

# Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital



### Our vision

- a National Capital which symbolises Australia's heritage, values and aspirations, is internationally recognised, and of which Australians are proud

### Our mission

- to build the National Capital in the hearts of all Australians

### Our goals

- to realise the promise of the city plan and the ideals of the founders
- to foster Canberra as the National Capital
- to develop the special character of the National Capital



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## Introduction

### 1.1 National Capital Authority: Role and Responsibilities

The National Capital Authority is the statutory arm of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, responsible for ensuring that 'Canberra and the Territory are planned and developed in accordance with their national significance' [*Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*].

The character of nationally significant areas within the National Capital is the responsibility of the Authority and it is required to undertake projects for the enhancement and maintenance of the public places in these areas. Public commemorative sites and objects include sculptures, memorials, parks, gardens, tree plantings, fountains, paths, car parks, jetties, signage and lighting.

Specifically, the Authority's responsibilities in relation to commemorative works are to:

- provide advice to the Minister responsible for the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* and secretariat services to the Canberra National Memorials Committee
- provide project management services for agreed commemorative works proposals including the management of design competitions, design development and management of construction
- consider applications for works in Designated Areas (as specified in the National Capital Plan) in accordance with the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*
- provide asset management services for commemorative works (on land declared to be for the purposes of the National Capital)
- liaise with other Commonwealth and Territory agencies, authorities and relevant stakeholders on matters of mutual concern



### 1.1.1 Designated Areas

The Plan specifies ‘Designated Areas’—areas that have the special characteristics of the National Capital. The Designated Areas include the Main Avenues and Approach Routes, the Inner Hills that provide the immediate setting to Canberra Central, the Central National Area embracing the Parliamentary Zone, Lake Burley Griffin and surrounding lands, the Australian National University, the Canberra International Airport, Russell Offices, part of Barton and the diplomatic areas. The Plan may set out detailed conditions of planning, design and development for these areas. The Authority must approve all works in Designated Areas. Sites nominated within these *Guidelines* are all within the Central National Area and are Designated Areas.

## 1.2 National Capital Plan

The National Capital Plan specifies *five* roles that the city of Canberra performs as National Capital:

- the Seat of Government
- the location of the National Parliament and the Executive
- the centre of national administration
- a location for national institutions in research, education, arts, music and sports
- a symbol of Australian national life and a location for memorials and national events

The National Capital Plan acknowledges that this last, symbolic role ‘is one of the most important but also [one of the] most intangible roles that the city will be called on to play’.

The philosophical basis of this symbolic role needs clarification. In prescribing the role of the National Capital Plan, the Act uses concepts such as ‘national significance’, ‘characteristics of the National Capital’ and ‘interests of the National Capital’. Such contested and often elusive terms establish the basis on which the Commonwealth determines how closely it needs to be involved in planning and development in certain areas of the National Capital.

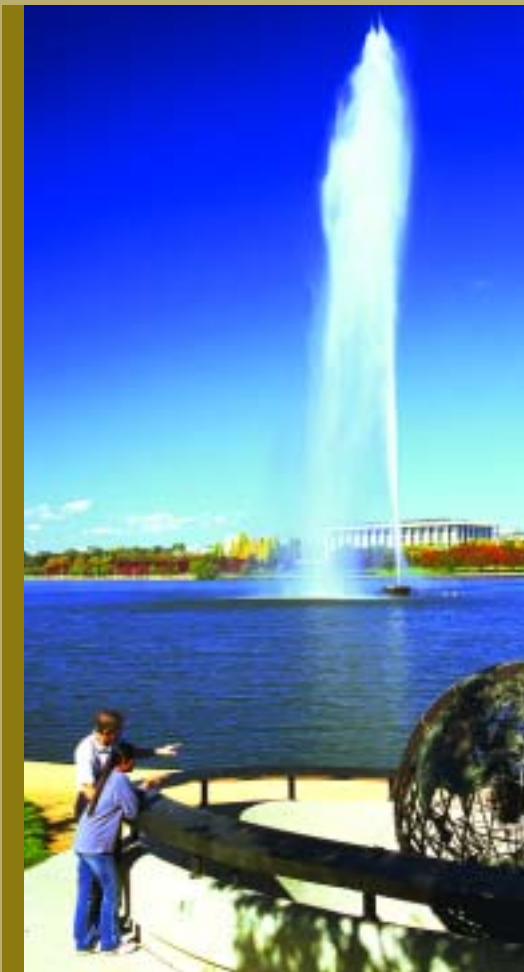


### 1.3 The Task

With Australia poised at the start of its second century as a nation, the time is ripe for the National Capital Authority to establish a reasoned and creative approach to commemoration in the National Capital. Such an approach to the initiation and siting of commemorative works is both necessary and appropriate. It realises the opportunity available to the Authority to provide a worthy and comprehensive commemorative framework for decision-making, one with long-term prospects yet capable of immediate implementation.

The Authority needs a structure for future generations of Australians who view their National Capital with pride and who want it to play a formative role in determining what Marion Mahony Griffin many years ago called 'the expression of soul requirements'. The National Capital Development Commission publication, *Tomorrow's Canberra* (1970), put its stamp on this idea when it spoke of a 'good National Capital' being more than buildings and roads, 'it should also be a city which mirrors the nation's aspirations and conflicts.' The Central National Area Design Study *Looking to the Future* (1994) powerfully promoted the 'soul requirements' case when it asserted that:

*...a national capital is more than a city. As the seat of government it requires a symbolic presence to promote a sense of national identity. It is not too outlandish to regard the capital as a symbol of the ideals, dreams, aspirations, achievements, culture and history of the nation.*



So far, this 'symbolic presence' in Canberra has focussed principally on the military memorials of Anzac Parade and the Australian War Memorial. Important as our history of sacrifice, service and valour has been in the shaping of our nation, it is by no means the singular driving force; so many other individuals, groups, events and historical moments, drawn from a multiplicity of cultural areas, have had profound impact.

The Authority has a responsibility to encourage the representation in the National Capital of the broad range of Australian cultural narratives. *Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital* canvasses as wide a range of subjects and themes as possible, ensuring that all the 'nationally significant' areas of Australian history, heritage and culture are properly represented.



## Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital

### 2.1 Commemorative Works

All cultures create emblems whose primary purpose is commemoration—the celebration of people, events or ideas that have meaning and value for the community at large. The importance of commemoration as a means of reinforcing and transmitting collective values is demonstrated by the great variety of ways in which it is expressed. Commemorative forms used in contemporary Australian society include the special issue of stamps and coins, the placement of interpretive signs and plaques, the naming of holidays and festivals, the dedication of streets, leisure facilities, gardens, parks, buildings and the construction of memorials.

Commemorative works such as memorials are a physical expression of prevailing ideas and beliefs within the community. As permanent features, their strength resides in the fact that they will remain as constant markers to be appreciated—and historically located—by generations to follow. Such works, when located within a country's capital city, have a special 'national significance'. Canberra's memorials inform current and future generations of the values held by the Australian community at particular points in time.

Mindful of the responsibilities associated with its role as the custodian of this nation's capital city, the National Capital Authority recognises the need for a set of guidelines to encourage the nomination of subjects, and to determine placement of anticipated commemorative works, especially memorials. The intent is to create a siting pattern that will accommodate generational difference. The Authority is aware, however, that a number of commemorative works have been constructed that are inconsistent with previous or current policies. It accepts the presence of these 'inconsistencies' as a part of the unique cultural tapestry of the National Capital.

## 2.2 Aim

In developing the *Guidelines* the Authority aims to reflect the plurality of the Australian historical and cultural experience. The *Guidelines* establish a cultural, spatial and design framework to inform the siting, quality and character of commemorative projects, including memorials and public art works, in the Central National Area.

## 2.3 Objectives

- i. To confirm the nation's capital as the most appropriate spiritual and symbolic site for national commemoration.
- ii. To establish criteria for the evaluation of cultural worth which ensure the commemoration of subjects of enduring national significance.
- iii. To develop a social and cultural environment in the nation's capital which closely reflects the values of the Australian community (see Section 2.4).
- iv. To encourage all Australians to continue their education by enhancing their sense of place and increasing their understanding of the diversity of Australia's cultural heritages.
- v. To ensure that all subjects selected for commemoration are appropriately sited.

## 2.4 Core Values for *Guidelines*

- egalitarianism
- civility
- humour
- democratic principles
- civic awareness
- peace, order and respect for rule of law
- mateship
- diversity
- tolerance
- freedom
- social justice for all
- openness
- social responsibility
- concern for the environment
- collective values and shared goals
- irreverence
- fairness

## 2.5 National Significance

An individual, group, organisation, idea or event will be deemed to have 'national significance'—according to the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*—if it satisfies the criteria outlined in Section 2.6.





## 2.6 Assessment Criteria for Commemorative Subjects

To determine the appropriateness of proposed commemorative subjects (individuals, groups, organisations, ideas or events) for development in the National Capital, a two-stage assessment process exists. Both stages must be satisfied. The stages employ:

- Mandatory Criteria that determine if the subject can be considered for commemoration in the National Capital
- Evaluation Criteria that determine if the subject has 'national significance' and should be commemorated in the National Capital

### Stage 1—Mandatory Criteria

- i. An individual will only be considered for commemoration *at least ten years* after his/her death
- ii. A group or organisation will only be considered for commemoration *at least ten years* after its termination\*
- iii. An idea or event will only be considered for commemoration *at least ten years* after its conclusion\*
- iv. A commemorative proposal must not duplicate the themes or subject matter of an existing commemorative site
- v. Natural disasters will not normally be commemorated.

### Stage 2—Evaluation Criteria

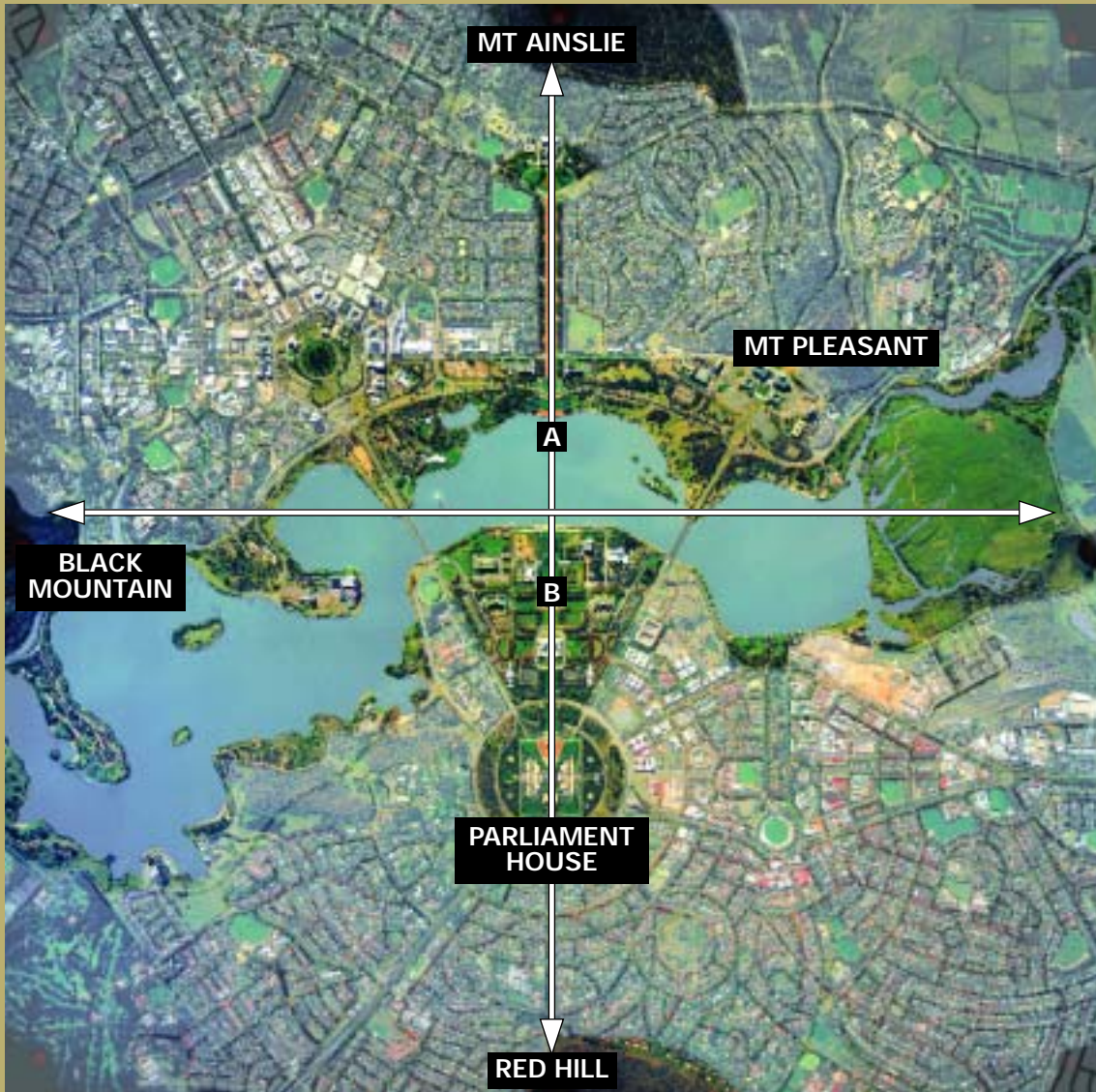
A person, group, organisation, idea or event, to be considered for commemoration in the National Capital, must:

- i. Have cultural significance for the nation—that is (as stated in *The Burra Charter Revision, 1999*), 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations' of Australians
- ii. Closely reflect the evolving values, ideas and aspirations of the Australian community
- iii. Contribute to the education of all Australians by enhancing our sense of place and increasing an understanding of cultural diversity
- iv. Exemplify Australia's unique heritage.

If a commemorative work is supported by the National Capital Authority, according to the Mandatory and Evaluation Criteria, this does not commit the Commonwealth to its implementation. The final siting and design of the commemorative work will be subject to the relevant statutory approvals and contingent on funding availability.

\*Groups or organisations, ideas or events, which have a continuing history of at least ten years, will be considered for commemoration on a case-by-case basis.





- A** North of Lake Burley Griffin—commemorative works honouring military and non-military sacrifice, service, valour and achievement (Section 3.2)
- B** South of Lake Burley Griffin—commemorative works honouring Australian and non-Australian achievement and endeavour (Section 3.3)

# Commemorative Sites

## 3.1 Siting Classifications

In order to provide a clear and defensible approach to the establishment of new commemorative sites in the National Capital, the *Guidelines* develop a spatial framework divided into *four* essential site classifications, and structured according to thematic clusters.

The *four* commemorative site classifications are:

- i. sites that honour military sacrifice, service and valour*
- ii. sites that honour non-military sacrifice, service and achievement*
- iii. sites that honour Australian achievement and endeavour*
- iv. sites that honour non-Australian achievement and endeavour, and Australia's international commitments*

The National Capital sites described in these *Guidelines* are all in the Central National Area. Generally, within the Central National Area:

- commemorative works *honouring military and non-military sacrifice, service, valour and achievement* are sited north of Lake Burley Griffin (see Section 3.2)
- commemorative works *honouring Australian and non-Australian achievement and endeavour* are sited south of the Lake (see Section 3.3)
- the mountains ('inner hills', as described in the National Capital Plan) forming the setting of the Central National Area will continue to provide vantage points of the National Capital, both north and south of Lake Burley Griffin



Accordingly:

*Mt Ainslie—the Lookout provides a grand vista of the Central National Area along the Land Axis, as illustrated by Marion Mahony Griffin for Walter Burley Griffin's winning design entry in the 1912 international competition. Commemoration on Mt Ainslie should celebrate the foremost designers of the capital and other individuals involved in its planning and development.*

*Black Mountain—the Tower is a unique landmark in the National Capital. The Tower is already a focus of Australian achievement in telecommunications.*

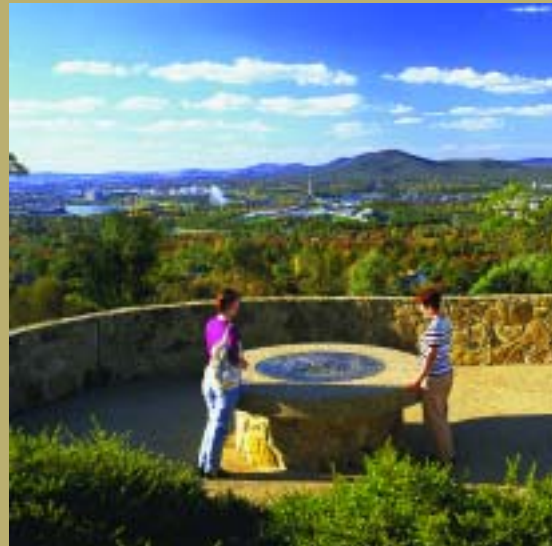
*Red Hill—two plinths: one provides a unique perspective of Parliament House in its setting; the other provides compass directional views.*

*Mt Pleasant—the grave of Major-General Sir William Bridges.*

There are other sites that are sympathetic to major national commemoration.

These include: Acton Peninsula (which accommodates the National Museum of Australia and the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies); the Australian National Botanic Gardens; the Australian National University; ScreenSound Australia (the National Film and Sound Archive); the CSIRO; and the Australian Institute of Sport.

Commemoration at these sites should relate to the principal cultural objectives of these institutions. The mandatory and evaluation assessment criteria set out in these *Guidelines* should apply to these and similar sites.





*peace, order and respect  
for rule of law  
mateship*  
**Civility**



*civic awareness  
social responsibility  
tolerance  
egalitarianism  
humour  
democratic principles*  
**diversity**





### Areas North of Lake Burley Griffin

Commemorative sites that honour military sacrifice, service and valour (Section 3.2.1)

- 1 *Anzac Parade*
- 2 *Australian War Memorial*
- 3 *Russell Precinct*
- 4 *Australian Defence Force Academy*
- 5 *Royal Military College, Duntroon*

Commemorative sites that honour non-military sacrifice, service and achievement (Section 3.2.2)

- 6 *Kings Park*
- 7 *Section 5, Campbell, cnr Constitution Avenue and Anzac Park*



## 3.2 Siting Areas North of Lake Burley Griffin

### 3.2.1 Commemorative sites that honour military sacrifice, service and valour include:

#### *Anzac Parade*

Memorials that commemorate Australian Defence Force service in all wars or warlike operations.

#### *Australian War Memorial*

Commemoration related to the service and sacrifice of Australians in war, in war-like operations, or in peace-keeping.

#### *Russell Precinct*

Commemoration related to the contribution of defence personnel (individual or collective), to unique military operations or to international defence treaties and alliances.

#### *Australian Defence Force Academy and the Royal Military College, Duntroon*

Commemoration honouring graduates, staff or those who have played a significant role in the development of the institution, in defence education and training, or in theatres of war.

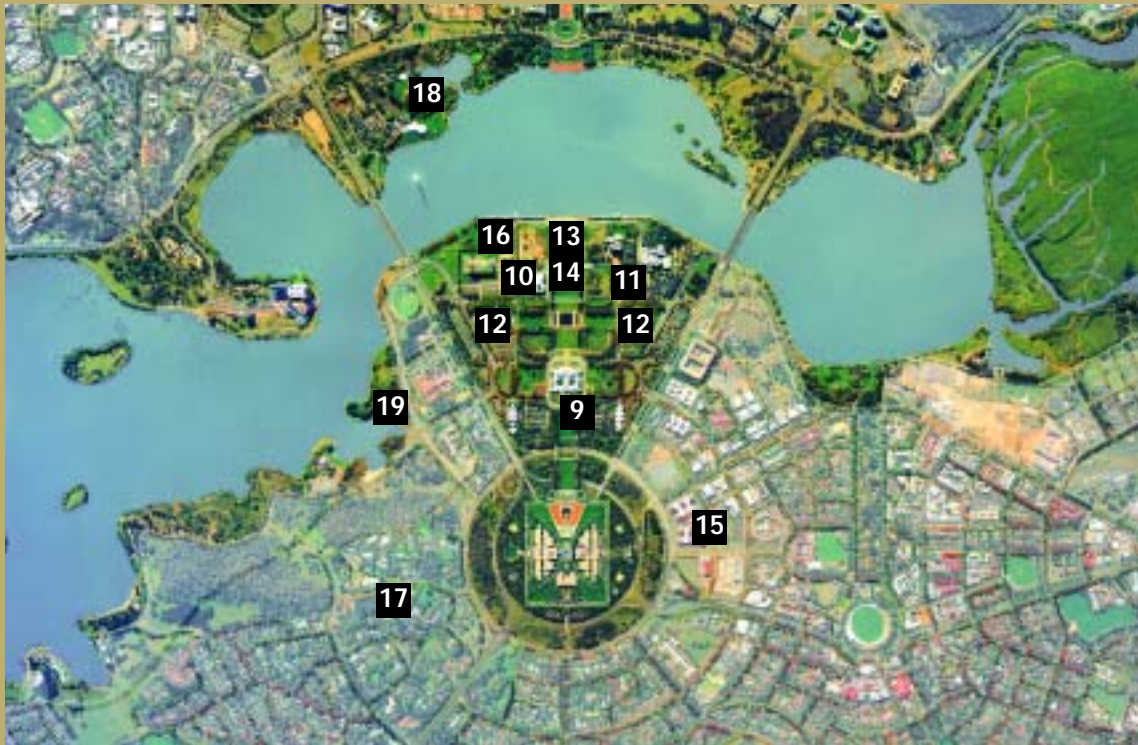
### 3.2.2 Commemorative sites that honour non-military sacrifice, service and achievement include:

#### *Kings Park*

Commemoration of non-military war efforts including the role of Australians in the United Nations and similar roles, such as peace-keeping. Sites adjacent to the Rond Terraces serve as a transition from Anzac Parade and should be reserved for commemoration of non-military sacrifice, service and achievement in Australia, in times of peace.

#### *Section 5, Campbell, cnr Constitution Avenue and Anzac Park*

A remembrance park to the 'fallen' and leaders of the nation during times of war.



### Areas South of Lake Burley Griffin (including the Parliamentary Zone)

Commemorative sites that honour Australian achievement and endeavour (Section 3.3.1)

Parliamentary Zone:

- 9 *'Parliamentary Executive' campus*
- 10 *'Humanities and Science' campus*
- 11 *'Arts and Civic' campus*
- 12 *'Treasury' campus, 'John Gorton' campus*
- 13 *Commonwealth Place*
- 14 *Reconciliation Place*

Other:

- 15 *Windsor Walk*

Commemorative sites that honour non-Australian achievement and endeavour, and Australia's international commitments (Section 3.3.2)

- 16 *Peace Park*
- 17 *Diplomatic Precincts*
- 18 *Commonwealth Park*
- 19 *Lennox Gardens*

### 3.3 Siting Areas South of Lake Burley Griffin (including Parliamentary Zone)

#### 3.3.1 Commemorative sites that honour Australian achievement and endeavour include:

##### *The Parliamentary Zone*

*The Parliamentary Zone will be given meaning as: 'The place of the people, accessible to all Australians so that they can more fully understand and appreciate the collective experience and rich diversity of this country'.  
(Parliamentary Zone Review, 2000)*

The Parliamentary Zone is structured around a cluster of campuses and significant sites. Six emerge as central to the siting of commemorative works:

- i. 'Parliamentary Executive' campus, centred on Old Parliament House
- ii. 'Humanities and Science' campus around the National Library of Australia and the National Science and Technology Centre
- iii. 'Arts and Civic' campus around the National Gallery of Australia and the High Court of Australia
- iv. 'John Gorton'/'Treasury' campuses around the John Gorton (Administration) and Treasury buildings
- v. Commonwealth Place
- vi. Reconciliation Place

The campuses—enhanced by Commonwealth Place and Reconciliation Place—form the core of a thematic logic for the siting of commemorative works in the Parliamentary Zone.

##### *i. 'Parliamentary Executive' campus*

###### ■ State Circle and Intersections

*Commemoration of the role and distinctive character of each state and territory—and, when relevant, of particular regions within Australia.*



###### ■ Federation Mall

*Commemoration of politicians, political history and achievement, post 1901. The area reflects the social and cultural achievements since Federation in 1901, including achievements by women, constitutional history of Old Parliament House (1927–88) and Parliament House (post 1988), republican history, labour relations, economic history, environmentalism and large-scale projects.*



###### ■ King Edward Terrace to King George Terrace

*Commemoration of major events in Australia's history, from 1788 to the onset of nationhood and Federation in 1901, particularly political history stretching from the succession of early colonial governors to the colonial premiers (1856–1901).*





■ Old Parliament House—Gardens and Surrounding Environs

*Commemoration of specific Federation history, individuals and individual achievement in the chronological period from August 1885 (Federal Council of Australasia Act) to May 1901 (opening of First Commonwealth Parliament, in Melbourne).*

■ Magna Carta Place

*Has commemorative feature. Design traces the history of Magna Carta and its relevance to the freedom and laws of Australia. No further commemorative activity anticipated on this site.*

■ Constitution Place

*Will have commemorative feature. Design will 'commemorate the Australian Constitution'. No further commemorative activity anticipated on this site.*

ii. *'Humanities and Science' campus*

Individuals commemorated might include: historians, compilers of encyclopaedias and dictionaries, philosophers, public intellectuals, educators and scientists (pure and applied).

iii. *'Arts and Civic' campus*

Individuals commemorated might include: visual artists, architects/designers, photographers, Chiefs Justice and Justices of High Court, significant legislation and justice issues.

iv. *'John Gorton'/'Treasury' campuses*

Commemoration of those individuals and organisations responsible for outstanding public service.

v. *Commonwealth Place*

*The Commonwealth Place initiative, the heart of the place of the people, responds to [the] continuing pressing need for a major public place at the centre of the Parliamentary Zone ... Commonwealth Place will provide a natural forum for rallies, concerts, gatherings, ceremonies, markets, displays and exhibitions. (Parliamentary Zone Review, 2000)*

Within Commonwealth Place, the nation will recognise its most significant nation-creators and nation-definers, those Australians who have distinguished themselves in all areas of endeavour. This will be done through exhibitions, events and installations, rather than memorials.

vi. *Reconciliation Place*

The journey towards reconciliation will be told along the full length of this promenade. Public artworks will project a range of experiences reflecting Australia's path to reconciliation and a shared future. Reconciliation Place is not intended for memorials.

*Windsor Walk, Barton*

Commemoration of recipients of the Order of Australia.





3.3.2 Commemorative sites that honour non-Australian achievement and endeavour, and Australia's international commitments, include:

*Peace Park*

Commemoration of Australia's commitment to peace.

*Diplomatic Precincts*

Commemoration of individuals associated with specific missions. Such commemoration will normally be limited to the leased sites of the missions.

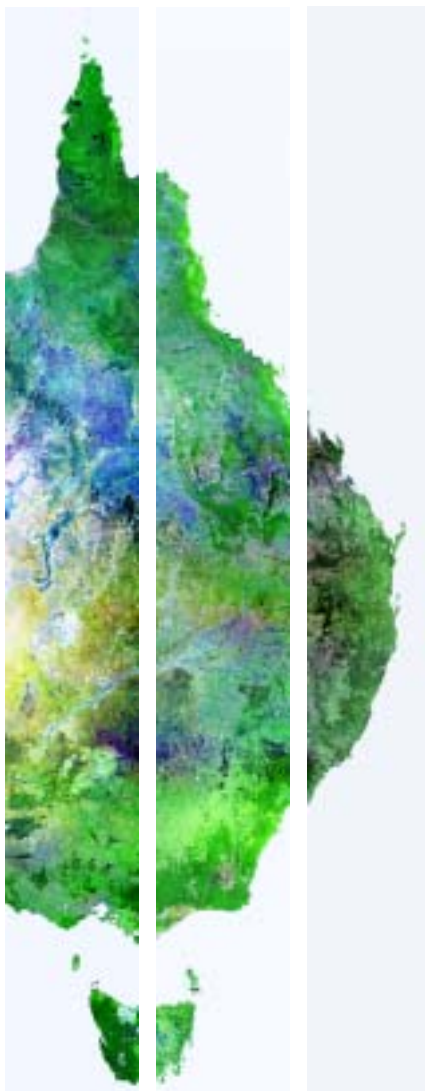
*Lennox Gardens*

Commemoration of sister-city relationships of the city of Canberra.

*Commonwealth Park\**

Plantings to reflect Australia's membership of and activity within the international community.

\* Commonwealth Park, though sited north of Lake Burley Griffin, has a long history of commemorative plantings and is, therefore, most appropriately included in this category.





## Appendix 1

### National Memorials Ordinance 1928

The *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* provides for the location and character of National Memorials, and the naming of divisions of, and public places in, the Australian Capital Territory.

The Ordinance applies only to National Land in the Territory—that is, land currently being used by the Commonwealth or that is intended to be used by or on behalf of the Commonwealth.

The Ordinance establishes the Canberra National Memorials Committee. The Committee consists of: the Prime Minister as Chair of the Committee, the Minister responsible for the Ordinance (currently the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government), the Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Department (currently Transport and Regional Services), an officer appointed by the Minister (currently the Chief Executive of the National Capital Authority), and two other members to be appointed by the Governor-General from amongst residents in the Australian Capital Territory (these positions are not currently filled).

The Minister considers all matters referred to him regarding the naming of divisions of the Territory or the location or character of national memorials in the Territory and seeks the support of the Committee. The Committee may approve the proposal, recommend alterations, reject the proposal or return it for further consideration.

In determining the name of a division, the Minister has regard to the names of people who have made notable contributions to the existence of Australia as a nation. Every determination made by the Minister about the naming of a division of the Territory is published in the Commonwealth Gazette. Either House of the Parliament may disallow the Minister's determination. If the determination is not disallowed, it comes into effect 15 days after being laid before the Parliament.

According to:

- Section 8A(1) of the Ordinance, the Minister may determine the names of public places in the Territory. Public places include any avenue, road, street and place which the public are entitled to use, and any unleased lands belonging to the Commonwealth
- Section 8C(2) of the Ordinance, in making such a determination the Minister has regard to:
  - a. *the names of persons famous in Australian exploration, navigation, pioneering, colonisation, administration, politics, education, science or letters;*
  - b. *the names of persons who have made notable contributions to the existence of Australia as a nation;*
  - c. *the names of Australian flora;*
  - d. *the names of things characteristic of Australia or Australians; and*
  - e. *the words of the aboriginal natives of Australia.*

Each determination on the naming of public places made by the Minister is published in the Gazette and comes into operation upon publication.

Within 21 days of publication, any person may object to the Minister's determination whereupon the objection is referred to the Committee. The Committee considers the objection and makes a determination confirming, revoking or varying the determination of the Minister. This determination is then published in the Gazette.



# Acknowledgements

IMAGE	AUTHOR (artist, sculptor)	PHOTOGRAPHER
COVER—small pic 1	Reconciliation Place Artwork Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team Captain Reg Saunders (copyright Glenda Hume) Sedo Gebade (copyright Australian War Memorial, Morotal 116709) Nurse Oodgeroo Noonuccal Kath Walker (copyright Fyor Memorial Library UOFL84, Box 14) Sunset by Marcus Bree	Cate Riley
small pic 2	Federation Centenary Fountains	Unknown
small pic 3	International Flags Design: National Capital Authority	Unknown
small pic 4	Foundation Stone	Unknown
main pic	Speakers Square, Canada's Gift to Australia in honour of the Centenary of Federation Artist John McEwen Commonwealth Place Commonwealth Place was designed by Durbach Block Architects in association with Sue Barnsley Design and is based on their competition-winning scheme.	Rob Little
Inside cover	Place of the People	John Gollings
p. 2	Reconciliation Place Artwork Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team Text by Sharon Payne, 2001 Spirit Figures and thumb print by Karen Casey River by Richard Woldendorp	Cate Riley
p. 3	Anzac Parade	Unknown
p. 4	Captain Cook Memorial jet and terrestrial globe Artist: Walter Bunning Installed 1970	Unknown
p. 5	Canberra by night	Unknown
p. 6: left	Mosaic of Walter Burley Griffin's 1913 proposed plan of Canberra Artist: David Humphries Installed 2000	Unknown
P. 6 : right	Reconciliation Place Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team	Cate Riley
p.7	The National Memorial to the Royal Australian Air Force Sculptor: Inge King Mural Artist: Robert Boynes Design: National Capital Authority	Cate Riley
p. 9: left	International Flags Design: National Capital Authority	Unknown
p. 9: middle	Netherlands Memorial Design: National Capital Authority Mosaic Artist: David Humphries	Cate Riley
p. 9: right	Reconciliation Place Artwork Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team Murray Island Plaintiffs with Barrister Bryan Keon-Cohen (copyright Trevor Graham)	Cate Riley

<b>IMAGE</b>	<b>AUTHOR (artist, sculptor)</b>	<b>PHOTOGRAPHER</b>
p. 10: left	View from Black Mountain	Unknown
p. 10: right	View from Red Hill	Unknown
p. 11	Magna Carta Monument Architects: AP Falconer Architecture Mural Artists: Silvia Valez and Chris Meadham Completed 26 September 2001	Panorama: Andrew Hobbs Small pics: Cate Riley
p. 13	New Zealand Memorial Artist: Kingsley Baird Architects: Studio Pacific Architecture Daisy Nadjungdanga Alien Wihongi	Unknown
p. 15	Land Axis to Mt Ainslie King George V Memorial Artist: G Rayner Hoff, installed 1953 resited 1968 Fountain and Cascade—High Court Artist: Roger Woodward, installed 1980	Unknown Unknown Cate Riley
p. 16	Reconciliation Place Artwork Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team Wedgetail Eagle by Brendan Tunks Bogong moths by Marianne Walsh Bogong moths by Jimmy Williams Australia Landsat image by GEOIMAGE Pty Ltd	Cate Riley
p. 17: left	Satellite Mosaic Installation designed by Durbach Block Architects using Satellite imagery commissioned by Australian Greenhouse Office produced by Geoscience Australia in association with GEOIMAGE Pty Ltd.	
p. 17: right top	Commonweath Park	Unknown
p. 17: right bottom	Peace Park Design: Australian Construction Services	Cate Riley
p. 18.	Australian National Korean Memorial ANKWM Design Group (Les Kossatz, Augustine, Dall'Ava, David Bullpit, Sand Helse) in conjunction with architectural firm Daryl Jackson Pty Ltd	Unknown
p. 19	Deserted Mounted Corps Memorial Artist: Ray Ewers, installed 1967 International Tree of Peace planted at Peace Park, 12 March 2001 Australia's Olympic Gold Rose planted in the National Rose Gardens 2000	Unknown Ros Ransome Liz Smith
Back Cover	Commemorative Oak Tree King George V Memorial Artist: G Rayner Hoff, installed 1953 resited 1968 Australian National Korean Memorial ANKWM Design Group (Les Kossatz, Augustine, Dall'Ava, David Bullpit, Sand Helse) in conjunction with architectural firm Daryl Jackson Pty Ltd Reconciliation Place Artwork Architect: Simon Kringas Aboriginal Cultural Advisor: Sharon Payne Exhibition Design: Liquid Design Delivery Team Bogong moths by Marianne Walsh Bogong moths by Jimmy Williams	Cate Riley Unknown Cate Riley Cate Riley



