

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



General Bridges' Grave RMC Duntroon Heritage Management Plan

Report prepared for the National Capital Authority
June 2013

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd

ABN 60 001 179 362

PO Box 3171 Manuka
ACT Australia 2603

T +61 2 6273 7540

F +61 2 6273 8114

www.gml.com.au

Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled General Bridges' Grave—Heritage Management Plan, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
11-6179	1	Draft Report (for submission to NCA)	December 2011
11-6179	2	Draft Report (for submission to NCA Board and public consultation)	February 2012
11-6179	3	Draft Report (for submission to Australian Heritage Commission)	May 2012
11-6179	4	Final Report (for submission to NCA)	June 2013

Copyright and Moral Rights

Historical sources and reference material used in the preparation of this report are acknowledged and referenced at the end of each section and/or in figure captions. Reasonable effort has been made to identify, contact, acknowledge and obtain permission to use material from the relevant copyright owners.

In accordance with the contract terms for this project GML:

- vests copyright in all material produced by GML (but excluding pre-existing material and material in which copyright is held by a third party) in the client for this project (and the client's successors in title);
- retains the right to use all the material produced by GML for this project for GML's ongoing business and for professional presentations, academic papers or publications; and
- waives the Moral Rights < of both GML and the project team members > in this work, in accordance with the (Commonwealth) *Copyright (Moral Rights) Amendment Act 2000*.

Contents	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Site Location.....	1
1.3 Management Framework	1
1.3.1 <i>Heritage Listings</i>	1
1.4 Relevant Documentation.....	3
1.5 Consultation	3
1.5.1 <i>Key Stakeholders</i>	3
1.5.2 <i>Indigenous Consultation</i>	4
1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements.....	5
2.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context	9
2.1 RMC Duntroon—A Summary History	9
2.1.1 <i>Indigenous Occupation of the Area</i>	9
2.1.2 <i>The Campbells and the Duntroon Estate</i>	10
2.1.3 <i>Establishment of the Royal Military College</i>	10
2.2 Major General Bridges and World War I	10
2.2.1 <i>Early Military Life</i>	10
2.2.2 <i>Founding of Australia’s First Military College</i>	11
2.2.3 <i>World War I and The Gallipoli Campaign</i>	12
2.2.4 <i>Sandy the Horse</i>	12
2.3 General Bridges’ Grave.....	13
2.3.1 <i>Repatriation of General Bridges to Australia</i>	13
2.3.2 <i>Walter Burley Griffin</i>	14
2.4 1920 to Present.....	14
2.5 Endnotes	22
3.0 Understanding the Place—Physical Context.....	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Setting.....	23
3.3 Physical Description	23
3.4 Significant Views.....	24
3.5 Archaeological Potential	24
3.6 Endnotes	28
4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values	29
4.1 Introduction.....	29
4.1.1 <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	29
4.2 Assessment of Heritage Values of General Bridges’ Grave	30
4.2.1 <i>Official Commonwealth Summary Statement of Significance</i>	30
4.2.2 <i>Identified Commonwealth Heritage Values</i>	31
4.2.3 <i>Indigenous Heritage Values</i>	33
4.2.4 <i>Revised Statement of Significance</i>	33
4.2.5 <i>Discussion of Identified Heritage Values</i>	34
4.2.6 <i>Condition of Heritage Values</i>	34

4.2.7 Historic Themes	35
4.3 Ranking of Significance	36
4.3.1 Explanation of Heritage Significance Ranking	36
4.3.2 Application of Heritage Significance Rankings to General Bridges' Grave	37
4.4 Tolerance for Change	38
4.4.1 Explanation of Tolerance for Change	38
4.4.2 Application of Tolerance for Change	38
4.5 Endnotes	39
5.0 Constraints and Opportunities	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Constraints Arising from Significance	41
5.2.1 Significance and Conservation	41
5.3 Constraints Arising from Condition of General Bridges' Grave	42
5.4 Constraints Arising from the Management Framework	42
5.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	42
5.4.2 Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles	43
5.4.3 Other Commonwealth Legislative Requirements and Codes	43
5.4.4 The National Capital Plan	44
5.4.5 RMC Duntroon HMP (2009)	44
5.5 Site Manager's Requirements	44
5.6 Defence's Requirements	44
5.7 Other Stakeholder Interests	45
5.8 Natural Heritage Values	45
5.9 Opportunities for General Bridges' Grave	46
5.9.1 Interpretation and Events	46
5.9.2 Enhancement of the Setting of General Bridges' Grave	47
5.9.3 Development Near General Bridges' Grave	47
5.10 Endnotes	49
6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation	51
6.1 Introduction	51
6.2 Implementation of the Conservation Policies and Actions	51
6.2.1 Priorities	51
6.2.2 Timing	51
6.2.3 Responsibilities	52
6.3 Overarching Policies	52
7.0 Outline Conservation Works and Cyclical Maintenance Schedules	67
7.1 Introduction	67
7.2 Priority and Timing for Conservation Works	67
7.3 Schedule of Works for General Bridges' Grave	68
7.4 Cyclical Maintenance for General Bridges' Grave	77
8.0 Appendices	79
Appendix A	
CHL Citations—General Bridges Grave & RMC Duntroon Conservation Area	
Appendix B	

National Trust of Australia (ACT) Citation

Appendix C

Walter Burley Griffin Society Heritage Inventory Entry—General Bridges' Grave

Appendix D

Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture Citation

Appendix E

Canberra Tracks—Track 4—Cemeteries

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) was commissioned by the National Capital Authority (NCA) to prepare a Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the Grave of Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges (General Bridges' Grave) within the Royal Military College (RMC) Duntroon, Campbell, ACT.

As a Commonwealth Heritage listed place, the NCA is obliged under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) to prepare a HMP for General Bridges' Grave to appropriately conserve and manage its Commonwealth Heritage values.

1.2 Site Location

General Bridges' Grave is located within RMC Duntroon in Canberra, ACT (Figure 1.1). The Grave is located on the Mount Pleasant hillside beside General Bridges Drive. Figure 1.2 shows an aerial location of General Bridges' Grave.

1.3 Management Framework

The RMC Duntroon site is subject to management by both the Department of Defence (Defence) and the NCA. General Bridges' Grave is managed solely by the NCA, however constant consultation with Defence is undertaken.

The NCA are responsible for the management and maintenance within the fenced area of General Bridges' Grave and its accompanying interpretive and directional signs. Defence manage the surrounding area including the driveway and nearby vegetation.

The Department of Veteran's Affairs (DVA), Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG), representing the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), in matters pertaining to the war dead in Australia from the two world wars, also have a management role at General Bridges' Grave. The authority for this representation is vested in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Australia and the CWGC and the *War Graves Act 1980*. The CWGC are a key stakeholder in the management of General Bridges' Grave (grave only, not entire memorial site) with responsibilities relating to the condition of the grave and any potential impacts on the interred remains.

1.3.1 Heritage Listings

General Bridges' Grave is listed for its heritage values on several registers including:

Commonwealth Heritage List

- General Bridges' Grave—Place ID: 13392 (22/06/2004)
- RMC Duntroon Conservation Area—Place ID: 105449 (22/06/2004)

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was created under the EPBC Act in 2004. This statutory list recognises places of heritage value which are owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Government. This citation is included at Appendix A. A plan showing the RMC Duntroon

Conservation Area is at Figure 1.3. Note that while not included in the listing boundary of the RMC Duntroon Conservation Area, General Bridges' Grave is mentioned in the CHL citation.

Register of the National Estate

- General Bridges' Grave—Place ID: 13392 (27/03/1984)
- RMC Duntroon Conservation Area—Place ID: 13375 (18/04/1989)

General Bridges' Grave was entered in the Register of the National Estate (RNE) in 1989. Developed in 1975, the RNE has been a statutory listing of Commonwealth Heritage places around Australia; however, in February 2007, provisions in the EPBC Act relating to its statutory status were amended. The RNE will cease to have statutory effect in February 2012. Inclusion in the RNE does not provide direct legal protection or prescriptive requirements for management, but it is a relevant matter for other decision making under the EPBC Act. The RNE citations match the CHL citations.

ACT Heritage Register

The ACT Heritage Register includes places of natural and cultural significance, including Indigenous places. It was set up under the *Heritage Act 2004* (ACT). General Bridges' Grave is not individually listed on the ACT Heritage Register; however, the whole of RMC Duntroon is listed as Status 1 on the ACT Heritage Register.

Status 1 denotes that the place has been accepted as a nomination by the ACT Heritage Council. However, the *Heritage Act 2004* has no statutory effect for a place that is in Commonwealth ownership.

National Trust of Australia (ACT) Register of Significant Places

- General Bridges' Grave—Classified Place (20/12/1982)

The National Trust of Australia (ACT) maintains a Register of Significant Places. General Bridges' Grave is included on this register as a classified place, and the National Trust considers it to be valued by the community. National Trust recognition is not a statutory listing (Appendix B).

Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture

- General Bridges' Grave—RSTCA No: R055F

Members from each state chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects have compiled a register of what they consider to be outstanding examples of twentieth century architecture. The Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture is not a statutory listing (Appendix C).

Department of Defence Heritage Register

- General Bridges' Grave—Asset No: A043

The Department of Defence has developed a Defence Heritage Register of places of Commonwealth Heritage value under their control or ownership. General Bridges' Grave is included on this register; however the NCA is responsible for the management of the site.

Walter Burley Griffin Society—Griffin Heritage Inventory

- General Bridges' Grave

The Walter Burley Griffin Society Inc. was established in 1988 as a non-profit association by a group of people inspired by the need to commemorate and promote a better understanding of the lives, ideals, vision and works of Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin. The society keeps an up to date register of all places designed by the Griffins. Inclusion on this register does not offer statutory protection (Appendix D).

1.4 Relevant Documentation

The following documents were referenced in the preparation of the HMP:

- ERM 2007, General Bridges' Grave Heritage Management Plan, report prepared for the Department of Defence
- Godden Mackay Logan 2009, RMC Duntroon Heritage Management Plan, report prepared for the Department of Defence

1.5 Consultation

1.5.1 Key Stakeholders

During the development of this HMP, initial consultation was undertaken with key stakeholders as identified in a list provided by the NCA. Stakeholders were initially contacted by telephone (where possible) and follow up was undertaken via email correspondence. The consultation was undertaken to inform relevant stakeholders about the development of the HMP, comply with legislative requirements under the EPBC Act, seek views and information from stakeholders about their perception of the heritage values of the site, obtain information about heritage management issues, expectations and ways of addressing these issues in the HMP. Initial responses were received from the Department responsible for the EPBC Act, the National Trust of Australia (ACT) and the Walter Burley Griffin Society. The key stakeholders included:

- NCA Planning and Estate Management Staff;
- Department of Defence;
- Australian War Memorial;
- Returned and Services League (RSL);
- ACT Heritage Council;
- Department Responsible for the EPBC Act;
- National Trust of Australia (ACT);
- Australian Institute of Landscape Architects;
- Australian Institute of Architects; and
- Walter Burley Griffin Society.

Following public consultation, the Department of Veteran's Affairs, Office of Australian War Graves, representing the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and the RMC Duntroon Heritage Committee were also identified as interested stakeholders.

This HMP was made available for comment at various draft stages to ensure relevant stakeholders were informed about the management plan process, of the revised heritage values and associated conservations and management policies, and to obtain their feedback. Public consultation for the HMP was held by the NCA from 26 March 2013 until 4 May 2012; identified stakeholders were informed and given the opportunity to respond. Their comments were incorporated into the document. Comment was also sought from the NCA, the Department responsible for the EPBC Act (currently the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities) and the Australian Heritage Council prior to finalising the report.

1.5.2 Indigenous Consultation

In order to correctly assess the Indigenous heritage values under the EPBC Act, consultation was undertaken with the Indigenous community. This practice is standard for assessments under the EPBC Act and serves to draw out the intangible heritage values that cannot be readily assessed through research and site inspections. The Indigenous heritage values of a place, must be identified by the relevant local Indigenous community in line with *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, published by the Australian Heritage Commission, 2002.

For land in the ACT, the process of identifying the correct Indigenous community members for consultation has been addressed through the issuing of an official 'Representative Aboriginal Organisation' (RAO) list by ACT Heritage.

The RAO list identifies the following four groups for consultation in the ACT:

- Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation.
- Consultative Body Aboriginal Corporation on Indigenous Land and Artefacts in the Ngunnawal Area.
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council.
- Ngarigu Currawong Clan.

The following consultation procedure was undertaken:

1. Each group was contacted by telephone to establish whether or not they had an interest in being part of the project, and a letter outlining the HMP project was sent to each group as a follow up to the telephone call.
2. Each group was invited to discuss the project on site, and to inspect the site to identify heritage values.

Each group has been forwarded relevant sections of this HMP of this report for comment.

Discussions of the Indigenous culture values of the site were undertaken on site with the following representatives:

- Wally Bell—Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation.

- Consultative Body Aboriginal Corporation on Indigenous Land and Artefacts in the Ngunnawal Area.
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council.
- Ngarigu Currawong Clan.

1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been written by Amy Guthrie, Heritage Consultant; Martin Rowney, Senior Heritage Consultant; and Sarah Webeck, Graduate Consultant, of GML. The report has been reviewed by Anne Claoué-Long, Senior Consultant of GML. The updated condition assessment and Outline Schedule of Works was undertaken by Pip Giovanelli, Built Heritage Specialist, subconsultant to GML. All information drawn from previous academic and consulting work has been fully referenced.

GML would like to acknowledge the assistance the following people in the development of this HMP:

- Natalie Broughton, NCA;
- Glen Thomas, NCA;
- Peter Pardy, NCA; and
- Joanne Benson, Defence.

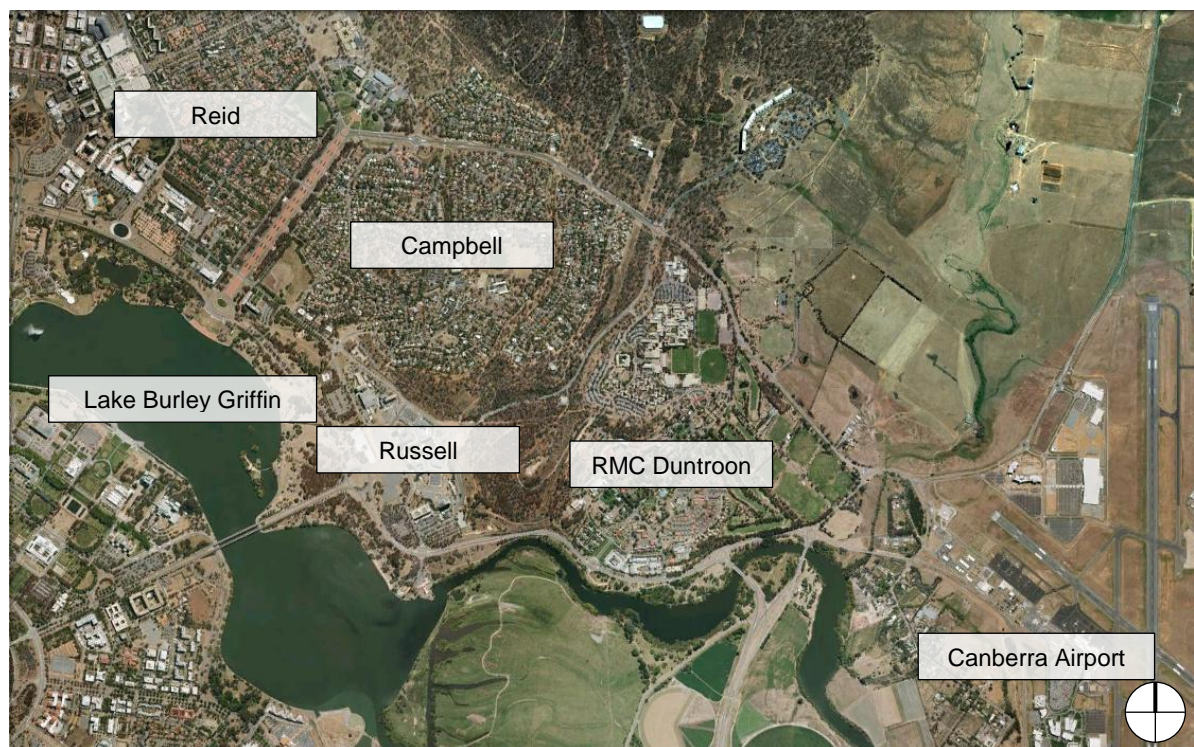


Figure 1.1 Aerial view showing the location of RMC Duntroon (Source: Google Earth.)



Figure 1.2 Aerial view showing the location of General Bridges' Grave adjacent to General Bridges Drive. (Source: GML on Google Plan.)

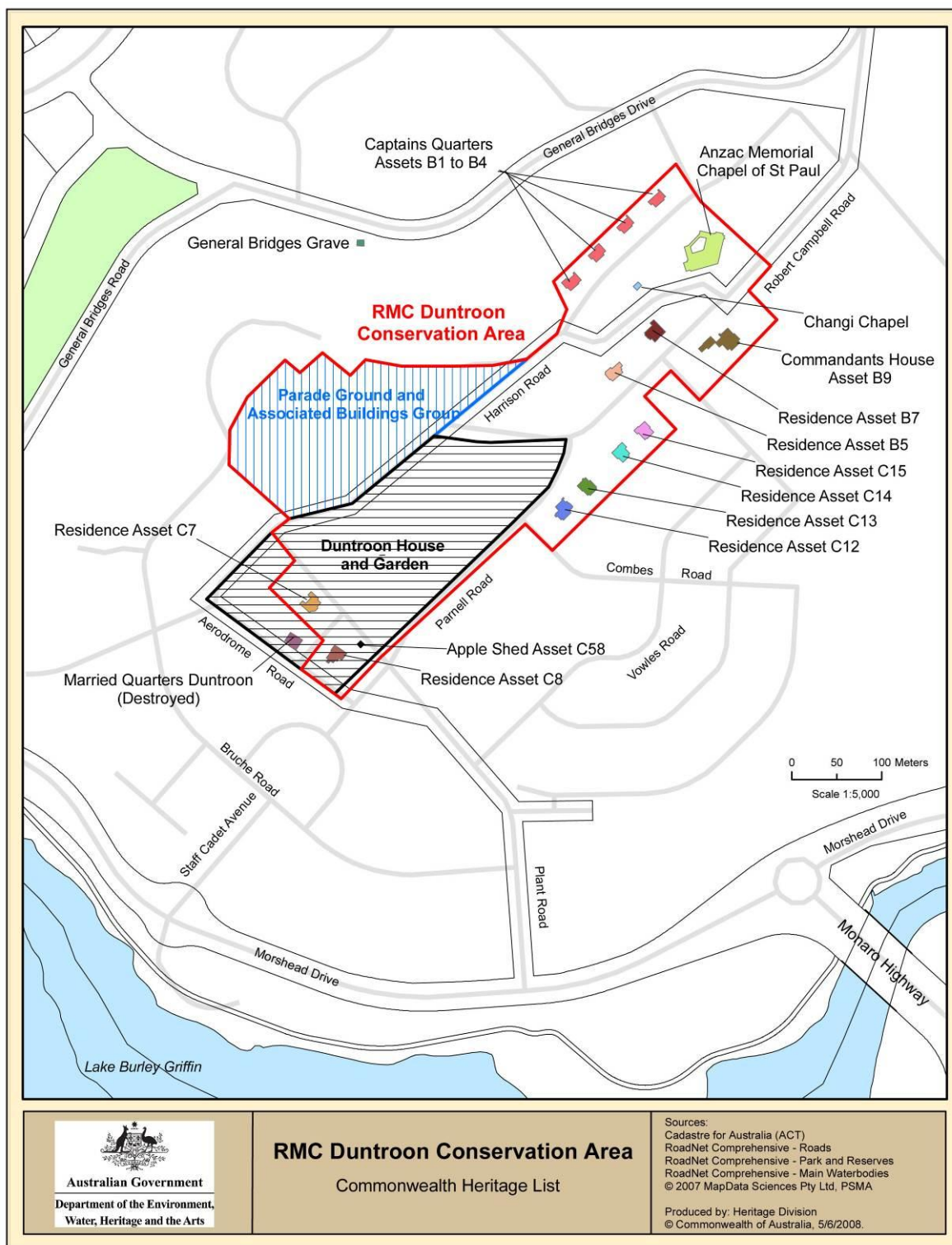


Figure 1.3 Plan of RMC Duntroon showing all places listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List. Note: General Bridges Grave is not within the listing boundary of the Conservation Area (Source: Former Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts)

2.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context

2.1 RMC Duntroon—A Summary History

The following is a summary history of the RMC Duntroon. This information has been summarised from the RMC Duntroon HMP (GML 2010).

2.1.1 Indigenous Occupation of the Area

Before European settlement, Aboriginal people occupied the hills and plains of the Molonglo Valley. One group was noted by early settlers as having particular affiliation to the area now occupied by RMC Duntroon—this group was referred to as the ‘Pialligo Blacks’.¹

The Aboriginal people of the Canberra region lived a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle, setting up shelter and camps as they travelled in response to the availability of natural resources.² The landscape and their relationship with it formed an integral part of their lifestyle and belief system. The hills and valleys of the Canberra area not only provided resources but also formed tracks and navigational markers.³ General Bridges’ Grave is located on the lower northeastern ridgeline of Mt Pleasant and its northeasterly ridge. This hill and ridge were among the navigational points and tracks that connecting the landscape to the north of what is now Canberra with the Molonglo River and its valley. Mt Ainslie, located just to the north of Mt Pleasant, and Black Mountain were two primary navigational sites and were referred to by Aboriginal traditional owners as ‘women’s breasts’—as symbols of the land representing ‘mother earth’⁴. These hills were also important landscape markers of trails, tracks and places associated with the sacred site on what is now Capital Hill and the location of the Molonglo Valley.

Mt Pleasant forms the tail end of the Mt Ainslie and Mt Majura ridge. It is on the upper reaches of this ridge on the southeast side that General Bridges’ Grave was situated. All of the landscape now occupied by RMC Duntroon was of significance to the Aboriginal people who lived there prior to the arrival of Europeans.

The coming of European settlers to the region not only displaced Aboriginal people from their traditional lands, but also introduced diseases to which they had no immunity, resulting in disastrously high mortality rates.⁵ There are few records of Indigenous people at RMC Duntroon after it was settled by Europeans.

Archaeological Sites

In 2004 Australian Archaeological Survey Consultants (AASC)⁶ recorded two small artefact scatters on the footslopes of Mount Pleasant: MPAS1 and MPAS2, located approximately 650m to the southwest of the study area. They comprised grey/cream chert artefacts and were exposed by tracks on the lower slopes.

- MPAS1 was situated approximately 200m from the Molonglo River, comprises ten artefacts (mostly flakes and one core) made from grey/cream chert and was located on a flat graded track on the southern basal slopes of Mount Pleasant overlooking the river. The site was assessed as having Moderate significance.
- MPAS2 was situated on the western lower slopes of the hill and comprised seven artefacts (grey/cream chert flakes) on a gently sloping track. The site was assessed as having Low significance and limited archaeological potential given the shallow topsoil.

Data from ACT Heritage also shows the existence of a recorded isolated artefact (AIF 2) located in the vicinity to these two sites. This artefact was originally reported by Boot in 1990 for the Canberra Archaeological Society sites inventory.⁷

Also within close proximity to the study area are three isolated artefacts (RMCIF1, RMCIF2 and MDIF1) identified by Navin Officer.⁸ The artefacts include a small hammerstone, a light brown/grey coloured chert flake and a black chert flake, respectively.

These artefacts are indicative of the general use of the area by Aboriginal people in the past. Together with the anthropological record, there is evidence that Aboriginal people used the landscape now occupied by RMC Duntroon prior to the arrival of European settlers.

2.1.2 The Campbells and the Duntroon Estate

In 1825 wealthy Sydney merchant importer and warehouse owner Robert Campbell was awarded a land grant of 4,000 acres on the Limestone Plains (current Canberra). In 1830 Campbell organised the construction of a homestead at the property 'Limestone Cottage', also known as 'Duntroon'. Duntroon was built using local stone by convict and free labour and was completed in 1833 (Figure 2.1).

Campbell had his shepherd and overseer James Ainslie manage the estate while he remained in Sydney, and in 1835 Charles Campbell, Robert's third son, became the manager of the estate. Robert Campbell eventually retired to Duntroon in 1843 and died there in 1846, after which ownership transferred to his fourth son George, who came to live at Duntroon with his wife Marianne in 1854.

George and Marianne Campbell remained at the property until 1876, at which time they moved to England. George Campbell died in 1881 and at this time Marianne returned to live at Duntroon until her death in 1903, after which the contents were sold and the property left vacant until the RMC development commenced in 1910.

2.1.3 Establishment of the Royal Military College

The history of the RMC started with the Federation of the Australian colonies in January 1901 and the recommendation in April 1902 by the first commander of the Australian Military Forces, Major General Sir Edward Hutton, that a military college be developed to serve the new country.

The Defence Act of 1903 provided the legislative basis for the new college and the Australian Government instructed Colonel William Throsby Bridges to investigate overseas examples before establishing the Australian college. On 30 May 1910 he was appointed as its first Royal Military College Commandant with the rank of Brigadier General.

In July 1910, Duntroon was selected as the site for the college, which was officially opened on 27 June 1911 (Figure 2.2). In 1912 additional lands were added to the original military acquisition.

2.2 Major General Bridges and World War I

2.2.1 Early Military Life

Sir William Throsby Bridges was born 18 February 1861 in Greenock, Scotland, to a William Wilson Somerset Bridges (a Royal Navy captain) and Mary Hill Throsby (Figure 2.3 and 2.4). His family later migrated to Canada where in 1877 Bridges joined the Royal Military College of Canada at

Kingston, Ontario, from 1877–9. Although he was a good student, he became unsettled and began failing his courses when his family migrated to Australia. Commandant Hewett of the Royal Military College of Canada asked his father to pay a \$100 fine to withdraw his son. This ex-cadet was the first recorded dropout at the College.⁹

In 1879 he joined his family who had settled in his mother's home town of Moss Vale, NSW, and subsequently took a position in Sydney in the civil service.¹⁰ The Throsby Family of the renowned Throsby Park in Moss Vale were well known figures in the early settlement of the areas between Sydney and the Limestone Plains.¹¹ By 1885 Bridges returned to the military, and after volunteering too late for a position with the Sudan Contingent he was appointed a Lieutenant in the temporary forces raised to protect the colony in their absence. Shortly after, he took a permanent commission in the artillery and in October 1885 he married Edith Lilian Francis.¹²

Bridges attended the first course at the School of Gunnery in Sydney in 1886 and served on its staff for the next 4 years. He was a founding member of the United Service Institution of New South Wales in 1889 and qualified as an instructor of gunnery. The following year he was promoted to Captain and returned to England to attend gunnery courses.¹³ He returned in 1893 and held the posts of Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery and the colony's Artillery Firemaster until 1902 and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1895. Bridges was selected for special service with the British Army during the South African War where he was evacuated to England in 1900 with enteric fever (typhoid), after which he returned to Australia and to his post at the School of Gunnery.¹⁴

Major General Hutton was in command of the colony's forces and had selected Bridges to act as secretary for major military conferences and committees during 1893–96. Bridges was also involved in a later conference of State commandants, to draw up a defence bill for the amalgamated colonial defence forces, which were now under Commonwealth control. In March 1902, Bridges was appointed the prime position of assistant Quarter-master General on Hutton's headquarters, giving him responsibility for military intelligence, formulation of defence schemes and organisation of forces¹⁵. Just 4 months later he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.¹⁶

Bridges became a member of a committee convened by the Minister of Defence to establish an alternative system of command of the military forces, and in 1905 he became Chief Intelligence Officer on Australia's first Military Board of Administration.¹⁷

In October 1906 Bridges was promoted to Colonel and was a strong advocate of the establishment of a general staff to oversee and improve military efficiency.¹⁸ He was also prominent in the founding of a military science department at the University of Sydney to qualify graduates for commissions in the militia forces. However, he believed that the courses would not provide a substitute for a Military College. He was appointed as the first chief of the Australian general staff in January 1909 and within a year became the Australian representative on the Imperial General Staff in London. That year he was also appointed Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG).

2.2.2 Founding of Australia's First Military College

Colonel Bridges was recalled from England with the task of founding Australia's first military college in January 1910. Prior to his return, Bridges visited and reported on military schools in England, America and Canada. As the first Commandant of the Royal Military College of Australia, with the rank of Brigadier General, Bridges was responsible for the development of a new college, from the choice of location at Duntroon in the Federal Capital Territory, to its organisation and routine.

Bridges remained at the college until May 1914 and was granted the senior appointment of Inspector General of the Australian Army.

2.2.3 World War I and The Gallipoli Campaign

At the outbreak of World War I, Inspector General Bridges was instructed by the government to raise an Australian contingent for service in Europe. Bridges was appointed commander of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), a name he chose himself, with the rank of Major General, in August 1914.

After four and a half months of training near Cairo, Egypt, the Australians, along with troops from New Zealand, Britain and France, departed by ship for the Gallipoli Peninsula (Figure 2.5). They landed at what is now known as ANZAC Cove on 25 April 1915 (Figure 2.6). Bridges and the Commander of the New Zealand forces were convinced that disaster was imminent and argued for immediate evacuation. However, the force stayed and Bridges began his daily routine inspections of the firing line.¹⁹ While he was regarded as something of a cold man and generally disliked by his own staff, he was nevertheless much admired for his fearless courage and daily touring of the front lines while under heavy fire.²⁰

The Turkish forces launched a brutal attack at Gallipoli in an attempt to force the Australians back into the sea and on 6 May 1915, Bridges was obliged to move his headquarters further back after it was shelled. While touring the lines on 15 May 1915, Bridges was shot through the right thigh, hitting his femoral artery by a Turkish sniper.²¹ He was subsequently evacuated to the hospital ship *Gascon* (Figure 2.7). Infection set in a short time later, and a leg amputation appeared called for; however he had lost so much blood that this was deemed impossible by the Ship's doctors. King George V knighted Bridges on 17 May 1915 upon hearing of his condition, before the gangrenous wound worsened and he died aboard the ship en route to Egypt on the 18 May 1915.

The morning after Bridges' death, *Gascon* arrived in Alexandria and his funeral was conducted in the military cemetery that afternoon (Figures 2.8 and 2.9).²² Four other soldiers were also buried at the same time, and many distinguished British and Australian soldiers and officials assembled to pay their respects.

2.2.4 Sandy the Horse

During World War I 136,000 Australian horses or 'walers' as they were known, were sent overseas for use by the AIF. Of the 136,000 horses, only one made it back to Australia.²³

Sandy was Major General Sir Bridges' favourite horse, one of the more than 6,000 horses which had embarked for Gallipoli (Figure 2.10). However, very few of the horses were actually sent ashore as there was little room or requirement for them on ANZAC Cove, and they were sent back to Alexandria.

At the request of Bridges, Sandy was to be returned to Australia after his tour of duty, travelling from Egypt to France. A formal request from the Minister for Defence in October 1917 called for him to return to Australia for pasture at Duntroon. He then travelled from the Australian Veterinary Hospital in Calais, France, to the Remount Depot at Swaythling, England, where after 3 months of observation was cleared of any disease.

Sandy was sent to graze at the Central Remount Depot at Maribyrnong in November 1918 where he saw out the rest of his days. He was originally intended to go to Duntroon, but his increasing blindness and debility prompted the decision to have him put down 'as a humane action', in May

1923.²⁴ His head and neck were mounted (Figure 2.11) and are a part of the Australian War Memorial's collection.

2.3 General Bridges' Grave

2.3.1 Repatriation of General Bridges to Australia

In June 1915 the prospect of repatriating the body of Major General Sir William Bridges and returning him to Australia was raised in Parliament. There is little solid information indicating why this decision was made, but the intention was that he was to be buried in the grounds of Duntroon and that it was done with the approval of his widow, Lady Bridges.²⁵ The exhumation of Bridges was undertaken in July 1915 and his remains were transferred into a new, lead-lined coffin and packed into a wooden case for transportation to Australia (Figure 2.12).

The coffin arrived in Melbourne on 1 September 1915 followed by a State memorial service at St Paul's Cathedral and a funeral procession through the city on 2 September 1915 (Figure 2.13). Thousands of men and women crowded the streets to watch the funeral procession, gathering to mourn for Bridges and to express their own grief over the casualties of war.²⁶

His body was subsequently transferred to Canberra where it lay in state at St John's Church in Reid. On the afternoon of 3 September 1915 Bridges was reburied on the slopes of Mount Pleasant overlooking RMC Duntroon (Figures 2.14–2.16).

The following description of the funeral procession to the site is given by Major General Hopkins, a graduate of RMC Duntroon of 31 December 1917, who was Instructor in Cavalry and Riding, and Officer Commanding B Company in 1926, as well as Commandant of the College from 1951 to 1954.

This [funeral] took place on September the 3rd, 1915 when only Third and Fourth Classes were available. The Third Class provided a small guard over the Catafalque for the brief Lying-in-State in St John's Church and the Corps of Staff Cadets - all that were available from both Classes - formed the escort as the coffin was borne on a gun carriage to the gravesite on a crest of the ridge over-looking the College. We, the Corps, had practised the unusual slow march which started and finished the road journey between St John's and Mt Pleasant and the drill movements 'Reverse Arms' and 'Rest on your Arms Reversed'.

We, the escort, were formed up outside the Church. Every notable figure in Australian political and Service life was present watching our every move. Drums of the Band were draped in black. The General's horse, the only horse taken to war ever to return, stood behind the gun carriage with the General's boots reversed in the stirrups [note that this account does not correspond with historical dates of Sandy's return to Australia and therefore may have been another horse to represent Sandy]. We presented arms as the coffin was placed on the gun carriage then, with 'Arms Reversed', began the slow march of the funeral procession away from the Church. The Band, I seem to remember, played 'The Dead March From Saul'. I found the music to be the most harrowing part of a really awesome experience. The solemnity of the slow march coupled with the muffled drums and a heartbreaking rendition of the saddest music ever written was certainly my abiding memory from this eventful day. The cortege slowly marched along the unpaved road for three or four hundred yards and then broke into quick time for the mile or so more to Duntroon. The day was ideal and there was little dust as we marched over the spur to Mt Ainslie and proceeded to the College grounds. We entered the Yass Gate, later to be called the Gun Gate. Here we began the steepish track through the trees and up the ridge to the grave-site. Once again the funeral music tore our heart strings. The track was lined with spectators but one was concentrating as never before in maintaining a correct and even slow march on this, by no means smooth, track up the hill. I have no recollection of the sermon or the Service, only that we

presented arms when the guns (I think they were doing it on the Parade Ground), began to fire a 13-gun salute.²⁷

Bridges was one of only two Australian soldiers killed during WWI to have been repatriated to Australia, the other being the Unknown Soldier, who was exhumed from France and buried in the Hall of Memory at the Australian War Memorial in 1993.

2.3.2 Walter Burley Griffin

The site of the Grave for Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges was chosen for its position overlooking the RMC, which he had founded and been responsible for in its early development (Figures 2.19 and 2.20).

Following the burial in 1915, Bridges' widow, Lady Edith, commissioned a memorial to be designed. Walter Burley Griffin designed the Grave in 1916 and it was unveiled at the site on 15 April 1920 (Figure 2.21). It is the only example of a permanent structure designed by Griffin which was built in Canberra.²⁸

Griffin had little connection with the military except for in his official capacity as Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction in Canberra, where he had worked with Bridges on plans for Duntroon in 1914.

2.4 1920 to Present

Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges' Grave is a site of remembrance and a place for ceremony. Since the unveiling of the memorial in 1920 there have been many processions and pilgrimages in honour of Bridges and the many soldiers who fought in World War I. These include the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canberra in June 1920 which saw a pilgrimage to the site, the Royal Navy Officers from HMS Renown visited in 1927 and numerous ANZAC Day ceremonies (Figures 2.22 and 2.23).

The site has undergone some alterations since its initial construction, including a new fence and gate and changes to the vegetation and its setting. Historic photos reveal that there have been at least three different fences. The first fence which is evident at the 1920 ceremony has the appearance of a stock gate and fence which appears to have been replaced by a white steel and mesh fence. The current fence replaced was introduced in the 1950s in time for Queen Elizabeth II's 1954 tour of Australia. During the 1950s, the sword on the Grave was stolen and had to be replaced.

Photographs of the site in 1946 (Figures 2.24 and 2.25) compare the lack of surrounding vegetation to how it appears today (Figures 2.26 and 2.27). A more detailed description of the site is discussed in Section 3.0 of this report. The current levels of vegetation have impeded views from the Grave over RMC Duntroon, however are considered significant as part of the remnant grassy woodland.



Figure 2.1 Robert Campbell's Duntroon homestead, 1870
(Source: Canberra's Engineering Heritage 2007,
<http://www.engineer.org.au/chapter09.html>)



Figure 2.2 Official opening of RMC Duntroon, 27 June 1911
(Source: Department of Veteran's Affairs 2008,
http://www.dva.gov.au/commemorations/history_research/key_dates/1903-13.htm)



Figure 2.3 Portrait of Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges
(Source: AWM A02867)



Figure 2.4 Portrait of Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges (1861-1915) by artist Florence Rodway (Source: AWM ART 03355)



Figure 2.5 Painting by Coates and Meeson of Bridges (seated) and staff watching manoeuvres of the first Australian Division in Egypt March 1915. (Source: AWM ART 09425)



Figure 2.6 Boats carrying troops to shore on morning of Anzac Cove landing 25 April 1915. Bridges is in the foreground. (Source: AWM A01000)



Figure 2.7 Shelter where Bridges lay after receiving wound in May 1915 (Source: AWM A02701)



Figure 2.8 Funeral at Alexandria for Major General Sir William Bridges in May 1915 (Source: AWM A02701)



Figure 2.9 Funeral at Alexandria for Major General Sir William Bridges in May 1915 (Source: AWM A02700)



Figure 2.10 Bridges standing with Sandy his 'waler' at Mena Camp, Egypt 1915, prior to embarkation to Gallipoli (Source: AWM P05290)



Figure 2.11 Mounted head and neck of Sandy for display at the Australian War Memorial (Source: AWM J02105)



Figure 2.12 Exhumation of General Bridges' body at Alexandria, Egypt, July 1915 (Source: State Library of South Australia SLA: B27773)



Figure 2.13 Bridges' funeral procession heads down Collins Street, Melbourne (Source: National Library of Australia)



Figure 2.14 Lying in State at St John's Church in Reid 3 September 1915 (Source: Hopkins, 'The Funeral', in The Duntroon Society Newsletter 2/1990 p7)



Figure 2.15 Funeral procession from RMC Duntroon up the slope of Mount Pleasant on 3 September 1915 (Source: AWM P01152.009)



Figure 2.16 Funeral of Major General Sir William Bridges at Duntroon 3 September 1915 (Source: AWM P07747.002)

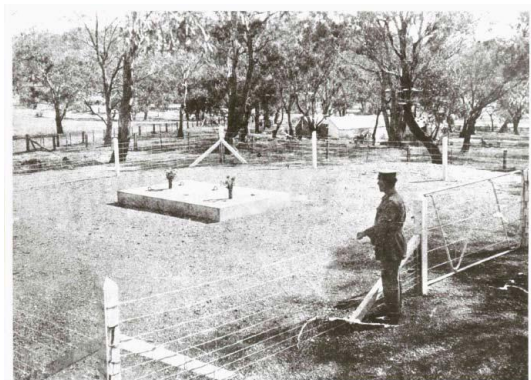


Figure 2.17 General Bridges' Grave prior to Griffin monument (Source: RMC Duntroon Archives)



Figure 2.18 1924 Anzac Memorial Service (Source: RMC Duntroon Archives)



Figure 2.19 General Bridges' Grave in 1927 showing clear views, overlooking RMC Duntroon. (Source: NAA A3560-2841)



Figure 2.20 General Bridges' Grave in 1927 showing clear views overlooking RMC Duntroon (Source: NAA A3560-2846)

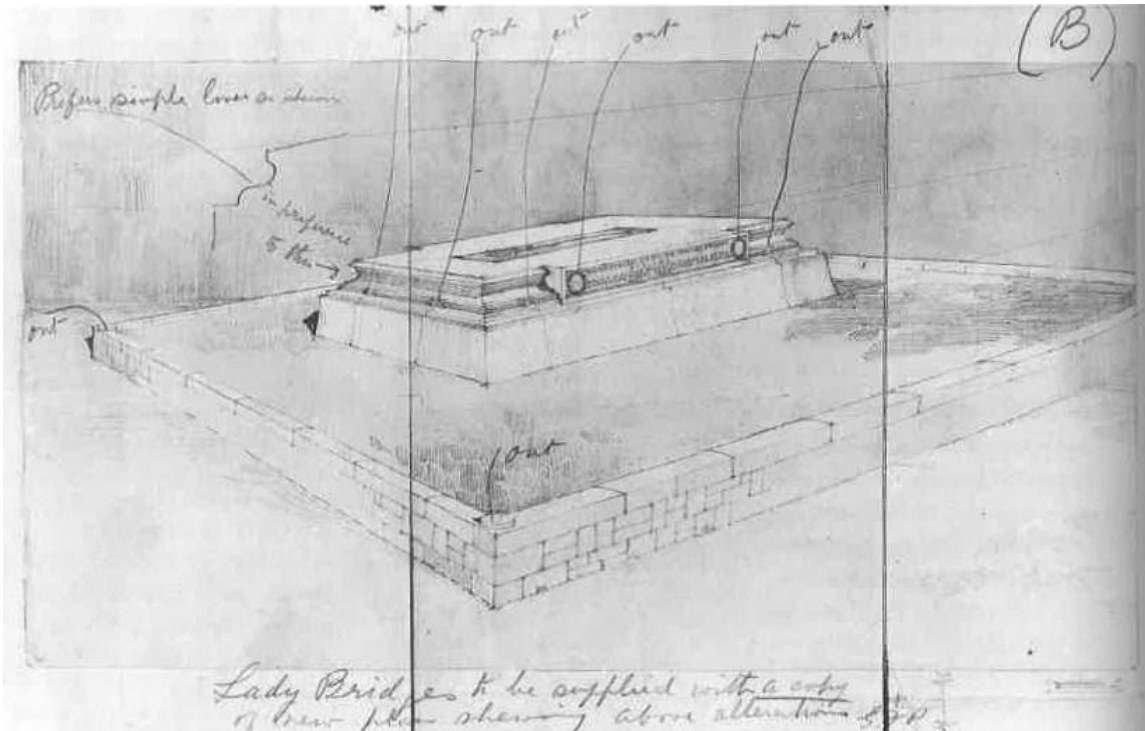


Figure 2.21 Sketch drawing of General Bridges' Grave by Walter Burley Griffin with annotations by Lady Bridges (Source: Paul Reid 2002 *Canberra Following Griffin: A Design History of Australia's National Capital*, National Archives of Australia p128)



Figure 2.22 Visit to Canberra of Royal Navy Officers from HMS Renown in 1927 (Source: NAA A3560-2899)



Figure 2.23 Anzac Day ceremony at General Bridges' Grave in 1929 (Source: NAA A3560-5256)



Figure 2.24 View of General Bridges' Grave in 1946 showing cleared vegetation (Source: AWM 126525)



Figure 2.25 General Bridges' Grave in showing metal and mesh fence (Source: RMC Duntroon Archives)



Figure 2.26 Contemporary view of General Bridges' Grave (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 2.27 Contemporary view of General Bridges' Grave (Source: GML 2011)

2.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Bluett, WP 1954, *The Aborigines of the Canberra District at the Arrival of the White Man*. Typescript manuscript held by Canberra and District Historical Society.
- ² Wright, WD 1923, Canberra, John Andrew & Co, Sydney, p 58.
- ³ Wally Bell, pers.comm. 21 October 2011
- ⁴ ibid
- ⁵ Bluett op.cit
- ⁶ Australian Archaeological Survey Consultants, March 2004. *Investigations of Aboriginal Heritage Places along Fire Trails in Canberra Nature Parks*. Unpublished report to ACT Heritage Unit.
- ⁷ ACT Heritage Register
- ⁸ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants, 2008 RMC-A Duntroon, Heritage Management Plan, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Report to Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd
- ⁹ Clark, Chris, 'Bridges, Sir William Throsby (1861–1915)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bridges-sir-william-throsby-5355/text9055>, accessed 7 October 2011
- ¹⁰ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹¹ Odgers, BJ 2011, Personal Communication
- ¹² Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹³ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹⁴ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹⁵ Ibid
- ¹⁶ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹⁷ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹⁸ Australian War Memorial, Major General William Throsby Bridges, People Profile, <http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ¹⁹ Ibid
- ²⁰ World War One, Biography of Sir William Bridges, <http://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/bridges.htm>, accessed 7 October 2011
- ²¹ World War One, Biography of Sir William Bridges, <http://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/bridges.htm>, accessed 7 October 2011
- ²² Ziino, B 2007, 'Mourning and commemoration in Australia: The case of Sir W. T. Bridges and the Unknown Australian Soldier'. *History Australia* 4 (2): p 40.1- 40.17
- ²³ Australian War Memorial, Encyclopedia, Sandy <http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/horses/sandy.asp>, accessed 7 October 2011.
- ²⁴ Ibid
- ²⁵ Ziino, B 2007
- ²⁶ Ibid
- ²⁷ Hopkins, 'The Funeral', in *The Duntroon Society Newsletter* 2/1990 p 6.
- ²⁸ Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture, No R055F General Bridges' Grave, p 2.

3.0 Understanding the Place—Physical Context

3.1 Introduction

A site and condition assessment of General Bridges' Grave and its setting was undertaken by Amy Guthrie, Sarah Webeck and Pip Giovanelli on the 3 August 2011 at which time the area was assessed and recorded.

3.2 Setting

General Bridges' Grave is set within an elevated clearing on the eastern hillside of Mount Pleasant. It is accessed via a slip-road exit to the south of General Bridges Drive and the wide bitumen driveway/carpark leads directly to the eastern perimeter of the fenced Grave site (Figure 3.1–3.2).

A concrete curbed gravel area surrounds the site on the southern, western and northern sides, currently used as a turning circle for vehicles. Beyond the road boundary, the site slopes away steeply to the south, and bluestone retaining walls support the northern and western sides of the clearing.

The surrounding area is thick with established native vegetation, with the exception of the slope to the southwest of General Bridges' Grave, where two commemorative Aleppo Pines, propagated from the famous Gallipoli 'Lone Pine', were planted in 1993. A plaque notes that the pines were planted to acknowledge the service of the 71 graduates from RMC Duntroon who served at Gallipoli, 19 of whom were killed during the campaign (Figure 3.3–3.4).

At the entry to the east of the site, a grove of commemorative eucalypts were planted and are marked with a sign:

The Bridges ANZAC Grove. This Grove Commemorates the 75th anniversary of the landing by the Australian imperial force on the Gallipoli Peninsula 25 April 1915 and the 1990 remembrance pilgrimage. Weeping gums provided by Greening Australia as part of the one billion trees program 9 October 1990 (Figure 3.5)

The 2009 HMP for RMC Duntroon notes that it is likely that the original plantings of weeping gums failed and were replaced by *Eucalyptus mannifera* seedlings (the species currently on site), which are much less established than trees planted in 1990 would have been.¹

It is interesting to note also that in 1954 Parliament commented on there being signs of neglect around General Bridges' Grave and instructed the removal of trees to reopen the viewlines to and from the Grave and RMC Duntroon.² The carefully chosen elevated clearing was to provide expansive views to the south overlooking RMC Duntroon. However, now the thick vegetation means that the college below is barely visible, with only distant views out toward south Canberra (Figure 3.6).

Across General Bridges Drive to the north, views from the site overlook the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA) toward Mount Ainslie.

3.3 Physical Description

General Bridges' Grave is of a simple tiered design and the unassuming, modest nature of the site suits its intended purpose as a place of remembrance and appreciation. The formal, symmetrical

layout of the site is also reflective of the ceremonial nature and formality of the military college it overlooks.

The site itself comprises an outer concrete strip or dwarf wall supporting a low steel pipe railing. Two concrete posts on the eastern side support a steel gate (Figure 3.7). On the left-hand post a small plate acknowledges the architect of the site, reading 'Consultant architect for the design and construction of this Grave was...Walter Burley Griffin' (Figure 3.8). Another sign attached to the centre of the gate states 'this is consecrated ground please remain outside the fence' (Figure 3.9). Situated in front of the gate is a sloping concrete slab with an inlaid plaque providing a brief biography of the life of Major-General Sir William Throsby Bridges (Figure 3.10).

The surface within the outer perimeter wall is finished in loose variegated gravel and four pencil pine trees (*Cupressus sempervirens*) are planted in each corner, framing the site (Figure 3.11). A raised kerb wall formed by a single course of ashlar laid four-square sits centrally in the site. It is raised from the surrounding gravel by approximately 350mm and is constructed of granite blocks with a rusticated wall surface in combination with a gently domed and dressed top. The raised level defined by the granite blocks is covered in white quartz-like gravel.

In the centre of the raised gravel area is the Grave itself. Rusticated granite blocks support a highly polished granite gravestone, which has a gradual rise towards its centre, cut in the form of a low truncated pyramid. A bronze sword is mounted on a narrow dressed bed that sits proud of the main gravestone by about 12mm (Figure 3.12–13).

Gold engraved writing is featured along the length of both sides of the gravestone. The northern and southern sides state:

Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges KCB CMG died on 18th May 1915 from wounds received at Gallipoli Peninsula whilst in command of the Australian Imperial Forces

and:

A gallant and erudite soldier, he was the first commandant of this college, where in recognition of faithful service his remains were publicly interred on third September 1915 (Figures 3.14–15)

The overall condition of the site and its surroundings is good. For a detailed condition assessment of specific elements of the site, refer to Section 7.0 of this report.

3.4 Significant Views

The purpose of the Grave's location was to provide for significant views of RMC Duntroon from the slopes of Mount Pleasant, a symbolic location for the college's first commandant to oversee the site.

When the Grave was established in 1915, there were clear views over RMC Duntroon to the south and south-east with clear views of Canberra to the south-west. While overgrowth of vegetation is impeding clear views from the Grave over RMC Duntroon south-east, small glimpses are available in this direction through the trees, with marginally clearer views south (See Figure 3.16). Views south-west over Canberra are also significant from this vantage point.

3.5 Archaeological Potential

The site of the General Bridges' Grave has been subject to some levelling and ground preparation. The walls and stone structure are likely to have some underpinning structure and the act of excavating a Grave will have impacted the original ground surface of the area.

The site of the Grave itself and its fenced area is considered to have no archaeological potential due to these disturbances.

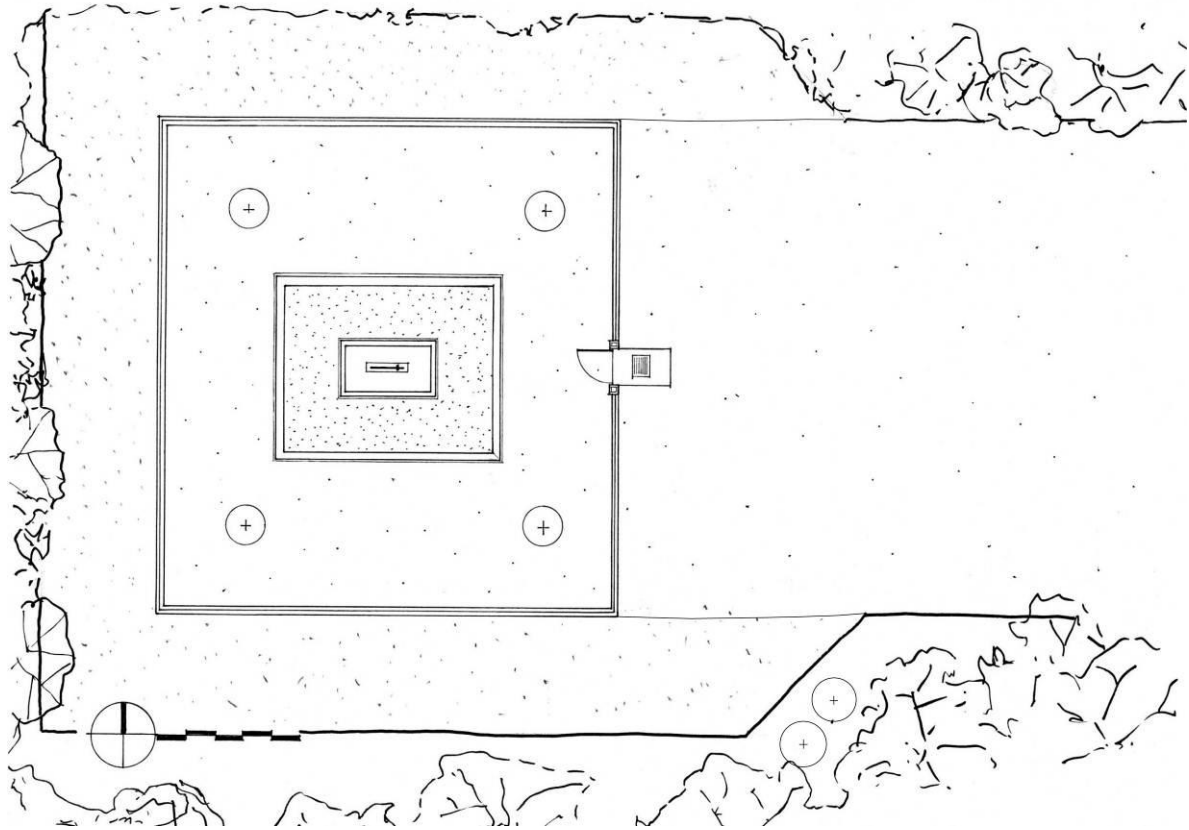


Figure 3.1 Plan of General Bridges' Grave (Source: Pip Giovanelli , 2011)



Figure 3.2 Approach to General Bridges' Grave with wide bitumen driveway/carpark (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.3 Aleppo 'Lone' Pines, in the south eastern corner of the site (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.4 Plaque for the Lone Pines planted for the graduates from RMC Duntroon who fought at Gallipoli (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.5 ANZAC Memorial Grove located at the entry road to site (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.6 View south east through the thick vegetation over RMC Duntroon towards south Canberra (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.7 Entry gate to the fenced Grave site (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.8 Plaque acknowledging Walter Burley Griffin as the architect. (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.9 Sign on entry gate to Grave site area. (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.10 Plaque with biography of Major General Bridges (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.11 Pines located in each corner of the site contribute to the formal, ceremonial nature of the site (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.12 Detail of the granite stone Grave (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.13 Bronze sword on top of Grave (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.14 Southern view of Grave showing gold writing (Source: GML 2011)

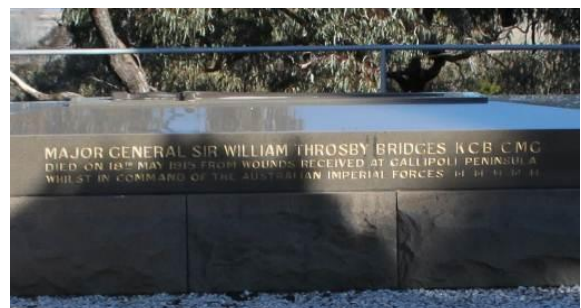


Figure 3.15 Northern view of Grave showing gold writing (Source: GML 2011)



Figure 3.16 Significant views from General Bridges' Grave (Source: GML on Google Plan.)

3.6 Endnotes

¹ Godden Mackay Logan 2009, RMC Duntroon HMP, pg 49

² Ibid, pg 55

4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values

4.1 Introduction

In this section, General Bridges' Grave is assessed for its historic and Indigenous heritage values against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria of the EPBC Act. The site is already listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and has had an assessment undertaken; however, the following assessment provides commentary on the CHL values, where it has been assessed that the Grave has additional or different heritage values to those listed on the CHL. General Bridges' Grave is also listed on the CHL as part of the RMC Duntroon Conservation Area, and although not technically within the listing boundary, the Grave is referred to in the citation (Appendix A).

4.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The 2004 amendments to the EPBC Act (the EPBC Act Regulations) established the CHL and National Heritage List (NHL). The CHL is for those places owned or controlled by the Commonwealth that have been assessed as having heritage values against the criteria established under that Act. Places identified with outstanding heritage values for the nation as a whole are eligible for inclusion in the NHL. National Heritage places may be owned or controlled under any jurisdiction.

Section 341D of the EPBC Act prescribes that a place has Commonwealth Heritage value if it meets one of the Commonwealth Heritage criteria specified in Section 10.03A of the EPBC Act Regulations. The reason that causes a place to meet the criteria is acknowledged in the Act as the 'Commonwealth Heritage value' of the place. Section 528 of the EPBC Act defines the 'heritage value' of a place as its natural and cultural environment having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, or other significance, for current and future generations of Australians. It is important to note that this Act covers Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural significance as well as natural heritage significance.

The threshold for inclusion on the CHL is that a Commonwealth place meets one or more of the criteria for significant heritage values. Section 10.03A of the EPBC Regulations defines nine Commonwealth Heritage criteria for evaluating, identifying and assessing the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and these criteria are set out in Table 4.1 below.

The EPBC Act Regulations also require that the management of heritage values includes assessing and monitoring the 'condition of the heritage values'. While assessing heritage values is well understood in Australia and has been undertaken for this project, the concept of assessing the 'condition' of heritage values is relatively new. In the past, 'condition' has generally been understood to mean the condition of the physical fabric of a heritage place, while the EPBC Act Regulations are based on protecting, conserving and managing values which extend beyond the physical fabric of a place. These values can be manifest in intangible elements of the place, such as its history, its historical and community associations, or its social or spiritual values. These aspects of a place's heritage values may be differentially affected by the condition of the fabric and the place.

Table 4.1 Commonwealth Heritage criteria (Note: National Heritage Criteria are identical except where CHL places have 'significant heritage value' NHL places have 'outstanding heritage value')

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

Criterion A—Processes	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion B—Rarity	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion C—Research	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion D—Characteristic	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or • a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments
Criterion E—Aesthetic	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Criterion F—Technical/Achievement	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
Criterion G—Social	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion H—Associative	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion I—Indigenous	The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

4.2 Assessment of Heritage Values of General Bridges' Grave

4.2.1 Official Commonwealth Summary Statement of Significance

The CHL recognises places of Commonwealth Heritage value which are owned by the Commonwealth Government. General Bridges' Grave is entered in the CHL, is mentioned CHL citation for the RMC Duntroon Conservation Area, and the requirements of the EPBC Act therefore apply.

The following summary statement of significance has been reproduced from the official Commonwealth Heritage Listing for General Bridges' Grave, Place ID 105439 from the Australian Heritage Database.

The Memorial Grave of Brigadier-General Bridges, designed by architect Walter Burley Griffin in 1916 and completed in 1920, is important as a memorial to the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College. The new Military College was established in October 1910 at Duntroon, a site selected by Bridges. As Major General, Bridges was commander of the Australian Imperial Force which landed at Gallipoli in April 1915. On the morning of 15 May 1915 Bridges was shot by a sniper in Monash Valley. Bridges died en route to Egypt on 18 May 1915. (Criteria A.4 and H.1) Historic Themes: 7.4 Federating Australia, 7.7 Defending Australia, 8.8 Honouring the fallen, 9.7 Dying.

The Memorial Grave is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations as part of the landscape setting of Duntroon and the history of Australia's defence forces. (Criterion G.1)
The Memorial Grave is important for its aesthetic characteristics which draw on the prevailing ideas for war

memorials of the period and for the design concept which draws on the ceremonial aspects of military parade grounds. (Criterion E.1)

4.2.2 Identified Commonwealth Heritage Values

The official Commonwealth Heritage Values for General Bridges' Grave are listed in Table 4.2 below. The Grave is currently listed under Criteria A, E, G and H; however; the existing Commonwealth Heritage assessment should be re-nominated to ensure the identified gaps in the CHL citation and changes that have occurred over time are formally included in the citation.

Further evidence and assessment statements to validate the assessment against each additional criterion are provided in Table 4.2 below. The original, official listed citation text is included in *italics* and additional text has been provided under each criterion.

From a greater understanding of the historical and physical context of the place as outlined in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 this assessment has found that General Bridges' Grave has values under Criterion B Rarity, as one of only two soldiers whose remains were brought back to Australia after they died in war overseas and as one of only two examples of graves designed by Walter Burley Griffin. Further evidence to validate the assessment against this criterion is provided in Table 4.2 below.

The CHL Citation for the RMC Duntroon Conservation Area considered General Bridges' Grave as significant under Criterion H as an attribute of Duntroon's association with significant people including General Bridges. However the Grave is not included in the listing boundary of the Conservation Area.

Table 4.2 Commonwealth Heritage criteria and identified heritage values of General Bridges' Grave. NB: Responses in *italics* are directly from the CHL citation, those in normal text are revised assessments.

Criteria	Identified Values
Criterion A—Processes	<p>General Bridges' Grave is significant as the last resting place of the founder of the Royal Military College (RMC) at Duntroon. Major General William Throsby Bridges was appointed the first Commandant of the College with the rank of Brigadier General and planned and established the RMC at Duntroon. On active service in Gallipoli in 1915, Bridges was mortally wounded and died on the hospital ship <i>Gascon</i>. After burial in Egypt, Bridges' body brought back to Australia for a State memorial service and ceremonial burial overlooking Duntroon.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole of the memorial gravesite, associated plantings and its filtered view through the woodland over RMC Duntroon</p>

Criteria	Identified Values
Criterion B— Rarity	<p>General Bridges' Grave is significant as one of only two graves for soldiers who died overseas during World War I and whose remains were brought back for State burial in Australia. The other is that of the unknown soldier at the Australian War Memorial, whose remains were returned to Australia in 1993. Furthermore, Bridges' faithful horse 'Sandy' was the only horse to be returned to Australia following the War.</p> <p>The practice of repatriation of Australians killed overseas in active service not usual in Australia, and shows Bridges' significance as a historical figure.</p> <p>Walter Burley Griffin, the celebrated Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction, who designed the plan of Canberra, also designed the tomb surmounting the Grave. It is one of only two graves designed and built by Griffin in Australia and the only permanent structure designed by Griffin still extant in Canberra.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole of the memorial gravesite particularly the tomb stone with its inlaid sword and associated plantings.</p>
Criterion C— Research	General Bridges' Grave does not meet this criterion.
Criterion D— Characteristic	General Bridges' Grave does not meet this criterion.
Criterion E— Aesthetic characteristics	<p>The simple and dignified design of the memorial tombstone by Walter Burley Griffin was greatly influenced by Lady Bridges and her preference for simplicity.</p> <p>The simplicity of the Grave's design is further enhanced by its immediate setting with a simple fence and four pencil pines geometrically aligned in each corner of the Grave which may represent a four man sentry, as occurred at the funeral of Major General Bridges.</p> <p>The Grave's location on the slope of Mt Pleasant overlooking RMC Duntroon and the wider landscape of Canberra add considerably to its aesthetic values.</p> <p>The area is valued highly by veterans, current Defence personnel, as well as residents of RMC Duntroon.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The Grave's architectural characteristics and its surrounding restrained landscaping and views across the site of the RMC.</p>
Criterion F— Creative/Technical	General Bridges' Grave does not meet this criterion.
Criterion G— Social value	<p><i>The Memorial Grave is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations as part of the landscape setting of Duntroon and the history of Australia's defence forces.</i> The Grave is a monument important for its symbolic and cultural associations and has social value for military personnel, past and present, at Duntroon.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p><i>The whole of the memorial grave within its landscape setting.</i>¹</p>

Criteria	Identified Values
Criterion H— Significant people	<p><i>The Memorial Grave of Major General Bridges is important as a memorial to the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College.</i></p> <p>The Grave is also important for its strong associations with Walter Burley Griffin who designed the memorial in close consultation with Bridges widow Lady Edith Bridges. This is the only permanent structure designed by Griffin in Canberra.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p><i>The grave's architectural characteristics, which highlight its association with Walter Burley Griffin, plus the memorial, which illustrates its association with Major General Bridges²</i></p>
Criterion I— Indigenous	General Bridges' Grave does not meet this criterion.

4.2.3 Indigenous Heritage Values

Indigenous heritage values are assessed for their cultural significance and their scientific significance. Cultural significance is assessed by the Indigenous community and relates to the historical and pre-historical landuse of an area, along with stories, mythologies and traditions relating to the site and its broader landscape and cultural context. Scientific significance is generally assessed by archaeologists and relates to the archaeological resources on the site, including surface artefacts and also the potential for buried artefacts.

The cultural significance of the General Bridges' Grave site was discussed with members of the Indigenous community. In general, it was agreed that the overall landscape of the site and its surrounds, including the area of RMC Duntroon, Mt Pleasant and the associated areas of the Molonglo and Majura Valleys, would have been of significance to Aboriginal people in the past. This significance is based on an understanding of the way the landscape would have been used and its proximity to important resources such as the Molonglo River and also the vantage point of Mt Pleasant. It was also part of a landscape of tracks and trails leading to the Molonglo River from the north of what is now Canberra.

However, recent alterations to the landscape from the establishment of the RMC Duntroon facility and the surrounding suburbs of Canberra have resulted in this significance no longer being realisable. It is not considered to retain any significant Indigenous cultural values. The site is considered to have very low archaeological potential and therefore is not considered to be of scientific significance based on archaeological values. The action of disturbing the ground to establish the Grave and its setting is also considered to have lessened the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2.4 Revised Statement of Significance

The memorial Grave, designed by architect Walter Burley Griffin in consultation with Bridges widow Lady Edith Bridges in 1916, and completed in 1920, is important as the final resting place of (and a memorial to) the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College, Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges. Bridges established Australia's first RMC in 1910 at Duntroon, a site he selected and planned. As Major General, Bridges was commander of the Australian Imperial Force which

landed at Gallipoli in April 1915. On the morning of 15 May 1915 Bridges was mortally wounded and died en route to Egypt on 18 May 1915 aboard the hospital ship *Gascon*.

The Memorial Grave is considered rare as the only example of a permanent structure designed by prominent architect Walter Burley Griffin in Canberra, and as one of only two tombs in Australia of World War I soldiers who were exhumed overseas and repatriated to Australia. The practice of repatriation of General Bridges was highly unusual and unique at this time, and preluded a shift in attitudes in commemoration of war dead. The Memorial Grave is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations as part of the landscape setting of Duntroon and the history of Australia's defence forces. The Memorial Grave is also important for its aesthetic characteristics as a simple and dignified memorial, enhanced by the use of rosemary and pencil pines, symbolically associated with remembrance.

4.2.5 Discussion of Identified Heritage Values

The verification of CHL heritage values undertaken for this HMP has demonstrated that General Bridges Grave meets five of the CHL Criteria, one more than the current CHL listed values. From an understanding of the historical and physical context of the place and the heritage assessment above, the Grave has been assessed as significant under Criterion B—Rarity in addition to the already recognised Criterion A—Processes, E—Aesthetic, G—Social and H—Associative.

The verification has also found that General Bridges' Grave has the potential to meet the criteria for National Heritage Listing, as it has been assessed as likely to be of 'outstanding' heritage value to the Nation under Criteria A—Historic, B—Rarity, H—Associative, pending a detailed comparative analysis of other memorial graves and commemorative sites for WWI soldiers in Australia and beyond.

The revised assessment provides the NCA with a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values for General Bridges Grave; this in turn provides a basis for appropriate management policies to be developed (Section 5.0) and prepared (Section 6.0) for the site.

4.2.6 Condition of Heritage Values

The condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of General Bridges' Grave has a direct correlation with the condition of the significant fabric of the Grave. However, at General Bridges' Grave, heritage values are also embodied in the non-physical setting—including the significant social connections and associations of the place.

In effect this means conserving values that extend beyond the physical fabric of a place, as well as caring for fabric which gives rise to heritage values. For example, the condition of the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave would be diminished by the removal of any elements of the Grave or its setting. Likewise the social and associational values held by the community for General Bridges' Grave can only be conserved and nurtured by continued access, promotion and understanding of the site, its history and its significance.

The concept of reporting on 'the condition of heritage values' is relatively new and the requirement for the assessment and monitoring of the condition of heritage values in management of heritage places is embodied in the EPBC Act provisions. Managers of heritage places are still coming to terms with the best means to assess and monitor the condition of identified heritage values, and a best-practice approach is still evolving. Verification of previous assessments against CHL criteria is one of the ways in which it is possible to monitor 'the condition of heritage values' over time.

The EPBC Act Regulations Schedule 7A, governing management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places, requires that such plans include a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and their condition. In addition, the management of the Commonwealth Heritage values should provide for regular monitoring and reporting on the conservation of the Commonwealth Heritage values, which relies on an understanding, measuring and monitoring of the condition of those values.

There are links between the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values and the condition of significant fabric, although it is not synonymous. In Australia, condition is a measure of the deterioration of a place or site, and thus its ability to survive into the future without remedial action being required. It should not be used interchangeably with integrity. Some structures have extraordinary authenticity and integrity, but may be in very poor condition. The two terms are explained thus:

- authenticity—their cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed through their attributes of form, design, materials, techniques and management systems, location and setting—an authentic place is the honest product of its history and of historical processes; and
- integrity—inclusion of all elements necessary to express heritage values are of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey significance, and with no inappropriate development with adverse effect to heritage values—integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the place and its attributes.

The condition of both the fabric and the Commonwealth Heritage values at General Bridges' Grave is good and the site maintains a level of significance well above the threshold for listing on the CHL. To maintain the condition of the Grave and its values, regular maintenance and conservation must be undertaken, including ensuring the area is free from debris and monitoring the condition of the granite.

4.2.7 Historic Themes

The Commonwealth has developed a framework of 'Australian Historic Themes' to assist with identifying, assessing, interpreting and managing heritage places and their values. Using historic themes can assist with focusing on the historical values of a place and how these values are represented physically in the place and/or wider context.

The Australian Historic Themes provide a context for assessing heritage values. The themes are linked to human activities in their environmental context. Themes link places to the stories and processes which formed them, rather than to the physical 'type' of place represented. Australian Historic Themes are grouped together by an overarching historic theme, which is further divided into more specific themes and sub-themes. Historic Theme Groups are listed in Table 4.3 below.

These historic themes are useful in interpreting the site, and grouping similar sites together for thematic studies or interpretation.

Table 4.3 Australian Historic Theme Groups

Number	Historic Theme Group
1	Tracing the Evolution of the Australian Environment
2	Peopling Australia

Number	Historic Theme Group
3	Developing Local, Regional and National Economies
4	Building Settlements, Towns and Cities
5	Working
6	Educating
7	Governing
8	Developing Australia's Cultural Life
9	Marking the Phases of Life

The following Australian Historic Themes apply to General Bridges' Grave:

- Historic Theme Group 7—Governing
 - Historic Theme 7.4 Federating Australian
 - Historic Theme—7.7 Defending Australia
 - 7.7.1 Providing for the common Defence
 - 7.7.3 Going to war
- Historic Theme Group 8—Developing Australia's Cultural Life
 - Historic Theme—8.8 Remembering the fallen
 - Historic Theme—8.9 Commemorating significant events
- Historic Theme Group 9—Marking the Phases of Life
 - Historic Theme—9.7 Dying
 - 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
 - 9.7.2 Mourning the dead
 - 9.7.3 Remembering the dead

4.3 Ranking of Significance

4.3.1 Explanation of Heritage Significance Ranking

Various elements and attributes of General Bridges' Grave contribute to the overall value of the structure to a greater or lesser degree. The purpose of understanding the significance of the Grave and its elements is to enable a flexible approach to the management of the place.

Following the benchmark approach set out by JS Kerr in *The Conservation Plan*, the significance of General Bridges' Grave and its elements have been assessed by considering the independent value of the element to the whole site.³

Table 4.4 Definition of the ranking, or grades, of heritage significance used in this HMP.

Ranking	Explanation of the Heritage Significance Ranking/ Grade
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding site that significantly embodies and demonstrates Commonwealth Heritage values in its own right and makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to a place's significance/value. Generally these elements include a high degree of original fabric or attributes with heritage values and includes non-tangible components such as views and functional relationships which directly contribute to their outstanding/exceptional values. These may include some alterations which are of a minor nature and do not detract from significance. Loss or alteration would significantly diminish the Commonwealth (or other) Heritage values of the place.
High	Site that demonstrates Commonwealth Heritage values in its own right and makes a significant contribution to the place's heritage value. Existing alterations do not detract from its heritage values. Loss or unsympathetic alteration would diminish the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.
Moderate	Site that reflects some Commonwealth (or other local) Heritage values but only contributes to the overall significance/values of the place in a moderate way. Loss or unsympathetic alteration is likely to diminish the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.
Low	Site that reflects some (or a low level) Commonwealth Heritage values and only contributes to the overall significance/values of the place. Loss will not diminish the Commonwealth or local Heritage values of the place.
Neutral	Site that does not reflect or demonstrate any Commonwealth or local Heritage values nor detracts from the overall heritage values of the place. Does not fulfil criteria for heritage listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the place's heritage values. Loss may contribute to the Commonwealth Heritage values of the places. Does not fulfil criteria for heritage listing.

4.3.2 Application of Heritage Significance Rankings to General Bridges' Grave

The purpose of understanding the significance of the various elements is to enable a flexible approach to the management of the structure. The whole structure and individual elements of General Bridges' Grave have their rankings outlined in Table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5 Heritage ranking applied to elements of General Bridges' Grave.

Element	Ranking of Significance
General Bridges' Grave (whole)	Exceptional (potential for National heritage value)
Granite Tomb	Exceptional
Griffin design	Exceptional
Form	Exceptional
Fabric	Exceptional
Immediate Setting (gravel, pencil pines and fencing)	High
Aleppo Pines	Significance— High Location— Moderate
Native plantings on Mt Pleasant ridge	Moderate
Wider Setting (in general)	Low

Element	Ranking of Significance
Asphalt and Gravel in current configuration	Intrusive
Significant Views	High

4.4 Tolerance for Change

4.4.1 Explanation of Tolerance for Change

The concept of 'tolerance for change' is a useful management tool which assists with managing any proposed change to a site's heritage values, in particular the built and landscape character.

Table 4.5, below, sets out the rankings for tolerance for change used in this report and explains their application to General Bridges' Grave. The tolerance for change rankings are applied to help the NCA managers identify the extent to which they retain and/or provide important evidence of the site's significance in its existing form, fabric, function and/or location, and the relevant degree of conservation action needed.

Table 4.5 Tolerance for change explanation

Tolerance for Change	Definition of the Application to General Bridges' Grave
Low tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) embody the heritage values of the component/element and its contribution to the site. It retains a high degree of intactness with only very minor alterations that do not detract from significance. The key attributes should be retained and conserved.
Some tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) embody the heritage values of the component/element and its contribution to the site. It has undergone some alteration which does not detract from its significance. The key attributes should generally be retained and conserved. However they may be altered to some degree without adverse impact on heritage significance.
Able to tolerate moderate change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) only partly embody the heritage values of the component/element and the site, or has been considerably modified. The key attributes should be retained and conserved. There is greater opportunity for change with less adverse impact.
Able to tolerate reasonable change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) have relatively little heritage value, but contribute to the overall significance of the component/element and/or the site. Alterations detract from significance or the original attribute is difficult to interpret.
Able to tolerate substantial change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) have little or negligible heritage significance to the component/element or the overall site.

4.4.2 Application of Tolerance for Change

Tolerance for change applied to General Bridges' Grave has been used to identify the extent to which the place's heritage values/significance and key attributes are able to tolerate change without adversely impacting the nature or degree of its heritage values/significance.

Table 4.6 Tolerance for Change applied to elements of General Bridges' Grave.

Element	Application of Tolerance for Change to General Bridges' Grave
General Bridges' Grave (whole)	Low Tolerance for Change
Granite Tomb	Low Tolerance for Change
Griffin design	Low Tolerance for Change
Form	Low Tolerance for Change
Fabric	Low Tolerance for Change
Immediate Setting (gravel, pencil pines and fencing)	Low Tolerance for Change
Aleppo Pines	Low Tolerance for Change
Native plantings on Mt Pleasant ridge	Some Tolerance for Change
Wider Setting (in general)	Reasonable Tolerance for Change
Asphalt and Gravel in current configuration	Reasonable Tolerance for Change
Significant Views	Low Tolerance for Change

4.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2004, General Bridges' Grave, Commonwealth Heritage List Citation.
- ² Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2004, General Bridges' Grave, Commonwealth Heritage List Citation.
- ³ Kerr, JS 1982, *The Conservation Plan*, National Trust of Australia.

5.0 Constraints and Opportunities

5.1 Introduction

The development of conservation policies is underpinned by the consideration of a range of constraints and opportunities for the future of General Bridges' Grave, which can be divided into the following categories:

- constraints on, and opportunities for, use and development of the site arising from its significance;
- external constraints, including statutory constraints;
- requirements of the site managers; and
- the physical condition of the place.

5.2 Constraints Arising from Significance

The heritage significance of General Bridges' Grave gives rise to a range of obligations and requirements, the most fundamental of which is the obligation to ensure that the heritage values of the place are conserved for present and future generations. The future conservation, development and ongoing management of the place should take account, as far as possible, of constraints arising from the identified heritage values of the site and its setting. Opportunities to retain, reinstate, and interpret these heritage values should also be investigated and implemented, particularly where they can be integrated into the daily use and ongoing care of the place.

5.2.1 Significance and Conservation

The significance of General Bridges' Grave is outlined in detail in Section 4.0. The following is a brief summary of some significant aspects of the place:

- historical associations with World War I;
- associations with Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges;
- associations with the establishment of Australia's first military college;
- rarity as the only permanent structure designed by Walter Burley Griffin in Canberra; and
- rarity as one of only two tombs of repatriated Australian soldiers from World War I.

The use and maintenance of General Bridges' Grave should be based on the assessed levels of significance and levels of 'Tolerance for Change', as outlined in Section 4.0 of the HMP. Significant impacts on the site should only be permitted where:

- they make possible the recovery of aspects of greater heritage significance;
- they help ensure the security and viability of the place;
- there is no feasible alternative; and/or
- a full assessment of alternative options has been undertaken.

5.3 Constraints Arising from Condition of General Bridges' Grave

General Bridges' Grave is in fair condition, albeit with issues arising from its age and the condition of the granite. The immediate setting of the Grave (within the fence) is generally in good condition and is maintained by NCA staff. However, there is evidence of cracking and lichen growth to the concrete boundary. Further information on the condition of the Grave is provided in Section 7.0 of this HMP.

The wider setting of the Grave (including the carparking area and dirt areas) is in poor condition and is considered to be of low significance. This area does not complement the formality and reverence of the Grave area and the discontinuation of asphalt in the areas beside the Grave itself are visually intrusive to the Grave site and interrupt the flow of the wider setting. The use of the area as a turning circle for cars further detracts from its significance.

5.4 Constraints Arising from the Management Framework

Statutory constraints on General Bridges' Grave arise from its listing on the CHL, its significance as part of the wider RMC Duntroon, and its location within a Designated Area of the National Capital Plan (NCP).

5.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

General Bridges' Grave is a Commonwealth-owned and controlled site and is included on the CHL as a listed place individually and is also mentioned in the CHL citation for the RMC Duntroon Conservation Area. The Grave is therefore subject to the provisions of EPBC Act.

The EPBC Act requires places on the CHL to be managed according to established conservation principles. Schedule 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations sets out the Commonwealth Heritage management principles. The principles encourage the identification of a place's heritage values, and their conservation and presentation through application of the best available skills and knowledge. They also encourage community (including Indigenous) involvement and co-operation between various levels of government. The EPBC Act requires Commonwealth agencies to prepare a management plan to protect and manage their CHL places, consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

The EPBC Act also provides for the Minister responsible for administering the EPBC Act to accredit a management plan. Certain specified classes of action may be taken if approved in accordance with an accredited management plan, without requiring further approval. Where an action has potential to significantly impact the environment (which is broadly defined in the EPBC Act), advice must be sought to determine if a referral to the Minister responsible for administering the EPBC Act is required. Three outcomes of a referral are possible:

1. Action determined not to have a significant impact can go ahead.
2. Action can go ahead subject to conditions (which must be included in the referral) and a 'Specified/Particular Manner' finding is made.
3. Action is 'controlled', which means that further assessment is required before a decision can be made on whether it can go ahead. The Minister determines the level of assessment, which ranges from Preliminary Information through to a full Public Inquiry (refer to Part 7 of the Act for further information on assessment methods).

The Minister considers the information provided through the selected assessment level and determines if the action can go ahead and under what circumstances. The Minister can refuse an action at the end of this process if the environmental impacts cannot be appropriately managed.

5.4.2 Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

Schedule 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cwlth) sets out seven Commonwealth Heritage management principles. They encourage the identification of a place's heritage values, and their conservation and presentation through the application of the best available skills and knowledge. They also encourage community involvement and co-operation between the various levels of government. General Bridges' Grave should be managed in accordance with these principles.

The Commonwealth Heritage management principles are:

- The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.
- The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on Commonwealth Heritage values.
- The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, state, territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
- The management of Commonwealth heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.
- The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and
 - may be affected by the management of the place.
- Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage. The active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.

5.4.3 Other Commonwealth Legislative Requirements and Codes

The following additional Commonwealth legislative requirements and codes are also of relevance for works, and compliance could impact its heritage values:

- *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991* (OH&S Act);
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (DDA Act); and
- *Building Code of Australia* (BCA).

5.4.4 The National Capital Plan

The National Capital Plan (NCP) forms the strategic planning framework for Canberra and the ACT. In accordance with section 10 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*, the NCP sets out detailed conditions for planning design and development for Designated Areas. The NCA administers this plan for the management of Designated Areas.

A Designated Area is an area of land within the ACT which has special characteristics of the National Capital (including national institutions, the parliamentary triangle, etc) and falls under the jurisdiction of the NCP, rather than the ACT Government Planning legislation. RMC Duntroon (including General Bridges' Grave) is included in the NCP as a Designated Area; the NCA requires works approvals for development proposals in 'Designated Areas'.

Works approval includes the submission of a development application. In some cases, evidence of environmental clearance or approval from the Department responsible for the EPBC Act may be required, including a heritage impact assessment or referral documentation.

5.4.5 RMC Duntroon HMP (2009)

In 2009, GML prepared an HMP on behalf of Defence for the entirety of RMC Duntroon. This HMP was undertaken in line with the EPBC Act and includes policies and guidance for the management of the heritage values of the RMC Duntroon site. General Bridges' Grave was assessed in this HMP project as part of the wider cultural landscape of RMC Duntroon. The policies in the RMC Duntroon HMP are overarching and refer the reader to the individual HMPs for site elements.

5.5 Site Manager's Requirements

The requirements of the site managers, the NCA, for General Bridges' Grave place further constraints on the site. On behalf of the NCA, consultation was undertaken with Natalie Broughton, Director of Planning, and Glen Thomas and Peter Pardy, Estate Management.

The main focus of this consultation was to identify issues faced by the NCA in the management of the site and to understand the day-to-day procedures for site maintenance. They specified the need for clear guidance on the maintenance and ongoing conservation of the Grave and its surrounds.

The Estate Management team specified that General Bridges' Grave is considered low maintenance and that the site is attended to on a weekly basis by the Memorials Team (who service all National Memorials in the ACT) to maintain the area and remove any rubbish. The Estate Management Team also stated that as consecrated ground, the Grave site requires a high level of respect by maintenance teams and visitors.

5.6 Defence's Requirements

A detailed response on the constraints placed on the site by Defence's requirements has not been received. While RMC Duntroon is an open base, there are strict security measures in place to ensure the safety and privacy of the RMC Duntroon residents, especially senior personnel. Defence also uses the RMC Duntroon base for officer training and other military activities, such as parades and ceremonies.

The location of General Bridges' Grave on General Bridges Drive poses a low risk to general security of the base. However, as consecrated ground, the security of the Grave is of utmost

importance. Any changes to the management or visitation levels at General Bridges' Grave would need to be undertaken in close consultation with Defence and would need to respect Defence's security and operational needs.

5.7 Other Stakeholder Interests

It is important to consider other key stakeholder interests in the management and conservation of General Bridges' Grave. Key stakeholders include:

- veterans groups and their family and friends;
- the RSL;
- the Department of Defence;
- the RMC Duntroon Heritage Committee;
- the Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Australia War Graves, Commonwealth War Graves Commission;
- the Walter Burley Griffin Society;
- the Australian War Memorial;
- the Australian Institute of Architects;
- the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects;
- the National Trust of Australia (ACT);
- ACT Heritage; and
- Department responsible for the EPBC Act.

These stakeholders may have strong social and associational connections with the Grave and should be included and encouraged to participate in its conservation and management.

Managing the interests and expectations of stakeholders is an integral part of the overall management of the site for the NCA, and conflicting stakeholder views on the appropriate maintenance, management and future of the Grave may exist.

5.8 Natural Heritage Values

While a natural heritage values assessment was not undertaken for this HMP, it is important to consider the recommendations from the RMC Duntroon HMP (undertaken for Defence) with regards to natural values.

The strong physical and visual connection between General Bridges' Grave and the RMC Duntroon site below is highly significant, however it is essential to consider the delicate balance between the natural heritage values of the remnant grassy woodland community on the ridge of Mt Pleasant and the historic association and commemorative values of the Grave.¹

The RMC Duntroon HMP recommends that removal of indigenous canopy vegetation to provide or enhance viewlines should be avoided. However the potential removal of non-indigenous native species (ie: not part of remnant grassy woodlands) within the canopy could be considered if

undertaken with further ecological advice. The HMP also recommends avoiding the introduction of further plantings of non-indigenous species.²

5.9 Opportunities for General Bridges' Grave

While there are several constraints applying to the site, these give rise to several opportunities for the future of General Bridges' Grave as an important site in the ACT and in Australia.

5.9.1 Interpretation and Events

Interpretation of General Bridges' Grave will aid recognition and understanding of the site's interesting history, relevance and its heritage values. An Interpretation Plan/Strategy should also be developed for the ongoing delivery of interpretation of the site.

All efforts to further interpret the Grave should involve stakeholder participation such as veterans, the RSL, Defence, the Walter Burley Griffin Society, the Australian War Memorial and other stakeholders. Interpretive products should be focused on the key themes and stories relevant to the area such as:

- The life and work of Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges, his influence on RMC Duntroon and his significance in Australian history;
- The development of Duntroon under the order of Bridges, including collaboration between Bridges and Griffin on the buildings and landscape collaboration;
- The rarity of the repatriation of Bridges' remains to Australia (the only instance during WWI) and generally the changing attitudes to commemoration and repatriation of war dead and the development and memorialisation of war graves and cemeteries;
- General information on Walter Burley Griffin and his contribution to the design of Canberra;
- The significance of the site to showcase the only permanent example of Walter Burley Griffin's design in Canberra; and
- Griffin's collaboration with Lady Edith Bridges (Bridges' widow) and their aspirations for the simplicity and elegance of the Grave.

Interpretation messages should be strategically targeted at potential audiences, including veterans, their friends and families, school children, tourists and locals—providing a variety of experiences. Structural interpretive measures should also be easily removable/reversible.

As a significant site in military history, interpretation could involve linking with other heritage activities in the region, such as holding open days on special anniversaries, as part of heritage week and holding occasional educational visits. The Grave is currently part of one of the ACT Government's *Canberra Tracks* initiative—Track 4, Cemeteries (Appendix E).

Relevant events related to the Griffins in Canberra, in consultation with the Walter Burley Griffin Society, could be investigated to further highlight the significance of the Grave.

Promotion of General Bridges' Grave as a tourist destination could be developed through ACT Tourism and Visitor Centre initiatives, including brochures, magazine articles and other nationally distributed products engaging with Canberra's local and interstate visitors.

While the Grave is located away from the main operational area of RMC Duntroon, any interpretation measures would need to respect the operational needs of Defence, the ongoing use of the area and the privacy of the nearby residents.

5.9.2 Enhancement of the Setting of General Bridges' Grave

The current wider setting of General Bridges' Grave is in poor condition and is visually intrusive to the heritage values of the area. There is an opportunity for enhancing this setting to be complementary to the Grave—including alteration to the dirt/gravel areas on all edges of the Grave, to differentiate pedestrian and vehicular access and enhance the visual appeal of the site.

The ground surface around the Grave could be enhanced with scoria or other loose gravel to unify the area and level the uneven surface. The asphalt to the front gate of the Grave should be removed to approximately 6m from the Grave and replaced with gravel to match the south, west and northern edges. This change would serve to clearly identify that vehicles are not permitted in the immediate vicinity of the Grave and create a neater and more conducive landscape for the Grave (See Figure 5.1/5.2).

Further attention should also be paid to the 'sense of entry to the area' and the redevelopment and replanting/rabbit proofing of the degraded 'Bridges Anzac Grove' of trees (planted in 1990), which is managed by Defence. Any major landscaping works would be subject to approval and impact assessment processes and should be undertaken in consultation with Defence.

The views from General Bridges' Grave over RMC Duntroon are highly significant and are currently impeded by overgrowth of the native vegetation below. While the natural heritage values of the remnant grassy woodland on the ridge below the grave prevent removal of native remnant grassy woodland species, investigation could be undertaken to identify non-Indigenous natives which could be removed to 'thin' the canopy and potentially enhance views over RMC Duntroon.

5.9.3 Development Near General Bridges' Grave

There are very limited opportunities for development within the setting of General Bridges' Grave. The only development which should be permitted is small-scale installations to enhance interpretation and presentation of the area. Further development should not be permitted any closer to the Grave than the current building lines (of ADFA). All proposals for development should be subject to development approval and impact assessment processes, and be undertaken in consultation with Defence.

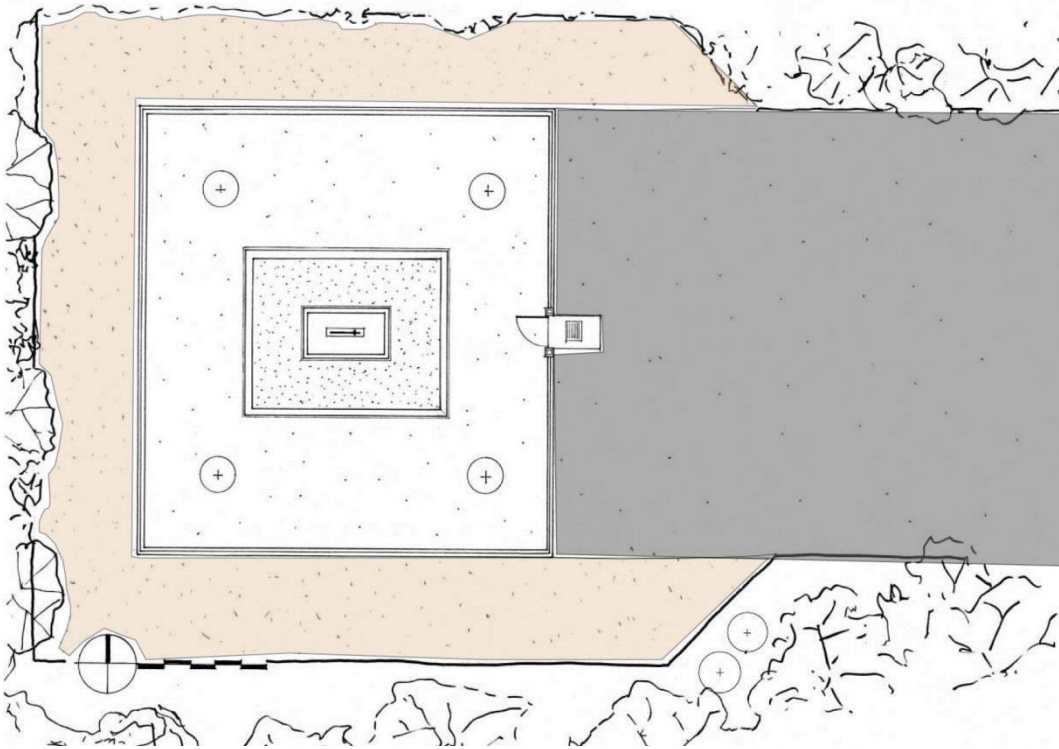


Figure 5.1 Current Landscape —showing asphalt and dirt/gravel areas. Not to scale. (Source: GML on Pip Giovanelli Plan, 2011)

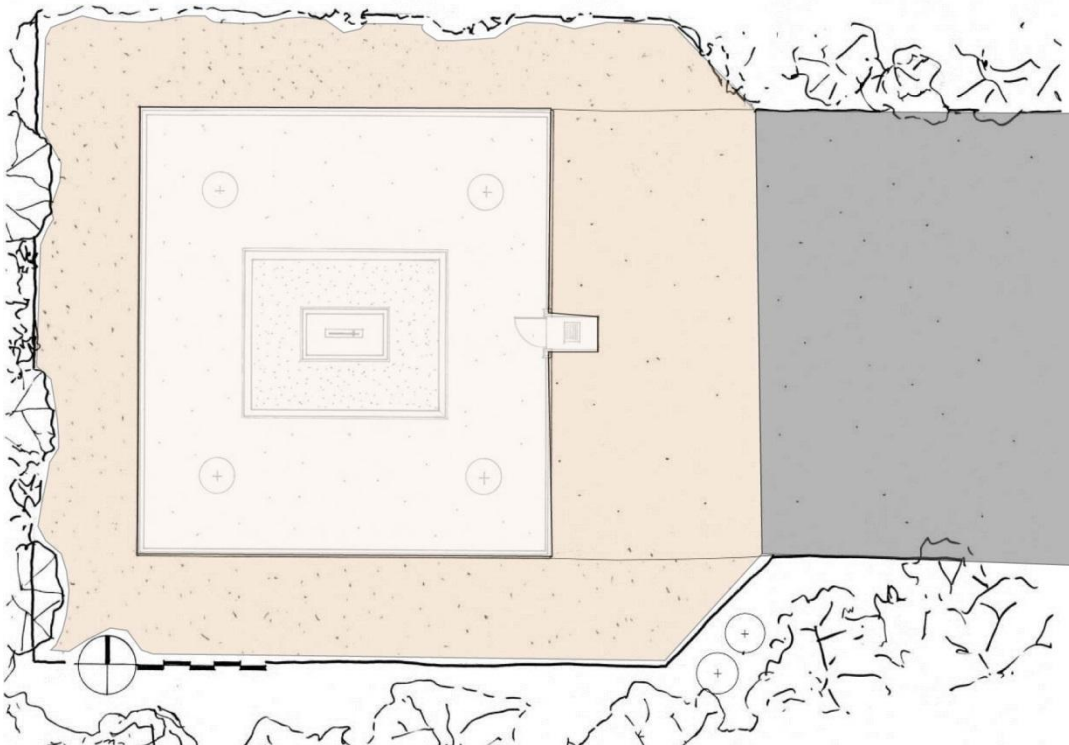


Figure 5.2 Proposed Landscape Treatment —showing asphalt and dirt/gravel areas (Source: GML on Pip Giovanelli Plan , 2011)

5.10 Endnotes

¹ Godden Mackay Logan 2009, RMC Duntroon Heritage Management Plan, report prepared for the Department of Defence.

² Godden Mackay Logan 2009, RMC Duntroon Heritage Management Plan, report prepared for the Department of Defence.

6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation

6.1 Introduction

General Bridges' Grave is recognised as a place of significance through its listing on the CHL and should be conserved and managed in accordance with the EPBC Act and the conservation policies in this HMP. The purpose of the conservation policies and their subsequent actions is to provide solid guidance for the ongoing and future management of the Grave, including guidance on decisions about management, maintenance and long-term conservation.

The conservation policies for General Bridges' Grave are based on the heritage significance and constraints and opportunities (Sections 4.0 and 5.0) analysed in the HMP. These policies, their subsequent conservation actions and their implementation aim to retain the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave and assist in the long-term conservation of the place. Burra Charter terminology and principles have been used in formulating the policies.

6.2 Implementation of the Conservation Policies and Actions

6.2.1 Priorities

The following section outlines specific conservation policies and subsequent actions for the conservation and management of General Bridges' Grave. Each policy is numbered, with the priority and timing for the implementation of the policy stated, as well as the responsible party to undertake each action. The priorities for action are listed in three categories, each responding to a different level of risk to the site's heritage values:

- **High Priority:** Actions that are essential to mitigate key risks to the heritage values. These actions are key components of the HMP and without them the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave may suffer adverse impacts.
- **Medium Priority:** Actions that should be planned for in order to conserve the heritage values of the Grave. Resources should be planned to enable implementation of these actions and ensure conservation of the heritage values.
- **Low Priority:** These actions are important to the future conservation of the heritage values but respond to less imminent risks. Resources should be planned for these actions.

6.2.2 Timing

Timing parameters have been established for the implementation of policies and actions in line with their priorities. Implementation should be completed:

- immediately upon adoption of the HMP (within 12 months);
- within 24–36 months;
- annually;
- within 5–10 years;
- as required; or
- on an ongoing basis.

6.2.3 Responsibilities

Implementation of policies form part of the NCA Heritage Strategy and is coordinated by the Manager, Cultural Heritage. The implementation of policies and related conservation works are programmed into the NCA's annual capital works, maintenance and planning programs, and undertaken by the relevant NCA unit (Estate Development and Renewal; Estate Management; Planning).

The implementation of policies is reported through the NCA Annual Report and the NCA Heritage Strategy. Works and maintenance are also recorded on the NCA asset database (TechOne).

The individual responsibilities for the implementation of each policy are listed in the table below.

6.3 Overarching Policies

General policies pertaining to ranked elements of significance (as outlined in the policies below):

- **Elements of Exceptional significance:** must be retained and conserved. These elements require the highest level of care in their management. Such elements are particularly sensitive to change and can be compromised by inappropriate development or impacts.
- **Elements of High significance:** should be retained and conserved. These elements require a high level of care in their management.
- **Elements of Moderate significance:** should be retained and conserved. These elements require care in their management.
- **Elements of Low significance:** care is required in their management, but these elements can generally tolerate more robust works and changes than those of higher significance.
- **Elements of Intrusive significance:** detract from the significance of the place and when the opportunity arises they should be modified or removed.



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
1. ADOPTION AND USE OF THE HMP				
1a. This General Bridges’ Grave HMP should be adopted by the NCA.	Adopt the HMP on endorsement by the Australian Heritage Council (AHC).	High	Immediately	NCA, AHC
1b. The heritage values of General Bridges’ Grave should be updated on the CHL in accordance with this HMP.	Contact the Department responsible for the EPBC Act to arrange a revision of the CHL values for General Bridges’ Grave.	High	Immediately	NCA. Department responsible for the EPBC Act
1c. The heritage values of General Bridges’ Grave should be assessed against the National Heritage Criteria	It is likely that General Bridges’ Grave will meet some criteria for National Heritage listing, a full comparative analysis and heritage assessment should be undertaken.	High	Within 5 years	NCA
1d. The General Bridges’ Grave HMP will be the primary document on the heritage significance of General Bridges’ Grave and its conservation and management.	Refer to HMP on all matters relating to the heritage significance, conservation and management of General Bridges’ Grave.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Provide a copy of this HMP to the Department of Defence for reference.	High	Immediately	NCA
1e. All conservation works and planning at General Bridges’ Grave should be undertaken in accordance with the HMP, EPBC Act, Burra Charter and Commonwealth Heritage management principles (Schedule 7B EPBC Act Regulations).	Refer to the Burra Charter.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Refer to this HMP.			
	Refer to the EPBC Act and its Regulations			
1f. Use this HMP in accordance with the RMC Duntroon HMP and the RMC Duntroon Landscape Management Plan.	Refer to the RMC Duntroon HMP for overarching guidance on management and to ensure consistency in management approaches.	High	Ongoing	NCA, Defence



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
	Refer to the RMC Duntroon Landscape Management Plan for overarching guidance on management of the landscape and to ensure consistency in management approaches.			
1g. Conservation processes appropriate for the individual elements of General Bridges' Grave should be based upon the significance of each element and its identified tolerance for change (Section 4.0).	Refer to grades of significance for individual elements of General Bridges' Grave as outlined in this HMP (Section 4.0).	High	As required	NCA
	Refer to the levels of Tolerance for Change of each element prior to decision making (Section 4.0).			
2. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL BRIDGES' GRAVE				
2a. Retain and conserve the form and the fabric of the Grave.	Retain, preserve and restore fabric wherever possible.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Undertake conservation works to protect polished and rusticated granite from degradation (refer Section 7.0).			
2b. Partial or total removal of elements of Exceptional, High or Moderate significance should not be undertaken unless under exceptional circumstances and with appropriate approvals, assessments and planning.	Removal of elements should only be undertaken where health or safety risks outweigh conservation arguments or where there is no feasible alternative.	High	As required	NCA
	Any removal should be as minimal as possible.			
	Relevant assessments and approvals should be undertaken prior to removal.			
2c. Undertake specific required conservation	Undertake works as identified in Section 7.0 of this HMP	High	As recommended in	NCA



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
works on General Bridges' Grave.	Focus resources on 'High Priority' works for completion 'Immediately'.		Section 7.0	
2d. Undertake regular maintenance for General Bridges' Grave.	Follow the guidance provided in Section 7.0 of this HMP to maintain the Grave.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Undertake maintenance works as required to ensure heritage values are protected.			
	Review maintenance requirements annually to ensure information is up to date.	High	Annually	NCA
	Liaise with Defence regarding the maintenance of the setting of the Grave.	High	As required	NCA, Defence
3. UNDERTAKING ACTIONS AT GENERAL BRIDGES' GRAVE—CHANGES AND NEW DEVELOPMENT				
3a. Undertake heritage impact assessments when proposing actions at General Bridges' Grave.	All proposed actions should be assessed for potential adverse impacts against the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave.	High	As required	NCA
	When proposing to undertake an action, obtain professional advice to assess the action and provide guidance on avoiding impacts and/or to suggest possible alternative courses of action.			
	The NCA Manager, Cultural Heritage, will consider and advise the NCA Executive on the potential for impacts on the Commonwealth Heritage values when assessing future			



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
	actions, development works, divestment or other proposals in reference to the official Commonwealth Heritage values, the Heritage Management Plan and the NCA Heritage Register.			
	Consult with the Department of Defence on all proposed actions at General Bridges Grave.			
3b. Refer an action that has a significant impact to the Minister under the EPBC Act.	Where the NCA has determined that the proposed activity or action will have, or is likely to have, an adverse impact on the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave, the action should be referred to the Minister responsible for the EPBC Act.	High	As required	NCA
3c. New development should not be implemented in the immediate vicinity of the Grave.	Avoid new development near the Grave as it would markedly diminish its heritage values.	High	Ongoing	NCA
3d. No additions should be made to the existing Grave.	The current form of the Grave is highly significant, and should not be altered.	High	Ongoing	NCA
3e. Introduction of new fabric should be avoided where possible.	New fabric should only be introduced when absolutely necessary.	High	As required	NCA
	New fabric should be matched like for like.			
	New fabric should be identifiable as new work.			
	New work should be fully recorded so it is identifiable in the future.			



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
3f. Ensure appropriately qualified personnel, consultants and contractors are engaged in the undertaking of works and assessment of proposed actions at General Bridges' Grave.	Refer contractors to the General Bridges' Grave HMP to guide management decisions.	High	As required	NCA
	Adopt the Burra Charter principles for conservation, especially where traditional construction techniques (for example, traditional stonemasonry) are required.			
	Ensure appropriate expertise is engaged for assessing and managing proposed actions at General Bridges' Grave.			
4. SITE MANAGEMENT				
4a. Retain ongoing site presence to ensure appropriate security.	Maintain an ongoing site presence in consultation with Defence to ensure there is appropriate site security and protection of the heritage values.	High	Ongoing	NCA, Defence
4b. Allocate funding to the ongoing conservation of General Bridges' Grave.	Ensure annual budget planning considers the ongoing conservation and management of General Bridges' Grave.	High	Annually	NCA
4c. Allocate funding and develop training opportunities for NCA and Defence staff and contractors to manage the heritage values of General Bridges Grave.	Provide research, training and development opportunities for relevant NCA staff, interested Defence staff and contractors to build capacity in heritage management and conservation.	High	Annually and Ongoing	NCA, Defence
	Ensure all NCA staff, contractors and volunteers have access to the information in this HMP (hardcopy and electronically) understand its importance and intent to ensure best heritage practice.	High	Immediate and ongoing	NCA
4d. Undertake risk assessments and employ risk	Implement risk assessment measures to protect the heritage	High	Ongoing	Defence



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
minimisation measures, for example fire protection and hazard reduction at General Bridges' Grave.	values of General Bridges' Grave.			
	Develop a bushfire management plan or refer to existing plans to ensure fire safety at General Bridges' Grave.			
	Ensure potential hazards are reduced where possible to protect the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave, including fire and storm protection measures and safety hazards such as senescent trees and leaf debris.			
5. LANDSCAPE AND SETTING				
5a. Continue to maintain the setting of General Bridges' Grave and nearby trees.	Engage specialist landscape advice.	High	As required	Defence, NCA
	Clear leaf litter from inside and around the grave site.	High	As required	NCA, Defence
	Install rabbit-proofing measures around the base of pencil pines.	High	Immediately	NCA
	Rake and ensure gravel around Grave is cleaned and remains free of leaf litter.	High	As required	NCA
	Undertake regular aboriginal inspection of nearby trees to ensure they do not pose a threat to General Bridges' Grave.	High	Annually	Defence
	Replace trees with same species if plantings become senescent or die.	High	As required	Defence



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
5b. Conserve an appropriate landscape and visual setting for General Bridges' Grave.	Retain the open landscape setting of General Bridges' Grave.	High	Ongoing	Defence, NCA
	Avoid development or planting, which would further crowd or enclose the setting of General Bridges' Grave.			
5c. Retain and conserve the key views from General Bridges' Grave over RMC Duntroon and Canberra.	Avoid planting which would further impede key views.	High	Ongoing	Defence
	Consider removal of non-indigenous natives to 'thin' viewsheds over RMC Duntroon.	Medium	In 5–10 years	Defence
	Ensure significant Aleppo Pines are conserved.	High	Ongoing	Defence
	Ensure remnant grassy woodland is conserved.	High	Ongoing	Defence
5d. Installation of additional parking areas should be avoided near the Grave.	Avoid construction of parking areas to retain the formal character of the site.	High	As required	Defence
	Generally discourage vehicular access near the Grave.	High	Ongoing	Defence
5e. Undertake landscaping upgrades around General Bridges' Grave to restrict vehicles and enhance pedestrian access to the Grave.	Engage specialist landscape advice.	Medium	In 5–10 years	Defence, NCA
	Remove asphalt currently to eastern border of Grave to signify 'Pedestrian Only' access in this area (see Figure 5.2 and recommendations Section 7.0)			
	Consider the inclusion of discreet seating nearby to the			



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
	Grave for visitors to enjoy the area.			
6. FUNCTION AND USE				
6a. Enhance the formal and ceremonial use of General Bridges' Grave as a Memorial Grave	Encourage further use of the Grave for Events and ceremonies such as ANZAC Day and relevant anniversaries.	High	Ongoing	NCA
6b. Promote the function of General Bridges' Grave as a memorial to Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges	Undertake marketing and interpretative activities to enhance public knowledge regarding the Grave as a memorial to Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Host relevant events at General Bridges' Grave.			
6c. The adaptive reuse of General Bridges Grave for purposes other than its current function and use is not permitted.	Encourage and continue the current use and function of the Grave as a Memorial.	High	Ongoing	NCA, Defence
7. INTERPRETATION, PROMOTION AND MARKETING				
7a. Plan to upgrade current interpretation.	Current interpretation is limited to formal plaques and should be enhanced by modern interpretive signage.	High	Within 24 months	NCA
	New interpretation should be implemented in line with an Interpretation Strategy.			
7b. Prepare an Interpretation Plan/Strategy for General Bridges' Grave to communicate its	Consult and involve relevant stakeholders in the interpretation process.	High	Within 24 months	NCA



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
heritage values to visitors.	Ensure interpretation measures respect the operational and security needs, the ongoing use of the site and the privacy of nearby residents.			
	Develop key themes for interpretation, in line with the Australian Historic Themes (see section 4.2.6)			
	Investigate opportunities to promote General Bridges' Grave in conjunction with existing events.			
	An Interpretation Strategy could be developed for all National Memorials.			
7c. Investigate educational opportunities and collaboration with schools, universities and other sectors, where possible.	Identify opportunities for conservation works to be undertaken by supervised students.	Medium	Within 5 years	NCA, Education Providers
	Investigate activities and visits to General Bridges' Grave linked to school curriculum to enhance school visitation and knowledge of General Bridges' Grave.	Medium	Within 5 years	NCA, Education Providers
7d. Enhance other visitor experiences and participation at General Bridges' Grave	Implementation of new and upgrade of existing visitor activities should be undertaken through interpretation.	Medium	Within 24 months	NCA
	Pamphlets or other educational material in weatherproof casing should be made available at the site.			
8. RECORDS				
8a. Keep detailed records of all works undertaken	Use the NCA's Asset Management Database (TechOne) to	High	Ongoing and	NCA



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
at General Bridges' Grave.	keep comprehensive records of intervention and maintenance actions undertaken for General Bridges Grave.		Annually	
	Collate and report on works data annually (See Policy 10).			
	Keep comprehensive records in both electronic and hard copy.			
	Existing elements of heritage value should be recorded to appropriate archival standard prior to any intervention or major works that will alter the place.			
8b. Record and file all proposals, assessments, grant applications and other relevant documentation related to General Bridges' Grave for ease of future reference and management.	A simple electronic and hardcopy filing system should be developed to ensure all relevant information about General Bridges' Grave is easily accessible for future reference.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Use and populate the NCA's Asset Management Database (TechOne) whenever possible.			
8c. Record and make available any new research information and data relating to the heritage values of General Bridges Grave.	Continue to undertake and foster research into the heritage values of the Grave, as a basis for refining future understanding and management for the benefit of the national community.	Medium	Ongoing	NCA
	Record all new research in both electronic and hardcopies.			



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
	Make records available for research generally, especially relating to conservation works and the ongoing heritage management and conservation of the Grave.			
9. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION				
9a. Recognise the strong community attachment to General Bridges' Grave.	Consult the local Canberra community for major restoration works to the Grave.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Consult broadly on proposals with the potential to impact on the heritage values of General Bridges' Grave.	High	As required	NCA
9b. Continue involvement of key stakeholders	Continue to involve key stakeholders (as identified in Section 1.0 of this HMP) in the conservation and management of General Bridges' Grave	High	Ongoing	NCA
9c. Continue to liaise with organisations and government departments who have registered General Bridges Grave to their non-statutory registers.	Continue to inform and involve those organisations and government departments who have registered the Grave to their non-statutory registers (as identified in Section 1.0 of this HMP), in the conservation and management of the Grave.	High	Ongoing	NCA
9d. Continue to maintain positive working relationships and ongoing consultation with Defence on the co-management of the site.	Undertake regular meetings and briefing sessions regarding the condition of the site, site management and maintenance responsibilities and other site management issues such as interpretation.	High	Ongoing	NCA, Defence



POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
10. MONITORING, REVIEWING AND REPORTING				
10a. The General Bridges Grave HMP should be reviewed to ensure up-to-date heritage values are listed and properly conserved.	Review and update the HMP every five years in accordance with the EPBC Act, or sooner if key circumstances regarding the planning or management of this area are deemed to have changed significantly.	High	Within 5 years	NCA
	The condition of the identified heritage values of General Bridges Grave should be monitored and re-evaluated as part of the HMP review.			
10b Collate all works and maintenance data annually, as required by this HMP, as a basis for reporting on the implementation of the HMP and monitoring the condition of the values in compliance with the EPBC Act.	Use the NCA’s annual reporting on the implementation of the HMP to review the guidelines set out in this HMP for priority and timing of actions.	High	Annually	NCA
	Priorities should be re-assessed in any review of the HMP—that is, highest priority should be attributed to conservation works to retain the heritage values.			
10c. Monitor the condition of the identified heritage values of General Bridges Grave.	Monitor the condition of the values and the fabric and include the re-evaluation as part of the five-yearly review of the HMP.	High	Ongoing	NCA
	Maintenance procedures should be put in place by the NCA for the detection and evaluation of incremental changes at the Grave. These are programmed into maintenance and planning programs and undertaken by the relevant NCA unit (currently Estate Development and Renewal; Estate Management; Planning)	High	Ongoing	NCA



General Bridges' Grave Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation

POLICY	ACTION/S	IMPLEMENTATION		
		PRIORITY	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY
	Use the annual collation of monitoring data to identify trends and the condition of the heritage values in order to guide the implementation of monitoring and maintenance.	High	Annually	NCA
	Ensure all conservation works and maintenance tasks are identified, reported and monitored annually.	High	Annually	NCA
	Ensure that any review of the HMP responds to and addresses trends revealed in monitoring data by refining processes for management, conservation and/or maintenance accordingly.	High	Within 5 years or as required	NCA

7.0 Outline Conservation Works and Cyclical Maintenance Schedules

7.1 Introduction

This section of the HMP outlines the recommended conservation works and regular maintenance to be undertaken at General Bridges' Grave. Table 7.1 identifies issues and outlines the recommended conservation works for the different elements of the place. Table 7.2 provides a guide for ongoing cyclic maintenance for General Bridges' Grave. The recommended tasks are aligned with the regularity that they should be carried out.

The effective implementation of the works and maintenance is required to ensure that the identified heritage values of General Bridges' Grave are conserved.

7.2 Priority and Timing for Conservation Works

The priorities and timings for the undertaking of conservation works General Bridges' Grave as outlined below are provided as a general guide, and are demonstrative of the urgency of the works. Works identified as 'High Priority' for completion 'Immediately' should be given the highest precedence in terms of funding. The priorities for action are listed in three categories, each responding to a different level of risk to the site's heritage values:

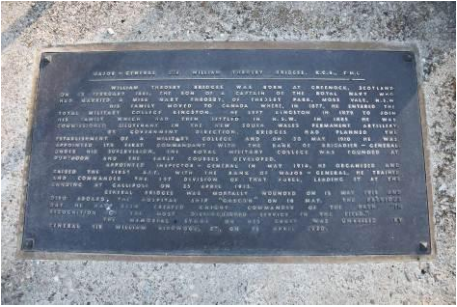


- **High Priority:** Works integral to the conservation of heritage values, generally should be undertaken immediately.
- **Medium Priority:** Works that are required and should be planned for in order to conserve the heritage values of Changi Chapel.
- **Low Priority:** Works which are important to the future conservation of the heritage values but respond to less imminent risks.



Timing parameters have been established for the implementation of policies and actions in line with their priorities. Implementation should be completed:



- immediately (within 12 months);
- within 24-36 months annually;
- within 5-10 years
- as required; or
- on an ongoing basis.




7.3 Schedule of Works for General Bridges' Grave



Table 7.1 Identified issues and recommended works for the different components of General Bridges' Grave.


ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Interpretation plaque in footpath entry	Fair	The plaque has oxidized over time and is subject to regular foot traffic. The plaque is not actively deteriorating.	-The plaque should be cleaned and re-patinated. -The plaque should be monitored for further wear and tear. -This should be undertaken by a specialist conservator.	Low	Within 5 years	
Sign on gate	Poor-Fair	The sign is scratched, faded and the fixture does not align with features on the gate. It has no suitable border or edge and the attachment bracket is rusting. However, the sign is not actively deteriorating.	- Improve the appearance and presentation of this sign by conserving the surface, attempting to remove scratches and securing with a less intrusive system -This should be undertaken by a specialist conservator.	Low	Within 5 years	
Plaque on left-hand side of gate acknowledging Walter Burley Griffin.	Poor-Fair	The plaque is almost illegible due to horizontal streaks on the base plate and the uneven colouration on the lettering.	-The base plate should be re-patinated and the lettering cleaned or otherwise treated. -This should be undertaken by a specialist conservator.	Low	Within 5 years	



ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Entry gate	Poor	<p>The latch plate on the southern post has been lowered, possibly following repairs to the southern column which appears to have been fractured and repaired previously.</p> <p>The condition of the paint is poor.</p>	<p>-Remove gate from its hinges and realign with the latch.</p> <p>-Remove and re-position latch so that the gate hinge and locking bars operate correctly. The hinge mechanism needs to be greased.</p> <p>-Repaint the metal gate in matching paint to original (investigation may need to be undertaken to identify original paint type).</p>	High	Within 12- 24 months	 




ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Railing surrounding Grave	Good	<p>The steel railing, welds and posts all appear to be sound.</p> <p>The paint has deteriorated in some places and the rusted surface of the steel is showing through.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat rust with a suitable rust treatment coating such as fish oil. - Strip, prime and repaint metal railing to match existing. 	Medium	Within 24 months	 



ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Concrete perimeter	Fair	<p>Where the steel pipe railing is embedded in the concrete there is visible surface cracking in the mortar and in one location the cracking extends to the concrete core.</p> <p>The surface render has delaminated in several locations. The render is 'drummy' in some spots although it is not actively separating.</p> <p>The upper surface of the render is rough, possibly due to loss of material from frost.</p>	<p>-Cracks should be thoroughly cleaned, and then filled with a closely-matching mortar, to which a small amount of water proofing compound has been added.</p> <p>- The rate of decay of the render capping does not warrant full re-rendering of the plinth at the present time, however this should be monitored for further degradation.</p>	Medium	Within 24 months	 
Cypress Pine tree surrounds	Poor	Rabbits are disturbing the soil at the base of the trees and are spreading soil into the surrounding gravel.	- A permanent but permeable surface should be applied around the base of each tree to prevent further damage from rabbits.	High	Within 12 months	

ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Mixed-gravel (inside perimeter fence)	Fair	There appears to be a concrete and gravel surface beneath the loose upper-gravel surface. Dirt, lichen and leaf litter have combined with gravel, especially in proximity to the pine trees.	-Regular raking of the gravel should be undertaken	High	As required	
			- To avoid weed growth and visual intrusion gravel should be sifted to remove foreign material. - If necessary the gravel should be topped up with similar composition.	Medium	Within 24 months	
White quartz- like gravel (on upper level of Grave)	Fair	Lichen is growing into the gravel, particularly surrounding the granite plinth.	-Remove the affected gravel, separate from the lichen, soak the gravel in biocide and return to its former location. -Undertake periodic raking of the gravel to further discourage this problem.	Medium	Within 24 months	

ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Grave	Fair-Good	<p>There are two visible cracks in the gravestone, one of which extends nearly half way across the stone, and the other is evident on the southern side.</p> <p>Cracking occurs on the south side of the Grave which is shadier than the north.</p> <p>It is not clear if the major crack was present when the stone was initially dressed and installed, although it may have been an invisible fissure at that time.</p> <p>Close inspection reveals that there is discoloration either side of the crack consistent with slow migration of moisture into the crystalline structure of the rock. Bits of stone either side of the crack have flaked off.</p> <p>It is important to prevent water entering this crack if possible, as any cracking of this nature is irreversible.</p>	<p>-A specialist stone conservator should be engaged to recommend a suitable course of action.</p> <p>- The polished granite and rusticated granite of the Grave should be cleaned with a low pressure water cleaning system.</p>	High	Within 12 months	

ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
						
Gold lettering on side of Grave	Fair	The gold work in the lettering is decomposing. It is not clear if the gold work is gold leaf or gold paint. The problem is more pronounced on the north side of the gravestone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A paint specialist should be engaged to advise on the specific nature of the gold medium. - Lettering should be reconditioned by a conservation specialist 	Medium	Within 24 months	

ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Join between polished granite Grave and rusticated granite plinth	Poor	<p>Moss is growing on the joint at the base of the gravestone, particularly on the south side which is more shaded than the north.</p> <p>It has potential to hasten decay of the joint between the stones by holding moisture in that location.</p>	-The moss should be mechanically removed; the area flushed clean and then washed several times with algacide or other suitable solution.	Medium	Within 24 Months (prior to reconditioning of gold lettering)	
Bronze Sword	Fair	<p>The metal sword on top of the gravestone has lifted slightly off the stone surface and is able to expand and contract. This has resulted in the bedding putty fracturing and dislodging. The problem is evident at both the tip and handle (haft) of the sword.</p> <p>There is a high risk of this sword being easily 'prised' off the gravestone while in this fragile state. This has happened in the past (1950s) and this risk requires immediate action to prevent this happening again.</p>	<p>-Leave as much of the existing bedding mortar in place, and apply additional adhesive product to fill the gaps.</p> <p>-There may be benefits in having a product that can accommodate a fair degree of expansion and contraction, such as some type of mastic.</p> <p>-A specific product and its composition should be chosen by a conservation specialist.</p>	High	Immediately	 

ELEMENT	CONDITION	IDENTIFIED ISSUE/S	RECOMMENDED WORKS	PRIORITY	TIMING	IMAGE
Setting and curtilage (Defence managed, in consultation with NCA)	Fair	This area visually impacts on the significance of the Grave and should be appropriately landscaped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dirt area to the north, west and south of the Grave beyond the concrete plinth and metal railing should be surfaced with scoria or other gravel. - Vehicles should be denied access to this part of the site. - Asphalt should be removed from eastern edge of the Grave to approximately 6m, and gravel applied to differentiate access between pedestrians and vehicles (See Figure 5.2). 	Medium	Within 5 years	 

7.4 Cyclical Maintenance for General Bridges' Grave

Table 7.2 Broad and general maintenance guidelines for General Bridges' Grave.

Element	Tasks	Regularity				
		As Necessary	6 monthly	Annually	Every 2 yrs	Every 5-10 yrs
General site	Check condition and rectify: - Tree root invasion. - Large-scale damage from tree branches, cars etc. - Ground damage from rabbits. - Graffiti.		X			
Plaques and signs	- Check for secure attachment to substrate where lifting is evident. - Monitor condition. - Undertake cleaning (with advice from conservation specialist) .			X		
Entry gate and railing	- Monitor functionality.			X		
	- Repaint as required.	X				
Outer perimeter concrete and cement render plinth	- Check for cracks and de-laminating render. - Repair with a matching mortar of similar colour. - Adding waterproofing material to patch mortar if water damage is evident.			X		
Soil at base of pines	- Reinstate scattered soil and remove soil from white gravel. - Check rabbit-proofing measures for functionality.	X				

Element	Tasks	Regularity				
		As Necessary	6 monthly	Annually	Every 2 yrs	Every 5-10 yrs
Mixed gravel (inside perimeter fence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove leaf litter, loose soil, etc. - Rake surface to dislodge unwanted material and to maintain the outer gravel apron. 		X			
White quartz-like gravel (upper level of Grave)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove leaf litter, loose soil, etc. - Rake surface to dislodge unwanted material and to maintain the outer gravel apron. 		X			
Cracks in gravestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor cracks for worsening condition, spread and water ingress. - Check for fresh cracks as well as spread of existing cracks. - Record length and condition of cracks. 			X		
Commemorative lettering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once repaired, monitor for durability and condition. 			X		
Moss (between polished granite Grave and rusticated granite wall)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove any build-up of moss (particularly on south side of gravestone). - Gently wash surface with algaecide. 			X		
Bronze sword on top of gravestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean and maintain patina in good condition. - Monitor the gap between the sword and the gravestone. - Refill gaps as necessary where expansion/contraction has occurred 	X				

8.0 Appendices

Appendix A

CHL Citations—General Bridges Grave & RMC Duntroon Conservation Area

Appendix B

National Trust of Australia (ACT) Citation

Appendix C

Walter Burley Griffin Society Heritage Inventory Entry—General Bridges' Grave

Appendix D

Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture Citation

Appendix E

Canberra Tracks—Track 4—Cemeteries

Appendix A

CHL Citations—General Bridges Grave & RMC Duntroon Conservation Area

General Bridges Grave, General Bridges Dr, Campbell, ACT , Australia

Photographs



List Commonwealth Heritage List

Class Historic

Legal Status [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID 105439

Place File No 8/01/000/0097

Summary Statement of Significance

The Memorial Grave of Brigadier-General Bridges, designed by architect Walter Burley Griffin in 1916 and completed in 1920, is important as a memorial to the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College. The new Military College was established in October 1910 at Duntroon, a site selected by Bridges. As Major General, Bridges was commander of the Australian Imperial Force which landed at Gallipoli in April 1915. On the morning of 15 May 1915 Bridges was shot by a sniper in Monash Valley. Bridges died en route to Egypt on 18 May 1915. (Criteria A.4 and H.1)

Historic Themes: 7.4 Federating Australia, 7.7 Defending Australia, 8.8 Honouring the fallen, 9.7 Dying.

The Memorial Grave is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations as part of the landscape setting of Duntroon and the history of Australia's defence forces. (Criterion G.1)

The Memorial Grave is important for its aesthetic characteristics which draw on the prevailing ideas for war

memorials of the period and for the design concept which draws on the ceremonial aspects of military parade grounds. (Criterion E.1)

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

The Memorial Grave of Brigadier-General Bridges, designed by architect Walter Burley Griffin in 1916 and completed in 1920, is important as a memorial to the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College. The new Military College was established in October 1910 at Duntroon, a site selected by Bridges. As Major General, Bridges was commander of the Australian Imperial Force which landed at Gallipoli in April 1915. On the morning of 15 May 1915 Bridges was shot by a sniper in Monash Valley. Bridges died en route to Egypt on 18 May 1915.

Attributes

The whole of the memorial grave.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The Memorial Grave is important for its aesthetic characteristics which draw on the prevailing ideas for war memorials of the period and for the design concept which draws on the ceremonial aspects of military parade grounds.

Attributes

The grave's architectural characteristics.

Criterion G Social value

The Memorial Grave is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations as part of the landscape setting of Duntroon and the history of Australia's defence forces.

Attributes

The whole of the memorial grave within its landscape setting.

Criterion H Significant people

The Memorial Grave of Brigadier-General Bridges, designed by architect Walter Burley Griffin in 1916 and completed in 1920, is important as a memorial to the first Commandant of Australia's first Military College. The new Military College was established in October 1910 at Duntroon, a site selected by Bridges. As Major General, Bridges was commander of the Australian Imperial Force which landed at Gallipoli in April 1915. On the morning of 15 May 1915 Bridges was shot by a sniper in Monash Valley. Bridges died en route to Egypt on 18 May 1915.

Attributes

The grave's architectural characteristics, which highlight its association with Walter Burley Griffin, plus the memorial, which illustrates its association with Major General Bridges.

Description

History:

The Royal Military College of Australia was established in 1911 under the direction of Brigadier-General Bridges with the objective of providing an officer training facility for the Australian Army. Sir William Throsby Bridges (1861-1915) was born at Greenock, Scotland and was educated at Ryde, Isle of Wight and, from 1871, at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, London. When his family migrated to Canada he continued his education at Trinity College School, Port Hope. In 1877 he entered the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, but became the Kingston cadet discharged for academic failure when he attempted to follow his parents to Australia, where he arrived in 1879. With the outbreak of the South African War, Bridges was selected for special service with the British Army. Bridge's career was advanced in March 1902 when he became Assistant Quartermaster General, which gave him responsibility for military intelligence, the formulation of defence schemes and organisation of the forces. Bridges was promoted Colonel in October 1906 and was known for his attempts to improve efficiency in the army.

The history of the Royal Military College began with Federation of the six Australian Colonies in January 1901. On 7 April 1902 the first commander of the Australian Military Forces, Major General Sir Edward Hutton, recommended that a military college be established along the lines of other military schools in the US, Canada and England. Nothing immediately resulted from this recommendation and in 1908 Colonel William Throsby Bridges, Australian Chief of Intelligence, put forward Hutton's suggestions, again unsuccessfully. The Defence Act of 1909, which introduced compulsory military training for home defence, also made provision for the establishment of a military college. Before the Defence Act was enacted the Government had invited Field Marshal Kitchener to visit Australia to advise on the defence of the Commonwealth. Among the recommendations of Kitchener's comprehensive report of 1910 was that a college should be established for the training of officers of the permanent military forces. The Government then instructed Colonel William Throsby Bridges, who was then the Australian representative on the Imperial General Staff in London, to visit and report on military colleges in England, Canada and the United States with a view to setting up a college suited to Australian requirements. Colonel Bridges reported to the Minister of Defence and soon afterwards his recommendation was accepted. Bridges was given the task of founding the new college and, on 30 May 1910, was appointed to be its first Commandant, with the rank of Brigadier-General. On the 1 July 1910 Brigadier-General Bridges selected the site of Duntroon and on 1 October 1910 the Minister of Defence formally approved Duntroon for the new college.

General Bridges was Commandant of the College until he was selected as Inspector General, the Australian army's senior appointment in May 1914. Following the outbreak of war, he was instructed by the government to raise an Australian contingent for service. He was appointed commander of the Australian Imperial Force, with the rank of Major General, in August 1914.

'His determination that the troops would fight as an entity instead of being fragmented among British formations did much to satisfy nationalist sentiment and set a precedent retained throughout the war' (Coulthard-Clark 1979).

In the Gallipoli landing in April 1915 his division was the first ashore on Anzac Cove. On the morning of 15 May he was shot by a sniper in Monash Valley, his wound became gangrenous and he died en route to Egypt on 18 May. He had been appointed KCB the previous day. He became the only Australian killed in World War 1 to have his remains returned to Australia at that time. He was given a state funeral at St Paul's Cathedral in Melbourne and was buried on 3 September 1915 at Duntroon. Designed by Walter Burley Griffin in 1916, the Memorial Grave was not completed until 1920.

Physical Description:

The Memorial Grave is set in natural bushland, next to General Bridges Drive, which separates Duntroon from the associated ADFA complex to the north.

The design for the grave is simple and dignified. The grave comprises a low, polished granite slab with a two tier base of rock faced granite with a bronze sword set on the top of the slab. The Memorial Grave set in a large gravelled area, defined by a simple metal fence and overlooking the Royal Military Academy, has parallels with and is analogous to the formality and ceremony of military parade grounds. The entrance to the grave is defined by two stone pillars of similar detail to the grave. The formality and military nature of the grave are further expressed in four symmetrically placed trees (a Cupressus species) drawing parallels with the contemplative aspects of War Memorials erected after the First World War, some of which featured groves of pines.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

General Bridges' Grave is well tended and honoured today. Access is not allowed into the fenced area in reverence to the importance of the General. The view from the area still looks down upon the RMC at Duntroon and the broad areas around it. (18 August 1995)

Location

General Bridges Drive, Duntroon, Campbell.

Bibliography

AHC File 8/01/000/0097.

Australian War Memorial, 'Who's Who in Australian Military History, Major General William Throsby Bridges, KCB, CMG', [www/awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp](http://www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp)

Coulthard-Clark, C D, 'Bridges, Sir William Throsby (1851-1915)' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol. 7, Melbourne University Press, 1979.

RMC Duntroon Conservation Area, Harrison Rd, Campbell, ACT , Australia





List Commonwealth Heritage List

Class Historic

Legal Status [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID 105449

Place File No 8/01/000/0080

Summary Statement of Significance

The Royal Military College Duntroon Conservation Area is the core of an institutional landscape. It is set in tiers on the eastern slopes of Mount Pleasant providing the setting for military ceremonies, parades, social, commemorative, religious, teaching and some residential functions of the institution. It contains a richness of features associated with military college functions as follows: the Parade Ground with its flagpole and memorial stones; Duntroon House and Garden; residential buildings from stages of development spanning over 170 years and reflecting military hierarchy; the Chapel precinct with the ANZAC Chapel of St Paul and the Changi Chapel; and the garden matrix of the area including Duntroon House Garden, specific historic trees, and the gardens of the residences.

(Criterion A3)

RMC Duntroon has historical significance as Australia's first military college since Federation and as Canberra's first major institution. It displays the RMC Duntroon's major stages of the development that led to it becoming Australia's leading military college. The Campbell estate buildings adapted for college use, along with the officer's residences in Harrison and Parnell Streets remain from the first development era. A second development stage, when RMC Duntroon was re-established in 1937, is demonstrated by the Parade Ground and Associated Buildings. Later period features of the campus such as the memorial stones and Changi Chapel demonstrate the significant role Duntroon graduates and Australia have played in major wars. (Criterion A4)

Australian Historic Theme: 4.3 Developing Institutions, 7.4 Federating Australia, 7.7 Defending Australia

The conservation area is significant for retaining the major features of the Duntroon pastoral property homestead block being Duntroon House, Duntroon Garden, the Gatehouses and the Apiary. Along with the Duntroon Woolshed, Blundells Cottage, Majura Homestead and Mugga Mugga Homestead, they are part of a group of extant features that are evidence of the Campbell Estate pastoral property important in the region prior to Federation and acquired along with other local properties for the Federal Capital. (refer RNE No. 13255 Duntroon House and Gardens) (Criterion A.4).

Australian Historic Theme: 3.5 Developing Primary Production

The conservation area reflects the pattern of a British style military institution with its formal areas and hierarchy of residences. Architecturally, the complex has predominantly 'picturesque' characteristics exemplified in the Victorian Gothic Revival wing of Duntroon House, the gatehouses, and in features of the more modern buildings. In addition there are notable buildings dating from the establishment of the College in 1911 reflecting Federal Capital style architecture. (Criteria D2).

The conservation area demonstrates the successful adaptations of the pastoral property homestead complex to the military college campus. The stylistic expression of many of the campus buildings has characteristics that reflect the form and style of Duntroon House, which is a focal feature of the landscape. The conservation area has design merit for its array of buildings of period styles, their stylistic grouping, their spatial arrangement and the hard and soft landscaping that unifies the features. (Criterion F1).

The conservation area in its campus setting has aesthetic significance due to the patterns of architecture and architectural groupings, their hillside setting with its bushland backdrop, the focal feature of the picturesque Duntroon House, the formality of the Parade Ground with its flagpole, and the qualities of historic garden features including their many aged trees that are interspersed throughout the area. The garden settings of the residences and the streetscapes within the conservation area of Robert Campbell Drive, Parnell Road and Harrison Road contribute to the aesthetic significance. RMC Duntroon is valued as a heritage landmark feature of Canberra. (Criteria E1).

RMC Duntroon is valued by its graduates, staff and the general Canberra community. Many graduates return to be married in ANZAC Chapel. The flagpole memorials commemorate graduates who died in service in four wars. Changi Chapel is appreciated as a most poignant memorial to Prisoners of War. Canberra citizens value the conservation area and visit it for military performances and open days. (Criterion G1)

RMC Duntroon has significance for its association with the district's pastoral pioneers, the Campbell family, and notable military officers such as Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges. (Criterion H1)

Official Values

Criterion D Characteristic values

The conservation area reflects the pattern of a British style military institution with its formal areas and hierarchy of residences. Architecturally, the complex has predominantly 'picturesque' characteristics exemplified in the Victorian Gothic Revival wing of Duntroon House, the gatehouses, and in features of the more modern buildings. In addition there are notable buildings dating from the establishment of the College in 1911 reflecting Federal Capital style architecture.

Attributes

The layout that reflects British military institutions, the 'Picturesque' characteristics of Duntroon House, plus other buildings that reflect Federal Capital style architecture.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The conservation area in its campus setting has aesthetic significance due to the patterns of architecture and architectural groupings, their hillside setting with its bushland backdrop, the focal feature of the picturesque Duntroon House, the formality of the Parade Ground with its flagpole, and the qualities of historic garden features including their many aged trees that are interspersed throughout the area. The garden settings of the residences and the streetscapes within the conservation area of Robert Campbell Drive, Parnell Road and Harrison Road contribute to the aesthetic significance. RMC Duntroon is valued as a heritage landmark feature of Canberra.

Attributes

The pattern of architecture set within mature landscaped gardens.

Criterion F Technical achievement

The conservation area demonstrates the successful adaptations of the pastoral property homestead complex to the military college campus. The stylistic expression of many of the campus buildings has characteristics that reflect the form and style of Duntroon House, which is a focal feature of the landscape. The conservation area has design merit for its array of buildings of period styles, their stylistic grouping, their spatial arrangement and the hard and soft landscaping that unifies the features.

Attributes

The array of buildings of period styles, their stylistic grouping, their spatial arrangement and the hard and soft landscaping that unifies the features.

Criterion G Social value

RMC Duntroon is valued by its graduates, staff and the general Canberra community. Many graduates return to be married in ANZAC Chapel. The flagpole memorials commemorate graduates who died in service in four wars. Changi Chapel is appreciated as a most poignant memorial to Prisoners of War. Canberra citizens value the conservation area and visit it for military performances and open days.

Attributes

ANZAC Chapel, the flagpole, memorials, Changi Chapel and the conservation area generally.

Criterion H Significant people

RMC Duntroon has significance for its association with the district's pastoral pioneers, the

Campbell family, and notable military officers such as Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges.

Attributes

Duntroon House and Sir William Bridge's grave.

Description

The conservation area is an institutional landscape consisting of an array of buildings from stages of development spanning over 170 years. Features dating from the Campbell family estate are Duntroon House and gardens (including historic trees), the gate lodges and the apple shed. Features constructed in the early era of the Royal Military College (RMC) are the hospital and principal residences in the conservation area. Features established in the pre and World War II RMC era consist of the cadet accommodation, educational buildings around the parade ground, the parade ground and the married quarters. Features of the post World War II era consist of the annex to the Physics Laboratory, the Anzac Memorial Chapel of St Paul, and the Changi Chapel.

(The Duntroon Conservation Area is part of greater RMC Duntroon campus. Other features in the campus of significance are Duntroon Diary and General Bridges Grave. The entire campus requires review and assessment for its heritage value. The landscape features of the Ceremonial Drive, Mt Peasant summit, No.1 Oval and surrounds, Fairbairn Avenue south of the Gun Gates, and Morsehead Drive have been identified as having potential heritage significance).

History of the Campbell Estate

The first white men to enter the area of the Limestone Plains were Joseph Wild, James Vaughan and Charles Throsby Smith. The party camped near the present day site of Duntroon on 7 December 1820. Duntroon's infancy is attributed to a leading Sydney merchant of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, Robert Campbell. Campbell was a descendant of a younger branch of the Campbells of Duntroon Castle in Argyllshire, Scotland. Curiously, Robert Campbell, the first owner of the property on which Australia's first Staff Cadets were to be trained nearly eighty-six years later, is referred to as a Cadet of Duntroon on his memorial tablet, dated 1846, in St Phillip's Church, Sydney. He is also remembered today for warehouses on Sydney Cove which he established in association with his import business. In compensation for the loss of his ship Sydney while it was on government service, Campbell was (after an eighteen year wait) awarded a land grant of 4,000 acres at Limestone Plains in 1825 which he took up and had James Ainslie (his shepherd) settle there. The grant originally known as Pialligo was supplemented with a purchase grant in 1827 and additional grants in 1830 and 1832. Although Robert Campbell continued to live in Sydney he authorised the construction of the first substantial homestead at Duntroon in 1833. The one storey Georgian structure was known as Limestone Cottage. Convict and non-convict masons reportedly trekked for three weeks from Sydney before constructing the building from local stone. The cottage was situated on a small flat terrace, looking across the Molonglo River to the south-east. It was almost symmetrical about a central hall, with a verandah wrapping around three sides of the house. A separate kitchen and servants' room were built approximately 16ft (4.5m) to the rear of the house. Both buildings were constructed of random bond stone, the external walls being about 560mm thick, while the interior walls are about 350mm thick.

The original homestead had a shingle roof pitched at about 27 degrees, with a U-shaped ridge about a central valley gutter to the rear. The angle of the verandah roof has been changed several times during its lifetime. Dr John Lhotsky, a Polish scientist who lead an expedition to the Snowy Mountains (the Snowies), passed through the area in 1834 and wrote of Limestone Cottage in his diary. He described it as 'a clean, romantic little house, overhung with vines' and '...the last one

with window panes and such like comforts, as it were at the end of the world'.

Campbell's influence in the district was substantial. An outstation at Mugga Mugga was established from 1838 and St John's Church and Schoolhouse Reid owe their inception to him. Charles Campbell, the third son of Robert Campbell managed the property from 1835 to 1854, although the ownership of Duntroon passed to the fourth son, George, on the death of their father in 1846. Robert Campbell in fact died in the gardens in 1846. In the same year the house became known as Duntroon after the family castle in Scotland.

In 1854 George Campbell married Marianne Collinson Close of Morpeth, New South Wales and took up residence at Duntroon. Marianne took a great interest in the house and was responsible for changing it from a small cottage to a fashionable country house. She also commenced the development of the garden in 1854. She designed the two storey Victorian Gothic extension to the house in 1862, as well as many of the cottages and outbuildings on the property. Many of the picturesque outbuildings, designed in the Victorian Gothic style that characterise the Duntroon campus today, date from this period of improvement. These are contained in her household book and appear to be drawn from J C Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture (seven editions from 1833 to 1869). Alberto Dias Soares, a former architect and engineer came to Queanbeyan as Anglican Minister in 1861. He was familiar with the Victorian Revival style and it is concluded that he advised Marianne on building construction and engineering details (Charlton 1998) (Kerr and Broadbent 1980).

The 1862 extensions to the homestead include bedrooms, nurseries, breakfast room, morning room, servants' hall and a cellar. A study and library were provided for George Campbell and at the rear of the house a conservatory was built. The extensions were brick and stone and both stonework and carved bargeboard indicate an increasing level of affluence and skills available in the local region. Other improvements at that time includes stables and two gatehouses.

In 1876 a number of changes were made to Duntroon house. The dining room was enlarged by removing a wall between the original dining room and one of the original bedrooms (later used as an ante room). The pantry wall was removed and the pantry, together with the existing store room, converted into a servery. A more spacious drawing room was created by removing the fireplace wall between the original drawing room and an original bedroom. Further alterations were made to the servants' quarters, a common room and separate store were added and a day nursery and guest rooms were added upstairs. The greenhouse was replaced with a conservatory and a potting shed. The conservatory had an unusual conical glass roof. The new wing was altered slightly in 1876 on the western side. Steps were built in front of the library bay window, leading to the gardens. In addition new awnings were provided to the north and south of the library. These awnings were slightly higher than the earlier awnings and supported by cast iron columns.

A cottage (Blundells) was built further down the river for the estate's head ploughman (RNE 13324). A portion of 111 acres of the estate was set aside as Glebe land for the rector of St John's in 1864 (RNE 13265). Majura House (RNE 13406) and Mugga Mugga Homestead (RNE 17326) were part of the Campbell Estate

George and Marianne Campbell went to live in England in 1876 while their children were being educated. George died in England in 1881 and Marianne returned to live at Duntroon until her death in 1903. There were very few changes to the external appearance of the building after 1876. All windows and French doors originally had shutters. Perhaps the most noticeable was the corrugated iron roof, although some of the original timber shingles remain on it. The history of

the roofing at Duntroon is quite interesting as it represents developing roofing technologies. After the death of Marianne, in 1903, the old home was broken up. A sale of plant and furniture items took place at Duntroon on 31 October 1906 and the house was left vacant until the Royal Military College development commenced in 1910.

A plan of the Duntroon Estate as it stood at the end of the Campbell era shows the house at the centre of a collection of outbuildings of various sizes. A winding drive extends north east of the house past a maze to a barn and lodge. Clockwise from the east of the house is found a fish pond, then a summerhouse with an Apple House and a cottage south of the house. Continuing in a clockwise motion around the house is located the Manager's residence, kitchen garden and stables. The hay shed is to the west, then the poultry house, a cottage and stable with coach-house. Finally, to the north of the house are the tennis courts, an aviary and wild garden.

R.M.C.Duntroon:

The history of the Royal Military College commenced from the Federation of the six Australian Colonies in January 1901. On 7 April 1902 the first commander of the Australian Military Forces, major General Sir Edward Hutton recommended that a military college be established along the lines of the United States Military Academy at West Point, the Royal Military College Kingston in Canada and of the Great Public Schools of England.

Duntroon was the first of all the Australian military colleges and was the first established in Canberra being opened on 27 June 1911. Duntroon House needed renovating throughout. It provided single quarters for officers, the officers mess and ante-room with kitchen and servants' quarters, offices for the Commandant, the Director of Military Art, the adjutant, accountant and clerks and a room for the college library. The old stables were altered and extended to house the electric light and refrigerating plants and the laundry. The barn was used for storing vehicles and forage.

The college initially consisted of permanent residences for staff, with size and style reflecting the rank of the occupant. Teaching and barrack buildings were considered temporary structures of fibro and timber. The theory of these buildings was that they were shells to contain fittings and furniture that could be subsequently used in permanent buildings and the barracks. Once they were no longer needed, the temporary structures could be shifted to the capital site and used for workmen, offices or other suitable purposes. This however did not eventuate. From 1911 there was a need to acquire additional land to that originally leased. This was finally resolved in 1912 when the Commonwealth Gazette No. 49 of 27 July 1912 gave details of land acquired, which included Duntroon. Very few buildings from this initial phase (to mid 1912) remain today. The desire to have the College commence as quickly as possible was a reason why the buildings were of a temporary nature. However after the acquisition of the land, development of a more permanent Duntroon commenced. Several buildings of this period remain today. Four officers quarters (1-4 Parnell Road) were completed by 1912. The residence for the Director of Military Art (1 Parnell Rd.) and Director of Drill (2 Parnell Rd.) were completed in June 1912. The Professor of Physics' house (3 Parnell Rd.) was completed in October 1912 and the Professor of Mathematics (4 Parnell Rd.) in March of 1913. The houses at 1 and 2 Parnell Road are architecturally similar, as are the residences at 3 and 4 Parnell Road. The site for the four Parnell Road houses was chosen so that they would be conveniently situated when the permanent buildings were to be erected as during the early occupation of Duntroon many temporary buildings were constructed. The houses are a unified group attractively set in large grounds with a pleasant streetscape. The group was the first detached residences constructed for the RMC at Duntroon and have been the residences of principal officers of the college or of the army. The

quartermaster's house was completed in September 1912, the Commandants house in 1912.

World War I interrupted the building program but Duntroon provided a vital role in training troops for the war. The College was connected to the Canberra Power House in August 1915. After the war development was slow, with an administrative block being completed and handed over by the Works and Railways Department on 10 March 1918. A 1928-29 Report states that "Buildings which were thrown together hurriedly to meet the sudden decision to open the College in 1911" were in poor condition by the "savages of white ants and borers" and with Canberra's climate their "construction is unsuitable". At the onset of the depression in 1930, the college was transferred to Victoria Barracks in Sydney.

In 1936 it was resolved to bring the college back to Duntroon. During 1935-36 specifications were drawn up for two new brick barracks and planning of a further two blocks, each housing 24 cadets. A30, a31 and a32 were constructed during 1936 and on 27 June 1936 the foundation stone of the new barracks was laid by the Hon. Sir Archdale Parkhill, Minister of State for Defence. The granite foundation stone had to be removed for engraving, the Minister's title was omitted initially, as he had only received it on 23 June 1936. A31 and a32 became known unofficially as "Ack" Block and "Beer" Block respectively. During 1937 part of the hospital was occupied as cadets' barracks, nicknamed "Siberia". The following year saw the completion of a28 also known as "Cork" Block.

Duntroon was officially re opened for students on 1 February 1937 by His Excellency the Governor General on 19 October 1937. It was stated that the cadets were "now well established in permanent instead of temporary buildings". The reopening on 19 October 1937 saw a new parade ground and impressive buildings around them reflecting Canberra's Federal Architecture. These are two storey buildings of brick and roughcast built in 1936 except Chief of Staff Cadets Barracks which were built in 1939.

The Parade Ground and associated buildings occupies the land northwest of Duntroon House and Garden. This group includes those buildings constructed in 1936-39 as part of the re-establishment of the Royal Military College at Duntroon. The 1936 Annual Report states that the "erection of new buildings and repair of existing buildings at Duntroon was commenced at the beginning of the year and is progressing satisfactorily." This included permanent accommodation buildings around the newly revised and developed parade ground (Buildings a26, a28, a30- a34). The blocks for the cadets, two storeyed buildings of brick and rough cast, were well designed and equipped. On the western side of the parade ground were the cadets' mess rooms with recreational rooms on the terraces formerly occupied by fibro cement quarters of the cadets. The northern side held classrooms, the library and the physics and chemistry laboratories and on the southern side were the administration offices.

A new block of barracks was constructed in 1940 and in 1943 additional temporary buildings for staff school purposes were added. The 1944 Annual Report states that "many of the wooden buildings erected as temporary structures at the foundation of the College in 1911 or shortly after have practically reached the end of their useful life and require replacement". When the nation was building up for World War II staff housing was constructed. The Married Quarters (1 Fraser Road) (outside the conservation area), constructed in 1940 remains as an example of that type of accommodation. During World War II Duntroon Military College performed a vital role in training troops. After the war some of the barrack accommodation was converted and in 1948 an annex was added to the Physics Laboratory and further alterations to other buildings occurred to provide barrack and messing accommodation.

The Anzac Memorial Chapel of St Paul was constructed in 1966. In the early years religious services were held in temporary places of worship such as classrooms. In 1958 the then Commandant decided on the need for permanent chapels and established a committee for this purpose. The Royal Australian Engineers undertook the works. The Anzac Memorial Chapel of St Paul constructed in Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style is the first Australian Army chapel to contain two naves for separate worship and is considered the focus of the Christian Ministry to the Australian Defence Force (refer RNE 013390).

The Changi Chapel was reconstructed near the ANZAC Chapel in 1987. The Chapel evolved over an extended period in 1944 when prisoners of war from the 8th Division AIF were interned in the Changi Gaol Camp from 1943 onwards. The chapel utilised found materials and was used as a place of worship until the end of the war. The Chapel was dismantled by a working party of surrendered Japanese personnel and crated to Australia in 1947, with the intention that the Chapel be reconstructed as a fitting memorial for Prisoners of War. The crates containing the Chapel were stored in the Australian War Memorial for forty years. Reconstruction work was undertaken by the Royal Australian Engineer Corps in 1987. The Chapel was dedicated as a National Memorial to all Australian Prisoners of War on 15 August 1988 (refer RNE 183740).

In the 1980s, the Australian Defence Force Academy was established just north of Duntroon and major architectural redevelopment commenced on Duntroon. The gymnasium, a 1920s structure was demolished and new buildings integrated.

A new masterplan for Duntroon was adopted in the 1990's which lead to numerous changes including a new entry to the College off Moreshead Drive. In 1996 Duntroon House was extended and refurbished. The extension consisted of a new Dining Room and accommodation which was designed by Philip Cox and Partners. The Parnell Road Residences including the Commandants House were refurbished in 2000-2001. The post war residences on the east end of the college were substantially replaced in 2000-2001.

RMC Duntroon is often open to the public for military performances and during heritage week. These occasions are most popular with Canberra citizens.

Physical Description

Duntroon House (RNE 13255): The house consists of a stuccoed, rubble stone, homestead constructed in the Old Colonial Georgian style with verandahs on three sides. It has a two storey stone extension constructed in the Victorian Rustic Gothic style in 1862. The former servants quarters are beyond the small courtyard. The house contains interior detailing of vaulted ceilings and papier-mache ceiling rose in the main bedroom. A moveable heritage item, a four poster bed belonging to the Campbells is in the bedroom. The building has been conserved and cared for by RMC Duntroon. It is used as an officer's mess and has provided a focus for all Duntroon officers. It has a number of army items on display that are now of importance.

Duntroon House and Garden (RNE 13255): The garden is generally of the Victorian style and includes many mature trees, a maze, a wild garden and the remains of the 1875 conservatory. On the lawns in the front of Duntroon House are two Canary Island Date Palms (PHOENIX CANARIENSIS). These species is not common in Canberra and the trees are a major feature of the grounds and by far the oldest in the ACT. To the left of Duntroon House was the English Oak (QUERCUS ROBUR) planted in 1861 to commemorate the birth of Frederick Arthur Campbell. It later became known as 'Fred's Tree'. It fell over in the mid 1990s and seeds from it have been used to replant a tree in the gardens. Close to the Apple Shed is a large spreading Pepper Tree

(SHINUS Areira). The Cork Oak Tree (QUERCUS SUBER) dates from this period of estate development in the early 1860s and is now 10m high with a girth of 2.65m. The tree was probably planted by George and Marianne Campbell, as it marked the limit of the Duntroon garden. Along with acorns from Spain, it also provided acorns for the establishment of cork oak plantations in Canberra in the first quarter of this century (the plantations were designed to assess the potential for growing commercial cork in Canberra and cork is still periodically harvested from there). The tree remains today as a living reminder of the Campbells and documents the development of the vast Duntroon Estate in the mid-nineteenth century.

Apple shed (RNE 13378, Asset C58): The Duntroon Apiary, or Apple Shed, also dates from this period of expansion. The small simple stone Victorian Rustic Gothic structure has a corrugated metal roof and weatherboarded gable ends and detailed barge boards. The building was used as an apple shed and garden shed associated with the adjacent Duntroon Gardens. Today, this small pleasant early Victorian apple shed is one of the few landscape elements reflecting the original rural atmosphere of Duntroon prior to the development of the College.

Gatehouses (RNE 13376; Assets C8, RNE 13377; B5): The stone Victorian Gothic style gatehouses were important as they visually defined the boundaries of the Duntroon garden and related architecturally to the main house. The original structure at 3 Plant Road holds the southern boundary and is constructed of stone and was cruciform in plan. The building, at Number 2 Robert Campbell Road, originally held a similar cruciform plan as it was at the northern boundary of the house paddock. The steep gabled roofs meet in the middle of the cross, where a chimney emerges. Other visual elements include raking eaves and a corrugated iron roof. Timber additions with weatherboard cladding have since been made to the original structure in 1913 and 1933 to accommodate RMC teaching staff. Sympathetic timber additions are contained to one side of the structure, where various living and bedrooms were added. Original Gothic details survive and additions continue the language used in original structure

Quartermasters House (RNE 13385, Asset C7): The residence at 2 Plant Road was constructed in 1912 for the quartermaster. It differs slightly from other houses within the College since it is somewhat larger and features a small verandah in an octagonal shape. The house also differs from other Parnell Road houses through its plan and its masonry construction, which is commensurate with the quartermaster's higher ranking. Other features of 2 Parnell Road are the front bay window, folded rib decking roof, rendered concrete and complex roofline of gables. The interior contains six rooms arranged around a central hallway, with a back hall to the kitchen, pantry, laundry and bathroom. a verandah stretches across the back of the structure, with access to the kitchen.

Residence, 4 Robert Campbell Road (RNE 13386, Asset B7): The residence at 4 Robert Campbell Road was built in 1913 for the Professor of Modern Languages. Constructed of timber, the one storey weatherboard house is covered with a corrugated iron roof. The front facade is marked by two gables flanking a recessed front verandah. Both gable ends contain large four unit casement windows topped by transomes.

Commandants House (RN 13380, Asset B9): The Commandant's House is oriented away from Campbell Road, instead it overlooks the golf course located to the southeast. The most prominent feature of the white, rendered house is the wide porch located on the south-eastern facade, which consists of paired Doric columns supporting a low pitched roof. The second floor of the porch holds a terrace is partly recessed into the front facade. Topped by a hipped roof of folded rib decking, the building relates well with other structures of its' time on the campus and presents the most impressive image for its' distinguished inhabitant. The front door is centred in the

symmetrical front facade, which has a slightly projecting midsection. From the front verandah, access to the house may be made by way of the front door into the Drawing Room, or by two flanking doors which lead to the Dining Room on the left or the Study to the right. The fireplace in the Drawing Room is aligned with the front door and is flanked by doors that lead to the Entrance Hall. The left portion of this hall enters the Dining Room, while the right portion culminates at another access to the exterior. A fireplace in the hall faces an extension which contains the stairs and access to extra bedrooms and a bath. The kitchen is located to the left beyond a back stairway, storage areas and a rear porch. The kitchen also holds a laundry room, as well as a Dining Alcove. The second floor holds a Master Bedroom with two dressing rooms and a bathroom, another bedroom with an adjacent bath and sitting area and three bedrooms with built in wardrobes and a bathroom. The upper central hall accesses a large terrace area which is located over the porch and the Drawing Room.

Residences, 1-4 Harrison Road (RNE 13387, Assets B1-B4): The group of four timber framed residences located on the northern end of the College site were constructed for Captains and were commenced in July, 1912 and completed in January- March, 1913. Their original form is captured in a photograph taken in 1914, which shows the four one story houses of identical appearance painted a dark colour, with a darker trim and very light casement sashes, porch columns and rafters. A fifth house was proposed in 1914 on the southern end but it was never built. The houses were originally identical in plan (though No. 1, Building B1 was extended in two stages with the later stage ca. 1969) and constructed of a timber frame on timber subfloor structure and lined with horizontal timber weatherboards externally and plaster internally (probably on a hessian backing and lightly reinforced with hair). It is said that the timber used is Canadian Redwood. Ceilings were probably plaster originally and the roof was corrugated galvanised iron. The two sets of chimneys for four fireplaces were brick on a brick foundation. Bathrooms are concrete slab on fill.

Parade Grounds and Associated Buildings (RNE 13389) Asset numbers considered as part of this group are: A26 (Chief of Staff Cadets Headquarters), A28 (Chief of Staff Cadets Barrack Block), A30 (Chief of Staff Cadets Mess and Kitchen), A31 (Chief of Staff Cadets Barrack Block), A32 (Chief of Staff Cadets Barrack Block), A33 (Classroom Block), A34 (Chemistry Block). The group forms a crescent shaped complex of white rough cast buildings with red terra cotta roofs. Two similar buildings, the Chief of Staff Cadets Headquarters (A26) is the southern-most component of the complex and is oriented to the northeast. Two Chief of Staff Cadets Barrack Block (A31, A 32) face the Parade Ground from the northwest. The northeast boundary of the Grounds is marked by the Classroom Block (A33) which holds a clock in the centre of the facade. The Chemistry Block (A34) sits at an angle to the east of A33. Both the Chief of Staff Cadets Barrack Block and the Chief of Staff Cadets Mess and Kitchen are located behind other buildings facing the Grounds. All of the buildings are visually related, sharing proportions, massing, materials and colour. Landscaping is minimal and oriented around the base of buildings as well as around the retaining walls of the sunken Parade Ground.

Further housing was built in 1940, following the re-opening of the College at Duntroon in 1937. This occurred after the transfer of the College to the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, following the depression in 1930. The Married Quarters (RNE 101658), 1 Fraser Road , within the Duntroon House and Garden listed area, consisting of a timber and fibro cottage and garage in a garden block setting remains as predominantly intact example from this period.

Anzac Memorial Chapel of St Paul (RNE 13390): The Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style Chapel is a steel portal framed, painted brick building with a copper and tiled roof and features extensive use of timberwork. The Chapel has two naves for Catholic and

Anglican/Protestant services. The basic features of the two Chapels are the same and include white painted rendered walls, timber ceilings, parquet floors, clerestory lighting for the naves and timber pews. Each Chapel has gallery seating and a pipe organ. The crucifix for the Catholic Chapel is the work of the sculptor Tom Bass. The Chapel sits in an attractive parkland setting of lawn and trees.

Changi Chapel: The reconstructed Chapel is an open structure, 12ft by 16ft, made mainly from timber, masonite and galvanised iron. The Chapel has been reconstructed on a concrete slab 20ft by 26ft, with concrete tubs, each with rosemary growing in it, at each corner of the front. In front on the left hand side is a plaque which reads, 'National Prisoner of War Memorial dedicated to the 35,000 Australian servicemen and women taken prisoner in the following wars: War in South Africa, Boer War 1899-1902; World War I 1914-1918; World War II 1939-1945; Korean War 1950-1953'. The landscape of the site is intended to symbolise the original Changi site. It is built in a grassy parkland, with the axis of the Chapel centred on existing gum trees.

Buildings A39, A59, D8 and B6 within the conservation area do not contribute to the national estate significance of the area. Buildings A36 to A38, former Hospital and adjacent structure have been demolished and the area left as open landscaped area.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

Condition is good, integrity varies and in some cases restoration is possible and desirable.

August 18, 1995: The conservation area is in good condition. Since the property is still used as a working college, there continues to be a need for the facilities to grow and adapt. Therefore, changes continue to alter the appearance of the campus.

Rerouting of traffic in the campus have been done considering comments made by the Commission. Records of changes are on file at the AHC.

2001:

The AHC advised RMC Duntroon (March 2000) that an upgrade of the conservation management plan for the conservation area was recommended.

Location

Approximately 15ha, comprising the central area of the College, including Duntroon House and garden; residences B1 to B4; residences C12 and C15; apple shed C58; residence C7; former gatehouses C8 and B5; residence B7; commandants house B9 and parade ground and associated buildings A26, A28, A30 to A34. Boundary from the intersection of Ian Campbell and Harrison Roads, north-east via the latter road, but including residences B1 to B4 and grounds, to intersection with Wilton Road; then south-east via the north-east boundary of grounds of Anzac Chapel to Robert Campbell Road; then south-west via that road and Parnell Road, but including residences and grounds B9 and C12 to C15, to Plant Road; then via Knights, Fraser and Legge Roads to include the whole of the surrounds of C8 and C58; then north-west, to include building C7, but exclude C5, to Plant Road; then generally north, to include C4, to the rear of A26; then generally north and east, to include buildings A28 and A30 to A35, to the commencement point.

Bibliography

Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd (1982) Royal Military College of Australia: Development Study Architectural Heritage. Prepared by ACT Region of Dept of Housing and Construction in association with Philip Cox and Partners PTY LTD and associated bibliography.

Measured drawings of the Apple Shed have been accepted in the Marion Mahony Griffin

Measured Drawing Competition and are held by the Department of Territories. AHC File number 8/01/000/0080.

Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd (1985) Royal Military College of Australia Duntroon, Draft Conservation and Management Plan Volume II . Prepared for Department of Housing & Construction (ACT Region).

Jea- J Easthope & Associates Pty Ltd (1997) The Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan . A report for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Royal Military College, of Australia Duntroon.

Royal Military College Duntroon. The Royal Military College Duntroon Handbook.

Measured drawings of the Hospital were prepared for the Chief Engineers Duntroon prior to it being demolished.

Eric Martin and Associates (2001) RMC Duntroon ACT Conservation and Management Plan for 13 Residences for DHA.

Kerr, J. and Broadbent, J (1980) Gothic Taste in the Colony of New South Wales

Charlton, K (1998) "Southern Spires, the Art and Architecture of Rev'd Canon A.D. Soares". Paper prepared for the Anglican Historical Society.
"Duntroon Woolshed Trussed Rafter Roof Construction". Report for ACT Heritage.

Garnett, R. and Hyndes, D. (1992) The Heritage of the Australian Capital Territory. National Trust of Australia (ACT).

A print of the original working drawings for No. 3 Parnell Road, which is similar to the others, is held by the C. E. (Act) at Duntroon.

Appendix B

National Trust of Australia (ACT) Citation

CANBERRA
(Town or District)

Post Code
Local Govt Area 2600

Author of Proposal TRUST CLASS.
COMMITTEE

Date of Proposal 14/12/82

Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED

Committee CLASSIFICATION
(Trust Use) COMMITTEE

Council CLASSIFIED
(Trust Use) AND N.E.R.

GENERAL BRIDGES GRAVE

Rmc of A

DUNTROON

CANBERRA

(Name or Identification of Listing)

(Address or Location)

Bibliography

Owner and Address

DEPT. OF DEFENCE

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style
Construction
Use
Architect/s
Builder/s
Date of
Construction
Present
Condition
History
Owners
Boundaries
of proposed
listing

GRAVE

Reasons for listing

GENERAL BRIDGES PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN SELECTING THE SITE FOR THE COLLEGE, DEVELOPING THE COLLEGE AND BEING THE FIRST COMMANDANT. HIS ROLE IN WORLD WAR I IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT RELATING TO THE AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos
if any.

NAME OF PLACE

NAME

General Bridges Grave, RMC of A, Duntroon

OTHER NAME(S)

2. LOCATION OF PLACE

(a) STATE

ACT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

CANBERRA

STATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

STATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

STATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

(b) STREET ADDRESS OR
PROPERTY NAME

General Bridges Drive, Duntroon

SUBURB/TOWN

CAMPBELL

CITY

CANBERRA

POSTCODE

2600

(c) LOCATION & BOUNDARIES (give location & boundaries in words, using ,
instructions opposite, & append location & boundary sketches or maps)

The area within the rail fence surrounding the grave plus
the plaque outside.

(d) APPROXIMATE AREA OF PLACE (Hectares)

0.1 ha

(e) NAME OF NEAREST TOWN (where relevant)

DISTANCE (km) AND DIRECTION FROM THIS TOWN

(f) TITLE INFORMATION (if known)

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (N.B. Subsection (c) MUST be completed)

(a) LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Is the nominated place considered significant at (circle
appropriate number):

15. the local level

16. the State/Territory level

17. the national level

18. world level

(b) CATEGORY OF SIGNIFICANCE (Insert appropriate codes from the lists on the page opposite,
in descending order of importance, in the spaces below).

2 1 2 1 2

(c) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (a concise summary of why this place should be entered in
the Register of the National Estate). This section MUST be completed.

General Bridges played a key role in selecting the site for
the College, developing the College and being the first
Commandant. His role in World War 1 is another important
aspect relating the Australian History.

4. NAME AND ADDRESS OF NOMINATOR

NAME

Lady Hay

POSITION IN ORGANISATION

President

ORGANISATION NAME

National Trust of Australia (ACT)

STREET OR P.O. BOX

P.O. Box 275

CITY OR TOWN

MANUKA

STATE

ACT

POSTCODE

2603

PHONE NO. (Include STD code)

SIGNATURE OF NOMINATOR

DATE / /

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

5. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (including bibliography and list of attachments)

Bibliography Refer attached list.

Attachments

6. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ONLY (Read carefully the notes opposite)

(a) GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Please circle appropriate number(s))

- | <u>Vegetation</u> | <u>Landform</u> | <u>Miscellaneous</u> |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 20. Closed forest | 40. Plains, plateaux, mesas and peneplains | 60. National Park |
| 21. Open forest | 41. Mountains, hills and ridges | 61. Other nature reserve |
| 22. Woodland | 42. Works of volcanism | 62. Wilderness area |
| 23. Open woodland | 43. Hot water phenomena | 63. Marine region |
| 24. Scrub/Heath | 44. Sculpture of the land | 64. Geological monument |
| 25. Open Scrub/Heath | 45. Folian landforms | 65. Wetland |
| 26. Shrubland | 46. River systems and lakes | 66. Arid region |
| 27. Open shrubland | 47. Works of glaciers | 67. Alpine region |
| 28. Hummock grassland | 48. Seashores, lakeshores and islands | 68. Endangered Species habitat |
| 29. Closed herbland | 49. Caves, springs and karst | 69. Landscape |
| 30. Herbland | 50. Meteor impact sites | 70. Other (Specify) |
| 31. Open herbland | 51. Coral islands, reefs, atolls | |
| 32. Other (Specify) | 52. Bays, estuaries etc. | |
| | 53. Other (Specify) | |

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PLACE (Please append suitable photographs)

(c) CONDITION AND INTEGRITY OF PLACE

7. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE - CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT ONLY (Read carefully the notes opposite)

- (a) PERIOD (Please circle appropriate number)
- | |
|----------------------|
| 15. Pre 1788 |
| 16. 1788-1850 |
| 17. 1851-1914 |
| <u>18.</u> 1915-1945 |
| 19. Post 1945 |

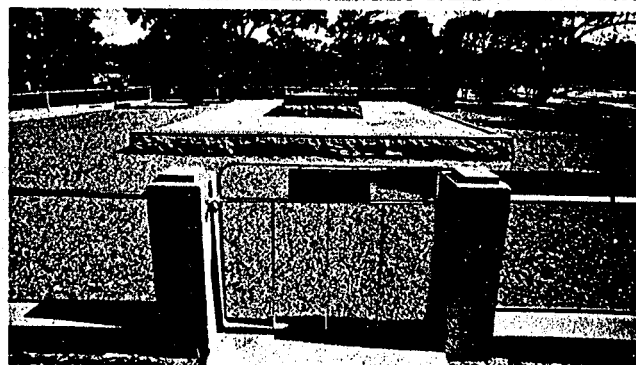
(b) APPROXIMATE DATE (Years only) e.g. 1857-60, c. 1850, etc.

1915

(c) GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Please circle appropriate number(s))

European and other Non-Aboriginal Places

30. Conservation area or region
 31. Historic town or district
 32. Precinct or streetscape
 33. Historic site
 34. Individual building(s) or group
 35. Other structures
 36. Garden
 37. Urban park
 38. Urban open space
39. Other (specify)



General Bridges Grave — Classified

GRAVE

(d) NAME OF DESIGNER (if relevant, surname then initials)

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PLACE (Photographs and a sketch plan MUST be appended.)

Grave

(f) GENERAL CONDITION AND INTEGRITY OF PLACE

- | <u>CONDITION</u> | <u>INTEGRITY</u> |
|--|---|
| <u>15.</u> Excellent | <u>25.</u> Intact |
| 16. Good | 26. Altered or extended sympathetically |
| 17. Fair | 27. Altered or extended unsympathetically |
| 18. Deteriorated | 28. Disturbed or damaged |
| 19. Ruins | 29. Partially excavated |
| 20. Unexposed | 30. Fully excavated |
| 31. Restoration possible (Give indication of extent below) | |
| 32. Restoration impossible | |
| 33. Restoration in progress | |

(g) CONDITION, INTEGRITY (INCLUDING BUILDING HISTORY) & CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

8. PRESENT USE OF PLACE (Please circle appropriate number(s))

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 20. Residential | 26. Transport/
Communications | 32. Forestry |
| 21. Social/Recreational | 27. Governmental | 33. Mining |
| 22. Educational | 28. Military | 34. Farming/Pastoral |
| 23. Scientific | 29. Health | 35. Park/Reserve |
| 24. Commercial | 30. Religious | 36. Other (Specify) |
| 25. Industrial/
Manufacturing | 31. Monument/
Cemetery | ----- |
| | | 37. Vacant/Unused |

9. CATEGORY OF PLACE (Please circle appropriate numbers)

OWNERSHIP	OCCUPANCY/USAGE	PUBLIC ACCESS	PRESENT THREATS
50. Crown	58. Occupied /Used	65. Unrestricted	75. Threatened by man
51. Crown-Leasehold	59. Unoccupied/ Disused	66. Restricted	76. Threatened by natural forces
52. Private-Freehold	60. Abandoned	67. None	77. Not threatened
53. Public acquisition in progress	N/A	-----	78. Legally protected (Specify below)
54. Public acquisition being considered		-----	-----
55. Local Government		-----	-----
56. Aboriginal Reserve		-----	-----

10. OWNERS OR LESSEES OF PLACE

NAME OF OWNER/LESSEE

STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

PHONE NO. (Include
STD Code)

Department of Defence

STATE

POSTCODE

NAME OF OWNER/LESSEE

STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

PHONE NO. (Include
STD Code)

STATE

POSTCODE

11. PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS (If any)

(a) NAME OF AGENCY

(b) STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

(c) RESULT OF ASSESSMENT

(d) REFERENCE NUMBER USED BY
AGENCY FOR THIS PLACE

National Trust of Australia (ACT)

P.O. Box 275

MANUKA

STATE

ACT

POSTCODE

2603

CLASSIFIED

(a) NAME OF AGENCY

(b) STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

(c) RESULT OF ASSESSMENT

(d) REFERENCE NUMBER USED BY
AGENCY FOR THIS PLACE

STATE

POSTCODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Australia: Army. Duntroon, The Royal Military College of Australia
Adjutant General Publication 27/60 Melb. 1960
- Australia: Royal Military College, Duntroon. Annual Reports
1910-11 to 1980
- Australia: Royal Military College, Duntroon. Notes on the R.M.C. of
Australia Sydney 1935
- Australia Heritage Commission. The Heritage of Australia Published
in association with Macmillan Co. of Australia Melb. 1981
- Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Gazette No. 49 of
27 July 1912
- Commonwealth of Australia, Gazette No. 911 of 21 March 1978 p124
and Gazette No. 942 21 October 1980 p131
- Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Home Affairs and the
Environment. Australian Heritage Commission Files on Duntroon House
and Gardens
- Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Housing and Construction.
Duntroon House Gardens. Unpublished report by the ACT Region for the
Royal Military College, 1979.
- Fitzgerald, A. Historic Canberra 1825-1945. A pictorial record
AGPS Canberra 1977
- Lee, J.E. Duntroon: The Royal Military College of Australia
1911-1946. Australia War Memorial, Canberra 1952.
- Mortlock, A.J. and B. Anderson Undiscovered Canberra ANU
Press Canberra 1978
- Robinson, F.J. Canberras First Hundred Years and After
Penfold & Co. Sydney 1927
- Royal Military College of Australia The Cadet Handbook
AGPS Canberra 1980
- Taylor J.G. An Architectural History of Duntroon House limited
edition (10 copies) book printed by the Royal Military College of
Australia, Duntroon Canberra 1975
- University of New South Wales Royal Military College and Faculty of
Military Studies Handbook 1981 AGPS Canberra 1980
- Waterhouse J. History Tours in and around Canberra ANU Press
Canberra 1980
- Wigmore, L. The Long View A history of Canberra, Australias
National Capital Cheshire Melb. 1963



FIGURE NO. 44 - GENERAL BRIDGES GRAVE

Appendix C

Walter Burley Griffin Society Heritage Inventory Entry—General Bridges' Grave

Name:	Grave of Major-General Sir William Throsby Bridges
Other name/s:	
Location:	Royal Military College, Bridges Drive, on slopes of Mount Pleasant, Duntroon, Campbell, Canberra, ACT.
Designer:	W.B. Griffin.
History:	<p>Designed for Sir William's widow, Lady Edith Bridges.</p> <p>The grave was unveiled on 15 April 1920.</p> <p>[For further information, refer to source below.]</p> <p>Source: Alan Roberts, 'Memorials in the National Capital', <i>Canberra Historical Journal</i>, September 1990, pp.2-16. Cited in Jeff Turnbull & Peter V. Navaretti (ed.), <i>The Griffins in Australia and India</i>, Melbourne University Press, 1998, p.167, #2004-01.</p>
Description:	<p>A simple yet dignified grey-green granite memorial slab, engraved in gold lettering and surmounted by a bronze sword.</p> <p>[For further information, refer to source below.]</p> <p>Source: Alan Roberts, 'Memorials in the National Capital', <i>Canberra Historical Journal</i>, September 1990, pp.2-16. Cited in Jeff Turnbull & Peter V. Navaretti (ed.), <i>The Griffins in Australia and India</i>, Melbourne University Press, 1998, p.167, #2004-01.</p>
Heritage listing:	<p>Register of the National Estate.</p> <p>The Register of the National Estate was established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. This Act has now been repealed but the RNE has been retained under the Heritage Council Act 2003. The Australian Heritage Council will compile and maintain the RNE.</p> <p>Commonwealth Heritage List.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of heritage items or places owned or managed by the Commonwealth Government.</p>
Statutory controls:	<p>Statutory controls apply to heritage items or Conservation Areas. They apply to works in the vicinity of a heritage item or adjacent to a Conservation Area.</p> <p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</p> <p>The site falls within the Central National Area as set out in the National Capital Plan. The National Capital Plan sets out Designated Areas, being areas of land with the special characteristics of the National</p>

	<p>Capital.</p> <p>The National Capital Authority is empowered by the Act to set out detailed conditions of planning, design and development in Designated Areas.</p> <p>For the Authority to approve any 'works', they must be in accordance with the National Capital Plan which sets out principles and policies for heritage. The Plan affords places on the Register of National Estate considerable protection.</p> <p>No 'works' may be carried out in Designated Areas without the (prior) approval in writing from the Authority. 'Works' are defined in the Act and include the erection of any building or structure, landscaping, excavation, demolition or tree removals.</p>
Consent authority:	National Capital Authority (Commonwealth Government).
Previous heritage reports:	
<p>Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the Griffin Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions, please contact the Walter Burley Griffin Society Inc.</p> <p>All information and images on this page are the copyright of the Walter Burley Griffin Society Inc. or respective copyright owners.</p>	
Information for this item on this inventory last modified: 2006 May 12.	

Appendix D

Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture Citation

Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture

RSTCA No: R055F

Name of Place: General Bridges' Grave

Other/Former Names:

Address/Location: Mount Pleasant Road DUNTROON ACT 2600

Block Section of

Listing Status:	Registered	Other Heritage Listings:	RNE
Date of Listing:	1984	Level of Significance:	Territory
Citation Revision No:	3	Category:	Military Grave
Citation Revision Date:	November 03	Style:	Organic

Date of Design:	1916	Designer:	Walter Burley Griffin
Construction Period:	1920	Client/Owner/Lessee:	C of A
Date of Additions:		Builder:	

Statement of Significance

This simple, dignified monument is important for its symbolic, cultural and social associations and for its aesthetic characteristics which draw on the prevailing ideas for war memorials of the period. It is the grave of one of Australia's most historically important military figures, Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges, who played a key role in selecting the site for the Royal Military College, establishing the college and being the first commandant. His involvement in the First World War as Commander of the Australian Imperial Force is another aspect of his place in Australian history. The grave is important for its associations with him and with its architect, Walter Burley Griffin, who was the designer of Canberra. The grave is the only example in Canberra of a structure he designed.

Description

A simple, dignified monumental grave consisting of a low, polished granite slab with a two-tier base of rock-faced granite with a bronze sword set on the top of the slab. The grave is surrounded by an area of quartz pebbles bounded by a fence. The site on a ridge leading to Mount Pleasant overlooks the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy.

Condition and Integrity

Good.

Background/History

The Royal Military College of Australia was established in 1911 under the direction of Brigadier-General Bridges with the objective of providing an officer training facility for the Australian Army. Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges (1861-1915) was born at Greenock, Scotland and was educated at Ryde, Isle of Wight and from 1871 at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, London. When his family migrated to Canada, he continued his education at Trinity College School, Port Hope. In 1877 he entered the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, but became the only Kingston cadet discharged for academic failure in an attempt to follow his parents to Australia, where he arrived in 1879. With the outbreak of the South African War, Bridges was selected for special service with the British Army.

Bridge's career was advanced in March 1902 when he became Assistant Quartermaster General, which gave him responsibility for military intelligence, the formulation of defence schemes and organisation of the forces.

Bridges was promoted to the rank of Colonel in October 1906 and was known for attempts to improve efficiency in the army.

The history of the Royal Military College commenced from the Federation of the six Australian colonies in January 1901. On 7 April 1902 the first Commander of the Australian Military Forces, Major General Sir Edward Hutton recommended that a military college be established along the lines of other military schools in the United States of America, Canada and England.

Nothing immediately resulted from this recommendation and in 1908 Colonel William Throsby Bridges, Australian Chief of Intelligence, put forward Hutton's suggestions, again unsuccessfully. The Defence Act of 1909, which introduced compulsory military training for home defence, also made provision for the establishment of a military college. Before the Defence Act was enacted the Government had invited Field Marshal Kitchener to visit Australia to advise it on the defence of the Commonwealth.

Among the recommendations of Kitchener's comprehensive report of 1910 was that a college should be established for the training of officers of the permanent military forces.

The Government then instructed Colonel William Throsby Bridges, who was then the Australian representative on the Imperial General Staff in London, to visit and report on military colleges in England, Canada and the United States with a view to setting up a college suited to Australian requirements. Colonel Bridges reported to the Minister of Defence, and soon afterwards his recommendation was accepted. He was given the task of founding the new college and on 30 May 1910 he was appointed to be its first Commandant with the rank of Brigadier-General.

On the 1 July 1910 Brigadier-General Bridges selected the site of Duntroon and on 1 October 1910 the Minister of Defence formally approved that site for the new college.

General Bridges served as Commandant of the College until he was called to serve in the First World War in May 1914, when he assumed the senior appointment as Inspector General. He was appointed Commander of the Australian Imperial Force, with the rank of Major-General, in August. In the Gallipoli landing in April 1915 his division was the first ashore on ANZAC Cove. On the morning of 15 May he was shot by a machine gun sniper in 'Monash Gully' near the headquarters of the 1st Light Horse Brigade. His wound became gangrenous and he died on route to Egypt on 18 May. He had been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath the previous day and was buried at Alexandria.

His body was later brought to Canberra for burial. After a service at St John's Church on 3 September 1915, the body was buried at Mount Pleasant Road above the Royal Military College Duntroon. The monumental structure over the grave was designed by Walter Burley Griffin in 1916, and completed in 1920.¹ Although Griffin planned Canberra in an international competition and had a successful career in planning and architecture in Australia between 1914 and 1935, this is the only example in Canberra of a structure he designed.

Analysis against the Criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991

(i) a place which demonstrates a high degree of technical and/or creative achievement, by showing qualities of innovation or departure or representing a new achievement of its time

(ii) a place which exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group

(iii) a place which demonstrates a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function which is no longer practised, is in danger or being lost, or is of exceptional interest

(iv) a place which is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations

(v) a place which is the only known or only comparatively intact example of its type

(vi) a place which is a notable example of a class of natural or cultural places or landscapes and which demonstrates the principal characteristics of that class

(vii) a place which has strong or special associations with person, group, event, development or cultural phase which played a significant part in local or national history

(xi) a place which demonstrates a likelihood of providing information which will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality or benchmark site

References

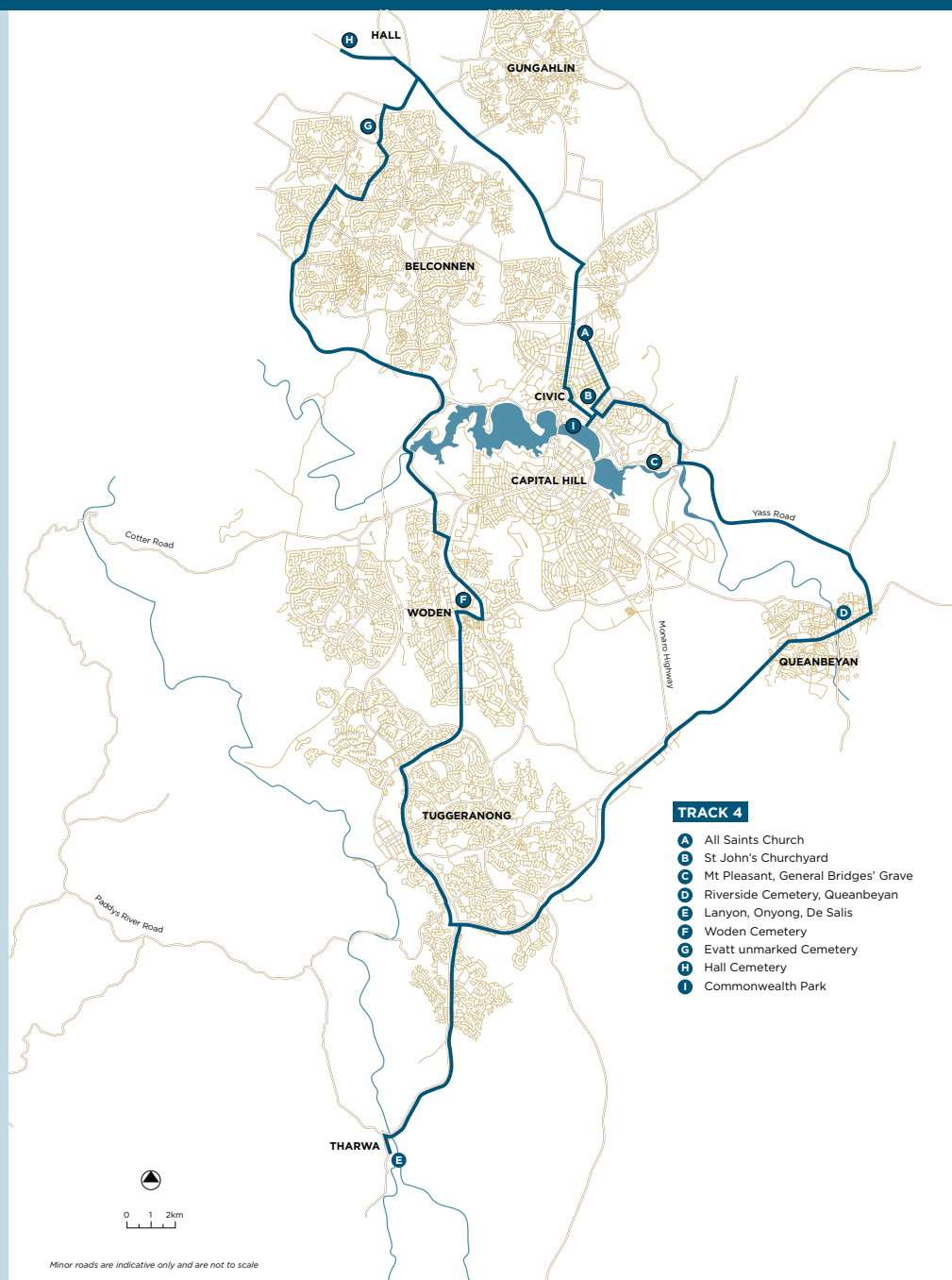
1. Philip Cox & Partners. *Royal Military College of Australia Duntroon, Conservation & Management Plan*, for Department of Housing & Construction, 1986.
2. Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol 7. University of Melbourne Press.

Other Information Sources

Appendix E

Canberra Tracks—Track 4—Cemeteries

TRACK 4



Page

A	All Saints Church	19
B	St John's Reid Churchyard	19
C	Mt Pleasant, General Bridges' Grave	20
D	Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan	20
E	Tharwa: Lanyon, Onyong and De Salis	21
F	Woden Cemetery	22
G	Evatt unmarked Cemetery	22
H	Hall Cemetery	23
I	Commonwealth Park	23

All Saints Church

Location

Corner Cowper and Bonney Streets, Ainslie

How to get there

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre turn left at the next lights into Wakefield Avenue then right at Limestone Avenue lights. Second turn left into Cowper Street. The church is on your left.

Time to get there

5 minutes from the CRVC

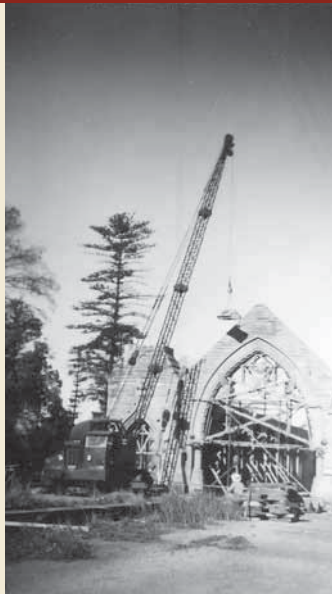
Why is this interesting?

With no grave sites nearby why is All Saints Church at the start of the ACT Pioneers Cemetery Track? This heritage listed site is remarkable for its successful relocation and adaptive reuse of a disused mortuary railway in Sydney to a flourishing place of worship in suburban Ainslie.

On 1 June 1958 the foundation stone for All Saints Anglican Church was laid. The sandstone of the church building was moved stone by stone from the Rookwood Mortuary Station, which fell into disuse when motorised transport made the need for a funeral train from the city redundant in the early 1900s.

All Saints successfully tendered for its removal, however the challenge was dismantling, transporting and reconstructing the sandstone blocks into a unique building. This project was

ALL SAINTS CHURCH



The painstaking job of dismantling the disused building was undertaken by Stan Taunton.

supported by the local Ainslie community and with vision, faith and commitment the results are there for all to see.

Come and see if you can work out where the train once drove through this meticulously rebuilt church.

Opening Hours

Check with office

Contact

Phone: (02) 6248 7420

Website: www.allsaintsainslie.org.au

St John's Churchyard

Location

Constitution Ave, Reid

How to get there

From All Saints Ainslie turn left onto Limestone Avenue continue east and turn right into Coranderrk Street just before the War Memorial turn-off. Coranderrk becomes a main road. Turn left at the lights into Constitution Avenue then after the Canberra Institute of Technology turn left to the church.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre continue south on Northbourne Avenue and turn left into London Circuit and left again into Constitution Avenue.

Time to get there

5 minutes from All Saints Ainslie

10 minutes from CVRC

Why is this interesting?

St John's is the oldest single denomination graveyard still in use in the ACT. The first burial was in 1844, a year before the church and graveyard were consecrated. With the growth of Canberra and the lack of another nearby public cemetery, burials by clergy of other denominations were permitted until the opening of a public cemetery in Woden in 1936.

Look at the different styles of tombstones over the many decades of use. Many names are recognisable to locals as they are now street or suburb names.



You can enter the churchyard either from the west or east through two lych gates. These covered entries are rare in Australia and were used to provide a resting place for a coffin and shelter for mourners before entering the church. This is the eastern lych gate looking back onto Anzac Parade.

Opening Hours

Contact church office

Contact

Phone: (02) 6248 8399

Website: www.stjohnscanberra.org

The church and adjacent schoolhouse played an important role in the region's development. It features on Track 2—The Limestone Plains on page 11.

General Bridges' Grave

20



Location

General Bridges Drive, Duntroon

How to get there

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre turn left at Wakefield Avenue then right at the lights into Limestone Avenue. Continue past the Australian War Memorial, through the roundabout and turn right through the 'gun gates' into Robert Campbell Road. Take the second left into General Bridges Drive.

Time to get there

5 minutes from St John's Church, Reid

10 minutes from CRVC

Why is this interesting?

General Bridges' grave is on the left just before reaching the summit of Mt Pleasant. He was the first Commandant of the Royal Military College. Walter Burley Griffin's only piece of design in Canberra is the memorial stone on Sir William Bridges' grave. There is also a memorial to his horse Sandy, the only horse to return to Australia out of 169,000 chargers that left for World War 1. Sandy's head can be found at the War Memorial.

General Bridges led the First Division of the Australian Infantry Forces at the Gallipoli landing on 25 April 1915. He died of wounds on 18 May 1915, being the first General killed in action in Turkey. His was the only identified body



General Bridges' grave is on the left before reaching the summit of Mt Pleasant.

There are two Aleppo Pines, progeny of the famous 'Lone Pine' from Gallipoli, planted near the gravesite. The pines, planted in 1993, acknowledge the service of 71 Royal Military College graduates who served at Gallipoli.

to be repatriated after World War 1 and this site is the only consecrated grave on Australian Defence Force property.

Opening Hours

Daily

Contact

Phone: Canberra Connect 13 22 81

Website: www.awm.gov.au/people/8040.asp

Continue to the summit which features on Track 3—Looking at Canberra on page 15.

Riverside Cemetery

Location

Erin Street Queanbeyan

How to get there

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre turn left at lights onto Wakefield Avenue then right at the next lights onto Limestone Avenue. Continue past the War Memorial, the gun gates at the Australian Defence Force Academy, the airport and all the way into Queanbeyan. Turn right at the roundabout onto Monaro Street then right at the lights into Crawford Street. Finally turn right into Erin Street.

Time to get there

15 mins from Mt Pleasant

30 minutes from the CRVC.

Why is this interesting?

Riverside Cemetery is a fine early example of the state designing the burial ground instead of the church. However, the multi-denominational areas were managed by the churches.

It may look like there is still much room for further burials, however, there are hundreds of unmarked graves and the cemetery is closed to further interment.

As you look at the tombstones you will notice a variety of styles from the earliest in 1847 to the more ornate Victorian ones through to the 1970s, where engraved information becomes very concise.

THE QUEANBEYAN AGE



The banks of the Queanbeyan River provided soft ground for a cemetery, however, due to the many floods erosion occurred. This was the most recent destruction caused in the 1974 floods.



Colverwell graves at Dirty Swamp are the earliest European headstones in the ACT. They are in the Kowen Forest and can be accessed from the Kings Highway, shortly after the Burbong Bridge. A 5-10 minute walk is required.

Opening Hours

Daily

Contact

Phone: Queanbeyan City Council 6299 6000

Contact Canberra Connect 13 22 81

Website: www.qcc.nsw.gov.au

THARWA

LANYON, ONYONG AND DE SALIS

LANYON



ONYONG AND DE SALIS



21

Location

Lanyon

Onyong

De Salis Cemetery

How to get there

From Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery drive past the hospital and turn left onto Crawford Street then right into Monaro Street. After 10 km turn left at the roundabout onto Lanyon Drive. At the end turn left onto the Monaro Highway and right onto Tharwa Drive. Lanyon is on your left once you have passed through the suburb of Banks. Continue to Tharwa Bridge for the other sites of interest here.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre continue south down Northbourne Avenue and cross over Commonwealth Bridge, around Parliament House then take the left turn after the Royal Australian Mint exit onto the Cotter Road overpass. Turn left onto Tuggeranong Parkway and remain on this road (with its various name changes) through to Tharwa.

Time to get there

25 minutes from Queanbeyan

45 minutes from CRVC

Why is this interesting?

Lanyon was 24 km from the cemetery in Queanbeyan—a day's journey on a dirt road. In the Australian summer such a trip for a burial was not an option.



Lanyon overlooks the Murrumbidgee River. The property is named after John Lanyon who acquired it in 1835.

William Wright, brother of James who had established the Lanyon estate, died on 3 January 1837 from injuries sustained in a shooting expedition. He was buried near the Lanyon Homestead and his grave was piled with rocks to deter dingoes unearthing the coffin. This initial burial acted as a catalyst for the establishing of a private cemetery to serve both the landowner family and employees at the property. It includes 35 burials.

Onyong: Burial customs amongst the Aboriginal people who occupied the district varied



Garrett Cotter, an Irish convict, befriended Onyong who told Garrett how to survive in the Australian bush.

between distinct groups and different means of burial were followed when deaths occurred in different areas. Onyong is still honoured amongst local Aboriginal families as a warrior and leader in the mid 1800s. He was buried in accordance with Aboriginal custom on a hillside near Tharwa Village with his spear and nulla nulla.

The track which leads in the direction to the burial site begins under the bridge and heads northwards. Download the Murrumbidgee River Corridor (MRC) brochure from the website below.

De Salis cemetery: A map from the MRC brochure will show the route upstream from the bridge (south) to the unique 19th century cemetery next to the Cuppacumbalong property. The flat track is a total of 2.8km return.

The tradition of private cemeteries on properties persisted during the 19th century and besides Lanyon, this site is also a good example of such burial places. Under the occupancy of the De Salis family, the Cuppacumbalong property saw the creation of a large and imposing feature on the banks of the river. To overcome the flooding river, which had carried away three coffins and the granite, making digging impossible, soil was brought in to raise up the ground for burial. There are 19 recorded burials



Visit the Cuppacumbalong Cemetery that can be accessed with an easy walk south along the Murrumbidgee River.

between 1876-1903, marked by four headstones and the De Salis polished granite obelisk.

Opening Hours

Lanyon: Tues – Sun and most public holidays 10am to 4pm
Other sites: open daily

Contact

Phone:

For Lanyon: (02) 6235 5677

Other sites: Canberra Connect
13 22 81

Website: www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au
www.tams.act.gov.au/play/

Woden Cemetery

22

Location

Justinian Street, Phillip

How to get there

From Tharwa return north on Tharwa Drive, continuing north on Drakeford Drive. At the roundabout turn right onto Johnson Drive then left at Ashley Drive after 3km turn right into Erindale Drive, turning left onto Yamba Drive. After 5km turn left into Justinian Street.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre continue south down Northbourne Avenue and cross over Commonwealth Bridge, around Parliament House and continue south towards Woden. At the large roundabout veer left and just before the Canberra Hospital turn right into Justinian Street.

Time to get there

25 minutes from Tharwa

20 minutes from the CRVC

Why is this interesting?

Canberra was in need of a public cemetery. In the late 1920s and early 1930s the only options for burials were St John's churchyard at Reid and Hall cemetery. Proclaimed in April 1934, Woden Cemetery's first burial finally took place in 1936.

The distinct cruciform design of the cemetery is the focal point for the layout of the avenues of the cemetery which provide a circular design pattern of tree planting



In 1992 the Memorial Gardens were opened to allow for the interment of cremated remains.

and burial sections. This provides a simple yet elegant atmosphere appropriate for burial ceremonies and contemplative visitations.

As a burial ground still in use today, Woden Cemetery has been included on Track 4 as an example of how a 'modern' cemetery can offer strong historical links to the area's local history. In spite of the many changes in the surrounding vicinity to allow for Woden Town Centre's commercial development, the cemetery's tree planting and landscaping from the early 1930s is still visible today.

Opening Hours

8am until sunset

Contact

Phone: (02) 6207 1622

Website:

www.canberracemeteries.com.au

Evatt unmarked Cemetery

Location

Corner of Copeland Drive and Moynihan Street Evatt

How to get there

From Woden Cemetery turn left at Yamba Drive and continue north at the large roundabout onto Yarra Glen. Take the ramp to Carruthers Street turning left into the suburb of Curtin. Turn right at the roundabout onto McCulloch Street. At the end of this street turn left onto the Cotter Road. Turn right onto the ramp to Tuggeranong Parkway and after about 4km on the parkway veer left onto William Hovell Drive. Turn right into Coulter Drive and after 5.8kms turn left onto Ginninderra Drive then first right into Copeland Drive.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre take the next right onto Macarthur Avenue and follow this road onto Belconnen Way for about 7kms. Turn right into Coulter Drive and at the end of this road turn left onto Ginninderra Drive then right at the next lights into Copeland Drive. The second turn right is Moynihan Street. The former church ground is here.

Time to get there

20 minutes from CRVC

35 minutes from Woden Cemetery



Weetangera Methodist Cemetery is on the western side of William Hovell Drive at Holt. Thomas Southwell introduced Methodism to the region in 1846. A stone cairn marks where the church was once located. The 44 burials recorded at Weetangera reflect the close knit Southwell clan in the region with 21 of the burials made up of Southwell family members.

Why is this interesting?

St Paul's Church of England was opened in 1861 and serviced the rural community for 40 years. The Evatt Cemetery dates from at least 1872 and includes about 18 burials.

This cemetery site remains today as 'urban open area' surrounded by suburbs. It's inclusion on the track is to highlight the pastoral history of this Belconnen area.

Opening Hours

Open daily

Hall Cemetery

Location

Walleroo Road Hall

How to get there

From Evatt continue north on Copeland Drive turning left at Owen Dixon Drive. Turn right on Kuring Drive then left at the Barton Highway. Turn left into Wallaroo Road.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre do a u-turn at the next lights and return north on Northbourne Avenue. Turn left at the Barton Highway and continue for 10 km to Wallaroo Road. Turn left, the cemetery is on your right about half a kilometre down the road.

Time to get there

10 minutes from Evatt

20 minutes from CRVC

Why is this interesting?

This is the oldest public general cemetery still in use in the ACT. Although dedicated in 1883, the first recorded burial was not until 1907.

Another important reason for its inclusion on Track 4 is to highlight cemeteries as a very useful reserve for plant species. Most of the good quality woodland remnants are found in little-used country cemeteries scattered across NSW. This is because they are the only pieces of land that were fenced from livestock more than 100 years ago, when the country was being settled.



Hall Cemetery provides for a small number of burials each year. The three main areas are: the Southwell family, the Kilby family, and more recent burials.

*Hall and Captains Flat Cemetery contain the endangered Tarengo Leek Orchid (*Prasphyllum petilum*) and both this cemetery and Murrumbateman are thought to contain populations of the rare grasshopper *Keyacris scurra*. The regulating of the mowing of Hall Cemetery was adopted in 1994 to help the survival of the orchid.*

Opening Hours

Open daily

Contact

Phone: (02) 6207 1622

Website:
www.canberracemeteries.com.au

Commonwealth Park



Location

Rond Terrace within Commonwealth Park is at the southern base of Anzac Parade

How to get there

From Hall Cemetery return east on the Barton Highway for about 9 km then right into Northbourne Avenue. Follow direction below.

From the Canberra and Region Visitors Centre continue down Northbourne Avenue and just before crossing the bridge turn left into Albert Street and left again into Barrine Drive.

From the parking area walk down the the lake's edge and follow the Robert Menzies Walk in Rond Terrace.

Time to get there

30 minutes from Hall Cemetery

15 minutes from CRVC

Why is this interesting?

Commonwealth Park occupies 25.5 hectares on the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin and has been designed as a place of public enjoyment. It has been progressively developed since 1964 to a plan prepared by prominent British landscape architect Dame Sylvia Crowe.

Track 4 terminates here at the plaque commemorating the only Prime Minister whose remains are in Canberra. The final clause in his will stated:

'I desire that my body may be cremated and that my ashes shall unless there be some law

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA



Prime Minister Stanley M. Bruce on the opening day of Royal Canberra Golf Club, 1927.

to the contrary be scattered over Canberra Australian Capital Territory ...'

As Prime Minister, Stanley Melbourne Bruce was committed to developing the new national capital. During his term from 1923 to 1929, Bruce allocated funds to hasten construction of the provisional Parliament House and was instrumental in transferring the first government departments to the city.

Another Prime Minister who committed his government to the task of creating a capital worthy of the nation was Sir Robert Menzies. The R.G. Menzies Walk stretches from Commonwealth Avenue Bridge to Kings Avenue Bridge along the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin. Four plaques outlining Menzies' career and role in the development of Canberra are located along the path.

Opening Hours

Open daily

Contact

Phone: (02) 6272 2900

Website:
www.canberracemeteries.com.au
www.nationaltrustact.org.au

TRACK 1 (page 4)

- A** ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Centre
- B** Cotter Reserve
- C** Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve
- D** Tharwa
- E** Namadgi National Park
- F** Tuggeranong Homestead
- G** Mt Ainslie Lookout

TRACK 2 (page 9)

- A** Mt Ainslie Lookout
- B** Duntroon Dairy
- C** Blundells' Cottage
- D** St John's Church
- E** Government House Lookout
- F** Lanyon
- G** Calthorpes' House
- H** Old Parliament House

TRACK 3 (page 14)

- A** Mt Ainslie Lookout
- B** Mt Pleasant
- C** Regatta Point
- D** Black Mountain
- E** Red Hill Lookout
- F** Parliament House

TRACK 4 (page 18)

- A** All Saints Church
- B** St Johns, Reid Churchyard
- C** Mt Pleasant, General Bridges' Grave
- D** Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan
- E** Lanyon, Onyong, De Salis
- F** Woden Cemetery
- G** Evatt unmarked Cemetery
- H** Hall Cemetery
- I** Commonwealth Park

