

22 Arden Crescent
Rosanna

Expert Witness Statement to Panel
Amendment C152BANY to the Banyule Planning Scheme

Bryce Raworth

Conservation Consultant and Architectural Historian

Prepared under instruction from Planning & Property Partners Pty Ltd

April 2019

22 Arden Crescent Rosanna

Expert Witness Statement to Panel Amendment C152BANY to the Banyule Planning Scheme

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1.0 Introduction

1. This report was prepared under instructions from Planning & Property Partners Pty Ltd for Arden Cres Project Pty Ltd, the owner of the subject site at 22 Arden Crescent, Rosanna. I have been asked to comment on the heritage considerations associated with the proposal to apply a Heritage Overlay to the site under Amendment C152BANY to the Banyule Planning Scheme.
2. This statement has been prepared with assistance from Martin Turnor of my office. The views expressed are my own.

2.0 Sources of Information

3. The analysis below draws upon inspections of the exterior and interiors of the subject building and a review of the Amendment C152BANY documentation, which includes the citation for the subject site prepared by Context Pty Ltd (2018). Previous heritage studies of the area were also reviewed, including the *Heidelberg Conservation Study* (Graeme Butler, 1985), *Banyule Heritage Places Study* (Allom Lovell & Assoc., 1999) *Banyule Heritage Review* (Context Pty Ltd, 2012) and the *Banyule Thematic Environmental History* (Context Pty Ltd, October 2018).

3.0 Author Qualifications

4. 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, Heritage Council, Planning Panels Victoria and the Building Appeals Board on numerous occasions in the past, and have been retained in such matters variously by municipal councils, developers and objectors to planning proposals.

4.0 Declaration

5. 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', with a period at the end. The signature is stylized and cursive.

BRYCE RAWORTH

5.0 History and Description

6. According to Context's citation, the house at 22 Arden Crescent (known as 'Arden Chase') was built in 1905 for Edward Munt, a manufacturer's agent and importer. The house sat on 15 acres of land in what was then a largely rural area. The railway from Melbourne to Heidelberg had been upgraded in 1901 and extended to Eltham by 1904, providing the stimulus for subdivision of rural land into residential allotments. A new railway station was opened in 1907 at North Heidelberg and named 'Rosanna' after a long-established farming property in the area.¹ A local newspaper of the day reported that the new station should allow North Heidelberg [Rosanna] to '*become a second Ivanhoe in rapid growth and development*'.²
7. Edward Munt passed away in March 1911 at Arden Chase.³ His widow and four children presumably continued to reside at the property until it was sold in 1913. The auction notice published in the Argus describes Arden Chase thus:

*'Arden Chase'. About 5 min. Walk From Rosanna Railway Station, on Eltham Line -W.B and Rough Cast VILLA of 9 Rooms and Tower, in Perfect Order, Erected 3 Years Ago: Buggy Shed, Stable, Laundry, Cow-shed, Yan-Yean, Bath-beater; Land, About 2 1/2 Acres, Including Young Orchard; But Additional Acreage May Be Held Up to 12 1/2 Acres. An Excellent Semi-Suburban Home.*⁴

8. The electrification of the railway line from the city to Heidelberg (completed c1921) and from Heidelberg to Eltham (completed 1923) brought about further subdivision of farm land in Rosanna to create new suburban housing estates. The Arden Chase property was subdivided in 1924 and advertised for sale at auction as the 'Arden Chase Estate' comprising 40 house sites and 11 shops sites (on Plenty Road).

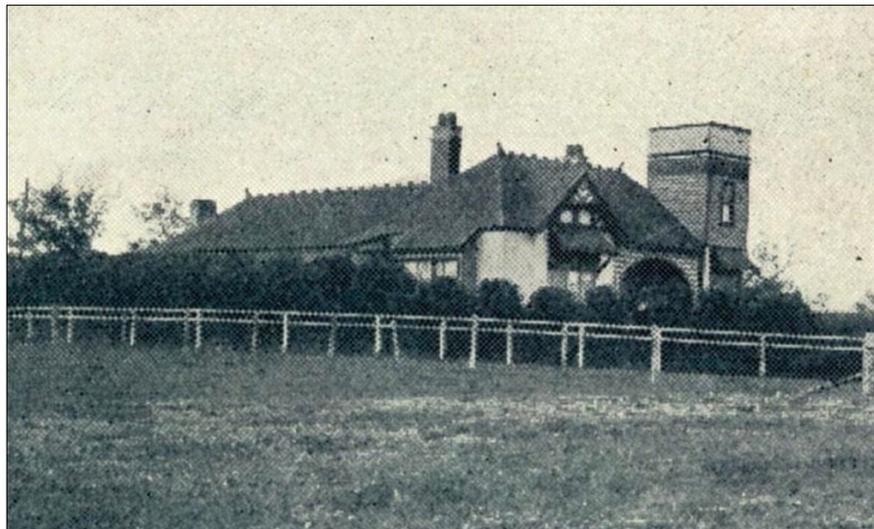


Figure 1 A 1924 photograph of Arden Chase. Source: Heidelberg Historical Society.

¹ Argus, 26 August 1907, p.5.

² Evelyn Observer and Bourke East Record, 1 June 1906, p.5

³ Argus, 1 April 1911, p.13.

⁴ Argus, 17 October 1908, p.3.

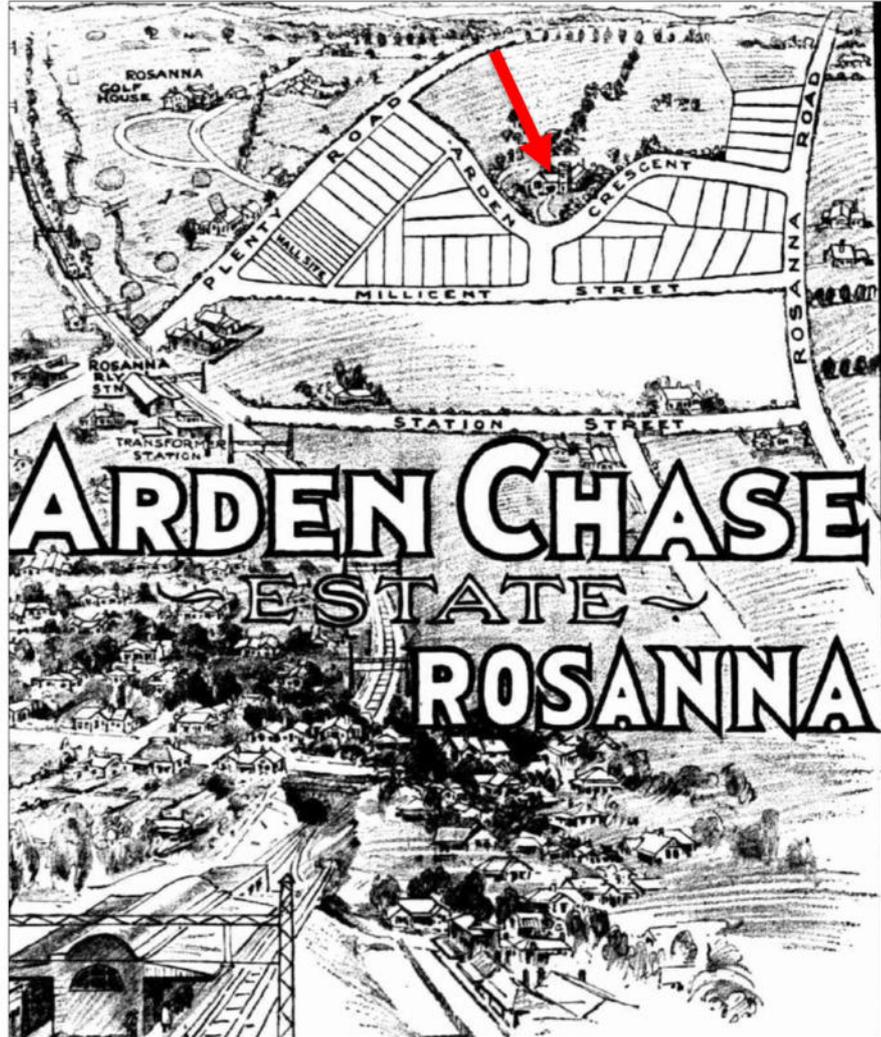


Figure 2 A 1924 plan of the Arden Chase Estate showing the original towered house retained on Arden Crescent (the house's located is marked by the red arrow). Source: Herald



Figure 3 Detail from the 1924 plan above showing Arden Chase with its tower. Source: Herald

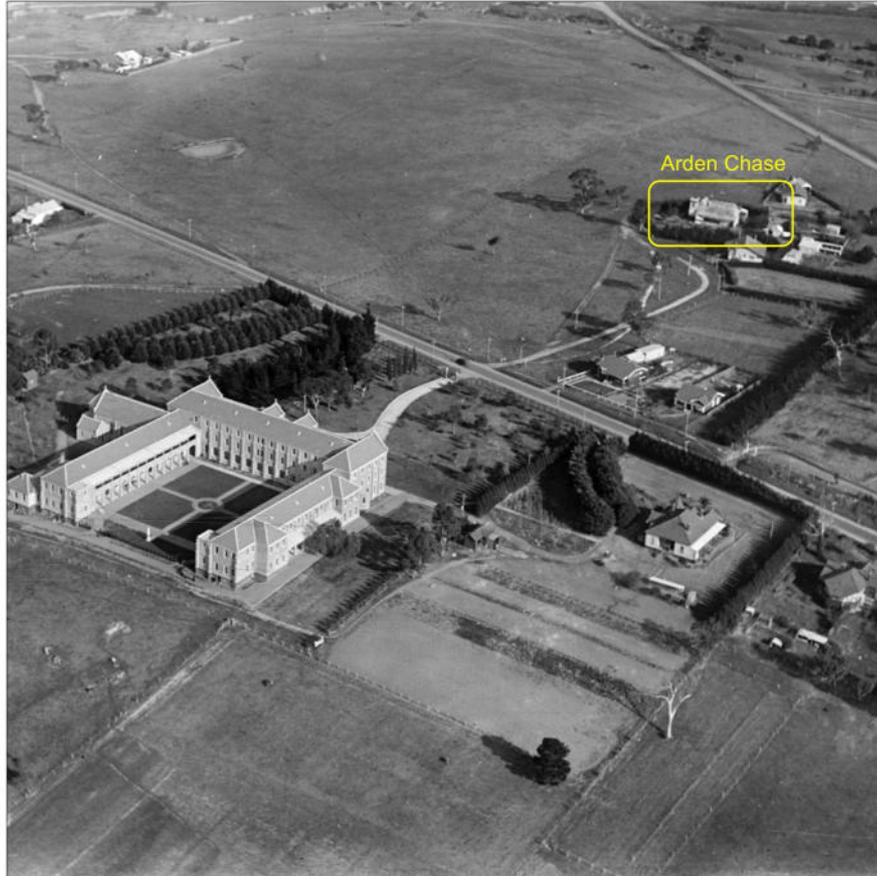


Figure 4 *As 1930 aerial photograph looking west towards Arden Chase with the Sisters of Mercy Convent visible in the foreground. The photograph shows the largely rural nature of Rosanna at that time. Source: State Library of Victoria.*



Figure 5 *Detail from the c1930 aerial photograph above showing Arden Chase with a verandah to the east side and a hedge enclosing the garden. Source: State Library of Victoria.*

In February 1930, Arden Chase was offered for sale at auction. The house was described in a sales notice at the time as follows:

The Residence is built of W.B. and Stucco with iron roof and a dominating outlook tower. Eight Rooms, including Entrance Lounge (18 ft x 20ft), Dining Room (24 ft x 12ft), Sitting Room (18 ft x 16ft), Bedrooms (16 ft x 12 ft) with Alcove (12 ft x 13 ft., 12 ft x 9ft. 6 in.), Vestibule and Kitchen with Range. Water laid on, Laundry with copper and troughs, Bathroom, PE Bath and Heater, Glassed in Fernery adjoining Eastern Verandah, Verandah South and West sides also. The house is well fitted with built in cupboards and wardrobes and has Electric Light and Water.

*Large Allotment, about 100 ft x 185ft with high shady Hedges, Flower Garden and a few Fruit Trees.*⁵

By 1960 the site had acquired its current address of 22 Arden Crescent with Charles G Heffey listed as the occupant in *Sands and McDougall Directories*. According to notes held by the Heidelberg Historical Society, 22 Arden Crescent was purchased in 1970 by S Willatt, who made 'further alterations in an attempt to restore the house'. The house was offered for sale again in 1984. An MMBW property service plan from the same period shows the building footprint largely in its current arrangement but with a verandah along the west elevation (since removed).



Figure 6 *The front elevation of 22 Arden Crescent, 1984. The elevation remains largely as shown in this photograph apart from the addition of timber fretwork to the verandah. Source: Heidelberg Historical Society.*

⁵ Sales notice for 'Arden Chase', Heidelberg Historical Society.

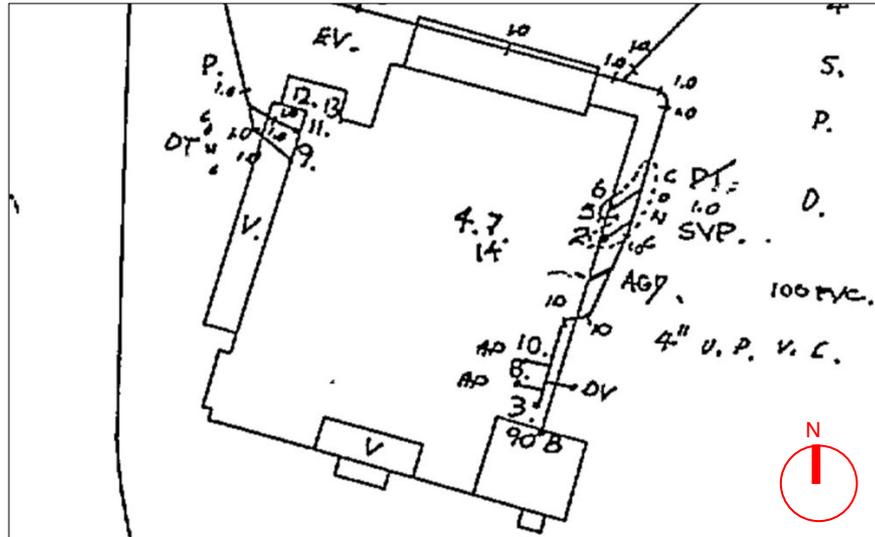


Figure 7 A 1984 MMBW property service plan for 22 Arden Crescent showing a verandah along the west elevation (since removed). Source: Yarra Valley Water.

Plans for renovations were prepared in 1984 by Blyth & Associates Architects (presumably for the new owner).⁶ They show a new weatherboard outbuilding in the north-east corner of the property, all new quad gutters and changes to windows on the east elevation of the house involving new windows with one existing window relocated to the elevation and another existing window frame ‘shortened’. Alterations to the front (south) elevation at this time included a new timber balustrade, verandah post and frieze, demolition of existing concrete steps and construction of new brick steps to the verandah, a handrail to the tower stair and a flagpole to the tower. The drawings also have the annotation ‘replace bargeboard’ on the front gable (this may have involved replacement of both bargeboards). New windows and doors were installed on the rear elevation.

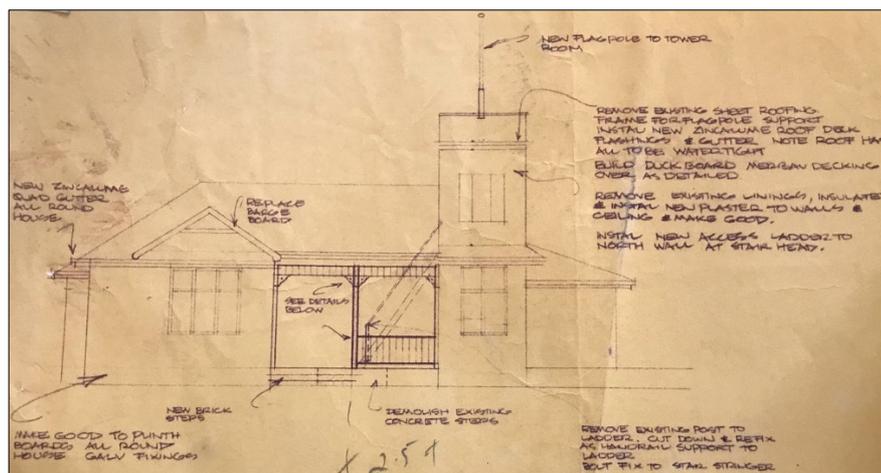


Figure 8 Part of the 1984 building plans showing alterations to the front elevation. Source: Banyule City Council.

⁶ Banyule City Council, building plan archives. Provided by current owner.

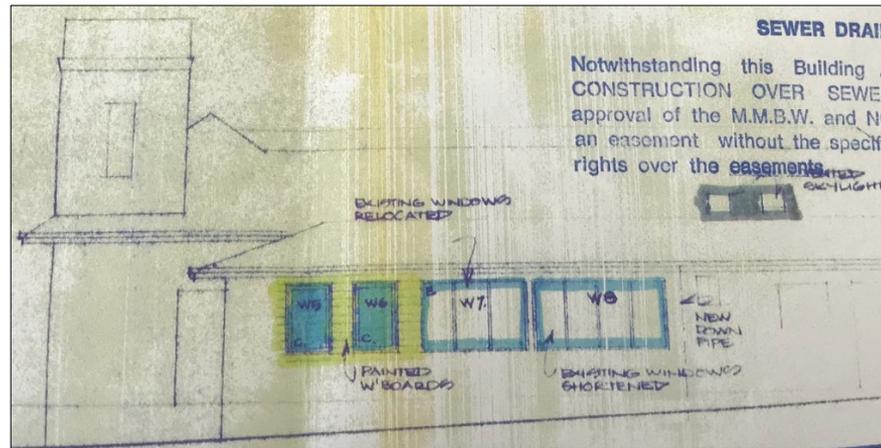


Figure 9 Part of the 1984 building plans showing alterations to the east elevation involving alterations to windows. Source: Banyule City Council.

The house known as 'Arden Chase' stands on an allotment of approximately 0.15 hectares, much reduced from the early 12.5 acre (5 hectare) land holding. The house retains its early roof form, but the exterior has been subject to a number of alterations and extensive loss of original fabric and detailing. Notably, the physical evidence suggests that a large part of the external walls (other than the tower) were finished in rough cast render. The render has been replaced entirely with weatherboards except where it survives in a concealed location above the front verandah. More generally, it appears that all weatherboard cladding is modern. Changes to the exterior can be summarised thus (refer also figure 9 below):

- 1 Chimneys demolished.
- 2 Ridge cresting and finials removed.
- 3 Roof reclad entirely.
- 4 Upper part of tower reclad in FC sheet.
- 5 New flagpole installed (1984).
- 6 Half-timbered gable detailing removed.
- 7 Bargeboard (s)? replaced.
- 8 Eaves extended along the side and front elevations.
- 9 Window awning demolished.
- 10 Window awning demolished and replaced with new eaves structure.
- 11 Tower window frames replaced with glass louvres. Moulded timber architraves to the tower windows are presumed to be original.
- 12 Arched verandah frieze removed.
- 13 Front door removed and replaced with wide modern door/windows.
- 14 Verandah soffit enclosed to create storeroom.
- 15 The ladder to the tower is presumed to be non-original (the detailing to the ladder is indicative of the c1950-60s). It is likely that the tower was original accessed internally.
- 16 Roughcast render to walls replaced with weatherboard.
- 17 All window frames replaced (except 2 tripartite casement windows on the front elevation).
- 18 Modern weatherboard element projecting through roof (south end of west elevation).
- 19 Rear chimney rebuilt.
- 20 Verandah to east elevation enclosed.

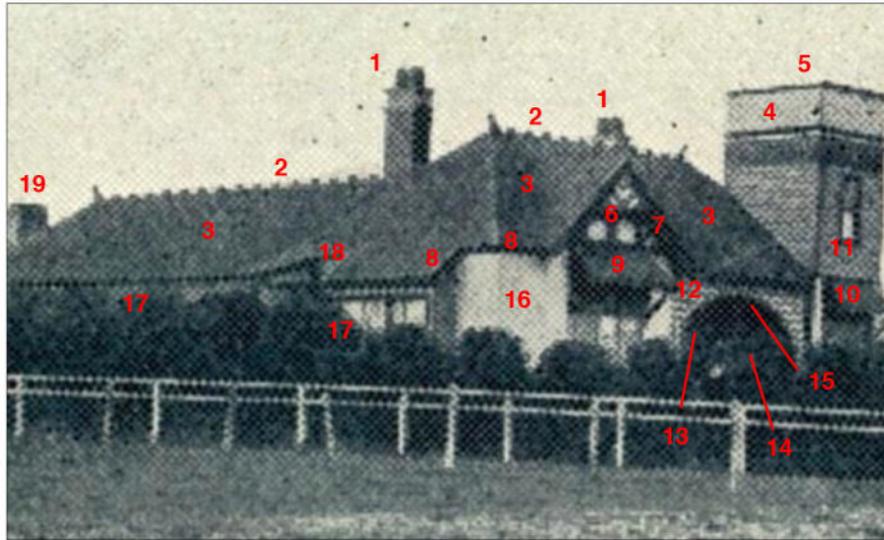


Figure 10 A 1924 photograph of the house with alterations numbered and described above.



Figure 11 View of 22 Arden Crescent looking north-west from the street.



Figure 12 *View of 22 Arden Crescent looking west from the street.*



Figure 13 *The front (south) elevation. Note non-original timber post and fretwork to the verandah, modern eaves, window awnings rebuilt and modern lowred window to the tower.*



Figure 14 *The main entry to the south elevation showing all of the front door joinery replaced with modern sidelight and highlight windows and glazed door with period style fly wire screen. The entry was erroneously described as retaining an 'early timber door frame' in the Context citation. The brick steps in the foreground are also modern.*



Figure 15 *Detail to the front gable end showing all original half-timbered ornament replaced (1). The original window awning has been replaced and new eaves constructed (2).*



Figure 16 *Non original ceiling to the front verandah with stoveroom above.*



Figure 17 *View from within the enclosed part of the front verandah showing a remnant of the original roughcast render wall finish. The roughcast also extends along the wall above the front door and was not limited in extent to the gable end.*



Figure 18 Detail of the front elevation with a weatherboard removed. The exposed studs have markings consistent with horizontal laths, over which roughcast render would have been applied.



Figure 19 Post war stone walled terrace to the south-east corner. The east elevation (right) was originally a verandah.



Figure 20 The east elevation with weatherboard infill replacing the verandah visible in figure 5. Note also the non-original window to the tower.



Figure 21 The west elevation with showing large modern windows/ sliding doors and weatherboard clad addition projecting through roof line (right).



Figure 22 The rear (north) elevation showing non-original pergola and modern windows and doors.

6.0 Heritage Status

Banyule City Council

9. As noted, Amendment C152BANY to the Banyule Planning Scheme proposes to introduce a permanent site-specific Heritage Overlay to 22 Arden Crescent. No external paint controls, internal alteration controls or tree controls are proposed. An interim heritage overlay control was applied to the site in January 2019 (due to expire 1 November 2019).

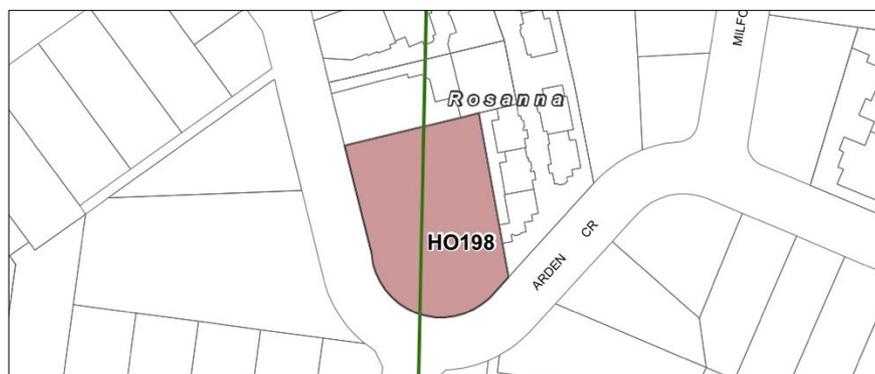


Figure 23 Extent of the Heritage Overlay as proposed by Amendment C152BANY.

10. It is noted that 22 Arden Crescent was not identified as a significant building in either the 1985 *Heidelberg Conservation Study* or the 1999 *Banyule Heritage Places Study* (notwithstanding that the brief for the 1999 study seems to have been limited to a review of 1985 study). The more recent *Banyule Heritage Review* (2012) cast a wider net over the municipality and included new heritage places identified with community input. It is my understanding that there was opportunity at that time for 22 Arden Crescent to be nominated by the public or other interested parties as a place of potential heritage value. Nonetheless, the subject site was not mentioned in the 2012 study.

Heritage Victoria

11. The subject site is not included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

12. The subject site is not included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia.

7.0 Significance

13. The documents exhibited by Banyule City Council in support of Amendment C152BANY include a citation that contains a statement of significance for the site, which is reproduced below:

What is Significant?

'Arden Chase' at 22 Arden Crescent, Rosanna, built in 1905, is significant. Significant elements include the form and materiality of the house and its tower, remaining original fabric, the visual prominence of the tower, the generous garden setting, and the relationship of the house to Arden Crescent which corresponds to the alignment of the original entry to the property. Non-original alterations and additions to the house are not significant. The individual plants in the garden are not significant.

How is it significant?

'Arden Chase' at 22 Arden Crescent, Rosanna, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Banyule.

Why is it significant?

Historically, 'Arden Chase' in Rosanna is significant as a rare surviving farmhouse in the City of Banyule. It provides important evidence of the early development of Rosanna for small-scale farming before extensive suburban subdivision took place, initially in the 1920s and on a larger scale in the postwar era. (Criterion A)

'Arden Chase' is locally significant for its aesthetic qualities derived from its siting on a prominent rise in response to the broader landscape, its setting within a generous curtilage, and the local landmark qualities of the prominent tower. (Criterion E)

8.0 Analysis

14. In my opinion, the house at 22 Arden Crescent has only limited interest to the City of Banyule in terms of its historical and aesthetic/architectural values. It does not meet the threshold to be subject to a site-specific heritage overlay.
15. Contrary to the description in the Context citation, the house is not ‘substantially intact’. As described in section 5.0 of this statement, there have been numerous alterations to the exterior involving extensive loss of original fabric. Key changes omitted from the citation include the loss of the two original front chimneys, the re-cladding of the upper part of the tower in fibro-cement, the modern louvred glazing to the tower windows and the extension of the eaves. The citation incorrectly describes the front door as retaining an ‘*early timber frame enclosed by later side and highlights*’ – all of the door joinery is modern, including the timber Edwardian style fly wire door.
16. It has become apparent that a large part of the exterior walls was originally finished in rough cast render. The physical evidence for this is consistent with the 1913 description of the house as weatherboard and ‘rough cast’. The loss of the roughcast render has brought about a pronounced change in the architectural character of the place, much more so than might have resulted had the change in cladding been limited to a ‘like for like’ replacement of weatherboards.
17. All of the original window joinery has been replaced apart from the two tripartite casement frames to the front elevation and the moulded timber architraves to the tower windows. As such, the citation is incorrect in stating that the fenestration at each visible elevation is ‘early’. The description of the porch addition as ‘modernist era’ is also misleading and suggestive of a level of architectural sophistication not apparent in its design and construction – the porch is a prosaic structure with no obvious connection to modernist architecture.
18. To the extent that the house retains a sense of its original architectural character, it is for the most part an unremarkable example of Edwardian era domestic design. The tower is somewhat unusual in a local context – but it is not a particularly impressive ‘landmark’ structure, being little more than the height of a standard double storey house. That the house does not exhibit strong landmark qualities is reflective of the modest architectural styling of the building more generally.
19. As recently as 2012, Context Pty Ltd undertook a municipal wide heritage review for Council – ie the *Banyule Heritage Review*. The brief for that study describes a process whereby places of potential heritage importance were identified with input from residents and community groups including Heidelberg Historical Society. As noted, 22 Arden Crescent is not mentioned in the 2012 review. It is reasonable to ask why the house was not brought to the attention of Context at that time if it were a prominent historical landmark.

20. In terms of issues of historical significance, the house at 22 Arden Crescent is not an important or notably early 'farmhouse' in a local context. The house was built after 1901, by which time improved rail connections from Melbourne to Heidelberg had already provided a stimulus for suburban growth in the municipality. The fact that the property was described as a 'semi-suburban' home in 1913 would suggest that this was not a farmhouse in the proper sense.
21. Moreover, the 15 acres on which the house originally stood would seem far too small to sustain a commercial farming use or, for that matter, an agricultural use of any note at a local level. Edward Munt (the house's first occupant) did not list his occupation as 'farmer' in rate books. Sands and McDougall directories provide an alternate city address for Munt (presumably his place of business). It is more likely that the orchard (described in 1930 as '*a few fruit trees*') and livestock on the property were mainly used to supply the household's basic food needs or as a minor secondary farm use at best.
22. The property is not particularly expressive of its 'rural past'. There is scant resemblance to the garden curtilage shown in the 1924 photograph, the present landscaping being more typical of late-twentieth century suburbia. The Context citation acknowledges that the native plantings are 'later'. The site has little historical interest relative to the far more important period of postwar suburban growth which shaped the character of present day Rosanna.
23. The comparative analysis provided in the citation does not make a strong or convincing case that 22 Arden Crescent meets the threshold of local significance. Two early farmhouses are put forward as comparators: 7 Walker Court, Viewbank, and 11 Doon Court, Greensborough. They both date from the nineteenth century and have a vernacular rural character that is far more redolent of their original use as farmhouses than might be said of 22 Arden Crescent. Being much earlier farm properties, both these examples are evidently of greater historical significance than 22 Arden Crescent. 22 Arden Crescent was a later development occurring when the Rosanna area had already begun its transition to a suburban character. Nor does 22 Arden Crescent provide better evidence of the municipality's farming history by virtue of retaining a larger curtilage than 7 Walker Court. The 'simple landscape' surrounding Arden Chase provides no useful evidence of its early farming history - noting again the property is a fraction of its original size and is characterised by relatively recent native plantings and a modern carport and a 1984 outbuilding.
24. The citation also compares 22 Arden Crescent to two Federation era houses in Banyule, at 65-67 and 69-71 Mount Street, Eaglemont. Both appear to be far more intact than 22 Arden Crescent. The intactness of Arden Chase 'as a whole' does not seem at all comparable to 65-67 Mount Street given the extent of changes to Arden Chase described in section 5.0 of this statement, and the loss of any real semblance of its rural setting.

25. The citation further describes Arden Chase as being similar to 65-67 Mount Street in that the outbuildings and later gardens ‘contribute’ to the character of the house. The outbuilding at 22 Arden Crescent dates to c1984 and the gardens are much altered, such that neither the outbuilding nor the garden make an important contribution to the heritage character of the place.
26. The houses at 65-67 and 69-71 Mount Street, Eaglemont stand on relatively large allotments of comparable size to 22 Arden Crescent. It follows from this that the garden at 22 Arden Crescent could reasonably be mistaken for a large suburban allotment of the early 1900s rather than a remnant of a larger farm, per se.
27. The citation overlooks what would seem to be the most useful comparator in a local context, this being the nearby house at 206-230 Rosanna Road (HO54). That house is broadly contemporary with Arden Chase, having been built in 1903. Noted architects Oakden and Ballantyne were responsible for the well executed Queen Anne Revival style design with distinctive verandah ornament and characteristic ‘candle snuffer’ turret to the corner.
28. The house at 206-230 Rosanna Road appears to remain largely intact externally, although it has been relocated 300 metres from its original site (under the guidance of RBA conservation architects). The relocation has not disconnected the house from its original context and the architectural and historical significance of the place has not been undermined. As such, 206-230 Rosanna Road provides a superior example of nascent development of Rosanna following the extension of the railway line in 1901.



Figure 24 The 1901 house at 206-230 Rosanna Road, Rosanna. It has an individual heritage overlay (HO54).

29. Comparisons can also be made with the more architecturally interesting house at 234 Rosanna Road. The house was built in 1910, not long after Arden Chase, to designs by the noted architect Harold Desbrowe Annear. It is characteristic of Annear's work of period in adopting an idiosyncratic hybrid of the Queen Anne and Arts and Crafts modes.



Figure 25 The Harold Desbrowe Annear designed house at 234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna. It has an individual heritage overlay (HO55).

30. That there are comparatively few other Edwardian era houses in Rosanna does not provide sufficient basis for listing an example that is of much lower integrity and lesser architectural interest relative to those already on the heritage overlay.
31. The criteria for assessing the heritage value of a place is set out in Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018). My assessment against the criteria and comments on the Context Pty Ltd assessment are provided below.

Criterion	Context Pty Ltd Assessment	Comment
CRITERION A: <i>Importance to the course or pattern of the City of Banyule's cultural or natural history (historical significance).</i>	<i>Arden Chase' in Rosanna is significant as a rare surviving farmhouse in the City of Banyule. It provides important evidence of the early development of Rosanna for small- scale farming before extensive suburban subdivision took place, initially in the 1920s and on a larger scale in the postwar era.</i>	This criterion is not satisfied. Arden Chase does not provide useful evidence of the rural past. The house stands on a much-reduced allotment and without its original or early landscaping. The allotment is larger than average but not much greater in extent than some of the grander late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban house properties in Banyule.

<p>CRITERION B: <i>Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Banyule's cultural or natural history (rarity).</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>It is agreed that this criterion is not applicable.</p>
<p>CRITERION C: <i>Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Banyule's cultural or natural history (research potential).</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>It is agreed that this criterion is not applicable</p>
<p>CRITERION D: <i>Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>It is agreed that this criterion is not applicable.</p>
<p>CRITERION E: <i>Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).</i></p>	<p><i>'Arden Chase' is significant for its aesthetic qualities derived from its siting on a prominent rise in response to the broader landscape, its setting within a generous curtilage, and the local landmark qualities of the prominent tower.</i></p>	<p>This criterion is not met. The siting of the house on a high ground was a typical choice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century where good views across the surrounding area could be taken advantage of. The landscaping around the house is not reflective of its original or early state. The curtilage may be larger than surrounding post war subdivisions, but this is not an exceptionally large property in a local context.</p> <p>The tower is not a prominent landmark. It cannot be seen from a distance, nor is it a highly visible built form element within its immediate environs.</p> <p>It is noted the tower is the only aspect of the house design that is mentioned by Context in relation to Criterion E. This can be taken as evidence that the overall house design is visually unassuming and lacking any notable aesthetic qualities.</p>

		The aesthetic value that the house might have originally possessed has been lost as a result of numerous alterations and considerable loss of original fabric and detailing.
<i>CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).</i>	N/A	It is agreed that this criterion is not applicable.
<i>CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Banyule's history (associative significance).</i>	N/A	It is agreed that this criterion is not applicable.

32. To be identified as a place of local significance sufficient to warrant application of the Heritage Overlay, a place should meet one or more of the above criteria to a degree that meets a threshold of local significance. This is to say, the criteria in question should be met not just in a simple or generic manner, but to a degree that is better than many or most other examples at a local level, or to a degree that is comparable to other examples that are subject to the Heritage Overlay. This is not the case for the house at 22 Arden Crescent.

9.0 Conclusion

33. Having regard for all the above, it is my view that the house at 22 Arden Crescent, Rosanna is neither of sufficient integrity/intactness nor sufficient historical and aesthetic significance to warrant an individual Heritage Overlay control as proposed under Amendment C152BANY to the Banyule Planning Scheme.

BRYCE RAWORTH PTY LTD
CONSERVATION • HERITAGE
CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

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 Kingston, Frankston and Stonnington.

Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd has prepared conservation plans for a number of registered historic buildings, including Walter Burley Griffin's Essendon Incinerator. The company's experience with institutional buildings has led to preparation of conservation plans for the Mac.Robertson Girls' High School, Castlemaine Gaol, J Ward, Ararat, the former Russell Street Police Headquarters, Ballarat State Offices, Camberwell Court House, Shepparton Court House and the Mont Park asylum precinct.

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.

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
STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE

Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd
Conservation•Urban Design
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St Kilda, VIC. 3182

Telephone:
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9529 5794 (ah)
Facsimile:
9525 3615

BRYCE RAWORTH

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
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: <i>A Question of Style: Domestic Architecture in Melbourne, 1919-1942</i>)</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>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>

