

Expert Witness Statement to Panel

Amendment C387 to the
Melbourne Planning Scheme

114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne

Prepared under instruction from HWL Ebsworth Lawyers
August 2021

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1.0 Introduction

1. This statement of evidence has been prepared under instruction from HWL Ebsworth on behalf of the owner of the property at 114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne. It comments on heritage considerations associated with Amendment C387 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme, which proposes to implement the recommendations of the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review July 2020* and apply the Heritage Overlay to 133 individual places, revise the boundary of four existing individual Heritage Overlays and apply the Heritage Overlay to five precincts including extending one precinct.
2. Amendment C387 proposes to introduce an individual Heritage Overlay control to the subject site. My instructions are to prepare an expert report considering the heritage significance of the subject property and the appropriateness of the proposed overlay.
3. This statement was prepared with assistance from Martin Turnor of my office. The views expressed are my own.
4. I note that there is no private or business relationship between myself and the party(s) for whom this report is prepared other than that associated with the preparation of this statement and advice on heritage issues associated with both Amendment C387.

2.0 Sources of Information

5. This statement is informed by an external inspection of the building at 114-122 Exhibition Street along with a review of the documentation associated with Amendment C387, including the exhibited *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review* (Context Pty Ltd & GJM Heritage, 2020) and the *Summary of Submissions and Management Responses* (18 May 2021). Other documents referred to include:
 - *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* (Updated 3 December 2020).
 - *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (August 2018).
 - *Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study* (Lovell Chen, 2017).
 - Panel Report - Nillumbik Planning Scheme Amendment C100 (26 March 2015).
 - *Central City Heritage Study Review* (Philip Goad, Miles Lewis, Alan Mayne, Bryce Raworth & Jeff Turnbull, 1993).
 - *Central Activities District Conservation Study* (Graeme Butler, 1985).

3.0 Author Qualifications

6. A statement of my qualifications and experience with respect to urban conservation issues is appended to this report. Note that I have provided expert witness evidence on similar matters before Panels Victoria, the VCAT, the Heritage Council and the Building Appeals Board on numerous occasions in the past, and have been retained in such matters variously by municipal councils, owners, developers and objectors to planning proposals.

4.0 Declaration

7. I declare that I have made all the inquiries that I believe are desirable and appropriate, and that no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have to my knowledge been withheld from the Panel.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bryce Raworth' in a stylized, cursive script.

BRYCE RAWORTH

5.0 History and Description

8. The subject building was erected in 1924 for the Charity Organisation Society (COS). The COS was founded in 1887 to better co-ordinate Melbourne's charitable organisations and to foster the ideal of 'self-help' in the poor. In order to overcome what it saw as 'indiscriminate giving' the COS offered detailed investigation of each case and maintained a centralised record system to ensure that only 'deserving types' received aid.¹
9. Tenders for the construction of the Society's brick and concrete building were invited by architectural firm Godfrey & Spowers in July 1923.² The building was officially opened by the Governor General in December 1924 and named Morris House after COS founding president Professor Edward E Morris.³ The COS shared its Exhibition Street premises with other charitable organisations including the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
10. The COS changed its name to the Citizens' Welfare Service in 1946 and the following year moved their headquarters to new premises in Drummond Street, Carlton.

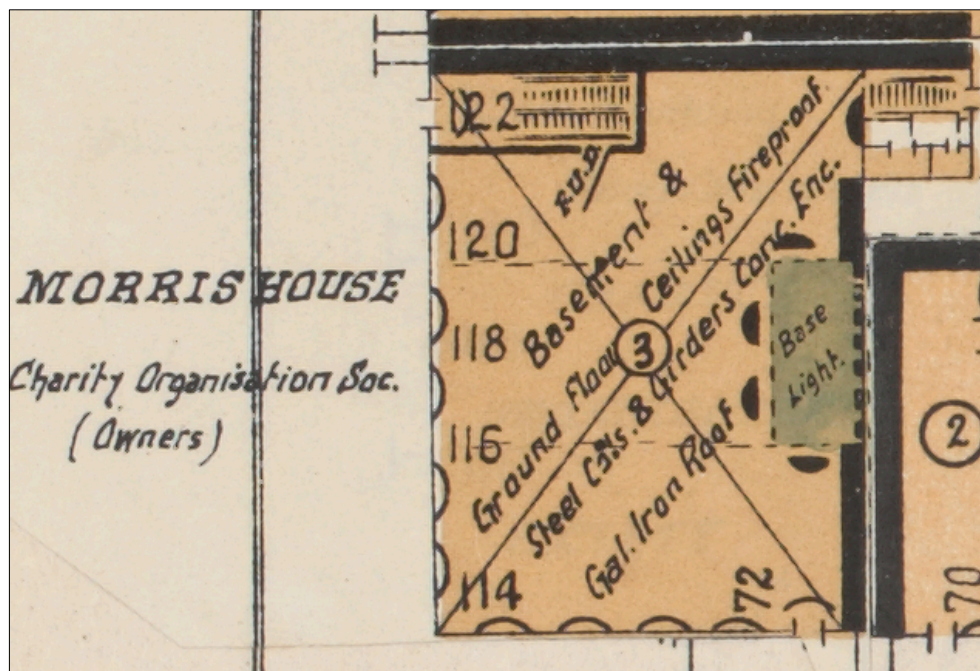


Figure 1 A c1925 fire insurance plan of Morris House. Source: State Library of Victoria.

¹ Mark Peel 'Charity Organisation Society', eMelbourne, <https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00327b.htm>

² *The Argus*, 31 July 1923, p.2.

³ *The Herald*, 20 December 1924, p.12.

11. Morris House was purchased by the Australian-American Association in 1957 for use as clubrooms for its women members.⁴ Renamed as the Australian-American Centre, the building was intended to provide a place for meetings and headquarters for the Association's hospitality committee. The Association initially occupied the only ground floor with the levels above tenanted out, although their long-term aim was to take over the entire building.⁵ In 1960 the other occupants were a health studio and a masseur.⁶ The Australian-American Association are understood to have remained in the building until 1973 (although they are still listed as occupants in the 1974 *Sands & McDougall Directory*).⁷
12. The building has been converted into a bar/restaurant in recent decades. Demolition work has occurred at the ground floor corner to create a new entrance that is surmounted by a broad canopy. A large cantilevered balcony (with canopy above) has been erected on the Exhibition Street façade, accessed via a door opening that was originally a window. Face brick elements have been painted over and a proliferation of modern signage and awnings mounted on the façade. The most substantial change has been the demolition of the original hipped roof (visible in a c1950 photograph below) to create a roof top bar, presenting as a visually prominent upper storey addition with a modern glass balustrade mounted directly on the parapet.



Figure 2 (left) Extract from a c1950 aerial photograph of Melbourne showing Morris House. Source: State Library of Victoria.



Figure 3 (right) A c1970 photograph of the Exhibition Street facade. Source: State Library of Victoria.

⁴ *The Age*, 21 August 1957, p.9.

⁵ *The Age*, 21 August 1957, p.9.

⁶ *Sands and McDougall Directory of Victoria*, 1960, p.20.

⁷ *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review*, Volume 2A, p.496.



Figure 4 The Exhibition Street facade, 1985. Source: Central Activities District Conservation Study.



Figure 5 Current photograph of the Exhibition Street facade.



Figure 6 *The Little Collins Street facade, 1985. Source: Central Activities District Conservation Study.*



Figure 7 *Current photograph of the Little Collins Street facade.*

6.0 Heritage Listings

13. An interim Heritage Overlay control (HO1330) has been applied to the subject site with an expiry date of 29 May 2022. As noted, Amendment C387 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme seeks to apply a Heritage Overlay on a permanent basis. No external paint controls, internal alteration controls or tree controls would apply under the proposed Heritage Overlay.
14. The subject building was graded D in the *Central Activities District Conservation* (1985) using a 5-tier grading system of A-E. It was regraded C in the *Central City Heritage Study Review* (1993), but this occurred because a revised three tier gradings system was used, in which C was the lowest grading. Within the terms of the 1993 study C graded places were considered to 'make a contribution to the cultural value of the streetscape or precinct within which they were located'. That is to say, C graded buildings were considered to have contributory value if located within a heritage precinct (the subject site was not within a precinct at that time).

7.0 Proposed Statement of Significance

15. The citation for the subject building, as included within the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review*, provides the following statement of significance:

What is significant?

Former Morris House at 114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, built in 1924 for the Charity Organisation Society (Victoria), is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- *the building's original external form, materials and detailing;*
- *the building's high level of integrity to its original design;*
- *pattern and size of original fenestration;*
- *tall narrow steel framed windows with mullions and transoms; and*
- *decorative elements including the pilasters, moulded and recessed panels between pilasters, parapet with moulded string course and entrance porch.*

More recent alterations and addition, including those undertaken at ground level, first-floor balcony and a roof deck with glazed balustrade, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Former Morris House at 114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Morris House at 114-122 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, built in 1924, is historically significant for its association with the Charity Organisation Society (Victoria), an influential organisation established in Melbourne in 1887 as an offshoot of its British antecedent. The organisation was enduring, later becoming the Citizens Welfare Society. The Charity Organisation Society pioneered the co-ordination of charitable, religious and educational institutions and private benefactors who made significant contributions to social welfare.

Its importance was in helping to pioneer 'case-work' and lay the foundations for the profession of social work and play a leading role in the distribution of unemployment relief in the 1930s. 114-122 Exhibition Street is significant as the offices of the Charity Organisation Society from 1924 to the early 1950s. During this time it also attracted other like organisations to occupy tenancies within the building. The Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (VSPCC) was one of the long-term tenants in Morris House, moving into the building in 1924. As a local branch of an international non-denominational organisation, VSPCC was established in 1894 to investigate and report child abuse and neglect in Victoria. VSPCC operated from the building into the mid-1950s, employing paid officers to perform its investigatory and prosecution work.

The building, from its foundation in 1924 as the office of the Charity Organisation Society and the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has historical significance on account of its long association with child welfare and the 'child rescue' movement from the mid-1920s, which would have almost certainly included the welfare of Aboriginal children. One of the founding members of the COS was Ann Fraser Bon, who was a leading advocate of Aboriginal welfare in Victoria. (Criterion A)

114-122 Exhibition Street is historically significant for its ownership and use by the Australian-American Association from 1957 to 1973, specifically as clubrooms for female members. The Association was founded by Sir Keith Murdoch in 1941 in order to strengthen cultural ties between Australia and America. It served as one of a few private clubs for women in the central city. (Criterion A)

114-122 Exhibition Street is significant as an example of the interwar classical revival style that was popular for government buildings, banks and other commercial premises built during the decades after World War One. The style is notable for its conservative and restrained design that reinterpreted nineteenth century classicism at the same time that it incorporated new construction technology. In 114- 122 Exhibition Street this is evident in the scale and form, rhythm of the street façades with steel-framed decorative windows, stucco pilasters that extend over the two storeys with moulded, recessed panels, window spandrels and a moulded string course beneath the parapet. (Criterion D)

8.0 Discussion

16. The case in this instance for recommending an individual Heritage Overlay be adopted is predicated on the view that the subject building is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne (Criterion A and D). As per *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (August 2018), the criteria are as follows:

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness)

17. Practice Note 1 only provides general guidance on application of the heritage criteria and its limited usefulness was recognised in the Heritage Council's *State of Heritage Review: Local Heritage 2020*. That report identifies the need to update the practice note and create local threshold guidelines, similar to those used for State Heritage.⁸
18. In order to achieve a more analytical approach to both criteria and thresholds, consideration can be given to the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* (endorsed by the Heritage Council 6 December 2012, reviewed and updated 3 December 2020). Accepting that the Heritage Council guidelines were prepared to assist in determining whether a place is of state significance, the methodology for applying the heritage criteria is transposable to places of local significance and has been used for past planning scheme amendments (eg Nillumbik C100 and Moreland C174).⁹
19. The Heritage Council guidelines make it apparent in the first instance that a place should be assessed against a basic test for satisfying any given criteria, but then having met that basic test, it should be assessed against a test for determining state level significance. Paraphrasing the Heritage Council guidelines, the first basic test for satisfying Criterion A in a local context would be as follows:

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

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

The EVENT, PHASE, etc is of HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, having made a strong or influential contribution to [Melbourne].
20. Criterion A is likely to be satisfied if all_of the above requisites are met, and it can be demonstrated that the *'The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase, etc, of historical importance to be UNDERSTOOD BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS [in Melbourne] WITH SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ASSOCIATION'* (caps as per the Heritage Council document).
21. While the original charity-based uses of the building have been identified and are of some interest, as is the subsequent use as a club, they are not readily manifested or legible in the fabric and are more of an associative kind (Criterion H) than straight historical significance.

⁸ Heritage Council of Victoria *State of Heritage Review: Local Heritage 2020*, p. 47.

⁹ *Panel Report Nillumbik Planning Scheme Amendment C100* (March 2015), p.16 & Context Pty Ltd, *Moreland Heritage Gap Study 2019 Volume 1* (September 2019), p.12.

22. The building has a commercial architectural character which provides no clues as to the activities that were originally carried out within. As such, it does not pass the basic test for satisfying Criterion A in that the association to an historical event or phase is not evident in the physical fabric.
23. Moreover, the historical uses of the place are (a) not well known to the community, and (b) no longer associated with the building, which is a food and beverage premises. The 'Step 2' analysis of a local threshold, using the Victorian Heritage Register Criteria Threshold Guidelines requires that 'the place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase, etc. of historical importance to be understood better than most other places or objects in Melbourne with substantially the same association'. The building lacks a 'clear association', being largely unknown to the public and with the association not evident in the fabric or current use.
24. In terms of other buildings in Melbourne historically occupied by a welfare organisation, the subject site compares very poorly to the Mission to Seafarers at 717 Flinders Street. Constructed in 1916 as the Anglican Mission to Seamen, and now operating as the Mission to Seafarers, it continues in its original role providing welfare services and recreational facilities to seafarers in the commercial shipping/maritime industry. The building is a pioneering example of the Spanish Mission style in Victoria and is architecturally representative of its Christian purpose. Maritime imagery abounds throughout the building, including stained glass windows in the chapel depicting stories and scenes associated with the sea, the pulpit in the form of a ship's stern, the large mariner's compass inlaid in the terrazzo floor of the lobby, and the copper ship finial on the roof. Built-in timber cupboards, wardrobes, panelling, and studded doors throughout the buildings evoke a ship's cabin.



Figure 8 *Mission to Seafarers, Flinders Street.*

25. The Mission to Seafarers' associations to the maritime industry are much evident in the physical fabric. The same cannot be said of the subject building's associations with charitable groups and welfare provision. Nor do the two sites share a directly comparable historical use. The Mission to Seafarers provides welfare services directly to those in need whereas the subject building functioned more as administrative offices for various charitable organisations.
26. The comparative analysis in the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review* overlooks some obvious heritage places in central Melbourne associated with the provision of welfare services, most notably the Salvation Army Temple, 65-71 Bourke Street (VHR H436). Built 1894 for the Young Men's Christian Association, it shortly thereafter became the Salvation Army's Australasian headquarters and continues to be a focal point for that organisation's charitable work. Other examples include Gordon House, 24-38 Little Bourke Street (VHR H443), originally built in 1883 by philanthropist George Coppin as subsidised accommodation for actors but put to a long-standing use as a lodging house, and the former Michveh Yisrael Synagogue and School, 275-285 Exhibition Street (VHR H766). The synagogue was constructed in 1859 and used by the Salvation Army from 1892 as a free labour bureau, men's industrial home, and then as a women's shelter. From 1909 it was tenanted by the Methodist Central Mission, which, in addition to providing bible classes and services, established, under the patronage of the lady mayoress, a free kindergarten for children of poor parents.



Figure 9 (left) The Salvation Army Temple, Bourke Street.
Figure 10 (right) Gordon House, Little Bourke Street.

27. Other heritage places in the City of Melbourne associated with the provision of welfare services include the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind (VHR H1002) and Victorian College for the Deaf (VHR H2122), both on St Kilda Road, and the former Melbourne City Mission Hall, North Melbourne. The latter comprises an unusual (and largely intact) Tudor revival style hall built in 1926 and the adjoining former hotel dating from the nineteenth century but remodelled in a stripped classical style. The former Melbourne City Mission Hall is a contributory graded place in the North & West Melbourne Precinct (HO3). It is acknowledged that these places are outside of the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Study* area, but they are within the same municipality, and for the purposes of assessing local significance, 'local' can be seen to equate to the entire municipality.



Figure 11 The former Melbourne City Mission hall, corner of Arden and Abbotsford Streets, North Melbourne. Contributory graded in the North & West Melbourne Precinct (HO3).

28. As a club for women of relatively short tenure (16 or so years), the subject building does not compare well with other clubs such as the Alexandra Club, 81 Collins Street, 1934 (HO568) or the Lyceum Club, 2-18 Ridgway Place, built 1959 (Interim HO1285 – Recommended as significant within the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review*). The Alexandra Club and Lyceum Club were established in 1903 and 1912 respectively and continue to operate from purpose-built clubrooms. The use of the subject building as a club for women only lasted from 1957 to c1973 and it was not built for this purpose.

29. That aside, the citation has used Criterion A (historical significance) in relation to the association with the Australian-American Association and the charitable groups that earlier occupied the subject building, rather than Criterion H, which would seem more appropriate – ie in relation to a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in our history (notwithstanding that the subject building would fall short of meeting an appropriate threshold for that criterion). Referencing the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines*, such an association should directly relate to the achievements of the persons or group at the place or relate to an enduring and/or close interaction between the persons or group and the place. The Australian-American Association does not have an enduring relationship to the subject site, and the building fabric does not demonstrate the achievements of that group. The Association was founded with the aim of strengthening the relationship between Australia and the United States. The citation does not provide any evidence to suggest that the Association made a strong or influential contribution to the course of Melbourne's history. The associations with charity organisations have been commented upon above.

30. In terms of issues of architectural significance, and again paraphrasing the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines*, the basic test for determining if Criterion D is met at a [local] level of significance is as follows:

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

31. Reference Tool D defines a 'notable example' of a class as follows:

- **A fine example** – the place/object displays a large number or range of characteristics that is typical of the class; the place/object displays characteristics that are of a higher quality or historical relevance than are typical of places/objects in the class; or the place/object displays the principal characteristics of the class in a way that allows the class to be easily understood/appreciated.
- **A highly intact example** – the place/object displays characteristics of the class that remain mostly unchanged from the historically important period of development or use of the place/object.
- **An influential example** – the place/object contains physical characteristics of design, technology or materials that were copied in subsequent places/objects of the class (direct physical influence), or other places/objects were created, altered or used in response to the characteristics of this place/object.
- **A pivotal example** – the place/object encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class.

32. The subject building does not qualify as a notable example of its class using any of the yardsticks in Reference Tool D. It is not highly intact, and no information has been brought forward to indicate that was an influential design. It is a conventional example of the interwar

stripped classical mode, emulating design characteristics adopted by numerous earlier commercial buildings in Melbourne.

33. As such, the subject building does not mark a key evolutionary stage in the development of the stripped classical idiom – it is not a pivotal example.
34. The proposed statement of significance identifies certain characteristics of the interwar stripped classical style evident in the design of the subject building but provides no evidence to demonstrate that it is a fine example of the style. This is apparent in the comparative analysis wherein the building is said to be a '*typical interwar classical revival design*'. I again note that a building needs to be more than a typical example of its class to satisfy Criterion D.
35. With further reference to the citation's comparative analysis, two of the interwar buildings relied upon have been identified in the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review*. The significance of those buildings has not been tested at Panel and they cannot be used as a benchmark for individual significance at a local level. The comparative analysis also includes two interwar buildings listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (the former ES&A Bank, 219-225 Swanston Street and Federal Court building, 442-460 Little Bourke Street). They are not relevant comparators in that the subject building is not identified as being of state significance, notwithstanding that it is patently an inferior example of the stripped interwar classical style.
36. More useful comparisons can be made with the former warehouse at 226 Flinders Lane (a contributory graded place in the Flinders Lane Precinct, HO506) and Cyclone House at 17-19 Hardware Lane (graded significant in the Guilford and Hardware Laneways Precinct (HO1205).
37. The Flinders Lane warehouse was built in 1926 and its stylised interwar classical character remains legible despite being altered at ground floor level and having its windows replaced. Regardless of these changes, the warehouse is superior to the subject building as an example of the interwar stripped classical style and gains additional significance as part of a heritage streetscape along Flinders Lane.
38. Cyclone House is a three-storey 1926 commercial building, similar in scale to the subject building and with a similar symmetry of composition, but otherwise far more architecturally distinctive as a stylised variation upon the stripped classical idiom. It is relatively intact, and retains original parapet lettering that demonstrates its historical association with the original occupant.



Figure 12 (left) Former warehouse at 226 Flinders Lane. Graded contributory in the Flinders Lane Precinct (HO506).

Figure 13 (right) Cyclone House, 17-19 Hardware Lane. Graded significant in the Guilford and Hardware Laneways Precinct (HO1205).

39. The subject building is also more directly comparable to the modest three-storey interwar commercial buildings at 13-15 Hardware Lane and 408 Bourke Street (both graded contributory in HO1205), although neither of these has alterations as visually intrusive as the upper storey additions to the subject building.



Figure 14 (left) Interwar building at 13-15 Hardware Lane. Graded contributory HO1205.

Figure 15 (right) Interwar building at 408 Bourke Street (Hardware Lane facade). Graded contributory HO1205.

40. Previous heritage assessments support the view that the subject building is not individually significant. As already noted, the building was graded D in the 1985 *Central Activities District Conservation Study* (ie the second lowest grading in a five tier hierarchy of A-E).
41. The D grading of 1985 was applied when the subject building was more intact than is presently the case. As illustrated in section 5.0 of this statement, a series of visually intrusive changes have been made to the building, including the addition of a cantilevered balcony, two bulky canopies, and a roof top bar/terrace. The impact of the changes negates the leap from a lowly D graded place to an individually significant place, notwithstanding that even its unaltered state the building was architecturally unremarkable.
42. I note that the subject building's association with the Charity Organisation Society is recorded on the 1985 building identification form. It can reasonably be summarised that this association was not considered important enough by the author of the 1985 study for the building to warrant a higher grading.

The subject building was regraded C in the 1993 *Central City Heritage Study Review*, but this occurred because a revised three tier gradings system in which C became the lowest grading. Within the terms of the 1993 study C graded places were considered to 'make a contribution to the cultural value of the streetscape or precinct within which they were located'. That is to say, C graded buildings were considered to have contributory value

if located within a heritage precinct (the subject site was not within a precinct at that time). The subject site was included in the Little Collins Street heritage precinct identified in the early stages of the *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review* but this precinct was deleted from the study after a peer review.¹⁰ A case could be made that the subject building would potentially warrant a contributory grading if it were located in a precinct valued for interwar building stock, but in the absence of such a precinct the Heritage Overlay should not be applied to the property.

9.0 Conclusion

43. In conclusion, the subject building at 114-122 Exhibition Street is not of sufficient representative (architectural) or historical significance to warrant a Heritage Overlay control as proposed by Amendment C387 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme. Similarly, the associations with groups or individuals previously occupying the building does not provide a sufficient basis for a Heritage Overlay control, accepting that the relevant citation does not rely on the criterion of associative significance.

¹⁰ *Hoddle Grid Heritage Review Volume 1* (July 2020), p.9.

Bryce Raworth

CONSERVATION | HERITAGE

BRYCE RAWORTH

M. ARCH., B. A. (HONS), ICCROM (ARCH)

Bryce Raworth has worked with issues relating to heritage and conservation since the mid-1980s, and has specialised in this area since establishing his own consultant practice in 1991. **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd, Conservation • Heritage**, provides a range of heritage services, including the assessment of the significance of particular sites, preparation of conservation analyses and management plans, design and/or restoration advice for interventions into significant buildings, and detailed advice regarding the resolution of technical problems relating to deteriorating or damaged building fabric.

From 2004-2011 Raworth was a member of the Official Establishments Trust, which advises on the conservation and improvement of Admiralty House and Kirribilli House in Sydney and Government House and The Lodge in Canberra. As a member of the former Historic Buildings Council in Victoria, sitting on the Council's permit, planning and community relations committees, Raworth has been involved with the registration and permit processes for many registered historic buildings. In 1996 he was appointed an alternate member of the new Heritage Council, the successor the Historic Buildings Council, and in 1998 was made a full member.

At present he provides regular advice to architects and private owners on technical, architectural and planning issues relative to the conservation and adaptation of historic buildings, and is occasionally called upon to provide expert advice before the VCAT. He is currently the conservation consultant for the cities of Frankston, Kingston and Stonnington, and is a member of the Advisory Board to the Australian Centre for Architectural History, Urban and Cultural Heritage, University of Melbourne (ACAHUCH).

With respect to historic precincts, the company has provided detailed advice towards the resolution of heritage issues along the Upfield railway line. The company is currently contributing to redevelopment plans for the former Coburg Prisons Complex (comprising Pentridge Prison and the Metropolitan Prison) and the former Albion Explosives Factory, Maribyrnong. In 1993 Bryce Raworth led a consultant team which reviewed the City of Melbourne's conservation data and controls for the CBD, and in 1997 **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd** revised the former City of South Melbourne Conservation Study with respect to the area within the present City of Melbourne. The firm is completing documentation for significant heritage places and areas in the City of Stonnington on an ongoing basis.

In recent years **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd** has also provided documentation and advice during construction on the restoration of a number of key registered and heritage overlay buildings, including the Ebenezer Mission church and outbuildings, Antwerp; the former MMTB Building, Bourke Street West, Melbourne; the former Martin & Pleasance Building, 178 Collins Street, Melbourne; the former Uniting Church, Howe Crescent, South Melbourne; Heide I & II, Heide Museum of Modern Art, Bulleen; Melbourne Grammar School, South Yarra; various guard towers and other buildings, Pentridge Prison, Coburg; and Coriyule Homestead, Curlewis.

BRYCE RAWORTH
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| Professional Status: | Conservation Consultant and Architectural Historian |
| Current Positions: | Conservation Consultant to the cities of Kingston, Frankston and Stonnington |
| Organisation Membership: | Australian Institute of Architects VPELA (Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association) |
| Professional Experience: | <p>independent practice as conservation consultant and architectural historian from January 1991 (ongoing). Services include: identification and assessment of the significance of sites and complexes; preparation of guidelines regarding the safeguarding of significant sites; provision of technical, design and planning advice to architects, owners and government on issues relating to the conservation of sites of cultural significance; expert witness advice on conservation issues before the VCAT</p> <p>member, Historic Buildings Council (architectural historian's chair) 1993-1996; member, Heritage Council (architect's chair) 1998-2002</p> <p>conservation consultant to the cities of Brighton, Northcote and Sandringham (1989 only), Essendon, Hawthorn and Kew (1989-1994), Melbourne (1992-2009) and Prahran (1992-1994)</p> <p>established the Metropolitan Heritage Advisory Service on behalf of the Ministry for Planning & Environment - this service was offered to the cities of Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, Kew, Northcote and Sandringham in 1989-90</p> |
| Studies: | <p>Certificate of Architectural Conservation, ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property at Rome), 1994</p> <p>Master of Architecture by thesis, University of Melbourne, 1993 (thesis: A Question of Style: Domestic Architecture in Melbourne, 1919-1942)</p> <p>B. Architecture (First Class Honours), University of Melbourne, 1986</p> <p>B. Arts (Second Class Honours, Division A), University of Melbourne, 1986</p> |
| Committee Membership: | <p>Member of Advisory Board, ACAHUCH (Australian Centre for Architectural History, Urban and Cultural Heritage, University of Melbourne)</p> <p>Twentieth Century Buildings Committee, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1990-1994 (Chairman 1992-1993)</p> <p>RAIA Jury, Conservation Category, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2001 Awards (Chairman 1996 & 1998)</p> |
| Awarded: | <p>Henry and Rachel Ackman Travelling Scholarship in Architecture, 1987-88</p> <p>JG Knight Award, conservation of Heide 1, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter, 2003</p> <p>Lachlan Macquarie Award for heritage (commendation), conservation of Heide 1, Royal Australian Institute of Architects National Award program, 2003</p> <p>Award for Heritage Architecture, conservation of Coriyule Homestead, Australian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter, 2015</p> <p>Award for Heritage Architecture, conservation of Coriyule Homestead, Australian Institute of Architects, National Awards, 2015</p> <p>Award for Heritage Architecture, conservation of Coriyule Homestead, Australian Institute of Architects, National Awards, 2015.</p> |