

Heritage Council of Victoria

Annual Report 2012-13



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relying on any information in this
publication.

FRONT COVER: The former Olympic Tyre
Factory in Footscray has been redeveloped
as Banbury Village, a large residential
development of 55 apartments and
townhouses. This is one of the Case
Studies in the Heritage Council's Industrial
Heritage Adaptive Re-use Project available
online at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Image: James Newman

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Report from the Chair

CONSIDERING THE URBAN FRONTIER

The Heritage Council of Victoria is charged with responsibility for the recognition, protection and celebration of our state's heritage. It does this, however, in a context of change; development in inner and middle suburbs, Melbourne's expansion on the City's fringe, growth in our regional cities and changing land use patterns in rural Victoria.

Australian cities are dramatically expanding. From their historic centres they are spreading out across the surrounding lands and putting pressure on transport infrastructure, services, public amenities, and open recreational spaces.

There are two main areas within our cities that are in a state of transformation. Firstly, the 'vertical' central business district is being re-imagined, as housing is created at a density suitable for inner-city dwellers. Secondly there is a rapid growth of 'horizontal' suburban blocks on outer city fringes.

These changes create transport and infrastructure challenges and prompt us to find sustainable solutions. Providing greater assistance to regional cities will balance the impacts of growth across the state. Supporting population increases in Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton, Wodonga, and Traralgon would help to manage more economically the infrastructure demands on Melbourne.

Flying over Melbourne and arriving at Tullamarine Airport, we can all witness the city's growth as ring roads and linear motorways weave a spider's web across the former farmland beyond. Already the factory big box roofs have crept right up to edge the Keilor valley escarpment, making their presence felt on the way to Sunbury. Pakenham is now conjoined with Berwick and Dandenong on one edge, with urban expansion towards Drouin and Warragul.

This is the great urban phenomenon of the 21st century. Globally the expansion of cities has been fuelled by cars and rapid population growth over the last 50 years. This is evident in London, Delhi, Mumbai and Melbourne – not forgetting our beachhead state capitals Sydney, Brisbane-Gold Coast and Perth.

As metropolitan extensions dramatically spread, essentially wrapping an outer layer of undifferentiated urban presence around the now middle suburbs, Melbourne has become 100 kilometres of built environment from Pakenham to Werribee. There is a great danger of 'embalming' the inner fabric of the city; by allowing the suburban carpet to generate a wall-to-wall effect, whereby valued landscapes such as the waterways of the Yarra and Maribyrnong will lose their natural values; or that the Lerderderg Gorge beyond Bacchus Marsh may be filled in with housing; and that the Macedon ranges, including Hanging Rock loses its present pristine hill town separateness.

Melbourne is indeed fortunate to have the Westernport and Port Phillip waterways as the key 'open spaces'. We need these 'open' areas. There is no need for such natural ingredients to be persecuted entirely; lest a future population questions the significant lost opportunities. We have now to treasure such inheritances for all time.

Make no mistake; Melbourne has doubled in population since the 1950s, with a further doubling predicted again over the years ahead. It has to be remembered that Melbourne, like all cities, will continue to soak up water supplies and generate higher energy quantum and transportation loads. This comes at a higher cost/population than cities of a lesser size, such as those in regional Victoria.

Clearly there are consequences for heritage in the changing circumstances of our cities. Factories and warehouses have moved to the fringe areas, leaving more valued land to be re-born for houses in the inner areas; with conservation and recycling of relevant old buildings, particularly in areas with existing street patterns, services and neighbourhood facilities (including transport), healthcare and schools already in place.

Our Industrial Heritage Adaptive Reuse project team held a successful workshop and developed a series of case studies and an issues paper to highlight the potential of disused industrial sites, now being vacated across Melbourne, to provide a range of places for residential, commercial and community use. Using examples from across Australia, the case studies illustrate how adaptive reuse can keep alive the attachments to these distinctive inner suburban areas.

From the national sustainability studies, a series of guidance sheets has been developed to help owners make their heritage homes more efficient. The sheets illustrate how the energy efficiency of older homes can easily be improved with measures such as ceiling insulation and draught sealing ensuring a sustainable future.



One of the Industrial Heritage Case Studies is the former Red Tulip Easter egg factory in Fishermens Bend where the anchor tenant is a skateboard distributor which has included a showroom skate ramp in its facility. *Image Lisbeth Grosman*

HERITAGE CELEBRATED IN QUEENSLIFFE

On another urban frontier, the Heritage Council was delighted to support the 150th celebrations of our last remaining political borough, where summer holidays were taken in the time of Governor La Trobe and his family: the Borough of Queenscliffe. The Heritage Council has funded a revised 'Statement of Significance' for the township to support the Borough's improvements in accessibility to heritage information via a new website and an online heritage database.

With its unique blend of maritime, military and tourism history, and featuring architecture ranging from early fishing huts to grand hotels and guesthouses; Queenscliffe has special memories and associations for many Victorians.

As the Heritage Statement notes: "The Borough was the only local government area to remain unaltered in the Victorian Government's 1994 local government amalgamations, a striking exception which reflects the singularity of the place."

Celebrations in the Borough on 4-5 May included a Civic Reception with the Honourable Alex Chernov AC QC, Governor of Victoria, burying a Community Time Capsule, attending a Community Concert in the Queenscliff Town Hall to announce the 150th Anniversary Art Awards, and declaring free entry to the local museums, heritage tours and exhibitions on the day. Visitors to one of Victoria's oldest (and best) heritage holiday places are welcome to join in this summer's activities.



ABOVE: Governor of Victoria, The Honourable Alex Chernov AC QC and Mayor Cr Helen Cameron mark the Borough of Queenscliffe's 150th milestone. *Images Borough of Queenscliffe*

BEST APP

We have been proud to see Vic Heritage, our free iPhone app, short listed for a number of awards and named the Best Government App at the AIMIA awards (AIMIA is the Digital Industry Association for Australia).

As pleasing as the awards are, even more rewarding is the almost 10,000 downloads which indicate so many are taking advantage of its features to explore Victoria's rich heritage.

ADDRESS AND AWARDS

This year two perennial topics were the focus of our Heritage Week event with a stimulating and articulate talk on Ned Kelly by Heritage Victoria Senior Archaeologist Jeremy Smith. Our volunteer award this year was presented to Murtoa Stick Shed champion Leigh Hammerton, for his outstanding work in championing the conservation of this unique and historically important wheat storage shed to life.

RECOGNISING COUNCIL MEMBERS

In 2012-13, we welcomed five new Councillors who bring valuable expertise in their various fields to assist in making our heritage assessments and recognition for the Register.

Mary Urquhart (planning law) a barrister and solicitor and a Victorian member of the Australian Government Migration Review Tribunal and Refugee Review Tribunal is the new planning law member.

New alternate members appointed are:

- Tony Darvall (planning law) currently the acting Chairman of the Linking Melbourne Authority
- Peter Sagar (property management) Executive Director at Ferrier Hodgson
- Trish Vejby (general) a member of Board of Directors of Western Health
- Lindsay Merritt (general and alternate to Deputy Chair) a former Chief Executive of inner, middle and growth area metropolitan municipalities.

Former alternate members Jim Norris and Jon Hickman were appointed this year as Deputy Chair and property management member respectively and historian member, Dr Keir Reeves and alternate member Emma Russell were reappointed.

On behalf of Council, I express my special thanks to Ken MacLeod Heritage Council member who retired in June 2013, for his specific contributions to the Council's work as the engineering/building construction alternate for three years and then member for the past three years. His skills and contribution towards restoring the Murtoa Stick Shed are particularly appreciated.

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 2013.

DARYL JACKSON AO

Chair

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 1995*:

- 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;
- 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 the (Heritage) Act;
and
 - (ii) the state of Victoria's cultural heritage; and
 - (iii) the operation of this (Heritage) Act;
- to provide the Minister annually with a business plan of its proposed works and operations for the next year; and
- to carry out any other functions conferred on the Heritage Council under this Act or any other Act.

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**

Hearing **APPEALS** against permit decisions of the Executive Director

PROMOTING public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage

ADVICE AND LIAISON to assist other bodies responsible for Victoria's heritage

Initiating and undertaking **RESEARCH**

1. Objectives and Performance

Key achievements

The Heritage Council of Victoria, in fulfilling its core responsibilities during 2012-13, achieved the following outcomes:

PROMOTION

- With Culture Victoria created a short film on Dimboola Print Museum and supported another on Murtoa Stick Shed.
- Continued to promote its Vic Heritage iPhone app which puts the Victorian Heritage Register at user's fingertips, and was awarded Best Government App at the AIMIA awards.
- Developed the History in Place project with Culture Victoria and the History Teachers Association of Victoria to encourage students and schools to link with their local community museum or heritage place to make short films about local history.
- Supported the increasingly successful Open House Melbourne as heritage partner as well as the first regional Open House program in Geelong.
- Presented the third Ray Tonkin Volunteer Award to Murtoa Stick Shed advocate Leigh Hammerton.
- Hosted the fifth annual Heritage Address with Heritage Victoria's Senior Archaeologist Jeremy Smith as keynote speaker.
- Supported a national heritage architecture award with Houses magazine.
- Continued to support Channel 31's Sacred Spaces with Heritage Council members presenting their favourite places.

ADVISING THE MINISTER

- Recommended funding of almost \$360,000 to support local government heritage advisory services and a further \$200,000 for heritage studies and implementation.
- Responded to:
 - ⇒ Environmental Effects Act Reform Enquiry
 - ⇒ Metropolitan Planning Strategy - Discussion Paper
 - ⇒ City of Melbourne - Draft Heritage Strategy
 - ⇒ *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*: Issues and Options Paper

RESEARCH

- Developed information sheets for owners of heritage properties based on the findings of the residential Heritage and Sustainability Project.
- Undertook a study into adaptive re-use of former industrial places.

ADVICE AND LIAISON

- Established a Joint Working Group with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council to progress projects of shared interest.
- Sponsored the expansion of the Australia ICOMOS mentoring program into Victoria.
- Supported a series of fact sheets for community groups caring for war heritage and memorabilia.

PRIORITIES

The Heritage Council's four year Strategic Plan, launched by the Minister for Planning in September 2011, highlights its strategic directions and actions.

Among its key aims to improve connections between Victorians and their Heritage resources, the Council demonstrated innovation by:

- Highlighting the potential of industrial heritage sites through case studies and workshops
- Developing Sustainability guidance sheets for heritage home owners
- Developing a partnership with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, forming a Joint Working Group to explore shared interests (*below*)
- Providing annual forums to promote and implement the Victorian Government Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles
- Providing mobile access to the Victorian Heritage Register through the award winning Vic Heritage iPhone app.



2. Advising the Minister for Planning

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

In particular, it recommended funding to local councils for heritage studies and to enable the delivery of heritage advisor services (see Section 7.2) and changes to the heritage grants program.

2.1 ENQUIRIES

The Heritage Council provided responses to enquiries and hearings during the year, including:

- ⇒ Environmental Effects Act Reform Enquiry
- ⇒ Metropolitan Planning Strategy - Discussion Paper
- ⇒ City of Melbourne - Draft Heritage Strategy
- ⇒ *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*: Issues and Options Paper

2.2 HERITAGE GRANTS

Heritage Victoria's grants program was reviewed during the year to ensure efficient and effective support for Victoria's heritage places and objects. The Heritage Council agreed changes to the program, which will improve the efficiency of heritage grant delivery as well as optimising outcomes for eligible heritage places and objects.

Heritage grants will be available in late 2013, while a number of other grant programs which can support heritage places are also available through the Victorian Government

The heritage grants will be supplemented by an additional \$500,000 from the Victorian Property Fund (VPF), part of a \$1.5 million allocation over three years.

The VPF, administered by Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV) under the *Estate Agents Act 1980*, 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, which was amended in 2004 to include projects which protect 'Victoria's natural and architectural heritage'.

2.3 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Under the Heritage Act, the Heritage Council also has the 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.

There were no offers accepted during 2012-13 under the Heritage Fund Assistance program which provides limited support for privately-owned places at risk on the Victorian Heritage Register.

2.4 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.

Current Land Tax Remission

Trades Hall and Literary Council, 2 Lygon Street, Carlton

2.5 WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens was inscribed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage List on 1 July 2004, becoming Australia's first built heritage site to be recognised by UNESCO.

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens were gazetted in November 2009, and a draft World Heritage Management Plan was released in June 2011 for public comment and submissions invited.

The draft Plan is made up of five components:

- World Heritage Management Plan (over-arching document)
- Royal Exhibition and Carlton Gardens, Carlton, Conservation Management Plan (October 2007, updated June 2008) prepared by Lovell Chen for Heritage Victoria
- Carlton Gardens Master Plan (May 2005) prepared by the City of Melbourne
- Royal Exhibition Building and Exhibition Reserve Master Plan (February 2007) prepared by Museum Victoria and endorsed by Museums Board of Victoria
- World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (2009) prepared by Lovell Chen for the Executive Director (Heritage Victoria), modified by the Heritage Council of Victoria and approved with amendments by the Minister for Planning.

Following receipt of written and verbal submissions at a hearing in September 2011, the Steering Committee reviewed and amended the draft Management Plan. The amended Plan has now been provided to the Minister for Planning and is currently under consideration.

3. Victorian Heritage Register

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

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 recommendation and considers any submissions before making the final decision. A hearing may be 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 changes or alterations to heritage places and objects.

ASSESSMENTS IN 2012-2013

NOMINATIONS ACCEPTED	19
NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED	38
ASSESSMENT OF NOMINATIONS UNDER THE HERITAGE BUILDINGS ACT	26
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITION TO THE REGISTER	22
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN PLANNING SCHEME	9
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DID NOT RECOMMEND FOR ADDITION TO THE REGISTER	2
INTERIM PROTECTION ORDERS ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	1
INTERIM PROTECTION ORDERS ISSUED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL	0
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT REQUIRED A 2012-13 HERITAGE COUNCIL HEARING	7
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT REQUIRED A 2012-13 HERITAGE COUNCIL MEETING	1

HERITAGE COUNCIL DETERMINATIONS

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER	17
AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING REGISTRATIONS	3
REMOVALS FROM REGISTER	2
REFERRALS TO RELEVANT PLANNING AUTHORITY FOR INCLUSION IN PLANNING SCHEME	9
TOTAL DETERMINATIONS	31

3.2 THE REGISTER ONLINE

The publicly accessible Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) is well established as a vital resource for anyone wishing to research places and objects in the Victorian Heritage Register, the Register of places and objects recognised as being of significance to the state.

The VHD includes all the original content of the Victorian Heritage Register and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (all known historic archaeological sites).

Nineteen local councils, the Victorian Veterans Affairs and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) have also made information on their listings available through the online database.

Behind the scenes, the secure Heritage Record Management Electronic System (HERMES) database stores the data that is uploaded nightly to the VHD. HERMES currently stores the digitised heritage data of 76 of Victoria's 79 councils, and the councils are among a total 81 organisations that utilise HERMES to manage their heritage information.

In the long term, it is hoped that all local council data stored in HERMES can be made available via the VHD, resulting in a 'one-stop shop' for people wanting information about Victoria's historic cultural heritage. In anticipation of this, the Heritage Council has commenced work on improving the VHD to ensure it provides heritage information in a way that is useful to all its users.

The award winning iPhone app, Vic Heritage, developed with support from the Commonwealth Government, has made the data from the Victorian Heritage Register available to users to identify places and objects and develop their own walking tours.

Find out more about places and objects on the Victorian Heritage Database at www.heritage.vic.gov.au or on the free app Vic Heritage available from the iTunes app store.

3.3 CERTIFICATES

Heritage certificates are used mainly by the conveyancing industry to reveal whether a property is affected by the Heritage Act in any way.

In 2012-2013:

- 5841 (an average of 487 per month) certificates were issued
- 622 (an average of 52 per month or 11%) were affected by the Heritage Act (or had a HERMES record).

These figures represent a reduction of approximately 4% from the previous year. The number of certificates issued tends to vary in line with activity in the real estate market. In addition, the reduction can be partly attributed to the ease of obtaining this information for free online.

3.4 PLACES ADDED TO THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER IN 2012-2013

The wide range of places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register in 2012-13 include two extensive landscapes, factories, bridges, an early hospital, a statue and houses in a variety of styles.

H2302 – ALL SAINTS (FORMER CHRIST CHURCH) ANGLICAN CHURCH

469-471 Whitehorse, Road Mitcham. Whitehorse City
Added August 2012

This innovative church, of simple rectangular nave plan and severe form, was designed by Raymond Berg. When constructed in 1958, it was one of the first truly modern church buildings in Victoria.



H2314 – BURNS HOUSE 'KANGAROO'

644 Henley Road, Bend of Islands. Nullimbik Shire
Added December 2012

Designed by the architect and artist Peter Burns and built in stages between 1968 and 1976, this house reflects the diversity of post-war modernism. It is also notable for the use of fibro, a low-cost material most popular in the 1960s.



H2326 – CHICORY KILN

30 Taverner Street, Maddingley. Moorabool Shire
Added June 2013

Constructed in 1885 for the Pearce family, to dry the chicory roots they had grown here since 1867, this largely intact chicory kiln is the largest known in Victoria, and demonstrates one of the state's early agricultural industries.



H2304 – DOMAIN PARKLANDS

St Kilda Road and Domain Road, Melbourne.
Melbourne City
Added June 2013

These extensive parklands are the result of several developments overlaid on the original reserve, designed by important Victorian figures Ferdinand von Mueller (1860s), William Guilfoyle (1870s), Carlo Catani (1900s) and Hugh Linaker (1930s).



H2312 – FASHODA HOMESTEAD

330 Bridge Inn Road, Mernda. Whittlesea City
Added October 2012

Built in the mid to late 1850s, this is a rare surviving example of a vernacular timber farmhouse with a detached kitchen and demonstrates early construction techniques. It is one of the oldest houses in the area.

**H2305 – FORD MOTOR COMPANY COMPLEX**

365-455 Melbourne Road, Norlane. Greater Geelong City
Added January 2013

Opened in 1925, this was the first new manufacturing plant set up by a major international motor-vehicle manufacturer in Victoria, and also the first factory purpose-built to accommodate a moving assembly line.

**H2315 – FORMER AVON BUTTER FACTORY**

218-222 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy. Yarra City.
Added December 2012

Designed by the architect IG Anderson and completed in 1932 as a butter factory, offices and shop, this is an outstanding example of the Spanish Mission style and a rare example its use for an industrial building.

**H2310 – FORMER BAIRNSDALE HOSPITAL**

14 McKean Street, Bairnsdale. East Gippsland Shire.
Added October 2012

Designed in 1885 by Harry Gibbs and built in stages between 1886 and 1902, the front section of this former hospital is an outstanding example of 19th century pavilion planning, designed to reduce mortality rates.

**H2316 – FORMER HORTICULTURE RESEARCH STATION**

571 River Avenue, Merbein South. Mildura Rural City
Added December 2012

The two laboratories built here in 1919 (by local growers) and 1937 (by the Commonwealth Government) reflect the research carried out here until 2009, which was important in the development of the fruit industry in irrigated areas.



H2306 – FORMER MELFORD MOTORS

615-645 Elizabeth St, Melbourne, Melbourne City

Added March 2013

This Streamlined Moderne style building, designed by Harry Norris and built in 1936-7 as a showroom and service facility for Ford vehicles, reflects the rapid expansion of the motor industry following the beginning of local production in 1928.



H2308 – FOSTER BUILDING

67-71 Johnson Street, Maffra. Wellington Shire

Added September 2012

Designed by the Maffra architect Stephen Ashton and built in 1908 for Askin Foster, this is a very early, intact and unusually ornate example of hollow concrete block construction, using blocks made on site.



H2261 – GREAT OCEAN ROAD

Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Allansford, Surf Coast Shire, Colac Otway Shire, Corangamite Shire and Moyne Shire.

Added June 2013

This 242 km road is an iconic tourist route renowned for its scenery. It was constructed by more than three thousand returned servicemen between 1919 and 1932 as a war memorial, a repatriation project and to attract tourists to the area.



H2317 – MINTARO

2137 Melbourne-Lancefield Road, Monegeetta.

Macedon Ranges Shire

Added June 2013

Designed by James Gall and completed in 1881 for Captain Robert Gardiner, this Boom-period mansion is outstanding for its elaborate and largely intact interior decorative schemes, which were designed by decorative artist W Brettschneider.



H2311 – MURRINDAL RIVER TRUSS BRIDGE

Basin Road, Buchan. East Gippsland Shire.

Added September 2012

Completed in 1927 with Developmental Roads Act funding, the timber technology of the stringer approach spans and trestles complements the main span of now-rare timber trusses of standard Country Roads Board design.



H2307 – PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS UNION BUILDING

50-52 Victoria Street, Carlton. Melbourne City
Added September 2012

Designed by architect Graeme Gunn, this highly distinctive and influential building was constructed in 1969-71. As an early and outstanding example of the Brutalist style, it provided the union with a powerful identity.



H2328 – ROBERT BURNS STATUE

181 Manifold Street, Camperdown. Corangamite Shire
Added June 2013

Made in Scotland in 1830 by the sculptor John Greenshields and brought to Camperdown in 1883, this is one of the world's oldest statues of Robert Burns. It reflects the high regard in which Burns was held by the Western District's Scottish immigrants.



H2309 – ROBERT COCHRANE KINDERGARTEN

2A Minona Street, Hawthorn. Boroondara City
Added February 2013

Designed by Horace Tribe this intact post-war kindergarten was built in 1948-50 on land donated by the philanthropist Robert Cochrane. It reflects the new educational theories, innovative modernist architecture and austerity of the period.



4. Permits and consents

Changes to places or objects on the Victorian Heritage Register require a permit from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria. When a permit decision by the Executive Director is appealed, 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.

4.1 Conservation Centre

Many consents issued by Heritage Victoria related to sites with potential archaeological significance involve the conservation of artefacts and this work may be undertaken at the Heritage Conservation Centre. During 2012-13 eight conservation projects linked to excavations previously facilitated by Heritage Victoria's consent process were completed by the conservation centre staff.

Yet again, Conservation Centre staff taught two subjects for the Certificate IV in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management program, a nationally accredited course registered by the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and hosted by La Trobe University. The course consists of 12 core units and five electives and this 2012 group was the third group of students to complete the course which started in 2010.

Other groups and individuals hosted at the Conservation Centre for tours and other educational activities in 2012-13 included:

- Hosting the third year class of La Trobe University historical archaeology students.
- Hosting two interns from the conservation studies program at the University of Melbourne.
- Supporting the project co-ordinators and participants of the Australian Historic Shipwreck Preservation Project (an Australian Research Council funded project).

Permits and Appeals in 2012-2013

Total permits issued by the Executive Director	203
Cost of works covered by permits issued	\$341,487,000
Permit exemptions issued by the Executive Director pursuant to section 66(3)	452
Cost of works covered by permit exemptions	\$32,420,965
Total value of works covered by Heritage Permits and exemptions	\$373,907,965

Permits amended	92
Permit Amendments refused	3
Permits refused	4

Appeals lodged with Heritage Council	3
Appeals determined by Heritage Council	0
Appeals called in by Minister for Planning	0
Appeals withdrawn	2
Appeals pending (as at June 30, 2013)	1

Archaeological consents

Consents to Damage (over half of site)	16
Consents to Damage (under half of site)	7
Consents to Excavate	16
Total	39

(Plus 14 permits issued for works on Archaeological places on the VHR included in permit figures.)

Maritime Permits

Permits under Victorian Act	11
Permits under Commonwealth Act	4

5. Promoting Victoria's cultural heritage

The Heritage Council works to promote public understanding of Victoria's cultural (non-Indigenous) heritage. This is its 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.

5.1 iPHONE APP

Vic Heritage, the iPhone app enabling users to locate places on the Victorian Heritage Register across the state, has gone from strength to strength.

It was awarded Best Government App at the AIMIA awards, and was shortlisted for the Australian Mobile Awards and the 2012 Qantm Create Design awards.

It has been downloaded almost 10,000 times, had over 27,000 visits, and has a five star rating in the appstore.

A boon for regional and urban tourism, the app enables users to explore the architectural and historical gems of Melbourne and regional Victoria, go on tours, and to add their own content.

Enhancing the heritage tourism experience, visitors to any town can search 'Near Me' and receive a map and list of heritage places nearby, or they can search by place name, address, or architect or type of building to plan a visit.

The app was developed by the Heritage Council of Victoria and Heritage Victoria with support from the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

The Vic Heritage app is free to download from iTunes and the perfect companion for anyone with an interest in architecture and design, history and heritage.

5.2 VICTORIAN HERITAGE DATABASE

The Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) has long been used as a tool for students and researchers, property purchasers wanting to understand the heritage status of a place, and people who just want to better understand the heritage of their locality.

As the volume of data in the VHD increases, the number of people who access the VHD also grows, as do expectations for the functionality and 'look and feel' of the online database.

With increasingly sophisticated websites and devices readily available – as well as the high expectations established by the Vic-Heritage app – users of the VHD want to be able use 'smart' searching techniques, book mark their searches and results for future visits, and employ web 2.0 technologies to generate their own content about heritage places and objects.

The Heritage Council is aware of the VHD's important role in raising awareness about Victoria's heritage, and has commenced a project to rejuvenate the database to ensure it meets the needs of its diverse user base. During the year, a user survey was undertaken to better understand what people want from the VHD, and this will be used as the basis of a program to improve the VHD in 2013-14.

5.3 EDUCATION

In 2012 the Heritage Council, in partnership with the History Teachers' Association of Victoria and Culture Victoria, received a grant of \$18,000 from the Telematics Trust to pilot an innovative education program linking primary schools with their local community museum.

History in Place provides an innovative and practical implementation of the new Australian Curriculum in History and Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes. It provides a framework for students to engage with their local history and heritage in a fun and challenging way using digital technologies, creating short films using tablet devices. The pilot, of six primary schools and community museums, concluded in June 2013 and a toolkit to enable the project to roll out more broadly is scheduled for launch in September.



Students working on their History in Place projects: from Girton Grammar at Bendigo's Golden Dragon Museum (left) and Beechworth Primary School at Burke Museum.

5.4 HERITAGE ADDRESS

In April 2012 the Heritage Council, in partnership with Museum Victoria, presented the fourth annual Heritage Address featuring Heritage Victoria's Senior Archaeologist Jeremy Smith.

Historian and author Andrew May introduced the Heritage Address, outlining the benefits of historical research and archaeological excavations.

This was endorsed by Jeremy in his talk 'Presumed Ned - the discovery of the Lost Pentridge Burials' detailing the discovery of the remains of executed prisoners from Old Melbourne Gaol and HM Prison Pentridge, testing by Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, and the confirmation of those belonging to Ned.

For almost a decade, extensive archaeological investigations and historical research has been carried out into the burials of all prisoners executed in Melbourne from 1880 onwards.

Jeremy explained that the location of these prisoner burial sites had been lost or forgotten, and was not accurately represented in official records. Much of the confusion dated back to 1929 when, following the closure of the Old Melbourne Gaol, approximately 30 burials were exhumed and the remains relocated to HM Prison Pentridge in chaotic circumstances.

Excavations at Pentridge, coupled with a study of plans, records and some rare photographic images, enabled the archaeologist to disentangle the complex history of the prisoner burials and be confident that all burial sites at these sites from 1880 onwards have been located.

All remains found at Pentridge have now been re-interred in a designated burial area at the site, except for those of Ronald Ryan, Colin Ross and Ned Kelly, which have been returned to their families. Ned Kelly's remains have been buried with those of relatives at Greta cemetery.



LEFT: Daryl Jackson presents Leigh Hammerton with the Heritage Volunteer Award, named after Ray Tonkin (right).
RIGHT: At the Heritage Address (from left) Dr Patrick Green, Museums Victorian, MC Andrew May and speaker Jeremy Smith.

5.5 RAY TONKIN AWARD

Murtoa local Leigh Hammerton was presented with the Ray Tonkin Award for individual volunteer services to heritage at the Heritage Council of Victoria's annual Heritage Address on Monday, 15 April 2013 at Melbourne Museum.

Mr Hammerton is only the third winner of the award, recognising his sometimes solitary campaign to preserve the unique Murtoa Grain Store, better known as the Murtoa Stick Shed.

Presenting the award, Chair of the Heritage Council, Mr Daryl Jackson AO, said Leigh had a long association the Murtoa Stick Shed, and had been a strong advocate for its preservation since he moved to the town in 1990.

"There have been many critics of the shed and any attempt to restore it, but Leigh has led a growing band of supporters over more than 20 years.

"In 2009 Leigh created a website to promote its heritage value and potential to attract tourism to the region and continued to push progress on the planned restoration."

Mr Jackson said Leigh's roles with the local Progress Association and Murtoa Big Weekend committee had underpinned some of his efforts in this regard, with the Stick Shed open for the last two annual Big Weekends.

"The large crowds attracted to these events have fulfilled his prophesy of its potential as a significant tourist drawcard," said Mr Jackson.

In late 2011 Leigh joined a number of other stakeholders on a steering committee to develop a local committee of management to oversee the Stick Shed.

The same year he became an inaugural member of a new National Trust branch at Horsham, and serves as its secretary.

The Ray Tonkin heritage volunteer Award, named after the former Executive Director of Heritage Victoria, was created by the Heritage Council of Victoria three years ago in recognition of the significant role volunteers play in the maintenance and conservation of Victoria's cultural heritage.

It is awarded on merit to individuals who have displayed an outstanding commitment and service to heritage in Victoria.

5.6 SACRED SPACES

Regional architecture featured for the first time in the new 13 part series of 'Sacred Spaces' broadcast on Channel 31 from September.

The first show featured the restored Murtoa Stick Shed, introduced by Jim Norris, Deputy Chair of the Heritage Council of Victoria.

The Heritage Council has funded the \$1.6 million restoration of the 1942 building, the state's first bulk storage facility, sometimes referred to as the 'Cathedral of the Wimmera'.

Other episodes featured the Theatre Royal in Castlemaine, Port Phillip Estate Winery in Red Hill and Seymour Railway Refreshment Room.

'Sacred Spaces' is one of very few programs which focusses on architecture, heritage and design, presented from the viewpoint of a wide range of professionals each season. It has been supported by the Heritage Council for several years.

5.7 CULTURE VICTORIA

In one of several projects involving a partnership with Culture Victoria (CV), a short film was created about the Dimboola Print Museum, based in the former premises of the Dimboola Banner. Featuring former editor and printer with the Dimboola Banner, Joe Barry, the film captures the intangible history of earlier printing technologies utilising a range of typesetting machines and printing presses.

The Heritage Council also supported a community partnership for another CV film on Murtoa Stick Shed. This included interviews with locals who recalled the construction and working conditions in the shed.

Both are available at <http://cv.vic.gov.au/themes/the-built-environment/>

5.8 ONLINE AND NEW MEDIA

The heritage website within the Department of Planning and Community Development site received almost 301,401 page views during the year.

The website links extensively to other new media including Flickr and Youtube. The Heritage Victoria Flickr pages (www.flickr.com/photos/heritage_victoria) include photo collections (with commentary) of archaeological sites, shipwrecks, archaeological artefacts, quality conservation outcomes, adaptive reuse case studies, infill design examples and the major submerged landscapes project.

Heritage Victoria now broadcasts news through Twitter (<http://twitter.com/HeritageVic>), and has increased its followers in the past year to 2000. They receive regular 140 character updates of heritage news in Victoria. This complements the existing heritagechat Yahoo! Group.

The audience for the Heritage Council's free e-newsletter *Inherit* continues to grow. Copies are also available online.

5.9 OPEN HOUSE MELBOURNE

Visitors made more than 135,000 visits to Open House Melbourne's fifth anniversary 100-property program over the weekend of 28 and 29 July.

Venues at the Arts Centre featured among the favourites with the refurbished Hamer Hall attracting more than 25,800 visitors over the weekend.

The National Gallery of Victoria and the Arts Centre Theatres building were among the top five, which also included Melbourne Town Hall and the Hotel Windsor.

Other popular buildings were Old Treasury Building, Myer Mural Hall, Scots Church and Assembly Hall, Tasma Terrace and the Melbourne Athenaeum. St Paul's Cathedral and the Supreme Court of Victoria each attracted more than 2000 visitors, although they were each only open for one day.

On 18 August Open House Melbourne won the Contribution to Profile by a Community Organisation Award at the Melbourne Awards (given by the City of Melbourne).

The Heritage Council is the official Heritage Partner for Melbourne Open House (now Open House Melbourne) which showcases Melbourne's unique architectural heritage and aims to foster an appreciation and understanding of the value of architecture, urban design and design excellence.

A 110-site program is planned for July 2013 to mark the program's sixth anniversary which again will feature numerous heritage buildings.

5.10 OPEN HOUSE GEELONG

The Heritage Council also supported what is believed to be the first Open House program in a regional centre, when Open House Geelong held its first program on 10 November.

The program featured Osborne House, once purchased, but never used, as the Victorian Premier's Country Retreat. The 1858 residence later became Australia's first Naval Training College, a Naval Convalescent Hospital and home of Australia's first Submarine fleet.

The Peace Memorial and Geelong Town Hall were also open as well as the modern TAC building.



LEFT: At the Open House Geelong launch (from left) Prof Hisham Elkadi, Head of School of Architecture & Building, Deakin; Beth King, President Open House Geelong Inc; Cr Keith Fagg, Mayor of City of Greater Geelong and Jim Norris, Heritage Council of Victoria. RIGHT: Visitors to the Peace Memorial during the event.

5.11 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. The 2013 Open Houses program is holding a promotion for visitors to spot the plaques.

5.12 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 working with media to provide background for numerous articles on heritage properties, adaptive re-use and archaeology.

There was consistent coverage of new inclusions in the Victorian Heritage Register, particularly in the relevant local media.

Information sheets such as the Heritage and Sustainability Sheets, Industrial Heritage Adaptive Re-use Case Studies and the Preserving War Heritage and Memorabilia Fact Sheets were also promoted.

5.13 HOUSES AWARD

The Heritage Council of Victoria partnered with 'Houses' magazine to present the inaugural Heritage Award in 2012, one of eight categories celebrating Australia's best residential projects.

Winners were announced at a gala presentation held at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in Sydney on 26 July.

The Heritage category was introduced to recognise the complex area at the juncture between contemporary life and places with heritage significance.

Rooftop Pavilion, Darling Point in Sydney by Andrew Burges Architecture received this award for its "highly functional and sculptural spatial arrangement within a tightly constrained envelope, forming an arresting and engaging backdrop for contemporary living using a notable heritage starting point."

For properties heritage listed at a local authority or higher level, the Heritage Award judges looked at how a project's design and conservation works addressed the heritage significance of the place, and demonstrated excellence in adaptive re-use and/or conservation.

5.14 BOYD PUBLICATION

The Heritage Council also supported the re-publication of architect Robin Boyd's *Living in Australia* by The Robin Boyd Foundation and Thames & Hudson which was launched by Bill Henson at Boyd's Walsh Street residence in March 2013.

This book is deemed to be Boyd's design manifesto as he articulates his design principles and uses his own buildings to illustrate his design approach. Described by Professor Philip Goad of Melbourne University as "Boyd's most important book", since it is the only one of his nine published books where he writes about his own work.

5.15 HERITAGE CONVERSATION

Several current and past Heritage Council members participated in a Melbourne Conversations event in July on how Melbourne can be a world leader in combining heritage and development innovation.

The panel at 'Heritage and development innovation: making Melbourne a world leader' at RMIT Capitol Theatre, looked at how Melbourne can lead by example, and balance the tangible heritage values of the material form and the newly emerging heritage paradigm associated with the values of cultural identity, memory and usage of urban spaces and places.

BOROUGH OF QUEENSCLIFFE

To mark the 150th anniversary of the Borough of Queenscliffe, the Heritage Council supported an Assessment of Significance and a Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance for the Borough.

This updated an earlier Heritage Study and utilised the Victorian Framework of Historical Themes. At the same time, the Borough developed a new website which will provide improved accessibility to heritage information and an online heritage database.

How is it Significant?

The Borough of Queenscliffe is of historical and aesthetic (architectural) and social significance.

Why is it significant?

The Borough of Queenscliffe is of historical significance for its ability to demonstrate a range of maritime, military, civic, economic and social activities dating from the 1840s to the present. This breadth of activities, which remains evident in the planning, buildings monuments and associated infrastructure within the Borough, is unique in a Victorian coastal township.

In a state context, Queenscliff itself is an unusually intact example of a Victorian-era seaside resort and fishing town. Despite recent changes, including infill development, the redevelopment of the harbour and the adaptive re-use of many of the Boom-era hotels since the mid-1980s, these two aspects of the town's history continue to be clearly demonstrated through the layout and surviving fabric of the place.



From the beginning of the 1880s, the reduced cost of travel on the bay steamers and the completion of the railway from Geelong improved access to Queenscliff, ushering in an era of mass tourism and prosperity. Queenscliff is unusual in this regard in developing as an isolated rural township, but one with of the trappings of sophisticated metropolitan life in the late-19th century. This prosperity is evident in the surviving Boom-era hotels, public parks, piers, railway station, the layout of the foreshore reserves, streetscapes and large civic buildings. No other holiday resort in the state of this era has retained such clear and tangible evidence of this phase of its history.

The Borough is also of historical significance in its demonstration of later trends typical of seaside towns in the 20th century. Changing patterns of transport, notably in the growth of private car ownership, increased access to the area, and rising prosperity, notably from the 1950s, opened the possibility of holiday home ownership up to a broader cross-section of the Victorian population. This phenomenon is reflected in the proliferation of post-World War II holiday houses, particularly in Point Lonsdale, where low-key holiday houses clad in timber or asbestos cement sheet were constructed in large numbers amongst the ti-trees.

While Queenscliff's fishing industry does not survive on any meaningful scale, there remains significant evidence of its history, notably in the Fishermen's Flat residential area. The township also incorporates historical evidence of economic and social diversity, notably through the contrasting subdivisional plans and building stock of Fisherman's Flat, which is characterised by very modest low-scale cottages, and the township proper.

Both Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale are important in the state's maritime history, and have been key locations in the provision of both navigation and maritime rescue services at the Port Phillip Heads. Again, significant fabric associated with the history of these services remains, including intact 19th century lighthouses at both townships. The Port Phillip Sea Pilots service continues to operate from the foreshore at Queenscliff, as it has since the 1840s.

The military presence in Queenscliff, unbroken since 1859, is also of importance; few military towns anywhere in the former British Empire can lay claim to such an enduring association. Queenscliff's military history places it in the context of the wider aspects of Victorian, Australian and Empire-wide patterns of defence. The Fort at Queenscliff was a key element in the 19th century Port Phillip Bay defences. Prominently located on the coast and with landmark buildings including the lighthouse and the landward wall and keep, the Fort is a major physical presence in the town and one that presents as a clearly defined military zone.



The Borough of Queenscliffe is also of historical significance as one of the very few areas in Victoria for which pre-European settlement records survive, specifically sketches by Acting Lt. John Murray, commander of the *Lady Nelson*, in January 1802, and a written account by naturalist Robert Brown, a member of Mathew Flinders crew, in April 1802. The Borough also has a direct connection with the earliest phase of European settlement in Victoria through William Buckley, a convict who, according to legend, absconded from the Collins settlement at Sullivan's Bay on the north shore of Port Phillip Bay in 1802, and occasionally took refuge in a cave at Point Lonsdale. Of far greater significance, however, is the evidence which remains of a unique combination of civic, military, maritime, economic and social activities of the mid-to late-19th century and later.

The Borough is also of historical and social significance for a range of historical associations with particular individuals and families. These associations include those with individuals of considerable prominence and standing in public life in Victoria in the 19th century, such as Governor Charles La Trobe, prominent barrister and judge, Thomas Fellows, Australia's second Prime Minister, Alfred Deakin, the businessman, Herbert Brookes, and many others. Less prominent in a state context but no less well known locally were the major families of Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale; these have included the Golightlys and Priddles, Cayzers and others. While they have changed and lessened over time, the longevity of these family connections and their origins in some cases in the earliest phases of the history of the place has been part of the Borough's identity and is of significance both historically and socially.

The Borough of Queenscliffe is a place with a high value to its community. Beyond the usual attachment of a community to a locality, however, of particular note is the sense of history that place engenders and the value that the local community places on this history. There is also a strong sense locally, deriving from its location and distinct history, that the Borough is a singular place and one that stands apart from the surrounding area and other townships on the Bellarine Peninsula. The Borough was the only local government area to remain unaltered in the Victorian Government's 1994 local government amalgamations, a striking exception which reflects the singularity of the place.

While not investigated in detail, there is no doubt that in the wider context many Victorians would also feel a strong attachment to the townships of Queenscliff with its distinctive combination of historic buildings, landscapes and scenic qualities and Point Lonsdale, which is characterised by its more understated and natural seaside bush character.

6. Research

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

6.1 INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

A study into adaptive re-use of former industrial places was undertaken during the year, to be launched in conjunction with a University of Melbourne workshop in July 2013.

The research produced 12 case studies and an issues paper on the adaptive reuse of former industrial heritage places.

Spanning a range of types of places and former uses, the case studies challenge and inspire us make the most of the state's rich industrial heritage and feature impressive adaptations by innovative contemporary architectural practices.

The case studies and issues paper are available online at <http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/projects-and-programs/industrial-heritage-case-studies>

6.2 SUSTAINABILITY

A series of guidance sheets for heritage home owners were produced from the residential study of the Heritage and Sustainability Projects.

The Hon. Matthew Guy MLC, Minister for Planning launched new sustainability and heritage guidance sheets which illustrate how relatively simple interventions can result in significant cost savings, an increase in the home's star energy rating and reduce global warming impacts.

The guidelines were developed from a study undertaken by RMIT University Centre for Design for the Heritage Council of Victoria, the Building Commission, the Office of the Victorian Government Architect, the Department of Planning and Community Development and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, and supported by the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand.



A number of heritage house styles typically found in Victoria are examined such as Victorian brick terraces and Californian bungalows as well as more contemporary homes. Heritage features of selected building types are identified, and the most effective intervention for each style of home.

Highlighting how relatively simple interventions can result in significant cost savings and reduce global warming impacts, the information also reinforces the savings from the embodied energy retained by improving – rather than replacing – heritage and other existing buildings.

Ceiling insulation was the most effective for Edwardian homes but draught sealing was the most effective way to reduce heating and cooling costs for inter-war homes.

The study compared a sample of heritage buildings, both in their existing state and following a series of interventions to reduce energy used for heating and cooling. It found the energy used to heat and cool a house should be the focus when seeking to reduce energy use.

The Sustainability and Heritage guidance sheets can be accessed at www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/projects-and-programs/heritage-places-and-sustainability

6.3 NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION

Victoria continued to support the National Data Collection project now led by the Commonwealth. The project provides a national perspective on heritage management in Australia.

Combining data from the heritage councils and heritage agencies of the Australian Commonwealth, States and Territories, the project is a response to the Productivity Commission's 2006 inquiry, which identified a lack of national heritage data.

The data collected and analysed 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.

6.4 STREET ART

The City of Melbourne completed its research into street art within the municipality, complementing the City of Yarra study completed under a similar negotiated heritage grant.

7. Advice and Liaison

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.)

7.1 JOINT WORKING GROUP

The Heritage Council and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council have established a Joint Working Group (JWG) to progress projects of interest to both Councils.

The JWG had a scoping document prepared for three projects and in 2013-14 will progress a project to acknowledge places with shared values. The project will prepare a thematic framework and apply the themes to assess ten places with shared values for the Victorian Heritage Register. The project will also establish a process by which places with shared values can be recognised.

7.2 ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Heritage Advisory Services

Local government plays a critical role in managing heritage places and the Heritage Council acknowledges the significant effort of councils.

Since its original establishment at Maldon, Victoria in 1977, the heritage advisory service program has expanded across Victoria and been emulated across Australia. As at June 2013, 71 councils in Victoria operate a heritage advisory service acknowledged as “the most cost effective way to conserve and manage heritage at the local community level”.

In 2012-13, the Heritage Council recommended almost \$360,000 in funding to local government for the operation of heritage advisory services. Forty-five councils received funding of between \$3,000 and \$12,000. Local government is required to at least match the funding provided by the State Government thereby ensuring a basic level of heritage advice to local communities.

Heritage Studies

The Heritage Council continues to support local government in its efforts to identify, assess, document and protect places of heritage significance.

Councils recommended for heritage study funding in 2012-13 were:

- Ararat Rural City Council - \$100,000 for Stage Two of a heritage study of the municipality
- West Wimmera Shire Council - \$70,000 for Stage One of its heritage study
- Mansfield Shire Council - \$25,000 for the first part of Stage One of its heritage study.

In addition \$5,000 was provided for the digitations of heritage study from the Shire of Buloke and City of Warrnambool.

Workshops and Seminars for Local Government

The Heritage Council supported funding for workshops and seminars for local government officers and heritage advisors.

The annual workshop for Victorian heritage advisors and planners was held at Ballarat Town Hall on 17 May 2013, attended by almost 70 local government representatives.

The workshop covered new Residential Zones, the Rural Flying Squad, Municipal Heritage Strategies and Local Heritage Interpretation and included a walking tour of the Webster Street Heritage Precinct.

Municipal Heritage Strategies toolkit

The Heritage Council supported the launch of a toolkit to assist councils develop a Municipal Heritage Strategy which will assist councils to more effectively protect and manage Victoria's heritage places.

A Heritage Strategy helps Council to meet its heritage obligations as set out in the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the State Planning Policy Framework and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. A Heritage Strategy addresses the identification, protection, management and/or promotion of a municipality's heritage.

It allows a Council to:

- identify positive heritage measures already employed by Council
- identify and prioritise work to be done in the future
- appropriately manage and monitor the heritage assets of their community
- report on and celebrate achievements.

The toolkit is available online.

7.3 SALT ATTACK AND RISING DAMP

A master class to help participants understand the causes of salt attack and damp in buildings was held in Maldon on 8 March.

This professional development program with course presenter David Young OAM also helped participants to diagnose and identify appropriate repairs for problems commonly seen in Australia

The course is based the technical publication on salt damp *Salt attack and rising damp - A guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings*. There was also a practical component held in the former Market Hall in Maldon.

7.4 GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGERS

The Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles were formally adopted by the Victorian Government in December 2009.

The 6th Annual Cultural Heritage Asset Management Forum for Government Agencies is scheduled for July 2013.

The forum continues to be an important initiative that:

- provides an opportunity for Government heritage asset managers to meet and exchange ideas, issues and solutions and to share expertise
- helps develop skills in heritage conservation policy and practice
- promotes successful case studies and creative solutions
- promotes greater understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage management.

7.5 MARITIME

The Heritage Council has continued its support for maritime heritage projects through the Maritime Heritage Advisory Committee.

Wreck Inspections.

Heritage Victoria maritime staff and volunteers completed inspections of ten historic shipwrecks during the year. These included the *City of Launceston*, *Clarence*, *William Salthouse*, *Eliza Ramsden*, *Hurricane*, *Loch Ard*, *Holyhead*, *Joanna*, *Monarch* and *George Roper*.

Partnerships

A stakeholder workshop organised by Parks Victoria as part of the 'Two Bays 2013' program provided a range of opportunities for Heritage Victoria's maritime archaeologists to engage with key stakeholders in the maritime heritage field. The workshop fostered closer relationships with Parks Victoria and heritage managers from other organisations such as the Port of Melbourne Corporation. The workshop included visits to two important maritime heritage sites within Port Phillip: the Popes Eye annulus, and the historic shipwreck *Hurricane*.

Maritime staff have delivered three Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology/ Nautical Archaeology Association (AIMA/NAS) "Introduction to Maritime Archaeology part 1" courses to divers, school and university students.

Heritage Victoria has partnered with heritage protection agencies, universities and local industry to conduct an Australian Research Council - funded Linkage project on the historic shipwreck *Clarence*, located off St Leonards in Port Phillip Bay. The total value of the project, including the cash and in-kind contributions of the partner organisations and the Australian Research Council Linkage Grant, is \$1.4 million. The project has used a range of technologies to excavate study and preserve an early colonial shipwreck at risk. It will ultimately develop a world-class strategy for the reburial and preservation of endangered historic shipwrecks. The major field component of the project was completed in November.

Maritime staff again partnered with Flinders University in delivering the school of archaeology's annual Maritime Archaeological field school. The field school provides an opportunity for Heritage Victoria to promote the research of Victoria's historic shipwrecks to masters and other post-graduate students. This has resulted in several quality research theses being published on Victoria's maritime heritage. The most recent of these is a masters thesis on the wreck of the *Leven Lass* at Phillip Island.

Heritage Victoria has continued its successful partnership with the Maritime Archaeology Association of Victoria (MAAV), providing advice and support for projects, including a detailed survey of the historic shipwreck *Eleutheria*, and a joint project with the Western Australian Maritime Museum to record and document the corrosion environment of Port Phillip in order to better understand the factors affecting the preservation of historic shipwrecks.

MAAV volunteers continue to provide skills and support that supports a number of larger scale maritime archaeological field projects.

Cerberus

Heritage Victoria is working closely with the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Planning and Communities Department, Bayside Council, Parks Victoria, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and Friends of Cerberus to find a stabilisation solution for the site that addresses the need to minimise the public risk posed by the *Cerberus* while at the same time protecting the heritage values of the site.

Compliance

Several compliance patrols conducted during the year have resulted in three official warnings and one infringement notice issued to fishers anchoring within the *City of Launceston* and *Clarence* protected zones. Compliance with the *Clarence* protected zone had improved substantially following to the issue of the warnings and infringement notices.

7.6 WAR HERITAGE

With the Anzac centenary approaching, there has been increased focus on war related heritage and memorabilia. In partnership with the Veterans Unit, the Heritage Council and Heritage Victoria materials conservation staff supported the development of a series of fact sheets for community organisations, such as military museums and RSLs which care for these items. The 15 fact sheets cover war memorials, avenues of honour, honour rolls, antique and heritage munitions and the care of wooden, metal, paper and textiles. They are available online at

<http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/veterans/victorian-veterans-virtual-museum/preserving-veterans-heritage/preserving-war-heritage-and-memorabilia>

7.7 TRAINING

The Heritage Trade Training Scoping report, the result of a joint research project between the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia & New Zealand (HCOANZ) and the Construction and Property Services Industry Skills Council, was approved and released in November 2012.

The scoping project reviewed heritage trade work and the adequacy of currently available training to ensure the availability of skilled tradespeople who can work sensitively, and using traditional skills, on heritage buildings.

The scoping report was initiated following the Victorian-led HCOANZ Heritage Trades and Professional Training project which assessed existing tertiary sector heritage training, analysed skills shortages and gaps in training and established a methodology to assess demand.

The project made several recommendations to ensure every opportunity is taken to expand and target skills training and improve awareness of the required competencies.

The report recommended that Industry, led by the HCOANZ, share a national database of informal heritage skill development programs and details of skilled heritage practitioners who are prepared to share their skills and provide mentoring. These recommendations and others will now be considered by the HCOANZ group.

8. State of Cultural Heritage

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Industrial heritage sites are an important part of our built environment and landscape. They provide tangible and intangible links to our past and have great potential to play significant roles in the futures of our cities, towns and rural environments.

The remains of industry include dramatic buildings, landscapes, sites and precincts as well as more everyday structures and spaces that work together to give our cities, towns and regions their character. All offer opportunity for reuse. Done well, such adaptive reuse can contribute to the building of social and cultural capital, environmental sustainability and urban regeneration.

What is Industrial Heritage?

“Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.”

*The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage,
The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial
Heritage (TICCIH), 2003.*

Industrial heritage places and spaces link the contemporary world to the work of the past. They can tell of economic, architectural and technical achievements, of infrastructure, of processes and procedures and the transformation of materials. They can also index the ambition, rise and decline of industries and places over time. These sites and spaces recall the social structures and the work of those who laboured in such places.

Australia has seen a very wide range of activities that have led to industrial heritage sites. To the list in the TICCIH quote above we can add sites of Indigenous industrial activities, buildings and sites associated with farming, forestry and fisheries, construction, communication, scientific and technical endeavour, waterways and irrigation, and military and convict uses.



LEFT: This commercial redevelopment of the former Red Tulip Easter egg factory in Fishermens Bend accommodates nine tenancies across a range of sizes, with Globe International as the anchor tenant. *Image Lisbeth Grosman*
RIGHT: Former Olympic Tyre Factory redeveloped as Banbury Village, a large residential development. *Image: James Newman*

The remains of our industrial heritage are more than the buildings that housed industrial activity – they include landscapes and precincts, machinery and industrial archaeology, remnants and other traces of processes and production. Agriculture and mine workings have both had major impacts on our landscapes and topography – including the large-scale mounds of mine mullock and tailings.

Industrial heritage sites can be found across Australia in urban, suburban, regional, rural and remote locations. They can range from large mines and factories to agricultural enterprises and to smaller, 'cottage' based enterprises. An industrial heritage site can also extend over a large area, as is the case with linear sites connected to transport or energy distribution.

Industrial heritage sites may have been abandoned long ago, they may have gone through many changes of use over the years, or they may have only recently ceased being used for their original purpose. Sites in continuous use for a particular industry also often undergo significant physical changes as the technologies change.

Industrial heritage sites may be loved by members of the community in which they are located, or dismissed as unsightly signs of dilapidation and decay.

The heritage significance of an industrial place can be historic, aesthetic, social and/or technical and both tangible and intangible. They may be listed on local, state or Commonwealth government heritage registers or be completely unprotected. The owner may see them as full of potential, or as a problem that would best be resolved through demolition.

Industrial heritage sites are also often endangered. Research by English Heritage suggests that, in the UK, listed industrial buildings are more at risk than almost any other kind of heritage.¹ Industrial heritage is sometimes not as widely appreciated as other kinds of heritage structures. We don't have comparable Australian data, but here too industrial sites are frequently left to deteriorate.



LEFT: River Studios provides artists studios in a large warehouse on the Maribyrnong River in West Melbourne. *Image Andrew Wuttke.*
RIGHT: The Boatbuilders Yard is a cafe and restaurant housed in Cargo Shed 4 in the South Wharf Maritime Precinct. *Image Greg Elms*

Industrial history is particularly important in Victoria. Commencing with mining and then agricultural machinery and railway infrastructure in the 19th century, and supported by the colonial government's protection policy, Melbourne became Australia's dominant manufacturing centre. This is an important legacy for our state.

Industrial activities and processes undergo constant change and development, so the history of industrial sites is often one of continual change and adaptation. Changes in products and technology mean that, unlike offices or houses, it is not easy to keep using custom-built industrial places for their original purpose. This means that adaptive reuse is particularly important in the conservation of industrial sites. It is a way to give them ongoing life while retaining memories and knowledge for generations to come.

What is Adaptive Reuse?

“The best way to conserve a heritage building, structure or site is to use it ... Adaptation links the past to the present and projects into the future.”
New Uses for Heritage Places.

Adaptive reuse is the conversion of a building, site or precinct from one use to another. Where the site being reused has heritage value the new use should support the ongoing interpretation and understanding of that heritage while also accommodating new functions.

Adaptive reuse gives new life to a site, rather than seeking to freeze it at a particular moment in time. It explores the options that lie between the extremes of demolition or turning a site into a museum. Adding a new layer without erasing earlier layers, an adaptive reuse project becomes part of the long history of the site. It is another stage, not the final outcome.

Although different to preservation and interpretation works aimed at making a museum of the site, adaptive reuse includes both within its scope. It provides an opportunity to maintain heritage fabric, spaces and sites that might otherwise be lost and to make them available to new generations. Designing the reuse brings the potential to ‘amplify’ some elements and aspects while downplaying others. Heritage best practice is for new work to be able to be removed at a later date, so that adaptive reuse does not preclude future conservation.

Adaptive reuse also has the potential to add value in other ways. It can, for example, be part of an effective heritage-led regeneration strategy for a wider area. It is important to remember that adaptive reuse is not restricted to individual buildings or small precincts. Large urban areas can also be the subject adaptive reuse. In Australia, Urban Regeneration Brisbane has played a significant role in reinvigorating large areas of former industrial land and converting them to new urban uses over a 20-year period. The Ruhr in Germany is a widely recognised international example. Temporary uses can be a good way to prevent deterioration until a long-term use is found.

Adaptive reuse is not simply a matter of retaining the fabric or envelope of buildings. The heritage building, site or precinct needs to be understood in complex ways. Other aspects to be considered include the spatial structures and configurations, the relationship between the site and its context, significant views to, from and within the site, and traces of activities and processes.

When reusing industrial heritage the new project should also aim to retain evidence of technologies, the flows of materials and people, and work processes.

The foundation document and essential reference for work on heritage sites, structures and spaces within Australia is the Burra Charter. This advocates a cautious approach “Do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.”

Opportunities and Challenges

“Adapting an existing building to new use requires ... a level of design flexibility and adaptability that are not required when working on a completely new building.”

Allen Jack+Cottier

The adaptive reuse of industrial heritage sites presents a wide range of opportunities and challenges. Some of these are similar to those faced in the adaptive reuse of other heritage buildings and places; others are more specific to the industrial context.

Responding to challenges in creative ways can result in opportunities that might not otherwise be identified or realised.

Justine Clark

This is an extract from the Issues Paper prepared for the Industrial Heritage Adaptive Reuse project. The full paper, to be found online, provides an extensive list of considerations and resources for those considering reusing an industrial heritage site.

Find out more at

www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/projects-and-programs/industrial-heritage-case-studies



Cyclists crossing the Kilcunda Bridge now part of the Bass Coast Rail Trail, one of a series of rail trails that reuse defunct railway corridors as linear recreational parks. *Image: Rail Trails Australia.*

9. Heritage Council

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.

9.1 Heritage Council Members

Heritage Council Members 2012-13

Chair

Daryl Jackson AO, Chair

Alternate

Helen Martin

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.



Deputy Chair

Jim Norris

Alternate

Lindsay Merritt

Jim Norris has extensive experience in municipal governance and is passionate about Regional Victoria. With a background in the construction industry and post grad qualifications in Planning and Community Development, he has been involved in the delivery of a large number of projects, including the Australian Bicentennial Exhibition in 1988.

Jim served nine years on the Mount Alexander Shire Council, including three terms as Mayor. He retired from the Council in 2008 but continues to serve on its Heritage Advisory Board. In his role as Mayor, Jim played a major role in pursuing the declaration of Australia's first National Heritage Park, the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park. He is also the Deputy Chair of the Workspace Australia.



Archaeologist

Anita Smith

Alternate

Oona Nicolson

Dr Anita Smith is a Research Fellow in Archaeology, La Trobe University. She has had extensive experience in archaeology and heritage at state, national and international levels and is a current member of the Australian delegation to the World Heritage Committee.

**Historian**

Keir Reeves

Alternate

Emma Russell

Dr Keir Reeves is a Monash Research Fellow co-housed in the Monash Tourism Research Unit and the National Centre for Australian Studies at Monash University. A former ARC Industry Postdoctoral Research Fellow, he also lectured in the School of Historical Studies at the University of Melbourne. Keir is the exhibition reviews editor for History Australia, on the editorial review board of Sporting Traditions and a current ARC OzReader. His recent and current research interests include: heritage tourism in Australia, Asia and the Pacific, Australian cultural history, regional heritage, historical landscapes and the methodological intersection of heritage and history.

**Architect**

Helen Lardner

Alternate

Robert Sands

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

Alternate

Trish Vejby

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

Ken Macleod

Alternate

Donald Kerr

Ken MacLeod is the Director of MacLeod Consulting. His practice focuses on structural and civil engineering design and offers heritage expertise. He is a member of the Institution of Engineers Australia, Chartered Professional Engineer, Concrete Institute of Australia and Australian Institute of Steel Construction.

Ken won an Engineering excellence award for Deakin Woolstores Campus structural works, and was Design director, Federation Square project 1998-2000. He is the Chair of the Council's Technical Advisory Committee and a member of the Finance Committee.



Property Manager

Jon Hickman

Alternate

Peter Sagar

Mr Jon Hickman holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Melbourne and retired from the role of Deputy Vice-Chancellor at Victoria University in February 2012.

His previous management roles included a number of senior federal, state and local government positions including Deputy Secretary (Planning, Heritage and Market Information) in the Department of Infrastructure, National Director at the Australian Crime Commission and Chief Executive Officer of the City of Port Phillip and Deputy Under-Treasurer in the Tasmanian State Treasury.



As well as his role with the Heritage Council, Jon is Chair of the Victorian Coastal Council, Deputy Chair of the Zoological Parks and Gardens Board of Victoria and a member of the Board of the Anglican Diocesan Schools Commission.

Lawyer

Mary Urquhart

Alternate

Tony Darvall

Mary Urquhart has qualifications in the Arts and Law. She has extensive experience in Tribunals including as a Deputy President of VCAT and the Deputy Commissioner of the Victorian Liquor Licensing Commission. She is currently a full time member of the Migration Review Tribunal and the Refugee Tribunal. She has practised as a Barrister in NSW and Victoria.



National Trust

Ursula de Jong

Alternate

Bryn Davies

Dr Ursula de Jong is Senior Lecturer in art and architectural history, School of Architecture and Building, Deakin University, where she chairs the history/theory discipline and is Higher Degree by Research Coordinator.

Ursula is an architectural historian who has specialised in 19th century architectural history, particularly the work of architect William Wardell [1823-1899]. Having recently published the book 'William Wardell and Genazzano FCJ College' (2009), she is now working on a full length biography of Wardell.

Ursula is also a Director of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and Chair of the Trust's Cultural Heritage Committee. She has also had considerable involvement in the creation of the Point Nepean National Park and is President of the Nepean Conservation Group Inc.



9.2 MEETINGS REPORT 2012-13

COUNCIL MEMBER	COUNCIL	COMMUNICATIONS	FINANCE	HERITAGE POLICY & PRACTICE	PROTOCOLS	REGISTRATION HEARINGS	PERMIT APPEALS	ARCHAEOLOGY	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	LANDSCAPE ADVISORY	MARITIME HERITAGE	TECHNICAL ADVISORY	LOCAL & URBAN AREAS	RELIGIOUS PLACES	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	JOINT HC/VAHC WORKING GROUP
DARYL JACKSON	6	4														
HELEN MARTIN	8				4	2				5			1			
JAMES NORRIS	9	5				3		1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	
*LINDSAY MERRITT	4		1	3		2										
KEIR REEVES	2		1	2							2					
EMMA RUSSELL	5	4	4			1					2				1	
HELEN LARDNER	9			4	4	1			1							
ROBERT SANDS	10	6	3		4	2							1			
ANITA SMITH	7	4				2		4								2
OONA NICOLSON	3			3		1		2								
KEN MACLEOD	9		4	4		1						1				
DONALD KERR	5		6			3										
JON HICKMAN	9	2	8			2										
*PETER SAGAR	3			1												
*MARY URQUHART	4				4											
*ANTHONY DARVALL	3				2											
WILLIAM LOGAN	9			4											1	1
*PATRICIA VEJBY	3															
URSULA DE JONG	7	1								2				1		
BRYN DAVIES	8	2		3	3	1				5						2

* Joined Council November 2012

Members and Alternates attended a range of other meetings and workshops.

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 Strategic Plan adopted in September 2011.

Heritage Council Members

Jim Norris, Daryl Jackson AO, Emma Russell, Robert Sands, Anita Smith, Jon Hickman, Ursula de Jong

Chair

Jim Norris

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

Jon Hickman, Don Kerr, Ursula de Jong, Lindsay Merritt.

Alternate to Dr de Jong: Emma Russell. Alternate to Mr Merritt: Keir Reeves

Chair

Jon Hickman

Heritage Policy and Practice

Role

To champion and support exemplary heritage conservation and practice

Heritage Council Members

Ken Macleod, Helen Lardner, Peter Sagar, Keir Reeves, Bill Logan, Peter Sagar, Oona Nicolson, Bryn Davies

Chair

Ken Macleod

Permit Appeals

Role

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

Heritage Council Members

All Members and Alternates

Chair

Robert Sands

Protocols & Planning

Role

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

Heritage Council Members

Mary Urquhart, Bryn Davies, Helen Lardner, Helen Martin, Tony Darvall, Robert Sands

Chair

Mary Urquhart

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

Helen Lardner

Joint working group

HC/VAHC Joint Working Group

Role

To work towards a better understanding of places and objects with shared values.

Heritage Council Members

Bill Logan, Anita Smith, Bryn Davies

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council Members

Denise Lovett, Jennifer Beer, Jim Berg

Heritage Council Advisory Committees

Archaeology Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council on historical archaeological heritage matters.

Heritage Council Members

Anita Smith, Oona Nicolson

Heritage Victoria Member

Jeremy Smith, Brandi Bugh (Secretary)

External Members

Mark Eccleston, Susan Lawrence, Peter Lovell, Charlotte Smith, Kristal Buckley, Andrew Jamieson, Catherine Tucker

Chair

Anita Smith

Industrial Engineering Heritage Advisory Committee

Role

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

Heritage Council Members

Helen Lardner, Jim Norris

External Members

Mathew Churchward, Charles Fahey, Julia Lamborn, Stuart McLennan, David Moloney, Ian Newnham, Geoff Sutherland, Gary Vines

Chair

Helen Lardner

Intangible and Moveable Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council on the recognition of intangible cultural heritage and the management of moveable cultural heritage.

Heritage Council Members

Bill Logan, Emma Russell

External Members

Kate Prinsley, Laura Miles, Erica Sanders, Daniel Wilksch, Eleanor Bourke, Kristal Buckley

Chair

Emma Russell

Landscape Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council on the identification and management of landscapes with cultural heritage significance.

Heritage Council Members

Bryn Davies, Ursula de Jong, Helen Martin

Heritage Victoria Members

John Hawker

External Members

Kristal Buckley, Anne Sedgley, Andrew Saniga

Chair

Bryn Davies

Local Government and Urban Areas Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council on the management of heritage at local government level.

Heritage Council Members

Jon Hickman, Helen Martin, Jim Norris, Robert Sands

Heritage Victoria Members

Ian Wight

External Members

Geoff Austin, Sherry Hopkins, Renate Howe, Gabrielle Moylan, Lucinda Peterson, Renate Howe

Chair

Robert Sands

Maritime Heritage Advisory Committee

Role

To provide advice to the Heritage Council on maritime heritage issues.

Heritage Council Members

Keir Reeves, Jim Norris, Oona Nicolson

External Members

Jan Carey, Wayne Hill, Shirley Strachan, David Shennan, Peter Abbott, Kellie Clayton, Catherine Tucker, Peter Taylor

Chair

Keir Reeves

Religious Places Advisory Committee

Role

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

Heritage Victoria Members

Ian Wight

External Members

Kirsty Bennett, Dermot Cannon, Richard Falkinger Anthony Knight, Theo MacKaay, Walter Phillips, Rohan Storey

Chair

Vacant

Technical Advisory Committee

Role

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

Heritage Council Members

Ken MacLeod, Helen Lardner

Heritage Victoria Members

Jenny Dickens

Other Members

Susan Balderstone, David Beauchamp, Donald Ellsmore, Meredith Gould, Peter Lovell, Stuart McLennan, David Rowe, David Young

Chair

Ken MacLeod

10. Financial and Other Reports

The 2012-2013 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.

10.1 Disclosure index

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

CLAUSE/ LEGIS- LATION	DISCLOSURE/REQUIREMENT	PAGE NUMBER/PAGE REFERENCE
22B	MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND THE RELEVANT MINISTERS	69 (SLC)
22B	OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DUTIES	6
22B	NATURE AND RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED	6
SD4.2 (j)	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER'S DECLARATION	5
22B	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	69 (SLC)
22B	NAMES OF COUNCIL MEMBERS	41-44
22B	COMMITTEES	46-50
22B	WORKFORCE DATA	69 (SLC)
22B	EMPLOYMENT AND CONDUCT PRINCIPLES / MERIT AND EQUITY	69 (SLC)
15A	EXECUTIVE OFFICER DISCLOSURES	N/A
22B	FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS	53
22B	SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION	53
22B	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE AGAINST OBJECTIVES	8-9
22B	MAJOR CHANGES OR FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE	69 (SLC)
22B	SUBSEQUENT EVENTS WHICH WILL AFFECT OPERATIONS IN FUTURE YEARS	69 (SLC), 65
22B	DETAILS OF CONSULTANCIES	69 (SLC)
12A	MAJOR CONTRACTS	69 (SLC)

22B	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982	70 (SLC)
22B	PROTECTED DISCLOSURE ACT 2012	70 (SLC)
22B	BUILDING ACT 1993	71(SLC)
	OFFICE BASED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	71 (SLC)
22B	NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY	71 (SLC)
22B	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY	71 (SLC)
SD4.5.5	RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	72 (SLC)
10	DISCLOSURE INDEX	51-52
	VICTORIAN INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION POLICY	72 (SLC)
	MULTICULTURAL VICTORIA ACT 2004/ COMMUNITY INCLUSIVENESS.	72 (SLC)
22B	AVAILABILITY OF OTHER INFORMATION	72 (SLC)

HERITAGE COUNCIL VICTORIA

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Notes	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Revenue	1	2,389	2,209	2,063	2,591	2,629
Expenses	2	1,612	2,212	2,986	2,304	1,730
Net Result		777	(4)	(923)	287	898
Total Assets	3	5,955	4,003	4,121	4,924	4,571
Total Liabilities	4	1607	432	547	426	361

Notes:

- 1) Operating Revenue is in line with prior years in receiving revenue transfers from Heritage Victoria for on-going projects.
- 2) Operating Expenses have reduced due to less grants paid out this year.
- 3) Total Assets have increased due to grants received from Government.
- 4) Total Liabilities have increased due to Long Term Security Deposits received this year.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
REVENUE			
Sale of goods			
Sale of publications and reports		-	-
Income			
Grants from government	2	1,827,858	1,772,605
Permit fees		161,145	199,752
Planning certificates fees		148,300	152,825
Archaeological security deposits	1	131,693	21,640
Interest			
Interest income		52,058	52,120
Other income			
Other income		68,192	10,022
		2,389,246	2,208,964
EXPENSES			
Administration expenses	3	636,210	485,732
Grants and historic property restoration	5	357,768	1,096,194
Heritage project expenses	4	499,215	483,586
Bad and Doubtful Debts		-	3,000
Members Fees		118,593	143,974
		1,611,786	2,212,486
Net Result for the reporting period	10	777,460	(3,522)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Comprehensive Result		777,460	(3,522)

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

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Assets			
Cash	6	5,806,459	3,677,481
Receivables		76,072	207,227
Loans receivable	7	72,412	118,560
Total assets		5,954,943	4,003,268
Liabilities			
Payables	8	109,283	107,358
Archaeological Security deposits	9	247,422	325,132
Long Term Security deposits		1,250,000	-
Total liabilities		1,606,705	432,490
Net assets		4,348,238	3,570,778
Equity			
Contributed capital	10(a)	1,530,013	1,530,013
Accumulated surplus	10(b)	2,818,225	2,040,766
Total equity		4,348,238	3,570,779

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

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Accumulated Surplus \$
Balance at 1 July 2011	3,574,299
Net result for the year	(3,522)
Balance at 30 June 2012	3,570,778
Net result for the year	777,460
Balance at 30 June 2013	4,348,238

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Government	2	1,827,858	1,772,605
Receipts from other entities (incl. GST)		1,001,386	193,385
Payments to suppliers and employees (incl. GST)		(1,326,846)	(1,196,929)
Interest income		52,058	52,120
Grants		(357,768)	(1,096,194)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		1,196,688	(275,013)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans repaid		46,148	49,943
Bond deposits received		886,142	-
Reduction in investments		-	-
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Plant and equipment purchased		-	-
Loans write off		-	-
Net cash inflow from investing activities		932,290	49,943
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		2,128,978	(225,070)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		3,677,481	3,902,551
Cash at the end of the financial year	6	5,806,459	3,677,481

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the Heritage Council of Victoria.

(a) Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards, including interpretations (AASs). AASs include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

Where applicable, those paragraphs of the AASs applicable to not for profit entities have been applied.

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Officer on 3 September 2013.

(b) Basis of Preparation

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 2013.

This general purpose financial statement 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. The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

(c) Revenue Recognition

Grants from government

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).

Interest income

Interest income is interest received on term deposits and other investments held with Treasury Corporation Victoria.

Permit fees

Permit fees are levied to protect the important features of heritage places and objects that are registered on the Victorian Heritage Register. Fees are established under the *Heritage Act 1995*.

Planning Certificate Fees

Certificate fees are levied to advise an applicant whether or not a place or object is included in the Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1995* and the category in which it is registered.

Archaeological security deposits

Archaeological 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.

(d) Receivable

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.

(Note 1 continued...)

(e) 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.

(f) Cash

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

(g) 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.

(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

Council Members are remunerated for attending various Council meetings. (Refer Note 13)

(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) Rounding Off

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

(k) AASs issued that are not yet effective

The Heritage Council of Victoria have considered these and there is no significant impact expected on the Heritage Council.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

	2013	2012
Note 2: Grants from Government		
	\$	\$
Grants from Government during the year comprised:		
State Government Contributions	1,827,858	1,772,605
TOTAL GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT	1,827,858	1,772,605

Note 3: Administration expenses

Administration Expenses comprised the following:		
Administrative Costs *	574,941	416,811
Advertising, Publicity and Information	61,269	68,921
	636,210	485,732
* 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 Staffing Costs	494,715	467,695
Contractors Expenses	4,500	15,891
	499,215	483,586

Note 5: Grants for historic property restoration

The Executive Director with the consent of the Heritage Council, provided grants for the purpose of assisting with the conservation of any part of Victoria's cultural heritage.		
	357,768	1,096,194

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	3,606,459	2,477,481
At call deposits	2,200,000	1,200,000
Total	5,806,459	3,677,481

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Net Result for the reporting period

Net Result for the reporting period	777,460	(3,522)
Adjustment prior period		
Archaeological Security Deposits retained	-	(21,684)
Depreciation		
Proceeds from disposal of assets		
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables and Accruals	1,925	(89,283)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for Employee Entitlements		
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	417,303	(163,524)
Bad and Doubtful Debts		3,000
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	1,196,688	(275,013)

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Note 7: Loans Receivable		
Heritage Council of Victoria Loans		
Movements in this account are as follows:		
Opening Balance 1 July 2012	118,560	171,503
Less: Repayments	(46,148)	(49,943)
Less: Bad Debts	-	-
	72,412	121,560
Less: Loans write off	-	(3,000)
Closing Balance 30 June 2013	72,412	118,560
Loans are disclosed as follows		
Current	25,300	44,083
Non-Current	47,112	74,477
	72,412	118,560

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 8: Payables

Trade Creditors	-	67,061
Accruals	109,283	40,297
	109,283	107,358

Note 9: Archaeological security deposits

Security Deposits		
Current	247,422	325,132
Non Current	-	-
	247,422	325,132

Note 10: Equity and movements in equity

(a) Contributed Capital		
Balance 1 July 2012	1,530,013	1,530,013
Transfer from Accumulated surplus	-	-
Balance 30 June 2013	1,530,013	1,530,013
(b) Accumulated Surplus / Loss		
Balance 1 July 2012	2,040,765	2,044,287
Transfer to Contributed Capital	-	-
Prior period adjustment	-	-
Net result for the reporting period	777,460	(3,522)
Balance 30 June 2013	2,818,225	2,040,765
Equity Balance	4,348,238	3,570,778

Note 11: Commitments and contingencies

(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 up to 30 June 2013, provide for the issue of a further \$1,671,478 (2012 - \$326,196) in loans and grants in future years.

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

Grant Commitments	1,631,478	286,196
Loan Commitments	40,000	40,000
	1,671,478	326,196

(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.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

Note 12: 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 2.7% - 4.7%.
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.
(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.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

Note 12: Financial Instruments

(b) Interest Rate Risk

(i) Interest rate exposure

The Council'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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial Assets								
Bank			3,606,459	2,477,481	-	-	2.7	4.7
At call account - Fixed	1,900,000	900,000			-	-	2.8	4.5
At call account - Variable			300,000	300,000			2.7	4.3
Loans Receivable	-	8,783			72,412	109,777	N/A	0.1
Receivables					76,072	207,227	N/A	N/A
Total Financial Assets	1,900,000	908,783	3,906,459	2,777,481	148,484	317,004		
Financial Liabilities								
Payables					-	109,283	107,358	N/A
Security Deposit			-	-	247,422	325,132	N/A	N/A
Long Term Securty Deposit					1,250,000			
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,606,705	432,490		

(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 +2.5% and -1% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates.

	Carrying amount subject to interest	Interest rate risk			
		-1% 100 basis points		2.5% 200 basis points	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
2013	\$'000				
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents – floating interest	3906	-39	-39	98	98
2012	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents – floating interest	2777	-28	-28	69	69

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

Note 12: Financial Instruments continued

(c) Net Fair Value

Financial Instruments	Total carrying amount		Aggregate Net Fair	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Bank	5,806,459	3,677,481	5,806,459	3,677,481
Loans Receivable	72,412	118,560	72,412	118,560
Receivables	76,072	207,227	76,072	207,227
Total Financial Assets	5,954,943	4,003,268	5,954,943	4,003,268
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	109,283	107,358	109,283	107,358
Archaeological Security Deposit	247,422	325,132	247,422	325,132
Long Term Security Deposit	1,250,000	0	1,250,000	0
Total Financial Liabilities	1,606,705	432,490	1,606,705	432,490

(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 has exposure to interest rate risk on its short-term deposits in a Cash Management Account held with by the Department of Planning and Community Development. The Heritage Council of Victoria considers that this risk is low as it does not rely on these funds for daily cashflow operations.

(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 OF VICTORIA

Note 13: 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. Matthew Guy MLC (Minister for Planning) - 1 July 2012 - 30 June 2013.

Members:

1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Daryl Jackson (Chair)	Keir Reeves
Helen Lardner	Anita Smith
Ken Macleod	Ursula De Jong
Mary Urquhart	Bill Logan
Jon Hickman	James Norris

Alternate Members:

1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Lindsay Merritt	Trish Vejby
Helen Martin	Emma Russell
Robert Sands	Oona Nicholson
Bryn Davies	Donald Kerr
Peter Sagar	Tony Darvall

Accountable Officer – Jim Gard’ner 1 July 2012 - 26 August 2012

Accountable Officer – Tracey Avery 27 August 2012 - 21 June 2013

Acting Accountable Officer – Steven Avery 22 June 2013 - 30 June 2013

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

Income Between:	2013	2012
	No	No
\$0 - \$9,999	17	17
\$10,000 - \$19,999	3	3
\$20,000 - \$29,999	-	-
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Total remuneration received, or due and receivable, by Responsible Persons from the reporting entity amounted to:	<u>99,031</u>	<u>100,009</u>

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

Note 13 continued

Other Transactions of Responsible Persons and their Related Entities.

There were no transactions of Responsible Persons and their related entities.

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 14: Remuneration of auditors

	2013	2012
Victorian Auditor-General's Office	\$	\$
Audit or review of the financial statements	14,000	13,630

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 2013 and the date of final approval of this general purpose financial report that qualifies for inclusion as a post balance date event.

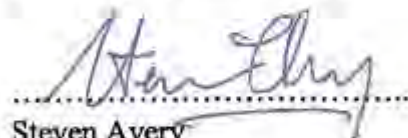
**STATEMENT BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA CHAIR AND
ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER**

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 Comprehensive Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of changes in equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements, presents fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2013 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: 3 September 2013



Steven Avery
Acting Accountable Officer
Heritage Council of Victoria



Daryl Jackson
Chair
Heritage Council of Victoria



Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Loyal 24, 35 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone 61 3 8601 7000
Facsimile 61 3 8601 7010
Email comments@audit.vic.gov.au
Website www.audit.vic.gov.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members, Heritage Council

The Financial Report

The accompanying financial report for the year ended 30 June 2013 of the Heritage Council which comprises comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the statement by the Heritage Council of Victoria chair and accountable officer has been audited.

The Members' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Members of the Heritage Council are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, and for such internal control as the Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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. Those standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 Members, 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.

Auditing in the Public Interest

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Heritage Council as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Heritage Council for the year ended 30 June 2013 included both in the Heritage Council's annual report and on the website. The Members of the Heritage Council are responsible for the integrity of the Heritage Council's website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Heritage Council's website. The auditor's report refers only to the subject matter described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information contained in the website version of the financial report.

MELBOURNE
3 September 2013



John Doyle
Auditor-General

10.3 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 Matthew Guy.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Heritage Council does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and a secretariat consisting of DPCD (now DTPLI) employees.

WORKFORCE DATA

The Heritage Council does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and a secretariat consisting of DPCD (now DTPLI) employees.

MERIT AND EQUITY

The Heritage Council does not employ any staff but is supported by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria and a secretariat consisting of DPCD (now DTPLI) employees.

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 2012-2013 reporting period.

MAJOR CONTRACTS

The Heritage Council's contract with Period Restoration Services for the repair and restoration of the Murtoa Stick Shed Grain Store continued. The Victorian Government has expended \$1.6 m on this project over several years.

No major contracts (above \$10 million) were entered into in the 2012-2013 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 three requests received during the 2012-2013 reporting period.

Freedom of Information requests are made in writing describing the documents requested and including payment of the \$25.70 application fee. Further charges may be payable. FOI fees and charges are not subject to GST.

Requests are sent to:

Leo Martin

Manager - Heritage Council Secretariat

PO Box 2392

Melbourne, 3001

Telephone: (03) 9208 3694

email: heritage.council@dtpli.vic.gov.au

PROTECTED DISCLOSURE ACT 2012 (formerly the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001*)

The *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* (PDA) replaced the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* (WPA) on 10 February 2013. The PDA encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The PDA provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the PDA and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.

The Department does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. It is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

The Department will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

The reporting below deals with both the *Whistleblowers Protection Act* and the *Protected Disclosure Act*.

The number of disclosures made under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act*: 1 July 2012 - 9 February 2013

Assessable disclosures	Nil
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The number of disclosures made by an individual to the Department and notified to the independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission: 10 February – 30 June 2013

Assessable disclosures	Nil
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The Heritage Council has developed a set of draft protected Disclosure Procedures which are yet to be formally adopted.

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the Department or any of its employees and/or officers may be made to The Protected Disclosure Co-ordinator for the Heritage Council:

Leo Martin
Manager - Heritage Council Secretariat
PO Box 2392
Melbourne, 3001
Telephone: (03) 9208 3694
email: heritage.council@dtpli.vic.gov.au

Alternatively, disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the Department or any of its employees and/or officers may also be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission:

Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000
Phone: 1300 735 135

Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au

Email: *[see the website above for the secure email disclosure process, which also provides for anonymous disclosures]*

BUILDING ACT 1993

The Heritage Council does not have its own offices. However, the Council's approach to the use of Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) buildings has enabled those Departments to meet their 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 the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) to minimise environmental impacts through reduced energy use, waste production, paper use and water consumption and transportation.

It 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 the Heritage Council's office and is available on request, subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

VICTORIAN INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION POLICY

The Heritage Council has not engaged or had any ongoing contracts (tenders) to which the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) applies. Therefore it has not implemented the VIPP.

COMMUNITY INCLUSIVENESS

The Heritage Council of Victoria, 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 2012-13 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 and Risk Management Committee and the adoption of a procurement process
- regular financial reporting to the Heritage Council by the Finance and Risk Management Committee
- the adoption and monitoring of an annual business plan
- the adoption of protocols for hearings, meetings and relationships with external stakeholders.

Daryl Jackson

Chair

03/09/13