



National Trust of Australia (NT)

**2017
Annual Report**

National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory)

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1. President's Introduction

It's a great pleasure for me to introduce the National Trust of Australia (NT)'s Annual Report for the 2017 calendar year.

2017 was an extremely active year for the Trust, as we went about our core business of promoting heritage through the Heritage Festival and Goyder's Day, as well as maintaining and enhancing our property portfolio.

I would like the reader to note a few key facts about the National Trust of Australia (NT):

- **The National Trust** is the largest manager of heritage properties in the Northern Territory outside government.
- **The National Trust** leverages more than 12,000 volunteer-hours each year to keep our properties open.
- **The National Trust** is the largest manager of regional museums in the Northern Territory.
- **The National Trust** manages tourist attractions in Darwin, Pine Creek, Katherine, Borroloola and Alice Springs.
- **The National Trust** has been leading heritage efforts in the Territory since 1958.
- **The National Trust** is part of a world-wide movement to conserve our heritage.

There is no comparable organization close to the National Trust in terms of scale, and all this is done with the tireless efforts of our wonderful volunteers.

I should note that our long-term Director, **Elizabeth Close**, who began working for the Trust in 1998, went on long-service leave at the end of 2017. She will be sorely missed and her absence will leave a massive hole in our operations.

As long as we can continue to attract a high calibre of volunteers – ordinary Territorians who are passionate about our local heritage – we are confident that our future is bright and the National Trust will continue with its mission to promote and protect our heritage.

Regards

Trevor Horman AM

2. Contact details

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3. Background

The National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory) was established by an ordinance of the Legislative Council of the Northern Territory in 1976, establishing a statutory body to take over from earlier bodies incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act.

Earlier versions of the National Trust existed in both Central Australia and the Top End, with the first recorded meeting of the National Trust being held on 3 November 1958 in Alice Springs formed in order to protect the Alice Springs Telegraph Station.

The objects of the National Trust are established in legislation and each year volunteers from around the Territory work day-in day-out to keep our properties open, and to raise funds for their upkeep.

Section 11 of the National Trust (Northern Territory) Act requires that an annual report be prepared. The section is reproduced below:

"Section 11 Report and statement, &c., to be tabled in Legislative Assembly

The Council shall cause to be prepared once in each year an annual report of the Trust's activities in the Territory and that report, and the statement of income and expenditure and balance sheet of the Trust required by the rules to be prepared together with a certificate from the auditor certifying the correctness of the statement and balance sheet, shall be tabled in the Legislative Assembly at the next sitting of the Assembly after the preparation of the report, statement or balance sheet, as the case may be."

This report has been prepared in accordance with this section and is intended to fulfil this requirement.

None of the work in this report would be possible without our volunteers and members. For anyone interested in volunteering or membership, please contact the Secretariat on 8981 2848 or at trust@ntnationaltrust.org.au or visit <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/membership-nt/>

4. Who we are

The National Trust is governed by our Council, which consists of grassroots members across the Northern Territory, and people who have moved from the Territory but remain members. The members are organized into four branches, based in Alice Springs, Borroloola, Katherine and Darwin. The branches elect representatives to the Council of the National Trust, and general councillors are elected from the members across the Northern Territory.

The Council of the National Trust is the main decision-making body for the National Trust

Our Council is:

President	Mr Trevor Horman AM
Branch Councillors	
- Gulf Branch	Ms Janet Leather
- Katherine Branch	Ms Stephanie Hill
- Larrakeyah Branch	Mr Orchard Somerville-Collie (to May 2017) Ms Lillian Smith (from May 2017)
- McDouall Stuart Branch	Mr David Hewitt (to July 2017) Mr Phil Walcott (from September 2017)
- Councillors	Ms Petrena Ariston (to July 2017) Mr Colin Beard Ms Laurelle Halford (to July 2017) Ms Claire Kilgariff (from September 2017) Dr Jan Hills (to July 2017) Dr Bill Low

The Council met on 19 January, 2 March, 27 May, 12 August, 21 September and 11 November. Because Council members come from all over the Territory, some Council meetings are face-to-face and some are held by teleconference. In addition, elections were held in July which accounts for the changes to Council at that time.

The National Trust also has two employees, who work out of Audit House at 2 Burnett Place, Larrakeyah.

These are:

Director	Ms Elizabeth Close
Administrative Assistant	Ms Cylie Lavelle

5. Our mission

The National Trust was established with the following purposes, as described in section 6 of the establishing legislation:

The Trust is established for the purposes of promoting:

- (a) the preservation and maintenance, for the benefit of the people of Australia, of lands and buildings of beauty or historic, scientific, artistic, or architectural interest and, in respect of lands, the preservation (as far as practicable) of their natural aspect, features and animal and plant life;
- (b) the protection and augmentation of the amenities of such lands and buildings and their surroundings;
- (c) the preservation of furniture and pictures and chattels of national, historic, artistic or scientific interest;
- (d) the access to and enjoyment of such lands, buildings and chattels by the public; and
- (e) the co-operation with any corporation, body or society, either within or outside the Territory, having objects wholly or substantially similar to the objects of the Trust.

As can be seen, the Trust's role is primarily one of promotion. But in addition to this, we seek to lead by example, and as the largest non-government holder of heritage-listed buildings in the Northern Territory, every day we apply our mission to the properties we hold.

This report will go through these five missions and document the Trust's activities in each.

6. Preservation and maintenance of properties

“promoting[...]the preservation and maintenance, for the benefit of the people of Australia, of lands and buildings of beauty or historic, scientific, artistic, or architectural interest and, in respect of lands, the preservation (as far as practicable) of their natural aspect, features and animal and plant life”

The National Trust manages, preserves and maintains 15 properties across the Northern Territory. Through an appointed position on the Heritage Council, the National Trust is indirectly involved with the preservation and maintenance of all heritage-listed sites.

The buildings directly held and managed by the Trust are (from North to South)

1. Burnett House, Larrakeyah

This is the only surviving example of noted architect, B.C.G.(Beni) Burnett’s Type ‘K’ and was unusual in being of two-storey configuration. A unique feature is the coloured compass inlay in the ground floor concrete slab. Burnett’s original plans and early photographs indicate a rainwater tank at the rear, near the laundry.

2. Audit House, Larrakeyah

The Giese Residence, formerly known as Audit House, is a large timber framed, fibro clad construction elevated on concrete stumps.

The residence is one of a number built in this part of Darwin for high-ranking public servants in the 1930s. It is now a rare example of a large-scale housing form used in Darwin during 1920-1940. During the Second World War the house was used as a rest home for nurses. This house (1934) is carefully designed for climate and is located within a large and well-established garden.

3. Mines House, Larrakeyah

Mines House is Type ‘E’ design of Beni Carr Glynn Burnett. The Type ‘E’ is an elevated, timber-framed, asbestos cement clad residence. The original design included asbestos cement roof sheeting which was recently replaced with grey Colorbond sheeting. There have been a number of changes made since construction, largely due to damage from the aging process. For example, a rather special original feature of the design, now gone, was the staged wooden stairway at the front of the house.

4. Magistrates House, Larrakeyah

Magistrates House is also a Type “E” house designed by Beni Burnett. It is believed to have been the first of the houses of the Myilly Point Heritage Precinct to have been constructed. George Kafcaloudes, a local builder, was awarded the contract in 1939. It was completed later that year and occupied first by magistrate C K Ward.

5. Road Masters House Museum, Darwin City

Number 1 McMinn Street was constructed in the 1920’s to accommodate North Australian Railway (NAR) staff and was formerly known as “Roadmasters House”. The road master was the officer responsible for track maintenance.

The building was occupied and in control of the railways until the formal closure of the railway in 1976 following Cyclone Tracy. The site was formally managed as part of the Stella Maris Roman Catholic seafarer's recreational facilities and declared a heritage place 2005. The National Trust of Australia NT entered into a ten-year lease with the NTG for management of the building.

It is one of only three pre-war houses remaining which were enclosed by a slatted or latticed verandah, the typical design at that time and now very rare.

6. Pine Creek Railway Precinct

The Palmerston and Pine Creek Railway was constructed in 1886-89 to service the Pine Creek gold fields. The Pine Creek terminus was completed by September 1889 when the contractor handed over the station to the South Australian Government. The railway station was the cultural and economic focal point of Pine Creek for over 40 years.

Fortunately, many structures from 1889 remain today, including the railway station, as well as the parcel, the shed, the goods shed, a railway employee's residence and an elevated 26,000 gallon tank.

7. Pine Creek Repeater Station and Museum

The Pine Creek Repeater Station is a relocatable building which started life as the Mining warden's office at Burrundie. It was relocated to Pine Creek in 1913 and served a number of roles over the years but including as a hospital and a repeater station for the Overland Telegraph. Built in 1888 it is the oldest surviving prefabricated building in the Northern Territory.

8. Katherine Railway Station, Katherine

Located on Railway Terrace, Katherine, the station was built in 1926 to service the extension of the North Australia Railway from Pine Creek to Katherine. The railway served the interests of Vestey's Meatworks during their operation in Darwin and during World War II the Old Katherine Railway Station became the headquarters of the NAR.

Today part of the building is currently used as a second-hand bookshop and the rest of the building is kept open for public inspection by a small group of volunteers.

9. O'Keeffe House, Katherine, Katherine

O'Keeffe House is one of the very few structures from the World War II era that have survived. O'Keeffe House was built in 1942 and originally built as an Army recreation hut for personnel stationed in Katherine and is constructed of local Cypress Pine, corrugated iron sheeting, fly wire and concrete floors. The building is named after Olive and John O'Keeffe, the last residents of the house.

The National Trust has added an original Sidney Williams Hut to the site.

10. Old Police Station, Borrooloola

Initial construction of the Borrooloola Police Station was commenced 1887 with various additions over the ensuing years. The building is a three-room construction, with a Cypress pine frame and floors, unlined corrugated walls and ceilings and verandahs surrounding all but one section. The station operated continuously from 1887 until 1946-47.

The building was utilised for a number of purposes over the years including health clinic, welfare depot, education and accommodation for a considerable number of visitors over the years.

The Centenary of Borrooloola in 1985 saw the restoration of the Old Police Station, was the catalyst for the formulation of the dedicated group of local residents into the National Trust Gulf Branch.

11. Jones Store, Newcastle Waters

Jones Store was constructed 1935-36 to cater for passing trade operating as a store, bakery, butcher's shop, petrol outlet as well as a delivery service. The central mud-brick core was built by Alford Uyatt and in 1936 the lease was transferred to Arnold Jones. He and his family lived in and operated a business from the building from 1936 to 1949. By 1953, the store no longer operated due to competition from the recently-established centre of Elliott. George Man Fong conducted a saddlery repair shop from the premises until 1985.

12. Tuxworth Fullwood House, Tennant Creek

Originally built as an extension to the Tennant Creek Hospital in 1939, this was used as an Outpatients Building. The building was designed by the architect B.C.G. Burnett, and, unfortunately, the verandahs that were supposed to surround the building were never added. The building remained a hospital until 1978, with two rooms added on its southern side in 1959. It was threatened with demolition in 1978 but due to protests from Mrs Hilda Tuxworth, the then chairperson of the Tennant Creek Branch of the National Trust, the building was saved and became the Branch headquarters and holds the Branches collection. It is one of the few World War II military structures in the Tennant Creek district.

13. Stuart Town Gaol, Alice Springs

Construction began in 1907 of Stuart Town Gaol of local stone, by stonemason Jack Williams, who was assisted by some local workers. It was opened in 1909 and received its first prisoner. The Old Stuart Town Gaol is the oldest surviving building in Central Business District of Alice Springs, serving until 1939 when a new prison was established. The Police continued to use the building for storage and other purposes. In the 1970's it was threatened with demolition but was saved by the National Trust, led by Mrs Doreen Braitling. The stone building was restored to its original condition, and some later additions were removed.

14. Hartley Street School, Alice Springs

The Hartley Street School was the first purpose-built Government school in the town. The original classroom, the central section was officially opened in 1930 by Miss Pearl Burton the first teacher. The southern end added in 1940 and the octagonal room at the northern end in 1946. It ceased functioning as a school in 1965 and was then used as government offices until 1980. The place had deteriorated by this time and the Town Council wanted to demolish it for a car park. However, there was a strong community feeling to save it. The National Trust, led by Rev Tom Fleming worked with local residents who formed a Save Our School Committee. Restoration work began in 1986 and the building was reopened in 1988 as a museum of education open to the public.

15. Les Hansen House, Alice Springs

Les Hansen was constructed in 1942 by Alice Springs builder C.W. Deacon to a design by Beni C.G. Burnett. The plan of the building was simple with a central core of rooms surrounded by verandahs. It was used by the then department of Civil Aviation for its senior staff until 1978. It was then handed over to the Northern Territory Department of Housing Commission. The House was restored in 1983 and named after Mr Les Hansen who was a long-term member of the Housing Commission Board. The Northern Territory subsequently transferred ownership to the National Trust as part of the Alice Springs Heritage Precinct proclaimed in 1993.

It is one of the few houses in the Alice Springs Heritage Precinct that still retains all its original outbuildings.

7. Augmentation of amenities

“promoting[...]the protection and augmentation of the amenities of such lands and buildings and their surroundings;”

Heritage buildings do not take care of themselves, and often when the National Trust acquires ownership, they are not in perfect condition. In 2017 we undertook the following works in our heritage portfolio.

These are (from North to South)

1. Burnett House, Larrakeyah

These were undertaken as planned and included, re-sanding and refinishing of the first-floor timber flooring. The old varnish has become badly cracked and worn since it was last done by the Matarrazo family. The upstairs flooring took several days to complete and involves the removal and storage of all furniture for this period. The result is quite remarkable. As an adjunct to the varnishing project, the Committee also acquired and had installed sun-block blinds to further help protect the varnished floor from sun damage.

In addition, the Compass Rose on the ground floor has been sympathetically repaired, having suffered some damage over the last few years that was getting progressively worse as time went on. Again, the finished result is impressive.

2. Audit House, Larrakeyah

The project was to repaint the interior of Audit House to make sure that the asbestos fabric was kept in good order and to give the house a fresh new look.

The house has been painted cream inside for as long as one could remember. The new paint work saw walls in a bright green suggestive of the 1950s with white trim and white ceilings. It is very effective.

The grant was made possible through a Heritage Grant from the Northern Territory Government.

3. Myilly Point Heritage Precinct

A paved area, light poles and three-phase power were installed on the vacant lot in the heritage precinct. Trust volunteers conducted a massive clean-up over a two-week period, removing accumulated debris and rubble, some of which was left-over from the installation of power. A local contractor with a truck and back-hoe helped remove heavier debris. The improvements to the area will allow the Trust and community groups to use the grounds for events. Plans are also in place for the installation of a multi-purpose amenities facility to allow greater utilisation of the area.

4. Pine Creek Railway Precinct

Works are planned to commence in the dry season of 2018 for repainting and re-guttering of all of the buildings in the precinct. The National Trust was successful in its grant application to the Northern Territory Government's Community Benefit Fund and we thank the fund for its support.

5. Pine Creek Repeater Station and Museum

The National Trust undertook some much-needed maintenance tasks. The building had suffered from termite damage, water ingress and dry rot, as well as a number of vandal attacks. Funding for this was from a successful Heritage Grant application, and the works will continue into 2018.

6. O'Keeffe House, Katherine, Katherine

Repairs are planned for the back bedroom of the old house where water and termite damage has destroyed the building fabric.

7. Old Police Station, Borroloola

This year, the National Trust replaced the termite eaten timbers in roof and wall battens in the Borroloola meat house, an ancillary building to the Old Police Station. In addition, we spliced the rotted uprights, restumped and levelled the floor of the wash house. These tasks involved more than 100 volunteer hours. Both of these buildings were also painted. Funding for this work was through the Community Benefit Fund. Our chair of the Gulf Branch, Eddie Webber with much appreciated assistance from Glen Thompson has been working on the project.

The trust is currently installing a joint amenities facility for use by the Museum and the caretaker. We are grateful to the support of MRM Community Benefit Trust grant for the funding for this project.

8. Jones Store, Newcastle Waters

Repairs and maintenance work were commenced on Jones Store. Two interior mud-brick walls were repaired, with materials sourced locally. The windows and window-frames in the kitchen were repaired or replaced. The two doors opening onto the breezeway between the verandah and the kitchen were replaced using materials from wartime Sidney Williams huts. Replacement of termite damaged timbers has commenced and will continue into next year.

9. Tuxworth Fullwood House, Tennant Creek

Work began on rewiring the electrical systems in the building, including new light fittings and fans. Further work will occur next year, including general repairs and maintenance and the building of a new toilet block. We are grateful to the Community Benefit Fund for funding this project.

10. Stuart Town Gaol, Alice Springs

The durable stone building requires continual low-level maintenance by volunteers to keep the roof gutters clear to prevent rain and flood damage and maintain the building in reasonable condition.

11. Hartley Street School, Alice Springs

The Trust works with the Alice Springs Town Council to keep the building in good repair.

12. Les Hansen House, Alice Springs

An exterior wall was replaced and new security doors were installed after some break-ins. Due to interior vandalism and a fire lit inside, smoke damage was repaired and interior walls were repainted. Electrical repairs were also carried out due to damage from vandalism. Volunteers put in a lot of time to take care of the building since it has become empty.

13. Les Hansen House, Alice Springs

An exterior wall was replaced and new security doors were installed after some break-ins. Due to interior vandalism and a fire lit inside, smoke damage was repaired and interior walls were repainted. Electrical repairs were also carried out due to damage from vandalism. Volunteers put in a lot of time to take care of the building since it has become empty.

8. Preservation of furniture, pictures and chattels

“promoting[...]the preservation of furniture and pictures and chattels of national, historic, artistic or scientific interest;”

Each property open to the public has preserved and displayed different aspects of furniture, pictures and other items of historic interest.

These are (from North to South)

1. Burnett House, Larrakeyah

Burnett House preserves the furniture and everyday items of the house as they used to be, or in some cases objects of a comparable era are sourced from the local area. Burnett House strives to recreate how families actually lived in the house.

2. Audit House, Larrakeyah

Audit House contains a large archive and library as well as photos and paintings from around the Territory. In addition, most of the furniture in the main room has been retained as used by the previous occupants of the house, Harry and Nan Giese.

3. Roadmasters House Museum, Darwin City

Roadmasters House contains an exhibition on George Goyder and his survey team of 1869, including old surveying equipment and photographs and pictures of early Darwin.

4. Pine Creek Railway Precinct

Pine Creek has established a museum in the railway museum, filled with machinery and memorabilia from the time when the railway station was in operation.

5. Pine Creek Repeater Station and Museum

The National Trust has established a mining museum in the building which portrays many aspects of life on the Pine Creek gold fields.

6. Katherine Railway Station, Katherine

Katherine Railway Station presents artefacts and images from when the Railway Station was still active as well as signs and other memorabilia from railways throughout the Northern Territory.

7. O’Keeffe House, Katherine, Katherine

O’Keeffe House preserves furniture and household items from when it was occupied by Sister Olive O’Keeffe, but includes furniture from other eras. The Sidney Williams Hut on the same block has historic displays with a Katherine theme.

8. Old Police Station, Borroloola

The displays in the Old Police Station have been updated. The 1999 Police Display was updated this year and a new interpretation panel was launched on the 130th anniversary of Magistrate McMinn’s arrival in Borroloola on 28th September 1887. In

addition, the second interpretation Panel of the B24 Australia Remembers panel, acknowledging the Grady Gaston story, was unveiled by members of the Keighran and Anderson families in May 2017.

9. Jones Store, Newcastle Waters

Jones Store is a museum with interpretive static displays depicting both the life of the outback drover and life in the Newcastle Waters area, as well as the story of air travel in the region.

10. Tuxworth – Fullwood House, Tennant Creek.

Tuxworth Fullwood House houses the extensive Tuxworth – Fullwood collection of historical materials from the region, and includes items that had actually been used in the building. There is interpretation of the local mining, hospital and social and cultural history of the region represented in numerous items, photographs and pieces machinery.

11. Stuart Town Gaol, Alice Springs

Stuart Town Gaol houses memorabilia and stories relating to police history and life in Central Australia.

12. Hartley Street School, Alice Springs

Much of the furniture and furnishings of the Hartley Street School are originals or contemporaneous to when the school was open. Our museum poster displays were updated this year. A grant was obtained to plan a refreshing of the entry area and display boards.

9. Opening our properties to the public

“promoting[...]the access to and enjoyment of such lands, buildings and chattels by the public;”

The primary goal of the National Trust is to keep our buildings open to the public. Each of our buildings is manned by volunteers, and each is the beneficiary of over hundreds and in some cases thousands of volunteer hours over the course of the year.

These are (from North to South)

1. Burnett House, Larrakeyah

Burnett House is the National Trust’s most iconic building in the Darwin region. Volunteers open the building from 10:00am to 1pm every week from February through to early December. The building offers visitors unique insight into the living conditions of senior public servants and the tropical architectural style of Darwin dwellings of the era. Very few of these buildings survive today, and we are fortunate to have them all in one convenient area. This year, the National Trust trialled guided tours to add value to the visitor experience, with some quite positive feedback being received. We hope to expand the guided tour concept further, subject to recruiting enough volunteers.

Between February 2017 and December 2017, some 4,170 visitors came to Burnett House, of whom 1,706 attended the Sunday Afternoon Tea event provided by Anna Harris and her team of Volunteers. Speakers nights accounted for about 200 visitors. The chart below shows a typical wet-season/ dry season visitor pattern. The blue bars are house visits, and the red bars are afternoon tea attendance.

In addition, the National Trust organised weekly afternoon tea on a Sunday afternoon from 3pm to 5pm. This event was provided by volunteers from the Larrakeyah Branch, in particular Anna Harris. Sunday Afternoon Tea continued to attract an enthusiastic crowd during 2017. This service is well-known throughout Darwin, and attracts tourists and locals alike. Unfortunately, it requires huge amounts of volunteers each weekend, and may not continue on in its current form next year.



2. Audit House, Larrakeyah

Audit House serves as the archive, library and office of the National Trust. Two functions were also held in the main room this year, in addition to the house being opened during the Myilly Point Open Day.

3. Roadmasters House Museum, Darwin City

Roadmasters House was open five days a week from February until the end of October.

4. Pine Creek Railway Precinct

The Pine Creek Railway Precinct is open in the dry season from 10am to 1pm seven days a week.

5. Pine Creek Repeater Station and Museum

The Pine Creek Repeater Station and Museum is attended from 10am to 1pm most days, and remains open to the public while the Victoria Daly Regional Council library is open until 4pm.

6. Katherine Railway Station, Katherine

Katherine Railway Station was open five days a week during the dry season.

7. O'Keeffe House, Katherine

O'Keeffe House was open five days a week during the dry season.

Members continued to help maintain the gardens and pot plant supply, which continue to bring visitors to the property and help raise funds for its maintenance.

In July, Gillian Banks and Danny Murphy held a joint exhibition of their art and pottery works. Their exhibitions always draw plenty of interest and new visitors to O'Keeffe House.

8. Old Police Station, Borroloola

The Old Borroloola Police Station Museum is open all year around from 8am to 5pm, weather permitting. Keys are available from local business around the town.

The Old Police Station held a number of film nights and craft fairs through the dry season.

9. Jones Store, Newcastle Waters

Jones Store is open to the public, although unattended, throughout the year.

10. Tuxworth Fullwood House, Tennant Creek

Tuxworth Fullwood House was closed for repairs and maintenance during 2017.

11. Stuart Town Gaol, Alice Springs

Stuart Town Gaol was open to visitors six days a week, and visitors are able to pick up a key from the Hartley Street School.

12. Hartley Street School, Alice Springs

Hartley Street School was open to visitors six days a week from March to December, and seven days a week when the markets are on.

To make the school records more available to the public, the National Trust digitized many records from Hartley Street School. The Alice Springs School Admissions Registers, which were missing, were located in Hartley Street School. These were digitized to make searching easier for people who come into the museum. An amazing 5,000 images were digitized, including other parts of the Hartley Street School library.

The original admissions register books were lodged with NT Archives. This digitization process was made possible with a Regional Community Museum Support Grant from the Northern Territory Government, and the hard work of our volunteers Prue Crouch and Anne Shearer.

Prue Crouch also made a little video for the school with help from Geoff Purdie and Prue's son, Ben.

In addition to keeping our buildings open, we also run other activities to increase the accessibility of the properties to the public.

1. Myilly Point Heritage Precinct Open Day

On 29th April we opened up all of the houses and gardens at the Myilly Point Heritage Precinct to the public as part of the National Trust's activities during the Australian Heritage Festival. Each of the houses had trained volunteer guides to educate people about their history and design.

2. Work with schools and young people

In 2017, we continued our emphasis on working with students and young people. The McDouall Stuart Branch of the National Trust runs a special old-time school experience for classes that come to the Hartley Street School Museum. The Living Waters Lutheran School, Ross Park Public School, Alice Springs School of the Air and the home-schooling sector visited Hartley Street School and Old Stuart Town Gaol in 2017.

In Katherine, local schools, and even Darwin schools, have visited O'Keefe House many times.

The Borroloola Community Education Centre, under the guidance of their Community Education Officer, brings all their students down on orientation week to

the Old Borroloola Police Station to view both social, cultural, historical events in the Gulf Region as part of their local education.

Students and teachers are encouraged to make use of our properties as primary resources for their work in Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs.

A children's Easter-themed craft and fun morning was held in the O'Keeffe garden and enjoyed by a large group of young children while parents were able to relax in the shady garden with a Devonshire Tea.

10. Co-operation with other groups

“promoting[...]the co-operation with any corporation, body or society, either within or outside the Territory, having objects wholly or substantially similar to the objects of the Trust.”

Part of our mission is to cooperate with like-minded groups within and outside the Territory. Through our structure, we are affiliated with the Australian Council of National Trusts, and through them, with the International National Trusts Organisation.

1. Australian Council of National Trusts (ACNT)

The National Trust is a keen and active member of the Australian Council of National Trusts (ACNT). This is the federal body of each of the National Trusts in each state and Territory. Together the Trusts can leverage their large combined membership for advocacy work, fund raising, shared services arrangements, and a general increased know-how from having seven “sister organisations” most of whom have more capacity than the National Trust of Australia (NT). This year, our President, Trevor Horman AM, served as Vice President of the Australian Council of National Trusts. Our Director, Elizabeth Close, also attended telephone conferences and meetings of the Executive Officers of each Trust.

2. Speaker’s Night – held jointly with the Historical Society of the NT

Speaker’s night is usually scheduled on the last Friday of the month and runs in conjunction with the Historical Society from February to November. During 2017 Speaker’s nights attracted about 200 visitors this year.

The first joint Larrakeyah Branch /Historical Society NT talk was on Friday 24th February with Janie Mason talking of her experiences as a beginning bush nurse. A total of 7 speaker’s nights were held during the year, concluding in November with Allan Mitchell’s talk titled from Katherine to Cyprus.

3. Government House Open Day

This annual function was again well-attended and our Branch volunteers were on hand to help with managing the large numbers of visitors. Our volunteers functioned as room guides during the Open Day, and served home-made scones and cakes, and tea and coffee to the public,

4. Heritage Festivals in Darwin and Alice Springs

The National Trust runs events in Alice Springs, Katherine and in Darwin as part of the Australian Heritage Festival, organized around Australia by each of the state based National Trusts.

The festivals in Alice Springs and Darwin have been strong anchors for community-based celebration of our heritage for many years. Both festivals provide a variety of ways to access built and intangible aspects of the Territory's heritage and are keenly anticipated by both the Trust's partners and the wider community. There are many opportunities for the involvement of other community based organisations, multicultural groups and individuals to take an active role in the Festivals. Other groups are able to organize their own events, which can then become part of the official Australian Heritage Festival program. We work with many businesses, community groups, and government departments across the Territory including Councils in Alice Springs, Katherine, Borroloola and Darwin, Conservation Volunteers, Westpac, RAIA, NT Library, Mataranka Festival, Volunteering SA & NT Inc, Top End Tourism, Territory FM and many other groups and individuals.

The MacDouall Stuart Branch has been the lead organiser for the Heritage Festival in Alice Springs since its inception in the 1980s. The program was well organised in 2017 by Kevin Diflo who was also volunteer Treasurer for the MacDouall Stuart Branch. The week-long program involved over 20 participating groups with interests in a wide array of heritage interests and culminated in a visit to Bond Springs Homestead, hosted by Jan and Grant Heaslip where heritage was well displayed following extensive research and display preparation by Anne Scherer.

During Heritage Month, our most popular event in Katherine saw the Katherine Motor Vehicle Enthusiasts Club members provide vehicles for our tour of Katherine's historical sites.

The Northern Territory Government has been a consistent financial supporter of our work in this area and the Trust is most appreciative of its contribution.

5. Goyder's Day

Goyder's Day is a National Trust initiative to mark the occasion of George Goyder and his party coming ashore on 5 February 1869, which led to the first permanent Australian settlement in the Northern Territory. The National Trust works with a number of other organisations to remember this day. In particular, Goyder's Day allows us to work with the Surveying and Spatial Sciences Institute, the Institution of Engineers, Darwin High School, Larrakia Nation, the Historical Society of the NT, the Deckchair Cinema, the City of Darwin and the Darwin Waterfront Corporation, and the Top End Native Plant Association. The development of partnerships in the community has been a constant in the work of the Trust. Through our events there has been a significant growth in contact with businesses and community groups.

6. Gulf Branch

In Borroloola the McArthur River Mine operators have been very generous to the Gulf Branch of the National Trust with their MRM Community Benefit Trust. In both Katherine and Alice Springs the National Trust works with the municipal councils and the local tourism office to support and promote its work.

The Gulf Branch of the National Trust has been working on a number of projects, most notably the recording of Graves in the Borrooloola Gulf and Barkly region and marking all isolated graves, in addition to making sure all the Graves at the Borrooloola Cemetery are marked. This work is under taken jointly with NT Genealogical Society, with the support and assistance of the local communities, the Roper Gulf Shire and committed local Branch member Stan Allen.

The Territory Remembers project provided the Gulf Branch with the opportunity to research and interpret the Grounding of a US Airforce B24 Liberator bomber in the Gulf of Carpentaria 1942 and the subsequent rescue of survivors. The unveiling of the interpretative panels was attended by Norforce representatives, and John and Marjorie Keighran, whose father found the remaining survivor in the. Norforce put on a display in the grounds of the Old Police Station for the occasion.

The Gulf Branch has been updating the Indigenous display at the Old Police Station, though assistance with local peoples and co-ordinated through the Waralungka Art Centre.

7. MacDouall Stuart Branch

The Branch holds three monthly Sunday afternoon teas with invited speakers to present talks on various heritage matters. One talk was by local historian Alex Nelson who presented a talk on the history of the Strehlow Museum and the politics surrounding its establishment and return of Aboriginal artefacts.

A special memorial service for former Hartley St School student Bill Espie, a part aboriginal person raised in central Australia, and who reached the ranks of Chief Inspector of the New South Wales Police Force, was organised by his daughters and husbands at Hartley Street School in June 2017. This was attended by Ken Moroney, Commissioner of NSW Police, and Senior officers from the NT Police.

11. Volunteers

Nothing in this report would be able to be done without the hard work of volunteers each and every day of the year. The Branch Committee members, the Council members, the volunteers who open the houses, the volunteers who work in the gardens, the volunteers who repair and maintain the houses, the volunteers who travel to our remote properties and repair them, the volunteers who prepare and serve afternoon teas and the volunteers who fund raise.

This year the National Trust awarded life membership to **Dr Jan Hills**. Jan served as President of the National Trust for 8 years. She has been a consistent advocate for good governance and the Myilly Point Heritage Precinct. In a private capacity, Jan has rescued the Grove Hill Hotel, established a museum at Batchelor depicting the history and heritage of the Coomalie region and caring for a World War II RAAF site at Pell near Adelaide River.

In our Larrakeyah Branch alone, around 6,780 volunteer hours were “donated” this year. A conservative estimate of all the branches adds up to over 12,000 volunteer-hours over the course of 2017.

Our volunteers worked all over the Territory, including travelling to Newcastle Waters.

The work of the National Trust is dependent on volunteers. If you or someone you know would like to join our team of volunteers, then please contact the office on 8981 2848.

National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory)

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

National Trust of Australia (NT)

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National Trust of Australia (NT)

Council's Report

31 December 2017

The Trust members submit the financial report of the Trust for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Council members

The names of Council members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Trevor Horman AM - President	Member for full year
Colin Beard - Treasurer	Appointed July 2017
Prue Crouch	Resigned July 2017
David Hewitt	Resigned September 2017
Jan Hills	Resigned July 2017
Laurelle Halford	Resigned July 2017
Stephanie Hill	Member for full year
Claire Kilgariff	Appointed September 2017
Bill Low	Member for the full year
Lillian Smith	Appointed May 2017
Phil Walcott	Appointed September 2017
Janet Webber	Member for full year

Objectives and principal activities

The principal activities of the Trust are to promote the preservation and awareness of heritage buildings in the Northern Territory of Australia.

This involves the management a portfolio of heritage buildings - some of which are owned by the Trust and others which are under crown lease or a licence to operate. It also maintains an archive and research library relating to historic places.


Significant changes


No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating result

The profit/(loss) of the Trust for the financial year amounted to \$ (123,968)(2016: \$ (1,489)).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Council:

Committee member: 
Trevor Horman AM - President

Committee member: 
Colin Beard - Treasurer

Dated this 15th day of August 2018 ✓

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue		41,734	122,262
Other income	3	318,420	349,368
Raw materials and consumables used		(3,710)	1,013
Employee benefits expense		(174,380)	(166,370)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(26,518)	(6,840)
Other expenses		(279,514)	(300,922)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(123,968)	(1,489)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		(123,968)	(1,489)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,070,551	1,131,747
Trade and other receivables	5	824	2,505
Inventories	6	7,151	8,960
Other assets	8	4,094	4,105
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,082,620</u>	<u>1,147,317</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	6,058,240	6,437,268
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>6,058,240</u>	<u>6,437,268</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,140,860</u>	<u>7,584,585</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	22,095	24,842
Borrowings	10	106	368
Employee benefits	12	29,657	26,800
Other financial liabilities	11	245,664	156,570
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>297,522</u>	<u>208,580</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	12	61,157	54,856
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>61,157</u>	<u>54,856</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>358,679</u>	<u>263,436</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>6,782,181</u>	<u>7,321,149</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves		4,568,021	5,012,664
Retained earnings		2,214,160	2,308,485
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>6,782,181</u>	<u>7,321,149</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2017

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Surplus	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2017	2,308,486	4,431,964	580,699	7,321,149
Profit/(loss)	(123,968)	-	-	(123,968)
Revaluation increment (decrement)	-	(415,000)	-	(415,000)
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserve	29,643	-	(29,643)	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	2,214,161	4,016,964	551,056	6,782,181

2016

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Surplus	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2016	2,388,953	3,901,964	501,721	6,792,638
Profit/(Loss)	(1,489)	-	-	(1,489)
Revaluation increment (decrement)	-	530,000	-	530,000
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserve	(78,978)	-	78,978	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	2,308,486	4,431,964	580,699	7,321,149

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	82,393	57,084
Payments to suppliers and employees	(442,130)	(431,414)
Interest received	7,093	8,852
Receipt from grants	354,201	233,618
Receipt from sale of publications	-	195,713
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14 <u>1,557</u>	<u>63,853</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(62,490)</u>	(22,759)
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(62,490)</u>	<u>(22,759)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(60,933)	41,094
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,131,378</u>	1,090,284
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 <u><u>1,070,445</u></u>	<u><u>1,131,378</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The financial statements are special purpose financial statements prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the National Trust of Australia (NT) Act and the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission (ACNC). The Trust has determined that the National Trust of Australia (NT) is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historic costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in preparation of these financial statements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Trust is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(b) Revenue and other income

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Membership income, donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- (c) **Goods and services tax (GST)**
in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

- (d) **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition, which is the deemed cost.

- (e) **Property, plant and equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value. Fair value assigned to each property is measured using the most recent unimproved capital value as determined by the Northern Territory Valuer General.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of property is credited to the Asset Revaluation Reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against the Asset Revaluation Reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in the profit or loss.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Trust, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	10-50%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10-33%
Office Equipment	33-40%
Leasehold improvements	10-66%

Heritage buildings are not depreciated due to their special nature.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Property, plant and equipment

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. There gains or losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to the accumulated surplus.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Trust's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

In some circumstances, the Trust renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Trust does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Trust uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Trust's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Trust assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Employee provisions

Provision is made for the Trust's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(j) Economic dependence

National Trust of Australia (NT) is dependent on the Northern Territory Government for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the council members have no reason to believe the Northern Territory Government will not continue to support National Trust of Australia (NT).

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

3 Revenue and Other Income

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Other Income		
- other income	16,558	3,192
- donations and fundraising	30,533	55,765
- grants	271,329	290,411
	<u>318,420</u>	<u>349,368</u>

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	722,246	787,024
Deposits at call	348,305	344,723
	<u>1,070,551</u>	<u>1,131,747</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,070,551	1,131,746
Bank overdrafts	10 (106)	(368)
Balance as per statement of cash flows	<u>1,070,445</u>	<u>1,131,378</u>

5 Trade and Other Receivables

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	824	2,505
	<u>824</u>	<u>2,505</u>

6 Inventories

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Merchandise	7,151	8,960
	<u>7,151</u>	<u>8,960</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

7 Property, plant and equipment

Buildings		
At fair value	5,972,500	6,387,500
Total buildings	5,972,500	6,387,500
Plant and equipment		
At cost	43,099	37,894
Accumulated depreciation	(23,294)	(18,246)
Total plant and equipment	19,805	19,648
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	19,357	18,622
Accumulated depreciation	(11,170)	(9,985)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	8,187	8,637
Office equipment		
At cost	8,106	9,151
Accumulated depreciation	(5,361)	(6,499)
Total office equipment	2,745	2,652
Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	74,772	19,409
Accumulated depreciation	(19,769)	(578)
Total Property, plant and equipment	55,003	18,831
	6,058,240	6,437,268

Valuation of assets

In August 2017, the Committee opted to place the 'Les Hansen House' situated in Alice Springs, on the market. At the time of this report the property has yet to be sold. This property is being carried at a valuation of \$300,000 in this financial report, However, the listing price as recommended by the real estate agent marketing the property is \$530,000.

8 Other Assets

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	4,094	4,105
	4,094	4,105

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	9,558	8,533
GST payable	2,205	9,448
Accrued expense	5,678	1,240
Superannuation payable	1,125	1,588
PAYG withholding payable	3,528	4,032
	<u>22,094</u>	<u>24,841</u>

10 Borrowings

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	106	368
	<u>106</u>	<u>368</u>

11 Other Financial Liabilities

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Government grants	112,690	55,313
Other grants	17,380	18,477
Community Benefit Fund	51,594	18,780
Deferred income	64,000	64,000
	<u>245,664</u>	<u>156,570</u>

12 Employee Benefits

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	29,657	26,800
	<u>29,657</u>	<u>26,800</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	61,157	54,856
	<u>61,157</u>	<u>54,856</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

13 Reserves

(a) **Asset revaluation reserve**

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluations of properties owned by the Trust. Properties are recorded at values determined by the Northern Territory Valuer General.

(b) **General reserve**

The general reserve represent funds for which the Council has designated for a particular purpose in future periods.

14 Cash Flow Information

(a) **Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities**

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	(123,968)	(1,489)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	26,518	6,840
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	1,682	25,145
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	11	312
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	1,808	(2,732)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	86,348	32,067
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	9,158	3,710
Cashflows from operations	<u>1,557</u>	<u>63,853</u>

15 Statutory Information

The registered office of and principal place of business of the Trust is:

National Trust of Australia (NT)
2 Burnett Place
Larrakeyah NT 0820

National Trust of Australia (NT)

Statement by Members of the Trust

In our opinion:

1. the accompanying financial report as set out on pages 2 to 14, being a special purpose financial statement, is drawn up so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31 December 2017 and the results of the Trust for the year ended on that date;
2. the accounts of the Trust have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Trust.
3. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Trust and is signed for and on behalf of the Trust by:

President
Trevor Horman AM - President

Treasurer
Phil Walcott
Colin Beard - Treasurer

Dated this 16th day of August 2018

Independent Audit Report to the members of National Trust of Australia (NT)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements, being the special purpose financial statements of National Trust of Australia (NT) (the Trust), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Council's report.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2017 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with financial reporting requirements of the *National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory) Act*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

It is not practical for the Trust to establish accounting controls over revenue prior to its receipt and accordingly it is not possible for our examination to include audit procedures to extend beyond the amounts recorded in the accounting records of the Trust.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Trust to meet the requirements of the National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory) Act. As a result the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Trust and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Trust. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter - Going Concern

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter. As disclosed in Note 2, the income received by the Trust is predominantly sourced from the Northern Territory Government. The appropriateness of preparing this Trust's financial statements on a going concern basis is dependent upon this continued support.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with financial reporting requirements of the *National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory) Act*, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

TDH Chartered Accountants

Adam Dohnt (FCA)
Registered Company Auditor
Darwin

24 September 2018



Tel: 08 8941 1460
Fax: 08 8941 1450
Email: admin@tdhnt.com.au

212/12 Salonika Street
Parap NT 0820

GPO Box 4587
Darwin NT 0801

**National Trust of Australia (NT)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

Disclaimer

The additional financial data presented on page 19 is in accordance with the books and records of the Trust which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our statutory audit of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2017. It will be appreciated that our statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and we give no warranty of accuracy or reliability in respect of the data provided. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person (other than National Trust of Australia (NT)) in respect of such data, including any errors of omissions therein however caused.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)
Registered Company Auditor
Darwin

24 September 2018

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

TDH Pty Limited
ABN: 19 087 176 565
Director: Adam Dohnt

National Trust of Australia (NT)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Detailed Profit and Loss Account

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Income		
Other branch revenues	17,759	27,296
Interest income	7,093	8,852
Rental income	10,550	79,757
Member subscriptions	6,332	6,356
Grants	271,329	290,411
Donations and fundraising	30,533	55,765
Other income	16,558	3,192
Total income	360,154	471,629
Less: Expenses		
Accounting fees	7,681	7,371
Advertising	14,550	6,292
Auditors remuneration	6,363	5,923
Bank charges	1,748	1,011
Cleaning	7,805	10,740
Computer expenses	4,560	5,429
Consulting and professional fees	9,718	17,458
Depreciation	26,518	6,840
Freight and cartage	3,845	15,998
Hire	5,919	4,025
Insurance	16,613	16,823
Legal costs	3,191	4,634
Leave pay	9,158	3,710
Membership	1,035	614
Office equipment and supplies	2,949	5,937
Postage	1,791	1,062
Printing and stationery	20,353	7,215
Repairs and maintenance	111,336	132,642
Salaries	151,130	148,777
Security costs	231	599
Subscriptions	3,652	3,116
Sundry expenses	2,927	2,215
Superannuation contributions	14,091	13,883
Telephone and fax	2,448	1,459
Travel	14,766	16,242
Utilities	35,768	34,116
Cost of sales	3,710	(1,013)
Total Expenses	483,856	473,118
	(123,702)	(1,489)
Other items:		
Loss on disposal of assets	(266)	-
	(266)	-
Profit/(Loss)	(123,968)	(1,489)