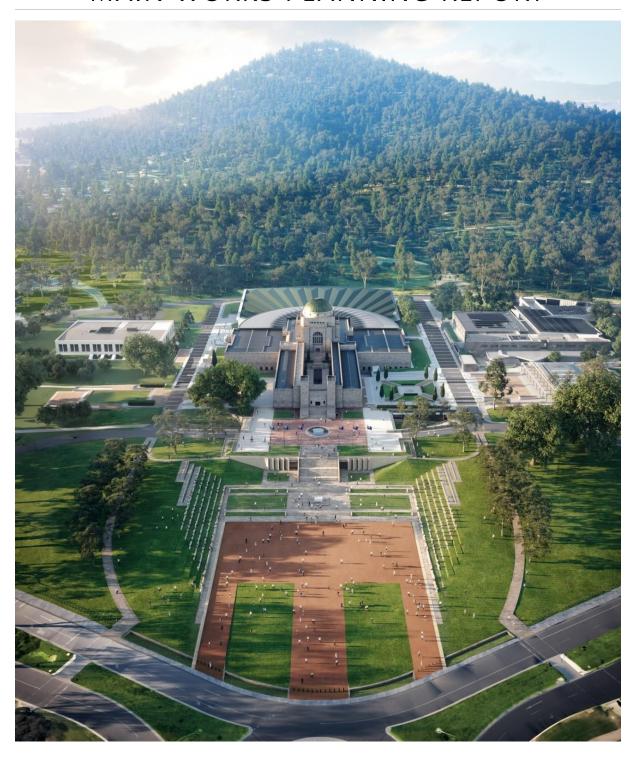
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NATIONAL CAPITAL AUTHORITY
MAIN WORKS PLANNING REPORT



BLOCKS 3 AND 4 SECTION 39 CAMPBELL ACT

8 JUNE 2021

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1 DOCUMENTS FORMING THIS APPLICATION

A detailed list of documentation forming this application is summarised below.

ATTACHMENT NO	SUBMITTED DOCUMENT	AUTHOR
-	Locality Plan	Cox Architecture
-	Authorisation from Custodian	Australian War Memorial
-	Main Works Design Extent	Australian War Memorial
1	This Planning Report including a description and schedule of proposed works.	Australian War Memorial
2.1	New Southern Entrance: Detailed Site Plan, Architectural Drawings, Floor Plans, Elevations, Sections, Colour Samples and Perspectives	Scott Carver
2.2	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant: Detailed Site Plan, Architectural Drawings, Floor Plans, Elevations, Sections, Colour Samples and Perspectives	Lyons Architecture
2.3	Anzac Hall and Glazed Link: Detailed Site Plan, Architectural Drawings, Floor Plans, Elevations, Sections, Colour Samples and Perspectives	Cox Architecture
3.1	New Southern Entrance: Landscape Plans and Elevations	Scott Carver
3.2	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant: Landscape Plans and Elevations	Lyons Architecture
3.3	Anzac Hall and Glazed Link: Landscape Plans and Elevations	Cox Architecture
3.4	Preliminary Arboriculture Assessment	Canopy Group
4.1	New Southern Entrance: Civil and Excavation Plans	Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
4.2	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant: Civil and Excavation Plans	Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
4.3	Anzac Hall and Glazed Link: Civil and Excavation Plans	Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
5	Drawing Schedule Australian War	
6	Hydraulics Plan	Norman Disney Young
7	Utilities Plan	Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
8	Lighting Masterplan	Norman Disney Young
9	Traffic and Parking and Off-site Works Plan	Ontoit Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
10	ACT Government Agency Clearances - TTMP and LMPP	Taylor Thomson Whitting (TTW)
11	Public Consultation	Australian War Memorial
12	Quantity Surveyor's Cost Estimates This document contains commercial-in-confidence information and is not to be included in public notification	WT Partnership
13	Ecological Impact Assessment	Capital Ecology Pty Ltd
14	Contamination Assessment, hazardous materials survey and plan	Australian War Memorial
15	Bushfire Risk Assessment and Management Plan	Australian Bushfire Protection Planners Pty Ltd
16	Legal advice pertaining to Moral Rights This document contains commercial-in-confidence information and is not to be included in public notification	Minter Ellison
17	Heritage Impact Assessment	Hector Abrahams Architects
-	Final Submission to DAWE under the EPBC Act: Submission and attachments publicly available: https://www.awm.gov.au/ourcontinuingstory/reports-documentation	Australian War Memorial

-	Final Submission to PWC:	Australian War Memorial – link to
	Submission and attachments publicly available:	Hansard
	https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joi	
	nt/Public Works/AustralianWarMemorial/Submissions	
-	Early Works WA Submission to the NCA:	Australian War Memorial
	Submission and attachments publicly available:	
	https://www.nca.gov.au/consultation/block-3-section-39-	
	campbell-australian-war-memorial	

2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AWM	Australian War Memorial (the 'Memorial')
CEP	Central Energy Plant
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DAWE	Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment
DD Act	Disability Discrimination Act 1992
EIS	Ecological Impact Assessment
EWP	Early Works Package
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EPSDD	Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
GFA	Gross Floor Area
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
MWP	Main Works Package
NCA	National Capital Authority (the 'Authority')
NCP	National Capital Plan
PALM Act	ACT Planning and Land Management Act 1988
PAR	Preliminary Arboriculture Report ('Tree Survey')
Project	Development Project (the 'Project')
PWC	Parliamentary Works Committee
PWC Act	Public Works Committee Act 1969
TCCS	Transport Canberra and City Services
TMP	Tree Management Plan
TTMP	Temporary Traffic Management Plan
WA	Works Approval

3 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The Memorial lodged the first of three Major Works Approval Applications for Early Works to the National Capital Authority (NCA) on 13 May 2021. The Early Works application was approved by the NCA on 7 June 2021 under application number WA102272.

This Planning Report has been prepared for the second stage of development on Blocks 3 and 4, Section 39 Campbell ACT for the Australian War Memorial's Development Project (the Project).

This application proposes new work defined as the New Southern Entrance; Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant; Anzac Hall and Glazed Link; and associated landscape works with each of the buildings. A written description of the works proposed by this application is presented in Section 7 Proposed Building Works of this report and attachments.

The Development Project has been structured for the delivery of four integrated Main Works Packages (MWP). Main Works Packages 1-3 are subject to this WA application, while Main Works Package 4, the Main Building Refurbishment is excluded as the *Public Works Committee Act 1969 (PALM Act)* does not require the NCA to approve internal works.

For clarity and as referenced throughout this report, the integrated Main Works Packages are:

MWP1	Main Works Package 1	New Southern Entrance and Main Building (Civil and Structural Works for Main Building only)
MWP2	Main Works Package 2	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant
MWP3	Main Works Package 3	Anzac Hall and Glazed Link
MWP4	Main Works Package 4	Main Building Refurbishment (excluding other than MWP1 civil and structural works) – excluded from this application as it consists of internal building works only.

The Memorial's third Works Approval (WA) Application for the Public Realm will be lodged in the future and will include public realm and landscaped elements not captured within this WA.

This report has been provided in compliance with National Capital Authority requirements, it:

- 1. Provides key site details, including its location and Crown Lease details, and its context.
- 2. Provides background information pertinent to the proposal.
- 3. Describes the proposal for the purpose of assisting the interpretation of the plans and other technical documentation submitted as part of the application.
- 4. Identifies relevant planning policy and consider how the development responds to this.

Many of the objectives of the detailed design guidelines in the National Capital Pan (NCP) are aligned with those of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* regarding the listed heritage values of the Memorial which this legislation protects. The Memorial has refined the design in response to a series of consultations with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) to focus on protecting, preserving, and enhancing significant materials, spatial relationships and views affected. In doing so, the proposed designs for the Main Works Packages have also progressed to a high level of deference and respect to those values which the NCP safeguards.

4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

4.1 Evolution of the Australian War Memorial

The purpose of the Memorial is to commemorate the sacrifices of those Australians who have died in war. Its mission is to lead the nation in remembering, engaging with and understanding the Australian experience of war and its enduring impact on the culture and identity of the nation.

Since construction of the Memorial began in 1929, the Memorial has expanded galleries, made additions to the east and west wings in 1968 and completed the existing Anzac Hall in 2001. This continuous evolution has told the story of Australia's experiences in world wars, conflicts, peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts. For these stories to continue to be told, and to accommodate growing numbers of visitors, the Memorial needs to continue to respectively evolve.

Section 5 (sub-section 1, paragraphs [a] and [b]) of the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980* requires that the Memorial deliver three key facilities:

- A Commemorative Area (memorial) which includes the Hall of Memory and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
- The Memorial's galleries (museum); and
- The National Collection (archive),

The requirement for this unique combination of functions obliges the Memorial to maintain sufficient, various and complimentary facilities which collectively achieve the legislated mission.

4.2 The Development Project

The scope of the Project is to construct additional exhibition spaces to enable the Memorial to continue to comply with the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980*; to equitably tell the stories of all Australian servicemen and women who have served overseas in conflicts and operations.

The four key reasons for why the Project is required are described below, and in summary:

- 1. A lack of capacity to provide equitable coverage of conflicts and operations;
- 2. A lack of capacity to describe a broader description of war;
- 3. A lack of circulation space; and
- 4. Poor accessibility and access

The Project provides a once in multi-generational opportunity to create significant built space for the Memorial. The Memorial has established seven outcome objectives for the Project. These objectives are:

- 1. Maintain the Memorial's national significance;
- 2. Remediate existing constraints;
- 3. Enhance gallery spaces;
- 4. Improve the visitor experience;
- 5. Improve the connection between the Memorial and community memorials;
- 6. Creative informative and reflective spaces for service men and women and their families; and
- 7. Protect and showcase the National Collection.

4.3 Approvals Process

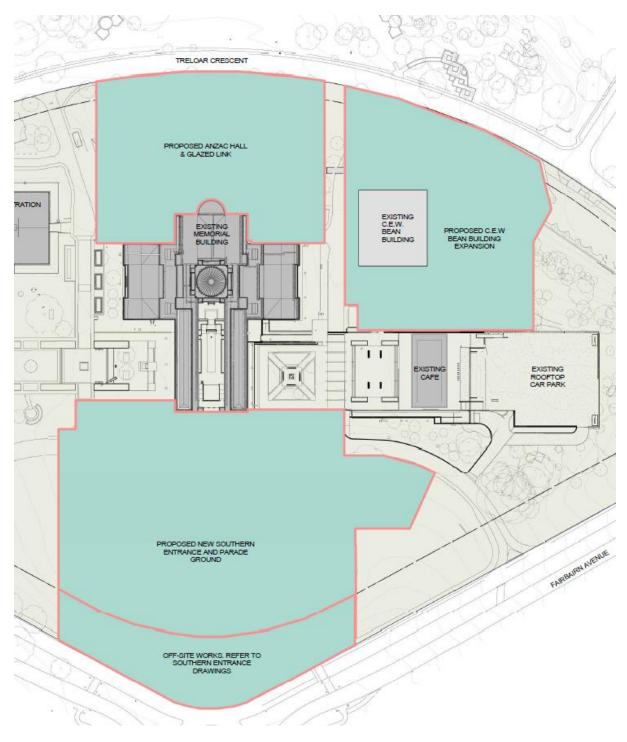
On 1 November 2018 the Australian Government provided funding to the Australian War Memorial (the 'Memorial') for the Development Project (the 'Project') of \$498.7 million allocated over a nine year period commencing in the 2019/20 financial year.

The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment ('DAWE') assessed the proposed works in accordance with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) ('*EPBC Act*'), and on 10 December 2020, the Minister for the Environment approved the Memorial's development proposal under the *EPBC Act*.

The Parliamentary Works Committee ('PWC') assessed approved the works on 25 February 2021 in accordance with the *Public Works Committee Act 1969*. This decision appears in the Hansard as 'carried' by the House of Representatives.

4.4 Proposed Works Area

The proposed works are to be limited to the Memorial's Campbell site located at Treloar Crescent, being Blocks 3 and 4 Section 39 Campbell ACT. The New Southern Entrance and Parade Ground works will occupy the space immediately south of the existing Main Building and at the Parade Ground. The proposed Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant will occupy the site immediately south, east, and north east of the existing Bean Building. The new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link will occupy the site immediately north of the existing Main Building and in place of where the existing Anzac Hall stands. Refer to image below for cropped footprint of the works extent area in this application.



Site Works Plan (Source: Australian War Memorial, 2021)

These three areas together comprise approximately 27,000 square metres (21.6%) of the 124,432 square metre block area and are identified in the site plans which form part of this application. The Memorial's Treloar facilities at Mitchell will be used for the temporary storage of some collection items during the Project.

5 THE SITE

Campbell is situated in the inner north of Canberra, centrally located between the City, and the neighbouring suburbs of Ainslie and Reid, refer to Locality Map below. The Memorial precinct has an area of approximately 12 hectares and is positioned between the north end of Anzac Parade and the Remembrance Nature Park at the foot of Mount Ainslie. It is in a significant location within the primary area identified by the axes constituting Walter Burley Griffin's 1918 plan for Canberra, aligned between Parliament House and the summit of Mount Ainslie. Several sites within proximity of the block are currently undergoing major development and renewal with several apartment and mixed-use developments completed in 2019-2020 or currently under construction.



Locality map - Aerial photography (Source: ACTmapi 2021)

The Memorial site is owned by the Commonwealth and is recorded as National unleased land. The site was considered by C.E.W Bean as appropriate to host a future memorial as early as 1919 – a stark contrast to the site being identified as the location of Canberra's future casino by Griffins 1918 plan. National Land areas are administered by several Commonwealth Government agencies, including the National Capital Authority (NCA) and the Department of Finance. The areas of National Land areas administered by the Authority include the Parliamentary Zone, Lake Burley Griffin and parts of the foreshore, Anzac Parade and Diplomatic Estates in Yarralumla, Deakin and O'Malley and Curtin. These areas have been declared for the special purpose of Canberra as the National Capital.

6 TOWN PLANNING DETAILS

Local Government Area and Planning Scheme

National Capital Authority - National Capital Plan 1990 (as amended).

Principal Land Use Zoning

The site is a Designated Area under the National Capital Plan (NCP). The General Policy Plan identifies the land as being subject to the Urban land-use policy and the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Precinct Code identifies the land use for Block 3 as National Capital Use.

Block 4 Section 39 within the road reserve immediately adjoining the site will be subject to development works which is currently in the custody of Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS).

Areas and Precinct Codes (NCP)

The Central National Area

Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code

Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code

Guidelines for Development

Guidelines for Perimeter Security

Outdoor Lighting Policy

Legal Title	Blocks 3 and 4 Section 39, Campbell ACT.
Site Area	The block area of Block 3 Section 39 is 120,719 square metres.
	The block area of Block 4 Section 39 is 3,713 square metres.
	The total block area is 124,432 square metres.
Current Use	The Australian War Memorial.
Adjacent Land Use	To the north and west of the Memorial is the Campbell High School and future DOMA apartment precinct. To the north east is the Remembrance Park Reserve which adjoins the Treloar Crescent road reserve. To the east and south west are predominantly residential areas (Campbell and Reid) and to the south is Anzac Parade and Lake Burley Griffin.
Public Transport	There are public bus stops along Limestone Avenue and Fairbairn Avenue which are immediately adjacent to the Memorial's southern boundary.
Existing Vehicular Access	Vehicular access to the Memorial site is via Treloar Crescent which connects to two publicly accessible surface car parks via West and East Roads. There is also access to a publicly accessible basement carpark (Poppy's Carpark) from Fairbairn Avenue.
Pedestrian Connections	There is a pedestrian footpath along the western perimeter of the block. Parts of the eastern boundary contain footpaths; continuations of the footpaths are on opposite sides of the road on the adjacent blocks.
Topography and Drainage	The site falls from the east to the west by approximately 20 meters. The site drains to the local street network. The area on site subject to works varies in topography by about 5 meters.
Vegetation and Habitat	The report prepared by Capital Ecology concludes the vegetation is highly modified. The majority of the study area has been cleared, intensively landscaped, and regularly mown over a long period of time. The remnant over-storey is largely absent and the native mid-storey and shrub-storey have been entirely removed. The ground-storey is heavily modified and dominated by a variety of exotic lawn grasses and common weeds. The few native non-grass species present in the study area are primarily non-local native species of various provenance, all of which have been planted for landscaping purposes.

Heritage	The Memorial is listed as a Commonwealth Heritage Place and a National Heritage Place under the <i>EPBC Act</i> . A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared for the development and accompanies this application. DAWE approved the development following a detailed application focussing on heritage and environmental impacts.
Easements	There is a water easement across the block on the north western side.

6.1 Jurisdiction

The Australian War Memorial site is National unleased land declared for the special purpose of Canberra as the National Capital. *The Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management {PALM}) Act 1988* provides the legislated basis for the National Capital Authority to recommend works which enhance the character of the national capital. As described by the Act, no works are to be permitted in designated areas unless they are in accordance with the National Capital Plan (NCP) and approved by the NCA. The proposed development site comprises land within a 'Designated Area'. Consequently, the NCA is the approval authority, and the proposal is assessable against the National Capital Plan (NCP).

In prescribing matters to be covered in the National Capital Plan, the PALM Act requires the Plan to set out:

- The planning principles and policies for giving effect to the object of the plan;
- General standard and aesthetic principles to be adhered to in the development of the National Capital; and
- General policies for land use, and for the planning of national and arterial road systems throughout the Territory.

The *PALM Act* also provides that the Plan may specify areas of land that have the special characteristics of the National Capital as Designated Areas. The plan may set out detailed conditions of planning, design and development in Designated Areas, including priorities for carrying out these activities.

A definition of works is provided in the *PALM Act*, as 'Works' include the construction, alteration, extension or demolition of buildings or structures; landscaping; tree felling; or excavations, but excludes anything done inside buildings or structures.

7 PROPOSED BUILDING WORKS

This application seeks approval for the Main Works component of the Development Project including the New Southern Entrance, Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant, New Anzac Hall and Glazed Link, and associated landscaping associated with all three of these elements. The drawings accompanying this application illustrate the designs of the proposed building works and the scopes for each Main Works Package are summarised below.

The Development Project team consists of the following consultants:

SCOPE DISCIPLINE	CONSULTANT
Principal Design Consultant – Anzac Hall and Glazed Link	Cox Architecture Pty Ltd
Principal Design Consultant – New Southern Entrance	Scott Carver Pty Ltd
Principal Design Consultant – Bean Building Extension and CEP	Lyons Architecture Pty Ltd
Principal Design Consultant – Main Building Refurbishment	GMB Architects Pty Ltd
Principal Design Consultant – Public Realm	Turf Design Pty Ltd
Mechanical Engineering	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Electrical Engineering	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Hydraulic Engineering	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Fire Protection Design	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Environmentally Sustainable Design	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Vertical Transport Design	NDY Management Pty Ltd
Communications and Electronic Security	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
Fire Engineering	Lucid Pty Ltd
Structural Engineering	TTW Pty Ltd
Civil and Traffic Engineering	TTW Pty Ltd
Building Certifier and Access Consultant	Philip Chun Pty Ltd
Façade Engineering	Prism Pty Ltd
Independent Commissioning Agent	A.G. Coombs
Quantity Surveyor	WT Partnership Pty Ltd
Wayfinding and Signage	BuroNorth Pty Ltd
Audio Visual	Design Stage
Acoustic Engineering	Acoustic Studio Pty Limited
Ecologist	Capital Ecology
Tree Assessment	Canopy Group
Environmental Scientist	Lanterra Consulting

7.1 New Southern Entrance and Parade Ground (MWP1) – Scott Carver Architects

The New Southern Entrance is the beginning and end of the journey through the Memorial, serving as a place to orientate, connect and reflect. It provides an enhanced visitor experience including an appropriate level of services and amenity for all patrons and engagement experiences (theatre and functions) - all consistent with the purpose of the Memorial. These new spaces are to be tailored to subtly guide visitors in their journey through the Memorial, with improved wayfinding, circulation and flexibility for future use adaptation. The design approach is inspired by the following objectives:

- To re-enforce the existing architectural symmetry, adopting the existing linear and radial grids of the Memorial and the main Griffin master-plan axis;
- To retain significant views, minimizing intrusive elements that could compromise the main vistas to and from Parliament House;
- To encourage access and mobility, with a simple planning that intuitively guides visitors through the space; and
- To ensure a timeless setting that speaks to the sombre and commemorative tone of the Memorial.

7.1.1 New Southern Entrance

The Southern Entrance is located below the existing main entrance forecourt level and is accessed from the new western and eastern courtyards. The design of these entry points offer compliant DDA path of travels from the surface parking to the west, as well as an accessible route from the existing underground carpark, Poppy's café and bus drop off to the east. The eastern courtyard ensures visitors from the underground carpark visually engage with the landscape setting of the Memorial prior to entering the Southern Entrance.

A new glass lift addresses the level difference between the existing eastern road, Southern Entrance level and exiting car park. Both entries lead through security checkpoints located in the airlocks and into the Entry Hall, in response to a range of required security upgrades for a building of national importance. A shiplap sandstone wall (referred to as the guiding wall) is introduced to define the southern boundary of the courtyards, acting as an intuitive wayfinding element.

All the spaces within the Southern Entrance are articulated around the central Entry Hall. The functions proposed for the Southern Entrance include:

- Visitors facilities including cloaking; orientation services desk; amenities; and first aid;
- Bookshop with dedicated storage and office space;
- A function room with re-heat kitchen and cloaking space;
- A 250-seats theatre and biobox, with a small green room and storage space at the lower level; and
- Flexible display space (an extension to the Entry Hall) for temporary exhibitions and events.

A stair along the central axis ties the Entry Hall back to the Main Building, thereby retaining a key axial circulation through the building. The visual connection between the new and existing entrance is also achieved through the visual transparency of the Oculus. The original lift (lift 1) is upgraded to serve the Southern Entrance (level 0), paired with a new lift (lift 2) which links level 0 to level 1 for increased passengers' capacity and provide redundancy. The new lifts provide compliant DDA connections.

7.1.2 Main Building

Works proposed to the Main Building as part of MWP1 include:

New feature stairs linking level 1 to level 2;

- New joinery to the orientation space and the creation of an airlock arrangement to the galleries on level
 2; and
- New finishes, consistent with the existing material palette.

7.1.3 Forecourt and Parade Ground

The arrival forecourt, bastions and stairs are temporarily removed before being re-instated as per the original arrangement with the addition of the new oculus to the Entry Hall below. Vehicular access to the forecourt will be possible via new roads. Pedestrian access to the forecourt is diverted from the road to new DDA compliant pathways running along the southern edge of the forecourt. The proposal for this southern elevation (referred to as the bounding wall) is a series of angled sandstone blades - similar in scale to the guiding wall – visually acting as a 'base' to the heritage building above.

The original parade ground design is modified to be rectilinear and consistent with the Main Building grid geometry. The central tiers levels are adjusted to tie into the new building finished floor level, with the Stone of Remembrance re-instated in its original location. Terraces are provided to the sides for improved seating capacity and safety for major events, with accessible seating available to all the central tiers and upper terraces. Reshaping will improve sight lines to the Stone of Remembrance. Widening will permit safe vehicular movement around formed guards during ceremonies. New trees will be planted and landscaped security elements implemented.

7.1.4 Schedule of Works

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

The GFA is measured to the extent of the Southern Entrance scope of works:

Existing GFA: 545 m²
 New GFA: 3,270 m²
 GFA demolished: 98 m²

Site coverage

Site coverage is approximately 3,596m² (excludes external works such as the courtyards and parade ground)

Building Height

The building height is 5.5 meters (measured from the parade ground level)

Building setbacks from property line

The building setback is approximately 70 meters (measured from the southern boundary to the building southern elevation)

External materials and colours

Materials have been chosen to complement the existing Main Building. Materials are designed to be timeless, durable, and commensurate to a building of national significance. The key materials used on the project are:

- Sandstone cladding External blade Walls / Monumental stair and main entry stair / landscape paving (to match existing)
- Granite paving (Christmas Bush) Forecourt (existing re-instated)
- Gravel (riverina red) Parade Ground (to match existing)
- Exposed aggregate concrete paving Forecourt / pathways (to match existing)
- Off form concrete landscape walls
- Bronze / Aged brass- handrails / framing / external cladding (at courtyard entries)
- Non reflective glazing External glazed doors and windows / oculus / external lift / awnings



Perspective of Parade Ground and New Southern Entrance (Source: Scott Carver)



Perspective of Western Entrance (Source: Scott Carver)



Perspective of Eastern Entrance (Source: Scott Carver)

7.2 Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant (MWP2) – Lyons Architects

The Bean Building Extension is located to the east of the Memorial Precinct and involves the construction of a new building (connected to the existing Bean Building), internal refurbishment of the existing building (excluded from this WA), and a Central Energy Plant to serve the Bean Building and wider Memorial Precinct.

The proposed development includes provision for a range of facilities that support the operations of the Memorial's National Collections, Building Services and Research Centre including:

- Research facilities;
- Workshops;
- Storage facilities for the National Collection;
- Staff office areas;
- Amenities spaces; and
- Central Energy Plant.

7.2.1 Bean Building Extension

The building houses public research facilities, public amenities, storage stacks, film recording studio, still capture studio, plant, and, communications equipment on level 2 (ground). Public access to the research facilities will be via the entrance from Poppy's forecourt. The upper level (level 3) of the expansion houses staff offices and amenities, conservation labs, storage facilities, loading dock, plant, and communications rooms.

Fire separated break in-s to the existing CEW Bean Building external walls (southern and eastern) are required to connect circulation pathways and building services.

Taking cues from the adjacent building, the proposed buildings form and materiality and is integrated into its context with respect to building mass and scale. The proposal maintains the established existing parapet height of the Memorial and the Bean Building as a datum for the new Bean Building parapet walls to the eastern, southern, and western façades. Regressive forms and colour have been used at the upper-level facades which takes tonal cues from the adjacent Bean Building. The existing bounding large grey retaining walls at Level 2 moderate the presence of the new building beyond within the existing context. The lower, more public areas are contrasted to the upper portions of the building and incorporate more natural forms, softer colours and materiality which links back to the Main Building to welcome entry and invite occupation.

Designed to mitigate impact to the Parliament House Vista, the Bean Building Extension is sensitively sited with a considered selection of materials. The existing grey wall remains as the primary west elevation of the Bean Building, with the only change being one cut-out to enable the Dome to be viewed from within a reading room inside the Research Centre. The Bean Building extension is generally sited to place the bulk of the building to the east and south of the existing Bean Building. The upper level of the structure lies in the same line as the existing Bean Building at the same height and, as it is south, can be noticed slightly ahead of the existing Bean Building. Maintenance of the alignment to east road respects the existing grid that places support functions in context with the main Memorial building. Conforming to the established alignment aims to reduce visibility of the structure from the Parliament House Vista and the Parade Ground. It will generally only be visible as a side element of the view from the Main Building forecourt. A similar grey material is used to merge the facades and create an aesthetic continuity which does not present a contrast.

To the south, the new building enjoys connection to the forecourt in front of Poppy's Café through seamless paving at the ground plane, but a contrast in form (new structure is more dynamic) ensures that there is sufficient contrast to the Poppy's café. Commonality of hue and materials ensures the structures are complimentary and can live together.

The extension and refurbishment of the existing Bean Building will allow for the consolidation of operational and non-critical administrative functions of the Memorial from the Main Building, allowing for optimal use of space in the Main Building for gallery content. As part of the proposed works, a new research centre will be integrated into the Bean Building providing efficient and secure access to the National Collection.

7.2.2 Landscape

The landscape materiality is informed by the architectural facade finishes, existing site cues, and, the Mount Ainslie landscape character. A subdued palette has been assembled to create visual harmony to support the quiet and respectful nature of the site. New trees and shrubs will be planted and further detailed in the landscape plans attached to this application.

7.2.3 **Central Energy Plant**

The Central Energy Plant is located to the north-east of the site to reduce its presence within the more significant parts of the public realm. It will provide a consolidated energy plant to service the needs of the Memorial wider precinct for existing and new spaces including the Main Memorial Building, existing Administration Building, new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link, New Southern Entrance, existing Poppy's Café and the Bean Building Extension. It will provide chilled and heating water supply and fire service via an upgraded underground pipework reticulation network. Its adjacency to Treloar Crescent allows vehicular access directly from the new loading dock access road. The CEP comprises of the following operations:

- Substation;
- Switch Room;
- Chiller Plant;
- Cooling Tower Plant (unroofed);
- Boiler Plant;
- Waste Area;
- Fire Tanks;
- Fire Pumps and Valves;
- Fire Control Room; and,
- Gas Meter Room.

The exterior façade is comprised of profiled concrete retaining walls, horizontal ventilation louvres and perforated metal cladding at high level. The material colour palette takes cues from the surrounding bushland and vegetation of Mount Ainslie.

7.2.4 Site-Wide Services Reticulation from CEP

Services tunnels to the north and west of the existing Bean Building connect the Central Energy Plant to the New Southern Entrance, Main Building and Anzac Hall. These tunnels connect with culverts below East Road that are being constructed as part of the Project's Early Works.

7.2.5 Schedule of Works

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

Gross floor areas are as follows:

Level 1: 10m²
 Level 2: 3,327m²

Level 3: 2,406m²

Level 3 (CEP): 1,557m²

• Total: 7,300m²

GFA demolished: N/A

Site Coverage

Site Coverage for the main building area is 4,900m² (excludes sub-grade works such as trenches).

Building Height

The building height is 9.6 meters above ground level (at highest point).

External materials and colours

Materials and finishes for the Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plan are designed to be sympathetic to the Main Building. They have been chosen to minimise visual impacts in the Memorial precinct, and avoid affecting vistas along Anzac Parade. Key materials used are:

- Concrete façade / retaining walls (to match existing Bean Building) retaining walls and substation
- Honed bluestone Façade cladding, upper level
- Equitone façade cladding Upper level (infill)
- Diamond sawn bluestone Façade cladding, upper level western scallop
- Glazing grey & clear
- Powder coated metal miscellaneous metalwork
- Standing seam metal eastern façade
- Tasmanian sandstone façade cladding lower (forecourt) level
- Bronze anodised aluminium mullions / miscellaneous metalwork
- Off form concrete (to match Poppy's) roof
- Paving (to match Poppy's) forecourt

Central Energy Plant materials used are:

- Aluminium rain screen profiled panelling 2 colours custom perforation Upper façade layer
- Aluminium rain screen profiled panelling and louvres- single colour mid level façade layer
- Reki insitu concrete with stain lower façade.



Perspective of Bean Building Extension looking from Poppy's forecourt (Source: Lyons)



Perspective of New Entrance to the Bean Building Extension (Source: Lyons)



Perspective of Central Energy Plant looking from Treloar Crescent (Source: Lyons)

7.3 Anzac Hall and Glazed Link – Cox Architects

The proposed Anzac Hall and Glazed Link includes new gallery/flexible exhibition space to facilitate the presentation and interpretation of relevant conflicts and peacekeeping missions. Complementing the galleries, the Glazed Link is proposed as a large light filled public space which provides respite for visitors to pause, reflect, rest and recharge during their journey through the Memorial. When in the Glazed Link, patrons will be able to appreciate the northern façade of the Main Building. Noting the Glazed Link will not be conditioned to full museum standards, but rather for occupant comfort, the Glazed Link also has the capacity to display and interpret more robust items from the Memorial's collection.

In addition to the gallery and link spaces, the building includes public amenities such as escalators, lift, café and seating area, toilets, parents' room, adult change room, and respite rooms. It also includes the logistics and support spaces required to facilitate the gallery/exhibition including access doors for large objects, vertical transport, staging space storage, AV/communications rooms, mechanical plant, hydraulic plant, etc.

The design concept is deferential to, and respectful of, the Main Building. There is minimal visible impact to the Memorial when viewed from Anzac Parade. The circular shape of the southern wall of Anzac Hall enhances the capacity to view the Main Building "in-the-round" from within the new glazed courtyard and from key vistas outside the building. The inclined roof of the new Anzac Hall, and the east and west access roads reduce the apparent scale of the new Anzac Hall adjacent to the Main Building and effectively integrate the building into the precinct.

7.3.1 Anzac Hall

The new Anzac Hall is an understated, appropriate response which will further augment and serve the future needs and role of the Memorial as is looks to continue its story. The design of the new glazed link activates an underutilised zone behind the main building and will increase the level of connection and access between the Main Building and Anzac Hall.

An elevated access way from level 2 provides a direct line of sight to the dome over the Hall of Memory from the north, similar to the line of sight through the oculus from the south.

The building will generally be accessed via the Main Building, but there are two other entries proposed – a staff and functions entrance on the western side of the Anzac Hall and a contractor and service entrance on the eastern side of the Glazed Link.

7.3.2 Glazed Link

The Glazed Link itself adopts a very fine structure which rests behind the parapet of the Main Building to minimise its visual impact. This will provide important connectivity between the Main Building and Anzac Hall. Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) is proposed as the roofing material for the Glazed Link. ETFE is a light material that can be supported by a light framed structure, enabling a more open feel, lighter touch and greater visual access to the existing Main Building from within the Glazed Link.

The proposed Anzac Hall building substantially increases display area and capability for the Memorial. The upper level (1) which is at grade with the floor level of the Glazed Link will include a gallery and circulation space with a radiating arc at the entry point of the gallery and a gently curving rear wall to the north. The lower level (0) is an expansive, subterranean rectilinear volume with an open floor area.

The structural composition of the building is substantial to deliver the desired open, column-free galleries—particularly on the lower level. The negative space created by the large-format beams will allow services and other gallery infrastructure to be recessed within these beams, so as not to impede finished clearance heights.

On level 1 there are back-of-house access corridors to the east, north and west perimeters of the gallery as well as corridors to the east and west on the lower level.

7.3.3 Landscape

The landscape of Anzac Hall main works interfaces with three key areas of the site - East Road, Treloar Crescent and West Road. East Road is a highly used area with Poppy's café, new Bean building entrance, bus arrivals and the school entry and exit just south of Anzac Hall. The East Road landscape proposal seeks to provide a pedestrian friendly journey for visitors from arrival locations to the to the memorial entrances.

The simplicity of the landscape proposal for the Treloar Crescent interface focuses on complimenting the architectural form of Anzac Hall and pays respect to the adjacent Mount Ainslie Bushland. An embankment with a wall at its base protects the Anzac Hall from vehicle impact while native low ground covers on the embankment maintain views to Anzac Hall and minimise the visual impact of the wall at its base.

The large open plaza interfacing with West Road functions as a grand address to Anzac Hall and accommodates large vehicle movement required for loading of Large Technology Objects into the Anzac Hall gallery below. Free from visual clutter the plaza quietly respects the Anzac Hall interface establishing a contemplative and reflective space for visitors to appreciate Anzac Hall and artefacts including the HMAS Brisbane Bridge.

7.3.4 Schedule of Works

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

The gross floor areas are as follows:

Level 0: 5,132 m²

Level 0.5: 874m²

Level 1: 7,338m²

Level 2: 1,670m²

Site Coverage

The site coverage for the main building area is 13,250m².

Building Height

The RL to the crest of the Glazed Link roof is RL 602.100. Given the varying topography of the ground line adjoining the building height to the visible eave line varies as follows:

- 7.6 meters at the eastern side of the Glazed Link
- 9.5 meters at the northeast corner of Anzac Hall
- 12.2 meters at the northwest corner of Anzac Hall
- 12.4 meters at the western side of the Glazed Link

Building setbacks from property line

The building is proposed to be built to the only adjacent boundary to the north on Treloar Crescent, noting an adjustment to the boundary is currently being finalised with the ACT Government to create an 8.6 meter verge near the building and an additional 4.3 meters added to the site on the east and west flanks so that services in the vicinity effectively remain on the site. Refer to plan drawings for existing and proposed boundary alignments.

External materials and colours

The external materials proposed are of very high-quality befitting such a significant public building and selected for their ability to age and build character over time. The palette is purposely limited to provide a coherent and unified. The key materials proposed are:

- Sandstone Cladding (Split Face) Glazed Link curved wall, rear blade walls
- Bronze Wall panels (Pre-aged copper Nordic Brown) East and west facades
- Powder coated metal louvres top of walls
- GRC roof edge / soffit
- MIO paint structural steel framing
- Copper roof
- ETFE glazed link roof
- Glazing Glazed link walls
- Powder coated metal ETFE structure / framing
- Powder coated metal glazed link solid roof and tessellated soffit
- Off-form concrete landscape walls
- Concrete saw cut pavement external landscape



Perspective render of Anzac Hall and Glazed Link (Source: Cox Architects)



Perspective render of Anzac Hall northern wall (Source: Cox Architects)



Perspective render of Anzac Hall and Glazed Link roof (Source: Cox Architects)

7.4 Landscaping Works

The application includes the following hardscape and softscape landscaping works associated with each of the three works packages:

- Tree planting
- Shrub and groundcover planting
- Turf planting
- Irrigation and drainage
- Paving, gravel, sandstone and granite
- Bollards
- Seating
- Planters
- Accessible paths

8 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN

The object of the NCP is to enhance the character of the National Capital and ensure that Canberra and the Territory are planned and developed in accordance with their national significance.

This section sets out the development proposal against the NCP by identifying relevant planning policy and describing how the proposed design responds to and accords with specific conditions for development. The NCP is arranged into six parts containing a total of 42 sections. The table in this section identifies which sections are addressed in this planning report.

The proposed works have been designed to accord with, enhance and assert the five key principles of the National Capital Plan. This planning report and seeks to describe how the proposed works reflect and contribute to:

- The pre-eminence of the role of Canberra and the Territory as the centre of National Capital functions, and as the symbol of Australian national life and values
- Conservation and enhancement of the landscape features which give the National Capital its character and setting, and which contribute to the integration of natural and urban environments.
- Respect for the key element of the Griffins' formally adopted plan for Canberra.
- Creation, conservation and enhancement of fitting sites, approaches and backdrops for national institutions and ceremonies as well as National Capital Uses.
- The development of a city which both respects environmental values and reflects national concerns with the sustainability of Australia's urban areas.
- 1. Part One the National Significance of Canberra and the Territory describes the national significance of Canberra and the Territory and explains how designated areas allow for a distinct treatment of development to reflect national significance. This part aims to contextualise the Plan and does not include development guidance to which this planning report responds.
- 2. Part Two Statement of Planning Principles provides a framework for the policy content of the Plan and identifies principles which must be considered in the development of Canberra where relevant to a proposal. This part arranges objectives and principles within theme categories, being:
 - General matters
 - Productivity
 - Sustainability
 - Liveability
 - Accessibility

These principles and objectives describe strategic priorities for the development of the city and do not relate directly to the scale or nature of the works proposed in this application. These principles are extrapolated and given more precise detail by the development guidance in subsequent parts of the NCP. This report therefore does not seek to describe how the proposed works accord with these objectives.

3. Part Three – Land Use Plans and General Land Use Controls provides general provisions for land use across the whole of the ACT. The proposed works are located on land adjoining and in some areas overlapping with the road reserves of Limestone Avenue, Fairbairn Avenue and Anzac Parade, which each form part of the existing National Road System. General Policies and Policies for National and arterial roads aim to guide locations selection for non-urban land use types the design of major roads and as such do not relate to the proposed works.

As the site of the proposed works is not within a Hills, Ridges and Buffer Space, an Employment Location, a Broadacre Area or a Rural Area, and these sections are not addressed in this report.

- 4. Part Four (A) Principles and Policies for Designated Areas and Special Requirements for National Land outside Designated Areas sets out conditions for those areas where the Commonwealth has planning approval responsibility. The site of the proposed work is within the Central National Area and the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct as defined by the Designated Areas Precincts map and the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct map within the NCP. The Main Avenues include the land within the boundaries of the reservations of Anzac Parade and Limestone Avenue (south of Ainslie Avenue) and Approach Routes include Fairbairn Avenue. The Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code aims to control the development of roads and the civil and infrastructure works immediately surrounding them. It takes a particular focus on the Federal Highway and its character and as a result its detailed conditions do not have a bearing on the proposed works. Relevant sections are therefore:
 - The Central National Area (4.1)
 - Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code (4.8)

Part Four (B) - Special Requirements for Territory Land sets out Special Requirements for those areas where the Commonwealth maintains a high level of interest, but where the Territory planning authority has planning approval responsibility, which is known as Territory Land subject to Special Requirements. Development surrounding Main Avenues and Approach Routes such as Fairbairn Avenue is to conform to Development Control Plans agreed by the National Capital Authority to ensure a formal character within built up areas of a type and quality complementary to the role and status of the city. No Development Control Plan exists for Fairbairn Avenue and therefore cannot be addressed in relation to the proposed designs. A formal character, in keeping with the architectural characteristics of the existing development of the site, will be maintained as part of works applied for in future.

5. Appendices A and B describe definitions used throughout the Plan and are only referred to in this report where any doubt exists.

The National Capital Authority administer associated guidelines to assist to control of development in certain areas. These include the Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital. As the function of the proposed works is largely commemorative, these Guidelines may be interpreted as applicable. However, as the Guidelines only direct an assessment of what people or events are appropriate for commemoration and their siting, they are not relevant to this application. This application only seeks to enhance commemoration of subjects which are in accordance with the guidance of this document.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT			
PART	IN THIS REPORT	SECTION	
Part One – The National Significance of Canberra and	the Territory		
1.1 Matters of National Significance	This part aims to contextualise the Plan and does not include development statutes to which this planning report can respond.	In EPBC response	
1.2 Designated Areas	This part aims to contextualise the Plan and does not include development statutes to which this planning report can respond.		
Part Two – Statement of Planning Principles			
2.1 General Matters	Addressed		
2.2 Productivity	Addressed	8.1.1	
2.3 Sustainability	Addressed	8.1.2	
2.4 Liveability	Addressed		

2.5 Accessibility	Addressed	
Part Three – Land Use Plans and General Land Use Co	ontrols	
3.1 General Policy Plans	Not required to be addressed	
3.2 National Capital Open Space System	Not required to be addressed	
3.3 Urban Areas	Not required to be addressed	
3.5 Employment Location	Not required to be addressed	
3.6 Broadacre Areas	Not required to be addressed	
3.7 Rural Areas	Not required to be addressed	
Part Four (A) – Principles and Policies for Designated Designated Areas	Areas and Special Requirements for National Land Out	side
4.0 Designated Areas	This part aims to contextualise Part Four (A) and does not include development statutes to which this planning report can respond.	
4.1 The Central National Area	Addressed	8.2
4.2 The Parliamentary Zone and is Setting	Not required to be addressed	
4.3 Parliamentary Zone Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.4 Barton Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.5 Deakin/Forrest Residential Area Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.6 City Hill Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.7 West Basin Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.8 Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code	Addressed	8.3
4.9 Australian Defence Force Academy and Royal Military College Duntroon Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.10 Australian National Botanic Gardens Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.11 Jerrabomberra Wetlands Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.12 Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.13 Acton Peninsula Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.14 Diplomatic Precinct (Yarralumla, Deakin and O'Malley) Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.15 Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code	Addressed	8.7
4.16 Australian Institute of Sport Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.17 Australian National University Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.18 CSIRO (Black Mountain) Precinct Code	Not required to be addressed	
4.19 Design and Siting General Code	Not required to be addressed. This code only applies to works within the following precincts and areas:	
	The Parliamentary Zone Deakin/Forcest	
	Deakin/ForrestBarton	
	Australian National Botanic Gardens	
	CSIRO Black Mountain	

4.20 Signs General Code 4.21 Telecommunications General Code	 Australian National University Australian Defence Force Academy and Royal Military College Duntroon Inner Hills Yarralumla, Deakin, Red Hill and O'Malley Diplomatic Precincts. Not required to be addressed Not required to be addressed 	
Part Four (B) – Special Requirements for Territory I	· ·	
4.22 Special Requirements for National Land	This part aims to contextualise Part Four (B) and does not include development statutes to which this planning report responds.	
4.23 Main Avenues	Not required to be addressed. For the purposes of Special Requirements, the Main Avenues are: Northbourne Avenue, between Antill/Mouat Streets and Barry Drive/Cooyong Street Adelaide Avenue, outside the Central National Area Canberra Avenue, between Hume Circle and the Central National Area Brisbane Avenue outside the Central National Area.	
4.24 Approach Routes	Not required to be addressed.	
4.25 City Centre	Not required to be addressed	
4.26 Kingston Foreshore	Not required to be addressed	
4.27 Haig and Telopea Parks	Not required to be addressed	
4.28 City and Gateway Corridor	Not required to be addressed. These Special Requirements apply to development on all land (not included within Designated Areas): Adjacent to the Main Avenue of Northbourne Avenue between Antill/Mouat Streets and Cooyong Street/Barry Drive which fronts directly onto the Federal Highway from the ACT border to its junction with Northbourne Avenue and extending to include Northbourne Avenue north of Antill/Mouat Streets, AND is not more than 200 metres from its middle line.	
Outdoor Lighting Policy (separate from the NCP)	Addressed	8.8
Guidelines for Perimeter Security	Addressed	8.9

8.1 Statement of Planning Principles

Part Two of the National Capital Plan outlines planning principles which are for giving effect to the object of the NCP which is to ensure that the Territory is developed in accordance with its national significance. The principles and objectives organised under themes of productivity and sustainability are addressed in this report to elucidate how consideration of these principles has formed part of the design process.

8.1.1 **Productivity (2.2 of NCP)**

8.1.1.1 Objective One – Infrastructure and Employment

Ensure that infrastructure supports the development of Canberra's National Capital functions.

Response to Objective One – Infrastructure and Employment

The Memorial is an essential piece of infrastructure that contributes to the national significance of Canberra. The Memorial has identified a need to redevelop the precinct to create a platform from which it can deliver its legislated mandate. Planning for the development of the precinct has been several years in the making and has been robustly scoped through consultations with the NCA. The proposal does not raise any issues regarding utility service infrastructure. Implementation of the development proposal and the continued operation of the Memorial will generate employment in a defined urban area, near to the defined activity centre, and will reinforce the role of the Central National Area.

The proposed designs are intended to contribute to supporting the effective functioning of Canberra by careful consideration of the environmental and visual impact of the proposed development and existing land use decisions. The environmental impact has been assessed by DAWE as part of the EPBC process and, along with the ecological impact assessment provided with this submission, has found that the impact on the environment will be acceptable. Details of the assessments and findings are available in the EPBC documentation and Ecological Impact Assessment which form part of this submission.

The proposed development is planned to provide a timely delivery of expanded capability at the Memorial to meet the growing and changing needs of this facility outlined earlier in this report. This development will contribute to Canberra's continued growth as a destination of choice for visitors and parallels the increased development of adjoining suburbs and the Territory more broadly.

The supply and security of energy and water has been carefully considered in the design of the Memorial development. The increased capacity of the Memorial will require a commensurate increase in the capability of the energy and water utilities supplying the site. Plans comprising this submission, particularly with regard to the Central Energy Plant, illustrate how these utilities are being expanded to facilitate the needs of the expanded service areas. All utility connection changes will be assessed by the utility owner and only proceed in accordance with any conditions imposed by them on the approval.

8.1.1.2 Objective two – Infrastructure and employment

Ensure that the location of employment supports the local economy and Canberra's National Capital role.

Response to Objective Two – Infrastructure and Employment

The proposed development does not propose a significant change to the location of employment in Canberra and the Territory, but will enhance the role as the National Capital by expanding the functional capacity of the Memorial and the employment base which corresponds with this growth within the existing area of activity. The transportation and environmental impacts of the proposed increase in employment at the expanded facility is unlikely to have a noticeable impact on broader infrastructure in the area. Increased parking and bus bays are proposed as part of the Main Works application to facilitate the arrival and departure of increased visitor numbers, corresponding to the significant Southern Entrance works designed entirely to improve the wayfinding and navigation requirements of the public. Surrounding road infrastructure consists of major arterial roads with high traffic capacity connecting to Parkes Way and the Monaro Highway via Fairbairn Avenue, Limestone Avenue and Anzac Parade.

8.1.2 **Sustainability (2.3 of NCP)**

8.1.2.1 Objective one – Environmental sustainability and open space

Ensure the development of a city that both respects environmental values and reflects national concerns with the sustainability of Australia's urban areas.

Response to Objective One – Environmental sustainability and open space

<u>Landscape</u>

The works are sited entirely within an existing urban area, and consequently do not raise issues around urban expansion. The proposed works would implement significant public realm improvements which will reflect the landscape qualities of the Memorial precinct. The Memorial site is located at the junction of major transport routes to facilitate the efficient use of existing road infrastructure.

Environmental management throughout construction

The extent of construction work will be controlled by the project perimeter hoardings and will adhere to the sediment and erosion control plans, waste and recycling management plans and tree protection measures submitted in the Memorial's Early Works NCA application WA102272 to ensure construction does not create any adverse environmental impacts. The Memorial is developing a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Early Works covering a range of measures to avoid, mitigate and manage construction related impacts on the environment and heritage values. The measures in this CEMP will be implemented for the Main Works Packages subject to this NCA WA application. The Memorial has undertaken numerous activities to date in developing the CEMP to the ACT Government standard including:

- a. Noise and vibration control measures:
 - Implement controls to comply with relevant standards (e.g. AS 2436 Guide to noise control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites and the ACT EPA Noise Environment Protection Policy 2010).
- b. Works areas, machinery or vehicle parking, spoil dumps, fuel and chemical stores:
 - i. Minimise the construction footprint as far as practicable and identify construction storage in areas already previously disturbed areas.
- c. Heritage mitigation and control measures:
 - i. Implementing heritage protection zone (buffer) along the interface with the front façade meaning no excavation will occur within the designated zone. This protection zone will remove the requirement for the direct underpinning of the heritage façade as the placement of vertical shoring along the edge of the protection zone will ensure that the building will be laterally supported, to prevent any movement of the wall during subsequent excavation.
 - ii. Identify management measures and contingences in the event that previously unknown items of Aboriginal cultural heritage are uncovered during construction.
- d. Flora and fauna protection (implemented in Early Works):
 - i. Trees to be lopped rather than cleared where practicable. Construction area to be minimised.
 - ii. Exclusion zones identified to protect vegetation / habitat to be retained.

- iii. Identify and retain (where possible) large hollow-bearing trees and protect by a physical barrier of fence.
- iv. Clearing requirements, including where practicable, hollow-bearing tree removal to occur outside of the main breeding season of the Superb Parrot (August to January), and hollows to be checked for fauna prior to clearing. Clearing to be supervised by a fauna spotter-catcher.
- v. Construction material laydown areas are to be sited in existing cleared areas of the Memorial (i.e. not in vegetated areas).

e. Weed management:

- i. Implement existing programs for the control of weeds and feral animals.
- ii. Cleaning of personnel/equipment to prevent spread of weeds, pests and diseases.
- f. Contamination (implemented in Early Works):
 - i. Confirm that the tanks and underground storage tank have been removed, though ground penetrating radar survey or records. Carry out a soil sampling program targeting the former locations of the underground tanks prior to works within the footprint to check that there is no residual contamination that presents a risk to human health and ecological receptors.
 - ii. Develop and implement an Unexpected Finds Protocol, Hazardous Materials Management Plan, Asbestos Management Plans and Procedures to assist with the identification and management of potential contamination.
- g. Waste management (implemented in Early Works):
 - Undertake waste classification consistent with ACT EPA Guidelines, where material is to be removed from site for disposal. Testing should take into consideration Contaminant of Potential Concern identified for that particular area of site.
- h. Construction traffic movements and visitor safety (implemented in Early Works):
 - i. Prepare traffic management plan(s) and implement to manage construction to and from the Memorial site
 - ii. Maintain safe access to the Main Building, the Building, Administration Building and Poppy's Café during construction.
- i. Site rehabilitation:
 - i. Progressive site reinstatement and landscaping where practicable.
- j. Monitoring and review:
 - i. Undertake environmental auditing, correction actions, regular CEMP reviews.

Ecology (implemented in Early Works):

Ecological communities, threatened flora and fauna species, water catchments and water quality will be protected and supported. The Ecological Impact Assessment submitted with this application demonstrates that the proposed development, undertaken in the Early Works will result in the maximum clearance of a total area 3.73 ha of vegetation.

The proposed development will not impact an *EPBC Act* threatened ecological community or potentially important habitat for any *EPBC Act* or *NC Act* listed threatened flora or fauna species.

The study area supports substantially modified vegetation that is associated with the Memorial and which is primarily used for recreational purposes. As a result, most of the study area has been intensively landscaped and regularly mown over a long period of time. This has modified the ground-layer and mid-storey and encouraged the proliferation of exotic species. The selection of this site for the proposed development therefore largely avoids impacts on the environmental values of the locality.

Soils

The Memorial was constructed on an undulating landscape where extensive landscape design has modified the site from its original topography. The Memorial precinct is located within an area of low to moderate erosion and with an extremely low probability of acid sulphate soils.

The majority of the bulk earthworks and excavation are being undertaken in the Memorial's Early Works construction phase. Detailed excavation is proposed in this WA, with minor earthworks being undertaken within an area previously identified as potentially containing contaminated materials. The proposed construction activities, with appropriate construction management are considered low risk. In accordance with EPA requirements, all soil will be tested prior to being removed from site for disposal. The process for soil management will be documented in the CEMP to be prepared by the successful construction contractor once awarded, to be implemented during construction.

Water

There are no natural watercourses within the Project site. A man-made drainage channel runs from the north-western corner of the site to the south-eastern corner, approximately 40 meters north of the Project site. There is very low potential for disturbed earth to wash into this drainage channel, as it is located uphill from the Project site.

Trees

There are a number of changes to the tree layout on the site, however the overall numbers of trees will increase and the basic landscape layout of the Memorial will remain in place. The trees proposed for removal have been submitted in the Early Works WA application to the NCA. The Memorial proposes new tree planting in this submission as part of the three works packages, particularly MWP2. The majority of tree planting will occur as part of the public realm works approval.

8.1.2.2 Objective Two – Environmental sustainability and open space

Protect the nationally significant open-space network, visual backdrop and landscape setting of the National Capital.

Response to Objective Two - Environmental sustainability and open space

The proposal retains the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve as major open space completely free of development and will act as a natural backdrop to the Memorial precinct and will continue to deliver this function for the National Capital.

8.2 Central National Area

Development within the Central National Area is guided by general policies and detailed conditions. A statement against detailed planning guidelines for the Central National Area is provided in the table below. For ease of reading, some detailed conditions are addressed separately and sequentially in regards to each of the three sites of proposed works.

8.2.1 Detailed Conditions of planning, design and development – Response to 4.1.2 of the NCP

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
In the Parliamentary Zone (the area bounded by the southern edge of the Lake, Kings Avenue, State Circle and Commonwealth Avenue): 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 that complement and enhance the function and character of the area. Development must be guided by the principles, policies and Indicative Development Plan for the Parliamentary Zone set out in the Parliamentary Zone Precinct Code.	Not applicable. The proposed works are sited outside the Parliamentary Zone.
Other parts of the Designated Areas will be used in accordance with relevant Precinct Codes.	Complies with condition. The Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code and Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code are relevant to the proposed works. These Codes are addressed in this report in subsequent sections.
Land uses will relate primarily to national functions. This should not, however, preclude the establishment of appropriate ACT Government functions, suitably located.	Complies with condition. The use of the land for the national function of the Australian War Memorial will be enhanced by the proposed works.
Consideration of commercial uses in those parts of the Designated Area that lie in the City will have regard to the planning effects on City as well as on the Central National Area.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include commercial uses.
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.	Complies with condition. The proposed works will enhance the function of the land as of community, cultural and touristic use which complements and enhances the character of the Designated Area in accordance with 4.1.1, 1c) of the National Capital Plan "recognising that some elements (for example, the Australian War Memorial and Parliament House) are successful reinterpretations of the 1918 Griffin Plan which are consistent with and strengthen the framework and spirit of the Plan."
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.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include alterations to major traffic routes.

DETAILED CONDITIONS RESPONSE The transport system within the Designated Area will Not applicable. be planned and managed for volumes of traffic and The proposed works do not include alterations to the parking consistent with the significance and use of the transport system. area. Transport infrastructure should foster the use of transport systems which minimise adverse effects from vehicular traffic. The urban design of the area is to achieve an Overall - Complies with condition. integrated design of the highest quality by managing The land axis between Mount Ainslie, the Memorial, Old building height and bulk, and by encouraging building and New Parliament Houses and Mount Bimberi provides forms and layouts on consistent building alignments the central line of symmetry for the existing built form on which enhance the structure of the Griffins' plans. the Memorial site, recognised as a successful reinterpretation of the Griffins' plans. The height, bulk, form, and layout of the built forms proposed in this submission are consistent and complimentary with existing buildings. By designing the development to be consistent with the established arrangement of building siting, forms and size the proposed works extend the success of the established reinterpretation of the Griffins' plans. **New Southern Entrance** Complies with condition. The Southern Entrance carefully manages height and bulk within the landscape consistent with the existing precinct alignments to achieve a high-quality and thoughtfully integrated proposal. By retaining the existing datum of the commemorative area in front of the Main Building and retaining the existing forecourt entrance alignments as is, the design effectively has very little impact on the external appearance taken from a vista on Anzac Parade or in the Parade Ground. The sunken western and eastern entrances to the lower level allow a gentle transition to the broader precinct surface from the below-ground entrance rooms. Anzac Hall and Glazed Link Complies with condition. The design of Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link respects the ongoing reference to the central axis in previous evolutions of the Memorial, in both the Main Building and overall precinct planning. Viewed in plan, the eastern and western walls of the Glazed Link and Anzac Hall align with the eastern and western walls of the existing Main Building. They are not visible from perspective points in the primary commemorative area, forecourt or much of the parade ground, only becoming visible as the point of perspective moves east or west from the precinct axis. By making use of underground space the gallery in the Anzac Hall achieves volume requirements without imposing excessive bulk above the surface. The slope of the Anzac Hall roof is designed to reflect the topographical gradient of the site, sloping gently toward Mount Ainslie, and presenting a cohesive visual form in the landscape. The berm running between the Anzac Hall and Treloar Crescent forms a landscaped wall that serves to anchor the buildings

within the tilted landscape plane.

of the existing Main Building.

The Glazed Link roof uses a highly transparent framing and materials to give the structure a light-weight presence, minimising the impression of what bulk the structure does enclose. The overall bulk of the additional buildings sits well within the height and width envelopes of the existing building when extended into the hillside immediately north

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant Complies with condition.
	A similarly sensitive design philosophy has underpinned the design by Lyons Architecture of the Bean Building Extension. Care has been taken to ensure the landscape qualities of the eastern precinct are not overly diminished. The Bean Building Extension is designed to mitigate impact to the Parliament House Vista thought sensitive siting and selection of materials. The existing grey wall remains as the primary west elevation of the Bean Building, the only change being one cut-out to enable the Dome to be viewed from within a reading room inside the Research Centre. The Bean Building extension is sited to the east of the Bean Building and so cannot be seen along the Parliament House Vista or from the Parade Ground. It will be visible as a side element of the view from the Main Building forecourt. The upper level of the Research Centre lies in the same line as the existing Bean Building at the same height and, as it is south, is able to be noticed slightly ahead of the existing Bean Building. A similar grey material is used and there is no noticeable difference.
New development should seek to respect the design and character of adjacent buildings in terms of scale,	Southern Entrance
colour, materials, massing and frontage alignment.	Complies with condition. The Southern Entrance succeeds in having a minimal
	The Southern Entrance succeeds in having a minimal overall impact on the vista of the Memorial from the important viewpoints of Anzac Parade, the parade ground and many southern points of the Memorial site. The built work primarily serves as a background element in the precinct, framing and establishing the Main Building and avoiding the creation of any perception of a separate built form that might distract from the Main Building. Materiality is consistent with both the Main Building and those currently employed in the forecourt and parade ground. The proposed form and location aligns with the axial symmetry which current serves as the foundation for the plan of the Memorial precinct.
	The design employs scale, colour, materials, massing and alignment to be respectful of the adjacent buildings to guarantee no change to the primacy of the original Main Building entrance via the forecourt. The design provides for maintenance of the entrance sequence experience, preservation of building fabric and the landscape of Anzac Parade.
	The Southern Entrance includes a glass lift set back toward the north east corner of the Parade Ground. Renders of views accompanying this application demonstrate the low impact of the structure on the viewshed from any given perspective point within the forecourt. The lift was conceived as the best solution to balance accessibility requirements of the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> , path of travel and visual impact on the viewshed area.
	An Oculus is to be inserted into the forecourt to provide a visual connection between the below ground entrance area and the façade and dome of the Main Building. The low profile of the oculus prevents a harmful imposition on the vista toward the Main Building, or from there toward the

Parliamentary Triangle.

DETAILED CONDITIONS RESPONSE

New Anzac Hall and Glazed Link

Complies with condition

The design philosophy of the new works is to respect and compliment the adjacent existing Memorial buildings. The buildings are designed at an equal or lesser scale and massing, with matching or sympathetic materiality and located and aligned on the same axes and symmetry as existing Memorial buildings.

The design of the Glazed Link is deferential to the existing Main Building in terms of scale, form and materiality, each contributing to the respect for adjacent buildings. Careful consideration has been given to the materials used in creating the roof of the Glazed Link. The Glazed Link combines the use of glass, transparent ETFE, fritted ETFE and non-transparent roof panels in order to achieve a light aesthetic touch, a sufficiently lightweight structure and control thermal input. Section J of the National Construction Code in particular has necessitated the reduction of thermal input to the Glazed Link and prompted design incorporating transparent and solid panels. Treatments of these materials will be undertaken to ensure they have a harmonic appearance and avoid highlighting connections points or seams.

In regard to the new Anzac Hall, use of materials that harmonise with those that make up the existing buildings is key. A palate of subdued earth tones is proposed for the exterior walls, roof and eaves to reflect the natural materiality of the existing building and immerse the New Anzac Hall into the bushland precinct. The overall visual effect is simple, employing few different finishes to diminish any articulation which might visually detract from the Main Building when the two are viewed in the same viewshed.

Integration of the New Anzac Hall into the precinct and landscape setting was considered a key objective, achieved through scale and form decisions which parallel the topographic conditions of the site.

The physical connection between the Glazed Link and the existing Main building has been conceived to have the minimal possible impact in regard to physical contact and aesthetic effect.

The Memorial considers this element of the Project critical to using the high value space to the north of the Main Building and improving the connectivity between the Main Building and the new Anzac Hall. The Memorial did consider connecting a heavier, flat structure into the stone at the rear of the Main Building; however the proposed solution of a light structure that floats over the parapet has less negative overall heritage impact. The material proposed for the glazed roof is Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE).

The Memorial has extensively modelled the visual impact of the introduction of this element above the parapet line, as seen behind the Main Building in the Parliament House Vista. The conclusion of the study is that, proceeding away from the front on the building the ETFE roof can first be noticed at 500 metres, but at that distance it is not markedly evident to the naked eye.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
	Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant Complies with condition. The design of the Bean Building Extension utilises a discreet spatial relationship in choice of siting and extends the existing materiality to incorporate the new forms with the Bean Building.
Individual development proposals will be assessed on their merits in respect to sunlight penetration, amenity, pedestrian and vehicle access. No buildings taller than RL617 will be permitted in the Designated Area, but the general building height will be 3-4 storeys except where the National Capital Authority determines otherwise.	Southern Entrance Complies with condition. While most of the Southern Entrance proposes open-air spaces, the internal elements will be largely illuminated within the central area by the oculus with a nine-metre diameter. Sunlight will also enter the area in the east, south and west via the entrances, which form large, glazed openings. The inclusion of the Southern Entrance in the development is motivated above all by the need to add amenity to the visitor experience, as well as all other user groups. The entrance will deliver enhanced circulation space and routes, higher security, larger capacity cloaking to enable greater exhibition space in the main building. The Southern Entrance delivers pedestrian access from east and west, with a focus on exceeding the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992. The proposed design of the entrance will allow pedestrians to enter the Memorial via clear wayfinding and intuitive movement routes from site entry points, achieve orientation and anchor their journey through the exhibits and precinct. Vehicle access at the entrance is deliberately limited to movements in the forecourt at surface level, above the proposed new element and immediately in front of the existing Main Building façade. This vehicle movement is typically limited to visiting dignitaries and VIPs and for use at occasional ceremonies. The Southern Entrance is sited primarily below surface level, retaining the existing height and mass. As a result, the entrance will meet the objectives of limiting reduced levels in the Designated Area.

DETAILED CONDITIONS RESPONSE

Anzac Hall and Glazed Link

Complies with condition.

The Glazed Link will allow a large amount of sunlight penetration through its Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) "pillows" in lieu of glass. These transparent panes are held in place by thin bronzed frames which minimise obstruction of sunlight. The ceiling and walls span the entire space between the existing Main Building and the proposed new Anzac Hal, the northern and southern walls will be enclosed by the new Anzac Hall and existing Main Building respectively. The Glazed Link ETFE roof panels will be progressively surface treated with a frit towards the northern edge to limit solar penetration to an acceptable amount that will control the thermal gain. Anzac Hall will deliberately limit the amount of sunlight penetration in order to meet the exhibition user requirements, preserving exhibited artefacts and creating a controlled light environment for the presentation of audio-visual materials.

The design of the Glazed Link and Anzac Hall allows for choreographed circulation and flexible exhibition spaces to further enhance the visitor experience, drawing movement paths from the existing building through identifiable thresholds and natural paths of travel. Visitors will still be able to travel from the upper level of the Main Building exhibition spaces into Anzac Hall via a bridge. Further entrance, exit and circulation space is gained by additional entrances in the eastern and western walls of the Glazed Link, which allow a continuous path of travel through a ground level entrance into the Anzac Hall.

The works proposed in the designs which are subject to this application are limited to the provision of two short term Contractor vehicle bays to the east of the glazed link, and traversable pavement to the east and west for the LTO and maintenance equipment movement. Vehicle movement within the Glazed Link and Anzac Hall will be limited to the movement of large technology objects (LTO) into and within the exhibition spaces. Many exhibited items within the LTO category constitute retired military weapons platforms of large dimensions that require openings which allow them to be manoeuvred within exhibition space. The frequency of movements is expected to be approximately every 15 years due to exhibition changeover or conservation requirements.

Works beyond the new road alignment to east and west will be subject to a further WA.

The highest point of Anzac Hall is RL 602.7 metres.

DETAILED CONDITIONS RESPONSE

Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant Complies with condition.

Sunlight penetration in the public areas to the south of the proposed works will be maximised by the use of clerestory glazing and skylights which will contribute to an open and accessible environment within the visitor use areas. A large curved window is proposed for the western wall of the existing Bean building which will create a symbolic and literal connection to the dome over the Hall of Memory and allow sunlight penetration to the deep plan of the existing building. Large apertures into the lab spaces along the eastern façade of the Bean Building Extension and New Research Centre provide access to natural light and connection to landscape for users. The southern façade includes high level textured glazing to light interior spaces of the public access lounge which conceals the inner collection-viewing and donor rooms. A skylight is located above the level 3 north-south corridor brings in additional light to a key staff movement area.

Amenity in the proposed works is delivered by locating the public area at grade and closely adjoining the Poppy's forecourt which is currently used as an exterior public space of ancillary use t the primary visitor experiences within the galleries and commemorative areas. Staff will enjoy amenity of at grade access near to the northern staff parking areas and internal circulation provided by a dedicated central thoroughfare which connects all areas of the building to each other as well as the basement level tunnel connection to the Main Building.

Generally, vehicle access is limited to the proposed Bean Building and Research Centre works, in keeping with the current reservation for pedestrian use in the eastern precinct.

The works proposed in the designs which are subject to this application are limited to the provision of a new loading dock and amendments to the existing carpark layout, to the new east road alignment.

The northern façade will include a loading dock for the efficient transfer of archived large technology objects and other artefacts between the Memorial and other facilities. This loading dock is directly connected to the basement tunnel and thus to the inner galleries of the Main Building. The footprints of the buildings are also cognisant of the eastern coach-parking bay and pedestrian movement from there to the Main Building by opening up a large thoroughfare to the immediate north of Poppy's Café.

Note: The vehicle access to the existing timber workshop has been approved as part of the early works WA.

The highest point in the Bean Building Extension and New Research Centre package is on the Central Energy Plant at 602.17.

DETAILED CONDITIONS

Buildings in the area must show an appropriate quality of architectural design consistent with their location in this area of special national importance.

RESPONSE

Southern Entrance

Complies with condition.

The Southern Entrance significantly enhances the architectural symbolism associated with the special national importance of the Memorial site. Viewed from outside the proposed built form succeeds in creating a foundation that bases and celebrates the Main Building, only adding to its current dominance of the vista by extending the forecourt commemorative area and adjusting the stairs to the parade ground to achieve the symmetry which defines the precinct plan. The use of the same monolithic materials as those of the existing forecourt and parade ground guarantees an unbroken continuation of the facades and legibility of the form as it sits in the landscape. While the circulation, security, capacity, exhibition and event logistics requirements precipitate the below-ground facilities, the architectural character of the space at surface level is primarily a scaled up extrapolation of the axial symmetry principles and monolithic design concept already present to the south of the Main Building.

Anzac Hall and Glazed Link

Complies with condition.

The design of Anzac Hall and Glazed Link is of the highest quality. The new built forms are located and formed to occupy a volume well within the horizontal and vertical space already prescribed by the adjacent form of the Main Building. The new forms are not visible from the commemorative area south of the Main Building or many perspective points in the primary public spaces in front of the Memorial and down into the Parade Ground. Their siting and shape successfully extend the axes and symmetry that defines the site plan, galvanises the primacy of the Main Building and minimises the impact of their form on the viewsheds visible from Treloar Crescent. The Glazed Link is an innovative approach to increasing circulation in an otherwise under-utilised space behind the Main Building to increase visitor experience of the monolithic presence and architectural quality of existing structure. The glazed roof incorporates a deliberately lightweight structure that lightly touches the northern façade and uses thin and sparse framing to preserve transparency and visible appreciation of the building. The New Anzac Hall pays homage to many of the key architectural qualities of the existing Anzac Hall, employing the same angled roof pitch to subsume the structure into the topography of the landscape and setting the building low in excavation to minimise the apparent external bulk of the building despite the large volume requirement for the internal spaces. The selection of a copper roof will allow an organic patina to develop over time and further contribute to a soft and natural palate which blends the structure with the landscape and trees of the Mount Ainslie reserve.

DETAILED CONDITIONS

RESPONSE

Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant Complies with condition.

The design of the works surrounding the existing Bean Building is of a high architectural quality that is consistent with both the important national setting and adjacent architectural character.

The arrangement and siting of these buildings is based upon careful consideration of the current operation of the wider precinct and the aesthetic arrangement of buildings. The public area of the new buildings adjoins Poppy's and the forecourt as well as a movement route linking the coach parking area and the main Memorial building. The current monolithic effect and low porosity of the western facade is maintained to lend primacy to the Main Building. Staff areas and secure archives are consolidated into areas closer to Treloar Crescent and removed from the public spaces. The vertical datum which prescribes the alignment of the current Bean building is maintained and extended to site the new elements of the building within a logical area for extension that creates a coherent landscape in the eastern precinct. The horizontal datum that delineates the storeys is also retained and used to create a legible distinction between the public and back of house areas within the building and minimise any interruption to the topographical slope toward Treloar Crescent. Materiality also serves to extend the existing palate and to define the use of the buildings. The public spaces employ a soft sandstone, glazing and warm bronze palate that invites visitors into the public area of the building and encourages use of the landscaped surrounds as a break-out area. The honed bluestone employed on the façade of the staff areas serves as a high-quality monolithic finish that reflects the dark tones of the existing Bean Building without seeking to imitate them. The squared form of the Bean building is also extended into the new works to retain the overall bulk and profile, while softer and more organic form is employed to the south within the public façade.

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.

Complies with condition.

The works proposed in this application include a change to the existing parking area to the north of the Bean Building and to the existing coach parking bay to achieve a safer and more practical outcome.

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 the Griffins' plans. 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. Except where otherwise specified in the Plan, setbacks for buildings adjacent to Kings and Commonwealth Avenues south of Lake Burley Griffin should be 10 metres. Setbacks for buildings adjacent to Kings and Commonwealth Avenues north of Lake Burley Griffin should be six metres.

Not applicable.

The proposed works are not located on Commonwealth, Kings or Constitution Avenues.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
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 masterplan to be prepared by the National Capital Authority which particularly emphasises the following landscape themes: a) the formal and consistent landscaping of Main Avenues and mall spaces b) the combination of formal and informal	Complies with condition. The landscaping elements in this application, notably the parade ground linking with Anzac Parade integrate the buildings with the landscaped elements. Landscaping to the eastern and western precincts will be submitted in the future public realm application.
landscaping which occurs around the Lake's edge and is the setting for Parliament House and its adjacent area.	
Residential blocks must not be subdivided for separate occupation.	Not applicable. The site of the works is not a residential block.
Any proposal to subdivide land within the Central National Area will require the approval of the National Capital Authority	Not applicable. Subdivision is not proposed.

8.3 Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code (4.8 NCP)

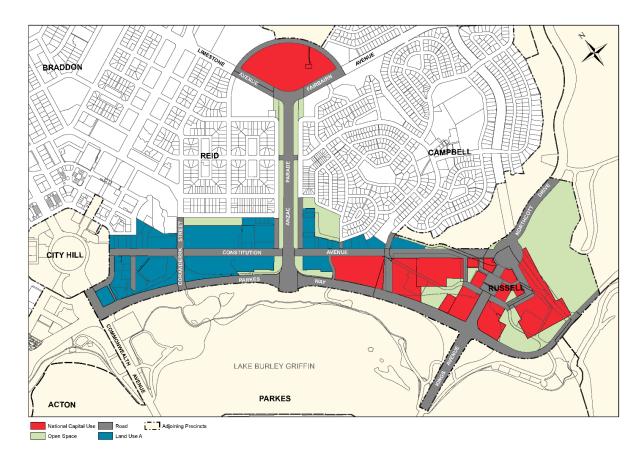
The Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade (CAAP) Precinct comprises the land between Constitution Avenue and Parkes Way, the Russell apex of the National Triangle, Anzac Parade, the Australian War Memorial, and various sites to the north of Constitution Avenue. The figure below, from the National Capital Plan, illustrates the location of the precinct. The Australian War Memorial is situated inside the CAAP precinct.

This report will show that the proposed designs contribute to a realisation of the national capital interest in accordance with the NCP, particularly the detailed conditions and priorities of planning, design and development within the CAAP Precinct, to enhance this fitting site of commemoration and remembrance.

The figure below shows the land use areas permitted in the Code. The Memorial is identified as land reserved for 'National Capital Use' and ancillary land uses.



Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct location (Source: NCP)



Land use for the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct (Source: NCP)

The table below provides a statement against the relevant detailed planning guidelines of the CAAP Precinct Code. Some sections of the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code are not included in this response to conditions as they do not apply to the Memorial site as they include controls specific to new developments along Constitution Avenue and Parkes Way being:

- Public transport, access and circulation
- Road Hierarchy
- Cycle Ways
- Streetscape Design
- Active Frontages
- Structure

- Building height and Form
- Water Sensitive Urban Design
- Integrated Urban Art and Signage
- Parking
- Campbell 5 Specific Controls

8.3.1 Objectives for the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct

The development of the Memorial will contribute to achieving the objectives of establishing the precinct as a prestigious address for National Capital Uses. The Memorial's prestige will be enhanced just as this design will deliver the evolved requirements for use of the site as a memorial, archive, and museum. The proposed works demonstrate design excellence and are the result of a design competition and reviews by the NCA, DAWE and PWC.

The NCP identifies the subject site land as for National Capital use, which it defines as for the purpose of a work of special status and national interest and including the Australian War Memorial. No change in the use of the land is proposed. This proposal will enhance this site as a national institution consistent with this NCP land use policy.

8.3.2 Response to General Policies for Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct

DE	TAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
GE	NERAL	
Α.	Built form and landscape design should respond to the primacy of the geometry of Constitution Avenue and the Russell apex of the National Triangle with building form emphasising the alignments of Constitution Avenue, Kings Avenue and Parkes Way.	Complies with condition. This condition may not be considered strictly applicable because the proposed development consists of built forms isolated and obscured from the interfaces of Constitution Avenue, Kings Avenue and/or on Parkes Way. However, the works are responsive to the primacy of the geometry which extends beyond this part of the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct. The plan and elevation views of the Southern Entrance, and the New Anzac Hall and the Glazed link each illustrate the proposed symmetrical layout, with the Anzac Parade land axis as the centre line. Constructing forms to be centred on and symmetrical either side of the geometrical alignments adapted from the original Griffin Plan assists to emphasise their architectural significance to the precinct and designate the area as nationally significant. The Southern Entrance proposal is designed to present a radiating forecourt which aligns with and centres upon the existing main entrance. Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link are also arranged symmetrically on the same axis on the northern side of the existing Main Building.
B.	Reinforce the city's three-dimensional structure based on its topography and the landscape containment of the Inner Hills.	Complies with condition. Canberra's topography in relation to this precinct is defined by the relationship between the undeveloped hills and ridges, the established land axes of the major national institutions and the lake. The design rationale reinforces the landscape containment of the inner hills by proposing a low profile which has a minimal impact on the decline gradient between the summit of Mount Ainslie and Lake Burley Griffin. The nationally recognisable vista will be retained. The design rationale for the Southern Entrance reinforces the topography and landscape containment of Mount Ainslie by grading the incline of the landscape from the edge of the road reserve up and towards the main memorial building. The proposed design preserves the open-space amphitheatre form of the parade ground and tree planting, providing visual connectivity between the Southern Entrance and Mount Ainslie. The city's inner hills areas are linked and integrated by the open grass and planted areas either side of the memorial building which form a contiguous landscape to and within the Southern Entrance.
C.	Develop Constitution Avenue (generally east of Anzac Parade) as a prestigious setting for national capital uses, related employment and amenities.	Not applicable. The Memorial is accessed via Anzac Parade, Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues and fed by Treloar Crescent as a collector road, essentially as the main public point of contact servicing the site.
D.	Reduce the barrier created by Parkes Way and its high speed intersections along its length by changing the character of Parkes Way to become a boulevard addressed with prestigious buildings, at grade pedestrian crossings and appropriately scaled road reserves and intersections.	Not applicable. Proposed development does not have a boundary on or frontage to Parkes Way.

E. Provide a mix of land uses that contributes to the creation of a 24 hour community with dynamic activity patterns including retail, restaurants, residential and hotels close to public transport, employment areas, cultural attractions and the parklands of Lake Burley Griffin.

Complies with condition.

The development as proposed does not seek to vary any of the existing land uses across the subject site. The Memorial site operates to 'commemorate the sacrifice of those Australians who have dies in war or on operational service'. It does not contribute to the creation of a '24-hour community' but submits to enrich the cultural standing of the national capital as a place for 'Australians to remember, interpret, and understand the Australian experience of war and its enduring impact on Australian society'.

F. Integrate public transport priority in the design of Constitution Avenue including provision for future light rail.

Not applicable.

The proposed location of the works is not at or adjacent to Constitution Avenue.

G. Development should include a high level of access to a diversity of uses and activities, have cohesion and diversity in design character and detail, and be able to respond to changes over time. Complies with condition.

While no change to the land use is proposed, enhancing the facility of the Memorial precinct to achieve its goals contributes to the overall diversity of uses and activities within the precinct.

Overall, the designs may be characterised as possessing a cohesive disposition and form, which unite to present a consistent and legible built environment from the perspective of visitors and at the precinct scale. The designs simultaneously employ a diversity in affecting each of their functions, with orientation, location, and scale of buildings differing in response to different needs.

While the objective of this development is to provide for the needs of the Memorial over a long term relative to typical development lifecycles, the flexibility built into each of the design packages acknowledges that the needs of the Memorial will evolve with the future experience of Australians in the armed forces. Proposed spaces for commemoration, exhibition, circulation and research are designed to avoid serving an overly-prescriptive set of user requirements in order to remain adaptable as these requirements change over the long term.

 Provide a transition in building scale and use to protect the amenity of adjoining residential areas. Complies with condition.

Early planning by the Griffins (1918 plan) envisaged a low rise, horizontal city subservient to a progressive landscape with taller, important public buildings with towers and domes marking key axes and the functional order of public buildings. The introduction of RL 617 (the height of Capital Hill) as the maximum building height in the 1960's has served to preserve the dominant skyline of public buildings like Parliament House and the Memorial.

The Memorial site adjoins Reid and Campbell residential areas indirectly over Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues, respectively. The open design of the parade ground, Southern Entrance, western formal gardens, and eastern landscaped area creates a broad undeveloped area which simultaneously serves as a gentle transition from Memorial uses to residential areas. Overall, incorporating these formal southern areas, the avenues themselves and the setbacks from Limestone Avenue, Anzac Parade and Fairbairn Avenue there is an approximately 200 metres between any residential block and buildings on the Memorial site.

 Ensure conveniently located parking in a manner that does not dominate the public domain. All basement and service vehicle entries are to be located from secondary street frontages. Complies with condition.

Parking arrangements onsite currently consist of two surface car parks along Treloar Crescent and an underground car park beneath Poppy's Café. Their locations underground, and at the back of the site behind buildings prevents them from dominating the public domain. While some modifications are proposed to the surface carpark behind the Bean Building, parking is to remain largely unchanged.

J. Create an open and legible network of paths and streets that extends and connects City Hill and the adjoining suburbs of Reid and Campbell to Constitution Avenue, Kings and Commonwealth Parks and Lake Burley Griffin. Not applicable.

Proposed works are not located between City Hill/Reid/ Campbell and Constitution Avenue/ Kings and Commonwealth Parks/Lake Burley Griffin.

The Memorial will remain connected to the city's walking and cycling network with signalised crossings of Limestone and Fairbairn Avenue that allow visitors to ride the link between Lake Burley Griffin and the Memorial along Anzac Parade.

K. Create a public domain that forms a linked sequence of spaces that are accessible, safe, comfortable, and pedestrian-scaled, that promotes walking and use of public transport and minimises reliance on cars. Complies with condition.

The design of the precinct includes closely considered pedestrian access between each building as well as parking and arrival areas up to the periphery of the site. Surface pathways and paved formal terrace areas facilitate a clear and safe path of travel between all points of the site. While reliance on cars is primarily constrained by its location somewhat removed from heavily utilised areas of the city, visitor arrivals via bus will be greatly enhanced by the improvement of the eastern coach parking area and the through-site connectivity from there to the heart of the Memorial.

There are also public bus stops on both Fairbairn and Limestone Avenues, allowing people to access the site using public transport.

The Southern Entrance in particular will improve visitor orientation and arrival, serving as a spatial anchor for the visitor experience and a logical marker by which to plan and re-orient movement through the precinct.

 Integrate perimeter security, if required, with streetscape elements that enhance the public domain. Complies with condition.

Security measures in the form of bollards (fixed & removable), landscape walls and ha-ha's are proposed, delivering vehicle intrusion protection for key areas within the site. These perimeter security measures are in addition to some of the existing measures present.

The parade ground perimeter is proposed as a mixture of ha-ha's and bollards to the south, aligned with Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues, ensuring there is no change to the view of Memorial from the Anzac Parade vista. Protection to the sides of the parade ground will be via several ha—ha walls aligned with the pedestrian paths (which respond to the existing the site topography), and integrated with tree planting to form a barrier with minimal visual intrusion to the Anzac Parade vista.

The Memorial forecourt will include new removable bollards on the east and west to restrict vehicle access to approved vehicles in a similar way to the current arrangements.

Vehicle movements on west road will remain limited to approved vehicles only via the relocation of removable bollards to a position further north towards Treloar Crescent. The existing bollards will be retained to the Limestone entrance. New removable bollards will located near the western courtyard to the Southern Entrance to permit changes to traffic flows on and off the forecourt as operationally required.

The Anzac Hall design includes engineered landscape walls and planters using vegetation as natural 'buffer' providing suitable elevations and interfaces with existing roadways, to match the topography of the site, and to reduce the vulnerability to attacks. Limited use of removable bollards to the west road will be retained as per the existing strategy.

Overall, opportunities to unobtrusively enhance security have been presented, reducing the propensity of devices and clutter.

Protocols regarding onsite security monitoring and patrol of access points are to remain unvaried and in line with the memorial's property management guidelines.

A proposal for the design of further perimeter security measures within East Road, to the West Road alignment will be included in the future Public Realm Works Approval application.

M. Architectural character should develop a contemporary palette of styles and materials, reflecting the varied land uses and providing activity and interest, particularly at street level. Particular attention should be paid to building form and roof profiles in areas of high visibility. Complies with condition.

Materials and colours proposed are sympathetic to those borne by the existing buildings on the precinct. Materials schedules have been provided for each proposed building and are included in the submission package. Nominated use of bronze, local timber species, local sandstone and granite is an established language throughout the Memorial which will convey timeless and consistent qualities. Exposed aggregate concrete accents – a more recent addition to surrounding buildings (the Administration Building, Poppy's Café and several retaining walls and hardstands) will juxtapose against, but also compliment materials and finishes specified for the scheme. Building profiles in the areas of high visibility have been meticulously arranged to frame the Main Building and enhance key vistas from Anzac Parade and primary axial commemorative areas.

N. Design proposals should be site responsive, taking maximum advantage of varying characteristics and features of each site, complementing adjoining development – both existing and proposed – and expressing physical and environmental features. Complies with condition.

The proposed designs take advantage of the features of the site by embedding the buildings surrounding existing development and in sympathy to the topography and landscaping of the site. The overall location and volume of buildings complements the adjoining Anzac Parade and Mount Ainslie by reflecting the symmetrical axial form of this part of the precinct.

O. The street network, building form and facilities should be inherently flexible to accommodate changing uses and demands across the site and within buildings over time.

Complies with condition.

While no change to the street network is proposed, the form of buildings and facilities are designed to be highly flexible to adapt to the changing needs of the Memorial over time. The disposition, size and shape of internal and external spaces will allow multiple uses and adaptation over time as can be seen in the design drawings submitted with this application.

P. Development should command high standards of urban design, sustainability, architecture and social inclusion reflecting the character of the national capital and providing a model for city development in Australia in the 21st century. Complies with condition.

A comprehensive sustainability strategy has been developed for the Campbell precinct, in collaboration with Memorial stakeholders and the design team. The strategy will drive specific sustainability design strategies and provide clear, tangible outcomes for the Memorial including (but not limited to):

Site-wide energy and water strategies will be delivered and serve as a reference point for sustainable operations at the Memorial; and

Renewable energy by way of photovoltaic arrays is being considered for the Bean Building and Extension to reduce the Memorial's environmental footprint.

All projects with the Development are designed to remediate the constraints that existed in the fabric of the existing Memorial building, whilst respecting and improving the heritage values.

The Southern Entrance project is paramount in establishing equitable access to the Memorial through a new complaint entrance hall and amenities.

8.3.3 Response to NCP Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code

URBAN STRUCTURE Reinforce Constitution Avenue as the base of the Not applicable. National Triangle and the Russell apex with appropriate The proposed works are not sited on Constitution Avenue urban form. or within the National Triangle. Create a street grid, sympathetic to Griffin's intended Not applicable. pattern of streets and city blocks that provides a high The proposed works are sited away from the street grid. level of integration with the street and path network of City, Reid and Campbell and link these areas with Lake Burley Griffin and Kings and Commonwealth Parks. LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE Landscape planting should reinforce the urban Complies with condition. structure of Constitution Avenue and its integration Landscape planting to the New Southern Entrance, Bean with the setting of the Central National Area and the Building and Central Energy Plant and Anzac Hall directly Lake Burley Griffin parklands. associated with this proposal are described in the drawings provided with this application. The future Public Realm Works Approval application will further reinforce the urban structure.

A formal treatment should be applied to the main avenues including Constitution, Kings and Commonwealth Avenues, as well as Parkes Way. Continuous street trees should define the pattern of major and minor streets.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located on Constitution, Kings and Commonwealth Avenues or Parkes Way.
The visual impact of parking on the public domain should be minimised by integrating parking layouts with street tree plantings and pavement design.	Complies with condition. Amendments to the Bean carpark form part of this application. The visual impact is minimised through perimeter planting.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT, ACCESS AND CIRCULATION	
Allow for an integrated public transport system with	Not applicable.
Constitution, Kings and Commonwealth Avenues and London Circuit as the principal public transport route.	The proposed works are not on Constitution, Kings and Commonwealth Avenues or London Circuit and do not change the capacity to integrate with the public transport system.
Provide a hierarchy of pedestrian routes ranging from Constitution, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues and London Circuit as urban boulevards, major streets (including Coranderrk Street and Blamey Crescent and Sellheim Avenue), minor streets, laneways and arcades.	Not applicable. The proposed works are located on the Memorial block, which is remote from the hierarchy of streets and roads.
Ensure safety and comfort for pedestrians, with intersections designed to minimise slip lanes for fast turning traffic.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include works near to intersections.
Provide on-street parking on all streets where practicable.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located within the street network.
Access to the western portion of Block 7 Section 3 Parkes from Block 6 Section 3 Parkes must be maintained to allow access to Commonwealth Park via underpass from the northern side of Parkes Way.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located near to the relevant blocks or Parkes Way.
ROAD HIERARCHY	
The road hierarchy provides a legible and connective framework for moving throughout the area with Constitution, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues and Parkes Way having the role of principal routes for through traffic and pedestrians connecting other parts of the city to the area	Not applicable. The proposed works do not impact the road hierarchy.
The road hierarchy provides a legible and connective framework for moving throughout the area with major connecting streets including Coranderrk Street, Blamey Crescent and Sellheim Avenue having a role of providing the main connections from the City Centre and adjoining neighbourhoods	Not applicable. The proposed works do not impact the road hierarchy.
The road hierarchy provides a legible and connective framework for moving throughout the area with minor streets having a local access role with priority for pedestrians and cyclists	Not applicable. The proposed works do not impact the road hierarchy.

The road hierarchy provides a legible and connective framework for moving throughout the area with lanes, shareways and arcades having a service, access and pedestrian network role.

Complies with condition.

The existing internal roads of the precinct being East Road and West Road are low speed roads classified and designed as shared zone with footpaths on each side to delineate between general vehicle traffic paths to those of pedestrians.

Inclusion of the flanking paths between the forecourt and Anzac Parade now extends the formal pedestrian network to be complete between Treloar Crescent and Anzac Parade.

CYCLE WAYS

Provide an attractive and direct network for pedestrians and cyclists catering to recreation and commuter needs, separated spatially and by visual character where appropriate to prevent pedestrian conflicts.

Complies with condition.

The Southern Entrance landscaping works improve both pedestrian and bicycle transit as part of the Centenary Trail through upgrades to paved links between Anzac Parade and the entrance to the Memorial.

Flanking paths to the parade ground provide pedestrian access (including DDA complaint to one side) between Anzac Parade and the forecourt. Public seating is introduced along these paths to provide areas for pedestrians to rest.

Secondary paths extend from the existing street crossing at Anzac Parade to the Parade Ground to allow direct pedestrian access to the Stone of Remembrance.

STREETSCAPE DESIGN		
Provide a complementary hierarchy of streetscape elements that relates to the road hierarchy giving primacy to the main avenues, emphasising continuity along their length through avenues of appropriately scaled street trees, consistent pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting.	Not applicable. No works are proposed for the streetscape.	
Development should generally be constructed to the street boundary to define and enclose streets and create continuous street frontage while allowing variations in individual buildings and uses.	Not applicable. No works are proposed for the streetscape.	
Use a limited palette of high quality pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting. Pavement and landscape design should have an elegant, simple and bold design emphasising the geometry and formality of the main avenues.	Not applicable. No works are proposed for the streetscape.	
Ensure streetscapes are well lit for pedestrians and optimise security and safety for night time use. Footpath areas should be wide enough to cater for pedestrians and specific land use requirements and allow for seating areas, outdoor cafés, planting and urban art.	Not applicable. No works are proposed for the streetscape.	
Wider pavements for outdoor cafés and public amenity are to be located on the sunny southern side of the avenue.	Not applicable. No works are proposed for the streetscape.	

ACTIVE FRONTAGES	
Individual buildings will contribute to the definition of blocks and streets, with the greatest levels of public activity, shops and building entrances on main avenues, streets and public spaces.	Complies with condition. The Memorial block is clearly defined by its primacy within the geometry of the Central National Area. The Southern Entrance will maintain the primary entrance to the Memorial from the direction of Anzac Parade.
Blank façades to public spaces and streets are to be avoided.	Complies with condition. The three packages overall take account of the movement of people into the site and their interaction with the public realm outside the Memorial block. The experience of the Memorial from external public space is enhanced by the consistency of the precinct arrangement providing a legible symmetrical experience that draws recognition of the central Main Building and encourages use of the broad open spaces surrounding the proposed built forms.
Active streets should be a priority along Constitution Avenue and other streets throughout the area, with new development generally incorporating active ground level frontages to enliven public streets and spaces and provide passive surveillance.	Not applicable. The proposed works will not front streets.
Ground level frontages will present an attractive pedestrian-oriented frontage providing active uses for a minimum of 30 percent of the street frontage. Key active frontages are to have a minimum of 75 percent active uses.	Not applicable. The proposed works will not front streets.
Residential uses, except for home offices, should be avoided at street level at those locations identified as having an active frontage in Figure 82.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include residential uses.
Blank walls are discouraged. Pedestrian entries should be clearly visible from the public domain.	Complies with condition. Overall, the three built work packages work in concert to enhance the legibility and circulation experience of visitors to the public realm throughout the Memorial precinct. The Southern Entrance directs pedestrians into the Memorial through the east and west courtyards and the main forecourt. Pedestrians can observe passable areas and thresholds from various perspectives and ranges and the topographic and built form contributes to funnelling people to key access points. The main access to Anzac Hall and Glazed link is from the main Memorial building via internal gallery circulation paths at both Level 1 and 2. External direct (controlled) access to ground levels at the east and west are recessive by scale, relative to their intended use. The Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant have
	focussed on creating a binary relationship between staff and public areas, locating the public areas close to Poppy's forecourt and introducing organic forms and soft materiality to clearly illustrate the entrance to the public spaces. Staff only areas and back-of-house uses are reserved for parts of the building to the north and east and thus have a different tactility and aesthetic. Staff entrances are isolated from the primary public spaces and close to the staff car park to the north.
BUILDING HEIGHT AND FORM	
Provide climate protection to areas where retailing and service-based developments form the predominant ground level use at the street.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include retailing or service-based developments.

Buildings above 25 metres in height are to be the Not applicable. subject of wind testing, including down draught The proposed works do not exceed 25 meters high. conditions and turbulence, to ensure the development does not have adverse impacts on building entrances and the public domain. Buildings heights will generally be medium rise up to Complies with condition. 25 metres above adjacent kerb levels to retain the As the Southern Entrance is primarily below the surface, landscape backdrop of the inner hills of Central the highest point is the forecourt level, which is 5.4 metres Canberra. above the finished floor level of the northern end of the parade ground immediately to the south of the external The highest point in Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link is the peak of the curved roof, which reaches a reduced level height of 11.7 metres. The highest point relative to the adjacent ground level in the Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant is the western elevation of the Research Centre at 9.9 meters. This height relative to adjacent ground level is the same for the southern elevation of the Bean Building Extension, which faces the Poppy's forecourt. The northern façade of the Central Energy Plant, facing Treloar Crescent, has a maximum height of 7.04 meters. Buildings to a maximum height of RL600 are permitted Not applicable. in the locations identified in Figure 83. Buildings to The proposed works are not located within the locations RL600 are contingent on meeting applicable heritage identified in Figure 83. requirements. To ensure that a balanced building massing and portal effect is maintained at the southern end of Anzac Parade, buildings on the second site to be developed must be equal in height to those of the first site to be redeveloped. This is applicable only to buildings in the area subject to the maximum RL600 height limit. A landmark building to RL 617 adjacent to Not applicable. Commonwealth Avenue will be subject to consultation. The proposed works are not located adjacent to Commonwealth Avenue. Minor building elements that extend building heights Not applicable. above 25 metres will be considered where this No minor building elements above 25 metres are proposed. enhances the architectural quality of the building, and fosters energy efficiency, indoor amenity and appropriate urban scale. Building height should transition down in scale to a Not applicable. maximum of 3 storeys (generally 12 metres above The proposed works are located well inside the boundaries natural ground level) to be sympathetic to scale of of the Memorial site, buffered by significant open space adjoining suburbs of Reid and Campbell. and removing the need for transitional scale. Development should generally be constructed to the Not applicable. street boundary to define and enclose streets and The proposed works are not located adjacent to street create continuous street frontage while allowing frontages. variations in individual buildings and uses. Development on the northern side of Constitution Avenue will be set back a minimum of 6.5 metres from the block boundary. Where buildings are required to be set back to achieve Complies with condition. security stand-off distances, continuity of the building Passive security including CPTED measures, have been line should be reflected in the design of passive included within the design of the individual projects and security measures (for example, building plinth walls public realm. on the street boundary).

Where fronting residential streets in Campbell and Not applicable. Reid, building setbacks should generally complement The proposed works are not located in residential streets in existing building setbacks. Campbell or Reid. Building forms, materials and finishes should be Complies with condition. responsive to microclimate issues including solar access The Southern Entrance is formed so that the external and wind. Use of sunscreen devices as articulation spaces immediately surrounding the entrances offer sun elements should be employed to achieve climate and wind protection by including enclosing walls arranged responsive façades. perpendicular to one another to give pedestrians options for moving into solar or wind shadows depending on the point of origin. Light stone and masonry finishes will reduce heat absorption and glazing is located so that it achieves only partial exposure to direct sunlight. The Glazed Link itself serves as the protective element for people coming and going from the Main Building to Anzac Hall. The link will utilise air-filled roof panels to reduce thermal gain and maintain amenable temperatures within the space. The roof will also be progressively finished from transparent, to opaque, to solid as it progresses towards Anzac Hall to block solar penetration. The Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant utilise landscaping and shading forms at both southern public and northern staff entrances to afford comfort to visitors and staff around entrances to the building. Large planter boxes and landscaped earthen berms will surround and enclose an open area to the south and immediate south west of the building to create a semi-permeable space that will afford mitigating measures for summer and winter weather. The northern entrance is articulated by a tall planted-wall which will shade and cool the staff entrance as well as offering a wind barrier. A roof level clerestory window is incorporated as a skylight to bring northern light inside the deep plan of the building. Buildings should generally be modulated to clearly Complies with condition. express the grid of the building. Tactility, silhouette and The buildings successfully employ modulation to human scale in relation to built form should be achieved communicate their grid. The design of the built form with the design of buildings. proposed achieves tactility, silhouette and human scale. New buildings are encouraged to be delivered through Complies with condition. design competitions in order to encourage innovation A design competition was used to conceive the plans and in and design excellence. the early stages lay out design development. The competition jury included three eminent architects and two Memorial staff. The chair of the jury was Professor Daryl Le Grew AO, former Vice Chancellor of the University of Tasmania and included Professor Richard Marshall, formerly a Harvard University professor, now a Director at Wills Perkins, a major US architectural practice. The competition jury was supported by a heritage conservation architect, Ms Liz Vines AO who provided specialist advice. Building design, layout and construction should take Not applicable. account of the impacts of noise on surrounding uses. The siting of the Memorial precinct is removed from adjoining sites and buffered by significant areas of open space. Noise emanating from the Memorial cannot impact external blocks. Complies with condition. Building height is to be measured from and between the finish footpath level at each corner of a development As the corners of the block and finished footpaths are block. topographically unrelated to the immediate siting of buildings, the finished floor level or reduced level of the ground immediately adjacent and outside the structures is referenced as the relevant measuring point.

LOCATION	MINIMUM FLOOR HEIGHT	RESPONSE
Ground Floor facing Constitution Avenue and roads where 'Indicative Active Frontages' are located	6.5 metres floor to ceiling (mezzanine level permitted over 30% of ground floor)	Not applicable. The location of the proposed works does not adjoin Constitution Avenue or indicate active frontage areas.
Ground Floor (Residential)	3.3 metres floor-to- ceiling	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include residential use.
Ground Floor (other uses, including commercial/office use)	3.6 metres floor-to- ceiling	Complies with condition. Ceiling heights at ground level are 3.6 metres or greater.
Residential (general)	2.7 metres floor-to-ceiling minimum for all habitable rooms, 2.4 metres is the preferred minimum for all non-habitable rooms however 2.25 metres is permitted. For two-storey units, 2.4 metres minimum for second storey if 50 percent or more of the apartment has 2.7 metre minimum ceiling heights. For two-storey units with a two-storey void space, 2.4 metre minimum ceiling heights. Attic spaces are permitted, with a 1.5 metre minimum wall height at edge of room with a 30 degree	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include residential use.
	minimum ceiling slope.	
WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DE	SIGN	
Implement water sensitive urb including bio-filtration system		Complies with condition.
and landscape design, to prote	_	The majority of the new stormwater works will be completed as part of the Early Works application.
		Rainwater from Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link will be collected and stored in a 520kL tank for re-use. The new Bean Building rainwater will also be collected in a separate 50kL tank for reuse. These tanks will be completed as part of this application. Treated rainwater will be reused for toilet flushing, mechanical cooling towers and irrigation. A 194kL stormwater detention tank is also proposed in the Bean carpark to retard stormwater flows from the site.
To protect the water quality of Lake Burley Griffin, a catchment management approach should be implemented to detain and filter stormwater in the upper catchment or at the source.		Not applicable. Landscape elements and filtration of stormwater to protect lake water quality will be articulated in a separate application for works associated with the public realm.

PARKING	
Provide on-street car parking and conveniently-located bicycle parking to support retail uses, pedestrian amenity and after-hours activity.	Not applicable. The works are not proposed at a location related to a street.
Large off-street permanent surface car parks are to be avoided; car parking is to be accommodated in basements or in above-ground structures concealed from public areas by habitable building façades.	Complies with condition. The proposed works do not include additional car parking structures. The Memorial undertook an extension of the Poppy's Café basement parking in 2020 to support the development. Amendments to the Bean carpark will result in a reduction in the area of the surface carpark, offset by the Poppy's basement carpark.
Development of existing surface car parks will need to demonstrate that an adequate public car parking provision (on-street or in appropriately designed structures) will meet the needs of Constitution Avenue.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not adjoin Constitution Avenue.

Car parking for new development should accord with the following rates:			
LAND USE(S)	CAR PARKING RATE	LOCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSE
Residential	One space per dwelling and one visitor space per four dwellings or part thereof.	Long-stay resident parking: on-site Short stay/visitor parking: on- site or off-site immediately adjacent to the site.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include residential uses.
Office	One space per 100 square metres of gross floor area.	On-site or off- site immediately adjacent to the site.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include office uses.
Administrativ e use; Bank; Child Care Centre; Consulting Rooms; Cooperative Society; Health Centre; Personal Services Establishment	Two spaces per 100 square metres of gross floor area.	On-site or off- site immediately adjacent to the site, with the exception of Child Care Centre where parking must be provided on- site.	Not applicable. The proposed works do not include administrative uses.
Bar, Café, Restaurant, Retail	Two and a half spaces per 100 square metres of gross floor area.	On-site or off- site immediately adjacent to the site.	Complies with condition. The total site parking availability will exceed the requisite number of spaces.

. Not applicable.
The proposed works do not include hotel or motel uses.
escribed Assessment of an appropriate car parking rate must consider the public transport integration of the Memorial site, the existing spaces and the proportion of visitors who arrive on coaches or as part of school groups.
Assessment of an appropriate car parking rate must consider mpacts A higher existing number of spaces and the proportion of visitors who arrive on coaches or as part of school groups.
The proposed works do not propose changes to the access roads connecting the Memorial site to Treloar Crescent, Fairbairn Avenue of Limestone Avenue.
No new car parking areas are proposed as part of this application.
Numerous bicycle parking areas exist within the Memorial precinct. New bike parking is proposed for staff within the Bean Building.
Motorcycle parking is located within existing parking bays and the Poppy's car park extension.
There is no provision for car sharing scheme vehicles within this application.
nould be Not applicable.
Various sculptural and artistic installations are currently incorporated into the public realm area surrounding the buildings. The location of these works will form part of a separate application for the public realm.
ponent Not applicable. in. There retrising application do not include public art, art spaces or advertising signage.
I points Not applicable. The buildings proposed as part of this Main Works application do not include animated signs.

8.4 Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code

The Main Avenues and Approach Routes conditions of planning, design and development are broken into three sections. This application relates to the 'General' section which is addressed below. The two other sections within this Precinct Code dealing with the Federal Highway and policies for the ACT border marker and road design do not relate to the works proposed in this application and are therefore excluded from consideration.

8.4.1 Response to NCP Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct Code

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
GENERAL	
Traffic is to be managed to ensure the continued effective function of the Main Avenues and Approach Routes. The Main Avenues will provide access to fronting buildings where practicable, and where traffic safety and flows are not adversely affected.	Not applicable. The works proposed in this application are not located so that they may impact traffic.
LANDSCAPING	
The Main Avenues and Approach Routes will be developed and maintained as high quality landscaped corridors. In built-up areas, the established design theme of verges and medians and formal tree plantings will be maintained. In areas of intensive pedestrian use, high quality paving is to be used.	Complies with condition. Landscaping adjacent to the intersection of Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues and Anzac Parade forms part of the Southern Entrance works. Proposed works are illustrated in the attached package of drawings from Scott Carver. The works entail paving tree and grass-planting, vehicle exclusion bollards and walls, pathways, stairways, balustrades, lighting and landscaping. The formal theme of land adjacent to these avenues will be maintained and enhanced through the location, orientation, materiality and form of these elements. The proposed Anzac Hall and Glazed Link, Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant do not include works adjacent to Main Avenues and Approach Routes.
SIGNS	
Signs will generally comprise traffic, directional and visitor information signs, and unnecessary repetition will be avoided. Commercial roadside signs are not permitted in road reservations, except on bus shelters. Non-commercial signs may be permitted where they comply with the requirements for signs set out in the Signs General Code.	Not applicable. Signage is not proposed as part of this Main Works application for Works Approval. The Memorial will submit a Works Approva application for Public Realm elements including signage.
STREETSCAPE DESIGN	
A streetscape hierarchy, that complements the road hierarchy, should be established. This hierarchy should give primacy to main avenues, emphasise continuity along their length through avenues of appropriately scaled trees, consistent pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting.	Not applicable. The proposed works will not impact street hierarchy.
Development should generally be constructed to the street boundary to define and enclose streets and create continuous street frontage while allowing variations in individual buildings and uses.	Not applicable. This condition is generalised and not the design objective of the Memorial block.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
A limited palette of high quality pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting will be used. Pavement and landscape design should have an elegant, simple and bold design emphasising the geometry and formality of the main avenues.	Complies with condition. Landscaping adjacent to the intersection of Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues and Anzac Parade forms part of the Southern Entrance works. Proposed works are illustrated in the attached package of drawings from Scott Carver. The works entail paving, tree and grass-planting, vehicle exclusion bollards and walls, pathways, stairways, balustrades, lighting and landscaping. The formal theme of land adjacent to these avenues will be maintained and enhanced through the location, orientation, materiality and form of these elements. The proposed Anzac Hall and Glazed Link, Bean Building
	Extension and Central Energy Plant do not include works adjacent to Main Avenues and Approach Routes.
Streetscapes are to be well lit for pedestrians and optimise security and safety for night time use.	Complies with condition. Landscaping adjacent to the intersection of Limestone and Fairbairn Avenues and Anzac Parade forms part of the Southern Entrance works. Proposed works are illustrated in the attached package of drawings from Scott Carver. The works entail paving, tree and grass-planting, vehicle exclusion bollards and walls, pathways, stairways, balustrades, lighting and landscaping. The formal theme of land adjacent to these avenues will be maintained and enhanced through the location, orientation, materiality and form of these elements. The proposed Anzac Hall and Glazed Link, Bean Building
	Extension and Central Energy Plant do not include works adjacent to Main Avenues and Approach Routes.

8.5 **Outdoor Lighting Policy**

This policy is administered by the NCA and is published as a standalone document, separate from the National Capital Plan. It applies to any proposed lighting works within the Designated Areas of the National Capital Plan. The policy will form part of the formal assessment process undertaken by the NCA, when considering works approval applications that include outdoor lighting. The Designated Areas map includes the Memorial site and therefore applies to these works.

Light spill from the oculus and the glazed link in the evening when functions are on may impact on lighting of the Main Building. The function room / theatre will have block out curtains. The oculus and doors either side of the central stairs to the parade ground are the only possible light spill sources and all light fittings are dimmable. Refer to the Anzac Parade night lighting study contained within Attachment 8 Lighting Masterplan.

8.5.1 Strategy 1a) Express the key geometric elements of the Griffins' formally adopted plan for the city through lighting design and distribution.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Emphasise the three node points of the Griffins' National Triangle by creating and maintaining strong visual 'anchors' at Parliament House, City Hill and Russell.	Not applicable. The works proposed in this application are not located within Griffins' National Triangle.
Create a unique identity for the roads that form the Griffins' National Triangle, being Commonwealth, Kings and Constitution Avenues, through careful selection and installation of an integrated suite of street furniture and lighting. Achieve a high degree of uniformity in lighting performance on these three main avenues.	Not applicable. The works proposed in this application are not located within Griffins' National Triangle.
Illuminate the Griffins' Land Axis by retaining the existing Anzac Parade street lighting and illumination of Federation Mall.	Complies with condition. The works retains the existing Anzac Parade street lights.
Reinforce the Griffins' Water Axis by illuminating the promenade along the southern foreshore, Commonwealth Place and the International Flag Display.	Not applicable. The works proposed in this application are not located at the southern foreshore, Commonwealth Place or the International Flag Display.
Use full cut-off light fittings in all landscape areas, roads, paths and car parks within the Central National Area (except where noted in this policy).	Complies with condition. Existing landscape light fittings within the Memorial precinct emit light in an upward direction to enhance the architectural form of the existing Main Building. The Project is retaining existing up-lighting, and only adding lights to the front blades of the southern entrance, viewable from Anzac Parade. Refer to Anzac Parade night lighting study.
Use full cut-off street and pedestrian lighting on all main avenues that contributes to their development as high quality landscape boulevards.	Not applicable. Lighting is not proposed for the adjacent Fairbairn and Limestone Avenues.
Align lighting hardware to strengthen the framing of the National Triangle, main avenues and formally landscaped open spaces.	Complies with condition. The architectural forms proposed in the application strengthen the framing of the Main Avenues as formal open areas. Lighting will be treated with the same fundamental principle of symmetry relative to the land axis.

8.5.2 Strategy 1b) Create a clear hierarchy of built environment illumination in central Canberra.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Illuminate the exterior of key built elements to reflect their relationship to Griffin's National Triangle and their symbolic function.	Complies with condition.
Create a dramatic backdrop by restricting the use of external lighting for other buildings within City Hill Precinct, Parkes, Reid, Campbell and Russell to entrances, window displays and signage. Consideration will be given to additional building lighting where it contributes to identity, legibility, silhouette, architectural expression, façade articulation and Canberra's unique skyline at night.	Not applicable. The proposed works are for the Memorial site only.
Use full cut-off light fittings for new building façade lighting installations that are carefully integrated into the building's structure.	Not applicable. The proposed works are for the Memorial site, which is subject to allowance for some up lighting to reinforce the hierarchy of the built environment.
Minimise any sources of light spill or glare throughout Commonwealth Park, Kings Park, Rond Terrace, Black Mountain Peninsula, Yarralumla Bay, Weston Park, Grevillea Park, Yarramundi Reach, Acton Peninsula and Kingston Foreshore.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not adjacent to Commonwealth Park, Kings Park, Rond Terrace, Black Mountain Peninsula, Yarralumla Bay, Weston Park, Grevillea Park, Yarramundi Reach, Acton Peninsula and Kingston Foreshore.
Minimise any sources of light spill or glare beyond the intended area to be lit.	Complies with condition. The location of lighting, fittings used, intensity of illumination and angle of emission are described in the attached Lighting Master Plan. These design elements effectively minimise light spill and glare.

8.5.3 Strategy 1c) Maintain subtle illumination of the city's topography.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Consider identification of Red Hill and Mount Pleasant through the installation of a single light source, such as a navigational lighting beacon.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located at Red Hill or Mount Pleasant.
Use full cut-off lighting of pedestrian pathways and landscape areas in proximity to the edge of Lake Burley Griffin around West, Central and East Basin, that effectively manages the unwanted effects of light spill on the lake ecosystem (unless otherwise noted in this policy).	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located in proximity to the edge of Lake Burley Griffin around West, Central and East Basin.
Use full cut-off lighting in all areas of the Inner Hills to control the effects of light spill.	Not applicable. The proposed works are not located in areas of the Inner Hills.

8.5.4 Strategy 1d) Conserve significant heritage lighting fabric and design elements.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Consider all relevant Heritage Management Plans in developing lighting designs.	Complies with condition. The Memorial's existing masterplan has been updated to implement the new elements proposed in this application while the site's existing lighting hierarchy is being retained. The attached External Lighting Master Plan has been peer reviewed by the project's heritage architect.

Retain the essential character and lighting performance characteristics of any existing lighting installation with identified heritage value, in any proposed maintenance or replacement activity.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the attached External Lighting Master Plan.
Preserve the appearance, location and layout of lighting installations with heritage value.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the attached External Lighting Master Plan.
Do not replicate or extend poor performing heritage lighting hardware into new areas or in new installations.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the attached External Lighting Master Plan.

8.5.5 Strategy 2a) Ensure the scale and character of lighting is appropriate to the location.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Use lighting standards and categories of a lighting type and quality that is appropriate to the application and location.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.
Light public art installations with individual designs according to the intentions of the artist, where it is not contrary to the objectives or strategy of this policy.	Not applicable. The built form proposed in this application does not include public art installations.
Manage the inter-relationship of lighting intensity and character between all structures, landscape elements and buildings.	Complies with condition. The design of lighting manages the hierarchy of the precinct. Refer to the Lighting Master Plan for details.
Ensure that the colour and finish of light poles and fittings in landscape areas integrates with and visually complements their surroundings. Lighting installations in proximity to the edge of Lake Burley Griffin must mitigate the visual impact of poles or fittings on the landscape during the day.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.
Add visual interest to public spaces through engaging, interactive lighting designs where appropriate.	Complies with condition. The Lighting Master Plan provides controls to maintain the significance of the existing Main Building such that it remains the point of engagement for the public.
Locate light sources and poles to highlight the repetition and rhythm of their form, spacing and pattern, giving consideration to the definition of space and their role as sculptural elements in the urban landscape.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.

8.5.6 Strategy 2b) Ensure the form, material and finish of lighting hardware is appropriate to the location and co-ordinated with other street and park furniture so as to form an integrated, cohesive palette of materials and fittings.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Use high quality light fittings and hardware with a high standard of detail and finish.	Complies with condition. Refer to the NDY Luminaire Schedule and electrical drawings within Attachment 8 for details.
Locate lighting hardware outside key desire or movement lines, to optimise accessibility and safety.	Complies with condition. Refer to the NDY Luminaire Schedule and electrical drawings within Attachment 8 for details.

Locate lighting hardware around trees, signs, and street furniture to achieve a spacing, pattern and alignment that complements these and other urban elements.	Complies with condition. Refer to the NDY Luminaire Schedule and electrical drawings within Attachment 8 for details.
Consider opportunities for integration of lighting into street furniture, built form or road/bridge structures.	Complies with condition. Refer to the NDY Luminaire Schedule and electrical drawings within Attachment 8 for details. To reduce the number of light poles required, in ground grazer lights have been nominated to some areas.
Co-ordinate the colour and finish of light poles and fittings and with other lighting hardware and street furniture.	Complies with condition. Lighting units are concealed where possible and are considered in relation to a site-wide approach. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.
Develop lighting plans in advance of any wide-scale installation or replacement of poles or fittings within the Parliament House Vista and Lake Burley Griffin and adjacent parklands. Address the context and the character of the landscape setting and its elements including street furniture in the lighting plans.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the External Lighting Master Plan.

8.5.7 Strategy 2c) Ensure the colour and form of the physical environment is accurately rendered.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Use lamps that offer a colour temperature close to the appearance of daylight (approximately 4500-6500 degrees Kelvin).	An existing colour temperature range is identified in the External Lighting Master Plan. The new selections are consistent with this existing strategy.
Select lamps that offer good colour rendering ability, of 80 or greater on the Colour Rendering Index.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.
Select lamps and fittings that provide the most accurate colour rendition of landscape possible throughout the parklands surrounding Lake Burley Griffin, along the main avenues, and in the Parliamentary Zone.	Complies with condition. Details are included within the Lighting Master Plan, lighting selections and set-outs in electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.

8.5.8 Strategy 3a) Maintain a well-connected movement network of public paths, roads and spaces.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Install and maintain lighting throughout the network of pedestrian and cycling paths and formally-recognised public spaces in the Central National Area.	Not applicable. The proposed lighting design is not sited in proximity to the network of pedestrian and cycling paths.
Install and maintain lighting on all public roads and car parks in accordance with the volumes and patterns of activity and their role within Canberra's transport network.	Not applicable. The proposed lighting design is not sited in proximity to public roads and car parks.
Select light poles and locations that minimise the risk of injury for people travelling on paths or roads.	Complies with condition. Two existing light poles will need minor adjustment to the south of the site with new lighting added to East and West roads. Refer to the electrical drawings contained within Attachment 8.

8.5.9 Strategy 3b) Ensure Australian Standards for illumination are met as a minimum.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Demonstrate compliance of lighting design proposals with the Australian Standard AS/NZS 1158 - Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces and the suitability of the proposed lighting category for the intended application.	Complies with condition. Specialist lighting consultants NDY have provided details of lighting selection and set-outs included within Attachment 8.
Demonstrate compliance of lighting design with other relevant Australian Standards relating to the installation and operation of outdoor lighting. Where an inconsistency arises between this policy and any Australian Standard, this policy prevails.	Complies with condition. Specialist lighting consultants NDY have provided details of lighting selection and set-outs included within Attachment 8.

8.5.10 Strategy 3c) Effectively manage glare.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Select lamps of the lowest required intensity.	Complies with condition. A hierarchy of lighting applies to the site wide lighting strategy. Details are included within the attached Lighting Master Plan.
Select light fittings and optical systems that shield light from being directed sideways or upwards.	Complies with condition. Lighting has been located to be concealed within architectural elements to both reduce intensity and conceal the fitting itself from view. This method is described within the attached Lighting Master Plan
Locate light sources beyond the typical field of view for people in any given area, through the location and scale of light poles and fittings.	Complies with condition. Lighting has been located to be concealed within architectural elements to both reduce intensity and conceal the fitting itself from view.
Minimise any sources of light spill or glare beyond the intended area to be lit.	Complies with condition. Lighting has been located to be concealed within architectural elements to both reduce intensity and conceal the fitting itself from view.

8.5.11 Strategy 3d) Create integrated lighting designs that enable the human eye to adapt to changes in light levels.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Achieve a high degree of uniformity in illumination levels along pathways and roads.	Complies with condition. Methods to maintain subtle and uniform lighting are described in the Lighting Master Plan.
Install transitionary lighting treatments between areas of contrasting illumination that accommodate the human eye's capacity to adapt to changes in light levels.	Complies with condition. Down lighting is included in external soffits and within airlocks at uniform levels to assist with internal and external transitions. The placement of lighting is included within the electrical drawings in Attachment 8.

8.5.12 Strategy 4a) Manage light pollution through the selection and placement of lighting hardware.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Use full cut-off light fittings, lens diffusers, or light sources that provide indirect or reflected light (unless otherwise noted in this policy).	Complies with condition. The effects of glare are mitigated through strategies described in the Lighting Master Plan.
Select optical systems and shielding designs for artificial light sources that effectively manage glare and light distribution behind and above the light source.	Complies with condition. The effects of glare are mitigated through strategies described in the Lighting Master Plan.
Install and operate lighting only where it responds to a demonstrated need or requirement. Consider the removal of lighting where it does not fit this criterion.	Complies with condition. Methods of light application in a site wide context are described in the Lighting Master Plan.
Co-ordinate the removal or replacement of existing light fittings in proximity to any proposed lighting works to reduce variances in lighting hardware and effect.	Complies with condition. Methods of light application in a site wide context are described in the Lighting Master Plan.
Minimise the distribution of artificial light beyond the intended area to be lit.	Complies with condition. Methods of light application in a site wide context are described in the Lighting Master Plan.

8.5.13 **Strategy 4b) Minimise energy use.**

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Select lighting hardware components that offer a long service life, feature an enduring aesthetic appeal, be of a high quality construction and offer reliable, low maintenance performance.	Complies with condition. Lighting selections in some locations are consistent with the enduring existing brands installed. LED technology allows fittings to be of a small size to minimise disruption to architectural elements. Selections are included in the NDY Luminaire Schedule in Attachment 8.
Consider energy use and value for money in any lighting upgrade or new installation.	Complies with condition. LED lighting selections allow for both energy efficiency and long services life to reduce maintenance costs. Selections are included in the NDY Luminaire Schedule in Attachment 8.
Install efficient lighting control systems that can adjust illumination to suit activity levels, saving energy whilst maintaining safety when required.	Complies with condition. Lighting selectins included in the NDY Luminaire Schedule allow for intelligent centralised management.
Use co-ordinated lighting management systems to reduce energy and maintenance and improve uniformity and safety.	Complies with condition. Lighting selectins included in the NDY Luminaire Schedule allow for intelligent centralised management.

8.5.14 Strategy 4c) Ensure the installation and maintenance of lighting infrastructure does not have a detrimental effect on landscape.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Design light poles and outreach arms around the long- term form of trees to maintain light performance and minimise tree maintenance.	Not applicable. Light poles and outreach arms are not proposed as part of this application.
Locate light poles and power cables around established tree and root locations.	Complies with condition. Light poles are included in the amended Bean carpark. There are no established trees within this area.

8.5.15 Strategy 4d) Minimise the impact of lighting operation on wildlife health.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Use full cut-off light fittings within landscape areas to reduce impact on wildlife.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application uses full cut-off light fittings where appropriate within landscape areas to reduce impact on wildlife. A lighting master plan is attached to this application.
Reduce the intensity or turn off lighting at times it is not needed in landscape areas, to reduce impact on wildlife.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application reduces intensity at times it is not needed in landscape areas where appropriate. A lighting master plan is attached to this application.
Reduce the intensity and duration of external building lighting operation during migration periods of the Bogong moth in October and between February and April. Shut off lights that are not needed during the second half of the night at times of peak moth migration.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application reduces intensity and duration where appropriate. A lighting master plan is attached to this application.
Ensure that the design and operation of lighting does not cause wildlife or avifauna disorientation, injury or death.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application considers mitigation of risks to injuring wildlife.

8.5.16 Strategy 5a) Ensure that lighting contributes to an awareness of the National Capital through appropriate celebratory or commemorative subjects.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Mark the gateways into the National Capital, the Central National Area and the Parliamentary Zone using innovative road and bridge lighting solutions at key intersections to celebrate these entrances.	Not applicable. The lighting proposed in this application is not sited in proximity to roads or bridges.
Define the nodes of the National Triangle during key national or civic celebrations using vertical 'light jets' at City Hill and Russell.	Not applicable. The lighting proposed in this application is not sited in proximity to City Hill or Russell.
Light areas of natural and formal landscape in Commonwealth Park, Kings Park, evergreen trees on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin and other areas where modest and judicious lighting can reveal and explain the topography of the 'amphitheatre' within which Canberra sits.	Not applicable. The lighting proposed in this application is not sited in proximity to Commonwealth Park, Kings Park, or the edge of Lake Burley Griffin.

8.5.17 Strategy 5b) Integrate lighting with commemorative works.

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Light commemorative works with individual designs suited to the form of the structure, its location and its commemorative purpose.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application illuminates the Memorial commemorative works with individual designs suited to the form of the structure, its location and its commemorative purpose.
Minimise the visible impact of lighting hardware in proximity to commemorative works.	Complies with condition. The lighting proposed in this application minimises the visible impact of lighting hardware.
Ensure that no road, path or area lighting interferes with the lighting of commemorative works, structures or flagpoles.	Not applicable. The lighting proposed in this application is not sited in proximity to roads or paths.

Light flagpoles to heighten their impact when viewed at night, using up-lighting designs that minimise upward light wastage and glare. Consider pole-top mounted full cut-off lighting designs where it will not affect known heritage values.

Complies with condition.

The existing flagpoles and the associated up-lighting are reinstated in the forecourt as part of the works.

8.6 Guidelines for Perimeter Security

The National Capital Authority has prepared Urban Design Guidelines for Security in the National Capital to encourage high quality design solutions that integrate building security into the landscape of public areas. Security and protection plans often require that vehicles are prevented from entering areas in or near critical infrastructure. The Guidelines can also be applied to other locations where security is required such as the diplomatic estates. The Australian War Memorial is a nationally significant government complex associated with the Defence Organisation. As a result, these guidelines should be considered in relation to development at the site.

The proposed works include design elements which aim to protect the welcoming and internationally renowned landscape and vistas at the Memorial, while facilitating enhanced security. The drawings submitted with this application illustrate a safe and secure environment which simultaneously enhances qualities of the public space within the Memorial precinct. Key among these design elements are the use of vehicle bollards and retaining walls to establish a barrier to vehicles and a boundary area of open space either side which contribute to the factor of safety afforded to people using the precinct.

The guidelines are arranged in two parts concerning stand-off distances and security zones. The Memorial is sited within a park setting and buildings are located at unconventionally large distances from the street, which gives the Memorial precinct its design character and assists to remove vulnerable structures and people from vehicle movement areas. The emphasis of urban design in perimeter security for buildings in a park setting is to reinforce the scenic landscape qualities of the setting of the buildings.

8.7 **Security Performance**

8.7.1 Stand-off distances

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Stand-off distance is critical in perimeter security design. The distance will normally be the distance between the building and the nearest point to which unauthorised vehicles have access. Larger stand-off distances offer greater protection.	The interior part of the Southern Entrance building is located at approximately 90 metres from the verges of Limestone and Fairbairn Avenue.
	To the north, the New Anzac Hall is set back approximately 10 metres from Treloar Crescent, and behind an earthen berm separating the concrete wall from the Treloar verge. To the east and west, there is a set-back of approximately 10 metres from East Road and West Road to the New Anzac Hall and Glazed Link. Standoff distances achieved within the design have informed the perimeter vehicle security strategy.
	The Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant are located in proximity to Treloar Crescent and East Road. They will both be set back in landscaped areas that effectively inhibit the fast approach of vehicles.
The wide avenues and clear streets of central Canberra may allow unimpeded approach at high-speed to barriers serving as building-perimeter protection. In these cases, travel speeds may be restricted by modifying approaches to the barriers, or the barriers will have to be designed to have sufficient strength to stop heavy vehicles travelling at speed.	While this application concerns only the buildings themselves, the design of the precinct surrounding the proposed works will take into account security measures to slow and stop heavy vehicles travelling at speed.
Buildings can be strengthened to enhance security and blast resistance. This depends on the structural characteristics of each building and is outside the scope of these Guidelines.	Structural design of the buildings will be considerate of the need for blast-resistance.

8.7.2 **Security Zones**

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Design of streetscapes and landscapes is intended to establish or reinforce distinctive urban character and improve amenity. Building perimeter security should be incorporated into the streetscape or landscape design. A number of elements are proposed including lights, walls, plinths, fences, planters, seats, trees, hedges and bollards, all of which can be appropriately strengthened or supplemented to serve as physical barriers to vehicles while improving the amenity of public spaces.	The design of the buildings is founded in a priority of reinforcing the park like setting and landscape character of the Memorial precinct. The design of the Southern Entrance incorporates perimeter security into the landscape to achieve aesthetic consistency and security without one compromising the other.

8.7.3 (a) Building grounds

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Security measures within the building grounds should complement the architecture and landscape design. In most cases, where buildings are set back from their front property boundary the security measures should be located near the outer edge of the grounds. A typical solution could be a barrier designed as a raised plinth or wall, keeping the footpath and verge free of security elements.	The security perimeter in the Southern Entrance carefully integrates these measures so that they preserve the intervening space between the verge and the Memorial buildings.

8.7.4 **(b) Verge/footpath**

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
The footpath/verge zone is located between the block boundary and the kerb. In most cases, the footpath/verge serves as the common space for interaction, movement and activity. To the greatest extent possible, verges and footpaths should be left open and freely accessible for pedestrian movement.	The verges and footpaths will be left open and unimpeded by security measures or other landscape elements.
Security elements should be placed close to the kerb while allowing car doors to open and pedestrian movement from the car to the footpath. Parking meters, streetlights, benches, planters, and garbage bins are familiar elements found at or near the kerb. Strengthened versions of these could be designed to enhance perimeter security.	Access from cars to the kerb will be unimpeded by security measures.

8.7.5 (c) Kerb/parking lane

DETAILED CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
Kerbside parking should be removed only as a last resort where the need for additional secure distance is required for buildings requiring the highest levels of security. Before kerbside parking is removed, the parking needs of the area and adjacent buildings should be assessed and adequate replacement parking provided.	Kerbside parking will be retained where possible.

9 DESIGN RESPONSE TO NCA CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The Memorial Project Team has maintained regular contact with the NCA over the course of the project to share information about the design intent of the various Main Works to be proposed as part of this application. In late 2020, the Project Team scheduled design presentation meetings with the specific intent of establishing a record of NCA comments on designs as presented and to ensure the design responds to this commentary. All work packages including the New Southern Entrance; the Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant; the New Anzac Hall and Glazed Link; and the Public Realm (including vehicle mitigation and lighting) were each presented by the relevant architects at separate presentation meetings. Responses to the NCA's comments and observations are included in the below tables.

Meetings were held on the following dates:

- New Southern Entrance 30 September 2020
- New Southern Entrance 29 October 2020
- Bean Building and Central Energy Plant 23 October 2020
- Bean Building and Central Energy Plant 11 November 2020
- Anzac Hall and Glazed Link 16 October 2020
- Anzac Hall and Glazed Link 20 November 2020

Actions arising from these meetings were implemented by the relevant designers and are reflected in the attachments to this WA application.

10 HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Memorial contains several heritage listings as an individual site and as part of a wider heritage precinct under the Commonwealth Heritage List. Given the Heritage Status and National Significance of the site, a Heritage Impact Statement was undertaken in preparation of the proposed works.

The development of the new Anzac Hall and related works to accommodate a new built form will not alter the character of the site as the intent of the works are to be ancillary to and compliment the materiality, form and scale of the iconic main building of the Memorial. In accordance with Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles, the Burra Charter, and the Memorial's Heritage Management Plan, the Memorial has undertaken a full assessment of alternative options for the development to minimise adverse effects

The Australian War Memorial has been continually evolving through its 79-year history as successive Australian Governments have responded to regional and world events. Through the commitment of the Australian Defence Force, the Memorial has applied its expertise to tell the stories of all conflicts and operations to remain relevant in an ever-changing world. The conflicts since 11 September 2001 and continued humanitarian and peacekeeping operational requirements have increased the need for Australia's Defence Force stories to be told. The Memorial however, no longer has space to tell the stories of these modern conflicts and operations in a manner that is equitable to those who have, and continue to, serve Australia as required in the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980*.

The Memorial understands that the Project will be the largest change to the institution since its opening in 1941 and as a result the design requires very careful consideration. The Memorial considers it has applied best practice to develop a design that balances the respect for the physical heritage values of the institution with the needs of the organisation. The Memorial acknowledges that the replacement of Anzac Hall has a significant impact on heritage values, however this is balanced by the positive social and physical heritage values of the Project. Australians' understanding of the role and contribution that the servicemen and women have made in conflict and operations over the last 20 years, combined with the need for modern veterans having their stories told contributes strongly to the social heritage of the institution by maintaining its relevance.

The positive physical heritage impacts of the Project include the removal of the plant enclosure and cooling towers from the rear of the Main Building to restore the 1941 stone shape and remove the noise of the plant. In addition, the fully reversible Glazed Link will increase the appreciation of the north wall of the Main Building. The design outcome retains all the galleries close to the heart of the Memorial and ensures the visitor journey is pleasant and informative. The Memorial's architects have engaged a high degree of expertise to address all heritage concerns and the Heritage Impact Statement confirms that the design outcome supports the heritage values of the Memorial. As set out in the National Heritage Values and Commonwealth Heritage Values, the Memorial is confident the outcome is sensitive to the heritage of the institution and an asset to Australia.

11 ACT GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Land Acquisition and Licences

The Anzac Hall berm (landscaped bank from the rear of the building to footpath) and underground soil nails to are proposed to encroach into the Treloar Crescent road reserve as ACT Government land. The Memorial has commenced the Direct Sale process for a 3,713m2 parcel of Treloar Crescent road reserve from the ACT Government which (when combined with the current Memorial site) has been identified as Block 4, Section 39 Campbell by the ACT Surveyor General's Office.

Land sales between the ACT Government and the Commonwealth Government are a well-established process, and this is not considered a risk to the project. Territory Land may be declared Commonwealth land for the same purposes as those of the Memorial site. Under legislation the Territory must be compensated by the Commonwealth in exchange for declared land.

While the Memorial awaits the finalisation of the Direct Sale, an application for Public Unleased Land Permit under Section 45 of the *Public Unleased Land Act 2013 (ACT)* has been applied for to enable the Memorial to commence works.

11.2 Transport Canberra and City Services Design Review

The Australian War Memorial site is owned by the Commonwealth however in some places the proposed building works will encroach outside the block boundary into unleased road reserves which are ACT land. Road reserves in the ACT are managed by Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) and proposed works on such land must be approved by TCCS prior to construction. The works proposed to the road reserve include landscaping, new kerbs and gutters and service relocations.

Associated approvals from TCCS are outstanding at the time of the submission of this application. Should they remain pending when the NCA reaches its decision, it is requested that these approvals be made conditions to approval. It is also anticipated that ACT authority approvals would be conditional on NCA's Works Approval. Assessment of these works by authorities is therefore planned to occur simultaneously rather than sequentially.

11.3 Landscape Management and Protection Plan

A Landscape Management and Protection Plan has been submitted to, and approved by TCCS for works to the road reserve. This is included as Attachment 10 to this application.

11.4 Temporary Traffic Management Plan

The Temporary Traffic Management Plan has been submitted to, and approved by Roads ACT. This is included as Attachment 10 to this application.

12 OTHER STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Service capping and relocation works have been submitted in the Memorial's Early Works WA application WA102272 and consultation with utility entities has occurred in the early stages of the Project. The approval and utility providers consulted include:

- Electricity Evoenergy
- Gas Jemena Pty Ltd
- Water and Sewerage Icon Water Pty Ltd
- Stormwater Transport Canberra and City Services
- Communications ICON Network, Telstra, NBN Co
- Fire Certification ACT Fire and Rescue

13 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Memorial has engaged in a comprehensive consultation program since the preparations of its initial Detailed Business Case in 2018 and has continued to offer opportunity for public input at each stage of the Project. The Public Consultation reports are attached to this application and can also be accessed on the Memorial's website: https://www.awm.gov.au/ourcontinuingstory/reports-documentation. A summary of the consultation undertaken to date is provided below.

13.1 Detailed Business Case Stakeholder Engagement Consultation

13.1.1 Consultation Approach

A combination of face-to-face and online activities for both general and targeted audiences was adopted. This included dedicated website content, social media content, email address, stakeholder forums, drop-in information sessions, pop-up events within the Memorial and a digital scrapbook to capture feedback. The feedback gathered from stakeholders provides a solid cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions and enables reflection for both the development project and the broader Memorial. It also provides a sound basis on which to undertake continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders as the project progresses.

13.1.2 **Promotion and Participation**

The consultation program was promoted through a range of channels that reached a large audience. Social media reach exceeded 130,000 impressions and targeted promotion reached over 20,000 individuals. In addition to this, a range of targeted stakeholder forums were held that further promoted the program.

13.1.3 Participants

Feedback was received from 134 individuals. As the consultation program asked for feedback on five themes, many individual participants provided feedback on multiple consultation themes. This resulted in a valuable data-set. Participants were asked to identify their relationship to the Memorial. The highest representation was from current or former Australian Defence Force members, followed by those who were visiting the Memorial either on holiday or with family/friends. Participants were evenly spread in terms of age but participation by males was nearly double that of females. 25 percent of participants were from the ACT with the remainder representing the other Australian states and territories, except Tasmania where no responses were recorded.

13.1.4 Conclusion

This consultation program, despite widespread promotion, did not attract large participation. The reasons for this are hard to say definitively. It could be due to generally low levels of concern around the project, it could relate to the existing relationships the Memorial maintains or it could reflect the general positive sentiment that was seen throughout the consultation.

Despite the lower rate of participation, the design of the consultation program resulted in feedback that was diverse and covered a range of topic areas; some practical and logistical in nature and some aspirational and expressive. The feedback received provides a solid cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions and will enable reflection, not just for the development project, but for the broader

Memorial. It also provides a sound basis on which to undertake continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders as the project progresses.

13.2 Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act Consultation

The *EPBC Act* is the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation. It provides a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation and focuses Australian Government interests on the protection of matters of national environmental significance. States and territories retain responsibility for matters of state and local significance.

Under the *EPBC Act*, actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment. The Minister will decide whether the action comprises a 'controlled action' and whether further assessment is required under the *EPBC Act* before the action may be approved.

As with any major expansion and refurbishment project on a site of such cultural and heritage significance as the Memorial, there are likely to be impacts on those attributes of the site which need to be considered and managed. The Memorial seeks to protect the national significance of the institution whilst undertaking the works to substantially improve the functioning of the Memorial. The Memorial has undergone many changes throughout in its history and is likely to need to continue to undergo change into the future as Australians continue to serve the country overseas in conflicts and operations. The management of that change whilst maintaining the physical heritage values of the institution is a core function of the Memorial Council.

The Memorial made a submission under the *EPBC Act* for approval of works concerning development of the Memorial site and included an impact assessment against the *EPBC Act* dealing individually with:

- National Heritage Values;
- Commonwealth Heritage Values;
- Heritage Values of the Parliament House Vista;
- Social Heritage Values; and
- Indigenous Heritage.

13.2.1 Consultation Need

The importance of the Memorial's social heritage value arose early in consultation with stakeholders. General feedback was that Australians were unaware of the scale and scope of Australian Defence Force (ADF) operations over the past 30 years, and even fewer were aware of the ADF's current deployment of around 2,400 soldiers, sailors and airmen to active operations.

Most participants agreed that these men and women should be recognised in the same way as the ANZAC's of Gallipoli, the diggers of Kokoda or the National Servicemen of Vietnam and that it was important the Memorial do so, broadly and deeply, for Australia as a society. Participants also generally recognised that this was a key part of the Memorial purpose and that new, expanded galleries were necessary to support this need and deliver relevant social heritage outcomes including education and commemoration.

As part of the *EPBC Act* assessment process the Memorial sought to understand community views on the heritage impacts of the Project on the Memorial's identified heritage values. These values are identified in the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists and include physical, aesthetic and technical values as well as cultural or social values.

13.2.2 **Consultation Approach**

One of the Memorial's key heritage values is a 'strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons' with veterans and their families identified the most connected communities for this value. The National Heritage List also identifies the importance of the Memorial to the broader Australian community as a place of remembrance and commemoration.

As a result the Memorial undertook two separate consultation process designed to ascertain community views from both key stakeholders such as veterans or those with a close connection to the Memorial as well as to obtain demographically representative data on the views of the broader Australian populace of the Project's heritage impacts.

The first, conducted from November 2019 to January 2020 was a series of 46 'face to face' information and 'community drop in' (CDI) sessions where Memorial staff travelled to each state or territory to garner views from interested stakeholders. This consultation was targeted at those with an existing interest in the Memorial including veterans, defence families and ex-service groups whilst also ensuring the broader public had an opportunity to be heard.

The sessions were undertaken nationally in the following locations:

- ACT Canberra;
- NSW Sydney, Newcastle, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury;
- QLD Brisbane, Mackay, Townsville;
- VIC Melbourne, Geelong;
- SA Adelaide;
- TAS Hobart, Launceston;
- WA Perth, Fremantle; and
- NT Darwin.

The second was an online, demographically representative survey specifically targeted at understanding community responses to the likely impact of the project on the Memorial's social heritage values. This survey was conducted in February 2020.

These two consultation programs resulted in the Memorial receiving feedback regarding the Project from more than 1,000 Australians. Feedback from this consultation program has been used to inform both the assessment documentation and further development of the Memorial's plans.

The consultation conducted by the Memorial demonstrates broad support for the expansion of the Memorial to enable it to tell stories of contemporary veterans and modern conflicts to the Australian public. It further demonstrates that these veterans and their families in particular see a need for the Memorial to tell their stories with the same dignity and respect as the stories of those who fought in earlier wars is given at the Memorial.

This support is demonstrated through the statistics represented in this report and the two appendices, in particular the low rates of objection to the project by key stakeholders as represented by the veterans and defence family communities (<2% 'not supportive') and by the overall Australian public (<5% 'not supportive').

The consultation also revealed that the primary concern of participants was not focused on the impact of the Project on the physical heritage fabric or on the design of new buildings, though commentary was generally positive on both, but rather their focus was on the stories to be told and how they would be told. The online survey further demonstrates the positive social heritage and social values outcomes expected to be generated by the Project.

Similarly consultation reveals a high degree of comfort around the environmental impact and outcomes of the Project amongst key stakeholders.

This consultation will continue to have value beyond the *EPBC Act* assessment by allowing the Memorial to identify key issues for the broader population as well as issues of importance to specific constituencies.

Commentary from individuals and community groups captured by this process in relation to proposed gallery content was also particularly valuable and has formed the basis of the community consultation on gallery development which is currently underway by the Memorial.

13.2.3 Key Feedback

The feedback received has been categorised by type and further broken down by key themes. Participants were also assessed as supportive, neutral/requests for information or not supportive of the Project in general to provide a broad picture of levels of support or otherwise in each location. This assessment was consistent with that undertaken for the online survey process.

Support for the Project was strong across a variety of audience and age groups. Support was consistently above 70% in all States/Territories, with the notable exception of the ACT, and levels of supportive participants were higher than the level of not supportive or neutral participants at 44 of 46 events conducted.

Additionally, feedback has been assessed through a matrix identifying both how many participants at each event voiced concern over an issue and how significant it was to those participants. This analysis has allowed the Memorial to identify key issues for the broader population as well as issues of key import to specific constituencies or special interest groups.

13.3 Parliamentary Works Committee Referral Consultation

On 30 April 2020 pursuant to subsection 18(4) of the Public Works Committee Act 1969, General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd), Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, referred the Memorial's Development Project to the Public Works Committee for consideration and report.

The Committee invited interested persons and organisations to make submissions in relation to the proposal, which were due by Wednesday, 17 June 2020.

On 25 February 2021, the Parliament Standing Committee on Public Works approved the Development Project after having taken the public submissions into consideration.

13.4 National Capital Authority Early Works Application Consultation

On 12 March 2021 the Memorial submitted a Works Approval application to the NCA for the Early Works component of the Project. Under the NCA Approval process, a comprehensive public consultation program was conducted by the NCA to engage the community in its decision-making regarding the Memorial's Early Works development applications. The public consultation period closed on 30 April 2021 and the public feedback and submissions in relation to the works applications are available on the NCA's website.

13.5 Ongoing Consultation by the Memorial

The Memorial encourages all members of the public to contribute and engage with the Development Project. The Memorial continues to engage with the public through the Australian War Memorial website; LinkedIn; Twitter; Facebook; and subscriptions to the e-newsletter for regular project updates and information about how to participate in public consultation opportunities.

The Memorial began public consultation on the development in 2018 and has continued to offer opportunity for public input at each stage of the project. This consultation approach will continue as the Memorial consults on gallery content and exhibition development, engaging various community-led advisory and focus groups to guide decision-making. Public feedback will continue through surveys and online forums.

14 COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT (MORAL RIGHTS)

The Memorial is required to comply with the Moral Rights as set down in the *Copyright Act 1968 (Cth),* Part IX. This requires the Memorial to contact the architects of buildings that are removed or altered and provide the architects the opportunity to comment.

Correspondence compliant with Moral Right obligations has been issued to those architects responsible for buildings and structures to be demolished or altered.

The Moral Rights advice letters were issued to the architects of Anzac Hall and the Bean Building, Denton Corker Marshall (DCM) with details of the proposal. The letters described the works proposed which will impact their designs and the precinct generally. DCM were provided with an opportunity to provide their comments.

Details of responses received, and any subsequent action, will be conveyed to the NCA on receipt.

At the time of drafting this report, no response has been received from DCM. Minter Ellison lawyers have reviewed correspondence issued by the Memorial and found that the correspondence complies with the requirements of section 195AT of the *Copyright Act 1968 (Cth)*. On that basis, we submit that the Project will not infringe the moral rights of the designers of the Buildings.

To continue to act in compliance with section 195AT of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) the Memorial will:

- a. Provide DCM with final designs via correspondence structured specifically in relation to the requirements of the *Copyright Act 1968 (Cth);*
- b. Seek legal review of future correspondence;
- Comply with any request for access to make a record of the Buildings or consult with the Memorial received from DCM within three weeks of any further letters issued by the Memorial in respect to Moral Rights; and
- d. If the Memorial becomes aware (prior to undertaking the Project) of the identity of any designers of the Buildings, the Memorial will issue letters in accordance with section 195AT (3A) to those authors as well.

15 CONCLUSION

This planning report seeks to provide the NCA with the following information:

- Key site details, including location and context.
- Background information pertinent to the proposal.
- A description of the proposed works for the purpose of assisting the interpretation of drawings submitted as part of the development application.
- Details of prior community consultation.
- Relevant statutory considerations.

This report has addressed the Detailed Conditions of Planning, Design and Development within the relevant Codes of the National Capital Plan, being:

- Central National Area;
- Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct; and
- Main Avenues and Approach Routes Precinct.

It has also addressed the Outdoor Lighting Policy and Guidelines for Perimeter Security as well as incorporating feedback from the NCA gathered during presentation meetings.

The report has described how the proposed design accords with the objectives of these Codes, Policies and Guidelines to assist the NCA to assess this application for Works Approval.

Cladding Sample Analysis Report_2021.pdf

Main Building_Asbestos Testing_ACM Report.pdf

Australian War Memorial_Consolidated Asbestos Register 2020.pdf









REPORT

Client: Keane Environmental

Address: 301 Canberra Ave, Fyshwick ACT 2609

Investigation Report # 10890 Analysis of Cladding Sample

Investigated By: Nazanin Akhaei

B.S. Polymer Industries Eng.

Laboratory Technician, ExcelPlas Pty. Ltd.

Reviewed By: **Brett Webb**

B App Sci. Laboratory Technician, ExcelPlas Pty. Ltd.

Date Issued: 4th March 2021

Excelplas Polymer Technology and Testing P.O Box 147, Moorabbin, VIC 3186, Australia www.excelplas.com

Ph: +61 3 9532 2207



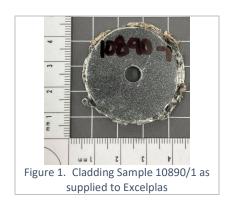
Excelplas Polymer Testing and Technology
P.O Box 147, Moorabbin, VIC 3186, Australia
www.excelplas.com

Ph: +61 3 9532 2207

TASK DETAILS
Excelplas Job Number: # 10890
Report prepared for: Ged Keane
Company Name: Keane Environmental
Company Address: 301 Canberra Ave, Fyshwick ACT 2609
Company Contact Details: T.: 0418 289 182 E.: ged@keaneenviro.com.au
Request Date: 25 February 2021
Client PO Reference: KE3131-01



SAMPLE DETAILS						
Location of Cladding: CW Bean - Australian War Memorial Treloar Cres, Campbell ACT 2612						
Sample Description:						
Excelplas Sample ID	Description					
10890/1 Speckled Grey (Front), Silver (Back), Black (Core)						



FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY

Methodology:

Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy was used for 'finger-printing' for material identification of the polymer and filler components. The FT-IR analysis was performed according to ASTM E573 'Standard Practices for Internal Reflection Spectroscopy" using an Alpha Measurement Module by Bruker Optik. Smaller samples of the core were cut from the larger sample.

Spectra of the core were searched against an internal library database for identification.

IR Spectral Results:								
Excelplas Sample ID	Inert components							
10890/1	Polyethylene	-						

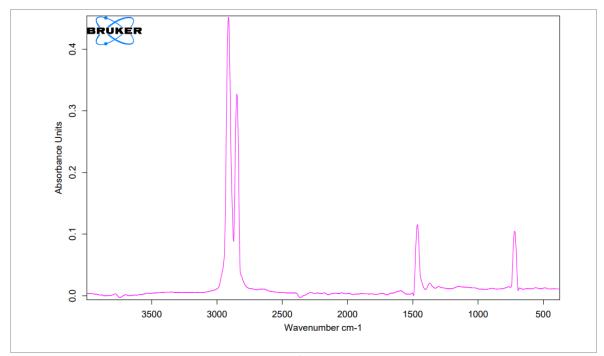


Figure 2. IR spectrum of the cladding core sample 10890/1.



ASH RESIDUE TESTING

Methodology:

Ashing residue testing was based on ASTM D 5630 - 13 "Standard Test Method for Ash Content in Plastics" using a muffle furnace. This technique enables quantification of the combustible and non-combustible fractions.

Ash Residue Results:						
Excelplas Sample ID Ash Residue Mass %						
10890/1 - Result 1	0.0					
10890/1 - Result 2	0.0					



CONCLUSION

The level of inert filler in each sample was determined using a combination of results obtained from quantitative ash data and FT-IR spectroscopy.

Aluminium Composite Materials fall within four general categories ranging from A – high fire risk through to D – non-combustible, determined by the composition of the core materials as shown in Appendix A.

According to the Insurance Council of Australia (ICA), the categories of the cladding samples tested are shown in the table below.

Excelplas Sample ID	ICA Category	Measured Inert filler (%) ¹	Organic polymer (%) ¹		
10890/1	А	0	100		

Notes:

1. These results are based on a single sample submitted for testing. This does not necessarily indicate all panels on site have similar composition, particularly if there are panels from different batch runs and/or suppliers.

Appendix A: Insurance Council of Australia

Notes from Insurance Council of Australia website:

http://www.insurancecouncil.com.au/issues-submissions/issues/insurance-industry-aluminium-composite-panels-residual-hazard-identificationreporting-protocol

Insurers have observed that ACPs typically come in four general categories defined by the composition of their core materials ranging from A – High fire risk, through to D – non-combustible as follows:

Category	Polymer Percentage <u>[1]</u>	Polymer%	Inert Filler%
Α	30-100% Polymer and 0-70% inert materials	30-100%	0-70%
В	8-29% Polymer and 71-92% inert materials	8-29%	71-92%
С	1-7% Polymer and 93-99% inert materials	1-7%	93-99%
D	D 0% Polymer and 100% inert materials or deemed non-combustible by the NCC		100%

[1] Polymer including all types of flammable polymers

Terms & Conditions:

The testing herein is based upon accepted industry practice as well as the test methods listed.

Test results reported herein do not apply to samples other than those tested.

ExcelPlas neither accepts responsibility for nor makes claim as to the final use and purpose of the material.

It is up to the client to validate the suitability of any material recommendations contained in this report by conducting proper product field trials to establish 'fitness for purpose' to their satisfaction.

We believe the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report were reasonable and appropriate at the time of issue of the report. However, please note that fundamental input assumptions upon which this report is based may change with time. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that input assumptions remain valid.

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Unless otherwise negotiated with the client, test samples will be disposed of 90 days after the report has been issued. In the case of large samples (greater than approximately half metre square), the client needs to arrange for sample pick up or disposal (cost will apply to client).

ExcelPlas Pty Ltd is dedicated to Customer Service and welcomes your feedback. Please email lab@excelplas.com or visit feedback.excelplas.com to send us your suggestions or comments.

We thank you for your time





Lawrence Fraser Construction Manager Development Project Australian War Memorial

13/10/2020

Dear Lawrence,

Subject: Sampling & Findings - Suspected Asbestos Containing Material

On the 2nd of October 2020, a sample(s) of suspected asbestos containing materials (ACM) was collected and sent for analysis.

Sample ID	Date	Location	Description
WHSE0114	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 114	Stone Pointing
WHSE0115	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 115	Stone Pointing
WHSE0115A	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 115	Mastic
WHSE0116	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 116	Stone Pointing
WHSE0117	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 117	Stone Pointing
WHSE0118	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 118	Stone Pointing
WHSE0119	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 119	Stone Pointing
WHSE0120	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 120	Stone Pointing
WHSE0121	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 121	Stone Pointing
WHSE0122	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 121	Mastic
		Note there is no vent 122	
WHSE0123	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 123	Stone Pointing
WHSE0124	02/10/2020	Above - upper ledge	Stone Pointing
		Note there is no vent 124	
WHSE0125	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 125	Stone Pointing
WHSE0126	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 126	Stone Pointing
WHSE0127	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 127	Stone Pointing
WHSE0128	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent 128	Stone Pointing
WHSE0129	02/10/2020	Mid wall right hand side of vent 129	Stone Pointing
WHSE0130	02/10/2020	Mid wall right hand side of Vent	Stone Pointing
		130	
WHSE0131	02/10/2020	Mid wall next to net	Stone Pointing
WHSE0132	02/10/2020	Mid wall above natural gas pipe	Stone Pointing
WHSE0133	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent 133	Stone Pointing
WHSE0134	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent 134	Mastic



Sample ID	Date	Location	Description
WHSE0135	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		134	
		Note there is no	vent 135
WHSE0136	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		136	
WHSE0137	02/10/2020	Mid wall right hand	Stone Pointing
		side of door	
WHSE0135	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		135	
WHSE0136	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		136	
WHSE0137	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		137	
WHSE0138	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		138	
WHSE0139	02/10/2020	Wall above fire	Stone Pointing
		alarm	
WHSE0140	02/10/2020	Mid wall left hand	Stone Pointing
		side of door	
WHSE0141	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
		141	
WHSE0142	02/10/2020	Above - ground vent	Stone Pointing
	00/40/2020	142	
WHSE0143	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Mastic
WHSE0144	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Stone Pointing
VVII3201-1-1	02/10/2020	143	Stone Forming
	<u> </u>	Note there is no	vent 144
WHSE0145	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Mastic
		145	
WHSE0146	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Stone Pointing
		Note there is no	vent 146
WHSE0147	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Mastic
.,	,,	147	
WHSE0148	02/10/2020	Above - upper vent	Stone Pointing
		147	

Sample Collection and Analysis

Sample(s) were collected by Steven Hart a licensed asbestos assessor from WHSE Consulting.

Samples(s) were sent to and analysed by WSP Australia Pty Ltd a NATA accredited facility.

A certificate of analysis is attached to this report.

Certificate Number	Date Collected	Date Analysed	Date Findings Notified	
ACT-PS118295-0067-135300	02/10/2020	09/10/2020	09/10/2020	





Result of Analysis

Sample ID	Result
WHSE0114	No asbestos detected
WHSE0115	No asbestos detected
WHSE0115A	Chrysotile asbestos detected
WHSE0116	No asbestos detected
WHSE0117	No asbestos detected
WHSE0118	No asbestos detected
WHSE0119	No asbestos detected
WHSE0120	No asbestos detected
WHSE0121	No asbestos detected
WHSE0122	No asbestos detected
WHSE0123	No asbestos detected
WHSE0124	No asbestos detected
WHSE0125	No asbestos detected
WHSE0126	No asbestos detected
WHSE0127	No asbestos detected
WHSE0128	No asbestos detected
WHSE0129	No asbestos detected
WHSE0130	No asbestos detected
WHSE0131	No asbestos detected
WHSE0132	Chrysotile asbestos detected
WHSE0133	No asbestos detected
WHSE0134	Chrysotile asbestos detected
WHSE0135	No asbestos detected
WHSE0136	No asbestos detected
WHSE0137	No asbestos detected
WHSE0138	No asbestos detected
WHSE0139	No asbestos detected
WHSE0140	No asbestos detected
WHSE0141	No asbestos detected
WHSE0142	No asbestos detected
WHSE0143	No asbestos detected
WHSE0144	No asbestos detected
WHSE0145	No asbestos detected
WHSE0146	No asbestos detected
WHSE0147	No asbestos detected
WHSE0148	No asbestos detected



Limitations

This report relies on the analytical results provided by the testing laboratory.

Limitations also apply to analytical methods used in the identification of substances (or parameters). These limitations may be due to non-homogenous material being sampled (i.e. the sample to be analysed may not be representative), low concentrations, the presence of 'masking' agents and the restrictions of the approved analytical technique. As such, non-statistically significant sampling results can only be interpreted as 'indicative' and not used for quantitative assessments

This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of the Australian War Memorial (the client) and is subject to and issued in connection with the provisions of the agreement between WHSE and the client. WHSE accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever and expressly disclaims any responsibility for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party or parties.

If you wish to discuss any of the above please contact me on mobile 0438 932 115

Yours Faithfully

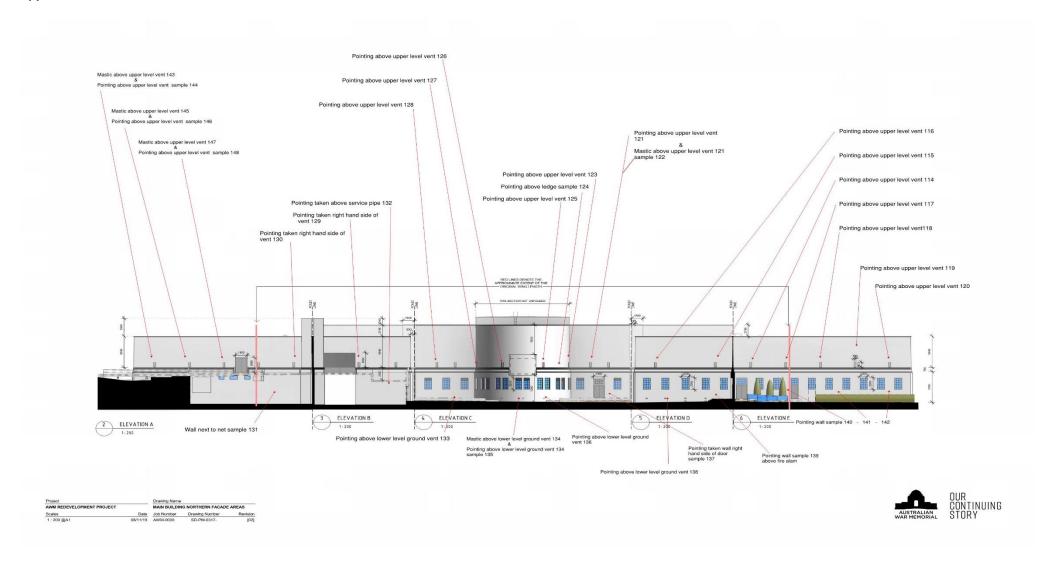
Mr Steven Hart
Principal Consultant
steven@whseconsulting.com.au
Mobile 0438 932 115

Appendix 1 - Location - Plan

Appendix 2 – Certificate of Analysis



Appendix 1 Location - Plan





Appendix 2 Certificate of Analysis



LOCATION:

WSP Australia Pty Limited

CERTIFICATE NO:

Level 1, 121 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra ACT 2600 PO Box 1551, Canberra ACT 2600 -Telephone +61 2 6201 9600 Facsimile +61 2 6201 9666 Email ANZLab@wsp.com

ABN 80 078 004 798

NCSI Certified Quality System ISO 9001

ACT-PS118295-0067-135300

Certificate of Analysis

AWM Campbell

WHSE Consulting DATE\S SAMPLED: 2/10/2020 CLIENT ADDRESS: P.O Box 6145, Condor ACT 2906 DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/2020 0438932115 TELEPHONE: DATE ANALYSED: 9/10/2020 EMAIL: steven@whseconsulting.com.au ORDER NUMBER: N/A

CONTACT: Steven Hart SAMPLED BY: As Received

TEST METHOD:

Qualitative identification of asbestos fibres in bulk and soil samples at WSP Corporate Laboratories by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining, in accordance with AS4964 (2004) Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples and WSP's Laboratory Procedure (LP3 - Identification of Asbestos Fibres). Trace analysis carried out on all non-homogenous samples. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC: 17025 – Testing (No. 17199).

Lab No Sample ID Sample Description Sample Dimensions Identification Location WHSE0114 Vent 114 001 Pointing 1.9 gm 002 WHSE0115 Vent 115 Pointing 3.1 gm NAD' 002A Mastic CH 003 WHSE0116 Vent 116 Pointing 2.3 gm NAD' 004 WHSE0117 Vent 117 Pointing 2.1 gm NAD* 005 WHSE0118 Vent 118 Pointing 2.4 gm NAD' 006 WHSE0119 Vent 119 2.9 gm NAD* Pointing 007 WHSE0120 Vent 120 Pointing 2.1 gm NAD' 800 WHSE0121 Vent 121 2.3 gm NAD' Pointing 009 WHSE0122 Vent 122 Mastic 3.1 gm NAD' 010 WHSE0123 Vent 123 2.3 am NAD' Pointing 011 WHSE0124 Point 124 Pointing 1.9 gm NAD' 012 WHSE0125 Vent 125 Pointing 2.4 gm NAD' 013 WHSE0126 Vent 126 Pointing 3.5 gm NAD' WHSE0127 Vent 127 2.2 gm NAD' 014 Pointing 015 WHSE0128 Vent 128 Pointing 1.9 gm NAD* Vent 129 016 WHSE0129 Pointing 2.9 gm NAD' 017 WHSE0130 Vent 130 Pointing NAD* WHSE0131 Ground Point 131 NAD 018 Pointing 2.1 am 019 WHSE0132 Ground Point 132 Pointing 3.1 gm CH 020 WHSE0133 Ground Vent 133 Pointing 1.9 am NAD 021 WHSE0134 Ground Vent 134 Mastic 2.5 gm NAD* WHSE0135 Ground Vent 134 CH 022 Pointing 2.3 gm 023 WHSE0136 Ground Vent 136 NAD* Pointing 3.1 gm 024 WHSE0137 Ground Vent 137 Pointing NAD' 2.1 am WHSE0138 NAD* 025 026 WHSE0139 Above Fire Alarm - Point 139 Pointing 2.1 gm NAD'

Page 1 of 2





Certificate of Analysis

AWM Campbell

WSP Australia Pty Limited

CERTIFICATE NO:

Level 1, 121 Marcus Clarke Street, Level 1, 121 marcus ciarne surea, Canberra ACT 2600 -PO Box 1551, Canberra ACT 2600 -Telephone +61 2 6201 9600 Facsimile +61 2 6201 9666 Email ANZLab@wsp.com

ABN 80 078 004 798

NCSI Certified Quality System ISO 9001

ACT-PS118295-0067-135300

Lab No	Sample ID	Location	Sample Description	Sample Dimensions	Identification Type
027	WHSE0140	Point 140	Pointing	3.5 gm	NAD*
028	WHSE0141	Point 141	Pointing	3.2 gm	NAD*
029	WHSE0142	Point 142	Pointing	2.4 gm	NAD*
030	WHSE0143	Vent 143	Mastic	3.2 gm	NAD*
031	WHSE0144	Vent 143	Pointing	2.3 gm	NAD*
032	WHSE0145	Vent 145	Mastic	2.2 gm	NAD*
033	WHSE0146	Vent 145	Pointing	3.1 gm	NAD*
034	WHSE0147	Vent 147	Mastic	2.6 gm	NAD*
035	WHSE0148	Vent 147	Pointing	3.6 gm	NAD*

LEGEND:

LOCATION:

NAD CH No Asbestos Detected Chrysotile Asbestos Detected Amosite Asbestos Detected Crocidolite Asbestos Detected Crocidolite Asbestos Detected Unknown Mineral Fibres Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected A C UMF SMF OF Trace

Organic Fibres Detected Trace Asbestos Detected

No trace asbestos detected at the reporting limit of 0.1 g/kg

TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

Hand picked refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos distributed unevenly in a large body of non asbestos material.

If no asbestos is detected in vinyl tiles, mastics, sealants, epoxy resins and ore samples then confirmation by another independent analytical technique is advised due to the nature of the samples.

The results contained within this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.

The laboratory accepts no responsibility for location, sampling date, sample ID, sampler, and client details provided by the sampler. WSP accepts no responsibility for the initial collection, packaging or transportation of samples submitted by external persons. NATA does not accredit the sampling process, therefore sampling is not covered by the scope of accreditation. This document may not be reproduced except in full.

Bec McLean

Approved Signatory

Bec McLean

AUTHORISATION DATE

Friday, 9 October 2020

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Asbestos removal completed

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information Action Required				Action Required		
	Date of Inspection or Remedial Action	Inspection or Remedial Action Conducted By		Sample ID	ACM Location Description	Asbestos Material Description	Asbestos Type & Condition	Sample Labortory Result	Risk of Exposure	Recommendations	Photos
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA NA	AD1	Around small metal circular pipe to rear of boilers x2 in main plant room	Rope seal	Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed during plant room refurbishment	ES
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	AD3	At front of red burner units attached to the boilers x2 in main plant room	Gasket	Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Removed during plant room refurbishment	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O
Administration building	1/02/2018	Robson Environmental	NA	W1342	Mastic to level 1, upper walls between block work and slab ceiling and from ceiling throughout the cool room	Mastic	Non Friable & good	No asbestos detected	Very Low	Robson Clearance Certificate. 20 Feb 2018. Job Number T-05200.	
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	N/A	Lift plant room	Brake pads	Non Friable & good	Presumed	Very Low	Investigate once lift motor has been isolated	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0536	Sheet to internal walls throughout wet areas	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified A0537	Mastic to brick expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified D1259	External fromwork across from admin office		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	

Updated 10/2020

Legend No asbestos detected in the sample Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified P0487	Fire door in spotless store	Fire door core	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified W1342	Mastic to level 1, upper walls between block work and slab ceiling and from ceiling throughout the coolroom	Mastic	Non Friable & good	No asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Administration building	19-27 <i>1</i> 7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified W1344	Mastic level 1 sealant between blocks at corner of top course of block wall in work room	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	W1343	Insulation to level 1 packing between top of block wall and concrete slab ceiling in work room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0528 & L3165	To external sandstone joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non friable & fair, poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Remove loose mastic, Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - KE561-A2	Adjacent main front entrance to AWM in façade panet joints	Pink Mastic	Non friable & fair, poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Remove loose massic, Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	188
Main Building	12/10/2020	Robson Environmental	12/10/2022	A0609	Adjacent main entrance to sandstone block, Commemorative area steps	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	Low	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing if works will affect this location, inspect biennially	

Legend No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main Building	12/10/2020	Robson Environmental	12/10/2022	A0869	Mastic at south east cloisters, South east corner stonework	Mastic		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - 2719 - 15	Cellings in the Social club, painters and cleaners stores	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0527	Around glass cubes on roof tower South side	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0528	To external sandstone brickwork joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0530	Through access hatch adjacent roof tower access - East side of tower	Rope	Friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - L1260d	To exterior window panels on lift shaft level 3 commentrative area	Sheet	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - L2716	At the base of garden beds closest to HOM	Sheet	Non friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	- AT

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Ashestos removal completed

	Asbestos removal completed										
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - N0992, N0996 & N0997	To external sandstone joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified A0533	To air handling unit and air conditioning flange joints (3.1) in plant room 3	Mastic	Non friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Main building	3/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	3/10/2022	WHSE0047	Window rear of main builing, east of link bridge, before plant room	Putty	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0115A	Above upper level vent near, near Security west wall	Mastic	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0132	Above service pipe, below aircraft hall door	Stone Pointing	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0134	above lower level ground vent, below link bridge	Mastic	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Blennially	
Main Building	4/10/2016	Keane Environmental	NA.	KE410-A1	Fibre, Core of fire door to bookshop store	Fire door fibre	Friable	Chrysotile and amosite detected	Low	Doors have been removed 8/5/2017 and replaced with non asbestos doors	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Asbestos removal completed

Updated 10/2020

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information					Action Required	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0531	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen membrane	Non friable & fair - poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed by AGH - August 2020	
Main Building	6/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA NA	001-D1	Ceiling slab/block work Bookshop Storeroom	Ceiling slab	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA	K2167	Hall of Memory - south side stained glass windows - sealant between lead cames and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA	K2168	Hall of Memory - east side stained glass windows - sealant between lead cames and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA NA	K2169	Hall of Memory - west side stained glass windows - sealant between lead cames and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	26/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195E30062020AID	Mosaic Store Room	Sprayed Vermiculite insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Main Building	26/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195E30062020AID	Canberra Cupboard	Sprayed Vermiculite Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Asbestos removal completed

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contain	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main Building	9/07/2020	Keane Environmental	NA NA	KE2195F09072020AID	Aircraft Hall Truss cladding	Cladding	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-13	TO AMU 5.1	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-14	Head gasket to trane chiller	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-16	Vinyl floor tiles throughout	Grey VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-17	To expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 6063-A1	Vinyl floor tiles	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - 6063-A2	Adhesive to concrete	Adhesive	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

				Co	nfirmed asbestos	, undertake rem	edial action -	see rec
						Asbestos remo	val complete	ed
3	Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Contain	ning Material (ACM)	Information			

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - 6866 - B0063	Pipe lagging	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0518	Brown vinyl floor tiles under carpet in WW1 area	Brown VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27 <i>(7/2</i> 018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0519	Beige vinyl floor tiles under carpet in WW1 area	Beige VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0520	Bitumen membrane to gutter	Bitumen membrane	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0521	Mastic to yellow AC duct work (AHU 12.2)	Grey mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0522	Cream vinyl covering to WW1 area plant room 12 access void	Cream VFC	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0523	Grey mastic to ceiling expansion joints in ANZAC Hall	Grey mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Asbestos removal completed

				Asbestos removal completed							
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0524	Mastic to A/C duct work in ANZAC Hall plant room	Mastic	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0525	Matic to AHU 9.1 duet in plant room	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0526	Caulking to male tollet windows	Caulking	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0529	Mastic to external sandstone block	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0532	Adjacent rear end of boiler in plant room 1	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0534	Mastic to AHU 4 internal joints in plant room 4	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27 <i>1</i> 7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0610	- Mastic to west elevation 1970's sandstone block	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

					Asbestos removal completed						
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)) Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified A09042	Core within metal fire door in Gallipoli Gallery	Fire door core	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2025	Keane Environmental	NA.	Previously identified KE561 - A1	White mastic adjacent front entrance to stone façade under pink mastic	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2026	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified KE561 - A3	- supplied sample from Treloar A (warehouse on shelf adjacent store 1)	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2027	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified KE867 - A1	- Lining inside central garden bed in Commemorative Area	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2027	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified KE867 - A2	- Garden bed brickwork to Commemorative Area	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified KE967 - A1	- Gasket to top fange joint of boiler 1 in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified KE967 - A2	- Gasket to bottom flange joint of boiler 1 in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	No Further action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Asbestos removal completed

Updated 10/2020

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A3	- Gasket between motor and boiler 1 door in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A4	Seal to main door of boiler 1 in plant room t/main boiler room		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A5	Gasket between motor and boiler 2 door in main plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A6	Seal to main door of boiler 2 in plant room 1, main boiler room		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A7	- Grey mastic to bottom of fire exit in Commemorative area	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - L1260(b)	Sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - L1260(c)	Sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend No asbestos detected in the sample Presumed to contain Asbestos Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

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rial (ACM)	Information			

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Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contain	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(a)	East upper garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27 <i>П/</i> 2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(b)	East lower garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA.	Previously identified - L3161(c)	West lower garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27 <i>П/</i> 2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(d)	West upper garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - L3169	. Sheet to pit in ground eastern side of main building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L4994	Vinyl floor tile	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2021	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L4994	Vinyl floor tiles to bookshop floor	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ining Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2022	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - R1211	Commemorative area west side garden bed	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - Y0487	Sheet to cleaners cupboard east and west of Hall of Memory	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27 <i>(7)</i> 2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - Y0488	Putty to dark brown windows to side and above gates to Hall of Memory	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - Y0489	Putty to green framed windows throughout	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	15/04/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	ACT -PS118295-0020- 128066	Front lift adjacent main entrance	Vinyl tile	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Main Building		JMB Environmental Consulting	NA NA	KE2033-A1	LG Colonial Area	Beige Vinyl Floor Tile	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	17/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA.	KE2195B18062020AID	Under tiles in Colonial area SE corridor, next to horse	Flat cement sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	

Legend
No asbestos detected in the sample
Presumed to contain Asbestos

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)) Information			Action Required	
The Grounds	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified H0234	- Mastic from sandstone cladding on plinth at Bellona Sculpture	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
The Grounds	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA		Sheet under Bellona Sculpture	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	AWM Supplied	12/10/2022	L8296	Glue under tiles, Located at entry door to the back wall approx. 75-100 m2.	Glue	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0310	Exterior expansion joint to concrete walls	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain inspect Blennially	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/19/2022	Previously identified - A0313	To windows	Putty	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0317	Around metal panels in middle of window frames	Black mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0320	Throughout building to floors	Black adhesive	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations
Asbestos removal completed

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information	Aspestos Tellio		Action Required	
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0320	Throughout building to floors	Beige Vinyl Floor Tile	Non Friable & good	Contaminated with the black adhesive	Very Low	Manage and maintain inspect Biennially	
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA .	A0302	Fire door core, Fire door - entrance to main plant room/boiler room		Friable	Fire door core		Removal complete	
Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	NA .	A0303	Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659	
Treloar A	17/02/2016	Robson Environmental	NA	A0304	Rope seals to boiler and flue in main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659	
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0305	Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659	
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA .	A0309	Black gasket to high level pipes, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659	
Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	NA.	A0316	Panel above fire door, Panels above doors at entrance to tea room, staff kitchen, viewing room, warehouse	Sheet	Non-friable	Cement detected		Robson Report 8400-02	

Legend No asbestos detected in the sample Presumed to contain Asbestos

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Keane Environmental	NA NA	KE2195D30062020AID	Under orange tiles on wall photo studio	Sheet	Non Friable	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed Cert KE2369	
Treloar A	17/02/2016	Robson Environmental	NA		Adhesive, Vinyl floor black adhesive from textile store floor	Adhesive		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 70005809	
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	001A	Paper Backing viewing room walls	Paper Backing	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	001-A1	Black Adhesive Viewing room walls	Black Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	002-A2	Vinyl walls and floor in viewing room	Vinyl	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA NA	003-A3	Vinyl floor in viewing room	Vinyl	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	9/08/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	ACT-PS114314-0009- 117737	Under vinyl floor in dark room	Screed Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)) Information			Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified A0306	Green gasket to pipe flange joints	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0307	Mastic to AHU and flange joints in main plant room	Mastic		No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0308	Mastic inside AHU condenser pipe work	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0311	- Cupboard walls and shelves to chemical cupboard	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0314	Cement material to BBQ unit north east corner of buildings	Sheet	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0315	Cream vinyl floor tiles throughout building	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0318	Mastic to A/C unit in lower roof	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend No asbestos detected in the sample Presumed to contain Asbestos

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations

Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0319	Mastic to A/C unit in upper roof	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	9/08/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	TA-A1	Screed Adhesive Under vinyl floor in dark room	Screed Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar A	17/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195C18062020AID	Under ceramic tiles photo studio	Grout	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Treloar B	26/09/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KEJ2195J (KE2195J26092020AIC)	Fire door, entrance to warehouse from toilets, next to kitchen	Door filler	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar B	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0549	Eaves sheets outside entrance door adjacent rest rooms	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar B	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0550	External expansion joints to brickwork	Mastic	NA	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar C	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0546	Sp[ray insulation to mezzanine store	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)) Information			Action Required	
Treloar C	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0547	Ceiling and wall sheet throughout building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar C	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0548	Mastic to concrete column expansion joint at entrance	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar D	14/07/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195G16072020AID	Orange tiles and wall sheet on pallet outside TD	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0551	External cladding and eaves	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0552	Internal walls throughout building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0553	Spray insulation to ducting in plant room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0554	To A/C duct unit	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

								Asbestos remo	val complete	ed	
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE384 - A1	Insulation to air duct in plant room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar D		Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - KE875	To cool room floor (note: vinly is similar to other areas in Treloar D)	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	A0543	Tollet partition, Main building ground floor	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Removal complete	
Treloar E	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	Y0482	Kitchen, Ground floor	Cream vinyl floor tile	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Keane Environmental Clearance Certificate 14 December 2017. Job number KE804.	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0539	Grey mastic to garge expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0540	Black mastic to base of exterior cladding in garage	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0542	Grey mastic to expasion joints in bus workshop	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Updated 10/2020

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

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Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details	2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date		Asbestos Contai	ning Material (ACM)	Information			Action Required	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0544	Window mastic to main building	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA NA	Previously identified - A0545	Eaves soffit sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - Y0481	Green vinity floor covering to kitchen	VFC	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1024	To floors in hot water boiler cupboard and kitchen area	Beige vinyl floor tile	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1025	Pipes below external electrical distribution board	Conduit	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile & Amosite asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Blennially	THIN I
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1027	Panel embedded in masonry wall of shower, male bathroom	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Seal or remove, Manage and maintain Inspect Blennially	*
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1029	Eaves at front of building	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain inspect Blennially	

Legend

No asbestos detected in the sample

Presumed to contain Asbestos

Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required

Updated 10/2020

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	Asbestos removal completed										
Site Details		Inspection/Visit Details 2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information Action Required									
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1026	Sheet to exterior of building adjacent Flemington Road	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1028	Dust on top of steel beams above first aid room	Dust	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1030	Window putty inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area	Window putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	



BUSHFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

TO THE

AUSTALIAN WAR MEMORIAL BLOCK 3, SECTION 39

DISTRICT OF CAMPBELL,

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Assessment Number

B203438 Final

Document Preparation Date

24.03.2020

Issue Date **Directors Approval**

25.03.2020 G.L.Swain

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Australian Bushfire Protection Planners Pty Limited has been commissioned to prepare a Bushfire Risk Assessment that determines the level of bushfire risk and the protection measures required to mitigate the risk to the proposed extensions to the Australian War Memorial on Block 3, Section 39, District of Campbell.

The advice contained within this report provides the bushfire planning principles to be used in the construction of the proposed works.

Section 1 of this report outlines the background to the assessment and describes the site and details the inspection of the site.

Section 2 of the report provides a description of the site and the precinct [study area] it is contained within. It examines the topography as well as the vegetation both within and external to the site.

Section 3 determines the bushfire risk to the proposed development by examining background information on the:

- Fire history of the area;
- Ignition and fire sources;
- Climate and weather:
- Wind and fire paths;
- Slope;
- Bushfire fuels:
- Assessment of the fuel hazard;
- Likelihood of each fire scenario;
- Description of the Asset Interface Classification;
- Risk statement; and
- Summary of the bushfire risk.

Section 3 examines the context of bushfire risk within the ACT.

Section 4 outlines a range of factors influencing bushfire risk and identifies the broad strategies to manage the risk and examines the two elements of risk – *likelihood* which is described as the chances of a bushfire occurring, and *consequence*, the impact of the bushfire when it occurs.

Section 4 also undertakes an assessment of the potential bushfire risk to the proposed development and determines the level of risk. The details of the bushfire protection measures required to be put in place and fully implemented to reduce the level of risk to the new works are provided in **Section 5**.

This Section describes the measures for:

- The provision of Asset Protection Zones; access and water supplies; and
- Construction standards to the new works.

Section 6 and examines the residual risk once the bushfire protection measures recommended are implemented.

The conclusions to the assessment are outlined in **Section 7** of the report. These include:

- The assessment undertaken in this report has found that the bushfire risk to the proposed development on the site, prior to the implementation, is high; and
- If the protection measures recommended in this report are fully implemented, the level of risk will reduce to moderate.

Graham Swain, Managing Director

Consham Swain

Australian Bushfire Protection Planners Pty Limited

Fire Protection Association Australia Member No. 48781

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim of this Report.

The aim of this report is to prepare an independent bushfire risk assessment that determines the level of bushfire risk and the protection measures required to mitigate the risk to the proposed extensions to the Australian War Memorial on Block 3, Section 39, District of Campbell, ACT.

1.2 Objectives of the Report.

The objectives of the report are to:

- ➤ Identify the level of risk to the proposed development in accordance with best practice bushfire risk management, Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 and the requirements of A.S. 38959 – 2009.
- Identify how levels of risk can be mitigated;
- Respond to the ACT Strategic Bushfire Management Plan Version 3.

The Bushfire Risk Assessment will be undertaken to assess the potential bushfire risk and identify those protection measures required to mitigate the risk.

This will include specific recommendations on fuel management, the location of Asset Protection Zones and any other measures to deemed necessary to protect the proposed works against the impact of a bushfire event in the vegetation on the land adjacent to the site [within the Remembrance Nature Park/Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve].

1.3 Scope of Work.

The following is an outline of the scope of work undertaken in the assessment of bushfire risk to the proposed development:

- Identify and describe the study area environment;
- Establish the context of the bushfire risk to the future development;
- Identify measures that might assist to reduce bushfire risk to the works;
- Describe the implementation of the bushfire protection measures having regard to the site constraints.

The assessment is to be undertaken with reference to the following methodology:

(a) Identify the fire scenarios including an assessment of:

- The exposure to possible ignition/fire sources;
- Vegetation type and likely fuel loads and fire hazards arising using the "Overall Fuel Hazard Guide" – Fourth edition (DSE July 2010); and
- The impact of climate and likely fire runs during severe fire danger periods.

(b) Identify and describe the surrounding natural environment and the likelihood of each fire scenario identified (before mitigation):

- The steepness, slope/terrain; and
- Define each level of likelihood stating assumed frequency of event assigned to each level of likelihood.

(c) Identify and describe the proposed development and consequences of a bushfire (before mitigation):

- Assumed fire impacts / consequence if exposed to fire events; including during severe/catastrophic fire danger periods; and
- Define each level of consequence stating level of impacts.

(d) Risk Mitigation Measures:

- Provide risk mitigation options following consideration of:
- The necessary bushfire protection measures in accordance with Australian Standard AS3959-2018 "Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas" and any addenda or amendments;
- The Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT;
- Evaluate the mitigation measures with consideration of the following:
- Protection zone requirements (inner and outer protection zone);
- Building standards;
- Access for Emergency Services Vehicles; and
- Engineering infrastructure including water supply, emergency service access.

(e) Evaluate the fire scenarios to establish the residual risk:

- Protection zone requirements (inner and outer protection zone);
- Evaluate the residual risk level following mitigation including the vulnerability of the proposed development, and possible consequences of fire during severe fire danger periods;
- Compare the residual risk level against best practice criteria; and
- Rank the fire scenarios in order of risk level.

1.4 Proposed Development.

The proposed development consists of the construction of the extensions to the Australian War Memorial on Block 3, Section 39 in the Division of Campbell.

The proposed works include the demolition of Anzac Hall, construction of a new Anzac Hall will Glazed Link; extensions to the Cew Bean Building; construction of a new southern entrance to the Main Building; reconstructed forecourt over the new southern entrance; access paths and landscaping and construction of an external Electrical Substation.

Refer to Figure 1 – Public Realm Plan on Page 9; Figure 2 – Site Plan on Page 10; Figure 3 – West Elevation on Page 11; Figure 4 – East Elevation on Page 11; Figure 5 – Section – Anzac Hall & Glazed Link on Page 12.

Figure 1 – Public Realm Plan

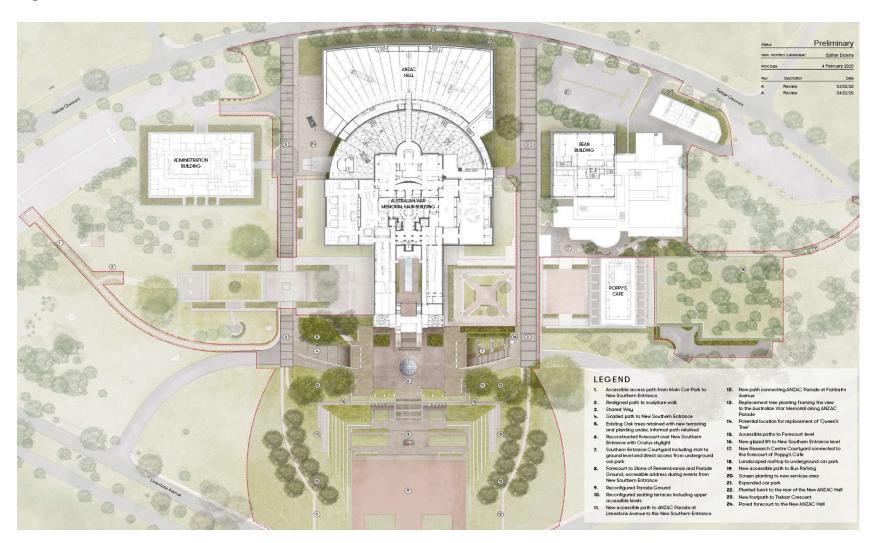


Figure 2 – Site Plan – Anzac Hall & Glazed Link

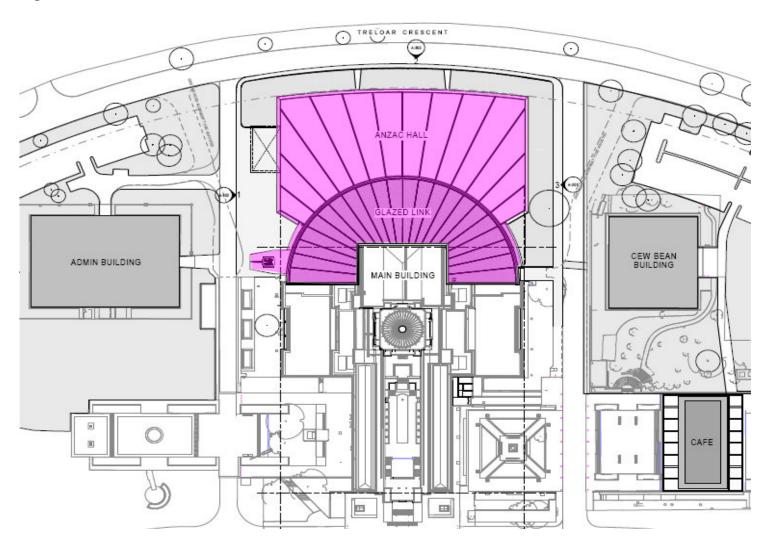


Figure 3 – West Elevation

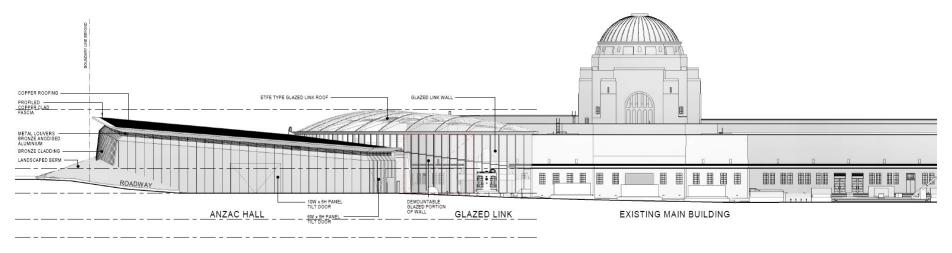


Figure 4 – East Elevation

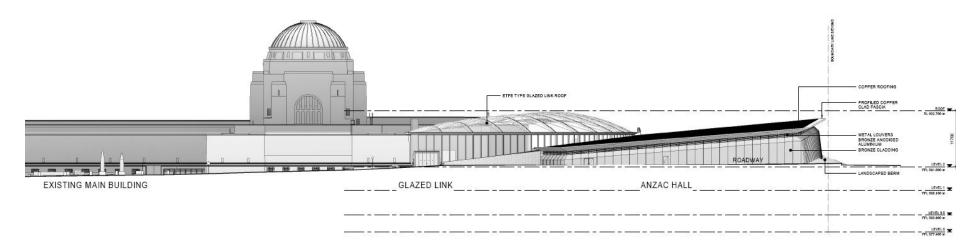
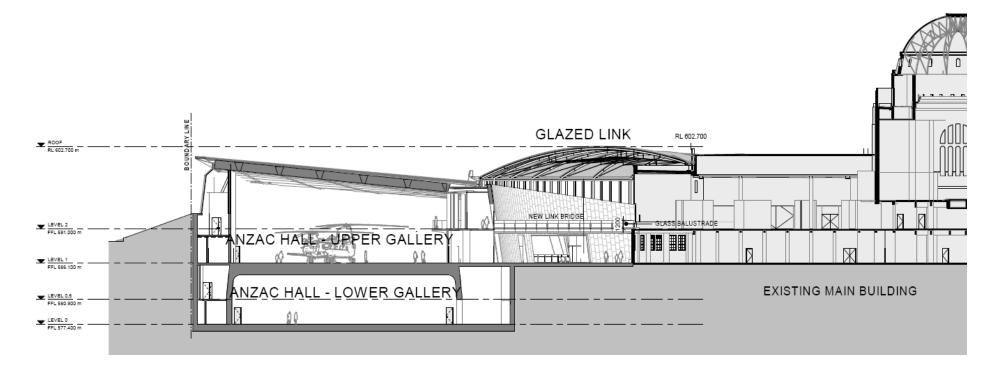


Figure 5 – Section Anzac Hall & Glazed Link



SECTION 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSHFIRE STUDY AREA

2.1 The Study Area.

For the purpose of examining the potential bushfire risk to the site a study area has been established which includes the land surrounding the site for a distance of 300 metres. Figure 6 below provides a graphical representation of the 'Study Area'.

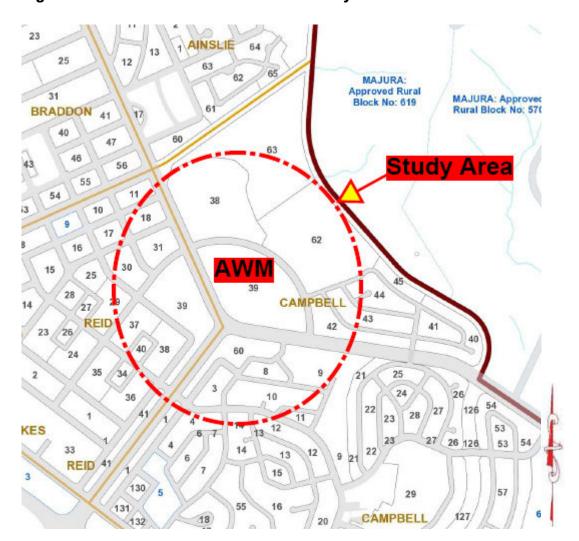


Figure 6 - Bushfire Risk Assessment Study Area.

2.2 Site Assessment.

Graham Swain undertook an inspection of the site and surrounding land on the 19th February 2020. The inspection reviewed the general topography and gradients of the land and vegetation classification within the site and study area. A desk-top review of the site and surrounding development was completed for the preparation of this report.

The ACT Bushfire Prone Land Map, aerial photography and contour maps were also reviewed.

2.3 Existing Land Use.

The site is occupied by the Australian War Memorial and ancillary buildings, carparks and landscaped areas.

2.4 Adjoining Land Use.

The Australian War Memorial occupies Block 3 Section 39 and is bound to the northwest, northeast and east by Treloar Crescent and to the southwest by Limestone Avenue and to the south by Fairbairn Avenue.

The land to the northwest of Treloar Crescent contains Campbell High School.

The land to the northeast of Treloar Crescent contains the Rememberance Nature Park with Mount Ainslie Nature Park extending further to the northeast and northwest. A small area of open space occupies the land to the east of Treloar Crescent with residential development extending further to the east

Reid Park and residential development extend to the southwest beyond Limestone Avenue. Residential development occupies the land to the south of Fairbairn Avenue.

Figure 7 – Aerial Photograph of War Memorial site and surrounding landuse.

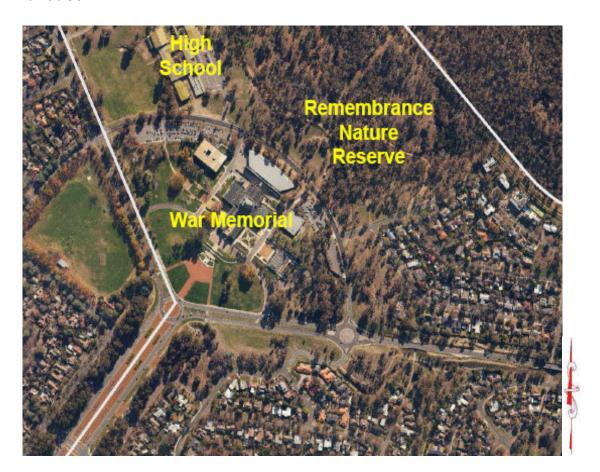


Figure 8 – Copy of ACT Bushfire Prone Land Map



2.5 Topography.

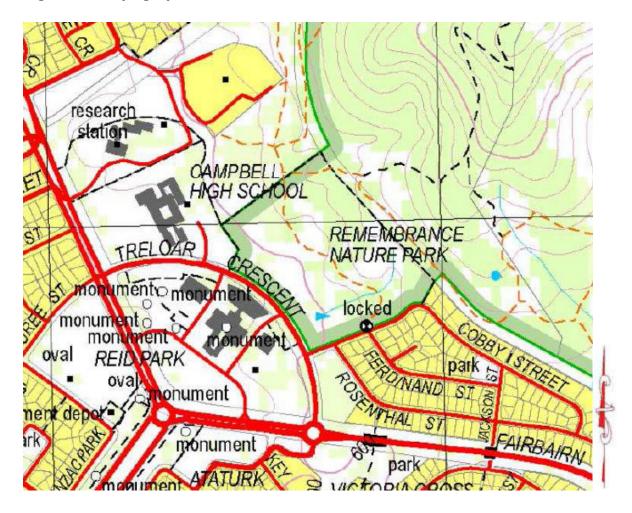
The land within the Australian War Memorial falls from Treloar Crescent towards Fairbairn Avenue and Limestone Avenue.

The bushfire prone land to the northeast of Treloar Crescent rises to the northeast toward Mount Ainslie.

The land to the northwest follows the contours.

Refer to Figure 9 – Topographic Plan on Page 16.

Figure 9 – Topographic Plan



2.6 Vegetation within the Site.

The vegetation on the War Memorial site consists of managed landscaped gardens.

2.7 Vegetation on land adjoining the Site.

The Campbell High School to the northwest of the War Memorial site contains managed woodland vegetation. The residential development to the west, southwest, south and east of the War Memorial site contains managed landscaped gardens.

The Remembrance Nature Park to the northeast contains Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodland.

Refer to Figure 10 – Plan of Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland on Page 17.

MAJURA: 63 proved Rural ck No: 619 38 MAJURA Rural B 39 44 WAND STREET ROSENTHAL STREET FAIRBAIRN AVENUE FAIRBAIRN AVENUE 40 NALLER CRESC 8 25 26

Figure 10 – Plan of Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland.

2.8 Ecological Constraints found on the land external to the site.

The Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland within the Remembrance Nature Park is classified as a threatened vegetation community.



Figure 11 – Threatened Vegetation Community Map.

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SECTION 3.

CONTEXT OF THE BUSHFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The ACT Government enacted the *Emergencies Act 2004*, as part of its response to the needs identified by the McLeod Inquiry to replace the *Bushfire Act 1936* and sets the legislative basis for bushfire related planning.

Resulting from the changes in legislation, the ACT Planning & Land Authority prepared "Planning for Bushfire Risk Mitigation", a guideline adopted under the Territory Plan, that provides guidance to mitigate adverse impacts from bushfires in the ACT.

The Guideline is one of many documents that informs planning and development in the ACT and is taken into account by the ACT Rural Fire Service, ACT Fire & Rescue and the Emergency Services Authority [ESA] when determining development applications and is complementary to the ACT Emergency Services Authority's *Strategic Bushfire Management Plan – Version 3*, a strategic document outlining measures for the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery from bushfire in the ACT.

A *Bushfire Prone Area* for the ACT was declared through the *Building Regulations* and came into effect on the 1st September 2004. Under the declaration, all parts of the ACT outside the defined urban area have been designated bushfire prone and the Authority, under Part A (Consideration of Land Use and Development Proposals) of the Territory Plan, can require a site specific bushfire risk assessment to be undertaken during the planning/design process.

This report determines the bushfire risk to the development using the *Australian Standard for Risk Management* AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 and A.S. 3959 – 2009 and provides recommendations on the provision of bushfire protection measures to satisfy the requirements of the ACT Strategic Bushfire Management Plan – Version 3.

SECTION 4

BUSHFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT – PROPOSED EXTENSIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MUSEUM

4.1 Introduction.

The Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 and the Emergency Management Australia (EMA) emergency risk management process provide the framework for establishing the context, analysis, evaluation, treatment, monitoring and communication of risk.

Risk has two elements: likelihood, the chances of a bushfire occurring and consequence, the impact of a bushfire when it occurs.

Bushfire risk is defined as the chance of a bushfire occurring that will have harmful consequences to human communities and the environment. Bushfire risk is usually assessed through consideration of the likelihood of ignition and consequences of a bushfire occurring. Risk reduction can be achieved by reducing the likelihood of a bushfire, the opportunity for a bushfire to spread or the consequence of a bushfire (on natural and built assets).

Bushfire management should have a clear objective to reduce both the likelihood of bushfires and reduce the negative impacts of bushfires. It should also consider the costs, inconvenience and dangers of measures taken to reduce the risk of bushfires.

The consequences of bushfire management activities and the failure to implement programs also need to be considered. A range of factors influence bushfire risk – these include:

- The likelihood of human and natural fire ignitions, as influenced by time, space and demographics;
- The potential spread and severity of a bushfire, as determined by fuel, topography and weather conditions;
- The proximity of assets vulnerable to bushfire fuels, and likely bushfire paths; and
- The vulnerability of assets including natural assets, or their capacity to cope with, and recover from bushfire.

4.2 Management Strategies.

Broad strategies to manage bushfire risk include:

- Eliminate the bushfire risk (make the land-use decision first by asking the question about whether development should or should not proceed in a given area);
- Design or substitution (review boundary locations and shape, change the types of land-use policy);
- Engineering controls (infrastructure, building standards and landscaping) and
- Administration and organisation; (community preparedness measures).

4.3 Risk Assessment.

An assessment of bushfire risk must firstly define the problem. This involves the identification of the nature and scope of issues to be addressed and defining the possible boundaries for the assessment (Emergency Risk Management – Applications Guide. (EMA Echo Press, 2000), and AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).

For the purpose of analysing fire risks that might emerge in the ACT, a dangerous and damaging fire has the potential to occur when the following conditions prevail:

- Continuous available fuel fuel at moisture content sufficiently low to enable rapid combustion, arising from drought effects or the maturing and drying, of grasslands;
- Exposure of vulnerable assets. The 'catchment' for such fires may be within several hundred metres or many (60-70) kilometres from the asset/s;
- A combination of weather conditions that generate a forest or grass fire danger index of Very High (24) or greater. Typically in the ACT, prevailing adverse fire weather will have a strong northerly, through to southwesterly wind influence;
- A fire in the landscape which is not effectively suppressed.

The assessment of the risk to the development site was undertaken during the site assessment and identified that the works will be exposed to the risk of:

- A north-westerly fire path, burning through the Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland east of the Campbell High School;
- ➤ A northerly fire path, burning through the Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland within the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve:
- ➤ A north-easterly fire path, burning through the Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland within the adjoining Remembrance Nature Park and Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve.

The following Risk Assessment and resultant recommendations seek to address the protection of the proposed development from the impact of unplanned fire events identified above by examining:

- Fire History;
- Exposure to possible ignition / fire sources;
- Vegetation type and likely fuel loads and fire hazards arising using the "Overall Fuel Hazard Guide" – Fourth Edition (DSE July 2010);
- The impact of climate and likely fire runs during severe fire danger periods;
- Wind effects; and
- The impact of surrounding land uses and fuel loads.

4.4 Fire History.

The Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT [version one] states:

"The ACT has a history of severe damaging bushfires with large areas burnt in the bushfire seasons of 1919/20; 1925/26; 1938/39; 1951/52; 1978/79; 1982/83; 1984/85; 2000/01 and in 2002/03".

"Intervals between recorded severe fire seasons range from two years to twenty seven years". "Planning to reduce the likelihood and consequence of bushfires in the ACT must take into account the full range from small grass fires to landscape-wide severe fires".

A review of the large fire history data within the Strategic Fire Management Plan for the ACT, for the Mount Ainslie area has identified that the last large scale fire event occurred in 1985, impacting the northern portion of the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve, spreading to the east under westerly winds.

4.5 Ignition / Fire Sources.

Causes of bushfires, including those in the ACT, are natural or human caused. Fires caused by humans can be categorised as:

- Malicious including arson;
- Careless such as escaped campfires, children and burning off without a permit; and
- Accidental uncommon but includes motor vehicle and industrial accidents.

The only common natural cause of bushfires in the ACT is lightning. The majority of fire ignitions in the ACT are arson, and arson ignitions are correlated to the demographics of the ACT. People are the major source of bushfire ignitions and where people concentrate, bushfires occur most frequently. Most bushfires occur in or near the built-up areas of Canberra.

The largest areas burnt are attributed to lightning ignitions, which are dispersed across the landscape.

Accidental ignition of vegetation, especially from agricultural landuse practices on the land to the east of Mount Ainslie [e.g. slashing] may provide an ignition source to the northeast during periods of drought, spreading under prevailing winds from the northeast.

Malicious fire ignition can occur wherever humans operate. Deliberately lit (arson) fires are probable within the grasslands vegetation, including within the adjacent Nature Reserves.

4.6 Climate and Weather.

The ACT has a relatively dry, continental climate with warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters. The climate of Canberra is strongly influenced by a band of high pressure systems located around the globe at about 30 - 40S, known as the sub-tropical ridge.

During summer, the sub-tropical ridge is located over southern Australia resulting in warm to hot conditions with winds generally from the east through to northwest.

The average annual rainfall is 629 mm with an average of 108 rain days per year with rainfall reasonably evenly distributed throughout the year with the wettest month being October and the driest being June.

Rainfall tends to be influenced by cold fronts during the winter 6 months and thunderstorm activity during the summer 6 months. While rainfall in most years is reasonably reliable, drier than average years are closely related to ENSO events in the Pacific Ocean and all significant droughts have occurred in El Nino years and these years tend to be significant bushfire seasons as well.

Rainfall across the ACT varies considerably, with much higher rainfall occurring in the ranges to the west and less rainfall to the east.

January is the hottest month with a mean daily maximum temperature of 27°C

and an average of 10 days of 30°C or more with 2 days of 35°C or more. Canberra tends to get cooler easterly winds penetrating from the coast during many summer evenings which can sometimes bring cloud in with the moister air.

The highest recorded maximum temperature was 42.2°C on February 1st 1968 followed closely by 41.4°C on the previous day [31st January 1968]. Relative humidity in Canberra is around 37 – 40% at 3pm in summer.

The fire season in the ACT corresponds with the summer months' high temperatures and low rainfall, and can occur from September to April with a proclaimed bushfire danger period from October to March. There is significant variability from year to year. Fire seasons may be serious in three out of every 15 years, but this can vary considerably.

Extreme and uncontrollable bushfires typically occur when the fire danger rating is over 50, a rating of Extreme. Many of the major house loss events have occurred at fire danger ratings over 70, on a scale of 0 to 100.

Analysis of 1951 – 2004 meteorological records identified 105 days of Extreme fire danger from the Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) at Canberra airport. These were broken down into the following FFDI ratings:

```
61 days 50 – 59 FFDI;
25 days 60 – 69 FFDI;
9 days 70 – 79 FFDI;
4 days 80 – 89 FFDI; and
6 days 90 – 100.
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Eighteen percent [18%] of January days had Very High FFDI and 2% of January days had Extreme FFDI.

The Very High and Extreme Forest Fire Danger conditions mainly occur between November and March.

[Source SBMP for the ACT].

[The (McArthur) Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) was developed in the 1960s by CSIRO scientist A.G. McArthur to measure the degree of danger of fire in Australian forests. The index combines a record of dryness, based on rainfall and evaporation, with daily meteorological variables for wind-speed, temperature and humidity. A fire danger rating of between 12 and 25 on the index is considered a "high" degree of danger, while a day having a danger rating of over 50 is considered an "Extreme" fire danger day.

McArthur used the conditions of the Black Friday fires of 1939 as his example of a 100 rating. The FFDI on Black Saturday, 7th of February, 2009, reached as high as 180, the worst fire conditions ever recorded].

Canberra generally is not very windy with, on average, 25 days of strong winds a year. Late Winter/Spring tends to be the windiest time with just over half of these days [13 days] occurring in the four [4] months between August and November.

Wind is an important factor in bushfire behaviour as it influences the rate of spread of the fire front and spreads burning embers / sparks, providing ignition sources for spot fires ahead of the main fire front.

The vegetation on the south-western face of Mount Ainslie – within the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve – is exposed to strong, hot and dry north-northwest and northerly wind influences which cause extreme to catastrophic fire weather conditions.

The Nature Reserve is also exposed to north-easterly wind influences, travelling upslope to the apex of the ridgeline before travelling down the western/south-western face of the ridge toward the War Memorial site.

Such wind driven fire events are normally more easily controlled by fire authorities however ember penetration beyond the Nature Reserve can be extensive.

4.7 Slope & Fire Paths.

Slope is a critically important factor when assessing fire risk and likely behaviour. The rate of fire propagation doubles up a slope of 10 degrees (18%) and increases almost fourfold up a slope of 20 degrees (40%). The rate of progress downslope tends to slow at a corresponding rate.

The topography of the land within the adjoining Nature Reserve is undulating with a slight rise to the northwest.

Figure 12 provides a diagram of the potential northerly fire path. Figure 13 provides a diagram of the potential north-easterly fire path.

Figure 12 – Northerly Fire Path

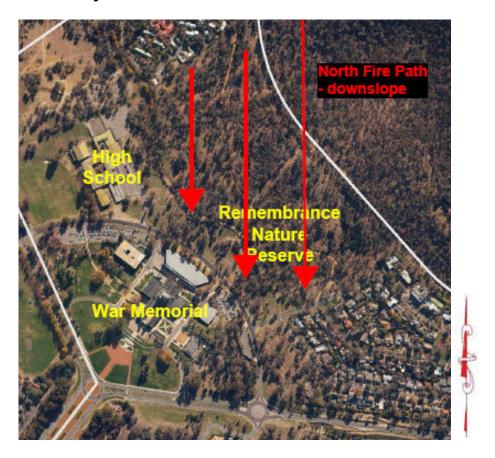
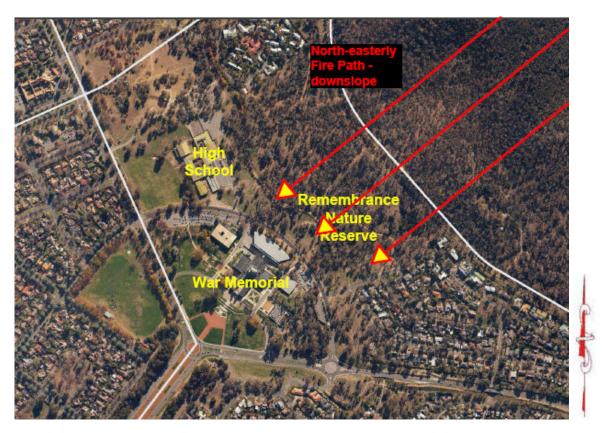


Figure 13 – North-easterly Fire Path



4.8 Bushfire Fuels.

Fuel is a critical element in bushfire risk management, as it is the one factor relating to fire behaviour that can be managed.

There are four 'types' of fuel that contribute to bushfire hazard. They relate to the distribution and nature of combustible material within a vegetated environment and are defined by the Overall Fuel Hazard Guide – Fourth Edition (DSE July 2010), as:

- Bark:
- Elevated fuel load;
- Near Surface fine fuels; and
- Surface fine fuels;

Elevated material is defined as shrubs, heath and suspended material greater than 0.5 metres above ground. The level of bushfire hazard depends on fuel continuity, height, amount of dead material, foliage thickness and flammability of live foliage.

Flammability of vegetation is at the highest when composition is fine, it contains a lot of dead material, is dense vertically and horizontally and has low moisture content.

Surface fine fuels are defined as the litter bed and vegetation up to 0.5 metres above the ground. Grasses add to the surface fine fuels and therefore need to be taken into account when assessing the hazard. The risk is higher where greater depth and volume of litter and surface material are present.

Bark has the potential to travel significant distances in a fire situation (spotting) and act as a ladder between surface fuels and the forest crown. Bark contributes to fire hazard when it is loose and fibrous, present in large quantities and in long loose ribbon forms.

4.9 Assessment of Bushfire Fuel Hazard.

An overall Fuel Hazard for vegetation within the land adjoining the site can be determined using the DSE Overall Fuel Hazard Guide.

The vegetation which will create the most significant fire impact on the development site will be the cured, unmanaged Southern Tableland Grassy Woodland within the Memorial Nature Park due to this vegetation being exposed to the effects of hot, dry northerly and north-easterly winds.

An overall Fuel Hazard for the grassy woodland can be determined from an assessment of the contributing fuel hazards.

(a) Bark Hazard:

The woodland vegetation includes species which have a smooth trunk and long ribbons of bark into the crown of the tree. Therefore this vegetation has a High Bark hazard.

(b) Elevated Fuel Hazard:

Elevated fuel comprises shrub, heath and suspended material.

The level of hazard depends on the fuel continuity (horizontal and vertical), height, and proportion of dead material, thickness of the foliage and twigs and flammability of the live foliage.

The flammability of the elevated fuel is highest when:

- The foliage, twigs and other fuel particles are very fine (e.g. maximum thickness 1-2 mm)
- The proportion of dead material is high.
- The fuels are arranged with a high level of density and horizontal and vertical continuity that promotes the spread of flame.
- The live foliage has low, live fuel moisture content.

The vegetation type and time lapse since the most recent fire substantially determines the level of elevated fuel hazard.

Site investigation was undertaken to determine the structure of the elevated fuel and an estimated Elevated Fuel Hazard of High – Very High, was determined for the grassy woodland vegetation within the adjacent Nature Reserve.

(c) Surface and Near Surface Fine Fuel Hazard:

Surface and Near Surface Fine Fuel Hazard is assessed by measuring litterbed height. The Surface and Near Surface Fine Fuel in the grassy woodland vegetation consists predominantly of grass or shrubs with accumulated leaf litter beneath trees.

The estimated Surface and Near Surface Fine Fuel Hazard Rating can range from low during periods of drought to very high to extreme during periods when abundant fuel is available and cured to greater than 70%.

The Overall Fuel Hazard for unmanaged grassy woodland vegetation within the Nature Reserve is **Very High**.

4.10 Likely Fire Scenarios.

An assessment of the fire scenarios likely to impact the site has been undertaken, based on the potential fire paths identified on Figures 12 & 13.

This assessment assumes that the vegetation within the Remembrance Nature Park will not be adequately managed to reduce/remove the fuel hazard.

Scenario 1:

A fire starting in the vegetation within the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve and Remembrance Nature Park to the north/northwest of the War Memorial site and spreading under northerly winds towards the site.

This potential fire impact may occur if the vegetation is not managed and a fire occurs during fire seasons when conditions are such that the grassland vegetation has cured to > 70%, the Fire Danger Index is Extreme (FDI > 50) and the prevailing wind is from the north.

This fire scenario will produce burning embers which will extend inside the adjacent built form edge.

Scenario 2:

A fire starting in the vegetation within the Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve, to the northeast of the War Memorial site, and spreading under north-easterly winds upslope to the apex of the ridgeline then burning downslope towards Remembrance Nature Park and the War Memorial.

This potential fire impact may occur if the grassy woodland vegetation is not adequately managed and a fire occurs during fire seasons when conditions are such that the grassland vegetation has cured to > 70%, the Fire Danger Index is Extreme (FDI > 50) and the prevailing wind is from the northeast.

This fire scenario will produce burning embers which will extend inside the adjacent built form edge.

4.11 Risk Statement.

Table 4 provides a statement of risk for the potential fire scenarios that may impact the site [prior to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures being adopted / implemented] and assigns risk levels reflecting identified levels of likelihood and consequences for a fire occurrence which may occur if the vegetation is not managed to reduce the combustible fuels available to burn during high, extreme and catastrophic fire weather conditions.

Table 1 provides a list of qualitative measures of consequence [or impact] whilst Table 2 provides a list of qualitative measures of likelihood and Table 3 provides a qualitative risk analysis matrix – used to determine the level of risk in Table 4.

Table 1 – Qualitative Measures of Consequence [or Impact]

Level	Descriptor	Detail Description
1	Insignificant	No public safety injuries or impact to buildings
2	Minor	No public safety injuries – minor impact to buildings
3	Moderate	Burns and Respiratory problems – moderate damage to buildings
4	Major	Death of people exposed to radiant heat & major property damage
5	Catastrophic	Death of people exposed to radiant heat and total destruction of buildings
		ballarige

Table 2 - Qualitative Measures of Likelihood

Level	Descriptor	Detail Description
Α	Almost Certain	Is expected to occur during severe fire danger periods
В	Likely	Will probably occur during severe fire danger periods
С	Possible	May occur during severe fire danger periods
D	Unlikely	Unlikely to occur during severe fire danger periods
E	Rare	Will rarely occur during severe fire danger periods

Table 3 – Qualitative risk analysis matrix – used to determine the level of risk in Table 4

			Risk Rati	ng			
	Consequences						
Likelihood	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic		
	1	2	3	4	5		
A – almost certain	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme		
B – likely	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme		
C – possible	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme		
D – unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme		
E – rare	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High		

Table 4 – Bushfire Risk Register – Severe Bushfire Event – if high levels of combustible fuels/unmanaged vegetation exist in the landscape.

The Risk What can happen?	The consequer event happ Conseque Likeliho	ening	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Level of Risk	Risk Priority
Fire Scenario 1: A fire burning through the grassy woodland vegetation under northerly winds	Moderate	Possible	3 [Moderate]	C [Possible]	High risk rating	1
Fire Scenario 2: A fire burning through the grassy woodland vegetation under north-easterly winds	Moderate	Possible	3 [Moderate]	C [Possible]	High risk rating	1

4.12 Summary of Bushfire Risk.

Fire ignitions that occur in the grassy woodland vegetation within the Remembrance Nature Park/Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve have the potential to spread rapidly, under northerly and north-easterly wind influences, impacting on the north-eastern edge of the War Memorial site.

If these identified fire paths occur when the grassy woodland vegetation contains excessive amounts of cured fuels the bushfire risk to the proposed development is high.

Section 5 of this report examines the bushfire protection measures, derived from the ACT Strategic Fire Management Plan [Version 3] and A.S. 3959 – 2009 – Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

4.13 Asset Interface Classification [AIC].

The ACT ESA & Rural Fire Service have developed a methodology for determining the classification of potential exposure of the urban edge to severe bushfires and introduces Asset Interface Classification [AIC], which is defined as the boundary between an asset and the bushfire paths that approach it. It is determined by an assessment of:

- The maximum fire size an asset may be subject to;
- The part of the fire [head, flank, back] an asset maybe subject to recognizing the major fire threat from the north and west;
- The fire run length criteria and the length of fire run.

The following table provides an Asset Interface Classification [AIC], at a broader scale for the outer edge of Canberra;

Table 5: Asset Interface Classification

	Length of Fire Run to Asset Interface (through unmanaged					
	vegetation)					
Aspect of Fire Run	<100	100 – 350	>350			
N	Secondary	Primary	Primary			
NW	Secondary	Primary	Primary			
W	Secondary	Primary	Primary			
SW	Lee	Secondary	Primary			
S	Lee	Secondary	Secondary			
SE	Lee	Lee	Lee			
E	Lee	Lee	Secondary			
NE	Lee	Lee	Secondary			

An examination of the Asset Interface Classification at a precinct level for the War Memorial site identifies the following results:

Table 6: Asset Interface Classification – War Memorial Site.

		set Interface egetation)	
Aspect of Fire Run	<100m	100 – 350m	>350m
North:			
Unmanaged grassy woodland vegetation			Primary
Northeast:			
Unmanaged grassy woodland vegetation			Secondary

SECTION 5

PROTECTION MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE THE BUSHFIRE RISK TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Provision of Asset Protection Zones [APZs].

Table 7 identifies the widths of the Asset Protection Zones required to comply with the *Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT – Version 3 – 2014* and are based on the assumption that buildings [assets] are constructed to a standard which meets the specifications of A.S. 3959 – 2018 – *Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas*.

Table 7 – Inner & Outer Asset Protection Zones to Assets - Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT – Version 3 – 2014.

Aspect of Fire Run	Length of Fire Run to Asset Interface (through unmanaged vegetation)			-	ed Asset on Zones
	<100m	100 – 350m	>350m	IAPZ	OAPZ
North: Unmanaged grassy woodland vegetation			Primary AIC	30m	Minimum 100m
Northeast: Unmanaged grassy woodland vegetation			Secondary AIC	20m	Nil

5.2 Review of Asset Protection Zones [APZs].

Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT – Version 3 – 2014 requires the provision a minimum 30 metre wide Inner Asset Protection Zone [IAPZ] and a minimum 100 metre wide Outer Asset Protection Zone [OAPZ] to the north and a minimum 20 metre wide Inner Asset Protection Zone [IAPZ] to the northeast of the War Memorial complex.

Figure 14 on Page 33 identifies that the minim 30 metre wide IAPZ to the north is provided by the width of Treloar Crescent and the managed Outer Asset Protection Zone within the Park is approximately 80 metres wide (not the 100 metres required by the SBFMP).

Figure 14 also details the location of the unmanaged vegetation to the northeast and confirms that availability of the minimum 20 metre wide IAPZ within Treloar Crescent.

Figure 15 on Page 34 provides a copy of the ESA Regional Management Zones Plan which identifies the location of the Inner Asset Protection Zone within the Treloar Crescent corridor and the managed Outer Asset Protection Zone within the Remembrance Park. Figure 15 also identifies the location of a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ) beyond the OAPZ.

Figure 14 – Plan of available Asset Protection Zones to unmanaged vegetation within the Remembrance Nature Park.

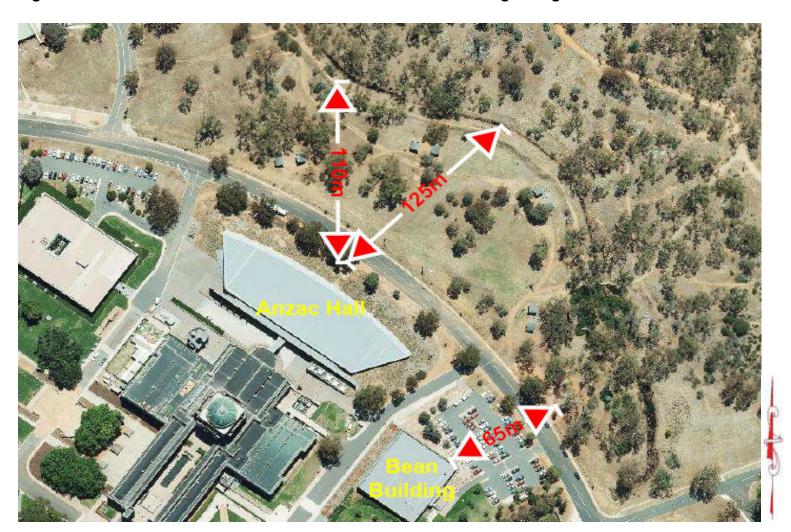


Figure 15 – ESA Regional Management Zones Plan.



Figure 15 confirms that the intent is that the Nature Park is to be managed to the location and width shown.

This width increases the Outer Asset Protection Zone to more than 100 metres to the north, satisfying the requirements of Table 7 and therefore complying with the Strategic Fire Management Plan.

The available width of Asset Protection Zone to the northeast of the Anzac Hall and the extension to the Bean Building exceed the 20 metre setback determined in Table 7, therefore complying with the Strategic Fire Management Plan.

5.3 Construction Standards to the new works:

The new building works within the Anzac Hall precinct are located more than 100 metre from unmanaged bushfire prone vegetation therefore placing them outside the bushfire construction standards required by A.S. 3959 – 2018 – 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas'.

However, due to the likelihood of significant ember attack on the works it is recommended that all new building work shall be constructed to comply with Section 3 and Section 5 (BAL 12.5) of A.S. 3959 – 2018 – 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas'.

The proposed extensions to the Bean Building are located more than 55 metres from unmanaged woodland vegetation within the Remembrance Nature Park. The landform is upslope therefore all new work shall be constructed to comply with Section 3 and Section 5 (BAL 12.5) of A.S. 3959 – 2018 – 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas'.

The following additional construction standards shall apply to the new work:

- The downpipe/stormwater system to internal box gutters [if installed] shall be sized to provide the self flushing of combustible materials from the roof/gutter. This shall include increased fall in the box gutters to the sumps;
- Any external vents, grilles and ventilation louvres shall have stainless steel mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm square fitted to prevent the entry of embers into the building or be fitted with a louvre system which can be closed in order to maintain a maximum aperture or gap of no more than 2mm;
- Roof ventilators shall be fitted with stainless steel flymesh [2mm aperture] to prevent the entry of embers into the building or be fitted with a louvre system which can be closed in order to maintain a maximum aperture or gap of no more than 2mm.

- Roof lights/roof vents shall not use polycarbonate material unless fitted with a Grade A Safety Glass Diffuser, complying with A.S. 1288, is installed under the glazing;
- The roof to the Access Link between the existing War Memorial building and the new Anzac Hall shall have a non-charged wet-down irrigation sprinkler system installed.

The sprinkler system shall be capable of wetting down the entire dome roof area during ember attack on the roof. Operation of the sprinkler system shall be available from inside the building.

The development proposal includes the establishment of an Electrical Substation to the northeast of the extension to the Bean Building. The location of this facility is approximately 35 metres from the unmanaged woodland vegetation to the northeast of Treloar Crescent. This separation removes the risk of direct impact from bushfire however ember protection should be provided to any vents/grilles installed in the equipment or building (if constructed).

5.4 Access for Fire-fighting Operations.

Table 10 of the ACT Strategic Bushfire Management Plan – Version 3 – 2014 provides 'Access Standards for Public Roads for New Estate Development'.

The document does not provide specifications for road access to commercial development.

The Australian War Memorial complex has primary access from Limestone Avenue, Fairbairn Avenue and Treloar Crescent with internal service roads.

All access roads provide satisfactory access for ACT Fire & Rescue Appliances.

5.5 Water Supplies for Fire Fighting Operations.

A fire-fighting water supply is installed to comply with F6 and the standards agreed by ACTEW and ACT Fire & Rescue.

5.6 Fuel Management Protocols:

The War Memorial site shall continue to managed as an Inner Asset Protection Zone [IAPZ] complying with the management protocols as provided in Part 2 – Table 4 – Fuel Management Standards for Asset Protection Zones of the 'Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT – Version 3 – 2014'.

Access to hydrants, other water supplies and services must not be impeded by trees, street furniture or landscaping. Minimum height clearance for ACTF&R appliance is 4.5 metres.

Street trees and landscape planting shall be selected for low bark flammability characteristics.

Mature tree crown separation shall be 3 - 5 metres with > 3 metre fuel [vertical] gap to the crown.

The management of the Outer Asset Protection Zones [OAPZ], within the Remembrance Nature Park is the responsibility of the ACT Government and shall be undertaken in accordance with the 'Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT – Version 3 – 2014'.

5.7 Emergency Management:

A Bushfire Emergency & Evacuation Plan [BEEP] shall be prepared for the complex and approved by the ACT Emergency Services Agency prior to the occupation of the new works

The BEEP shall establish protocols for the activation of the roof wet-down sprinklers closure of the complex to the public during declared emergencies which present a direct risk to the public.

SECTION 6

RESIDUAL RISK.

6.1 Introduction.

Table 8 evaluates the residual bushfire risk to the site, following the implementation of the recommended bushfire protection measures, and determines the vulnerability of the proposed development, the possible consequences and residual bushfire risk.

Table 8 – Bushfire Risk Register & Action Treatment Plan – Severe/Catastrophic Bushfire Event, Post implementation of Protection Measures.

The Risk What can happen?	Consequences / Likelihood of an event happening before mitigation	Risk before mitigation	Strategy to reduce risk	Consequences & Likelihood after mitigation measures applied	Residual Level of Risk
Fire Scenario 1: A fire burning through the grassy woodland vegetation under northerly winds	Moderate / Possible	High risk rating	APZs + construction standards	Minor /Possible	Moderate
Fire Scenario 2: A fire burning through the grassy woodland vegetation under north-easterly winds	Moderate / Possible	High risk rating	APZs + construction standards	Minor /Possible	Moderate

6.2 Summary of Residual Bushfire Risk.

Table 8 provides an assessment of the residual level of risk to the proposed development and has been determined on the basis that the recommended bushfire protection measures have been implemented.

SECTION 7

CONCLUSION

This risk assessment examines the potential bushfire risk to the proposed extensions to the Australian War Memorial complex.

This report has examined the topography, vegetation and the fire-paths which are likely to present a threat to the proposed development and determined the level of risk prior to and the residual risk after the implementation of the recommended bushfire protection measures.

The level of residual risk to the development has been determined having regard to the assumption that the recommended bushfire protection measures are fully implemented, including the provision of the recommended Asset Protection Zones, bushfire construction standards to the building, access and water supply requirements for fire-fighting operations and the preparation of an Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan which establishes protocols for the closure of the complex to the public during direct bushfire threat to the complex.

It is therefore concluded that the provision and maintenance of these measures reduces the existing high level of bushfire risk to a moderate level of risk.

Graham Swain Managing Director

Consham Swain

Australian Bushfire Protection Planners Pty Limited.

Fire Protection Association Member No: 48781

REFERENCES:

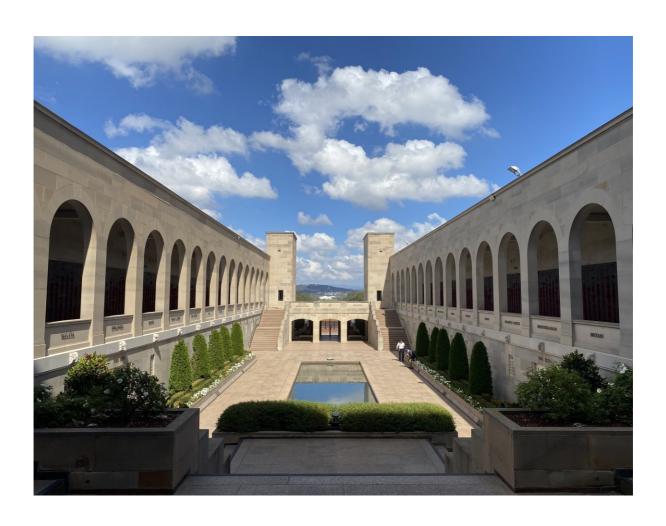
- ➤ Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for the ACT Version 3 2014;
- ➤ The Canberra Spatial Plan ACT Planning & Land Authority March 2004;
- > Australian Standard for Risk Management A.S./N.Z.S. ISO 31000:2009 and A.S. 3959 2018;
- ➤ Emergency Risk Management Applications Guide. (EMA) 2000);
- Overall Fuel Hazard Guide Fourth Edition DSE. July 2010.

Heritage Impact Statement (Version 3.2) for:

Australian War Memorial

Department of Veterans Affairs

19 April 2021





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

Version Control

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client		
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commemorations consultant		
Darren Mitchell		
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change to southern entrance		

Abbreviations used in this report

HMP Heritage Management PlanAWM Australian War MemorialHAA 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 many thousands of years. 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.

Executive Summary

This Statement of Heritage Impact forms part of the Preliminary Documentation for assessment under Section 95A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) for alterations and additions to the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

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 and Hector Abrahams, who inspected the place in April 2020 for the purpose of this assessment. 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 policies in the 2011 Heritage Management Plan for the 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 taken from the 2011 Heritage Management Plan for the place.

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. (p. i)

This report focuses on three specific areas of the Australian War Memorial. The ANZAC Hall and the space between it and the main building, the southern entrance, and the CEW Bean building. It also addresses the landscape surrounding War Memorial. The following is a description of important the aspects of the place that may be affected by the proposal.

1.2.1. The visual/spatial relationship of the Australian War Memorial with the Griffins' land axis

Canberra is a designed city and the relationships between many of its buildings and urban forms are key to understanding the heritage values of the city and of these individual elements. Of all the urban relationships embodied in the form of the city, perhaps none is so important as that along the land axis, which connects Parliament House, Old Parliament House, and the

Australian War Memorial. Figure 1, below, shows the view from Mount Ainslie as imagined by Marion Mahony Griffin and Walter Burley Griffin, a view that was largely realised in the city's actual plan. This view and all views looking north toward the War Memorial along the land axis between the Memorial and Parliament House are a crucial part of the national significance values of the place.



Figure 1: Marion Mahony Griffin and Walter Burley Griffin, 'View from summit of Mount Ainslie', 1911 (NAA: A710, 48).



Figure 2: The view from Old Parliament House looking north along the land axis toward the Australian War Memorial, with the Aboriginal Tent Embassy in the foreground and ANZAC Parade, the dome of the War Memorial main building in the middle distance, and Mount Ainslie in the background, closing the view.

1.2.2. ANZAC Hall

Designed by Denton Corker Marshall and completed in 2004, ANZAC Hall is a sympathetic addition to the War Memorial that won the Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Architecture in 2005. The building is valued primarily for its intrinsic architectural merit, and for its sympathetic relationship to the main building, nestling into the landscape behind it. Providing 3,000 sqm of exhibition space, the single large interior of the building feels somewhat cluttered inside, at present, despite the cavernous nature of the space.

1.2.3. Southern entrance

The southern entrance to the Australian War Memorial serves at present as both the primary functional and ceremonial entrance to the main building. From the radial Parade Ground, one ascends a set of stairs to an elevated forecourt and a further set of stairs into the main building. From the entrance, at present one can proceed directly into the commemorative space or turn left into the exhibition spaces. From the base of the Parade Ground to the entrance of the commemorative space, one proceeds in a straight line along the land axis.

At present, there is no equitable access through this entrance, and wheelchair users or those with limited mobility are required to use a side entrance.

1.3. Identification of the proposed works

The proposed development includes very extensive alterations and additions to the CEW Bean building, alterations to the southern entrance and forecourt, the demolition of ANZAC Hall, and the erection of a new ANZAC Hall with a glazed link between it and the main building.

For the full detail of the proposed changes, please refer to the plans submitted with this report.

1.4. Limitations

The design detail has not yet been decided upon and details are still being resolved in discussion with consultants and consent authorities. As such, it is not possible to make a complete assessment of the impact of the proposed changes at this time. This document addresses all current design detail documentation and the proposal as a whole.

Landscape design is also incomplete. This report addresses landscape design in general terms.

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.¹ 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.²

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.³

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

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¹ Flood, J 1980, The moth hunters: Aboriginal prehistory of the Australian Alps, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra

² Officer, K 1989 Namadgi pictures: the Aboriginal rock art sites within the Namadgi National Park, ACT: their recording, significance, analysis and conservation. Heritage Unit & ACT Parks and Conservation Service, ACT.

³ Officer, K 1989, Namadqi pictures.

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.⁴

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.⁵ 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.⁶ 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

⁴ Funeral Service of the Unknown Australian Soldier, speech by Paul Keating

http://australianpolitics.com/executive/keating/93-11-11_unknown-soldier.shtml.

⁵ Michael Pearson Heritage Management Consultants and Graeham Crockett Marleesh 1995, Australian War Memorial: Conservation Management Plan.

⁶ See for instance Inglis, KS 2008, Sacred places, War Memorials in the Australian Landscape, Melbourne University Press, third edition; Seal, G 2007, 'ANZAC: the sacred in the secular', Journal of Australian Studies, March 2007.

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.⁷

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.⁸

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

⁷ Johnson Pilton Walker Pty Ltd, Australian War Memorial Campbell Precinct Site Development Plan Review, report prepared for Australian War Memorial, November 2017, p 16.

⁸ 'Place details - Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade, Anzac Pde, Campbell, ACT, Australian Heritage Database, < https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=105889>

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.

4. Summary impact assessment

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

- Overall the proposed works make very little change to the external presentation
 of the main building in the landscape of the Memorial, Anzac Parade, within the
 Parliamentary Vista. Generally, in view of the whole quantum of work, the
 changes that are proposed are low impact or positive impact.
- However, the proposed works include the demolition of ANZAC Hall which embodies part of the aesthetic values of the place (criterion C). This is a significant negative impact and the most detrimental aspect of the proposal.
- The proposed enlargement of the CEW Bean research Centre is of positive impact on the value of the building as a home for the collection (criterion C), and as the National Museum and memorial (criterion A) and frees up space within the northern side of the main building for extension of exhibitions (criterion A).
- The proposed new entrance facilities serve and therefore augment the social value of the building to the Australian community (criterion G).
- The proposed visitor reception area to the south and ANZAC Hall and the glazed link to the north are designed in such a way as to be highly integral to the joint commemorative and exhibition purposes of the memorial. This supports the value inscribed under criterion B (rarity) that the building reflects the relationship of the memorial to the displayed collection.

4.1. The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:

- Construction of new ANZAC Hall and glazed link.

 These new elements will provide greater space for the War Memorial to display its collections. Furthermore, their symmetrical alignment with the walls of the main building transepts improves the visual relationship with the main building from the rear of the site. The wall of the glazed link has been designed so that it does not intersect with and is not supported by the wall of the main building, but simply abuts it with the use of a neoprene seal. Joints with the chimney will have a flashing penetrating through the mortar between the stone.
- Alterations and additions to CEW Bean building.
 The proposed changes respect the form and materiality of the existing building. The relationship to the AWM main building is unchanged except for a viewing window and cut-out which will allow a new visual and commemorative appreciation of the main building dome from the new reading room. This means the building is still appreciable in-the-round, and views of the dome are marginally increased as compared to the existing.
- Alterations to the southern parade ground

The alterations do not affect significant building fabric, and improve the visual and spatial relationship of the parade ground to ANZAC Parade. The proposed rectilinear plan form presenting as a continuation of the Parade rather than the terminus, which is properly understood as being the War Memorial main building itself. It is proposed to remove the existing trees around the Parade Ground and replace them with a more formal arrangement of trees. This is in keeping with the original intention of the tree plantings at the front of the main building which were in a more formal arrangement than they appear at present.

• Alterations to the southern entrance

The proposed alterations to the southern entrance provide rationalised and completely equitable access to the War Memorial commemoration spaces and exhibition halls. The proposal retains the ceremonial front entrance while providing a functional entryway that accommodates the need for security and visitor services. This considerably enhances the historical and iconic purposes of the AWM.

Demolition of rear plant enclosure

The demolition of the plant enclosure at the rear of the site, including part of its wall, removes an intrusive element from the site. This will improve the appreciation of the symmetrical original main building from the east at the rear, and will remove the noise generated by the plant, which at present as the effect of disturbs the contemplative character of external space in the Eastern Precinct. The design of the rear in the location of the historical boiler room will clearly distinguish between new and historical fabric while restoring the general impression of the historical form of the building, which at present is obscured.

• Realignment of the eastern road

The realignment of the road so that it runs in parallel with the walls of the War Memorial main building will improve the presentation of the surroundings and wayfinding for visitors, thereby better interpreting its form, character and purpose.

4.2. The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance:

• Demolition of ANZAC Hall

The demolition of ANZAC Hall is required in order to create and expand exhibition space to better display the Australian War Memorial collection. The demolition would represent a very considerable loss of fabric that is of aesthetic value.

Roof of proposed glazed link and ANZAC Hall

The roofs of these buildings protrude slightly above the parapet, meaning they are somewhat visible along the land axis. Steps to mitigate this visual impact have been taken by Cox Architects, including lowering the curvature of the glazed link roof. The form of the roof has also been reconsidered, such that is now follows the plan form of the main building which will now be visible from Mt Ainslie. The proposed roof will not be visible at all from the ground level closer than 600 metres away. Further away than this, only a small part of the roof will be theoretically visible but, due to distance, this will not have any great impact on the significant views long ANZAC Parade. The roof is to be constructed of ETFE, with a low-reflectivity variety to be selected. The northern panels of the EFTE have been tinted, but this will not greatly affect views of the main building dome as the southern most panels are transparent.

• Oculus at southern entrance

It is proposed to create an oculus at the southern entrance which provides natural light to the space below. This oculus provides a visual connection to the main building of the War Memorial, which creates a visual link between the new space and the historic commemorative space. However, the oculus also protrudes above the ground and is positioned at the centre of the land axis. The addition of a new object on this ceremonial axis has a modest negative impact on the relationship between the War Memorial and the land axis as it impedes the path toward the main building from the Parade Ground — a path which is not used for ceremonial purposes at present. Its nature also encourages one to look down into the ground where the main building, and particularly the dome, ought to be the focus. Recent amendments to the design detail have improved this relationship, diminishing the size and impact of the tapered slab edge of the oculus.

4.3. The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:

• Retention of ANZAC Hall with a glazed link between it and the main building. A number of architectural firms were invited to submit designs for the proposed new exhibition space. One of the competition entries (Figure 3, below) included the retention of the current ANZAC Hall. This was considered to be a favourable element of their proposal, which was rated highly by the jury in terms of both heritage and integration.

Unfortunately, the retention of ANZAC Hall also preserved the inflexibility of the current space. The jury was of the opinion that the design "failed to provide a suitably flexible exhibition space and would likely not be able to grow with the passage of time to accommodate new and changing displays." It was considered to lack the flexibility and logistical capacity to support exhibition needs over the proposed 50-100 year lifespan of the building, particularly with regard to the movement of large collection objects such as aircraft and submarines.⁹

Furthermore, although the scheme retained the ANZAC Hall, it would have required the construction of extensions either side of the building. These extensions would have had a detrimental impact on the aesthetic value of the building by reducing the views of the main building from the north and altering views from the south. The proposed scheme, which brings the edges of the new ANZAC Hall in line with the extremities of the main building, is preferable in this regard.

⁹ Australian War Memorial Redevelopment Design Competition Evaluation Plan Report, Design Package 3, p. 7

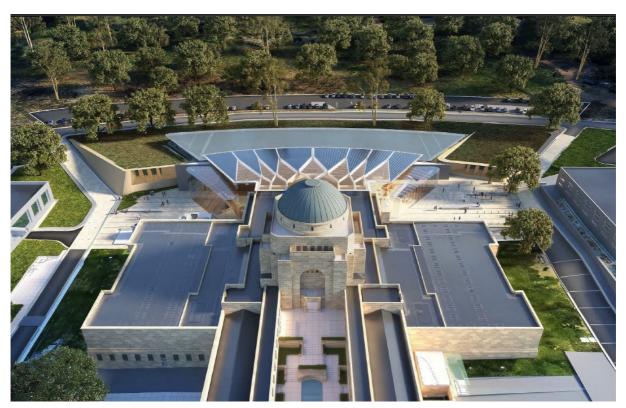


Figure 3: The scheme proposed retained the ANZAC Hall, but did not provide adequately flexible exhibition space to enable future changes in exhibition displays.

- Construction of a new building in the western precinct. A proposal to develop a new building in the western precinct was explored. This scheme had the advantage of retaining the existing ANZAC Hall, however the impacts on the main building would have been unacceptable in heritage terms. The proposed building would have replaced much of the Sculpture Garden in the western precinct, and would have had a considerable negative impact on views to the main building from the west and likely also the south, including diminishing dramatically the possibility of seeing the building in-the-round.¹⁰
- Increased subterranean construction
 A proposal to construct the majority of required new space underground has been investigated. This would have had very little visual impact on the main building. This option was not pursued because the costs of further subterranean construction in addition to the southern entrance were considered to be prohibitive and because underground galleries have limited functionality and flexibility in terms of being able to move the collection in and out of these areas.¹¹

4.4. Summary statement of changes made since the previous submission and their impact.

The following list of changes, though none would warrant individual comment in this summary had they been part of the original design, is provided for ease of comprehension of the

¹⁰ Australian War Memorial Redevelopment: Detailed Business Case, p. 57-8.

¹¹ Australian War Memorial Redevelopment: Detailed Business Case, p. 60.

changes made to this version of the document. Limited references have been changed elsewhere, but all changes are summarised below.

Southern Entrance

- Raising of the forecourt wall to the west of the southern entrance.
 It is proposed to raise the wall of the forecourt slightly and add a railingbronze rail on top so that it complies with the relevant codes and standards. This is proposed to be achieved by removing the cappingcoping and addingbuilding up the bed by 20mm underneath it to achieve the required height. The base of the railingrail will also be installed fixed at its base beneath the cappingcoping, with the supports for the railing protruding through the mortar joints. The railing will be of bronze in keeping with other fixtures. This is an elegant and appropriate solution to the compliance issue.
- Railings, nosings and tactile indicators to stairs.
 The addition of railings, nosings and tactile indicators to the stairs and plinths of the War Memorial is required to comply with relevant codes and standards and ensure the safety of all visitors. These are minor modifications and have been designed and specified appropriately, using brass for the nosing and tactile indicators and bronze for the railings (nosing insert colour to be decided). These materials are appropriately unobtrusive.
- Removal of garden bed to the south of the exterior lift. This garden bed that was proposed for the south side of the exterior lift is no longer to be included, in an effort to better harmonise the landscape approach. This garden was to have an odd position, being a small garden bed separated from the rest of the landscape. The garden bed proposed to the north of the lift will now be level with the existing adjacent garden. This will have no impact on the visibility of the lift from ANZAC Parade.
- Lighting scheme at southern entrance
 The lighting hierarchy has been altered to give greater prominence to the new southern entrance, particularly regarding the light coming through its "blades". The position of the entrance in the hierarchy below the main building, Stone of Remembrance and memorial sculptures, but above the glazed link and the feature trees, is appropriate. However, the way the light reads from the Parliamentary Vista at dusk and at night will be important, and allowance should be made to adjust the southern entrance lighting if necessary.
- "Ha-ha walls" to be added around the Parade Ground perimeter

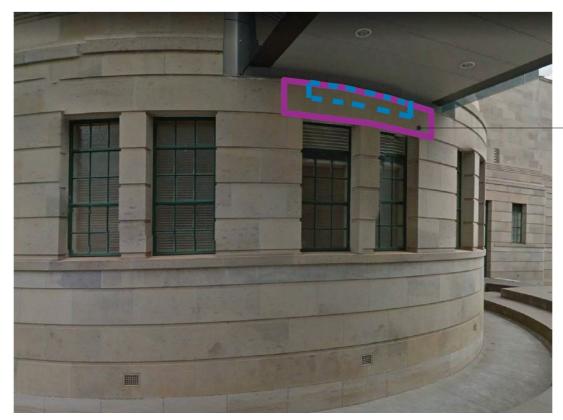
 Consisting of a low wall terminating a short distance of sloping ground, and positioned adjacent to the road and the perimeter paths of the Parade Ground, these are a necessary anti-hostile vehicle security measure. They will not affect the views along the Parliamentary Vista and will be scarcely visible unless stood next to them. They have necessitated minor changes to the perimeter path and stairs to the east and west of the Parade Ground.
- Street lights to stay in current location
 An earlier proposal to move the street lights adjacent to the Parade Ground, which are
 the same as those on ANZAC Parade, has been identified by the NCA as requiring a
 separate application. There is no heritage impact given that this is the existing condition.

• Piles for the southern entrance will now intrude into the formerly demarcated heritage buffer zone

Once completed, this will have no impact on the heritage significance. We understand that the project team will take all necessary steps to mitigate the risk to the main building fabric during construction, and that it is not thought this will cause any structural issues.

Anzac Hall and Glazed Link

- Rear wall of ANZAC Hall now clad in sandstone rather than being bareface precast concrete
 - Based on comments from the NCA, the decision was made to change the character of the rear wall from bareface precast concrete panels to sandstone cladding arranged on the shiplap panels. The use of a consistent material between this wall, the southern entry and curved wall of the glazed link is also appropriate. This choice of material has sympathy with the main building and is appropriate,, it should be detailed in an appropriately monolithic fashion.
- Part of the rear wall of the main building is required to be removed and replaced to permit the support of the proposed bridge.
 - The underside structure of the bridge will not fit into the current opening, and so the existing stone would need to be either cut into or removed and replaced with precut stone (see diagram below). The proposal is to replace with pre-cut stone and for the original stone to be catalogued and stored in an appropriate place for future use. Stone will be removed and replaced in whole pieces at the joints.
- The stone to be lost from around the boiler room enclosure at the north east of the main building is to be replaced with new sandstone.
 Because of previous changes to the fabric, some of the stone in this area is unlikely to be in fit condition, and it is proposed to replace this sandstone with new stone.
 This will allow the viewer to interpret the original form of the main building, though the changes to the building over time will still be interpretable. The new fabric in this area will be clad with timber battens to ensure it is distinguishable from the building's original form.
- Some concrete steps, not original, are to be lost due to the raising of the floor level at the rear of the building.
 The steps are not significant fabric and their loss will not impact on the heritage values.
- Addition of hips in Anzac Hall roof
 These hips are for the purpose of rainwater management and are preferable in terms of their relationship to the glazed link and main building to the originally proposed gables.



- ALTERNATIVE TO CUT EXISTING STONE IS FOR STONE TO BE REMOVED AND CATALOGUED AND REPLACED WITH NEW STONE TO MATCH . EXTENT OF STONE TO BI REMOVED IS SHOW IN PURPLE.

The above shows the location of the stone to be removed. The stone will be removed in whole pieces at the nearest joints to prevent cutting.

Bean Building

Anzac Hall panels
 It was originally proposed to panel part of the Bean Building with panels from the existing Anzac Hall. This has been removed from the design. There is no heritage impact because the original proposal did not mitigate the loss of the Anzac Hall building.

5. Heritage impact assessment against National Heritage management principles

The scheme is assessed against the National Heritage Management Principles, as follows.¹²

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

¹² These can be found at ttps://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/managing-national-heritage-places

The proposed changes do conserve the National Heritage values of the place, as they will serve to enable the better transmission and presentation of these values to all 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.

The proposed changes have been informed by input from staff of the War Memorial, who are experts in their relevant fields. Key decisions have been based on the technical requirements for aspects of the War Memorial's function, in particular exhibition requirements. A process to gather community feedback was undertaken, the process and results of which are recorded in the *Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Report November 2018* by The Communication Link.

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. Responsibilities for these have 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 changes are consistent with and do not alter the historical and significant use and presentation of the building. The proposed changes will enable an expansion of existing uses. No new uses are proposed. Presentation has been a key focus of the design and impact assessment process.

- 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.

Veterans' organisations were engaged to provide feedback as part of the stakeholder consultation exercise and were represented at stakeholder forums. Their feedback is outlined in the *Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Report November 2018* by The Communication Link.

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 AWM 1 is located on a part of the site that is not impacted by the development proposal. Representative Aboriginal Organisations were consulted in the course of preparing an earlier Heritage Impact Assessment, and that report's author noted that

because the development was to remain within the current precinct "no Indigenous heritage impacts are anticipated". $^{\rm 13}$

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

Noted.

 $^{^{\}rm 13}$ GHD, Australian War Memorial Redevelopment Heritage Impact Assessment, p. 33.

6. Heritage impact assessment against Heritage NSW questions

Proposed Change to Heritage Item	Some Questions to be Answered in a Statement of Heritage Impact	Answers to Questions
Demolition of a building or structure (ANZAC Hall)	Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?	Yes. Please refer to the analysis in section 4.3, above.
	Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?	No. Locating the new development elsewhere on the site would cause unacceptable impact on the presentation of the place from the land axis and the immediate setting of the main building. Options such as an additional building in the western precinct were explored, but would have dramatically negative impact on important visual relationships to the main building (see section 4.3).
	Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?	Demolition is required for the development to proceed.
	Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?	Yes. The advice of two heritage consultants have been sought, including that of the authors of this report. Strategies to mitigate the impact of proposed development have been implemented. No strategies to conserve ANZAC Hall are possible as part of the proposal.

Minor partial demolition (including internal elements)	Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?	Minor demolition is essential for the successful operation of the proposed southern entrance. All other proposed minor demolition relates to building fabric that is either not significant or intrusive.
	Are important features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)? Is the resolution to partially demolish sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item?	No. The proposed minor demolition is of nonsignificant fabric or fabric of lower significance. The decision to partially demolish is sympathetic.
	If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?	The demolition is not a result of the condition of the fabric.
Major additions (proposed ANZAC Hall and glazed link)	How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?	The proposed new ANZAC Hall and glazed link have been designed to ensure that it has minimal impact on the identified values. Measures taken to reduce the impact include:
		- Use of copper roofing on ANZAC Hall and EFTE on the glazed link so as to limit the visual impact of the new building.
		- Lowering the height of the ANZAC Hall roof and glazed link to ensure that as little as possible is visible when viewed from the land axis.
		- Ensuring the glazed link roof follows the plan form of the main building such that it is still legible from Mt Ainslie.

	Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If not, why not?	No. No existing structure has the capacity to contain the proposed additional space. Options for expanding existing structures were explored, these are outlined in section 4.3.
	Will the additions tend to visually dominate the heritage item?	No. The proposed additions will have a minor individual impact from the land axis and a substantial visual impact from the rear of the site. They will not dominate the main building.
	Are the additions sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered?	No. The proposed additions are not sited on any known or potentially significant deposits. The additions are contained within a footprint of land that has already been built upon.
	Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?	Yes. The additions are sympathetic in terms of their materiality, with the use of copper, glass and ETFE providing sympathetic cladding and roofing material. The slope of the roof reduces visual impact as seen from Mt Ainslie.
Major additions (proposed new southern entrance)	How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?	The bulk of the addition is to be located underground. The primary impact is to small amounts of fabric to allow the insertion of stairways and lifts (this fabric has a high tolerance for change as identified in the 2011 CMP) ¹⁴ and to the visual presentation of the building as viewed from the land axis.

¹⁴ Godden Mackay Logan, *Australian War Memorial Heritage Management Plan 2011*, p. 45.

		The impact of the oculus has been discussed in section 4.3.
	Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If not, why not?	No. This is the only appropriate location for the entrance to the War Memorial as it respects the urban, ceremonial and commemorative significance of the front entrance and land axis.
	Will the additions tend to visually dominate the heritage item?	No, the bulk of the addition is underground.
	Are the additions sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered?	No.
	Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?	The additions are sympathetic in that they are generally hidden beneath the existing landform. The part of the new entry visible from the south, being the blade wall, is to be clad in sandstone, which mirrors the use of sandstone in the main building. Please refer below to the comments on the external lift.
New services (lifts)	How has the impact of the new services on the heritage significance of the item been minimised?	The proposed lifts to carry visitors from the entrance to the main building are to be concealed within the main building towers and constructed of bronze. These are sympathetic to existing fittings and fixtures within the building.
		The proposed external lift adjacent to East Road, designed to carry visitors to

		the new lower level from the ground level is to be constructed of glass. Based on a letter from Prism Facades, HAA understands that the lift is to be constructed of low reflectivity glass. Considering this and its position away from the massing of the main building, it is not expected that the lift will cause noticeable impact from the view of the Parliamentary Vista. The choice of materials is appropriate to mitigate any potential impact to views from the east.
	Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work?	No services of heritage significance will be affected.
	Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?	Yes.
	Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground and under floor) affected by the proposed new services?	No.
New landscape works and features (including carparks and fences)	How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?	The proposed landscape alterations to the overall form of the Parade Ground are appropriate. The proposed symmetrical planting of trees on either side of the Parade Ground has a positive impact as it echoes the original symmetrical planting which has become somewhat degraded over time.

	 Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated? 	No. With the exception of the trees, the existing Parade Ground landscape dates from the mid-2000s and the other landscape works proposed are in previously untouched areas.
	Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?	HAA understands that there has been input from heritage consultants throughout the project.
	 Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered? 	No known or potential deposits are affected by the landscape works.
	How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?	There is no anticipated impact on views to and from adjacent heritage items arising from the landscape works.
Tree removal or replacement	 Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape? Why is the tree being removed? Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained? Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species? 	Of the trees proposed to be removed, most do not have any heritage value apart from their general aesthetic contribution to the setting of the War Memorial. Two Eucalyptus melliodora trees south east of the CEW Bean Building may represent surviving saplings or may have grown from seeds of the pre-construction woodland on the site. A report found that these trees did not have natural heritage values. HAA understands that new trees of species native to the site are

¹⁵ Neil Urwin, Griffin Associates Environment, 'Eastern Precinct at Australian War Memorial – Potential for Natural Heritage Values', May 2008, p. 4.

	proposed to be planted as part of landscaping works.

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.

Explanation of impact assessment with regard to values

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.
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

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

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
National values		
A Events and processes		See below
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.	There is no negative impact on the expression of the AWM as an outstanding national museum and memorial. The increase of space to display the collection at the site represents a positive impact.	Positive
The institution plays a pivotal role in helping Australians to commemorate and understand the sacrifice and loss of Australians during war.	There is no negative impact. The proposed expansion will improve the capacity of the institution to fulfil this role.	Positive
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.	The proposal does not affect the AWM's status as a national icon. The proposal does not negatively affect this aspect of the value.	Neutral

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
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.	The minimal impact of the proposal on the Parliament House Vista is addressed in Table 7.3.	Low
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.	The proposal somewhat alters the relationship of the Memorial to Anzac Parade, particularly the parade ground. These alterations in themselves reflect changing concepts of commemoration, and do not alter any significant fabric that is in itself representative.	Low
B Rarity		See below
		300 201011
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 proposed works seek to expand and further the integral relationship between the commemorative function, built space, and the collections.	Positive
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	the integral relationship between the commemorative function, built space, and the	

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
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.	does not impact the lions, Hall of Memory, or mosaics.	
C Research		See below
The AWM has a unique and important function in the nation in collecting and displaying objects and records on Australians' experience of war. The place has the potential to yield further substantial information on Australians' experience of war. These values are expressed through the collections.	The proposed works will allow the AWM to display and interpret more of its collection of objects, ensuring that more of the collection is easily accessible for the public. The proposal therefore has a positive impact on this value	Positive
E Aesthetic characteristics		See below
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 proposed additions and alterations meet a standard of design appropriate for the great beauty of the Australian War Memorial. The additions and alterations are sympathetic to the original building and its setting. Minor demolition of interior fabric, required for access from the southern entrance, is of fabric that is not highly significant and is not expected to impact on the aesthetic value. Alterations to the landscape setting to the east retain its historic bushland character. The alterations to the parade ground are appropriate to the setting. The new Anzac Hall has a reduced impact on the immediate setting as its extremities are in line with those of the main building transept. The design ensures that the	Low

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
	original building may still be seen in the round, though mitigated somewhat by glass.	
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 demolition of Anzac Hall is the most detrimental aspect of the proposal, representing the loss of fabric of aesthetic significance. The need to connect the roof of the Glazed Link to the main building and to remove internal and underground fabric to facilitate access from the new southern entrance affect fabric that is not highly visible either inside or outside the building and therefore of lesser significance. They will have a negligible impact on the aesthetic significance of the place. The Roll of Honour and Hall of Memory are not affected by the proposal.	High
The AWM together with Anzac Parade form an important national landmark that is highly valued by the Australian community.	The proposal does not diminish the status of the AWM as a landmark.	Neutral
As part of the Parliamentary Vista, the AWM makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses and Mount Ainslie.	The impact of the proposals on the Parliament House Vista are discussed in table 7.3.	Low
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	The proposed works do not diminish the distinctive and dramatic nature of the view of the AWM from Parliament House against Mount Ainslie.	Neutral

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
memorials, plantings and lighting is far more distinctive and dramatic compared to the other principal war memorials in Australia.		
G Social value		See below
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.	A process of consultation has been undertaken, the outcomes of which demonstrate broad support for the proposal - among those surveyed, around 80% either agreed or strongly agreed that the AWM would continue to fulfil its purpose and deliver on its social value after the development. Around 10% of respondents were neutral on the question (Faster Horses, 'Social Heritage Values Research', p. 8). There has been some opposition to the proposal, primarily related to government spending priorities, which is not a heritage concern, and the demolition of Anzac Hall, which is a negative impact. The proposal is unlikely to impact the special associations of the place for the Australian community.	Low
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.	It is anticipated that the AWM will continue to be the nation's major focal point for commemoration. This proposal does not diminish that role.	Neutral
These values are expressed through: the AWM building (including the Hall of Memory); the collection; the surrounding landscape (including the	Anzac Parade, the Sculpture Garden, and the Hall of Memory are not impacted at all by the proposal. The other fabric identified is somewhat impacted, as discussed elsewhere in this document, but the impacts are on the whole minor in nature and will not diminish the social value of the place. The proposal will increase opportunities to display the collection and	Low

Criteria	Discussion of proposed works	Assessment of impact
Sculpture Garden); and Anzac Parade including the memorials.	therefore represents a positive impact in this regard.	
H Significant people		See below
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 special associations with Australia's military forces and veterans are not impacted by this proposal.	Neutral
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.	Associations with these significant people are not impacted by this proposal.	Neutral

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

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
A Process		See below
The Australian War Memorial is Australia's National Shrine to those	No impact on the AWM's role as Australia's National Shrine to	Neutral

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war.	Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war will occur as a result of this proposal.	
Attributes: The whole building, setting and contents that illustrate Australia's historical involvement in war.	Alterations and additions and their impacts on fabric are discussed in Table 7.4.	
B Rarity		See below
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.	The equal relationship between the building, the collections of objects and records, and the commemorative spaces is maintained in this proposal. The proposed alterations provide for improved facilities in which to house records collections and greater space to display and interpret the collection of objects.	Positive
D Characteristic values		See below
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.	The Art Deco style, decoration and applied art are not affected by the proposal. The building is still appreciable in the round as a result of the proposal.	Neutral
Attributes Its architectural styling and design, plus its applied art.		
E Aesthetic characteristics		See below
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	The impact of the proposal on the Parliament House Vista is discussed in Table 7.3. The proposal does not diminish the War Memorial's landmark status.	Low

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
from both Parliament Houses. Attributes Its location as the terminating building at the northern end of the Land Axis.		
F Technical achievement		See below
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.	The proposed additions and alterations respect the massing and symmetry of the building. Crucially, they are symmetrical along the land axis and are of an appropriate height that their visibility along the land axis is limited. Their position at the rear of the site and height slightly above the level of the parapet ensures they do not dominate the main building. Because the main building can still be viewed in the round, they do not diminish the appreciation of its massing. The role of the Memorial as a national icon is not diminished by the proposal. The proposed alterations reflect the historical character of the landscaping	Low Neutral Low
G Social value	particularly the native bushland character of the eastern precinct and the more designed and exotic character of the western precinct.	Coo bolow
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.	A process of consultation has been undertaken, the outcomes of which demonstrate broad support for the proposal - among those surveyed, around 80% either agreed or strongly agreed that the AWM would continue to fulfil its purpose and deliver on its social value after the development. Around 10% of respondents were neutral on the question (Faster Horses, 'Social Heritage Values Research', p. 8). There has been some opposition to the proposal, primarily related to government spending priorities, which is not a heritage concern, and the demolition of Anzac Hall, which is a negative impact. The proposal is	See below Low

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
	unlikely to impact the special associations of the place for the Australian community.	
H Significant people		See below
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.	The special associations with Australia's military forces and veterans are not impacted by this proposal. Associations with these significant people are not impacted by this proposal. The contributions of the original founders and architects have been somewhat altered over time, through the addition of the new wings in the 1960s or the construction of the footbridge to Anzac Hall, for example. They remain intact and carry the associations with the significant individuals who originally conceived and designed them. Impacts on these original features are limited and will not diminish the associative significance of the fabric.	Neutral

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

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
A Process		See below
Association with the history of politics and government in Australia	The AWM is not relevant to this part of the value except insofar as it comprises part of the considered civic landscape and is a civic building. Neither of these is to be impacted by the proposal.	Neutral
The central national area and its links with the development of Canberra as Australia's capital	In some respects, the civic nature of the AWM reinforces this link. This will not be affected by the proposal.	Neutral
Development of Australian cultural life and national identity	The contribution of the War Memorial to Australia's cultural life and national identity, through its role as a National Shrine and the display of its collections, is enhanced by the proposal.	Positive
Richness of features – individual significance for architectural design and historic importance.	The impact of the proposal on the historic importance and aesthetic values of the Australian War Memorial are discussed in tables 7.1 and 7.2.	See tables 7.1 and 7.2.
E Aesthetic characteristics		See below
The place has high aesthetic significance due to the visual impact of the extensive open sweeping vista along the land axis that can be experienced in two directions, the designed axes set within natural features of forested hills, patterns and textures of architectural massing accentuated by planned open spaces, water planes and tree plantings that are arranged across the area. The vista is significant for its visual drama with its ability to engage viewers in the visual perspective of the sweeping vista to the terminal features.	The proposed changes will introduce new elements that will be visible as part of the Parliament House Vista – primarily the roofs of the proposed ANZAC Hall and Glazed Link. They have been designed as to ensure that the vista is impacted as little as possible, including at night. Models have been used to ensure that the new proposed Glazed Link roof is visible only in limited part, from a distance of more than 600m away and will not be highly reflective. At night, it is proposed that only a soft lighting scheme will be used, ensuring that the roof does not become unduly prominent. The roof of the ANZAC Hall is proposed to be rendered in copper which will weather to green, allowing it to blend	Low

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
	with the slopes of Mount Ainslie behind it.	
The aesthetic significance is also a result of the large-scale qualities of the axes, including the open green spaces, combined with patterns and symmetrical characteristics of the road networks and numerous designed smaller attributes. These include the rose gardens, the Old Parliament House Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the street tree plantings, the lake-land interface and the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, and many intimate spaces rich in texture, colour, fragrance and in some cases, art works and water features.	The open spaces around the AWM are somewhat reduced by the expansion of the CEW Bean Building. However, the character of the sculpture garden to the west and the overall bushland character of the eastern landscape is retained. The parade ground is to be somewhat altered, including the replacement of existing tree plantings with a symmetrical planting. This will improve the relationship with the designed landscape of Anzac Parade and improve its aesthetic presentation in the Parliament House Vista.	Low
F Technical Achievement		See below
The Parliament House Vista is the central designed landscape of Canberra, that expresses the core of the Walter Burley Griffin design vision for Canberra. It is highly significant for its symbolic representation of the democratic interchange between the people and their elected representatives and its use of the natural landforms	The proposed additions and alterations respect the massing and symmetry of the building. Crucially, they are symmetrical along the land axis and are of an appropriate height that their visibility along the land axis is limited. The proposed additions therefore do not disrupt the urban relationship between elements of the Vista.	Low
to generate a strong planning geometry. The northern extent of the vista of Anzac Parade and the Australian War Memorial, despite differing from the original plan, are significant for memorial purposes developed in response to the needs of the people. Despite being modified to a lesser degree to accommodate the impact of wars on Australians, the Vista now presents as a philosophical concept expressed in urban planning, landscape and architecture, to achieve a grand vision of a symbolic, unified and visually dramatic place.	The alterations to the parade ground will make it more linear, acting as a continuation of Anzac Parade rather than a terminus. This is appropriate to the planned geometry of the Vista.	Low

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
G Social value		See below
The area has strong and special associations with the broad Australian community because of its social values as a symbol of Australia and Federal Government. The special association is reflected in the use of the area as the location for national memorials, the number of tourists who have and continue to visit the area, the media portrayal of Canberra and federal politics and the continuing use of the area as the venue for occasional ceremonies and political protests by sections of the community. Memorial features include sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. The collection of sculptures, associated art and design which comprise the Anzac Parade Memorials, give expression to key aspects of the history of Australia's armed forces and Australia's war involvement, and possess high social value.	As the National Shrine, the AWM is the most significant of the memorials within the Parliament House Vista. It has a high social value arising from this role, which is closely connected with its role in displaying collections. Additionally, together with the memorials along Anzac Parade, it forms part of a memorial landscape within the Parliament House Vista. The social value of the Parliament House Vista is not diminished by the proposal.	Neutral
The landscape spaces are important for social activities of visitors and Canberra residents and these include Canberra festivals, water events, national events and parades such as Anzac Day Parade and the Dawn Service, and other commemorative services.	The proposal alters the parade ground to make it more linear in relationship to Anzac Parade. This is appropriate. The sculpture garden to the west remains unchanged, and changes to the east landscape necessitated by the expansion of the CEW Bean building will retain the native vegetated character of that landscape. The use of the Anzac Parade and War Memorial for Dawn Services and Anzac Day Parade will continue.	Low
Attributes Memorial features including sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. Also, recreational landscape spaces and gathering spaces in which the community may demonstrate.	Memorial features such as sculptures, plaques and commemorative trees are not impacted by the proposal.	Neutral
H Significant people		See below

Criteria	Discussion	Assessment
The central national area has a special association with its designer, Walter Burley Griffin. Griffin is an important figure in Australia's cultural history for his overall design of Canberra as the Nation's Capital. The special association between the central national area and Griffin results from the area being the centrepiece of the planning geometry for Canberra and perhaps the only part of his Canberra plan to survive relatively intact. The area has a strong association with Marion Mahoney Griffin who prepared the perspective drawings of the Vista. The Vista area has a strong association with numerous architects and planners, in particular John Smith Murdoch, Chief architect of the Commonwealth Government, and Thomas Charles Weston, Superintendent of Parks, Gardens and Afforestation in Canberra, and notable planners of the National Capital Development Commission such as Sir John Overall, Peter Harrison and Paul Reid. Attributes The whole of the vista, its planned layout, and the view from the top of Mount Ainslie which illustrates the realisation of Marion Mahoney Griffin's perspective drawing.	The Memorial is primarily associated with its founders, architects and contributing artists. It was not part of Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahoney Griffin's original plan for the vista. Despite this, its prominent position emphasises the dramatic qualities of the plan, particularly the culmination in the slopes of Mount Ainslie. The view from Mount Ainslie as designed by Marion Mahoney Griffin is not further impacted by this proposal, with the use of copper cladding on the roof of the new Anzac Hall presenting a modest reduced visual impact, and therefore improvement, as compared with the current design. As discussed in tables 7.1 and 7.2, associations with the Memorial's significant founders, architects and contributing artists are not impacted.	Neutral

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

Area of works	Description of works and impact	Level of impact on fabric and views
Main building (overall)	The proposed southern entry works and glazed link engage with the original and later fabric of the main building in a generally sensitive manner. The glazed link interfaces with the stone by means of a neoprene seal and the structure rests behind the parapet. This means that it is reversible without damage to the original exterior stonework. Access from the southern entrance necessitates the demolition of some internal floors and walls within the east and west pylons – this fabric is not highly significant. The CEW Bean expansion represents a change primarily to the landscape. In all cases, the impact on the fabric of the main building is low.	Low
Main building	The original front steps are proposed to be removed during work and subsequently reinstated. This presents a modest risk to the fabric, but aesthetic and historic values will not be affected provided that the steps are reinstated.	Low
Parade ground	The 1970s steps from the terrace to the parade ground are demolished. This does not represent significant fabric.	Low
Main building	The subterranean fabric of the southern walls of the east and west pylons is demolished to create an entrance to the east and west lift lobby. This is not highly significant fabric.	Low
Main building	The northern walls of the east and west pylons are demolished to create an entrance for the east and west lift. This is not highly significant fabric.	Low
Main building	On level 1 and 1A the concrete floor structure of the main building is demolished to create the space for stairs and lift shafts. This is not highly significant fabric.	Low
Main building	On level 2 the floor of the main building is removed to make space for the stairs and lift. This is not highly significant fabric.	Low

Main building	On level 2 the existing use and reception counter is relocated one Bay to the north. This is not highly significant fabric.	Low
Main building forecourt	In the courtyard, six existing flagpoles to be removed and restored after the works.	Low
Main building	At the rear of the eastern transept of the main building, a portion the 1970s stone wall and plant area behind it are to be demolished. This will remove a significant emitter of noise on the site and improve the aesthetic presentation of this part of the building.	Positive
Main building	The roof of the proposed Glazed Link is supported by structural supports positioned behind the existing parapet. This will not require alteration to the original significant stonework, and will not be visible from the ground level. This is preferable to the alternative of a roof which abuts or intersects the stone.	Moderate
Main building	The glazed vertical wall of the proposed glazed link abuts the stone of the original memorial on the northern walls of its east and west transepts. The primary risk here is due to different weathering of the stone, however AWM has received guidance from a sandstone expert that weathering will not be visible except over a timespan of decades.	Low
Southern forecourt	A glazed dome is proposed for the surface of the southern forecourt, covering an oculus to admit light into the entrance space below. The proposed dome interrupts the land axis, impeding pedestrian movement along it. Changes to the design have lowered the impact by reducing the height and altering the slab edge of the oculus. It also has some visual impact, chiefly because it encourages a person standing atop the steps to the memorial to look down rather than up at the building. It has some positive effect in providing a visual connection between the proposed underground southern entrance and the main building.	Moderate
Southern forecourt	The proposed southern forecourt works Including rearrangement of the parade ground, introduce changes into the landscape: the shape of the parade ground is altered from chevron to a rectangle, the	Moderate

	grass bank that currently rises up to the terrace is replaced by a stone clad wall, the stone clad wall is perforated with openings, and the ceremonial staircase becomes a freestanding object, with the existing two flights to be replaced by a single flight. The effect of these proposed changes is to alter the character of the ground on which the main building sits as seen from Anzac Parade and from other places on the land axis – from sitting on grass bank to sitting on a stone wall. The change is not complete as the landscape bank is now resolved against that wall on the sides, resulting in the appearance of a plinth that is encroached upon by the landscape. Further consideration of the treatment of the freestanding stair and slits may also be required.	
Parade ground	The arrangement of the Parade Ground serves as a continuance of ANZAC Parade, making the main building rather than the Parade Ground the culmination of the land axis.	Positive
Glazed link	The glazed link roof rises above the level of the parapet of the main building. This roof will be visible along the land axis from further than 600 metres away. The visibility of the roof should be reduced as much as possible by choosing low-reflectivity materials. The portion of roof proposed to be visible is sufficiently small that it is unlikely to have any noticeable visual impact if it is not reflective or lit at night. The glazed link roof will follow the plan form of the main building, assuring that it is still appreciable from Mt Ainslie.	Low
New ANZAC Hall	The proposed roof of the new ANZAC Hall would also be partially visible above the parapet from the south (and above the proposed glazed link roof) at the transepts of main building. The visual impact from this is greatly reduced by the choice of material – copper – which will weather into a green that will blend with the slopes of Mt Ainslie behind it.	Low

New ANZAC Hall	The slope of the proposed roof of the new ANZAC Hall is parallel to the natural topography of the site. This may reduce the visibility of the structure as seen from Mt Ainslie, compared to the prominent roof of the existing ANZAC Hall.	Positive
ANZAC Hall	ANZAC Hall is proposed to be demolished. This will have an overall negative impact on the aesthetic value of the place, though it will also have some positive impacts which are outlined below.	High
New ANZAC Hall	The demolition of the outer extremities of the existing ANZAC Hall and the proposed footprint of the new building, in line with the east and west walls, partly restores views of the dome and rear of the main building.	Positive
New ANZAC Hall	The demolition of the existing bridge to ANZAC Hall and its replacement with a bridge that does not have a roof improves the presentation of the rear of the main building, an improvement compared to the substantial visual impact of the existing bridge. The loss of a small section of stone underneath the Bridge, which is to be stored offsite and replaced with new cut stone, is of minimal impact.	Positive
New ANZAC Hall	The proposed new ANZAC Hall roof changes the presentation of the memorial as seen from Mount Ainslie look out, such that the roof slopes away from the mountain. The copper green colour of the proposed roof is an improvement on the existing grey roof.	Positive
New ANZAC Hall	The roof of the glass link proposed between ANZAC Hall and the main memorial will change the presentation from Mount Ainslie. Steps have been taken to ensure that this roof is not highly reflective, nor unduly prominently lit at night. This element will not therefore be particularly visually intrusive whether viewed from Mount Ainslie or from the ground.	Low

CEW Bean Building	The proposed new public reading room in the extension to the CEW Bean Building reinstates a view of the dome from the east, further away than is currently available.	Positive
CEW Bean Building	The proposed extensions to the CEW Bean Building will not significantly alter views from Mount Ainslie or Anzac Parade. They will not obstruct the important ability to appreciate the main building in the round.	Low

8. Assessment against policies of Heritage Management Plan 2011

Table 8.1 – Assessment against Heritage Management Plan 2011 policies			
Policy	Discussion	Assessment	
Conservation processes	5		
1.1.2 The identified heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct will be the principal basis for all future planning, management and impact assessment of activities or actions.	The proposal has been assessed against the identified values in tables 7.1 and 7.2. Please refer to these tables.	Partially complies	
1.3 Ensure all new developments contribute to the heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct and its qualities as a unique place of symbolic importance to the nation.	Please refer to the impact on the values as assessed in tables 7.1 and 7.2. Despite the high impact of the demolition of ANZAC Hall on the aesthetic values of the place, the proposed development contributes positively to the social, research, and rarity values of the place. Furthermore, the proposed development has some positive contribution to the aesthetic values of the place, particularly the proposed footprint of the new ANZAC Hall being in line with the extremities of the original building's transepts and the removal of the rear plant enclosure.	Partially complies	
1.3.1. All planning or strategic documents of proposals with the potential to affect the AWM Campbell Precinct should refer to this HMP for primary guidance on the management of its heritage values.	This HIS refers to the policies in the HMP as its primary guidance on the maintenance of values.	Complies	
1.7 Retain the current contrast between the galleries and exhibitions to conserve the heritage values of the galleries and exhibitions and to interpret historical change in the	The contrast between galleries and exhibitions is to be maintained.	Complies	

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
commemoration and interpretation of Australia's role in war.		
1.7.3 Interpret the historical changes in commemoration and interpretation of Australia's role in war through conservation of a range of exhibition techniques, display technologies and interpretive approaches.	Key historical exhibitions including dioramas are not proposed to be removed or demolished. New exhibition spaces will primarily take a similar approach to existing spaces in ANZAC Hall – chiefly the display of planes, tanks, submarines etc. and the use of immersive audio-visual technologies. There will also be limited displays and exhibitions as part of the new southern entrance. These will include audio visual displays and the Captain Reg Saunders medal.	Complies
1.8 Ensure the same standards of care and conservation applied to the collection are also applied to the heritage values of the place.	Please refer to tables 7.1 and 7.2 which discuss the impact of the proposals on the values of the place.	Complies
1.8.1 Maintain the place and its use as one of the most important parts of the Memorial's collection.	No change to use is proposed.	Complies
1.9.1 Ensure that the integrity of fabric of heritage value from different phases is maintained, managed and interpreted.	The integrity of fabric of heritage value is maintained, including ensuring that the stone of the façade of the main building is not intersected at any point. The single exception is the demolition of ANZAC Hall, which is proposed to be demolished. Some fabric will be removed from the interior to allow for new lifts, this fabric is not highly significant. The stairs from the Parade Ground will be temporarily removed and replaced in the course of works.	Partially complies
1.10.1 Removal or works which would adversely impact on places of identified heritage value should only be permitted where: • full assessment of alternative options has been	An assessment of alternative options to demolishing the ANZAC Hall was undertaken as part of the competition and subsequent design development processes. The findings of this assessment are outline in section 4 of this report. The work makes possible the display of a larger part of the War Memorial collection. It also resolves some negative impacts of the existing ANZAC Hall, such as its protrusion beyond the transepts of the original building.	Complies

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
undertaken to explore alternatives and minimise adverse impacts; • the work makes possible the recovery of aspects of greater heritage value; • the work helps to ensure the security and viability of the place; and • where there is no feasible alternative (eg to meet safety or legal requirements) adverse impacts should be minimised.	The work ensures the security and viability of the place. Alternatives have been explored as outlined in section 4.3 and found to be unfeasible. Adverse impacts are to be minimised by the following measures, among others: • Copper cladding and roof covering of the new ANZAC Hall in order to reduce its prominence when viewed from the land axis against the slopes of Mt Ainslie. • Lowering the rooves of both ANZAC Hall and the glazed link to reduce their visual prominence from the land axis.	
1.11 Respect for the site of the AWM Campbell Precinct in its broader landscape setting	See 1.11.1 and 1.11.2 below.	See below
1.11.1 Maintain the dominant nature of the AWM on the land axis, including ANZAC Parade, ensuring that its visual isolation is protected and that new buildings in the vicinity of ANZAC Parade do not impact upon views to and from the AWM.	The prominence of the AWM on the land axis is not reduced, and the visual isolation is retained. The proposed developments have minimal impact on the views to the AWM and no impact on views from the AWM.	Complies
1.11.2 Ensure that any new development within the AWM Campbell Precinct does not impinge on	The proposed new ANZAC Hall and glazed link will slightly change the silhouette of the AWM as perceived from the land axis. This impact has been ameliorated as much as possible by choice of materials which will not be visually prominent	Does not comply

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
the silhouette of the AWM as perceived from the land axis and that their height is less than the parapet of the AWM main building.	from the land axis and will blend into the background of Mt Ainslie.	
	The glazed link is positioned atop the parapet of the main building, with structural supports behind the parapet, to minimize the impact on the significant fabric. This is preferable to the alternative of intersecting with the original stonework.	
1,12,1 Ensure that the symmetry of the existing building design in the landscape is respected in any proposals for change.	The proposed development improves the symmetry of the buildings in the landscape because the proposed new ANZAC Hall has a footprint in line with the transepts of the main building, where the present building protrudes on either side.	Complies
1.12.2 Maintain all parts of the external facade of the AWM main building including the dome, sandstone cladding, balustrades, external lights, air vents, grills, existing door and window finishes and other original architectural details.	No changes are proposed to the main building external façade as part of this development, with the exception of those required to provide structural support for the roof of the glazed link. These changes will not be visible from ground level and represent only a modest impact. The wall of the glazed link will abut the main building by means of a neoprene seal and will not therefore impact the fabric.	Complies
1.12.3 Avoid further accretions to the external fabric of the AWM main building.	The proposed glazed link is distinct from the main building and will not read as an accretion. A previous accretion, being part of the rear eastern plant wall, is proposed to be removed.	Complies
1.12.4 If additions or changes are required to the external fabric/façade of the AWM main building ensure a rigorous process of heritage impact assessment is followed in developing appropriate designs and alternatives to mitigate impacts.	As part of the design competition and design development processes, a range of alternative schemes were considered. These are outlined in section 4.3.	Complies

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
1.12.5 Ensure that the ability to perceive the AWM main building 'in the round' within its landscape setting is not comprised (sic) by any new surrounding development or impact on significant views to the building.	The glazed link will ensure that the main building can still be perceived 'in the round', through the glazing.	Complies
1.13.1 Conserve, manage and interpret the heritage value of the landscape of the Western Precinct and Parade Ground in line with the specific policies in Section 6.0.	No alterations are proposed to the Western Precinct with the exception of the Parade Ground. These specific policies are addressed in a separate table below.	See table below
1.13.2 Conserve manage and interpret the heritage values of the landscape of the Eastern precinct in line with the specific policies in Section 6.0.	These specific policies are addressed in a separate table below.	See table below
1.14.1 Ensure that the management of these buildings [CEW Bean, Administration Building and the Outpost Café] is consisted with the conservation of the heritage values of the place.	The proposed changes respect the form and materiality of the original building. Further, the relationship of the CEW Bean building to the AWM main building is unchanged except for a viewing window and cut-out which will allow appreciation of the main building from the new reading room. The proposed additions are sympathetic in proportion and materiality to the main building. They introduce a new intentional visual axial relationship to the dome. The proposed changes to the CEW Bean building will have a positive impact on the heritage values of the place as a whole.	Complies
1.16.1 Conserve, manage and interpret the heritage values of the Galleries in line with the specific policies in Section 6.0.	These specific policies are addressed in a separate table below.	See table below

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
2. Management Process	ses	
2.1 Use the decision making process set out in Appendix A supported by the assessment form in Appendix B, in order to make consistent and effective decisions on the potential impacts of proposed works, activities or actions on the place.	The proposed development has included consultation with internal and external stakeholders. Decision making has been documented. A new Heritage Management Plan was prepared for the place in 2019, though this has not yet been approved by the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.	Complies
3. Stakeholder and Com	munity Consultation	
3.1 Recognise the strong community attachment to the heritage values of the AWM through regular liaison on proposals affecting the future uses and development of the place.	Broad consultation has been undertaken and feedback sought from the wider community. The findings are outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Report November 2018 by The Communication Link.	Complies
4. Interpretation		
4.3.2 Use the collection to interpret the heritage values of the place in research, exhibitions, online and in publications.	The proposed development will expand the ability of the AWM to exhibit its collection, and also to make documents available for researchers.	Complies
5. Documentation, Monitoring and Review		
5.4.2 Existing elements of heritage value should be recorded to appropriate archival standard prior to any intervention or major works that will alter the place.	ANZAC Hall and the current state of the southern entrance to the main building will be recorded to archival standard and deposited in an appropriate accessible archive.	Complies
7. Use, Access and Security		

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
7.1 Use the place for the purposes set out in the Australian War Memorial Act 1980.	No change of use is proposed for the place or any of the individual buildings.	Complies
7.3.1 Ensure that all security requirements and measures do not have an adverse impact on the heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct.	Security screening is proposed to be retained in the existing location at the main entrance and also introduced at two points within the new underground entrance. Should the security requirements change, the future accessibility of the existing main entrance should be considered and security adapted appropriately. Any new security installations should be designed to harmonise with the new and historic fabric, and where they are installed within areas of the main building should appear neither permanent nor as clutter. The minimalist design of the proposed joinery security desk is suitable. Bollards are proposed as anti-vehicle security, with those on the Parade Ground to be removable. This is an appropriate solution that does not impinge on the values of the place. Bollards should be designed to be visually unobtrusive and harmonised across the site.	Complies

Table 8.2 – Assessment against Heritage Management Plan 2011 policies for specific places

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
The Galleries		
1.1.1 Conserve, manage and interpret the AWM Galleries to reflect the importance of the AWM and existing qualities of the place, regardless of their individual significance.	The impact of the proposal on the National and Commonwealth values that apply to the Galleries – A, B, G and H – are addressed in tables 7.1 and 7.2.	See tables 7.1 and 7.2
1.2 Enhance the visitor experience and ensure it is in keeping with the heritage values of the Galleries.	The proposed changes will greatly increase the capacity for the War Memorial to display its collection. No changes are proposed to the galleries located in the main building.	Complies
1.11 Conserve, manage and interpret the	The proposal includes the demolition of ANZAC Hall and therefore does not conserve it.	Does not comply

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
ANZAC Hall as a part of the AWM main building.	The proposed new ANZAC Hall does incorporate a copper roof in a radiating pattern.	
1.11.1 Respect the important architectural qualities of the ANZAC Hall and manage future change to ensure it is in keeping with the design of ANZAC Hall and sympathetic to the heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct. If and when the opportunity arises, replace the roof with copper in a radiating pattern.		
1.12.1 Proposed changes must enhance the heritage values of the AWM.	The impact of the proposed changes on the values is addressed in tables 7.1 and 7.2. Some of the changes enhance the heritage values, while others have adverse impacts.	See tables 7.1 and 7.2
1.12.2 Ensure development proposals or changes avoid and mitigate impacts on the heritage values of the AWM. Heritage expertise and guidance should be included in the design development process to help with this process.	The proposed development avoids some impacts and mitigates others. The efforts taken to mitigate the impacts are outlined throughout this report, particularly in section 4. HAA understands that heritage guidance has been sought throughout the project.	Partially complies
Landscape – Eastern Pro	ecinct	
1.1.1 Conserve, renew and manage the Eastern Precinct so that it reflects and is in keeping with the national importance of the AWM Campbell Precinct.	The Eastern Precinct is to be altered by the proposal. The alterations are in keeping with the national importance of the precinct. The eastern road is proposed to be realigned so that it is parallel with the walls of the main building. This represents an improvement on the existing layout of the road but will result in the loss of trees.	Complies

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
	The CEW Bean expansion will also result in the loss of trees.	
	The general bushland character of the precinct is to be retained.	
1.1.3 Conserve and manage important views and glimpses to the AWM main building, ANZAC Parade and Mount Ainslie.	Views to the AWM main building, ANZAC Parade and Mount Ainslie from the Eastern precinct are not adversely impacted by the proposal. The design of the proposed extension to the CEW Bean building restores glimpses of the main building dome from the reading room.	Complies
1.1.4 Retain the natural native vegetated character of the Eastern Precinct.	The proposal will retain the natural native vegetated character of the Eastern Precinct. While trees will be lost as a result of the proposal, there is no risk of the area becoming denuded or losing its natural character. It is recommended that options for replacing trees as near as possible to the site of lot trees be considered, particularly with regard to the two <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> that will be lost as a result of the CEW Bean extension.	Complies
1.2.1 Conserve and manage the character of the Eastern Precinct, particularly its role in the broader AWM setting at the terminus of the land axis and against Mount Ainslie.	The character of the Eastern Precinct is conserved under this proposal.	Complies
1.3.1 Ensure the protection and management of the mature native trees in the Eastern Precinct in the context of its future redevelopment and improvement.	Two mature <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> will be lost as part of the proposed development. HAA understands that all replacement trees will be species native to the site.	Does not comply with regard to the two trees to be removed. Complies otherwise.
1.4.1 Conserve and manage the combination and juxtaposition of formal architectural components in the landscape and informal mature plantings, sloping	The juxtaposition of the formal architectural components, informal mature plantings, sloping ground and lawn areas is maintained.	Complies

Policy	Discussion	Assessment
ground and lawn areas for recreation.		
1.5.1 Conserve and manage the Indigenous values of the Eastern Precinct as directed in the Recommendations (9.2) of the Australian War Memorial, Campbell and Mitchell ACT Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment report by Navin Officer heritage consultants Pty Ltd, March 2008.	No impact on AWM1 is anticipated.	Complies
1.5.1 (sic) 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.	Design philosophy statements have been prepared. The importance of the AWM in the Parliament House vista has also been a major factor in determining alterations to the design.	Complies
7.1.1 Continue to encourage public access and informal recreational use of the Eastern Precinct.	Public access and informal use of the precinct is not diminished by the proposals.	Complies
7.3.1 Ensure public safety measures are established for bus parking, carparking, and access and egress to the Eastern Precinct and around the site.	The proposal improves public safety and access to the site. A proposed new elevator provides equitable access to the main building, wheelchair access to the main building being currently only available through side and rear doors.	Complies
Landscape - Western Pr	ecinct (Parade Ground)	
1.1.1 Conserve, manage and interpret the heritage values of the landscape of the Western Precinct.	The impact on the values, including of the Western Precinct, are discussed in tables 7.1 and 7.2. The only significant changes in the Western Precinct are to the Parade Ground, and these are generally positive.	See tables 7.1 and 7.2

9. Conclusion

This proposal arises from the perpetual requirement for the Memorial to develop the commemoration of the contributions of Australians in active service.

The works proposed comprise a major suite of interventions in one of the most important cultural sites in Australia, situated in the pre-eminent formal urban landscape in Australia, the Griffin land axis

In our view, the proposal demonstrates great awareness of the national cultural values of the place. Its methods to provide a useful and equitable access to the south, to extend collections on display in the new ANZAC Hall to the north and the new research room in the CEW Bean building with a full view of the dome are commendable in the way they respect those values and work to conserve and extend them.

The loss of the existing ANZAC Hall is a sole significant loss of value and has a substantial negative impact on the heritage significance of the place. We understand this is controversial. In view of the duty of the Memorial to develop commemoration, and since the perhaps superior values of historical processes are conserved, this is reasonable.

The proposal has been assessed against the National Heritage management principles, the Commonwealth and National heritage values of the place, the propositions contained in the Heritage NSW questionnaire, and the policies contained within the 2011 Heritage Management Plan.

The proposed additions to the CEW Bean building have a positive impact on the heritage values of the place, though care must be taken to ensure the landscape qualities of the eastern precinct are not overly diminished.

Though occasioning the demolition of ANZAC Hall, the proposed new ANZAC Hall and glazed link have, in themselves, some positive impacts on the heritage significance of the place in terms of aesthetic values, and positive impact in terms of rarity, research and social values.

The proposed changes to the southern entrance have a generally positive impact. There is some negative impact arising from the protruding oculus on the land axis, and the treatment of the introduced terrace wall with slots and freestanding stair.

This assessment has been conducted primarily based on plans of a certain scale. As further design details are worked out, these will also be assessed. The proposal as a whole is acceptable in heritage terms.

Tristan Ryan and Hector Abrahams

Hector Abrahams Architects

15 September 2020



Canopy Tree Experts Pty Ltd
ABN 50 051 283 946 PO Box 4464
Kingston ACT 2604 P: 02 61611800
E: trees@canopygroup.com.au
Canopy Tree Experts is a member of the
International Society of Arboriculture.





28th May 2021 Ref: 6431 Revision E

Preliminary Arboricultural Report¹

Australian War Memorial, (Block 3 Section 39) Campbell, ACT

This report is an updated version of revision C dated 26th May 2021and has been prepared by AQF 5 Arborist Nathanael du Boulay following a site visit on 27th May 2021.

Brief:

Canopy Group were engaged by Knight Frank to carry out a tree assessment and prepare a Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment of the trees on this site. The Assessment was to conform to the requirements of, AS4970-2009 'Protection of trees on development sites.

Trees identified for removal include trees of various health ratings. Of those trees identified for removal, the majority are within areas of land being excavated or subject to minor civil works such as bus parking and the installation of accessible paths. The three major bulk excavation sites are those to Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link; the Southern Entrance and Parade Ground; and the Bean Building Extension and Central Energy Plant. The excavation extents and subsequent tree removal are required due to the deep excavation batters; grading required for accessible paths; construction vehicle movement; temporary site structures and/or temporary fill or material storage. Whether directly within the proposed future footprint of new or extended buildings, or within the peripheral site area affected by construction, trees in these spaces cannot be retained. Canopy are advised that during the design development process and construction planning, every effort was made to reduce the overall disturbance footprint of construction excavations and adjacent activity to reduce the number of trees affected. Each of the alternative disturbance areas considered during design development and construction planning resulted in the need for a higher number of affected trees than the proposed plan.

The Australian War Memorial site has been progressively assessed by Canopy Tree Experts since 2019. The tree numbers contained within this report correspond to the Public Domain Works – Tree Removal and Replacement Plan appended to this report.

Most trees assessed for this report have been marked to be removed, and these trees are identified with red outline on the Public Domain Works – Tree Removal and Replacement Plan. None of the trees were identified as "Registered" and the trees remaining within the hoardings were all "High to Exceptional" Quality trees. Most of which are unlikely to be affected by the Development. Trees adjacent to the proposed hoardings to be retained are detailed within Canopy Group's Tree Management Plan. Refer to explanation of terminology in Appendix 1 and Methods and Limits in Appendix 2.

A Tree Management Plan has been supplied by Canopy Group.

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1 Preliminary Arboricultural Reports are designated in AS4979-2009 'Protection of trees on development sites' and include indicative Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) to guide development layout.

Tree Species No.	Height		Canop	oy Spread	d	Health	Structure	Age	Tree Protection Status	Tree Quality Classification	Arboricultural Impact	Comments	Circ	umfere ⁴⁹⁷⁰	nce	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
		North	East	South	West								1	2	3				
	•	•	•	•	•	Tre	es Asse	essed	27 th 29 th (of January	, 3 rd of Febr	ruary	•		•			•	
V591 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	11	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	EM	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	1.00			0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
V590 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	8	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	EM	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.90			0.286624	3.4	2.3	2.1
V111 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	12	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	EM	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Deadwood present, included junction	1.50			0.477707	5.7	3.8	2.6
V65 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	19	5	7	7	6	Good	Good	М	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		2.70			0.859873	10.3	6.9	3.4
V64 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	18	6	7	6	6	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall	·	2.60			0.828025	9.9	6.7	3.3
V63 Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	10	2	2	2	3	Good	Fair	EM	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Regulated bc of trunks	0.80	0.8		0.423699	5.1	3.4	2.5
V62 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	12	5	4	5	5	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		1.45			0.461783	5.5	3.7	2.6
V66 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	12	1	5	5	2	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Deadwood present	1.45			0.461783	5.5	3.7	2.6
V67 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	13	2	5	2	5	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		1.4			0.44586	5.4	3.6	2.5
V68 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	16	3	5	2	5	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Deadwood present termite nest at base	1.8			0.573248	6.9	4.6	2.8
V69 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	18	5	7	6	6	Good	Good	М	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Cockatoo damage minor deadwood present, large habitat hollow at 3m	3.15			1.003185	12.0	8.1	3.6
V72 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	15	5	7	7	5	Good	Poor	V	Street Tree	Poor	Removal due to Anzac Hall	damage, and scar at base	3.20			1.019108	12.2	8.2	3.6
V173 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	15	8	9	8	8	Very Good	Good	V	Street Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		3.00			0.955414	11.5	7.7	3.5
V582 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	10	1	2	2	2	Good	Good	J	Street Tree	Low	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree				0.286624	3.4	2.3	2.1
V581 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	10	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	J	Street Tree	Low	Removal due to indented bus bay	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.90			0.286624	3.4	2.3	2.1
V568 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	4	1	1	1	1	Poor	Good	J.	Street Tree	Low	Removal due to indented bus bay								
V569 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	5	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	J	Street Tree	Low	Removal due to indented bus bay								
V174 Crateagus sp Hawthorn	6	4	4	4	4	Very Good	Good	M	Park Tree	High	Removal due to accessible path to sculpture garden								
V109 Eucalyptus maidenii - Maiden's (179) Blue Gum	24	11	11	/	/	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	High	Removal due to New Southern Entrance	Some cockatoo damage, retain as a group, well maintained tree is irrigated lawn	4.10			1.305732	15.7	10.5	4.0

	Species	Height		Canopy	y Spread		Health	Structure	Age	Tree	Tree Quality		Comments	Circumference	DBH	Radius TPZ 4970	D10	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
No.										Protection C Status	Classification	Impact				11 2 4370		SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
V108 (177)	Eucalyptus maidenii - Maiden's Blue Gum	24	12	12	7	7	Very Good	Very Good	V	Park Tree	High		As above + deadwood present + possibly a recent scar tree	4.10	1.305732	15.7	10.5	4.0
V515 (178)	Eucalyptus maidenii - Maiden's Blue Gum	22	2	4	6	4	Good	Fair	V	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Southern Entrance	Damage scar at base and tight unions, eretain as a group	1.60	1.182318	14.2	9.5	3.8
V516 (178)	Eucalyptus mannifera - Red Spotted Gum	10	1	0	3	4	Good	Good	М	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Parade Ground	Scar at base, suppressed and skewed canopy by group of maidenii	1.60	0.509554	6.1	4.1	2.7
	Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint Gum	16	5	5	5	5	Very Good	Very Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Parade Ground	Doing well for the species bc in irrigation		0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(174)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	4	0	0	1	1	Poor	Poor	EM	Park Tree	Poor	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree poor condition	0.35	0.111465	1.3	0.9	1.4
V518 (173)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	2	2	2	1	Fair	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.40	0.127389	1.5	1.0	1.5
V522 (172)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.40	0.127389	1.5	1.0	1.5
V519 (171)	Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint Gum	16	3	3	3	3	Very Good	Very Good	EM	Park Tree	High		Doing well for the species bc in irrigation	1.85	0.589172	7.1	4.7	2.9
V520 (170)	Eucalyptus mannifera - Red Spotted Gum	15	6	6	3	5	Very Good	Good	М	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Parade Ground		1.90	0.605096	7.3	4.9	2.9
V521 (170)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	6	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	1.00	0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
V500 (197)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	8	2	3	3	2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Southern Entrance		1.20	0.382166	4.6	3.1	2.4
V499 (198)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	10	2	3	3	2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Southern Entrance	9	1.20	0.382166	4.6	3.1	2.4
V498 (199)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	10	2	3	3	2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Southern Entrance		1.00	0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
(200)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	8	2	3	3	2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Southern Entrance	Included junction	1.00	0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
V504	Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint Gum	14	6	6	6	6	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Parade Ground	Doing well for the species bc in irrigation	1.90	0.605096	7.3	4.9	2.9
V513 (188)	Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint Gum	15	6	6	6	6	Good	Fair	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Parade Ground		2.40	0.764331	9.2	6.2	3.2
	Eucalyptus mannifera - Red Spotted Gum	12	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Parade Ground	Cockatoo chewing	1.35	0.429936	5.2	3.5	2.5
V511 (184)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	10	5	5	2	3	Fair	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Parade Ground	Deadwood present	2.70	0.859873	10.3	6.9	3.4
	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	1	2	1	2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.75	0.238854	2.9	1.9	2.0
V509 (181)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good		Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.75	0.238854	2.9	1.9	2.0
	Eucalyptus mannifera - Red Spotted Gum	12	4	4	3	4	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium		Cockatoo chewing and deadwood present and hallow forming in union	1.75	0.557325	6.7	4.5	2.8

Tree No.	Species	Height	Canopy	y Sprea	d		Health	Structure	Age	1 Totalion Olassination		Arboricultural Impact	Comments	Circ 4970	umfere	nce	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
V507 (185)	Eucalyptus mannifera - Red Spotted Gum	14	4	4	2	2	Good	Good	EM	Status Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Parade Ground	Cockatoo chewing and deadwood present and hallow in union, scar at base	1.70			0.541401	6.5	4.4	2.8
V506 (187)	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	2	2	0	1	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V505	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	4	2	0	0	1	Fair	Fair	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Parade Ground	Juvenile tree canopy skewed	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
169	Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint Gum	6							J	Park Tree	Low	Unlikely to be affected by development	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree and access not available at the time of the inspection	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
170	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5							J	Park Tree	Low	Unlikely to be affected by development	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree and access not available at the time of the inspection	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V593	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	5	2	4	1	2	Good	Fair	EM	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Leaning and service trench dug on tension root side remove	0.60	0.3		0.213637	2.6	1.7	1.9
V594	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	10					Good	Fair	EM	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Semi mature tree could develop into a nice tree	0.70			0.22293	2.7	1.8	
V595	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	10					Good	Poor	EM	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Bean Carpark	multiple leaders' poor structure	0.50	0.4	0.5	0.258727	3.1	2.1	
V596	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	10					Good	Fair	EM	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.275804			
V597	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	5	4	1	3	1	Good	Poor	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	0.50	0.5		0.225193	2.7	1.8	1.9
V598	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	5	4	4	4	2	Good	Poor	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	1.00			0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
V592	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	8	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Bean Carpark	Juvenile tree could develop into a nice tree	1.00			0.318471	3.8	2.6	2.2
V588	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	14					Good	Poor	M	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Tight unions	1.70			0.541401	6.5	4.4	2.8
V589	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	14					Good		M	Park Tree	Medium	Removal due to Anzac Hall	Deadwood present	1.60			0.509554	6.1	4.1	2.7
V414	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	22	8	8	8	8	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		3.00			0.955414	11.5	7.7	3.5
V650	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	10	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	EM	Street Tree	Medium	Removal due to Central Energy Plant	Tight unions, regulated because of multiple leaders. Semi mature tree	1.10	1.1		0.495425	5.9	4.0	2.7
V646	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	5	0	1	0	1	Very Poor	Poor	J	Street Tree	Poor	Removal due to Central Energy Plant	in decline. Should be removed	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V645	Eucalyptus blakelyi - Red Gum	5	1	1		1	Very Poor	Very Poor	J	Park Tree	Poor	Removal due to Central Energy Plant	included junction and splitting. Should be removed	0.50			0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7

Tree No.	Species	Height		Canop	y Sprea	ıd	Health	Structure	Stage	Tree Protection Status	Tree Quality Classification	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Comments	Circumference 4970	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
			North	East	South	West												
								Tre	es As	sessed 1	1 Februar	y 2021	I					
V404	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta' Italiar Cypress	7	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		0.50	0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V405	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta' Italiar Cypress	7	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		0.50	0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V406	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta' Italiar Cypress	7	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		0.50	0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V407	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta' Italiar Cypress	7	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		0.50	0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
V408	Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta' Italiar Cypress	7	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Anzac Hall		0.50	0.159236	1.9	1.3	1.7
189	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Unlikely to be affected by	Currently located behind construction fencing	1.80	0.573248	6.9	4.6	2.8
190	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Unlikely to be affected by	Currently located behind construction fencing	1.50	0.477707	5.7	3.8	2.6
191	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Medium	Unlikely to be affected by	Currently located behind construction fencing	1.50	0.477707	5.7	3.8	
192	Quercus sp.	16	7	7	7	7	Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Unlikely to be affected by		1.80	0.573248	6.9	4.6	
193	Populous deltoides - Cottonwood	16	6	6	6	6	Good	Good	V	Park Tree	High	Unlikely to be affected by		3.00	0.955414	11.5	7.7	
194	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	11	10	10	9	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Adjacent to hoardings possibly -canopy conflict, surface protection required.		2.90	0.923567	11.1	7.4	3.5
195	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	10	10	11	11	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Adjacent to hoardings possibly -canopy conflict, surface protection required.		3.20	1.019108	12.2	8.2	3.6
196	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	9	9	9	10	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Adjacent to hoardings possibly -canopy conflict, surface protection required.		2.90	0.923567	11.1	7.4	3.5
197	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	12	14	10	10	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Adjacent to hoardings possibly -canopy conflict, surface protection required.		3.20	1.019108	12.2	8.2	3.6
198	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	13	12	12	13	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Unlikely to be affected by		3.60	1.146497	13.8	9.2	3.8
199	Quercus robur - English Oak	16	13	13	12	13	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Unlikely to be affected by		3.60	1.146497	13.8	9.2	3.8
200	Platanus x acerifolia - London Plane Tree	17	7	7	7	7	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Unlikely to be affected by		2.10	0.66879	8.0	5.4	3.0

Tree No.	Species	Height	Canopy Spread	Health	Structure	Stage	Tree Protection Status	1	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Comments	Circumference 4970	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
201	Platanus x acerifolia - London Plane Tree	17	7 7 7	Very Good	Good	V	Park Tree	Exceptional	Unlikely to be affected by development		3.00	0.955414	11.5	7.7	3.5
						Tre	es Asse	ssed 27th	May 2021						
Tree No.	Species	Height	Canopy Spread	Health	Structure	Stage	Tree Protection Status	Tree Quality Classification	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Comments	Circumference ⁴⁹⁷⁰	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	8	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Street Tree	High	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt		.62	.2	2.4	1.6	1.8
	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	20	Up to 8 metres	Good	Good	M	Street Tree	High	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt Poppy's forecourt		2.5	.8	9.6	6.5	3.2
	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	8	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Street Tree	High	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt		.62	.2	2.4	1.6	1.8
V148	Eucalyptus sp.	6	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Med	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt	Dense plantings difficult to accurately measure					
V149	Eucalyptus sp.	6	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Med	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt	Dense plantings difficult to accurately measure					
V150	Eucalyptus sp.	6	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Med	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt	Dense plantings difficult to accurately measure					
V151	Eucalyptus sp.	6	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Med	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt	Dense plantings difficult to accurately measure					
V152	Eucalyptus sp.	6	1-2 metres	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Med	Removal to facilitate accessible path from coach parking to Poppy's forecourt	Dense plantings difficult to accurately measure					
V116	Eucalyptus melliodora – Yellow Box	13	3 3 3	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Bean Building Extension						
V643	Eucalyptus sp.	7	2 2 2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Central Energy Plant						
V644	Eucalyptus blakelyi	6		Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Central Energy Plant						

Tree No.	Species	Height	Canopy S	pread		Health	Structure	Stage	Tree Protection Status	Tree Quality Classification	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Comments	Circumference	DBH	Radius TPZ ₄₉₇₀	D10 TPZ	Radius SRZ ⁴⁹⁷⁰
V647	Melaleuca sp.	4	1 1	l	1	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	Med	Removal due to central energy plant	Described here as shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
	Melaleuca sp.	4	1 1		1 1	Good	Good	EM		Med	Removal due to central energy plant	Described here as shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
	Melaleuca sp.	4	1 1		1 1	Good	Good	EM		Med	Removal due to central energy plant	Described here as shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
	Eucalyptus sp.	7	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant		.942	.3	3.4	2.3	2.1
	Eucalyptus mannifera – Red Spotted Gum	7	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant		.62	.197	2.4	1.6	1.8
	Eucalyptus mannifera – Red Spotted Gum	7	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant		.62	.197	2.4	1.6	1.8
V736	Acacia cultriformis – Knife leaf Wattle	f3	3	3	3 3	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant	Described here as shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
	Eucalyptus sp.	11	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant						
V738	Eucalyptus sp.	11	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant						
V739	Eucalyptus bisostata	11	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant						
V741	Dead Acacias										Removal due to central energy plant	Trees are dead					
V742	Dead Acacias										Removal due to central energy plant	Trees are dead					
	Acacia sp.	1	.5	5	.5 .5	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to central energy plant	Insignificant shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
V755	Eucalyptus mannifera – Red Spotted Gum	7	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant		.62	.197	2.4	1.6	1.8
	Eucalyptus mannifera – Red Spotted Gum	8	3	3	3 3	Fair	Good	EM	Park Tree	High	Removal due to central energy plant		1.5	.48	5.7	3.9	2.6
V637	Eucalyptus species	4	.5	5	.5 .5	Poor	Good	J	Park Tree	Low	Removal due to Bean Building Extension	Insignificant juvenile. Protection zones not applicable					
V795	Acacia species	3	1		1	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Bean Building Extension	Insignificant juvenile. Protection zones not applicable					
	Acacia species	3	1 1		1 1	Good	Good	J		High	Removal due to Bean Building Extension	Insignificant juvenile. Protection zones not applicable					
	Eucalyptus bicostata – Blue Gum	4	1	l	1	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Bean Building Extension						
V790	Eucalyptus species	4	.5	5	.5 .5	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Parade Ground						
V501	Eucalyptus species	6	2 2	2	2 2	Good	Good	J	Park Tree	High	Removal due to Parade Ground (missed in Feb assessment)						

Tree schedule - 2019 Tree Assessment - Canopy Group

V769	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	14	4	9	4	7	Good	Poor	Regulated Tree	Medium	Minor deadwood and poor form	0.89			3.4	2.3	2.1
V768	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	18	8	4	4	9	Good	Fair	Regulated Tree	Medium	Minor deadwood and poor form	1.54			5.9	4.0	2.6
V770	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	21	8	5	8	4	Good	Good	Regulated Tree	Medium	Deadwood present	1.53			5.8	4.0	2.6
V452	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	6	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.52			2.0	1.4	1.7
V450	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	18	5	8	10	6	Good	Good	Regulated Tree	High	Minor deadwood	1.60			6.1	4.2	2.7
V792	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	7	3	3	5	5	Very Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.78			3.0	2.0	2.0
V451	Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	6	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.55			2.1	1.4	1.7
V609	Eucalyptus sp Gum Tree	8	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.49			1.9	1.3	1.6
V610	Eucalyptus sp Gum Tree	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.26			1.0	0.7	1.3
V611	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.69			2.6	1.8	1.9
V612	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	0	0	5	0	Good	Fair	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.45			1.7	1.2	1.6
V613	Banksia sp	4	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Dieback in canopy	0.40			1.5	1.0	1.5
V614	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	4	2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.33			1.3	0.9	1.4
V615	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	7	3	3	5	5	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.93			3.6	2.4	2.1
V453	Eucalyptus blakelyi - Red Gum	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.28			1.1	0.7	1.3
V618	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	8	4	4	4	4	Very Good	Very Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.87			3.3	2.3	2.1
V607	Eucalyptus sp Gum Tree	10	3	5	3	3	Very Good	Very Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.76			2.9	2.0	2.0
V606	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.54	0.26		2.3	1.6	1.8
V599	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	7	4	4	4	4	Very Good	Very Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.81			3.1	2.1	2.0
V600	Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	7	3	3	3	3	Very Good	Very Good	Not Regulated	Medium	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.44			1.7	1.1	1.6
V601	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	8	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree, some branch failure in the past	0.79			3.0	2.1	2.0
V602	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	8	6	6	6	5	Good	Fair	Regulated Tree	Medium	Multi leaders	0.58	0.63	0.63	4.1	2.8	2.3
V603	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	6	2	3	0	4	Good	Fair	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.58	0.34		2.6	1.7	1.9
V638	Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	4	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Has declined and recovered	0.29			1.1	8.0	1.3
V636	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	5	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	Not Regulated	Low	Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.35			1.3	0.9	1.4
V634	Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	24	10	11	11	0	Good	Fair	Regulated Remnant	Medium	Some large deadwood over picnic area frequented by schoolchildren that should be removed and past branch	2.60			9.9	6.8	3.3

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									failures, save two remnants as pair 109 & 113					
V621 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	4	0	3	0	0	Good	Fair	Not Regulated	Low Leaning but not structural	0.29		1.1	0.8	1.3
V620 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	6	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.31		1.2	0.8	1.4
V622 Eucalyptus cinerea - Argyle Apple	13	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Regulated Tree	High	0.84		3.2	2.2	2.1
V635 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	22	0	14	2	0	Good	Good	Regulated Remnant	Some minor deadwood over picnic area , High some previous branch failure, save two remnants as a pair	2.52		9.6	6.5	3.3
V639 Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	8	4	4	4	4	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.82		3.1	2.1	2.0
V640 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.43		1.6	1.1	1.6
V641 Eucalyptus camaldulensis - River Red Gum	8	2	2	2	3	Good	Fair	Not Regulated	Medium Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree,prune out one leader	0.70		2.7	1.8	1.9
V743 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	20	11	12	10	10	Good	Good	Regulated Remnant	High Deadwood present not in a high pedestrian zone	2.36		9.0	6.1	3.2
V744 Acacia decurrens - Black Wattle	8	4	3	4	5	Poor	Poor	Regulated Tree	Poor In decline borer and dieback	0.59	0.59 0.62	4.0	2.7	2.2
V745 Acacia floribunda - White Sallow Wattle	4	4	4	4	5	Fair	Good	Regulated Tree	Poor Short lived species	0.60	0.5 0.60	3.8	2.6	2.2
V117 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	19	6	9	3	2	Good	Fair	Regulated Tree	Medium Major deadwood over picnic area needs to be removed retain as a group	0.96		3.7	2.5	2.2
V118 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	20	8	10	10	10	Good	Good	Regulated Tree	High Retain as a group	1.90		7.3	4.9	2.9
V115 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	18	0	0	8		Good	Fair	Regulated Tree	Medium Retain as a group, deadwood present and past branch failures	1.11		4.2	2.9	2.3
V616 Eucalyptus melliodora -Yellow Box	6	2	3	5	3	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.61		2.3	1.6	1.8
V617 Eucalyptus blakelyi - Red Gum	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.28		1.1	0.7	1.3
V604 Eucalyptus sp Gum Tree	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.26		1.0	0.7	1.3
Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum	6	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Low Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.52		2.0	1.4	1.7
Eucalyptus bicostata - Blue Gum	6	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium Juvenile tree should develop into a good quality tree	0.55		2.1	1.4	1.7
Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box	8	5	3	3	4	Good	Good	Not Regulated	Medium Minor deadwood	0.80		3.1	2.1	2.0
V740 Acacia cultriformis – Knife leaf Wattle	3	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Park Tree	High Insignificant shrub. Protection zones not applicable					
V642 Acacia sp.	1	.5	.5	.5	.5	Good	Good	Park Tree	Low Insignificant shrub. Protection zones not applicable					

Appendix 1

Explanations of Terms Used in the Tree Assessments

This Assessment form has been developed to conform to the requirements of 'and; The AS4970-2009 'Protection of trees on development sites'

1. Tree Number

This is a unique sequential identification number allocated to each tree located on the block, overhanging the block or on the verge. The numbers are allocated in Figure 1. Note that these numbers do not match those allocated by Capital Ecology in the 'Australian War Memorial underground carpark - Ecological Impact Assessment' job 2890 dated 12 August 2019

2. Species

The binomial species name is given

3. Height

The tree height was estimated except where the height was determined to be near 12m in which case it was measured using a clinometer from a measured offset. Heights of between 11 and 12 metres are recorded as 11metres.

4. Directional Canopy Radii'

Canopy radii were measured at 90° intervals starting at north by stepping. Where it is indicated that a more accurate radius may be important, it was measured by tape measure.

The four radial canopy diameters are shown (in meters) in the 'table. Where measurement of these would require entry onto neighbouring blocks or access was difficult, the measurements have been estimated. If required, the broadest canopy diameter is also measured to determine if a tree is regulated.

5. Health

Is an indication of the tree's health and vigour. It has been judged against the following range:

Very Good (VG), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), or Very Poor (VP)

General comments on the tree's health and vigour, and specific comments on evidence of **insect** infestation or **disease** presence in the tree are included in the **Comments Column** if significant.

6. Structure

The structural integrity of the tree has been judged against the following range:

Very Good (VG), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), or Very Poor (VP)

General comments in relation to the tree's structure and specific comments on evidence of **Root Zone Disturbance** and **Structural Damage** to the tree are included in the **Comments Column** if significant.

7. Age Assessment J=Juvenile EM=Early Mature M=Mature V= Veteran Tree

8. Tree Protection Status

The legal status of each of the trees is given as one of the following:

Not Regulated -no protection required, can be retained or removed.

Park Tree -protected by legislation other than the Tree Protection Act 2005. To be protected by the LMPP (Landscape Management and Protection Plan), or otherwise negotiated with Urban treescapes section of TCCS.

Pest Plant - is a weed: no protection required, may be removed without permit (or retained: -depending on level of classification).

Regulated Tree -a tree that, due to its size, is classified as a 'Regulated Tree' under 'The Tree Protection Act 2005' and therefore a permit would be required to:

- •-Remove the tree:
- Prune the tree, except where the pruning is done by a qualified arborist and is done to the 'Australian Standard for Pruning of Amenity Trees' AS 4373;
- •—Carry out ground works within 2m of the 'drip line' of the tree.

 A Tree Management Plan that is formulated according to the 'Notifiable Instrument NI2007-422: Tree Protection (Guidelines for Tree Management Plans) Determination 2007' is designed to act as an application for the Tree Damaging Activities associated with this development.

Registered Tree -a tree that has been nominated to the 'Significant Tree' Register. It may have more rigorous protection measures than a regulated tree (refer to its listing on the Tree Register.

Remnant - a regulated tree that is also a remnant eucalypt. For a Remnant, the Approval Criteria 1 (1) (d) (Inappropriate location) & (e) (substantially affecting solar access) in Disallowable Instrument *Tree Protection (Approval Criteria) Determination (No.2) DI2006-60* do not apply. Remnant eucalypt is not defined in the DI2006-60. In this assessment, it is taken as a eucalypt that was likely to be present at the time of initial subdivision of the land on which it stands.

Schedule 2—a regulated tree that is of a species listed in Schedule 2 of Disallowable Instrument Tree Protection (Approval Criteria) Determination (No.2) DI2006-60. Schedule 2 lists problematic tree species for which the conservator may give approval for removal, if on a block of less than 1200m²

Street Tree -protected by legislation other than the Tree Protection Act 2005. To be protected by the Landscape Management and Protection Plan (LMPP).

9. Tree Quality Classification

These classifications are based on the guidelines in the 'Draft Guidelines for the Preparation of Tree Management Reports for Development on unleased Territory Land 2004 Draft'.

Poor - A poor quality tree is of poor form, structure or health or is likely to represent a significant safety hazard.

Low - A tree that does not have significant amenity value. (the classification Low Quality has been added (by Canopy Tree Experts) to this classification to indicate a tree that has no formal reason for removal other than is lack of significance in the landscape. Some of these trees may have potential to become significant, in which case this is indicated in the comments column.

Medium - A medium quality tree is one of reasonable form, structure and health and is not likely to represent a significant safety hazard.

High - A high quality tree is one that is of good form and condition and without structural defect. It should not represent a significant hazard.

Exceptional- A tree may be considered exceptional on the basis that it is an important part of the landscape due to factors such as prominence of location, contribution to the surrounding landscape and its general appearance. An exceptional tree should be free of any defects that cannot be addressed by remedial treatment. A tree may also be assessed as being exceptional for its **botanic/scientific, cultural** and **natural heritage** values. Trees with significant **botanic/scientific, cultural** and **natural heritage** values may not be ruled out of the exceptional classification due to health, structure or safety concerns.

10. Comments

Any comments that are relevant are recorded in this column especially those related to health and structure and value.

11. Circumference⁴⁹⁷⁰

Trunk Circumference for the calculation of the Tree Protection Zone as per Australian Standard AS4970-2009 (TPZ⁴⁹⁷⁰) is the trunk circumference at 1.4m above ground level. It is expressed in metres and lists the individual trunk circumferences, if there are more than 1 trunk at that height. These are used to calculate the DBH and subsequently the **Radius TPZ**⁴⁹⁷⁰. Where there is more than one trunk at 1.4 m AGL then the DBH is calculated by the formula presented in AS4970-2009. (Branches, c.f. trunks, are not included).

12. Radius TPZ4970

The radius of the Root Protection Zone component of the Tree Protection Zone as calculated from the trunk diameter at 1.4m AGL as recommended by the AS4970-2009. Note the final TPZ^{4970} may need to be extended to include crown protection.

13. D10 TPZ

This is a construct of Canopy Tree Experts. It is the distance from the centre of the trunk to a straight-line excavation past the trunk that would excise 10% of the area of the TPZ⁴⁹⁷⁰. This measurement has no regulatory standing. It is only an indication how much root loss may occur with the such an excavation but should be interpreted in conjunction with on-site observations as to where active absorptive roots are likely to be, species knowledge and water availability. It is presented here as one example of how a 10% loss of TPZ⁴⁹⁷⁰ area could occur.

14. Radius SRZ⁴⁹⁷⁰

The figure given here is an approximation of the Structural Root Zone diameter as proposed in AS4970-2009. It is approximate as it is calculated from the circumference at 1.4m AGL + 20%, instead of the measurement at the root buttress. It is an <u>indication</u> only of the size of root ball required for tree stability Accurate calculation of the SRZ may be required if a major encroachment into the TPZ^{4970} is envisaged

15. 2021 Tree condition

UC = unchanged tree condition since the previous tree inspection.

R = Tree has already been removed

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Appendix 2- Method and Limits

Method

The inspection of the trees was limited to a visual examination from ground level without the use of boring or testing devices.

The VTA method¹ was used. Defects were identified and evaluated along with the tree's response to those defects, the tree's health and tree's vigour to produce an understanding of the tree's soundness.

Where indications suggest that 'sounding' would be worthwhile the trunk was 'sounded' with a mallet.

Limits

Covers only those trees listed

The information in this report covers only those trees listed and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of the inspection.

Natural variability of trees and their environment

Canopy Tree Experts' arborists conscientiously apply their knowledge in assessing trees and recommending treatments with the aim of achieving the best outcomes for their clients' trees. However, given the natural variability of trees, the arborist may not be able to detect every possible way a tree, or part of a tree, may fail above or below ground. The arborist may not be able to predict when a tree may fail, but the arborist will be able to identify most problems, and the risk of failure will be reduced by having your trees inspected and carrying out of the arborist's recommendations.

Verbal Advice

Caution should be taken in interpreting advice given verbally as understanding and recollection may be unreliable.

Further studies that may be required

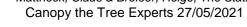
No heritage, ecological or habitat assessments were carried out for this site by Canopy Tree Expert's arborists or their agents.

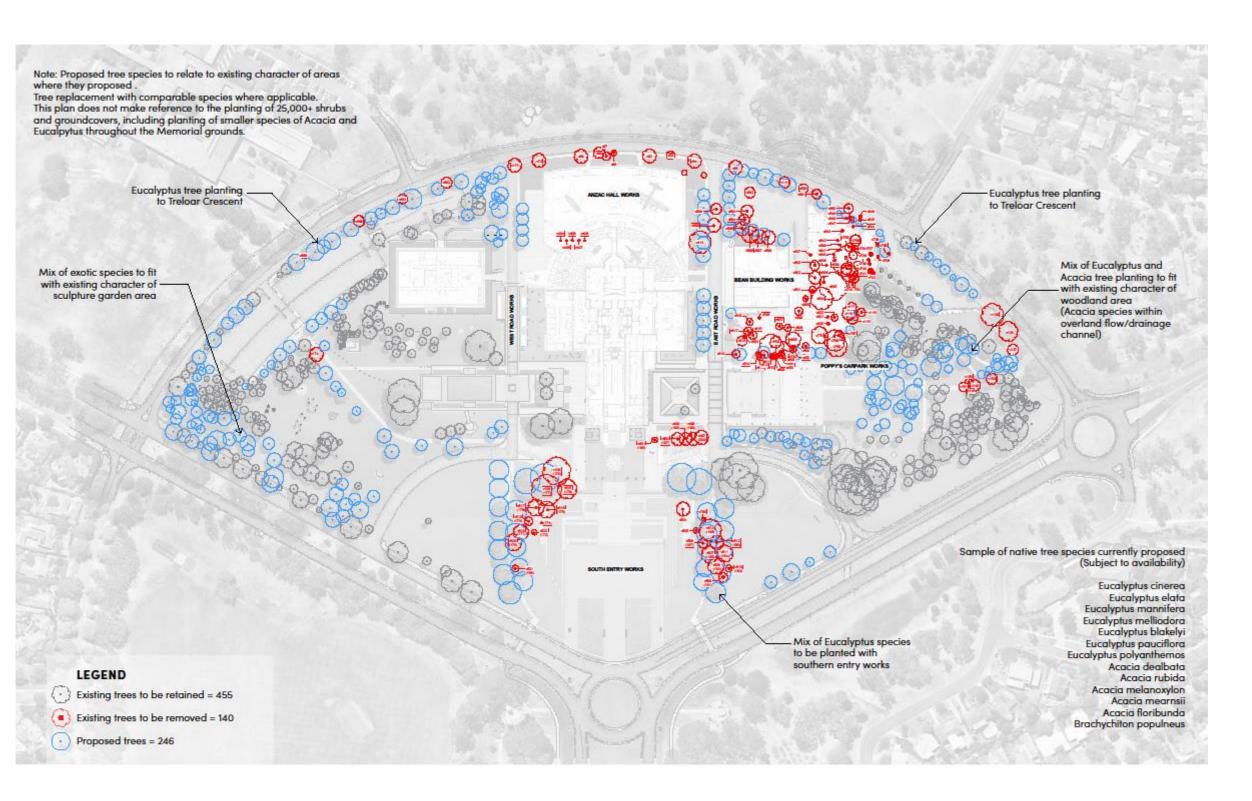
No assessment of the benefits of these trees was made.

Tree Risk Assessment

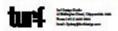
Although the arborist is qualified and authorised to assess risk by both the QTRA and TRAQ methods of assessment, neither method was carried out for this report. However, the training for these authorisations will have influenced the way in which the assessor views the risk associated with trees. A QTRA assessment can be carried out if requested. (www.qtra.co.uk, www.isa- arbor.com)

¹ VTA Method (Visual Tree Assessment) as presented in *The body language of treesl994* Mattheck, Claus & Breloer, Helge, The Stationery office, Norwich, UK pp. 118-120. Canopy the Tree Experts 27/05/2021





AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL PUBLIC DOMAIN WORKS



TREE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PLAN







TTM registered number:

TM/

8026

Government Transport Canberra and City Services

<u>Authorisation of Temporary Traffic Management (TTM) Plans</u>

Australian War Memorial

is authorised pursuant to Part 5 of Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999 to install or display (or to interfere with, change or remove) the prescribed traffic control devices shown on the authorised TTM plans for the period of authorisation and for the daily authorised times for each TTM plan and in accordance with the attached conditions of authorisation.

A copy of this authorisation together with the plans authorised, the conditions of authorisation and the risk assessment must be available at the work site during working hours.

Period of authorisation

From				То			
Date:	28/04/2021	Time:	07:00 AM	Date:	31/05/2024	Time:	06:00 PM

Authorised prescribed traffic control devices and daily authorised times

Authorised Plan	Devices authorised	Day/s	Times authorised
AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT- C-200 - OPERATIONAL TEMPORARY	All prescribed traffic control devices excluding	Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat,	07:00 AM - 06:00 PM 28/04/2021 - 31/05/2024
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN - OVERALL-04 Inclusive	T1-34 T1-18 Traffic Controllers W5-22 W8-207	Sun	
	T1-5		

AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT-	T1-34	Mon, Tue,	07:00 AM - 06:00 PM
C-200 - OPERATIONAL	T1-18	Wed, Thu,	28/04/2021 - 31/05/2024
TEMPORARY	Traffic Controllers	Fri, Sat	
TRAFFIC	W5-22		
MANAGEMENT PLAN -	W8-207		
OVERALL-04	T1-5		
Daily			

Conditions of Authorisation:

The ACT Government reserves the right to revoke this TTM application should there be any incidence of non-compliance to the conditions of authorisation listed.

National Capital Authority Works Approval will be required for any works undertaken on National or Designated land.

The principal contractor shall submit specific traffic management plans (TMP) and traffic guidance schemes (TGS) for each additional stage of works associated with this project.

Site inspections and record keeping shall be undertaken and documented in accordance with the requirements of the Austroads Guide to Temporary Traffic Management Planning.

A record of dates and times temporary speed limits are in operation shall be kept, including any changes made, the name of personnel installing, changing or removing signs (see Section 2.5.3 Austroads Guide to Temporary Traffic Management).

Any permanent speed signs that contradict the temporary speed limit in the required zone shall be covered or removed. The contractor shall ensure all permanent speed signs have been reinstated as per the authorised TCD drawing at the completion of each shift.

TCCSD will require a dilapidation report to be undertaken on the condition of the assets located within the road / road related area under the area of works as shown on the authorised TTM drawing. Any damage to the assets located above or below the ground will be repaired at the contractor's expense in accordance with TCCSD Specifications.

A Use of Public Land Application for Construction Activities will be required from TCCSD, City Services, Licensing and Compliance unit prior to any works commencing.

This work approval is granted for the following work activities only:

- Installation, modification and removal of traffic control devices in accord with an authorised temporary traffic management plan.
- Excavation and construction on public unleased land

Note: All other land use requirements, such as material storage, site compounds and parking bay use, that require the use of public unleased land are likely to attract additional land use permits and associated fees. For further information please contact the Public Land Use Unit on 6205 8794 for further information.

It is a mandatory requirement that any person who undertakes on-site traffic control tasks has successfully completed a State or Territory road transport authority accredited traffic controller course provided by an accredited training provider.

Traffic controllers shall always keep their traffic controller's ticket with them on their person indicating their accreditation details. Traffic controllers are not authorised to undertake any on-site traffic controlling tasks unless they hold a valid accreditation as a traffic controller at the time.

Construction vehicles shall only enter and exit this site in a forward direction.

Construction vehicles shall not be permitted to enter and exit in a reverse direction under any circumstances without appropriate and authorised control measures being in place.

Signs and devices shall be installed by a competent person who has the necessary training, skills and experience as defined in Austroads Guide to Temporary Traffic Management Part 8.

All temporary traffic control control signage shall be installed in accordance with TCCS Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications (MTIS).

The contractor shall only install or display (or to interfere with, change or remove) a prescribed traffic control device during the authorised working times. Prescribed traffic control devices shall be fully covered or removed at all other times.

The contractor shall ensure that all temporary signs and devices are removed at the completion of these works.

Where pedestrians including people with disabilities or visual impairment have to move through, past or around a work site or to cross the road within a work site they shall be provided with and directed to suitably constructed and protected temporary footpaths and crossing points or formal pedestrian crossings or refuges if warranted.

The contractor shall liaise with ACTION Field Operations at least 24 hours prior to installing any lane / road closures or traffic controller operations on any ACTION service delivery route. This will also include the relocation of any ACTION bus stops. **Access to bus stops shall be maintained at all times.**

Les Gallagher, ACTION Northside Field Operations 0419 403 494 or les.gallagher@act.gov.au

The contractor shall provide advice to Pedal Power ACT regarding any works on or adjacent to any shared use path / on road cycle facility for the information and awareness of their members.

The principal contractor shall ensure that all directly affected businesses / residents and Government Agencies have been advised in writing prior to these works commencing This letter shall include the following information.

- Project details.
- Proposed commencement / completion dates
- Proposed site hours of operation.
- Principal contractors' details including contact numbers to answer any enquiries in relation to these works.

Access to commercial and residential properties including any driveways shall be maintained at all times unless agreed to otherwise with the property owners prior to works commencing.

All road safety barrier products used under this TTM application shall have a current acceptance status by Transport NSW, Roads and Maritime Services for use on classified roads.

Road safety barrier system shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Road safety barrier system shall have appropriate end terminal treatments installed as per the manufacturer's specifications.

The contractor shall notify ACT Parking Operations <u>parking.operations@act.gov.au</u> to advise of the location, dates and times when closures of regulatory parking control areas have been installed / removed.

All temporary regulatory parking control signage shall be installed in accordance with TCCS Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications (MTIS).

All temporary parking control signs shall be removed at the end of this project and regulatory parking control signage reinstated in accordance with the authorised TCD drawing and TCCS Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications (MTIS).

All redundant line marking shall be eradicated, and temporary line marking installed in accordance with TCCS Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications (MTIS). At the completion of this project all temporary line marking shall be eradicated and new line marking reinstated in accordance with the authorised TCD drawing and TCCS Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications (MTIS).

The principal contractor shall identify areas where construction workers associated with this site can park legally in accordance with the Australian Road rules and this advice shall be communicated to all staff during induction / toolbox meetings during the course of the construction period. **Construction parking is not permitted on any of the following areas,**

- Footpaths
- Verges / Nature Strips
- Driveways
- Public Open Spaces

Delegate: Colin Evans Pos. No. 23592

Signature:

Date: 22/04/2021

(Delegate of the road transport authority)

THE AUTHORISATIONS

TTM plan authorisation	Authorised
Public unleased land Act work approved	Approved
Approval to use a road closure and Temporary public road closure	No

Area of Works

OTHER - All_directions: from LIMESTONE_AVENUE to FAIRBAIRN_AVENUE.

Applicant details

Organisation: Taylor Thomson Whitting ACT Pty

Ltd

Contact: Christie Player

email: christie.player@ttw.com.au Contact number: 0262159209 **Contractor details**

Organisation: Australian War Memorial

Contact: Phil Connor

email: phill.connor@awm.gov.au Contact number: 0409730164

EARLY WORKS PACKAGE 1 - MAIN SITE HOARDING CIVIL PACKAGE



LOCALITY PLAN 🚓

BLOCK 3 SECTION 39 CAMPBELL

REFERENCED DRAWINGS These drawings are based on and are to be read in conjunction with the following drawings. Any conflict to these drawings must be notified immediately to the engineer.						
Consultant	<u>Title</u>	No.	Rev	<u>Date</u>		
VERIS	DETAIL SURVEY	2199027_001	AA	29.07.20		
LANDMARK SURVEY	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION	02544-02	А	18.11.20		
ΔWM	SITE PLAN - HOARDINGS	ΔWM_FWP1_0284_ΔFT_PM_0109	Δ	03 03 21		

DRAWING SCHEDULE				
DWG No.	DWG TITLE			
AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT-C-100	COVER SHEET, NOTES AND LEGENDS			
AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT-C-200	OPERATIONAL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN - OVERALL			
AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT-C-300	OPERATIONAL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN - ANZAC HALL			
AWM-EWP1-0284-AFT-C-400	OPERATIONAL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN - BEAN BUILDING			

SURVEY LEGEND

+18.48	Surface level	O ELP	Electric Light Pole
19	Contour	O TL	Traffic Light
	Kerb line	□ TLL	Traffic Light Lid
	Batter	TLB	Traffic Light Box
	Retaining wall	TB	Telephone Box
EACEMENT FOR / WIDE\	•	O PKM	Parking Meter
EASEMENT FOR(m WIDE)	Easement	PM 1234	Permanent Mark
/	Fence	▲ BM 51.10	Bench Mark
	Tree to be removed/ be retained	⊕ BH 0	Borehole
	Boundary	TP No	Test Pit
○ SGN	Sign	O FC	Fuel Cock
□ Н	Hydrant	0.5	Flood Light
MH	Manhole	O FL	ů
□ G	Gas	O LH	Lamp Hole
		O BUB	Bubbler
□ SV	Stop Valve	LB	Letter Box

GENERAL NOTES

- Contractor must verify all dimensions and existing levels including
 the location and depth of underground services on site prior to
 commencing works. Any discrepancies shall be reported to the
 Principals Representative prior to commencing site establishment.
 Failure to verify such information prior to establishing site shall not
 be grounds for an extension of time or delay claim.
 All topsoil is to be stripped from the area of the works. All topsoil
- shall be disposed off—site unless directed otherwise

 3. The Contractor shall obtain a copy of the geotechnical report from. The contractors methodology for earthworks must be consistent with the recommendations of the Geotechnical Report and relevant Work Health and Safety requirements. It is the Contractors responsibility to develop a methodology that allows all works to be carried out in a safe and coordinated manner. Any guidance provided on the TTW Civil drawings regarding methodology or

staging is for information only and it remains to contractors

- 4. For recommendations of all temporary batters refer to the Geotechnical report or as directed onsite by the Geotechnical
- Compact subgrade under buildings and pavements to a minimum of 95% MMDD. Compaction of the subgrade shall be extended a minimum of 2m past the building footprint or edge of pavement UNO.
- 6. Contractor shall make smooth connections between all new and old works ensuring that no trip hazards are created or ponding of stormwater. Levels given at tie in points are for information only and have been taken from the supplied survey. It is the contractors responsibility to construct the tie in to suit existing levels at the site at the time of construction. If significant discrepancies exist between the survey and the levels encountered
- on site request direction from the managing contactor.

 7. Damage to kerbs caused by the contractor or their subcontractors shall not be accepted. Damaged including cracks >2mm, chips, roller scraping, Asphalt/Bitumen over pour or spray shall be rectifed by removing the damaged section of Kerbs + Replacing in accordance with Engineers directions. All costs to be covered by the contractor.
- The contractor shall at all times have a copy of the specification on site. Failure to comply with specification requirements will result in works being defected.
- 9. Where works are to be carried out on ACT Government Assets the Contractor shall ensure all works, inspections, QA, testing and preparation of WAE and Summering Drawings are carried out to the requirements of all relevant TCCS Reference Documents. Failure to adhere to this requirements may result in defective works and additional costs to the contractor.

SURVEY AND SERVICES INFORMATION

Origin of levels : CONTACT SURVEYOR
Datum of levels : AHD
Coordinate system : STROMLO
Survey prepared by : VERIS
Setout Points : CONTACT SURVEYOR

Contractor to refer to the General Requirements specification for requirements and responsibilities in relation to existing services as well as recently installe services.

Taylor Thomson Whitting does not guarantee that the survey information shown on these drawings is accurate and will accept no liability for any inaccuracies in the survey information provided to us from any cause

UNDERGROUND SERVICES - WARNING The locations of underground services shown on Taylor Thomson

Whittings drawings have been plotted from diagrams provided by service authorities and determined through potholing. This information has been prepared solely for the authorities own use and may not necessarily be updated or accurate.

The position of services as recorded by the authority at the time of installation may not reflect changes in the physical environment subsequent to installation.

Taylor Thomson Whitting does not guarantee that the services information shown on these drawings shows more than the presence or absence of services, and will accept no liability for inaccuracies in the services information shown from any cause whatsoever.

The Contractor must confirm the exact location and extent of services prior to construction and notify any conflict with the drawings

immediately to the Principal.

The contractor is to get approval from the relevant state survey department, to remove/adjust any survey mark. This includes but is not limited to; State Survey Marks (SSM), Permanent Marks (PM), cadastral reference marks or any other survey mark which is to be removed or

Taylor Thomson Whitting plans do not indicate the presence of any survey mark. The contractor is to undertake their own search.

BOUNDARY AND EASEMENT NOTE

The property boundary and easement locations shown on Taylor Thomson Whitting drawing's have been based from information received from : <u>Landmark Surveys</u>

Taylor Thomson Whitting makes no guarantees that the boundary or easement information shown is correct.

Taylor Thomson Whitting will accept no liabilities for boundary inaccuracies. The contractor is advised to check/confirm all boundaries in relation to all proposed work prior to the commencement of construction. Boundary inaccuracies found are to be reported to the Principals Representative prior to construction starting.

SITEWORKS NOTES

- All basecourse material to be DGB20 compacted to minimum 98% modified maximum dry density in accordance with AS 1289 5.2.1.
 All trench backfill material shall be compacted to the same density
- as the adjacent material.

 3. All service trenches under vehicular pavements shall be backfilled with DGB20 and compacted to a minimum 98% modified maximum dry
- density in accordance with AS 1289 5.1.1

 4. For testing requirements for all earthworks, roadbase, concrete and asphalt works refer to the specification.

 5. Contractor to prepare inspection test plan for the works and submit
- asphalt works refer to the specification.5. Contractor to prepare inspection test plan for the works and submit for approval in accordance with the requirements of the General Requirements Sector of the specification.

SIGNS AND LINE MARKING NOTES

- Pavement marking and sign posting on public roads shall be in accordance with the requirements of TCCS.
 Raised pavement markers to be in accordance with AS1742.2
- 3. Where existing pavement marking conflicts with proposed, it is to be removed by water blasting.4. Establish the location of existing utility services and locate new
- Establish the location of existing utility services and locate no signs clear of these installations.

TENDER NOTES

- These drawings are preliminary drawings issued for tender as an indication of the extent of works only. They are not a complete construction set of drawinas.
- To determine the full extent of work, these drawings shall be read in conjunction with the architectural drawings and other contract documents.
- Allow for all items shown on architectural and other drawings as not all items are shown on the structural/civil works drawings.

 3 Should any ambiguity error emissions discrepancy inconsistency
- Should any ambiguity, error, omissions, discrepancy, inconsistency
 or other fault exist or seem to exist in the documents, immediately
 notify in writing to the Principal.
- 4. Rates shown on the drawings are for the final structure/civil works in place and do not allow for any wastage, rolling margins, over supply or fabrication requirements. etc.

SAFETY IN DESIGN

Contractor to refer to Appendix B of the Civil Specification for the Civil Risk and Solutions Register.

EXISTING SERVI

Contractor to be aware existing services are located within the site. Location of all services to be verified by the Contractor prior to commencing works. Contractor to confirm with relevant authority regarding measures to be taken to ensure services are protected or procedures are in place to demolish and/or relocate.

EXISTING STRUCTURES Contractor to be aware existing structures may exist within the site.

To prevent damage to existing structure(s) and/or personnel, site works to be carried out as far as practicably possible from existing structure(s).

EXISTING TREES

Contractor to be aware existing trees exist within the site which need to be protected. To prevent damage to trees and/or personnel site.

to be protected. To prevent damage to trees and/or personnel, site works to be carried out as far as practically possible from existing trees. Advice needs to be sought from Arborist and/or Landscape Architect on measures required to protect trees.

<u>GROUNDWATER</u>

Contractor to be aware ground water levels are close to existing surface level. Temporary de—watering may be required during construction works.

<u>EXCAVATIONS</u>

Deep excavations due to stormwater drainage works is required.

Contractor to ensure safe working procedures are in place for works. All excavations to be fenced off and batters adequately supported to approval of Geotechnical Engineer.

GROUND CONDITIONS

Contractor to be aware of the site geotechnical conditions. Refer to geotechnical report by D&N Geotechnical from 6.03.20 for details.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Existing asbestos products & contaminated material may be present on site. Contractor to ensure all hazardous materials are identified prior to commencing works. Safe working practises as per relevant authority to be adopted and appropriate PPE to be used when handling all hazardous materials. Refer to geotechnical/environmental report by D&N Geotechnical from 6.03.20 for details.

<u>CONFINED SPACES</u> Contractor to be aware of potential hazards due to working in

confined spaces such as stormwater pits and trenches. Contractor to provide safe working methods and use appropriate PPE when entering confined spaces.

MANUAL HANDLIN Contractor to be

Contractor to be aware manual handling may be required during construction. Contractor to take appropriate measures to ensure manual handling procedures and assessments are in place prior to commencing works.

WATER POLLUTION

VEHICLE MOVEMENT

Contractor to ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent pollutants from construction works contaminating the surrounding environment.

SITE ACCESS/EGRESS

Contractor to be aware site works occur in close proximity to footpaths and roadways. Contractor to erect appropriate barriers and signage to protect site personnel and public.

Contractor to supply and comply with traffic management plan and

provide adequate site traffic control including a certified traffic marshall to supervise vehicle movements where necessary.

HATCHED AREA INDICATES

ISSUE DESCRIPTION

O1 AFT

02 AFT

CLIEN

LOCATION PLAN

TRUE NORTH

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 20 TRELOAR CRESCENT CAMPBELL ACT 2612

BLOCK 3 SECTION 39 CAMPBELL ACT



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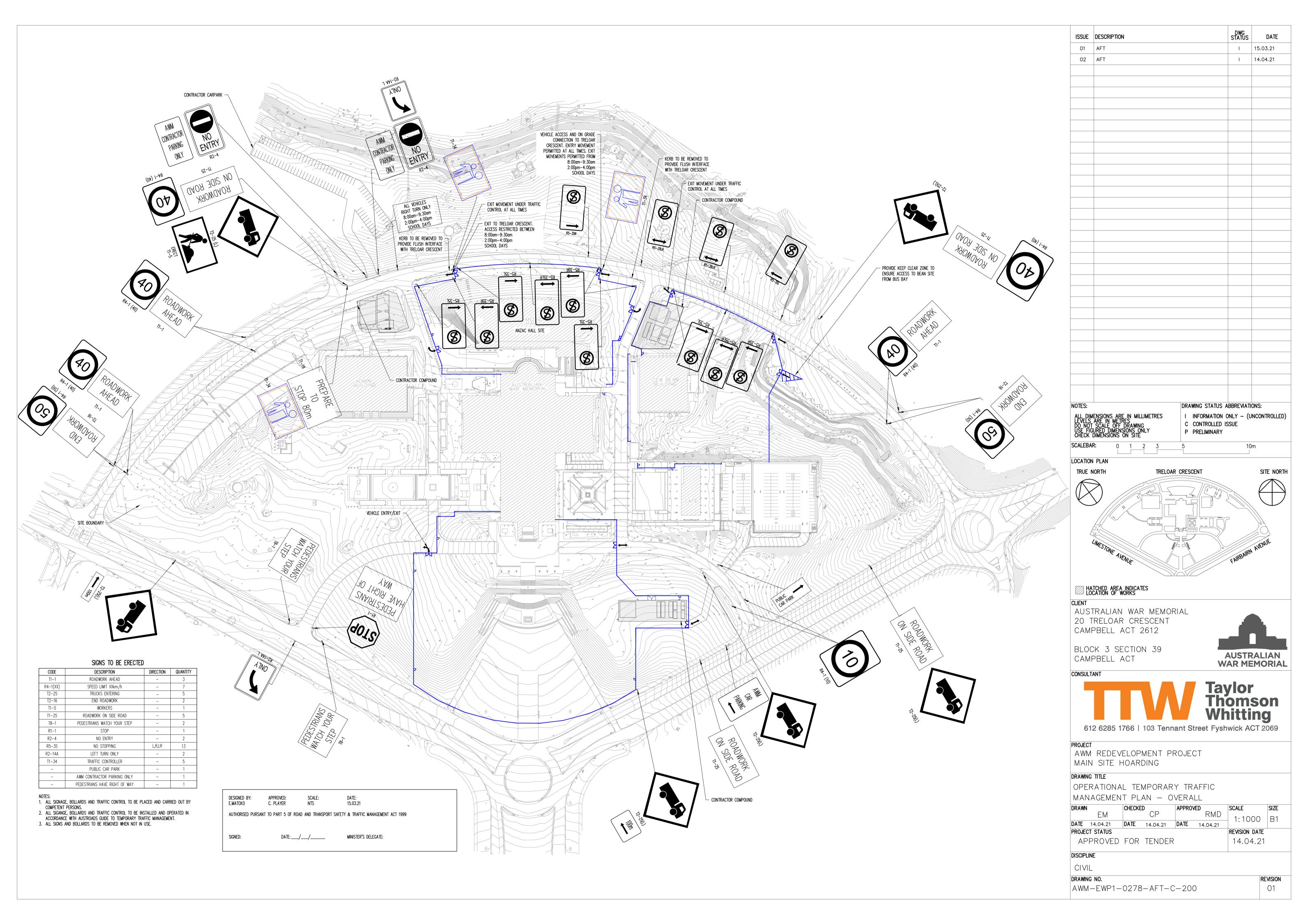
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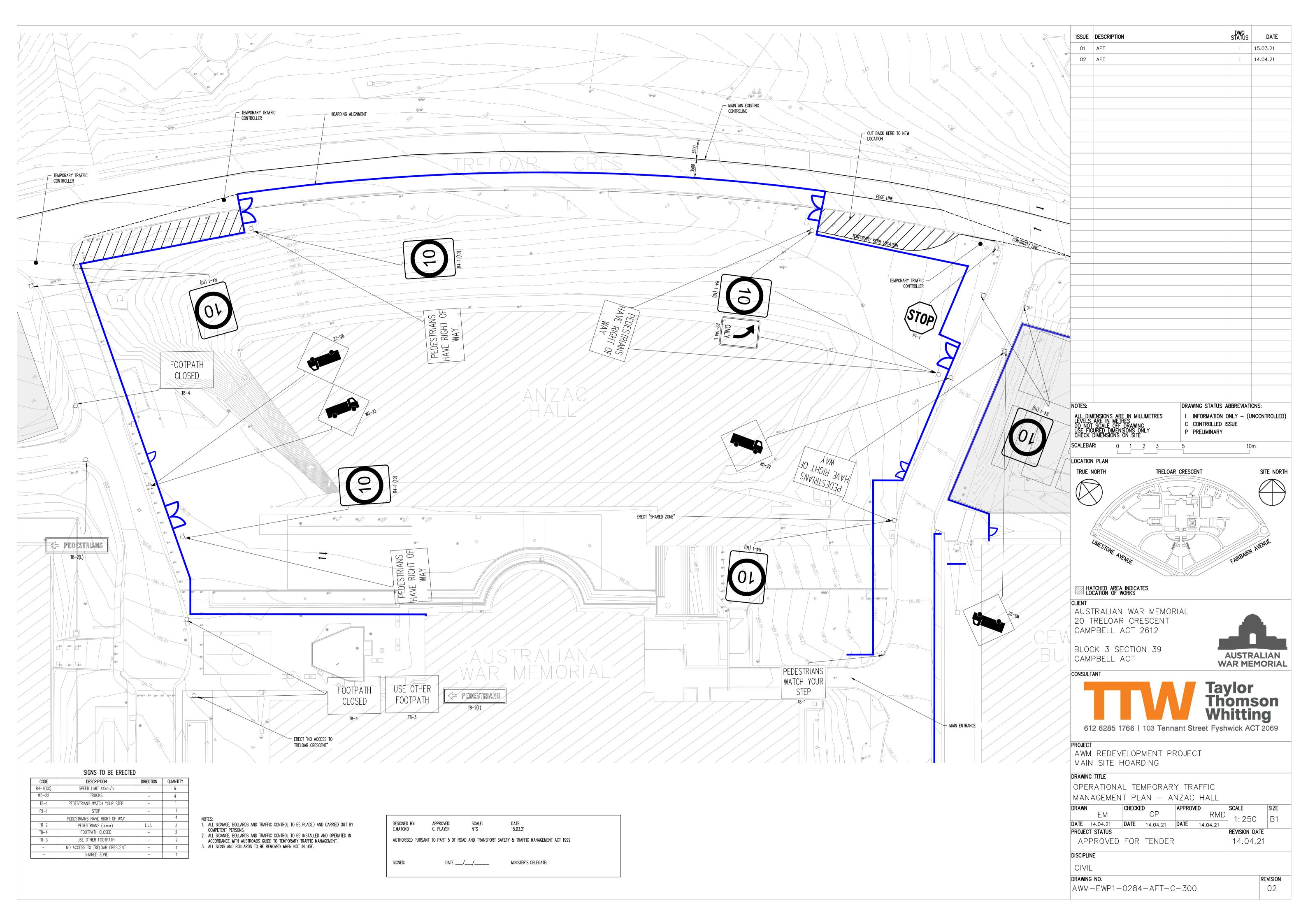
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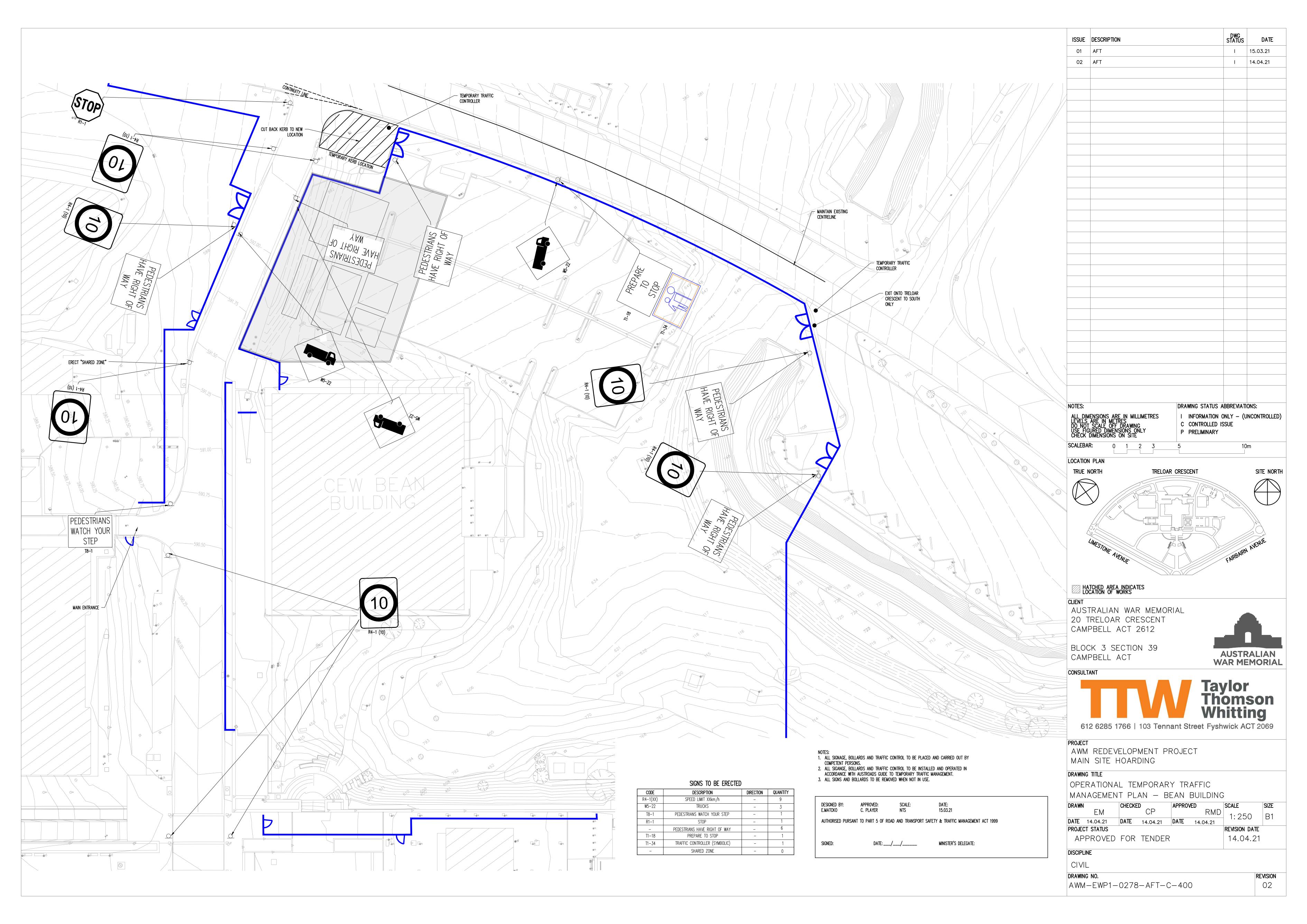
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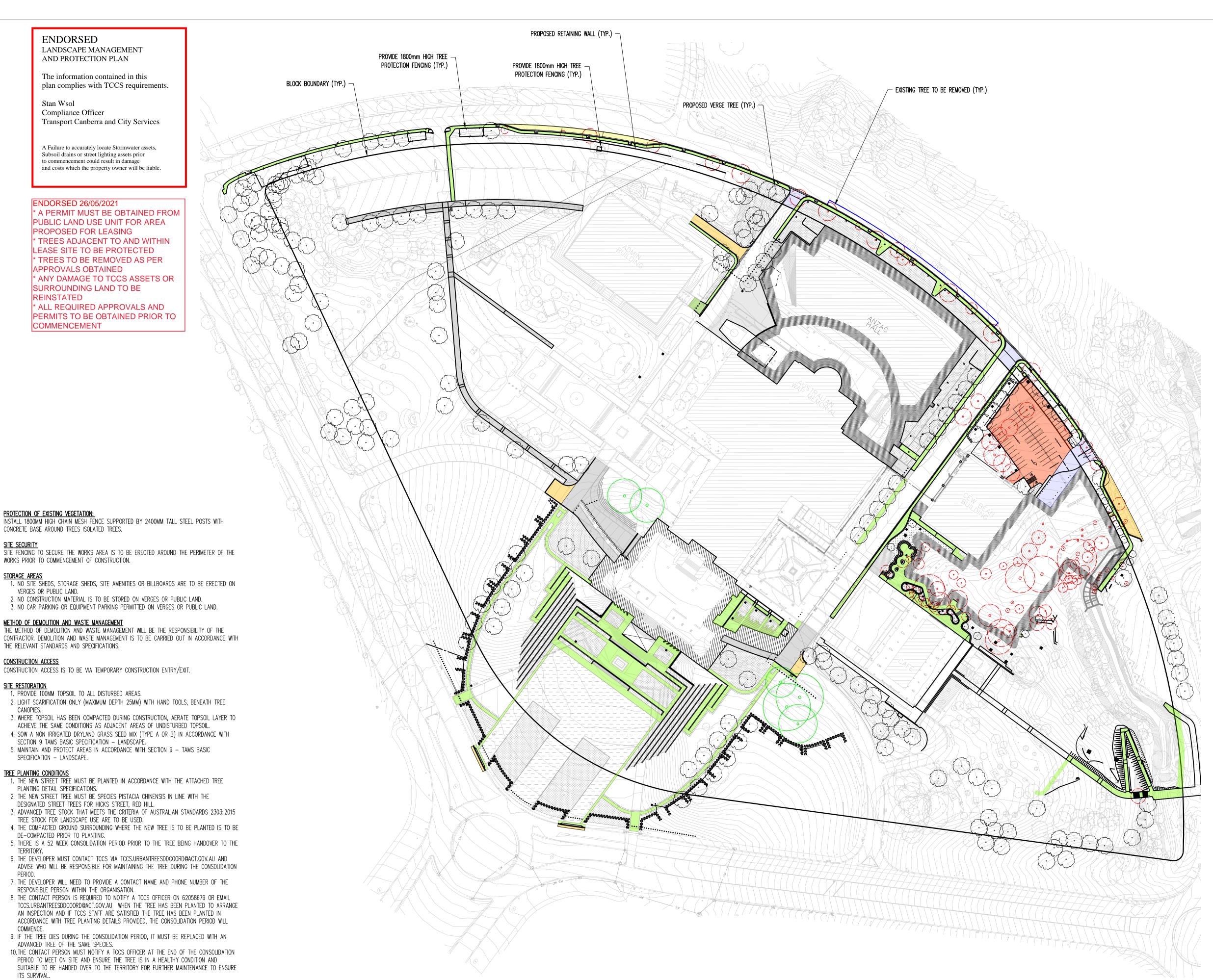
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9/09/2019 / Australian War Memorial

Preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment



Document Information

Contact Details

Name:	Peter Hunkin
Title	Executive Director
Email	peter.hunkin@ontoit.com
Phone	0407 261 544

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Ontoit was engaged by Spiire to undertake a Preliminary Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (TIA) to assist with the early works design for new on grade carparking and temporary Contractors' facilities for the proposed redevelopment of the Australian War Memorial over the next nine years.

Ontoit was advised that due to urgency to submit the Concept Design for Parliamentary Works Committee (PWC) consideration, the Preliminary TIA should be considered an interim product. It was noted that a more comprehensive TIA would be undertaken when the project progresses to Stage 3 – Permanent Carpark Design.

The Preliminary TIA was submitted for consideration in early March 2019. Subsequent changes to the project resulted in a request for the work to be updated in June 2019 to account for the development of Poppy's Café. Scope adjustments for the project resulted in the TIA being finalised in August 2019.

A subsequent change was requested in early September 2019, to look to an alternate contractor's carpark.

This Preliminary TIA will inform the concept design to support the PWC Medium Works Submission. The purpose of the TIA is to examine existing traffic and transport network conditions and to assess the future traffic and parking impacts arising from the new at-grade carparking and temporary Contractors' facilities for the proposed redevelopment of the Australian War Memorial. The study has assessed existing and future traffic conditions to determine whether the early works design is able to be implemented.

This report presents a summary of the analysis and results that have been undertaken as part of the Preliminary TIA. The assessment of traffic and parking impacts generated by the early works has been based on the following information and guidelines:

- 1. Proposed early works designs provided by Spiire;
- 2. GHD Structural Design of Australian War Memorial Poppy's Car park Extension;
- 3. Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) Standards, Codes and Guidelines (www.tccs.act.gov.au);
- 4. ACT Guidelines for Road Safety and Traffic Management Around Schools (December 2015); and
- 5. Review of existing traffic and parking conditions on the surrounding road network.

1.2 Site Context

The Australian War Memorial is located in Campbell, ACT, around two kilometres east of the Canberra central business district. The suburb of Campbell has a population of around 5,000 and sits at the base of Mount Ainslie; the suburb also being bounded to the south-east by the Mount Pleasant Nature Reserve. The Australian War Memorial is one of the major tourist attractions in the region, hosting over a million visitors annually, who wish to commemorate the service and sacrifice of past and present defence personnel. Campbell is also home to Campbell High School which is located across the road from the Australian War Memorial, currently having a total of 630 enrolled students (years 7-10). Poppy's Café is a part of the Australian War Memorial and is located on the east of the main Australian War Memorial structure. It can be accessed from Fairbairn Avenue.

1.3 Report Structure

This report provides advice and analysis on the potential future traffic and transport conditions which would potentially result from the construction project at the Australian War Memorial. Beyond this Introduction, the report has been structured as follows:



- Section 2 Existing Conditions this section provides an overview of the current traffic and transport conditions at the site
- Section 3 Proposed Development this section provides an overview of the proposal
- Section 4 Transport and Traffic Impact Assessment this section provides an overview of the likely impacts to the transport and traffic network as a result of an increased use of roads around the site; and
- Section 5 Summary and Conclusion this section summarises the analysis and key conclusions/ recommendations of the study.



2. Existing Conditions

2.1 Introduction

A comprehensive review of the transport and traffic network in the vicinity of the proposed development site has been undertaken to establish a baseline of conditions. This section outlines and summarises the findings from this review.

2.2 Road Network

2.2.1 Overview of road network

The site under investigation is in the vicinity of Campbell, ACT, at the base of Mount Ainslie (as illustrated in Figure 1). The road network around the site includes:

- Limestone Avenue
- Fairbairn Avenue
- Treloar Crescent
- Cobby Street

Additionally, the entrance to Australian War Memorial from Poppy's Café side, entry from Fairbairn

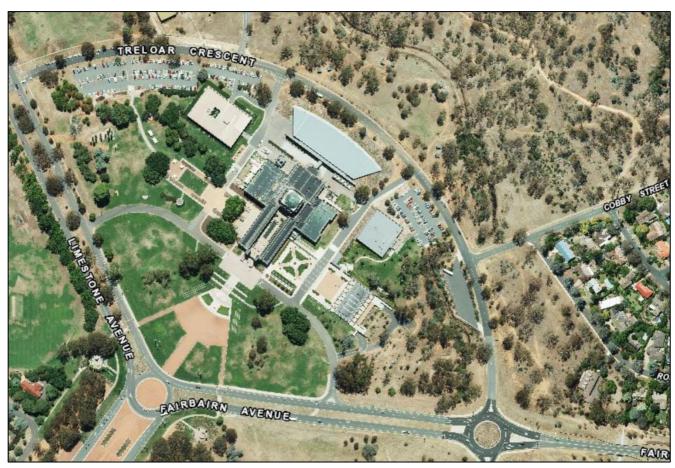


Figure 1 - Satellite Image of the Australian War Memorial and surrounding areas (credit: SIX Maps, NSW)



All five roads around the site fulfil a different purpose, as a result they have different road characteristics, a summary of these is provided in the following sub-sections.

2.2.2 Limestone Avenue

Limestone Avenue is a designated Arterial Road corridor in the ACT road hierarchy. The Avenue is one of the main roads which operates in the vicinity of the Australian War Memorial. The road allows access in and out of western end of Treloar Crescent which is predominantly used to access the Australian War Memorial and Campbell High School. Limestone Avenue acts as a corridor for cars coming from Fairbairn Avenue, allowing them access to Majura Road and minor roads in the area. Being a main road in the vicinity of the site, the road reflects these characteristics (see **Figure 2**):

Roads ACT has ultimate responsibility for this road. Being part of the ACT road network, the road reflects these characteristics:

- Sealed dual traffic lanes in both directions with approximately 8m width (2 x 4m traffic lanes);
- Segregated by wide medians (approximately 12m);
- Posted speed limit of 60 km/h; and
- Number of red-light intersections allowing pedestrians to cross.







Figure 2 - Limestone Avenue Images

2.2.3 Fairbairn Avenue

Fairbairn Avenue is an Arterial Road within the ACT Road Hierarchy which operates in the vicinity of the Australian War Memorial. The road allows access in and out of the eastern end of Treloar Crescent which is predominately used to access the Australian War Memorial, Cobby Street and Campbell High School. Fairbairn Avenue acts as a corridor for traffic flowing from Queanbeyan and surrounding areas, providing access to Limestone Avenue.

Roads ACT has ultimate responsibility for this road. Being part of the ACT road network, the road reflects the following characteristics (see **Figure 3**):

- Sealed dual lanes in both directions for a portion of the road near the Australian War Memorial with approximately 7m width (2 x 3.5m traffic lanes);
- Segregated by a wide median for a portion of the road near the Australian War Memorial (approximately 10m);
- Posted speed limit of 60 km/h;



- Roundabout at the east end of Treloar Crescent on Fairbairn Avenue (approximately 30m diameter); and
- Roundabout at the end of Fairbairn Avenue (approximately 35m diameter).







Figure 3 - Fairbairn Avenue Images

2.2.4 Treloar Crescent

Treloar Crescent is a Minor Collector Road which operates behind the Australian War Memorial. The road provides access the Australian War Memorial, Campbell High School, Cobby Street, Fairbairn Avenue and Limestone Avenue. Treloar Crescent is predominately used to allow access for visitors and staff to the Australian War Memorial, for students, staff and parents into Campbell High School and access to the residential area. Being a minor part of the ACT road network, the road reflects these characteristics:

- Sealed single lane in each direction which is approximately 8m (4m each lane)
- No central median;
- Posted speed limit of 50 km/h; and
- School zone for portion of road from 8am to 4pm with posted speed of 40 km/h.

The following images illustrate general condition of Treloar Crescent and access points into the Australian War Memorial carparks and entry into Campbell High School and the bus stop (Figure 4):











Figure 4 - Treloar Crescent Images

2.2.5 Cobby Street

Cobby Street is a Local Access Street which operates off Treloar Crescent, providing access to and from the residential area East of the Australian War Memorial. Cobby Street offers the option for residences to access Treloar Crescent and access Cobby Street from Treloar Crescent, maintaining the flow of traffic around the vicinity of the Australian War Memorial. Being a minor part of the ACT road network, the road reflects these characteristics (see **Figure 5**):

- Sealed single lane in each direction with approximately 7m (3.5m each lane);
- Posted speed limit of 50 km/h; and
- No central median.





Figure 5 - Cobby Street Images



2.2.6 Poppy's Café Entrance

The Poppy's Café Entrance (**Figure 6**) is a Local Access Street, to the east of the Australian War Memorial and can be accessed from Fairbairn Avenue. The road leads to the front of the Australian War Memorial and diverges to the Poppy's Café basement Car Park. The road reflects the following characteristics:

- Sealed single lane in each direction with approximately 6m (3m each lane); and
- No central median.









Figure 6 - Poppy's Cafe Entrance

2.2.7 Existing Vehicle Volumes

To assist with understanding the existing traffic conditions and future utilisation assessments, a traffic survey was conducted on Monday 4 March 2019 for two 1-hour periods from 8:00 to 9:00am and from 3:00 to 4:00pm. Traffic was counted during peak times to provide an idea of the volume of traffic on these roads daily. Traffic was counted on both the west end and the east end of Treloar Crescent near both the Australian War Memorial and Campbell High School as illustrated in **Figure 7**. The data collected during the traffic survey on 4 March 2019 is summarised in **Table 1**.

The key corridors observed during the traffic survey included:

- East end of Treloar Crescent through to Limestone Avenue;
- West end of Treloar Crescent through to Fairbairn Avenue;
- Fairbairn Avenue through to Limestone Avenue which cross both Treloar Crescent entrances; and
- Cobby Street through to Treloar Crescent.

In addition, a traffic survey was conducted on 27 June 2019, at the entrance to Australian War Memorial through the Poppy's Café side for 90 mins between 12:25 pm and 1:55 pm. This time was selected to provide peak occupancy for Poppy's Café. The data collected at Poppy's Café is summarised in **Table 8**.



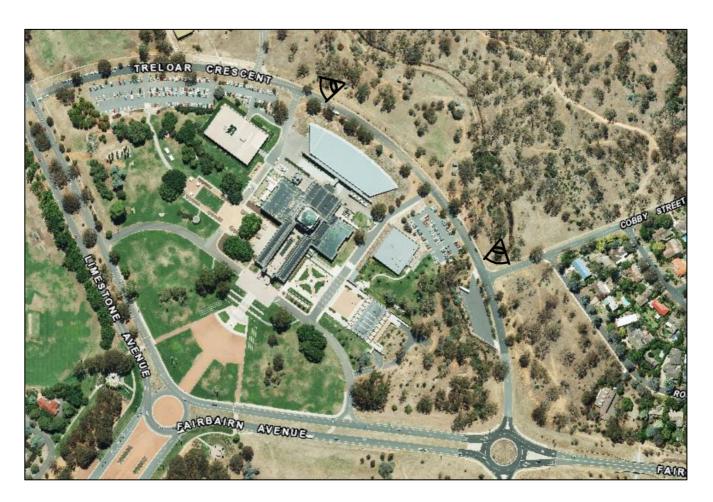


Figure 7 - Location of Traffic Survey Count

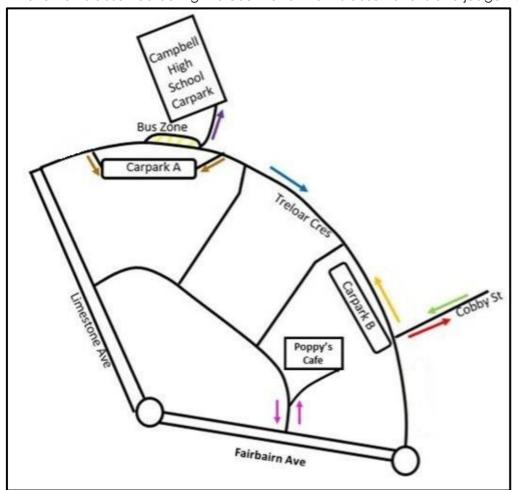
Location/Direction	Total Traffic Volume (AM)	Total Pedestrian Volume (AM)	Total Traffic Volume (PM)	Total Pedestrian Volume (PM)
Heading East along Treloar Crescent	83	11	96	1
Heading West along Treloar Crescent	147	8	40	5
Turning onto Treloar Crescent from Cobby Street	20	8	18	0
Turning into Cobby Street from Treloar Crescent	6	0	10	0
Entry to Campbell High School Carpark	174	22	40	8
Entry to Australian War Memorial Carpark	42	0	10	0
Total	472	49	214	14

Table 1: Summary of traffic and pedestrian volumes by location/direction

In addition to the summary of the data illustrated in **Table 1**, the tables below provide the detailed results of the traffic and pedestrian surveys.



The traffic flows observed are shown in **Figure 8** below, with the data collected shown in **Table 2** to **Table 8** (linked in key below). The data collected provides a detailed understanding of traffic movements observed during the count and informs observations and judgements in this report.



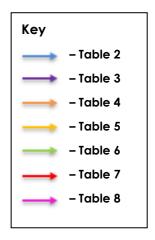


Figure 8 - Traffic AM and PM Peak traffic flows observed from survey locations

Table 2: Traffic Survey Data - Heading East along Treloar Crescent

	Heading East along Treloar Crescent							
		Time Per	iod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	4	3	2	2	1	0	0	0
Bicycle	3	7	5	3	4	1	0	1
Motorcycle	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Car	13	15	15	15	34	22	11	12
Bus	1	0	0	1	4	6	0	0
Trucks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3: Traffic Survey Data - Entry to Campbell High School Carpark

Entry to Campbell High School Carpark								
		Time Per	iod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	3	6	9	4	8	0	0	0
Bicycle	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	21	32	55	54	12	10	4	3
Bus	1	2	2	1	5	6	0	0
Trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4: Traffic Survey Data - Entry to Carpark A

	Entry to Carpark A							
		Time Per	iod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Car	11	14	9	5	5	2	1	1
Bus	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trucks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5: Traffic Survey Data - Heading West along Treloar Crescent

Heading West along Treloar Crescent								
		Time Per	riod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	5	1	2	0	0	1	2	2
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	19	35	37	50	16	7	9	7
Bus	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Trucks	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0



Table 6: Traffic Survey Data - Turning on Treloar Crescent from Cobby Street

Turning West on Treloar Cr from Cobby Street								
		Time Per	riod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	2	4	5	2	6	6	2	3
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7: Traffic Survey Data-Turning into Cobby Street from Treloar Crescent

Turning into Cobby Street from Treloar Crescent								
		Time Per	iod (AM)		Time Period (PM)			
	8:00-	8:15-	8:30-	8:45-	3:00-	3:15-	3:30-	3:45-
	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	3:15	3:30	3:45	4:00
Pedestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	3
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Traffic Survey Data -Entering to Poppy's Café Street from Fairbairn Avenue

Using Poppy's Café street from Fairbairn Avenue					
	Entering				
	12:25-1:55	12:25-1:55			
Pedestrian	2	2			
Bicycle	2	1			
Motorcycle	6	0			
Car	40	61			
Bus	6	1			
Trucks	0	0			

During the count at Poppy's Café, a total of 472 vehicles or all types passed by the Australian War Memorial on Fairbairn Avenue.



2.2.8 Summary

An assessment of the existing conditions in the vicinity of the proposed site has revealed the following key points:

- The traffic counts did not identify any existing issues along key access corridors;
- All road corridors are operating well within their operational capacity;
- Pedestrian movements around the site are significant and should be monitored; and
- There is significant volumes of visitor traffic entering/exiting the Poppy's Café carpark during the lunchtime peak.

2.3 Intersections / Access Points

Due to the nature of the site, there are several access points that will make the approach easy for most vehicle classes which operate in the area. There are several key intersections that can be used to access the location of the site and reach the envisioned carpark for contractors including:

- The priority-controlled intersection between Fairbairn Avenue and Treloar Crescent;
- The priority-controlled intersection between Limestone Avenue and Treloar Crescent; and
- The priority-controlled intersection between Cobby Street and Treloar Crescent.

The traffic volume data collected, and site observations confirmed:

- There appears to be no operational issues at any of the existing intersections and all are operating within capacity during peak periods;
- Some localised queuing was observed on Fairbairn Avenue and Limestone Avenue intersections during peak periods; and
- The queuing resulted in some delays to traffic on Limestone Avenue and Fairbairn Avenue.

2.4 Traffic and Safety Measures for Campbell High School

2.4.1 School Zones

Treloar Crescent, in front of Campbell High School, is clearly marked as a school zone. The standard school zone signs, with associated road markings, are clearly displayed as required and visible from all approaches. Observations from the traffic survey indicated that road users typically comply with the school zone speed restrictions (see **Figure 9**).

2.4.2 Pedestrian Crossings

There are no formal pedestrian crossings on Treloar Crescent in the vicinity of Campbell High School. The traffic survey identified 30 total pedestrian crossings with 22 in the morning and 8 in the afternoon. Observations suggested that crossings were made at indiscriminate places, with no focussed crossing areas evident. Crossings were typically not made through the bus zone.

Based upon the low number of pedestrian crossings, the creation of a children's crossing or similar formal arrangement is not justified. It is noted that the ACT Government – Traffic Management and Safety: A Practical Guide for Schools notes that, for secondary schools (years 7-10), "Children's crossings are appropriate when the minimum number of students crossing per peak half hour is 40 and the minimum number of vehicles passing in the same half hour is 100". The current volumes do not meet this threshold criteria.









Figure 9 - Traffic Control Measures Around Campbell High School

2.4.3 Bus Facilities

A dedicated bus zone is operational on the verge of Treloar Crescent, in front of Campbell High School. This bus zone is 50m long and has capacity for three coaches. All bus movements were observed to occur from Limestone Avenue, with bus timings sequenced to manage effective flow of the buses.

The traffic survey identified six bus drop-offs in the morning with 11 bus pick-ups occurring in the afternoon. It was noted that during the afternoon, buses make a temporary hold approximately 100m on the Limestone Avenue side of the bus zone, if there is no room in the bus zone. It was observed that this did not appear to impact upon the general traffic flow.

2.4.4 Parking Measures

Campbell High School has a dedicated car park off Treloar Crescent with parking for approximately 78 vehicles, including dedicated disabled parking. This car park has dedicated spacing for vehicle drop-off/pick-up.

The traffic survey observed free flow of vehicles into and out of the car park, with limited disruption to the traffic flow on Treloar Crescent.

During the afternoon, it was noted that 4WD vehicles were parking illegally on the verge under trees on the grass to the eastern edge of the entrance into the carpark, with approximately 10 vehicles observed (see **Figure 10**). This behaviour did not appear to pose a disruption to traffic flow. However, the vehicles cross the concrete footpath at the junction of Treloar Crescent and the carpark entrance and drive across the dirt and grass to park. Upon leaving this area, the vehicles use the same route and appear to deposit dirt onto Treloar Crescent at the intersection. This action creates a potential hazard to bicycles and motorcycles.







Figure 10 - Temporary 4WD Carpark

2.4.5 Walking and Cycling Facilities

Footpaths in and around Campbell High School are generally paved and in good condition, supporting walking in all directions and supporting Campbell High School needs. The traffic survey observed that several pedestrian movements occur on the dirt track/levy bank running around the foot of Mount Ainslie.

There are no dedicated cycling paths along Treloar Crescent. The traffic survey observed that cyclists using Treloar Crescent moved freely with vehicles in and around Campbell High School. Several cyclists used the levy bank as a preferred route to the road (see **Figure 11**).





Figure 11 - Cycling Path / Walking Track vicinity Proposed Temporary Carpark

2.4.6 Drop-off and Pick-up Areas

The Campbell High School car park has 11 dedicated spaces for vehicle drop-off/pick-up. The traffic survey observed that the current arrangements appear to be effective with a free flow of traffic to and from the car park and no evidence of disruption to the flow of traffic on Treloar Crescent.



2.5 Australian War Memorial Parking

There are three paved park facilities that support the Australian War Memorial, with entrance to these off Treloar Crescent. This provides a total of 308 car parks for the use of the general public. Other reserved parking spaces are also part of the system.

Poppy's Café has a basement carpark with a total capacity of 176 car parks, which includes six disabled car parks, three bicycle racks and two large spaces for motorcycles. It was noted that this car park had a maximum occupancy of around 121 car parks (around 70%) during the period of the count.

A dedicated bus parking area is located off Treloar Crescent to the Fairbairn Avenue end with capacity for eight buses.

Additional marked bus parking is available on the Australian War Memorial side of Treloar Crescent, with capacity for seven buses (see Figure 12). This bus parking will be impacted by the proposed development.



Figure 12 - Bus Parking Opposite Site – development will impact



3. Proposed Development

3.1 Outline of the proposal

The scope of the project being assessed involves the early works design for new at-grade carparking and temporary contractors' carparking facilities related to the proposed redevelopment of the Australian War Memorial that is planned to extend over the next nine years. This Preliminary TIA is limited to the assessment of Stage 1 – Concept Design to Support PWC Medium Works Submission including:

- A concept layout for both the temporary contractor's carpark and a general layout of the contractors' facility – contractor's compounds to be established on the Australian War Memorial grounds adjacent to the Administration Building and the Bean Building
- A general arrangement for buildings within the compound to accommodate three major contractor offices, a utility area for smaller contractors, a work area for the War Memorial's Integrated Management Team (IMT) and a shared central recreational area.
- Vehicular entrance arrangements to the carpark and pedestrian crossing arrangements taking into consideration likely TCCS traffic control measures and requirements.

This Preliminary TIA outlines a proposed traffic and pedestrian management approach that is likely to be acceptable to the ACT Government agencies to provide a basis for the Australian War Memorial to apply a contingency in the cost plan to account for additional works required to secure compliance. Consultation with ACT Agencies will be undertaken in Stage 2.

3.2 Poppy's Café Extension Carpark

The area further east of the Poppy's Café (shown in **Figure 13**) is planned as an additional carpark for construction workers with access directly from the existing Fairbairn Avenue access. The proposed carpark extension is a two-level carpark, where the rooftop parking would be used by contractors and the basement parking will be available for visitors from 9:30 am.

3.3 Additional temporary carparking along Treloar Crescent

Temporary carparking (comprising 45° on-street carparking spaces) along Treloar Crescent is proposed to accommodate overflow parking requirements. The area is currently used as a parking area for buses with a capacity for seven buses. It is proposed that this section of Treloar Crescent will be converted to provide for one-way traffic; operating from west to east along Treloar Crescent.



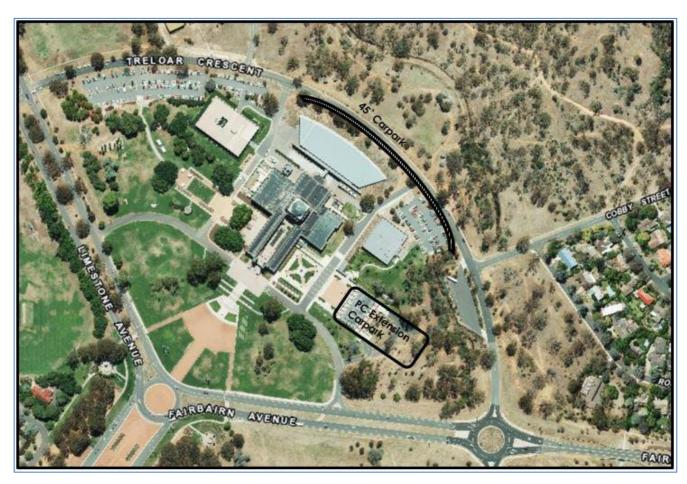


Figure 13 - Poppy's carpark extension and temporary 45° carpark

3.4 Alternative temporary carparking adjacent to Treloar Crescent

As an alternative to the temporary carparking (comprising 45° on-street carparking spaces) along Treloar Crescent, an option has been identified involving a contractors carpark being provided to the east of Campbell High School (shown in **Figure 14**).

This location could be developed as a temporary carpark to accommodate overflow parking requirements during construction and is estimated to be able to accommodate approximately 65 right angle parking spaces with access aisles and a two-way entry driveway 6.5 metres wide. The following observations are provided about the proposed site:

- The proposed entrance is over an existing 16m section of fully mountable kerb and channel (Figure 16)
- Three treated pine log railings would be removed to provide access to site.
- No tree clearing is required to provide access to site.
- The proposed site is cleared grassland and is reasonably flat with limited undulation (Figure 15).
- Suitable hard standing would need to be laid, with appropriate storm water management, to support the proposed use of the temporary carpark.
- Given the proximity of the site to Campbell High School and the Australian War Memorial, consideration could be given for the hard standing to be sealed to manage dust in summer and mud in winter.
- Signage and line marking should be installed within the carpark to manage parking and traffic flow, with the car park appropriately fenced to maintain parking within the designated area.



- Discussions should be undertaken with Campbell High School to determine appropriate restoration for the site. It is noted that the site could be returned to pre-construction condition or retained as a Campbell High School student car park.
- Noting the proximity of the proposed alternative contractor's carpark, consideration could be given to extending the existing Campbell High School car park. This could be a cost-effective solution that could be well supported by effective traffic management arrangements to ensure that school pick-up and drop-off is not impacted by contractor traffic.

This alternative site is considered a more suitable option for a contractor's car park and will result in less disruption to traffic flows around the network. This alternative site will enable Treloar Crescent to retain two-way traffic operations and retain the existing bus parking along the southside of Treloar Crescent, thereby having minimal impact on current traffic, parking and bus operations.



Figure 14 - Alternative to 45° on-street carparking space



Figure 16 - Proposed Carpark Entrance



Figure 15 - Proposed Carpark Site - South Looking



4. Transport and Traffic Impact Assessment

4.1 Management of Increased Contractor Traffic Around Campbell High School

The Poppy's Cafe carpark extension can be accessed from Fairbairn Avenue and the 45° parking along Treloar Crescent can be accessed by west to east traffic along Treloar Crescent. Access to the alternate contractor's car park would be from either direction along Treloar Crescent.

The development Proponents have advised that this proposal will see an expected increase of 150 vehicles during construction. The Proponent also notes that the overall network will be further impacted by 145 additional vehicles from the construction on the CISRO site of residential apartments (DOMA Development) on Limestone Avenue. Further to this, APG development work at the corner of Constitution Ave and ANZAC Parade may disrupt flow around Campbell High School.

It is noted that management solutions can be implemented to resolve potential issues. The following should be considered:

- Management directed solution for contractors to primarily use the roof carpark of Poppy's Café
 Extension.
- Management directed solution for contractors to avoid using 45° Carpark along Treloar Crescent during the peak school drop-off/Pick-up times (8:30-9:00am and 3:00-3:30pm) to minimise traffic flows in around Campbell High School.
- Deliveries to site should not be undertaken during peak school drop-off/Pick-up times (8:30-9:00am and 3:00-3:30pm) to minimise disruption to traffic flows in the network.

Figure 17 shows existing carparks and presents the route to access the proposed carparks.

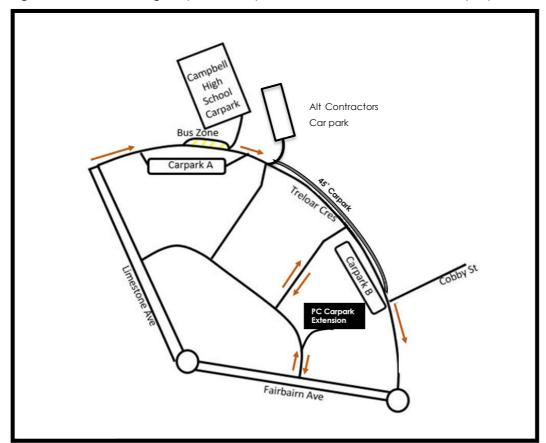


Figure 17 - Proposed Route to and from Carparks



4.2 Future Road Capacity

As noted in the **Introduction**, the existing capacity of all the roads that the proposed development site interfaces with currently operate well within their operational capacity. As detailed in section 4.1, the Proponent is planning on an expected increase of approximately 150 vehicles to flow through Treloar Crescent as a result of the project during construction. Also, an increase of 145 vehicles is expected during peak hours on Limestone Avenue as a result of residential apartments being constructed on the west of Campbell High School.

The traffic surveys show that approximately 600 vehicles flow through the entire road network during peak periods; this means there would be a potential 25% increase in vehicle movements during peak periods, for the duration of construction, in the vicinity of the site. An additional 24% increase in vehicle movement on Limestone Avenue due to the construction of residential apartments. Plus, some added traffic flow from Constitution Ave. Based on the predicted traffic distribution, and current traffic flows, it is anticipated that all roads would continue to operate within their operational capacity at peak hours for the construction, Australian War Memorial and Campbell High School vary.

Based upon the adoption of management strategies suggested in 4.1 above, the increased traffic flow associated with construction would be limited to the confined routes shown in **Figure 18** and detailed in **Table 9** below. It is noted that the increase in traffic volume pertains to the peak morning and afternoon periods only; not a sustained daily increase in volumes.

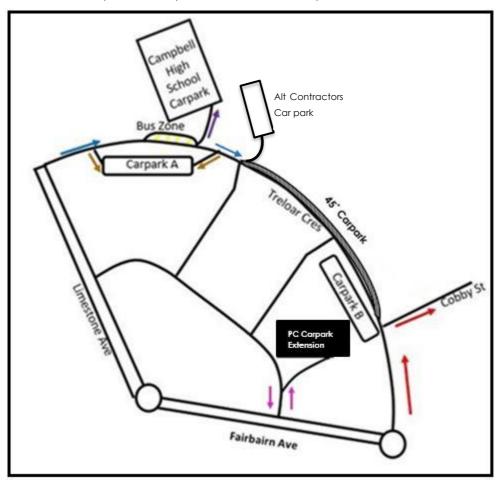


Figure 18 - Road Network including proposed carparks



Table 9: Summary of traffic volumes in the network resultant from construction activities – Peak Periods

Location/Direction	Total Traffic Volume (AM)	Total Traffic Volume (PM)
Existing traffic volume in network (refer to Table 1 : Summary of traffic and pedestrian volumes by location/direction)	472	214
Potential traffic volume increase from CISRO residential apartments on Limestone Avenue	145	145
Increase in traffic volume in network - Contractor's Carpark to Treloar Crescent from Limestone Avenue	150	150

The proposed carparks - Poppy's Café Extension and the 45° Carpark have a capacity of 240 car parking spaces (120 in the basement and 120 in the rooftop) and about 64 car parking spaces respectively. There will be a total capacity of 298 car parking spaces, also taking into consideration the loss of six car parking spaces along Treloar Crescent. The proposed carparks will be able to operate to accommodate the increase in number of contractor cars resulting from the redevelopment works at the Australian War Memorial for the duration of the construction.

If the alternate contractor's car park is developed, the number of additional carparks is estimated to be at least 30 carparks in excess of the levels above, assuming around 65 spaces could be provided. The actual number of carparks that could be established at the alternate location would be determined upon site establishment, taking into consideration proximity to trees.

It is noted that at the completion of the construction works, the overall parking amenity for the Australian War Memorial will have been significantly enhanced. It is noted that there is potential for the alternate contractor's carpark to be retained as a permanent asset that could provide for ongoing uses, perhaps for Campbell High School student parking.

4.3 Intersection Arrangements – Poppy's Café

The Poppy's Café Carpark Extension can be accessed through Fairbairn Avenue, before the intersection between Fairbairn Avenue and Treloar Crescent. The 45° parking on Treloar Crescent can be accessed by eastbound movements only and can be accessed through:

- The intersection between Limestone Avenue and Treloar Crescent; and
- The inner access street between Australian War Memorial and Poppy's Café.

4.4 Peak Operating Times Across the Network

The peak periods for Campbell High School activity are from 8:30 am to 9:00 am and 3:00 pm to 3:30 pm, related to school drop-off and pick-up. The Australian War Memorial opens for visitors at 10:00 am until 5:00 pm. The peak hour for construction traffic movements will be 7:00 am to 7:30 am. While the increase in traffic volumes is expected to be relatively low during peak period, a temporary traffic access and management plan will restrict access to the east of Treloar Crescent. As such, impacts to the existing road network will be limited to Fairbairn Avenue and the intersection of Limestone Avenue and Treloar Crescent. The extra 150 vehicles expected during construction peak period are not expected to impact on the Treloar / Fairbairn roundabout as this roundabout is generally operating well within capacity with its operation heavily influenced by the signalised pedestrian crossings to the west on Fairbairn Avenue and Limestone Avenue.



The entrance to the Australian War Memorial from the Poppy's Café side will have an increase in traffic flows to access the carparks, which could result in minor queuing of vehicles during peak hours at the intersection. As such, volumes on existing roads and the predicted increase in traffic volume that will result from the proposed development scenario are assessed to be sustainable.

4.5 Traffic Management and Safety Measures for Campbell High School

4.5.1 School Zones

No additional engineering solutions are considered necessary around Campbell High School. It is recommended that engagement be undertaken with Campbell High School to enhance Education, Enforcement and Encouragement activities, as detailed in the ACT Government – *Traffic Management and Safety: A Practical Guide for Schools*.

Section 6 Appendix to the Guide contains some useful clipart information sheets to support schools. The utilisation of this resource should have a positive impact upon general behaviours around Campbell High School.

The alternate contractor's carpark is considered to have little impact on the school zone operations.

4.5.2 Road Crossings

Based upon the low number of pedestrian movements across Treloar Crescent, the creation of a children's crossing or similar formal arrangement is not justified. It is noted that the ACT Government – Traffic Management and Safety: A Practical Guide for Schools notes that, for secondary schools (years 7-10), "Children's crossings are appropriate when the minimum number of students crossing per peak half hour is 40 and the minimum number of vehicles passing in the same half hour is 100".

Notwithstanding, there is an expected increase in traffic flows and users to the parking spaces resulting from the redevelopment of Australian War Memorial and construction of apartments on Limestone Avenue in 2020/21. Provided an effective temporary traffic access and management plan is developed to control the movements of contractors, minimum disruption around Campbell High School will be apparent. Should an effective temporary traffic access and management plan not be implemented then constructing a Children's Crossing vicinity Campbell High School would be recommended.

4.5.3 Bus Facilities

No changes are judged to be required to the current dedicated bus zone supporting Campbell High School, or the operations of bus services.

4.5.4 Parking Measures

The practice of 4WD vehicles creating their own temporary car park under trees on the grass to the eastern edge of the entrance into the carpark, is illegal. These actions appear to deposit dirt onto Treloar Crescent at the intersection and create a potential hazard to bicycles and motorcycles.

This practice could be reduced by the improvement to existing fencing. It should additionally be addressed through education, enforcement and encouragement by Campbell High School.

The creation of the alternate contractor's carpark would contribute to alleviating the issue of illegal parking near Campbell High School.



4.5.5 Walking and Cycling Facilities

Both pedestrians and cyclists utilise the dirt track/levy bank running around the foot of Mount Ainslie. There are no pavements between the intersection of Cobby Street and Treloar Crescent, Treloar Crescent and Fairbairn Avenue for pedestrians. There is a cycling path from the east of Limestone Avenue till the intersection of Treloar Crescent and Fairbairn Avenue.

4.5.6 Drop-off and Pick-up areas

No changes are expected to be required to the current drop-off and pick-up arrangements for Campbell High School, other than the changes to parking measures outlined above.

4.6 Australian War Memorial Parking

4.6.1 Visitor Carparks

The proposed works will increase the number of car parking spaces available to visitors at the Poppy's Café carpark. It is noted that Poppy's carpark has a roller door that is not opened until 9:30am daily well after contractors arrive for work. Accordingly, contractors are not expected to impact this carpark. However, there it is likely that there will be increased use of these parking spaces by contractors associated with the apartment construction. At present, it is unclear if any alternate car park arrangements will be provided for construction workers.

With the creation of the 45° car parking space, current street parallel parking Treloar Crescent will be impacted. The 45° car parking space will provide an increase to overall available parking on Treloar Crescent.

If the alternate contractor's carpark is adopted there will be less impact on visitor parking in the area.

4.6.2 Bus Parking

The dedicated bus parking area off Treloar Crescent to the Fairbairn Avenue end will not be impacted by the proposal.

The additional marked bus parking (seven bus capacity) on the Australian War Memorial side of Treloar Crescent will be impacted to put in place the 45° car parking space. An alternate lay-over for buses will need to be considered and confirmed. Parking for three coaches could be provided on the northern kerb of Treloar Street east of the Cobby Street intersection – this is currently public parking (generally visitors). It is understood that the structured carpark extension would be in place prior to this being needed. Additional signage should be implemented around the Australian War Memorial identifying the availability of the additional parking at Poppy's Café.

A potential suitable site for a bus lay-over could be Academy Close, off Fairbairn Avenue and Truscott Street. This former residential area has been cleared of housing, but the road infrastructure remains in place. Academy Close was previously included as part of bus route and presents no issues to bus movement.

If the alternate Contractor's carpark is progressed, there will be no changes to bus parking arrangements.

4.6.3 Management of Area East of Poppy's Café

The open land on the east of Poppy's Café currently has a few picnic tables and is actively being used by visitors to the Australian War Memorial, including school groups. This visitor's picnic area will be impacted, and alternate arrangements will be needed when the Poppy's Café extended car park is being heavily used.



Buses currently have a drop off zone between Australian War Memorial and Poppy's Café. However, it was noted that, occasionally after a drop-off some buses were parked on the driveway ahead of the entrance to the Poppy's Café's car park entrance as shown in **Figure 19**. This area was also used as an onboarding point for school groups. Additional bus parking spaces would be required and buses drop-off/on-boarding points will need to be managed carefully to avoid accidents between cars and pedestrians and vehicles accessing the carparks.



Figure 19 - Area East of Poppy's Cafe

4.7 Road Closures for ANZAC and Remembrance Day

Remembrance Day is held on 11th November each year and associated temporary road closures include:

- Limestone Avenue is closed from the intersection of Treloar Crescent till the intersection of Treloar Crescent and Fairbairn Avenue in both directions from 6:00 am to 3:00 pm
- Anzac Parade is closed northbound from Limestone Avenue to Currong Street from 6:00 am to 3:00 pm.
- Anzac Parade is closed southbound from Fairbairn Avenue to Blamey Cres from 6:00 am to 3:00 pm.

ANZAC Day is held on 25th April every year and the temporary road closures on that day are from 2:00 am until 3:00 pm include:

- Anzac Parade is closed in both directions from Limestone Avenue and Fairbairn Avenue to Constitution Avenue.
- Limestone Avenue is closed in both directions between Anzac Parade and Treloar Crescent.
- Fairburn Avenue is closed in both directions between Anzac Parade and Treloar Crescent.
- Currona Street is closed at Anzac Park West.
- Blamey Crescent is closed at Anzac Park East.

It is noted that the restrictions for ANZAC Day and Remembrance Days apply to the entire network and will preclude any works on these days. This will be managed through the Project Program.



5. Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

This Preliminary TIA has been prepared to accompany the Concept Design submission for PWC consideration and is considered an interim report, subject to PWC comments on the Concept Design. It is noted that a more comprehensive TIA should be undertaken as the project progresses to Stage 3 – Permanent Carpark Design.

This Preliminary TIA is suitable to inform the Concept Design to support the PWC Medium Works Submission. The TIA has examined existing traffic and transport network conditions and assessed the future traffic and parking impacts arising from the for new at grade carparking for the proposed redevelopment of the Australian War Memorial. The study has assessed existing and future traffic conditions to enable the early works design to be implemented.

The analysis has demonstrated the following key conclusions:

- There is sufficient road capacity within the existing network to accommodate the increased traffic demands generated by the proposed works;
- The 45° car parking space and Poppy's Café carparks will provide adequate carparking spaces to support the Project construction phase;
- The alternate Contractor's carpark is the preferred temporary carpark arrangement, with minimal impact on current traffic and parking and bus arrangements and has potential to be used as a Campbell High School student carpark;
- As road network capacity is available there are no additional engineering works required to accommodate the additional traffic; and
- The changes proposed to the network in the area should include Education, Enforcement and Encouragement to support traffic management and safety around Campbell High School.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- The alternate Contractor's carpark be adopted as the temporary carpark for use during construction.
- Discussions be undertaken with Campbell High School to determine the potential to extend the existing Campbell High School carpark, as the alternate contractor's car park.
- Discussions be undertaken with Campbell High School to determine appropriate restoration for the alternate contractor's carpark site. It is noted that the site could be returned to pre-construction condition or retained as a Campbell High School student car park.
- Management should direct contractors to use the rooftop carpark at Poppy's Café extension and
 use Fairbairn Avenue to access the carpark, if additional contractor parking is required.
- Engagement should be undertaken with Campbell High School to enhance Education, Enforcement and Encouragement activities, as detailed in the ACT Government – Traffic Management and Safety: A Practical Guide for Schools. Additionally, steps should be taken to address illegal parking of 4WD vehicles around Campbell High School's carpark.
- Deliveries to site should be undertaken outside of the school drop-off/pick-up times (8:30am 9:00am and 3:00pm 3:30pm) to minimise disruption and maintain safety.



ontoit.

CREATING CERTAINTY.

Level 3, 164 Flinders Lane
Melbourne, VIC, 3000
+61 (0) 3 9639 1504
info@ontoit.com

/
ontoit global pty ltd
ABN 68 001 220 816
ACN 117 083 048

/
ontoit.com



Memo Transmittal

Project		Job No.
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Distribution	Attention	Email
Australian War Memorial	Adam O'Meara (cc) Evan Williamson	adam.oʻmeara@awm.gov.au evan.williamson@awm.gov.au
Australian War Memorial	Adam O'Meara (cc) Evan Williamson	adam.o'meara@awm.gov.au evan.williamson@awm.gov.au
AWM	Cameron Granger (cc)	Cameron.Granger@awm.gov.au
AWM TSA	Sherron Fielden (cc)	Sherron.Fielden@awm.gov.au

Subject

NCA Works Approval - Pedestrian and Cyclist Facilities - Design Statements

Evan,

Please refer to the following statements relating to the design of pedestrian and cycle paths associated with the AWM Redevelopment Project.

Pedestrian Paths

Pedestrian path have been designed in accordance with the requirements of AUSTROADS guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Part 13 – Pedestrians.

Cycle Paths

No dedicated cycle paths are proposed. The requirements for the design of cycle paths in accordance with AUSTROADS Guide to traffic engineering Practice Part 14 – Bicycles is not relevant to the proposed works.

Christie Player

Associate Director CPEng 2987881

ATTACHMENT	1	DBC CONSULTATION REPORT

- ATTACHMENT 2 EPBC ACT NATIONAL CONSULTATION REPORT
- ATTACHMENT 3 INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATION CONSULTATION SUMMARY
- ATTACHMENT 4 INDIGENOUS CONSULTATION EVENT REPORT, JANUARY 2020
- ATTACHMENT 5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

ATTACHMENT 1

DBC CONSULTATION REPORT



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT DETAILED BUSINESS CASE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION REPORT

November 2018

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Program need

The Australian War Memorial ('the Memorial') is preparing a Detailed Business Case (DBC) for a major redevelopment to the Australian Government. As part of the DBC process the Memorial has sought community input through a formal consultation program. Feedback from this consultation program will be used to inform both the DBC and the development of a 50 year Precinct Masterplan.

1.2 Consultation approach

A consultation program was developed that centered around five consultation themes. Each theme contained a brief description and questions to assist respondents. The consultation themes were:

- a. **THEME 1: A PLACE FOR VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES;** How can we best serve veterans and their families when they visit the Memorial?
- b. **THEME 2: PRECINCT PRIORITIES**; What are the priority areas for the Australian War Memorial Precinct? How could we make the external experiences at the Australian War Memorial better?
- c. **THEME 3: THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE**; What are the access requirements and functionality you would like to see in the Memorial in the future?
- d. **THEME 4: TELLING MORE STORIES TO MORE PEOPLE**; What are the important things to consider for the planning of future gallery spaces at the Memorial?
- e. **THEME 5: FUTURE 50 COMMEMORATION, MUSEUM AND RESEARCH THEMES**; What would you like future generations to experience when they visit the Memorial in the 2060s?

A combination of face-to-face and online activities for both general and targeted audiences was adopted. This included dedicated website content, social media content, email address, stakeholder forums, drop-in information sessions, pop-up events within the Memorial and a digital scrapbook to capture feedback. The feedback gathered from stakeholders provides a solid cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions and enables reflection for both the redevelopment project and the broader Memorial. It also provides a sound basis on which to undertake continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders as the project progresses.

1.3 Promotion and participation

The consultation program was promoted through a range of channels that reached a large audience. Social media reach exceeded 130,000 impressions and targeted promotion reached over 20,000 individuals. In addition to this, a range of targeted stakeholder forums were held that further promoted the program.

1.4 Participants

Feedback was received from 134 individuals. As the consultation program asked for feedback on five themes, many individual participants provided feedback on multiple consultation themes. This resulted in a valuable data-set. Participants were asked to identify their relationship to the Memorial. The highest representation was from current or former Australian Defence Force members, followed by those who were visiting the Memorial either on holiday or with family/friends. Participants were evenly spread in terms of age but participation by males was nearly double that of females. 25 percent of participants were from the ACT with the remainder representing the other Australian states and territories, except Tasmania where no responses were recorded.

1.5 How people participated – engagement methods

The consultation program used a combination of online and face-to-face participation methods to enable involvement from across Australia. The details are:

- a. Online An online scrapbook which provided participants with the ability to comment on each of the consultation themes was the most popular feedback channel (36 percent of feedback came through this channel), followed by email (25 percent) and social media (20 percent).
- b. <u>Face to Face</u> Face-to-face consultation activities comprised of drop-in and pop-up information sessions; consultation theme forums; neighbour forum and three interstate forums and resulted in about just over 17 percent of the feedback received.

1.6 Key feedback categories

The feedback received has been categorised to assist in identifying recurring trends and to enable an appreciation of the breadth of information gathered.

Feedback categories that represented over five percent of total feedback were deemed to be major categories. There were seven of these. Additional feedback categories which represented less than five percent of the total feedback were deemed to be minor categories. Tables 1 and 2 below provide more detail on each of the categories and the percentage of feedback associated with each category.

Table 1 Major feedback categories

	MAJOR FEEDBACK CATEGORIES (AND PERCENTAGE OF FEEDBACK RECEIVED)						
Collection/ gallery inclusions (19.6%)	Suggestions for collection items and gallery displays. The inclusion of a gallery for conflicts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Australia during the nineteenth century was the most frequent suggestion followed by large objects, Navy representation, women in war gallery and home front / effects of war gallery.						
Access and facilities (13.4%) Suggestions to improve access and facilities at the Memorial including mobility impaired access; wayfinding and signage; parking and public transport; gift shop and cafes and event and group involvement.							
Redevelopment Suggestions relating specifically to the redevelopment including other museums and memorials from; construction suggestions; displays and strategic planning.							
Ways of telling stories (10.9%) Suggestions for how stories should be told including not sanitising stories; focusing on people machines; ensuring stories are commemorated not glorified; suggested different points of views suggestions for terminology and use of data.							
Positive sentiment (7.4%)	A large amount of the feedback received during this process was in the form of general positive sentiment about the Memorial, staff, galleries and the Memorial's Director.						
Outdoor displays/ experiences (7.1%) Suggestions for use of the outdoor space at the Memorial including ANZAC Parade and respective suburbs. Sub-categories include protection of heritage significance, memorial gardens, in outdoor displays, tours and wayfinding.							
Digital/online (5.5%)	Suggestions for ways that digital or online applications could be used to enhance the visitor experience and share more of the collection including development of a web or smartphone app; digital storytelling techniques; building Wi-Fi; digitisation of records.						

Table 2 Minor feedback categories

MINOR FEEDBACK CATEGORIES (AND PERCENTAGE OF FEEDBACK RECEIVED)						
Engagement/ interactive activities at the Memorial (4.9%)	Research functions in the Memorial and online (3.0%)	Staff training (1.4%)				
Reflection spaces (3.8%)	Outreach – more national inclusion/travelling exhibitions (2.7%)	Commemorative events (1.1%)				
Veteran involvement (3.3%)	Against redevelopment (2.2%)	Against corporate involvement in the Memorial (0.8%)				
Schools education (3.0%)	Strategic/future planning suggestions (2.2%)	Suggested external relationships (0.8%)				

2 Introduction

2.1 The Australian War Memorial Current Status

Since 1953, annual visitation to the Memorial has grown from 190,000 to 1.1 million in 2016. This upward trend will continue to a projected 1.3 million visitors in 2030. Annual school student visitor numbers exceed 130,000, with 90 percent choosing to undertake a facilitated session with the Memorial's educators. This requires specialised facilities to support school visitors and limits flexibility in the main Memorial building and wider precinct. The increasing use of the Memorial places constraints on its capacity to appropriately tell the stories of Australia's involvement in conflict, peacekeeping, and humanitarian operations.

Over many years, exhibitions relating to recent conflicts, peacekeeping, and humanitarian operations have been added into the Memorial building; in spaces that were originally designed for storage, staff accommodation and other back-of-house functions. As a consequence, many spaces are fragmented and floor levels are inconsistent; this detracts from the overall commemorative narrative the Memorial seeks to build. This is particularly evident on the lower ground level, which has many small spaces that are poorly linked and do not provide adequate exhibition space to present contemporary stories using the artefacts of those experiences.

In its current configuration, the Memorial galleries are at capacity. The Memorial has made significant investment to rotate exhibitions so that it continues to provide the best visitor experience possible; with reconfiguration of existing spaces being undertaken to ensure the best use of available space. Further additions to exhibition space are no longer feasible, and an expansion program, through a site-wide redevelopment, is required to enable adequate capacity to properly present the stories of Australia's experience of war.

2.2 Planning for the Future

At this stage, the Memorial is undertaking two main activities:

- a. **Precinct Masterplan**: which examines the future needs of the whole site including buildings, car parks, landscape, sculptures, memorials and the enhancement of areas in order to activate the site. It outlines a phased approach to development but will identify where future development will occur so as not to conflict with current or near-future uses.
- b. **Detailed Business Case (DBC)**: the objective of the DBC is to gain the funding required to enable the expansion and redevelopment of the Australian War Memorial. This includes the development of a building design to 30 percent completion detail and a gallery layout and circulation plan relating to the functional relationship of the gallery spaces, circulation of visitors, how to tell the stories of different conflicts and exhibit the national collection.

2.3 Engagement of Communications Consultant

As part of the development of the DBC, community consultation is required to understand community views and potential issues so they can be responded to or mitigated through the DBC process. Community views were also sought to inform the development of the 50 year Precinct Masterplan.

The Australian War Memorial ran a procurement process in May 2018 to obtain services to run community consultation. The Communication Link was engaged and began developing the community consultation strategy in June 2018.

2.4 Purpose of this report

This report sets out the development of the consultation strategy, including approvals and approach. This report also provides an overview of the consultation process that was undertaken and analysis of the results.

2.5 Development of the consultation strategy and approval

2.5.1 Stakeholder Workshop

A Stakeholder Workshop was held in June 2018 to finalise a stakeholder list for the consultation program. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Australian War Memorial's Communications and Marketing team, Redevelopment Project Team, Commemoration and Visitor Engagement and representatives of the Memorial's DBC consultants, GHD Pty Ltd (GHD).

2.5.2 Engagement objectives

The strategy was designed to meet the following engagement objectives:

- a. Ensure stakeholders understand the Project need, vision and elements including the function and processes associated with the:
 - i. Precinct Masterplan; and
 - ii. DBC including the building design to 30 percent completion detail and a gallery layout and circulation plan.
- b. Ensure stakeholders understand that this is an opportunity to put forward their ideas for the Memorial in the future.
- c. Ensure stakeholders understand that this conversation will continue, if funding is approved, so there will be future opportunities to share their ideas or concerns.
- d. Ensure that there is an agreed internal process to ensure feedback is considered and reflected in the Masterplans and DBC.

2.5.3 Engagement principles

The strategy was designed to adhere to the engagement principles outlined in Table 3. These principles were used to guide the delivery of all activities during the consultation project.

Table 3 Engagement principles for consultation activities

	Principle	Implementation	Outcome
	Build community	Walk the talk – Start creating the community of the future Community events, creation of community spaces through pop- ups and installations. Partnerships with existing stakeholders	A demonstrated commitment to creating a true community through the project
†	Two way	Listen to the community as well as provide information Use effective facilitation and listening activities to ensure we understand the community.	Better understanding of community vision and concerns making it easier to incorporate them into the project
	Genuine	Modify redevelopment plans to reflect reasonable requests by the community.	Community will have greater support for outcome.
	Clear and accurate information	Non-technical, simple language Use of maps, diagrams and pictures to increase clarity Work closely with SMEs to ensure accuracy Include realistic timeframes	Allows community to make well-informed decisions. Builds trust in the project Minimises potential for confusion or rumour.
Ů	Timely	Respond quickly to enquiries and complaints Provide stakeholders with adequate notice of changes and potential impacts	Builds confidence in the project team Allows stakeholders time to adjust Minimises negative backlash
3 &	Accessible and inclusive	Digitally and physically accessibility Weekend and evening engagements Meeting the community in the community	Ensures opportunity for all to participate Supports the broad delivery of information
	Sustainable	Continues for the life of the project Be consistent and regular in delivery	Facilitates delivery across all stages of the development. Builds reliability with stakeholders

The strategy outlined an eight week program that would provide a range of opportunities for people to provide input into the development of the DBC and the 50 year Precinct Masterplan. This program of activities was supported by collateral and web content; a promotional program was designed to raise awareness of the consultation program and recruit participants.

The strategy was approved by the Memorial's Corporate Management Group on 19 July 2018.

3 The engagement and consultation approach

3.1 Consultation themes

The centrepiece of the consultation strategy was five consultation themes (see table 4). Each theme contained a brief description and a central question/s designed to elicit feedback from respondents on topics relevant to the Memorial's physical structure and operations. This approach helped to ensure the feedback received was relevant, detailed and meaningful with respect to the development and refinement of the Detailed Business Case and the 50 year Masterplan.

Table 4 Consultation Themes

THEME 1: A PLACE FOR VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES	We want to ensure the Australian War Memorial makes our nations' current and former servicemen and women, and their families feel welcome and comfortable. As we plan for the future, we want to create more spaces where veterans and families can find a quiet moment to reflect and we want to make it easier for veterans to access and move about the Memorial.	How can we best serve veterans and their families when they visit the Memorial?
THEME 2: PRECINCT PRIORITIES	The Australian War Memorial extends beyond the buildings. Planning for the future means considering the whole precinct; which includes visitor parking, transport options, heritage significance, cafes, external displays, ceremonial areas, our connection with Anzac Parade, the vista across Lake Burley Griffin and our nearby neighbours and community.	What are the priority areas for the Australian War Memorial Precinct? How could we make the external experiences at the Australian War Memorial better?
THEME 3: THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE	The experience of visitors to the Australian War Memorial is as diverse as the visitors themselves. The Memorial must cater for all visitor needs and provide accessibility and functionality to assist them. Visitors may include veterans and their families, school groups, national and international tourists, amateur and academic researchers, or even visitors attending a corporate event at the memorial. As we plan for the future, we are interested in your views on what is important to make the Memorial accessible and functional.	What are the access requirements and functionality you would like to see in the Memorial in the future?
THEME 4: TELLING MORE STORIES TO MORE PEOPLE	The Australian War Memorial tells the stories of Australia's war, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in its galleries through carefully curated items from its world class collection. These stories are ongoing and gallery spaces need to be created with enough flexibility to enable a place for stories not-yet-written. The Memorial also has many items that are too large to display in the current Memorial galleries.	What are the important things to consider for the planning of future gallery spaces at the Memorial?
THEME S: FUTURE 50 — COMMEMORATION, MUSEUM AND RESEARCH THEMES	The Precinct Masterplan provides an opportunity to envisage the next fifty years and create a vision to guide the development of future experiences for our veterans, their families and our visitors. What values are important to preserve as we develop a vision for the next fifty years at the Memorial?	What would you like future generations to experience when they visit the Memorial in the 2060s?

Promotion for the strategy included general, broadscale promotion through media, social media and publications. Promotion to targeted audiences was achieved through direct mailing and invitation to consultation forum events. The promotional approach adopted for this strategy can be found in section 4 of this report.

3.2 Consultation tools and events

3.2.1 Consultation tools and events overview

The tools, events and approaches outlined in the consultation strategy were a combination of face-to-face and online activities. This combined approach was designed to ensure that all Australians were able to find opportunities to provide feedback. These tools included dedicated website content, social media content, email address, stakeholder forums, drop-in information sessions, pop-up events within the Memorial and a digital scrapbook to capture feedback. This section outlines these tools and events; and the reasons for including them in the consultation strategy.

3.2.2 Consultation theme factsheets

Five factsheets were developed to provide more detail on each of the consultation themes including providing information on some of the rationale and assessments already undertaken by the Memorial. The factsheets (included at Appendix 3) were designed to be read individually or alongside each other and included feedback channels. These factsheets were handed out during face-to-face events, sent to school groups and were available on the website.

3.2.3 Dedicated website

Dedicated webpages on the Memorial's website were developed to provide more information on the consultation program (https://www.awm.gov.au/haveyoursay). The website also housed the online scrapbook and the consultation factsheets were available for download.

3.2.4 Online scrapbook

The online scrapbook was a web-based form which gave respondents an opportunity to provide a response against each of the consultation themes, regardless of their geographic location. The online scrapbook was housed on the Memorial's consultation program webpages (https://www.awm.gov.au/haveyoursay). Participants were also asked to provide some basic demographic information and were given the ability to opt-in to receive updates on consultation program outcomes.

3.2.5 Email

A dedicated email address was created for the consultation (haveyoursay@awm.gov.au).

3.2.6 Social media

Social media is an important tool for promotion and participation in consultation programs. The Memorial has large followings through a range of social media applications. Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn were utilised for this consultation program. Posts provided information relating to the consultation themes, consultation events and provided updates on timing. Each of the social media posts relating to this consultation program are included in Appendix 1.

3.2.7 Pop-up information sessions

Face-to-face engagement opportunities are important to provide opportunities for clarification and enable a more detailed understanding of the feedback being received. A pop-up information session is not promoted but simply 'pops-up', to provide information on a project and invite feedback. This type of feedback session enables you to gather feedback from those individuals who may not normally be inclined to participate in a consultation program and may have different perspectives to offer.

3.2.8 Stakeholder forums

Face-to-face stakeholder forums were also proposed as part of the consultation strategy. Identified stakeholders were invited to attend forums that would focus on either the project overall or on specific consultation themes. Interstate forums were held in Darwin, Townsville, Sydney and Brisbane as centres with high Defence populations. These forums also sought feedback on the role of the Memorial for those unable to physically visit it.

3.2.9 Drop-in information sessions

Working in a similar format to the pop-up information sessions, the drop-in information sessions were promoted externally through the website, social media and in stakeholder correspondence. The drop-in information sessions provided the opportunity for people to learn more about the project, ask questions and provide feedback.

4 Consultation promotion

4.1 The invitation to participate – promotional approach

The consultation program ran for eight weeks from 2 August to 26 September 2018. The consultation program was promoted through a range of channels to enable multiple opportunities for involvement. Table 5 shows the promotional channels and provides an estimated reach for each channel. In addition to this a range of targeted stakeholder forums were held that further promoted the program. Promotion of the consultation strategy involved a mixture of direct and broad promotional approaches which yielded a large promotional audience for the consultation program.

Table 5 Promotional channels and reach

Promotional	Detail	Reach							
channel		(2 August – 26 September)							
Media – The	1 August 2018	292,000*							
Australian									
Social media	The Memorial's social media accounts were used over the course of the consultation period mainly								
	used for promotion of the program in general and for consultation e								
	these posts are attached at Appendix 1								
	Facebook - 13 posts	91,229 reach							
		74 shares							
		2,205 engaged users							
	Twitter - 12 posts	33,943 impressions							
		157 likes							
		89 retweets							
	LinkedIn - 11 posts	7,007 impressions							
Pop-up information	Three pop-up information sessions were held in the Memorial to	80							
events	inform visitors about the consultation and encourage feedback								
Drop-in	Four drop-in information sessions were held in the Memorial to	132							
information events	inform visitors about the consultation and encourage feedback.								
Invitation letters	Letters were sent from the Memorial Director, Dr Brendan Nelson	74							
	to stakeholders and stakeholder groups inviting participation in								
	the consultation								
Neighbour	A flyer inviting neighbours of the Memorial to participate in the	3,500							
letterbox drop	consultation was distributed to Memorial neighbours in the								
	suburbs of Reid, Campbell, Braddon and Ainslie								
Promotional	Provided a summary of the consultation and feedback channels.	1,500							
postcards	Distributed through events and directly to visitors to the								
	Memorial.								
Factsheets	Five consultation theme factsheets were produced, one for each	• 1,750 hard copy factsheets							
	theme. The five factsheets were handed out as part of the	distributed (~350 of each type)							
	consultation activities and were available to download from the	• 515 factsheets downloaded							
	website	from website							
Website	awm.gov.au/haveyoursay contained all project information	3,626 visitors to the website							
	including factsheets, gateway to the digital scrapbook, contact								
	details and times/dates for consultation events								
School promotion	Information packs inviting participation were distributed to	89 information packs distributed							
	Memorial school visitors from across Australia during the								
	consultation period.								
Tour / coach	Tour and coach companies were invited to participate in the	132 emails were sent							
business invitation	consultation as key Memorial stakeholders								
e-Memorial	Consultation program information was included in the August e-	>10,000 subscribers							
publication advert	Memorial online publication								

^{*} based on estimated readership of *The Australian* from Roy Morgan Research, June 2018 (http://www.roymorgan.com/industries/media/readership/newspaper-readership)

4.1.1 School information pack distribution

A selection of primary and secondary schools (see Figure 1) who visited the Memorial during the consultation period were given an information pack that contained an invitation to participate in the consultation program.

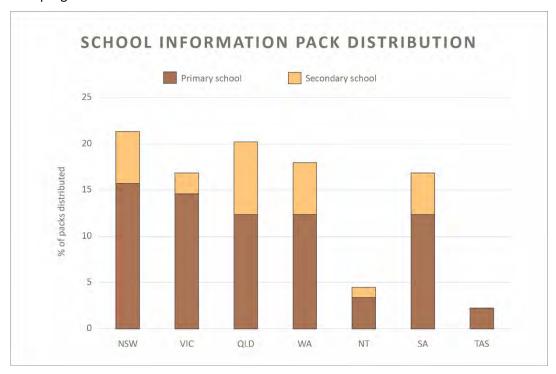


Figure 1 Distribution of school information packs to primary and secondary schools



Figure 2 Drop-in and pop-up displays were held in the main Memorial building

5 Consultation participation

5.1 Number of participants

Despite significant promotion, participation in the consultation program was low (feedback was received from 134 individuals). However the consultation tools adopted ensured a depth of feedback and a cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions. This feedback will enable reflection, not just for development of the DBC and the 50 year Precinct Masterplan, but for the broader Memorial and provides a sound basis for continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders.

5.2 Age of participants

Over half of consultation participants did not disclose their age. Participation from those who did disclose their age reflected a fairly even spread across all age brackets with a slightly lower representation from those aged over 75 and a slightly higher representation from those aged between 65-74 (see Figure 3).

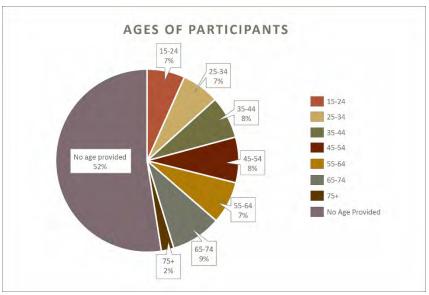


Figure 3 Ages of consultation participants

5.3 Gender of participants

63 percent of consultation participants were male. The percentage of male participants was more than double the percentage of female participation (see Figure 4).

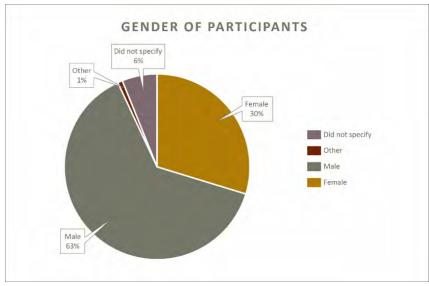


Figure 4 Gender of consultation participants

5.4 Relationship of participants to the Memorial

Participants were asked to identify their relationship to the Memorial. Over 30 percent of participants did not disclose their relationship. From those that did disclose, the highest representation was from current or former Australian Defence Force members, followed by those who were visiting the Memorial either on holiday or with family/friends. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of the remaining relationship types.

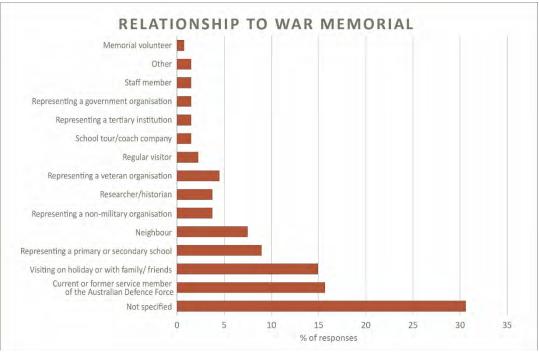


Figure 5 Consultation participants' self-identified relationship to the Memorial

5.5 Location of participants

The ACT recorded the highest consultation participation rate. This is possibly attributable to the consultation events which took place in the Memorial itself and also due to consultation with Memorial neighbours. Participation was recorded from each state except Tasmania.

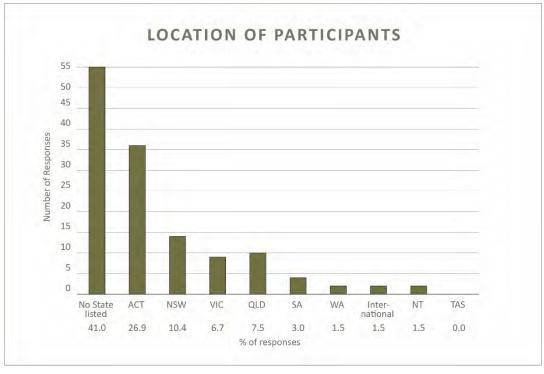


Figure 6 Location of consultation participants

6 Participation channels and events

6.1 Participation channels

The consultation methodology involved a combination of face-to-face and online feedback methods. This methodology was adopted to enable involvement from across Australia.

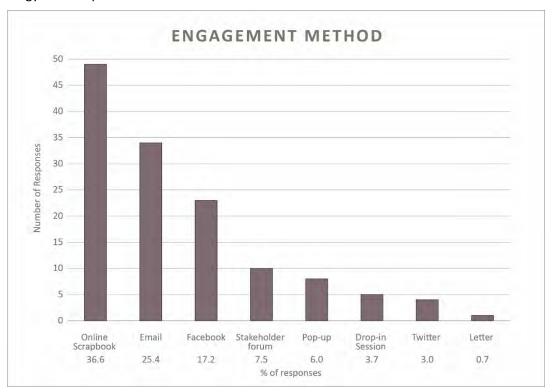


Figure 7 Methods used to provide feedback and the frequency of use

Figure 7 shows the percentage of responses received through each consultation channel. The online scrapbook was the most popular means of providing feedback, yielding 36 percent of responses. This was followed by email which yielded just over a quarter of all responses. Social media had a combined promotional reach of over 132,000, and provided just over 20 percent of total feedback.

There were eight face-to face pop-up and drop-in information sessions held and these accounted for nearly 10 percent of the feedback received. In addition, a series of stakeholder forums were held as follows:

- Five theme-based stakeholder forums held in Canberra. Identified stakeholders and stakeholder groups were invited to attend;
- One neighbour forum with representatives from the Reid Residents' Association and an interested neighbour; and
- Four interstate forums held in Darwin, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

Together these forums yielded 7.5 percent of the feedback. Whilst this percentage is lower comparatively to other feedback avenues, these forums enabled deeper conversations to take place and resulted in a deeper level of understanding of the project need and considerations for future planning.

6.2 List of events, dates and details

Table 6 provides an overview of all the events held as part of the consultation activities. Table 6 also documents the number of visitors to each event, how many feedback forms were received and if any additional collateral (which included consultation theme factsheets and promotional postcards) were taken for further dissemination and promotion.

Table 6 Consultation events and participation numbers

10.15am - 12.15pm	Location	Event visitors	Feedback forms received (#)	Collateral distributed (#)	
	Reg Saunders Gallery,	7	2	17	
		Australian War Memorial			-
· ·		Outside Second World	27	4	21
session	10.15am – 12.15pm	War gallery, Australian War Memorial			
Pon-un information	Sunday 12 August 2018	Outside Second World	46	2	34
Session		War gallery, Australian	40	_	J-
	·	War Memorial			
	•	SUB-TOTAL	80	8	72
Drop-in information	Thursday 9 August 2018,	Reg Saunders Gallery,	11	2	9
Session	10.15am – 1.15pm	Australian War Memorial			
· ·	, , ,	Outside Second World	49	4	37
Session	1pm – 4pm	War Gallery, Australian			
		War Memorial		_	
•		Outside Second World	40	3	35
Session	1pm – 4pm	War Gallery, Australian			
Dron-in information	Thursday 30 August 2018	Outside Second World	32	3	27
•	· -	War Gallery, Australian	32]	27
36331011	25	War Memorial			
	1	SUB-TOTAL	132	12	108
Stakeholder Forum –	Thursday 23 August 2018,	BAE Systems Theatre,	1	Facilitated	5 (extra taken to
Theme One: A place for	2:30pm – 4pm	Australian War Memorial		feedback	distribute)
veterans and their families				collected	
Stakeholder Forum –	Monday 27 August 2018,	BAE Systems Theatre,	0	N/A	0
	10.30am – 12pm	Australian War Memorial			
•					
	, ,	BAE Systems Theatre,	2	Facilitated	2
	2.30pm – 4pm	Australian War Memorial		feedback collected	
•	Wodnosday 29 August 2018	BAE Systems Theatre,	1	Facilitated	20 (extra taken to
	, -	Australian War Memorial	1	feedback	distribute)
-	2.30pm 4pm	Additional War Wellional		collected	distribute
· ·	Friday 31 August 2018	BAE Systems Theatre,	1	Facilitated	1
		Australian War Memorial	1	feedback	1
	2.300	/ dage and i var ivierioria		collected	
and research themes					
Reid Residents'	Friday 21 September 2018	Australian War Memorial,	4	Facilitated	8 (extra taken to
Association stakeholder		Administration Building		feedback	distribute)
forum				collected	
Darwin stakeholder forum	Tuesday 18 September 2018	Trailer Boat Club, Darwin	9	Facilitated	9
				feedback	
-		T : ::		collected	
	· ·	Townsville RSL Club	4	Facilitated feedback	4
Torum	2018			collected	
Brishane stakeholder	Thursday 20 September	Wynnum RSL Club	1	Facilitated	1
		vv ymmann noe club		feedback	
	25]	collected	
Sydney stakeholder forum	Tuesday 25 September 2018	York Events Building	2	Facilitated	2
, , 	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1	feedback	
				collected	
		SUB-TOTAL	25		52
		TOTAL	237	20	232



Figure 8 Stakeholder forums enabled detailed feedback to be received from stakeholders

7 Consultation feedback analysis

7.1 Key categories

The feedback received has been categorised to assist in identifying recurring feedback and to enable an appreciation of the breadth of information received. Feedback categories that represented more than five percent of total feedback were deemed to be major categories. There were seven of these. Each of these categories contained sub-categories with more detailed feedback. Any feedback categories which made up less than five percent of the total feedback received were deemed to be minor categories and as such, usually have less sub-categories contained within. Figure 9 shows how these categories were represented as a percentage of the total feedback received and identifies the split between the main and minor feedback categories. Sections 8 to 15 provide detailed analysis on each of these categories.

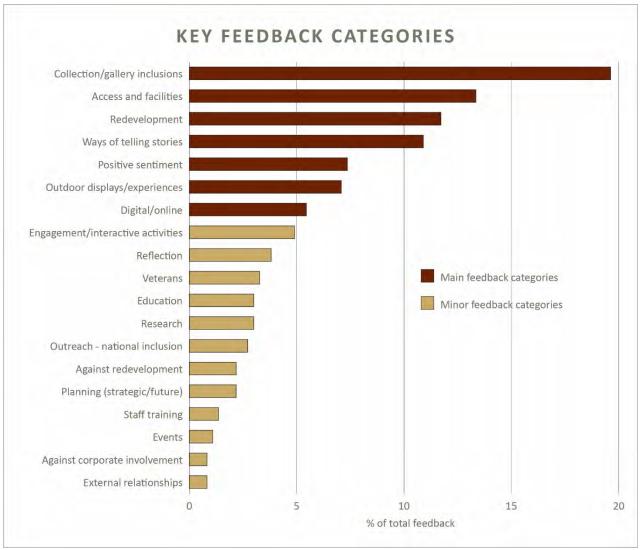


Figure 9 Recurring major and minor sub-categories resulting from the consultation feedback

8 Main feedback category: Collection/gallery inclusions

8.1 Category description

This feedback category was the most recurrent during the consultation. It incorporated all suggestions relating to what should be displayed in a redeveloped Memorial or added to the Memorial's collection. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback category, as seen in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Recurring sub-categories for collection/gallery inclusions

		Key sub-categor	ies	
Conflicts between Indigenous and	Display of large objects	Navy representation	Women in war gallery	Home front /effects of war
non-Indigenous people in Australia				
during the				
nineteenth century				

8.2 Key sub-category: Gallery for conflicts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Australia during the nineteenth century

The most common sub-theme was the suggested inclusion of a gallery for conflicts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Australia during the nineteenth century. Participants often referred to this as the 'Frontier Wars'. This gallery would tell the story of conflicts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Australia during the nineteenth century to provide recognition and assist in reconciliation. This feedback represented about a third of the total feedback received in the collection/gallery inclusion theme and about seven percent of total feedback received during the consultation. It was also suggested that an external monument could be established and there were recurring suggestions that legislative changes required to accommodate this inclusion should not be hard to achieve. Inclusion of a special place for Aboriginal people to commemorate their role in the Australian Defence Force that could accommodate smoking ceremonies and traditional activities was also suggested.

8.3 Key sub-category: Display of large objects

Storage and displays of the Memorial large objects was another key feature of this theme. Suggestions included creating onsite and offsite displays in Canberra and permanent displays around Australia.

8.4 Key sub-category: Navy representation

A perceived lack of Navy representation in the Memorial was heard throughout the consultation including suggestions for the inclusion of Royal Australian Navy's involvement in Operation Sea Dragon off the coast of North Vietnam between 1967 and 1968 and more stories relating to Navy doctors or ship medical teams.

8.5 Key sub-category: Women in war gallery and home front/effects of war

A women in war gallery and a gallery dedicated to telling the stories of life on the home front and consequences for families and communities was also recurring feedback.

8.6 Other feedback

Beyond this, a range of other suggestions were made including the following:

a. Gallery theme feedback

- i. More representation of modern conflicts and background information about why conflicts exist.
- ii. Greater diversity in representation in galleries.
- iii. Showcase the politics and decision making involved in deciding to go to war.
- iv. Continue to commission art work and music it was suggested they capture more emotional responses than text.
- v. Dedicated art collection gallery to enable rotation and display of more art.
- vi. Combat experience of armoured fighting vehicle crews, not just displaying a tank.
- vii. Stories told from modern conflicts will be different. Less items will be able to be 'gathered' from war zones, stories look and feel different eg. telling the story of a house search in Afghanistan rather than life in the trenches, and more digital content (photos, video, surveillance).
- viii. Show more Allies stories.
- ix. Special Forces exhibit should be permanent.
- x. Memorial galleries could take a broader focus and include causes for war and conflict, reasons for involvement, domestic social change, war opposition, alliances, diplomatic institutions etc.
- xi. The Memorial could fulfil some of the envisioned purpose of an Anzac Centre; with a main focus on the study of the nature of social conflicts, causes of violence and definitions of peace, as well as research into new structures for resolving conflicts.

b. Stories of specific personnel type/groups

- i. Stories of former ADF personnel who serve in conflict zones as contractors.
- ii. Logistics units, especially in the technically-oriented post Second World War Army. Some existing displays could be modified to offer recognition.
- iii. Explore all facets of defence forces; eg. electronics and IT roles.
- iv. Legacy exhibition honouring the work of Legacy and junior legatees.
- v. Recognising the role of Armenian interpreters (and other nationalities) in First World War exhibitions, these interpreters were drafted by the Allies in battles such as Beersheba.
- vi. Peacekeepers should not be included as their role is not comparable to those who fought.

c. Specific Battle/Action based

- i. Rescue by Australians of refugees in 1918; particularly Armenian and Assyrian refugees.
- ii. Recognising First World War veteran's role in helping Armenian orphans in the Armenian genocide.
- iii. Recognising the Dunsterforce and Allied military force, in helping save persecuted Christian minorities in First World War.
- iv. RMS Leinster which was torpedoed in the Irish Sea off Dublin 10th October 1918.
- v. Kokoda needs to be more in-depth.
- vi. Vietnam is not well catered for within the post 45 galleries.
- vii. The bombing of Darwin does not feature very much in the Second World War gallery.

9 Main feedback category: Access and facilities

9.1 Category description

This feedback category includes a mix of feedback on ways the Memorial could improve accessibility and facilities. This included suggestions of what was missing, or doesn't work in the Memorial currently, and suggestions for what should be done in a redevelopment. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback category, as seen in Table 8 below.

Table 8 Recurring sub-categories for access and facilities

Key sub-categories										
Mobility impaired	Wayfinding and	Parking and public	Gift shop and cafes	Events and groups						
access	signage	transport								

9.2 Key sub-category: Mobility impaired access

Improved accessibility for those with mobility issues or in wheelchairs featured prominently in the feedback received. Suggestions included:

- More ramps needed in all locations.
- Too many tight corners, small doorways and narrow viewing halls.
- Flat, waist-high cabinets cannot be viewed or read from a wheelchair.
- Side panels on displays to click for more detail are very helpful (but reading the real thing is better).
- Rounded corners are needed on displays.
- Change table and sink locations in disabled toilets make it difficult for carers to assist.

- Toilets need automatic doors and locks.
- Lower basins in bathrooms or put basins outside if space is an issue.
- Accessible lift buttons and larger lifts.
- Increased access in cafes.
- Specific wheel-chair zone for the Last Post Ceremony.
- More disabled access toilets.
- Tours of outside memorials and ANZAC Parade for those with mobility issues.

Suggestions were also made to improve the accessibility of displays for those with vision or hearing impairments; it was suggested that connections be made with disability groups and disabled veterans to help guide the redevelopment and ensure world class accessibility.

9.3 Key sub-category: Wayfinding and signage

Increased wayfinding and signage throughout the Memorial was a key sub-theme. Feedback focused on curating specific flows/paths through the Memorial and increasing the visibility and amounts of signage. Suggestions were made that signage should be interactive and begin in the carpark and surrounding suburbs. A multi-language electronic tour guide app was a frequent idea.

9.4 Key sub-category: Parking and public transport

Parking suggestions included the need for more free, time unlimited, parking; dedicated parking for staff; and undercover pickup/drop off areas. Access in parking was also a strong feature including providing disabled parking access to mirror the current underground carpark arrangement. Suggestions relating to public transport included improving bicycle storage facilities and more frequent and clearer public transport options.

9.5 Key sub-category: Gift shops and cafes

Many suggestions were made regarding gift shops and cafes within the Memorial. Feedback indicated that the gift shop was small, not in the best location and some of the items sold had little relevance to the Australian Defence Force. For the cafes, feedback indicated that there needed to be more affordable food on offer and that more food and drink be available throughout the Memorial. Suggestions were made that the installation of drink stations and vending machines could achieve this. It was also suggested that veterans should be given access to discounts on refreshments and in the gift shops.

9.6 Key sub-category: Events and groups

Feedback on school groups was divided, with some suggesting that they not be allowed in during general opening hours, and others suggesting that they should not be segregated. There were suggestions received that there could be special events created for different groups though including school groups, people with a disability and veterans and their families.

9.7 Other feedback

The lack of seating throughout the Memorial, inside and outside, was highlighted multiple times as were the availability of toilets, Wi-Fi and closed captioning of displays.

10 Main feedback category: Redevelopment

10.1 Category description

This feedback category relates to redevelopment focused feedback, including suggestions of other memorials and museums the Memorial could refer to when designing the redevelopment project; project construction phase feedback and support of a redevelopment. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback category, as seen in Table 9 below.

Table 9 Recurring sub-categories for redevelopment

		Key sub-categori	es	
Other museums and memorials to learn from	Construction and redevelopment footprint	Redevelopment footprint	Displays	Strategic planning

10.2 Key sub-category: Other museums and memorials to learn from

Throughout the consultation, a range of other museums and memorials that the Memorial could learn from were suggested for different reasons including providing good examples of how to display items, using small spaces, and providing good reflective spaces. The examples are as follows:

- The 9/11 Memorial for reflection spaces.
- Visit the Armoury Museum in Cairns.
- The bombing of Darwin experience in Darwin.
- The ANZAC Museums in Albany, WA.
- Battle of Waterloo in Belgium.
- The Imperial War Museum in London.
- Monash Memorial in France.
- Comparable to Smithsonian in Washington.
- The Imperial War Museum (London) technology focused displays.
- British Army Museum to show the experience of an AFV crewman.

- There is so little in the Australian War Memorial that evokes the experience of war depicted so brilliantly as the 'Love and Sorrow' exhibition, Melbourne Museum.
- The Powerhouse Museum in Sydney has a great 'members only' area.
- Citadel at Verdun, Amiens.
- Vimy ridge, France interactive trench network.
- Louwman Museum, The Hague uses different shop front experiences to tell stories.

10.3 Key sub-category: Construction and redevelopment footprint

It was suggested that:

- a. a redevelopment should excavate rather than add additional buildings to the Memorial precinct however, a respondent added this may be difficult as the area had been a watercourse prior to the Memorial's construction;
- b. any additional buildings should be added at the rear of the site so as not to impact on the front view of the Memorial; and
- c. a veteran procurement policy for construction could be implemented similar to an Indigenous Procurement Policy, ensuring a percentage of workers were veterans.

10.4 Key sub-category: Displays

Feedback indicated support for using a combination of interactive physical and digital displays and retaining special significance items such as the First World War dioramas in a redevelopment project.

10.5 Key sub-category: Strategic planning

Additional feedback on this theme generally indicated a level of support for the redevelopment, as long as it was undertaken in a planned, strategic manner.

11 Main feedback category: Ways of telling stories

11.1 Category description

This feedback category complements the collection/gallery inclusion category but instead of focusing of the specific stories that needed to the told, it focused largely on how to tell these stories. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback, as seen in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Recurring sub-categories for redevelopment

Key sub-categories									
Do not sanitise	People not	Commemoration	Point of view in	Terminology and data					
displays	machines	not glorification	storytelling	use					

11.2 Key sub-category: Do not sanitise displays and people not machines

Feedback associated with this theme largely focused on the nuances of storytelling and the overall impressions left by a visit to the Memorial. Ensuring that displays do not become 'politically correct' or over-sanitised was a recurring feedback - the notion that the displays needed to show the brutal realities of what people went through. This was supported by feedback that machines and weaponry should only play a supporting role to the stories of people and their experience.

11.3 Key sub-category: Commemoration not glorification

There was some feedback that the Memorial needs to ensure materials do not inadvertently glorify war and that the Memorial does not become an amusement park. It should be noted that it was not suggested that this was the case at present.

11.4 Key sub-category: Point of view in storytelling

Telling stories from different points of view was also suggested, including the experiences of minority groups during conflicts such as Vietnamese-Australians during Vietnam. Conversely, feedback also suggested that all displays should only be based on a 'western civilisation' point of view.

11.5 Key sub-category: Terminology and data use

Several suggestions were made on the use of specific terminology and the interpretation of data. It was suggested that casualty figures should reflect all deaths attributable to active service including suicide and disease beyond the currently prescribed time period. Other suggestions on terminology use included avoiding overuse of the word 'hero' so as not to reduce its meaning; changing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior to be more inclusive of non-land based forces and being careful when displaying information, particularly quotes, that may not be strongly supported by evidence.

11.6 Other feedback

The location of the *Menin Gate at Midnight* painting was a recurring sub-theme with suggestions that it needed to be moved back to a larger area, so it can be appreciated from a distance. Other suggestions include the representation of regional cenotaphs like the current Gallipoli Map; including Brendan Nelson's speeches in displays and being careful to avoid sentimentality in displays.

Additional feedback related to the complexity of displaying current information. Discussions occurred around whether the Memorial should be a 'current affairs' commentator and whether the inclusion of active conflicts would result in the Memorial 'getting it wrong' or information dating prematurely.

12 Main feedback category: Positive sentiment

12.1 Category description

A recurring portion of the feedback received was in the form of general positive sentiment about the Memorial, staff, galleries and the Memorial's Director. When asked about the proposed redevelopment, feedback on this theme often identified that people couldn't imagine what could be done to improve the current Memorial. Feedback included "the Memorial is a place that is valued" and that it is a "world class institution".

13 Main feedback category: Outdoor displays/experiences

13.1 Category description

This feedback category contained suggestions received for ways to change or enhance the outdoor spaces at the Memorial; including those within the Memorial footprint, ANZAC parade and considerations for neighbouring suburbs as well. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback, as seen in Table 11 below.

Table 11 Recurring sub-categories for outdoor displays/experiences

Key sub-categories											
Broader precinct – outside Memorial precinct	Protect heritage significance	Memorial gardens	Immersive outdoor displays	Outdoor tours and wayfinding							

13.2 Key sub-category: Broader precinct – outside Memorial precinct

Engagement with neighbours and impacts of the Memorial on neighbouring suburbs was a recurring theme. Largely the feedback covered the current ways that Memorial visitors use the surrounding suburbs and suggestions for improvements to reduce impacts of future use on the neighbouring suburbs. Ideas included directional signage and improvements to paths, park areas and verge parking. There was recognition that living near the Memorial resulted in impacts during events, but consideration was requested to ensure that future planning did not result in these impacts becoming daily occurrences. Consideration included traffic and parking studies and noise modelling. Acknowledgement was made that current alerts to neighbours regarding upcoming events was gratefully received.

13.3 Key sub-category: Protect heritage significance

Protecting the objects of heritage significance including the outside vista and view down ANZAC Parade was a recurring theme. Respondents felt that this should not be impacted.

13.4 Key sub-categories: Memorial gardens, immersive outdoor displays and outdoor tours and wayfinding

Feedback on visitor displays and experiences outside the Memorial can be summarised as follows:

- Consider creating memorial, reflective or sensory gardens designed using drought resistant plant species.
- Create outdoor immersive environments such as picnic areas to replicate troop campsites or a realistic trench network that changes as you move through different time periods.
- Create more connections between the Memorial and ANZAC Parade.
- Curate an outdoor experience that includes guided and self-guided tours of outside spaces and ANZAC Parade.
- Improve wayfinding and signage outside of the Memorial building.

13.5 Other feedback

Additional suggestions offered ways to display large objects; additional outdoor Memorials; playground equipment; viewing areas and wheelchair access in outdoor spaces.

14 Main feedback category: Digital/online

14.1 Category description

This feedback category relates to the suggestions received for ways that digital or online applications could enhance the visitor experience and share more of the collection. A range of key sub-categories were identified in this feedback, as seen in Table 12 below.

Table 12 Recurring sub-categories for digital/online

		Key sub-categori	es	Memorial website
Web or smartphone app	Digital storytelling	Wi-Fi	Digitisation of records	Memorial website

14.2 Key sub-category: Web or smartphone app and Wi-Fi

Recurring feedback indicated that the Memorial would benefit from smartphone or web applications to assist with planning visits; wayfinding (including identifying accessible pathways); search the honour roll; online viewing of collection items; connection to social media; event information; additional information on gallery displays and self-guided multi-lingual tours. It was also suggested that self-guided multi-lingual tours should be available whether as part of an app or separately. This sub-theme was often coupled with the suggestion that the Memorial needs publicly accessible Wi-Fi inside and outside (including ANZAC Parade).

14.3 Key sub-category: Digital storytelling

The use of digital storytelling techniques (including virtual reality and augmented reality) in Memorial galleries was a strong feature in the consultation. Most feedback indicated support for the use of this technology, as long as it did not glorify war. Feedback indicated the importance of technological integration for younger people and students and supported immersion-based experiences like the 'Battle of Hamel' virtual reality experience. Suggestions were also made that this technology could be utilised more to enable people to tell their own stories.

14.4 Key sub-category: Digitisation of records

The digitisation and online availability of records, photographs, documents and objects was a recurring sub-theme with support indicated for ensuring this practice is invested in and improved upon.

14.5 Key sub-category: Memorial website

There were minor feedback suggesting that the current website was not user friendly and a suggestion that the Australian dating system of day, month, year should be adopted throughout.

15 Minor feedback categories – what we heard

15.1 Minor feedback category: Engagement/interactive activities

This category relates to feedback that the overall visitor experience was enhanced by activities beyond the visiting of galleries which provided hands-on or interactive experiences, such as displaying poppies, the Iroquois helicopter and G for George displays. Suggestions were offered for additional activities to further enhance these opportunities including more people telling their stories; Sunday movie screenings; an interactive app and providing more objects you can touch. A couple of participants suggested that immersive experiences and reenactments can be misleading and not provide real appreciation, though most feedback was supportive. There was also some discussion around providing additional fee-based experiences for international visitors to enable travel agents to package the Memorial within larger ticketed itineraries.

15.2 Minor feedback category: Reflection

Although closely linked with the main feedback category, Access and facilities, there was a range of feedback that specifically spoke of the need for more reflective spaces throughout the Memorial; ideally a space in each gallery. Most commonly it was suggested that these spaces were needed for veterans and their families. Some suggested these spaces could go further and offer some amenities and refreshments to visitors; or they could be Members-only spaces with free membership for current and former defence force members.

15.3 Minor feedback category: Veterans

15.3.1 Category Description

Although representing only a small percentage of overall feedback, this category contained a wide variety of feedback relating to veterans, and their diverse needs depending on their stage in life and relationship to the Memorial. Suggestions included tangible ideas of experiences and opportunities that the Memorial can provide to visiting veterans and their families; through to the less tangible roles the Memorial plays for veterans including representation of their experiences and stories.

15.3.2 Suggested Changes

Tangible ideas include providing discounts to veterans for refreshments and the gift shop; creating veteran-only reflection rooms; providing information on support and advice available for veterans; survey veterans to understand needs and experiences; having special opening times for veterans and their families; providing more opportunities for veterans to tell their stories in person; creating opportunities/events/spaces for veterans and their families to share experiences like learning a trade from the Second World War or blacksmithing workshops.

Staff training to be able to support visiting veterans was also a recurring sub-category and included awareness training for people in distress and knowledge of how to advise veterans about donating collection items.

There was also a suggestion to provide a digital 'walkthrough' of the temporary gallery exhibits so that those deployed overseas can still experience them.

15.4 Minor feedback category: Education

The education category involved feedback relating to ways the Memorial could enhance the education experience for school students. A recurring sub-category was that there should be a dedicated education centre with programs that provide connections to school curriculum and teaching associations. It was suggested that there needed to be increased interactivity through the galleries and integration with personal devices. Feedback also suggested that the school booking process needed to be updated to increase communication and booking confirmation speed; enable online viewing of D-Zone availability; and it was suggested that more schools would value being able to attend the Last Post ceremony.

15.5 Minor feedback category: Research

This category highlighted that the research function the Memorial provides is highly valued and should continue to be invested in, as we continue to lose the stories of Australian service as veteran's age.

There was a recurring sub-category that the current research centre was run down and hidden away. Feedback on service and support was generally very good but the suggestion was made that there was room to improve the customer experience, including staff training and investment in more staff to assist researchers. Operating on a walk-in basis and weekend access were recognised as positive services. Suggestions for the future included ensuring that there is always a face-to-face research ability not just online; inclusion of Wi-Fi in the Memorial; and increasing the availability and accessibility of online access to digital records. It was suggested that the current online portal required a detailed military knowledge which most did not possess. It was also suggested the Memorial's research role should be used to provide more up-to-date information on current conflicts.

15.6 Minor feedback category: Outreach – national inclusion

There were several suggestions that the Memorial should create more national programs that don't require a trip to Canberra to experience. Some suggested this could be achieved online or through commissioning TV programs, but most suggested the provision of travelling or permanent exhibitions in locations across Australia would be more desirable. Feedback suggested collection items could be used to create exhibits specific to certain locations; and this could be achieved in conjunction with other military museums across Australia or by utilising unused defence building sites. There were also suggestions that connections needed to be made to rural and regional war memorials and that connections should also be made with overseas war grave sites.

15.7 Minor feedback category: Against redevelopment

A minor category in the consultation was those people who were against the idea of a redevelopment. The reasons given for the opposition included:

- Redevelopment is not needed as the Memorial is already well resourced
- Resources should go to other cultural institutions
- Redevelopment is not needed as there is currently enough space
- Redevelopment business case costs too much
- Any money for redevelopment should be spend on support of veterans instead
- Stories of war should be told through digitisation rather than through redevelopment
- Redevelopment is not a national priority.

15.8 Minor feedback category: Planning (strategic/future)

The importance of ensuring that all future planning was made as part of a strategic planning process was heard several times, this included support for the development of a 50 year precinct Masterplan. Other planning suggestions included planning for population growth; consideration of the economic value of heritage items to the ACT and ensuring adequate space to be flexible and adaptable. A recurring consideration for this planning was to understand that people's connections to Australia's role in conflicts may be lost as people grow older, new people immigrate to Australia from other cultures etc. This will mean that future commemorations cannot assume people attending will have the same understanding of the meaning behind significant days and events.

15.9 Minor feedback category: Staff training

A minor category that appeared throughout the consultation related to staff training. Some suggestions were general in nature and provided a view that staff training was important in all aspects of the Memorial. Other suggestions were more specific and related to specific staff training to support distressed visitors and veterans; increased foreign language skills and knowledge of photography laws.

15.10 Minor feedback category: Events

Feedback relating to commemorative events at the Memorial suggested increasing advertising for events; increasing frequency of events; increasing capacity for schools to attend Last Post Ceremony and continue to provide information to neighbours.

15.11 Minor feedback category: Against corporate involvement

Feedback received in this category indicated that the Memorial should not receive sponsorship from weapon manufacturers as this is not in keeping with commemorating war or our soldiers. Also, it was suggested that there should be no 'corporate events' at the Memorial.

15.12 Minor feedback category: External relationships

There were some suggestions made of relationships between the Memorial and other organisations that were positive or could be beneficial. These included stronger links between news organisations and the Memorial. A memorandum of understanding in association with Campbell High was suggested, for example, for work experience placements for students. It was also suggested that links should be made with other cultural institutions to provide links to the stories they are telling.

16 What we heard from each group – relationshipbased feedback

16.1 Feedback based on Relationship to the Memorial

This section provides a breakdown of how the feedback received varied across different relationship groups. A relationship group is a particular type of stakeholder, based on their self-identified relationship to the Memorial. Table 13 shows the top five categories for each relationship group. During consultation there were 14 distinct participant groups identified, include a grouping of 'other'. 30 percent of participants did not specify their relationship with the Memorial.

Table 13 Top 5 feedback categories for each Memorial relationship group

	Fee	dba	ck ca	tego	ries	in or	der	of %	of to	otal f	feedl	back	(refe	r figur	e 9)				
	Collection/gallery inclusions	Access and facilities	Redevelopment	Ways of telling stories	Positive sentiment	Outdoor displays/ experiences	Digital/ online	Engagement/interactive activities	Reflection	Veterans	Education	Research	Outreach – national inclusion	Against redevelopment	Planning (strategic/future)	Staff training	Events	Against corporate involvement	External relationshins
Not specified			•	•															
Current or former service member of the Australian Defence Force		•	•	•		•													
Visiting on holiday or with family and friends	•		•	•															
Representing a primary or secondary school			•		•					•									
Neighbours				•		•													
Representing a veteran organisation		•		•									•						
Representing a non-military or government organisation																			
Researchers and historians		•		•			•					•							
Regular visitor		•	•			•	•												
Tour and coach business operators					•	•					•						•		
Representing a tertiary institution				•															
Representing a government organisation		•	•				•	•										•	
Staff		•					•	•											
Other				•		•	•					•			•				
Volunteer																			

Top five categories of each relationship group, as they relate to the broader consultation feedback categories

Due to the nature of the feedback received, trends and commonalities between different relationship groups was not always immediately evident. Anomalies or inconsistencies between the feedback categories heard in each group were sometimes identified and an understanding of the group structure may assist in responding to this feedback. The following sections offer some insights into the feedback heard from each group.

16.2 Relationship not specified

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Remove the glass from display cabinets. It's really hard to see items inside with lights reflecting back into your eyes. The first time I was at the AWM everything was open and easy to see. Now it's all behind glass and impossible to photograph."

Facebook feedback, location not specified

"I would like to see the focus of stories told expand beyond military campaigns and personnel to include the impact of wars on the home front - both community members and the economy."

Email feedback, location not specified

This group did not specify a relationship to the Memorial when providing feedback. Due to this, it is hard to provide any real analysis of the feedback received. This group made up around 30 percent of the total respondents. The most common feedback categories for this group were "collection/gallery inclusions", "redevelopment", and "positive sentiment".

16.3 Current or former service member of the Australian Defence Force

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"There is a need for some space for reflection. Currently, with the very large number of visitors, school groups and guided tours, this is almost impossible to achieve. Sadly, but inevitably, the Hall of Memory cannot perform this role, due to the constant flow of visitors through it. A designated space – or, if possible, spaces – perhaps for each major conflict, with seating and clear reservation for silent reflection is very important and if such could be incorporated into the new scheme this would be very valuable."

Email feedback, location not provided

"I would like the memory of those who fought, died and were affected by the frontier wars to be remembered. At the moment it seems that the War Memorial has chosen specific events to commemorate which give a biased view of the past, and the absence of any mention of the frontier wars is a glaring example of this. These wars have had a lasting effect on Australian society, and to continue to ignore them is to ask for them to be forgotten."

Online scrapbook feedback, ACT

The top five feedback categories of this group were closely aligned to the top five categories seen across all respondents. "Access and facilities" made up 20 percent of the feedback from this group, followed by "ways of telling stories" and "collection/gallery inclusions". Feedback was varied and whilst some was from the perspective of being a current or former defence force member, most of it was general in nature and aligned with the feedback received from most other groups.

16.4 Visiting on holiday or with family and friends

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"The way it stands now is proud and stands out strongly should not be changed; any changes to the rear."

Online scrapbook feedback, VIC

"Updating access and functionality is very important. Accessibility in the current loos is not as good for older people and this is very important. For school kids, there should be a dedicated education centre."

Pop-up information session feedback, VIC

This was the second most represented group and feedback was closely aligned to the most recurrent feedback categories from all respondents. This group provided the highest amount of "positive sentiment" feedback. "Access and facilities" was the most common category for this relationship group, followed by "positive sentiment" and "collection/gallery inclusions".

16.5 Representing a primary or secondary school

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Create opportunities for veterans to share their stories with young visitors, e.g. school groups."

Online scrapbook feedback, ACT

"I went to the Australian War Memorial with Canberra College for an excursion. We were guided by Karin and she was a really good speaker and she explained things well, she showed us stuff from World War 2. Something that they could improve on is having captions on for their videos, and to see more objects on the tour."

Online scrapbook feedback, ACT

Representation from primary and secondary schools was provided by both teachers and students. Student feedback was a mixture of positive feedback and suggestions for access and facility inclusions. "Access and facilities" was the most common category for this relationship group, followed by "positive sentiment" and "collection/gallery inclusions".

16.6 Neighbours

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Parking in Campbell for events is an issue with people parking on verges. Need to consider impacts of redevelopment broader than AWM precinct."

Stakeholder forum, ACT

"Need to make sure you don't end up creating an amusement park."

Stakeholder forum, ACT

Neighbours to the Memorial were well represented in the feedback received. The most commonly heard feedback categories from this group were "collection/gallery inclusion", "redevelopment" and "ways of telling stories". Whilst these frequent feedback categories align with the most common categories seen from all respondents, this group provided the most feedback around the use of outdoor space surrounding the Memorial.

16.7 Representing a veteran organisation

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Younger veterans who do not feel accepted by the RSL are looking to the Memorial to find a place of representation and somewhere that relates to them and their service."

Stakeholder forum, QLD

"....the Association believes there is sufficient scope for a story to be told of the RAN's involvement in Operation Sea Dragon off the coast of North Vietnam between 1967 and 1968. I am aware that the Memorial holds much relevant documentation, photographs, artwork and memorabilia on Operation Sea Dragon that offer a valuable account of HMA Ships' Perth and Hobart's contribution to this phase of the Navy's involvement in the war."

Email feedback, WA

Veteran organisations from across the defence forces were invited to participate in the consultation, however feedback was received by less than 10 percent of those invited. This group was the most represented in Stakeholder Forums and this resulted more detailed feedback. The top feedback categories for this group were "access and facilities", "collection/gallery inclusions", and "outreach national inclusion". This group was also one of the most likely to give feedback on national outreach opportunities.

16.8 Representing a non-military or non-government organisation

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"The Museum's role is to reflect history. It is not a 'current affairs' commentator."

Stakeholder forum, ACT

"Plans for an expanding AWM appear to be predicated on warfare becoming even more deeply ingrained in our culture. Unless Australia breaks its current pattern of perpetual warfare, then no expansion will be sufficient to hold another 50 years' worth of displays of military hardware. One cannot imagine that such a situation is what our forebears fought and died for, or that they would wish to be honoured with vast halls of weaponry."

Email feedback, ACT

This relationship group consisted of organisations representing specific nationality groups, groups that were opposed to war or the memorialising of conflict. This group had the greatest diversity of feedback. Of the feedback received, the most commonly heard feedback categories were "ways of telling stories" and "collection/gallery inclusions". The third most commonly heard feedback was equally split between nine feedback categories. Feedback from this group represented the strongest 'against redevelopment' messages of any relationship group.

16.9 Researchers and historians

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Veterans should be given priority and respect. And this value should be overtly demonstrated but not too much so as to cause embarrassment. Cafe facilities should be redeveloped to allow more access to elderly and wheelchair users and much much better service- how about free cuppas and meals for veterans?"

Online scrapbook feedback, VIC

"As a visitor who does not have physical access to the AWM, I would very much appreciate collections being made available electronically; digitisation of documents, photographs, memorabilia etc."

Online scrapbook feedback, QLD

This relationship group provided strong feedback relating to the research functions of the Memorial and suggestions for improved or alternative research ability. In addition to this, the top feedback categories heard from this group were "access and facilities" and "exhibition/gallery inclusions".

16.10 Regular visitor

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"As our veterans age there must be a stronger emphasis on making the Memorial accessible. This goes beyond physical access although more ramps are needed all around the Memorial. You also need to make sure that all written material, including the material on your electronic devices, is accessible for people whose vision may be impaired."

Online scrapbook feedback, ACT

"Would love some more online engagement with the artefacts on display (e.g. having some of the artefacts available to 'view' online in a 3D version)."

Online scrapbook feedback, NSW

This group was distinct from the "visiting on holiday or with family and friends" group as they identified themselves as regular visitors distinct from visiting with others. Feedback from this group was varied with "access and facilities" and "collection and gallery inclusions". The third category was evenly split between "digital/online", "outdoor displays/experience" and "redevelopment".

16.11 Tour and coach business operators

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"I would like to see more people be able to attend the Last Post Ceremony. I have a lot of schools that are not allowed to attend the ceremony due to numbers being at capacity. I know they are offered the school wreath laying ceremony but the schools would rather attend the Last Post Ceremony."

Email feedback, QLD

"As a courtesy bus driver for a few hours each morning I quite often drop people at the memorial up to an hour before opening....The idea to enhance this experience of an unguided, educational walk would be to formalise the displays so they make more sense by creating a chronological display starting with outdoor compatible display of technologies, with each period (i.e. different campaigns) separated by landscaping, this could be a signed walk clockwise around the main building or the administration area. These technologies would need to be vandal resistant and as such artillery or transport technologies would be ideal."

Email feedback, location not specified

Feedback received from this group was quite experiential in nature. Suggestions were mainly focused on ways to improve existing service offerings and create new experiences for visitors. Feedback on "outdoor displays/experiences" was frequently heard. This was the only group to have "events" and "education" in their top five feedback categories.

16.12 Representing a tertiary institution

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Greater emphasis on the effects of war rather than the battles themselves. Also greater diversity in representation - more focus on women and people of colour. War is not exclusively masculine."

Online scrapbook feedback, VIC

"I think it is extraordinary that the War against Indigenous people is excluded from AWM."

Email feedback, location not specified

Feedback received on behalf of tertiary institutions was only around two feedback categories – "collection/gallery inclusions" and "ways of telling stories". Conflicts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Australia during the nineteenth century was a key feature of this feedback.

16.13 Representing a government or political organisation

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"There needs to be interactive signage – starting in the carpark. Keeping the vista down Anzac Parade is important".

Stakeholder forum, ACT

"We believe that a monument to the Frontier Wars and fallen Aboriginal warriors should be constructed within the War Memorial precinct. It is important that Aboriginal people be involved in the design of this memorial."

Email feedback, ACT

Government or political group feedback was only received from the ACT jurisdiction; from Mr Shane Rattenbury, MLA on behalf of the ACT Greens and ACT tourism agency, Visit Canberra. Feedback from this group centred around "redevelopment", "collection/gallery inclusions" and "access and facilities".

16.14 Memorial staff

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"More dedicated parking for staff and more parking in general."

Drop-in information session feedback, ACT

"More seating would be a great addition as well. Often there are visitors such as the elderly or veterans or the infirm looking for somewhere to sit and when they can't find a seat, they sit on displays."

Online scrapbook feedback, ACT

Staff suggestions were largely focused on ways that "access and facilities" could be improved and on ways the Memorial could enhance their "engagement/interactive activities" and "digital/online" experience.

16.15 Other

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Perhaps Charles Bean's messages for times of peace derived from times of war can be promoted and incorporated in the plans for the Australian War Memorial."

Email feedback, NSW

"The research site for the Memorial is difficult to use - why???!- and it is very difficult for your ordinary person to understand the best pathways through which to access and comprehend the records. Not many of us know much about the military, their abbreviations, the military structures etc...."

Online scrapbook, location not specified

This group consisted of individuals whose relationship to the Memorial was not able to be categorised elsewhere. Feedback from this group was equally shared across the following feedback categories "ways of telling stories", "strategic future planning", "research", "digital/online", "outdoor displays/experiences" and "collection/gallery inclusions".

16.16 Volunteer

EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FOR THIS RELATIONSHIP GROUP

"Stories are quite sanitised - people need to see someone bleeding to really understand what it was like. This can help people to really understand and feel what people went through."

Pop-up information session, ACT

Feedback from volunteers really focused on "ways of telling stories", particularly ensuring that the stories reflect the lived experience.

17 Conclusion

This consultation program, despite widespread promotion, did not attract large participation. The reasons for this are hard to say definitively. It could be due to generally low levels of concern around the project, it could relate to the existing relationships the Memorial maintains or it could reflect the general positive sentiment that was seen throughout the consultation.

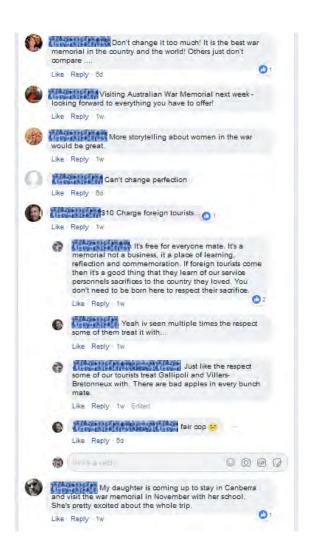
Despite the lower rate of participation, the design of the consultation program resulted in feedback that was diverse and covered a range of topic areas; some practical and logistical in nature and some aspirational and expressive. The feedback received provides a solid cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions and will enable reflection, not just for the redevelopment project, but for the broader Memorial. It also provides a sound basis on which to undertake continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders as the project progresses.

18 Appendices

18.1 Appendix 1 – Social Media posts

18.1.1 Facebook posts











Australian War Memorial





There's still time to give your feedback on a range of themes to help plan for the future of the Australian War Memorial. One of the themes is A place for veterans and their families. We want to ensure the Australian War Memorial makes our nations' current and former servicemen and women, and their families feel welcome and comfortable. Visit http://www.awm.gov.au/haveyoursay to find out more and provide your feedback on how we can best serve veterans and their families when they visit the Memorial in our online scrapbook.

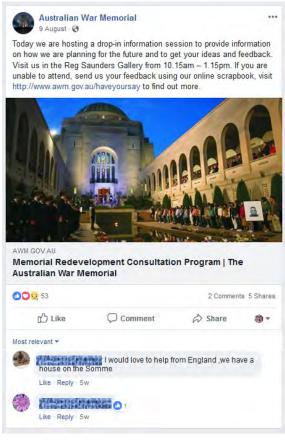










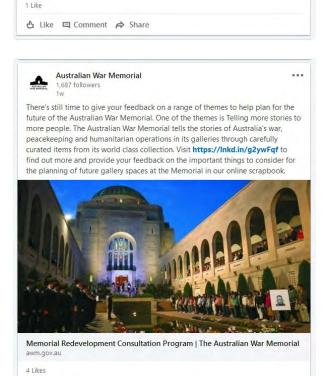




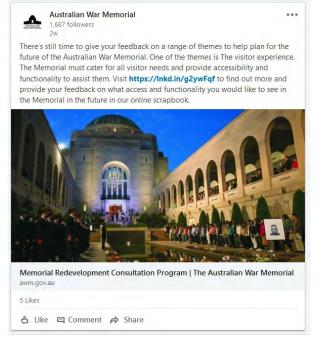
18.1.2 LinkedIn posts

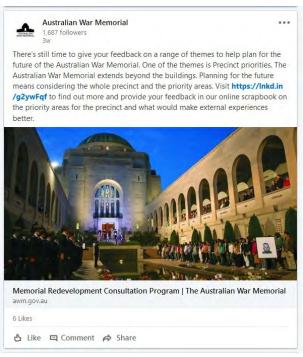


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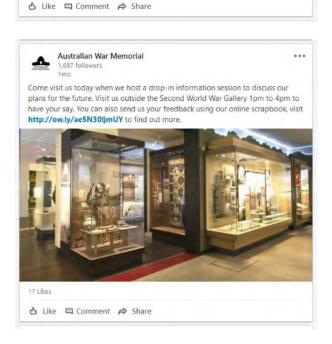


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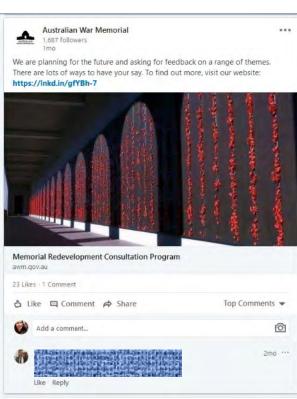












18.1.3 Twitter posts























Appendix 2 – The Australian media coverage 19





NEWS OPINION BUSINESS REVIEW NATIONAL AFFAIRS SPORT LIFE TECH ARTS TRAVEL HIGHER ED MEDIA PROPERTY

HOME / NATIONAL AFFAIRS / DEFENCE









Australian War Memorial makeover to put all who served in the picture

EXCLUSIVE By JOE KELLY POLITICAL REPORTER Follow @joekellyoz

12 00AM AUGUST 2, 2018 2 COMMENTS



Australian War Memorial director Brendan Nelson yesterday Picture. Gary Ramage

The Australian War Memorial is inviting public feedback on a major redevelopment plan aimed at better telling the stories of those who have served their country and enshrining the values to guide the institution towards 2060.

The consultation process, being launched today, will also allow Australians to have a say on how the growing efforts of AFP personnel, aid workers and public servants in conflict zones should be recognised.

War memorial director Brendan Nelson told The Australian the redevelopment was aimed at future-proofing the building and working to further fulfil the vision of the memorial's founder, Charles Bean.



19.1 Full text

The Australian War Memorial is inviting public feedback on a major redevelopment plan aimed at better telling the stories of those who have served their country and enshrining the values to guide the institution towards 2060.

The consultation process, being launched today, will also allow Australians to have a say on how the growing efforts of AFP personnel, aid workers and public servants in conflict zones should be recognised.

War memorial director Brendan Nelson told The Australian the redevelopment was aimed at future-proofing the building and working to further fulfil the -vision of the memorial's founder, Charles Bean.

"Every single day someone says to me the war memorial should tell this story or that story. The most consistent answer I have to give them is, 'I'm sorry, but we simply don't have the space'," Dr Nelson said.

"The floor space we currently have to tell the story of 65 peacekeeping operations is about that of a standard 7-Eleven.

"Our determination is to remain true to Bean's vision in a world that he could not possibly have imagined to make the history live, to make it engaging to new and subsequent gen-erations of Australians."

Dr Nelson said he was interested in the views of Australians on five key categories that he -wanted addressed in the redevelopment — including how the war memorial could better cater to the needs of current and former servicemen and women.

He suggested this could be as simple as including more quiet reflection spaces for veterans and their families. He also said he wanted feedback on how the war memorial precinct could be improved through changes to

visitor parking facilities as well as public transport, cafes, external displays and ceremonial areas. Other key areas for feedback include how the war memorial could better address the needs of diverse groups, including school students, international and domestic tourists, academic researchers and those with disabilities.

Australians will also have a chance to provide advice on what values should guide the war memorial over the next 50 years and what experiences it should document in its public -exhibitions.

The war memorial has been allocated \$16.4 million to prepare a business case for government consideration by the end of the year, with the redevelopment not affecting the external facade and aesthetics of the building.

Australians will be able to provide feedback by visiting a memorial website going live today at www.awm.gov.au/haveyoursay, with information sessions also being held at the memorial throughout this month

Dr Nelson told The Australian that the redevelopment would add an extra 8500sq m of exhibition space, which could be used to better focus on Australia's role in peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster-relief missions as well as military involvements.

He said in overseas commitments, "increasingly the non-military element is going to be more significant and there will be casualties".

Appendix 3 – Promotional materials 20

Consultation theme factsheets



THEME 1 | a place for veterans and their families

THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Australian Wat Hernonial is an important place for all Australians, where they can remember the service and charactrifice of those who have sensed in war and on operations. This is perhaps best expressed in the words of the demonstration of those who have sensed in war and on operations. This is perhaps the experiment of perhaps the proper of the perhaps the property of the perhaps the perhaps the perhaps the sense of which they themselves made. Since opening in 1841, the Memorial has recognised, chronized and told the perhaps the sense of the perhaps the

The Memorial's ability to respectfully commemorate and display these stories is now at capacity, visitor numb remain strong and modern conflicts are under-represented. There is no further gallery space to tell the stories of what is happening now and for the future. A significant redevelopment is required to improve the experien education and understanding of our visitors by increasing gallery space and improving amenties.

The Memorial is developing a detailed proposal to submit to the Federal Government for funding for this project and is also developing a Precinct Masterplan to create a vision that will guide the Memorial for the next 50 years

HAVE YOUR SAY

The Memorial is currently seeking feedback on a range of project themes in order to help shape the Government submission and the Precinct Masterplan. There are five key themes the Memorial is seeking feedback on.

HOW CAN WE BEST SERVE VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHEN THEY VISIT THE MEMORIAL?





THEME 2 | precinct priorities

THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Australian War Memorial is an important place for all Australians, where they can remember the service and sacrifice of those who have served in war and on operations. This is perhaps best expressed in the worst of the Memorial's honder, Charles Bann: These is their spift, in the heart of the land fruly loved, and have we paid the present which they themselves made. "Since opening in 1941, the Memorial has recognised, honoured and told the control of the deep control of the deep control of the deep control of the deep control of the control of the

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HAVE YOUR SAY



WHAT ARE THE PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL PRECINCT? HOW COULD WE MAKE THE EXTERNAL EXPERIENCES AT THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL BETTER?





THEME 3 | the visitor experience

THE PROPOSED PROJECT

THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Australian War Memorial is an important place for all Australians, where they can remember the service and secrifice of these who have served in war and on operations. This is perhaps best expressed in the words of the Memorial's founder. Charles Bean: "Here is their spirit, in the heart of the land they loved and here we guard the record which they themselves made. "Since opening in 1941, the Memorial has recognised, honoured and told the stories of our defence force personnel and their experiences in war, pseceleeping and humanization operations. The Memorial's ability for respectfully commercioned and display these stories is now at capacity, vision rumbers remain strong and modern conflicts are under represented. There is no further gallery space to tell the stories of what is happening now and for the future. A significant nedevelopment in required to improve the experience, education and understanding of our visitors by increasing gallery space and improving amenities.

The Memorial is developing a detailed proposal to submit to the Federal Government for funding for this project, and is also developing a Precinct Masterplan to create a vision that will guide the Memorial for the next 50 years.



WHAT ARE THE ACCESS REQUIREMENTS AND FUNCTIONALITY YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN THE MEMORIAL IN THE FUTURE?

Memorial is as diverse as the visitors themselves. The Memorial must cate for all visitor needs and provide accessibility and functionality to assist them. Visitors may include veteran and their families, school groups, national and international tourists, annateur and academic researchers, or even visitors attending a comporate event at the memorial. As we plant and the provides of the provides on what is important to make the Memorial accessible and an area of the memorial accessible.

There are many opportunities to improve accessibility at the Memorial. The Memorial was originally built in 1941 and since that time has had many extensions and refurbishments which have resulted in a lack of connectivity between gallery areas.

Visitor numbers to the Memorial are strong, with annual visitation of more than one million people. At times, this can restrict ease of movement in the Memorial which can be uncomfortable for visitors.





THEME 4 | telling more stories to more people

The Australian War Memorial is an important place for all Australians, where they can remember the service and securicies of those who have served in war and not operations. This is perhappe set expressed in the words of the Memorial's founder. Challes Beart: "New served in war and the plant of the land they lowed and here we guard the Hemorial's founder made." Since of the plant is the plant of the land to the land of the plant of the served with the plant of the served in the plant of the land of the served in the plant of the served in the served in the plant of the land of the served in the plant of the served in the served in the plant of the served in the served

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The Australian War Memorial tells the stories of Australia's war, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in its galleries through carefully curated items from its world class collection. These stories are ongoing and gallery spaces need to be created with enough flexibility to enable a jace for stories not-yet-written. The Memorial also has many items that are too large to display in the current
Memorial galleries.

TELLING TODAY'S STORIES The Memorial helps visitors appreciate the experience of our servicemen and women. The stories told in the galleries are critical to achieving this.

Over many years exhibitions relating to more recent operations, such as Afghanistan or the Australian peacekeeping mission in East Timor, have been added but remain under-represented. These stories can be fragmented due to lack of space, detracting from the



Consultation theme factsheets (continued)



Promotional postcard

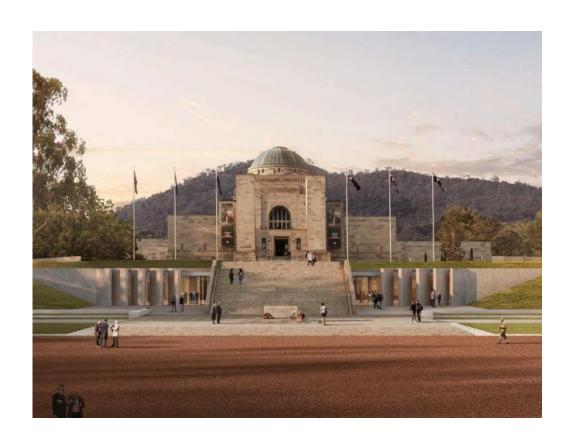


ATTACHMENT 2

EPBC ACT NATIONAL CONSULTATION REPORT

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT NATIONAL CONSULTATION REPORT



APRIL 2020

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BACKGROUND

Officially opened in 1941, the Australian War Memorial (the Memorial) is an iconic building of national significance. Located in the sight line of Australian Parliament House, our Memorial reminds the nation of the cost of war and the effects of service.

Our values, our character and our identity live on in the stories of past, present, and future service members, their families and community. More than one million people visit our Memorial every year to honour these members' service and learn about their experiences in war, peacekeeping, and humanitarian operations.

On November 1 2018 the Government, with bipartisan support, announced the funding of the Memorial's Development Project (the project). This Project will modernise and expand the galleries and buildings to enable the Memorial to tell the continuing story of Australia's contemporary contribution to a better world through the eyes of those who have served in modern conflicts; connecting the spirit of our past, present, and future for generations to come.

The Project includes a new Southern Entrance, refurbishment of the Main Building, a new Anzac Hall connected to the Main Building via a Glazed Link, an extension to the C.E.W. Bean Building, and public realm works.

The Project will deliver not only new exhibition spaces but also additional infrastructure, and provide for the refurbishment of existing spaces to enable the Memorial to effectively tell the stories of past, present, and future Australian experiences of war in a manner that preserves the national significance of the Memorial whilst enhancing the visitor experience.

Objective

The Australian War Memorial is preparing assessment documentation under the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) for its development project to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (formerly the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE)).

As part of the EPBC Act assessment process the Memorial has sought to understand community views on the heritage impacts of the Project on the Memorial's identified heritage values. These values are identified in the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists¹ and include physical, aesthetic and technical values as well as cultural or social values.

¹ <u>Commonwealth Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial and Anzac Parade</u>

¹ National Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial

CONSULTATION PROCESS

One of the Memorial's key heritage values² is a 'strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons' with veterans and their families identified the most connected communities for this value. The National Heritage List also identifies the importance of the Memorial to the broader Australian community as a place of remembrance and commemoration.

As a result the Memorial undertook two separate consultation process designed to ascertain community views from both key stakeholders such as veterans or those with a close connection to the Memorial as well as to obtain demographically representative data on the views of the broader Australian populace of the Project's heritage impacts.

The first, conducted from November 2019 to January 2020 was a series of 46 'face to face' information and 'community drop in' (CDI) sessions where Memorial staff travelled to each state or territory to garner views from interested stakeholders. This consultation was targeted at those with an existing interest in the Memorial including veterans, defence families and ex-service groups whilst also ensuring the broader public had an opportunity to be heard.

The second was an online, demographically representative survey specifically targeted at understanding community responses to the likely impact of the project on the Memorial's social heritage values. This survey was conducted in February 2020.

These two consultation programs resulted in the Memorial receiving feedback regarding the Project from more than 1,000 Australians. Detailed reports on the national consultation events (Appendix A) and the online survey (Appendix B) are appended to this report.

Feedback from this consultation program has been used to inform both the assessment documentation and further development of the Memorial's plans.

-

² National Heritage Listing – Criterion G

Participation

Participation occurred across four formats – face to face presentations and CDI sessions facilitated by Memorial staff at one of 46 locations across the country; written correspondence received through a dedicated email address (development@awm.gov.au) and a demographically representative online survey.

More than 1,000 Australians were consulted across the four formats:

PRESENTATION	CDI	CORRESPONDENCE	ONLINE SURVEY	TOTAL
197	265	55	514	1031

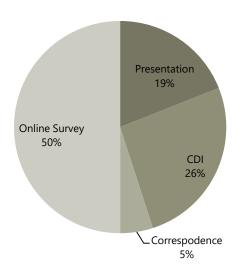


 Table 1: Overall Participation

Given the Memorial's importance as a national institution 46 consultation sessions were conducted across all States and Territories between 28 November 2019 and 25 January 2020. Events were conducted in a variety of locations including at the Memorial as well as museums, libraries, town halls and clubs.

This approach was supported by an online information hub, outreach from the Memorial's social media accounts and a dedicated email address for written correspondence.

Consultation sessions were advertised on the Memorial's website, through paid social media promotions and through local media where possible. Social media reach exceeded 70,000 and targeted promotion reached 200 organisations and their members including ex-service organisations, kindred organisations, veterans' welfare and defence family groups.

The online survey program was conducted independently and anonymously with quotas set by location, age and gender to ensure a representative sample of the community were given the opportunity to provide their views.

Further detail on participation including details on gender, age and location is available in the detailed reports.

General Sentiment

The general sentiment of participants toward the project was assessed across all four consultation formats (presentations; CDIs; correspondence and online survey) and categorised as *in favour* | *opposed* | *neutral or need more information*. The combined and individual outcomes of each feedback are provided below:

SENTIMENT	PRESENTATION	CDI	CORRESPONDENCE	ONLINE SURVEY	OVERALL
In favour	150	204	13	406	76%
Opposed	38	21	32	15	9%
Neutral/NMI	9	40	10	93	15%
Totals	197	265	55	514	100%

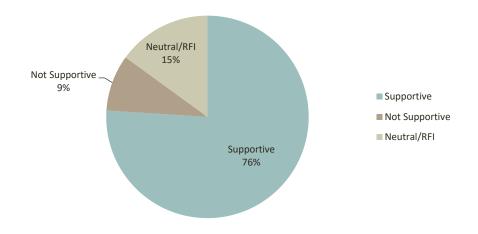


Table 2: Overall Sentiment

The Memorial notes that the participants at presentations or CDI sessions and written correspondents were mainly reflective of those already interested in or involved with the Memorial such as veterans or defence family members. This was due in part to the targeted online and media approaches intended to ensure adequate representation of key stakeholder groups as well as to their generally higher level of interest in the Project.

The online survey was designed to, and does, represent a broader cross section of the Australian community. The difference between sentiment rates online (79% in favour) and in the other formats (71% in favour over the three formats) is notable, with online participants significantly more likely to be in favour of the project.

This difference can largely be explained by the two community campaigns conducted by specific interest groups (Medical Association for the Prevention of War [Australia]³ and

7

³ Medical Association for the Prevention of War (Australia) (MAPW); www.mapw.org.au/campaigns/war-memorial/

Australian Institute of Architects)⁴ opposed to the Project. These campaigns particularly affected participation at presentation events and through written correspondence.

These two interest groups represent approximately 15,000 Australians through their membership⁵ out of an overall population of 26 million Australians. Their participation across this consultation program however was approximately 6% across both formats (and 11% of participation at presentations, CDIs or through correspondence) whilst they also recorded some 53% of all 'not supportive' sentiment.

Of the remaining participants fewer than 5% expressed opposition to the Project across both stakeholder and online consultation programs.

Further detail on sentiment is available in Appendix A and Appendix B.

 $^{^4 \ \}text{Australian Institute of Architects (AIA), 'Hands off Anzac Hall', www.wp.architecture.com.au/anzachall/}$

The AIA website states it represents 12,000 members (https://www.architecture.com.au/); MAPW does not disclose membership numbers publicly but based on their 2018-19 membership fees information and their 2017 listing of 1,500 mail list subscribers (https://ippnw.org/affiliates/australia.html) their membership is estimated for the purpose of this report at less than 3,000.

Stakeholder Groups

Participants across the two consultation programs were drawn from both a number of key stakeholder groups and the 'general public'.

Assessment of which group stakeholders belonged to was conducted by presentation/CDI teams through conversation or Q&A sessions with participants as well as through RSVP information.

Online survey participants were asked to identify as current or former serving ADF or as Defence Family members; all other online survey participants were recorded as General Public.

GROUP	SIZE	ENGAGEMENT/ CONNECTION	DESCRIPTION
ADF, Veteran or ESO or Defence Family	368	••••	Participants who are current or former serving members of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) or members of an Ex-Service Organisation (ESO) including kindred organisations such as Legacy, War Widows Guild etc. Defence Family members were those participants who identified related directly (spouse, parent, child, sibling) to current or former members of the ADF.
Professional Sector	32	••	Participants from the museum, project management or construction sectors.
Government Sector	7	••	Participants from government bodies including both elected officials and public servants attending in a work capacity.
Specific Interest Groups	59	•	Members or supporters of the two organisations (Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW); Australian Institute of Architects (AIA)) running public campaigns of opposition to the Project with stated, specific, aims for their feedback.
General Public	565	••	Participants without a distinct connection to, or specific interest in, the Memorial.

Table 3: Participant Stakeholder Groups

The table and graph below show support broken down by participant group across both consultation programs.



Table 4: Support by Stakeholder Groups

KEY FEEDBACK

Feedback from the more than 1,000 Australians consulted on this project has been assessed and categorised by the Memorial.

Where presentation and CDI events, as well as correspondence, allowed for broad and in-depth consultation and discussion between Memorial staff and stakeholders the online survey was specifically designed to assess social heritage outcomes associated with the Project.

A summary of the major heritage, social heritage and environmental themes raised by participants is presented below:

	CATEGORY (MAJOR SOURCE)	DESCRIPTION	KEY FEEDBACK	EPBC ACT RELEVANCE
1	Heritage (Presentations; CDI; Correspondence)	Feedback on Project matters impacting the heritage criteria identified in the Memorial's National and Commonwealth Heritage listings. This includes dedicated consultation with the First Nations communities on issues of importance to them.	 a. Very high levels of support from majority of participants and audience categories for enhancing the Memorial's social heritage value through new gallery spaces designed to tell modern and future stories of service with dignity and respect. b. Interest in future gallery content was the dominant theme throughout the consultation process; participants were generally more concerned with the stories to be told and how they would be told than with physical changes to the Memorial. c. Key areas of interest for the future galleries consultation included: i. Context and Consequence ii. Diverse representation iii. Aftermath of War iv. Diverse viewpoints v. Service Beyond War vi. Educational and Museological Approaches d. Heritage impact of proposed replacement of Anzac Hall was of critical concern to a small minority of participants representing specific interest groups. e. Potential impact on the balance of the Memorial's role as a museum, shrine and archive by the Project was of concern to a minority of participants from several audience categories. 	High
2	Social Heritage (Online Survey)	Feedback on Project matters impacting the cultural or social heritage criteria identified in the Memorial's National and Commonwealth Heritage listings or more broadly on social heritage outcomes.	 a. High levels of support for the project and expectations of improved social heritage outcomes to be generated through the Project; and b. Demonstration that key stakeholders (veterans; Defence families) in particular are supportive of the Project and see positive social benefits for the wider populace as well as their own specific communities. 	High
3	Environmental (Presentations; CDI; Correspondence)	Feedback on Project matters directly impacting environmental matters.	c. Environmental/sustainability impact of proposed replacement of Anzac Hall was of moderate concern to a specific audience. a. Environmental efficiency of the 'Glazed Link' was of low – moderate concern to a very small audience.	High

Table 5: Feedback Categories

Further detail on these major themes as well as minor themes and non-EPBC Act related matters raised at presentations, CDIs and through correspondence is available in Appendix A.

Physical Heritage

Broad support was expressed for all elements of the Project including the replacement of Anzac Hall and the development of the new Southern Entrance.

Anzac Hall - Physical Heritage Impact Summary

The Memorial's heritage self-assessment, EPBC Act referral, supporting Heritage Impact Assessment and material made available at consultation events and to online survey participants all made clear that there would be a 'significant impact' on heritage values due to the demolition of Anzac Hall and development of a new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link.

In general, the consultation process indicates broad acceptance of the need to replace Anzac Hall, despite the associated heritage impact. The community were also generally supportive of the proposed designs for new Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link in the context of the Memorial's aesthetic, technical and overall heritage values.

The majority of participants were more concerned with the stories to be told in the new spaces, including concerns about the return of the Memorial's Lancaster 'G for George' and the associated 'Striking By Night' audio-visual display, than they were with the proposed changes to physical fabric of Anzac Hall.

The strong objections of a small number of stakeholders with particular and limited interests, particularly some members of the architectural community, to the demolition of Anzac Hall should be noted.

Southern Entrance - Physical Heritage Impact Summary

The Memorial's EPBC Act referral, Heritage Impact Assessment and material made available at consultation events and online identified relatively low impacts on the Memorial's heritage values due to development of the Southern Entrance.

In general the consultation process indicates broad community support for the Southern Entrance. Participants were particularly keen to understand accessibility and visitor service improvements associated with this design package.

The community were also supportive of the proposed design with many expressing a belief that the change to Parliamentary vista was negligible from a distance and a positive aesthetic outcome once closer. Community support for the positive impacts of improvements to accessibility, especially for elderly or mobility impaired visitors, was also strong.

In general there was a very low level of concern for the Memorial's heritage values and vistas related to the proposed Southern Entrance changes.

Overall - Physical Heritage Impact Summary

In general, stakeholders were much more concerned with the future content of the galleries, how the stories of the last 35 years of conflict and peacekeeping would be told and practical matters such as accessibility and the impact of the Project on Memorial operations during construction than they were with heritage matters, changes to external designs or building fabric modifications.

Social Heritage

The Memorial's galleries are a key determinant in the type and level of social heritage values it delivers, particularly for those Australians whose stories it tells or those closely related to them, as identified in both the National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings for the Memorial.

In order to remain relevant, and ensure continued delivery of social heritage values to the Australian community as it grows and changes, the Memorial must change and grow with it.

Accordingly the need for development of contemporary conflict and operations galleries received near universal agreement from stakeholders and online consultation participants and this was seen as a positive impact of the Project on the Memorial's social and cultural heritage values.

Most participants, especially key stakeholders in the form of veterans and defence families, identified it as very important that the proposed changes would allow the Memorial to meet growing public expectations in the telling of Australia's modern stories of service and sacrifice with the same dignity as the stories of the First or Second World War or subsequent conflicts such as Korea and Vietnam.

The online survey results also demonstrate participants expect that the Project will deliver improved commemorative outcomes for major events (Anzac Day; Remembrance Day) as a critical social heritage outcome.

Some stakeholder consultation participants raised concerns about the balance of the Memorial's roles as a shrine, archive and museum or worries about the 'Disneyfication' of the Memorial through an over reliance on Large Technology (LTO) or audio-visual displays as part of the Project.

Typically these concerns were assuaged when the full context of the development and the planned approach to exhibition storytelling, including the intended use an 'in their words' approach to telling veterans' stories, was outlined to participants.

Despite the Memorial's explanations there remained a small, but very vocal, opposition to the plans, particularly around the display of LTOs, based on the perceived impact on 'balance' from the identified specific interest groups.

There was a clear expectation from the public that the Memorial would undertake further detailed consultation on the development of content for the future gallery spaces. Specific issues raised during the consultation process have been recorded in Appendix A to this report.

These issues, which reflect the individual or group concerns of many participants, will be explored by the Memorial's Gallery Development Team, in consultation with key stakeholders from veterans to educators to the general public, in the future.

In general participants agreed that the expected increased social heritage outcomes were of greater value and importance than the heritage losses associated with the replacement of Anzac Hall.

Environmental

The Memorial's EPBC Act referral documentation lodged in November 2019 notes that there are no expected impacts on 'matters of national environmental significance', such as loss of biodiversity or impact on migratory species, associated with the Project.

Stakeholder consultation participants agreed with this view in general but raised a number of more specific environmental concerns associated with the Project.

Three main issues were raised with the environmental sustainability and energy use associated with the Glazed Link, particularly in extreme weather conditions, being the most common. The Memorial noted that this would be a challenge but that the Project has a Whole of Life and Green Building/Sustainability Strategy in place to manage the overall energy efficiency and environmental impact of the entire project.

Similarly the loss of embodied energy caused by the replacement of Anzac Hall was raised by some stakeholders as an environmental issue. The Memorial is undertaking analysis of a range of 'green options' such as the inclusion of solar power generation, minimisation of potable water use or other offsets as well as the re-use and recycling of Anzac Hall materials in the Project where practicable.

The final environmental concern raised related to the potential adverse impact on National Collection objects displayed in the Glazed Link, which will be less stable than typical for museums, particularly in terms of long term object conservation impacts.

The Memorial has committed that it will only display suitably robust objects, such as vehicles, that will not be damaged by the environmental conditions in the area and notes it already displays a number of large collection items externally and has established systems in place for monitoring and conservation of these objects.

Overall participants were comfortable the Project would have no major environmental impacts and that the specific concerns raised above were being professionally and carefully managed by the Memorial.

SUMMARY

The consultation conducted by the Memorial demonstrates broad support for the expansion of the Memorial to enable it to tell stories of contemporary veterans and modern conflicts to the Australian public. It further demonstrates that these veterans and their families in particular see a need for the Memorial to tell their stories with the same dignity and respect as the stories of those who fought in earlier wars is given at the Memorial.

This support is demonstrated through the statistics represented in this report and the two appendices, in particular the low rates of objection to the project by key stakeholders as represented by the veterans and defence family communities (<2% 'not supportive') and by the overall Australian public (<5% 'not supportive').

The consultation also revealed that the primary concern of participants was not focused on the impact of the Project on the physical heritage fabric or on the design of new buildings, though commentary was generally positive on both, but rather their focus was on the stories to be told and how they would be told. The online survey further demonstrates the positive social heritage and social values outcomes expected to be generated by the Project.

Similarly consultation reveals a high degree of comfort around the environmental impact and outcomes of the Project amongst key stakeholders.

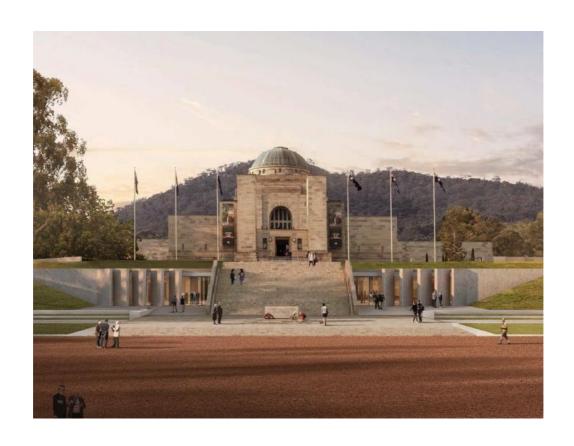
This consultation will continue to have value beyond the EPBC Act assessment by allowing the Memorial to identify key issues for the broader population as well as issues of importance to specific constituencies.

Commentary from individuals or community groups captured by this process in relation to proposed gallery content was also particularly valuable and will form the basis of future, extensive, community consultation on gallery development to commence in late 2020.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT NATIONAL CONSULTATION REPORT

APPENDIX A –STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Consultation Need

The Australian War Memorial ('the Memorial') is preparing assessment documentation under the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) for a major development project (the Project) to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (formerly the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE)).

The Project will deliver additional infrastructure, exhibition space and provide for the refurbishment of existing spaces to enable the Memorial to effectively tell the stories of past, present, and future Australian experiences of war in a manner that preserves the national significance of the Memorial whilst enhancing the visitor experience.

As part of the EPBC Act assessment process the Memorial has sought to understand community views on the heritage impacts of the Project on the Memorial's identified heritage values. These values are identified in the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists¹ and include physical, aesthetic and technical values as well as cultural or social values.

Consultation Approach

One of the Memorial's key heritage values is a 'strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons' with veterans and their families identified the most connected communities for this value. The National Heritage List also identifies the importance of the Memorial to the broader Australian community as a place of remembrance and commemoration.

As a result the Memorial undertook two separate consultation processes designed to ascertain community views from both key stakeholders such as veterans or those with a close connection to the Memorial as well as to obtain demographically representative data on the views of the broader Australian populace of the Project's heritage impacts.

The first, which is covered in detail in this appendix to the Memorial's EPBC Act Consultation Report, was conducted from November 2019 to January 2020 was a series of 46 'face to face' information and 'community drop in' (CDI) sessions where Memorial staff travelled to each state or territory to garner views from interested stakeholders. This consultation was targeted at those with an existing interest in the Memorial including veterans, defence families and ex-service groups whilst also ensuring the broader public had an opportunity to be heard.

The second was an online, demographically representative survey specifically targeted at understanding community responses to the likely impact of the project on the Memorial's social heritage values. This survey was conducted in February 2020 and is covered in Appendix B to the Memorial's EPBC Act Consultation Report.

Feedback from this consultation program has been used to inform both the assessment documentation and further development of the Memorial's plans.

¹ Commonwealth Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial and Anzac Parade

¹ National Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial

Stakeholder Consultation Process

In order to obtain detailed feedback from the primary identified stakeholders of the Memorial's heritage values (veterans and their families) the Memorial adopted a primarily face to face consultation process designed to allow them to provide informed and detailed feedback on the Memorial's proposal. The consultation process was also open, and advertised to, the general public and others interested in the Project.

The emphasis in information provided to, and feedback sought from, participants was on the potential impact of the Project on the Memorial's heritage values as expressed in the National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings.

The Memorial received feedback through presentations and 'community drop in' sessions conducted in all States and Territories as well as written feedback through a dedicated email address from November 2019 through January 2020.

Whilst the consultation focus was primarily on EPBC Act matters the Memorial also received feedback on other issues of importance to stakeholders.

This included feedback on the Memorial's policies in areas such as sponsorship, the depiction of 'frontier violence' between First Peoples and colonial settlers or travelling exhibitions as well as more general concerns regarding veterans' welfare or government spending priorities.

The Memorial also met with key stakeholder groups including representatives of the Indigenous community to seek their input into this report.

The feedback gathered from stakeholders has been combined with that received through the online feedback process (Appendix B to the Memorial's EPBC Act Consultation Report) to develop a solid cross-section of information relating to all aspects of the Memorials' functions and enables reflection for both the Development Project and the broader Memorial.

This combined feedback also provides a sound basis on which to undertake continued consultation and engagement with stakeholders as the Project progresses, including matters of gallery content, accessibility and inclusivity.

Promotion and Participation

The outreach program was promoted through a range of channels that reached a large and diverse audience. Social media reach exceeded 70,000 and targeted promotion reached 200 organisations and their members including ex-service organisations, kindred organisations, veterans' welfare groups and defence family bodies.

Specific events were promoted through the channels of a number of venues, in particular Returned and Services League (RSL) clubs, reaching an estimated figure of more than 50,000 people. Parliamentary representatives were also made aware of events in their electorates and were encouraged to share information on local sessions with constituents. Additionally, ABC radio and local media were engaged to help increase awareness of events where possible.

The outreach program was also supported by media releases detailing available sessions and providing media background material on the development and consultation program.

Participants

Feedback was received from 517 individuals across all States and Territories.

This included 197 attendees at presentation sessions, a further 265 participants in CDI events and 55 items of written correspondence.

Participant comments and general demographics were recorded at all face to face sessions to enable detailed analysis of key issue and audiences. The highest representation was from members of the general public followed by current or former Australian Defence Force members and members of ex-service organisations (ESOs).

Participation at both presentation and CDI events by males was higher than that by females whilst older Australians, including many veterans and partners, also had proportionally higher representation than other age groups. Representation by State was largely proportional to population distribution.

The Memorial notes that the consultation process it undertook was subject to two campaigns by specific interest groups and that these campaigns affected some statistical outcomes disproportionately. Readers are referred to Appendix B of the Memorial's EPBC Act Consultation Report for a demographically representative view of the opinion of the general Australian populace.

The first of these campaigns was a community action campaign conducted by the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (Australia) throughout the consultation period². Through this campaign it asked members and supporters to attend consultation sessions to voice the concerns of the organisation and shared a series of talking points for members to raise within the CDI events.

Although only 8% of consultation participants, this group represented approximately 50% of objections to the project in general and an even higher percentage of objection on non-EPBC Act issues such as frontier violence, defence industry sponsorship or complaints about the consultation processes the Memorial undertook.

Similarly the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) encouraged their members to write to the Memorial to state their opposition to the proposed replacement of Anzac Hall; the 26 correspondents from this group represented 47% of written comments but 81% of dissatisfaction³.

Key Feedback

The feedback received has been categorised by type and further broken down by key themes. Participants were also assessed as *supportive*, *neutral/requests for information* or *not supportive* of the Project in general to provide a broad picture of levels of support or otherwise in each location. This assessment was consistent with that undertaken for the online survey process.

Support for the Project was strong across a variety of audience and age groups. Support was consistently above 70% in all States/Territories, with the notable exception of the ACT, and levels of *supportive* participants were higher than the level of *not supportive* or *neutral* participants at 44 of 46 events conducted.

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² Medical Association for the Prevention of War (Australia); www.mapw.org.au/campaigns/war-memorial/

³ Australian Institute of Architects, 'Hands off Anzac Hall', www.wp.architecture.com.au/anzachall/

The feedback received at face to face sessions and through written correspondence has been categorised to assist in identifying recurring trends and to enable an appreciation of the breadth of information gathered.

Additionally, feedback has been assessed through a matrix identifying both how many participants at each event voiced concern over an issue and how significant it was to those participants. This analysis has allowed the Memorial to identify key issues for the broader population as well as issues of key import to specific constituencies or special interest groups.

Six major feedback categories have been identified in **Table 1** (below) including their relevance to the EPBC Act assessment process:

Feedback Categories

	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	KEY FEEDBACK	RELEVANCE
1	Heritage	Feedback on Project matters impacting the heritage criteria identified in the Memorial's National and Commonwealth Heritage listings. This includes dedicated consultation with the First Nations communities on issues of importance to them.	a. Very high levels of support from majority of participants and audience categories for enhancing the Memorial's social heritage value through new gallery spaces designed to tell modern and future stories of service with dignity and respect. b. Interest in future gallery content was the dominant theme throughout the consultation process; participants were generally more concerned with the stories to be told and how they would be told than with physical changes to the Memorial. c. Key areas of interest for the future galleries consultation included: i. Context and Consequence ii. Diverse representation iii. Aftermath of War iv. Diverse viewpoints v. Service Beyond War vi. Educational and Museological Approaches d. Heritage impact of proposed replacement of Anzac Hall was of critical concern to a small minority of participants representing specific interest groups. e. Potential impact on the balance of the Memorial's role as a museum, shrine and archive by the Project was of concern to a minority of participants from several audience categories.	High
3	Environmental Consultation Process	Feedback on Project matters directly impacting environmental matters. Feedback on the Memorial's EPBC Act	 a. Environmental/sustainability impact of proposed replacement of Anzac Hall was of moderate concern to a specific audience. a. Environmental efficiency of the 'Glazed Link' was of low – moderate concern to a very limited audience. b. Minor levels of concern from specific interest groups regarding the Memorial's 	High Moderate
4	Project	consultation process. Feedback on Project	EPBC Act consultation process. a. High levels of support for the Memorial's	wouerate
	Delivery and Outcomes	Delivery and Outcomes	 veterans' and Defence family employment and engagement plans. b. Moderate levels of interest in how the Memorial will deliver the Project 'on time and on budget', Project accessibility and inclusivity outcomes and potential disruptions to Memorial operations during construction. c. General support for and interest in the impact of the Project on the Memorial's policies regarding education, collections accessibility and support for other institutions. 	Low

	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION		KEY FEEDBACK	RELEVANCE
5	Government Policy	Feedback on Government policy matters associated with the Project, veterans or the cultural sector.	b.	Moderate levels of concern from a variety of audience categories around general support and funding for veterans or other government priorities. Low – moderate levels of concern from a variety of audience categories around general support and funding for other cultural institutions. Moderate levels of concern from several audience categories regarding the financial cost of the proposed expansion.	Nil
6	Memorial Policy	Feedback on Memorial policy matters outside of the Project scope.	b.	High levels of concern from specific interest groups regarding the Memorial's policy on accepting defence industry support. High levels of concern from specific interest groups regarding the Memorial's role in 'the therapeutic milieu' of veterans' support. Moderate – high levels of concern from most audience categories regarding the Memorial's policies on exhibition of 'frontier violence' between First Peoples and colonial settlers.	Nil

 Table 1: Feedback Categories

THE AWM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Background

Officially opened in 1941, the Australian War Memorial is an iconic building of national significance. Located in the sight line of Australian Parliament House, our Memorial reminds the nation of the cost of war and the effects of service.

Our values, our character and our identity live on in the stories of past, present, and future service members, their families and community. More than one million people visit our Memorial every year to honour these members' service and learn about their experiences in war, peacekeeping, and humanitarian operations.

On November 1 2018 the Government, with bipartisan support, announced the funding of the Memorial's Development Project. This Project will modernise and expand the galleries and buildings to enable the Memorial to tell the continuing story of Australia's contemporary contribution to a better world through the eyes of those who have served in modern conflicts; connecting the spirit of our past, present, and future for generations to come.

The Project includes a new Southern Entrance, refurbishment of the Main Building, a new Anzac Hall connected to the Main Building via a Glazed Link, an extension to the C.E.W. Bean Building, and public realm works.

The Project is now being assessed as a 'controlled action' under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

As part of the EPBC Act assessment process the Memorial has sought community input through a formal consultation program. Feedback from this consultation program will be used to inform both the assessment documentation and further development of the Memorial's plans. A copy of the report from this consultation is provided as Appendix B to the AWM Development Project Consultation Report.

Purpose of this Report

This report provides an overview of the consultation process that was undertaken with key stakeholders and an analysis of the results to demonstrate key areas of interest, support and concern in relation to the heritage aspects of the Project to DAWE for consideration in the EPBC Act 'controlled action' assessment process.

The report is also intended to provide information to the public to encourage informed public comment to DAWE in regards to the Project.

The report also provides an overview of broader matters relating to the Memorial that were of interest to stakeholders across the country during the consultation period. This feedback will be considered by the Memorial as part of its regular decision making processes.

Consultation Process

The Memorial identified the need for specific community consultation on the heritage and environmental impacts of the Project in accordance with the EPBC Act as a key priority for the Project.

In October 2019, the Memorial commissioned advice from KJA Associates, a communications and consultancy group, on best practice methods for EPBC Act key stakeholder consultation.

In November 2019 KJA Associates were engaged to provide organisational and logistical support and advice to the Memorial in delivering a national EPBC Act key stakeholder consultation program for the Project.

The program consisted of five major elements:

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY TYPE	TIMEFRAME
Community Presentations Face to Face		28-Nov-19 to 24-Jan-20
Community Drop In Events Face to Face		28-Nov-19 to 25-Jan-20
Dedicated Email Address	Online/Written	28-Nov-19 to ongoing
Online Information Hub	Online (Information Only)	18-Nov-19 to ongoing
Social Media Outreach and Online Follow Up Program	Online	28-Nov-19 to 25-Jan-20

 Table 2: Consultation Program Elements

Consultation Format

Given the scale and importance of this Project on a national level and the complexity of heritage matters the Memorial focussed on 'face to face' consultation to enable deeper engagement and education with its key stakeholders.

Face to face consultation consisted of both formal presentation/Q&A sessions conducted in December 2019 and informal CDI events run from November 2019 through to January 2020. This was designed to provide detailed information to those with a particular interest at

presentation sessions and the CDI events to engage more broadly with the general Australian public on Project matters.

Given the Memorial's importance as a national institution 46 consultation sessions (21 presentations and 25 CDIs) were conducted across all States and Territories between 28 November 2019 and 25 January 2020. Events were conducted in a variety of locations including at the Memorial as well as museums, libraries, town halls and clubs.

This approach was supported by an online information hub (www.awm.gov.au/ourcontinuingstory) outreach from the Memorial's social media accounts and a dedicated email address for written correspondence.

Presentation and CDI sessions were organised through EventBrite online systems and advertised on the Memorial's website, through paid social media promotions and through local media where possible. Presentation events were also advertised through targeted stakeholder invitations in each location.

Presentations consisted of a PowerPoint presentation (<u>Attachment A</u>) typically lasting 30 minutes together with a question and answer ('Q&A') session of a further 30-60 minutes. The presentation included a 'fly through' video of the proposed plans and information on how participants could personally participate in the EPBC Act process through the (former) DoEE website. Attendees were provided with the opportunity to provide feedback on presentations through a form (Attachment B); 48 responses were received (<u>Attachment C</u>).

CDI events were typically set up in the entry areas of a venue where Project team members were able to engage with people and speak to them on a 'walk in' basis about the Project to seek a wide range of views.

In order to ensure participants were able to communicate directly with project staff, all face to face engagements were conducted by members of the Memorial's 'Integrated Management Team' (IMT) which is managing the Project.

In addition to the IMT presenter at each event or CDI, a second member of the IMT was tasked with capturing both demographic information as well as feedback from participants. De-identified records of each presentation or CDI session were kept and collated for the purpose of this report.

Presentation sessions were typically conducted during 'business hours' with CDI events taking place in the afternoon/evening period or on weekends. A full list of both presentation and CDI events is provided as <u>Attachment D</u>.

In January/February 2020 the Memorial conducted an online survey targeting additional feedback in key areas to provide additional information on stakeholder sentiment towards the potential impacts of the Project on heritage values. Detailed outcomes from this survey are provided as Appendix B to the Memorial's EPBC Act Consultation Report.

The Memorial also met with a number of key stakeholders to provide information or seek input on specific Project matters during this time. This included representatives of the ACT Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects and a dedicated meeting on Indigenous heritage matters with representatives and members of ACT based Indigenous stakeholder groups (Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Veterans and Services Association; United Ngunnawal Elders Council; ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body and Ngambri Local Aboriginal Lands Council).

CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION

Number of Participants

Feedback was received from 517 individuals across all States and Territories.

This included 197 attendees at presentation sessions, 265 participants in CDI events and 55 items of written correspondence.

Age of Participants

Participation was skewed towards older age brackets at most face to face events. This was likely due to a combination of higher levels of interested stakeholders (especially veterans and Defence families) in these age groups as well as the location and timing of some sessions.

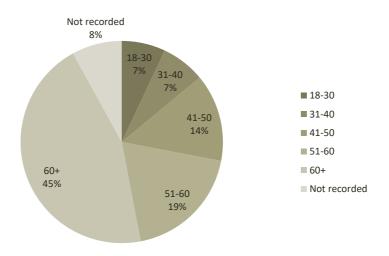


Table 3: Participants by Age

Gender of Participants

Overall participation in face to face consultation was generally higher by males than females. This was likely due to a higher proportion of veterans, who had high levels of engagement with the consultation, being male.

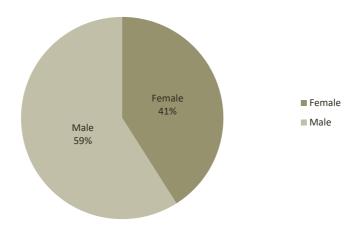


Table 4: Participants by Gender

Location of Participants

Participation at presentations and CDI events was largely proportional to population distribution on a State/Territory basis. Participation in the ACT was disproportionally large due to a higher number of events held there than elsewhere. Greater media attention around the initial ACT based presentation session and heightened local community interest in the Project also contributed to higher ACT turnout.

The 28 November community consultation event held at the Memorial also included a significant number of members from the two community groups undertaking campaigns protesting the Project, leading to disproportionate ACT representation.

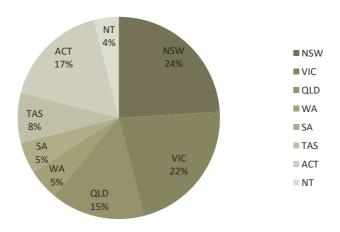


Table 5: Participants by State

Participant Stakeholder Groups

Participants were largely drawn from five stakeholder groups; participants outside of these groups have been considered 'general public' and are typically those without a distinct connection to, or specific interest in, the Memorial.

Assessment of which group stakeholders belonged to was conducted by presentation/CDI teams through conversation or Q&A sessions with participants as well as through RSVP information.

GROUP	SIZE	ENGAGEMENT/ CONNECTION	DESCRIPTION
ADF, Veteran or ESO	••	••••	Participants who are current or former serving members of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) or members of an Ex-Service Organisation (ESO) including kindred organisations such as Legacy, War Widows Guild etc.
Defence Family	•••	••••	Participants who are related directly (spouse, parent, child, sibling) to current or former members of the ADF.
Professional Sector	••	••	Participants from the museum, project management or construction sectors.
Government Sector	•••	••	Participants from government bodies including both elected officials and public servants attending in a work capacity.
Specific Interest Groups	•	•	Members or supporters of the two organisations (Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW); Australian Institute of Architects (AIA)) running public campaigns of opposition to the Project with stated, specific, aims for their feedback.
General Public	••••	••	Participants without a distinct connection to, or specific interest in, the Memorial.

 Table 6: Participant Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder groups have also been assessed for cohort size and their general level of engagement with and connection to the Memorial outside of the context of the Development Project. This provides context to allow for consideration of the appropriate level of influence the views of stakeholder groups should have in relation to the Project.

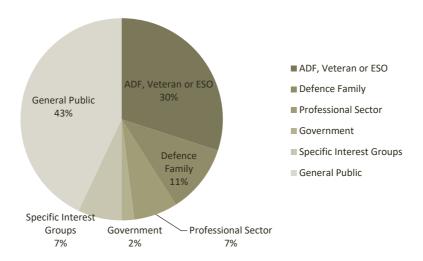


Table 7: Cohort Size of Participants by Stakeholder Group

CONSULTATION FEEDBACK ANALYSIS

General Sentiment

The sentiment of participants was assessed and recorded by the IMT presentation teams at each event. Assessment was based on questions asked by participants, their responses to questions posed by IMT members and general manner.

Whilst such assessments are by their nature subjective the number of participants and multi-hour length of each consultation meant that IMT members were able to assess during this time the views of the Project from majority of participants. Where there was uncertainty the IMT recorded participants as 'neutral'.

General sentiment towards the Project as a whole was supportive across age, gender and stakeholder group, with the exception of the identified 'specific interest groups'. IMT members noted that many of those identified as *neutral* or *seeking more information* were supportive of the Memorial generally if not the Project specifically.

Support for the Project was consistently above 70% in all States/Territories, with the notable exception of the ACT, and levels of *supportive* participants were higher than the level of *not supportive* or *neutral* participants at 44 of the 46 events conducted. Support from key stakeholders such as veterans, defence families and organisations supporting current and former defence members was even higher than amongst the general public (>90%).

Broad support was expressed for all elements of the Project including the replacement of Anzac Hall, development of the new Southern Entrance and C.E.W. Bean Building expansion. The need for development of contemporary conflict and operations galleries received near universal agreement from stakeholders, particularly in the context of telling modern stories of service and sacrifice with dignity equal to that of earlier generations.

In general, stakeholders were much more concerned with the future content of the galleries, how the stories of the last 35 years of conflict and peacekeeping would be told and practical matters such as accessibility and the impact of the Project on Memorial operations during construction than they were with heritage matters, changes to external designs or building fabric modifications.

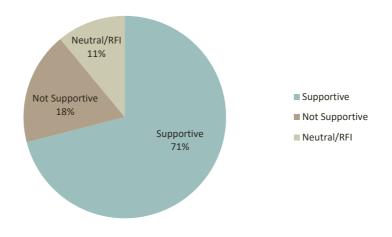


Table 8: General Sentiment

Support by State/Territory

Table 9 (below) demonstrates that support for the Project was widespread at events across the country, with the notable exception of the ACT.



Table 9: Support by State/Territory

Participation by those 'not supportive' of the Project was greater than 'supportive' participants at the 28 November presentation held at the Memorial, due in large part to high levels of 'specific interest group' participation at this event.

Support in NSW was also generally lower than the rest of the country with the second event at which 'supportive' participants were not in the majority being held in Parramatta, sentiment here was split equally.

General Sentiment by Participant Stakeholder Group

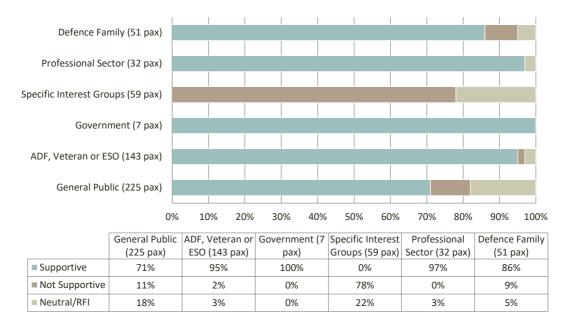


Table 10: General Sentiment by Participant Stakeholder Group

General sentiment towards the Project was *supportive* across all sectors of the community except two specific interest groups (Medical Association for the Prevention of War (Australia); Australian Institute of Architects).

Critical stakeholders for the Project in the form of veterans or members of ex-service organisations whose stories are to be told through the new gallery spaces were almost uniformly *supportive* of the Project.

Written Correspondence

Tables 11 and **12** outline the 55 items of written feedback received by the Memorial during the consultation period on EPBC Act matters. Correspondence was categorised as *supportive*, *not supportive* or *neutral/requests for information (RFI)*:

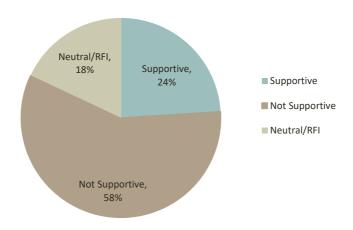


Table 11: General Sentiment by Correspondence

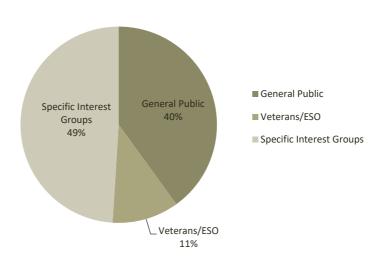


Table 12: Correspondence by Audience Category

Written feedback was driven in large part by the Australian Institute of Architects campaign 'Hands off Anzac Hall'⁴; the 26 items of correspondence from architects protesting the proposed replacement of Anzac Hall comprised 47% of written feedback overall but 81% of 'not supportive' correspondence.

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 $^{^4 \ \}text{Australian Institute of Architects, 'Hands off Anzac Hall', www.wp.architecture.com.au/anzachall/}$

By and large written feedback mirrored face to face response from participants with a focus on future gallery content and queries around possible disruption to Memorial operations during construction from the general public and veterans in particular.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF FEEDBACK

The following section examines feedback from participants broken down by audience category and issue. Further breakdowns are provided to show the relative importance and impact of each issue on each of the identified stakeholder groups.

Issues are separated into EPBC Act Referral Matters and non-EPBC Act Referral Matters. The former are specifically linked to either one of the Memorial's National Heritage Listing (NHL) values, environmental or EPBC Act process matters whilst the latter are more general issues to do with the Memorial or Government matters.

The Memorial's National and Commonwealth heritage values are detailed at the DAWE website ⁵ ⁶.

This report provides detailed analysis of the EPBC Act Referral Matters only where the expected impact, perceived value or attitude for each audience category is expressed on the positive to negative spectrum laid out below. Similarly the priority given each issue was assessed on an audience by audience basis. This assessment was based on both the frequency with which it was mentioned by a stakeholder group and through the level of engagement or interest on each issue displayed by that audience across all consultations.

VERY NEGATIVE OR NOT SUPPORTIVE OR CONCERNED NEUTRAL OR NO MEANINGFUL FEEDBACK POSITIVE OR SUPPORTIVE SUPPORTIVE

Expected Impact, perceived value or attitude on/of issue

Issue Priority/Frequency raised by Stakeholder Group

⁵ Commonwealth Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial and Anzac Parade

⁶ <u>National Heritage Listing – Australian War Memorial</u>

Feedback Categories for EPBC Act Referral Related Matters

FEEDBACK CATEGORIES	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) Heritage Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to demolition and replacement of Anzac Hall	••	••	•••	••	••	••••
NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) Heritage Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to development of the Southern Entrance	•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Social Heritage Increased social heritage by sharing modern veterans' stories, in particular 'in their words'; delivers appropriate level and type of veterans' recognition by the Memorial	••••	••••	•••	•••	•••	••
NHL (A)(B)(C)(E)(H) AWM Role in Australian Society Balance of shrine/archive/museum roles	••	••	•••	•••	••	•••
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Gallery Content Project delivers greater social heritage outcomes through delivering new galleries that match community values and expectations, particularly in areas such as education, diversity of viewpoints and exploration of the broader context of the impact of war on Australia	••••	••••	•••	•••	••••	••••
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Gallery Content Project delivers greater recognition of Indigenous service contributions	•••	••	•••	•••	••	••
Environment Glazed Link has potential environmental impact due if not appropriately designed	•	•	••	•	•	••

Environment Concerns regarding Anzac Hall replacement sustainability impact	•	•	••	•	•	•••
Consultation Timeframe of consultation	•	•	•	•	•	•••
Consultation Purpose, focus, level or effectiveness of consultation	•••	••	••	••	••	••••

Table 13: Feedback Categories for EPBC Act Referral Matters

HERITAGE: PHYSICAL CHANGES TO SITE/VISTAS - ANZAC HALL

NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) HERITAGE	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to demolition and replacement of Anzac Hall	••	••	•••	••	••	••••

Expected Impacts

The Memorial's heritage self-assessment, EPBC Act referral, supporting Heritage Impact Assessment and material made available at consultation events all made clear that there would be a 'significant impact' on heritage values due to the demolition of Anzac Hall and development of a new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link.

The Memorial noted that the potential to impact the following heritage values:

National Heritage Listing – All Commonwealth Heritage Listing – All

The Memorial outlined for all participants the exhaustive process that lay behind the decision to replace Anzac Hall, including extensive heritage advice, and the alternatives that were looked at including retention and expansion of Anzac Hall, off-site exhibition spaces and more.

IMT presenters showed the proposed new designs and explained key design features and decisions. Presenters also laid out the key reasons for using the space to the north of the Main Building for new exhibition spaces including:

- the critical need to ensure that any new exhibition space is connected to the commemorative heart of the Memorial (the Hall of Memory and Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier);
- protection of heritage vistas from encroachment of potential new structures to the east or west of the Main Building;
- more productive use of the currently underutilised space between the Main Building and Anzac Hall: and
- the need to tell modern stories of service and sacrifice with dignity and respect now.

ANZAC HALL WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

In general, the consultation process indicates broad acceptance of the need to replace Anzac Hall, despite the associated heritage impact. The community were also generally supportive of the proposed designs for new Anzac Hall and the Glazed Link in the context of the Memorial's aesthetic, technical and overall heritage values.

The strong objections of a small number of stakeholders with particular and limited interests to the demolition of Anzac Hall should be noted.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK/QUESTIONS

It's the stories that matter, not the building

The majority of participants were more concerned with the stories to be told in the new spaces, including concerns about the return of the Memorial's Lancaster 'G for George' and the associated 'Striking By Night' audiovisual display, than they were with the proposed changes to physical fabric of Anzac Hall.

Raised by: All audience categories

MEMORIAL RESPONSE

The major collections objects in the existing Anzac Hall, including 'G for George', the First World War aircraft and the Japanese midget submarine, will return to new exhibition spaces during the course of the Project. As such the changes to exhibitions in Anzac Hall will not represent a permanent loss of social heritage.

The new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link will also enable the Memorial to deliver enhanced social heritage outcomes (CHL C/E/G/H; NHL G/H) through new stories of service and sacrifice.

Recommendation 1: The Memorial will return the major Anzac Hall displays (G for George; Sydney midget submarines; Over the - Front) as part of the project deliverables.

New Anzac Hall and Glazed Link Design

The majority of participants indicated that the proposed design of the new Anzac Hall and Glazed Link were sympathetic to the Memorial Main Building and preserved the architectural values expressed by the existing Anzac Hall such as being 'subservient to the Main Building' and not impacting the Parliamentary vistas.

General feedback on the designs indicated that the changes were appropriate for the Memorial and would not detract from the aesthetic or technical values, both listed and unlisted, under the CHL and NHL.

Raised by: All audience categories except Specific interest groups

No response required.

Loss of architectural significance

Participants from the AIA and MPAW identified what they characterised as high, even unacceptable, levels of impact on NHL A/B/E/H and CHL B/D/E/F through the demolition of Anzac Hall based on the following:

- Anzac Hall is a 'young' building and 'fit for purpose' despite the Memorial's claims otherwise.
- Anzac Hall's is 'an integral part of the Memorial Main Building' and its demolition would adversely affect essentially all heritage values expressed at the Memorial as a result.
- c. The building has been awarded the AIA Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Architecture such that the building represents significant aesthetic value and professional significance to the architectural community. Accordingly demolition would result in unacceptable heritage impacts on CHL (B) (E) (G) and NHL (E) (F) no matter the need identified by the Memorial to tell modern stories of service and sacrifice
- d. The Memorial should retain and modify Anzac Hall even if this means it is not able to fully meet the requirements as laid out in the Detailed Business Case or Functional Design Brief or if it comes at the cost of delivering 'value for money' outcomes for the Project.

Raised by: Specific interest groups

The Memorial accepts that the replacement of Anzac Hall has limited impacts on a number of heritage values listed under the CHL and NHL. The Memorial takes the view however that the replacement of Anzac Hall is necessary as outlined above and in its full EPBC Act referral documentation.

- a. Anzac Hall is no longer fit for purpose; the Memorial has demonstrated this to government through its Detailed Business Case and to the satisfaction of the majority of those participating in this consultation as well.
- b. Anzac Hall is a standalone building whose main heritage value is in the stories it tells. Given the heritage listing places its value in large part in its 'subservience to the Main Building' and minimal physical connection the Memorial does not consider Anzac Hall to be part of the Main Building but an adjunct. Its demolition will not change the Parliamentary vista of the Memorial, the sense of ceremonial arrival or other key heritage aspects of visiting the Memorial.
- c. The Memorial accepts that the Sir Zelman Cowen Award is a prestigious architectural award within an industry of some 12,000 across the country. However, unlike the stories that will be contained in the new Anzac Hall, the Memorial contends the award has little resonance with the broader Australian community.
 - The Memorial believes it to be inappropriate to place an industry award or a single profession's values above the need to share the stories of service and sacrifice of more than 100,000 modern veterans and their families to the entire country at the national centre for commemoration.
- d. The Memorial exhaustively examined options to meet its functional requirements other than the replacement of Anzac Hall. As determined by assessment of more than 40 variables, including heritage outcomes and value for money, and through an architectural design competition to create the new space north of the Main Building, there was no viable option to retain and expand Anzac Hall. This is clearly demonstrated in the Memorial's EPBC Act referral documentation and HIA.

Inconsistency with the Memorial's HMP 2011

Why are there inconsistencies between the development plans made public and the Memorial's approved Heritage Management Plan (2011)? Why doesn't this prevent the Project from moving forward?

Raised by: Specific interest groups

The Memorial itself has noted in its EPBC Act documentation that a number of individual actions such as the Glazed Link 'floating over' the Main Building parapet are inconsistent with some elements of the Heritage Management Plan (HMP) 2011.

Under the HMP however the Memorial's key heritage objective is to 'ensure the conservation, management and interpretation of these heritage values of the AWM Campbell Precinct in the context of its ongoing use, development and evolution as the place of the National Shrine, an integral part of the symbolic landscape of the National Capital, and one of Australia's most significant cultural sites.'

The Memorial has sought expert heritage advice throughout its development processes and believes that the development project as a whole is critical to meeting this overarching heritage objective.

Based on advice from relevant experts Memorial management and Council have accepted that the proposed plans meet the Memorial's heritage management requirements despite any clashes with individual guidelines outlined in HMP 2011.

Recommendation 2: The Memorial will clearly address individual inconsistencies in its controlled action 'Preliminary Documentation' assessment.

HERITAGE: PHYSICAL CHANGES TO SITE/VISTAS – SOUTHERN ENTRANCE

NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) HERITAGE	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to development of the Southern Entrance	•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••

Expected Impact

The Memorial's EPBC Act referral, Heritage Impact Assessment and material made available at consultation events identified relatively low impacts on the Memorial's heritage values due to development of the Southern Entrance.

The Memorial highlighted the importance of careful evaluation of the Southern Entrance in relation to the Parliamentary vista as a potential impact but also that there would be no alteration to the Main Building façade or existing museum displays caused by these works.

The Memorial highlighted efforts by the architects working on this design package to deliver both a direct connection out to the Parliamentary Vista (NHL B), to ensure whilst in this new space visitors are still connected with Anzac Parade and the view to Parliament, and to the Hall of Memory through the 'oculus' to preserve a sense of association and commemorative atmosphere.

The need to temporarily close the entrance to the Commemorative Area was also highlighted. All participants were assured that alternate entry provisions would be made and that access to the Commemorative Area, including the Rolls of Honour, Tomb of the Unknown Australian soldier and activities such as the daily Last Post Ceremony would be uninterrupted.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

In general the consultation process indicates broad community support for the Southern Entrance. Participants were particularly keen to understand accessibility and visitor service improvements associated with this design package.

The community were also supportive of the proposed design with many expressing a belief that the change to Parliamentary vista was negligible from a distance and a positive aesthetic outcome once closer in. In general there was a very low level of concern for the Memorial's heritage values and vistas related to the proposed Southern Entrance changes.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK /QUESTIONS	MEMORIAL RESPONSE
Anzac Day / Remembrance Day Ceremony Impact What will be the short and long term impacts of the changes to the southern area be on the Dawn and National Ceremonies for Anzac Day and the National Ceremony for Remembrance Day? Raised by: General Public; Veterans and Defence Families	In the short term the Project will require that the Memorial conduct Anzac Day 2022 and 2023 and Remembrance Day 2022 elsewhere on the Memorial grounds. In the long term the proposed changes to the Parade Ground will result in improved outcomes for major ceremonies including improved visibility for attendees, greater ease of use for ADF members and improved accessibility outcomes. In heritage terms this represents a net improvement in 'associability' values under NHL G.

Effect on arrival sequence or access to Commemorative Area

- a. Will visitors still be able to use the existing entrance to the Commemorative Area?
- b. Will the second entrance confuse visitors or diminish the sense of arrival?

Raised by: General Public; Specific interest groups; Veterans and Defence Families

- a. Yes, once construction is complete visitors will be able to access the Commemorative Area via the existing entrance. During construction a temporary entrance will be required but access will be maintained to the Commemorative Area and all related activities, such as the daily Last Post Ceremony, will continue to be held there during this time.
- o. Similar expansions at the Sydney Anzac Memorial and Melbourne's Shrine of Remembrance, both of which included changes to the 'ceremonial arrival sequence' have improved the visitor experience. The proposed Southern Entrance will also provide a positive outcome for visitors who will be able to deal with matters such as cloaking and security checks in a separate area before making their way to the Commemorative Area. As the Melbourne and Sydney projects demonstrate, this allows visitors to enter these sacred spaces in a more apt frame of mind, unencumbered with security, cloaking or other concerns beyond commemoration.

In heritage terms this change, particularly the separation of security or cloaking and the physical arrival to the ceremonial space will return the arrival experience to something closer to the original entry experience and improve outcomes under NHL A, E.

Accessibility Improvements

There was a high level of support for the accessibility improvements offered by the Southern Entrance.

Raised by: General Public

Accessibility for all Australians is critical to the Memorial maintaining its relevance as a special place for all Australians.

As such the improved accessibility outcomes offered by the Southern Entrance are expected to have a small but important positive impact on NHL (A)(B)(E)(H).

Impact on the Main Building

- a. Will there be any changes to the façade of the Main Building due to the Southern Entrance?
- b. What are the risks of damage to the Main Building during construction of the Southern Entrance?

Raised by: Specific interest groups

- a. Minor changes are anticipated to the stairs leading from the Forecourt to the Commemorative area to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements. The glass lift proposed for the Southern Entrance will have a limited impact on viewing of the Main Building from some angles. There are no changes to the outward appearance of the Main Building itself. The expected heritage impacts will therefore be minimal whilst offering considerable accessibility benefits in return.
- o. The Memorial has established a 'heritage buffer zone' for the Southern Entrance that will minimise activity under or near the Main Building façade. This zone will reduce risks relating to bulk earthworks and other excavation under the Main Building in particular.

Recommendation 3: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on proposed changes to the stairs and on lift design to enable assessment of the impact on NHL E of these changes.

Recommendation 4: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on the 'heritage buffer zone' to enable assessment of risk to the Main Building façade (NHL E) during construction.

Impact on heritage vistas

The majority of participants indicated that the proposed Southern Entrance preserves or enhances the existing heritage vistas and will not detract from views to or from Anzac Parade.

The majority of participants endorsed the design as appropriate for the Memorial and did not believe it would detract from the aesthetic or technical values, both listed and unlisted, under the CHL and NHL.

a. Will the proposed glass lift impact on the vistas, cause glare or be a distraction from the view through movements up/down?

Raise by: General Public; Specific interest groups

a. The lift will be installed at the eastern most point of the Southern Entrance works to minimise impact on the Parliamentary vista. It will be carefully design, engineered and built to minimise the impact on the Memorial or vistas including through glare, reflection or noise of operation.

Recommendation 5: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on the lift design to enable assessment of potential impacts on the Memorial's aesthetic and technical values (NHL E) as well as on protected vistas.

HERITAGE: SOCIAL VALUE

NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) SOCIAL HERITAGE	ADF/VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Increased social heritage by sharing modern veterans' stories, in particular 'in their words'; delivers appropriate level and type of veterans' recognition by the Memorial	••••	••••	•••	•••	•••	••

Expected Impact

This feedback category outlines public feedback on the perceived impact of the overall Project on the Memorial's social heritage values included in *National Heritage Listing* (NHL) criterion A, B, E and H and *Commonwealth Heritage Listing* (CHL) values B, D, E and F through the development of additional gallery spaces.

The Memorial's galleries are a key determinant in the type and level of social heritage values it delivers, particularly for those Australians whose stories it tells or those closely related to them.

In order to remain relevant to the Australian community as it grows and changes, so too must the Memorial. The Memorial is also charged with recording the entire Australian experience of war, not just those of the distant past.

In this context participants were informed that over the past 30 years Australia has created more than 100,000 contemporary veterans of conflict, peacekeeping or humanitarian operations in more than a dozen countries.

The Memorial put forward the case to participants that doing so would allow the Memorial to remain relevant and to continue to improve social heritage outcomes for an increasingly more diverse and complex Australia.

SOCIAL VALUE WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that many Australians were unaware of the scale and scope of ADF operations over the past 30 years and even fewer were aware of the ADF's current deployment of around 2,400 soldiers, sailors and airmen to active operations.

Most participants agreed that these men and women should be recognised in the same way as the Anzacs of Gallipoli, the diggers of Kokoda or the National Servicemen of Vietnam and that it was important the Memorial do so, broadly and deeply, for Australia as a society.

Participants also generally recognised that this was a key part of the Memorial's purpose and that new, expanded galleries were necessary to support this need and deliver relevant social heritage outcomes including education and commemoration.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK/CONCERN

MEMORIAL RESPONSE

Positive Social Heritage Impacts

Most participants, especially veterans and defence families, identified it as very important that the changes would allow the Memorial to meet growing public expectations in the telling of Australia's modern stories of service and sacrifice.

These participants agreed that the expected increased social heritage outcomes, particularly the values associated with NHL (A) (C) and CHL (A) (B) (G) (H), were of greater value and importance than the heritage losses associated with the demolition of Anzac Hall.

Raised by: General Public; Government; Veterans and Defence Families

No response required.

Awareness of modern veterans and their contribution

The level of participants' awareness of the number of modern veterans' and their contribution to the country varied widely.

Veterans and Defence Families were generally well informed, through both personal and professional experience.

The general public however were much less informed. Whilst many were aware that Australia had sent troops to places such as Afghanistan or Iraq relatively few were aware some 76,000 Australians served on international operations, humanitarian and border security operations between 1999 and 2016⁷. Even fewer were aware that many who had deployed to conflicts and peacekeeping had often undertaken multiple deployments.

Fewer still were aware that some 2,400 ADF members were deployed on at least 8 active military operations as at June 2019⁸.

The near universal response of members of the general public informed of this was that more needed to be done to recognise these veterans and those currently serving.

For many participants who initially felt the scale of the project at almost \$500m was too large, this explanation changed their minds and brought them around to supporting the Memorial's proposal.

Raised by: General Public

The Memorial is a critical part of educating Australians as to the service and sacrifice of the more than 2 million Australians to have served in the uniform of this country's armed forces.

It is clear that whilst most Australians are aware of Gallipoli, the Western Front, Kokoda, Vietnam and other parts of our national history far too many are unaware of the scale and scope of contemporary military service.

In order for the Memorial to continue to deliver nationally significant social heritage outcomes the stories of modern veterans must be told with the same dignity and respect as their forebears. Doing so is critical for continued delivery of social heritage values NHL (A) (C) and CHL (A) (B) (G) (H).

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⁷ A Better Way to Support Veterans, Australian Government Productivity Commission, p95,

https://www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/completed/veterans/report/veterans-volume1.pdf, retrieved 4/2/20

⁸ Ibid

HERITAGE: BALANCE OF THE MEMORIAL'S ROLES

NHL (A)(B)(C)(E)(H) AWM ROLE IN AUSTRALIAN	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
SOCIETY	••	••	•••	•••	••	•••
Balance of shrine/archive/museum roles						

Expected Impact

Under the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980 (Cth)* the Memorial is charged with three equally important roles, those of shrine, archive and museum. For earlier generations of Australian servicemen and women the Memorial is able to properly meet all three roles.

With regard to contemporary veterans however this balance is lacking. Modern service is commemorated (Roll of Honour, Anzac Day, Remembrance Day etc.) and recorded (objects and records in the National Collection, Official Histories) commensurate with earlier service. Unfortunately, due to lack of suitable exhibition space, the same cannot be said of the Memorial's museum role in sharing these histories and educating visitors to the service and sacrifice of contemporary veterans.

Correcting this balance through the proposed changes under this Project will improve heritage outcomes at the Memorial in general, and *National Heritage Listing* (NHL) criterion A, C, E, H and G, and *Commonwealth Heritage Listing* (CHL) values B and G in particular.

BALANCE OF MEMORIAL ROLES WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that some participants were worried about the balance of the Memorial's roles as a shrine, archive and museum being impacted by the development. These worries typically centred on the idea that 'more museum might swamp commemoration' at the Memorial.

Some participants raised concerns about the 'Disneyfication' of the Memorial through an over reliance on audio-visual or other immersive technologies that might be detrimental to the extant sombre, reflective atmosphere.

A smaller group expressed concern that the Memorial would be 'glorifying war' through the inclusion of Large Technology Objects (LTOs) in new spaces or otherwise diminishing or underplaying the true cost of war through displays of tanks or fighter aircraft.

Typically these concerns, expressed mostly by the general public but also some museum professionals, were assuaged when the full context of the development and the planned approach to exhibition storytelling, including the intended use of LTOs as a focal point for individual stories, told through the eyes of those who were actually there, rather than as examples of military hardware, was explained.

When the approach of 'in their words' was outlined to participants they agreed that hearing from veterans' about their experiences their own voices, with their reflections and observations, was critical to ensuring both balance and to social heritage outcomes.

Despite the Memorial's explanations there remained a small, but very vocal, opposition to the plans, particularly around LTOs, based on the perceived impact on 'balance' from the identified Specific interest groups.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK/CONCERN

MEMORIAL RESPONSE

Contemporary representations in commemoration, archives and museum roles

The Memorial was acknowledged as providing appropriate commemoration of modern service through equal representation for all on the Roll of Honour and efforts to increase representation and awareness at major ceremonies such as Anzac Day etc. But many stakeholders felt it should do more to record and tell stories of modern service and sacrifice more broadly.

Raised by: Veterans; Defence Families; General Public

The development will allow the Memorial to better tell these stories and offer more opportunities for direct commemoration as well (e.g. the inclusion of the names of peacekeeping operational locations on the blade walls in the Southern Entrance).

Doing so will improve the Memorial's heritage outcomes across NHL criterion A, C, E, H and G and CHL B, G.

Don't turn the Memorial into a 'theme park'

Some participants raised concerns that the display of LTOs or the use of too much technology or audio visual displays would turn the Memorial into a 'theme park' or lead it to become 'Disneyfied'.

Raised by: Specific interest groups, General Public

The Memorial's HIA clearly outlines the commemorative role LTOs can play, especially for veterans and their families, and their ability to represent the service and sacrifice of entire generations of service men and women.

The Memorial is cognisant of the need to ensure objects are displayed appropriately and has extensive policies and decades of practice in ensuring appropriate outcomes.

Many visitors most memorable moments from a visit are linked to objects such as the Lancaster aircraft 'G for George', the Gallipoli Landing Boat or the Vietnam era UH-1 'Huey' helicopter and the associated, carefully and expertly, curated displays.

The Memorial has engaged a team of skilled and experienced curators, historians and exhibition consultants to deliver the new gallery spaces.

Community engagement on exhibition content and design will also be a critical element of the project and in ensuring outcomes that meet the expectations and values of the Memorial's stakeholders.

Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected. The following stakeholder groups could include, but will be not limited to:

- Access & inclusivity
- Education
- Veterans & Defence Families
- Indigenous Australians
- An appropriate representation of age, gender and location from across the country

Balance of Roles

Participants were conscious of the three roles of the Memorial, as shrine, archive and museum, and potential impacts caused by the project:

- Some participants expressed concerns that adding new exhibition space might diminish the other roles of the Memorial, particularly the commemorative element.
- Other participants expressed concern that a visit to the Memorial would, by nature of an expanded museum offer, change visitation patterns and lead visitors to not visit the Commemorative Area or only visit briefly.

Raised by: Specific interest groups; General Public; Professional Sector

- I. The Memorial's development plan deliberately includes elements to enhance and strengthen all three roles in recognition of this need for balance.

 Further, the Memorial's exhibitions are recognised as commemorative in and of themselves in both the NHL and CHL listings for the Memorial and as such will contribute directly to this balance. The Memorial believes its plans will lead to improved social and heritage outcomes across all three roles as a result.
- b. The proposed designs have carefully considered the primacy of the Commemorative Area during a visit and circulation is designed to ensure it is the first location visited after arrival and entry. Additionally, as they do now, Memorial Visitor Services staff will provide guidance and orientation for all visitors including an emphasis on the importance of visiting the Commemorative Area upon arrival. Based on this, and recent experiences of the Shrine of Remembrance Hyde Park redevelopments, the Memorial does not expect any substantive change to the pattern of a visit

'In Their Words'

Many participants asked how modern stories would be told and approved of the response that stories would be told 'in their words'. Most participants, but especially veterans and defence families, felt that it was particularly important that the voices of those who served should be 'loudest' in exhibitions.

Raised by: All stakeholder groups

The Memorial agrees that telling stories 'in their words', which applies to all those impacted by war not only veterans, is key to delivering real social value(s) through the galleries.

The Memorial's gallery development team has committed to this principle and to ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout the content development phase to ensure the voice of those affected by war has primacy through the new exhibitions.

Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected.

GALLERY CONTENT: FUTURE CONSULTATIONS

NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) GALLERY CONTENT	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Project delivers greater social heritage outcomes through delivering new galleries that match community values and expectations, particularly in areas such as education, diversity of viewpoints and exploration of the broader context of the impact of war on Australia	••••	••••	•••	•••	••••	••••

Expected Impact

For the purposes of this report the Memorial notes that the primary purpose of this EPBC Act consultation round was to assess community views on the broad physical and social heritage impacts of the project.

Consultation on detailed gallery content or museological approaches for the proposed gallery content lies outside the scope of this consultation as both beyond EPBC Act consideration and as a multi-year process the Memorial will conduct between now and 2027.

Participants expected, and the Memorial has committed to, a consultative approach to gallery content development to capture a variety of concerns from differing stakeholder groups and to ensure displays reflect community values and interests. Participants identified exploration of the context and consequences of war, educational approaches, accessibility and inclusivity, and diversity of views as particularly important areas for this future consultation.

Participants expressed the belief that such stakeholder engagement, especially of the veterans whose stories would told, would improve the social value outcomes of the new gallery spaces to be developed by Memorial in general, and National Heritage Listing (NHL) criterion A, C, E, H and G, and Commonwealth Heritage Listing (CHL) values B and G in particular.

Specific gallery content issues raised during the EPBC Act consultation process have been recorded as Appendix A (Gallery Content – Specific Issues) to this report. These issues will be explored by the Memorial's Gallery Development Team, in consultation with key stakeholders from veterans to educators to the general public, in the future.

GALLERY CONTENT: FUTURE CONSULTATIONS WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that participants across all stakeholder groups shared a series of key gallery content themes they wished explored by the Memorial in future gallery content consultations. The Memorial categorised these as:

- i. Context & Consequence: greater context on how Australia became involved in conflicts or peacekeeping missions;
- Diverse Representation: greater representation of the experience of groups such as militia/Reserves, Defence families, women, Indigenous service personnel and non-Australian Defence Force (ADF) deployments (including Australian Federal Police [AFP] and Department of Foreign Affairs [DFAT] personnel)
- iii. Aftermath of War: impact of war on veterans and families (including Post Traumatic Stress and post-deployment deaths);
- iv. Diverse Viewpoints: greater diversity of viewpoints in gallery content including representing the experience of those in countries where Australian forces operated; and
- v. Service Beyond War: stories of ADF personnel involved in dangerous activities beyond war such as in training, Australians in the Far Eastern Strategic Reserve or those at Maralinga in the 1950s. Educational and Museological Approaches: delivery of improved educational approaches, values and outcomes and reflection of modern museum practice(s) with regards to interpretation, use of technology and other museological matters.

Key Feedback from Participants

MEMORIAL RESPONSE FEEDBACK/CONCERN Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder **Gallery Content - Public Consultation** engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse There is a clear expectation that the Memorial will consult perspectives and community values are reflected. broadly and deeply on future gallery content. This includes consultation with veterans and defence families on their stories but also educational experts, Australians affected by access or inclusivity matters and appropriate representation of age, gender and location across the nation. Participants expressed a belief that such consultation would ensure the new gallery spaces delivered greater social value outcomes and thereby increase the values established in NHL criterion A, C, E, H and G and CHL B, G. Raised by: All stakeholder groups Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder Australians believe future gallery content and new educational and museological approaches will have a engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected. greater, and positive, heritage impact than the proposed physical changes to the Memorial Participants across all events expressed a belief that the stories to be told through the proposed new galleries were more important than changes to the physical fabric of the Memorial. There was also generally a belief that the Memorial's proposed future consultation approach, and its inclusion of experts in areas such as education and accessibility, would ensure outcomes that were relevant to all Australians and improved overall heritage outcomes for the Memorial. Raised by: All stakeholder groups

INDIGENOUS CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) GALLERY CONTENT	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Project delivers greater recognition of Indigenous service contributions	•••	••	•••	•••	••	••

Expected Impact

Participants expected that if the Memorial provided greater recognition of the contribution of Indigenous Australians in uniform, the unique challenges they have and in some cases continue to face simply in serving, and the impact of service on Indigenous communities that it would improve the social value outcomes at the Memorial in general, and National Heritage Listing (NHL) criterion A, C, E, H and G, and Commonwealth Heritage Listing (CHL) values B and G in particular.

Indigenous Consultation

The Memorial conducted a focussed Indigenous Stakeholder Consultation session on 24 January 2020. Representatives from the following ACT based Indigenous organisations were invited to attend:

- Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Veterans and Service Association (ATSIVSA)
- The United Ngunnawal Elders Council
- ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Lands Council

Organisations were also encouraged to share the invitation with their members. During this session Memorial staff presented a modified PowerPoint presentation that detailed specific Indigenous heritage issues relating to the Memorial's Campbell site as well as the general plans for the Development project and associated heritage/environmental matters.

As with the broader consultation program interest during this session was largely in specific gallery content, and likely positive social values outcomes through the addition of more space to tell more stories, with very little or no concerns expressed by attendees regarding the proposed designs or their impact on the Memorial's other heritage values.

GALLERY CONTENT: FOR COUNTRY, FOR NATION WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that, generally, Indigenous Australian service are appropriately represented in the Memorial's current galleries and that participants expected a similar level of coverage relating to contemporary operations to highlight Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders contribution to defence of country.

At the specific Indigenous Consultation session we also heard from the community about specific stories or areas they wanted covered that fell outside of the scope of the Development Project but that have been recorded for consideration as part of the Memorial's 'business as usual' operations.

We also heard that the Indigenous community are keen to see opportunities for Indigenous businesses to be employed on the Project.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK /CONCERN

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags

Participants regularly asked why the Memorial doesn't fly the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags on a daily basis as a mark of respect for both First Peoples in general and Indigenous service in particular.

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants; General Public

MEMORIAL RESPONSE

The Memorial follows the established Australian Flag protocols as established by Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet including the flying of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags during NAIDOC and Reconciliation weeks.

Recommendation 7: That Memorial management and/or Council review the relevant procedures and policies to determine the most appropriate manner of display of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags at the Memorial.

Indigenous Suppliers/Contractors

Will the Memorial give Indigenous suppliers opportunities to participate in the Project? Will there be specific Indigenous contracts/tenders?

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

Providing opportunities for both Indigenous Australian owned/operated companies and veteran owned/operated companies is a priority for the Memorial Development procurement schedule.

Action 8: That the Memorial publicise future opportunities for Indigenous and veterans suppliers/contractors in advance and work with them to ensure they have the opportunity to compete for work on this project in accordance with Government best practice.

The Memorial will review specific opportunities for Indigenous participation within the Government's procurement quidelines.

Recognition of all Countries/Nations

All Indigenous participants were keen to understand if there would be a balance of stories from all Countries/Nations in both new and existing galleries.

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

The Memorial currently tells stories from as many Countries/Nations as possible given the collection it holds. It continues to work with Indigenous communities to gather new stories and artefacts from across the country for both existing and future exhibitions.

Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected.

Non-uniformed contributions

Will there be recognition of Aboriginal contributions to war outside of uniformed members?

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

Yes, the Indigenous contribution outside the ADF to war, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in modern conflicts will be explored as part of the Memorial's depiction of the work of AFP, DFAT, NGOs etc.

Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected. The Memorial will consider this issue for earlier conflicts through its 'business as usual' operations.

Torres Strait Islander - Women's Ancillary Services

Participants wanted to know, with particular reference to the Second World War, if and how the service of Torres Strait Islander women in an ancillary capacity would be recognised.

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

As this was raised in the specific context of the Second World War the Memorial will consider this issue through its 'business as usual' operations.

'Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels'

Will the Memorial do more to recognise PNG Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels? Participants felt that as Australia controlled PNG at the time these men should be seen as 'Australian' and as such more fulsomely recognised at the Memorial.

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

The Memorial currently, and will continue, to recognises and gives equal recognition to four distinct First Peoples in its galleries across all conflicts:

- a. Papuans
- b. Aboriginals
- c. Torres Strait Islanders
- d. South Seas People

As this was raised in the specific context of the Second World War the Memorial will the issue of greater depiction of the contribution of Papuans in its existing galleries through its 'business as usual' operations.

Stories held outside the AWM collection

Several participants noted that the AWM had a limited collection of service stories and others were held by institutions such as AIATSIS. Participants asked how or if the Memorial would work with other organisations/bodies to more broadly and deeply tell stories not held in its own collection.

Raised by: Indigenous consultation participants

The Memorial works with other cultural institutions and groups across the country in order to borrow, or indeed loan, collection items from other institutions to support the telling of stories for which we don't own suitable records, objects or other materials.

The Memorial has well established policies and procedures for 'fleshing out' permanent and temporary exhibitions in these instances and will continue to apply them to its operations.

The Memorial notes that other questions (Torres Strait Islander ancillary service, non-ADF Indigenous service) fall into this category and, through its Indigenous Liaison Officer, it is already pursuing access to other stories.

ENVIRONMENT: GLAZED LINK

ENVIRONMENT	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Glazed Link has potential environmental impact due if not appropriately designed	•	•	••	•	•	••

Expected Impact

As established by the Environmental Report appendix of the Memorial's Detailed Business Case for the project there are no expected impacts on 'matters of national environmental significance', such as loss of biodiversity or impact on migratory species, associated with the project nor the Glazed Link beyond the heritage matters already covered in the previous sections.

The environmental sustainability and energy use associated with the Glazed Link were matters of concern for a small number of participants as was the display of items of the National Collection in less stable conditions than typical for museums.

ENVIRONMENT: GLAZED LINK WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that some elements of the community were concerned that maintaining the Glazed Link at comfortable temperatures, particularly in extreme cold or heat conditions, would be energy intensive. A smaller subset of these participants queried how the Memorial would display objects in the space given they would be subject to greater UV levels and temperature fluctuations than typical museum conditions allowed.

Members of the general public asked how the Memorial would ensure sun safety in the Glazed Link, especially given the proposed use of this space for school education programs.

Key Feedback from Participants

EEDBACK /CONCER	N	MEMORIAL RESPONSE

Energy Use

Concerns were raised by construction and project management industry professionals and some members of the general public about the energy use required to thermally regulate the Glazed Link, particularly in extreme weather conditions.

Raised by: Professional Sector; General Public

The Memorial Development Project has a Whole of Life and Green Building/Sustainability Strategy in place to manage the overall energy efficiency and environmental impact of the entire project including the Glazed Link. Implementation of this strategy includes analysis of best practice, multi-criteria decision making and performance tracking for all project elements.

The Memorial is undertaking analysis of a range of green options such as the inclusion of solar power generation, minimisation of potable water use or other offsets as part of this strategy.

In line with industry practice the Memorial will undertake detailed design of a suitable solution in order to meet all relevant Australian standards and the requirements established by the Memorial's Functional Design Brief.

Exposure of National Collection to environment

Museum sector professionals queried how the Memorial would manage National Collection items in the Glazed Link given the less controlled environment in this space. Concerns were raised about damage from UV, light levels and temperature variations.

Raised by: Professional Sector

As the Glazed Link will not meet environmental standards for the display of vulnerable objects, such as fabrics or paper, the Memorial will only display suitably robust objects, such as vehicles, that will not be damaged by the environmental conditions in the area.

The Memorial already displays a number of large collection items externally and has established systems in place for monitoring and conservation of these objects. The Memorial's expert Collection Services team will develop specific protocols for the preservation and conservation of all National Collection items displayed in the Glazed Link to ensure their longevity.

Sun safety

There were concerns from some members of the public regarding the sun safety of the Glazed Link area. This was particularly the case given the proposed café space and intended use of this area to support schools programs that would likely lead to extended stays in the area.

Raised by: General Public

The Glazed Link design includes UV protection in the roof panels. This includes both fritting and the installation of suitable UV reducing glass or Ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) panels.

UV transmission levels will be similar to other glass structures (>10%) and are expected to be safe even for extended periods.

ENVIRONMENT: SUSTAINABILITY OF ANZAC HALL REPLACEMENT

ENVIRONMENT	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Concerns regarding Anzac Hall replacement sustainability impact	•	•	••	•	•	•••

Expected Impact

The development of the New Anzac Hall will, of necessity, involve the loss of embodied energy invested in the existing structure when it is replaced. There is also likely to be loss of embodied energy through the disposal of materials and fittings that are unable to be re-used or recycled effectively and some impacts from demolition waste as a consequence. The impact of this loss of energy and associated waste issues is amplified to some degree by the relative youth of the existing Anzac Hall.

ENVIRONMENT: SUSTAINABILITY OF ANZAC HALL REPLACEMENT WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that members of the two identified Specific interest groups and some members of the professional sectors expressed concerns over the loss of embodied energy and other associated environmental impacts linked to the replacement of Anzac Hall.

This was not a concern raised by any other stakeholder group though it is likely this is related to a lack of awareness of the concept of 'embodied energy' rather than sustainability not being a concern for other stakeholders.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK /CONCERN	MEMORIAL RESPONSE
Embodied energy costs A small number of participants raised concerns about the loss of embodied energy associated with the demolition of Anzac Hall. Raised by: Specific interest groups; Professional Sector	Environmental impact, including loss of embodied energy, was one of the criteria weighed in all design decisions including the selection of the preferred design for Anzac Hall. The Memorial acknowledges that the demolition of Anzac Hall will represent a loss of 'embodied energy' relating to materials, transport and construction of the building. Recommendation 9: That the Memorial assess the loss of embodied energy required to replace Anzac Hall and consider offsets where practicable.
Recycling/Re-use of materials Participants from Specific interest groups asked for additional information on the Memorial's planned re-use or recycling of materials and fittings from Anzac Hall if it were to be demolished. Raised by: Specific interest groups	The Memorial acknowledges that the demolition of Anzac Hall should be carefully conducted to maximise the re-use or recycling of materials and fittings to minimise the environmental impact of the project. Recommendation 10: That the Memorial includes the re-use or recycling of material and fittings from Anzac Hall as a formal selection criteria of any tender(s) for the demolition of the building if approved.

Demolition Waste

Members of the Professional Sector identified demolition waste including concrete dust, disposal of non-recyclable materials and the pollution associated with demolition equipment itself as a concern. This included concerns around the impact of noise and dust on local residents and nearby schools/businesses.

Raised by: Professional Sector

The Memorial acknowledges that the demolition of Anzac Hall will have environmental impacts on local residents including dust, noise, traffic and other matters.

The Memorial requires all construction/demolition contractors to establish and Environmental Safety Plan that covers these matters and ensure compliance with EPA and other requirements.

The Memorial has also established a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy that includes working closely with local residents' associations, schools and businesses to minimise the impact on them.

CONSULTATION: TIMEFRAME

CONSULTATION	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Timeframe of consultation	•	•	•	•	•	•••

Expected Impact

As outlined in the 'Consultation Approach' section of this report the Memorial conducted face to face consultation sessions over more than two months and across the country.

Members of the two identified specific interest groups were unsatisfied with a number of elements of the timing of the consultation program including timing of sessions on weekdays during working hours, lack of sufficient advance notification of sessions and the conducting of consultation across the Christmas/New Year period.

In addition to this consultation the Memorial conducted an online survey of more than 500 demographically representative Australians in February 2020 providing further opportunities for broad consultation.

CONSULTATION: TIMEFRAME WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that members of the identified specific interest groups felt that in some cases the Memorial had tried to minimise or reduce participation through the consultation timeframe, timings and notification.

No other stakeholders raised concerns about these matters; most were instead appreciative of the opportunity to comment on the development and particularly to ask IMT members questions face to face.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK /CONCERN	MEMORIAL RESPONSE
Timeframe Concerns	The Memorial conducted the consultation program with the assistance and advice of a professional communications
Members of the two identified specific interest groups	consultation firm and in line with Government practice for such
were unsatisfied with a number of elements of the timing	consultations.

were unsatisfied with a number of elements of the timing of the consultation program including timing of sessions on weekdays during working hours, lack of sufficient advance notification of sessions and the conducting of consultation across the Christmas/New Year period.

Raised by: Specific interest groups

This is evidenced by the responses from more than 1,000 Australians face to face, by correspondence or online over the November 2019 to February 2020 period and the subsequent publication of this report in the public domain.

The Memorial believes that, in addition to earlier consultation

programs associated with the development it has consulted

transparently and widely and demonstrated a willingness to

listen to and act on the views of stakeholders from across

Australia and a wide variety of groups.

CONSULTATION: PURPOSE

CONSULTATION	ADF, VETERAN OR ESO	DEFENCE FAMILY	PROFESSIONAL SECTOR	GOVERNMENT	GENERAL PUBLIC	SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS
Purpose, focus, level or effectiveness of consultation	•••	••	••	••	••	•••

Expected Impact

The consultation undertaken by the Memorial was undertaken to inform its EPBC referral and assessment and presentations in particular focused on heritage matters. The Memorial sought, and received, responses on specific heritage and environment matters as outlined in this report including the proposed designs, replacement of Anzac Hall and the changes to heritage protected vistas from both north and south.

The majority of participants, especially veterans, defence families and the general public, were however more interested in the stories to be told, and how they would be told, in the new gallery spaces.

Participants were generally satisfied with the consultation although it was clear to IMT members that not all were aware of the heritage focus prior to the commencement of some sessions.

Some members of the two identified specific interest groups expressed dissatisfaction with the purpose, level and effectiveness of the consultation including the belief by a limited number that it was 'a tick the box' exercise.

CONSULTATION: PURPOSE WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

We heard that participants appreciated being consulted on a nationally significant initiative such as the development of the Memorial. It was particularly important to veterans that they were part of the consultation target audience.

We heard that some participants were unsure of the focus of the consultation and that some expected more information on displays, stories and other gallery content.

We heard that a very small number of participants from the identified specific interest groups felt that the Memorial's consultation was not genuine and was 'just a box ticking exercise'.

Key Feedback from Participants

FEEDBACK /CONCERN	MEMORIAL RESPONSE				
More information of gallery content Participants frequently expressed a desire for greater information and detail on the content of the future galleries. Raised by: All stakeholder groups	The Memorial will conduct future consultations focussed on gallery content, stories and display methods and technologies commencing in late 2020.				
Just a 'Tick the box' exercise A very small number of participants from the identified specific interest groups felt that the Memorial's consultation was limited, not genuine and was 'just a box ticking exercise'. Raised by: Specific interest groups	The Memorial has a long established consultation program for visitors and a demonstrated record of taking visitor opinions into account for future activities. Similarly the Memorial has, throughout the IBC and DBC processes, undertaken and responded to community consultation in relation to the development. The Memorial has carefully collated responses to this consultation program, including a follow up online consultation targeting specific areas for additional information gathering, and is incorporating them into its planning and designs. Recommendation 11: That this report is made public and that future reporting on outcomes of the recommendations contained within is conducted and also made public.				

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS LIST FOR EPBC REFERRAL RELATED MATTERS

FEEDBACK CATEGORIES	RECOMMENDATIONS/ACTIONS
NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) Heritage Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to demolition and replacement of Anzac Hall	Recommendation 1: The Memorial will formally commit to the return of the major Anzac Hall displays (G for George; Sydney midget submarines; Over the Western Front) as part of the project deliverables. Recommendation 2: The Memorial will clearly address individual inconsistencies in its controlled action 'Preliminary Documentation' assessment.
NHL (A)(B)(E)(H) Heritage Physical changes to Site/Vistas/Fabric relating to development of the Southern Entrance	Recommendation 3: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on proposed changes to the stairs and on lift design to enable assessment of the impact on NHL E of these changes. Recommendation 4: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on the 'heritage buffer zone' to enable assessment of risk to the Main Building façade (NHL E) during construction. Recommendation 5: The Memorial will provide DAWE with an appropriate level of detail on the lift design to enable assessment of potential impacts on the Memorial's aesthetic and technical values (NHL E) as well as on protected vistas.
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Social Heritage Increased social heritage by sharing modern veterans' stories, in particular 'in their words'; delivers appropriate level and type of veterans' recognition by the Memorial	Nil
NHL (A)(B)(C)(E)(H) AWM Role in Australian Society Balance of shrine/archive/museum roles	Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected. The following stakeholder groups could include, but will be not limited to: Access & inclusivity Education Veterans & Defence Families Indigenous Australians An appropriate representation of age, gender and location from across the country
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Gallery Content	Recommendation 6: The Memorial will devise a stakeholder engagement and audience evaluation program to ensure diverse perspectives and community values are reflected.
NHL (A)(B)(C)(D)(G)(H) Indigenous Consultation Outcomes	Recommendation 7: That Memorial management and/or Council review the relevant procedures and policies to determine the most appropriate manner of display of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags at the Memorial. Recommendation 8: That the Memorial publicise future opportunities for Indigenous and veterans suppliers/contractors in advance and work with them to ensure they have the opportunity to compete for work on this project in accordance with Government best practice. The Memorial will review specific opportunities for Indigenous participation within the Government's procurement guidelines.

Environment	Nil
Glazed Link has potential environmental impact due if not appropriately designed	
Environment Concerns regarding Anzac Hall replacement sustainability impact	Recommendation 9: That the Memorial assesses the loss of embodied energy required to replace Anzac Hall and consider offsets where practicable. Recommendation 10: That the Memorial includes the re-use or recycling of material and fittings from Anzac Hall as a formal selection criterion of any tender(s) for the demolition of the building if approved.
Consultation Timeframe of consultation	Nil
Consultation Purpose, focus, level or effectiveness of consultation	Recommendation 11: That this report is made public and that future reporting on outcomes of the recommendations contained within is conducted and also made public.

NON-EPBC REFERRAL MATTERS

This section includes feedback on 'Project Delivery' obtained through the consultation process. Although technically relevant to the EPBC Act assessment process feedback on these issues was limited and anecdotal in nature compared to the detailed feedback received on heritage, social value and environmental matters. The limited number and nature of these concerns, which were largely raised by Government or Professional sector participants, limits their overall value in the EPBC assessment process.

The Memorial notes that these issues are more closely examined through its Parliamentary Works Committee (PWC) approvals process and more detailed feedback is expected from the community on these matters through the separate PWC public consultation process. Accordingly it is placed in this section for information along with the Memorial's response to each broad issue.

FEEDBACK /CONCERN	MEMORIAL RESPONSE
Project Delivery Employment or business opportunities for veterans and defence family members and Indigenous Australians	The Memorial is committed to engaging veterans and defence families in connection with the project on all levels including employment and supply opportunities. Accordingly the Memorial will develop a veterans' and defence families engagement plan including opportunities for employment or veterar owned/operated businesses connected with the project.
	Recommendation 12: That the Memorial publicise future opportunities for veterans and Indigenous suppliers/contractors in advance and work with them to ensure they have the opportunity to compete for work on this project in accordance with Government best practice.
	The Memorial will review specific opportunities for Indigenous participation within the Government's procurement guidelines.
Project Delivery Delivery of project 'on time and on budget'	The Memorial has established detailed governance, reporting, budgeting, planning and other measures to deliver the project on time and on budget. Oversight is provided across a variety of levels including by the Memorial's senior management, independent audits and up to the Cabinet level of Government.
	The Memorial reports annually to government on project progress as well as through public accountability systems such as its Annual Report, Corporate Plan and Senate Estimates appearances.
Project Delivery Project delivers improved accessibility and inclusivity outcomes for buildings and exhibitions	The Memorial has engaged a suitably qualified consultant through a competitive tender to provide advice on accessibility and disability compliance and best practices for both buildings and galleries outcomes.
Project Delivery Project works impact on the Memorial's ongoing day to day operations including major ceremonies, online accessibility of collection, fewer or less frequent temporary exhibitions, 'BAU' conservation activities etc.	Some level of disruption is inevitable given the scale and timeline of the program. Accordingly the Memorial has established detailed planning and co-ordination measures between the development and 'BAU" operations to minimise the impact on the Memorial's day to day operations and on visitors in particular.
Government Bushfire/climate emergency support should be a higher priority than developing the Memorial further (NB: this was an emerging issue)	Spending priorities are a matter for Government, the comments received by the Memorial during its consultation program will be passed on to the relevant Department(s) for response where necessary.

Government

Scale/cost of development project: Said Government should spend less on a museum and more on veterans' healthcare/support The Government's funding commitment for the project included a clear understanding that no funding for the Memorial development would be diverted from veterans' services or support programs and accordingly there would be no reduction in service levels to this sector of the community.

Spending priorities are a matter for Government, the comments received by the Memorial during its consultation program will be passed on to the relevant Department(s) for response where necessary.

Government

Scale/cost of development project: OK with expenditure level but said Government should more on veterans' healthcare/support too The Government's funding commitment for the project included a clear understanding that no funding for the Memorial development would be diverted from veterans' services or support programs and accordingly there would be no reduction in service levels to this sector of the community.

Spending priorities are a matter for Government, the comments received by the Memorial during its consultation program will be passed on to the relevant Department(s) for response where necessary.

Government

Scale/cost of development project: Government should spend less, but still some, on the Memorial and more on all museums Spending priorities are a matter for Government, the comments received by the Memorial during its consultation program will be passed on to the relevant Department(s) for response where necessary.

Memorial Policy

Memorial's policy of accepting in-kind or financial support from defence industry companies; perceived as a conflict of interest or inappropriate Comments received from participants on this issue, including the targeted efforts of the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (Australia), during consultation will be raised with the Memorial's senior management and Council for their consideration.

Memorial Policy

Concerned that the Project will adversely affect the Memorial's touring exhibition program or other community outreach efforts such as loans to other museums during works or permanently in some way

The Memorial noted that there would likely be temporary impacts on some of its programs, including touring exhibitions, as a result of the need to dedicate resources to the development program.

Disruptions to these programs will be carefully managed by the Memorial to minimise their impact over the project lifetime and it is expected they will return to current levels at the completion of the project.

Memorial Policy

Concerns about the appropriate scale and role, if any, of the Memorial in the 'therapeutic milieu' for veterans and defence families

Anecdotally, including through written correspondence, it is clear that the Memorial itself has always been seen by some in the community, veterans and their families in particular, as a place of 'healing' (not therapy, nor treatment) since its inception.

However the Memorial is not providing treatment for traumatised veterans nor does it claim to be. DVA, Defence and professional medical services are, and should be, the primary source of assessment and treatment of physical or mental health issues suffered by current or former ADF members.

The Memorial is however a critical part of the much broader social support that we should, and will, deliver to modern veterans to help them find meaning in their experience and help them communicate those experiences to their families and the public so that they can better understand and support our veterans.

This position is supported by ex-service organisations across Australia and the Memorial has worked with several experts/organisations in this field to ensure its efforts are in accordance with best practice for harm minimisation and are meaningful within limited resources.

Memorial Policy

Lack of exhibition or information on 'frontier violence' in the Memorial's galleries as part of depicting 'the Australian experience of war'.

The Memorial recognises that this is an important issue for Australians from all stakeholder groups; this was demonstrated by the simple fact that this issue was the second most frequently raised gallery content suggestion/concern (after contemporary conflict displays) at consultation events.

The feedback obtained through the consultation process on this issue will be shared with the Memorial's senior management and Council for their consideration in the context of the Memorial's current position on this matter (outlined below).

The Memorial's charter and mission are to tell the story of the Australian experience of war and peacekeeping as defined by the Australian War Memorial Act 1980.

Internal conflicts fought between Indigenous populations and the colonial powers of the day, and conflict between groups in Australia, are not included in the Act's definition of war and peacekeeping.

The Memorial does not hold significant collections of relics, artefacts, or records from this period of contact and dispossession and is seeking further objects in accordance with the Collection Development Plan 2019-2023. Such material is held in the diverse collections of various national, state, and local museums.

In September 2013, the National Museum of Australia and the Memorial met and reached a shared understanding that the National Museum would work towards including more content on the frontier wars in its colonial history exhibitions, while the Memorial would continue to enrich its interpretation of the service of Indigenous personnel in historic Australian naval, military, and air forces, and the Australian Defence Forces.

APPENDIX A: Gallery Content – Specific Issues

Specific gallery content issues raised during the EPBC Act consultation process have been recorded in this appendix to the main report. These issues, which reflect the individual or group concerns of many participants, will be explored by the Memorial's Gallery Development Team, in consultation with key stakeholders from veterans to educators to the general public, in the future.

GALLERY CONTENT - SPECIFIC ISSUES

Context

Many participants expressed clear concerns that new galleries on modern conflicts should reflect the complexity and controversy of Australia's involvement in modern conflicts, such as Afghanistan and Iraq, in order for the Memorial's stories to reflect modern society.

Consequence

Many participants expressed clear concerns that new galleries on modern conflicts should reflect the complexity and controversy of the consequences of war. This includes matters such as PTSD, the impact on families of parents and partners being deployed repeatedly and matters such as post-deployment suicide and homelessness amongst veterans. Other issues raised by participants were the adequacy of government support for veterans and families and other health related issues like 'Gulf War Syndrome' or the effects of anti-malaria drugs on some ADF members.

Reserves Context

Many participants, particularly veterans and Defence families, raised the need for the Memorial to do more to explore the service of Reservists. This was particularly so in the context of modern service and the different ways Reserve members have been deployed i.e. as both whole units to efforts like Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands (RAMSI) or 1st Commando Regiment deployments to the Middle East, but also as specialist individuals to 'round out, reinforce and rotate' permanent force capabilities including in areas such as commandos, health or psychological services

Reserves Consequence

Many participants, particularly veterans and Defence families, expressed clear concerns that new galleries on modern conflicts should reflect the unique consequences of war for Reservists and their families. It was critically important to these veterans and their families that the differences be appropriately recognised including how families are impacted by Reserve service and the differences in Reservists integrating into civilian society post-deployment as opposed to the ADF.

Affected veterans and families

Many participants asked what the Memorial would do to make the negative impacts of war or operations on some veterans and peacekeepers an integral part of the stories it tells and experiences it explores in the new gallery spaces. This was important to participants from all groups and included issues such as the physical and mental trauma of war, the impact of families being separated for extended periods and difficulties in re-integrating post-deployment or post-ADF.

'Not all veterans are broken'

Many participants, especially veterans and defence families, wanted the Memorial to provide balance when discussing the impact of war on them. This was often embodied in the phrase 'not all veterans are broken' or similar words and by the idea that for many their ADF operational deployments had been times of growth, learning and 'making a real difference'.

Commemoration of ADF post-deployment and training casualties

A number of participants raised the issue of commemoration, and to lesser degree exhibitions, relating to non-wartime deaths (typically training accidents) and post-deployment deaths including issues such as suicide and delayed health impacts falling outside current Roll of Honour guidelines.

'They're not just nurses'

Many veterans noted that recent changes meant women had become eligible for all roles in the ADF and there was a high degree of support for exploring the roles of women deployed in frontline roles including aviation; combat and security; communications and intelligence and engineering.

A number of veterans noted that women had played a number of unique roles given the social strictures of many places the ADF had operated, for example as protection forces for female VIPs in Muslim countries, that were little understood by the public.

Officers and enlisted servicewomen have different experiences

Participants at a number of sessions noted that this was true of all who serve, but it was felt particularly important to explore this aspect of service for female veterans. Issues such as opportunities for deployment, promotion or training as well as topics such as discrimination and harassment were raised as areas for exploration.

Diplomacy

Participants at several sessions expressed a desire to see more about Australia's diplomatic efforts in avoiding or minimising conflict in the galleries. Particular suggestions included the role of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in supporting ADF reconstruction programs in Afghanistan and the impact on Australian civilians who serve in warzones not just soldiers.

Regional Assistance

Participants spoke to the need for exhibitions on Australia's regional assistance missions, especially long term efforts such as Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands (RAMSI) or Operation BEL-ISL I and II, to include all the elements of Australian policy participation that made them successful (i.e. foreign, economic, aid, legal and security policies) not just to showcase the ADF component.

Australian Federal Police (AFP)

A number of participants noted that AFP members have at times been entitled to the same benefit as ADF members under the Veterans Entitlement Act (VEA) for participation in hazardous peacekeeping or peacemaking operations. It was argued that this should also mean that AFP peacekeeping efforts were more fulsomely recognised at the Memorial.

More broadly participants at many sessions felt that the contribution of the AFP on international deployments more broadly than just those in 'hazardous circumstances' should be recognised at the Memorial given the importance of their contribution to peace efforts by the nation.

In general veterans were keen to see police recognised appropriately at the Memorial but also keen for the vital differences in the work conducted by the two groups to be clearly shown and explained.

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

The issue of representation of non-government participation in these areas, particularly in peacebuilding or regional stability efforts, was raised by a small number of participants.

Some felt that coverage should be as broad as recognition of Australians working for groups such as Doctors Without Borders (Medecins Sans Frontieres) or the Fred Hollow Foundation who work in war torn or unstable countries to better the lives of others.

Some participants felt inclusion should be restricted to those funded by the Australian Government and working in support of broader Government policy and efforts. Others felt that this did not fall within the definition of 'Australia's military history' as defined the Australian War Memorial Act.

Impact(s) on host countries/operational areas

There was a strong desire amongst participants from all groups that the new galleries clearly displayed the intended and actual outcomes of Australian operations 'on the ground'.

This included both assistance/peacekeeping efforts and the good that has been done as well as the realities of the impact of war on local civilian populaces in conflict zones.

A small number of participants from Specific interest groups requested the Memorial explicitly explore alleged war crimes or contraventions of international law carried out by Australians or forces working with Australians in the new gallery spaces and the consequences of same.

'Through the eyes of others'

Issues of how Australians on operations, and the impact of their actions, were viewed by allies, civilians and even enemies 'through their own eyes' was mentioned at a number of events as an area for exploration in the galleries.

Other examples cited included the possible inclusion of the contribution of allies on operations, such as the NZ police contribution to the Solomon Islands Multinational Police Mission, and their view of what they achieved alongside Australian forces.

Long Term Impacts

Many participants noted that exploration of these issues shouldn't be limited to the immediate or short term impacts of our operations, but should look more broadly at, for example, how INTERFET impacted Timor Leste right up to today.

'A dangerous job, even in peacetime'

Training in the ADF is dangerous and can, and unfortunately does, result in injury and even death in some cases.

Similarly ADF members are called upon to perform duties in peacetime that are especially hazardous in nature or frequency such as participation in British nuclear testing at Maralinga or regular use of potentially hazardous equipment or materiel (i.e. radar systems, chemical hazards etc.).

Many participants, especially veterans felt that this unique occupational danger should be better recognised at the Memorial in the gallery areas.

Health Issues

Many participants from veterans and defence family categories pointed out the costs of defence service in terms of health issues.

Specific issues including the F-111 Deseal/Reseal program, mefloquine or other anti-malarial drug use, hearing loss, knee or back injuries and others were raised on multiple occasions.

'Standing Guard'

Many participants saw a need for the Memorial to explore the history and experiences of those ADF members who have stood quard to prevent war but not seen active service.

For many who had themselves served, especially during the 'Cold War' period, this was seen as a critical part of Australia's 'military history' and requested an expansion of the Memorial's existing interwar and 'Cold War' galleries.

Values, civic and history

Many participants wanted the Memorial's education activities, particularly for students, to remain relevant and focus on issues such as values, civics and history.

Close links to school curricula were expected for formal student learning programs and there was also an expectation the Memorial would continue to provide material to students both on an off-site.

Professional Education Services

Participants from the professional sector in particular expressed a clear expectation that the Memorial would continue to deliver curriculum focussed, professional educational services to students visiting the Memorial's new spaces of the same quality as current offerings. It was further expected that the Memorial's education programs would continue to be updated to reflect current teaching practice and theories.

'In Their Words' - Veterans' Participation

A number of participants who had visited the Memorial previously expressed an expectation that the Memorial would continue to offer visitors and particularly students a veteran centric experience where possible. This included both an expectation that galleries material and other public programs be delivered 'in their words' (i.e. using veterans' own recollections, records and other material) and where appropriate and possible directly by veterans themselves (i.e. encouraging veterans to volunteer as guides, participate in oral histories etc.).

APPENDIX B

EPBC Online Survey Social Heritage Consultation Report



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HERITAGE VALUES RESEARCH FEBRUARY 2020 © 2018 Faster Horses. All rights reserved. Contains Faster Horses' Confidential and Proprietary information and may not be disclosed or reproduced without the prior written consent of Faster Horses.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



A sample of n=514 Australians aged 15 and older was collected to understand how the planned developments for the Australian War Memorial (AWM) would influence their view on whether the AWM delivers its social heritage value obligations. To ensure the data was nationally representative, the data was weighted to ABS Australian Demographic Statistics by age and gender within state.



1 in 5 Australians have heard about plans to develop or renovate the AWM. Respondents identified from a list of public venues which ones they had heard were planning developments or renovations; 21% had heard about such plans for the AWM. This figure is similar to the proportion of respondents who feel they have reasonable or extensive knowledge about the AWM's role and functions (27%).



Most Australians think the AWM delivers against its 'social heritage value' obligations now and will continue to do so after the planned development. Prior to learning about the development plans for the AWM, 78% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the AWM currently delivers social heritage values. After learning about the development (through descriptions, pictures and a video explaining the planned changes) the proportion who agreed or strongly agreed with this sentiment increased to 83%.



4 in 5 Australians are in favour of the planned development. Australians were asked if they are in favour of the AWM's planned development (after receiving information about the scope of the planned works). 46% are strongly in favour and a further 33% are in favour (and just 3% opposed). Among those who have attended a major commemorative ceremony at the AWM before, 87% believe the development will make a positive impact on these ceremonies.

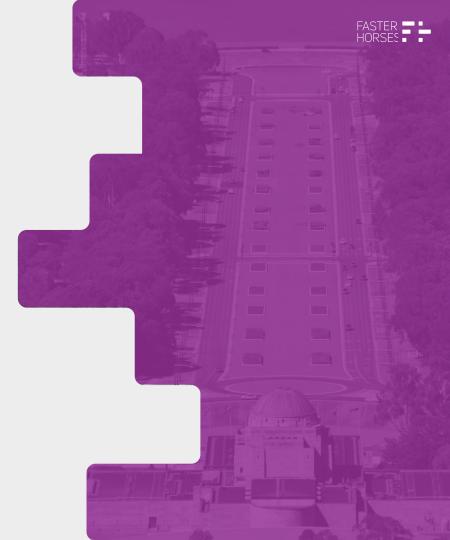


Only 13% of respondents said they wanted more information on the development. Of this proportion, there was interest in information about what new stories would be included in these new spaces, greater detail of the building plans, timeline information (mainly when the development will be finished) and the costs.

In summary, we believe the findings show the vast majority of Australians feel the AWM currently delivers on its social heritage value obligations very well, and that the planned development offers minimal risk in affecting the organisation's ability to continue to deliver against this important remit.

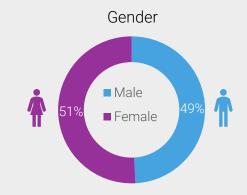
BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

- + The primary aim of this research was to assess how the Australian public feels about the proposed developments to the Australian War Memorial (AWM), and whether this development aligns with the AWM's Social Values.
- + Fieldwork was conducted between the 4-7 February, collecting n=514 responses.
- A sample size of 514 yields a margin of error of ± 4.4% based on a 95% confidence level.
- + A number of actions were taken to ensure the sample was nationally representative of Australians aged 15 and older:
 - + Quotas were set in the sampling process by age and gender across state; and
 - + The data was weighted based on 2018 ABS data of Australian adults by age and gender across state.
- + Significance testing has been undertaken by splitting the results by age, gender, state, education level, those who are Defence members/families/friends, and by those who have visited the AWM in Canberra before (AWM visitors). Differences that are significantly high have been marked with an upwards blue arrow (↑), and conversely, significantly low differences have been marked with a downwards red arrow (↓).
- + During to rounding, the sum of percentages displayed on the chart may not always add to 100% (instead adding to 99% or 101%).

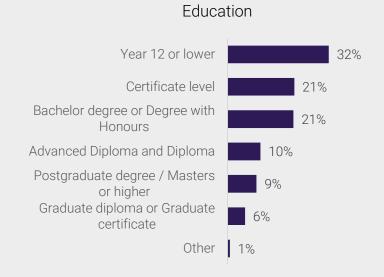




DEMOGRAPHICS







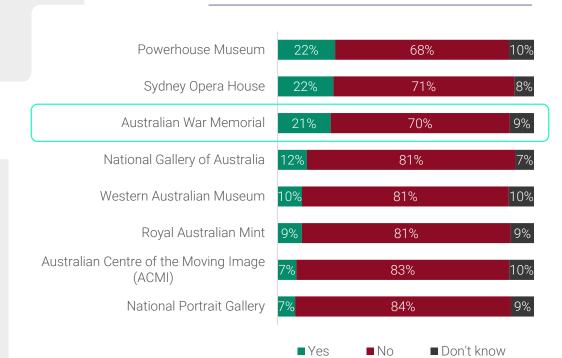
Base: All respondents (n=514)

AWARENESS OF PUBLIC VENUE DEVELOPMENTS

- + Around one in five respondents (21%) had heard about plans to develop or renovate at the AWM.
- + Both Defence members / families/ friends and AWM visitors were significantly more likely to have heard about plans to develop or renovate at the AWM (28% for both).
- + Other demographics that were significantly more likely to have heard about plans to develop or renovate at the AWM included males (28%, compared to 13% for females), and those with a postgraduate degree/Masters or higher qualification (39%).



IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP OR RENOVATE AT...



_

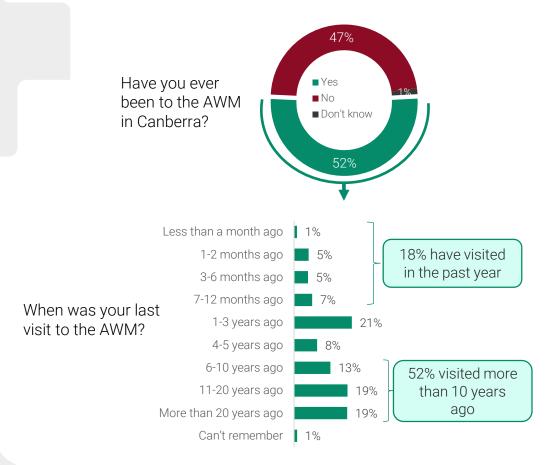
PREVIOUS VISIT TO THE WAR MEMORIAL

- + Just over half of our sample (52%) had been to the AWM in Canberra before.
- + Among AWM visitors, around one in five had visited in the past year (18%), while 52% made their last visit more than 10 years ago.
- + Not surprisingly, Defence members / families / friends were significantly more likely to have visited the AWM before (69%).
- + Other demographics that were significantly more likely to have visited the AWM before included those aged 75 or older (78%), and NSW residents (66%); WA residents were significantly less likely to have visited (23%).

Q2. Have you ever been to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra? Base: All respondents (n=514)

Q3. When was your last visit to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra? Base: Respondents who have been to the AWM (n=263)

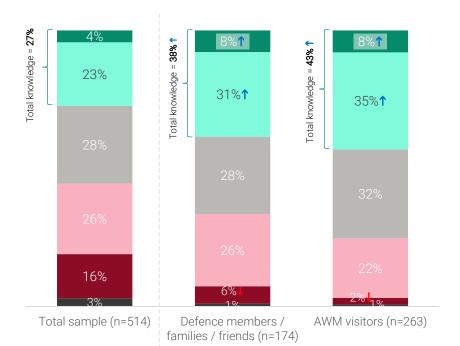






KNOWLEDGE OF AWM'S ROLE & FUNCTIONS

- + Around one in four respondents (27%) rated their knowledge of the AWM's role and functions as either reasonable or extensive
- + Conversely, 42% admitted to having little or no knowledge about the AWM's role and functions.
- + Defence members / families / friends and AWM visitors both recorded significantly higher levels of total knowledge (38% and 43% respectively).



■ 1 (No knowledge at all)

■ 5 (Extensive knowledge)

■ 3 (Some knowledge)

■ Don't know

2 (Little knowledge)

■ 4 (Reasonable knowledge)

Q4. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is no knowledge and 5 is extensive knowledge, please rate your knowledge of the Australian War Memorial's role and functions? Base: All respondents (n=514)



DOES AWM CURRENTLY DELIVER 'SOCIAL HERITAGE VALUES'?

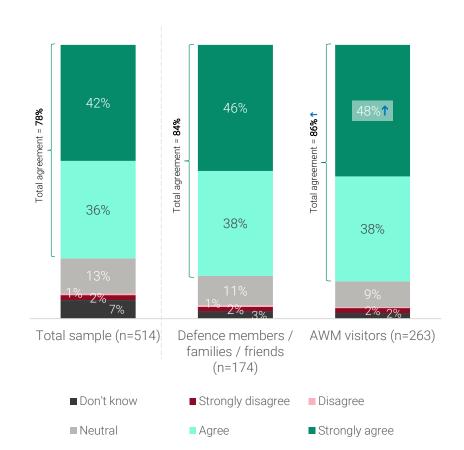
 Respondents were given a short description and link to information about the AWM's core functions, as follows:

"The Australian War Memorial is our national shrine to remember those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. In this role the Memorial's social heritage value to Australians is significant at a national level and is appropriately recognised through its inclusion on the National Heritage List. These values are expressed through the relevance of its buildings and surrounding landscape, commemorations, galleries, displays and archive records – which are maintained for all Australians and especially our current veterans and the families and descendants of those who fought in wars. More information can be found here." Link: https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national/warmemorial

- + After reading this information, respondents were asked to rate whether the AWM currently delivers 'social heritage values' with 78% in agreeance.
- + AWM visitors recorded a significantly higher level of total agreement (86%); total agreement for Defence members / families / friends was also high (8%) but not statistically significant.

Q5. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree, to what extent do you agree or disagree the Australian War Memorial currently *delivers social heritage values*?

Base: All respondents (n=514)



PROMPTED MATERIALS

+ Respondents were then informed about the AWM's planned development for its Canberra precinct. Before continuing with the survey, respondents were asked to read the below description, to look at the adjacent image, and view the video content about the planned development.

"The time has come to modernise and expand the Australian War Memorial's galleries and buildings so it can tell the continuing story of Australia's involvement in modern conflicts.

The Memorial's development includes a new southern entrance, refurbishment of the main building, a new Anzac Hall connected to the main building via a glazed link, an extension to the Bean Building to establish a world-class research centre, and public realm works. Sensitively connected to the existing landscape, the detailed plans will ensure the heritage façade remains unchanged."





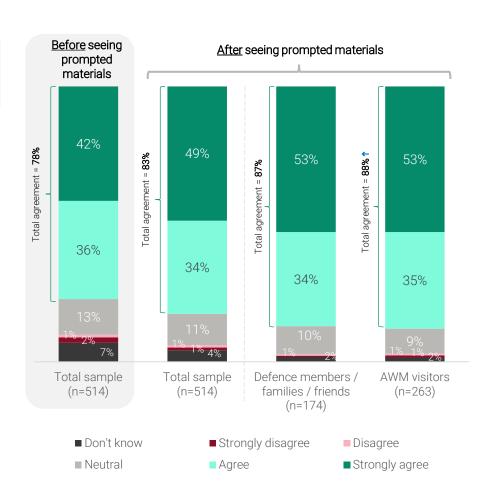


WILL AWM DELIVER 'SOCIAL HERITAGE VALUES' AFTER THE DEVELOPMENT?

- After viewing these prompted materials, respondents were once again asked whether the AWM will deliver social heritage values after the development is complete.
- After learning about the planned development, the level of total agreement that the AWM will deliver social heritage values increased slightly from 78% to 83%.
- + AWM visitors recorded a significantly higher level of total agreement (88%); total agreement for Defence members / families / friends was also similar (87%) but not statistically significant.

Q6. As per the previous question, the Australian War Memorial is our national shrine to remember those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. In this role the Memorial's social heritage value to Australians is significant. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree, to what extent do you agree or disagree the Australian War Memorial *will deliver social heritage values* after the development is complete?

Base: All respondents (n=514)

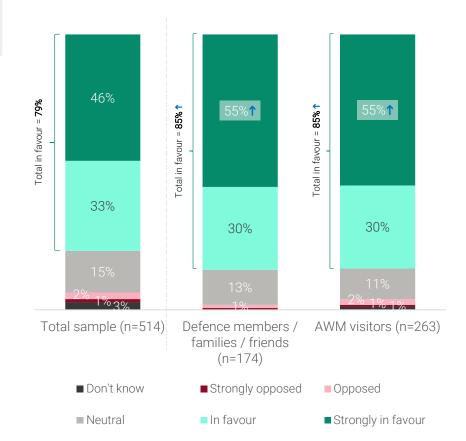


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FASTER HORSES

SUPPORT FOR AWM'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- + 4 in 5 respondents were in favour of the planned development for the AWM (79% total in favour).
- + Defence members / families / friends and AWM visitors were both significantly more likely to be in 'total favour' of the planned development (85% for both).



Q7. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly opposed and 5 is strongly in favour, how supportive are you of the planned development of the Australian War Memorial to more fully tell the stories of modern conflicts, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations?

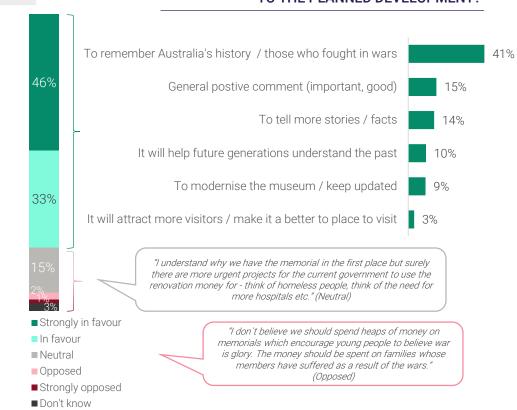
Base: All respondents (n=514)

REASONS FOR BEING IN FAVOUR / AGAINST THE AWM'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- + Respondents felt the development was important for remembering Australia's history and those who served in Australia's military forces (41%).
- + Other respondents felt the development would enable more stories and facts to be told (14%), would help future generations understand past conflicts (10%), and that it was important to modernise the museum (in both appearance and having up-to-date records).
- + Those who were not in favour of the planned development felt this investment could be better spent elsewhere (e.g. health, education), or felt the current facility was adequate, and some were concerned that it would glorify more recent wars.



WHY ARE YOU IN FAVOUR / NEUTRAL / OPPOSED TO THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT?

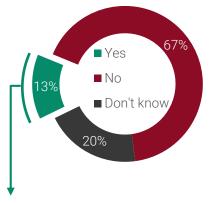




NEED FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AWM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- + Just 13% of respondents felt like they needed more information about the AWM's planned development after being exposed to the prompted materials beforehand.
- + Of this proportion, there was interest in information about what new stories would be included in these new spaces, greater detail of the building plans, timeline information (mainly when the development will be finished).
- Defence members/families/friends and AWM visitors were both significantly more likely to want additional information (22% and 18% respectively).

Would you like more information on any aspects of the AWM development?



What information do you need?



"Will the old memorial be removed and replaced? Or will it be extended? All the plans say is that they will be adding a new entrance, expanding a parking lot and a building at the back of the place, and refurbish the main building. What exactly will be refurbished in the main building?"

Q8B. Are there any aspects of the development of the Australian War Memorial you would like more information on?

Base: All respondents (n=514)

Q8C. What additional information do you need?

Base: Respondents that would like more information (n=68)



IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON MAJOR COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES

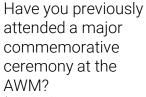
- + Among those who have visited the AWM before, around one in three (36%) had also attended a major commemorative ceremony at the AWM.
- + Of those who had attended a major commemorative ceremony, there was a strong consensus that the planned development would have a positive impact (87% in total).
- + Not surprisingly, Defence members / families / friends were significantly more likely to have attended a major commemorative ceremony at the AWM (45%).
 - Of more interest though, this cohort was significantly more likely to think the development would make a very positive impact (61%).

Q8D. Have you previously attended a major commemorative ceremony at the Australian War Memorial, such as the ANZAC Day dawn service, the ANZAC Day March & Ceremony, or the Remembrance Day Ceremony?

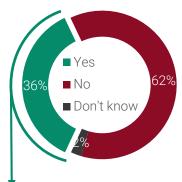
Base: Respondents who have visited the AWM in Canberra before (n=263)

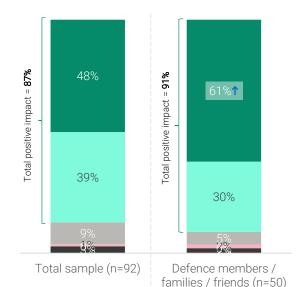
Q8E. What impact, if any, do you feel the development will have on the experience of attendees at these major commemorative ceremonies once complete?

Base: Those who have visited the War Memorial before (n=92)



(Asked only to AWM visitors, n=263)





What impact would the development have on these major ceremonies?

- Don't know
- Very negative impact
- Negative impact
- Neutral / no impact
- Positive impact
- Very positive impact



FOR ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT:

James Wunsch – Director - Canberra M: +61 422 433 231



THANK YOU!

ATTACHMENT A

EPBC Presentation, December 2019



Our Plans

Australian War Memorial



Our continuing story





"Will they remember me in Australia?"

Since opening in 1941 our Memorial has constantly evolved.

This is how our story continues...

Our Plans 31 March, 2020

Australian War Memorial Act 1980



Our Memorial is a museum, a shrine and an archive.

Functions:

- To maintain and develop a national memorial to the fallen
- To acquire and maintain a collection of material relating to service in war or war like operations
- To exhibit this material and the related stories
- To undertake research into Australia's military history
- To share information relating to Australia's military history, the collection and the memorial



For all generations, of all Australians, a place to honour, to learn and to heal.



Our Plans 31 March, 2020

Our consultations



2018

- Detailed business case (DBC) national consultation
- Indigenous stakeholder consultation

2019

- Early works consultation
- EPBC consultation phase 1

2020

- EPBC consultation phase 2
- Gallery development engagement commences

Launch of our plans



Launched on Monday 18 November by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Scott Morrison MP.

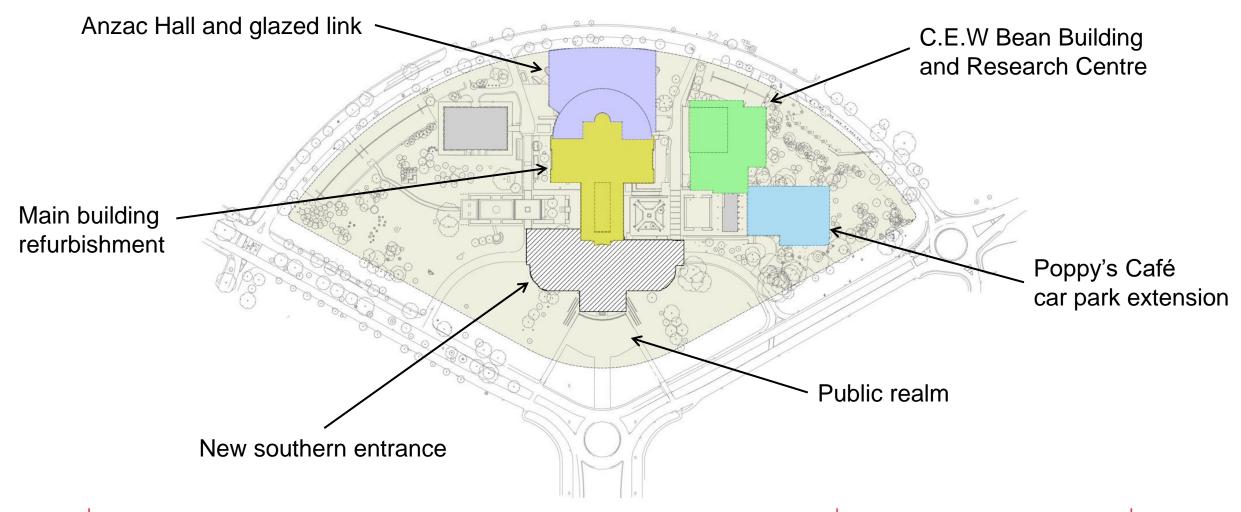




Our Plans 31 March, 2020

Project overview





Comparison





Design selection process



Design competitions were held for:

- Anzac Hall and glazed link
 - awarded to Cox Architecture Pty Ltd

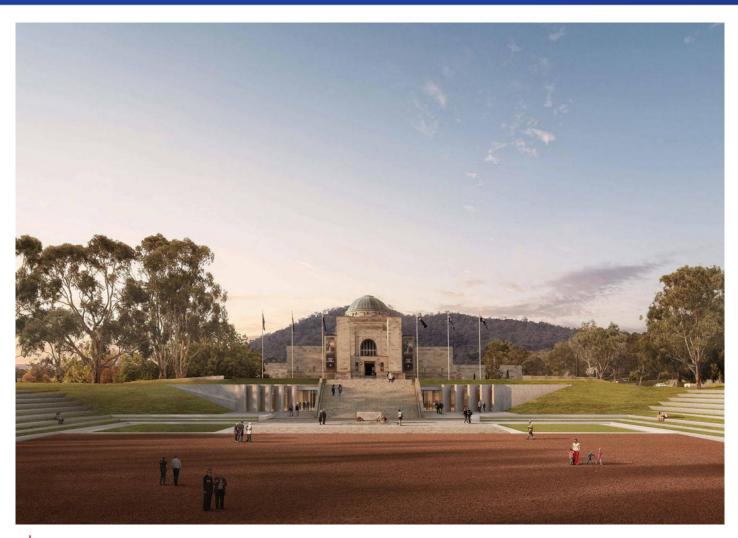


- New southern entrance
 - awarded to Scott Carver Pty Ltd



Parade ground and southern entrance





Expansion and re-profiling of parade ground

Our Plans 31 March, 2020 10

New southern entrance – eastern arrival courtyard

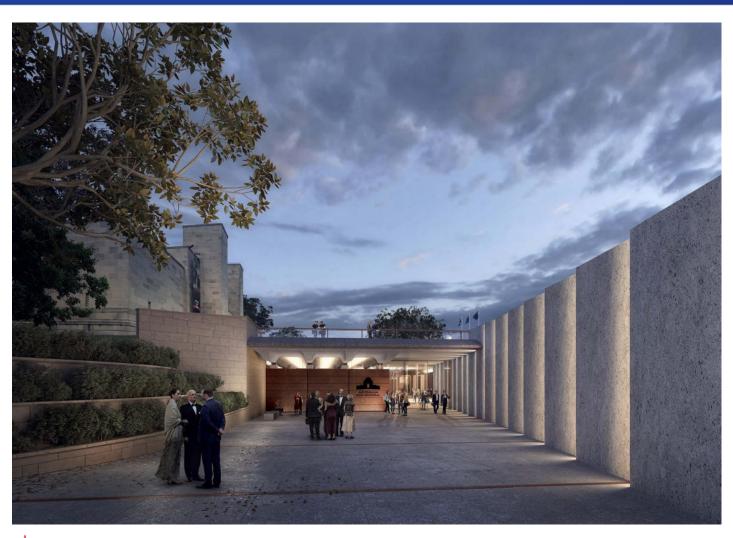


Will improve orientation and arrival, and provide additional access to gallery spaces.



New southern entrance – western arrival courtyard



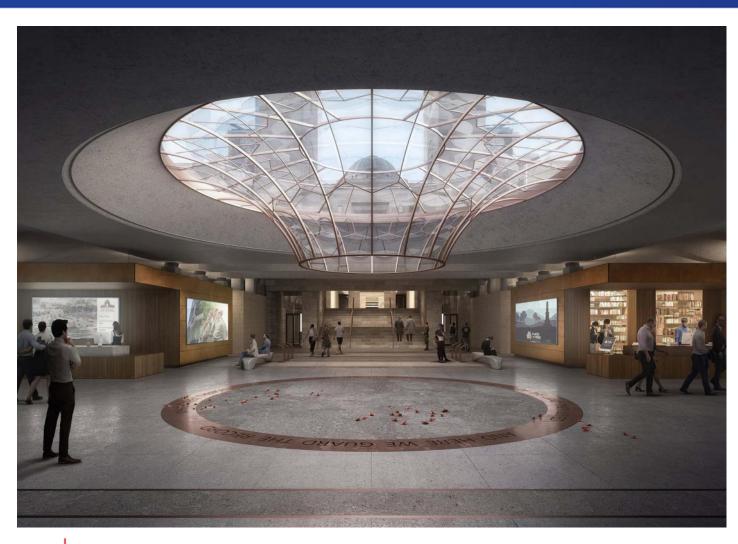


Also includes visitor security and cloaking facilities.

Our Plans 31 March, 2020 12

New southern entrance - oculus





The connection to the main building will be maintained through a new focal point, the oculus.

Our Plans 31 March, 2020 13

New Anzac Hall and glazed link – eastern view



Provides an additional 4,000m² of gallery space.



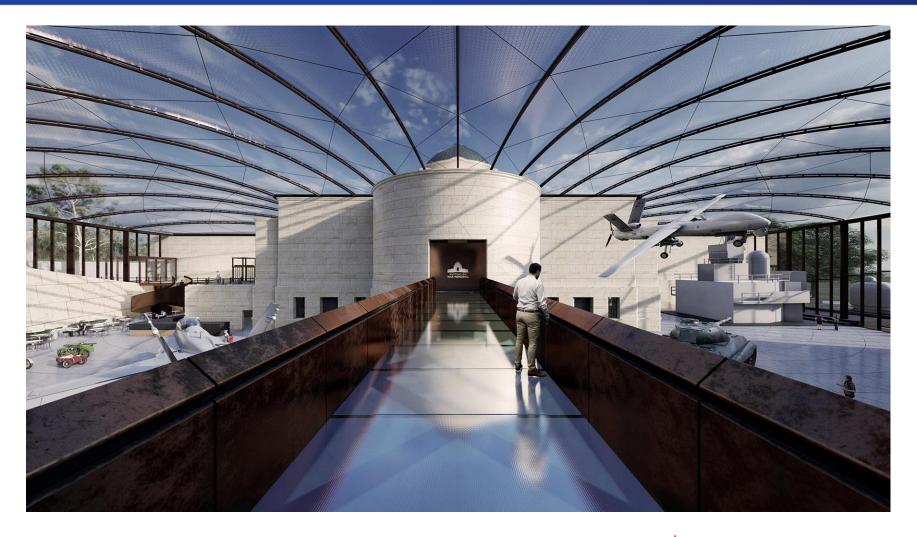
New Anzac Hall and glazed link – western view





Glazed link – view from Anzac Hall





Next steps



- Our building plans are currently undergoing review as part of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 process.
- We expect the Department of Environment and Energy to run a second consultation phase in early 2020 – focusing on the heritage and environmental impacts of the construction.
- Visit our website for details: www.awm.gov.au/ourcontinuingstory

Veteran engagement





Engaging veterans and their families on the project is a key priority.

Gallery development



Through transforming our galleries and renewing our exhibition spaces, we will have the capacity to tell modern Australian veterans' stories.



Gallery development consultation



We will run a second national consultation program in 2020 for our gallery plans.

For updates on future consultations, please subscribe to our e-newsletter Our Next Chapter. www.awm.gov.au/nextchapter

or contact us:

development@awm.gov.au

Gallery development process



Late 2019

- Team commenced
- Community engagement planning

2020

- Gallery concept development
- Community engagement commences
- Gallery design commences

2021

- Design development
- Community engagement continues

Your stories





Can you assist us to tell your story?

To offer material for donation to the National Collection, or to request further information, email us at development@awm.gov.au.

Stay Informed

Subscribe to our new e-newsletter

OUR NEXT CHAPTER

www.awm.gov.au/nextchapter

Contact us: development@awm.gov.au

Questions?

www.awm.gov.au/ourcontinuingstory

development@awm.gov.au

ATTACHMENT B

EPBC Presentation Evaluation Form



Thank you for attending an Australian War Memorial development project presentation. Please share your thoughts on today's session by completing this form.

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree		
Other comments: Use a copy of the consultation report at the conclusion of this consultation process (if yes, please provide your email address) Use would like to subscribe to the Memorial's development project e-newsletter Our Next Chapter (if yes, please provide your email address)						
Name:						
	disagree	disagree	disagree Disagree Neutral	disagree Disagree Neutral Agree		

ATTACHMENT C

EPBC Consultation Presentation Feedback

Scores all from 1-5

	was provided with le information I	I felt I had my questions answered	The event was well run	I felt I had an opportunity to	A variety of views, opinions and needs	I felt comfortable with the facilitator		I now have a better understanding of	I would recommend this session to a	
	eeded to articipate in a			present my views and that they were	were heard and discussed		session and what will be done with my	Memorial's development project	friend	Comment
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	This next stage of the AWM evolving is overdue and as a returned serviceman I am so glad it is about to happen. It is a wonderful vision that will remain relevant forever
5		5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	The state of the s
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Well done!
4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5		5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Excellent consideration & inlusion of many vs the few! Thank you
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Community & Veteran Engagement is critical for a successul AWM redevelopment, so it is great that this being undertaken so proactively.
5		5	2	5	5	3	4	5		
4		5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	
5		5	5	5	5	5		5	,	MAPWA with the History Soc iety of Victoria developed an online resource for Yr10 students (The enduring effetcs of war). Could this be incorporated in the WM Ed Resources?
5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
4		5	4	5	5	5	5	5	,	Always beneficial to hear te balanced information rather than just the opinions of a few. Thank you for the information and subsequent understanding of the Memorial's purpose of the development.
5		5	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Great. Well done.
5		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	
4		4	4	4	5	4	•	5	4	
5		5	5	5	4	5	•	5	5	
5		5	5	5	4	5	•	5		beautifully.
5		5	5	5	4	5	•	5	5	Thanks for the info! Great presentation!
5		5	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	
5		5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	Excellent & very moving
5		5	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	
2		3	5	4	3	4	Δ	5	5	(I now have a better understanding of the Memorial's plans) But don't agree
-		5	5	5	5	5	7	4 5	÷ c	(Friow have a better understanding of the Memorial's plans) but don't agree
5		4	5	3	5	5	-	5	ر ا	
4		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Make sure times for these session[s] are clear to those who are coming
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	make sale times for these session(s) are dear to those who are coming
4		3	3	4		4	5	4	4	Confusion on start time
5		5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	Don't like presentations being hijacked by one individual that must have an agenda. Would have been nice if he (the interjector) had introduced himself. Thanks for an informative presentation.
2		2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	should be allocated for professional therapy. Too few community sessions at a busy time of year. Frontier Wars must be recognised & displayed at AWM. Excessive, offesnive amounts of money planned to expand AWM, should be spent of bettering Australia & the environment. Display of big weapons risks becoming a mere theme park. 80% of those surveyed (Cabnerra Times online poll, not a survey) oppose this development - Listen to the peoplel. We do not need another expensive energy intensive
5		4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	
5			5	5	5	5		5	5	
2		2	2	4	4	4	3	4		Was hoping to see plans of existing AWM and proposed building works.

	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5		Most informative, respectful and genuine presenters, with sincere answers. Very well done videoos and fly through. My only minor suggestion: I don't think it is helpful to denigrate those who may be sincerely critical as representing a 'vocal minority'.
	2	4	3	4	3	5	4	4		Submarine Association email indicated it was to be a session whereby we
										could provide information to 'update' AWM. Little information on
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	I sincerely hope First Nations soldiers are equally acknowledged & stories of
										new Australia soldiers/defence/peacekeeping personnel are also told.
	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Some questions connected with issues associated with DVA matters and
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	some colonial wars were I believe outside the aims of this process Would be good to how the Rwanda and Afghanistan wars are dealith with. Aust Staff Officer and NCOs on HQ UNAMIR II and Land Cmd for a period & CTV in Afghanistan. Very interesting but different HQ encironments.
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	members.
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	
	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Average	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	

ATTACHMENT D

EPBC Consultation Events

State	Location	Venue	Event Type	Location Type	Date	Attendees
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	Presentation	Museum	28/11/2019	38
NSW	Orange	Orange Ex Services' Club	Presentation	Club	2/12/2019	10
NSW	Newcastle	Wallsend Diggers	Presentation	RSL	2/12/2019	11
NSW	Orange	Orange Ex Services' Club	CDI	Club	2/12/2019	19
NSW	Newcastle	Wallsend Diggers	CDI	RSL	2/12/2019	5
NSW	Albury	Albury SS&A Club	Presentation	RSL	4/12/2019	5
NSW	Albury	Albury SS&A Club	CDI	RSL	4/12/2019	10
TAS	Launceston	Launceston Library	Presentation	Library	4/12/2019	4
TAS	Launceston	Launceston Library	CDI	Library	4/12/2019	2
NSW	Wagga Wagga	Wagga RSL	Presentation	RSL	5/12/2019	1
NSW	Wagga Wagga	Wagga RSL	CDI	RSL	5/12/2019	8
NT	Darwin	Cazalys Palmerston Club	Presentation	Club	5/12/2019	7
NT	Darwin	Cazalys Palmerston Club Tasmanian Museum and Art	CDI	Club	5/12/2019	13
TAS	Hobart	Gallery Tasmanian Museum and Art	Presentation	Museum	5/12/2019	9
TAS	Hobart	Gallery	CDI	Museum	5/12/2019	23
NSW	Paramatta	Parramatta RSL	Presentation	Club	9/12/2019	8
NSW	Parramatta	Parramatta RSL	CDI	RSL	9/12/2019	8
QLD	Townsville	Townsville RSL	Presentation	RSL	9/12/2019	9
QLD	Townsville	Townsville RSL	CDI	RSL	9/12/2019	3
VIC	Longbeach	Parramatta RSL	Presentation	RSL	9/12/2019	9
VIC	Longbeach	Parramatta RSL	CDI	RSL	9/12/2019	13
NSW	Canterbury	Canterbury Hurlstone RSL	Presentation	RSL	10/12/2019	7
NSW	Canterbury	Canterbury Hurlstone RSL Australian National Maritime	CDI	RSL	10/12/2019	17
NSW	Sydney	Museum	CDI	Museum	10/12/2019	2
QLD	Brisbane	Coorparoo RSL	Presentation	RSL	10/12/2019	18
QLD	Brisbane	Coorparoo RSL	CDI	RSL	10/12/2019	25
VIC	Caulfield	Caulfield RSL	Presentation	RSL	10/12/2019	9
VIC	Melbourne	The Shrine of Remembrance	Presentation	Museum	10/12/2019	15
VIC	Melbourne	The Shrine of Remembrance	CDI	Museum	10/12/2019	26
VIC	Caulfield	Caulfield RSL	CDI	RSL	10/12/2019	9
WA	Perth	Perth City Library	Presentation	Library	10/12/2019	2
WA	Perth	Perth Town Hall	CDI	, Town Hall	10/12/2019	12
VIC	Geelong	Geelong RSL	Presentation	RSL	11/12/2019	7
VIC	Geelong	Geelong RSL	CDI	RSL	11/12/2019	14
WA	Fremantle	WA Maritime Museum	Presentation	Museum	11/12/2019	2
WA	Fremantle	WA Maritime Museum	CDI	Museum	11/12/2019	5
WA	Fremantle	WA Shipwrecks Museum	CDI	Museum	11/12/2019	2
QLD	Mackay	Dudley Denny City Library	Presentation	Library	12/12/2019	7
QLD	Mackay	Dudley Denny City Library Naval, Military & Air Force Club o	CDI	Library	12/12/2019	5
SA	Adelaide	South Australia Naval, Military & Air Force Club o	CDI	Club	12/12/2019	15
SA	Adelaide	South Australia	Presentation	Club	12/12/2019	6
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	CDI	Museum	19/01/2020	10
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	CDI Indigenous	Museum	19/01/2020	9
			Stakeholder			
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	Presentation	Museum	24/01/2020	13
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	CDI	Museum	25/01/2020	3
ACT	Canberra	Australian War Memorial	CDI	Museum	25/01/2020	7

ATTACHMENT 3

INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATION CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Consultation summary

T:11	N	D.1	
Title	Name	Role	Date and method
Ms		Southern NSW and ACT Assessments Department of Environment and Energy	21 March 2018 / Teleconference to introduce the Project and take of approval pathways and method in which assessment were to be undertaken include the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) template developed for the Department of Defence. 14 March 2018 / Email to DoEE with Prereferral meeting agenda and information on the proposed action. August 2018 / teleconference and open discussion regarding development of DBC Reference Design. 23 October 2018 / onsite meeting to discuss proposed SBC Reference Design and discuss Project challenges, including potential impacts to heritage values. 10 October 2019 / onsite meeting to
Ms		Historic Heritage Section Department of Environment and Energy	discuss Project Design and referral. 3 July 2019 / Email to the Memorial providing comments on the DBC Reference Design HIA. 10 October 2019 / onsite meeting to discuss Project Design and referral.
Ms Mr		Australian War Memorial	17 May 2018 / Email update on RAO consultation. 23 May 2018 / Email update on RAO consultation. 24 May 2018 / Meeting to discuss heritage aspects of Project and introduction to RAO representative during site visit. 23 October 2018 / onsite meeting to discuss proposed DBC Reference Design and discuss Project challenges, including potential impacts to heritage values. 5 December 2018 / Meeting to discuss Heritage Strategy reporting and peer review feedback. 26 February 2019 / Meeting with RAO representative during site visit. 12 September 2019 / Meeting with architects to discuss the Project Design.
Ms	OAM	McDougall & Vines Conservation and Heritage Consultants	5 December 2018 / Meeting to discuss Heritage Strategy reporting and peer review feedback. 5 December 2018 / Email update providing preliminary peer review feedback. 12 December 2018 / Provision of peer review comments on Heritage Strategy. 7 March 2019 / Phone call to discuss report structure and peer review comments. 12 September 2019 / Meeting with architects and Memorial to discuss the Project Design.

Title	Name	Role	Date and method
Mr Ms		Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	30 April 2018 / Email and phone call to to discuss Project and provide Project information.
Mr			17 May 2018 / Email updated confirming site visit timings, confirmed availability for a representative via email.
			attends site visit, during which two artefacts are identified north of Treloar Crescent. indicated that he was aware of Mount Ainslie as having significance as a woman's places but suggests discussing with , a Ngunnawal elder who has previously contributed to research on the place. Archaeological potential of the Memorial is discussed and significant disturbance acknowledged. Archaeological potential north of Treloar Crescent is discussed and acknowledged.
			28 May 2018 / Phone call to confirm contact details in order to discuss Mount Ainslie.
			discusses Mount Ainslie woman's place with discusses discusses knowledge of artefacts scatters on hillslopes of Mount Ainslie.
			12 February 2019 / Email updated confirming site visit timings.
			18 and 25 February 2019 / Phone contact, confirmed attendance for site visit.
			24 May 2018 / Site visit — attends site visit, during which archaeological excavations are undertaken north of Treloar Crescent. No additional Indigenous cultural material is encountered. In discussing potential car park north of Treloar Crescent it is noted that there is an opportunity for interpretative signage linking Mount Ainslie walking trails and the proposed car pack to educate on Indigenous significance of Mount Ainslie.
Mr Mr		King Brown Tribal Group	30 April 2018 / Email and phone call to to discuss Project and provide Project information.
			2 May 2018 / Phone discussion with who has been appointed by to represent the King Brown Tribal Group on the Project. discussed values for Mount Ainslie and suggested looking at a YouTube page where he discusses these values.
			17 May 2018 / Email/phone updated confirming site visit timings, confirmed availability and indicated that his son would also attend.
			24 May 2018 / Site visit – No attendance. 12 February 2019 / Email updated
			confirming site visit timings.

Title	Name	Role	Date and method
			26 and 27 February 2019 / Site visit – No attendance. 12 February 2019 / Email updated confirming site visit timings. 18 February 2019 / Phone and email. has been appointed to represent the King Brown Tribal Group on the Project, has passed away. confirmed intent to attend the site visit. 25 February 2019 / Phone contact, confirmed attendance for site visit, but noted may be late due to scheduling. 26 and 27 February 2019 / Site visit – No attendance.
Ms		Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council	30 April 2018 / Email and phone call to to discuss Project and provide Project information. confirms contact details. 1 May 2018 / Phone call from to reconfirm contact details. 17 May 2018 / Email updated confirming site visit timings, no response. 24 May 2018 / Site visit – no attendance. 12 February 2019 / Email updated confirming site visit timings. 18 February 2019 / Attempted phone contact, no response. 26 and 27 February 2019 / Site visit – No attendance.
Mr		Ngarigu Currawong Clan	30 April 2018 / Email and phone call to to discuss Project and provide Project information. No response. 17 May 2018 / Email updated confirming site visit timings, no response. 24 May 2018 / Site visit – no attendance. 12 February 2019 / Mail updated confirming site visit timings. 18 February 2019 / Attempted phone contact, no response. 26 and 27 February 2019 / Site visit – No attendance.

ATTACHMENT 4

INDIGENOUS CONSULTATION EVENT REPORT, JANUARY 2020



Australian War Memorial - Our Continuing Story

National Roadshow Event Report

Date: Friday 24 January 2020					
Location: AWM					
Event type: ☐ Drop-in session					
Lead Spokesperson (AWM): Wayne Hitches					
Support Person (AWM): Michael Bell; Bliss Jensen; Brian Dawson					
Approximate Number of Attendees: 13pax					
Type of attendee:					
☐ General public ☐ Veteran ☐ Active serviceperson ☐ Veteran Support Group					
Invitations were sent to:					

- ATSIVSA
- The United Ngunnawal Elders Council
- ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Lands Council

13 Indigenous stakeholders attended this presentation including two serving ADF members.

Michael Bell opened the event with a Welcome to Country.

WH presented a modified presentation that highlighted Indigenous heritage matters including the location of the one Indigenous artefact on the AWM site. Attendees were assured the site would not be affected by the Project and the AWM would continue to monitor and protect the site.

Brian Dawson provided an update on the Memorial's Reconciliation Action Plan following WH presentation.

The floor was then opened to questions, with Michael Bell answering the majority.

Questions Asked:

- 1. Why doesn't the Memorial fly the Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal flags daily? Taken on notice.
- 2. Will the Memorial work with AIATSIS to showcase stories in their collection in the new space? It feels like if the AWM doesn't own the story it's forgotten i.e. Stafford brothers. Yes, the Memorial works with other institutions and would work with AIATSIS to tell more stories but the difficulties of inter-institution loans and collaboration were highlighted.
- 3. Will there be a balance of stories from all Countries/Nations? Attendees were particularly keen for assurance of this.
 - Yes, Michael Bell assured attendees the Memorial will continue to tell stories form all communities. The Memorial will reconstitute an Indigenous advisory group for galleries content as part of its engagement process.
- 4. Will there be recognition of Aboriginal contributions to war outside of uniformed members? i.e. Nurses on trains in QLD
 - Yes, 'ancillary service' is being actively researched and recognised by the Memorial.
- 5. Will the story of 'frontier wars' be told at the Memorial? MB explained that the story is told through the 'lived experience' of Indigenous serviceman and women who were affected by violence between First Peoples and settlers. MB provided examples of how this is done in practice and most attendees seemed to accept this as the most appropriate way for the Memorial to tell these stories.
- 6. Will TSI women's experience be represented?

 MB noted again the Memorial was researching 'ancillary service' but that without communities and families coming forward with stories it was hard to tell them.
- 7. Will other Colonial era stories such as Native Police be represented here?

 MB noted that Native Police fall outside the Memorial's charter and were unlikely to be represented here. A dearth of artefacts relating to these men would also make it very difficult to properly tell their stories.
- 8. Will the Memorial do more to recognise PNG Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels? Especially as Australia controlled PNG at the time and these men should be seen as 'Australian'.

MB noted the Memorial recognises four distinct First Peoples in its galleries:

- a. Papuans
- b. Aboriginals
- c. Torres Strait Islanders
- d. South Seas People

Recognition is given equally to all who served whichever people they come from.

- 9. Will the Memorial give Indigenous suppliers opportunities to participate in the Project? Will there be specific Indigenous contracts/tenders?
 - TW noted the Memorial was obliged to follow govt procurement processes including Indigenous procurement requirements. TW noted the memorial would approach Supply Nation with information on upcoming tenders as well.
- 10. RoH enquiry re: Indigenous non-RAN crew members of HMAS Matafele. Taken on notice for ROH team.

ATTACHMENT 5

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN



Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Development Project

1. Purpose

The Memorial seeks to provide balanced and correct information in all its public activities. Providing stakeholders with opportunities to present their views, contribute ideas and respond to proposals through consultation and engagement activities is vital to the development and successful delivery of the Australian War Memorial Development Project (the Project).

The Stakeholder and Community Engagement Management Plan (the Plan) has been produced to outline the approach for engagement and consultation activities for the Project and is for the information of the Memorial's Executive and staff.

The Plan describes engagement activities and outlines the roles and responsibilities of Gallery Development, the Precinct and Communication and Marketing to facilitate delivery.

2. Definitions

For the purpose of the Plan, stakeholders are divided at the highest level into two groups – internal and external. Internal stakeholders include Council, Memorial staff and volunteers. External stakeholders include all others, such as government, serving military, veterans and their families, advisory groups, industry groups and general public.

Stakeholders are defined as those who have a special interest in, or needs in relation to, projects undertaken by the Memorial over and above their audience role.

Community are individuals, groups or organisations whom it is necessary to communicate with or who may have an influence on a variety of aspects of the Project. Some examples of community are:

- Veterans, both current serving military and those who have previously served
- Diaspora communities connected to Australian Defence force deployments; and
- Veterans welfare

Consultation refers to formal discussion through forums, surveys, workshops and special programs.

Engagement describes ongoing interaction between the Memorial and its stakeholders and community. Engagement can be described as a spectrum describing two-way relationships and feedback processes and involves the sharing of information, ideas and opinions.¹

3. Strategy

The process of stakeholder and community engagement will improve and enhance the outcomes of the Project by ensuring that the decisions are informed, where appropriate, by members of the community. The program for engagement will seek input during key stages of the Project including design, approvals

¹ ©International Association for Public Participation https://www.iap2.org/

construction for the Precinct; and during the content development and throughout the design stages of concept design, developed and documented design for Gallery Development.

The process of continual engagement throughout the Project will build our knowledge base and further connect the Memorial to the wider community and the veteran and defence personnel stories.

3.1 Objective

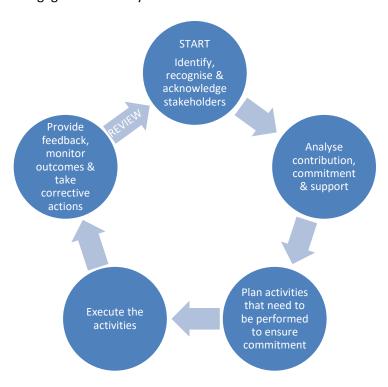
The objective is to provide a framework for advice and feedback that will enable the Memorial, through the Project, to achieve outcomes that are thorough, representative, relevant, authentic and engaging.

To achieve this objective the process of stakeholder and community engagement will:

- Increase public awareness of the Project that informs, engages and fosters a sense of ownership among all;
- Build partnerships with individuals, organisations and communities;
- Involve stakeholders in relevant stages of the planning process and communicate decisions, outcomes and milestones;
- Identify and understand expectations and aspirations for the Project;
- Assist to resolve contentious issues that may arise throughout the life of the Project;
- Implement best practice for accessibility, sustainability and inclusivity; and
- Foster a deep and meaningful connection with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

3.2 Engagement methodology

The Project will use the 5 step stakeholder management cycle for the identification of stakeholders and development of engagement activity.



The Project will apply the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) principles of Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate and Empower, to guide the level and method of participation for stakeholders and community. Link to IAP2 Code of ethics and Core Values https://www.iap2.org/page/about

3.3 National engagement

Through the Project the Memorial, will engage with a broad and diverse cross-section of the Australian community. All Australians will be encouraged to participate and contribute to the Project through broad engagement activities.

Engagement will be delivered across all Australian states and territories in metropolitan and regional areas and in targeted Australian Defence Force locations.

3.4 Broad public engagement

Broad engagement will be undertaken at key project milestones where the general public can influence the direction of decisions. Through the consultation process people will be encouraged to provide ideas and feedback on the Project through a national survey, participatory forums and other public activities.

General public preferences and consensus on various aspects will be gathered throughout the Project. Large and diverse sampling will ensure quantitative results that are significant and contain meaningful data for decision making. Qualitative data will be sought through specific focus groups on topics applicable to understanding public beliefs, attitudes and behaviour and to help inform 'how' content is to be interpreted. For example, the Gallery Development process will seek both quantitative and qualitative data on ideas, themes, stories and objects.

3.5 Community engagement

The Project will undertake targeted community engagement with a variety of individuals and groups to seek specific input into the gallery content development process. They will meet with Memorial staff in either formal or informal settings with this being determined on an individual needs basis. The level of engagement may change over the life of the Project. Community must understand their role and the type of participation or involvement they may have in the process.

Key community groups identified are:

- Veterans and their families
- Australian Defence Force (ADF)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group
- Diaspora communities
- Youth
- Universal Access and Inclusion
- Educators



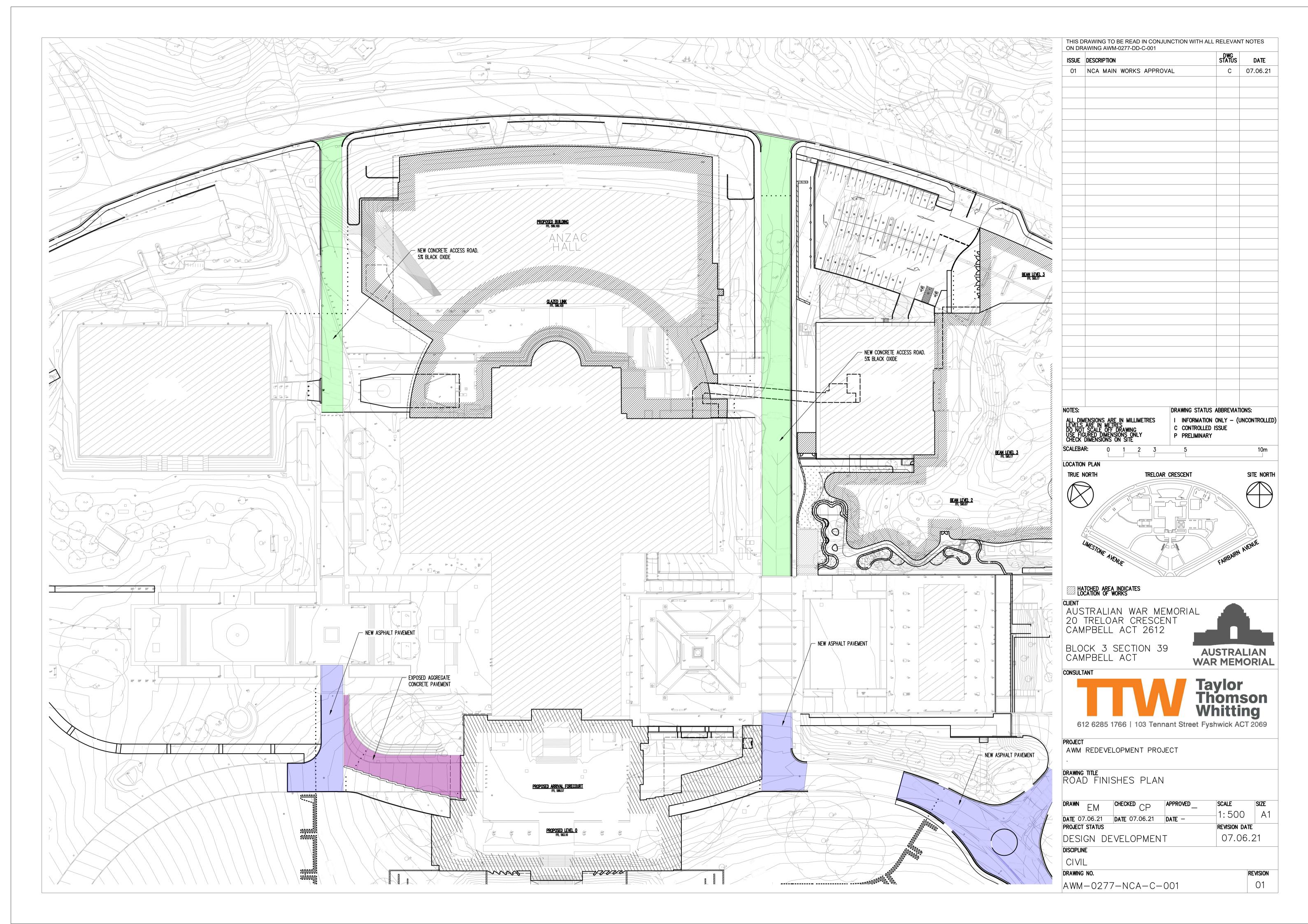
3.6 What will we consult about?

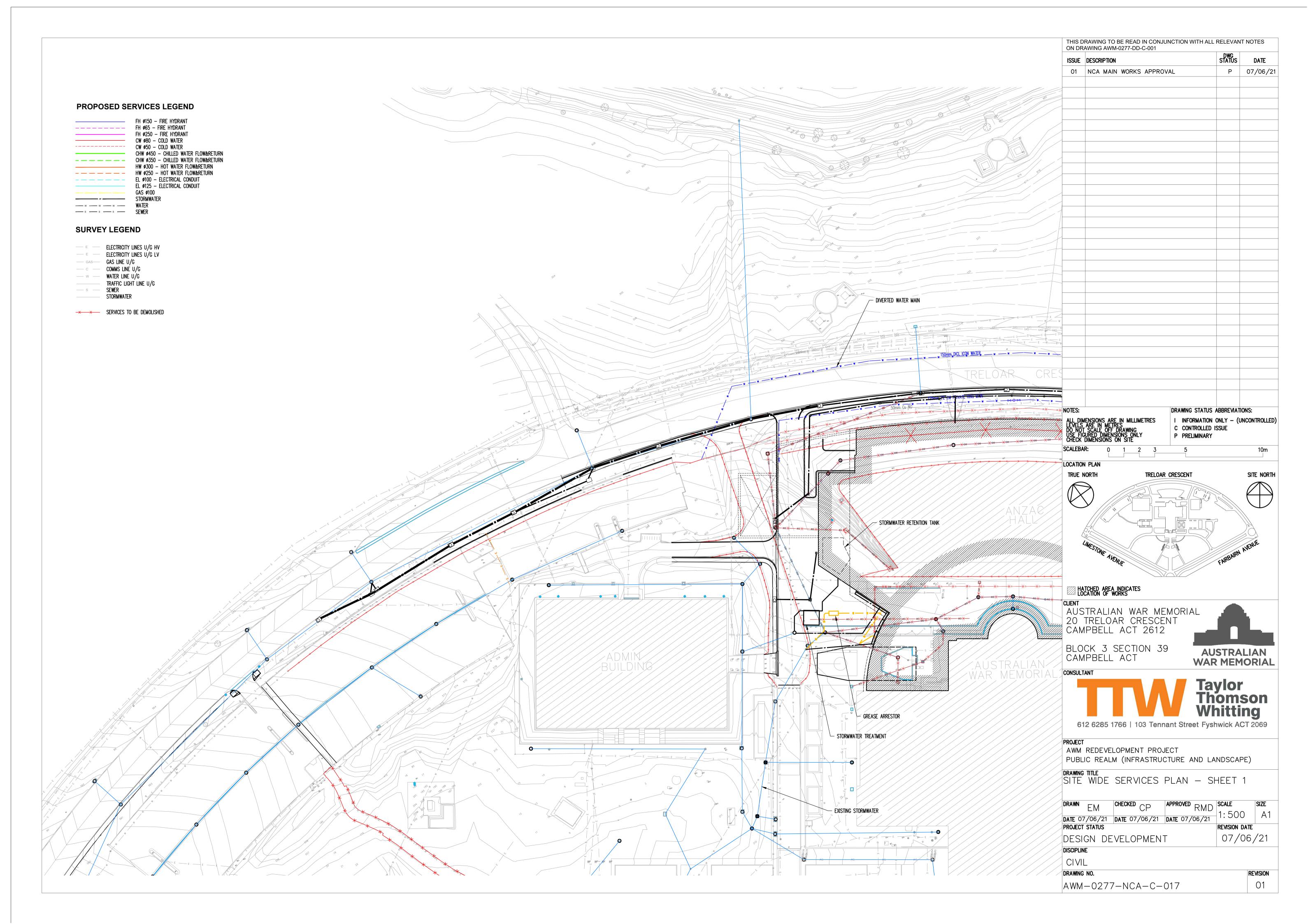
Ongoing, long-term engagement will provide the Project with information and input critical to both the Precinct building and design and Gallery Development exhibition and experience development.

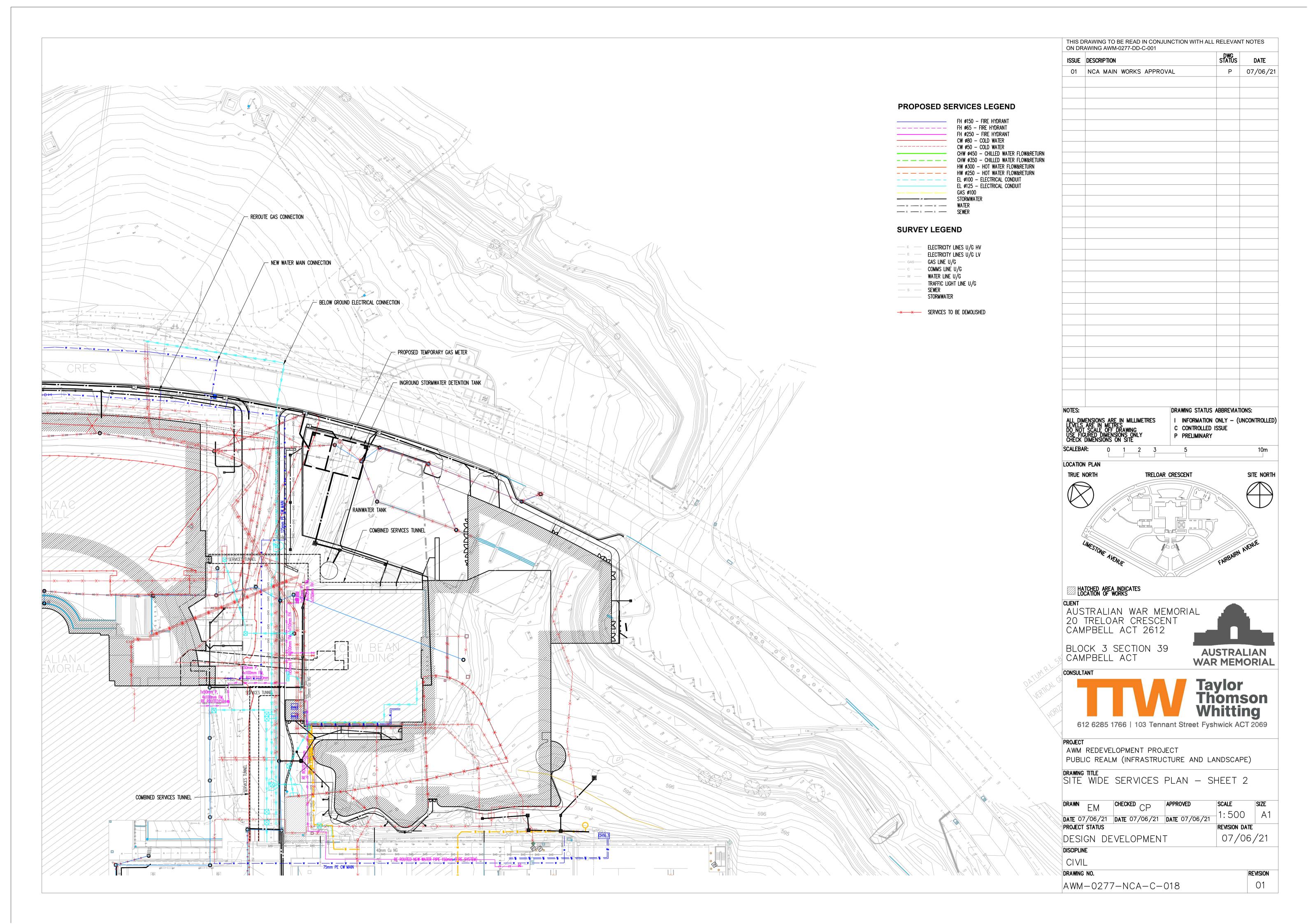
- Benefits of the Project
- Social heritage values
- Environmental impact
- Accessibility and universal access
- Public works
- Exhibition content and visitor experience
- Collection development

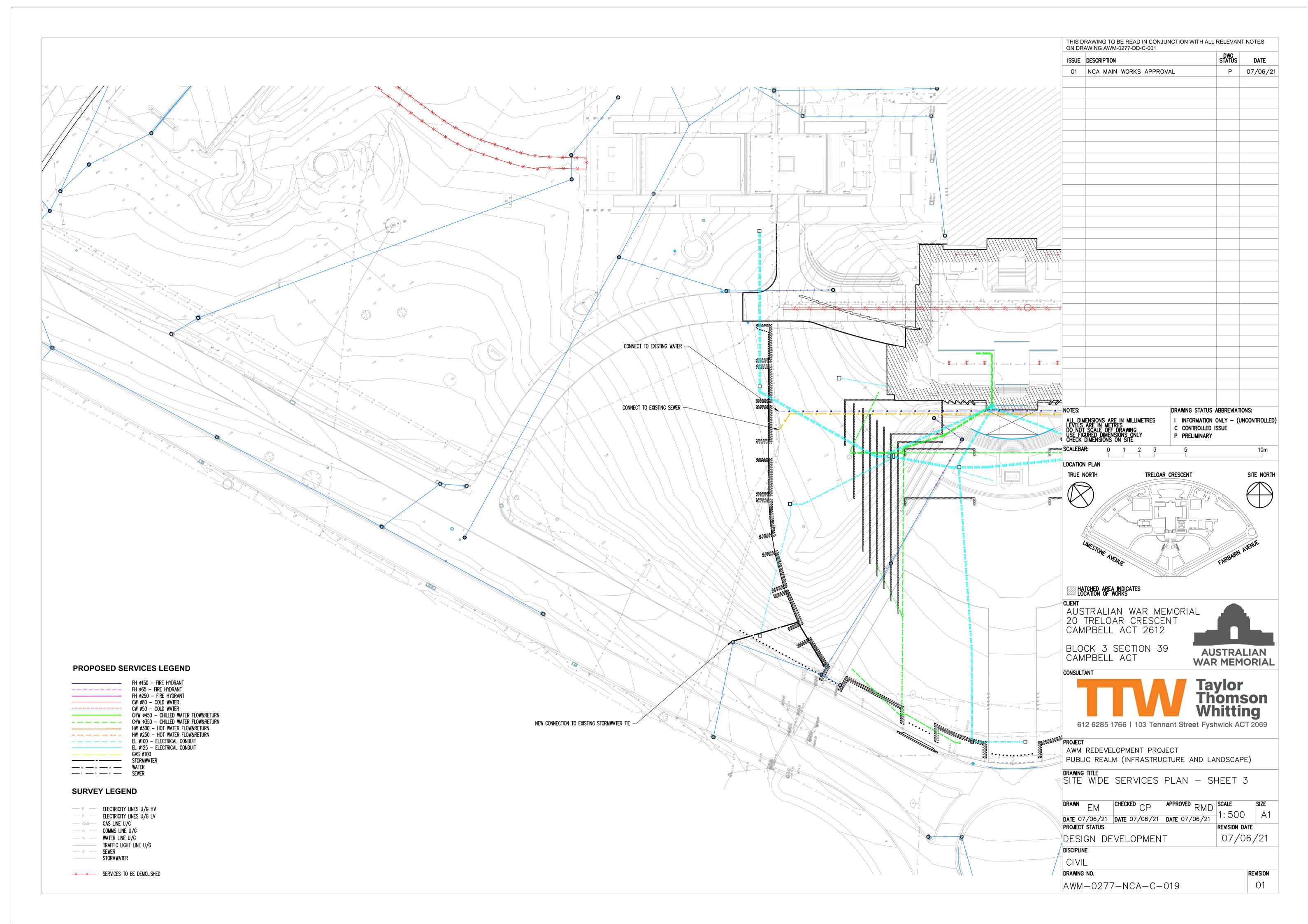
3.7 General Communications approach

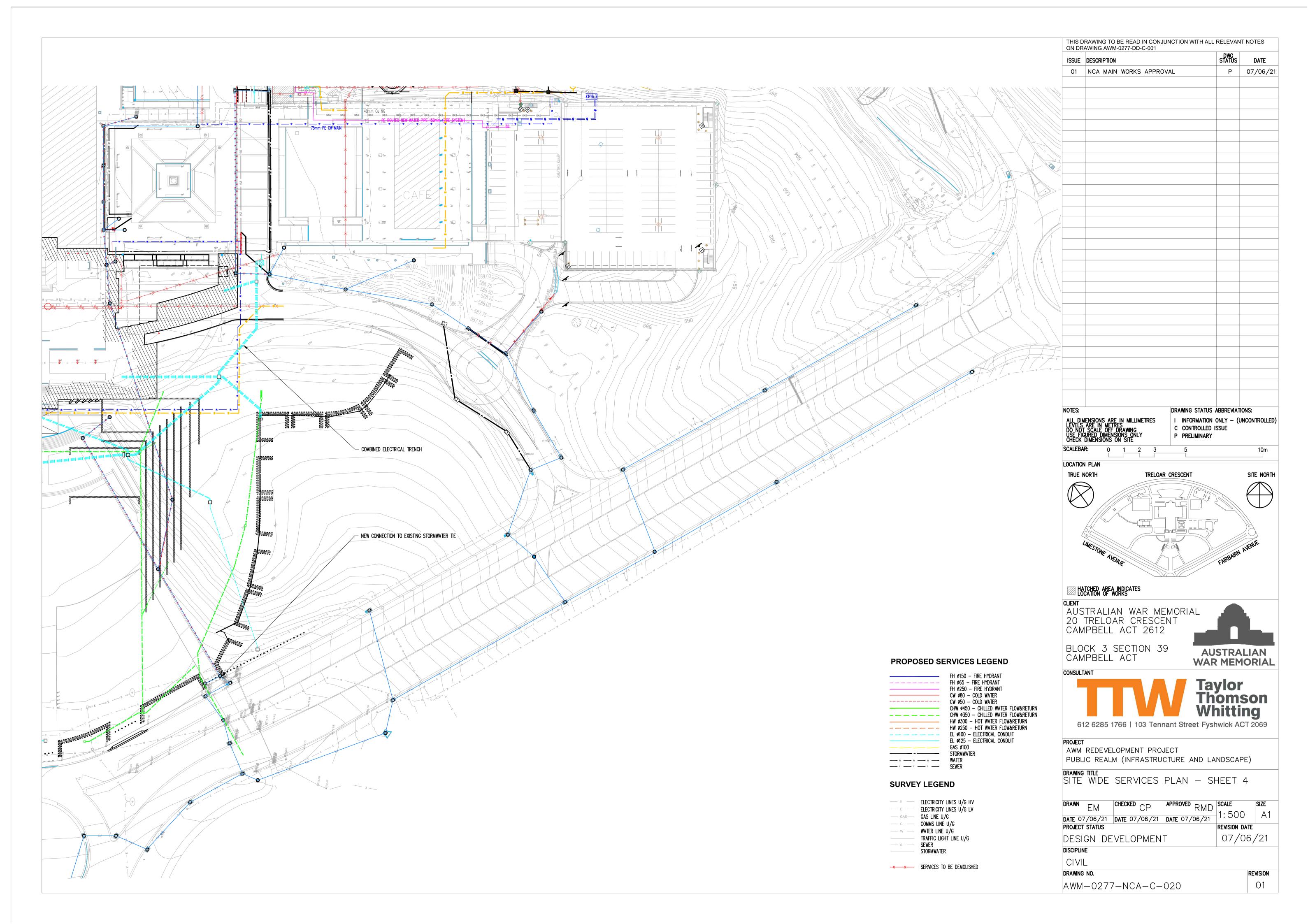
The Communications and Marketing Strategy identifies the spectrum of participation and relationships. A diverse and agile communications and marketing approach that utilises multiple platforms to provide flexibility will be required to support the Project. In the same way the Gallery Development and Precinct teams will target specific activities for consultation and engagement, the communications approach will be diversified and aligned with specific objectives and outcomes throughout each phase of the Project.











2021-05-03 Anzac Parade Night Views - RFS.pdf

C07750-001_MP01[04]_NDYLIGHT_AWM LIGHTING MASTERPLAN.pdf

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

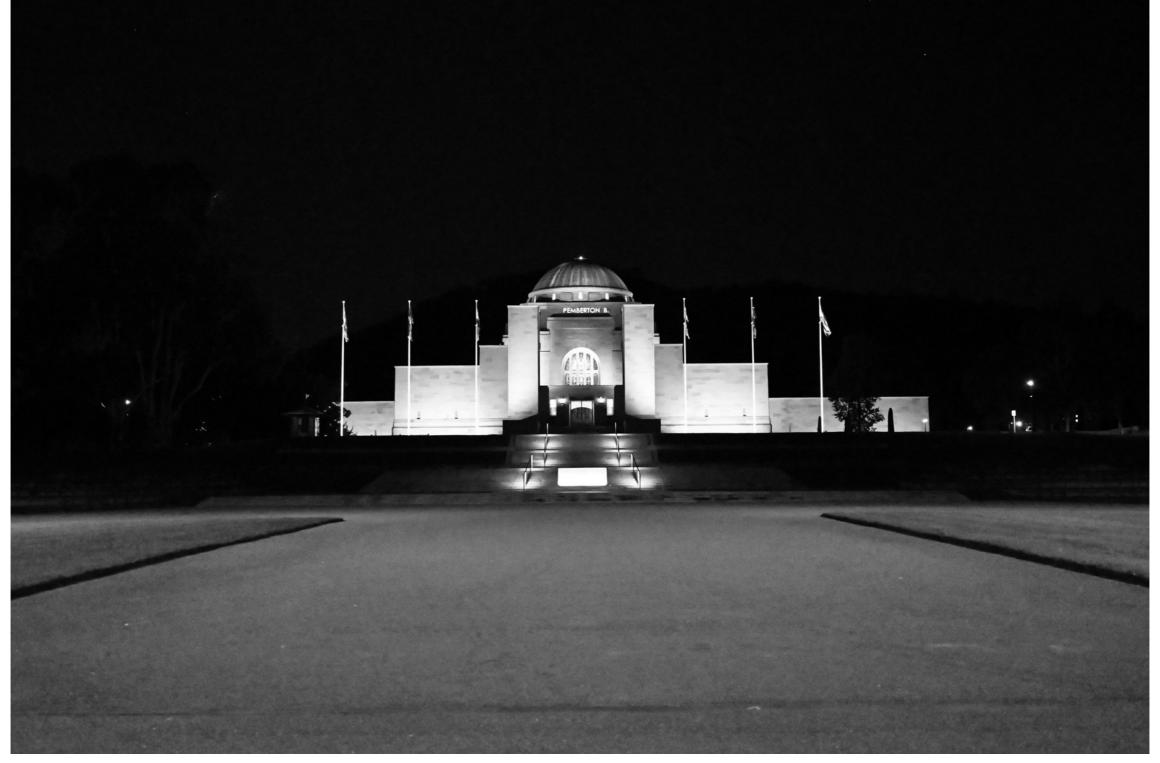
ANZAC PARADE VISTA NIGHT TIME VIEW ANALYSIS FOR NCA

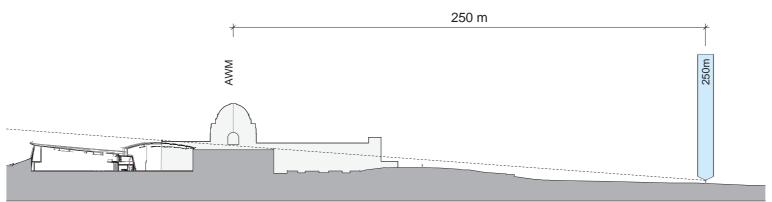
MAY 2021





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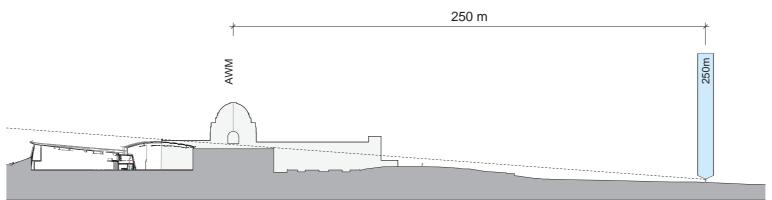






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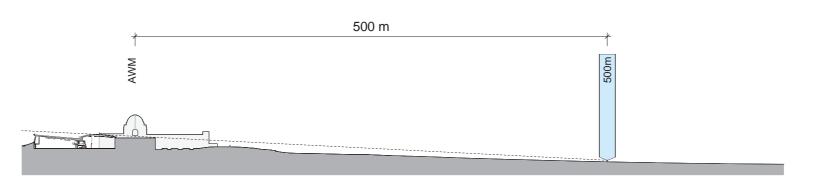






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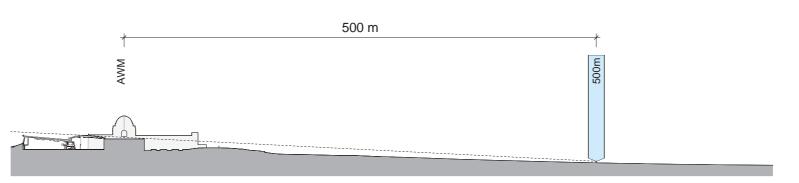






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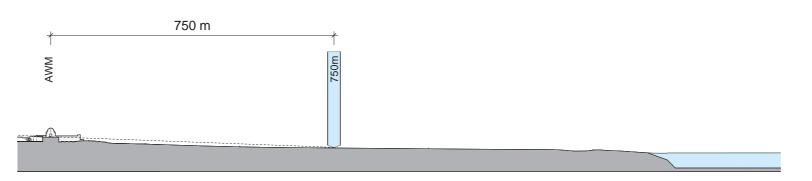






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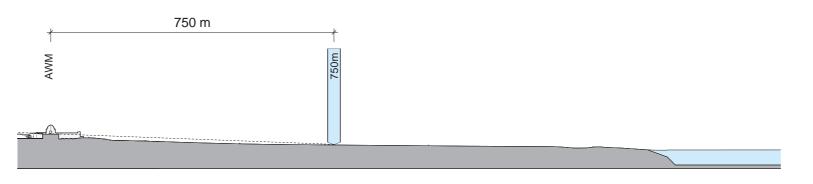






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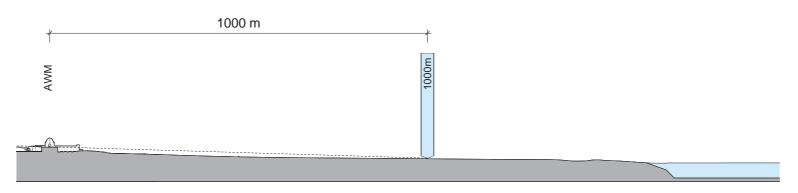






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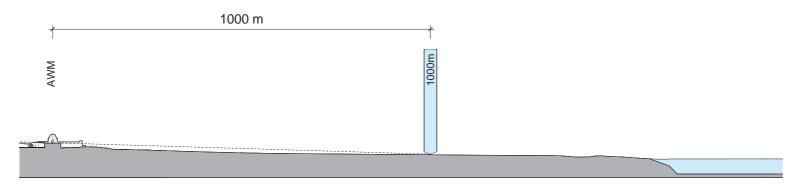






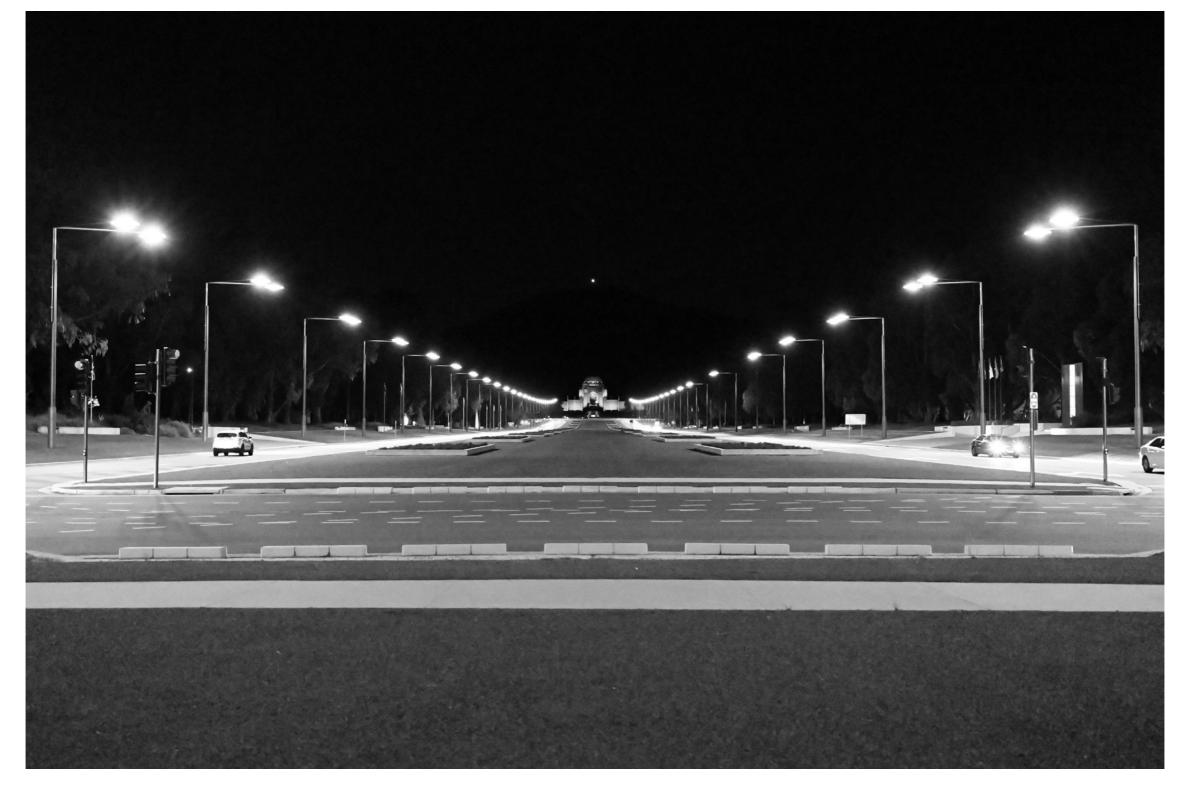
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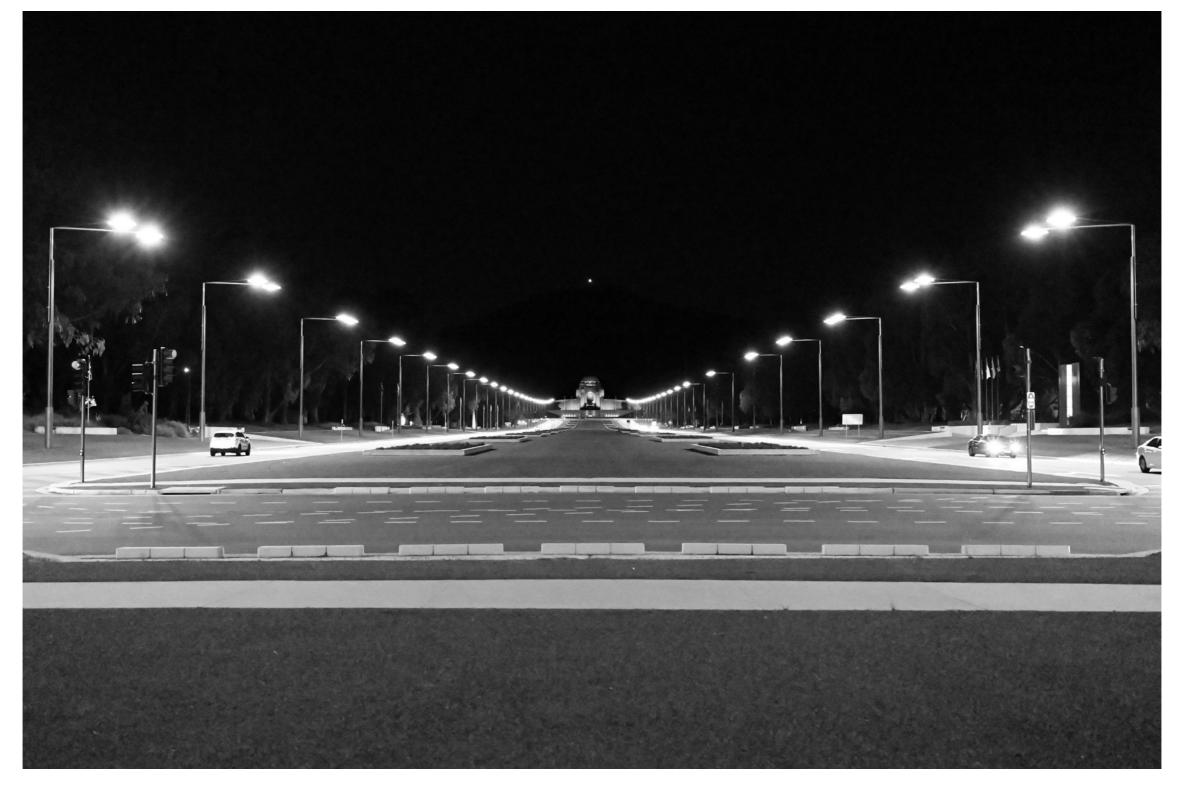
1250M - EXISTING







1250M - PROPOSED

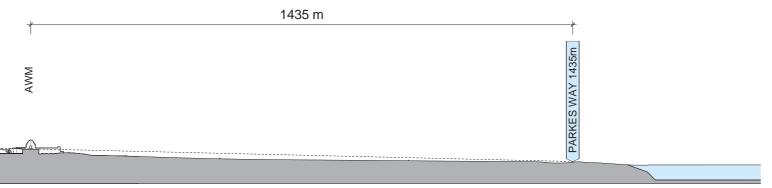






1435M - PARKES WAY - EXISTING

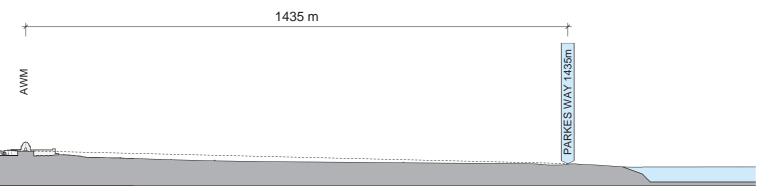






1435M - PARKES WAY - PROPOSED

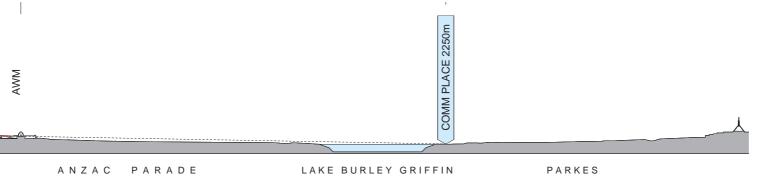






2250M - COMMONWEALTH PLACE - EXISTING

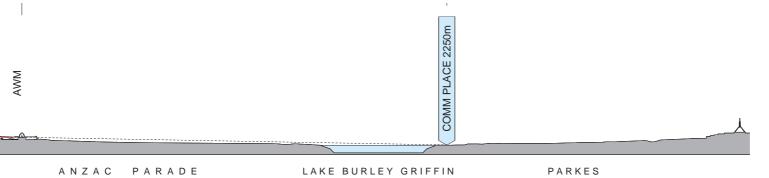






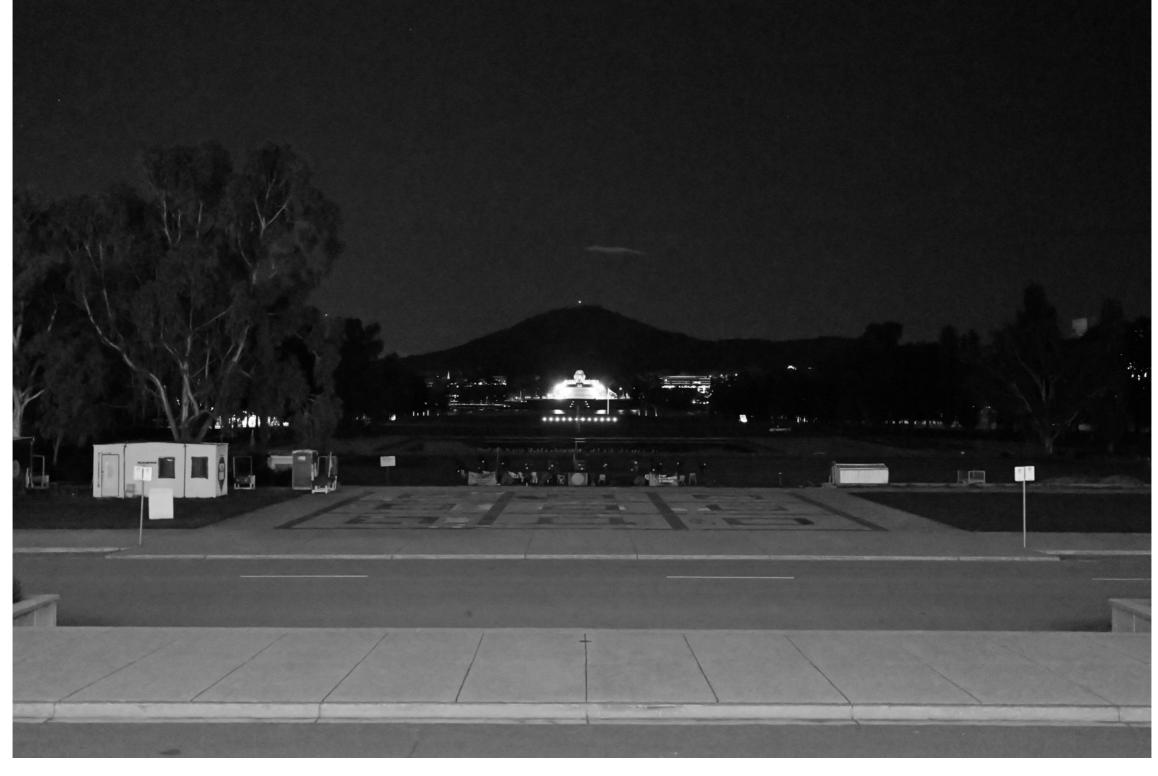
2250M - COMMONWEALTH PLACE - PROPOSED

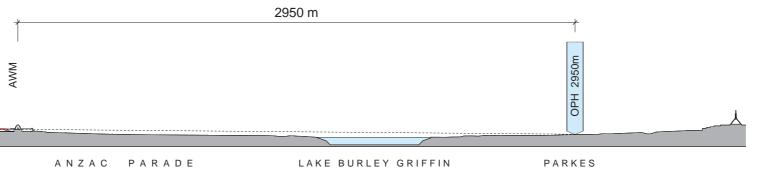






2950M - OLD PARLIMENT HOUSE - EXISTING

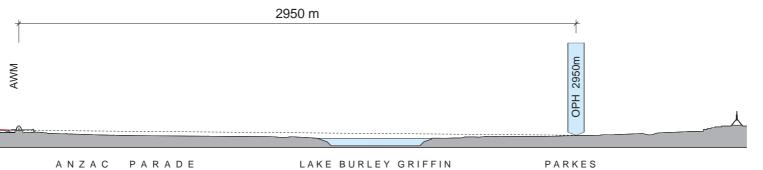






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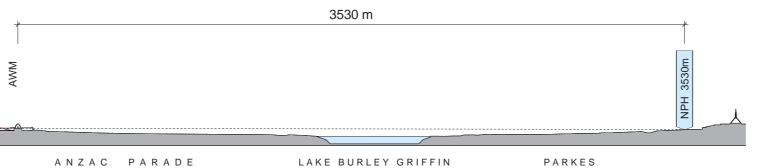






3530M - NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE - EXISTING

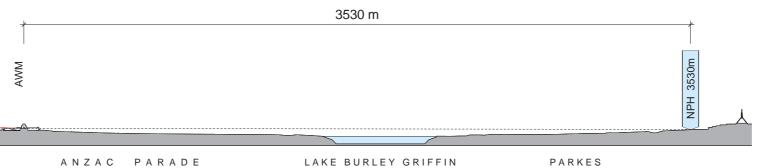






3530M - NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE - PROPOSED









REVISION - FINAL

REVISION DATE: 02.06.2021 NAME: C07750-001_MP01[04]

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Australian War Memorial Lighting Masterplan Revision 4 - Final 02/06/2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

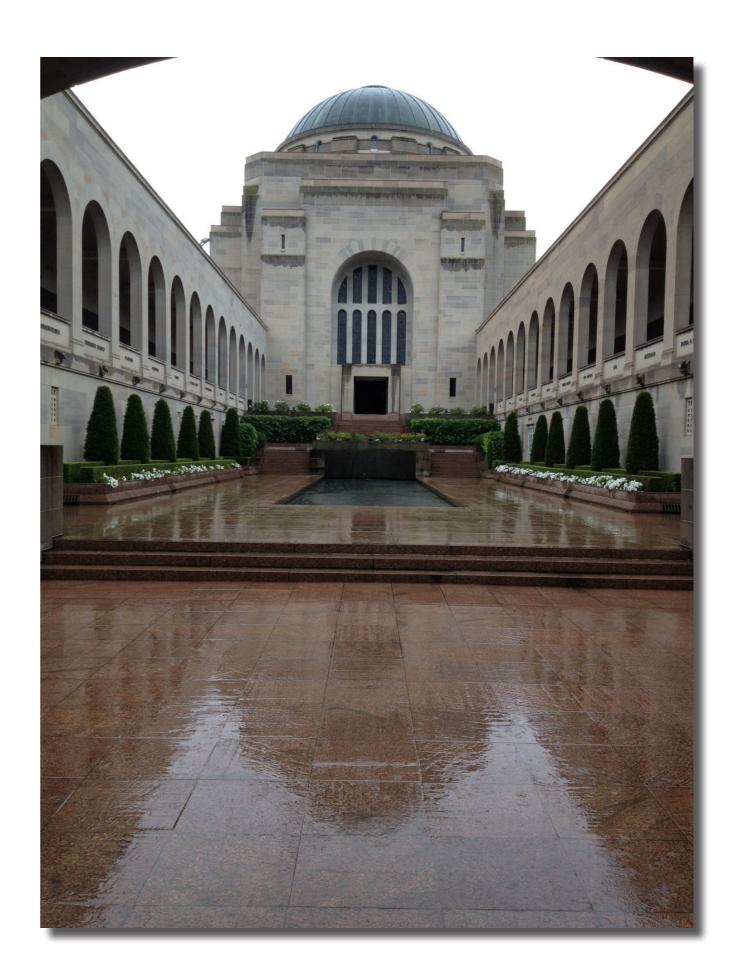
The Australian War Memorial (AWM) is one of the most significant cultural assets in Australia. Any enhancements to the AWM must be managed in a particularly sensitive way and given due weight to their importance in the augmentation of this significant site. This masterplan is the development of the original 2007 masterplan (written by Steensen Varming) and is designed to assist in the identification of lighting principles that will inform the design approach to the lit environment. This masterplan includes discussion on appropriate lighting for both day and night time scenes, as they are inseparably interrelated, and all ultimately contribute to the vision for the building and the visitors' human experience.

This masterplan proposes an approach that considers holistic solutions and seeks to integrate the lighting philosophy with the broader design issues. Consideration should be given not only to the effects of artificial lighting, but also to the contribution of natural light, and the way it provides changing moods throughout the day and during the season

1.2 Information Sources

This masterplan is the product of consultation with several key stakeholders. It forms part of a series of documents developed for use in the design, operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure of the Australian War Memorial. Other documents which should be considered include but are not limited to:

- The Australian War Memorial Act 1980
- The Statement of Expectations The Minister for Veterans' Affairs expectations of the Australian War Memorial.
- Statement of Intent The Council of the Australian War Memorial's response to the Minister for Veterans' Affairs expectations.
- NCA Outdoor Lighting Policy
- The Australian War Memorial Site Masterplan by JPW (2015)
- The Heritage Conservation Masterplan by BVN (1997)
- The Corporate Plan 2005-2008
- Lighting Master Plan 2007
- The Environmental Policy
- EPBC Act and associated requirements Heritage Strategy (2019) and Master plan (2011) developed by Godden MacKay Logan Heritage Consultants (~2010)



1.3 Limitations

This master-planning document is based on the Steenson Varming final issue document released in 2007. A web based version (revision 04) was released in June 2012. It serves to update the masterplan in line with:

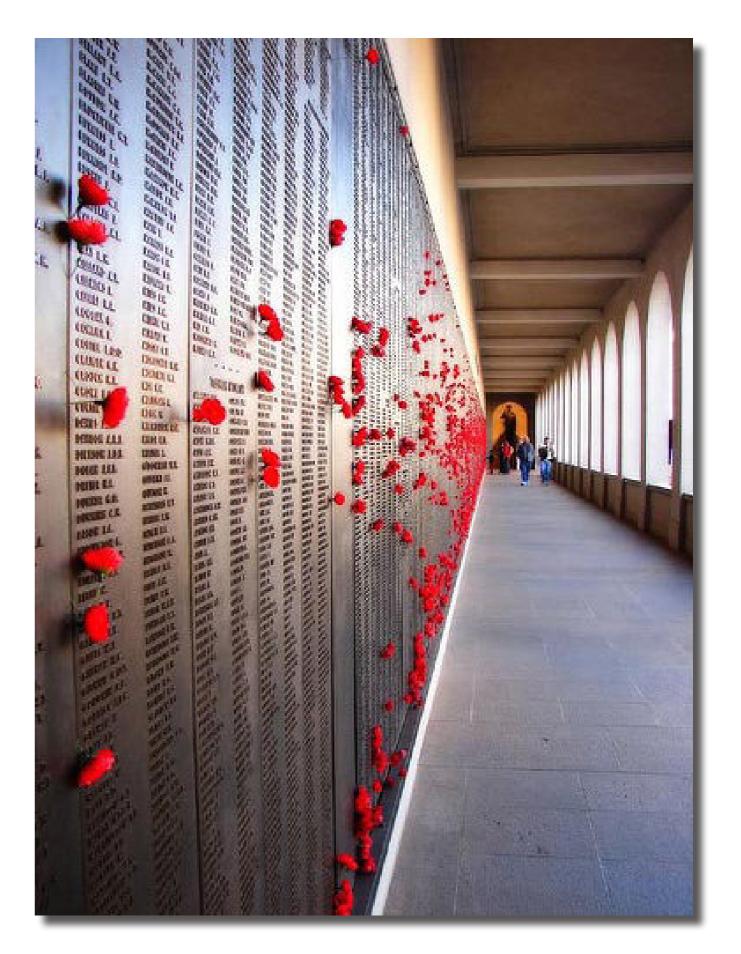
- New technologies
- · Revised Australian Standards
- New and refurbished architecture

The lighting masterplan does not provide mandates with regards to specific lighting design, such as colour temperature or preferred lighting control system. The masterplan provides this freedom so that new projects can use latest technology and light colour best suited to the project.

NDYLIGHT has undertaken a limited site audit as part of this planning document. For the most part the information included is based on information we have received along with our knowledge of the current lighting industry.

1.4 Revision

Date	Revision	Issue
02.12.2020	01	Draft
25.01.2021	02	Draft
22.04.2021	03	Final
02.06.201	04	Final



1.4 Vision

The building form is to be emphasised as a three-dimensional object.

Overly uniform lighting solutions which have a flattening effect are to be avoided.

Consider the setting of the building within parklands and provide thoughtful highlighting of monuments, the form of the building, and its features.

The approach should enhance the sites visual qualities at night, and provide some future-proofing through the recognition that the general surrounding light levels may continue to increase over time.

Shadows created by the lighting shall be sympathetic to the form of the building, being not dark enough to read as voids, but with sufficient reflected light to allow the visitor to still read and understand the form and material.

Lighting solutions should respect and reinforce the architectural form rather than becoming features in themselves.

Light sources shall be concealed wherever possible and provided with glare shielding devices so that the effect, rather than the light source, is the visible manifestation. Lighting poles should not intrude on important vistas.

Functional lighting levels shall be considered within the context of the overall lighting hierarchy. They should be sufficient to ensure public safety, crime mitigation, and CCTV monitoring.

Light levels selected should be the minimum necessary to achieve compliance.



2.0 General Overview

2.1 Objectives and Principles

The Australian War Memorial is located at the base of Mount Ainslie. It is bounded on three sides with vegetation, with the (fourth) south side, facing Anzac Parade. The location and fundamental nature of its form is significant and lends itself to the ability to apply external lighting in a considered way, enhancing the form from all sides, and from varying angles and heights.

All future lighting works must have a clear understanding of the areas and elements requiring consideration, and then applying a disciplined approach to any lighting treatments based upon Masterplan objectives rather than short-term expediency (refer section 2.2 of this Masterplan).

All future designs must acknowledge the five primary events that are fundamental to the operation of the Memorial, and how these are to be dealt with in terms of experiential overlay (refer section 2.3 of this Masterplan).

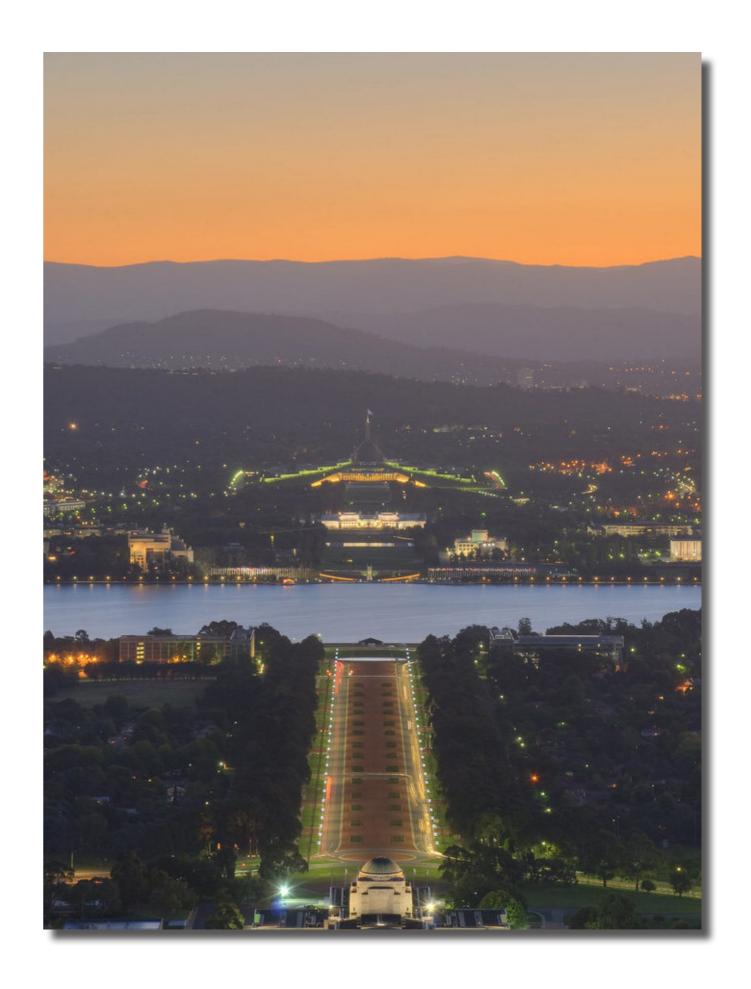
Light planning should understand the required hierarchy of areas, as the unique nature of the project should not be subject to a 'one size fits all' approach (refer section 2.4 of this Masterplan).

All future design should follow the Light Planning requirements, which are primarily concerned with technical aspects and also with code compliance (refer section 3.0 of this Masterplan) – noting however that there may be instances where some deviation from recommendations may be required (most likely temporary) in order for the above objectives to be attained.

The lighting control must have the flexibility to create appropriate scenes for events, night-time scenes, and out of hours access arrangements. Lighting controls shall provide energy efficiency and be integrated within the broader AWM asset masterplan. All works need to incorporate the existing control modes as follows:

- 1. Normal
- 2. Courtyard (Captain Reg Saunders) Gallery Function
- 3. Bogong Moth
- 4. South Facade Projection
- 5. Anzac Day Dawn Service
- 6 Cleaners
- 7. Off (Security lighting will remain on)

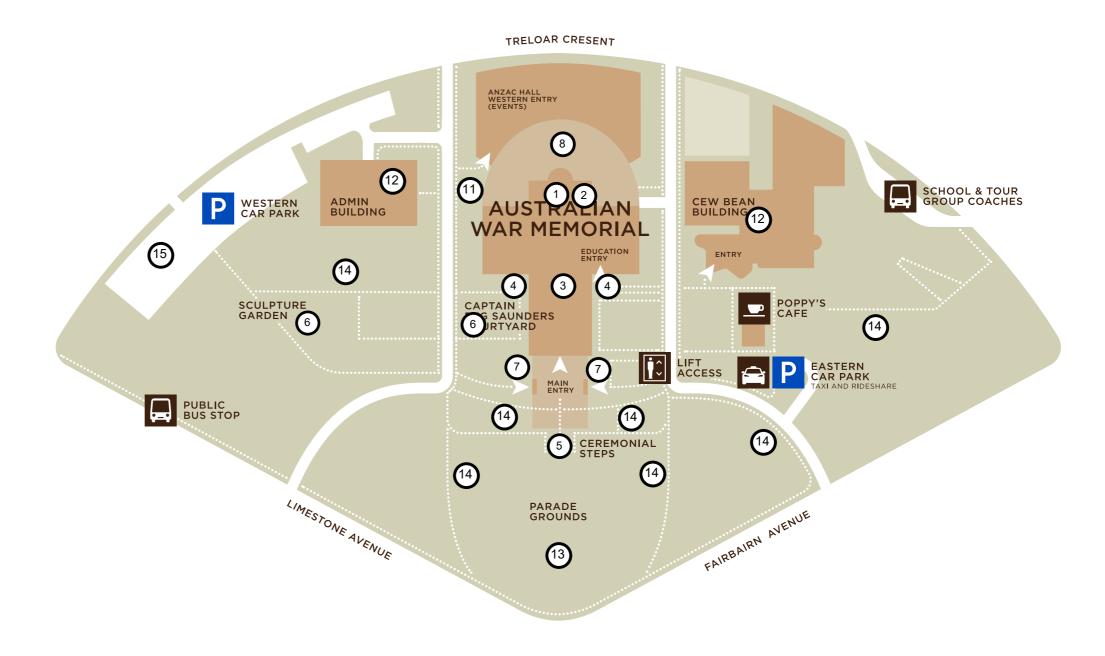
Bulk lamp replacement should be undertaken at regularly scheduled intervals, to ensure consistency in output and colour of light sources.



2.2 Areas and Elements

The Australian War Memorial contains many identifiable areas each requiring their own strategy, which are further detailed within this master plan in separate sections. The areas and feature elements are identified below.

- 1. The Dome
- 2. Hall of Memory Stained Glass Windows
- Commemorative area (Inner Courtyard) & Roll of Honour
- 4. Building Façades
- Stone of Remembrance on the Parade Ground
- 6. Surrounding Memorial Sculptures
- 7. Arrival Courtyards to Southern Entry
- 8. Glazed Link
- 9. Feature Trees
- 10. Signage
- 11. Exhibition Artefacts
- 12. Other Buildings
- 13. Parade Ground
- 14. Paths and External Walkways
- 15. Car parks
- 16. General Landscaping



ANZAC PARADE

2.3 Experiential Overlay

The illumination of short to medium term events is considered as an overlay, applied over the top of the base architectural and landscape lighting. Events which have been identified are as follows:

- 1. Anzac Day (Not lit after Dawn Sevice)
- 2. Dawn Service Anzac Day
- 3. Remembrance Day
- 4. Floriade (festival of spring)
- 5. Last Post Ceremony

Whilst the lighting for these events may be temporary, mounting and control facilities and power provisions need to be arranged and integrated as part of the masterplan. Individual event lighting solutions should honour and respect the building as a memorial, rather than making it a feature. Colour, projections, moving images and the like without significant restraint will lead to the diminishing of the character of the building, and therefore need to be restricted.

Images are generally intended to be projected upon the building facade during Anzac Day another important occasions, thereby celebrating the events and giving the buildings a different appearance. The locations and types of projections shall be restricted as identified in this masterplan to avoid the improper use of light and colour.

Projections onto the building are a possibility for certain events, these projection lighting systems do not form part of the Memorial lighting system and can be brought to site as a temporary installation. Power outlets will be strategically placed around the site to facilitate the temporary third party projection equipment.

The Memorial's current lighting infrastructure is not designed to cater for installation of alternative lighting or changing colour. If alterations to the system were made to allow for lighting the building in different colours it would compromise our security arrangements and could detract from the commemorative elements of the Roll of Honour projections.

Given the nature of the Australian War Memorial, we will not be able to participate in the lighting of the building in different colours

There is a requirement to raise the ambient light levels for certain events and functions in the Parade Ground precinct. This requires the use of additional luminaires in the form of temporary lighting.

Function venues shall be clearly recognisable at night-time and the lighting should provide a safe and easy-to-navigate route for the guests.

The Memorial current lighting control modes area as follows:

- 1. Normal
- 2. Courtyard (Reg Saunders) Gallery Function
- 3. Bogong Moth
- 4. South Facade Projection
- 5. Anzac Day Dawn Service
- 6. Cleaners
- 7. Off

2.3.1 Temporary Lighting Applications

Applications for temporary lighting must include the following information to be submitted to teh War Memorial for review and approval:

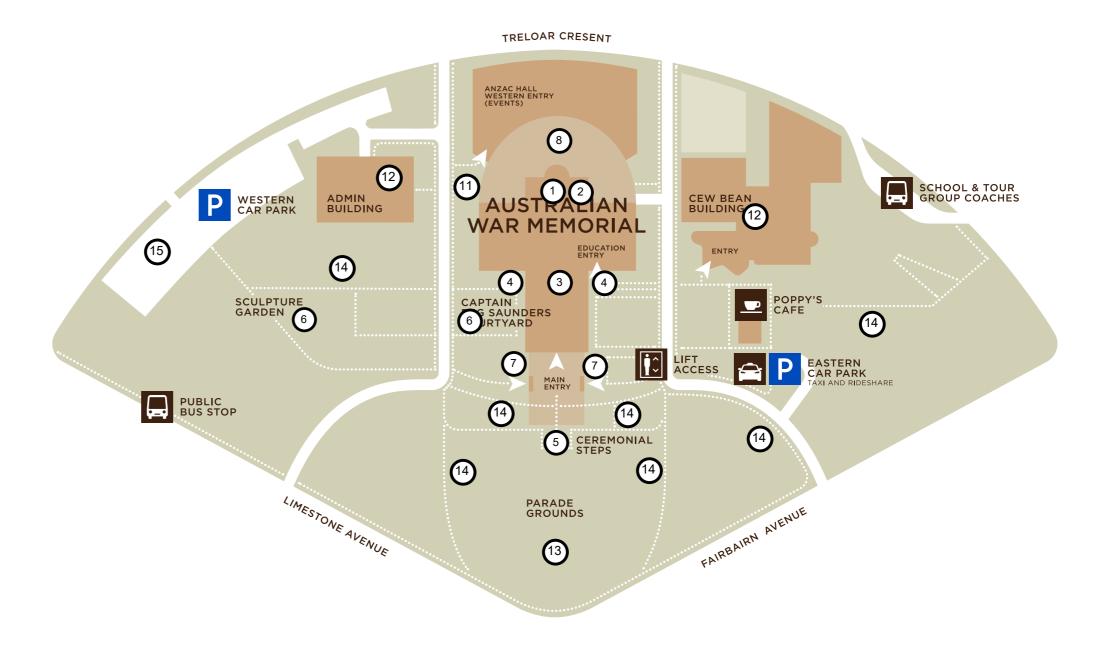
- Intended time of use (date and time)
- Location of proposed lighting
- Light fitting types, colour temperture and lumen output
- Power requirements
- Intended lighting control strategies

Lighting of tents and marquees shall not be detrimental to the base building lighting, and temporary poles or structures should not impact upon views.

2.4 Lighting Hierarchy

The Australian War Memorial requires a strictly defined external lighting hierarchy which provides a descending order of prominence for the various architectural elements:

- 1. The Dome
- 2. Hall of Memory Stained Glass Windows
- Commemorative area (Inner Courtyard) & Roll of Honour
- 4. Building Façades
- Stone of Remembrance on the Parade Ground
- 6. Surrounding Memorial Sculptures
- 7. Arrival Courtyards to Southern Entry
- 8. Glazed Link
- 9. Feature Trees
- 10. Signage
- 11. Exhibition Artefacts
- 12. Other Buildings
- 13. Parade Ground
- 14. Paths and External Walkways
- 15. Car parks
- 16. General Landscaping (Modified)



ANZAC PARADE

3.0 LIGHT PLANNING

3.1 Standards

There are a number of standards which apply to the Australian War Memorial . They include:

- NCA Outdoor Lighting Policy
- Australian Standard AS/NZS 1158 Lighting for roads and public spaces
- Australian Standard AS/NZS 4282 Control of the Obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting

It is of note that these standards are periodically updated. All designs are to be in accordance with the latest standard. The information provided is based on AS/NZS.

3.2 Light Levels

When selecting the applicable category for the area being designed, the following criteria outlined in AS1158 is to be taken into account

- 1. Need to enhance amenity is high
- 2. Fear of crime is low medium
- 3. Night-time vehicle activity is low-medium
- 4. Pedestrian and cycle activity is low-medium
- 5. Car park activity is low-medium

The selction of luminaires when designing to the appropriate light levels must utilise where applicable glare control and take into consideration the requirements of International Dark Sky Association.

3.3 Contrast

In accordance with the National Capitial Authority (NCA) Outdoor Lighting Policy the surfaces of the War Memorial visible from beyond the memorial shall be lit to a surface brightness in line with the lighting hierarchy. Any variation from this will need to be approved by the NCA.

3.4 Colour Temperature

The current lighting scheme at the AWM uses a colour temperature around 3000K, following site trials it was deemed most appropriate for sandstone and heritage façades. To maintain consistency across the site for future projects the intent is to continue to utilise 3000K.

3.5 Colour Rendering

Colour rendering index refers to a light sources ability to reveal true colours. All LED luminaires are to utilise a CRI of 90 or above. LED luminaires are also assessed by good R Values outlined in the TM30 report. Specifically R9 values need to greater than 50. All other technologies (i.e. Metal Halide) need to have a CRI ≥80.

3.6 NCA Outdoor Lighting Policy

In accordance with the NCA Outdoor Lighting Policy any design works need to take into consideration the strategic objectives of the NCA policy:

- Policy Objective 1: Lighting must reinforce the planned urban geometry of the National Capital, its heritage and its relationship with the landscape.
- Policy Objective 2: Lighting must contribute to the creation of a high quality public realm.
- Policy Objective 3: Lighting must provide a safe night time environment for residents of, and visitors to the National Capital.
- Policy Objective 4: Minimise the obtrusive effects of artificial lighting on the natural environment.
- Policy Objective 5: Provide opportunities for celebration and commemoration through lighting.

Other Legislation and Standards outlined in the NCA Outdoor Lighting Policy that need consideration include (but not limited to):

- The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is applicable to any environmental impacts caused by lighting installation works or operation.
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) requirements. CASA has the power to control the operation of outdoor lighting where it may affect aircraft safety or navigation.

3.7 Luminaire Protection

Luminaires that are accessable to members of the public are to have an impact resistance rating of IK08 or higher.

Heat produced by lumiaires that can be accessed by the public are to be shielded to ensure injuires do not occur

4.0 Design Strategy

4.1 The Dome

External

The Dome lighting was upgraded in 2015.

If any changes are alterations to the Dome lighting are considered, the lighting must reinforce the domes' central importance to the Memorial, by highlighting its shape and material. The tower structure supporting the Dome is considered part of the Dome.

The light colour must match the light colour currently installed on the Dome to enhance the verdigris colour, carefully balancing it with the warm tones of the rest of the building. All luminaires must be carefully concealed, shrouded from view, and blend in with the facade. Glare control to stop accidental viewing of the light sources is essential.

Any changes to the lighting must respect the design decisions made in 2015 and not seek to materially change the overall lit appearance.

4.2 Hall of Memory and Stained-Glass Windows

The lighting to the stained-glass windows in the Hall of Memory was upgraded in 2015.

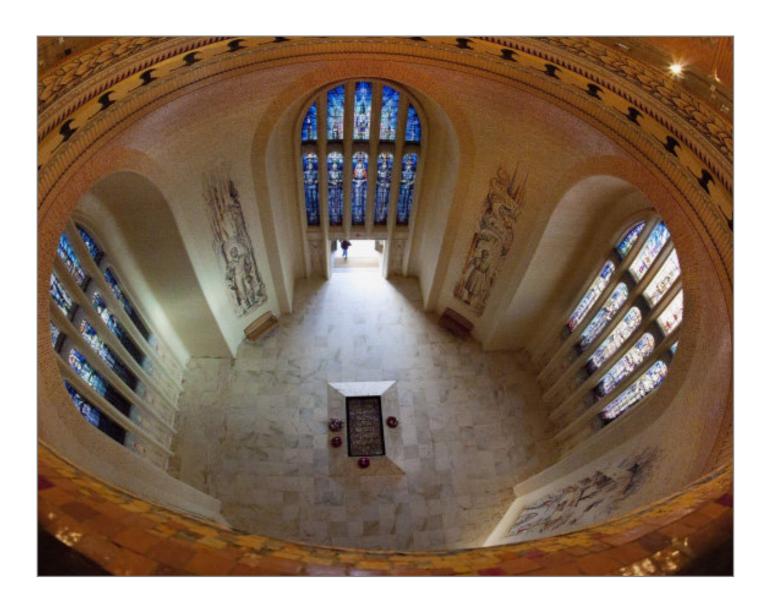
The lighting for the Hall of Memory is intended to enhance the importance of the Hall within the memorial and to represent and symbolise the inner core of AWM. Lighting shall bleed out from the interior of the Hall through the stained-glass windows, the entrance gate, and the small windows at higher level, thereby creating a lantern effect visible from the outside.

Any new lighting installed for the stained-glass windows must respect the design solution implemented in 2015 and not seek to materially change it in any way. Careful adjustment and naming of the fittings may be required at some intervals to avoid shadowing caused by the recessed depth of the windows.

Daylight on the stained-glass windows should always be maintained and be clearly visible. The stained-glass windows on the eastern side of the Hall are intersected by the external skylight, thus causing a lower light transmission, and therefore the glass is illuminated to a reduced intensity at the lower part of the window. If necessary, the illumination could be enhanced by the introduction of supplementary electric illumination.

The Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier must be highlighted during daytime and during occasions when visitors are admitted at night. The current lighting solution for the Tomb is a framing projector mounted at the top of the Dome pointing directly downwards. Changes in technology may at some future time lead to the replacement of the existing luminaire with an improved model. In the case of such a solution occurring, the setup of the framing spot shall be such that light is precisely projected in the exact shape of the Tomb.

The lighting of the inner Dome is one of the most important features within the Memorial and must create a golden glow in the Hall of Memory. Any new lighting solutions must respect the existing design. Lighting within the Dome must be dimmable and programmable to adjust the light level and create a balance between day and night-time appearances.



4.3 Commemorative Courtyard

The lighting concept of a lantern-like inner glow must be carried through to the Commemorative Courtyard.

Eternal Flame

The Eternal Flame radiates warm light out from the centre of the pool, reflecting into the courtyard.

The Roll of Honour

The Role of Honour area and the courtyard were relit in 2015.

The Roll of Honour and the red poppies adorning them as symbols commemoration shall be lit softly and uniformly, as is currently the case. A warm light colour is essential to bring out to the red of the poppies and to connect the arcades with the flame in the centre of the courtyard.

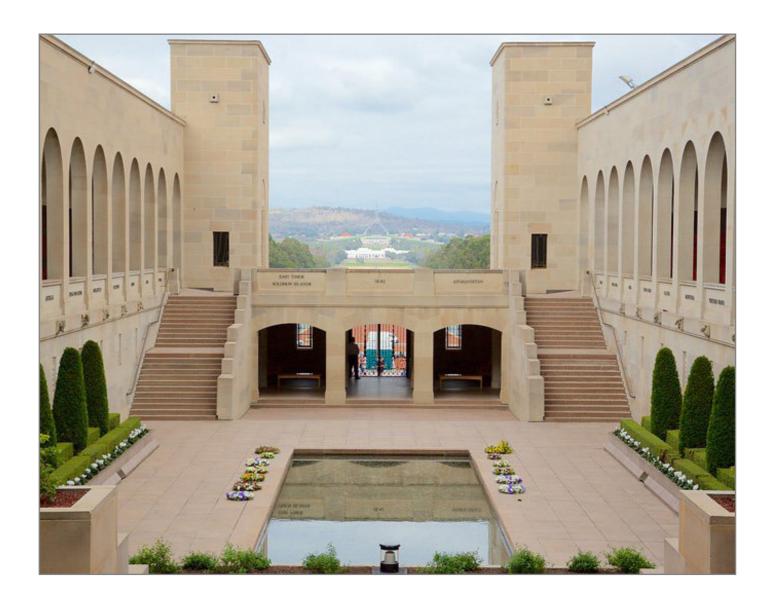
Any new lighting installed in the Roll of Honour area in the future must respect the 2015 design. The lighting should consist of linear fittings installed to respect the materiality of the arcade and be positioned so as to minimise the direct view to the public.

The illumination of the sculptures in the niches at each end of the colonnade shall be soft and subtle to avoid harsh shadows. Light sources used on the sculptures shall be the same colour temperature as those used in the Roll of Honour.

Any functions or events in the courtyard may require increased light levels for orientation and safety of visitors handrail lighting has been added. It is advised to also investigate options to replace the roof mounted floodlights to provide more a subtle solution. Supplementary access lighting shall be regarded as an additional layer over and above the existing lighting, and different from the lighting described above.

The entrance foyer was relit in 2015.

The wall mounted luminaires in the entrance foyer maybe subject to upgrade in lighting technology at some point in the future. Any changes to the lighting must respect to the 2015 design, and all fittings must be dimmable to decrease the light levels in the entry area when required, thereby enhancing the glow from the Hall of Memory and retaining visibility of the Eternal Flame.



4.4 External Building Façades

The building façades were relit in 2015.

External building façades have been subtly and softly lit, keeping the focus on the inner glow emanating from inside the buildings.

Levels in brightness should be varied to create depth perception. The towers at the entrance to memorial shall be lit as the brightest elements, with decreasing intensity towards the rear of the building.

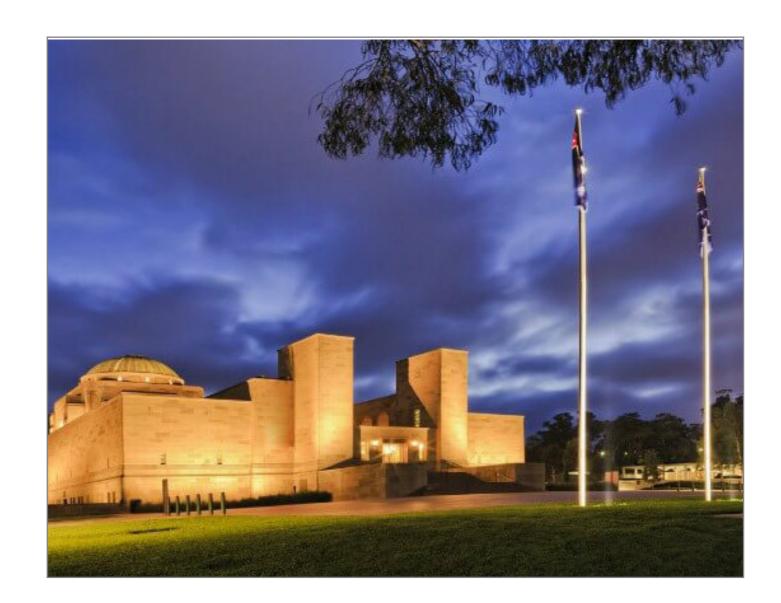
Techniques such as use of shadows and the decreasing of light intensities, or by uplighting certain building elements (such as the two towers on either side of the main entry), will articulate the form and sculpturally highlight the building. Any uplights should be concealed within the structure and may require careful consideration of heritage elements.

The building should be connected to its surrounds by being visually grounded. Lighting to surrounding landscapes shall provide subtle light around the building base, providing a visual connection to the ground plane.

Any new luminaires replacing existing lighting on the façades must respect the 2015 design. Any luminaires used must have a 3000K colour temperature to suit the colour and materiality of the facade materials. The colour temperature shall be consistent across all parts of the building perimeter facade to create a cohesive night image of the Memorial as a whole. All luminaires should be located wherever possible at low level and should ideally be concealed through integration into the landscape.

4.5 Stone of Remembrance

The lighting of the Stone of Remembrance should enhance the natural colour of the white marble from which it is constructed and match its colour appearance during the day. It is vital that the lighting is uniform, and the significance of the stone should be enhanced through an even and soft wash of uplighting from all four sides.



4.6 Memorial Sculptures

The Memorial Sculptures dotted in the landscaping around the Memorial are of a contemplative character, certain sculptures shall be visible at night through the use of in-ground lighting to provide enhancement of their form and materiality through light.

The lighting of the sculptures provides a connection to the Memorial buildings which requires a balance in light colour and intensity. The memorials are all different content, appearance, size, and form and need to be addressed individually with custom lighting approaches.

The figurative sculptures (for example the Australian Serviceman, Simpson and his Donkey) have similar materiality and can be lit in a like manner through related lighting methods and light colours. However, the lighting of memorials such as Sandakan and the Service Women's Memorial need to be sensitively managed and visually blended with the sculptures to reinforce their commemorative spirit.

All sculpture lighting shell be concealed and integrated within the Memorial or the surrounding landscaping, and glare control to avoid nuisance to passers-by is essential. Consultation with the relevant artists, wherever possible, is recommended to ensure that lighting conforms to their original design intent.

The memorial plaques shall be lit from the general illumination of their surrounding areas.

All proposed lighting to existing or new sculptures, noting new sculptures are regularly added to the site need to be presented to the Memorial for approval.`



4.7 New Southern Entry - Western and Eastern Arrival

New Southern Entry - Western Arrivals Courtyard

The principal lighting element in the Western Arrivals Courtyard to the new southern entry shall be the soft illumination of the feature fin walls on the southern side. Each fin shall be subtly washed from the adjacent fin, providing a luminous backdrop to the courtyard. The fin wall illumination shall continue inside the southern entry to visually link the outside and the inside of the entry space.

The remainder of the illumination from the western courtyard shall principally come from the internal lantern-like illumination of the southern entry, specifically the uplighting of the overhanging roof from the interior.

The lighting shall permit a clear view of the Oculus space within the southern entry. Consideration may be given to the uplighting of the major tree in the Western Arrivals Courtyard. Any such illumination shall conform to the tree lighting requirements expressed elsewhere within this masterplan.

Uplighting the heritage fig provided to emphasis it's grand scale..

New Southern Entry - Eastern Arrivals Courtyard

Fin illumination as described above for the Western Arrivals Courtyard shall also apply to the eastern arrival courtyard, as shall the reflected uplight from the lantern-like interior.

The steps leading down into the eastern arrivals courtyard shall be subtly illuminated with concealed hand railed lighting integrated into the hand rail system and concealed so as not to be visible to visitors arriving at the top of the stairs.

The other element within the Eastern Arrivals Courtyard is to be illuminated is the feature wall which shall use linear grazing fitting set behind the wall, reflecting light off a second interior wall to provide a backlit effect to the decorative screen.

It is important that both the eastern and western arrival courtyards read as having the same lighting design solution applied evenly to both with only minor variations on the eastern side pertaining to the steps and the decorative screen wall.



4.8 Glazed Link and Exhibition Hall Courtyard

The lighting design for the glazed link and exhibition Hall comprises several discrete elements:

- Ambient lighting of the interior
- The existing heritage wall
- The extension of the heritage wall
- The ETFE roof
- The Exhibition Hall facade
- Ambient lighting of the exterior
- Brisbane Bridge

The exterior lighting to the Glazed Link and Exhibition Hall shall be carefully considered against the existing lighting of the Memorial façade and respond to this by creating new lighting as a subtle extension of that language. Continuity of approach is essential in this aspect.

The existing lighting is the heritage facade of the memorial uses ground mattered wash lights projector soft wash of light across the sandstone facade. This wraps around from the front and ensures that the building itself is always the focus of the environment.

Transparency of the new glazed link is a high priority, and this approach will encourage vision through the glazing into the interior. The glazed link materiality and transparency properties should not decrease visibility through to the heritage facade.

From an ambient perspective, unobtrusive pole lighting at the entry Plaza shall be used to ensure that this feels comfortable by day and by night.

The lighting focus, accents and highlights are to include a consistent approach to the heritage wall and it's extension, creating an indistinguishable connection between inside space and outside space.

By virtue of the high degree of transparency of the Glazed Link, the internal ambient lighting will spill out to the exterior. Controlling the balance of the interior lighting as compared to the exterior is required to allow the degrees of visual transparency of the link to be increased or diminished.

Special consideration of the Function Rooms lighting colour temperature must be undertaken as to not influence the view and colour of the heritage facade.

The existing lighting of the Memorial facade provides a soft wash of light to the structure, which shall be extended inside the Glazed Link. Illumination of this wall and other vertical elements inside the Link will increase the visual transparency of the glazing that encloses the space. Treating the wall as a holistic form also creates an overall language to the Memorial façade. Illumination of this can be used to enhance the space in the range of ways – most importantly, increasing the visual light within the space will increase the visual transparency of the space when viewed externally.

The other element within the Eastern Arrivals Courtyard is to be illuminated is the feature wall which shall use linear grazing fitting set behind the wall, reflecting light off a second interior wall to provide a backlit effect to the decorative screen.

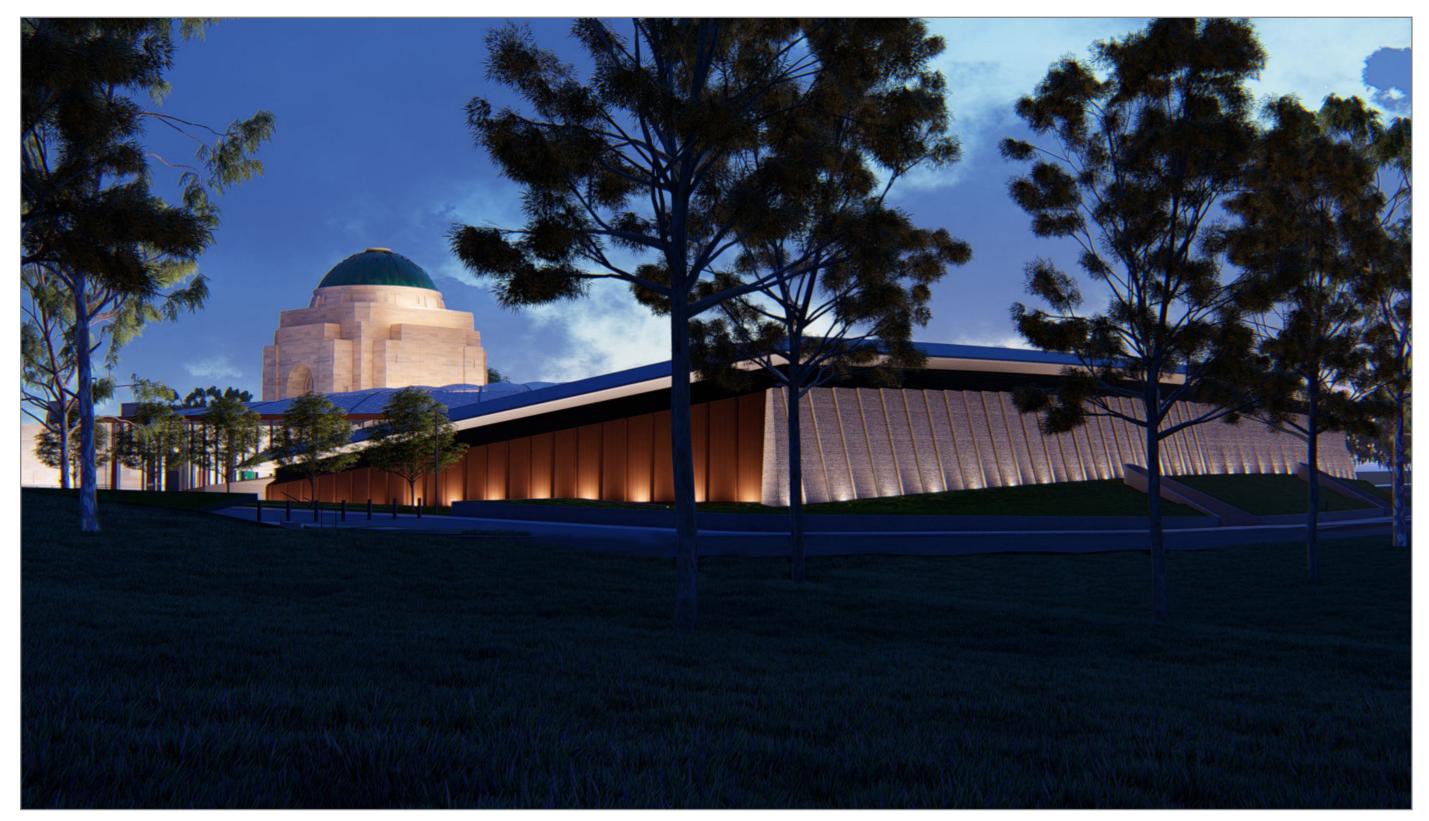
The existing approach to ambient lighting around the new Glazed Link is quite minimal with pole-mounted only used in areas that have an after-hours function. This approach shall be

continued so that the new extension at the rear does not appear more brightly lit than the exterior Memorial facade. The intensity of this lighting shall be set to be equal to or lower than the interior lighting to prevent a compromised vision through to the Glazed Link.

The HMAS Brisbane Bridge should be illuminated in accordance with the section on illumination of Exhibition Artefacts contained elsewhere within this masterplan.



4.8 Glazed Link and Exhibition Hall Courtyard



North Eastern View

4.9 Feature Trees

There are several significant trees in the Memorial grounds, and the illumination of these at night will provide a sense of the overall landscape as well as displaying the importance of these trees. This illumination also provides security lighting without the use of lighting poles and also minimising glare to the site.

In ground uplights shall be used to conceal the luminaires during daytime. Trees shall be lit from two sides to reinforce the shape of the tree and enhance their volume. Luminaires shall not be positioned along the lines of movement, and consideration also needs to be given to the existing root growth area of the trees, and this may require reference to an arborist.



4.10 Signage

Signage is located, or may be placed, in various areas throughout the Memorial grounds, and key way-finding signs for after hour functions need to be illuminated at night to provide orientation to night-time visitors. All lighting shall be subdued in intensity, and unobtrusive. Luminaires should ideally be integrated into the landscape or the signage itself, and glare control is essential. Two function modes are to be provided as part of the lighting control system

New building works will require the addition of new signage and all new signage shall conform to the requirements of this section. Some signage may be indirectly illuminated from the general ambient lighting in the area and thus may not require individual lighting fixtures.

4.11 Exhibition Artefacts

None of the site wide artefacts are currently lit, if illumination is intended as part of future projects the artefacts shall be provided with a level of visibility without competing with the Memorial Sculptures. A similar lighting approach should be used to all artefacts, so that a night-time visitor to the Memorial can perceive all the elements belonging to a group of artefacts and distinguish them from the sculptures.

Soft diffuse lighting should be used, making the artefacts evident but not rendering the form too precisely.



4.12 Administration Buildings (including Bean Building External Courtyard)

The Administration Buildings form part of the Memorial's overall footprint and need to be considered in the lighting scheme, to ensure they are part of a cohesive night-time image for the Memorial.

The façades of the Administration Buildings should not be lit externally, thereby keeping their appearance subdued, and so not competing with the significance of the Memorial building itself. Security and access lighting should be the only illumination used during night-time, to create a diffuse and subtle glow emanating from the inside of the buildings .

Light emanating through windows the Administration Buildings impacts upon the night-time image of the site, and therefore requires a management policy that specifies the use of time control. Sensible application of blinds, or a policy of closing blinds already in place may be considered as part of the strategy.

Internal lighting from the administration buildings that is visible from the parade grounds will be switched off with Anzac Day lighting control mode is initiated.

The colour temperature of lighting for the Administration Buildings shall be 3000K, thereby keeping consistency with the Hall of Memory and Memorial façades.

4.13 Parade Ground

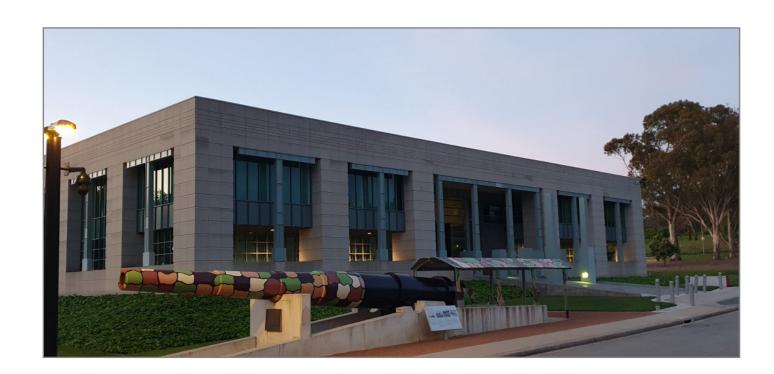
The visual collect connection of the Parade Ground to Anzac Parade should be recreated through lighting. Lighting from high level will make the landscape visible and link the Memorial to Anzac Parade, which is all part of reinforcing the major land axis.

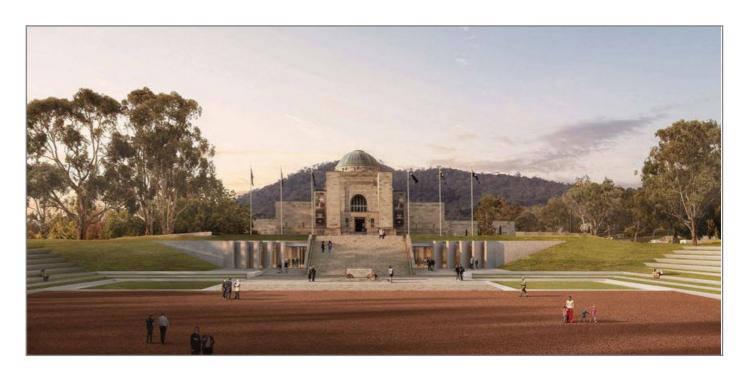
Lighting the Parade Ground as a foreground element to the Memorial will reinforce the relationship of the building to its landscape and ground the building within its surrounds. However, the selected light level needs to be subtle so as not to distract the view and significance of the Memorial building. Spill lighting to the surrounding landscape can be provided from low level stair and path lighting

Lighting has been included to new Southern Entry external wall to highlight the shape and form of the walls finned features.

The use of visually obtrusive pole top luminaires is to be avoided in the Parade Ground.

Exit signage within the Southern Entry Building is to be single side illuminated type to prevent visibility from the Parade ground during night time events.





4.14 Paths and External Walkways

Lighting to pathways around the site shall provide safety and security for staff and visitors at night and create an ambience which is in accord with the architectural design, the Memorial status, and this masterplan. Any lighting should aid in orientation and way-finding and should not distract attention away from the main architectural features of Memorial. Pathway lighting also has a role to play in allowing plaques to be read at night.

All pedestrian routes have been delineated into a primary and a secondary category to establish a lighting hierarchy. The primary route is that used by most staff and visitors, and for the longest hours. Secondary routes are those connected to a primary, but not hosting as much foot traffic.

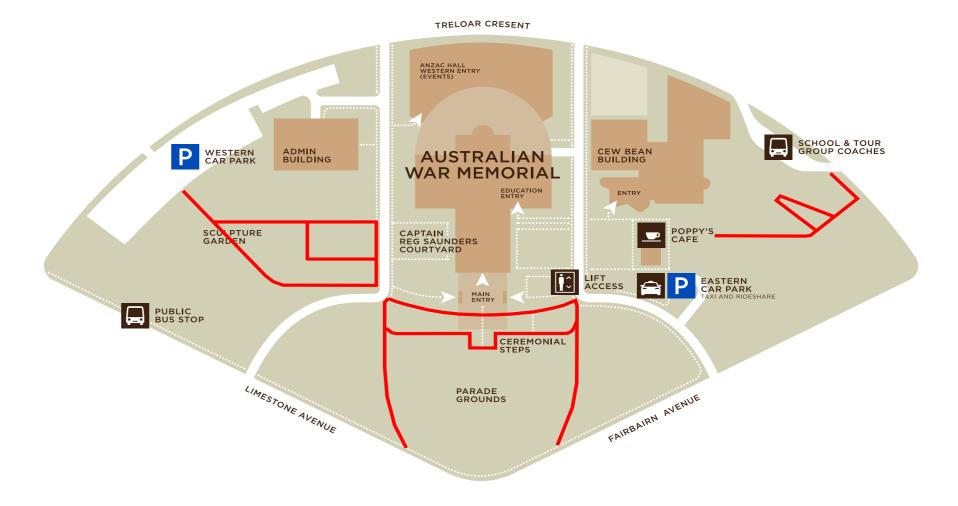
Links to the staff car parks also need to be considered. When designing pathway lighting, the ambient light spill from other illuminated elements on site needs to be considered. Where required, additional pathway lighting shall only be used to provide a necessary increase in light. Luminance levels, considering the surface properties of pathways, should also be considered as a guide to good design rather than mere reliance upon illumination levels.

Lighting to the sandstone pathways above the blade walls above the southern entry building is to be done through the use of distreet recessed wall lights.

Lighting of pathways should be as low and direct as possible as to not interfere with the Griffin Land Axis. The site currently features lighting to several stairs and garden beds Directing light onto the ground and keeping low light intensities minimises glare and provides a safe and comfortable surroundings for pedestrians.

Pathway luminaires should be unobtrusive and have minimal visual impact on the open landscape vistas. Where required, bollards could be used, but need to be coordinated with the War memorial, noting that it is often difficult to achieve AS 1158 compliance with bollard lighting.

Proposed lighting to disabled access ramps is to be designed to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 Design for Access and Mobility.



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4.15 Carparks

Carparks will require higher illumination levels to satisfy code requirements. However it is important they do not impact upon the night-time image of the Memorial; control functionality has been added to allow for function/events modes and has been interfaced to the secure carpark roller door. Manual override controls have also been provided in the security room that enables the car-park lighting to turn on for long period if required due to events and such like.

Lighting to internal carparks and plant rooms where light spill could interfere with the external appearence of the precinct are to be controlled by motion sensor so as to be activated when the rooms are occupied only.

4.16 General Landscaping

Lighting to the landscape defines the site, provides the background upon which the Memorial sits, and enables a sequence of lighted scenes to be apparent to the visitor. Illumination of the landscape reinforces the relationship of the building to its landscape setting and grounds the building in its surrounds.

The lighting intensity to the landscape areas shall not distract from long distance views nor from the significance of the building and the sculptures but shall be sufficient for way-finding purposes. Luminaires must be glare free, concealed, and in no way impact upon the daytime image of the area. Landscape lighting shall be complemented by other feature lighting within the areas such as sculpture or tree lighting.

Opportunities for transposing the Eastern Precinct design intent on informal landscape and recreational atmosphere is a night-time setting need to be explored. The lighting could highlight specific elements of the landscaped grounds and groups of eucalyptus trees, thereby reflecting the continuation of the Mount Ainslie nature reserve and blending it into the landscape surrounding the Memorial.



5.0 SITE WIDE ISSUES

5.1 Lighting Control

Lighting control may be considered as consisting of two elements. The first and principle element is a good lighting control system that switches or dims appropriate lighting at the relevant times. The second element is the personnel management control that assures lighting systems are fully maintained and operational in accordance with the objectives of this lighting masterplan and the Memorial's operating procedures.

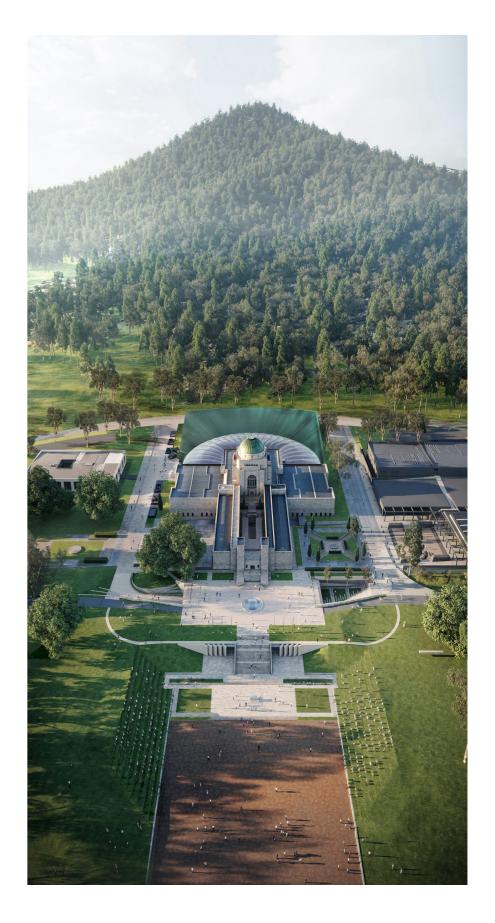
Lighting technology is constantly evolving, and many lighting control systems designed to be used twenty or even ten years ago are becoming obsolete, as they do not have the capability to suitably control LED luminaires.

The existing control system currently includes a control head end, touch pad in the security office and iPad to allow for wireless control.

One of the most expensive elements when implementing any lighting solution is cabling reticulation. New cable requirements for each area should be studied holistically so that a master cabling and control strategy may be implemented. Any cabling and control system must address current and future control requirements and, most importantly, should consider possible reuse of the existing electrical infrastructure wherever possible.

The following is a list of items to be considered when planning a lighting control strategy:

- The level of technology required
- Energy and environmental considerations
- Timer and photoelectric cell control including automatic daylight-saving computation
- Dimming of luminaires, both static pre-set type and dynamic for special occasions
- The flexibility to enable isolation and staged switching of certain elements
- Car park and site after hours switching
- Bogong moth management switching and other implemented NCA requirements



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5.2 Maintenance

Lighting system maintenance shall be undertaken in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Although bulk lamp replacement is unlikely to be an issue with the use of LED technology, when large-scale light replacements are required in the future they should be carried out within sections of the precinct according to the type of LED, and a common type must be used throughout to ensure colour consistency. It is recommended that a recommended maintenance description for lamp replacement be incorporated within the documentation provided by the lighting designer for each specific project.

Education of Memorial staff plays an important role in a well-maintained and managed lighting installation. This is to ensure that they not only fully understand the technical aspects, but they are also informed of the lighting design principles and objectives.

5.3 Energy Efficiency

A responsible approach to sustainability needs to be embraced. Environmental policies for emissions from the building must be met, and energy conservation features provided wherever it is possible and cost effective to do so.

Any lighting designs implemented for the Australian War Memorial must consider environmental impacts, balancing several issues. Objectives shall be addressed through the choice of appropriate luminaire types to minimise energy consumption, maximise efficiency and reduce maintenance costs. Master control in the form of time-clock and photoelectric cells should be used for most areas.

External lighting shall be designed to preserve and protect the night-time environment. Appropriate fittings with full shielding and full cut-off for all high output luminaires shall be selected to ensure that glare is avoided. Sensible restriction must be placed on the total amount of unshielded lighting and the correct aiming of luminaires to minimise upward waste light ratio, contributing to sky-glow.

Visual comfort can be insured by the minimisation of glare. Sky-glow and spill light onto neighbouring areas must be minimised in a practical way which is not detrimental to the preferred external lighting scheme. Controls and switching must be flexible and minimise energy consumption.

5.4 Security and CCTV

The Memorial must be consulted on all issues concerning integration between lighting design and the Memorial's security system.

The lighting masterplan principles incorporated to enhance his security within the site are:

- Illumination or preferred pedestrian routes so that they become a focus of activity
- Regular maintenance so that burnt out or failed fittings are replaced quickly
- Improved lighting, encouraging people to use public spaces, which may improve safety in minimised crime by increasing informal natural surveillance
- Elimination of glare and heavy shadow areas
- Adequate illumination of directional signage and way finding elements
- Avoidance of locating lighting columns alongside walls or low buildings, as these might provide opportunities for vandalism and criminal acts.

It should not be assumed that improved lighting alone makes an area safe.

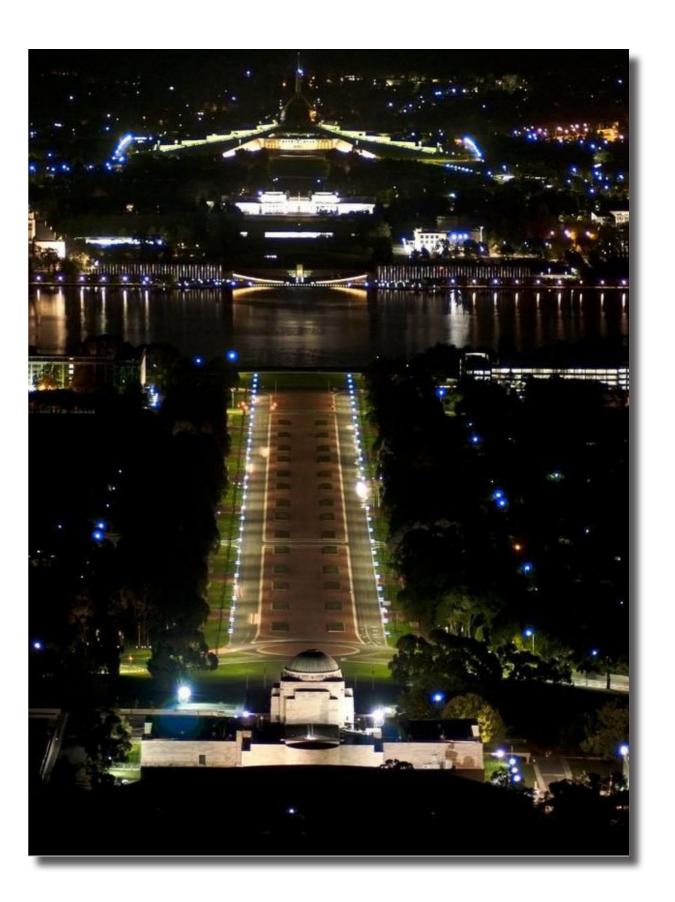
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

6.1 Design Process

The impact of any improvements, and the influence they have on observers and visitors, will be greater when projects are completed and unveiled as several components concurrently. Therefore, the grouping of several components of the overall strategy as a group is of enormous importance in allowing strategies and initiatives to be recognisable. Improvements in lighting technology should be exploited wherever possible for the benefit of the Australian War Memorial. However they should still adhere to the masterplan guidelines, and are typically expected to follow the below project chronology;

- Study the Lighting Masterplan and other applicable reference documents
- Clarify design issues with Buildings and Services
- Study comparable exemplar installations
- Meet with relevant external parties (such as heritage and planning consultants)
 with expertise of the project and in the precinct
- Assess the impact of the design in the context of adjacent areas, including an assessment of any proposed changes to key adjacent or significant areas etc.
- Present the design principles and philosophy to the stakeholders, including appropriate visualisations in context
- Produce Environmental and Heritage Impact Statements where appropriate
- Conduct mock-ups or site trials as required.

It is recognised that there are often difficulties in meeting both architectural design intents and the limitations of technical issues; indeed various stakeholders may have conflicting ideal requirements. Therefore, it is acknowledged that final designs will invariably involve some degree of give and take. At the discretion of the architect, and with the agreement of the Australian War Memorial, the principles a set out within this masterplan may be re-prioritised after a thorough consultation and investigation process.



7.0 APPENDIX A - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This section has been included for information only.

7.1 Glare

Glare is caused by a significant luminance ratio between what is being looked at and the glare source. Perception of glare is influenced by the angle between the main object and the glare source, and by eye adaptation at the instant of viewing.

A simple way to consider the problem is to understand that, in any luminaire mounted with its lens parallel to the ground, glare will in most instances be negligible; but as the lens tilts up on the vertical, glare will increase dramatically, and any spotlight or floodlight with its lens mounted truly vertical will produce intolerable glare to anyone walking towards it. It is for this reason that street lighting installations try not to exceed luminaire tilt angles of any more than 5 or 10 degrees from the horizontal.

Therefore the aim of any installation should be to have the lens of the luminaire at zero degrees (i.e. flat, or parallel to the ground); or that if tilt is required, to limit the tilt to no more than 5 degrees from the horizontal.

7.2 Uniformity

Uniformity in outdoor schemes is expressed as the ratio of minimum to average illuminance values over a given area.

One of the positive aspects of uniformity across a visual field is that the eye is not forced to adapt between the brightest and darkest parts of the scene when a large variance exists; a human eye adapted to the brightest parts may not be able to discern elements in the darker areas. Therefore the AS 1158 suite of standards mandates certain uniformities for external lighting schemes which should be observed.

However on a macro scale, too much uniformity can be uninspiring. Large groups of buildings or sections of landscape with uniform lighting all over can appear bland, or at worst institutional; the human eye craves variety in the visual field.

Therefore it is appropriate to apply uniformity factors locally to areas such as pathways, squares and the like, but uniformity has no place when considering the bigger picture.

7.3 Contrast Ratios

One method for creating visual interest in the lit environment, derived from theatrical lighting practise, is to use Contrast Ratios. A Contrast Ratio is the ratio between an object and its background, the idea being that the higher the ratio, the more dramatic the object will appear. The ratio is based upon the illuminance levels used, and is an approximate guide only since other factors (such as the colour schemes used), can alter the eye's perception.

As a rule of thumb, the following contrast ratios (expressed as a ratio of object: background) can be used to provide varying levels of dramatic effect;

- 3:1 Just noticeable difference between object and background
- 5:1 Noticeable difference between object and background
- 10:1 Quite noticeable difference between object and background
- 20:1 Dramatic difference between object and background
- 40:1 Highly dramatic difference between object and background.



Contrast ratios in ascending order from 3:1 (far left) to 40:1 (far right)

7.4 Obtrusive Light

Management of Obtrusive Light

Much of the public and private lighting we see in cities is the result of opportunity rather than good design. More often than not, the installation is a result of one or all of the following circumstances:

- The cheapest fittings available at the time of installation
- Fitting selections constrained by the designer's limited technical knowledge
- Fitting selection based upon what was available at the depot on the day of installation especially in the case of street lighting replacements
- Lack of effective standards or guidance
- No design, or design by those with limited technical knowledge
- Fitting selection based upon aesthetics of the luminaire rather than performance.

And furthermore, the following contribute to light pollution:

- Lack of control or guidelines by any regulating authority before installation; and
- Lack of control or right of rejection after installation.

Lighting not properly designed, selected and installed can be costly to operate and maintain. Poor lighting can reduce visibility, thereby creating hazards; it can even reduce the security of property. Poor lighting can create an unattractive neighbourhood and it is harmful to the night environment as it affects the behaviour of ground animals and birds.

Poor lighting gives rise to the following issues;

Glare is caused by lighting equipment that is poorly selected and aimed, which can severely hamper the vision of drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, thereby reducing the overall safety of citizens. Glare occurs when a source of light that is many times brighter than our adapted eyes can withstand is viewed within our field of view. It makes our eyes less sensitive to the lower illumination levels around the source.

Light Trespass is due to poorly controlled lighting which can spill over onto neighbouring properties and into windows. This reduces privacy, it can hinder sleep and is socially unacceptable.

Sky Glow is typically caused by the 10% to 50% of the light from unshielded luminaires being directed upwards, creating adverse effects over our cities and towns. Sky glow is symbolic of wasted energy and reduces our view of the night sky; views of the stars and the Milky Way are lost to the viewer. It also affects the behaviour of nocturnal birds and animals.

Energy Waste is caused by poor lighting, giving the public the impression of wasted energy, thus unnecessarily inflating operating costs and environmental pollution from extra transmission lines and power plants. Studies in North America have identified well over a billion dollars worth of wasted energy each year, all due to light shining into the night sky.

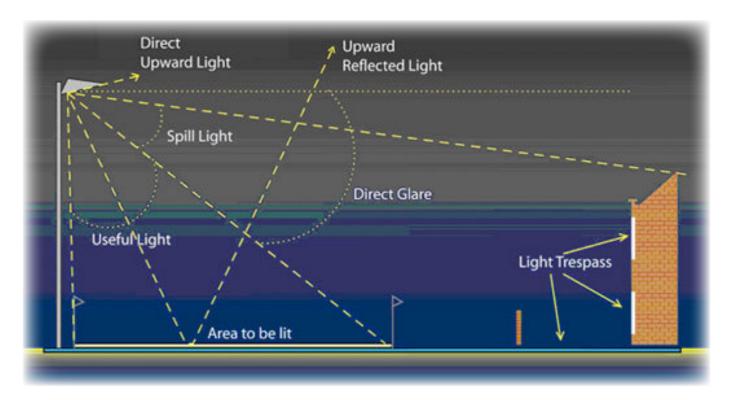


Diagram illustrating general light pollution

7.5 Colour Appearance

General

There are two colour properties light sources have relating to the spectral composition of their emission. The first, colour temperature, measured in ° Kelvin represents the apparent colour of the light that the source emits, the second, colour rendering index (CRI) measured on a scale of 0-100 is the effect that the light has on the colours of surfaces

Colour Temperature

Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) defines the colour appearance of light, a quality to which people are subconsciously sensitive. It is used to evoke peoples emotion and perception, the warmth of a fire or candle flame speaks a deep level of safety and communion. Cooler light, as on a clear night with a bright moon and stars has a more open, dramatic quality to it. These qualities have been used in theatre over the years, and The Australian War Memorial has a range of spaces that can benefit from various ambiances.

Correlated Colour Temperature is a numerical value used to describe the 'warmth' or 'coolness' of a light sources colour temperature, measured in degrees Kelvin (K). In practical terms, light sources sometimes found in the external environment vary between 2200K and 6500K, as follows;

DESCRIPTION	ССТ	LAMP TYPE	VISUAL COLOUR PERCEPTION
Very warm	2200K	High pressure sodium	Orange
Incandescent	2700K	Incandescent	
Warm	3000K	Warm white LED	
Neutral	4000K	Neutral white LED	White
Cool	5000K	Cool white LED	
Very cool	6500K	Daylight LED	Pale blue



Example of colour temperatures in lighting

DESCRIPTION	ССТ	LAMP TYPE	APPLICATION
WARM	2700K	WARM WHITE LED	HERITAGE BRICK WALL
WARM	3000K	WARM WHITE LED	FEATURE / ACCENT LIGHTING AT LOWER LEVELS
NEUTRAL	4000K	NEUTRAL WHITE LED	AMENITY OR GENERAL AMBIENCE LIGHTING

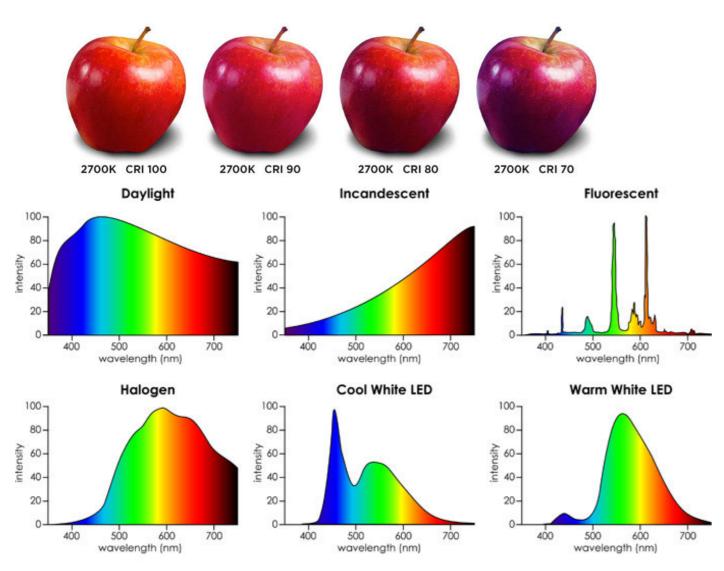
Because Colour Temperature is another ingredient in the outdoor lighting palette, it needs to be carefully managed and applied. Lack of attention to this aspect can lead to visually messy and inconsistent lighting schemes which are contrary to the aims of this Master Plan.

7.6 Colour Rendering

The ability of a light source to reveal the colours of an object is called colour rendering. Colour rendering is determined by the spectral power distribution or spectrum of the light source, only those colours that fall onto a surface can be reflected from it. Therefore if a surface contains the colour red and the white light source is deficient in red wavelengths, the surface will lack that colour.

The impact of colour correctness varies dramatically with the type of light source in use as well as the quality of the light source.

To achieve the closest comparison to daylight, or achieve the closest possible output to a 'full spectrum' the lamp must have a Colour Rendering index, 'CRI or Ra', in the 90 to 100 range (100 being full spectrum).



Light spectrum of various light sources compared to the suns light

The colour rendering index is an indication of the quality of the light at a given correlated colour temperature. That is an indication of how natural colours can be seen in comparison to a black body, or perfect full spectrum radiator.











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NDYLIGHT-GEN V1.03

NDYLIGHT Melbourne

Steve Brown

115 Batman Street, West Melbourne Victoria 3003, Australia

M: +61 417 366 631 E: s.brown@ndylight.com

NDYLIGHT Sydney

Glen Thompson

Level 1, 60 Miller Street, North Sydney New South Wales 2060, Australia

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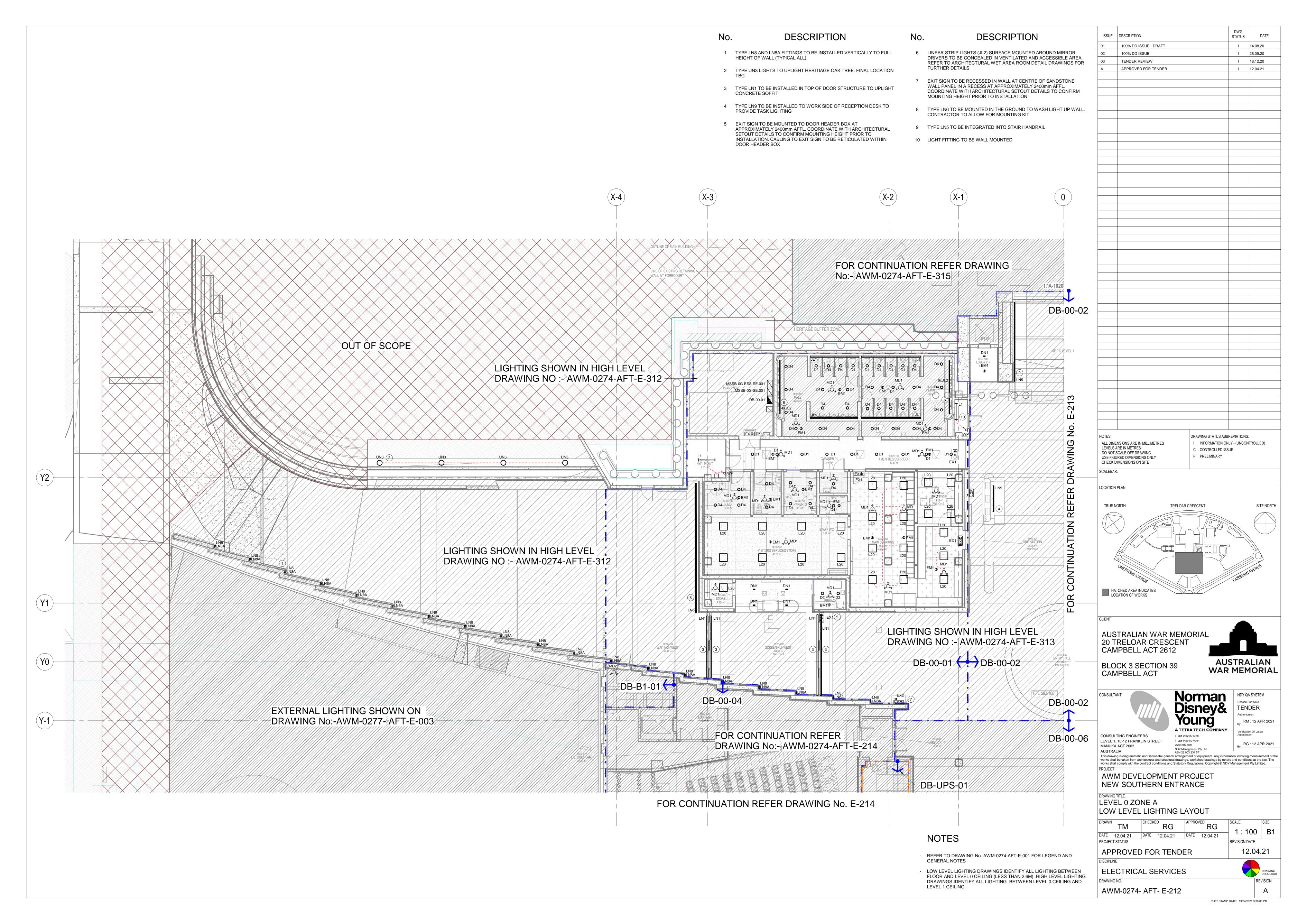
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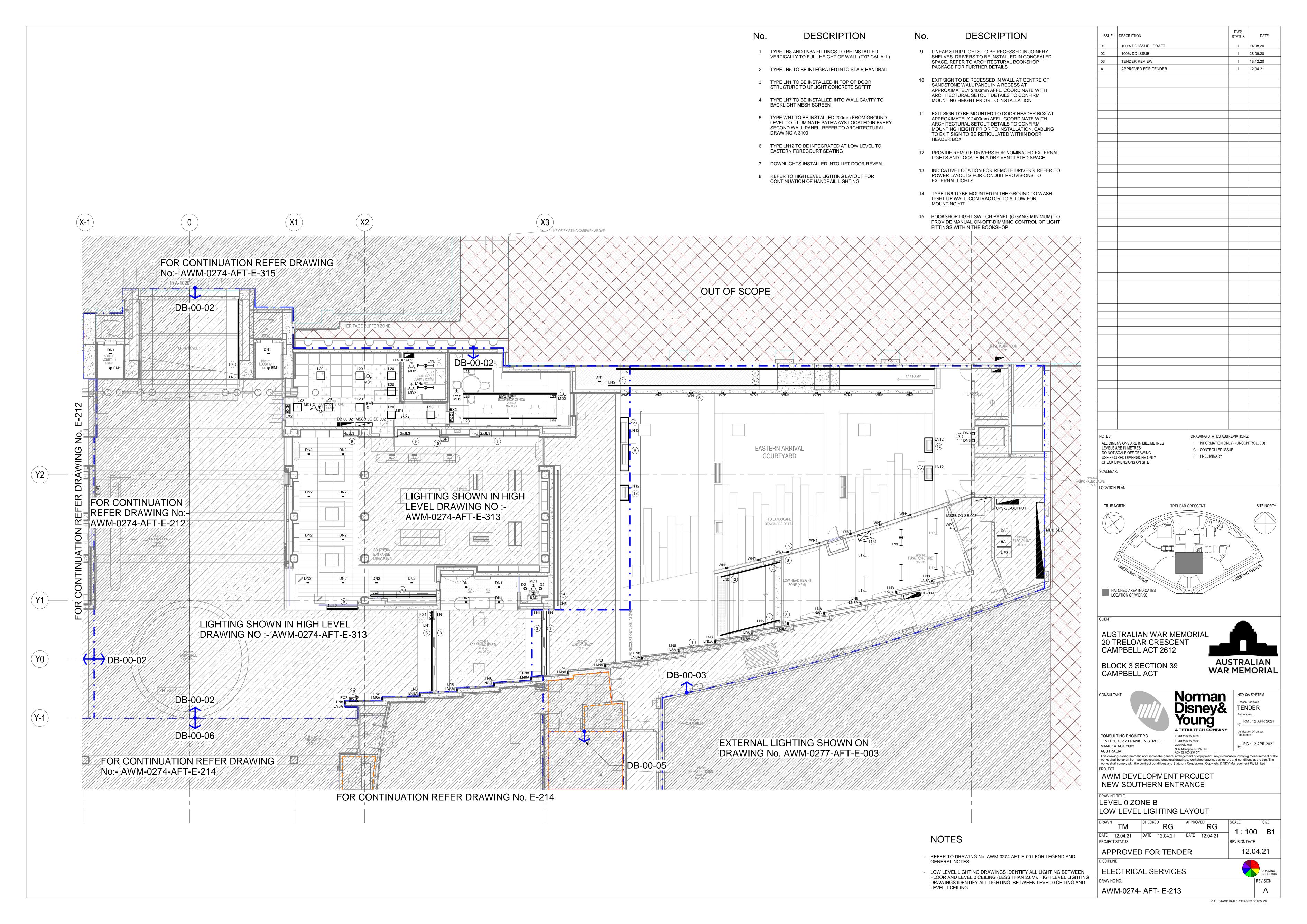
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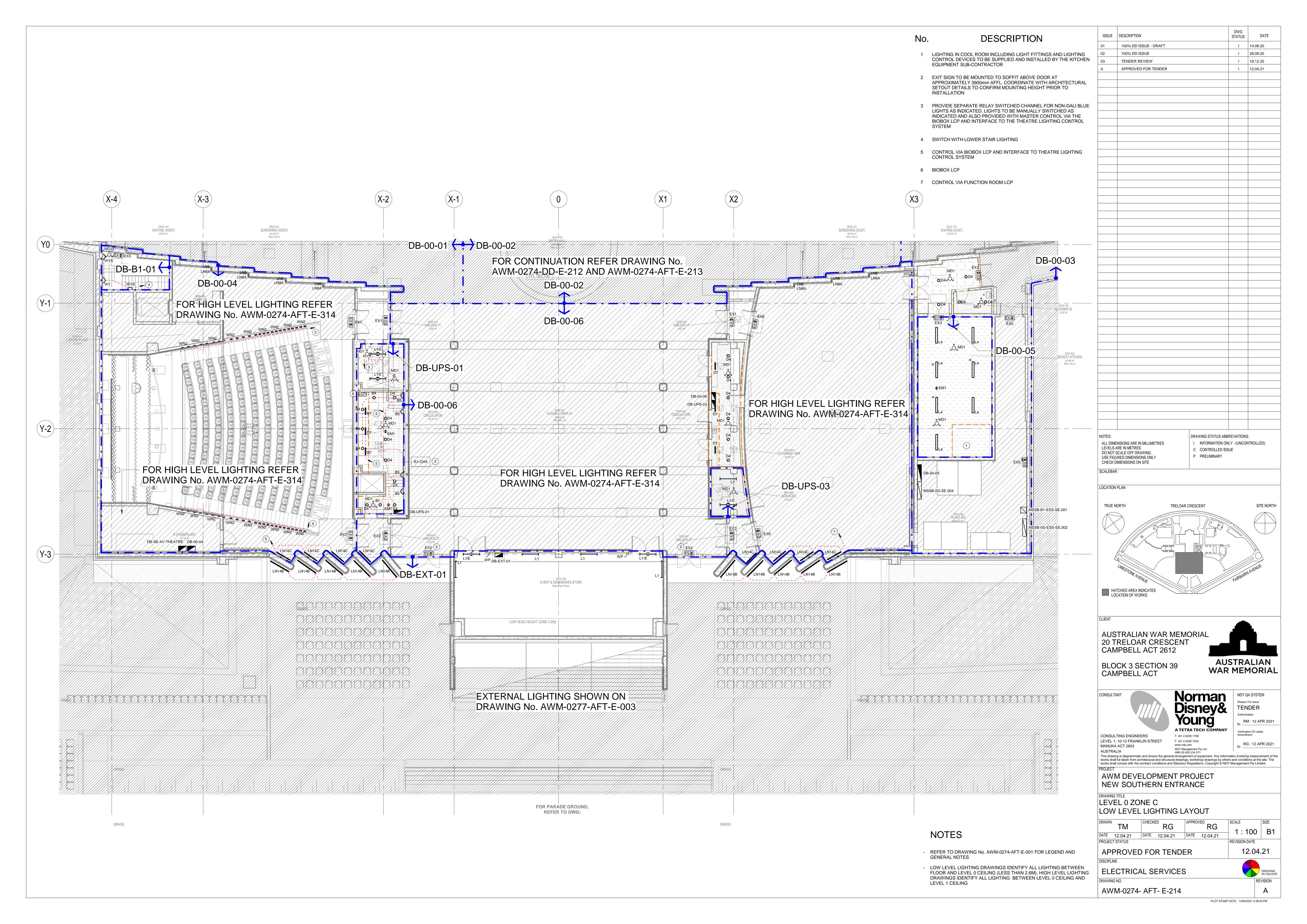
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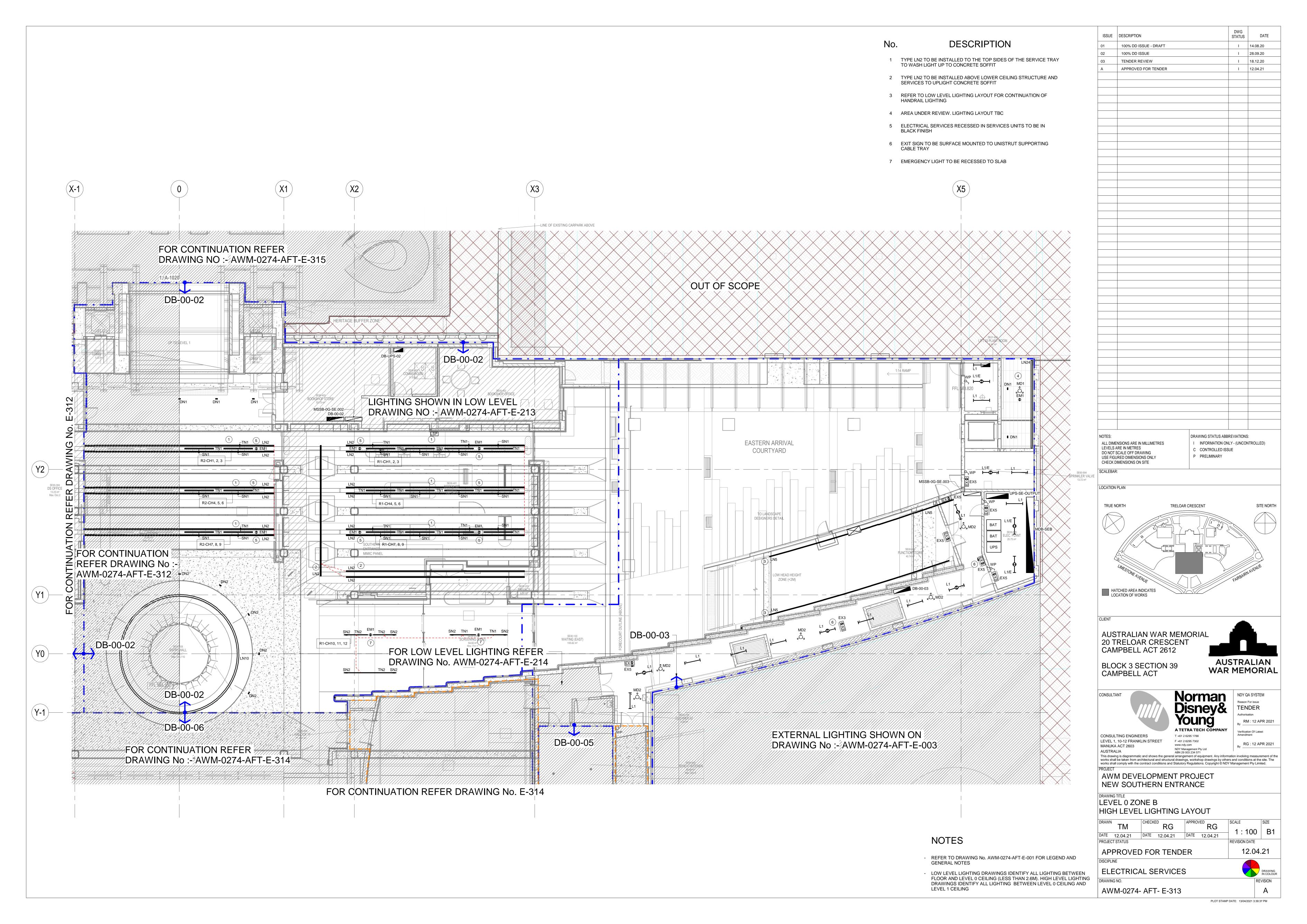
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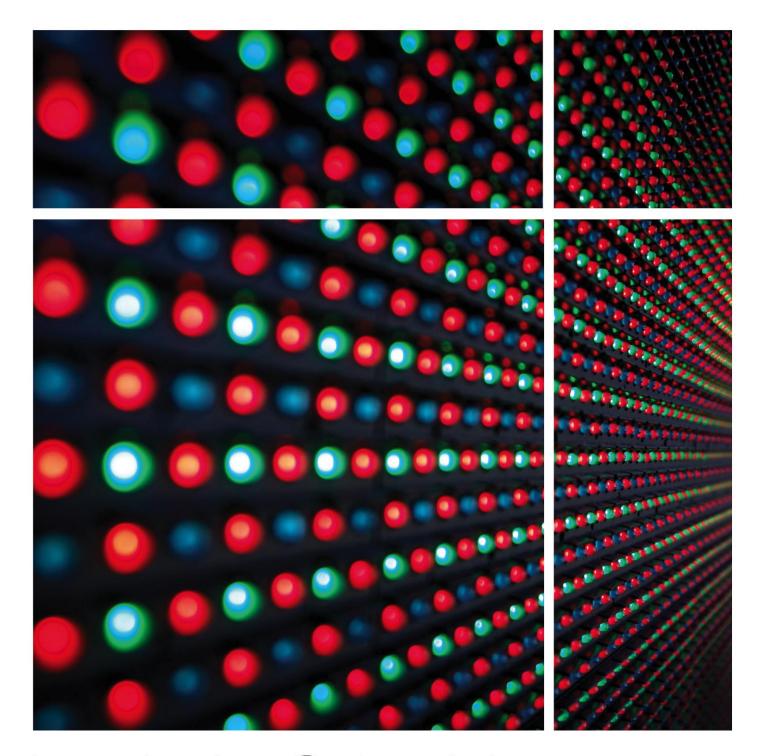
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Luminaire Schedule

Services

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Southern Entry

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Revision: 4.0 – Main Work Approval

Issued: 21 May 2021





Location	Southorn F	Entry		Typo	
Location Southern Entry Description In ground grazer		Туре	FL1		
Notes	Luminaire to be o		•	Model	88 673 K3
	horizontally at low foot path.	w level to wa	ash the	Catalogue No.	88 673 K3
				Manufacturer	Bega
				-	
				Supplier	Light Culture
				Contact	Greg Sheppard
Aiming Horizontal				Phone	
Lamp Typ	e LED			Finish	Graphite
Manufacturer				Control Gear	Integral
Beam Angle				Control Type	
No Lamps	s 1	Lumens	67	Accessories	
Lamp Wat	tts 4.3W	Ra	80	Dimensions	Ø120mm
Life (L70)	50,000hr	ССТ	3000K	IP Rating	67



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location	Southern I	Entry		Туре	
Description In ground grazer				FL2	
Notes	Luminaire to be	concealed, a	aiming	Model	77 089 K3
	horizontally at log foot path.	w level to wa	ash the	Catalogue No.	77 089 K3
				Manufacturer	Bega
				•	
					Light Culture
				Contact	Greg Sheppard
Aiming	Aiming Horizontal				
-				•	
Lamp Typ	e LED			Finish	Graphite
Manufact	Manufacturer			Control Gear	Integral
Beam Angle				Control Type	
No Lamps	s 1	Lumens	177	Accessories	
Lamp Wa	tts 7W	Ra	80	Dimensions	Ø270mm
Life (L70)	50,000hr	ССТ	3000K	IP Rating	67



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern Entry Type

Description Asymmetric Up light

Type

Notes Luminaire to be concealed, aiming

upwards to wash concrete soffit.

Model LD26A

Catalogue No. LD26A-3k-50mm

Manufacturer Light Graphix

Supplier Modular Lighting and Partners

Contact Ben Moth

Phone 0414 191 288

Lamp Type LED Finish TBC

93

3000K

Manufacturer

No Lamps

Aiming

Beam Angle 80°

Lumens 2767

Ra

CCT

Lamp Watts 35W

Life (L70) 50,000hr

Upwards

illisii ibc

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Mounted Brackets

Dimensions 50mm x 50mm

IP Rating 54



All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location	Southern Entry	Туре	
Description	LED strip and Profile		LN5

Notes LED strip integrated into handrail Model Spike Box Extrusion+ Xicato

Flex Tape

Catalogue No. Spike Box Extrusion + XFL-

SW-244.4-24067-3095

Manufacturer Spike + Xicato

Supplier Blue Bottle

Contact Andrew Livingston

Phone

Aiming Downwards

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer

Beam Angle 120°

No Lamps 1

Lamp Watts 24W

Life (L70) 50,000hr

Finish TBC

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Mounted Clips

Dimensions 15mm x 17mm

IP Rating 67

Image (indicative only)



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

90

- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern Entry Description In ground linear grazer		Туре	LN6		
Notes	Inground linear g	razer c/w re	cessing	Model	LD34
	KIL			Catalogue No.	LD34
				Manufacturer	Light Graphix
				•	
				Supplier	Modular Lighting and Partners
				Contact	Ben Moth
Aiming	Aiming Downwards			Phone	0414 191 288
•					
Lamp Ty	/pe LED			Finish	TBC
Manufac	Manufacturer			Control Gear	Remote
Beam Ar	ngle Grazing			Control Type	DALI Dimmable
No Lamp	os 1	Lumens	2437	Accessories	Mounted Clips

90

3000K

Dimensions

IP Rating

15mm x 17mm

67

Ra

CCT

50,000hr

Image (indicative only)

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)



⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

[•] Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location	Southern I	Entry		Туре	1 110
Description	Description Flexible LED strip				LN8
1				•	
Notes	Notes Mounted vertically in feature wall			Model	BF-F15HB – CRI 90
				Catalogue No.	Four Flex
				Manufacturer	B4
				Supplier	Modular Lighting and Partners
				Contact	Ben Moth
Aiming	Aiming Vertically			Phone	0414 191 288
Lamp Typ	oe LED			Finish	TBC
Manufact	urer			Control Gear	Remote
Beam Ang	gle 120°			Control Type	DALI Dimmable
No Lamps	s 1	Lumens	320	Accessories	Mounted Clips
Lamp Wa	tts 12W	Ra	90	Dimensions	

IP Rating

67

Image (indicative only)

Life (L70)



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

50,000hr **CCT** 3000K

- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **Southern Entry** Type LN8A **Description** Flexible LED strip

Notes Mounted vertically in feature wall Model BF-F15HB - RGB

> Catalogue No. Four Flex

Manufacturer В4

Supplier Modular Lighting and Partners

Contact Ben Moth

Phone 0414 191 288

Aiming Vertically

Finish TBC **Lamp Type LED**

Manufacturer **Control Gear** Remote

120° **Beam Angle DALI** Dimmable **Control Type**

No Lamps Lumens 320 **Accessories** Mounted Clips

Lamp Watts 12W Ra 90 **Dimensions**

Life (L70) CCT **IP Rating** 50,000hr **RGB** 67



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern Entry

Description Flexible LED strip

Type

LN12

Notes Mounted in eastern forecourt seating Model BF-F15HB – CRI 90

Catalogue No. Four Flex

Manufacturer B4

Supplier Modular Lighting and Partners

Contact Ben Moth

Phone 0414 191 288

Lamp Type LED Manufacturer 120° **Beam Angle** No Lamps Lumens 320 **Lamp Watts** 12W Ra 90 Life (L70) CCT 50,000hr 3000K

Downwards

Aiming

Finish TBC

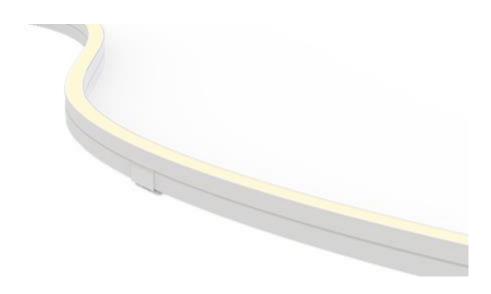
Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Mounted Clips

Dimensions

IP Rating 67



All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern Entry

Description In ground linear grazer

Type

LN14B

Notes Inground linear grazer c/w recessing

kit

Model LD34

Catalogue No. LD34

Manufacturer Light Graphix

Supplier Modular Lighting and Partners

TBC

Contact Ben Moth

Phone 0414 191 288

Lamp Type LED

Upwards

Manufacturer

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

Aiming

Beam Angle Grazing

No Lamps 1

ı

Lumens 2437 **Ra** 90

31W

50,000hr

Ra 90 **CCT** 3000K

Finish

Control Gear Remote

Control Type

DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Mounted Clips

Dimensions

15mm x 17mm

IP Rating 67



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern	Entry	Туре
Description Inground	Up light	UL
Notes Existing ingroun	d up light.	Model
		Catalogue No.
		Manufacturer
		Supplier
		Contact
Aiming Upwards		Phone
Lamp Type		Finish
Manufacturer		Control Gear
Beam Angle		Control Type
No Lamps Lumens		Accessories
Lamp Watts Ra		Dimensions
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating
Image (indicative only)		

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

[•] Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Lacation Court	born France	T	
	chern Entry	Туре	UN3
Notes Inground	up light c/w recessing kit.	Model	LD155
		Catalogue No.	
		Manufacturer	Light Graphix
		•	
		Supplier	Modular Lighting and Partners
		Contact	Ben Moth
Aiming Upwards		Phone	0414 191 288
Lamp Type LED		Finish	TBC
Manufacturer		Control Gear	Remote
Beam Angle 35°		Control Type	DALI Dimmable
No Lamps 1	Lumens 932	Accessories	Recessing Kit
Lamp Watts 14W	Ra 93	Dimensions	100mm Diameter

IP Rating

67

Image (indicative only)

Life (L70)



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

50,000hr **CCT** 3000K

- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Description	Southern I	-		Туре	WN1
Notes	Recessed into co	oncrete wall		Model	24063K3
			Catalogue No.	24063K3	
				Manufacturer	Bega
				Supplier	Light Culture
				Contact	Greg Sheppard
Aiming [Downwards			Phone	
Lamp Type	LED			Finish	Graphite
Manufacture	Manufacturer			Control Gear	Integral
Beam Angle				Control Type	DALI
No Lamps		Lumens	301	Accessories	Recessing Kit
Lamp Watts	6W	Ra	80	Dimensions	170mm x 70mm
Life (L70)	50,000	ССТ	3000K	IP Rating	IP65



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location	Southern Entry	Туре	\A/\!
Description	Recessed Wall light		WN5

Notes Recessed into concrete wall Model 24233K3

Catalogue No. 24233K3

Manufacturer Bega

Supplier Light Culture

Contact Greg Sheppard

Aiming Downwards Phone

CCT

50,000

 Lamp Type
 LED
 Finish
 Graphite

 Manufacturer
 Control Gear
 Integral

 Beam Angle
 Control Type
 DALI

 No Lamps
 Lumens
 91
 Accessories
 Recessing Kit

Lamp Watts7WRa80Dimensions190mm x 190mm

3000K

IP Rating IP65

Image (indicative only)

Life (L70)



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location Southern Entry

Description Recessed Wall Light

Type

WN7

Notes Recessed Wall Light

Model 33 050 K3 Catalogue No. 33 050 K3

Manufacturer Bega

Supplier

Light Culture

Contact

Greg Sheppard

Phone

Aiming

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer

Beam Angle

No Lamps 1

Lamp Watts 7W

Life (L70)

50,000hrs

Lumens 62

Ra 80

CCT 3000K

Finish Graphite

Control Gear Integral

Control Type

Accessories Recessing kit

Dimensions 330mm x125 x 90mm

IP Rating 65



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



NDYLIGHT

NDYLIGHT: A specialist division of NDY Management Pty Limited ABN 29 003 234 571

60 Miller Street

North Sydney NSW 2060

Telephone: +61 2 9928-6800 Facsimile: +61 2 9955-6900

www.NDYLIGHT.com

OFFICES

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Revision No: 4.0 Authorisation By: -

Revision Date: 21 May 2021

Reason Description: Main Work Approval

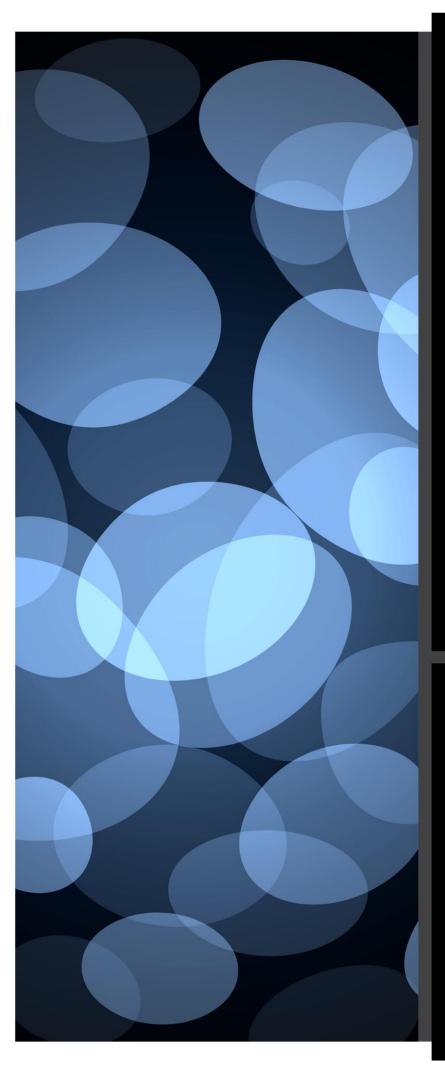
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\25_Specifications

Filename: sp200130s0003

Client Name: Southern Entry
Client Contact: Sherron Fielden

Project Leader: Ross Milne Editor: Glen Thompson



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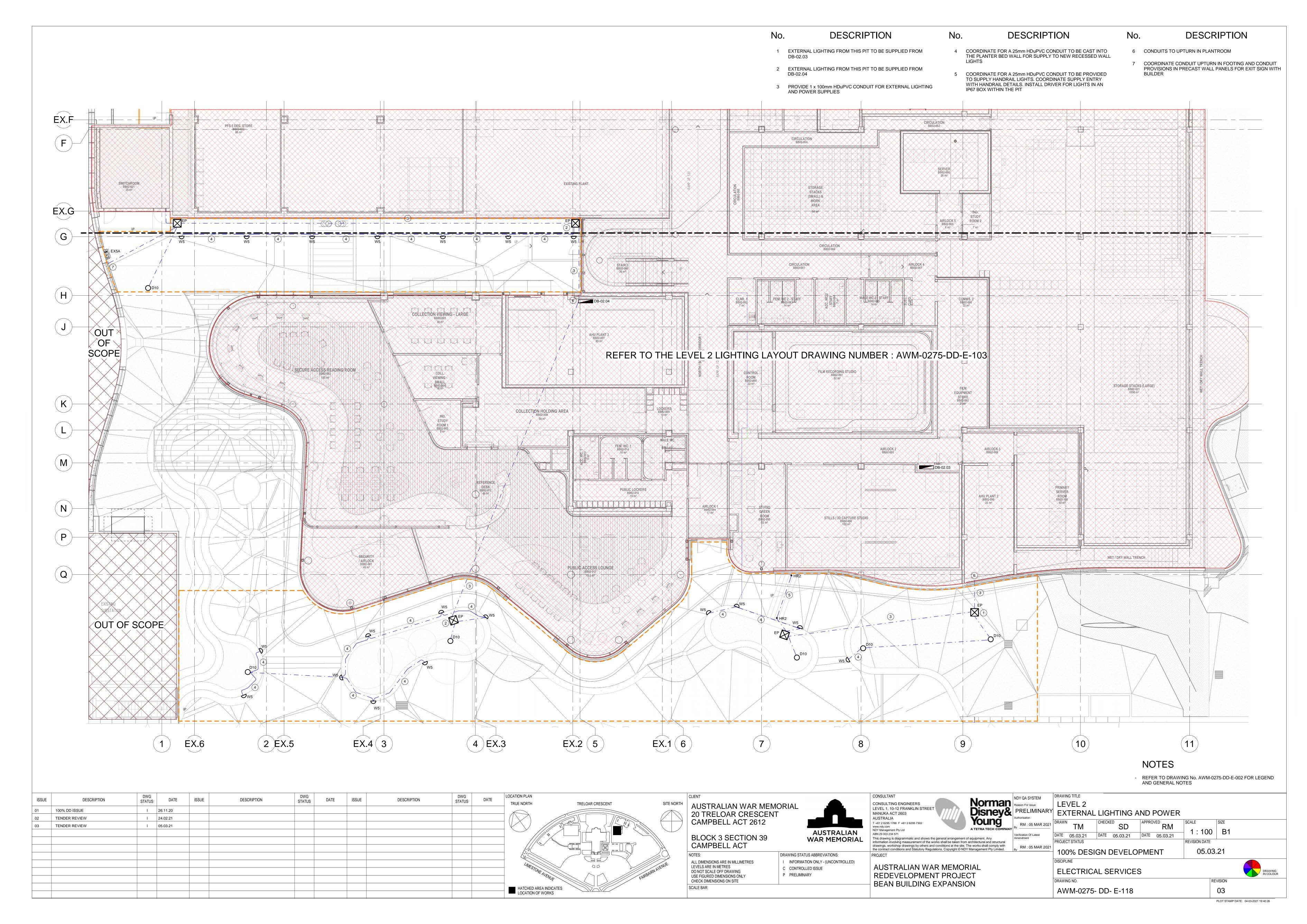
New Zealand

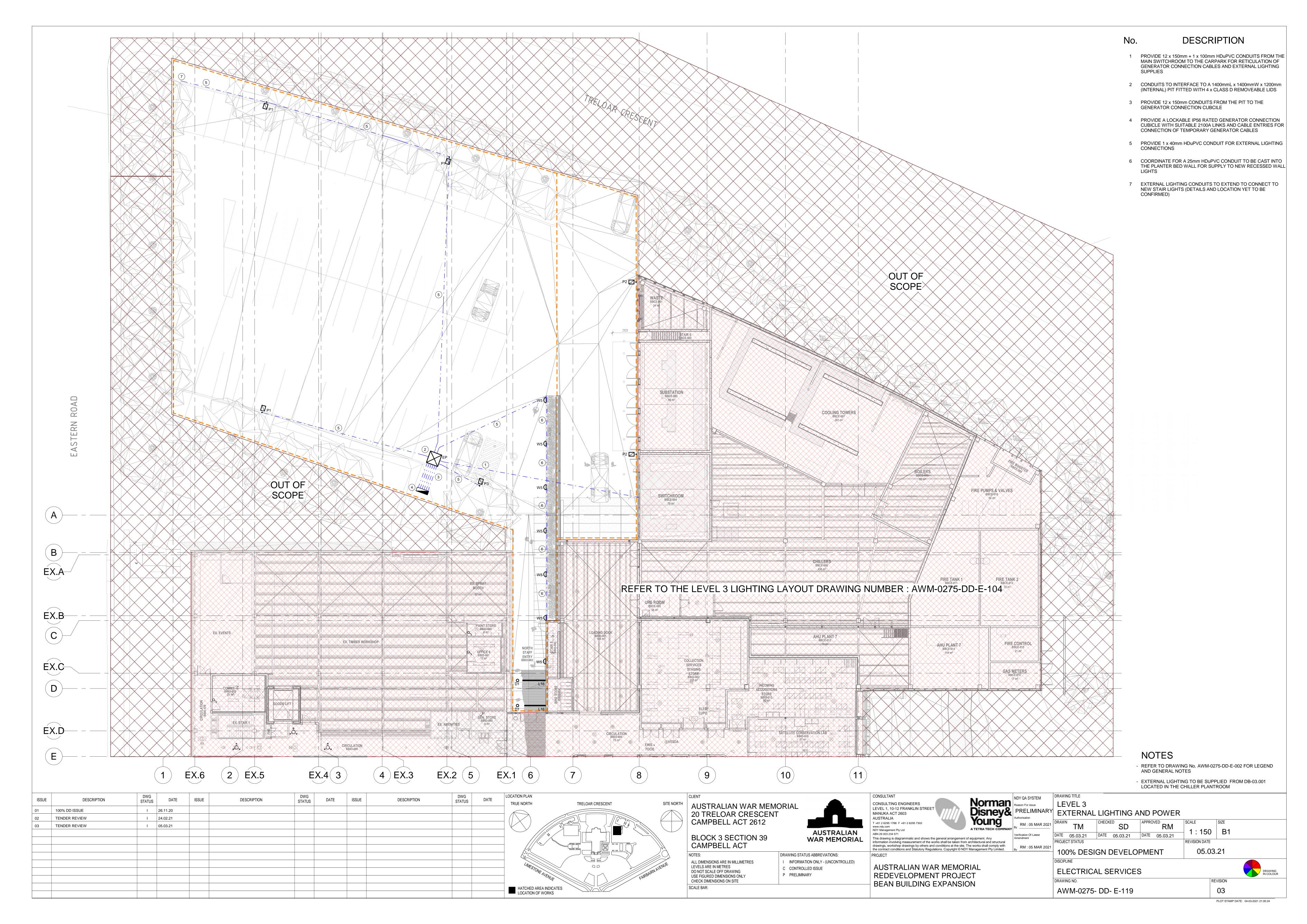
Auckland

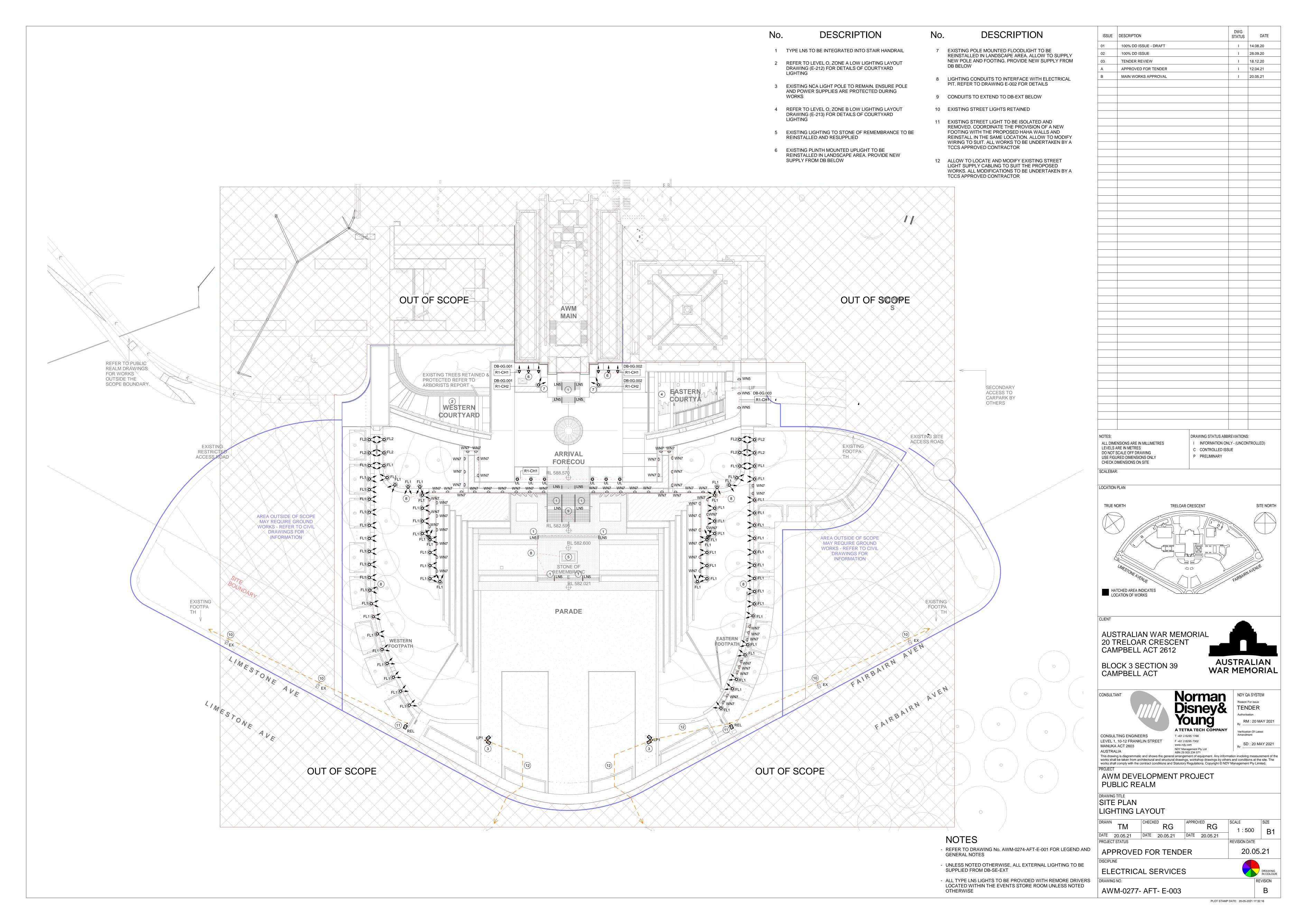
United Kingdom

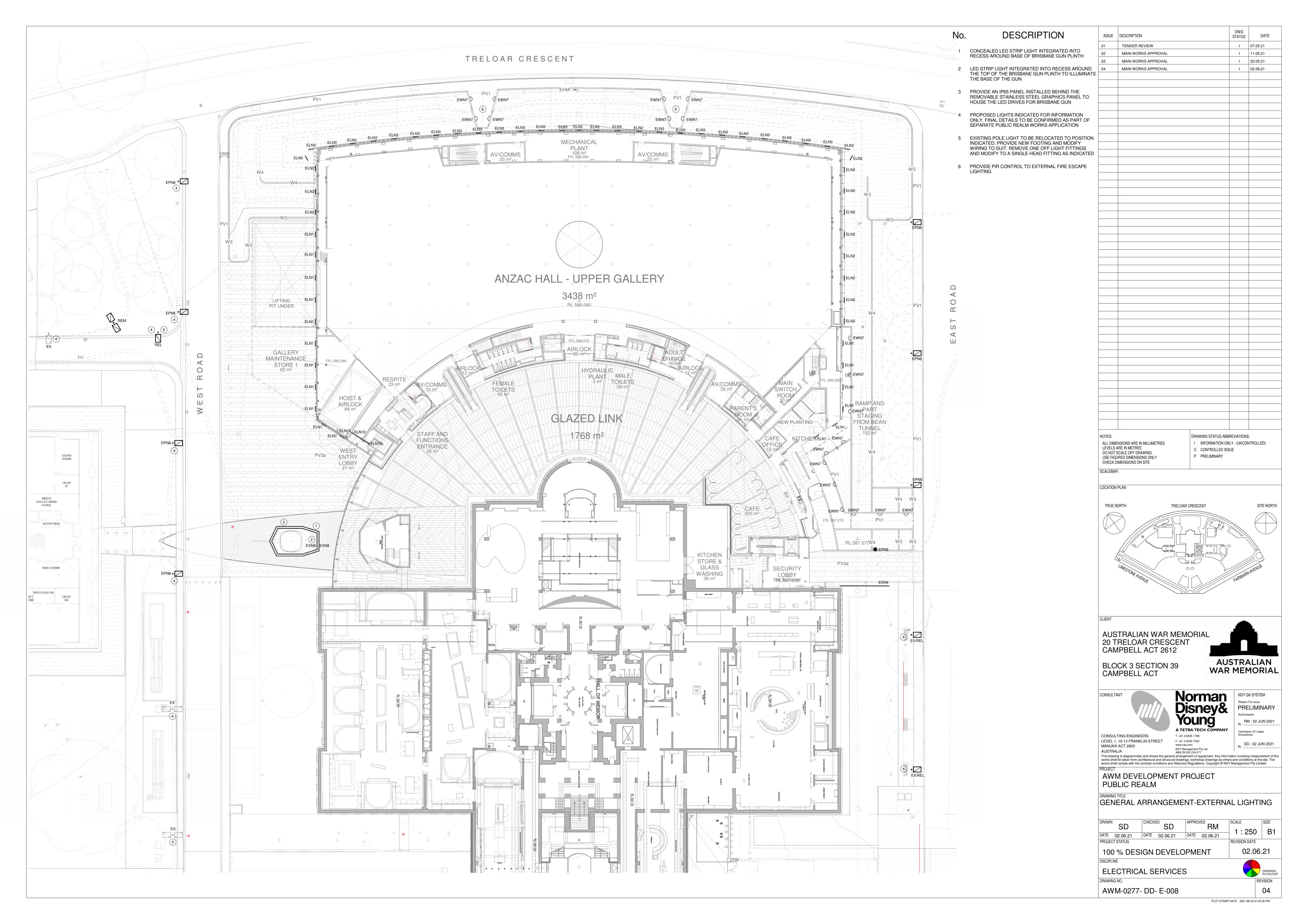
London

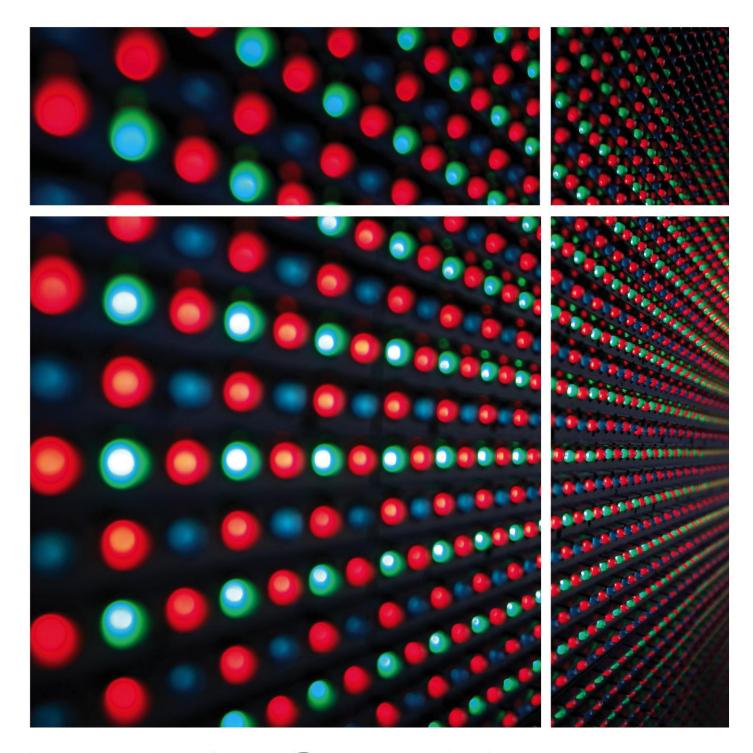
www.ndylight.com











Luminaire Schedule

Services

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL REDEVELOPMENT

Australian War Memorial

CONFIDENTIAL

Revision: 04 – MAIN WORKS APPROVAL

Issued: 27 May 2021





Glazed Link Luminaire Specification

- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.

1 of 46



Location GLAZED LINK

Description Inground wall wash uplight

Type 1UN1

Zeta 8 Dyno

LR9012.583-EN

Heper Lighting

Light Project

Notes Cast inground asymmetrical LED

uplight mounted in facetted row offset from base of curved wall by approx. 200mm to the centre of

the luminaire.

Max gap between luminaires to be

50-75mm..

· · · · ·

Model

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer

Supplier

Contact Tom Curtis

Phone 0423 612 343

Aiming At Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Asym

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 20W

=a...p ...a... = -...

Life (L70) 50,000

Lumens 1524

Ra 90

CCT 3000K

Finish NA

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

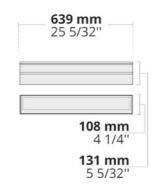
Accessories Cast inground

Dimensions 640mm long x 108mm wide x

131mm deep

IP Rating 67





⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK**

Description Inground wall wash uplight **Type 1UN2**

Zeta 4 Dyno

LR9012.582-EN

Heper Lighting

Notes Cast inground asymmetrical LED

uplight mounted in facetted row offset from base of curved wall by approx. 200mm to the centre of the luminaire.

Max gap between luminaires to be

Lumens

Ra

CCT

1524

3000K

90

50-75mm..

Supplier Light Project

Contact Tom Curtis

0423 612 343 **Phone**

NA

Aiming At Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Asym

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 20W

50,000 Life (L70)

Finish

Model

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

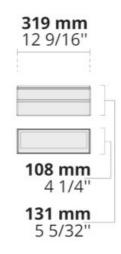
Accessories Cast inground

Dimensions 320mm long x 108mm wide x

131mm deep

IP Rating 67





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK

Description Heritage wall uplight

Type 1UN3

Tesis

33621

ERCO

Notes Cast inground asymmetrical LED

uplight mounted equally spaces line at approx. 1750mm centres offset from heritage wall by

approx 1700mm.

Fitting to be installed in cast in

blockout

Supplier Buckford Lighting

Contact Anthony Strangis

Phone 0427 111 708

Aiming At Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Les wallwash

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts

24W

Life (L70) 50,000

Lumens 2520

Ra 90

CCT 3000K

Finish NA

Model

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer

Control Gear Integral

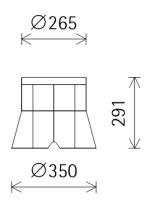
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Cast inground

Dimensions 250mm dia x 400mm approx

IP Rating 67





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Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK**

Description **Recessed Downlight** **Type 1DN4**

Notes Recessed led downlight set in

ceiling. Drivers to be a discreet accessible location. Where shown in pairs to be nominally 150mm

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

80

centres.

Model CARDAN R

Catalogue No. DGDLCAR2-R-CU-38 SHP

Manufacturer Inlite

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

0408 331 176 **Phone**

Aiming Down

LED SHP XP **Lamp Type**

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

38° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps

Lamp Watts

16W

50,000 Life (L70)

Finish PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear Remote

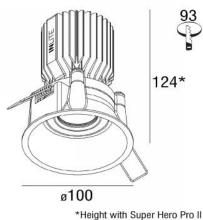
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions 80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK

Description LED Cove

Type

1LN5

Notes

Concealed led profile mounted within cove up lighting raised ceiling slot. To be dot free and visually continuous. Drivers to be installed in discreet accessible location. Fitting to be cut on site to suit exact dimension of cove. To be procured with aluminium mounting channel

Model Neon-Side

Catalogue

Horizontal bend - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

Phone 0423 486 309

Aiming Up

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle Wide°

No Lamps Multi Lumens 140 m

15W

Life (L70) 50,000

Lamp Watts

 Lumens
 1400/m

 Ra
 90

 CCT
 3000K

Finish White

Control Gear Remote

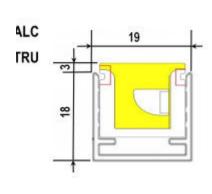
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Aluminium mounting channel

Dimensions Site measure x 19mm x 18mm

IP Rating 67





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK		Туре N6
Description		
Notes		Model
Notes		Catalogue No.
		Manufacturer
•		
		Supplier
		Contact
Aiming Down		Phone
Lamp Type		Finish
Manufacturer		Control Gear
Beam Angle		Control Type
No Lamps	Lumens	Accessories
Lamp Watts	Ra	Dimensions
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating
-	-	-

All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK**

Description **Recessed Downlight** **Type 1DN7**

Notes Recessed led downlight set in

ceiling. Drivers to be a discreet accessible location. Where shown in pairs to be nominally 150mm

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

80

centres.

Model CARDAN R

Catalogue No. DGDLCAR2-R-CU-38 SHP

Manufacturer Inlite

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

0408 331 176 **Phone**

Aiming Down

LED SHP XP **Lamp Type**

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

38° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps

Lamp Watts

16W

50,000 Life (L70)

Finish PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear Remote

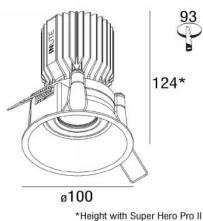
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions 80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK

Description Bridge edge uplight

Type 1UN8

Notes

Inground linear LED mini profile mounted in niche in the upstand to the side of the glazed link bridge.

Fitting to be installed in modules for the full length of the bridge

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

80

Model HR-Line

Catalogue No. B3579ANODA_1

Manufacturer Klus

Supplier

Inlite

Contact

Chris Lee

Phone

0408 331 176

Aiming Up

Lamp Type LED SHP XP

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle 38°

No Lamps 1

Lamp Watts 16W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish

PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear

Remote

Control Type

DALI Dimmable

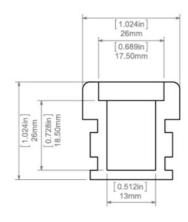
Accessories

Dimensions

80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK**

Description Wall wash **Type 1SN9**

Notes Global Pulse track mounted wall

wash luminaire mounted to high level track aimed to uniformly wash the curved glazed link wall Model Parscan

Catalogue No. 71788

Manufacturer **ERCO**

Supplier Buckford Lighting

Contact **Anthony Strangis**

0427 111 708 **Phone**

Aiming At Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Les wallwash

No Lamps Multi

48W

Ra 90

50,000 Life (L70)

Lamp Watts

Lumens 5040

CCT 3000K **Finish** NA

Control Gear Integral

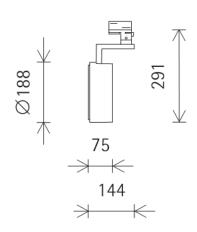
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Global Pulse track adaptor

Dimensions 188mm dia x 144mm deep

IP Rating





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK

Description Track downlight

Type 1SN10

Notes Global Pulse track mounted LED

downlight fixed to high level track in Glazed link lighting down across the glazed link.

Aiming ro be confirmed on site via access up to the luminaires.

Model Yori Evo Box Performance

Catalogue No. D.MH99H.WW12

Manufacturer Regginai

Supplier Euroluce

Contact Tony Evans

Phone 0417 800 001

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle 31 Deg

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts

37W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Black / White

Control Gear Integral

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Global Pulse track adaptor

Dimensions

4880

3000K

80

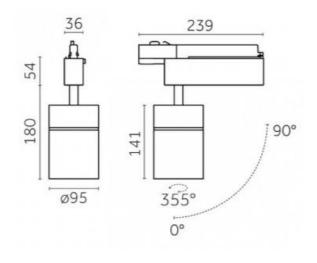
Lumens

Ra

CCT

IP Rating -





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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK - CAFE

Description LED seat light

Type 1LN11

Model Neon-Side

Catalogue

Horizontal bend - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

Phone 0423 486 309

White

Notes

Concealed flexible LED Neon mounted in underside of lip at front of banquette seating.

Fitting to be installed in visually continuous manner with end to end mounting detail.

Fitting to be installed in aluminium mounting channel when in straight line and independent clips when in curves.

Aiming Up

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle Wide°

 No Lamps
 Multi
 Lumens
 1400/m

 Lamp Watts
 15W
 Ra
 90

CCT

3000K

Life (L70) 50,000

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

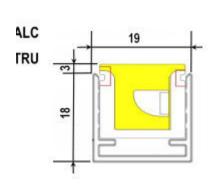
Finish

Accessories Aluminium mounting channel / clips

Dimensions Site measure x 19mm x 18mm

IP Rating 67





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK - CAFE**

Description **LED Bar front light** **Type**

1LN12

Notes

Concealed flexible LED Neon mounted in underside of lip at

front of Café bar

Fitting to be installed in visually continuous manner with end to

end mounting detail.

Fitting to be installed in aluminium mounting channel when in straight line and independent clips when

in curves.

Aiming Up

Neon-Side Model

Catalogue

Horizontal bend - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

0423 486 309 **Phone**

White

Remote

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Wide° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps Multi Lumens m Ra **Lamp Watts** 15W

CCT

Life (L70) 50,000

Control Gear Control Type 1400/ **Accessories**

90

3000K

Finish

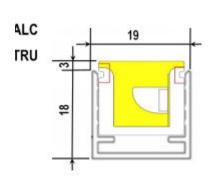
Aluminium mounting channel / clips

Dimensions Site measure x 19mm x 18mm

DALI Dimmable

IP Rating 67





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK - CAFE**

of bar shelving.

end mounting detail.

Concealed flexible LED Neon

Fitting to be installed in visually continuous manner with end to

mounted in underside of lip at rear

Fitting to be installed in aluminium mounting channel when in straight

line and independent clips when

Description **LED** shelf light **Type 1LN13**

Neon-Side Model

Catalogue Horizontal bend - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

0423 486 309 **Phone**

Aiming Up

Notes

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

in curves.

Wide° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps Multi Lumens 1400/

m Ra **Lamp Watts** 15W

Life (L70) 50,000 CCT **Finish** White

Control Gear Remote

Control Type DALI Dimmable

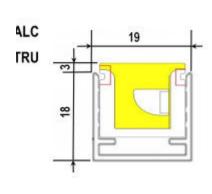
Accessories Aluminium mounting channel / clips

Dimensions Site measure x 19mm x 18mm

IP Rating 67

Image (indicative only)





All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

90

3000K

- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK - CAFE

Description Recessed curved extrusion

Type 1LN14

Notes Recessed curved linear extrusion

above rear café bench providing a visually dot free and continuous

line of light.

Drivers to be in a discreet accessible location.

Model Trim Radii Curve

Catalogue No. TRIM RADII—HE450mA-3K-

DALI

Manufacturer Darkon

Supplier Darkon

Contact Matt Nyhus

Phone 0436 003 554

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Tridonic

Beam Angle Wide°

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 21W

Life (L70) 50,000

de°

Lumens

Ra 80

CCT 3000K

1600

Finish White

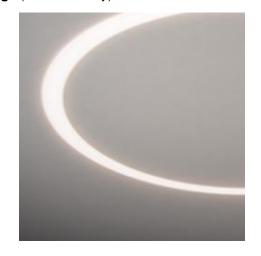
Control Gear Integral Control Gear

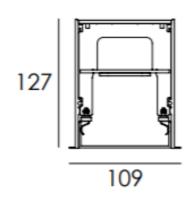
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories End Caps

Dimensions site measure x 68mm x 56mm

IP Rating 22





⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

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[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK - CAFE**

Description **Recessed Downlight** **Type 1DN15**

Notes Recessed led downlight set in

ceiling. Drivers to be a discreet accessible location. Where shown in pairs to be nominally 150mm

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

80

centres.

Model CARDAN R

Catalogue No. DGDLCAR2-R-CU-54 SHP

Manufacturer Inlite

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

0408 331 176 **Phone**

Aiming Down

LED SHP XP **Lamp Type**

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

54° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps

Lamp Watts

16W

50,000 Life (L70)

Finish PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear Remote

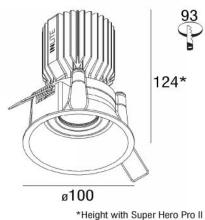
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions 80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK - Roof

Description Recessed curved extrusion

Type 1LN16

Notes

Linear LED wall graze projector mounted to beam along edge of ETFE roof structure to project a continuous beam of light into the edge of the ETFE cushion.

Fitting to be fabricated to be continuous from main beam to main beam.

Model ARIS

Catalogue No. LNR-ARIS-3kCRI-F050-CU

Manufacturer Coolon

Supplier Coolon

Contact Jonathan Stebbing

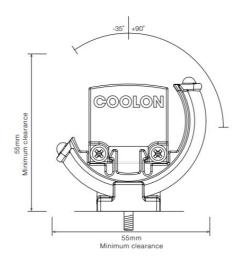
Phone 0488 038 328

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED Manufacturer Cree / Nichia **Beam Angle** 100x20° No Lamps Multi Lumens 2500+ /m **Lamp Watts** 33W/m Ra 80 50,000 **CCT** Life (L70) 3000K

Finish	TBC
Control Gear	Remote
Control Type	DALI Dimmable
Accessories	End Caps / mounting clips
Dimensions	Modular length to suit ceiling span x 25mm x 25mm
IP Rating	-





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- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK Description		N17
Notes		Model
		Catalogue No.
		Manufacturer
		Supplier
		Contact
Aiming Down		Phone
Lamp Type		Finish
Manufacturer		Control Gear
Beam Angle		Control Type
No Lamps	Lumens	Accessories
Lamp Watts	Ra	Dimensions
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



	ED LINK - Cafe e wall light	Туре	1WN18
Notes		Model	Elegant Wall sconce
		Catalogue No.	SKU: AS050WL-1
		Manufacturer	The Lighting Collective
		Supplier	
		Contact	
Aiming Down		Phone	
Lamp Type		Finish	
Manufacturer		Control Gear	
Beam Angle		Control Type	
No Lamps	Lumens	Accessories	
Lamp Watts	Ra	Dimensions	
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating	

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

[•] Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK - Stair

Description Handrail & Light

1XN19

Notes Complete integrated handrail light

and system.

Contractor to coordinate Lumorail system with stair structure as the Forrest is a complete handrail & lighting system.

Lumens

Ra

CCT

750/m

3000k

80+

Model Lumorail Forrest 3k

Catalogue No. Forrest-3k LED

Manufacturer Lumorail

Supplier Lumorail

Contact

Phone 03 5977 9023

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Wide

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 10w/m

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Brushed stainless

Control Gear Remote

Control Type Switched

Accessories Complete handrail system

Dimensions 48mm dia

IP Rating IP44



- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location GLAZED LINK – rear entry

Description Awning beam light

Type 1DN20

Notes Recessed LED blade set in cutout

in underside of structural beams to the top of the rear entry into the Glazed Link.

Lumens

Ra

CCT

1750

80+

3000k

Model Laser Blade

Catalogue No. Q509

Manufacturer iGuzzini

Supplier Lux FX

Contact Shaun Hammond

Phone 0437 525 129

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Flood

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 20W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish To match beam

Control Gear Remote

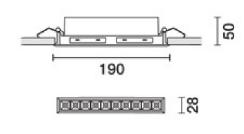
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Recess kit

Dimensions 190mm x 28mm x 50mm

IP Rating -







All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



ANZAC Hall Luminaire Specification

- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location ANZAC Hall

Description 3 Circuit Track

Type 1XN1

Notes 3 circuit track surface mounted to

the underside of the angled structural beams to the ANZAC

Hall upper.

Track to match gallery display

lighting track

Model Global Pulse Track SM

Catalogue No. Global Pulse Track SM-DALI

Manufacturer Nordic Aluminium

Supplier Euroluce

Contact Tony Evans

Phone 0417 800 001

Aiming NA

Lamp Type

Manufacturer

Beam Angle

No Lamps Lumens

Lamp Watts

Life (L70) CCT

Finish

Control Gear

Control Type

Accessories

Dimensions

IP Rating

Image (indicative only)



Ra

- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description Track downlight **Type 2SN2**

Notes Global Pulse track mounted LED

downlight fixed to high level track in Glazed link lighting down across the Anzac Hall gallery

balcony.

Aiming to be confirmed on site via access up to the luminaires.

Lumens

Ra

CCT

3400

3000K

80

Model Yori Evo Box Performance

Catalogue No. D.MH96H.WW12

Manufacturer Regginai

Supplier Euroluce

Contact Tony Evans

0417 800 001 **Phone**

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle 33 Deg

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts

24W

Life (L70) 50,000 **Finish**

Black / White

Control Gear

Integral

Control Type

DALI Dimmable

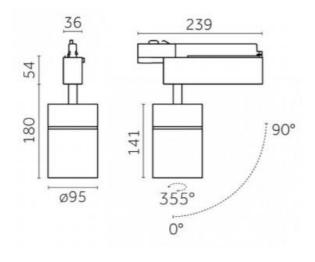
Accessories

Global Pulse track adaptor

Dimensions

IP Rating





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location ANZAC HALL		Туре N3
Description		1
		Г
Notes		Model
		Catalogue No.
		Manufacturer
		Supplier
		Contact
Aiming Down		Phone
Lamp Type		Finish
Manufacturer		Control Gear
Beam Angle		Control Type
No Lamps	Lumens	Accessories
Lamp Watts	Ra	Dimensions
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating
•	-	•

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location ANZAC HALL		Туре N4
Description		N4
Notes		Model
		Catalogue No.
		Manufacturer
		Supplier
		Contact
Aiming Down		Phone
Lamp Type		Finish
Manufacturer		Control Gear
Beam Angle		Control Type
No Lamps	Lumens	Accessories
Lamp Watts	Ra	Dimensions
Life (L70)	ССТ	IP Rating

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description Recessed Downlight

Type 2DN5

Notes Recessed led downlight set in

ceiling. Drivers to be a discreet accessible location. Where shown in pairs to be nominally 150mm

Lumens

Ra

CCT

2000

3000K

80

centres.

Model CARDAN R

Catalogue No. DGDLCAR2-R-CU-54 SHP

Manufacturer Inlite

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

Phone 0408 331 176

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED SHP XP

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle 54°

No Lamps 1

Lamp Watts 16W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear Remote

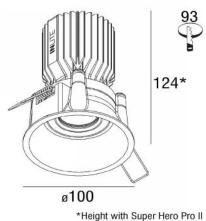
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions 80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





rieight with Super Field Fie

All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description **Recessed Downlight** **Type 2DN6**

Notes Recessed led downlight set in

ceiling. Drivers to be a discreet accessible location. Where shown in pairs to be nominally 150mm centres.

Catalogue No.

Model

CARDAN R

DGDLCAR2-R-CU-54 SHP

Manufacturer Inlite

Supplier

Inlite

Contact

Chris Lee

Phone

0408 331 176

Aiming Down

LED SHP XP **Lamp Type**

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

54° **Beam Angle**

No Lamps

16W

Lamp Watts Life (L70)

50,000

Lumens 2000

Ra 80

CCT 3000K **Finish** PC Colour to match soffit

Control Gear Remote

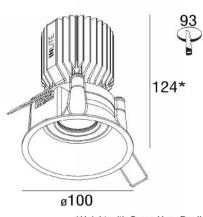
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions 80dia x 100mm

IP Rating 20





*Height with Super Hero Pro II

All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description Ceiling cove / slot light

Type 2LN7

Notes Concealed flexible LED Neon mounted in underside of lip at

front of Café bar

Fitting to be installed in visually continuous manner with end to

end mounting detail.

Fitting to be installed in aluminium mounting channel when in straight line and independent clips when

in curves.

Aiming Up

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

Model Neon-Side

Catalogue Horizontal bend - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

Phone 0423 486 309

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle Wide°

No Lamps Multi Lumens 140

15W

50,000

 Lumens
 1400/m

 Ra
 90

 CCT
 3000K

Finish White

Control Gear Remote

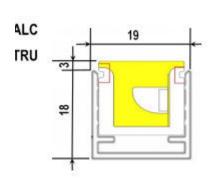
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Aluminium mounting channel / clips

Dimensions Site measure x 19mm x 18mm

IP Rating 67





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description Ceiling cove / slot light

Type 2LN8

Notes Flexible LED mounted in niche in underside of handrail to ANZAC

HALL stairs.

Contractor to coordinate with stair and balustrade contractor to confirm requirements for the lighting including dimension of slot and power requirements to fee the lighting

Shop drawings of stair handrail to

be submitted for review

Aiming Up

Model Neon-Side

Catalogue Horizontal bend SMALL - 3K-DALI

No.

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier LITEsource

Contact Matt Roworth

Phone 0423 486 309

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle Wide°

No Lamps Multi Lumens

m

1400/

Lamp Watts 15W Ra 90

Life (L70) 50,000 **CCT** 3000K

Finish White

Control Gear Remote

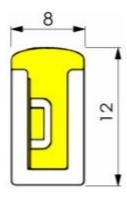
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Aluminium mounting channel / clips

Dimensions Site measure x 8mm x 12mm

IP Rating 67





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Description Blade ceiling downlight

^{Type} 2DN9

Notes 10 cell trimless Laser Blade

downlight supplied with surface mounting kit to be mounted between ceiling blades such that the underside of the luminaire is 5mm above the underside of the

adjacent blades.

Contractor to supply Unistrut bracket to support surface mounting installation

Fitting to be SURFACE mount

Lumens

Ra

CCT

1750

+08

3000k

version

Aiming Down

Model Laser Blade SURFACE

Catalogue No. QJ32 SURFACE

Manufacturer iGuzzini

Supplier Lux FX

Contact Shaun Hammond

Phone 0437 525 129

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle Flood

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 20W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Black

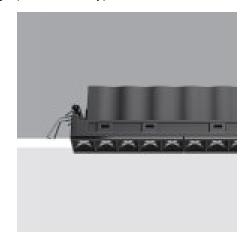
Control Gear Remote

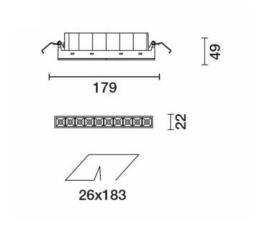
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories SURFACE MOUNTING KIT

Dimensions 190mm x 28mm x 50mm

IP Rating -





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location ANZAC HALL

Description Recessed curved extrusion

Type 2LN10

Notes

Wire suspended CAN type LED high powered downlight mounted centrally within each ceiling grid element. Fittings to be always installed so underside of fitting 750mm above the underside of the grid. NOTE – each mounting height will vary

Model Hung Air

Catalogue No. HUNGAIR-BLK-SUS-DALI

Manufacturer Darkon

Supplier

Darkon

Contact

Matt Nyhus

Phone

0436 003 554

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle 60°

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 80W

Life (L70)

√ Ra

50,000

Lumens 8900 **Ra** 80

CCT 3000K

Finish Black

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

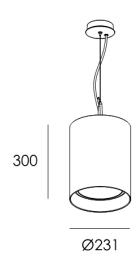
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Suspension kit

Dimensions 231mm dia x 300mm high

IP Rating -





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location ANZAC HALL

Description Track downlight

Type 2SN11

Notes Global Pulse track mounted LED

downlight fixed to high level track in Glazed link lighting down across the Anzac Hall lower hall. Aiming to be confirmed on site via access up to the luminaires.

Model Yori Evo Box Performance

Catalogue No. D.MH98H.WW12

Manufacturer Regginai

Supplier Euroluce

Contact Tony Evans

Phone 0417 800 001

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

Beam Angle 33 Deg

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

iviaiti

31W

50,000

Lumens 4500

Ra 80

CCT 3000K

Finish Black / White

Control Gear Integral

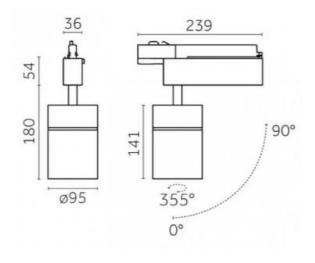
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Global Pulse track adaptor

Dimensions

IP Rating -





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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
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- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **ANZAC HALL**

Description Oculus downlight **Type 2DN12**

Sombra

X.C667H.WW10

Notes Recessed adjustable LED

downlight set in pairs in the angled side of the oculus cutout

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer Regginai

Model

Supplier Euroluce

Contact Tony Evans

0417 800 001 **Phone**

Aiming Down

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree / Nichia

30W

Beam Angle 38 Deg

No Lamps Multi

Life (L70) 50,000

Lamp Watts

4500 Lumens

80 Ra

CCT 3000K **Finish** White

Control Gear Integral

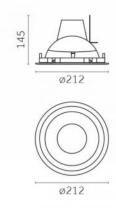
DALI Dimmable Control Type

Accessories Global Pulse track adaptor

Dimensions

IP Rating





All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **GLAZED LINK - CAFE**

Description Recessed curved extrusion **Type 2LN13**

Notes Recessed curved extrusion in

continuous loop around the bottom edge and top lip of the

ANZAC Hall Oculus.

Fitting to be custom designed to be illuminated in the full 360

degrees

Model Trim Radii Curve

Catalogue No. TRIM RADII—HE450mA-3K-

DALI

Manufacturer Darkon

Supplier Darkon

Contact Matt Nyhus

Phone 0436 003 554

Aiming Down

Lamp Type

LED

Manufacturer Tridonic

Wide° Beam Angle

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

21W

Ra 80 50,000

Lumens

CCT 3000K

1600

Finish White

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

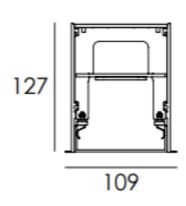
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories End Caps

Dimensions site measure x 68mm x 56mm

IP Rating 22





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Public Domain - Landscape Luminaire Specification

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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.

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Location IN PAVING AREA

Description Recessed linear wall

washer

ELN1

Notes Recessed extrusion set around the perimeter of the building in

1035 modules.

All fittings to be mounted the same distance from the façade to the centreline of façade panels, to provide a uniform wash of light up wall.

Model Bazz Asymmetric

Catalogue No. BZ1-RE-100-LO-AS-8-30-DALI-

В

Manufacturer Lamp

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

Phone 0408 331 176

Aiming Towards Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Mid Power Samsung

Beam Angle Asymmetric

No Lamps Multi Lumens 2500/

Ra

CCT

П

80

3000K

Lamp Watts 37W/m

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Black

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

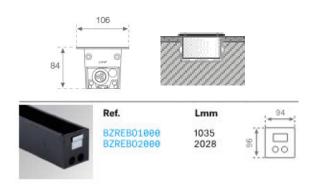
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Recessing box, IP68 connectors

Dimensions 1035 mm x 106mm x 84mm

IP Rating IP67, IK07





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location IN GARDEN BED AREA

Description Surface mounted linear

wall washer

Type ELN2

Notes Luminaire to be surface mounted

to concrete footing in garden bed or surface mounted to custom bracket so that fitting sits

horizontally.

Builders works required to create a stable mounting platform which allows the top of these luminaires

to match type ELN1.

All fittings to be mounted the same distance from the façade to the centreline of façade panels, to provide a uniform continuous

wash of light up wall.

Aiming Towards Wall

Model Bazz air wallwasher

Catalogue No. BZ1-AIR-100-LO-AS-8-30-DALI-

В

Manufacturer Lamp

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

Phone 0408 331 176

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Mid Power Samsung

Beam Angle Asymmetric

No Lamps Multi Lumens 2500/

m

3000K

Lamp Watts 37W/m Ra 80

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Black

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

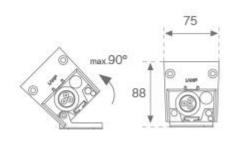
Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories IP68 connectors

Dimensions 1035mm x 106mm x 84mm

IP Rating IP67, IK10





- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location NORTHERN FACADE

Description Surface mounted linear

wall washer

ELN3

Notes Linear LED to be surface mounted

to inside face of rear building short parapet wall aiming at façade. Final

aiming to be confirmed on site.

Model Bazz air wallwasher

Catalogue No. BZ1-AIR-100-LO-AS-8-30-DALI-

В

Manufacturer Lamp

Supplier Inlite

Contact Chris Lee

Phone 0408 331 176

Aiming Towards Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Mid Power Samsung

Beam Angle Asymmetric

No Lamps Multi Lumens 2500m

/m

80

3000K

Lamp Watts 37W/m Ra

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Black

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories IP68 connectors

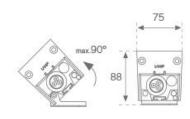
Dimensions 1035mm x 106mm x 84mm

IP Rating IP67, IK10

Image (indicative only)



CCT



⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location IN HANDRAIL

Description Flexible Neon hndrail

lighting

Type **EXN4**

Notes Luminaire cannot be cut on site.

Electrician to confirm best cable feed location and length prior to

order.

Remote drivers to be located in a weather protected accessible

location.

Values given are as a per meter

Lumens

Ra

CCT

500

80

3000K

rate.

Aiming Downwards

Model Mini

Catalogue No. MINI-IP67-5-3K-ND

Manufacturer Vuelite

Supplier Litesource

Contact Matt Roworth

Phone 0423 486 309

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree/ Nichia

Beam Angle 110°

No Lamps Multi

Lamp Watts 5W

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Aluminium

Control Gear Remote Control Gear

Control Type Switched

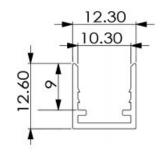
Accessories Rigid aluminium Extrusion

Dimensions Site measure x 12.3mm x

12.6mm

IP Rating IP67, IK08







- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.
- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location **IN PAVING AREA**

Description Area light element **Type** EPN5

Notes Pole lighting element located in tiered landscape bed.

Footing detail to be provided by supplier and may differ depending on site soil conditions.

Model Light Elements

Catalogue No. 88064 K3

Manufacturer Bega

Supplier Zumtobel

Contact Leigh Smith

0447 499 531 **Phone**

Aiming Towards Wall

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree/ Nichia

Beam Angle Symmetric

No Lamps Lumens Ra

Lamp Watts 33W

Life 100,000 (L70,B50)

Finish Graphite

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Footing to suit paving application

Dimensions 170dia x 4500mm

IP65, IK10 **IP Rating**

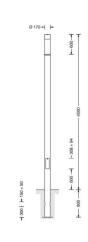
Image (indicative only)



CCT







3663

3000K

80

All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location IN ROADS

Description Road and path lighting

element

Type EPN6

Notes Pole light on 6m black tapered

pole to match existing site standards. Refer to landscape plans for final set outs of fittings noting fittings on East Road will be incorporated into the edge of

the footpath.

Footing detail to be provided by supplier and may differ depending

on site soil conditions

Aiming Typically 90 degree to road

Model Archetype Small PicoPrism LED

Catalogue No. 1ASAR3P3540L3K240VBLDFV

SF

Manufacturer Kim Lighting

Supplier Illuminating Solutions

Contact Gail Wright

Phone 0497 777 732

Lamp Type LED Finish Black

Manufacturer Control Gear Integral Control Gear

Beam Angle Type 3 Distribution | Control Type 0-10V Dimmable

No Lamps 40 Lumens 5070 Accessories Vertical slipfitter mount, footing,

0-10V pot in base of pole for dimming, Black tapered pole equal to INGAL EPS Drawing

No. GA10167

Lamp Watts 46W **Ra** >75 **Dimensions** 435 x 305 x 152mm

3000K

IP Rating IP66

Image (indicative only)

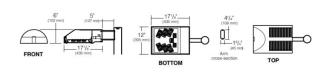
Life

(L70,B50)



CCT

100,000



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- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location EAST PATHS

Description Recessed Wall Light

EWN7

Notes Recessed Wall Light

Installed at two different heights in retaining walls. Refer to Landscape drawings for final installation heights

Model 33 050 K3

Catalogue No. 33 050 K3

Manufacturer Bega

Supplier Light Culture

Contact Greg Sheppard

Phone

Aiming N/A

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer

Beam Angle

No Lamps 1 Lumens

Lamp Watts 7W

Life (L70) 50,000hrs

Finish Graphite

Control Gear Integral

Control Type

Accessories Recessing kit / installation

housing

Dimensions 330mm x125 x 90mm

IP Rating 65

Image (indicative only)



Ra

CCT

- All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

62

80

3000K

- Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).
- Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.
- Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.
- Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location BRISBANE GUN

Description Flexible LED strip light

Type **EXN8**

Notes

Concealed LED stip light integrated into the recess around the base o the Brisbane gun. Coordinate installation mounting details with builder and fittings lengths to suit.

Electrician to confirm best cable feed location and length prior to order.

Remote drivers to be located in a weather protected accessible location as indicated. Provide conduits in gun plinth to cable feed locations as required.

Values given are as a per meter rate.

Aiming Downwards

Model

TBC

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer

Supplier

Contact

Phone

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer

Beam Angle

No Lamps

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

Lumens

Ra

CCT

3000K

Finish

Control Gear

Remote Control Gear

DALI Dimmable

Control Type

Accessories

Dimensions

IP Rating IP67

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location BRISBANE GUN

Description Flexible LED strip light

EXN9

Notes

Concealed LED stip light integrated into the recess around the top of the Brisbane gun plinth to illuminate the base of the gun. Coordinate installation mounting details with builder and fittings lengths to suit. Electrician to confirm best cable feed location and length prior to order.

Remote drivers to be located in a weather protected accessible location as indicated. Provide conduits in gun plinth to cable feed locations as required.

Values given are as a per meter rate.

Aiming Downwards

Model

TBC

Catalogue No.

Manufacturer

Supplier

Contact

Phone

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer

Beam Angle

No Lamps

Lamp Watts

Life (L70)

Lumens

Ra

CCT

3000K

Finish

Control Gear

Remote Control Gear

Control Type

DALI Dimmable

Accessories

Dimensions

IP Rating IP67

⁻ All dimensions noted in the above data sheet are approximate only: refer to manufacturer's published data for exact sizes.

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

[•] Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



Location IN ENTRY FOYER

Description Recessed continuous

lighting extrusion

ELN10

Notes Recessed continuous linear LED

extrusion installed in wall and ceiling of entry foyer provide a visually continuous wash of light. Coordinate final installation spacing off doors with architect.

Fitting to be visually continuous around three sides fo the entry aiming inward complete with 90

degree light corners

Shop drawings to be provided for

review and approval.

Aiming Up / Side

Model GRAZER

Catalogue No. HE- 300mA-Opal V-3000K-Dali

dim

Manufacturer DARKON

Supplier DARKON

Contact Matt Nyhus

Phone 03 9419 0000

Lamp Type LED

Manufacturer Cree/ Nichia / Philips

Beam Angle Wide

No Lamps Multi Lumens 1940

Ra

CCT

lm/m

+08

3000K

Lamp Watts 23W/m

Life (L70) 50,000

Finish Architect to confirm

Control Gear Integral Control Gear

Control Type DALI Dimmable

Accessories Mount Brackets

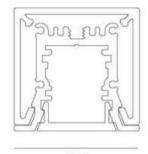
Dimensions Site measure x 30mm x 30mm

IP Rating IP65

Image (indicative only)



30



30

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Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval for all custom or made-to-measure fitting types (i.e. extrusions).

Site Measure note requires installer to verify actual dimensions based upon site conditions.

Luminaires shall be supplied and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and complete with all components recommended by the manufacturer or required at the installation location for correct operation.

Control gear shall be compatible with project lighting control system.



NDYLIGHT

NDYLIGHT: A specialist division of NDY Management Pty Limited

ABN 29 003 234 571 115 Batman Street

West Melbourne Victoria 3003

Telephone: +61 3 9862 6800 Facsimile: +61 3 9862 6900

www.NDYLIGHT.com

OFFICES

Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Canberra, Adelaide, Gold Coast

New Zealand: Auckland, Wellington

Canada: Vancouver Hong Kong SAR: Hong Kong United Kingdom: London

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NDYLIGHT QA SYSTEM

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Client Contact: Cameron Granger

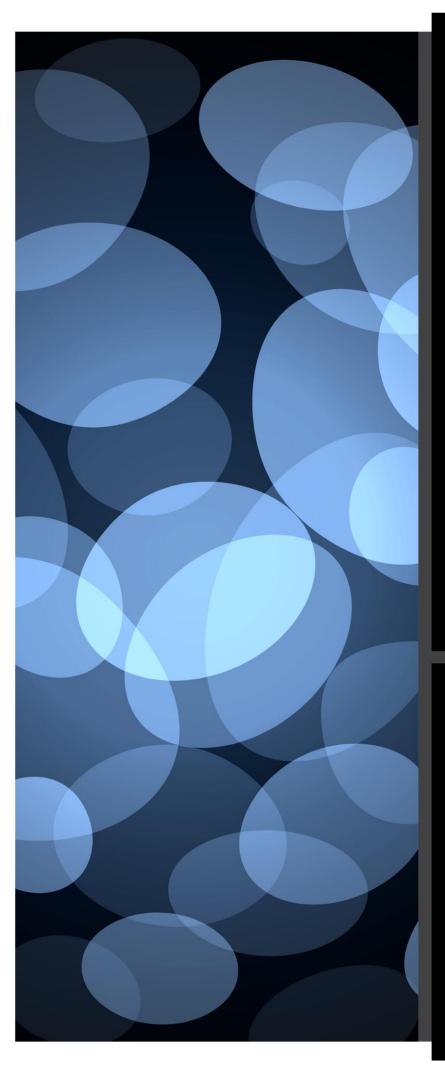
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Editor: Nicholas Burnham

Verification By:

Nell Rl

Authorisation By:



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