

Expert Witness Statement to Panel

Amendment C396 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme

12 Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne

Prepared under instruction Jackson Lane Legal
November 2021

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Conservation Consultant and Architectural Historian



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1.0 Introduction

1. This statement of evidence has been prepared under instruction from Jackson Lane Legal on behalf of the owner of the subject site at 12 Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne. It comments on the heritage considerations associated with the site and with Amendment C396 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme. Inter alia, Amendment C396 seeks to review and convert gradings of approximately 350 properties in the City of Melbourne, using the gradings system adopted under Amendment C258.
2. Amendment C396, as regards to the subject site, proposes to apply a contributory grading to the existing dwelling.
3. My instructions are to prepare an expert report addressing the following matters:
 - *What is the cultural heritage significance of 12 and 14 Lansdowne Street?*
 - *What contribution do the buildings at 12 and 14 Lansdowne Street make to the significance of the heritage precinct HO2?*
 - *If the land at 12 and 14 Lansdowne Street were to be regraded to “contributory” buildings as is proposed under Amendment C396, what level of development is likely to be able to occur under the policy framework should Amendment C396 be approved? In considering your response please assess the extent of demolition which might be possible, as well as the extent of any additions or alterations. Our client has caused plans to be prepared showing some level of development in the event that Amendment C396 is approved. These are provided. Please examine whether these plans fairly represent what might be possible in the scenario, and whether more or less development could occur, and if so where or how.*
4. This statement was prepared with assistance from Martin Turnor of my office. The views expressed are my own.
5. 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 Amendment C396.

2.0 Sources of Information

6. This statement is informed by an external inspection of the subject site and its environs, along with a review of the documentation associated with Amendment C396, including the exhibited *Heritage Places Inventory* (March 2021) and *Methodology Report: Amendment C396 Heritage Category Conversion* (Lovell Chen, March 2021).
7. Other documents referred to include:
 - *Report to the Future Melbourne Committee – Planning Scheme Amendment C396 Finalisation of Heritage Places Inventory (7 September 2021) Agenda Item 6.2, and Attachment 1: C396Melb Finalisation of the Heritage Places Inventory -Summary of Submissions and Management’s Responses.*
 - *Heritage Places Inventory Part A* (July 2020)
 - *Methodology Heritage Places Inventory Part A* (July 2020)
 - *Methodology Report: City of Melbourne Heritage Gradings Review* (Lovell Chen, October 2015)
 - *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne* (City of Melbourne, 1985)
 - *Urban Conservation Areas Guidelines for Owners – East Melbourne & Jolimont* (City of Melbourne, 1985)
 - *East Melbourne Conservation Study* (Meredith Gould, 1983)
 - *Melbourne i-Heritage Database*
 - Historic MMBW Plans
 - *Sands & McDougall Directories*
 - City of Melbourne Building Permit Application Index
 - Trove historic newspapers and photographs online, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>
 - City of Melbourne rate books online, <https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/VPRS5708>.

3.0 Author Qualifications

8. 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 the VCAT, Panels Victoria, 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

9. 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'.

BRYCE RAWORTH

5.0 History and Description

10. The subject site is located on the east side of Lansdowne Street, between Victoria Parade to the north and Albert Street to the south, and is occupied by a single-storey Victorian terrace house. The Burchett Index card for 12 Lansdowne Street (as reproduced on the East Melbourne Historical Society website) shows that a notice of intention to build was lodged with the City of Melbourne in January 1857 by 'W.B Luscombe for self' for a 'stone and brick house'.¹ This notice most likely relates to a long since demolished house at 14 Lansdowne Street. Additional research using City of Melbourne rate records indicates that the subject building was erected in 1860. It first appears in the valuation book for 1860, described as 'brick house 4 rooms and kitchen' valued at £60 and occupied by Lawrence Byrne.² The owner is listed as 'J Parker'. There is no corresponding entry for the house in the 1859 valuation book (refer extracts from City of Melbourne Valuation Books below).

1859

No.	Occupier	Owner	Street	Description of Property	Annual Value
820	J Barry	J Barry	Lansdowne	Wood house 6 rooms	50
821	W B Luscombe	W B Luscombe	Lansdowne	Brick house unfinished 5 rooms	40
822	J Thorn [sic]	J Thorn [sic]	Lansdowne	Brick house unfinished 2 rooms	40
823	Burke Clay	P Stevenson	Lansdowne	Stone house	100
824	P Dixon	P Stevenson	Albert	Stone house	100

1860

No.	Occupier	Owner	Street	Description of Property	Annual Value
870	J Barry	James Barry	Lansdowne	Wood house 6 rooms	50
871	Alfred Fox	W B Luscombe	Lansdowne	Brick house 7 rooms	100
872	James Thorne	J Thorne	Lansdowne	Brick house 2 rooms unfinished	40
873	Lawrence Byrne	J Parker	Lansdowne	Brick house 4 rooms & kitchen	80
874	Edward Trickett	P Stevenson	Lansdowne	Stone house 6 rooms	90
875	P Dixon	P Stevenson	Lansdowne	Stone house 6 rooms	90

Note: the highlighted entry most likely relates to the subject building.

11. The City of Melbourne valuation books for 1858 include a listing for a brick house on Lansdowne Street 'existing only one room above and below', owned and occupied by J Thorne (this listing most likely relates to present day 14 Lansdowne Street).³ The number of rooms increases to 8 in the 1868 rate book – at which time the two storey house on the land presumably took its present form.

¹ <https://emhs.org.au/catalogue/wblanst012-014>

² City of Melbourne Valuation Book, 1861, Gipps Ward, No. 873.

³ City of Melbourne Valuation Book, 1858, Gipps Ward, No. 860.

12. By the turn of the century the environs of the subject site had been almost fully developed with terrace housing. This situation remained largely unchanged through to the 1960s, although several houses had been taken over for non-residential uses. In 1960 the subject building was occupied by architect James Frederick Ballantyne. Architect Douglas Alexandra shared the adjacent terrace house at 14 Lansdowne Street with an advertising firm and there was a radiologist and physiotherapist at 24 Lansdowne Street.

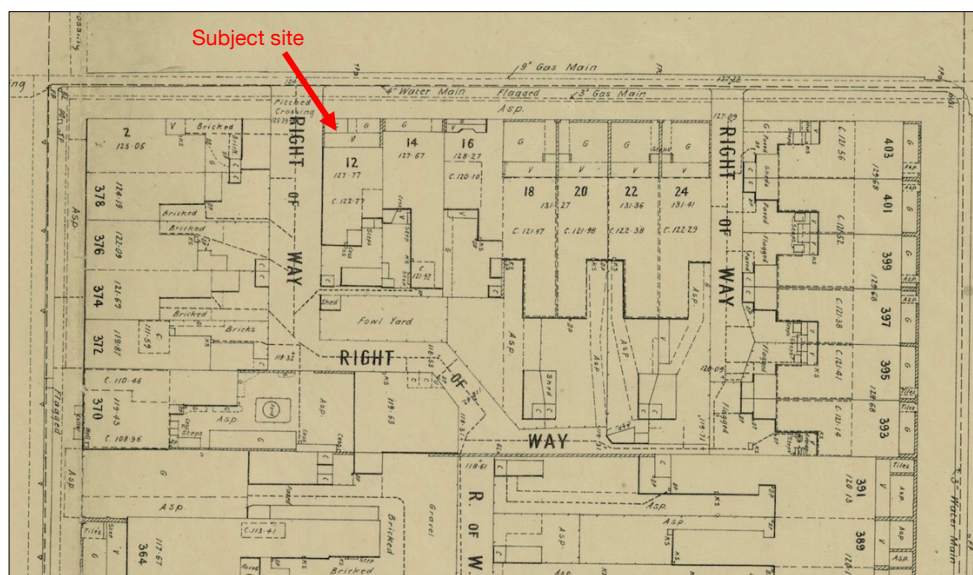


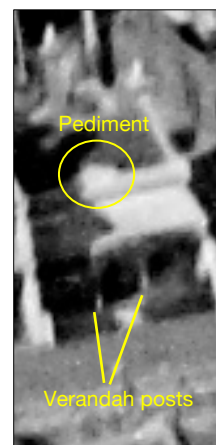
Figure 1

Extract from an 1899 MMBW plan of East Melbourne showing the environs of the subject site fully developed with terrace houses. Source: State Library of Victoria.



Figure 2 (left)

Figure 3 (right)



A c1930 aerial photograph of Lansdowne Street. Source: State Library of Victoria. Detail from the same photograph, indicating that there was originally a triangular pediment on the parapet of the subject building. Two verandah posts are also visible.



Figure 4

A c1950 aerial photograph of East Melbourne showing the environs of the subject site remaining largely intact to its Victorian era development. Source: State Library of Victoria.



Figure 5

A 1974 photograph of the subject site (right) and adjoining Victorian terrace house at 14 Lansdowne Street. Source: City of Melbourne Library.



Figure 6 A 1978 photograph of the subject site. Source: City of Melbourne Library.

13. At the present the subject building is readily identifiable as a Victorian era dwelling, but it has undergone various external alterations, summarised as follows:

- Historical photographs indicate that a triangular pediment has been removed from the parapet. The removal of the pediment might have occurred in 1972 when a building permit was issued for 'new box gutters and demolish exist. parapet'.⁴
- Verandah posts have been removed (presumably also associated decorative cast iron work was removed).
- The crudely built bluestone plinth to the front fence is non-original.
- The roof has been reclad. It appears to be a dark colour in historical photographs, indicating that it was originally slate. It now has corrugated metal cladding.
- The pair of double-hung sash windows to the front elevation are likely to be non-original. They have nine pane lower sashes and smaller six pane upper sashes – Victorian windows typically had matching sashes. The simple rounded sash horns to the windows are also inconsistent with Victorian detailing.
- The front door joinery has been modified or replaced – the sidelights and highlights window are not consistent with Victorian period detailing.
- The verandah floor has been replaced with a plain concrete slab.

14. Further to the issue of intactness, the datasheet from the *East Melbourne Conservation Study* (1985) includes the comment that the building has been re-rendered entirely. It is not clear if this is a speculative opinion or if it is based on an understanding of actual changes that have occurred.

⁴ City of Melbourne Building Permit Application Index, Application No. 43009.



Figure 7 *The Lansdowne Street facade of the subject building.*



Figure 8 *The front windows and front door. Note the smaller upper sashes and simple, rounded sash horns indicating that the window joinery is non-original. The highlight and sidelights to the front door also appear to have been modified/replaced.*



Figure 9 The rear of the subject site.

15. In terms of the site's context, the east side of Lansdowne Street (between Victoria Parade and Albert Street) is undergoing substantial change and will be dominated by multi-storey commercial building. A substantial 11 storey office building (known as Victoria Place) is currently construction on the site on the corner the Victoria Parade. A multi-storey office building already exists to the immediate south of the subject site (separated by a narrow laneway) and redevelopment of that site with a 10 storey apartment building has been approved. A permit has also been issued for a 9 storey development of land to the rear of the site, at 364-370 Albert Road. This will leave the subject dwarfed by tall, modern development with the only other heritage buildings on the east side of Lansdowne Street being the neighbouring the double-storey Victorian terrace house at 14 Lansdowne Street.
16. In marked contrast to the east side of Lansdowne Street, the west side of the street remains highly intact with building stock entirely comprised of double-storey Victorian terrace houses, with the exception being the modest red-brick church on the corner of Victoria Parade (dating from 1902).
17. The opposite side of Lansdowne Street is in a separate Heritage Overlay (HO154) that is not affected by change on the east (or subject) side of Lansdowne Street, which is within the broader East Melbourne and Jolimont precinct (HO2).



Figure 10 The Victorian terrace house at 14 Lansdowne Street (left) and the subject site (right).



Figure 11 View from the intersection of Albert and Lansdowne Streets showing the postwar multi-storey office building at 380 Albert Street, adjacent to the subject site.



Figure 12 *Illustration of the approved development at 380 Albert Street, as viewed from Lansdowne Street, looking south.*



Figure 13 *An eleven storey commercial development ('Victoria Place') under construction on the corner of Victoria Parade and Lansdowne Street, north of the subject site.*



Figure 14 *Illustration of the approved 'Victoria Place' development on the corner of Victoria Parade and Lansdowne Street.*



Figure 15 *Intact streetscape of Victorian terrace houses on the west side of Lansdowne Street.*

6.0 Heritage Listings

18. The subject site is located in the East Melbourne & Jolimont Precinct (HO2). The statement of significance for HO2 is as follows:

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct (HO2) is of state significance. It satisfies the following criteria:

- *Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).*
- *Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic/architectural significance).*
- *Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (social significance).*

What is significant?

East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct is associated with some of Melbourne's earliest surveys and subdivisions, beginning in the late 1830s. It is predominantly residential in character, and renowned for its high quality historic dwellings, and proximity to some of Melbourne's most significant public institutions, sporting facilities, and parks and gardens. Significant and contributory development dates from the 1850s through to the interwar period, although Victorian development predominates. Some places of heritage value may also be outside this date range. The small squares, and mature street plantings and rows, are also part of the significant development of the precinct.

The following are the identified 'key attributes' of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- *Typical nineteenth century building characteristics including:*
 - *Use of face brick, rendered masonry and bluestone building materials.*
 - *Hipped roof forms with often visible and prominent chimneys, and slate cladding; eaves lines and parapets with detailing and ornamentation, including urns and finials; side or party walls extending from the fronts of terraces, and often decorated; verandahs with decorative and often ornate cast iron work, and tiled floors; iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and limited or no side setbacks.*
- *Presence of some of Melbourne's earliest and finest large houses.*
- *Simply detailed earlier Victorian dwellings which contrast with later more ornate including 'Boom' style residences.*
- *Other later development as evidenced in Edwardian and interwar buildings.*
- *Very high proportion of surviving first or original dwellings.*
- *Unusually high number of properties of individual historical and architectural significance, including many on the Victorian Heritage Register.*
- *Typically low scale character, of one and two-storeys, with some larger three-storey buildings.*
- *Larger scale development including multi-storey modern buildings mostly confined to the borders of East Melbourne, with low scale historical development and minimal infill to the suburb's centre.*
- *In East Melbourne, the late 1840s planning and government subdivision as evidenced in:*
 - *Highly regular grid of streets and consistent rectilinear blocks of development, interspersed with parks and squares.*
 - *Mostly wide and straight north-south and east-west streets, with minor streets and lanes which cross, or partly extend into the main blocks of development.*
 - *Larger allotments in the west and smaller allotments in the east.*

- Lanes and ROWs which provide access to rears of properties.
- Fitzroy Gardens as planned for the west side of the residential grid.
- In the east of the suburb, subdivision from the early 1880s of part of the old Police Paddock.
- In Jolimont, nineteenth century planning and subdivision as evidenced in:
 - Jolimont Square in the west of the suburb, being the historic subdivision of Charles La Trobe's Jolimont Estate in the late 1850s.
 - In the east of the suburb, subdivision from the early 1880s of part of the old Police Paddock.
- Importance of major roads and thoroughfares which border or traverse the precinct, with their historical status demonstrated in surviving significant development, including Victoria and Wellington parades, and Albert, Clarendon and Hoddle streets.
- Historic parks and gardens which distinguish the precinct and have historically enhanced its prestige, including Fitzroy Gardens and Yarra Park.
- Views into and out from the parks and gardens to the bordering residential areas.
- Dominance of the Melbourne Cricket Ground in Yarra Park.
- Importance of gardens and front setbacks to dwellings; and street plantings including planes and elms, to centre medians and sides of streets.
- Historic street materials including bluestone kerbs and channels, and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitchers and central drains.
- Vehicle accommodation which is generally not visible from principal streets, but more common to rears of properties, with rear lane access.



Figure 16 Excerpt of Heritage Overlay map showing the subject site in HO2 (outlined in red) and the opposite side of Lansdowne Street in HO154. Source: Planning Property Report, 12 Lansdowne Street .

19. The site was originally graded D in a level 3 streetscape (using the City of Melbourne's now superseded alphabetical gradings system). These gradings were defined thus:

'D' buildings are either reasonably intact representatives of particular periods or styles ,or they have been substantially altered but stand in a row or street which retains much or its original character.

Level 3 streetscapes do not exhibit such an important intactness of scale and character, and control is mainly limited to specifying maximum and minimum heights and set-backs for new development and rear additions. Significant individual buildings are still protected from demolition or defacement.

20. It is noted that the 1985 datasheet incorrectly listed the address of the subject site as 16 Lansdowne Street – a handwritten correction was made to the datasheet to note that it was number 12. The error nonetheless appears to have resulted in 12 Lansdowne Street being omitted from subsequent inventories of graded buildings in the City of Melbourne.

7.0 Discussion

21. As noted, Amendment C396 proposes to apply a contributory grading to the subject building (but with the streetscape not classified as ‘significant’). Contributory graded places are defined thus:

A ‘contributory’ heritage place is important for its contribution to a heritage precinct. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the heritage precinct. A ‘contributory’ heritage place may be valued by the community; a representative example of a place type, period or style; and/or combines with other visually or stylistically related places to demonstrate the historic development of a heritage precinct. ‘Contributory’ places are typically externally intact, but may have visible changes which do not detract from the contribution to the heritage precinct.

22. It is my opinion that the subject building does not make an important or valued contribution to the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct. It is fairly typical, representative, example of a Victorian terrace and its appearance has suffered from some changes and loss of original fabric – but more crucially, the subject building does not combine with other visually or stylistically related places in that sense it does not form part of a valued historic streetscape. The subject building and its neighbour at 14 Lansdowne Street survive as relatively isolated fragments of Victorian era residential development, visually and physically disconnected from any other heritage built form in the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct and from the highly intact terrace house rows on the west side of Lansdowne Street. The subject site’s immediate context as seen on the east side of Lansdowne Street is one of modern multi-storey commercial buildings – and development of this type will assume a more commanding presence with the completion of the substantial office complex on the corner of Lansdowne Street and Victoria Parade and other approved developments nearby.
23. Having regard for its context, altered condition and unremarkable architectural character, an ungraded status could be seen to be consistent with the property’s previous D3 grading, ie D grade within a level 3 streetscape (ie a streetscape of lower integrity). While D grade buildings in level 1 or 2 streetscapes were considered contributory, D grade buildings in level

3 streetscapes were not identified as contributory under the previous policy and associated definitions.

24. This is explained in the City of Melbourne document *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne* (p.30):

Contributory building a grade C building anywhere in the municipality; and a D building in a Level 1 or 2 streetscape in an Urban Conservation Area.

Other lesser graded buildings, while having some measure of historic or architectural significance, and in many cases worthy of restoration, are not considered to make as significant a contribution to the historic character of the area.

25. Given this isolated context, and the extent to which this undermines any potential for the buildings to make a meaningful contribution to HO2, it might reasonably be thought that the buildings at 12 and 14 Lansdowne Street would need to be individually significant entities to attract a heritage grading ie they would need to meet the definition of a 'significant' place as follows:

A 'significant' heritage place is individually important at state or local level, and a heritage place in its own right. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the municipality. A 'significant' heritage place may be highly valued by the community; is typically externally intact; and/or has notable features associated with the place type, use, period, method of construction, siting or setting. When located in a heritage precinct a 'significant' heritage place can make an important contribution to the precinct.

26. The subject building is not individually important at a state or local level, it is not externally intact, and it does not possess any notable features. It does not make an important contribution to the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct. In terms of its age, it was recognised as a potentially early dwelling when the D grading was first applied. The i-Heritage database listing for the site gives the period of construction as '1850-1875 Early Victorian' and the 1985 building datasheet refers to design features '*indicating an early date of construction*' (albeit that these 'design features' included multi-pane sash windows that may not be original).
27. That aside, the c1860 construction date is not remarkably early for the City of Melbourne, nor are buildings from this era particularly rare or endangered. It is noteworthy that VCAT permitted the demolition of a D graded 1861 terrace house (with early upper storey additions) at 199 Peel Street North Melbourne (VCAT Ref. No. P2104/2013). The VCAT made the following comment in relation to the age of the house:

42. Fourth, construction date is not determinative of significance. Although the two buildings were originally built in the 1860s, and fewer remain from that decade than later decades, I accept Mr Lovell's opinion that there are a considerable number of buildings remaining from that decade and their gradings vary. Age is a factor in grading but architectural and historical values are more relevant.

28. The subject building is not important in its own right, and its only heritage significance lies in relation to the extent of contribution it makes, or does not make, to the heritage overlay precinct.
29. The same could be said of the terrace house at 14 Lansdowne Street. It is grander and more intact than the subject building but otherwise not an individually noteworthy terrace house in the context of inner Melbourne. Documentary sources indicate that house was in part erected as early as c1858, but only to the extent of two rooms, with completion to its current form likely not occurring until c1868.
30. A submission was made to Council by Urbis on behalf of the owner of the subject site, to the effect that the existing building on the site does not meet the relevant thresholds of significance to justify a contributory grading, and that the current status of the building's non-contributory was considered to be appropriate. Council's response to the Urbis submission did not recommend any changes or offer any new substantive information in support of the proposed contributory grading. It is Council's stated position that the heritage grading for the subject site was converted using the same methodology that was endorsed through Amendment C258 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.
31. Having provided expert witness statements in relation to a number of sites affected by C258, it has been my observation that the gradings conversion was not a smooth, seamless process and the heritage places inventory created for C258 contained a number of errors. This is understandable given the magnitude of the task of re-grading all of the heritage places in the City of Melbourne, but it is nonetheless demonstrative of the need to carefully re-assess certain places without relying solely on the application of the gradings conversion methodology.
32. In the case of the subject site the integrity of its streetscape and its relationship to other heritage buildings is a key issue for consideration. The emerging built form context of multi-storey development on the east side of Lansdowne Street and the relative dearth of heritage built form is such that 12 and 14 Lansdowne Street do not read as part of a broader East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct. This is not an uncommon occurrence in large 'blanket' heritage overlay precinct that have existed for some time.
33. In the event that a contributory grading was to be applied to 12 Lansdowne Street, and with respect to proposals for future development, Council's heritage policy at Clause 22.05 seeks retention of the front or principal part of a contributory building. As defined in Clause 22.05, the 'front or principal part' is generally considered to be the front two rooms in depth, complete with the structure and cladding to the roof, or that part of the building associated with the primary roof form, whichever is the greater. For residential buildings this generally equates to the 8-10 metres.

34. The owner has had plans prepared for 12 Lansdowne Street that generally satisfy this aspect of the heritage policy in that the front pitched roof envelope is retained to a depth of 8 metres (it is understood that this represents, or is intended to represent, the whole of the principal roof form, in accordance with the policy).
35. Further to the redevelopment potential of the subject site, Clause 22.05 includes the following provisions for additions:

It is policy that:

Additions to buildings in a heritage precinct are respectful of and in keeping with:

- 'Key attributes' of the heritage precinct, as identified in the precinct Statement of Significance.
- Precinct characteristics including building height, massing and form; style and architectural expression; details; materials; front and side setbacks; and orientation.
- Character and appearance of nearby significant and contributory buildings.
- Where abutting a lane, the scale and form of heritage fabric as it presents to the lane.

It is policy that:

Additions to significant or contributory buildings:

- Are respectful of the building's character and appearance, scale, materials, style and architectural expression.
- Do not visually dominate or visually disrupt the appreciation of the building as it presents to the street.
- Maintain the prominence of the building by setting back the addition behind the front or principal part of the building, and from other visible parts and moderating height.
- Do not build over or extend into the air space directly above the front or principal part of the significant or contributory building.
- Retain significant roof form within the setback from the building façade together with roof elements of original fabric.
- Do not obscure views of façades or elevations associated with the front or principal part of the building.
- Are distinguishable from the original fabric of the building.

36. Clause 22.05 also include the following policy for concealment of additions to contributory places:

In streetscapes that are not significant, additions to contributory buildings should be partly concealed. Some of the addition or higher rear part(s) may be visible, provided it does not dominate or reduce the prominence of the building's façade(s) and the streetscape.

37. Given that the subject site is soon to be hemmed in by multi-storey development, discretion can be exercised in terms of this aspect of heritage policy, certainly to allow for the proposed three storey rear envelope, or indeed even taller built form, subject to design outcomes and other non-heritage planning considerations. Similar comments could be made in respect to

the redevelopment potential of the dwelling at 14 Lansdowne Street (currently graded contributory).

38. That is to say, because the subject building and its neighbour at 14 Lansdowne Street are to be visually dominated by very tall built form to either side and to the rear as a result of the development of adjoining sites, construction of built form higher than three storeys at 12 Lansdowne Street would have limited impact upon the prominence of the building's façade and the streetscape, but rather would more likely merge as a lesser component of a backdrop of substantial and contrasting higher built form.
39. This said, it is also apparent that the extent of demolition that would be permitted under heritage policy at Clause 22.05 would further diminish what limited integrity and interest the building might be deemed to have.

8.0 Conclusion

40. In conclusion, it is my view that the circumstances of the subject building at 12 Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne, are such that it might reasonably retain its present, ungraded, status rather than being regraded as contributory. It is of only the most limited interest due to its altered detailing, its isolation from the more intact streetscapes in the East Melbourne and Jolimont Precinct, and its heavily developed context. Future development of the site itself in accordance with heritage policy would further diminish its already limited integrity and interest.

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 currently completing documentation for significant heritage places and areas in the City of Stonnington.

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 Coriylue Homestead, Curlewis.

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

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>