

APPENDIX D: FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

D.1 DEFINITION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

For the purposes of this plan, the following definitions of heritage significance are used.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups. (Australia ICOMOS 2000, Article 1.2)

Natural heritage means:

- natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which demonstrate natural significance;
- geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas that constitute the habitat of indigenous species of animals and plants, which demonstrate natural significance; and/or
- natural sites or precisely-delineated natural areas which demonstrate natural significance from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. (Cairnes, Australian Heritage Commission & Australian Committee for IUCN 2002, p. 8)

The heritage value of a place includes the place's natural and cultural environment having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, or other significance, for current and future generations of Australians. (Subsection 3(2) of the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*; Section 528 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

D.2 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE CRITERIA

The Commonwealth Heritage criteria for a place are any or all of the following:

- (a) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (d) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- (e) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

- (g) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (i) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition.

The cultural aspect of a criterion means the indigenous cultural aspect, the non-indigenous cultural aspect, or both. (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations 2003 (No. 1)*, Section 10.03A)

D.3 NATIONAL HERITAGE CRITERIA

The National Heritage criteria for a place are any or all of the following:

- (a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- (e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (i) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition.

The cultural aspect of a criterion means the indigenous cultural aspect, the non-indigenous cultural aspect, or both. (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations 2003 (No. 1)*, Section 10.01A)

APPENDIX E: KEY EXTRACTS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN

The following extracts have been taken from the *National Capital Plan* (NCA 2002a).



Part One

1. The Central National Area

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1.1.2 Principles for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting

- (1) Canberra's role as Australia's National Capital is of continuing and paramount importance. National functions, organisations and activities are actively encouraged to locate in Canberra. They should be housed and located in prominent positions where they serve, individually and collectively, as effective symbols of the Nation and its Capital.
- (2) Opportunities should be taken progressively to enhance the international role of Canberra as Australia's National Capital. Diplomatic representation, the establishment in Canberra of international organisations, and the holding of international events in Canberra are all encouraged as means of enhancing the National Capital's international role.
- (3) The planning and development of the National Capital will seek to respect and enhance the main principles of Walter Burley Griffin's formally adopted plan for Canberra.
- (4) The Parliamentary Zone and its setting remain the heart of the National Capital. In this area, priority will be given to the development of buildings and associated structures which have activities and functions that symbolise the Capital and through it the nation. Other developments in the area should be sited and designed to support the prominence of these national functions and reinforce the character of the area.
- (5) Planning and development of the Territory beyond the Parliamentary Zone and its setting should enhance the national significance of both Canberra and the Territory.

1.1.3 Policies for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting

- (a) Major national functions and activities that are closely connected with workings of Parliament or are of major national significance should be located in or adjacent to the National Triangle formed by Commonwealth, Kings and Constitution Avenues, to provide a strong physical and functional structure which symbolises the role of Canberra as the National Capital.
- (b) The preferred uses in the Parliamentary Zone are those that arise from its role as the physical manifestation of Australian democratic government and as the home of the nation's most important cultural and judicial institutions and symbols. The highest standards of architecture will be sought for buildings located in the Parliamentary Zone.
- (c) Diplomatic activities should be established in places which are prestigious, have good access to Parliament House and other designated diplomatic precincts, and meet security requirements. They should be planned and designed to establish a distinct character and setting for each area reflecting their national and international significance.
- (d) National and international associations and institutions will be encouraged to locate in Canberra, and whenever practicable the District of Canberra Central will be the preferred location for them.

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1.4 Detailed Conditions of Planning, Design and Development

The following apply to the Central National Area:

- (i) In the Parliamentary Zone (the area bounded by the southern edge of Lake Burley Griffin, Kings Avenue, State Circle and Commonwealth Avenue)
 - (a) land uses will comprise:
 - Parliamentary Uses and National Capital Uses, including national legislative, judicial and executive functions, and Commonwealth cultural institutions
 - such other uses, including a limited range of commercial uses and tourism facilities, as may be approved by Parliament, which will complement and enhance the function and character of the Area.
 - (b) development shall be guided by the principles, policies and Indicative Development Plan for the Parliamentary Zone set out in the Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone at Appendix T.6.
- (ii) Other parts of the Designated Area will be used in accordance with detailed conditions of planning, design and development shown at Figures 5-17 and, where applicable, to the provisions of a Master Plan set out in Appendix T.
- (iii) Land uses will relate primarily to national functions. This should not, however, preclude the establishment of appropriate ACT Government functions, suitably located.
- (iv) Consideration of commercial uses in those parts of the Designated Area that lie in the City Division will have regard to the planning effects on Civic Centre as well as on the Central National Area.
- (v) Special consideration will be given to community, cultural, residential, tourism, entertainment and leisure uses which complement and enhance the function and character of the Designated Area.
- (vi) Traffic capacity and traffic arrangements on major routes in the Designated Area will be planned to ensure safe and dignified access for all ceremonial occasions, and for residents, staff, tourists and visitors.
- (vii) The transport system within the Designated Area will be planned and managed for volumes of traffic and parking consistent with the significance and use of the Area. Transport infrastructure should foster the use of transport systems which minimise adverse effects from vehicular traffic.
- (viii) The urban design of the Area is to achieve an integrated design of the highest quality by managing building height and bulk, and by encouraging building forms and layouts on consistent building alignments which enhance the structure of Griffin's plan.
- (ix) New development should seek to respect the design and character of adjacent buildings in terms of scale, colour, materials, massing and frontage alignment.
- (x) Individual development proposals will be assessed on their merits in respect to sunlight penetration, amenity, pedestrian and vehicle access. No buildings taller than RL 617m will be permitted in the Designated Area, but the general building height will be 3-4 storeys except where the Authority determines otherwise.
- (xi) Buildings in the Area must show an appropriate quality of architectural design consistent with their location in this area of special national concern.
- (xii) Direct access to and from major roads will be permitted where practicable and not inconsistent with traffic safety requirements. The design and maintenance of all roadways and parking areas, including their associated landscaping, signs and lighting, will be of a consistently high quality.
- (xiii) Commonwealth, Kings and Constitution Avenues, the avenues connecting the nodal points of the National Triangle, are of critical significance in delineating the geometric form of Griffin's plan. They are not only the primary movement routes, but they are powerful generators of structure and urban form. Their formal expression is paramount and is to be achieved by strong avenue planting, consistent road design, special lighting and detailing. Building heights and setbacks will be planned to ensure consistency and continuity.
- (xiv) Landscaping is to enhance the visual setting of the Designated Area and integrate the buildings with their landscape setting. This will be carried out in accordance with a landscape master plan to be prepared by the Authority which particularly emphasises the following landscape themes:
 - the formal and consistent landscaping of main avenues and mall spaces
 - the combination of formal and informal landscaping which occurs around the lake edge and is the setting for Parliament House and its adjacent areas.
- (xv) Residential blocks shall not be subdivided for separate occupation.
- (xvi) As soon as practicable after this Plan comes into operation, building, road and landscape maintenance is to conform with Management Plans prepared by the Authority in consultation with the Department of Arts, Sport, Environment, Tourism and Territories and the ACT Government, which will consider traffic and parking operations, temporary uses and ceremonial events. The Management Plans will also establish levels of maintenance for land, water and infrastructure appropriate to the principles and policies for the Area and shall take into account the Technical and Management Guidelines for Lake Burley Griffin at Appendix J.
- (xvii) Any proposal to subdivide land within the Central National Area will require the approval of the Authority.

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- Parliamentary Use
- National Capital Use
- Commercial
- Road
- Adjoining Central National Map Areas

- Refer to Appendix H for Design and Siting Conditions which apply to all blocks
- Refer to Appendix T.6 for the Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone

Figure 5
The Central National Area
(The Parliamentary Zone)



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10.2 Principle for Heritage

The Territory's natural and cultural heritage should be identified, preserved, protected and conserved in accordance with internationally accepted principles, and in order to enhance the character of Canberra and the Territory as the National Capital.

10.3 Policies for Heritage

- (a) Planning and development should give due protection to any natural or cultural heritage place in the ACT included on the Register of the National Estate and/or heritage register of the ACT Government.
- (b) Within Designated Areas the Authority will require Conservation Plans for listed heritage places. The Conservation Plans for cultural heritage sites will follow the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter).
- (c) Planning policies and the applicable development conditions should conform with the requirements of any such Conservation Plan.

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Appendix T.6

Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone

Preamble

The Walter Burley Griffin Plan for Canberra was structured on two organising lines – the Land Axis and the Water Axis – and on the great triangle, aligned on the mountains, which created the basic circulation system connecting the government centre south of the lake to urban centres north of the lake. Griffin’s plan for Canberra symbolised democracy and was designed to reflect the values of an emerging nation.

In 1998 the Commonwealth Government announced that the National Capital Authority would undertake a strategic review of the Parliamentary Zone and initiate the development of a master plan for that area.

The review of the Zone, as a focal point in the Griffin plan, was aimed at refreshing and promulgating the historical visions for the Zone. The review also focused on finding an innovative and practical means of translating a new vision into reality.

The Authority carried out the Review with the assistance of a Parliamentary Zone Advisory Panel. The Panel was required to advise on the review process and on the future management of the Zone. The work was completed by the Authority and published in 2000 as *The Parliamentary Zone Review Outcomes*. Amendment of the National Capital Plan will give a statutory basis to the policy outcomes of the Review.

Key results from the *Outcomes* report are incorporated in the master plan as the first step towards a contemporary formal Commonwealth Government statement about the physical, and cultural development and management of the centrepiece of the National Capital.

This master plan is intended to guide decisions relating to development, cultural and physical planning and management within the Parliamentary Zone. It is intended to be a ‘living’ document and, where necessary, subject to successive amendment and further studies as the key outcomes are implemented incrementally.

In its present form, this master plan comprises:

- A statement of principles;
- A statement of objectives and intentions;
- Statements of policy relating to the formation of campuses, land use and development, roads and traffic, pedestrian pathways, orientation and interpretation and tree planting; and
- An indicative development plan.

This master plan should be read in conjunction with relevant principles and policies set out elsewhere in this Plan (refer particularly to 1.1 of the Plan) and with relevant Conservation Master Plans.

Statement of Principles

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

To do this, *the place of the people* must reflect:

- The political and cultural role of Australia’s Capital;
- Federation and Australian democracy;
- The achievements of individual Australians in all areas of endeavour;
- The diversity of Australia, its peoples, natural environments, cultures and heritage; and
- The unique qualities of Australian creativity and craftsmanship.

The place of the people must have:

- A sense of scale, dignity and openness;
- A cohesive and comprehensible layout;
- A large forum for public ceremony and debate;
- Intimate, enjoyable spaces for individuals and groups;
- A dynamic program of national, state and regional events; and
- Public facilities that are accessible and affordable.

Statement of Objectives and Intentions

To realise the Parliamentary Zone as the place of the people it will be important to:

- balance politics and culture;
- welcome people;
- celebrate Australian history and society;
- represent Australian excellence;
- emphasise the importance of the public realm;
- make access easy and open;
- reinforce the integrity of the visual structure;
- strengthen the relationship between buildings and landscape;
- create a variety of urban spaces; and
- establish comprehensive design management polices for the future.

For each of these objectives, stated intentions that will guide all developmental and cultural and physical planning and management are as follows:

<i><u>Objective</u></i>	<i><u>Intention</u></i>
<i>Balance politics and culture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate national cultural institutions and key government agencies in the place of the people • facilitate the staging of cultural and political events, activities and ceremonies • provide opportunities to recognise Australian endeavour
<i>Welcome people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage the diverse population of Australia to visit • provide spaces that are pleasant and sheltered • improve the level of amenity and engender vitality (cafes, events, picnic spaces, etc) • establish a program of appropriate events and activities in quality venues • provide visitor-friendly public transport and car parking • discourage through-traffic and encourage pedestrians and cyclists • make it easy for people to find their destination
<i>Celebrate Australian history and society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create ceremonial and community events that reflect our nation's history, spirit and aspirations • recognise the rich history and contribution of the Indigenous Australian people and of our multicultural society • provide opportunities for people to interpret the role of government, the history of our nation and Australian achievement • foster a sense of affinity and attachment to the National Capital • conserve the unique heritage of the Parliamentary Zone for future generations
<i>Represent Australian excellence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage the exemplary use of Australian innovation, creativity and diversity • use Australian materials and craftsmanship • demonstrate sustainable management practices • adopt best practice design and building procurement
<i>Emphasise the importance of the public realm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage pedestrian activity • improve the amenity of the open spaces • establish a variety of public spaces that will support a range of activities • establish a hierarchy of public spaces with the Land Axis as the principal space • create a major focus for public representation • provide good signage and interpretative systems
<i>Make access easy and</i>	

<i>open</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a comprehensive system of paths, cycleways and roads • make public spaces safe • ensure that design is barrier free • improve public transport • locate car parks where they are central, safe and secure • establish well signed, convenient routes to major destinations • clearly identify the front entries to buildings
<i>Reinforce the integrity of the visual structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain the integrity and prominence of the Land Axis • symbolically recognise the intersection of the Land Axis and Water Axis • emphasise Commonwealth and Kings Avenues as landscape edges • align buildings normal to the Land Axis and Water Axis and to Griffin's proposed terraces • enhance the existing character and quality of the landscape • use lighting to emphasise the organisational structure, buildings and other special features • plant trees to reflect seasonal changes
<i>Strengthen the relationship between buildings and landscape</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide ordered settings and relate buildings of similar functions, using the existing buildings as the focus • locate a central court for each development group • provide clear address and identity for all buildings from the central court • align buildings normal to the Land Axis and Water Axis • establish vistas from the Land Axis to the central development courts • enhance seasonal, day and night landscape settings for buildings
<i>Create a variety of urban spaces</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a sequence of spaces that range from the Land Axis to the development courts • provide a major focus for public representation and gatherings of national interest • create spaces that will support vibrant activities of discovery and others for reflection or quiet enjoyment • link buildings and places with a legible road and pathway network
<i>Establish comprehensive design management policies for the future</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reserve sites for new buildings • plan for a mix of appropriate future functions and land uses • establish a viable financial framework for development and management • provide a defined role for private capital, patronage and sponsorship • develop sustainable environmental management practices • conserve the unique heritage of the Parliamentary Zone for future generations

Statements of Policy

Formation of Campuses

Identifiable precincts, or campuses, should be created to provide a sensible and flexible rationale for the location of new buildings, public spaces, commemorative works and even some events.

Essentially, the policy is to use the existing buildings as 'anchors' for new development that has a compatible function. For example, a new government agency could be sited adjacent to either the John Gorton or Treasury buildings, while a new visual arts building could be located near the National Gallery of Australia. Similarly, any planned extensions to Parliament would be ideally placed on what was Camp Hill between the Old and New Houses of Parliament.

While the existing buildings will determine the character of the functions and uses for each campus, a court, plaza or garden should provide the focus to their layout. Each building in the campus, existing and new, should have a

pedestrian entry fronting the court, and the courts themselves should be developed so that they encourage people to use them for informal lunch time sports, or for celebrations or perhaps protests.

The existing buildings will also influence the architectural and landscape character for each of the campuses. Urban design guidelines addressing aspects such as form, materials, scale and footprint should ensure that successive development contributes to the integrity of the campus. Gradually this will break the Zone into distinguishable precincts, which in turn will make the Zone more visitor-friendly.

To ensure that people can move easily between the campuses, the campuses will be connected by paths and vistas created from one central court to the other. To ensure that people can orientate themselves in the Zone, view corridors from the courts to the Lake or Parliament House will also be established.

Five campuses are to be formed in the Zone, with Parliament House as a sixth, as follows:

- 'Parliamentary Executive' campus, centred on Old Parliament House;
- 'Treasury' campus around that building;
- 'John Gorton' campus around that building;
- 'Humanities and Science' campus, built around the National Library of Australia and the National Science and Technology Centre; and
- 'Arts and Civic' campus built around the National Gallery of Australia and the High Court of Australia.

Land Use and Development

For the place of the people to remain relevant, a balance should be maintained between the working political functions of the seat of Government and the national cultural institutions. Major shifts in this balance would make the Parliamentary Zone into either a theme park of attractions, or an office environment devoid of people outside of working hours.

Permissible land uses include parliamentary uses, appropriate National Capital uses and other uses that enhance the function and character of the area. This can include limited commercial and tourism facilities that support the objectives for the Zone.

In recognition of an anticipated 50-year timeframe for future developments including buildings, landscapes and associated works, a number of sites within the Zone should be reserved for future use in four main categories:

- Seat of Government - Commonwealth Parliament of Australia;
- Seat of Government - Agencies of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- National (cultural) institutions; and
- Facilities and amenities for the public.

In the event that Parliament House needs to expand to accommodate growth in its working population, expansion should be directed into the two existing car parks located either side of Federation Mall between East Block and West Block. Buildings should be three storeys in addition to multi-level basement car parking.

Future growth of government agency functions should be directed into the campuses located around the Treasury and John Gorton buildings. Because they are near the centre of the Zone and house large worker populations, these two campuses should also be the locations for low-scale structured car parks. The car parks may additionally house future shuttle bus services, as well as limited retail amenities such as dry cleaners, newsagents and flower shops.

Any future expansion of the National Gallery of Australia and the National Archives of Australia should occur on sites adjacent to the present locations of these national institutions.

Any long-term requirements for new cultural institutions should also be accommodated in the proposed campuses. There are ample new building sites (many currently used for surface parking) associated with the Arts and Civic campus and the Humanities and Science campus.

The site to the west of the Land Axis and north of Enid Lyons Street (currently an informal car park) is a high profile site. The site should be reserved for a significant national building and/or a significant national place of special status and interest. [Amended by Amendment 54]

King Edward Terrace should develop a 'mainstream character' over time with intersection changes, additional pedestrian crossings, broader paths and more consistent avenue planting. To reinforce this character, concessions and convenient services for the public should be provided along the Terrace.

Finally, the new focus of public activities in the place of the people – the area adjoining the south side of Parkes Place on the lake edge, and centred on the land axis, should provide amenities and facilities such as restaurants, coffee shops, and exhibitions for the public.



Roads and Traffic

Traffic is an important issue in the Parliamentary Zone. Commonwealth and Kings Avenues are major traffic routes connecting the north and south of Canberra and both carry large volumes of peak hour traffic. More importantly, commuters travelling to and from Civic, Barton and Fyshwick use the east-west roads that go through the Zone, i.e. King Edward, King George and Queen Victoria Terraces.

A disproportionate amount of through-traffic uses King Edward Terrace and as a consequence there are a number of traffic and pedestrian safety problems. These problems include the speed at which traffic moves along King Edward Terrace, the proximity of a number of intersections, the lack of pedestrian crossing points, and poor visibility at intersections and at existing pedestrian crossings. The mix between cars and the large number of commercial vehicles, especially trucks, which use King Edward Terrace, heightens these problems.

To assist in ameliorating some of the traffic problems, a number of improvements to the road layout and design should be introduced progressively. These include:

- Establishing a legible hierarchy in the roads by giving each a different character, drawn from variables such as the road surface and width, avenue planting and directional signage. In this way Commonwealth and Kings Avenues will be distinguished as the primary access roads, King Edward and King George Terraces as secondary address roads and Parkes Place, Queen Victoria Terrace and Federation Mall as the tertiary distributors. The lanes within the campuses that lead to building entries or to car parks should be developed as shared zones for pedestrians and cars;
- Changing King Edward Terrace from a thoroughfare to a main street. This can be achieved by creating 'T' intersections and traffic lights at its junctions with Commonwealth and Kings Avenues, by rationalising the number of entry points to the campuses and by adding pedestrian crossing points to provide continuity in the path system. With the exception of service vehicles and tourist coaches, a load limit should also be considered as a traffic calming and safety measure; and
- Removing Bowen Place, Flynn Place, and the straight sections of Langton Crescent and Dorothy Tangney Place. These roads were built to a large scale in the expectation that Parliament House would be built on the lakeshore rather than on Capital Hill. Their removal is possible if 'T' intersections are made at the intersections of King Edward Terrace, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues.

Pedestrian Pathways

Direct, sheltered paths connecting major destinations will substantially improve the public realm of the Parliamentary Zone. Encouraging people to leave their cars in one destination and to explore the attractions of the Zone as pedestrians will add to the vibrancy and life of the place of the people.

A legible and consistent path system, connecting all the parts of the place of the people, will be gradually introduced progressively.

The first paths to be installed should be in the northern part of the Zone, linking King Edward Terrace and the lake. Linking with the pathways that now terminate at the northern edge of Parkes Place, the new paths should run down each side of the open space that forms the Land Axis to the lake. Pedestrian crossings are to be provided on King Edward Terrace along these paths at appropriate points to afford a safe pedestrian environment.

In the vicinity of Old Parliament House, the existing perimeter roads should be upgraded through the use of extended paving to enhance pedestrian movement but in a manner that has regard to the conservation values of the historic setting of the building and still capable of meeting the functional requirements of the building. This would give the building an appropriate, dignified setting and create a generous new pedestrian environment where currently only narrow footpaths and roads exist. To further connect Old Parliament House with the other parts of the Zone, some form of secondary entry should be created at the rear of the building facing Parliament House.

In association with the paths, cycle access for both commuter and recreational cyclists will be provided. The cycleway network should be linked to the existing system, encouraging access and especially cycling around the lake. All major attractions should be similarly connected, and secure facilities for cycle storage should be installed at these locations.

Orientation and Interpretation

Good orientation and interpretation will help to create a positive first impression and an enjoyable experience for people visiting the place of the people and assist their understanding about the National Capital.

A hierarchical signage system that would assist people in finding their way around the Parliamentary Zone and reinforce it as a special area is to be produced. The system should include:

- identification signs that relate to street entrances of the key national institutions and public places;
- secondary signs that relate to the public entrances of the buildings;
- directional signs for traffic and pedestrians to indicate the routes to buildings and other destinations;
- information signs on services for pedestrians and tourists; and
- interpretative signs providing information about places, events and venues.

This system should ensure continuity in the form of the sign, consistency in message content and easy updating and extension.

Interpretative signs are to be included at commemorative and dedication points and at the entrances to gardens, places and venues. These signs should provide brief notes on the historical background, cultural significance and importance of these places.

Tree Planting

Tree planting is fundamental to the enduring design concept of Canberra and to the character and structure of the place of the people. It is the formal tree planting that reflects the ground pattern of roads and formal spaces and establishes their character and beauty. New planting should be introduced and existing planting strengthened and conserved to attract native birdlife and create shelter, scale, interest and a special character to each of the campuses.

The Land Axis and Commonwealth and Kings Avenues are important elements in making the Parliamentary Zone legible. To maintain the definition of the geometry of the Zone, there must be a long-term strategy for the replacement of trees.

With its central location, length, width and the stark contrast between the turf and the eucalypts, the Land Axis has a powerful presence in the place of the people. Unfortunately the health and vigour of the trees along the Axis varies considerably and in some areas, especially toward the lake, trees are missing. Trees should be replaced and the planting extended where appropriate to preserve the visual strength of the Land Axis.

The tree planting on Commonwealth and Kings Avenues reflects different attitudes to avenue planting over the generations. There is an assortment of native, coniferous and deciduous species that requires rationalisation. The Chinese Elms (*Ulmus chinensis*) which were planted for quick effect are now compromising the growth of the English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). Their progressive removal should be continued. The original design intent of the avenue planting - to provide a backdrop of coniferous evergreen trees contrasting with the deciduous trees at the street edge - made the avenues legible in the broader landscape and distinctive throughout the seasons. A consistent approach to replacement tree planting should be undertaken to reinstate this intent.

There are other formal spaces that reflect Walter Burley Griffin's plan with its terracing, and the 1920s road layout. These spaces and streets, which include Parkes Place and Queen Victoria, King George and King Edward Terraces, create a series of important cross axes and lateral spaces. The trees that establish these spaces are a mixture of exotic evergreen and deciduous species.

A consistent approach to replacement planting should be adopted to conserve the clarity and character of these spaces. For example, red autumn foliage along the avenues, with accents of yellow at intersection points, will help to define special routes and places of interest. The brighter foliage of deciduous trees will also emphasise the major groupings of buildings and offer sun and shade control at various times of the year.

The East-West Promenade between the National Gallery of Australia and the National Library of Australia will create a major new lateral space. Here, tree planting should be used to identify this as a new cross axis mimicking the older tree planting of the avenues.

Indicative Development Plan

The Indicative Development Plan at Figure T6.1 [reproduced below] indicates how growth and development (in accordance with the principles, objectives, intentions and policies set out in this master plan) is intended to look in the long term. The Indicative Development Plan should be used to guide all future planning and development in the Parliamentary Zone.

