

PARLIAMENT HOUSE COMPLETION AUTHORITY

REPORT

April 1997

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the background to the Parliament House Completion Project, the establishment of the Parliament House Completion Authority, the work carried out by the Authority and its consultants, and the winding-up of the Authority.

Appended to this report is the Concept Design Report, the stage the project reached by the time of its termination. The Concept Design Report comprises nine volumes of reports by the Authority's consultants.

On behalf of the Members of the Authority, I would like to thank our staff and consultants for the progress they made on the project. The Members are pleased to have had the opportunity to be involved in the project and are confident that the work completed will be of value in the future.



The Hon W.R. Baxter MLC
Chairman

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BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The site for Victoria's Parliament House was selected in 1854. The site, at the east end of Bourke Street, overlooks the city and frames the vista of one of Melbourne's most important streets.

John George Knight and Peter Kerr were responsible, in partnership, for much of the building and Kerr, assisted by his son HJ Kerr, for later stages. Construction in accordance with Kerr's design was undertaken in five main stages:

Council and Assembly Chambers, 1856

Library wing, 1860

Queen's Hall and central vestibule, 1879

West wing including portico, 1892

North wing basement, 1893

The building was occupied by the Commonwealth Parliament from Federation in 1901 until the move to Canberra in 1927. As a vote of thanks to the Victorian Parliament, the Commonwealth Parliament provided funding which enabled construction of the north-east wing. This wing was partially completed in 1929 but does not fully follow Kerr's original design.

Temporary office accommodation was added above the north wing basement in the 1950s. A further temporary building was erected in the garden east of the library in the 1970s. These structures have long been regarded as eyesores and the working space they provide is very poor in both efficiency and quality.

Proposals for completing Parliament House or parts of the original design were documented in 1976, 1982, and 1989 but did not proceed.

THE 1996 COMPLETION PROJECT

In 1995 the Premier considered a proposal, prepared by the Office of Building, for the completion of Parliament House.

In early 1996 the Premier announced that the government would provide funding of some \$80m. for the completion of Parliament House, and that a statutory authority would be established to undertake the project.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE COMPLETION AUTHORITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

The *Parliament House Completion Authority Act 1996* (“the Act”) received royal assent on 26 June 1996. The Act established a statutory authority to undertake the completion of Parliament House.

The completion project was defined in the Act as the “*improvement, alteration, extension, and completion of Parliament House, including all related planning, design, demolition, construction and site works*” (s.3).

ROLE OF THE AUTHORITY

The role of the Authority under the Act was “*to ensure that the project is undertaken and completed and, for this purpose, to facilitate, enter into and manage any agreement or arrangement connected with, or incidental to, the project*” (s.15).

In fulfilling its role, the Authority’s principal responsibilities were to oversee:

- preparation of a design for the completion of Parliament House that recognises its importance as both a symbol of government and as a building with significant heritage value, and provides facilities appropriate for the present and for the foreseeable future;
- delivery of project construction and commissioning of the building;
- delivery of the project on time and within budget.

Under section 23 of the Act the Authority assumed the functions, powers and duties of the House Committee in relation to the Parliament buildings, except as otherwise agreed between the House Committee and the Authority. In this role the Authority became responsible for the Stonework Restoration Stage Two project, and was involved in the management and monitoring of this project.

MEMBERS AND STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

The Authority was established as a bipartisan body with seven members, including the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council as ex-officio members. Other appointments to the Authority were made by the Governor in Council on 26 June 1996.

The Authority's membership was as follows:

Hon. W. Baxter MLC (Chairman)
Hon. J. Plowman MP (Speaker, ex-officio member)
Hon. B. Chamberlain MLC (President, ex-officio member)
Hon. C Hogg MLC
Hon. G. Coleman MP
D. Kilgour MP
M. Gillett MP

Prior to the Governor in Council appointments, the Premier appointed the Hon. W.R. Baxter as Chairperson Designate and Barry Nicholls as Chief Executive Officer Designate. These interim appointments were made to facilitate the necessary preparatory work, especially in the light of the Premier's instruction that the project was to be completed by 30 June 1999.

The Authority met as an Interim Authority on 20 June 1996 and as the fully constituted Authority from 27 June 1996. Authority meetings were generally held weekly to meet the requirements of the project timetable.

With the approval of the Authority and the Minister for Planning and Local Government, Barry Nicholls was formally appointed as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) on 4 July 1996. Sally Freeman was appointed as Senior Adviser to Mr Baxter. Staff employed by the Authority were:

Margaret Pitt	<i>(Executive Consultant)</i>
Julie Kyriakou	<i>(Executive Assistant to the CEO)</i>
Carolyn Green	<i>(Administrative Assistant)</i>

CAPITAL AND RECURRENT BUDGET

In addition to the inclusion in Department of Treasury and Finance budget estimates of an amount to meet the estimated \$80m. design and construction costs of the project, the Authority was allocated funding of \$3.735m. for its operating costs over the three-year life of the project, and \$340,000 for fit-out of the Authority's offices and purchase of equipment.

Financial statements for project costs and the Authority's operating expenses to 31 March 1997 are contained in Attachment A. The statement shows that, by that date, the Authority had spent \$1.866m. of its Parliamentary appropriation of \$7.003m. for the 1996-97 financial year.

SCOPE OF THE COMPLETION PROJECT

At its meeting on 20 June 1996 the Interim Authority approved a Project Scope Statement. The purpose of the statement was to identify the objectives and parameters of the project, the key factors to be considered, and the broad assumptions on which the project was based. The Project Scope Statement was to be used as a reference point throughout the project.

The following are key extracts from the Project Scope Statement.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the Parliament House Completion Project were to:

- complete the Parliament House building and environs in the spirit of the original design;
- provide facilities appropriate for core parliamentary functions for the present and for the foreseeable future;
- provide an efficient and productive work environment for Members of Parliament and Parliament House staff;
- protect the existing building as an historic asset;
- integrate the Parliament Reserve with the surrounding precinct having regard to current and projected developments in the area;
- complete the project within budget;
- complete the project by 30 June 1999.

PROJECT DEFINITION

The Site

The site is bounded by Macarthur, Gisborne, Albert, Nicholson and Spring Streets and Carpentaria Place, Melbourne, excluding the areas occupied by the Public Gardens Reserve and St Peter's Church. The site includes the Parliamentary Gardens.

The Buildings

The buildings include the historic Parliament House buildings and all other existing buildings on the site.

Urban Context

The site is part of an area known as the Parliament Precinct at the eastern edge of the city. The area is a critical cultural and historic precinct that is an important part of Melbourne's identity as a capital city.

The precinct attracts large numbers of international tourists to its buildings and parks, and is a popular area for Melburnians visiting the city.

As well as Parliament House, the precinct contains a number of significant historic buildings including St Patrick's Cathedral, Old Treasury Building, Tasma Terrace, Windsor Hotel, 2 Treasury Place, and the St Peter's Church and Lutheran Church complexes.

Related Projects

Other current and projected developments in the vicinity of Parliament House considered in relation to the project included;

- a. redevelopment of the Treasury Reserve;
- b. redevelopment of the Cathedral Place site and associated landscaping works fronting Macarthur Street;
- c. preparation of a Parliamentary Precinct Outline Plan to integrate landscaping developments in the precinct.

Access and Security

Access to Parliament House, with appropriate levels of security, was seen as a requirement for Members of Parliament, Parliament House staff, members of the public, official visitors, public servants and the media.

Access arrangements were also to take account of the need for access from Parliament House to government offices on the Treasury Reserve, and to on-site or off-site parking facilities.

Assumptions

The assumptions on which the project was based were as follows:

- a. the new buildings will be designed in the spirit of the original design;
- b. the new buildings will be designed to be contained, as far as reasonably possible, within the building envelope envisaged in the original design;
- c. a dome will be included in the design brief as an option for construction;
- d. the design will accommodate reasonable needs of users and occupiers of Parliament House as identified during a consultation process;
- e. the design will accommodate the historic and symbolic functions of the Parliamentary chambers, the Parliamentary Library and Queen's Hall;

- f. processes for selection of architects, other consultants and contractors will be competitive, will be based on pre-qualification criteria and will comply with government tendering policies;
- g. the construction phase will be programmed to minimise disruption to the functioning of Parliament;
- h. the building will be completed in compliance with current building, access and fire protection regulations;
- i. appropriate building permits and Heritage Council permits will be obtained;
- j. carparking facilities will be offsite or underground and will not utilise garden space.

(A number of further specific assumptions relating to user requirements were identified during the development of the Project Brief and approved by the Authority. All assumptions are included in Volume 1 of the Concept Design Report)

Exclusions

The estimated construction cost of \$80m. did not include funding for the following items:

- construction of a dome;
- purchase of furniture, fittings and equipment;
- landscaping works;
- cost of temporary alternative accommodation if required during the construction period;
- routine maintenance of the existing buildings during the project.

Constraints

The project was subject to the following constraints:

- budget as authorised by Parliamentary appropriations;
- need to recognise the heritage and cultural significance of parts of the existing building;
- infill wings to be designed in the spirit of Kerr's original masterplan;
- infill wings to be limited as far as possible to within Kerr's building envelope;
- limited access points linking old and new wings;
- need for adequate security arrangements;
- cost of repairs to existing building fabric which may be identified during condition and compliance audits;
- need to minimise disruption to Parliamentary operations during the construction phase.

WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE AUTHORITY

PRELIMINARY WORK

The timetable set was extremely tight for a project of this scale and complexity, and a number of essential preliminary activities were initiated by the Interim Authority, and subsequently ratified by the Authority, using the powers of the Office of Building, Department of Infrastructure. The major activities were the commissioning of:

- preparation of the Project Brief;
- geotechnical survey;
- building condition and compliance audits;
- an asbestos audit.

The Authority also arranged to lease its office accommodation on the 12th floor of 1 Macarthur Street, Melbourne, directly overlooking the project site.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT BRIEF

The Project Brief established the functional needs, relationships and space requirements of the completed building, and was the basis on which the architects developed the design. The Project Brief was developed in close consultation with the building's user groups, 18 of which were identified, and with the Authority.

The Project Brief was prepared on the Authority's behalf by the Building Services Agency (BSA) of the Office of Building, assisted by Paul Viney, a private sector architect with working knowledge of the Parliament House building. The architect in charge of the Project Brief was Jim Kennedy of the BSA.

The Project Brief was completed in September 1996 and presented to the project architects on their appointment. The Project Brief comprises the first three volumes of the Concept Design Report appended to this Report.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS

At its first meeting the Authority decided that, given the significance of the project, a process of public advertisement for the selection of architects was the most appropriate. Such a process was seen as giving the Authority the greatest choice, and providing the widest opportunity for architects to participate.

The Authority agreed to a two-stage selection process, and appointment of an Expert Panel, to evaluate both stages and to make recommendations to the Authority.

Expert Panel

The Expert Panel appointed by the Authority brought a broad range of views and expertise to the evaluation process. The panellists were:

Barry Nicholls	<i>(Panel Chairman) CEO Parliament House Completion Authority</i>
John Castles	<i>National President Royal Australian Institute of Architects</i>
Graeme Davison	<i>Professor of History, and former Chairman, Historic Buildings Council</i>
Len Barlow	<i>Deputy President Master Builders Association of Victoria</i>
Angie Dickschen	<i>Manager Legal Services The Gandel Group of Companies</i>
Tony Arnel	<i>Deputy Secretary, Building Department of Infrastructure</i>

Selection Criteria

The Authority established the following selection criteria against which the Expert Panel was asked to evaluate submissions by architects:

- the degree to which the registrant's submission, including the design approach, met the project objectives;
- the registrant's experience in successfully completing projects of a similar scale, complexity and architectural importance;
- the registrant's demonstrated ability to resource and manage the project.

An additional consideration was the registrant's commitment to Victoria's cultural heritage.

Selection Process

A call for Expressions of Interest was advertised nationally on Wednesday 27 June 1996. The Design Statement requirements outlined below were developed in consultation with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

In Stage One, architects were asked to demonstrate their qualifications, experience, resources and capacity to undertake the project, and to provide a one

page Design Statement of their approach to resolving the unique design and architectural issues presented in the project.

Twenty submissions were received in Stage One and, on the recommendation of the Expert Panel and subsequent approval by the Authority, seven architectural firms were invited to proceed to Stage Two.

Stage Two submissions were limited to six A4 pages. The shortlisted architects were asked to expand on and to illustrate the Design Statement provided in Stage One, and to address a number of specific design issues. The Expert Panel's evaluation of the Stage Two submissions included presentations and interviews with each of the shortlisted firms.

After considering the Expert Panel's recommendations, and a presentation and interview with the two recommended firms, the Authority resolved to appoint Robert Peck von Hartel Trethowan as architects for the project.

SELECTION OF OTHER CONSULTANTS

Other consultants were also appointed by the Authority under the provisions of Ministerial Direction No1, Tendering Provisions for Public Construction. In the case of the Legal Adviser, there was a public advertisement and consultants were invited to tender against a Brief. In all other cases a number of prequalified consultants (at least 3, but generally 5 or 6) were invited to tender against a Brief. All short listed candidates were interviewed.

Authority Members were directly involved in the selection panels for the Project Manager and Legal Adviser. After their appointments, the Project Manager and Architects took key roles with the CEO in the selection of Quantity Surveyor, Structural Engineer and Services Engineer. In the case of the Project Manager, Legal Adviser, and Communications Consultant, experts in the relevant fields participated in the selection panel. All consultant appointments were made by the Authority after recommendation by the CEO.

Consultants selected by the Authority were:

Project Manager	<i>Office of Building</i>
Structural Engineer	<i>Ove Arup and Partners, in conjunction with David Beauchamp and Associates</i>
Services Engineer	<i>Connell Wagner</i>
Quantity Surveyor	<i>Rider Hunt Melbourne</i>
Legal Adviser	<i>Corrs Chambers Westgarth</i>
Communications	<i>Turnbull Fox Phillips</i>

In a number of cases, the consultants listed above were supported by other specialists. Allom Lovell and Associates were appointed by the Architects as sub-consultants to provide expert heritage advice on stonework for the building. The Office of Building's Project Management team included David Atkinson, Managing Director of Atkinson Project Management, and the Flagstaff Consulting Group.

The catering consultant, Foodservice Consultants Australia, was appointed directly by the Authority under the "special circumstances" provisions of the Ministerial Direction, on the basis of their specialist expertise.

The engagement of further consultants was not completed prior to winding up of the project. Consultants being sought at that time were Building Surveyor, Landscape Architect, Security Consultant and Acoustic Consultant.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPT DESIGN

One of the earliest concepts developed by the architects was the division of the building into distinct "zones" reflecting both the nature of uses and security requirements. The identified zones were as follows:

Public access zone	<i>Tour groups, school groups, persons accessing parliamentary papers</i>
Visitor zone	<i>Persons meeting Members of Parliament, persons attending the public galleries and Parliamentary Committee hearings</i>
Private zone	<i>Offices and facilities for Members and staff</i>

Although these zones were broadly allocated to the Ground Floor, Principal Floor, and Upper Floors respectively in the blocking and stacking plan, the nature of the functional relationships between the zones required a more complex vertical and horizontal structure to be developed within this broad framework (*see Volume 4 of the Concept Design Report*).

To assist Authority members to develop an understanding of the functional and spatial issues involved in the design, representatives inspected extensions and modifications to the Parliament buildings in Sydney, Brisbane, Wellington and Canberra. The inspections were also very useful in determining appropriate standards of accommodation and facilities for Members and staff in the completed Parliament House.

The architects had a series of discussions with the Authority in the course of developing the blocking and stacking plans, culminating in the Concept Plan presented to the Authority at its meeting on 23 December 1996.

At this meeting the architects also presented options for design of the facades of the infill north and south wings, including a “traditional”, a “composite” and a more “contemporary” design. The architects also presented a model of the completed building showing two different facade options on the north and south wings (*see Volume 4 of the Concept Design Report*).

The consultant engineers worked closely with the architects in developing proposals for both structures and services. The quantity surveyors prepared preliminary estimates based on the work done in Concept Design stage (*see Volumes 5, 6 and 7 of the Concept Design Report*.)

All design / construction consultants’ work was co-ordinated by the Office of Building (OOB) as Project Manager. In consultation with other consultants and the Authority, OOB also prepared the Procurement Strategy, Project Programme and Quality Plan.

STONE INVESTIGATION

The Authority initiated an investigation of suitable sources of stone (sandstone and basalt) for the project. The investigation was led by Allom Lovell and Associates, with technical support and advice from the Minerals and Petroleum Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DNRE) and from Alan Spry and Associates.

Investigations indicated that there would be no particular difficulties with the supply of basalt but that the acquisition of appropriate sandstone was more problematic. The white sandstone for the original west wing came from the Heatherlie quarry in the Grampians area, now disused. The objective of the Authority’s investigation was to obtain an adequate volume of sandstone of comparable colour and durability, at a competitive price.

The first report recommended further investigation of a number of potential sites in the Grampians area and interstate. These investigations were approved by the Authority on 18 November 1996 and work continued on this basis.

In the course of the investigation the Authority was advised by DNRE that there were two potential difficulties in gaining access to stone at Heatherlie:

- the former quarry site lies within the Grampians National Park, declared in 1984. Under the *National Parks Act 1975* it is not accessible for quarrying, notwithstanding a 1982 Land Conservation Council

recommendation, accepted by the Government of the day, that quarrying at this site for significant civic buildings continue to be permitted;

- the site was included in a native title claim registered by the Gournditch-mara people on 30 August 1996, and access to the site would be subject to the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

To enable the Authority to access Heatherlie quarry early in 1997 should alternative sites prove unsuitable, the Authority requested the introduction of legislation. Consequently, the *Parliament House Completion Authority (Amendment) Bill 1996* was introduced into Parliament in November 1996. A meeting was arranged between the Premier and the Gournditch-mara people to commence negotiations, and there were indications of a positive approach. The meeting did not proceed, however, in the light of the decision to wind up the project.

DECANTING PROJECT

Having regard to advice from its CEO, Project Manager, and other consultants, the Authority resolved on 22 October 1996 that the Parliament be relocated from Parliament House during the two-year construction period. The basis of the advice was that remaining in the building during construction would result in an unacceptable level of disruption, would delay completion of the project by up to 18 months so that the scheduled completion date would not be attained, and would add over \$15m. to the total cost.

After a number of alternative sites were investigated, the Authority resolved that the Olderfleet building at 477 Collins Street was the most suitable available. Work commenced on plans for accommodating the Parliament in the Olderfleet building. Investigations were also commenced into the legal steps necessary to enable Parliament to operate on another site.

PROJECT CONTROL PROCESS

Authority Meetings

A key feature of the project control process involved weekly meetings of the Authority. The CEO provided a written status report for each meeting. There were few exceptions to this meeting schedule.

This meant that the Authority was kept well informed about project developments and was closely involved with the work of its key consultants, particularly in the development of the Project Brief and Concept Design. As noted above, there was an interactive relationship between the Authority and its Architects, leading to zoning and circulation patterns to reflect the needs of the Parliament and of its many visitors.

Project Control Group

A Project Control Group (PCG) was established and chaired by the CEO. The PCG comprised the Project Manager, Architects, Quantity Surveyor, Legal Adviser and key Authority staff. PCG meetings were held weekly and included a review of progress of the Technical Control Group (see below) and a report to consultants on decisions made by the Authority.

Technical Control Group

The Project Manager convened a fortnightly meeting of the Technical Control Group (TCG) comprising all design consultants (Architects, Services and Structural Engineers), the Quantity Surveyor, and the programming and procurement strategy sub-consultants.

Meetings of the PCG and TCG were cancelled if not required, and other consultants were invited to the meetings as necessary to address particular issues.

Supplementary meetings of consultants occurred for particular purposes. The most significant of these related to the acquisition of stone for the project. As noted above, the Architects appointed sub-consultants to provide specialist advice on this matter. Close interaction of Authority staff with consultants, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet was necessary in order to address various aspects of this subject.

TERMINATION OF THE PROJECT

CANCELLATION

As previously indicated, the *Parliament House Completion Authority (Amendment) Bill 1996* was introduced into Parliament in November 1996. However, the Bill was not supported by the Opposition. The Premier announced that, because of the loss of bipartisan support, the project would be cancelled and the Authority wound up.

Accordingly, on 6 December the Government introduced into Parliament the *Parliament House Completion Authority (Repeal) Bill 1996*. While this Bill was not passed before the Parliamentary session concluded, the Authority took immediate steps to wind up the project, consistent with the direction of the Premier and having regard to legal advice.

WINDING-UP OF THE PROJECT

The Authority had a duty to wind up the project in an orderly way. The Authority's objectives were to maximise the value of the work completed to date and to mitigate the cost of termination arrangements with consultants. To achieve this, the Authority determined that the Concept Design phase, scheduled for completion on 19 December 1996, should be completed. The Concept Design phase includes consultants' advice on:

- blocking and stacking plans
- design options for facades
- structural and services engineering
- detailed costings of the design options.

Together with the already completed Project Brief, this represents a comprehensive record of the work undertaken by the Authority and its consultants, and will be of significant practical value to any future completion project. Some of the completed work needs to be seen, however, as preliminary, in the sense that the Authority had not had the opportunity to seek necessary changes to it in order to meet the project objectives. This is explained in the next section of this Report.

Consultants were asked to complete the Concept Design Stage of the project as scheduled and design consultant engagements were terminated on 24 December 1996.

The services of the Authority's legal adviser were retained during the winding-up process to assist and advise the Authority in discharging its responsibilities.

CONSULTANT REPORTS

The work of the Authority and its consultants is reflected, to large degree, in the 9 volumes appended to this Report, aspects of which, such as the Project Brief, have been referred to previously.

Some of the work had important short term benefits, such as the asbestos audit of the Parliament, which led the Authority to commission urgent and essential asbestos removal.

The consultant reports should be of considerable value more generally. For example, the Existing Condition Reports incorporated in Volume 3 of the Appendix will be helpful to the House Committee of the Parliament in its evaluation of maintenance and redevelopment priorities for the building and its surrounds. The Catering Consultant's Report should be similarly helpful for ongoing catering purposes.

The Project Brief and the reports of the Architects, Engineers and Quantity Surveyor, will clearly be of great value if the project is recommenced.

INCOMPLETE WORK

Termination of the project prevented the Authority from taking a number of steps which would have been necessary in order for it to meet its project objectives. Two examples will make this clear.

As previously indicated, and as shown in Volume 4 of the Appendix to this Report, the Architects presented three design options to the Authority for the north and south infill wings. The Authority had not finally formed a view as to its preferred option (neither had the architects expressed a preference).

The infill options would have been examined, in part, in the light of the Authority's budget and the preliminary cost estimates prepared by its Quantity Surveyor, but not considered by the Authority.

As shown in the Quantity Surveyor's Preliminary Cost Estimates (see Volume 7 of the Appendix to this Report), all elements of the Project Brief could not be met within the Authority's approved budget, but the Authority had not yet had the opportunity to examine the Brief to achieve economies, or to ask its consultants to report to it on ways in which costs could be contained to enable the Authority to stay within its budget. This analysis was one of a number of "next steps" for the Authority.

WINDING-UP OF THE AUTHORITY

TRANSFER OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The *Parliament House Completion Authority (Repeal) Bill 1996* provides for the Authority's assets and liabilities to be transferred to the State, to facilitate the orderly winding-up of outstanding financial, supply, service and other commitments.

The Authority's assets consist mainly of the work done by consultants, which will be made available to the Parliament and to the public, and the Authority's furniture and equipment, most of which has already been reallocated for other uses within the public sector.

Outstanding commitments include accounts on hand, finalisation of some termination payments to consultants and possible "make good" costs associated with the occupancy agreement with the Department of Treasury and Finance in respect of the Authority's offices, although the offices have been vacated and have been made available for other uses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A financial statement will be prepared later this year for publication in the Authority's Annual Report. The statement will include project expenditure and the Authority's recurrent expenditure, and will cover the period from 26 June 1996 when the Authority commenced operation, to the date the Authority's affairs are finally wound up.

STAFF

The Authority's four members of staff were employed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1992*. Three of them were seconded or transferred from the Department of Infrastructure and have been redeployed within the public service, as has the Authority's CEO who has a contract with the Premier and is carrying out duties agreed with the Premier.

RECORDS

This report is being presented to the Parliament. Copies of the report and the nine volumes of the Concept Design Report are being made available to the Parliamentary Library, Department of the House Committee of the Parliament, the Building Services Agency and the Public Records Office. A further copy will be held with the Authority's full records.

All other material, including reports relating to items such as the decanting of Parliament, are contained in the Authority's files, which will be held by the

agency of the State determined by the Government. In the interim, the Department of Infrastructure has been helping to finalise the Authority's affairs.

CONCLUSION

Members of the Authority would like to thank staff and consultants, especially the architects, for their extensive and enthusiastic work on the project up to the time of its cancellation.

All those involved in the project look forward to completion of Victoria's Parliament House "in the spirit of Kerr's original design" at some time in the future and note the Premier's intention to reintroduce legislation in 1999. The work completed by the Authority and its consultants will provide a very useful foundation for the future.

To facilitate future work, the Authority is of the view that it would be highly desirable to finalise the sandstone investigation so that the most appropriate sandstone source for the project can be determined and agreed. The Authority recommends accordingly.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE COMPLETION AUTHORITY
April 1997

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Financial Report of Expenditure Against Budget

Summary as at 31 March 1997

	Budget 1996/97	Year to date Expenditure
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel	458,000	224,724
Occupancy	75,000	64,452
Administration	460,000	100,071
Communication/Public Relations	160,000	19,590
Total Operating Expenses	1,153,000	408,837
CAPITAL EXPENSES		
Equipment/Motor Vehicles	34,000	20,368
Office Fitout & Furniture	266,000	247,169
Total Capital Expenses	300,000	267,537
PROJECT EXPENSES		
Technical Consultants	500,000	20,000
Architectural/Design/Project Mgt	4,600,000	1,112,585
Legal Consultants	450,000	56,735
Total Project Expenses	5,550,000	1,189,320
TOTAL	7,003,000	1,865,694