

**NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA
(TASMANIA)**



PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION

SUBMISSION

2005

**National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
413 Hobart Road, Launceston
Phone 03 63446233**

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

Productivity Commission

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NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

Introduction:

Organisation: The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) was registered on 29th April 1960 under the companies Act 1959 as a non-profit making company limited by guarantee. The body's aims and objectives and the powers and authorities by which the Trust was to operate were modelled on the Victorian Trust. One key difference lay in the composition of the Council. Unlike the Victorian Trust with its nominees, representatives of specific groups and elected members, the Tasmanian council comprised only elected members.

Franklin House (the Hollies) was the founding house for the National Trust in Tasmania and opened to the public on 28th October 1961 as the first house museum for the organisation.

The constitution the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Act was formed in 1975 by the State Government of Tasmania under which the National Trust of Australia (Tas) would operate in the future.

The organisation now has 14 properties in its portfolio, of which eight heritage places are open to the public on a regular basis.

Two of these properties Runnymede and the Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site are owned by the Tasmanian Government and leased by the National Trust. The White House is owned by the Clemons family and leased to the National Trust. Home Hill the Prime Minister's residence is owned by Devonport City Council, whilst the contents are owned by the National Trust and which were the personal possession of the Lyons family.

By opening these properties to the public at the end of the day the long-term beneficiary is the community, local, interstate and international. Education processes using these heritage sites as examples, as an aid helps to demonstrate both best practices in conservation methods and procedure, plus museum principles in the management of collections, and by indicating the most appropriate way to manage and conserve its heritage gardens. .

Central Issues to the Inquiry.

What is the rationale for government involvement in historic heritage conservation and what principles should guide that involvement?

A key rationale for government involvement in historic heritage conservation is that historic heritage is a fundamental aspect of civil society. It is by now well documented that citizens expect governments at all levels to preserve/ maintain their environment in a manner that not only provides basic benefits, but also provides the more complex benefits such as national and personal identity and the cultural enhancement that contributes to well being.

Historic heritage is a central aspect of environment for all citizens. It is a form of social capital as well as economic capital.

In terms of social capital, historic heritage is firstly a fundamental personal public good as it provides the place in which people live their lives; for many this place is the central aspect of a particular and deliberate lifestyle choice. Secondly, a necessary component of national identity is the visual representation of physical place, and this representation centrally includes the historic heritage aspects that most powerfully define the unique, and commonly agreed, quality of national place. Who can think of Australia without thinking of such built heritage icons as the Opera House and an historical rural homestead?

Importantly, there is also the other aspect of economic benefit in historic heritage conservation that provides extrinsic, as well as intrinsic and personal, benefit. Historic heritage provides tangible and directly observable and quantifiable benefit through the income that tourism generates. While this is still a growing area in Australia, in a well-established historic heritage tourism market such as the UK, tourism is the fifth largest industry.

In Britain, heritage tourism makes a major contribution to the economy by employing 2.1 million people and netting 76 million pounds stg (1) The 'top ten' heritage paying sites together contribute about 60 million pounds which provides resources to their local government or city council, with a further contribution to the local economy coming from the contribution to the associated accommodation and other support areas. Conserving the historic heritage environment also ensures employment through conservation projects and provides the added benefit of the maintenance of highly specialist and skilled trades.

As a consequence, historic heritage has recently been a central focus of several review reports and position papers in the UK: *Government and the Value of Culture*(2004), *People and Places* (2004), *The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future* (2001) and *The Historic Environment Review: Power of Place* (1999). All of these have strengthened the role of historic heritage in the national governmental framework and have influenced government policy to give a greater commitment to historic heritage, whether it be publicly or privately owned, and to funding historic heritage conservation (eg. *Force for our Future: Delivering the Vision – Implementation Plan*, 2002).

In addition, historic heritage and its conservation has been championed by the UK Secretary for Culture (2) as a cultural public good as well as an economic one and Positive steps have been taken to embed historic heritage conservation in the national budget in a substantive way. In particular it has been recognised that government must take a firm leadership role in the conservation of the historic heritage environment (eg. The Historic Environment: A Force for the Future (2001).

Recommendation.

The Australian Government at all levels should acknowledge the fundamental public benefits of historic heritage and provide appropriate funding to ensure adequate historic heritage conservation.

The Commonwealth Government would be expected to take a leadership role, but state and local governments should also be involved in policy development and funding both directly and through partnership arrangements with various levels of government and the community.

Support for historic heritage conservation.

MORI survey data from England indicates that the very large majority of citizens value and care about their historic heritage environment and support public funding to preserve it. As well as providing economic benefit, they think it is an important aspect of the cultural life of the country and they think their lives are richer for having the opportunity to visit it or see it. They disagree that too much is preserved already and think the best of the post – war buildings should now also be preserved (and interestingly, the highest percentage of support (95%) was from the 16-24 age group).

There is every reason to assume that similar levels of support would be found from an Australian survey, and particularly in Tasmania where there is a proportionally higher percentage of historic heritage per head of population. Also a high level of awareness of the activities of the National Trust over the last 45 years.

Recommendation.

That Government recognise the high level of public support for historic heritage and the important role and effort of community groups such as the National Trust in conserving it.

Number of Memberships	945
Number of members	1410
Number of Employees	3 Permanent Full – time 5 Permanent Part – Time 4 Casual
Constitution	National Trust of Australia (Tas) Act
Details of Board	Administrator – Mr. Martin Green
Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan by Babbington Management Pty. Ltd.
Additional information	40 th Anniversary Book for background On Trust (Copy to be provided)
Financial Management	
Government Grants	Federal Government Grant in Aid (\$77,309 – 2004/2005) To be applied to: Advocacy Architectural Education Newsletter Progress report to indicate the progress and / or achievements of expenditure each year. Final Report and acquittal to be provided by September or each year to include performance indicators and details of expenditure of each item. State Government Administrative Grant \$88,000 – 2004/2005
Financial Statements	Statement for 2002/2003 to be provided in hard copy
Third quarter	Figures to March 2005 to be provided in hard copy
Budget	Cash Flow budget 2005/2006 attached.

Asset Management

The National Trust in Tasmania currently owns or operates the following:

Franklin House, Launceston
Clarendon Homestead, Nile
Old Umbrella Shop, Launceston
Oak Lodge, Richmond
Ellis House, Ulverstone
Penghana and the Mt. Lyell Mine Offices, Queenstown

The above are owned by the National Trust and operated as house museums with the exception of the Queenstown properties, which are operated by West Coast Heritage Ltd. the National Trust is responsible for all-on-going operations and maintenance.

The National Trust currently leases and operates the following.

White House, Westbury
Runnymede, New Town
Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site, Hobart
Mariner's Cottage, Hobart
Home Hill, Devonport
Marine Board Building, Devonport
Court House Museum, Latrobe

Of the above, White House, Runnymede, Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site and Home Hill are operated as house museums. The Mariner's cottage is leased, the Marine Board Building is currently vacant and the Court House Museum is operated by a committee however the Trust is responsible for the operations and maintenance of all these properties.

Runnymede and the Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site are leased from the Tasmanian Government. The White House is leased from the Clemons family and Home Hill contents are owned by the National Trust whilst the building is owned by Devonport City Council.

Roles:

Advocacy: National Trust in Tasmania has developed and implemented a Classification **database and knowledge base** for heritage listing in Tasmania. This work has been carried out by the organisation for 45 years with **4,850 listings** on the National Trust register up to 1998.

Records of this database were provided to the Tasmanian Heritage Council in Tasmania, for no fee, as the starting point for the Tasmanian Heritage Council register. The register currently contains 5,277.

Pro rata when compared with other states Tasmania holds the most quantity of heritage sites worthy of registration for classification and heritage protection.

Principles of Regulation:

National Trust was the founder of the principles for registration of Heritage Places in Tasmania. Heritage sites held a classification method where by the property was classified and or recorded. In later years this definition has not carried through and registration of sites has only been termed **“Classified”**.

Cultural significance of a Heritage Place was listed for architectural merit overall, a component of the site, and or cultural landscape.

The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) also has under its body a professionally experienced group for the recording of **Significant Trees** (individual) and or copse of trees, or garden scapes.

The National Trust of Australia Tasmania was the referral body for development applications throughout the state by all Council and State Government bodies until the inception of the Tasmanian Heritage Council, which now has the statutory power to stop works.

The classification of **Heritage Places and the Advocacy** roles of the National Trust in Tasmania have been supported through considerable volunteer input appeals from the community, charitable status, donations, and some funding through Grant in Aid each year.

TASMANIA

In Tasmania historic heritage conservation is regulated through the Act:

- *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.*

The National Trust in Tasmania has no legal powers to protect heritage places.

Heritage Act 1995

Background

The purpose of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act in Tasmania is to promote the identification, assessment, production and conservation of place having historic cultural heritage significance and to establish the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Heritage Regime

The regime comprises the following key elements:

- Tasmanian Heritage Register

The Act requires that the Tasmanian Heritage Register be established and maintained.

The Act also includes the requirements to provide for Heritage Agreements and assistance to property owners, to provide for the protection of shipwrecks and to provide for control mechanisms and penalties for breaches of the Act.

The Tasmanian Register holds 5277 listings, developed initially from the National Trust Tasmania listings of 4850.

The National Trust Tasmania listing process listed either as recorded and or classified.

- The Heritage Inventory

The definition of place in the *Act* protects

- a. A site precinct or parcel of land
- b. Any building or part of a building
- c. Any shipwreck

- d. And item in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, a site, precinct or parcel of land where the primary importance of the item derives in part from its association with that site, precinct or parcel of land; and
- e. Any equipment, furniture, fittings and articles in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with any building or item.

The places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register have been judged as being significant by the Heritage

Council. Some of these places may also be on one of the following registers:

- a The Register of the National Estate
- b The Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
- c A local Planning Scheme

Administration

The main body responsible for administering the Act is:

- Tasmanian Heritage Council

The *Heritage Act 1995* established the Tasmanian Heritage Council as an independent statutory authority in 1997, separate from Government responsible for the administration of the Act and the establishment of the Tasmanian Heritage Council register.

The Heritage Council is the State's main decision-making body on heritage. There are fifteen members who are appointed by the Minister of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, who are representing diverse community and professional interests including property owners, farmers and graziers, conservation interests and areas of expertise such as history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and tourism. The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) has a representative on this committee.

The Act

The Act defines Historic Cultural Significance as:

- a. It is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history;
- b. It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage;
- c. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;
- d. It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places;
- e. It is important in demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement;
- f. It has a strong and special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;
- g. It has special association with the life or work of a person, group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

3. Comments

The Tasmanian heritage protection regime is fairly comprehensive.

PLANNING AND HERITAGE REGIMES

The overlay between local planning and the Tasmanian Heritage Council is improving with time.

A development application is made under the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1993*. No work on heritage sites is to commence without the approval of the Tasmanian Heritage Council. The planning authority provides the Heritage Council with a copy of each development application that relates to a registered or nominated place or object at least 28 days before the works are to be carried out stating the nature and detail of the works. The planning authority may deal with a works application if it has a delegated power from the Heritage Council to do so, or must refer the works application to the Heritage Council if it does not have the delegated power. The planning authority must deal with a works application in accordance with directions given to it by the Heritage Council.

A person may make a submission in relation to a works application by lodging the submission with the planning authority within 14 days after a notice is given. The Heritage Council must approve or refuse an application no earlier than 14 days after a notice has been given or not later than 42 days after the works application was lodged.

The Heritage Council or planning authority may only approve a works application in respect of works, which are likely to destroy or reduce the historic cultural heritage significance of a registered place or a place within a heritage area if satisfied that there is no prudent and feasible alternative to carrying out the works.

Applicants may appeal a decision to the Appeal Tribunal and it is to be lodged within 14 days after a notice has been provided. The Appeal Tribunal is heard and determined under the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993. Fines may be implemented by the Tasmanian Heritage Council as a method of supervision and setting standards by which the works are to be carried out by the applicant.

The process is very much in the control of the Tasmanian Heritage Council, if anything-top heavy, but it does set a strong regulatory process for both registrations of heritage sites and set guidelines as to how planning within local councils interact with the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Where the system falls down is in the education process. The Tasmanian Heritage Council and the Planning authorities put little effort into the educating the community as to what method of approach is taken, conveying to owners in an easy comprehensive way the process, and hence many come to grief through a lack of knowledge before developing their sites.

It is through this lack of education that planning applications can cost the private owner considerably more if taken to appeal, which then leads to a negative perception about heritage conservation and the positives of the regulation process.

4. Recent Developments

A development in Launceston approved by the Launceston City Council recently went to Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal. The Tasmanian Heritage Council lost it on the grounds that the Tasmanian Heritage Council was trying to implement a registration of the site to be developed after having knowledge of the proposed development.

There has been an example in Hobart where Hobart City Council, in conjunction with Tasmanian Government, tried to implement a planning commercialisation strategy for Sullivans Cove, a Hobart Ports area without the normal transparent public process.

Following an outcry from the community and the Tasmanian Heritage Council a decision was made to remove the area from the hands of the Hobart City Council and form with a representative committee of persons with a specific interest to analyse the situation.

Bequests / Charitable Status:

The National Trust throughout Australia is a recipient of charitable donations due to its charitable status, which is then effectively used for heritage conservation.

Volunteers:

The National Trust in Tasmania opens to the public on a daily basis eight properties. The only way the National Trust can perform this duty is through basic cost effective management, and with considerable volunteer input. To resource these sites with fully paid labour would be impossible from a cost point of view.

Volunteer duties include groups and committees for the organisation. Property committees, rosters for house guiding, and maintenance of the gardens and grounds.

An outcome for the organisation is the input of labour on a cost effective basis. The outcome for the volunteer is longevity, social well being and a committed belief that they are contributing to the preservation / conservation of heritage in Tasmania.

Volunteer Numbers: 1000

Volunteer hours overall Groups, Committees and Properties

Hours: 58,210 per annum @ \$19.69 per hour

\$1,146,737.00

The National Trust organisation has a responsibility to put in place effective training schemes for volunteers involved in the organisation for all aspects guiding, conservation, maintenance, and museum custodianship. The inherited cost of training is expensive unless partnerships are developed with registered training authorities.

Recommendation:

That the Productivity Commission recognise the responsibility of the National Trust organisation with a large volunteer component of the business and provide financial assistance to help alleviate the costs of training volunteers involved in heritage management and conservation.

Education:

The educational role of the National Trust in Tasmania not only looks to the school age children, but also to students in further learning and the community at large.

The National Trust has worked collaboratively with the University of Tasmania (Commonwealth History Project), Departments of Education, History, Computing and Architecture) and other community groups and Government agencies and sees education as having a central role in the future.

However, substantial funding is required.

All properties have a public educative role and this is partly achieved through the presentation and (hopefully in the future) the provision of richer interpretative material at all the properties. Once again this is an urgent need that will require funding.

Again the UK MORI poll indicated that 98% thought 'that schoolchildren should be given the opportunity to find out about England's historic environment' and that 96% thought 'that the historic environment is important to teach them about the past' (ie they needed to visit places, not just read about them).

It is becoming increasingly more difficult for school age children to travel out for excursions and the experience of a heritage place due to the cost of travel. As a result the heritage experience more often than not is undertaken in the schoolroom on a computer.

The National Trust in Tasmania is concerned that these school age children will by pass the heritage and hands experience.

Recommendation.

That the Productivity Commission looks at ways to develop in conjunction with The Federal Education Department a method to encourage school age children to undertake a heritage excursion experience each year through Federal Government heritage sponsorship. This program telling the *Australian Story* would help to educate the student of their origins and sense of place in heritage. The National Trust in Tasmania would be well equipped to participate in this Program using the heritage places.

Conservation of Heritage places

Conservation workshops are held whenever work is being executed as a way of highlighting tradesmen's skills and the correct methods for heritage conservation.

There is a lack of skilled tradesmen in Tasmania and these skills are also lacking in modern training schemes and it is appropriate that the National Trust take an active role in this area.

The National Trust in Tasmania mostly conducts the conservation workshops as part of a conservation works grant factoring in the costs of the workshop. It is an ideal way to inform the public of the processes involved with heritage conservation whilst heritage practitioners are at work. The fact that Tasmania is a relatively isolated place but with an abundance of heritage makes it more critical for both the not

for profit sector and the private sector to form an understanding and be educated in this area. The costs of funding these workshops would not happen as part of an ordinary National Trust marketing activity and expenditure

.Recommendation

The National Trust in Tasmania recommends that the Productivity Commission looks at ways to build into all Federal heritage conservation grants an obligatory implementation and costing for public and community awareness workshops as an education program.

Cultural Landscapes & Heritage Places

The same approach with the National Trust in Tasmania's garden conservation work. The National Trust has inherited magnificent cultural landscapes attached to heritage places, which need to be maintained. Presently the National Trust relies on the good will of volunteers who do not have a great deal of expertise to maintain the garden. The Trust has one only employed groundsman. The availability of qualified Heritage landscape architects is limited so it does mean the employment of specific interstate personnel to execute the conservation plans.

The National Trust due to the lack of garden conservation plans for its sites does not have the ability in its current form to provide an expertise framework and long term direction for these highly significant heritage cultural landscapes.

Interpretation for the historic cultural landscapes (gardens) could be perfected and highlighted more as ideal reference examples of colonial Tasmanian garden environs, if the organisation had adequate access to research and funding.

Like the National Trust in the UK heritage garden tourism is becoming a growing market of its own which then flows on to the overall site, and its heritage place interpretation.

Recommendation:

The National Trust in Tasmania recommends that the Productivity Commission consider an availability of funds for, or access to skilled personnel for the not for profit National Trust Tasmanian heritage sites as a process to implement garden conservation plans.

The outcome would detail the heritage significance of trees, plant and landscape material for these colonial residential cultural landscapes, outside of the Botanical garden domain, but which are open to the public on a daily basis, thus helping to preserve these authentic heritage places for future generations.

Collections contained at Heritage places:

The contents and collections at each of the historic places is a considerable asset of the National Trust in Tasmania and are appraised by visitors from interstate and National Trust members, colonial Tasmania furniture is unique.

Home Hill the former residence of Prime Minister Joe Lyons and Dame Enid Lyons has a site specific collection of the Lyons family personal items. White House at Westbury has a thematic unique collection of vintage cars, toys, dolls house and English furniture

In the past the National Trust has sought funding for identifying particular themes contained in the collections through grants from AMOL and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery 10 icons program.

Conservation of the collections is once again an area where diligent measures should be taken, but due to the lack of an employed curator it has resulted in the organisation being reliant on both volunteers, and the regional and State museums to come to the fore with assistance.

There is not a generic database for the full collection, which critically needs to be executed to help assist with the valuing of the collection, theft and security of the collection. There are inventories of contents at each property.

The organisation has a responsibility to preserve the collections, particularly in view of the fact that donations from the public are made on a regular basis.

Tourism Tasmania Visitor Survey. 186,000 Garden Visitors 2003/04 up 15.6%

Recommendation:

That the Productivity Commission recognise the collections as an integral part of the work of the National Trust in Tasmania. That there is a true need for funding, for both the purchase and development of a generic database inventory.

All of the properties owned and leased by the National Trust in Tasmania have particularly important historic collections representing both colonial Tasmanian furniture and 1800's English furniture.

Recommendation:

The Tasmanian National Trust requires the assistance of Federal Government to help implement, fund and help build infrastructure for curators to be made available to the organisation for audits, resourcing the development of inventories, databases records and collection management. Establishing a collection management procedure.

In addition this outcome would provide an accessible database to assist with the valuation of the contents of the properties in the future from an asset and liability point of view.

Federal and State Funding

The National Trust in Tasmania considers that Federal and State funding for the heritage places it opens to the public is inadequate. Not only has the state a small population, it has a growing tourism industry and an enormous number of heritage places to conserve.

A particular case in point is Home Hill, the former residence of Prime Minister Lyons and Dame Enid Lyons, one of 3 Australian Prime Minister residences open to the public.

This property is intact as the family left it and should be seen as of particular importance in a Federal sense and should be eligible to receive Federal funding for its maintenance and upkeep.

Heritage Place Assets .

To be effective and exacting managers of heritage sites from not only a conservation point of view, but also from an interpretation and management point of view the National Trust in Tasmania requires all sites to have relevant plans. These plans should cover all aspects from conservation and interpretation, both for house and garden and in addition management plans for the future.

These plans are enormously expensive to commission and are not something the organisation can fund out of normal revenue. They are essential tools of heritage management and when commissioned are a long life investment of up to 20 years.

Recommendation:

To implement the conservation and interpretation, plans for house and garden and in addition management plans for each property at present the organisation has to apply for a grant for each specific purpose, for each heritage site. It would appear to the Tasmanian National Trust that the Federal Government not only has within its own resources and the Heritage Commission the ability to implement these essential documents, but so too the ability to fund the process.

If funded the process would aid the effectiveness of the National Trust as a heritage site manager. It would ease the burden of the application process for sites, which are all listed on the Register of the National Estate and recognised of considerable heritage significance to Tasmania and the rest of the country.

Catch up Maintenance for Heritage Places

Due to the financial constraints of the National Trust in Tasmania a program for catch up maintenance work for heritage places has not been maintained. The National Trust does not have the ability to maintain sites owned by the organisation out of normal revenue. This means that a works program can be only undertaken on obtaining a Federal or State grant for the particular purpose.

Insurance cover for Heritage Places

The cost of insurance and public liability cover for the small Tasmanian National Trust is \$42,744.66 per annum. The insurance costs have blown out, almost double

from \$16,981 in 1988, which equates to a 152% increase in a 17 year period. The financial burden has had repercussions in that the costs have compounded on the financial sustainability of each site.

Council Rates for Heritage Places

Rates levied by local councils for the not for profit sector and in particular the Tasmanian National Trust has become an added financial burden against the financial viability of each Trust property. In some senses whilst councils have a responsibility to supply to the rate payer, in this case the return or added benefit is given back to the immediate community within that councils region by the National Trust which by far value adds to the profile of the region and community but also to the Tourism industry.

Recommendation:

That the Federal Government looks to aid the process of a reduction or removal of local council rate levies for historic heritage places which contribute to the community in an added heritage value / tourism way. By so doing assisting with the reduction of infrastructure costs for the not for profit National Trust sites within Tasmania which are either leased from Government or owned sites.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"Clarendon Homestead", 234 Clarendon Station Rd. Evandale</i>
Description:	One of the great Georgian country homes. Built in 1838 by James Cox. Situated on the banks of the South Esk River with extensive formal gardens and parklands. Includes 19 th century farm complex with service wing, wool shed, stables and coach house. Also includes <i>"The Menzies Restaurant"</i> . Open to the public.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's, Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Bequeathed to the National Trust in 1962 by Mrs. W.R. Menzies following which the Trust undertook major restoration works. Outbuildings (Coachhouse & Stables) purchased in 1986. Woolshed & Shepherds cottage purchased in 1995.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1962
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public seven days per week 10 – 5
Lease/Tenant:	<i>"The Menzies Restaurant"</i> and the <i>"Shepherds Cottages"</i> leased to Mrs. P. Coombe.
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Staff:	Mrs. Gwen Richards/House Supervisor

Mr. Bruce Limbrick/Groundsman

Number of Volunteers:103

Volunteer Hours: 11,659 at \$19.69 \$229,565.71

Grants Received: Federation Cultural & Heritage Projects Program 1998.
Tasmanian Community Fund
Round 6 2003

Accreditation Status: Tourism Council Tasmania

Management Plan: Yes

Interpretation Plan: Yes

Conservation Plan: Yes.

Volunteer Aid Manual: Procedure Guide available.

Operating Loss: -\$29,294.00 deficit
\$ 9 358.00 insurance

-\$38,652.00 deficit

Economic Benefit: Status : Recognised as a significant Tasmanian Heritage Attraction.
Voted in top 10 Heritage Tasmania "Tassie's Top" Heritage Places
Tourism Tasmania promotes this site extensively with travelling journalists program and other tourism activities.
Tourism icon for immediate surrounding area
Evandale / Heritage Highway route
Included in all touring / tourism manuals on a Statewide basis.
Helps to profile immediate surrounding area of Evandale by drawing the visitor.
Restaurant a popular eating place.
Work for the dole and Green Corps has been
Involved at the property from time to time.

See bibliography for references.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property: "Ellis House", shop & store, 4 Main Street, Ulverstone

Description: Two-storey brick building constructed in 1888
For the trading partnership of George and Arthur
Ellis.
Thought to be the only building of this type in North
Western Tasmania/
Sole remaining shop building in the original
Ulverstone shopping centre.

Significant Status: Listed as *Classified* on the Register of the National
Trust of Australia (Tasmania).
Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's
Register of the National Estate.
Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's
Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Ownership: Purchased by the National Trust in 1980.
Leased to private retail operators.

**Date of Commencement
Of National Trust Portfolio:** 1980

Lease/Tenant: Building, together with workshop & outbuildings
leased.

Staff: N/A

Number of Volunteers: N/A

Grants Received: Tasmanian Community Fund Round 8 2004

Accreditation Status: N/A

Management Plan: No

Interpretation Plan: No

Conservation Plan: No

Volunteer Aid Manual: N/A

Operating Profit/Loss: **\$8,400.00**
\$2,278.00 Insurance

\$6,121.44 profit

Economic Benefit: Leased property to offset costs of holding the property.
Strategically placed for further National Trust activity.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

- Name of Property:** *Old Court House Museum, 113-117 Gilbert St., Latrobe*
- Description:** Built in 1882 in classical Revival style with an Italianate treatment of the original courthouse & portico. Originally housed the post office, court house & Council chambers.
The interior of the court house is unspoiled and is presently houses a local history Museum.
- Significant Status:** The building is of historic heritage significance because its townscape and social associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.
The Museum & Library is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey stucco Victorian free Classical public building.
- Ownership:** Owned by the Crown.
- Date of Commencement of National Trust Portfolio:** 1981
- Lease/Tenant:** Leased to the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) through the Department of Education. With the change

of responsibility to the Dept. of Education the lease is due to be renewed.

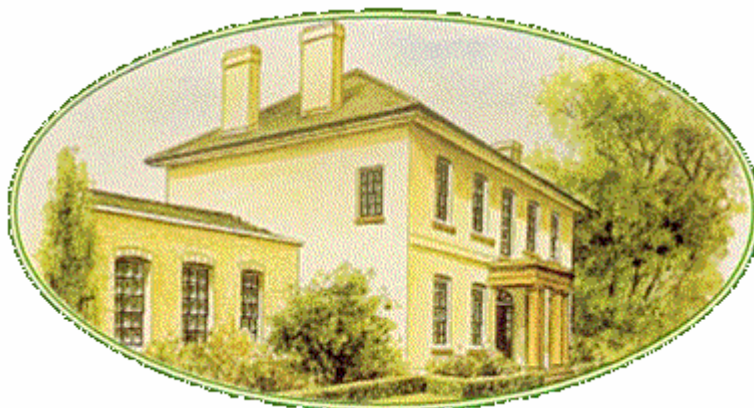
Managed on behalf of the National Trust by the Latrobe Group.

Staff:	1 Curator contracted to the Latrobe Group.
Number of Volunteers:	30
Grants Received:	\$5,000 received in 2004 under the State Government's Bicentennial Fund. \$1,000 per year received from the Latrobe Council to offset the cost of the Curator.
Accreditation Status:	Nil
Management Plan:	Nil
Interpretation Plan:	Nil
Conservation Plan:	Nil
Volunteer Aid Manual:	Nil
Operating Profit/Loss:	
Economic Benefit:	Pioneer and aboriginal artifacts, photographic, print and memorabilia display representing prominent citizens, historic architectural heritage, cultural heritage and agriculture of the Latrobe region Site is open to the public 6 days per week as a museum.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"Franklin House", 413 Hobart Rd., Launceston</i>
Description:	Restored Georgian house built in 1838 by Mr. Britton Jones, an early Launceston brewer and Innkeeper. In 1842 the W.R. Hawke's School for boys was opened at <i>"Franklin House"</i> making it the earliest private school in Northern Tasmania. Interior woodwork is all NSW cedar with furnishings of the period. Open to the public as a House Museum. Headquarters for National Trust of Australia (Tas)
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commissions, Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Purchased in 1960 by a group of local identities when the property was slated for demolition restored and opened to the public as a house museum. Also houses the State Headquarters of the National Trust in Tasmania.
Date of Commencement of National Trust Portfolio:	1960
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public seven days per week
Lease/Tenant:	State Headquarters
Staff:	Mrs. Hilary Keeley House Supervisor Mrs. Lyn Edwards/Cleaner
Number of Volunteers:	63 House & Grounds

Volunteer Hours:	5290 hours per annum at \$19.69 p.h. \$104,160.10
Grants Received:	Tasmanian Community Fund Round 7 2003 Tasmanian Community Fund Round 9 2004 National Estate Grants Program
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Management Plan:	No. Needed.
Interpretation Plan:	No. To be done.
Conservation Plan:	Yes
Volunteer Aid Manual:	Volunteer training manual available.
Operating Profit/Loss:	-\$20,619.00 \$ 4,048.45 Insurance ----- -\$16,570.85 loss
Economic Benefit:	Founding house for National Trust in Tasmania Exemplary refurbished of main rooms with assistance by Clive Lucas Heritage Architect from NSW during 2004. Voted in top 15 Heritage Tasmania "Tassies Top" Heritage Places Schoolroom for period excursion experience for School age children. Grounds used extensively for weddings, functions and fairs. Only semi-private garden available in Launceston for functions. Included in Launceston City Council tourism publications and brochures. Fine collection of furniture Most visited site by National Trust members Classic colonial architecture.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"Home Hill", 77 Middle Road, Devonport</i>
Description:	Built in 1916. Former home of Prime Minister Joseph Lyons and Dame Enid Lyons. Contains a collection of personal and presentation items. Open to the public as a house museum.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Property owned by the Devonport City Council and Leased to the National Trust.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1984
Lease/Tenant:	N/A
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	15
Volunteer Hours:	1800 hours at \$19.69 p.h. \$35,442.00
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No
Conservation Plan:	No

Volunteer Aid Manual: Yes

Operating Profit/Loss: \$1,825.00
1,777.00 insurance

\$ 48.00 profit

Economic Benefits: One of 3 former Prime Minister properties open to the public in Australia.
Members of the family still provide personal tours of their time spent at the property
Voted in top 15 Heritage Tasmania "Tassies Top" Heritage Places
Collection authentic to the site.
Grounds used for summer concerts Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra
Guests from Cruise ships visit site
Devonport City Council as owners of the building assist with the costs of maintenance of building and grounds.
Link with Joe Lyons cottage at Stanley.
Site operated totally by volunteers.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>Marine Board Building, Formby Rd., Devonport</i>
Description:	Two room weatherboard building. Currently vacant.
Significant Status:	Listed on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the Port of Devonport Authority. Leased to the National Trust.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1885
Lease/Tenant:	Leased by the National Trust.
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	N/A
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No
Conservation Plan:	No
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	Strong Link to the Devonport Maritime Museum Signal station

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>Mariner's Cottage, 42 Napoleon St., Hobart</i>
Description:	Conjoined cottages of painted brick English bond Constructed c.1840. Internal walls of timber with random width tongue And grooved boards.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>Classified</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the Hobart City Council. Leased to the National Trust of Australia (Tas).
Date of Commencement Of Portfolio:	1983
Lease/Tenant:	Leased to the Cruising Yacht Club of Tasmania And the Wooden Boat Guild by the National Trust.
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	N/A
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No.
Conservation Plan:	No.
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	As other Maritime cottage

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>Mariner's Cottage, 42 Napoleon St., Hobart</i>
Description:	Conjoined cottages of painted brick English bond Constructed c.1840. Internal walls of timber with random width tongue And grooved boards.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>Classified</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the Hobart City Council. Leased to the National Trust of Australia (Tas).
Date of Commencement Of Portfolio:	1983
Lease/Tenant:	Leased to the Cruising Yacht Club of Tasmania And the Wooden Boat Guild by the National Trust.
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	N/A
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No.
Conservation Plan:	No.
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	Original site for Battery Point Walks operated by the National Trust for 20 years, now ceased operation. Commercially operated walks have commenced and as a result made the Trust walk enviable. Highlights the Maritime story to the public in Tasmania.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>Mt. Lyell Mine Buildings, Penghana Rd., Queenstown</i>
Description:	A complex of buildings forming the Mt. Lyell General Office, comprising 4 buildings, 2 brick and 2 timber. Operated by West Coast Heritage Ltd. As a mine Museum.
Significant Status:	Unlisted
Ownership:	Buildings gifted to the National Trust by Mt. Lyell Mines and leased to West Coast Heritage Limited. Site of buildings covered by Crown Lease.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1995
Lease/Tenant:	West Coast Heritage Limited
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	Responsibility of West Coast Heritage Ltd.
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No
Conservation Plan:	No
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	Benefit not directly back to National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) but more so to West Coast Heritage Limited.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>"Oak Lodge", 18 Bridge St., Richmond</i>
Description:	Colonial Georgian architectural style residence and its Associated outbuildings and gardens.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>Classified</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Gifted to the National Trust by Miss M. Horsfall in 1998.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1998
Lease/Tenant:	Coal River Historical Society
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	nil Initial endowment from benefactor
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Conservation/ Management Plan:	Yes
Interpretation Plan:	No
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	Prime historic site in heritage precinct Tenant Coal River Historical society operate the Site. Convict cobbled garden and front foot path. Included in Richmond touring information

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"Old Umbrella Shop", 60 George St., Launceston</i>
Description:	Built in 1860 in Tasmanian Blackwood. Operated by Shott family for 3 generations. Today displays 100 years of umbrellas and a variety of National Trust and Tasmanian Goods. National Trust retail outlet.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned and operated by the National Trust.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1979
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public six days per week
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Lease/Tenant:	Upstairs rooms "Umbrella Chambers" leased to Solicitor, Mr. W. Griffiths.
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	90
Volunteer Hours:	5672 at \$19.69 p.h. \$111,681.68

Grants Received:

Accreditation Status: N/A

Management Plan: No

Interpretation Plan: No

Conservation Plan: No

Volunteer Aid Manual: Manual for procedures and personally trained

Operating Profit/Loss: **\$21,790.00**
2,378.57 insurance

\$19,411.43

Economic Benefit: Retail Shop totally run by volunteers.
Tenant offsets costs of operation.
Central Launceston tourism site
Included on Launceston City Council walks and printed material.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site", cnr Brisbane & Campbell Sts., Hobart</i>
Description:	Built in 183, designed by John Lee Archer as a Chapel for the Prisoner's Barracks. One of the few examples of Georgian ecclesiastical Architecture. Two wings converted in 1860 for Criminal Courts. Open to the public.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the State Government and leased to the National Trust.
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1986
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public seven days per week 10 – 5
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Lease/Tenant:	Southern Region Office
Staff:	Mrs. A. Tyson/Secretary Southern Region
Number of Volunteers:	20

Volunteer Hours: 5,210 at \$19.69 \$102,584.90

Grants Received: Cultural Heritage Projects Program 1999/00

Accreditation Status: Tourism Council Tasmania

Management Plan: No

Interpretation Plan: No

Conservation Plan: No

Volunteer Aid Manual: Volunteer Training Manual

Operating Profit/Loss: **\$7,980.00**
1,456.13 insurance

\$6,523.87

Economic Benefit: Ghost tour in the evenings at the site
Site for National Trust office in capital city Hobart
Provides an enlightening tour of penal justice system in Tasmania
Theatrical plays and re-enactments held during the year.
Tourism Tasmania and Tas South promote this site in their tourism manuals.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

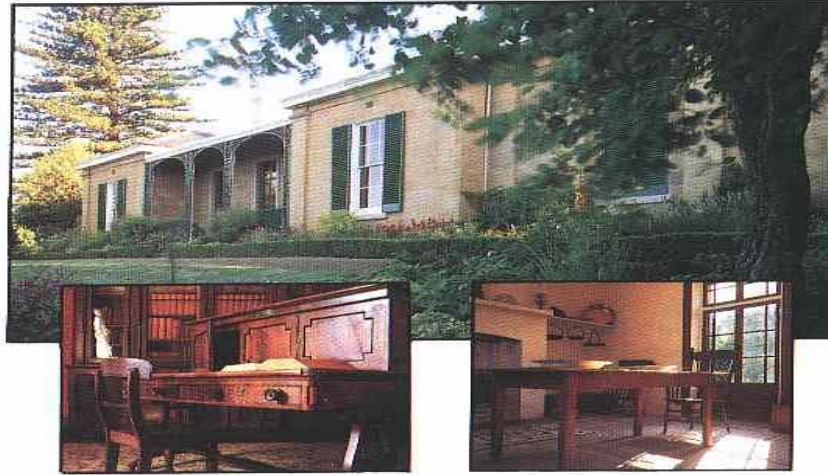
PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Property:	<i>"Penghana", 32 Esplanade, Queenstown</i>
Description:	Two-storey brick house built in 1895 complimented by fine gardens. Mt. Lyell Company's original Manager's residence. The iron roof has projecting Gables with shingled infill and attic windows. At Ground level there is a return verandah with timber Columns.
Significant Status:	Listed as " <i>Classified</i> " on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Gifted to the National Trust by the Mt. Lyell Mining Company and leased to West Coast Heritage Limited
Date of Commencement Of National Trust Portfolio:	1995
Lease/Tenant:	Sub-leased by West Coast Heritage Limited to a Private lessee.
Staff:	N/A
Number of Volunteers:	N/A
Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Management Plan:	No.
Interpretation Plan:	No.
Conservation Plan:	No.
Volunteer Aid Manual:	N/A
Operating Profit/Loss:	N/A
Economic Benefit:	Property leased with funds coming to National Trust.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	"Runnymede", 61 Bay Rd., New Town, Hobart
Description:	Built in 1840 by Robert Pitcairn. Purchased by Bishop Francis Russell Nixon and then by Capt. Charles Bayley. Retained in the Bayley family until early 1960's. Set in secluded gardens. Open to the public as a house museum.
Significant Status:	Listed as " <i>Classified</i> " on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the State Government and leased to the National Trust.
Date of Commencement of National Trust Portfolio:	1965
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public seven days
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Lease/Tenant:	Cottage in grounds leased to a private tenant.
Staff:	Ms Gemma Webberley/House Supervisor
Number of Volunteers:	
Grants Received:	Arts Tasmania Small Museums Grant
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Management Plan:	No

Interpretation Plan:	No
Conservation Plan:	Yes – for Gardens & Grounds
Volunteer Aid Manual:	Yes
Operating Profit/Loss	-\$21,553.34
	2,510.31 insurance
	<hr/>
	-\$24,063.65

Economic Benefit:

Recommendation

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIA'S HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES
PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY – MAY 2005

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)

PROPERTY INFORMATION



Name of Property:	<i>"White House", Village Green, Westbury</i>
Description:	Georgian former corner store & residence. Built circa 1841 for Thomas White. Contains furniture, china, copper and pewter collection, toy museum, early bicycles and vintage vehicles. Working bakery also on-site. Open to the public.
Significant Status:	Listed as <i>"Classified"</i> on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania). Listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Tasmanian Heritage Register.
Ownership:	Owned by the Clemons family and leased to the National Trust.
Date of Commencement of National Trust Portfolio:	1988
Maintained:	Totally by National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Historic Attraction:	Open to the public six days per week
Lease/Tenant:	Leased by the National Trust. Bakery leased separately.
Staff:	Managed by Mr. Chris Clemons in a volunteer Capacity assisted by volunteer guides.
Number of volunteers:	25
Volunteer Hours:	2,184 @ \$19.69 p.h. \$43,002.96

Grants Received:	Nil
Accreditation Status:	Tourism Council Tasmania
Management Plan:	No
Interpretation Plan:	No
Conservation Plan:	No
Volunteer Aid Manual:	No Training Manual
Operating Profit/Loss:	\$3,023.00
	\$3,842.22 insurance

	\$ 821.44

Economic Benefit:

Voted in top 5 Heritage Tasmania "Tassies Top" Heritage Places
Part of the Great Western Tiers Tourism route.
White House Bakery attached to the site leased to offset overall operating costs

The collection at the site makes the property.
Valuable school group experience with toy collection, bicycles, dolls house and vintage cars.
Attracts Vintage Car enthusiasts.
Jazz concerts in the courtyard during summer months.
Annual link with Evandale's Penny-Farthing Race

A list of the research, studies and other relevant PC Inquiry materials

Reference material for Tasmania.

- (1) White, T. (2005) What price heritage? BBS History pp 30-33
- (2) Jowell, Hon. Tessa (Secretary for Culture) (2004) Government and the value of Culture. Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), UK

Reports cited available on websites:

www.culture.gov.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

In Trust for the Nation - the first forty years of the National Trust in Tasmania 1960 – 2000.

By Tim Jetson ISBN 0909575154

Tourism Tasmania

www.discovertasmania.com

Tasmanian Visitor Survey Results – June 2004

[www://touristtasmania.com.au/research/intrastatereport97.htm](http://www.touristtasmania.com.au/research/intrastatereport97.htm)

Heritage Tasmania

Tassie's Top Heritage Places – Survey of Tasmania's Heritage Places 2005

Community vote. Result 2 National Trust properties in top 10

www.heritage.tas.gov.au

Forging the Future The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Strategic Plan - 2003

Strategic Planning by Babbington Management Pty. Ltd.,
Copyright National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) 2003

“Solutions to help you in your Business”

Membership by John Birkett and Associates 1998

National Trust Membership Survey Roy Morgan Research 2002

Prepared for Australian Council of National Trusts.

Tasmanian Government

Heritage Review 2000 – Commissioned Report.

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993.

Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1993

AMOL Australian Museums on Line – collection database. 10 significant items at each National Trust property in Tasmania

www.Amol.org.au

ABS 2005 Museum stats

Creative Volunteering – no limits Work with collections

Regional Arts Australia

**Northern Tasmanian Development Touring Guide 2004
Tas South Touring Guide 2004**

Local council website references :-

Launceston

www.discoverlaunceston.com

**Old Umbrella Shop
Franklin House**

Northern Midlands Council

www.northernmidlands.com

Clarendon Homestead

Meander Valley Council

www.meandervalleycouncil.com

White House Westbury

Devonport City Council

www.dcc@tas.gov.au

Home Hill

Hobart City Council

www.hobartcity.com.au

**Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site
Runnymede**

Clarence City Council

Oak Lodge