservation of Victoria's non-Indigenous cultural heritage, notes the State Government's pledge to a whole of Government approach to Community Inclusiveness. The Heritage Council takes an inclusive approach by seeking to engage with the entire Victorian community through its communications/ outreach work and identifying, protecting and promoting heritage that reflects Victoria's diverse and multicultural community.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Heritage Council does not have a formal risk management policy, however, during the 2008-2009 reporting period it continued to examine its risk exposure, document mitigation activities against that exposure and develop a risk management policy to ensure it is compliant with the Australian/New Zealand Risk Management Standard.


Activities to mitigate risk exposure include:

- the operation of the Heritage Council's Finance Committee and that Committee's adoption of a Procedures Manual
- monthly financial reporting to the Heritage Council by the Finance Committee
- the adoption and monitoring of an annual business plan
- the adoption of protocols for hearings and meetings.



DARYL JACKSON
Chair

30/09/09



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