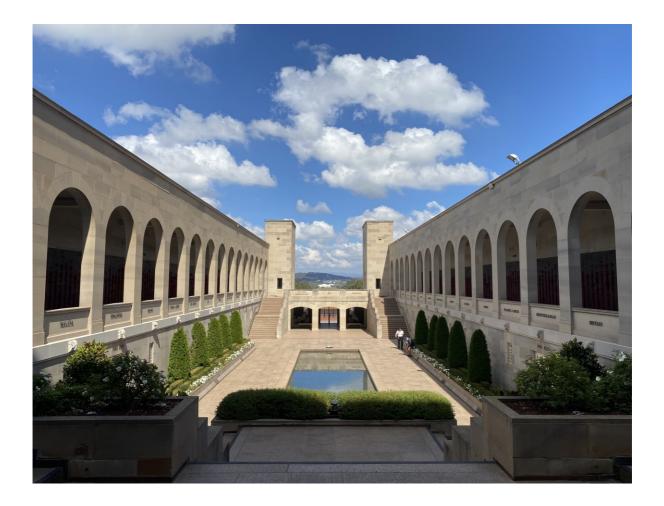
## Heritage Impact Statement (V1.3)

Australian War Memorial

8 March 2022



This HIS addresses Condition 15 of the application Public Realm Works.



#### This report was written by Hector Abrahams Architects Pty Ltd Level 2, 1 Barrack Street Sydney NSW 2000

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#### Abbreviations used in this report

- HMP Heritage Management Plan
- CMP Conservation Management Plan
- AWM Australian War Memorial
- HAA Hector Abrahams Architects

### Acknowledgement of First Peoples and Country

The authors acknowledge the Ngunnawal people, the original inhabitants of the subject area, and the Gadigal of the Eora nation, the original inhabitants of the land on which we work, who have been custodians of Country for thousands of generations. We acknowledge all First Peoples who have and continue to occupy this continent.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have connections to place, land, water and community that have been unbroken for 120,000 years.1 We recognise the cultural significance inherent in these connections, that sovereignty over this land was never ceded and that it continues to be sacred to its rightful custodians. First Peoples' custodianship continues to shape and protect landscapes and the urban environments in which we live and work.

We pay respect to Elders past and present and stand with all First Peoples in their quest for justice, truth-telling and reconciliation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> (Bowler, Price, Sherwood, & Carey, 2018)

## **Executive Summary**

The report provides an independent analysis of the impact of the proposed works on the significance values of the place and its setting.

This report was prepared by Tristan Ryan, Sioned Lavery and Hector Abrahams of Hector Abrahams Architects in collaboration with Matthew Taylor of Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects Pty Ltd and Dr Darren Mitchell, historian and commemorations/memorials advisor. All authors have a familiarity with the place. The report has been prepared in the form prescribed by the NSW Heritage Office publication Statements of Heritage Impact (2002), as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

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## 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Methodology

The impact assessment methodology used in this case is, as per instructions from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, to assess using the form and method established by Heritage NSW and against the policies laid out in the 2011 Heritage Management Plan for the place. The Heritage NSW template is here used as a baseline, as no similar template exists for Nationally significant places.

Specifically, the assessment will:

- a) Address "Some Questions to be Answered in a Statement of Heritage Impact" in the NSW Heritage Office Publication Table 1.
- b) Assess with reference to the Commonwealth and National values.
- c) Assess with reference to policies in the 2011 Heritage Management Plan for the Australian War Memorial.

Terms used in this report are as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) 2013.

#### 1.2. Description of the place and key parts of the place

The following description is extracted from the 2011 Heritage Management Plan.

War memorials are ubiquitous expressions of Australian nationhood. They appear amongst every concentration of people across the country, from our cities to our tiny outback towns. But the grandest of these expressions, the monument that strives to honour all forms of remembrance and all events that need to be remembered, is the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. Its physical presence alone is a dominant feature of the nation's capital: an Art Deco edifice at the head of Anzac Parade facing the federal houses of parliament across Lake Burley Griffin.

A shrine, a museum, an archive, a formal landscape and an outstanding collection of buildings, the Australian War Memorial offers itself to the nation as a place for reflection, research, education and ceremony. It embodies many heritage values which are recognised by its listing on the Commonwealth Heritage List, the Register of the National Estate, the ACT Royal Australian Institute of Architects' National Heritage List and Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture, the ACT National Trust Register and, as part of the broader Anzac Parade listing, the National Heritage List.

The following description is extracted from the 2011 Heritage Management Plan and relates to the areas impacted by the proposed works.

The AWM in the Landscape of Central Canberra

The Australian War Memorial is located at the northern end of the land axis, the major planning axis which runs from Parliament House on Capital Hill, through Federation Mall and Parkes Place, along ANZAC Parade to Mount Ainslie. The Memorial has an elevated position at the end of ANZAC Parade and is framed by Mount Ainslie in the background. The Memorial is part of a larger landscape setting which is structured by the land axis and includes ANZAC Parade, as well as the Remembrance Nature Park on the slopes of Mount Ainslie behind the Memorial. The success of the Memorial as a landmark is due in part to its distinctive massing and symmetry; its relative visual isolation given its privileged site on the land axis; the landscaped grounds and the backdrop of the forested slopes of Mount Ainslie. The role of the Memorial as a national icon is reinforced by its central location in the National Capital.

#### The Parade Ground

The Parade Ground was redeveloped in 2006. It includes a formal granite paved area, terraces flanking each side of the Parade Ground, a new staircase leading to the Memorial and the original Stone of Remembrance, which is located within the central axis leading to the Memorial.

#### The Eastern Precinct

To the east of the Memorial planting has been developed using eucalypts and wattles to give the appearance of an extension of the natural vegetation of Mount Ainslie, as proposed in the planting plans of 1952. It is a more informal area characterised by mature natives including Maidens gum, Tasmanian blue gum and Camden woollybutt. There are also two mature English oaks with their distinctive spreading form, which contribute to the character of the landscape setting. [Poppy's], the CEW Bean Building, bus parking and a [2 storey carpark] are also located within this precinct.

#### The Western Precinct

To the west of the Memorial the area is characterised by a formal arrangement of mixed exotic plantings of deciduous and coniferous trees, open lawn areas, garden beds and paths, and the Sculpture Garden. The development of this precinct was set out in the Johnson Pilton Walker Site Development Plan. The development of the western courtyard (1999) adjacent to the Memorial reinforces the formal characteristics and provides a setting for the memorials, plaques and sculptures of the Sculpture Garden collection (discussed further below). The earliest feature of the Western Precinct is the Lone Pine, which is also described further below.

#### The Lone Pine

Planted in 1934, just as construction was starting on the AWM's main building, the Lone Pine is a significant symbolic component of the AWM landscape. The Lone Pine is a Pinus halepensis, commonly known as the Aleppo pine. This species can grow to a maximum height of 25 metres and it is estimated that the Lone Pine has reached this size. The Lone Pine occupies a prominent location in the southwestern corner of the AWM grounds and is one of the earliest surviving plantings in the grounds. The pine is surrounded by a decorative iron railing designed by the noted sculptor W Leslie Bowles. The railing was painted green at the direction of John Treloar and a bronze plaque with the following inscription was installed to face the Limestone Avenue (then Romani Street) frontage of the AWM grounds:

After the capture of the Lone Pine ridge in Gallipoli (6 August 1915), an Australian soldier who had taken part in the attack, in which his brother was killed, found a cone on one of the branches used by the Turks as overhead cover for their trenches, and sent it to his mother. From seed shed by it she raised the tree, which she presented to be planted in the War Memorial grounds in honour of her own and others' sons who fell at Lone Pine.

#### The Sculpture Garden

Officially opened in 1999, the Sculpture Garden is a collection of sculptures, memorials and plaques grouped in the AWM's formal Western Precinct. It lies on a main pedestrian approach to the AWM from the western carpark and acts as both a key visitor experience, as well as an introduction to the themes of the AWM. The Garden contains 13 sculptures or memorials, as well as numerous commemorative plaques. The plaques are generally located in the paved paths and courtyard area adjacent to the AWM building. The freestanding sculptures and memorials are sited further to the west, on open lawns, amongst exotic plantings of conifers and deciduous trees.

The landscape of the Sculpture Garden is dominated by two spreading oak trees and also features memorial groves of silver birches, olive and cherry trees, related to various commemorative themes within the Sculpture Garden.

Two Peter Corlett bronze sculptures are located on the main approaches to the AWM entrance: 'Simpson and his Donkey' to the west and 'Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop' to the east. The Lone Pine is also located in the Sculpture Garden.

#### Site Vegetation and Natural Heritage

... The report concludes that, of the indigenous vegetation species on site, only some individuals of Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus bridgesiana and Eucalyptus polyanthemos are currently growing in locations where remnant woodland existed at the time of the commencement of the landscaping and development of the AWM in the 1930s/40s. Examination of these locations in the Eastern Precinct showed that only two individuals of Eucalyptus melliodora southeast of the CEW Bean Building, and a small group of Eucalyptus bridgesiana, at the intersection of Treloar Crescent and Fairburn Avenue, are mature enough to have been present, albeit as saplings only, in the original woodland vegetation pre-existing on the site, or to have grown in situ from seeds from this native woodland. All other native trees, either because of their comparatively young age or because they are species that do not naturally occur in the area, are considered to be planted trees.

The grounds of the AWM, therefore, should be seen as a cultural landscape with little potential for natural values. The possible 'remnant' trees (the two Eucalyptus melliodora trees and the small group of Eucalyptus bridgesiana) now exist in a cultural parkland environment. They are therefore not items of natural heritage significance when measured against the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage listing. Instead, they may reflect a design decision, on the part of the landscapers, to retain a link with the original vegetation of the locality. The dominant landscaping theme of the Eastern Precinct is the dense plantings of Eucalyptus bicostata, E maidenii and E viminalis around the perimeter and in numerous stands within the precinct.

#### 1.3. Identification of the proposed work

This HIS specifically addresses *Public Realm Concept Design,* as outlined in Attachment J of the Final Preliminary Documentation. The proposed landscape development relates to the Western and Eastern precincts, the Parade Ground and Southern Entrance. The Works include:

| Zone Proposed Works |
|---------------------|
|---------------------|

| Western and Eastern Precinct | New and realigned footpaths  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
|                              | <ul> <li>New plantings and tree plantings</li> </ul>   |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>Realignment of West and East Road<br/>at Treloar Avenue</li> </ul>  |  |
|                              | New planters and bollards  |  |
|                              | Flush Curbs  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>Realignment of footpath to Treloar<br/>Avenue</li> </ul>  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>Planted embankment and terracing<br/>on Treloar Avenue</li> </ul>   |  |
| Western Precinct             | Car Park   |  |
|                              | New pathway through carpark  |  |
|                              | Extension of arrival island  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>New waiting area with seating and<br/>signage</li> </ul>  |  |
|                              | Widened footpath   |  |
|                              | Garden/lawn area   |  |
|                              | • Demolition of existing path and construction of two new paths.   |  |
|                              | • Existing plaques relocated along new path leading to the main entrance   |  |
|                              | New subsoil drainage system  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>Relocation of the Monash memorial<br/>and addition of one new memorial.<br/>The new memorial, Sufferings of War<br/>Memorial, is addressed in a separate<br/>HIS (see appendix A).</li> </ul> |  |
|                              | West Road  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>New paving adjacent new Anzac Hall<br/>and Glazed Link</li> </ul>   |  |
| Eastern Precinct             | <ul> <li>Infill of upper storey of existing<br/>carpark to create a new lawn</li> </ul>  |  |
|                              | • 2x School marshalling areas adjacent<br>the AWM main building and near the<br>Bus Park.  |  |
|                              | <ul> <li>New paving to staff and contractors'<br/>entry</li> </ul>   |  |
|                              | New pathway on proposed lawn   |  |

|                   | Concrete bleachers  |
|-------------------|---|
|                   |   |
|                   | New steps to existing stairwell   |
|                   | <ul> <li>Partial demolition of Northern Wall</li> </ul>   |
|                   | <ul> <li>New gravel area between Poppy's<br/>and new lawn</li> </ul>  |
|                   | <ul> <li>Removal and relocation of some<br/>concrete benches outside Poppy's</li> </ul>   |
|                   | •   |
|                   | <ul> <li>Removal of some and relocation of<br/>some bike racks</li> </ul>   |
|                   | Extension of existing bin enclosure   |
|                   | <ul> <li>Relocation of Montevideo Maru<br/>memorial within Eastern Precinct.</li> </ul>   |
|                   | <ul> <li>New path and stairs to Bus Park<br/>marshalling area</li> </ul>  |
| Parade Ground     | <ul> <li>New Ha Ha walls around the Parade<br/>Ground perimeter. There is also the<br/>additional of a roundabout which is<br/>addressed in a separate HIS (see<br/>appendix B).</li> </ul> |
| Southern Entrance | Alteration of lighting hierarchy  |

#### 1.4. Limitations

No particular limitations have been identified in relation to the preparation of this Heritage Impact Statement.

## 2. Summary History of the Place

The following history is reproduced from parts of the history found in the Heritage Management Plan 2019 by GML Heritage.

#### 2.1. Aboriginal cultural and historical context

References to the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the Canberra region are rare and often difficult to interpret. However, the consistent impression is one of rapid depopulation and a desperate disintegration of a traditional way of life over little more than 50 years from initial European contact.

By the 1850s the traditional Aboriginal economy had largely been replaced by an economy based on European commodities and supply points. Reduced population, isolation from the most productive grasslands, and the destruction of traditional social networks meant that the

final decades of the region's semi-traditional Indigenous culture and economy was centred around European settlements and properties.

Frequently, only so called 'pure blooded' individuals were considered 'Aboriginal' or 'tribal' by European observers. This consideration made possible the assertion of local tribal 'extinctions'. In reality, 'Koori' and tribal identity remained integral to the descendants of the nineteenth-century Ngunnawal people, some of whom continue to live in the Canberra / Queanbeyan / Yass region.

#### 2.2. Origins and establishment

The origins of the AWM are integrally associated with CEW Bean, Australia's official war correspondent during World War I. Bean envisioned a national war museum in Australia's new capital, Canberra, which would house the relics and trophies of battle. At the same time, Bean was actively working towards earning Australia the right to keep and maintain its own war records, following the success of Canada in this regard in 1916. In May 1917, Lieutenant John Treloar was appointed officer-in-charge of the Australian War Records Section, before serving as Director of the Memorial between 1920 and 1952.

Earlier in 1917 the Commonwealth had indicated support for Bean's concept of a national war museum in Canberra and by 1918 Bean had strengthened his vision to link the collected war relics and war records with the idea of a lasting memorial to those who had died in the war. An Australian War Museum committee was established in 1919 and Henry Gullett was appointed first Director of the Museum. Bean and Treloar believed that the memorial and museum functions were philosophically and operationally inseparable and, along with Gullett, they were to guide its creation and operation over a 40-year period.

The existing site of the AWM may have been considered by Bean as early as 1919. Charles Daley, Secretary of the Federal Capital Advisory Committee, claims to have suggested the site where Walter Burley Griffin had located his 'Casino'—at the terminal of the main land axis of the city plan. In 1923, the Commonwealth finally announced its intention to proceed with this site for the 'Australian War Memorial' and in 1925 the AWM was constituted in Commonwealth legislation. The AWM was inaugurated on 25 April 1929.

The competition for the design of the AWM was conducted from 1925–1926. However, none of the entries met all of the competition's conditions and no winner was announced. Two of the competitors, Emil Sodersten (formerly Sodersteen) and John Crust, were subsequently asked to develop a new collaborative design incorporating the architectural style of Sodersteen and the innovative and costcutting approach of Crust. The new joint Sodersteen and Crust design was presented in 1927. The architectural style of the design was primarily Sodersteen's work and drew upon the then recent development of the Art Deco style from Europe. This architectural styling became popular in Canberra in the postwar period, influencing buildings such as the Institute of Anatomy (now the National Film and Sound Archive) built in 1928–1930. The form of the AWM and design of the main Memorial building was also strongly influenced by Crust's intention to incorporate a commemorative courtyard for the Roll of Honour, along with CEW Bean's original concept for a central 'great hall', now the Hall of Memory.

Construction at the AWM, which began in 1928–1929, was curtailed and then postponed by the onset of the Depression. In 1934, the 'Lone Pine' propagated from seed brought back from the battlefield of Gallipoli was planted within the otherwise denuded landscape (Figure 2.4). Some construction work started again but many details of the building remained unresolved. While

the main Memorial building is one of Australia's earliest major buildings designed and constructed in the Art Deco style, the design was subject to a host of changes and the details of the building were not finally settled until 1936.

In 1937 the Memorial's Board resolved to commission sculpture, stained glass windows and mosaic to complete the Hall of Memory. Napier Waller, a noted Australian artist in large scale murals and mosaics, was invited to submit designs for both the mosaic and stained glass. Leslie Bowles was commissioned to produce designs for the large scale sculpture. Both artists had served in the armed forces in World War I. During World War II, the interiors of the Hall of Memory were reconsidered, and Percy Meldrum collaborated with the artists to help solve the architectural issues of the applied decoration. While Waller was able to proceed with his designs for mosaics, Bowles' models were rejected. Ray Ewers continued Bowles' work, with the design for the 'Australian serviceman' being accepted in 1955. The installation of the mosaics also commenced in 1955, under the supervision of Aldo Rossi and Severino de Marco. The Hall of Memory was finally opened in 1959.

One of the outcomes of the long construction period was the evolution of enhanced display technology for the collection. Another was the advent of World War II. In 1939, the intended role of the AWM—to commemorate those who died in World War I, then known as the Great War was reviewed. After much consideration, the Board of the Memorial recommended in 1941 that the scope of the Australian War Memorial Act be extended to incorporate the new war and Treloar transferred to the Department of Information as the Head of Military History Section at Army Headquarters to coordinate the collection of relics and records arising from that conflict. As a result, plans for the extension of the main Memorial building were prepared c1947, although not constructed until the 1960s. The Australian War Memorial Act was again amended in 1952 to extend its scope to include Australian involvement in all wars. In 1975 the scope was further broadened to allow commemoration of Australians who died as a result of war, but who had not served in the Australian armed forces.

#### 2.3. Expansion and evolution

The AWM is a place that has always adapted by responding to society's changing need for commemoration and perceptions of the significance of military history generally. The decision to include World War II in the scope of the AWM necessitated extensions to the space available for display. In 1961 the Roll of Honour panels commemorating the dead of World War I were installed within the cloisters. Supplementary panels commemorating later conflicts have continued to be installed since the 1960s. with the panels updated annually to reflect those involved in ongoing conflicts. In 1968–1971 two wings were constructed to extend the transepts of the main Memorial building. These extensions were entirely in keeping with the original concept of the building, utilising the same design and stonework. The extensions of the transepts enhanced the symmetry of the design and their scale offset the 'Byzantinesque' dome and reinforced the church-like cruciform plan of the building. The first ancillary building to be built was the Outpost Café, constructed in 1960.

*In 1988 the Administration Building was the first significant additional structure to be added to the AWM, allowing the transfer of administrative functions from the main Memorial building.* 

#### 2.4. New Meanings

The installation of the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Solider in 1993 signalled another significant evolution in the meaning of the AWM. The famous speech delivered by the then prime minister, Paul Keating, at the interment signalled that, more than ever before, the sacrifice of ordinary men and women in war was seen as crucial to national identity:

The Unknown Australian Soldier we inter today was one of those who by his deeds proved that real nobility and grandeur belongs not to empires and nations but to the people on whom they, in the last resort, always depend.

That is surely at the heart of the Anzac story, the Australian legend which emerged from the war. It is a legend not of sweeping military victories so much as triumphs against the odds, of courage and ingenuity in adversity. It is a legend of free and independent spirits whose discipline derived less from military formalities and customs than from the bonds of mateship and the demands of necessity.

It has been suggested that with the interment of the Unknown Australian Soldier the meaning of the Hall of Memory has been clarified and entrenched as a national mausoleum and the heart of the AWM. With the growth of the importance of 'heritage' through the 1990s, memorials to war have taken on new meanings in Australian society; it has been argued that they provide a mythology or even a sacred component for the secular modern nation. This is reflected in a dynamic period of change and development across the AWM, mirroring the rise in the symbolic cultural importance of memorials which commemorate the sacrifice of Australians in war. From the mid-1990s to the present, the Memorial has expanded and upgraded its galleries and exhibitions and also made significant changes to its surrounding grounds. Between 1996 and 1999, the Memorial undertook Gallery Development Stage One. This included redeveloping the Second World War Galleries and Research Centre, relocating and changing the Post 1945 galleries, the redesign and expansion of the Orientation Gallery and the creation of a temporary exhibition space. These were opened by then prime minister John Howard.

This period also included the final stage of development of the Western Courtyard and Sculpture Garden. The Aircraft Hall was completed shortly after. The architecturally impressive ANZAC Hall, adjoining the rear of the main Memorial building, was completed in 2001. This provided a major new exhibition space where large objects are now presented in an 'object theatre' manner. This building was awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Best Public Building by the RAIA in 2005.

The subsequent stage of redevelopment, Gallery Development Two, centred around the development of the Conflicts 1945 to Today galleries on the lower level of the main Memorial building and the new Discovery Zone, a hands-on education centre that opened in 2007. To facilitate this development, staff and some of the collection were required to relocate to a new building, constructed on the eastern side of the main Memorial building. Named after CEW Bean, the building was opened in April 2006. It is connected to the main Memorial building by a tunnel. The new offices were opened in February 2008.

The Conflicts 1945 to Today galleries display collections from conflicts that Australia has been involved in since World War II, including various peacekeeping missions. They were opened by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd. These galleries display major collection items, such as an Iroquois helicopter from the Vietnam War, and have also reinvigorated the Memorial's use of dioramas by developing one based on the Battle of Kapyong during the Korean War. Nearby a 'virtual' electronic diorama was produced on the Battle of Maryang San. Australia's involvement in conflicts since 1945, including Korea (1950–1953), Vietnam (1962–1975), the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960) and the Indonesian Confrontation (1962–1966) are interpreted. Also included in these galleries is a link to a display in the bridge of the HMAS Brisbane, which has been installed outside the main Memorial building. This ship saw action in the Vietnam War and the First Gulf War.

In 2004 the Parade Ground, on the southern face of the AWM, was redeveloped to improve access and comfort for spectators and dignitaries at ceremonial events. The design used the same materials as in the main Memorial building, in keeping with the national significance of this site. All of the existing terraces were demolished, leaving only the Stone of Remembrance. Sandstone terraces and a forecourt were created around the stone. The design has successfully enhanced the relationship between the AWM and Anzac Parade and is a fittingly grand, yet simple, design for this significant ceremonial area.

The Western Precinct of the AWM was remodelled in 1999 for the creation of the commemorative Sculpture Garden—a place to display individual memorials and a range of significant sculptures from the Memorial's collection. In 1995, Ray Ewers' monumental 'Australian Serviceman' was moved from the Hall of Memory to the Sculpture Garden and other works have subsequently been sited in the area.

The sculptures have been linked with commemorative plantings, including the earliest planting on the site, the Lone Pine. Sir Betram Mackennal's famous bust 'Bellona' or 'War' was sited near the Lone Pine in 1998. This new location is particularly appropriate because Mackennal is said to have presented the work to the Commonwealth Government as a mark of respect for the valour exhibited at Gallipoli.

Two new memorials were commissioned in 1998 (British Commonwealth Occupation Force) and 1999 (Australian Servicewomen's memorial). These more architectural memorials contrast with the monumentality and figurative nature of the earlier bronze sculptures which have been relocated to the garden. Since this time, a total of 25 memorials or sculptures have been installed within the formalised grounds of the AWM, and 10 large objects put on display. Over 150 plaques which commemorate individual unit associations have also been located in the garden. The Site Development Plan (SDP) defines Memorial Placement Principles for the addition of new memorials across the site in the future.

Between 2007 and 2014, the Memorial also undertook major works in the Eastern Precinct, to bring the Eastern Precinct up to the high design standard of the Western Precinct, whilst maintaining the informal woodland character, and visual relationship with Mount Ainslie. The works included the demolition of the Outpost café and construction of a new accessible cafe, Poppy's; improved outdoor areas and facilities; a new forecourt area containing the National Service Memorial; and improved access and coach and visitor parking. The project won the Canberra Medallion, the highest award at ¬¬the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA), ACT Chapter Awards, the Zelman Cowen Award for Public Architecture and the National Award for Urban Design at the National AIA Awards.

## 3. Summary statement of significance

The following summary statement of significance is taken from the entry for the place in the Australian Heritage Database.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 'Place details - Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade, Anzac Pde, Campbell, ACT, Australia', Australian Heritage Database, < https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place\_detail;place\_id=105889>

The Australian War Memorial (AWM) is Australia's national shrine to those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. As such it is important to the Australian community as a whole and has special associations with veterans and their families including the Returned & Services League of Australia. These special associations are reinforced on ANZAC Day and at ceremonies specific to particular memorials on Anzac Parade.

The AWM in its setting was a direct consequence of the First World War, one of the seminal events in Australian history. Official war correspondent, Charles Bean, believed that the war would have a strong influence on the creation of a sense of nationhood and a distinctly Australian character and identity. Bean's vision of a war memorial as a place to house the objects made sacred by their direct association with the events and sacrifice of Australians at war was embodied in the establishment of the AWM. A purpose built repository, the AWM is a place where the nature of commemoration was based on an integral relationship between the building, commemorative spaces and the collections of objects and records. This is rare in Australia and uncommon in the world. The AWM has a unique and important function in collecting and displaying objects and records of Australians' experience of war. It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to Australia's social, political and military history.

The role of the AWM with its central location in the nation's capital is an important landmark in Australia and a popular national icon. Although the AWM was not part of the original design for Canberra, Walter Burley Griffin agreed that it would be a fitting structure for its prominent position. The surrounding landscape design, indigenous and exotic plantings and setting and sympathetic location of associated structures and the symmetry of land axis have maintained the importance of the views of the AWM and its dominance in the landscape. As the terminating building at the northern end of the land axis of Griffin's plan for Canberra, the AWM makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses and from Mount Ainslie. Major features of the original site include: the main building; the external fabric; the ceremonial landscape including indigenous and exotic plantings immediately in front of the main building; the Lone Pine tree; and displays and sculptures. The Hall of Memory with the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier and in conjunction with aspects of its setting, demonstrates changing and evolving concepts of commemoration. The courtyard and its honour colonnade, the reflection pool and plantings contribute to its outstanding significance.

The AWM in its setting is of outstanding importance for its aesthetic characteristics. The place is highly valued for its great beauty by the Australian community and veteran groups. The main building and the surrounding landscape, the Hall of Memory, the Roll of Honour, ANZAC Hall and **the collections act as reminders of important events and people in Australia's history.** The AWM triggers disturbing and poignant responses from the vast majority of visitors and has also inspired artistic works such as paintings and photographs.

The AWM and Anzac Parade have special associations with Australia's military forces and with veterans as represented by the Returned & Services League of Australia and community groups. Anzac Parade was opened on ANZAC Day 1965, the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the ANZAC's at Gallipoli. It is the setting for a series of memorials commemorating Australian service and sacrifice in war and is the major national venue for the ANZAC Day march and other ceremonies to commemorate those who served Australia in times of conflict. Anzac Parade, as part of the Parliamentary Vista and as an extension of the AWM, has a deep symbolism for many Australians, and has become part of one of the major cultural landscapes of Australia. The notion of a ceremonial space of this grandeur is not found elsewhere in Australia and Anzac Parade is nationally important for its public and commemorative functions. The memorials along Anzac Parade also demonstrate changing and evolving concepts of commemoration, under the influence of veteran, community and migrant groups and the armed forces. The AWM has special associations with Charles Bean, John Treloar and Sir Henry Gullett who contributed to building the national identity through their work.

The following is a statement of heritage value for the landscape surrounding the AWM.

The landscape of the AWM has evolved slowly since the 1940s and no design scheme is yet to be fully realised. The current layout contains elements of historic importance such as the sculptures in the Sculpture Garden and the Lone Pine, and select areas of the landscape meet the threshold for historical value, but overall the wider landscape currently does not meet the threshold for historical value.

The central Parade Ground, the mature plantings, the Sculpture Garden, the location of the landscape at the foot of Mount Ainslie and at the terminus of the Parliament House Vista and land axis, all contribute to the high aesthetic values of this landscape in its broader setting. The Parade Ground represents a high level of technical and creative achievement as a successful response to the requirements and qualities of the site.

While no specific community-based research has been undertaken, it is likely that the community would attach high value to the mature plantings on the AWM site. The landscape and setting of the AWM is also likely to be held in high esteem by veterans and other community members.

As the site has been considerably altered and disturbed by construction, most evidence of past Indigenous use of this landscape has been destroyed. A single artefact was discovered near the property boundary during consultation with Indigenous representatives, which has value to community members.

## 4. Summary Impact Statement

The following points summarise the impact of the proposed works on the heritage significance of the place.

- The proposed changes impact the landscape in the Western and Eastern Precincts only. These areas have been evolving since the site's inception as a national memorial and therefore as a whole have a higher degree of tolerance for change.
- Specific elements within the landscape which have heritage value in particular the Lone Pine and mature trees will be unaffected the proposed works. The some memorials within Sculpture Garden, which forms an outdoor commemorative space, will be rearranged within the Western Precinct. Its heritage values are attributed to individual memorials rather than the existing arrangement. There is no negative impact on the commemorative role or heritage values of the Sculpture Garden from its rearrangement.
- There is no negative impact to any of the values of the Australian War Memorial arising from the proposed works.
- Demolished fabric is non-significant fabric and there is no negative impact from its loss.
- Proposed works will improve circulation and visitor experience of the landscape. The new lawn in the Eastern Precinct will establish an additional recreational and reflection space and wider footpaths and flush curbs will improve accessibility. The eastern precinct design continues a tradition of a more informal approach which relates to the bushland around Mt Ainslie.
- New bollards, ha-ha walls, planters, and roundabout (see Appendix B) will protect the site from hostile vehicles and improves pedestrian accessibility around the site.
- New marshalling areas will improve the usability of the site for school groups and their development will have no negative impact on the site.
- The realignment of West and East Road will reinforce the symmetry of the Memorial along Griffin's Land Axis.

# **5.** Heritage impact assessment against National Heritage management principles

The scheme will need to be assessed against the National Heritage Management Principles, which are as follows.<sup>3</sup>

1. The objective in managing National Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their National Heritage values.

The proposed works protect, conserve and present the National Heritage values of the Australian War Memorial because they facilitate the transmission of those values for future generations.

2. The management of National 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 their National Heritage values.

Community consultation has occurred for the overall works to the AWM of which the landscape development is a part.

3. The management of National Heritage places should respect all heritage values and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, state, territory and local government responsibilities for those places.

The national and commonwealth values are the only values relevant to the place. Responsibility of these has been integrated by the function of the Commonwealth as owner of the building.

4. The management of National Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their National Heritage values.

The proposed works do not alter the historical and significant use of the AWM. The works are respectful and contribute to the established distinctive aesthetics of the Western and Eastern Precincts. The works will facilitate the current use of the Australian War Memorial as a space for commemoration of Australians experience at war.

- 5. The management of National Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
  - a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and
  - b) may be affected by the management of the place.

Community consultation has occurred for the overall works to the AWM of which the landscape development is a part.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> These can be found at ttps://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/managing-national-heritage-places

6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.

An artefact known as AWM1 is located in the Eastern Precinct. It not affected by the proposed works and will be fenced off during construction for the artefacts. Consultation with Indigenous stakeholders was undertaken at the start of the process for designing the redevelopment of the AWM as a whole, and there is an established Indigenous advisory group for the AWM who will continue to be consulted.

 The management of National Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of National Heritage values. Noted.

# 6. Heritage impact assessment against Heritage NSW questions

As per the assessment of the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment for the other aspects of the project, it will need to be assessed against the Heritage NSW impact assessment questions.

| Proposed Change<br>to Heritage Item                             | Some Questions to be Answered in a Statement of Heritage Impact  | Answers to Questions   |
|---|--|--|
| Demolition of a<br>building or structure                        | Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?  | Yes. Demolished structures<br>including path in the Western<br>Precinct will allow for new<br>replacement paths that<br>improve circulation and<br>visitor experience of in the<br>precinct. |
|   | Can all of the significant elements of<br>the heritage item be kept and<br>any new development be<br>located elsewhere on the site?  | The path is not a significant<br>element. The new paths<br>replace existing.   |
|   | <i>Is demolition essential at this time or</i><br><i>can it be postponed in case</i><br><i>future circumstances make its</i><br><i>retention and conservation more</i><br><i>feasible?</i>                 | Demolition is necessary for<br>the construction of new path<br>that will improve accessibility<br>and visitor experience from<br>the carpark to the main<br>building.                        |
|   | Has the advice of a heritage<br>consultant been sought? Have<br>the consultant's<br>recommendations been<br>implemented? If not, why not?  | Yes. Hector Abrahams<br>Architects are experts in<br>heritage. Their advice has<br>been implemented.   |
| Minor partial<br>demolition<br>(including internal<br>elements) | Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?   |  |
|   | Are important features of the item<br>affected by the demolition (e.g.<br>fireplaces in buildings)? Is the<br>resolution to partially demolish<br>sympathetic to the heritage<br>significance of the item? |  |
|   | If the partial demolition is a result of<br>the condition of the fabric, is it<br>certain that the fabric cannot be<br>repaired?   |  |

| Major partial<br>demolition<br>(including internal<br>elements) | Is the demolition essential for the<br>heritage item to function?  | No. Demolitions are not<br>necessary for the item to<br>function.<br>Partial demolition of East and<br>West Roads will make clear<br>the heritage value of the land<br>axis.<br>Partial demolition of the<br>arrival island will create<br>space for new plantings and<br>thus improve the overall<br>amenity.<br>Partial demolition of the<br>northern wall of the carpark<br>is necessary to create a<br>continuing sloping lawn that<br>assists the established<br>informal landscape aesthetic<br>of the Eastern Precinct.<br>No. No significant elements<br>or particular features are<br>impacted by the proposed<br>works.<br>Yes. The partial demolition is<br>sympathetic to the item's<br>significance. No significant |
|---|--|--|
|   | (e.g. creating large square<br>openings in internal walls rather<br>than removing the wall<br>altogether)?                       | fabric will be demolished.<br>Plaques lining the existing<br>path in the Western Precinct<br>will be removed and<br>relocated along the<br>proposed replacement path<br>thus ensuring a consistency<br>of place.   |
|   | If the partial demolition is a result of<br>the condition of the fabric, is it<br>certain that the fabric cannot be<br>repaired? | No. The demolition is not a result of the fabric condition.  |
| Minor additions<br>(see also minor<br>partial demolition)       | How is the impact of the addition on<br>the heritage significance of the<br>item to be minimised?                                | The marshalling area near<br>the bus park is located at the<br>far end of the Eastern<br>Precinct and will be visually<br>filtered by trees.   |
|   |  | It is located near but will not<br>impact the Aboriginal   |

|   | artefact, AWM 1, which will be<br>fenced off during<br>construction to ensure its<br>protection.  |
|---|---|
| Can the additional area be located<br>within an existing structure? If no,<br>why not?  | No. There is no existing<br>structure near the bus park<br>that can serve or include a<br>marshalling area.   |
| Will the additions visually dominate<br>the heritage item?  | No. The marshalling area is a<br>simple structure with a<br>canopy supported by posts<br>and seating. It will be<br>obscured by trees and its<br>location at the far end of the<br>Eastern Precinct to the rear<br>of Poppy's restaurant means<br>it will not be visible from the<br>main building.   |
| Is the addition sited on any known,<br>or potentially significant,<br>archaeological deposits? If so,<br>have alternative positions for the<br>additions been considered? | There is no known<br>archaeological deposits<br>directly on the proposed site.<br>The proposed marshalling<br>area is located near an<br>Aboriginal artefact, AWM 1.<br>The archaeological<br>significance of AWM 1 and<br>the area it is located is<br>considered low. AWM 1 and<br>its immediate surrounds will<br>be fenced off during<br>construction.<br>If archaeological deposits<br>are discovered during<br>construction, then<br>construction should cease<br>until further instruction from<br>the appropriate consultation. |
| Are the additions sympathetic to the<br>heritage item? In what way (e.g.<br>form, proportions, design)?   | Yes. The marshalling area is<br>a simple structure and<br>located away from and is not<br>visible from the main<br>building.  |
|   | The Aboriginal artefact, AWM<br>1 will not be impacted by the<br>marshalling area.  |

| New services  | How has the impact of the new<br>services on the heritage<br>significance of the item been<br>minimised?                            | Alteration of the lighting<br>hierarchy with additional<br>lighting to the southern<br>entrance blade walls, will<br>give will give prominence to<br>the new southern entrance.<br>This will have a positive<br>impact on views along the<br>Parliamentary Vista.<br>New services associated<br>with the proposed operable<br>bollards will be underground<br>and not visible.   |
|---|---|--|
|   | Are any of the existing services of<br>heritage significance? In what<br>way? Are they affected by the<br>new work?                 | No. No existing significant services are impacted by the proposal.   |
|   | Has the advice of a conservation<br>consultant (e.g. architect) been<br>sought? Has the consultant's<br>advice been implemented?    | Yes. Hector Abrahams<br>Architects are experts in<br>heritage and their advice has<br>been implemented.  |
|   | Are any known or potential<br>archaeological deposits<br>(underground and under floor)<br>affected by the proposed new<br>services? | No. There are no known<br>archaeological deposits<br>impacted by the proposed<br>works.  |
| New landscape works<br>and features<br>(including carparks<br>and fences) | How has the impact of the new work<br>on the heritage significance of<br>the existing landscape been<br>minimised?                  | The heritage significance of<br>the place will be retained.<br>The contrast between the<br>existing formal exotic<br>plantings in the Western<br>Precinct and informal<br>character of the native<br>plantings in the Eastern<br>Precinct will be continued<br>with new plantings.<br>The mature plantings and<br>Lone Pine will not be<br>impacted by proposed works<br>as the new works have been<br>carefully considered to avoid<br>the above elements.<br>Some sculptures will be<br>relocated within the Western<br>Precinct and Eastern |

|  | Precinct there will be a minor<br>relocation of the Monash<br>Memorial and the addition of<br>one new memorial,<br>Sufferings of War Memorial<br>(see appendix A). In the<br>Eastern Precinct, the Rabaul<br>– Montevideo Maru<br>Memorial will be relocated<br>within the precinct. The<br>arrangement of the Sculpture<br>Garden is not considered<br>significant as it was not<br>deliberately designed as part<br>of the original landscape.<br>Relocation of sculptures<br>should not impact the<br>pedestrian journey to the<br>main building. This journey<br>should ideally have minimal   |
|--|--|
|  | arrangement of the Sculpture<br>Garden is not considered<br>significant as it was not<br>deliberately designed as part<br>of the original landscape.<br>Relocation of sculptures<br>should not impact the<br>pedestrian journey to the<br>main building. This journey<br>should ideally have minimal<br>distractions so as to assert<br>the significance of the main<br>building and the architectural<br>features such as the dome,<br>but this does not represent a<br>major impact compared with<br>the status quo. It is<br>recommended that any<br>further accumulation of<br>memorials should not be<br>encouraged in accordance<br>with the policies of the CMP.<br>Plaques along the existing<br>path in the Western Precinct,<br>leading from the carpark to<br>the Afghanistan and Flanders<br>memorial garden, will be<br>removed and relocated<br>along the new alignment of<br>the path leading to the main<br>building. The relationships<br>between the plaques and<br>current order will be<br>respected. There is no<br>negative impact from their<br>relocation.<br>The Ha-ha walls consist of a<br>section of downward-sloping<br>ground terminating in a low |
|  | wall to prevent incursion by<br>hostile vehicles. They are not<br>visible at a distance and will   |

|  | not impact upon any key<br>views.<br>Location of an Aboriginal<br>artefact, AWM 1, in the<br>Eastern Precinct will not be<br>impacted by proposed works<br>and will be fenced off during<br>construction.   |
|--|---|
| Has evidence (archival and physical)<br>of previous landscape work<br>been investigated? Are previous<br>works being reinstated? | No. To date, no landscape<br>scheme has been fully<br>realised and in light of this no<br>previous works are<br>proposed to be reinstated.<br>Proposed design changes<br>respect and reflect the<br>established characteristics of<br>each precinct.  |
|  | The alignment of the new<br>pedestrian paths proposed<br>to the Western Precinct are<br>of a more structured and<br>formal design in order to<br>improve the clarity of the<br>experience of entry from the<br>carpark The alignment of the<br>pedestrian paths to the<br>Eastern Precinct are of a<br>more informal character,<br>reflecting the bushland<br>character of that precinct. |
|  | New plantings in the Western<br>and Eastern Precinct will be<br>a continuation of<br>predominately exotic and<br>native plantings respectively.<br>These will retain views of the<br>main building and dome,<br>which are at the centre of the<br>memorialisation at this place.  |
|  | The straightening of West<br>and East Roads, adjacent tot<br>the main building, will<br>reinforce the established<br>symmetry of Griffin's land<br>axis.  |

|                                | Has the advice of a consultant<br>skilled in the conservation of<br>heritage landscapes been<br>sought? If so, have their<br>recommendations been<br>implemented?  | Yes. Taylor Brammer<br>Landscape Architects and<br>Hector Abrahams Architects<br>are experts in heritage<br>landscapes. Their<br>recommendations have<br>been implemented.   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
|                                | Are any known or potential<br>archaeological deposits affected<br>by the landscape works? If so,<br>what alternatives have been<br>considered?   | No. No known<br>archaeological deposits are<br>impacted by these works.<br>An Aboriginal artefact, AWM<br>1, is located near proposed<br>works in the Eastern<br>Precinct. It is considered to<br>have low archaeological<br>value but retains significance<br>for the local Aboriginal<br>community. AWM 1 will not<br>be impacted by the<br>proposed works and will be<br>fenced off during<br>construction. |
|                                |  | If archaeological deposits<br>are discovered work should<br>cease until further<br>consultation.   |
|                                | How does the work impact on views<br>to, and from, adjacent heritage<br>items?   | Significant views, including<br>along the Grffin's land axis,<br>will not be negatively<br>impacted by the proposal  |
|                                |  | Realignment of West and<br>East Roads will reinforce the<br>established land axis.   |
|                                |  | The addition of the Ha-ha<br>walls around the perimeter of<br>the Parade Ground will not<br>affect the views along<br>Griffin's land axis, including<br>the Parliamentary Vista.   |
| Tree removal or<br>replacement | Does the tree contribute to the<br>heritage significance of the item<br>or landscape?<br>Why is the tree being removed? •<br>Has the advice of a tree surgeon<br>or horticultural specialist been<br>obtained? | No. Trees to be removed are<br>not significant and do not<br>have any memorial role.<br>They will be replaced by<br>additional new trees in order<br>to retain the overall character<br>to which they contribute.  |

|         | Is the tree being replaced? Why?<br>With the same or a different<br>species?   | The new trees will be<br>consistent with the<br>established native character<br>of the eastern precinct.  |
|---------|--|---|
| Signage | How has the impact of the new<br>signage on the heritage<br>significance of the item been<br>minimised?                | Signage is restricted to<br>wayfinding and<br>interpretation. It will be<br>consistent with a signage<br>strategy that is in the final<br>stages of development and<br>likely subject to separate<br>approvals. |
|         | Have alternative signage forms<br>been considered (e.g. free<br>standing or shingle signs). Why<br>were they rejected? | The proposed signage form is appropriate for the site.  |
|         | Will the signage visually dominate<br>the heritage item/ heritage<br>conservation area or heritage<br>streetscape?     | No. Signage will remain<br>subservient to the<br>established form and<br>character of the precinct of<br>the Australian War Memorial.   |
|         | Can the sign be remotely illuminated<br>rather than internally<br>illuminated?   | Any exterior signage which<br>requires illumination should<br>not be internally illuminated.  |

### 7. Heritage impact assessment against National and Commonwealth values

A number of the policies contained in the AWM Heritage Management Plan 2011 require assessment of the proposals against the National and Commonwealth heritage values. For ease of understanding and to avoid repetition, an assessment of the proposals against these values is provided in the tables below.

| Impact assessment | Meaning  |
|-------------------|--|
| Positive          | The works will remove intrusive elements or otherwise serve the values of the place.   |
| Neutral           | There is no impact, either positive or negative on the values of the place.  |
| Low               | The impact is minimal because the works either do not impact on significant fabric, views, or relationships, or will involve the reinstatement of significant fabric after construction. |
| Moderate          | The works will have a somewhat detrimental impact on significant fabric, views, or relationships, but the effect on the values of the AWM as a whole is negligible.                      |
| High              | The work will have a detrimental impact on a value.  |
| Very high         | The work will have a detrimental impact on the significance of the place as a whole.   |

#### Explanation of impact assessment with regard to values

| Criteria  | Discussion of proposed works   | Assessment<br>of impact |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| National values   |  |                         |
| A Events and processes  |  | See below               |
| The AWM is an outstanding<br>national museum and memorial,<br>as expressed through the main<br>building, the courtyard fabric,<br>interior spaces, the Sculpture<br>Garden and the collections. | There is no negative impact on the<br>AWM function as a national museum<br>and memorial.   | Neutral                 |
|   | Proposed works pertaining only to the<br>landscapes of the Western and Eastern<br>Precinct.  |                         |
|   | New and relocated memorials in the<br>sculpture garden will not have a<br>negative impact on the national<br>heritage values identified in the CMP. In<br>future, new memorial plaques located<br>along the realigned paths should be<br>minimised so as to not distract<br>pedestrians on the path from their<br>experience of the main building. |                         |
|   | The collections in the landscape will not<br>be moved. An outline of the Hull of the<br>HMAS Brisbane will be created using<br>pavers which will help to provide<br>context to and a link between the hull<br>and gun which will be located on either<br>side of the glazed link between ANZAC<br>Hall and the main building.                      |                         |
| The institution plays a pivotal<br>role in helping Australians to<br>commemorate and understand<br>the sacrifice and loss of<br>Australians during war.   | There will be no negative impact on the commemorative and educational role of the AWM.   | Neutral                 |
|   | Educational and commemorative<br>elements within the landscape will not<br>be impacted.  |                         |
|   | Plaques along existing path will be reinstated along new path.   |                         |
| The AWM together with Anzac<br>Parade is an important national  | There will be no negative impact on the AWM as a national icon.  | Neutral                 |
| icon. Its major features include:<br>the main building; the medieval<br>stone lions at the entrance; the<br>ceremonial landscape including<br>the Lone Pine tree, displays and                  | The Lone Pine will not be impacted.  |                         |
|   | The key features of the ceremonial landscape are retained, and the   | Positive                |

#### Table 7.1 – Assessment of the Australian War Memorial proposal against National values

| Criteria   | Discussion of proposed works   | Assessment<br>of impact |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| sculptures. The AWM and<br>Anzac Parade are major venues<br>for national commemorative<br>services and events such as the<br>ANZAC Day march.  | informal landscape character of the<br>Eastern precinct is improved.<br>There will be some minor relocations of<br>memorials and an addition of one new<br>memorial (called Sufferings of War, see<br>appendix A for HIS) in the western<br>precinct. Location of memorials should<br>not distract from the visitor's journey to<br>the AWM  | Low                     |
| Anzac Parade, as part of the<br>Parliamentary Vista and an<br>extension of the AWM, is part of<br>one of the major designed<br>landscapes of Australia.  | The realignment of East and West Road<br>will continue the symmetry of Anzac<br>Parade and reinforce the land axis.<br>Extension of the symmetry to the foot of<br>Mount Ainslie will strengthen the<br>termination of the land axis at the AWM.   | Positive                |
| The AWM and the memorials<br>along Anzac Parade represent<br>changing concepts of<br>commemoration in Australia,<br>influenced by the armed forces<br>and community groups. The<br>Hall of Memory with the Tomb<br>of the Unknown Australian<br>Soldier and aspects of its<br>setting are notable. | Proposed works will not negatively<br>impact the commemorative role of the<br>AWM.<br>Anzac Parade, the Hall of Memory and<br>the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier will<br>not be impacted.<br>The sculptures within the Sculpture<br>Garden which are important<br>commemorative elements will be<br>moved. Their current locations are not<br>significant and their relocation will have<br>no impact on their significance.<br>The new lawn in the Eastern Precinct<br>will provide visitors with an informal<br>setting in which to reflect upon their<br>experiences at AWM. | Neutral<br>Positive     |
| B Rarity<br>The AWM building is a purpose-<br>built repository, reflecting the<br>integral relationship between<br>the building, commemorative<br>spaces and the collections. This<br>is unique in Australia and rare<br>elsewhere in the world.   | The relationship between the commemorative spaces and collections will not be impacted   | See below<br>Neutral    |

| Criteria  | Discussion of proposed works  | Assessment<br>of impact |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| The values are expressed in<br>the fabric of the main building,<br>the entrance, the Hall of<br>Memory, the collections and the<br>surrounding landscape.   | The main building, entrance, Hall of<br>Memory and collections will not be<br>impacted.   | Positive                |
|   | The landscape values including<br>aesthetic and social value expressed<br>through the mature plantings, the<br>landscape and its relationship to the<br>land axis including Parliament House<br>vista and Mount Ainslie will be retained.   |                         |
|   | The aesthetic and technical value of the<br>land axis and its termination at the AWM<br>will be strengthened by the<br>straightening of East and West Roads.  |                         |
|   | No mature plantings will be impacted.   |                         |
| The building contains rare<br>elements, notably the medieval<br>stone lions at the entrance and<br>the Hall of Memory with its<br>largest mosaics in the world.<br>Anzac Parade, as part of the<br>Parliamentary Vista and as an<br>extension of the AWM, is part of<br>one of the major cultural<br>landscapes of Australia.           | No rare elements are impacted by proposed works.  | Neutral                 |
| C Research  |   | See below               |
| The AWM has a unique and<br>important function in the nation<br>in collecting and displaying<br>objects and records on<br>Australians' experience of war.<br>The place has the potential to<br>yield further substantial<br>information on Australians'<br>experience of war. These<br>values are expressed through<br>the collections. | HMAS Brisbane is part of the AWM<br>collections and is located in the<br>Western Precinct. An outline of the Hull<br>of HMAS Brisbane will be created using<br>paving around the gun and bridge. This<br>will assist visitors with interpretation of<br>these collections as the hull will be<br>located inside the new glazed link and<br>the gun outside. | Positive                |
| E Aesthetic characteristics   |   | See below               |
| The AWM in its setting is of<br>outstanding importance for its<br>aesthetic characteristics, valued<br>as a place of great beauty by<br>the Australian community and<br>veteran groups (as represented  | There will be no negative impact on the<br>setting and beauty of the AWM.<br>New plantings will continue established<br>aesthetics in each precinct. Exotic<br>plantings in the Western Precinct will be  | Positive                |

| Criteria   | Discussion of proposed works  | Assessment<br>of impact |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| by the Returned & Services<br>League of Australia).  | continued and location of new plantings<br>will conserve its open landscape<br>nature. New plantings will contribute to<br>defining the Campbell precinct<br>boundary.  |                         |
|  | Native plantings will be continued in the<br>Eastern precinct in an informal layout<br>creating a more natural and informal<br>landscape.   |                         |
|  | No mature plantings will be impacted.   |                         |
|  | The covering of the car park with an<br>open lawn will improve the aesthetic<br>value of the eastern precinct and<br>contribute a more relaxed atmosphere.  | Low                     |
|  | The Monash memorial will be relocated<br>to a nearby location and should not<br>impede of the open character of the<br>western precinct.  | LOW                     |
| The main building and the<br>surrounding landscape, the Hall<br>of Memory, the Roll of Honour,<br>ANZAC Hall and the collections<br>act as reminders of important<br>events and people in Australia's<br>history and trigger disturbing<br>and poignant responses from<br>the vast majority of visitors. | The Western Precinct currently acts as<br>a space for quiet contemplation<br>particularly in relation to the Sculpture<br>Garden and formal setting. This will be<br>continued and reinforced by the new<br>path which will direct visitors from the<br>carpark to the main building instead of<br>via the Afghanistan and Flanders<br>Memorial Garden. This journey should<br>have no major distractions to prepare<br>people for their arrival at the main<br>building. | Positive                |
|  | The proposed work to the Eastern<br>Precinct including the new lawn will<br>create an additional reflective space<br>that will assist in the visitor's<br>experience.   |                         |
| The AWM together with Anzac<br>Parade form an important<br>national landmark that is highly<br>valued by the Australian<br>community.  | The national landmark qualities of the<br>AWM will not be negatively impacted by<br>proposed works.   | Neutral                 |
| As part of the Parliamentary<br>Vista, the AWM makes a major<br>contribution to the principal  | There will be no negative impact on the views from Parliament House and Mount Ainslie.  | Neutral                 |

| Criteria  | Discussion of proposed works  | Assessment<br>of impact |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| views from both Parliament<br>Houses and Mount Ainslie.   | New tree plantings will continue<br>planting characteristics of each precinct<br>including exotic plantings in the<br>Western Precinct in a formal and open<br>layout contrasting to a more informal<br>layout of native plantings in the Eastern<br>Precinct.  |                         |
| Its prominent position is<br>important due to its relative<br>visual isolation on the Griffin<br>land axis, amid the backdrop of<br>the forested slopes of Mount<br>Ainslie. The visual impact of the<br>AWM when viewed from<br>Parliament House and other<br>points along Griffin's land axis<br>including Mount Ainslie; and the<br>fabric of Anzac Parade<br>including the memorials,<br>plantings and lighting is far<br>more distinctive and dramatic<br>compared to the other principal<br>war memorials in Australia. | The distinctive and dramatic aesthetic<br>elements of the AWM on the<br>established Walter Burley Griffin land<br>axis will be retained and continued,<br>assisted with the straightening of East<br>and West Roads and new plantings.  | Positive/Neutral        |
| G Social value  |   |                         |
| The AWM is the national war<br>museum and national shrine,<br>and together with Anzac Park,<br>has special associations for the<br>Australian community,<br>particularly veterans and their<br>families.  | There will be no negative impact on the<br>role of the AWM as a national war<br>museum and national shrine and its<br>association with the Australian and<br>veteran communities.<br>Landscape elements which are likely to<br>have high social value include mature<br>plantings will be retained.<br>Some communities, particularly<br>veterans may have special associations<br>with particular memorials. The<br>relocation of some memorials will not<br>negatively impact these associations. | Neutral                 |
| These special associations are<br>reinforced on ANZAC Day and<br>at ceremonies specific to<br>particular memorials on Anzac<br>Parade. The AWM and the<br>Anzac Parade memorials are  | Proposed Ha-ha walls around the<br>perimeter of the Parade ground will not<br>impact the commemorative function<br>ANZAC Parade.  | Neutral                 |

| Criteria  | Discussion of proposed works  | Assessment<br>of impact |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| the nation's major focal point for<br>commemoration including the<br>ANZAC Day march and other<br>ceremonies and events.  | The Stone of Remembrance is currently<br>located in the Western precinct during<br>works and will be returned to its<br>position in the centre of the Parade<br>Ground after the completion of works.   |                         |
| These values are expressed<br>through: the AWM building<br>(including the Hall of Memory);<br>the collection; the surrounding<br>landscape (including the<br>Sculpture Garden); and Anzac<br>Parade including the memorials.  | New works pertain to the landscape<br>areas around the AMW buildings only.<br>The Lone Pine, with a tangible<br>association with Gallipoli will not be<br>impacted.<br>The social values attached the<br>Sculpture Garden will not be negatively<br>impacted by the rearrangement of<br>some memorials. | Neutral                 |
| H Significant people  |   |                         |
| The AWM building and the<br>Anzac Parade memorials have<br>special associations with<br>Australia's military forces and<br>veterans represented by the<br>Returned & Services League of<br>Australia.   | The AWM building and Anzac Parade<br>memorials are not impacted by<br>proposed works.   | Neutral                 |
| The AWM's success as a shrine,<br>a museum, an architectural form<br>and part of Canberra's urban<br>plan is partly the result of its<br>special associations with the<br>lives and works of people who<br>have been significant in<br>Australia's history. These<br>include the AWM's founders<br>Charles Bean, John Treloar and<br>Sir Henry Gullett. | There is no negative impact on the<br>association between the memorial and<br>its special associations.   | Neutral                 |

## Table 7.2 – Assessment of the impact on the Australian War Memorial against Commonwealth values

| Criteria   | Discussion  | Assessment |
|--|---|------------|
| A Process  |   |            |
| The Australian War Memorial is<br>Australia's National Shrine to those<br>Australians who lost their lives and<br>suffered as a result of war.<br>Attributes:<br>The whole building, setting and<br>contents that illustrate Australia's<br>historical involvement in war.                                       | There is no impact on the AWM use as<br>Australia's National Shrine.  | Neutral    |
| B Rarity   |   |            |
| The Memorial building is a<br>purpose-built repository where the<br>nature of commemoration is<br>based in equal parts in the<br>relationship between the building,<br>the collections of objects and<br>records and the commemorative<br>spaces. This is unique in Australia<br>and believed rare in the world. | The equal relationship between the<br>building, collections and<br>commemorative spaces is not<br>impacted by the proposal.<br>The commemorative and<br>contemplative atmosphere<br>encouraged in the Western Precinct<br>will be retained and enhanced.                      | Neutral    |
| Attributes<br>The equal relationship between<br>the building, the collections of<br>objects and records and the<br>commemorative spaces.   |   |            |
| D Characteristic values  |   |            |
| The building is one of Canberra's<br>earliest major examples of<br>Australian Art Deco architecture,<br>with fine examples of applied art<br>in the same style. The building's<br>design also successfully fulfils its<br>special functions and reinforces<br>the role of the place as a Shrine.<br>Attributes   | The AWM Art Deco architecture, style<br>and design is not diminished.<br>Views to the main building from the<br>Western and Eastern Precinct will be<br>retained enabling continued<br>appreciation of the architectural<br>design.<br>The role of the AWM as a Shrine is not | Neutral    |
| Its architectural styling and design, plus its applied art.  | impacted.   |            |
| E Aesthetic characteristics  |   |            |
| The War Memorial is an important<br>landmark in Canberra, Australia's<br>National Capital. As the<br>terminating building at the<br>northern end of the land axis of   | The straightening of West and East<br>Roads will strengthen the termination<br>of the land axis and reinforce its<br>symmetry.  | Positive   |

| Criteria  | Discussion  | Assessment |
|---|---|------------|
| Griffin's city design and one of<br>only three buildings sited on the<br>axis, the Memorial makes a major<br>contribution to the principal views<br>from both Parliament Houses.<br>Attributes<br>Its location as the terminating<br>building at the northern end of the<br>Land Axis.  |   |            |
| F Technical achievement   |   |            |
| The success of the Memorial as a<br>landmark is due in part to its<br>distinctive massing and symmetry;<br>its relative visual isolation given its<br>privileged siting on the land axis;<br>landscaped grounds and the<br>backdrop of the forested slopes of<br>Mount Ainslie. The role of the<br>Memorial as a National icon is<br>reinforced by its central location in<br>the nation's capital.<br>Attributes<br>Its distinctive massing and<br>symmetry; its prominent siting on<br>the Land Axis, its landscaped<br>grounds and its setting against the<br>backdrop of the forested slopes of<br>Mount Ainslie. | The role of AWM as a National icon will<br>not be diminished.<br>Straightening of the West and East<br>Roads will continue and reinforce the<br>sites symmetry and strengthen the<br>termination of the land axis at the<br>AWM.  | Positive   |
| G Social value  |   |            |
| The Australian War Memorial is<br>Australia's National Shrine to those<br>Australians who lost their lives and<br>suffered as a result of war. As<br>such it is important to the<br>Australian community as a whole<br>and has special associations with<br>veterans and their families and<br>descendants of those who fought<br>in wars.<br>Attributes<br>The whole building, including its<br>commemorations, displays and<br>records.   | The AWM's role as Australia's National<br>Shrine is not impacted.<br>The association with veterans and their<br>families is not impacted.<br>The Sculpture Garden is a<br>commemorative space. The special<br>associations held by veterans and their<br>families to particular memorials will not<br>be impacted by the relocation of some<br>memorials. | Neutral    |
| H Significant people  |   |            |

| Criteria  | Discussion  | Assessment |
|---|---|------------|
| The Australian War Memorial has<br>special associations with veterans<br>and their families and<br>descendants of those who fought<br>in wars.<br>The Memorial's success as a<br>shrine, an architectural form and<br>as part of Canberra's urban plan<br>results in part from special<br>associations with the lives and<br>works of a number of individuals<br>whose activities have been<br>significant in Australia's history.<br>These include the Memorial's<br>founders Charles Bean, John<br>Treloar and Henry Gullett;<br>architects Emil Sodersteen and<br>John Crust; and M Napier Waller<br>who created artworks for the<br>building.<br>Attributes<br>The whole building, including its<br>architectural design, its setting, its<br>commemorations, its artworks,<br>displays, memorabilia and archival<br>records. | The association of the AWM to<br>veterans and their families is not<br>impacted.<br>The association between the identified<br>significant features and people is not<br>impacted and will continue. | Neutral    |

# Table 7.3 – Assessment of the impact on the Parliament House Vista against Commonwealth values

There will be no negative impact on the Parliament House Vista. New works will reinforce established aesthetic in each precinct. Proposed works are contained to the Western and Eastern Precinct and will not obscure the main building. Views to Parliament House from the site have been considered and will be retained.

## Table 7.4 - Assessment of the impact of specific works on significant fabric.

The following table identifies the nature of specific works and their impact.

While none of the works identified will have a direct impact on significant fabric, care must be undertaken to ensure they do not impact on significant fabric nearby, particularly the Shellal mosaic, Hall of Memory mosaics, and in the case of underpinning, the external walls of the memorial.

| Area of works                   | Description of works and<br>impact               | Level of impact on fabric   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Western and Eastern<br>Precinct | Partial demolition of footpath, paving and road. | Footpaths, paving and road are non-significant fabric.  |
|                                 |  | East and West Roads are<br>not identified as significant<br>fabric however they<br>contribute to the land axis.<br>Their demolition and<br>associated footpaths are for<br>their realignment which will<br>positively contribute to the<br>land axis.                                     |
|                                 | New plantings in western and eastern precincts.  | New plantings will continue<br>established aesthetics in<br>each precinct primarily<br>exotic plantings in the<br>Western Precinct and<br>native plantings in the<br>Eastern Precinct. The<br>contrast between formal<br>and informal landscapes of<br>each precinct will be<br>retained. |
|                                 | Footpath widening and new footpaths.             | Widening of footpaths in<br>Western Precinct carpark<br>will improve accessibility<br>and will not impact existing<br>plantings.  |
|                                 |  | New footpaths from<br>carparks to the main<br>building in both precincts<br>will improve the visitors   |

|   | journey from their arrival<br>point to the main building<br>by creating a more direct<br>path.<br>For visitors arriving from the<br>Western precinct, the path<br>should have minimal<br>distractions, apart from the<br>existing plaques, to create<br>a quiet contemplative<br>atmosphere.<br>The path from the Bus Park<br>in the Eastern Precinct will<br>primarily be used by large<br>groups, particularly school<br>groups. Its landscape<br>setting, particularly behind<br>Poppy's will be more<br>relaxed and informal than<br>the Western precinct and<br>will be appropriate for the<br>gathering of large groups. |
|---|--|
| Realignment of West and East<br>Roads and footpaths.                  | the Western precinct and<br>will be appropriate for the<br>gathering of large groups.<br>The realignment of West<br>and East Roads and<br>associated footpaths<br>reinforce the symmetry of<br>the land axis and<br>straightening these roads<br>strengthens the northern<br>termination of the land axis.<br>New planters, concrete   |
| and bollards.   | blocks and bollards are<br>appropriate and have been<br>designed as sympathetic<br>additions to the landscape.<br>They will act primarily as<br>Hostile Vehicle Mitigation.  |
| Flush curbs   | Flush curbing is appropriate<br>and will facilitate<br>accessibility across the site.  |
| New paving near HMAS<br>Brisbane and staff and<br>contractors' entry. | New paving around the<br>HMAS Brisbane gun and<br>bridge outlining the hull will<br>improve interpretation.  |

|                  |   | New paving adjacent<br>HMAS Brisbane and the<br>staff and contractors'<br>entrance will have no<br>impact on the site's<br>significance.   |
|------------------|---|--|
| Western Precinct | Demolition of curb in<br>carpark and partial<br>demolition of arrival island. | These are non-significant<br>fabric and will have no<br>impact on the significance<br>of the site.   |
|                  | Demolition of footpath  | The footpath is non-significant<br>fabric. This footpath leads<br>from the carpark to the main<br>building via the Afghanistan<br>and Flanders memorial<br>garden. It will be replaced by<br>two new paths that will<br>provide access, one to the<br>memorial garden and the<br>other a continuous journey to<br>the main building. |
|                  |   | New paths will also provide equitable access.  |
|                  | New waiting area in carpark   | New waiting area is<br>appropriate and utilises tree<br>plantings for shade. There is<br>no impact on mature<br>plantings.   |
|                  | Subsoil drainage system.  | No known archaeological<br>deposits will be impacted by<br>the subsoil drainage system. If<br>archaeological deposits are<br>discovered work should<br>cease until further<br>consultation from a qualified<br>archaeologist.  |
|                  | Relocation of memorials<br>including plaques.                                 | Plaques will be removed<br>during construction and will<br>be replaced along new path<br>leading to the main building.<br>Any negative impact from their<br>relocation will mitigated by<br>their replacement along the<br>new path. The relationship<br>between the plaques will be<br>retained.                                    |

|                  |  | 1   |
|------------------|--|---|
|                  |  | The proposed relocation of<br>the Monash Memorial should<br>consider the open character<br>of the western precinct. The<br>memorials should not be<br>crowded and should not<br>distract from the visitor's<br>journey to the AWM.<br>In future, plaques and<br>memorials should be located<br>with a view to keeping them<br>distinct from the main path |
|                  |  | and minimising interruptions in<br>the journey from carpark to<br>main building.  |
| Eastern Precinct | Partial demolition of northern<br>wall of carpark.   | The wall is non-significant<br>fabric and its demolition will<br>not impact the sites heritage<br>significance.   |
|                  |  | The informal landscape will be<br>improved by the demolition of<br>this wall that will allow for an<br>uninterrupted lawn area.   |
|                  | Infill of upper storey of carpark<br>and creation of new lawn  | Loss of the upper storey of<br>the car park will have no<br>impact on the site's heritage<br>significance. The carpark has<br>always intended to be<br>temporary. The ground level<br>carpark will be retained and<br>concealed under the lawn.<br>The new lawn reinstates a<br>previous lawn and will create<br>a new space for reflection.              |
|                  | 2x new school marshalling<br>areas adjacent the Australian<br>War Memorial and near the<br>Bus Park. | School marshalling areas are<br>appropriate. The marshalling<br>area located near the bus<br>park will include a canopy.<br>This will not have an impact<br>on view from the AWM<br>because it will be obscured by<br>trees.  |
|                  | Concrete bleachers.  | Concrete bleachers are<br>appropriate as they are<br>consistent with the materiality<br>of the surrounding built form.<br>Located opposite Poppy's and  |

|                   | I   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
|                   |   | leading to the lawn, they will<br>contribute to the informal<br>setting of the Eastern Precinct.   |
|                   | New stairs to bus park and<br>new steps extending existing<br>stairs.                 | New stairs and steps are<br>appropriate and will not<br>negatively impact the heritage<br>significance of the site.  |
|                   | New gravel area between<br>Poppy's and new lawn.                                      | New gravel is appropriate.   |
|                   | Removal and relocation of<br>some concrete benches and<br>bike racks outside Poppy's. | Concrete benches and bike<br>racks are non-significant fabric<br>and their removal or<br>relocation will not have a<br>negative impact on the<br>significance of the site.   |
|                   | Extension of enclosed rubbish<br>bin area   | The existing rubbish area will be extended and screened by vegetation  |
|                   | Existing memorial relocated to reinstated lawn.                                       | The eastern precinct is an<br>informal space for recreation<br>and debriefing.   |
|                   |   | The relocation of an existing<br>memorial – Montevideo Maru<br>- within the eastern precinct<br>will initiate a new<br>contemplative aspect to the<br>eastern precinct.  |
| Parade Ground     | New Ha-ha walls.  | New Ha-ha walls are a<br>necessary anti-hostile vehicle<br>security measure. They will<br>not affect the views along the<br>Parliamentary Vista and will be<br>scarcely visible unless stood<br>next to them. They have<br>necessitated minor changes<br>to the perimeter path and<br>stairs to the east and west of<br>the Parade Ground. |
| Southern Entrance | Additional lighting to southern entrance blade walls.                                 | New lighting to the blades of<br>the new southern entrance<br>will wash the sandstone to<br>create the impression of a<br>plinth for the main building.<br>Blackout curtains will prevent  |

|  | internal light from spilling out.<br>The position of the entrance<br>in the hierarchy below the<br>main building, Stone of<br>Remembrance and memorial<br>sculptures, but above the<br>glazed link and the feature<br>trees, is appropriate.<br>However, the way the light<br>reads from the Parliamentary<br>Vista at dusk and at night will<br>be important, and allowance<br>should be made to adjust the<br>southern entrance lighting if<br>necessary to ensure that the<br>hierarchy is appropriate for<br>the vista. |
|--|---|
|  |   |

## 8. Assessment against policies of the Heritage Management Plan 2011

| Policy   | Discussion   | Assessment |
|--|--|------------|
| Conservation processes   |  |            |
| 1.1.2 The identified heritage<br>values of the AWM Campbell<br>Precinct will be the principal<br>basis for all future planning,<br>management and impact<br>assessment of activities or<br>actions.                                    | See discussion of identified heritage values above and below.  | Complies   |
| 1.3 Ensure all new<br>developments contribute to<br>the heritage values of the<br>AWM Campbell Precinct and<br>its qualities as a unique place<br>of symbolic importance to the<br>nation.   | The landscape development will<br>contribute to the heritage values of the<br>Campbell Precinct. The established<br>formal and informal aesthetics will be<br>continued in the Western and Eastern<br>Precinct respectively.<br>There will be no negative impact on<br>the site's unique symbolic importance<br>within the nation.   | Complies   |
| 1.3.1. All planning or strategic<br>documents of proposals with<br>the potential to affect the<br>AWM Campbell Precinct<br>should refer to this HMP for<br>primary guidance on the<br>management of its heritage<br>values.            | The proposal has been guided by the HMP in relation to the heritage values of the place.   | Complies   |
| 1.7.3 Interpret the historical<br>changes in commemoration<br>and interpretation of<br>Australia's role in war through<br>conservation of a range of<br>exhibition techniques, display<br>technologies and interpretive<br>approaches. | New interpretative approached will be<br>employed at HMAS Brisbane to<br>maintain a visual connection between<br>the bridge and gun which will be<br>located on either side of the glazed<br>link. There will be no negative impact<br>the proposed interpretative technique.<br>The relocation of plaques and<br>memorial will continue the<br>interpretation of Australia's role in war<br>through sculptures and memorials. | Complies   |

## Table 8.1 – Assessment against Heritage Management Plan 2011 policies

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| 1.8 Ensure the same standards<br>of care and conservation<br>applied to the collection are<br>also applied to the heritage<br>values of the place.  | See below and above for discussion of the heritage values of the place.  | Complies   |
| 1.8.1 Maintain the place and its<br>use as one of the most<br>important parts of the<br>Memorial's collection.  | The use the AWM will be unchanged.   | Complies   |
| 1.9 Ensure respect for the authenticity of the place.   | The AWM landscape has been<br>continually evolving since the 1940s.<br>Though no scheme has been fully<br>realised the Western and Eastern<br>precincts have development distinct<br>exotic/formal and native/informal<br>aesthetics respectively. These<br>aesthetics will be respected and<br>continued. | Complies   |
| 1.9.1 Ensure that the integrity of<br>fabric of heritage value from<br>different phases is maintained,<br>managed and interpreted.  | All fabric of heritage value will be<br>retained.<br>The plaques located in the Western<br>precinct will be removed from the<br>existing path and relocated along the<br>new footpath.<br>The integrity of the memorials will not<br>be negatively impacted by the<br>rearrangement of some memorials.     | Complies   |
| 1.11 Respect for the site of the<br>AWM Campbell Precinct in its<br>broader landscape setting   | There will be no negative impact to the<br>AWM Campbell Precinct in its<br>landscape setting. New works<br>continue and improve the landscape<br>aesthetics of both precincts.   | Complies   |
| 1.11.1 Maintain the dominant<br>nature of the AWM on the land<br>axis, including ANZAC Parade,<br>ensuring that its visual<br>isolation is protected and that<br>new buildings in the vicinity of<br>ANZAC Parade do not impact<br>upon views to and from the<br>AWM. | The AWM relationship to the land axis<br>will be retained. The proposed<br>straightening of West and East Road<br>will strengthen the termination of the<br>land axis by continuing its symmetry.<br>There are no changes to Anzac<br>Parade.  | Complies   |
| 1.13.1 Conserve, manage and<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the landscape of the Western   | See assessment below   | Complies   |

| Policy   | Discussion  | Assessment |
|--|---|------------|
| Precinct and Parade Ground in<br>line with the specific policies<br>in Section 6.0.  |   |            |
| 1.13.2 Conserve, manage and<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the landscape of the Eastern<br>precinct in line with the<br>specific policies in Section 6.0.  | See assessment below  | Complies   |
| 1.13.3 Ensure that the renewal<br>of the landscape of the<br>Eastern Precinct conserves<br>the heritage values of the<br>place and enhances the visitor<br>experience and aesthetic<br>qualities of the place,<br>particularly in the broader<br>context of the Parliament<br>House Vista. | Renewal of the Eastern landscape<br>including the creation of a lawn and<br>continuation of native plantings<br>conserves the native vegetive<br>character and informal setting.<br>The proposed lawn will enhance<br>visitor's experience by establishing a<br>relaxed space in which to debrief and<br>contemplate on their experience at the<br>AWM.<br>The Parliament House Vista will not be<br>negatively impacted.<br>The Aboriginal artefact (AWM 1)<br>located in the Eastern precinct will not<br>be impacted and will be fenced off<br>during construction for its protection. | Complies   |
| 1.16.1 Conserve, manage and<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the landscape of the<br>Commemorative Area in line<br>with the specific policies in<br>Section 6.0.   | See assessment bellow.  | Complies   |
| 1.17.1 Conserve, manage and<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the landscape of the Sculpture<br>Garden in line with the specific<br>policies in Section 6.0.  | See below   |            |
| 1.18.1 Conserve, manage and<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the Lone Pine in line with the<br>specific policies in Section 6.0.   | Lone Pine will not be impacted as part of this proposal.  | Complies   |
| 2. Management Processes  |   |            |
| 2.1 Use the decision-making process set out in Appendix A  | Noted.  |            |

| Policy   | Discussion   | Assessment |
|--|--|------------|
| supported by the assessment<br>form in Appendix B, in order to<br>make consistent and effective<br>decisions on the potential<br>impacts of proposed works,<br>activities or actions on the<br>heritage values of the place. |  |            |
| 3. Stakeholder and Community   | Consultation   |            |
| 3.1 Recognise the strong<br>community attachment to the<br>heritage values of the AWM<br>through regular liaison on<br>proposals affecting the future<br>uses and development of the<br>place.                               | Community consultation has been<br>conducted relating to the wider<br>package of works of which this is a<br>part. | Complies   |
| 4. Interpretation  |  |            |
| 4.3.2 Use the collection to<br>interpret the heritage values of<br>the place in research,<br>exhibitions, online and in<br>publications.   | The use of the collection is not impacted by this proposal.  | Complies   |
| 5. Documentation, Monitoring a   | nd Review  |            |
| 5.4.2 Existing elements of<br>heritage value should be<br>recorded to appropriate<br>archival standard prior to any<br>intervention or major works<br>that will alter the place.   | Noted.   |            |
| 7. Use, Access and Security  |  |            |
| 7.1 Use the place for the<br>purposes set out in the<br>Australian War Memorial Act<br>1980.   | Use of the place will not change and is consistent with the Act.   | Complies   |

| Table 8.2 – Assessment against Heritage Management Plan 2011 policies for specific plac |
|---|
|---|

|   | Policy | Discussion    | Assessment |
|---|--------|---------------|------------|
| Landscape – Western Precinct (including Sculpture Garden, Parade Ground and Lor |        | nd Lone Pine) |            |

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| 1.1 Conserve, manage<br>and interpret the<br>heritage values of the<br>landscape of the<br>Western Precinct.  | The heritage values of the western precinct will not<br>be negatively impacted. The elements within the<br>landscape that have heritage value will be<br>conserved. The Lone Pine will not be impacted.<br>The Western precinct will continue to be<br>interpretated as a commemorative space for quiet<br>contemplation.  |            |
| 1.1.1 Conserve, renew<br>and manage the<br>Western Precinct so<br>that it reflects and is in<br>keeping with the<br>national importance of<br>the AWM Campbell<br>Precinct.   | and manage theproposed development in the Western Precinct on<br>the national importance of the AWM CampbellVestern Precinct so<br>hat it reflects and is in<br>teeping with the<br>national importance of<br>he AWM CampbellPrecinct.   |            |
| 1.1.3 Conserve and<br>manage important<br>views and glimpses to<br>the AWM main<br>building, ANZAC<br>Parade and Mount<br>Ainslie.  | Views from the Western Precinct of the main<br>building, ANZAC Parade and Mount Ainslie have<br>been considered in the landscape plan and will be<br>retained.   | Complies   |
| 1.1.4 Conserve and<br>manage the exotic and<br>native plantings of the<br>Western Precinct with<br>an emphasis on the<br>exotic plantings.  | anage the exotic and<br>ative plantings of the<br>estern Precinct with<br>a emphasis on the<br>kotic plantings.plantings themes of the site5 Limit the inclusion<br>further large<br>emorials or large<br>chnology objects in<br>e Western Precinct<br>those set out in the<br>te Development<br>an. Do not<br>vercrowd the<br>ndscape with an<br>ver accumulation of<br>emorials.See Appendix A for Sufferings of War Memorial<br>HIS.Precinct<br>emorials.See Appendix A for Sufferings of War Memorial<br>HIS.Precinct<br>those set out in the<br>te Development<br>an. Do not<br>ver accumulation of<br>emorials.The Parliament House Vista will not be impacted.Precinct<br>thin the ParliamentThe Parliament House Vista will not be impacted. |            |
| 1.1.5 Limit the inclusion<br>of further large<br>memorials or large<br>technology objects in<br>the Western Precinct<br>to those set out in the<br>Site Development<br>Plan. Do not<br>overcrowd the<br>landscape with an<br>over accumulation of<br>memorials. |  |            |
| 1.2 Conserve and<br>manage the significant<br>qualities of the AWM<br>Campbell Precinct<br>within the Parliament<br>House Vista.  |  |            |

| Policy  | / Discussion   |          |
|---|--|----------|
| 1.2.1 Conserve and<br>manage the character<br>of the Western<br>Precinct, particularly its<br>role in the broader<br>AWM setting at the<br>terminus of the land<br>axis and against Mount<br>Ainslie.   | ge the character<br>Westernconserved including its relationship to the end of<br>the land axis.nct, particularly its<br>n the broaderThe straightening of West Road will strengthen the<br>termination of the land axis.setting at the<br>nus of the land<br>nd against MountThe straightening of the land axis.   |          |
| 1.3 Conserve the<br>significant vegetation<br>of the Western<br>Precinct including the<br>Lone Pine,<br>commemorative olive<br>and birch groves, oak<br>trees and other mature<br>trees.  | Significant vegetation will be conserved. New<br>plantings will respect the existing established<br>landscape character.   | Complies |
| 1.3.1 Ensure the<br>conservation and<br>management of the<br>significant trees in the<br>Western Precinct in<br>the context of its future<br>use and improvement<br>to retain the<br>predominantly exotic<br>planting character of<br>the precinct and to<br>conserve its more<br>open expansive<br>nature. | <ul> <li>management is not part of this proposal. The predominately exotic plantings and open expansive nature will be continued.</li> <li>New plantings will retain the open nature in the centre of the Western Precinct. Their predominate location along or near the boundaries of the site and paths will create a more definitive landscape curtilage.</li> <li>Conserve the chitectural qualities the main building in a context of the discape.</li> <li>The architectural qualities for the main building will be preserved within the wider context of the site. Views to the main building will be retained and views of architectural elements such as the dome will continue to be utilised for wayfinding on this large and complex site.</li> <li>Conserve and mage the mbination of mal architectural mponents, mature building, sculptures and</li> </ul> |          |
| 1.4 Conserve the<br>architectural qualities<br>of the main building in<br>the context of the<br>landscape.  |  |          |
| 1.4.1 Conserve and<br>manage the<br>combination of<br>formal architectural<br>components, mature<br>exotics, seasonal<br>colour, sculptures and<br>memorials.   |  |          |

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| 1.5 Avoid where<br>possible and if<br>necessary, mitigate<br>adverse impacts on<br>the heritage values of<br>the AWM Campbell<br>Precinct.                          | There will be no adverse impacts on the heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct.  | Complies   |
| 1.5.1 Development<br>proposals must be<br>prepared so that they<br>enhance the heritage<br>values of the AWM.   | the relationship between the memorial and eastern<br>hey and western precincts.  |            |
| 1.5.2 Ensure any<br>further development of<br>the Western Precinct<br>mitigates impacts on<br>the heritage values of<br>the AWM.                                    | Proposed development of the Western Precinct<br>has been designed to mitigate negative impacts.<br>The proposed development will continue and<br>improve the heritage values of the Western<br>Precinct by continuing exotic plantings and the<br>formal and open space, and retaining individual<br>components of heritage value including the Lone<br>Pine, mature plantings and Sculpture Garden. | Complies   |
| 1.5.3 Ensure high-<br>quality design is<br>developed to<br>complement the<br>existing significant<br>elements of the site<br>and its broader<br>landscape setting.  | The landscape design is of a high-quality design<br>that has considered and complements existing<br>significant elements of the site and in relation to<br>the broader setting.  | Complies   |
| 4.1 A variety of<br>methods should<br>be used to interpret<br>the heritage values of<br>the Western Precinct.   | Similar methods as are currently used are being<br>employed with new interpretation methods applied<br>to HMAS Brisbane.   | Complies   |
| 4.1.2 Interpret the<br>heritage values of the<br>Lone Pine and its<br>surrounding railing as<br>rare, early features of<br>the AWM landscape.                       | e values of the<br>ne and its<br>ding railing as<br>rly features of  |            |
| 4.1.3 Provide a range<br>of interpretive media<br>for the Parade Ground.<br>Sculpture Garden and<br>memorials. Consider<br>special interest<br>audiences to develop | Existing methods of interpretation are continued.  | Complies   |

| Policy   | Discussion  | Assessment |  |
|--|---|------------|--|
| architectural, art<br>historical, historical or<br>other relevant themes.  |   |            |  |
| 7.2 Conserve and<br>manage the role and<br>memorial functions in<br>the Western Precinct<br>landscape.   | The commemorative role and function of the memorials will not be impacted by the proposed works.  | Complies   |  |
| 7.2.1 Manage the<br>setting of the Western<br>Precinct as a year-<br>round, passive open<br>space, through the<br>use of seasonal colour<br>in vegetation, formal<br>architectural qualities<br>and diversity of the<br>landscape character. | f the Western<br>as a year-<br>assive open<br>mrough the<br>easonal colour<br>ation, formal<br>ural qualities<br>rsity of the   |            |  |
| 7.2.2 Conserve and<br>enhance the reflective<br>qualities of the AWM<br>as the National Shrine<br>in the use of the<br>landscape setting.  | There will be no negative impact from the<br>landscape development on reflective qualities of<br>the AWM as a national shrine.  | Complies   |  |
| 7.3.1 Ensure public<br>safety measures are<br>established for<br>carparking, access and<br>egress to the Western<br>Precinct.  | Development including a new and widening of<br>footpaths and flush curbs in areas of high<br>pedestrian activity will greatly improve accessibility<br>in the Western Precinct.<br>Vehicle deterrents including bollards improve<br>pedestrian access within the Western Precinct.<br>Vehicle deterrents will be of a sympathetic design. | Complies   |  |
| Landscape – Eastern Pr   | ecinct  |            |  |
| 1.1 Conserve, manage<br>and interpret the<br>heritage values of<br>the landscape of the<br>Eastern Precinct.   | The heritage values of the Eastern Precinct will be<br>conserved. The creation of a lawn by replacing the<br>upper storey of the carpark adjacent Poppy's will<br>improve the interpretation and usability of the<br>Eastern Precinct.  | Complies   |  |
| 1.1.1 Conserve, renew<br>and manage the<br>Eastern Precinct so<br>that it reflects and is in<br>keeping with the<br>national importance of   | There will be no negative impact from the<br>proposed development in the Western Precinct on<br>the national importance of the AWM Campbell<br>Precinct.  | Complies   |  |

| Policy  | Policy Discussion   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| the AWM Campbell<br>Precinct.   | Precinct.1.3 Conserve and<br>hanage important<br>iews and glimpses to<br>he AWM main<br>  |          |
| 1.1.3 Conserve and<br>manage important<br>views and glimpses to<br>the AWM main<br>building, ANZAC<br>Parade and Mount<br>Ainslie.  |   |          |
| 1.1.4 Retain the natural<br>native vegetated<br>character of the<br>Eastern Precinct.   | The natural vegetated character of the Eastern<br>Precinct will be retained. New planting will be<br>native and consistent with species present.  | Complies |
| 1.2 Conserve and<br>manage the significant<br>qualities of the AWM<br>Campbell Precinct<br>within the Parliament<br>House Vista.  | nage the significant House Vista.<br>alities of the AWM<br>mpbell Precinct<br>hin the Parliament  |          |
| 1.2.1 Conserve and<br>manage the character<br>of the Eastern Precinct,<br>particularly its role in<br>the broader AWM<br>setting at the terminus<br>of the land axis and<br>against Mount Ainslie.  | The character of the Eastern Precinct will be<br>conserved including its relationship to the end of<br>the of the land axis.<br>The straightening of East Road will strengthen the<br>termination of the land axis.   | Complies |
| 1.3 Conserve the<br>significant vegetation<br>of the Eastern Precinct<br>including the array of<br>mature eucalypts and<br>mature exotics.  | nificant vegetation<br>the Eastern Precinct<br>luding the array of<br>ture eucalypts and<br>ture exotics.and exotics will be conserved.1 Ensure the<br>otection and<br>nagement of the<br>ture native trees in<br>te Eastern Precinct in<br>e context of its future<br>development andMature native trees in the Eastern Precinct will be<br>protected and retained as part of the proposed<br>development. Their management is beyond the<br>scope of this proposal. |          |
| 1.3.1 Ensure the<br>protection and<br>management of the<br>mature native trees in<br>the Eastern Precinct in<br>the context of its future<br>redevelopment and<br>improvement.  |   |          |
| 1.4 Conserve the architectural qualities of the main build be conserved. Views and glimpse of architectural public difference of the main building in elements such as the dome will be utilised wayfinding and orientating visitors approact |   | Complies |

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| the context of the<br>landscape.  | from the bus park along the proposed path. Use of<br>architectural elements for wayfinding will be<br>particularly important from this eastern approach<br>as visitors will need to traverse to side of Poppy's<br>to access the Eastern entrance of the main<br>building.   |            |
| 1.4.1 Conserve and<br>manage the<br>combination and<br>juxtaposition of formal<br>architectural<br>components in the<br>landscape and<br>informal mature<br>plantings, sloping<br>ground and lawn areas<br>for recreation.  | <ul> <li>architectural components and informal landscape will be retained.</li> <li>The lawn area will be reinstated and made larger and thereby re-establishing the Eastern Precinct as a substantial recreational area.</li> <li>The relocation of an existing sculpture to the proposed lawn will contribute to the juxtaposition of formal architectural components and informal landscaping. This will represent an innovation of commemorative memorials in the eastern precinct, though it will not have a negative impact of the significance of the space, new memorials in the eastern precinct should be restrained in future.</li> <li>and</li> <li>The proposed works will be conducted in accordance with the Recommendations (9.2) of the Australian War Memorial, Campbell and Mitchell, ACT Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment report. There is no impact to AWM 1 and the area will be fenced off during construction.</li> </ul> |            |
| 1.5.1 Conserve and<br>manage the<br>Indigenous values<br>of the Eastern Precinct<br>as directed in the<br>Recommendations<br>(9.2) of the Australian<br>War Memorial,<br>Campbell and Mitchell,<br>ACT Indigenous<br>Cultural Heritage<br>Assessment report by<br>Navin Officer heritage<br>consultants Pty Ltd,<br>March 2008. |  |            |
| 1.5 Conserve and<br>protect the heritage<br>values of the AWM<br>Campbell Precinct<br>when considering<br>future changes to<br>this precinct so as to<br>avoid adverse effects<br>to, and if necessary<br>mitigate impacts.   | There are no adverse impacts on the Eastern<br>Precinct from the proposed changes. The heritage<br>values of the Eastern Precinct will be enhanced by<br>the proposed changes in particular the reinstating<br>of the lawn which will re-establish the areas<br>recreational nature.   | Complies   |

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| <ul> <li>1.5.1 In the course of design development, prepare a design philosophy statement which recognises the significant qualities of the AWM and its role in the Parliament House Vista, which includes: <ul> <li>Iandmark qualities and views to the AWM Campbell Precinct;</li> <li>siting of the building in the landscape at the terminus of the land axis and against Mount Ainslie;</li> <li>contribution to the principal vista to and from the Parliament Houses;</li> <li>relative visual isolation of the AWM main building;</li> <li>retention of symmetry of the AWM main building as seen from the land axis;</li> <li>respect for the external form of the AWM main building; and</li> <li>building a conceptual, as well as planning and landscape, link between the AWM and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | A design philosophy statement has been prepared<br>by the landscape architect. | Complies   |

| Policy   | Policy Discussion   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| ANZAC<br>Parade.   |   |          |
| 1.6.1 Development<br>proposals must be<br>prepared so that they<br>enhance the heritage<br>values of the AWM<br>and do not intrude into<br>the landscape to<br>detract from heritage<br>values.  | The proposed landscape development will<br>enhance the heritage values of the AWM. Usability<br>of the area will be improved by the reinstated lawn<br>and new path.<br>Significant views from the Precinct to the main<br>building, Anzac Parade and Mount Ainslie have<br>been considered and will be retained. | Complies |
| 1.6.2 Ensure<br>development of the<br>Eastern Precinct<br>avoids and mitigates<br>impacts on the<br>heritage values of the<br>AWM. Heritage<br>expertise and<br>guidance should be<br>included in the design<br>development process.   | There will be no negative impact on the heritage<br>values of the AWM. Heritage expertise has been<br>sought and implemented during the development<br>of this proposal.  | Complies |
| 1.6.3 Ensure high<br>quality design is<br>developed to<br>complement the<br>existing significant<br>elements of the site<br>and its broader<br>landscape setting.  | The proposed development is of a high-quality<br>design and complements the existing significant<br>elements of the site and broader landscape.   | Complies |
| 4.1 A variety of<br>methods should<br>be used to interpret<br>the heritage values of<br>the Eastern Precinct.  | s should<br>I to interpret<br>tage values of  |          |
| 4.1.2 Adopt a design<br>philosophy for the<br>future planning of the<br>Eastern Precinct which<br>interprets significant<br>themes of the heritage<br>values such as the<br>Parliament House<br>Vista/Griffin plan land<br>axis and its terminus at<br>the AWM/Mount<br>Ainslie. | A design philosophy statement has been prepared<br>by the landscape architect which takes account of<br>the heritage values.  | Complies |

| Policy  | Discussion   | Assessment |
|---|--|------------|
| 7.2.2 Manage the<br>setting of the Eastern<br>Precinct as a year<br>round recreational<br>area, through the<br>natural qualities and<br>diversity of the<br>landscape character.  | The Eastern Precinct has been redesigned and incorporates new recreational space.  | Complies   |
| 7.2.3 Conserve and<br>enhance the reflective<br>qualities of the AWM<br>as the National Shrine<br>in the use of the<br>landscape setting.<br>Allow for inclusion and<br>retention of memorials<br>and statues in the<br>Eastern Precinct. | There will be no negative impact from the<br>landscape development on reflective qualities of<br>the AWM as a national shrine.<br>The relocation of an existing memorial within the<br>eastern precinct will not have a negative impact of<br>the values of the Eastern Precinct. However, to<br>retain the recreational function of the eastern<br>precinct, it is suggested that future memorial be<br>restrained. | Complies   |
| 7.3.1 Ensure public<br>safety measures are<br>established for bus<br>parking, carparking,<br>and access and<br>egress to the Eastern<br>Precinct and around<br>the site.  | Development including a new footpath from the<br>bus park to the main building also provides access<br>to the flat lawn area. Flush curbs in areas of high<br>pedestrian activity will greatly improve accessibility<br>in the Eastern Precinct.<br>Vehicle deterrents including bollards improve<br>pedestrian access within the Eastern Precinct.<br>Vehicle deterrents will be of a sympathetic design.           | Complies   |

## 9. Conclusion

The proposed works to the eastern and western precincts of the Australian War Memorial do not negatively impact the heritage significance of the place.

## Appendix A

# STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL SUFFERINGS OF WAR AND SERVICE SCULPTURE

prepared by

Eric Martin and Associates

For

Australia War Memorial



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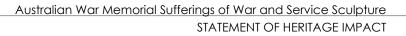
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## ATTACHMENT 2 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION





## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Australian War Memorial propose the addition of a new sculpture to the western side of the War Memorial to the south of the Administration Building and as the Australian War Memorial and setting is on the National Heritage Register a Statement of Heritage Impact is required as part of the NCA Works Approval.

This report has been prepared by Eric Martin AM of Eric Martin & Associates.

## 2. CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS

The entire site is entered on the National and Commonwealth Heritage Registers CH100 CHL Place ID 105469 within NHL Place ID 105889. It also has a Heritage Management Plan prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in January 2011.

The main part of the Australian War Memorial Heritage Management Plan (AWM HMP) by GML January 2011 that relates to the western section is included as Attachment A.

The Site Development Plan for the Western Precinct is included in Attachment B.

The Site Development Plan reference to memorials is in Clause 3.02<sup>1</sup> which states:

#### Sculpture Garden Design

The Western Precinct particularly in the area of the sculpture garden has reached a mature stage of implementation. The recent completion of Bomber Command memorial and the proposed War Correspondents and RSPCA memorials will see the completion of the major memorials designed for this Precinct. This represents the maximum number that can be accommodated and still maintain an open landscape setting, a quiet contemplative environment and an appropriate introductory experience to the Memorial. There are also sufficient memorial sculpture and plaques for an experience in its own right. Every effort should be made to resist placing additional elements in this Precinct.

Relevant policies from the HMP <sup>2</sup>are:

- Clause 1.1.3 Conserve and manage the symbolic important views and glimpses to the AWM main building, ANZAC Parade and Mount Ainslie.
- Clause 1.2.1 Conserve and manage the character of the Western Precinct, particularly its role in the broader AWM setting at the terminus of the land axis and against Mount Ainslie.
- Clause 1.5 Avoid where possible and if necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct
  - 1.5.1 Development of proposals must be prepared so that they enhance the heritage values of the AWM.
  - 1.5.2 Ensure any further developments of the Western Precinct mitigate impacts on the heritage values of the AWM.
  - 1.5.3 Ensure high-quality design is developed to complement the existing significant elements of the site and its broader landscape setting.

#### The HMP identifies several heritage values related to landscape including:

The landscape of the AWM has evolved slowly since the 1940s and no design scheme is yet to be fully realised. The current layout contains elements of historic Importance such as the sculptures in the Sculpture Garden and the Lone Pine, and select areas of the landscape meet the threshold for historical value, but overall the wider landscape currently does not meet the threshold for historical value.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> AWM HMP Appendix I

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> AWM HMP p86



The central Parade Ground, the mature plantings, the Sculpture Garden, the location of the landscape at the foot of Mount Ainslie and at the terminus of the Parliament House Vista and land axis, all contribute to the high aesthetic values of this landscape in its broader setting. The Parade Ground represents a high level of technical and creative achievement as a successful response to the requirements and qualities of the site.

While no specific community-based research has been undertaken. it is likely that the community would attach high value to the mature plantings on the AWM site. The landscape and setting of the AWM is also likely to be held in high esteem by veterans and other community members.

As the site has been considerably altered and disturbed by construction, most evidence of past Indigenous use of this landscape has been destroyed. A single artefact was discovered near the property boundary during consultation with Indigenous representatives, which has value to community members.

The National Heritage List Citation<sup>3</sup> identifies official values under various criteria. Aspects that affect this proposal are identified below:

#### **Criterion A Events Processes**

No issues re this proposal

#### Criterion B Rarity

Reference to surrounding landscape as an important part of setting.

#### Criterion C Research

An important function is the collection and displaying of objects.

#### Criterion E Aesthetic Characteristics

This includes the surrounding landscape and view from Mt Ainslie.

#### Criterion G Social Value

This is partly reinforced by the collection and surrounding landscape.

#### Criterion H Significant People

No issues re this proposal.

The Parliament House Vista Area HMP by Duncan Marshal et al for NCA 2010 also covers the AWM and surrounds. Individually significant components include the AWM and it states<sup>4</sup>:

- the building is an important landmark in Canberra, Australia's national capital, occupying a critical location at the northern end of the Land Axis of the Griffins' city design, and as a result making a central contribution to the principal vista to and from the (Old) Parliament House, the most important vista in the planned city;
- key features are that the Memorial building sits in relative visual isolation, and the symmetry of the building as seen from the main land axis; and
- another key feature is the conceptual as well as planning and landscape link between the AWM site and Anzac Parade (Pearson, Crocket & Bligh Voller 1995, pp. 58-62).

Attributes<sup>5</sup> related to the significance of the AWM which are to be conserved are listed as:

- landmark qualities
- siting
- contribution to the principal vista to and from the Old Parliament House
- relative visual isolation
- symmetry of the building as seen from the Land Axis

<sup>3</sup> HMP p 41

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Parliamentary Vista HMP, p178
 <sup>5</sup> Parliamentary Vista HMP p 185



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- external form
- conceptual as well as planning and landscape link between the A WM and Anzac Parade.

## 3. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017

A site development plan was prepared in 2017 and of particular relevance is the Western Precinct long term strategy and memorial placement.

Long term strategy

In the south-western area of the site, three major interrelated issues identified are:

- The placement of future commemorative memorials;
- The experience of the landscape in relation to Limestone Avenue; and
- The existing conditions and ongoing management of trees.

There is an expressed need to carefully manage the future placement of memorials, to ensure that each memorial has a dignified presence and the overall assembly of memorials has a harmonious relationship with the formal landscape of the Western Precinct.

Busy traffic along Limestone Avenue is currently a visual and noise disturbance to the quiet contemplation of the existing landscape and memorials. Attenuation of street traffic would provide a significant improvement to the experience of the Western Precinct.

Numerous existing trees in the south-western site area have been assessed as approaching senescence or with undesirable conditions such as merged crowns. The long-term nature of tree growth means that a detailed long-term strategy for managing a gradual process of new plantings and removals of appropriate trees should be developed within a framework of the broader strategy for the landscape and placement of memorials.

#### Memorial placements

The existing memorials around the south-western lawned area are generally placed in a circular arrangement, complementing the rectangular planning around the Western Courtyard. This strategy should be further developed to ensure a sense of cohesiveness and order, reinforcing the formal commemorative nature of the memorials in harmony with the landscape.

It is important that each memorial does not appear to 'float' in the landscape without a sense of place. Each memorial should also have a relationship to the Main Building, to ensure a dignified presence in unity with the overall vision for the Australian War Memorial.

Equally, each memorial needs a discrete area for quiet contemplation. Adequate space between each memorial should be maintained to enable an individual to exclusively focus on the memorial, and at times a larger audience to assemble for ceremony or dedication.

The memorials should be placed within reasonable proximity of the main accessible circulation spine. As connections between memorials evolve, a reinforced turf pathway and subsoil drainage for access during wet weather could be implemented.

## 4. PROPOSAL

### 4.1 Project Aims<sup>6</sup>

The intent for Sufferings of war and service [working title] is to provide a place at the Australian War Memorial for those who have experienced and witnessed the ongoing trauma that can result from service, and for Memorial visitors to reflect on this experience. Historically, this suffering has not been acknowledged. Attention is rightly given to those who died during war. However those who survived and were left with mental suffering from wounds and injuries sustained in service, or exposure to intense trauma, dangerous or life-threatening conditions, felt forgotten. It is hoped that this work of art, by providing overdue recognition and understanding of the scars for the unseen can assist in recovery.

The sculptural installation will provide a place in the Memorial's Sculpture Garden for visitors to grieve, to reflect on service experience, and to remember the long-term cost of war and service. The commission will be a significant work of site-specific, contemporary art and a major addition to the Memorial's collection.

### 4.2 Artist Statement <sup>7</sup>

My proposal for the Sufferings of War and Service commission is to create a field of twenty-five to thirty sculpted droplets sitting lightly upon the Australian War Memorial lawn. Carved from Australian Pearl Marble from Chillagoe, Queensland, the warm flesh tones of the rounded forms invite contemplation and reflection upon their delicate shapes, inviting every visitor to touch and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> AWM Artist Brief

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Alex Sexton, For Every Drop Shed in Anguish



caress their surface as a ritual act of respect and consecration. Starting and emanating out from under the tree line, the only additional element is to create a series of low, circular benches around the trunks of five to eight trees for the audience to sit in the shade and contemplate the field of droplets, either together in a group or alone, in quiet reflection.

I chose the dew drop form when contemplating the fragility and tension of the many kinds of suffering described in the brief. Every droplet has a unique shape, defined by its delicate surface tension, as if about to burst. Their rounded liquid forms suggest blood, sweat or tearsfor every drop ever shed in anguish. Most importantly, when touched these forms reveal themselves to have an inner strength and resilience that provides a hope and promise of healing.

The field of droplets, created in many different sizes, provides the chance to contemplate the different forms that suffering has taken, from physical to the many manifestations of mental anguish. The large number of forms alludes to the larger consequences of suffering that radiate out from the individual, affecting the family, friends and community around them. We are all invited to contemplate how the sufferings of war has touched so many, across generations.

The sculpture is to be physically experienced in a number of ways, first of which is to walk amongst the pieces; to engage and compare the individual forms to your own physicality. The sizes will range from under half a metre in diameter to up to one and a half metres, with a range of heights up to a metre, for accessible touching distance. Each work will have its own individual hidden footing, as if each droplet was sitting directly and softly upon the grass.

The work is made to be touched, as a ritual act of tribute, of commune and of soothing calm. The Australian War Memorial has long been a site of pilgrimage and I feel that this work can provide a destination for that gesture, both intimate and physical. Sculpted in the translucent warm crystalline structure of the Pearl marble, then rendered and polished with the tenuous delicacy of a shiny liquid droplet, these pieces will only become more polished with interaction over time. Carefully chosen and elegantly carved, the stone pieces will accumulate their own finish and grow deeper in meaning with communal touch.

Finally the circular benches around the trees invite discussion, contemplation and observance. Seating on the site in the heart of the memorial grounds is not only an invitation to the public to rest and reflect, but is also an invitation of deep importance and welcome to all those who have suffered as a consequence of service.

Policy 3.1.1 requires consultation which has been undertaken and is detailed in Attachment 2. The consultation and associated survey support the proposal.

## 4.3 Design

The proposed location is on the western side of the Australian War Memorial south of the Administration Building as shown Figure 1 and Figure 2.

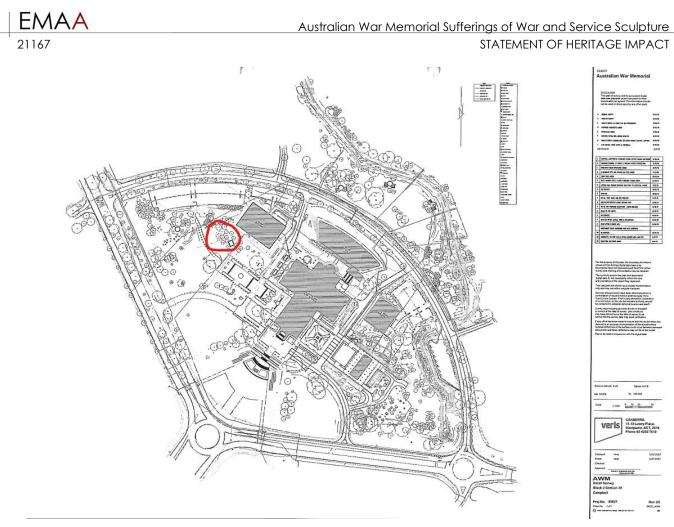
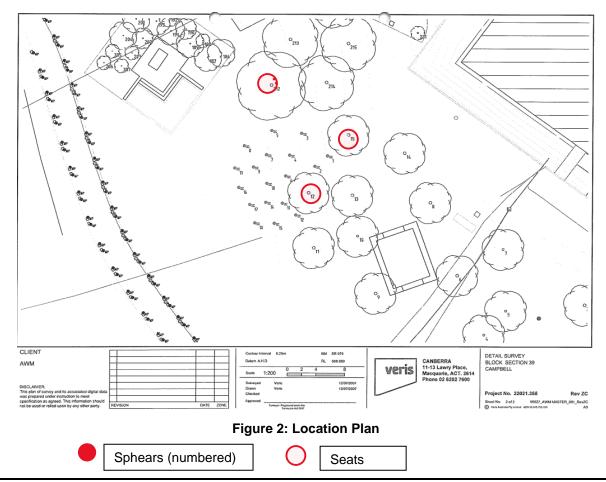


Figure 1: Site Plan





The design is 18 Marble droplets (spheres) As Illustrated in Figure 3-6 and 3 benches (timber around trees). Fig 7. Illustrates the bench but arm rests will be added to aid accessibility. The supports are peg type to minimise any impact on the trees. The main tree roots will be located by hydrovac and the supports located to miss them.

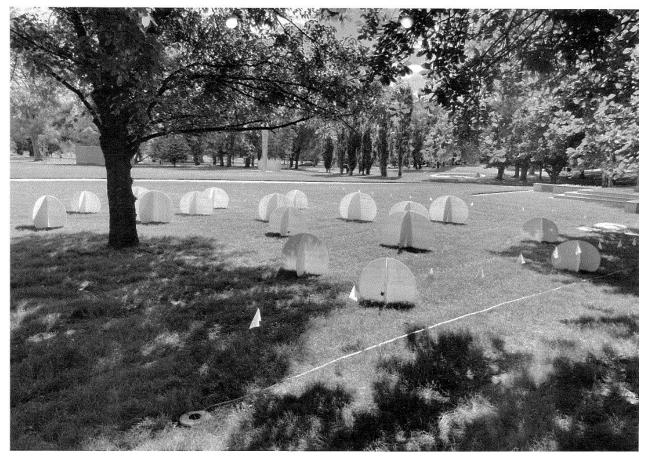
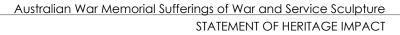
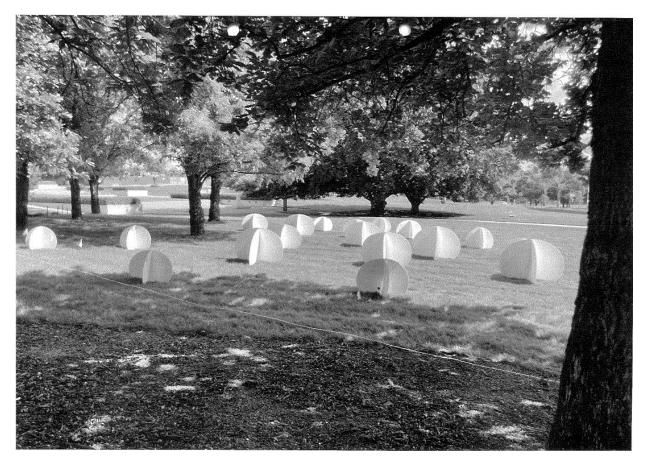


Figure 3





**EMAA** 21167

Figure 4



Figure 5



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Figure 6

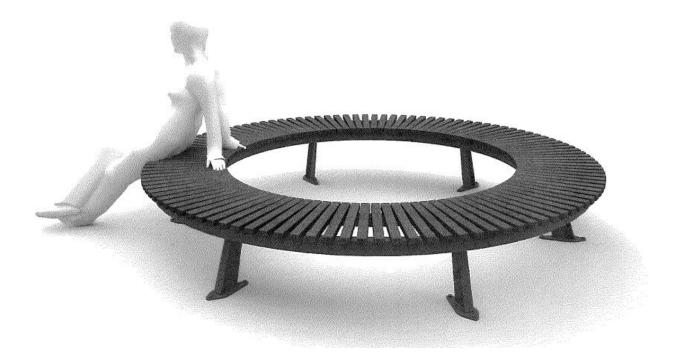


Figure 7



## 5. COMMENT

## 5.1 Impact on Official Heritage Values

The official values are detailed in the National Heritage Register and indicated in Section 2 above. A comment on each official value is outlined below.

### Criterion a Events Processes

These are not impacted by the proposal.

#### Criterion b Rarity

These are not impacted by the proposal.

#### Criterion c Research

These are not impacted by the proposal.

### Criterion d Cultural or Natural value

There is no impact on the main vistas and setting of Australian War Memorial. Although no landscape is modified except for the addition of the sculpture, this is another sculpture in the landscape where there are already numerous sculptures. This sculpture will evoke emotional responses from some visitors and add to community values.

### Criterion e Aesthetic Characteristics

The sculpture will have a special association with the community and strengthen these values.

### Criterion f Creative or Technical Achievement

These are not impacted but the association with Alex Seton the artist is noted.

## 5.2 HMP Policies

As indicated in Section 2 the HMP provides details associated with the Western Precinct (Attachment 1). These are commented on below.

There is a comment made in the management issues that the area reached its carrying capacity with sculptures yet more have been added.

Policy 1.1.5 suggests limiting the inclusion of further large memorials and while the proposal has 18 droplets and 3 seat components none are large items, and it is unclear if this would be considered large in the context of this policy.

Policy 1.4.1 requires management of the combination of sculptures. This is being implemented.

Policies 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 outline proposal to enhance the heritage values. These are discussed in Section 4.1 above.

Policy 3.1.1. requires consultation this has been undertaken and is detailed in attachment 2.

It is noted that this 2011 HMP is undergoing review and will address various issues including the 2017 Site Development Plan.

## 5.3 AWM Site Development Plan

The 2017 review as indicated in Section 3 above establishes a number of principle and in particular some long term strategies and memorial placement for the western precinct.

The proposal is consistent with these in that there is space for this memorial to have separation from other memorials and a dignified presence.

The proposed sculpture is located on an approved site for the sculpture (Refer P16 of the 2017 Review report as 03 proposed memorial locations).



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## 6. CONCLUSION

The potential impact on the official heritage values of the Australian War Memorial and setting are minor as the addition of another sculpture will have some indirect impact on the landscape setting and the aesthetic values.

This particular sculpture is key to strengthen some emotional and community values of the Australian War Memorial.

It is unclear within the 2011 HMP if this sculpture (18 droplets and 3 seats) is consistent with the policies and the desire to minimise the number of larger sculptures in the precinct that could reduce the tranquillity and contemplative nature of the precinct.

However, the sculpture is consistent with the 2017 Site Development Plan and the proposed update of the HMP will make this clear.

It is considered that the impact on the official heritage values is minor and no referral to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment is required.

It is also recommended that the policies related to sculptures in this area be clarified in the HMP update and details include the 2017 Site Development Plan.



ATTACHMENT 1 HMP POLICIES



# ATTACHMENT 2 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

# Appendix B

4 M MUNIN

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

By Duncan Marshall AM B.Arch(Hons) BA MICOMOS

> For the **Australian War Memorial**

> > 2021

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Australian War Memorial (AWM) is proposing to change the road intersection at the entrance to the eastern precinct carpark, to widen the roadways and install a roundabout, at its site in central Canberra. The roadworks are related to proposed major redevelopment works at the Memorial.

The Memorial has a range of statutory heritage listings individually as well as part of larger heritage places. It is individually on the Commonwealth Heritage List and is part of the Parliament House Vista which is a larger area also on this list. The Memorial is also on the National Heritage List as part of a larger area including most of Anzac Parade. These lists are established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999.

This assessment has been prepared to assist the AWM understand any potential heritage impacts arising from the proposed works.

Having considered the proposed roadworks, it is concluded that the works will:

- have **no impact** on any heritage values, for example the extent of change is very small and there will be no appreciable impact on the overall landscape and no impact on mature plantings; and
- be **consistent** with a range of relevant conservation policies and strategies.

Based on the apparent threshold being applied by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, in no case or overall are these impacts considered to be a significant impact within the meaning of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* Therefore an EPBC Act referral under Part 7 of the Act would not seem warranted unless certainty is required.



# INTRODUCTION

The Australian War Memorial (AWM) is proposing to change the road intersection at the entrance to the eastern precinct carpark, to widen the roadways and install a roundabout, at its site in central Canberra. The roadworks are related to proposed major redevelopment works at the Memorial.

The Memorial has a range of statutory heritage listings individually as well as part of larger heritage places. It is individually on the Commonwealth Heritage List and is part of the Parliament House Vista which is a larger area also on this list. The Memorial is also on the National Heritage List as part of a larger area including most of Anzac Parade. These lists are established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

This assessment has been prepared to assist the AWM understand any potential heritage impacts arising from the proposed roadworks.

The assessment relates only to historic heritage values. It does not consider ecological/ environment issues or the possibility of Indigenous heritage issues.

It is also noted the AWM is undertaking a major redevelopment project which is related to the current roadworks proposal. However, this assessment only considers the roadworks proposal in isolation. It does not consider potential cumulative impacts related to the major redevelopment.

This assessment is based on:

- plans of the works (TTW 2021);
- vehicle safety planning for the AWM (TURF);
- the heritage management plan for the Memorial (Godden Mackay Logan 2011);
- the heritage management plan for the Parliament House Vista (Marshall and others 2010);
- the relevant Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values; and
- other information provided by the AWM.

The AWM is in the process of updating its heritage management plan however, this process is not yet completed. It has been agreed between the AWM and Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment that works associated with the major redevelopment project will be assessed under the existing and approved 2011 plan.

# **SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL**

The proposed works involve:

- excavation and/or fill to widen the eastern precinct carpark intersection, including removal of the existing road pavement and kerbing;
- changes to underground stormwater services;
- construction of a new widened asphalt intersection with a roundabout;
- new kerbing for the area of new road pavement;
- relocation of existing lighting and signs; and
- making good to any disturbed areas or lawn/landscaping.

## **CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

The proposed roadworks are a small change as part of much larger works associated with the major redevelopment project. No alternatives were considered however the works have been designed to minimise their size and disturbance of the landscape.

# **HERITAGE VALUES**

There are many sources of information regarding the heritage values of the Memorial, either individually or as part of larger places. While the landscape of the Memorial is not a major focus in much of this information, none the less, it is a component with some value contributing to the Memorial or larger heritage places. In particular, there are references to the surrounding landscape of the Memorial which includes the location of the proposed roadworks. Such references occur in the National Heritage values for the Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade.

The setting and landscaped grounds also feature in the Commonwealth Heritage listing but the National Heritage listing presents a more detailed understanding.

The 2011 heritage management plan provides an extended discussion of the values of the overall landscape of the Memorial, as follows.

#### Landscape

The landscape of the AWM has evolved slowly since the 1940s and no design scheme is yet to be fully realised. The current layout contains elements of historic importance such as the sculptures in the Sculpture Garden and the Lone Pine, and select areas of the landscape meet the threshold for historical value, but overall the wider landscape currently does not meet the threshold for historical value.

The central Parade Ground, the mature plantings, the Sculpture Garden, the location of the landscape at the foot of Mount Ainslie and at the terminus of the Parliament House Vista and land axis, all contribute to the high aesthetic values of this landscape in its broader setting. The Parade Ground represents a high level of technical and creative achievement as a successful response to the requirements and qualities of the site.

While no specific community-based research has been undertaken, it is likely that the community would attach high value to the mature plantings on the AWM site. The landscape and setting of the AWM is also likely to be held in high esteem by veterans and other community members.

As the site has been considerably altered and disturbed by construction, most evidence of past Indigenous use of this landscape has been destroyed. A single artefact was discovered near the property boundary during consultation with Indigenous representatives, which has value to community members. (GML 2011, p. 41)

### In terms of specific values, it also notes,

The landscape of the AWM Campbell Precinct primarily has aesthetic heritage values. The aesthetic values of this precinct are the formal characteristics of the Western Precinct contrasting with the informality of the Eastern Precinct. The Precinct has an important contribution to the values of the Parliament House Vista.

In addition to aesthetic values of the landscape the western precinct has aesthetic values in its sculptures, historic values in its memorials and the Lone Pine and social values in the memorials and Parade Ground. (GML 2011, p. 84)

#### • • •

To the east of the Memorial planting has been developed using eucalypts and wattles to give the appearance of an extension of the natural vegetation of Mount Ainslie, as proposed in the planting plans of 1952. (GML 2011, p. 25)

In the case of the Parliament House Vista Commonwealth Heritage place, the landscape of the Memorial is noted as an informal landscape element contributing to the treed character and framing of this area (Marshall and others 2010, vol. 1, p. 151).

It is important to note the date of these various sources of information about values, and the changes that have occurred at the Memorial subsequently. The National Heritage values were determined in 2006, the Parliament House Vista heritage management plan was finalised in 2010, and the heritage management plan for the Memorial was finalised in 2011. However, both heritage management plans were developed on the basis of the precinct in the period before 2010. In this period, the eastern precinct was quite different to the current situation with the earlier café and a surface carpark being present, along with greater tree cover. The café and carpark were replaced by the current café and part of the current underground carpark in 2010, along with changes to the landscape and treescape. In addition, the eastern carpark was extended in 2020-21.

Accordingly, the National Heritage values and the two heritage management plans are based on the earlier, pre-2010 form of the precinct.

More detailed information from a range of sources about heritage values relevant to the Memorial is provided at Appendix A.

## ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The central task of this assessment is to address the question: do the proposed works have, will they have or are they likely to have a significant or an adverse impact on heritage values? This question can be addressed by considering the impact on the identified heritage values.

| Relevant Values  | Impact/Comment  |  |
|--|---|--|
| National Heritage Values   |   |  |
| The AWM building is a purpose built repository,<br>reflecting the integral relationship between the<br>building, commemorative spaces and the<br>collections. This is unique in Australia and rare<br>elsewhere in the world. The values are expressed in<br>the fabric of the main building, the entrance, the Hall<br>of Memory, the collections and the surrounding<br>landscape.   | <b>No impact</b> – while the surrounding landscape is<br>noted in this value, the eastern precinct<br>landscape affected is not a commemorative space<br>in the sense referred to in the value text.  |  |
| The AWM in its setting is of outstanding importance<br>for its aesthetic characteristics, valued as a place of<br>great beauty by the Australian community and veteran<br>groups (as represented by the Returned & Services<br>League of Australia). The place has evoked strong<br>emotional and artistic responses from Australian and<br>overseas visitors. The main building and the<br>surrounding landscape, the Hall of Memory, the Roll<br>of Honour, ANZAC Hall and the collections act as<br>reminders of important events and people in | <b>No impact</b> – while the proposed works will<br>involve a change in the landscape from grass or<br>soft landscape to roadway, the extent of that<br>change is very small and there will be no<br>appreciable impact on the overall landscape. |  |

### **Impact on Significance**

| Relevant Values  | Impact/Comment  |
|--|---|
| Australia's history and trigger disturbing and poignant responses from the vast majority of visitors.  |   |
| The AWM is the national war museum and national<br>shrine, and together with Anzac Park, has special<br>associations for the Australian community,<br>particularly veterans and their families. These special<br>associations are reinforced on ANZAC Day and at<br>ceremonies specific to particular memorials on Anzac<br>Parade. The AWM and the Anzac Parade memorials<br>are the nation's major focal point for commemoration<br>including the ANZAC Day march and other<br>ceremonies and events. These values are expressed<br>through: the AWM building (including the Hall of<br>Memory); the collection; the surrounding landscape<br>(including the Sculpture Garden); and Anzac Parade<br>including the memorials. | <b>No impact</b> – the very minor change to the landscape will not affect the special associations.   |
| The AWM building and the Anzac Parade memorials<br>have special associations with Australia's military<br>forces and veterans represented by the Returned &<br>Services League of Australia.   | <b>No impact</b> – the very minor change to the landscape will not affect the special associations.   |
| The AWM's success as a shrine, a museum, an<br>architectural form and part of Canberra's urban plan is<br>partly the result of its special associations with the<br>lives and works of people who have been significant<br>in Australia's history. These include the AWM's<br>founders Charles Bean, John Treloar and Sir Henry<br>Gullett.  |   |
| The values are expressed in the fabric of the place<br>which includes: the main building; the Hall of<br>Memory; the collections; the surrounding landscape;<br>and Anzac Parade.  |   |
| AWM Heritage Management Plan – 2011  |   |
| Landscape<br>The landscape of the AWM has evolved slowly since<br>the 1940s and no design scheme is yet to be fully<br>realised. The current layout contains elements of<br>historic importance such as the sculptures in the<br>Sculpture Garden and the Lone Pine, and select areas<br>of the landscape meet the threshold for historical<br>value, but overall the wider landscape currently does<br>not meet the threshold for historical value.   | <b>No impact</b> – the proposed works will not impact<br>any elements of historical importance or parts of<br>the landscape with particular historical value.   |
| The central Parade Ground, the mature plantings, the<br>Sculpture Garden, the location of the landscape at the<br>foot of Mount Ainslie and at the terminus of the<br>Parliament House Vista and land axis, all contribute to<br>the high aesthetic values of this landscape in its<br>broader setting. The Parade Ground represents a high<br>level of technical and creative achievement as a<br>successful response to the requirements and qualities<br>of the site.   | <b>No impact</b> – while the proposed works will<br>involve a change in the landscape from grass or<br>soft landscape to roadway, the extent of that<br>change is very small and there will be no<br>appreciable impact on the overall landscape.   |
| While no specific community-based research has been<br>undertaken, it is likely that the community would<br>attach high value to the mature plantings on the AWM<br>site. The landscape and setting of the AWM is also<br>likely to be held in high esteem by veterans and other<br>community members. (GML 2011, p. 41)   | <b>No impact</b> – while the proposed works will<br>involve a change in the landscape from grass or<br>soft landscape to roadway, the extent of that<br>change is very small and there will be no<br>appreciable impact on the overall landscape.<br>There will also be no impact on mature<br>plantings. |

| Relevant Values  | Impact/Comment  |  |
|--|---|--|
| The landscape of the AWM Campbell Precinct<br>primarily has aesthetic heritage values. The aesthetic<br>values of this precinct are the formal characteristics of<br>the Western Precinct contrasting with the informality<br>of the Eastern Precinct. The Precinct has an important<br>contribution to the values of the Parliament House<br>Vista. (GML 2011, p. 84) | No impact – while the proposed works will<br>involve a change in the landscape from grass or<br>soft landscape to roadway, the extent of that<br>change is very small and there will be no<br>appreciable impact on the overall landscape or<br>the informal character of the eastern precinct. |  |
| To the east of the Memorial planting has been<br>developed using eucalypts and wattles to give the<br>appearance of an extension of the natural vegetation<br>of Mount Ainslie, as proposed in the planting plans of<br>1952. (GML 2011, p. 25)  | No impact – no tree or shrub plantings will be impacted.  |  |
| Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan – 2010   |   |  |
| The landscape of the Memorial is noted as an informal<br>landscape element contributing to the treed character<br>and framing of this area.  | <b>No impact</b> – the proposed works will not impact the treed character of the precinct.  |  |

### **Consistency with Relevant Conservation Policies and Strategies**

The following relevant conservation policy and strategy extracts are drawn from the current heritage management plans for the Memorial (GML 2011) and Parliament House Vista (Marshall and others 2010).

| <b>Relevant Conservation Policies and Strategies</b>  | Consistency/Comment                                     |  |
|---|---|--|
| AWM Heritage Management Plan – 2011   |   |  |
| 1.1.1 Conserve, renew and manage the Eastern<br>Precinct so that it reflects and is in keeping with the     | Consistent  |  |
| national importance of the AWM Campbell Precinct.   |   |  |
| 1.1.3 Conserve and manage important views and   | <b>Consistent</b> – there will be no impact on views to |  |
| glimpses to the AWM main building, ANZAC Parade and Mount Ainslie.  | the features noted.                                     |  |
| 1.1.4 Retain the natural native vegetated character of  | <b>Consistent</b> – the proposed works are not in an    |  |
| the Eastern Precinct.   | area of natural vegetation.                             |  |
| 1.2.1 Conserve and manage the character of the  | Consistent.   |  |
| Eastern Precinct, particularly its role in the broader  |   |  |
| AWM setting at the terminus of the land axis and  |   |  |
| against Mount Ainslie.  |   |  |
| 1.3.1 Ensure the protection and management of the   | <b>Consistent</b> – the works will have no impact on    |  |
| mature native trees in the Eastern Precinct in the  | any trees.  |  |
| context of its future redevelopment and improvement.  |   |  |
| 1.4.1 Conserve and manage the combination and   | <b>Consistent</b> – while there will be a change to a   |  |
| juxtaposition of formal architectural components in<br>the landscape and informal mature plantings, sloping | very small area of lawn, this will not be appreciable.  |  |
| ground and lawn areas for recreation.   | appreciable.  |  |
| 1.5 Conserve and protect the heritage values of the   | <b>Consistent</b> – there is no impact on heritage      |  |
| AWM Campbell Precinct when considering future   | values.   |  |
| changes to this precinct so as to avoid adverse effects   |   |  |
| to, and if necessary mitigate impacts.  |   |  |
|   |   |  |
| Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan -   | - 2010  |  |
| Policy 16 General conservation provisions for the   | Consistent  |  |
| landscape   |   |  |
| The overall Parliament House Vista study area   |   |  |
| landscape character will be conserved as parkland   |   |  |

| <b>Relevant Conservation Policies and Strategies</b>   | Consistency/Comment |
|--|---------------------|
| particular   |                     |
| • conserve the treescape                               |                     |
| • conserve the balance of formal and informal          |                     |
| landscape treatments using indigenous natural          |                     |
| values and cultural values                             |                     |
| • conserve the juxtaposition of bush with the          |                     |
| formality of the built environment                     |                     |
| Policy 34 Roads  | Consistent          |
| Generally, maintain existing roads unless otherwise    |                     |
| noted. Changes may be undertaken, however any          |                     |
| adverse impact on heritage values will in all cases be |                     |
| no greater than any existing impact (eg. if replacing  |                     |
| an existing service road, the impact of the new road   |                     |
| should not be greater than the old road). The heritage |                     |
| values of road alignments which match the Griffins,    |                     |
| Holford and NCDC designs will be carefully             |                     |
| considered in any proposal to change such roads.       |                     |
| Minor service roads may be removed, or re-aligned      |                     |
| subject to an impact assessment. The impact of such    |                     |
| roads will at all times remain minimal, and landscape  |                     |
| screening may be desirable to reduce any visual        |                     |
| intrusion.   |                     |
| Policy 49 General provisions relating to new           | Consistent          |
| development  |                     |
| The following general provisions will be               |                     |
| implemented:   |                     |
| • new permanent developments will not impact on        |                     |
| the heritage values of the area nor on important       |                     |
| spatial relationships between individual               |                     |
| buildings and open spaces (eg. the relationship        |                     |
| between the High Court and National Gallery,           |                     |
| or between the Gallery and Sculpture Garden);          |                     |
| • new permanent development in the area will be        |                     |
| part of a planned approach which is in keeping         |                     |
| with the values of the area. Ad hoc                    |                     |
| development will be avoided                            |                     |
| • new structures will not exceed the mature tree       |                     |
| canopy in the vicinity or, in the case of the          |                     |
| Parliamentary Zone, the RL of the height of the        |                     |
| National Library, whichever is the higher              |                     |

### **Other Comments**

This proposal for very minor roadworks arises in the context of a major redevelopment at the Memorial, although it is being treated as a separate project. The major redevelopment has been separately submitted for statutory consideration and/or approvals, including under the EPBC Act.

Even though the proposed works are very minor, none the less, the combined or cumulative impacts of these and other works should be considered at some stage. In this regard, it is noted than an overall public realm heritage impact assessment is being prepared, although this will not be completed before the proposed roadworks commence. The public realm heritage impact assessment is a condition of the EPBC approval for the major redevelopment.

# CONCLUSIONS

Having considered the proposed roadworks, it is concluded that the works will:

- have **no impact** on any heritage values, for example the extent of change is very small and there will be no appreciable impact on the overall landscape and no impact on mature plantings; and
- be **consistent** with a range of relevant conservation policies and strategies.

Based on the apparent threshold being applied by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, in no case or overall are these impacts considered to be a significant impact within the meaning of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* Therefore an EPBC Act referral under Part 7 of the Act would not seem warranted unless certainty is required.

# REFERENCES

- Godden Mackay Logan 2011, Australian War Memorial Heritage Management Plan, prepared for the Australian War Memorial.
- Marshall, D, C Burton, A Grinbergs, C Johnston, J Donkin, W Nicholls, B O'Keefe, R Boden, R Freestone, A Rowell 2010, Parliament House Vista area Heritage Management Plan, report for the National Capital Authority.

# **APPENDIX A: HERITAGE VALUES**

There are many sources of information regarding the heritage values of the Memorial, either individually or as part of larger places. The following text regarding heritage values is drawn from a range of sources, as indicated.

### \*

### **Commonwealth Heritage Values – Australian War Memorial**

#### **Criterion A Processes**

The Australian War Memorial is Australia's National Shrine to those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war.

#### Attributes

The whole building, setting and contents that illustrate Australia's historical involvement in war.

#### **Criterion B Rarity**

The Memorial building is a purpose built repository where the nature of commemoration is based in equal parts in the relationship between the building, the collections of objects and records and the commemorative spaces. This is unique in Australia and believed rare in the world.

#### Attributes

The equal relationship between the building, the collections of objects and records and the commemorative spaces.

#### **Criterion D Characteristic values**

The building is one of Canberra's earliest major examples of Australian Art Deco architecture, with fine examples of applied art in the same style. The building's design also successfully fulfils its special functions and reinforces the role of the place as a Shrine.

#### Attributes

Its architectural styling and design, plus its applied art.

#### **Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics**

The War Memorial is an important landmark in Canberra, Australia's National Capital. As the terminating building at the northern end of the land axis of Griffin's city design and one of only three buildings sited on the axis, the Memorial makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses.

#### Attributes

Its location as the terminating building at the northern end of the Land Axis.

#### **Criterion F Technical achievement**

The success of the Memorial as a landmark is due in part to its distinctive massing and symmetry; its relative visual isolation given its privileged siting on the land axis; landscaped grounds and the backdrop of the forested slopes of Mount Ainslie. The role of the Memorial as a National icon is reinforced by its central location in the nation's capital.

#### Attributes

Its distinctive massing and symmetry; its prominent siting on the Land Axis, its landscaped grounds and its setting against the backdrop of the forested slopes of Mount Ainslie.

#### **Criterion G Social value**

The Australian War Memorial is Australia's National Shrine to those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. As such it is important to the Australian community as a whole and has special associations with veterans and their families and descendants of those who fought in wars.

#### Attributes

The whole building, including its commemorations, displays and records.

#### **Criterion H Significant people**

The Australian War Memorial has special associations with veterans and their families and descendants of those who fought in wars.

The Memorial's success as a shrine, an architectural form and as part of Canberra's urban plan results in part from special associations with the lives and works of a number of individuals whose activities have been significant in Australia's history. These include the Memorial's founders Charles Bean, John Treloar and Henry Gullett; architects Emil Sodersteen and John Crust; and M Napier Waller who created artworks for the building.

#### Attributes

The whole building, including its architectural design, its setting, its commemorations, its artworks, displays, memorabilia and archival records.

### National Heritage Values - Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade

#### **Criterion A Events, Processes**

The AWM is an outstanding national museum and memorial, as expressed through the main building, the courtyard fabric, interior spaces, the Sculpture Garden and the collections. The AWM was established as a direct consequence of the First World War, one of the seminal events in Australian history. It embodied the vision of Charles Bean – Official First World War correspondent – that the war would be instrumental in creating a sense of nationhood and a distinctly Australian identity. The institution plays a pivotal role in helping Australians to commemorate and understand the sacrifice and loss of Australians during war.

The AWM together with Anzac Parade is an important national icon. Its major features include: the main building; the medieval stone lions at the entrance; the ceremonial landscape including the Lone Pine tree; and displays and sculptures. The AWM and Anzac Parade are major venues for national commemorative services and events such as the ANZAC Day march.

Anzac Parade, as part of the Parliamentary Vista and an extension of the AWM, is part of one of the major designed landscapes of Australia. A ceremonial space of this grandeur is unique in Australia.

The AWM and the memorials along Anzac Parade represent changing concepts of commemoration in Australia, influenced by the armed forces and community groups. The Hall of Memory with the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier, and aspects of its setting are notable.

#### **Criterion B Rarity**

The AWM building is a purpose built repository, reflecting the integral relationship between the building, commemorative spaces and the collections. This is unique in Australia and rare elsewhere in the world. The values are expressed in the fabric of the main building, the entrance, the Hall of Memory, the collections and the surrounding landscape.

The AWM collection contains unique objects including a Lancaster bomber and the largest collection of Victoria Crosses in the world. The building contains rare elements, notably the medieval stone lions at the entrance and the Hall of Memory with its largest mosaics in the world.

Anzac Parade, as part of the Parliamentary Vista and as an extension of the AWM, is part of one of the major cultural landscapes of Australia. The grandeur of the ceremonial space is not found elsewhere in Australia. Anzac Parade is nationally important for its public and commemorative functions.

#### **Criterion C Research**

The AWM has a unique and important function in the nation in collecting and displaying objects and records on Australians' experience of war. The AWM and other institutions have used these materials to produce research on social, political and military history. The place has the potential to yield further substantial information on Australians' experience of war. These values are expressed through the collections.

#### **Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics**

The AWM in its setting is of outstanding importance for its aesthetic characteristics, valued as a place of great beauty by the Australian community and veteran groups (as represented by the Returned & Services League of Australia). The place has evoked strong emotional and artistic responses from Australian and overseas visitors. The main building and the surrounding landscape, the Hall of Memory, the Roll of

Honour, ANZAC Hall and the collections act as reminders of important events and people in Australia's history and trigger disturbing and poignant responses from the vast majority of visitors.

The AWM together with Anzac Parade form an important national landmark that is highly valued by the Australian community. As part of the Parliamentary Vista, the AWM makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses and Mount Ainslie. Views from Anzac Parade to the Hall of Memory, and from the Hall of Memory along the land axis are outstanding. Its prominent position is important due to its relative visual isolation on the Griffin land axis, amid the backdrop of the forested slopes of Mount Ainslie. The visual impact of the AWM when viewed from Parliament House and other points along Griffin's land axis including Mount Ainslie; and the fabric of Anzac Parade including the memorials, plantings and lighting is far more distinctive and dramatic compared to the other principal war memorials in Australia.

#### **Criterion G Social value**

The AWM is the national war museum and national shrine, and together with Anzac Park, has special associations for the Australian community, particularly veterans and their families. These special associations are reinforced on ANZAC Day and at ceremonies specific to particular memorials on Anzac Parade. The AWM and the Anzac Parade memorials are the nation's major focal point for commemoration including the ANZAC Day march and other ceremonies and events. These values are expressed through: the AWM building (including the Hall of Memory); the collection; the surrounding landscape (including the Sculpture Garden); and Anzac Parade including the memorials.

#### **Criterion H Significant people**

The AWM building and the Anzac Parade memorials have special associations with Australia's military forces and veterans represented by the Returned & Services League of Australia.

The AWM's success as a shrine, a museum, an architectural form and part of Canberra's urban plan is partly the result of its special associations with the lives and works of people who have been significant in Australia's history. These include the AWM's founders Charles Bean, John Treloar and Sir Henry Gullett.

The values are expressed in the fabric of the place which includes: the main building; the Hall of Memory; the collections; the surrounding landscape; and Anzac Parade.

### AWM Heritage Management Plan – 2011

#### **Entire Site**

The Australian War Memorial is Australia's national shrine to those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. As such it is important to the Australian community as a whole and has special associations with veterans and the families and descendants of those who fought in wars.

The Memorial building is a purpose-built repository where the nature of commemoration is based in equal parts in the relationship between the building, the collections of objects and records, and the commemorative spaces. This is unique in Australia and is believed rare in the world. The AWM has a unique and important function in the nation in collecting and displaying objects and records on Australians' experience of war. The AWM and other institutions have used these materials to produce research on social, political and military history. The place has the potential to yield further substantial information on Australians' experience of war. These values are expressed through the collections.

The building is one of Canberra's earliest major examples of partial Australian Art Deco architecture, with fine examples of applied art in the same style. The building's design also successfully fulfils its special functions and reinforces the role of the place as a shrine. The War Memorial is an important landmark in Canberra, Australia's national capital. As the terminating building at the northern end of the land axis of Griffin's city design, and one of only three buildings sited on the axis, the Memorial makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses. The success of the Memorial as a landmark is due in part to its distinctive massing and symmetry; its relative visual isolation, given its privileged siting on the land axis; landscaped grounds; and the backdrop of the forested slopes of Mount Ainslie. The role of the Memorial as a national icon is reinforced by its central location in the nation's capital. The Memorial's success as a shrine, an architectural form, and as part of Canberra's urban plan results in part from special associations with the lives and works of a number of individuals whose activities have been significant in Australia's history. These include the Memorial's founders CEW Bean, John Treloar and Henry Gullett; architects Emil Sodersteen and John Crust; and M Napier Waller, who created artworks for the building. (GML 2011, p. 39)

#### Landscape

The landscape of the AWM has evolved slowly since the 1940s and no design scheme is yet to be fully realised. The current layout contains elements of historic importance such as the sculptures in the Sculpture Garden and the Lone Pine, and select areas of the landscape meet the threshold for historical value, but overall the wider landscape currently does not meet the threshold for historical value.

The central Parade Ground, the mature plantings, the Sculpture Garden, the location of the landscape at the foot of Mount Ainslie and at the terminus of the Parliament House Vista and land axis, all contribute to the high aesthetic values of this landscape in its broader setting. The Parade Ground represents a high level of technical and creative achievement as a successful response to the requirements and qualities of the site.

While no specific community-based research has been undertaken, it is likely that the community would attach high value to the mature plantings on the AWM site. The landscape and setting of the AWM is also likely to be held in high esteem by veterans and other community members.

As the site has been considerably altered and disturbed by construction, most evidence of past Indigenous use of this landscape has been destroyed. A single artefact was discovered near the property boundary during consultation with Indigenous representatives, which has value to community members. (GML 2011, p. 41)

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The landscape of the AWM Campbell Precinct primarily has aesthetic heritage values. The aesthetic values of this precinct are the formal characteristics of the Western Precinct contrasting with the informality of the Eastern Precinct. The Precinct has an important contribution to the values of the Parliament House Vista.

In addition to aesthetic values of the landscape the western precinct has aesthetic values in its sculptures, historic values in its memorials and the Lone Pine and social values in the memorials and Parade Ground. (GML 2011, p. 84)

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To the east of the Memorial planting has been developed using eucalypts and wattles to give the appearance of an extension of the natural vegetation of Mount Ainslie, as proposed in the planting plans of 1952. (GML 2011, p. 25)

### Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan - 2010

The Parliament House Vista area is a large and complex landscape with a range of values related to its history and historical associations, unique evolving design, aesthetic value, creative achievement and social value. Some of these are of outstanding value to the nation (potential National Heritage) while others are of significant heritage value (Commonwealth Heritage). The area contains many places of recognised and individual heritage significance, many of which contribute to the values of the broader area.

The Parliament House Vista is of outstanding heritage value to the nation because it is strongly associated with and a focus of the history of politics and government in Australia, the development of Australian cultural life and national identity, and the development of Canberra as Australia's national capital, including the initial design by Walter and Marion Griffin for the city (1911, later revised), and subsequent designs notably by William Holford and the National Capital Development Commission. The result is a layering of designs which have built upon or consciously departed from the Griffins. This complex, evolving design is an important part of the story of the national capital and the Parliament House Vista in particular.

Canberra was created following 1911 as the new Australian national capital. It was based on the Griffins' design for the city and the Parliament House Vista contains the core of this design as realised. The Parliament House Vista is the heart of the national capital and contains prominent national institutions such as Old Parliament House which was the home of the Commonwealth Parliament from 1927-88, the Australian War Memorial from 1941, as well as many other national institutions and government office buildings. It is also the location for a large range of other memorials and commemorative plantings dating back to the 1920s, and the area continues to be the focus of such activities. The area is also significantly associated with political protest, especially in the vicinity of Parkes Place.

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The Parliament House Vista is of outstanding heritage value to the nation because of its landscape history which is:

- unique within Australia as an ongoing realisation of the establishment of a national place in an attempt to give a strong identity to the core of the national capital;
- a record of an evolution of different ideas in landscape design in Australia from the Federation Period to the present, related also to the development of Landscape Architecture as a profession in Australia; and
- it is unparalleled in any other Australian city because the physical evolution has allowed a tradition of landscape architecture and horticulture to be developed.

(Criterion (a))

The landscape of the Parliament House Vista is arguably of outstanding heritage value as it is unique within Australia as a designed national place, or indeed as a series of component national places, evolving over time and contributing to this larger national landscape.

(Criterion (b))

The Parliament House Vista is of significant heritage value to the Canberra community for its aesthetic qualities. It evokes an emotional response from the community for whom it is a place of dramatic and powerful views, such as the large scale and sweeping views along the Land Axis to the terminal features, and also a place of reflection and contemplation. They value the juxtaposition of bush with the formality of the built environment. The aesthetic values specific to the design and setting of the Parliament House Vista are also recognised, along with the integration of the architectural elements into the overall Griffins' design.

The Canberra community and, in particular, the veterans/family of veterans among them, value the visual link between the Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial which represents the democratic values of the Australian nation and the sacrifices made to uphold them.

The Parliament House Vista is of outstanding value to the nation because of its aesthetic values to Australians. It is the most highly recognised part of Canberra for Australians – evoking Canberra and its important meanings and associations. Its aesthetic values as a symbolic and powerful landscape are clearly evidenced in the high recognition of the Parliament House Vista. The aesthetic characteristics of the Parliament House Vista are strongly connected to its symbolic meanings, and are highly recognised and valued by Australians.

(Criterion (e))

The Parliament House Vista is of outstanding heritage value because of its creative achievement as a complex of gardens, united by landscape design, intimately bound into the architectonic structure of the various precincts, and set within the context of the National Triangle parklands. The area has evolved through layers of natural history, planning concepts and human use – as the Griffins' core organising principle of the intersecting Land and Water Axes. The Parliament House Vista is significant as an example of City Beautiful urban planning with Garden City influences. It displays design excellence through the use of natural features to generate a strong planning geometry and broad symmetry which is reinforced by introduced features such as the lake, buildings, plantings, parklands, gardens and road system. There is a masterly synthesis and ordering of topography and functions creating a symbolic and visually dramatic landscape.

The study area is important for components and qualities reflecting modern or twentieth century planning and urban design, many of which relate to the landscape. The Griffins' design responded creatively to the landscape features of the site, and the form of the city being in the landscape and provision of extensive open spaces both reflect the development of modern town planning from the early twentieth century. Indeed, the design contained the most dramatic and compelling assemblage of modern town planning ideals. The Griffins' design provides the foundations for the current Parliament House Vista area. Some core elements or qualities of this design have been realised although later significant planning contributions have now produced the layered landscape experienced today.

The Parliament House Vista is important for its design pattern of large landscapes and waterscapes with treed avenues and bridges providing framing elements, the terminal vista features of the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie at the northern end and Parliament House at the southern end, and with the Carillon and



Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet creating balanced vertical features in the water plane.

Avenues of trees and Lombardy Poplars as sentinels at key locations provide colour, character and contrast – all emphasising the symmetrical design – and the green/irrigated grass, especially of the Land Axis, makes a strong contribution to the composition. There are many important smaller component parklands and gardens which enhance the landscape with rich details of texture, colour, fragrance and in some cases, art works and water features.

The Parliament House Vista study area demonstrates different approaches to landscape design in an attempt to create a distinctive identity for the core of the national area, and integrate them into a harmonious composition as open space at the scale of the indigenous open forest/woodland structure of the region. In addition, these designs seek to provide an appropriate scale for the built elements in an integrated way, reflecting the tradition of the City Beautiful Movement.

A balance of formal and informal landscape treatment has been achieved through the integration of indigenous natural values and cultural values.

These many features provide a rich texture to the Parliament House Vista.

(Criterion (f))

The Parliament House Vista has significant social heritage value for both the Canberra and Australian communities.

The Parliament House Vista is of social significance to the Canberra community as a place which represents and embodies the ideals of Australian values and nationhood. The Canberra community values the Parliament House Vista as an icon and landmark and as the heart of the city.

The Parliament House Vista is a place which the Canberra community values as an important element in the continuum of both local and national history. This sense of history and of place engenders feelings of belonging and pride and the Canberra community feels it holds the layers of values and stories, as embodied in the area, in trust for the nation.

The Parliament House Vista is valued highly for its accessibility, as a gathering and meeting place, and as a beautiful place in which to be. The Canberra community has a deep attachment to the idea that the Parliament House Vista is a place for all Australians.

The Parliament House Vista is an iconic image of Canberra which represents the city to the nation and, potentially, internationally. For those Australians who have visited Canberra, the Parliament House Vista is the central iconic image representing a key element of the overall Griffins' design for Canberra, the nation's capital.

#### (Criterion (g))

The study area has outstanding heritage value for its special association with Walter Burley Griffin. Griffin was the lead designer of the original plan for Canberra as the national capital, and the Parliament House Vista is the core of the design and is probably the major part of the design which has actually been realised.

The Parliament House Vista also has significant heritage value for its special associations with:

- Sylvia Crowe, an important landscape architect, especially in Britain but also in Australia responsible for the masterplan for Commonwealth Park, apparently her only Australian design and a major component of the study area;
- John Crust and Emil Sodersten, as important architects, especially for their design of the Australian War Memorial this being a crucial and prominent building in the Parliament House Vista;
- Marion Mahony Griffin, important as the contributing designer of the original plan for Canberra as the national capital, including especially the Parliament House Vista;
- William Holford, a leading British architect and town planner who is important for his influence on the design of Canberra as the national capital, including in particular the Parliament House Vista;
- John Smith Murdoch, an early and significant architect in the Commonwealth Government designer of the Old Parliament House and East and West Blocks, being a crucial and prominent group of buildings in the development of the area;
- National Capital Development Commission staff, who played key role in planning, developing and

constructing Canberra including a large number of major components within the study area, or which have otherwise had a major impact on the area;

- Harry Oakman, an important landscape designer and author, instrumental in the development of Commonwealth Park and other landscaping in the Parliament House Vista;
- John Overall, who led the NCDC during its foundation period which saw a dramatic acceleration in the development of Canberra after a long period of neglect, including in particular completion of Lake Burley Griffin;
- John Sulman, an important architect and town planner who played a major role in the development of Canberra a key advocate for the Old Parliament House development, being a prominent building in the study area; and
- Thomas Charles George Weston, an important figure being responsible for the early detailed plantings which are a major feature of Canberra, including notably the Parliamentary Zone.

(Criterion (h))

(Marshall and other 2011, vol. 1 p. 181-4)

