

King George V Memorial Heritage Management Plan

Report prepared for the National Capital Authority

May 2014



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Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled King George V Memorial—Heritage Management Plan, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.



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Source of historic image on the cover: Unveiling of the King George V Memorial opposite the Provisional Parliament House, 4 March 1953, Museum of Australian Democracy collection.

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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Executive Summary

The King George V Memorial is located in Parkes Place, a landscape area opposite Old Parliament House on King George Terrace, Parkes, ACT. It is a memorial commemorating the twenty six year reign of King George V, Australia's monarch during Federation and the Great War. The monument was proposed in 1936, but it was not until 1941 that the Art Deco stone monument was constructed and the bronze figure cast in London and installed on the land axis of central Canberra after World War II.

This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for King George V Memorial establishes the importance of the memorial. It is a place of Commonwealth Heritage value and a component of Parliament House Vista; a significant place in central Canberra, the National Triangle. The HMP provides the National Capital Authority (NCA) with direction for the protection, conservation and interpretation of the memorial's heritage values.

The heritage values of King George V Memorial have been identified in this HMP and they need to be understood, celebrated and continue to be cared for by the NCA, the Canberra community and visitors alike.

King George V Memorial is a place that symbolises a link between the Monarch, Australian Federation, the early growth of Canberra and changing social and political attitudes of Australia. The relocation from its original location on the land axis to its current site is a significant aspect of the memorial's history, symbolic of changing Australian attitudes toward Empire, monarchy, war and democracy.

In addition to outlining the physical and historic context, the HMP provides a revised assessment of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the memorial. The constraints and opportunities that arise both from the memorials' heritage values, its condition and its conservation needs are also included in the HMP. There is an opportunity to conserve, interpret and reinvigorate the importance of the memorial in its current setting.

Should relocation be considered in the future this would need to be rigorously evaluated given the potential to impact on the memorial's heritage values and any heritage values associated with a proposed new setting. Irrespective of any possible future decisions about relocation, the conservation of the memorial in its present location should be undertaken as a matter of priority and on the basis that the memorial will remain in its current location for at least 5-10 years. To address the conservation needs, Volume 2 provides a clear direction for the NCA to implement conservation works and an ongoing cyclical maintenance program.

The key conservation issues for the memorial include:

- the stonework is in poor condition;
- failure of mortar joints;
- biological staining, causing disfigurement of the memorial;
- staining to the granite platform and steps;
- the bronze elements require cleaning and selective repatination;

- Salt analysis and reinstatement to the interior brickwork; and
- repairs and rectification of OH&S issues to the interior space.

The key conservation policies to address these issues include the need to:

- recognise the heritage values of the King George V Memorial identified in this HMP;
- retain and conserve the King George V Memorial in situ;
- undertake conservation and maintenance works set out in Volume 2 of this HMP; and
- provide interpretation for the King George V Memorial.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Capital Authority (NCA) commissioned Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants (GML) in January 2013 to prepare a Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the King George V Memorial (the memorial).

The memorial has an interesting history and is set in an important location in Canberra—the hub of political activity and symbolic heart of the National Capital—the Parliamentary House Vista (Figure 1.1), which encompasses the National Triangle, also often referred to as the Parliamentary Zone¹—a slightly smaller area on the southern side of Lake Burley Griffin (refer to Figure 1.2).

The heritage values of the memorial are recognised through its inclusion in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) requires that a HMP be prepared for Commonwealth Heritage places to conserve, present and transmit their heritage values.

This HMP updates the Conservation Study developed by Freeman Collett & Partners in 1994 (1994 Conservation Study). The 1994 study was not intended to be a full Conservation Management Plan, rather it was an outline conservation study. The 1994 document predates the EPBC Act and does not fulfill all necessary management requirements under the current legislation.

This HMP is consistent with the regulations of the EPBC Act; particularly Schedule 7A management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places. It is divided into two volumes: Volume 1 provides the management planning document and Volume 2 includes a 'Conservation Works and Maintenance Program' for the Memorial to guide the NCA's continued program of conservation and maintenance.

1.2 Site Identification

The King George V Memorial is located in Parkes Place, a landscape area across the road from Old Parliament House on King George Terrace, Parkes, ACT. It sits within Canberra's National Triangle, shown in Figure 1.2, which is defined by apex points on the Parliament House site, City Hill and Russell. The management boundary of the site is shown in Figure 1.3. Designated Areas and the Central National Area managed by the NCA are shown in Figure 1.4.

¹ The Parliamentary Zone is a key-hole shaped area of land within the National Triangle. It is bounded by State Circle, Kings and Commonwealth Avenues and bisects the National Triangle at the southern lake shore of Lake Burley Griffin. The Parliamentary Zone contains almost all of the significant buildings located within the National Triangle.

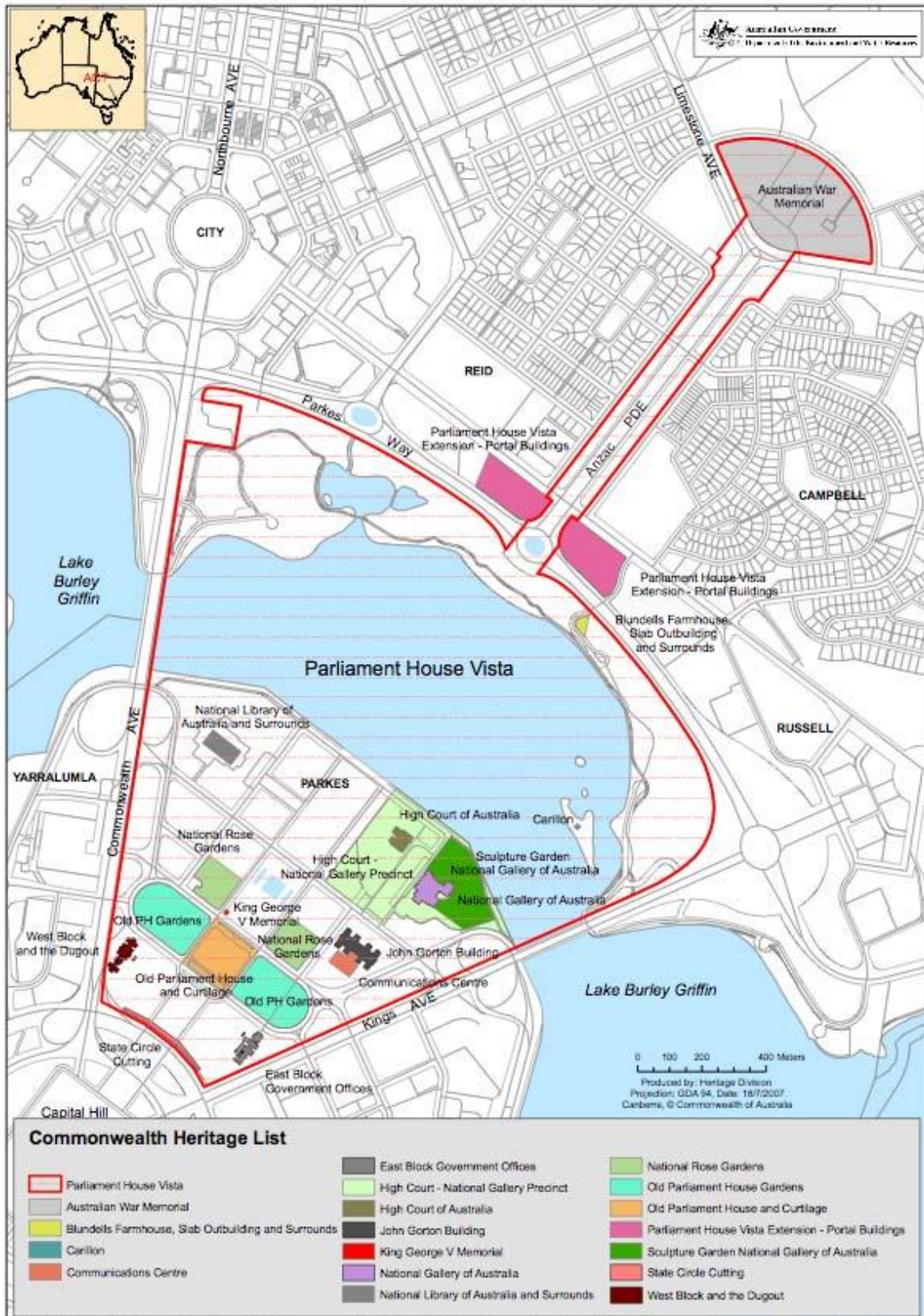


Figure 1.1 Context Diagram: NCA's Central National Areas and Designated Areas, Parliament House Vista, and Commonwealth Heritage Listed items within the boundary. (Source: Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (currently SEWPaC))



Figure 1.2 Site location of King George V Memorial in Canberra ACT showing extent of National Triangle, sometimes referred to as the Parliamentary Triangle. The Parliamentary Zone, is a small area that incorporates State Circle and extends from the apex of the National Triangle to the southern lake edge. (Source: GML on Google Earth base plan, 2012)

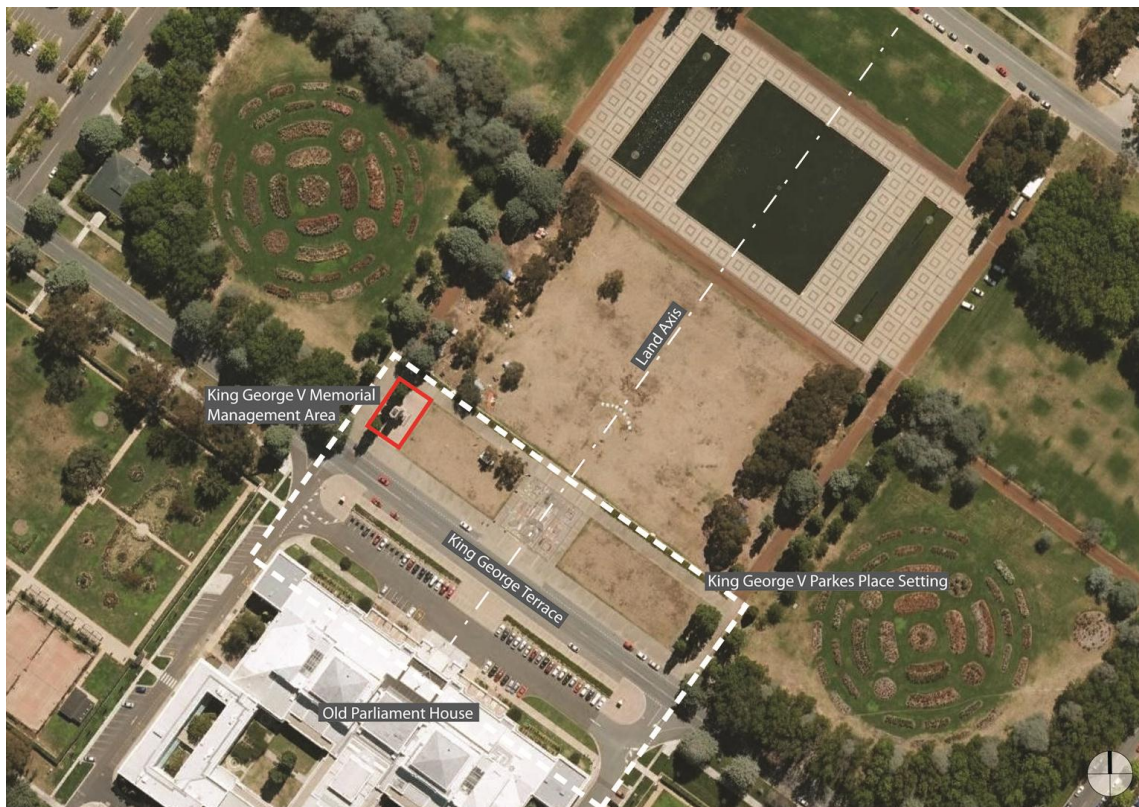


Figure 1.3 Location of King George V Memorial on the western corner of King George Terrace and the centre of Parkes Place. The management area is shown outlined in red, the setting of King George V Memorial in Parkes Place is shown dotted in white. Source: GML on Google Earth base plan, 2013)

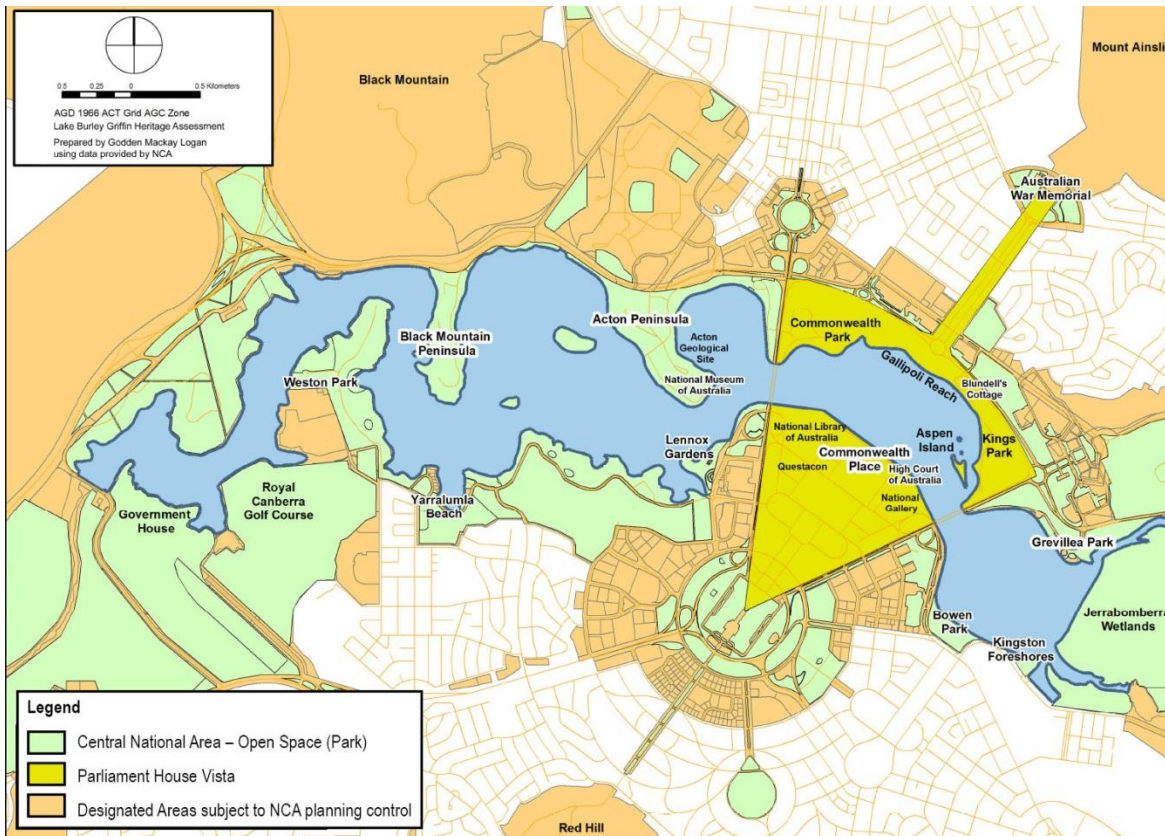


Figure 1.4 Context diagram showing NCA Designated Areas, Central National Area and the Parliament House Vista. (Source: updated version of GML of Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment 2010, Figure 2.16).

1.3 Legislative Context

The CHL was created under the EPBC Act in 2004. This statutory list recognises places of heritage value which are owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Government.

King George V Memorial is included in the CHL and is therefore subject to the provisions of the EPBC Act. It is also a component of the Parliament House Vista, a conservation area included in the CHL.

Places identified with outstanding heritage values for the nation as a whole are eligible for inclusion in the National Heritage List (NHL). National Heritage places may be owned or controlled under any jurisdiction. For example, Old Parliament House, adjacent to King George V Memorial, is included in the CHL and the NHL. At this stage, the memorial has not been identified as a place of National Heritage value. There is currently a nomination being examined for National Heritage values for the central areas of Canberra associated with its role as the National Capital.

The preparation of this HMP for the King George V Memorial is in accordance with the EPBC Act (Section 341S and Regulation 10.03B, Schedule 7A). The HMP's primary function is to guide the owner and manager in the conservation, protection and presentation of heritage values of the Commonwealth Heritage place. It includes policies to conserve and protect the identified heritage values.

The NCA's Heritage Strategy (2011) is the overarching corporate strategy for managing the agency's responsibilities under the EPBC Act—it outlines the Commonwealth agency requirements and approach for the management of Commonwealth and National Heritage places under the

EPBC Act. Section 5.0 elaborates on the NCA's statutory obligations, including the National Capital Plan.

1.4 Heritage Status

King George V Memorial is listed for its heritage values on several heritage registers, including the following:

- **CHL:** *King George V Memorial* (Place ID 105352). The memorial was entered on the Commonwealth Government's CHL on 22 June 2004, and as such has statutory protection under the EPBC Act. The CHL citation is included at Appendix A. King George V Memorial is a component of the Parliament House Vista, a place included in the CHL (Place ID: 105466)
- **Register of the National Estate (RNE):** *King George V Memorial* (Place ID 17988). The memorial was registered on the RNE on 11 August 1987. The RNE ceased to have statutory effect in February 2012 and the RNE listing does not provide direct legal protection or prescriptive requirements for management. The RNE is retained by the Commonwealth as an archival database of places. The RNE citation matches the CHL citation.
- **National Trust of Australia (ACT) Register of Significant Places** is not a statutory listing. The memorial was classified on 14 September 1989, meaning that the Trust's heritage committee (a group of professionals volunteering their expertise to the organisation) had investigated potential heritage values of the memorial and conferred the highest level of public community recognition.
- **NCA Heritage Register:** *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT*. The NCA has developed a Heritage Register to meet its obligations under the EPBC Act. It is a register of places with Commonwealth Heritage value under the NCA's management.

1.5 Relevant Documentation

The key document which is relevant to this HMP is the 1994 Conservation Study for King George V Memorial noted previously. It was prepared by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd with David Young and Colin Pearson in January 1994.

Other heritage reports relevant to the memorial, because of their location in the Parliament House Vista, and referred to in this HMP include:

- Old Parliament House, Landmark Zone Heritage Assessment, June 2012, report prepared by GML for Museum of Australian Democracy, Old Parliament House;
- Condition Assessment King George Monument report, January 2011, prepared by Gillian Mitchell, Conservation Works Pty Ltd, for the NCA;
- Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden HMP, 2011 report prepared by D Marshall, G Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr D Firth and M Ross for the NCA;
- Australian War Memorial HMP, 2011, report prepared by GML for the Australian War Memorial;
- Parliament House Vista Area HMP, 2010, report prepared by D Marshall et al, for the NCA;

- Anzac Parade National Heritage Values Draft Heritage Management Plan, 2012, report prepared by D Marshall et al, for the NCA; and
- Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment, 2010, prepared by GML for the NCA.

1.6 Structure of the HMP

The sections of the report are outlined below with a brief description of their content.

Table 1.1 Outline structure of King George V Memorial HMP

Volume 1—King George V Memorial HMP
Executive Summary: provides an outline overview of the HMP findings and recommendations.
Section 1.0—Background and Introduction: provides a background to the HMP, location and the heritage status of King George V Memorial.
Section 2.0—Understanding the Place—Physical Context: provides a description of the location and of the physical elements of the memorial.
Section 3.0—Understanding the Place—Historical Context: provides a summary history of the King George V Memorial.
Section 4.0—Understanding the Heritage Values: provides a statement of the existing official CHL values with an assessment and validation of these values. A comparative assessment is provided with a revised assessment of heritage values against the CHL criteria. The condition of the heritage values is described and defined.
Section 5.0—Constraints and Opportunities: provides the issues arising from the significance of the memorial and for the management of the place.
Section 6.0—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation: The heritage values of King George V Memorial, the constraints and opportunities, and the management needs are distilled into policies with defined actions and an implementation strategy.
Section 7.0—Appendices
Appendix A—CHL Citation for King George V Memorial
Appendix B—Compliance table for Schedule 7A of the EPBC Act Regulations
Appendix C—Aboriginal Consultation Outcomes
Appendix D—Bibliography
Volume 2—Conservation Works and Maintenance Program
This provides a condition assessment, conservation works and schedules to identify, prioritise and guide essential and ongoing maintenance.

1.7 Consultation

1.7.1 NCA Stakeholders

For the development of this HMP, consultation was undertaken with Dr Anna Wong, Cultural Heritage Manager, NCA (with key responsibility for management of the memorial), Mr Glen Thomas, Asset Manager, NCA; and Mr Peter Pardy, Senior Facilities Officer, NCA.

1.7.2 Indigenous Consultation

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

Cultural significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and relates to the historical and pre-historical land use of an area, along with stories, mythologies and traditions relating to the site and its broader landscape and cultural context.

For land in the ACT, the process of identifying the correct Aboriginal community members for consultation has been addressed through the issuing of an official 'Representative Aboriginal Organisation' (RAO) list by ACT Heritage. Consultation for this project included contacting all four RAOs and the local Aboriginal community who assist with, support and administer the Aboriginal Tent Embassy (given its proximity to the King George V Memorial).

Results from the consultation are discussed in relevant sections of this HMP report and are outlined in full in Appendix C.

1.7.3 Public Consultation

In line with the EPBC Act and the requirement for community engagement, the draft King George V Memorial HMP was placed on public exhibition by the NCA from 1 August 2013 until 6 September 2013. The report was made available for public comment on the NCA 'Have Your Say' website. A notice was also placed in both the *Canberra Times* and *The Australian* on Saturday 3 August 2013 notifying the public of the opportunity to comment on the HMP. A public information session, facilitated by the NCA was also held on 23 August 2013, with no stakeholders in attendance. Two written submissions were received via the website. One comment suggested retaining the Memorial in situ and the other suggested relocating the memorial to an open area in Federation Mall. Following the review of the public submissions GML prepared a Public Consultation Report for the NCA. In that report GML stated that the HMP addressed the issue of retaining the Memorial in situ and its conservation. No changes were made to the HMP as a result of the public consultation.

1.8 Authorship

This report has been written by Rachel Jackson, Senior Associate; Martin Rowney, Senior Heritage Consultant; Sarah Webeck, Heritage Consultant; Michelle Richmond, Historian and Bethany Lance, Graduate Consultant of GML. The report content, Volumes 1 and 2, has been guided and reviewed by Sharon Veale, Partner of GML.

Volume 2, Conservation Works And Maintenance Program was undertaken by Gillian Mitchell, Conservator and David Young, Heritage Consultant, sub-consultants to GML and advice from structural engineers, Dominic Leonard and Simon Wiltsher from Mott MacDonald, also sub-consultants to GML.

All information drawn from previous academic and consulting work has been referenced and GML acknowledges David Young and the 1994 Conservation Study for provision of much historical information and context.

1.9 Acknowledgements

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

- Dr Anna Wong, Cultural Heritage Manager, NCA;
- Mr Glen Thomas, Asset Manager, NCA; and
- Mr Peter Pardy, Senior Facilities Officer, NCA.

2.0 Understanding the Place—Physical Context

2.1 Introduction

A site inspection was undertaken by the GML project team in February 2013 to assess the physical setting of King George V Memorial and inspect its condition. This section provides a description of the external elevations and the internal structure of King George V Memorial, and discusses its immediate surroundings and broader setting. An examination is made of original and introduced fabric. A condition assessment is provided in Section 4.5, 5.3 and Volume 2.

2.2 Setting and Context

As noted in Section 1.0, the immediate management extent of King George V Memorial is the hard paved area shown in Figure 1.3 (located within a broader King George V Parkes Place Setting) and the extended setting is the Parliamentary House Vista (refer to Figure 1.1).

Although a memorial to King George V was proposed in 1936, it was not until 1941 that the architectural monument was constructed and the bronze figure cast in London and installed after World War II. It was unveiled in 1953 but attracted criticism for blocking the vista to the Australian War Memorial. In 1968 the memorial was moved to its current location west of the land axis, on the corner western corner of King George Terrace and in the center of Parkes Place.

2.2.1 The Setting of a Heritage Place

In undertaking this HMP, consideration has been given to the meaning of ‘setting’ as one of the components contributing to its heritage value (refer to Section 4.0). The setting of a place—a heritage structure, site or area—is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

Article 8 of *The Burra Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (1999) states under the heading of ‘Setting’:

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

The 2005 ICOMOS Xi’an *Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas* has further amplified this concept, focusing on identifying intangible and spiritual dimensions as well as visual and physical setting issues; and providing guidance as to how heritage management practice can adequately address the rapid and incremental transformation of cities and landscapes that can result in adverse impact to heritage values. Two of the principles of the Declaration that are relevant to this heritage assessment are:

Acknowledge the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas.

1. The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or

activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

2. Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, derive their significance and distinctive character from their perceived social and spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific, or other cultural values. They also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings.

These relationships can be the result of a conscious and planned creative act, spiritual belief, historical events, use or a cumulative and organic process over time through cultural traditions.

2.2.2 The Setting of King George V Memorial

Reflecting on the Xi'an Declaration, the setting of King George V Memorial is taken to be more than the immediate management area. Its extended setting is the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle. Its immediate setting is Parkes Place.

The Memorial's Original Location in the Land Axis

Formerly located as a central feature of the land axis, it was a landmark for the Canberra community. It became a meeting point and a place used for political protest.¹ The land axis is described in the NCA's Griffin Legacy:

The Land and Water Axes are Griffin's principal organising lines at the centre of the National Capital. Unlike traditional urban forms where the crossing of two main vehicular streets forms the centre of the city, the central structure of the Griffins' National Capital is provided primarily by landscape spaces. Dedicated for land use of a higher order than traffic, these central corridors of the city are to be used for ceremonial, recreational and ornamental use... Within the central area, the Land Axis links the 'government group' in a shaft of space to the major commercial and residential areas of the city on the opposite shore of the lake. It was to terminate in the Casino at the foot of Mt Ainslie—the site of the Australian War Memorial today.²

As such, the land axis is a significant element and the main view corridor of the Parliament House Vista, a place recognised for its many complex and layered heritage values (refer to Figure 1.1), encompassing the area between Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.

At the time of its construction in 1941, the memorial represented the aspirations and symbolic meaning of that time. It was a period in Canberra's history when the monarchy was held in high esteem by parliament and the general public. In particular, there were many memorials in Australia built to honour King George V. The original site, design and its execution were a response to the monarchy's esteem and its position was of utmost prominence in front of Parliament House. The design brief required that the memorial be viewed in the round and as a 'monument' in the surrounding landscape.

The original intended location for King George V Memorial resulted in it being a visually dominant feature of the land axis in the Parliament House Vista. Ironically, this was the primary reason for its subsequent relocation in response to a paradigm shift from the National Capital Development Committee (NCDC) in the 1960s. As part of this shift, attention turned to focus on the visual connection along the land axis to and from Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.

¹ King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994.

² National Capital Authority, *The Griffin Legacy, Canberra, The Nation's Capital in the 21st Century*, p 52.

The NCDC vision was that the land axis and view be uninterrupted by the once dominant King George V Memorial.

The change in these values, that is, for the relocation of the memorial to gain a direct lineal view, is a reflection of a major period of implementation and planning in central Canberra by the NCDC in the late 1960s. The reinvigoration of Canberra's planning during the 1960s marked a significant historical period and the relocation of the memorial is a reflection of this changing political and cultural landscape. For more detailed information on the history of the memorial and its original location refer to Section 3.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context.

The memorial's extended setting is the Parliament House Vista. The memorial is a contributory component of Parkes Place, the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle.

Current Site of the Memorial—Its Immediate Setting

Today, the memorial is located within Parkes Place (the area bound by King George Terrace, King Edward Terrace and Parkes Place East and West). It is sited to the west of the land axis but visible from Old Parliament House thereby maintaining a visual and historical connection with its original location. Moving the memorial in 1968 was an important event in itself, whereby it has obtained a new, more immediate landscape setting.

It shares the landscape area with the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site and avenue of trees along the eastern boundary of the Rose Garden (west) and retains a visual and historic connection with Old Parliament House. The relocation to the western end of King George Terrace has reduced the visual dominance and monumental appearance of the memorial when compared to its original location. The maturing trees in the National Triangle and the greater number of embellishments (such as formal ponds, the rose gardens and administration buildings, including the Treasury and John Gorton Buildings) in the area since the memorial's construction in 1941 have changed the original landscape character. These incremental changes to the landscape and built environment have diminished the impression of the monumental scale of the memorial.

When the memorial was relocated in 1968, it was also re-oriented so the statue of King George V was perpendicular to the land axis. It was positioned between the existing poplars which frame the structure. At the same time, changes were made to the road system to create right angles at the intersections of Parkes Place East and West to King George Terrace. The landscape area was also formalised with new paved terraces and reflective pools and fountains.

There are important views to and from King George V Memorial and Old Parliament House, which include the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site and the landscape of Parkes Place. However, the memorial's current siting and orientation presents less dramatic views to the King George V statue than in its previous location. The Saint George side of the memorial is also less visible from the west, with the mature plantings along the footpaths framing the landscape area.

The memorial's extended setting is the Parliament House Vista. The memorial is a contributory component to Parkes Place, the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle.

2.3 Surrounding Components

The following section provides descriptions of the elements and features surrounding the King George V Memorial.

2.3.1 Parkes Place and National Rose Garden

The area directly in front of Old Parliament House is the subject area of the Parkes Place and National Rose Garden HMP (2011) (refer to Figure 2.1).

Parkes Place comprises the central open lawn area on the land axis, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site and King George V Memorial, and the National Rose Gardens either side of the land axis. The area includes reflective pools and an open lawn area on the cross axis.

On either side of the memorial are two large Lombardy poplar trees which are part of an avenue of poplars and formal plantings.

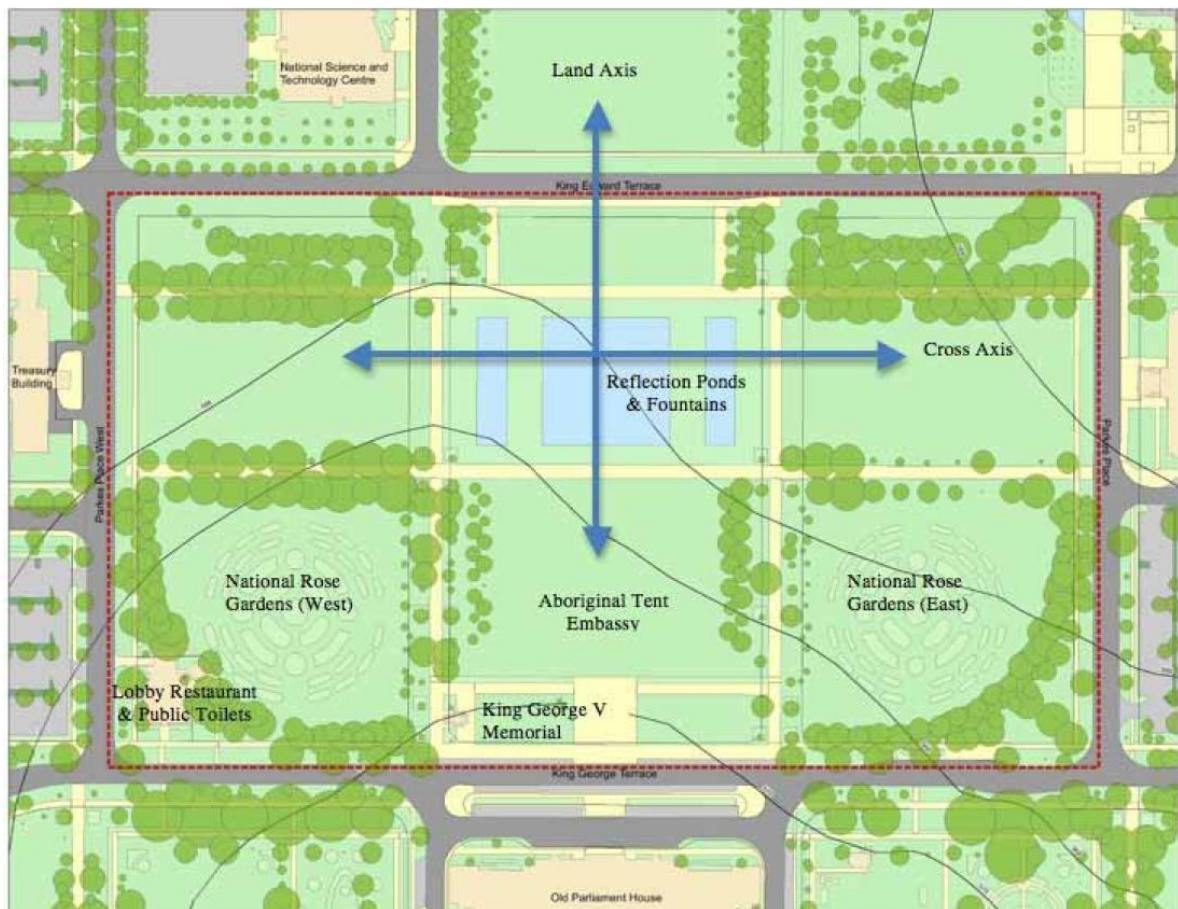


Figure 2.1 Subject area of the Parkes Place and National Rose Gardens HMP , showing the location of King George V Memorial in Parkes Place and diagonally opposite Old Parliament Houses. (Source: Parkes Place and National Rose Gardens HMP)

2.3.2 Aboriginal Test Embassy Site

Various structures, both temporary and more permanent, make up the embassy site as it is today.

A firepit known as the 'Sacred Fire for Peace and Justice' is located in the centre of the embassy site, approximately in the same location as the original siting of the King George V Memorial. The fire is intended to provide spiritual healing and inspiration as well as for smoking ceremonies, and has been tended to since 1998.

A small flag pole flying the Aboriginal flag is located to the north of the firepit. At various times in the past, letters spelling out 'Sovereignty' or 'Sovereign' have been attached to posts near the flag or spelled out in other ways which are visible in earlier photographs and aerials of the site.

A small shed structure is situated parallel to King George Terrace on the lawns to the east of the King George V Memorial, and serves as the embassy site shed and resource centre, providing information. It is currently painted on each end with the Aboriginal flag, and the word 'respect' on the western wall. 'Aboriginal Embassy' is written above the entry door on the southern side. This building has been painted numerous times, and has been the target of multiple arson attacks since it was erected.

2.3.3 Old Parliament House

Old Parliament House is a three-storey rendered brick building with strong symmetrical planning and horizontal patterning of the white painted main façade which has four original bays with arched bronze windows, verandahs, balconies and a rhythm of stepped cornices and parapets.

It is a key example of the Interwar Stripped Classical style of architecture and is a crucial element in Walter Burley Griffin's designed landscape of the National Triangle and the land axis between Mount Ainslie, the Australian War Memorial and Capital Hill. The design of the building references garden city principles in linking the inside of the building with the outside landscape.³ The overall relationship between the building and its landscape was an important element of the original design of the building by its architect, John Smith Murdoch, the first Commonwealth architect.

2.3.4 Parliament House Vista

The Parliament House Vista (encompassing Canberra's central designed and symbolic landscape, Griffin's Land Axis) is an irregularly shaped boundary, terminating at the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie at the northern end and Parliament House on Capital Hill at the southern end.⁴

The Parliament House Vista expresses the core of the Walter Burley Griffin design vision for Canberra. The landscape of the vista embraces the central land axis, part of the water axis and most of the National Triangle, including the area known as the Parliamentary Zone. The Vista combines urban planning, landscape and architecture to achieve a grand vision of a symbolic, unified and visually dramatic place.⁵

The Parliament House Vista is considered important for its design pattern and its richness of features. Many individual places within the Vista have heritage significance for their architectural design and historic importance, including Old Parliament House and Curtilage, Old Parliament House gardens, East Block Government Offices, West Block and the Dugout, John Gorton Building, the National Library of Australia, the High Court of Australia, the National Gallery of Australia, Blundells Farmhouse, Slab Outbuildings and Surrounds, the Australian War Memorial, the Portal Buildings, the High Court—National Gallery Precinct, the National Carillon, and King George V Memorial.⁶

The Parliament House Vista is also distinctive for the generally symmetrical organisation of monumental buildings in the landscape, the large body of water of Lake Burley Griffin, and the parklands and gardens contributing to the landscape setting of the broader Vista area, such as Anzac Parade and the Canberra Central Parklands (Commonwealth Park, Rond Terrace and Kings Park).

³ Old Parliament House HMP 2008–2013, p 6.

⁴ Australian Heritage Database Commonwealth Heritage List entry for Parliament House Vista.

⁵ Australian Heritage Database Commonwealth Heritage List entry for Parliament House Vista.

⁶ Australian Heritage Database Commonwealth Heritage List entry for Parliament House Vista.

The original location of King George V Memorial, once a significant component of the land axis, is now a historic component of the Parliament House Vista; an element which has been relocated to suit the ongoing implementation of Canberra's central area, following the intent of Griffin's plan and of subsequent iterations by the NCDC in the 1960s. Its relocation from the land axis represents a phase in its own history and in the design development and implementation of planning in the National Triangle.

2.4 Summary of the Setting

The memorial's physical and immediate setting is the landscape area along King George Terrace, with unimpeded views to and from Old Parliament House (Figure 1.3). The larger symbolic and historic setting—the extended setting—of the memorial is the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The memorial has an important place within the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle as a component of the designed and symbolic landscape within the National Capital. This cultural landscape is recognised in the Commonwealth Heritage values of Parliament House Vista and the recent nomination of Canberra's central areas to the National Heritage List.

The National Triangle and Parliament House Vista setting have a wide array of historic, cultural, political and symbolic associations; King George V Memorial is an example of this. The central cultural landscape of Canberra has grown from a dynamic intellectual process which has both shaped, and been shaped by, changing perceptions of what the Australian nation is now or should become in the future.⁷ It reflects how our relationship to the symbols of Empire and national life has altered through time.

2.5 Physical Description of King George V Memorial

The memorial is described externally by elevation, as well as the internal structure. The condition of the heritage values and fabric is included in Sections 4.5 and 5.3.

2.5.1 General Description

King George V Memorial is a large monument designed in the Art Deco style with simplified detailing, constructed of brick and faced with Hawkesbury sandstone blocks sourced from the Sydney region. It has a tall, slightly tapered central column with a carved sandstone statue of Saint George on a horse and a bronze sculpture of King George V positioned on either side. Refer to the figures below in Section 2.5.7.

The sandstone courses alternate with thick and thin blocks, with an extra thick course housing ten bronze plaques and inscriptions which surround the structure. The monument has a thick base course of stone and is mounted on two granite tiered steps, centrally placed within a paved area. The source of the granite is unknown; the original specifications called for 'Crown' granite from Tarana (NSW) but the 1953 unveiling brochure described it as Sodwalls granite.⁸

2.5.2 East Elevation

The east elevation of the memorial is the current dominant side of the structure, and was the side which originally faced toward Old Parliament House. This elevation features the 4.5m bronze

⁷ Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment, 2010, prepared by GML for the NCA.

⁸ King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p11

sculpture of the standing King George V on a stone plinth. At the base of the bronze statue is inscribed 'Cast by Morris Singer Co. Ltd. London S.W.8' and 'J.E Moorfield Sculptor'.

Above the statue inscribed on the main column is 'GEORGIVS V REX IMPERATOR 1910–1936' and beneath the statue on the supporting plinth is inscribed 'Erected by the people of Australia to commemorate the reign of King George V from May 1910 to January 1936.'

Four bronze plaques depicting HRH Duke of York, HRH Duchess of York, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir SW Griffith are placed on either side of the supporting plinth with their names engraved underneath. Inscriptions located between the plaques read '*HRH opened the first federal parliament Melbourne 9th May 1901*' and '*The first federal convention was held in Sydney during March 1891*'.

2.5.3 West Elevation

The west elevation of the memorial features the stone carved Saint George seated on a horse, carrying a bronze lance on a stone plinth.

Above the statue on the main column reads the inscription '*To commemorate the reign of King George V May 1910 to January 1936*', and below it on the supporting plinth another inscription similarly reads '*to commemorate the reign of King George V 1910 to 1936 erected by the Commonwealth Government of Australia*'.

On each side of the supporting plinth is the inscription '*Australian Naval Military and Air Forces were engaged during the Great War 1914–1918*' between bronze plaques depicting the armed forces and medical support personnel (an air force pilot, a nurse, a soldier and a sailor).

2.5.4 North Elevation

On the north elevation of the central column is the inscription '*Federation of Australian states was achieved 1901 Sir Edmund Barton First Australian Prime Minister*' above a plaque of Sir Edmund Barton.

2.5.5 South Elevation

On the south elevation is a bronze plaque of a crown below an inscription '*GEORGIVS V D.G.BRITT OMN:REN F.D.IND:IMP MDCCCCX MCMXXXVI*'.

2.5.6 Internal Structure

Access to the interior of the structure is via a steel grate covered manhole in the pavement on the western side.

The memorial has a hollow core of brickwork on a concrete footing and the floor is made up of earth and building rubble. Concrete slab lintels cast in-situ support the two statues and higher up the column concrete lintels support the tapering stone.

A central steel structure supports a steep ladder which leads to the top of the monument. An access hole through the roof is fitted with a hatch.

2.5.7 Photographs



Figure 2.2 North elevation of the King George V Memorial. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.3 East elevation of the memorial showing King George V. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.4 Bronze plaques of the Duke and Duchess of York on the plinth beneath King George V. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.5 Bronze plaques of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir SW Griffith, President and Vice-President of the First Federal Convention held in Sydney, March 1891. (Source: GML 2013)

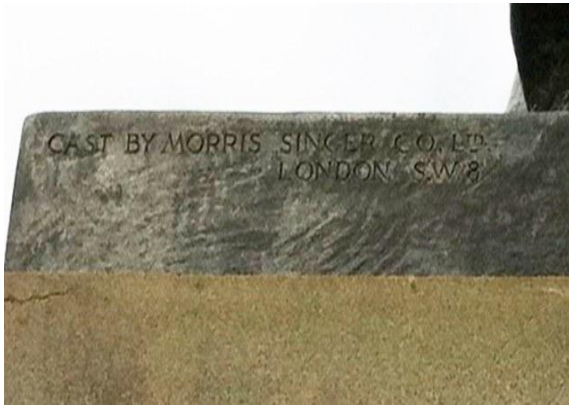


Figure 2.6 Inscription at the base of the King George V bronze sculpture indicating Morris Singer Co Ltd, London, SW 8 as the Casting company. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.7 Inscription at the base of the King George V bronze sculpture indicating JE Moorfield as the sculptor. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.8 View from the southwest toward the memorial showing Saint George upon his horse. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.9 View toward the east elevation of the memorial. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.10 Bronze plaques of the armed forces on the plinth beneath Saint George, images on the plaques represent a pilot and nurse. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.11 Bronze plaques of the armed forces on the plinth beneath Saint George, images on the plaques represent and sailor and soldier (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.12 Bronze plaque of Sir Edmund Barton on the North Elevation. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.13 Bronze plaque of crown on the Southern Elevation. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.14 Internal view, looking upward, showing brickwork and steel stairs. Note also the large concrete lintel. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.15 Internal access to the memorial is via the grated hatch. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.16 View of the top of the memorial and the access hole—the only access route before the construction of the 1996 underground access shown in Figure 2.15. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.17 View towards Old Parliament House and the memorial (centre) from across the lawns. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.18 Old Parliament House as seen from the sculpture of King George V. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 2.19 View towards the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site from near the top of the memorial. (Source: GML 2013)

3.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context

3.1 Introduction

This historical analysis draws on the 1994 Conservation Study. It provides an understanding of the history of the memorial's design and construction, its original siting in 1941 on the main land axis of Griffin's Plan, directly in front of Old Parliament House; and its relocation, realignment and remodelling in 1968 to its current location on the western corner of King George V Terrace.

A comparative analysis of this memorial with other King George V memorials, Australian war memorials within Australia and other interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra is provided in Section 3.7. The analysis provides historical and stylistic context which frame the discussion of the heritage values of the memorial; its rarity and characteristic values.

3.2 Background History

3.2.1 Ngunnawal Country

King George V Memorial lies on land that has been part of the traditional lands of the Ngunnawal people for thousands of years. Their descendants continue to live in Canberra and the surrounding region. The historical record gives some indication of the activities of Aboriginal people in the general area, including ceremonies and camps.¹ Numbers of Aboriginal people dwindled dramatically following European settlement, possibly associated with a smallpox epidemic in 1830, influenza and a measles epidemic in the 1860s.²

Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that the area of Old Parliament House and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was once used 'as a gathering and meeting ground for Ngun(n)awal, Monaro, Wiradjuri and Ngarigo'³ people.

Records from ACT Heritage indicate that a range of artefacts were found in the area of Old Parliament House during its construction.⁴ Artefacts included scrapers, points, an axe head and a boomerang which was found in the Rose Garden by a gardener in 1927.⁵ These artefacts attest to the use of the area by the Aboriginal community prior to the construction of the National Capital.

In more recent times the former site of the King George V Memorial and its surrounds has become an important focus for protest movements by the Aboriginal community.

¹ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 41.

² *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 47.

³ ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013, p 1.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Bluett, WP (1954): *The Aborigines of the Canberra District at the Arrival of the White Man*. Paper presented to the Canberra and District Archaeological Society, 29 May 1954.

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy, established as a protest site in 1972, continues to be actively used by the Aboriginal community as a national meeting place and a symbol of protest⁶ (refer to Section 3.5).

3.2.2 Colonial History

European colonisation of the area commenced in the 1820s with farming and grazing properties. There were small and large estates, the latter including Duntroon owned by the Campbell family on which the subject site lies. This estate straddled both sides of the Molonglo River and the land on which the subject site lies appears to have been used for grazing.⁷ Following Federation in 1901, a long process began to establish a national capital for the new country and, in 1911, land in the vicinity of what is now Canberra was chosen and purchased by the Commonwealth Government.

3.2.3 Planning the National Capital

An international competition to design the new city was finalised in 1912 with the winners being Walter and Marion Griffin from Chicago (Figure 3.23).

When Griffin designed the layout for Canberra he made ingenious use of the area's natural features. He likened the whole site to:

*... an irregular amphitheatre- with Ainslie at the north east in the rear, flanked on either side by Black Mountain and Pleasant Hill, all forming the top galleries; with the slopes to the water, the auditorium; with the waterway and flood basin the area.*⁸

Griffin used the features within and surrounding what is now the Parliament House Vista to project axial lines that provided the fundamental form for the centre of the city.⁹ The central land axis ran from Mount Ainslie through Camp Hill (the site of Old Parliament House) to Capital Hill (the site of New Parliament House) and then nearly 50 kilometres further in to Mount Bimberi.¹⁰ Contributing to the shape of the Vista, Griffin laid out across the land axis two further axes at right angles, the municipal axis and the water axis. Both ran in a north west-south west direction parallel to one another.

⁶ ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013, and *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 44.

⁷ *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 48.

⁸ Griffin WB 1913, 'The Federal Capital: Report Explanatory of the Preliminary General Plan', Canberra, Department of Home Affairs, October 1913 p 3, cited in *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 52.

⁹ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 51.

¹⁰ Griffin WB 1955 [1912], 'Original Report', reprinted with corrections in, *Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Senate, Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the development of Canberra*, September 1955, Appendix B, cited in *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 52.

The municipal axis also delineates the northern boundary arm of what became the National Triangle. The western arm of the triangle is formed by a secondary axis running from Capital Hill to City Hill and its eastern arm by another secondary axis running from Capital Hill towards Mt Pleasant. Commonwealth Avenue and its bridge now follow the western arm, while Kings Avenue and bridge follow the eastern arm. All of the Griffins axial lines are important in defining the Parliament House Vista¹¹ (refer to Figure 1.1).

Griffin planned for Capital Hill to be the focal eminence of the city and his aim was to have a stepped pinnacle treatment up to this area. Thus, by default, height restrictions were placed on buildings in this area such that they did not impede the vista from the summit of Capital Hill or from the Old Parliament House lower down (Figure 3.24).¹²

The Griffins also planned Canberra so that separate urban functions or activities were conducted in different centres. They placed the functions of the Federal Government in the National Triangle area south of the Molonglo River and this area took precedence over all other functional centres.¹³ While many of Griffin's other functional divisions did not materialise, the centre for the National Government is the least changed from Griffin's original intension. While development within the vista did not remain as Griffin planned, the overall effect remains.

In contrast, the area Griffin planned for a casino recreation area at the northern end of the land axis, at the foot of Mount Ainslie, became the location for the Australian War Memorial completed in 1941 (Figure 3.25). In addition to the casino Griffin had also envisaged an open, landscaped 'broad formal parkway' with an undeveloped centre flanked by foliage to set off the residences on either side, in his later plans he identified this as 'Prospect Parkway'.¹⁴ This vision was however not realised as the space eventually evolved into Anzac Parade. Instead of the contrast between relaxation and serious governing from one end of the axis to the other, the presence of the memorial and parade at the northern end ensured they became the home to a matter of greater gravity as memorials to those killed in war. This also elevated the War Memorial to a new status and, therefore, exerted a major influence on the Parliament House Vista north of the lake from that of a pleasant parkway to a ceremonial precinct completed with the construction of Anzac Parade in 1965.

While Griffin had intended that the Prospect Parkway would be lined by memorials, the presence of the War Memorial at the end of the avenue led to the erection along it of memorials to those men and women who served in the wars. These in turn reinforced the formal nature of this part of the vista (Figures 3.8–3.11).

The King George V Memorial was one of the earliest structures built within the National Triangle following the construction of Old Parliament House in 1927 (Figure 3.25). Originally the memorial

¹¹ Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 53.

¹² *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 53.

¹³ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 53.

¹⁴ *Anzac Parade—Canberra Heritage Management Plan*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Bulter, Craig Burton, Chris Johnston, Dr David Young and Dr Michael Pearson, for the National Capital Authority, 2012, p23-24

was positioned in the centre of the Parliamentary Vista, now in its current location it still remains within both the National Triangle and the Parliamentary Vista.

3.2.4 Old Parliament House

Although planning for Australia's new capital began in 1912, infrastructure work had hardly commenced when World War 1 began. The need to move Canberra on quickly and cheaply following the war saw the decision for the construction of a 'provisional' Parliament House made by the government. John Smith Murdoch, Chief Architect in the Department of Works, designed the building, and the site chosen for its location was at a lower elevation to Griffin's planned Capital Hill summit. The chosen site on Camp Hill was still a prominent and strategic location and lay at the southern end of Griffin's main land axis, just below Capital Hill. This site continues to contribute to the planned aesthetic qualities of the National Triangle¹⁵ (refer to Figure 1.2).

Construction of Old Parliament House began in 1923 and work was completed in 1927. Construction cost £644,600 with another £250,000 spent on the internal fit-out.¹⁶ The building was opened on 9 May 1927 by King George V's son, His Royal Highness The Duke of York (later King George VI) and his wife the Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother). The Duke of York also unveiled the statue to his father, King George V, which is located in Kings Hall inside Old Parliament House on the same day. The Duke later crowned King George VI, after his brother Edward VIII abdicated, was Australia's Monarch when the memorial was proposed in 1936 to commemorate his father's reign.

The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. In 1901 King George V, then the Duke of York opened the first session of the Australian Parliament upon the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia in Melbourne.

Designed in the interwar Art Deco Stripped Classical style, the building is a crucial element in Griffin's planned landscape of the National Triangle and the land axis between Mount Ainslie and Capital Hill.

In front of Old Parliament House between 1925 and 1927, the gently north sloping site was divided into three major sections separated by gravel pathways. The pathways were bordered by trees encircling the site and the northern flanking spaces were left as open grassed terraces.¹⁷ Circular

¹⁵ *Old Parliament House and Curtilage Heritage Management Plan 2008-2013* by Old Parliament House Alive for the National Capital Authority, p 8.

¹⁶ *Old Parliament House and Curtilage Heritage Management Plan 2008-2013* by Old Parliament House Alive for the National Capital Authority, p 8

¹⁷ *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 32.

rose gardens were designed on either side of the central terrace, which were completed in 1934 (Figure 3.25).¹⁸

Old Parliament House has undergone many large and small changes over its life in the central areas and to the wings. Essentially, however, the front facade remains unchanged. Old Parliament House continued to operate as the temporary base for the Commonwealth Parliament until the opening of New Parliament House on Capital Hill in 1988.

3.3 King George V Memorial

3.3.1 Background

In 1936, just eight years after the opening of the Provisional Old Parliament House (now known as Old Parliament House), the Commonwealth Government approved a memorial to the recently deceased King George V. George V had an important association with Australia; besides being king from 1910 to 1936, a reign that spanned World War I, he also, opened the first Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne on 9 May 1901, following Federation.¹⁹ An earlier statue of the King had been unveiled at the opening of Old Parliament House in 1927 and is still in its original location in the Kings Hall (Figure 3.1).

King George V, second son of Edward VII and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth II, was highly regarded by his Australian political subjects, especially for his actions and leadership during World War 1 and his participation in Australia's Federation.

The memorial was commissioned in 1935 by the Commonwealth Government but construction was delayed because of World War II, and for many years it stood without its bronze statue of King George V. The memorial was finally completed in 1952.

3.3.2 Design and Construction

Discussions regarding an appropriate way to commemorate the recently deceased King prompted the Federal Government to appoint a cabinet sub-committee to assess the matter. The subcommittee prepared the following recommendations which were tabled in Parliament in March 1936:

1. *That the memory of the late King be perpetuated in Canberra by a group of symbolic statuary in bronze.*
2. *That the site be on the vacant square immediately in front of Parliament House.*
3. *That the statuary should be of such a nature as to be symbolic (of):*
 - a. *The association of the King with the birth and first 25 years (sic) of Federation.*
 - b. *The growth of the idea of Empire unity as a Commonwealth of National owing allegiance to one sovereign.*

¹⁸ *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 34.

¹⁹ *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 18 May, 1901, p 3.

- c. *By means of plaques or bas-reliefs associated with the statuary commemorating the main events of Australia's national life, such as, for instance, the first Federal Convention; the King as Duke of York opening the first Federal Parliament; Australian participation in the Great War; the Duke of York opening the first Parliament at Canberra.*
4. *That there should not be a competition for designs, but that three or four of the best artists or sculptors within the Empire be invited to submit designs, and that fees should be paid for such designs. An Australian artist should be included in the list.*
5. *That on receipt of such designs the Government with the assistance of a technical Committee of Advice choose the design to be adopted.*
6. *That the statuary be known as 'The King George the Fifth Memorial'.²⁰*

Three sculptors working in Australia were chosen from a large number who approached the sub-committee for the privilege. The final brief specified:

The main feature of the Memorial will be a statue or group of statuary in bronze, the prominent subject to be statue of King George V in State robes and without headdress standing on a pedestal, with inlaid bas-relief bronze panels on each face or as otherwise suggested by the sculptor.²¹

The budget was limited to £20,000 for the entire memorial which was to include the base structure and statues and it was specified that granite should be used for the main pedestal and fundamental design aspects whilst hard stone could be used for the steps substructure and other architectural features.²²

The three sculptors invited to submit plans for the memorial included William Leslie Bowles, Paul Raphael Montford and George Rayner Hoff. All three were working in Australia at the time, Bowles and Montford in Melbourne and Hoff in Sydney (Figures 3.12–3.16). The initial designs submitted by each sculptor were considered insufficient by the Technical Committee of Advisers and more detailed plans had to be submitted before a decision was made.²³ Hoff had considerable experience in designing large scale sculpture for various public memorials. For example, he created figures for the National War Memorial, Adelaide and numerous sculptures for the Anzac Memorial in Sydney. He submitted three separate designs for Canberra's proposed King George V Memorial. One of Hoff's designs, an Art Deco styled collaboration between Hoff and Associate Architect, Harry Foskett, was partially accepted by the Committee in March 1937 pending further discussion on some design details. The design was officially accepted by the Federal Cabinet in August 1937 but the final plans and contract were never signed because Hoff died suddenly from pancreatitis in November 1937.²⁴

²⁰ AA:CRS A461/1; O.370/1/8; folio x cited in *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 3–4

²¹ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 4.

²² *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

²³ *Advocate* Burnie Tasmania 4 March 1937, p 7.

²⁴ Noel S Hutchison, 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>>, accessed 1 April 2013.

Hoff had chosen a successor, John Moorfield, a fellow teacher at East Sydney Technical College, who continued his work after his death. Moorfield worked in conjunction with Harry Foskett who remained the associate architect for the project.²⁵ Brief biographies of Hoff, Moorfield and Foskett are outlined in section 3.6 of this report.

The site for the memorial specified by the cabinet sub-committee 'on the vacant square immediately in front of Parliament House', was allegedly chosen to conform with Walter Burley Griffin's plan of Canberra standing on the main land axis of Griffin's plan.²⁶ The immense scale of the 'vacant square' and its surrounding open space posed a challenge to the designers, requiring them to provide a monumental design response. Apparently Hoff and Foskett had both not been happy with the location and preferred a flanking site.²⁷

Their design proposed a tall central pylon with flanking statuary to take advantage of the magnificent background of Mount Ainslie. It included a large granite and sandstone podium with an approach ramp from the south and a flight of steps from the north.²⁸ A 4.5 metre bronze statue of King George V on a stone plinth would face Parliament House while a stone carved sculpture of St George seated on a horse, also on a stone plinth, would face Mount Ainslie. It is understood that King George V was symbolically associated with Saint George because of his role in successfully leading his country in World War I.

As specified in the brief presented by the cabinet sub-committee, the memorial needed to contain symbolic plaques commemorating main events of Australia's national life. The designers planned nine circular bronze portraits depicting the army, navy and air force during the Great War of 1914-18. They also designed bronze plaques of the Duke of York (now King George V) and Duchess of York who opened the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne in 1901. Plaques commemorating Sir Edmund Barton, as the first Australian Prime Minister and Sir Henry Parkes, New South Wales Premier and Sir Samuel W Griffith, Queensland Premier in 1891, for their position's as President and Vice-President respectively at the first Federal Convention held in Sydney in 1891. The Convention, also known as the 1891 National Australasian Convention, was the first step in drafting the Australian Constitution.²⁹ When completed the memorial would stand 7.5 metres tall.

Moorfield designed the plaques and was responsible for the modelling of the plaques, the King George figure and the Saint George figure. The bronzes were cast by the Morris-Singer Company of London and Saint George was carved by the stonemasons Garnett and Sons of Sydney.³⁰

²⁵ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

²⁶ <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

²⁷ Foskett, who was consulted about the memorial's relocation in the 1960s, is reported to have said at the time that neither he nor Hoff were happy with the original siting and had indicated a preference for a flanking site to the responsible committee. Cited in *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 7.

²⁸ <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

²⁹

<<http://www.ccentre.wa.gov.au/ExhibitionsOnline/ANationAtLast/Pages/The1891NationalAustraliaAustralasianConvention.aspx>>

³⁰ <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

Although the bulk of the structure was completed by 1941, the onset of World War II delayed the casting of the bronze plaques and the bronze figure of King George V as they were being made in London. As a result, the monument was in place but only half completed with the blank side facing Old Parliament House for more than a decade.³¹ Additionally, by 1941 the stone figure of Saint George was facing the newly constructed Australian War Memorial (Figure 3.25).

Finally in 1951 a model for the bronze figure of George V was sent to England for casting. By this time repairs were already being made to the foundations of the memorial because of subsidence. The memorial was finally unveiled on 4 March 1953 amidst a well-attended ceremony which saw the Governor General, Sir William McKell, unveil the King George statue from under an Australian flag and in the presence of Hoff's widow, Moorfield's daughter (Moorfield had died in 1945 having not lived to see the completed monument) and other dignitaries such as the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, Minister for the Interior, Sir Philip McBride; and the Leader for the Opposition, Dr H V Evatt. King George V's strong association with the navy was represented on the day with a guard of honour supplied by the Royal Australian Navy (Figure 3.27).³²

The statue became a landmark for early Canberrans and gained social importance as a meeting point not just for visitors who invariably had their photo taken in front of the memorial, but also as a focal point for political protests (Figure 3.28). It was also the location for celebratory activities such as Carols by Candlelight.

3.4 Major Changes to Parliament House Vista

3.4.1 The NCDC Period

The development of Canberra over the years has been the responsibility of a succession of government agencies following Griffin. This included the Federal Capital Advisory Committee (FCAC) 1921–24 and Federal Capital Commission (FCC) 1925–30 which achieved initial development; the NCDC which was responsible for the major development from the 1960s to the 1980s; and currently the NCA.

Among the major achievements of the NCDC was the appointment of William Holford, a British planner associated with the University College, London. One outcome of his appointment was the realisation of Lake Burley Griffin.

After construction of Old Parliament House and the King George V Memorial, the first permanent building constructed in the Parliamentary Zone was the Administrative Building (now John Gorton Building) which opened in 1956 on the eastern side of Old Parliament House nearer the Molonglo River. Major earth works were undertaken in the early 1960s which included the removal of Cork Hill, a small hill between the Parliament House and Molonglo River which was impeding the view.³³ The completion of the lake in 1964 was a major achievement which changed the central area. The landscaped setting for the National Library of Australia was completed in 1968 as were the central pools and fountains in each of the outside pools on the land axis and opposite the Treasury

³¹ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

³² The Canberra Times (ACT: 1926–1995), Tuesday 3 March 1953, p 1.

³³ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan*, Volume 1 by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 89.

Building. The works for these water bodies were implemented in the 1930s, yet the final completed form was not realised until 1969. All were fitted with ornamental fountains in the form of water jets.³⁴

Later development within the Parliamentary Zone included the High Court of Australia (1980), the National Gallery of Australia (1982), Reconciliation Place Federation Mall (2001), Commonwealth Place (2002) on the lake edge and land axis, and most recently the National Portrait Gallery (2008).

3.4.2 Relocation of the Memorial

While the site for the memorial was said to have been chosen to accord with Griffin's plans, by the late 1940s and early 1950s influential politicians and visitors to Canberra alike had already begun to doubt its prominent location (Figure 3.29). The memorial's monumental Art Deco style was now out of fashion and the construction of the new Australian War Memorial had altered the significance of the Land Axis vista. Also the fact that it had remained incomplete for over a decade influenced the growing feeling that the memorial constituted a dominating and intrusive element into the vista.³⁵ The concern about the memorial's location heightened in the 1960s following the construction of Lake Burley Griffin (1964) and then Anzac Parade (1965) as the memorial now impeded a highly significant view (Figure 3.26).

Discussions about the memorial's relocation had been mooted in Parliament as early as 1943, and in 1949, the National Capital Planning & Development Committee (a precursor to the NCDC) resolved to recommend to the Minister that '...in view of the repairs that are urgently required to be made to the King George V Memorial, it be removed to a more appropriate site'. No response was given to the committee.³⁶ In 1965, repairs to the value of \$11,000 were tendered by the Works Department, but not proceeded with.³⁷

The decision was finally made in 1968 to relocate the memorial to its current location west of the land axis, on a corner of the western part of the National Rose Garden. The relocation was a part of the first serious planning and development of the central land axis and Parkes Place.³⁸ The planning and works program were encouraged by Lord Holford, an English town planning consultant who proposed a large scale redevelopment of Parkes Place for the NCDC in 1965. His plans were dependent on the removal of the memorial from the central axis to its current location and allowed for an appropriate monument to be built in the corresponding eastern location in the future. The full scale of Holford's design was not carried out by the NCDC but the relocation of the memorial was a major part of the Parkes Place redevelopment.³⁹ The decision to relocate allowed

³⁴ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 94.

³⁵ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 64.

³⁶ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

³⁷ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

³⁸ *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 61.

³⁹ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 8–9.

the much needed repairs to the stonework to be made and provided an unrestricted view from Old Parliament House along the central axis to the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie.

In his book, *Canberra 1954–1980*, Eric Sparke gives credit for moving the monument to Doug Anthony (at that time Minister for the Interior and later Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the Old Parliament House’s Advisory Council). According to Sparke, Doug Anthony had to obtain the acquiescence of the Prime Minister, no easy task in view of Prime Minister (at the time) Robert Menzies being a strong royalist supporter. Anthony is said to have stated:

*I raised the ticklish issue with him one afternoon after there had been a good question time in Parliament. Menzies stood silent for a while, looking out of the window then he said ‘I suppose you are right’.*⁴⁰

In 2010 the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House recorded an oral history interview with Doug Anthony in which he describes the process of moving the memorial.⁴¹

When reconstructed in the new location, the memorial was reorientated with King George V statue facing east, instead of the original south position (facing Old Parliament House directly). The three metre high podium and ramp was not rebuilt, and in its place a 1.5 metre wide platform with two steps was constructed made of granite on reinforced concrete. The memorial was placed within a granite paved area between two poplar trees. Access to the interior of the memorial was changed to a hatch in the concrete slab roof. A new brick pylon was constructed to which the original stone cladding was attached (Figure 3.30). Polysulphide mastic pointing was used for the reconstruction.⁴²

The King George V Memorial was one of the earliest structures built in the Parliamentary Zone and, although moved, remains within this zone. It retains a close proximity and a visual and historical connection with Old Parliament House.

3.4.3 Ongoing Repairs and Location Discussions

Repairs had already been made to the foundations of the memorial in 1949 because of subsidence, and in the 1960s the need for significant repairs to the stonework was repeatedly raised. The relocation and reconstruction of the memorial rectified many of the needed repairs but the decision to remove elements of the statute and to relocate the memorial did not please everybody and the idea of again relocating the memorial was muted by some, including a report by the (then) Department of Housing and Construction to the NCDC.⁴³

In 1982 graffiti and lichen were removed from the memorial and the joints were partially repointed. Further significant remedial works were undertaken from 1996 following the recommendations of

⁴⁰ Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House—*The King George V Memorial*.

⁴¹ Rt Hon Doug Anthony AC, CH, interviewed by Michael Richards, 15 March 2010, for the Old Parliament House Political and Parliamentary Oral History Project, ORAL TRC 6100/19.

⁴² <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

⁴³ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 10

the 1994 Conservation Study.⁴⁴ As also outlined in Section 3.7 below and Volume 2 of this HMP, a summary of works that have been undertaken since 1996 include:

- Repointing of all 'real' joints in sandstone with a 1:3 lime: sand mortar mix. Failure of the pointing was noted in the NCA files one year after completion in 1997. David West of ARUP Façade Engineering was contracted to identify the defects, investigate the causes and propose methods of rectification.
- Replacement of coping stones (rather than the recommended consolidation trials) and installation of new copper flashing at the top of the pylon.
- Fills to damaged areas of sandstone with epoxy-bound sand patches on stainless steel wire armatures. These appear to have been problematic from installation. They are described in 1997 correspondence as having a distinctly green cast and a limited life expectancy (approximately 10 years).
- Dressing back and reshaping of badly damaged stone to sound material. In some instances dressing of stones was used to create water shedding surfaces.
- Wax application to the surface of all bronze elements.
- Construction of new internal access, hatches and drainage.
- Installation of lighting and a ventilation fan.
- Removal and replanting of the nearby poplar trees, in part to address damage to the granite-clad platform and paving of the memorial caused by root growth.
- Introduction of a root barrier at the time of replanting (shown in Freeman Collett & Partners architectural drawing of May 1994).
- Application of a sacrificial plaster to the interior brickwork to a height of about 2m.
- Application of an anti-graffiti coating (extent and material unknown).
- Possible stone consolidation to cracks in unknown locations.
- Some replacement of granite stones in the paving and platform (locations unknown).

In 1988, prior to the heritage listing of Parliament House Vista, the National Trust of Australia (ACT) provided the NCDC with advice that to relocate the memorial back to the original site (with a reinstated plinth) and to its original form on the land axis, would not be consistent with the trust's active role in trying to 'preserve' the vista between Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.⁴⁵ They suggested that to retain the vista as an open area on the mall would in turn allow

⁴⁴ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

⁴⁵ NCA file 83/1878, Correspondence between the NCDC (the Secretary Manager) and the National Trust of Australia (ACT) (the Administrator), 5 April 1988.

the memorial in its current site to be 'preserved'—and they went as far to say that the current site of the memorial was consistent with Hoff's preferred location 'flanking' the land axis.⁴⁶

In its current location the memorial retains a historical and visual connection with Old Parliament House and has an extended setting which is the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle.

3.5 The Aboriginal Tent Embassy Site

Four years after the King George V Memorial was moved, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established on part of the memorial's former site in front of Old Parliament House. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established as a protest site on 26 January 1972 with only a beach umbrella, some placards and four protestors. The site has subsequently become a national symbol of Aboriginal struggle for land rights. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established as a reaction to the McMahon government's statements about Aboriginal land rights⁴⁷ and has been removed and re-established a number of times. It has been a permanent fixture on the landscape in front of Old Parliament House since 1992.

In 1993 the ashes of Aboriginal activist, poet and artist Kevin Gilbert were incorporated into a fire between the King George V Memorial and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy office building. The fire was known at the time as the 'fire of justice' and is relit periodically. It was recently relit on the twentieth anniversary of the death of Kevin Gilbert on 1 April 2013.⁴⁸ The location of this fire is considered to be important by the Aboriginal community associated with the Aboriginal Tent Embassy and the Gilbert family.

The central fire pit, which includes a large sign 'Sovereignty', lies on the site left vacant by the King George V Memorial. This fire pit is now used as the central meeting point for memorial and protest gatherings (Figures 3.31–3.33).⁴⁹

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy continues to share the landscape area in front of Old Parliament House with the King George V Memorial which in its new location is to the west of the central land axis on King George V Terrace. Both the memorial and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy are referred to in the Parliament House Vista Commonwealth Heritage citation as significant attributes and components of the conservation area of the vista.

3.6 The Artists

3.6.1 George Rayner Hoff⁵⁰

George Rayner Hoff (1894–1937), sculptor and teacher, was born on 27 November 1894 at Braddan, Isle of Man. Early training from his father, who restored ancient buildings, saw him

⁴⁶ NCA file 83/1878, Correspondence between the NCDC (the Secretary Manager) and the National Trust of Australia (ACT) (the Administrator), 5 April 1988.

⁴⁷ ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013.

⁴⁸ Ellie Gilbert, pers comm, 3 April 2013.

⁴⁹ <<http://www.aboriginaltentembassy.net/>> Accessed 2 April 2013.

⁵⁰ Excerpts taken from Noel S Hutchison, 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>> accessed 5 April 2013.

develop as a capable woodcarver and stonemason. After finishing school Rayner worked in a mason's yard and entered an architect's office at age 14.

In 1919 Hoff had begun studies at the Royal College of Art, London, under the Professor of Sculpture, Francis Derwent Wood, RA. After meeting the Australian architect Hardy Wilson in the Italian city of Naples, and discussions with Derwent Wood in London, he accepted an appointment as Teacher in Charge of Drawing, Modelling and Sculpture at East Sydney Technical College in May 1923. He reached Sydney in August and during his years at the East Sydney Technical College he met Moorfield and Foskett who would later assist him with the design of the King George V Memorial.

His friendship with Norman Lindsay and Hardy Wilson among others influenced the many ideas underlying his stylistically diverse and eclectic work. He was exposed to, and inspired by a variety of art forms such as Graeco-Roman, European Renaissance and Art Deco as evident in the design of King George V Memorial.⁵¹

The medal for the Society of Artists was created by Hoff in 1924. Later he produced, among others, the Sir Peter Nicol Russell memorial medal for the Institution of Engineers, Australia (1927), the Sir John Sulman medal for the Institute of Architects of New South Wales (1932) and the contentious Victorian Centenary Medallion (1934).

Hoff's last years took a tragic turn. He was embroiled in controversy with the Catholic Archbishop Kelly, the Master Builders' Association of New South Wales and the local chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects over the morality of the form and symbolism of the Anzac Memorial Group 'Sacrifice', 'Crucifixion of Civilisation' and 'Victory' in 1932 (Figure 2.13).

Rayner Hoff stands as the outstanding public sculptor in Sydney between the wars. Given the demands of his administrative and educational duties, his contribution to Australian art was considerable.

The most significant visible contribution that Hoff made was his large-scale sculpture for various buildings and public memorials. In 1925 he produced the large reliefs of the war memorial at Dubbo, NSW; the figures for the National War Memorial, Adelaide, in 1927–31; and the more numerous and controversial sculptures for the Anzac Memorial, Sydney (made with the aid of students and assistants) in 1930–34 (Figure 3.13). After winning the competition he had begun work on the King George V Memorial, Canberra, in 1936, which was completed posthumously by John Moorfield and Architect Harry Foskett.

3.6.2 Moorfield and Foskett

East Sydney Technical College was opened in 1922 as the annex to the Sydney Technical College, employing influential English Sculptor G Rayner Hoff to run the art department in 1923. The department gained a new impetus through his leadership, and in 1926 Hoff helped to establish a five year diploma course. One of Hoff's colleagues at the East Sydney Technical College was John Edward Moorfield who was employed as Instructor in Modelling. Hoff had suggested that in the

⁵¹ 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>> accessed 27 May 2013.

event of his death, Moorfield should be retained as the sculptor.⁵² While Moorfield designed the plaques for the King George V Memorial and was responsible for the modelling of the plaques, the King George figure and the Saint George figure, no further works by him are known. He died in 1945 prior to the opening of the memorial in 1953.

Harry Foskett was also connected with the East Sydney Technical College having completed his studies in architecture there in 1930. He then travelled to England to continue his studies at the University College, London, before returning to Sydney where by 1937 he was running the architecture course at East Sydney Technical College with Miles Dunphy.⁵³ In his later years he was working as an architect in Canberra and was Principal Architect for Red Hill Primary School, which was designed in 1959 and constructed in 1960 to serve the needs of the growing population in Canberra's inner south.⁵⁴

3.7 Summary Chronology⁵⁵

Date	Event
1936	Death of King George V.
1936	Cabinet agrees to commemorate King George V by a group of symbolic statuary to be sited on the square immediately in front of Parliament House at a total cost of £20,000.
1937	Design of G Rayner Hoff (in association with H Foskett, Architect) accepted.
1937	G R Hoff dies.
1938	Hoff's nominee, J E Moorfield, engaged to complete the memorial to Hoff's design.
1940	Site works commenced. Contractors: Concrete Constructions (Canberra) Pty Ltd.
1941	Structure completed, but without the bronze figure and plaques due to World War II.
1943	Comment in parliament that the memorial would have to be shifted to another site.
1945	J E Moorfield dies.
1949	National Capital Planning & Development Committee resolved to recommend to the Minister that '...in view of the repairs that are urgently required to be made to the King George V Memorial, it be removed to a more appropriate site'. No response was given to the committee.
1951	Repairs to foundations as a result of subsidence.
1951	Model sent to England for casting.
1953	Ceremony of unveiling.
1962	Works Department identify need for substantial repairs to stonework.
1965	Repairs (\$11,000) tendered by Works Department, but not proceeded with.
1960s	Doug Anthony and Sir Robert Menzies discuss the relocation of the memorial.
1965	Relocation mooted by Lord Holford/NCDC.
1968	Relocated to present site (with omission of substantial podium) at a cost of \$54,000 as part of Parkes Place improvement. Contractors: Sabemo Pty Ltd.

⁵² *The Canberra Times*, 29 June 1938, p 2.

⁵³ <<http://www.candalepas.com.au/index.php/col-madigan-obituary-sep2011>>

⁵⁴ <http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2011018099>

⁵⁵ *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 2–3.

Date	Event
1982	Graffiti removal. Subsequent partial repointing of joints and removal of lichen.
1983	Relocation considered by NCDC as part of review of the Parliamentary Zone.
1984	Department of Housing and Construction report for NCDC on condition of memorial.
1988	Report by H Hensel for DASETT on condition of memorial.
1988	National Trust of Australia (ACT) provided the NCDC with advice that to relocate the memorial back to the original site would not be consistent with the trust's active role in trying to 'preserve' the vista between Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.
1991	ACT Urban Services commission University of Canberra to undertake 'research directed to the conservation and stabilisation of the King George V Memorial'.
1992	University of Canberra <i>Preliminary report on the conservation of the KGV Memorial.</i>
1993	National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA) calls for registrations of interest in 'remedial works and conservation'.
1994	1994 Conservation Study (3 volumes prepared for the NCPA). Significant remedial works commenced, following the recommendations of the Conservation Study.
1995	1927 poplars removed (October 1995), root barrier installed and new replacement poplars planted.
1996	Program of 'remedial works and conservation' implemented by the NCPA. Subterranean/underground access constructed, internal infrastructure such as galvanised steel platforms and ladders installed to gain access to the top of the pylon and the former roof access. New copper roof added.
Post 1996	<p>Works have been carried out sporadically and as needed from 1996 onwards. A summary of works undertaken post 1996 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repointing of all 'real' joints in sandstone with a 1:3 lime: sand mortar mix. Failure of the pointing was noted in the NCA files one year after completion in 1997. David West of ARUP Façade Engineering was contracted to identify the defects, investigate the causes and propose methods of rectification. • Replacement of coping stones (rather than the recommended consolidation trials) and installation of new copper flashing at the top of the pylon. • Fills to damaged areas of sandstone with epoxy-bound sand patches on stainless steel wire armatures. These appear to have been problematic from installation. They are described in 1997 correspondence as having a distinctly green cast and a limited life expectancy (approximately 10 years). • Dressing back and reshaping of badly damaged stone to sound material. In some instances dressing of stones was used to create water shedding surfaces. • Wax application to the surface of all bronze elements. • Construction of new internal access, hatches and drainage. • Installation of lighting and a ventilation fan. • Removal and replanting of the nearby poplar trees, in part to address damage to the granite-clad platform and paving of the memorial caused by root growth. • Introduction of a root barrier at the time of replanting (shown in Freeman Collett & Partners architectural drawing of May 1994). • Application of a sacrificial plaster to the interior brickwork to a height of about 2m. • Application of an anti-graffiti coating (extent and material unknown). • Possible stone consolidation to cracks in unknown locations. • Some replacement of granite stones in the paving and platform (locations unknown).

3.8 Comparative Analysis


3.8.1 King George V Memorials within Australia

The King George V Memorial Canberra is one of eight known statues of George V constructed throughout Australia following the death of the much loved monarch in 1936. A detailed analysis of these memorials appears in Table 3.1. Additionally, other memorials in honour of King George V within Australia include Memorial Gardens in Gloucester NSW; near Putney in Sydney; and the King George V Memorial Hospital which opened in 1941 (closed 2002) in Camperdown Sydney as a hospital exclusively for mothers. George V Memorial Gates are located in King George V Park, Glen Innes NSW and in Innisfail, Queensland. Other known memorials include windows, obelisks, tablets and a bust.

There are also numerous statues and memorials to two earlier monarchs: King Edward II and Queen Victoria. Statues of Queen Victoria are in Queens Square and in front of the Queen Victoria Building Sydney, Victoria Square Adelaide, Queens Gardens Bendigo, Eastern Gardens Geelong, Queen Victoria Gardens Melbourne, Kings Park West Perth, Queens Park Brisbane and Sturt Street, Ballarat. There is also a statue to Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert in Queens Square Sydney. The Equestrian Statue of King Edward II stands in Macquarie Street, Sydney, outside the Conservatorium. There are also statues of King Edward II on North Terrace, Adelaide; in the Queen Victoria Gardens, Melbourne; and in Macquarie Street, Hobart.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ A list of the imperial monuments of Australia is provided by Monument Australia <<http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/government/imperial>>

Table 3.1 Comparative Analysis with other King George V Memorials in Australia
Kings Hall Old Parliament House Canberra

<p>Heritage Listing NHL (as part of 'Old Parliament House' Place ID: 105774)</p>  <p>Figure 3.1 King George V, Kings Hall, Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives of Australia)</p>	<p>History Unveiled: 1927 Sculptor: Sir Bertram Mackennal (1863–1931) Location: Kings Hall, Old Parliament House</p> <p>The bronze statue of King George V was placed in the Kings Hall on its opening in 1927. It is mounted on a Canberra marble pedestal base and located in a prominent position towards the rear of the hall. The statue mirrors the statue of Queen Victoria in the Queen's Hall, Parliament House, Melbourne. It is the second casting of the statue originally commissioned for New Deli and shows the king in full robes of the Order of the Garter</p> <p>Mackennal was an Australian sculptor most famous for designing the coinage and stamps bearing the likeness of King George V for the British Government. In 1886 he won a competition for the sculptured reliefs on the front of Parliament House, Melbourne, and designed the medals for the 1908 London Olympic Games and the Coronation Medal for King George V.</p> <p>His Australian works included the memorial statue of King Edward VII in Melbourne and the figures of the soldier and the sailor for the cenotaph in Martin Place, Sydney. Mackennal was the first Australian artist to be knighted, made Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1921.</p>
<p>Summary: This is the only known internal statue of King George V. It was designed by one of Australia's most renowned sculptors who had already designed the portrait of King George V for the British coinage and postage stamps. As with the statue in front of Old Parliament House and in Ballarat, it depicts King George V in his full robes of the Order of the Garter with his head uncovered. It was cast in bronze as were all of the Australian statues of King George V but the location for this casting is unknown.</p>	

King George Square, Brisbane

<p>Heritage Listing Brisbane City Council Heritage Register (as part of King George Square)</p>  <p>Figure 3.2 King George V, Brisbane. (Source: Memorial Australia)</p>	<p>History Unveiled: 1938 Sculptor: Unknown Location: King George Square</p> <p>The first statue of King George V to be unveiled in a capital city in Australia. It was funded by the citizens of Brisbane. The memorial included the bronze Equestrian Statue and two brass lions. It was unveiled to a crowd of 10,000 people.</p> <p>The square in which it stands was renamed King George Square following construction of statue.</p>
<p>Summary: This early statue of King George V built before the start of World War II is one of only two known equestrian sculptures of the King in Australia, the other being in Adelaide. As with all other statues of King George V, it is made of bronze and stands on a stone podium.</p>	

Alexander Square Ballarat

Heritage Listing

No Heritage Listing



Figure 3.3 King George Memorial Ballarat. (Source: State Library Victoria)

History

Unveiled: 21 May 1938

Sculptor: Victor Greenhalgh (1900–1983)

Location: Alexander Square, Sturt Street, Ballarat

This bronze memorial to King George V was constructed in 1938 by talented sculptor Victor Greenhalgh to commemorate the King’s Silver Jubilee of 25 years on the throne. The monument designed in the Art Deco style is set on a granite backdrop and features a stunning long bluestone base.

This monument was made in Australia by Victor E Greenhalgh, a Ballarat born man, whose commissioned works include six busts of Australian prime ministers which were placed in the Ballarat Public Gardens. This, his largest sculpture, shows the royal crest of the lion and the unicorn with inscriptions in Latin, 'DIEU ET MON DROIT' ('God and my right').

George V is shown holding the orb and sceptre and is dressed in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter signified by the garter worn on his left leg below the knee.

Summary

One of three memorials to King George V in the Art Deco style, others being the memorial in front of Old Parliament House, Canberra, and the memorial in Melbourne. It is also one of three that depict the King in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter with his head uncovered, others being the statue in the Kings Hall, Old Parliament House, and in front of Old Parliament House. It was made in Australia by a local sculptor as (it would appear) were half of the King George V statues. As with all of the statues, it was made of bronze with a granite backdrop.

Kings Domain, Melbourne

Heritage Listings

Melbourne City Council Heritage Database



Figure 3.4 King George V Memorial, Melbourne. (Source: State Library Victoria & Monument Australia)

History

Unveiled: 1952

Sculptor: William Leslie Bowles (1885–1954)

Stonemason: G B Edwards & Sons

Location: Kings Domain, Melbourne

Designed and built by W L Bowles, one of the three architects who submitted designs for King George V Memorial Canberra. Invitations to submit designs for this statue were sent to 10 artists and sculptors including Hoff and Montford. Made of bronze sandstone and granite, sculptured on a bluestone base. It was also designed in the late 30s, delayed by WWII and was unveiled in 1952. Funding came by public subscription and from the council.

Bowles worked in (Sir) E Bertram Mackennal’s London studio for a number of years where work was concentrated mainly on large public monuments, such as the London Memorial and Tomb for King Edward VII, and equestrian statues of Edward VII for Melbourne, London and Calcutta. It is not surprising that Bowles' later independent work reflects that of Mackennal, and almost never stems directly from other contemporaries.

Summary

The King George V Memorial in Melbourne, like the King George V Memorial in Canberra, was designed as a result of a competition and completed after World War II. Included in the invitations to submit a design were the same three sculptors asked to submit designs for the Canberra Memorial—Bowles, Hoff and Montford. It is one of three George V memorials in the Art Deco style which includes the memorial outside Old Parliament House and the Ballarat Memorial. It depicts the King in royal robes wearing a crown (as does the Geelong memorial). It was most likely cast in London which is why there was a delay in its construction. As with all the King George V statues, it is made of bronze

Johnston Park Geelong

Heritage Listing

Greater Geelong City Council Heritage Database



Figure 3.5 King George V Memorial Geelong. (Source: State Library Victoria & Monument Australia)

History

Unveiled: October 1938

Sculptor: Wallace Anderson (1888–1975)

Built: Naples, Italy

Location: In front of Geelong Art Gallery

This bronze statue of King George V stands on a granite base in front of the Geelong Art Gallery facing Johnstone Park. It was unveiled by the Governor of Victoria on 26 October 1938. The bronze figure was cast in 1937 at the Fonderie Chivrazzi in Naples, Italy, to a design by Australian born sculptor Wallace Anderson.

In April 1918 Anderson was appointed Museums Officer and Sculptor to the AIF and was based in the Australian War Records Section, London, with sculptors William Bowles and Web Gilbert. In 1920 he returned to Melbourne and continued his job with the Australian War Museum producing models, dioramas and sculpture in an annex of the Exhibition Building. Moving to Canberra, he worked for the Australian War Memorial in 1944–46. Anderson had produced a number of bronze war memorials and memorial portraits for Melbourne and for Victorian country towns. One of the earliest was 'Spirit of Anzac' (1928), situated in Johnstone Park, Geelong. His most famous work is that of Simpson and his donkey (1935), which he completed after winning a competition conducted by the Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross. This figure was also cast by the Chiurazzi Foundry, Naples, Italy (Figure 3.6). In 1937 Anderson completed a life-sized, bronze statue of King George V for Geelong. Between 1939 and 1945 he executed a series of nine busts of Australian prime ministers for the Botanic Gardens, Ballarat. One of his last public works, a figure of a soldier in bronze, completed about 1950, stands as the war memorial outside the Box Hill Town Hall.

Summary: This statue depicts the King in his royal robes (as does the Melbourne statue) and may reflect the association of both sculptors who worked together in London. It is the only one of the eight statues that was cast in Italy where Anderson also cast his famous sculpture of Simpson and his donkey. It arrived in Australia prior to the commencement of World War II, thus avoiding a delayed date of completion. As with all the other statues it is made in bronze

Angas Gardens, Adelaide

Heritage Listing

South Australia Local Heritage Council



Figure 3.6 Equestrian figure of King George V in Adelaide. (Source: Monument Australia)

History

Unveiled: 1950

Sculptor: Maurice Lambert (1901–1964)

Location: Angas Gardens, Adelaide

Equestrian statue of King George V made of bronze and shipped from England to Adelaide stands on a 12ft high pedestal of Waikerie freestone and granite. Commissioned in 1939, it was not completed until after World War II. It was funded by public subscription and the South Australian government.

The eldest son of the distinguished Australian painter George Lambert, Maurice, was born in Paris on 25 June 1901. He studied under Francis Derwent Wood RA at the Royal College of Art, London, from 1918 to 1923 (at the same time as GR Hoff), and then worked as Wood's assistant from 1924 to 1925.

He held his first solo exhibition at the Claridge Gallery in London in 1927. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1952, whilst he was Master of Sculpture at the Royal Academy School from 1950 to 1958. He never lived in Australia and died in London on 17 August 1964.

Summary: One of only two known equestrian statues of King George V in Australia, the other being in Brisbane. This statue was made in England and shipped to Australia like the memorials in Canberra and Melbourne. Its sculptor, though of Australian parentage, never lived in Australia. The sculpture was designed in London.

Conservatory Gardens Bendigo

Heritage Listing

Listed on the Victorian Heritage Register under Rosalind Park



Figure 3.7 King George V Memorial, Bendigo. (Source: Monument Australia)

History

Unveiled: November 1939

Sculptor: John Elischer (1891–1966)

Location: Conservatory Gardens (within Rosalind Park), Bendigo

Said to be the first memorial cast in Australia in the European Style, this bronze statue stands in the Conservatory Gardens, Bendigo.

Austrian born Elischer practised in Europe before arriving in Australia in 1935. In 1926 he won an international competition for the South African Memorial to General Botha. Elischer's other commissions for sculptures in Australia include a bronze fountain for Sir Russell Grimwade in Toorak and a bust of Archbishop Mannix for Newman College, University of Melbourne. He won a prize for medal design in 1951 issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australian Schools.

Summary: The only known statue in Australia of King George V in civilian clothes and said to be the first memorial cast in Australia in the European Style. As with all other King George V statues, it is made of bronze and stands on a stone plinth.

3.8.2 War Memorials along Anzac Parade Canberra

ANZAC Parade, designed as a memorial precinct in 1965 is used for ceremonial occasions and is the site of many major military memorials. Most of these have been constructed in more recent years, the first being the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial built in April 1968. The War Memorial building itself was constructed in the Art Deco style from 1929–1941 and is further examined in Section 3.8.3. Below are a few examples of the memorials along Anzac Parade.

Table 3.2 War Memorials along Anzac Parade, Canberra.

Australian Army National Memorial

This is a memorial to these Australians—in all wars, campaigns and peace operations—and to the continuing tradition of service and excellence.

This memorial also reminds visitors of the importance of the Australian Digger in the formation of national character and sentiment. The term 'digger' was first used to describe Australian soldiers during the trench warfare of the World War I.

Designed by sculptors Joan Walsh Smith and Charles Smith in collaboration with architects Ken Maher and Partners, the central focus of the memorial is two bronze figures representing Australian soldiers facing east towards the rising sun. The figures stand on a raised podium paved in a radial pattern, which refers to the army insignia.

Seven cylindrical pillars recall the seven major conflicts in which the Australian Army has been involved in the twentieth century. The pillars stand in water, reminding the visitor of the long sea journeys involved in all Australian campaigns.

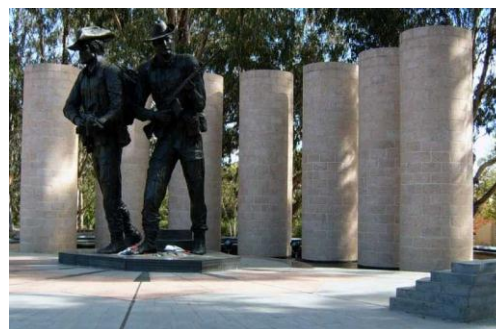


Figure 3.8 Australian Army National Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

Desert Mounted Corps Memorial

This was the first memorial to be constructed on Anzac Parade in 1968. The Desert Mounted Corps Memorial commemorates all the Australian Mounted Divisions, the Australian Flying Corps and every other Australian and New Zealand unit and formation that served in Egypt, Palestine and Syria from 1916 to 1918.

The Desert Mounted Corps Memorial is a free-standing, cast bronze figurative sculpture, set on a granite base. It depicts a mounted Australian Light Horseman defending a New Zealander who stands beside his wounded horse.

The original memorial was in Port Said, Egypt. However, Egyptian nationalists destroyed it during the 1956 Suez crisis. This memorial was created by noted Melbourne sculptor, Ray Ewers OAM. It is a second casting—a recreation—of the original sculpture by Australian sculptor, Webb Gilbert.



Figure 3.9 Desert Mounted Corps Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

New Zealand Memorial

Constructed in 2001 as a gift from the New Zealand Government, this memorial is located at the southern (Constitution Avenue) end of Anzac Parade.

It symbolises the Anzac experience, still one of the most evocative links between Australia and New Zealand.

The design of the memorial consists of a bronze representation of the handles of a flax basket (kete harakeke). Woven flax is a particularly strong element in New Zealand culture. The design is based on a traditional Maori proverb 'Mau tena kiwai o te kete, maku tenei' ('each of us at a handle of the basket').



Figure 3.10 New Zealand Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

Rats of Tobruk Memorial

Based on the 1941 memorial in the Tobruk War Cemetery built by Australian soldiers during the siege, which has since been destroyed. The inscription stone, the only surviving relic of the original memorial, and at one time a front step of the Tobruk Post Office, is incorporated.

The memorial, designed by architects Denton Corker Marshall, takes the form of an obelisk. Surrounding walls portray the perimeter defences and the design recalls the area in which the siege took place. The coastline and harbour are to the front and the defence positions flank the rear of the memorial. The Eternal Flame, fabricated from bronze, was created by Marc Clark and installed in 1984.




Figure 3.11 Rats of Tobruk Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)


3.8.3 Memorials in Australia, c1930s–1940s

The following are examples of monuments and memorials constructed at a similar time to the King George V memorial in front of Old Parliament House Canberra. Many were designed by the same sculptors who designed the King George V memorials throughout Australia. They are of a similar style being a statue on a stone podium—both the Anzac Memorial, Sydney, and the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, were built in the Art Deco Style.

Table 3.3 Memorials in Australia constructed at a similar date (Art Deco period) to the King George V Memorial in Canberra.

Australian Memorials c1920s–30s	Information about the Memorial
<p data-bbox="252 338 767 367">Adam Lindsay Gordon Memorial, Melbourne</p>  <p data-bbox="252 763 767 846">Figure 3.12 The Adam Lindsay Gordon Statue, Gordon Reserve Melbourne. (Source: Globe Vista)</p>	<p data-bbox="815 338 979 367">Unveiled: 1931</p> <p data-bbox="815 376 1070 405">Sculptor: Paul Montford</p> <p data-bbox="815 414 1385 443">Location: Gordon Reserve, Spring Street, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="815 452 1406 562">Bronze statue of horseman and poet Adam Lindsay Gordon on a sandstone pedestal. The sculptor Paul Montford was rewarded for his work, receiving the gold medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.</p> <p data-bbox="815 607 1002 636">Heritage Listing</p> <p data-bbox="815 645 970 674">National Trust</p> <p data-bbox="815 683 1273 712">Heritage Victoria (Gordon Reserve) H0047</p>
<p data-bbox="252 882 724 911">Anzac War Memorial, Hyde Park, Sydney</p>  <p data-bbox="252 1771 788 1854">Figure 3.13 Sculptures from the Anzac Memorial by GR Hoff, Hyde Park, Sydney. (Source: Wikipedia)</p>	<p data-bbox="815 882 975 911">Opened: 1934</p> <p data-bbox="815 920 1050 949">Architect: Bruce Dellit</p> <p data-bbox="815 958 1139 987">Sculptor: George Rayner Hoff</p> <p data-bbox="815 996 1182 1025">Location: Anzac Memorial Sydney</p> <p data-bbox="815 1034 1401 1117">A superb example of the Art Deco style combined with fine sculpture in a large monument set atop a rise in Hyde Park.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1126 1417 1319">Hoff designed all the sculptures for the Anzac Memorial in Sydney which included the monumental bronze sculpture of the deceased youth representing a soldier held aloft on his shield by a caryatid and three figures representing a mother, sister and wife. This is the only naked male form in any war memorial and was very controversial at the time of construction.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1328 1401 1438">Hoff also designed the external stone sculptures representing military personnel and two bronze friezes carved in granite relief panels representing Australian soldiers on the battlefield.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1447 1002 1476">Heritage Listing</p> <p data-bbox="815 1485 1134 1514">NSW State Heritage Register</p> <p data-bbox="815 1523 1038 1552">Sydney Council LEP</p> <p data-bbox="815 1561 1278 1590">Register of National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>

Australian Memorials c1920s–30s	Information about the Memorial
<p data-bbox="177 275 547 304">Cenotaph, Martin Place, Sydney</p>  <p data-bbox="177 734 711 819">Figure 3.14 Cenotaph, Martin Place, Sydney showing figures of soldier and sailor designed by sculptor Bertram Mackennal. (Source: Wikipedia)</p>	<p data-bbox="743 275 906 304">Unveiled: 1929</p> <p data-bbox="743 313 1091 342">Sculptor: Sir Bertram Mackennal</p> <p data-bbox="743 349 1075 378">Location: Martin Place, Sydney</p> <p data-bbox="743 387 1353 580">On the 8 March 1926, the Premier, Mr Jack Lang, indicated that the government would provide a sum of ten thousand pounds for the commissioning of Sir Bertram Mackennal to undertake the project of the design and erection of the Cenotaph, to be completed by 25 April 1929. Two statues representing a soldier and a sailor stand at each end of the memorial.</p> <p data-bbox="743 589 927 618">Heritage Listing</p> <p data-bbox="743 624 1059 654">NSW State Heritage Register</p> <p data-bbox="743 663 1238 692">City of Sydney LEP Martin Place Special Area</p> <p data-bbox="743 698 1203 728">Register of National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>
<p data-bbox="177 857 592 887">Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</p>  <p data-bbox="177 1299 632 1357">Figure 3.15 Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne. (Source: Onmydoorstep.com)</p>	<p data-bbox="743 857 879 887">Description</p> <p data-bbox="743 896 898 925">Opened: 1934</p> <p data-bbox="743 931 1275 960">Designer: Philip B Hudson and James H Wardrop</p> <p data-bbox="743 967 1182 996">Sculptor for stone statues: Paul Montford</p> <p data-bbox="743 1003 1123 1032">Location: Domain Road, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="743 1039 1326 1149">The Shrine of Remembrance is Victoria's principal war memorial, constructed on a prominent elevated site south of the city, on a north-south axis with Swanston Street and St Kilda Road.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1158 1329 1267">A competition for the design of the World War One memorial was held in 1923, with the winning design by returned servicemen, Philip B Hudson and James H Wardrop.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1276 1283 1359">Stone sculptures were integral to the design of the exterior and British sculptor Paul Montford was commissioned to undertake this work.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1368 927 1397">Heritage Listing</p> <p data-bbox="743 1404 1176 1433">Victorian Heritage Register: VHR H0848</p> <p data-bbox="743 1440 1066 1469">National Trust (Non-Statutory)</p>

Australian Memorials c1920s–30s	Information about the Memorial
<p data-bbox="240 271 794 331">Man with the Donkey, Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</p>  <p data-bbox="240 777 794 848">Figure 3.16 Man with the Donkey Memorial. (Source: Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne)</p>	<p data-bbox="799 271 1428 300">Description</p> <p data-bbox="799 306 1428 336">Unveiled: 1935</p> <p data-bbox="799 342 1428 371">Sculptor: Wallace Anderson</p> <p data-bbox="799 378 1428 407">Location: Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="799 414 1428 696">By sculptor Wallace Anderson, an iconic image of a stretcher-bearer with his donkey carrying a wounded comrade, epitomizes the courage and compassion of the Australian soldier. In 1935, Wallace Anderson's design for the memorial was selected through a competition organised by the Australian Red Cross. Anderson had served during the war and worked at the Australian War Memorial after his return. His Man with the Donkey was cast in Italy and, after some debate, was sited near the shrine</p> <p data-bbox="799 703 1428 732">Heritage Listing</p> <p data-bbox="799 739 1428 768">Included in Shrine of Remembrance Listing</p> <p data-bbox="799 775 1428 804">Victorian Heritage Register: VHR H0848</p> <p data-bbox="799 810 1428 840">National Trust (Non-Statutory)</p>

3.8.4 Interwar Art Deco Design in Canberra

The emergence of the modern movement was the most significant architectural development during the years between the two World Wars. Public building in Canberra during this interwar period was limited and few examples remain.


Architects in Canberra who built in this style include E H Henderson and Cuthbert Whitley.


Features include:

- suggestion of arrested vertical or horizontal motion;
- symmetry;
- stepped skyline or silhouette;
- decorative elements concentrated on the upper part of the building;
- three dimensional quality in massing and detailing;
- vertical and horizontal fins, zigzags, streamlined effects;
- geometric curves, stylised effects;
- materials include polished granite, Vitrolite, sandstone and textured face brickwork;
- chrome plated steel used for shopfronts and commercial interiors;
- metal framed windows; and
- use of stylised typefaces.

Canberra examples of the Art Deco style built in the interwar period are listed in the following table.

Table 3.4 Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra.

Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra	Image
<p>Manuka Swimming Pool</p> <p>The historic Manuka Pool was completed in 1930. It is an exceptional work of Federal Art Deco style designed by Principal Architect E H Henderson.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL 'Manuka Swimming Pool and Associated Buildings' (Place ID: 13330)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.17 Entrance to Manuka Swimming Pool. (Source: <www.visitCanberra.com.au>)</p>
<p>Canberra School of Art</p> <p>Opened in 1939 as Canberra High School, from 1969 it was known as the City Education Centre and in 1992 it became the ANU Institute of the Arts.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL 'Canberra School of Art' (Place ID: 105765)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.18 Canberra School of Arts. (Source: <www.canberrahouse.com>)</p>
<p>National Film and Sound Archives</p> <p>Completed in 1930 as the Australian Institute of Anatomy, this was one of the last major projects of the Federal Capital Commission. It was built to house the anatomy collection of Professor Sir Colin MacKenzie. The building was formally opened as the National Film and Sound Archives by Prime Minister Bob Hawke on 3 October 1984.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL 'Australian Institute of Anatomy (former)' (Place ID: 13261)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.19 National Film and Sound Archives. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>

Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra	Image
<p>Old Parliament House</p> <p>Opened in 1927 as ‘Provisional Parliament House’, this building was designed by John Smith Murdoch, Chief Architect in the Department of Works. It remained the home of Australia’s Federal Parliament until New Parliament House opened in 1988.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL ‘Old Parliament House and Curtilage’ (Place ID: 105318)</p> <p>NHL ‘Old Parliament House and Curtilage’ (Place ID: 105774)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.20 Old Parliament House, Canberra. (Source: National Library of Australia pic-an23490819)</p>
<p>Ainslie Primary School</p> <p>First primary school built by the Commonwealth in Canberra in 1927.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL Ainslie Primary School (Place ID: 13342)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.21 Ainslie Primary School. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>
<p>Australian War Memorial</p> <p>Built from 1929–1941, the Australian War Memorial stands as one of Canberra’s earliest major examples of Australian Art Deco architecture. Designed as a joint venture between Emil Sodersteen and John Crust, the design is primarily Sodersteen’s work. The design drew upon the recent development of the Art Deco style.</p> <p>Heritage Listing</p> <p>CHL Australian War Memorial (Place ID: 105469)</p> <p>NHL Australian War Memorial and Memorial Parade (Place ID 105889)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-statutory)</p>	 <p>Figure 3.22 Australian War Memorial. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>

3.9 Conclusion: Comparative Analysis

This comparative assessment confirms that King George V Memorial is one of eight known memorials commissioned in Australia following the death of King George V in 1936. All were designed by different Australian sculptors with four being cast in Australia and four cast overseas. All are made of bronze and stand on a granite base of differing proportions. It is therefore not a rare memorial to King George V, but an important one in Canberra for its location, historical context and Art Deco style.

The King George V Memorial in front of Old Parliament House. is one of three that depict the King in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter. Three of the memorials appear to have been constructed in the Art Deco style.

As noted in the CHL citation for King George V Memorial, it is one of seven other Art Deco structures built during the interwar period in Canberra and the only memorial, rather than a building, in the style. These seven structures are all important to Canberra, recognised by their heritage listing.

In summary, the King George V Memorial is an important monument in Canberra, predating the memorials on Anzac Parade. More broadly, within Australia the King George V Memorial is a good representative example of the Art Deco style from the mid-1930s. The statue commemorates King George V, who was the monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House which heralded a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government.

3.10 Historic Themes

3.10.1 Australian Historic Themes Relevant to King George V Memorial

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

The Australian Historic Themes provide a context for assessing heritage values. The themes are linked to human activities in their environmental context. Themes link places to the stories and processes which formed them, rather than to the physical 'type' of place represented. Australian Historic Themes are grouped together by an overarching historic theme, which is further divided into more specific themes and sub-themes. Historic Theme Groups relating to the memorial are listed in Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5 Australian Historic Theme Groups for King George V Memorial.

Number	Historic Theme Group	Sub-theme
3	Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Constructing Capital City Economies Developing an Australian Engineering and Construction Industry Catering for Tourists
4	Building Settlements, Towns and Cities	Planning Urban Settlements—Creating Capital Cities Remembering Significant Phases in the Development of Settlements, Towns and Cities
7	Governing	Federating Australia Administering Australia Defending Australia Establishing Regional and Local Identity
8	Developing Australia's Cultural Life	Honouring Achievement Remembering the Fallen Commemorating Significant Events Pursuing Excellence in the Arts and Sciences



Figure 3.23 Detail of the Griffins' 1911 winning design. (Source: NCA 2004, p 15)



Figure 3.24 1930s view looking north towards Mount Ainslie from Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives Australia)

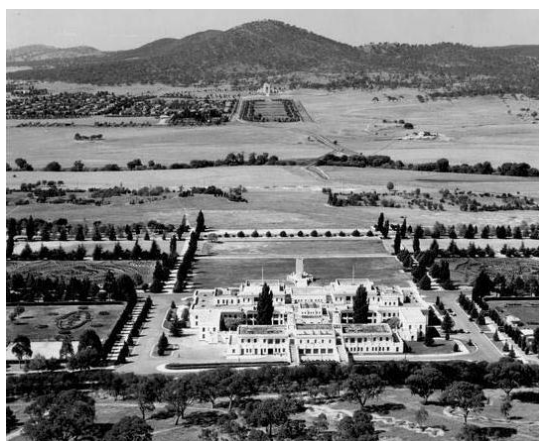


Figure 3.25 c1939 view looking north towards Mount Ainslie showing King George V Memorial with blank face fronting Old Parliament House. The two circular flower gardens can be seen in the square terraces either side of the memorial. The War Memorial is shown under construction at the foot of Mount Ainslie. (Source: National Library of Australia PIC/6132/10)



Figure 3.26 1956 view looking north towards Mount Ainslie showing Lake Burley Griffin under construction. The newly constructed Administrative Building (now the John Gorton Building) is shown to the right of Old Parliament House near the lake. (Source: National Capital Authority)



Figure 3.27 The official opening of the King George V Memorial in 1953 showing the military and naval parade. (Source: Old Parliament House Research Collection, photographer: RC Strangman.)



Figure 3.28 1962 view of the King George V Memorial in its original location in front of Old Parliament House, it was a popular stop with tourists to Canberra. (Source: National Archives of Australia: A1500, K9392)



Figure 3.29 1966 aerial showing the King George V Memorial in its original location in front of Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives A463/32)

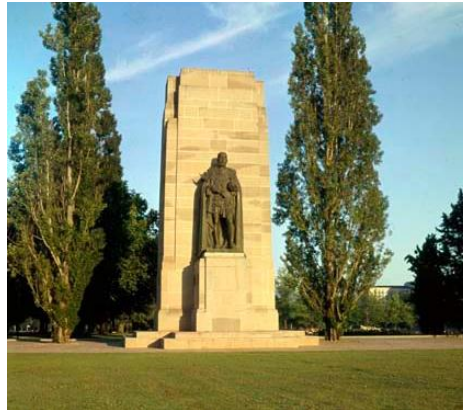


Figure 3.30 1970 image of the King George V Memorial in its new location on a much reduced base. This image indicates how its presence and scale have been diminished. (Source: National Archives of Australia: A1500, K25898)



Figure 3.31 1992 image showing rear of tent embassy fronting Old Parliament House and new location of the King George V Memorial. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn5781414 Photographer: Bob Miller)

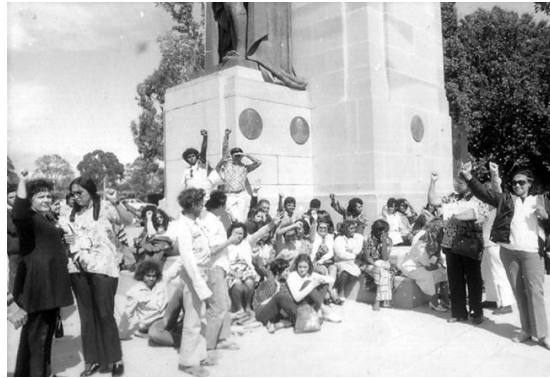


Figure 3.32 c. 1972 image showing the King George V Memorial continues to be used as a meeting point for protests. (Source: Bruce McGuiness Collection: <<http://www.kooriweb.org/foley/images/history/1970s/emb72>> Photographer: Bruce McGuiness)



Figure 3.33 Aboriginal Tent Embassy on 26 January 2002 on former site of the King George V Memorial. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3506422. Photographer: Loui Seselja)

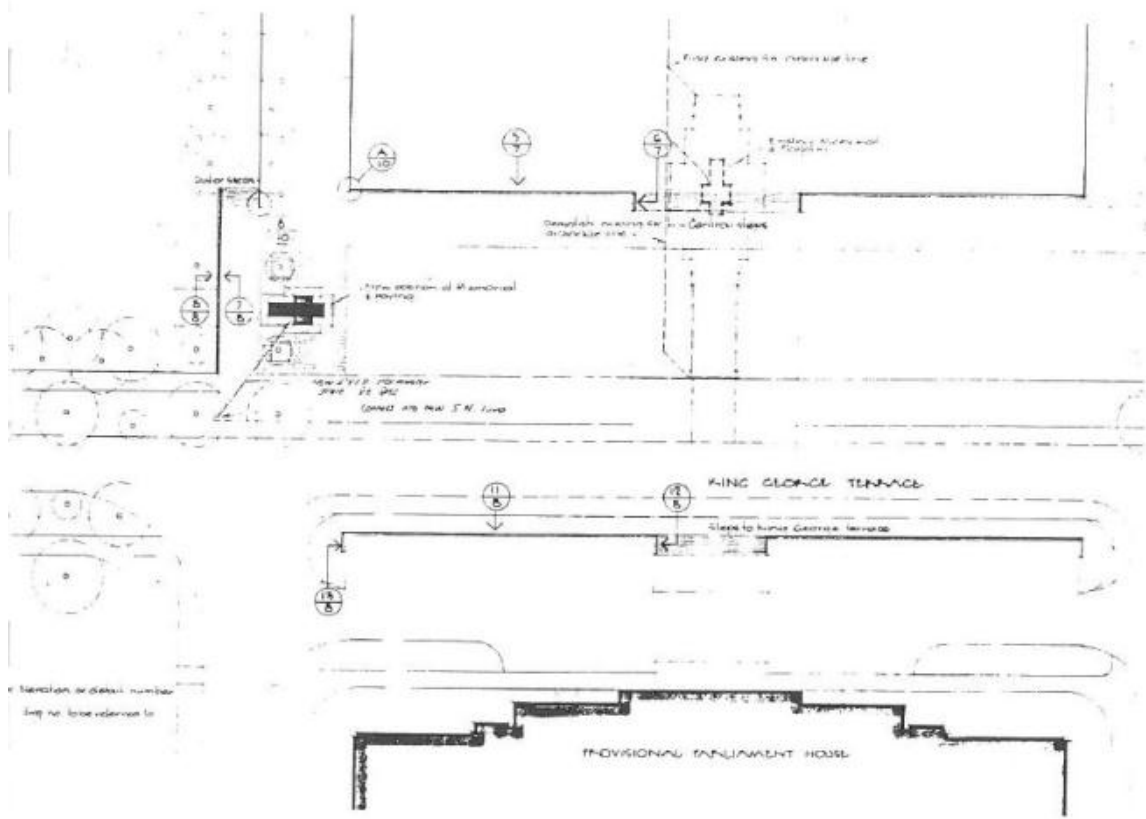


Figure 3.34 1967 site plan showing proposed new location and new orientation for the King George V Memorial. (Source: Bunning & Madden Architects, Canberra and Sydney)

4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values

4.1 Assessing Heritage Values of King George V Memorial

King George V Memorial is established as a place with Commonwealth Heritage value, it meets the Commonwealth Heritage criteria for significant heritage values as set out in Table 4.1 below.

However, the existing official Commonwealth Heritage assessment of the memorial requires revision to ensure an assessment is undertaken where there are gaps in the CHL citation, or changes are addressed over time.

Of particular importance for the NCA and to fill the gap in the current CHL citation is the understanding of the memorial's setting—the physical, visual and historic context. How does the memorial contribute to the heritage values of the Parliament House Vista and Old Parliament House?

The revised assessment in this section provides the NCA with a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values, which in turn allows for appropriate management policies to be developed (Section 5.0) and prepared (Section 6.0).

4.2 Heritage Values of King George V Memorial

4.2.1 Official Heritage Values

King George V Memorial was included in the CHL (Place ID: 105352) on 22 June 2004. The following assessment against the criteria is from the official CHL citation, which was transferred directly to the list from RNE, without revision.

Table 4.1 Official CHL Assessment Against Criteria.

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Official Assessment Against the Criteria
Criterion (a) Processes	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p><i>The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place that tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The monument symbolises the link between the Monarch and the early growth of Canberra. Formerly located as a central feature of the land axis, it was a landmark for early Canberrans as a meeting point. Despite being re-sited to the edge of the land axis, it remains a significant, symbolic feature.</i></p> <p>Attributes <i>The whole memorial plus its physical association with Old Parliament House.</i></p>
Criterion (b) Rarity	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The official CHL entry makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) Research Potential for Information	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The official CHL entry makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Official Assessment Against the Criteria
<p>Criterion (d) Characteristic Values</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's natural or cultural places;</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The Memorial is, in part, an example and one of seven Canberra examples of Inter War Art Deco style architecture. Key features of the style displayed include the emphatic verticality of the pylon or tower element, stepped skyline, granite paving echoing the granite base courses of a building and the use of a stylised high relief figure of Saint George with a realistic bronze figure of King George.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>Its Inter War Art Deco style evident in the features noted above.</i></p>
<p>Criterion (e) Aesthetic Characteristics</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Designed to be viewed in the round, and not sympathetically located in its present position, the memorial is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista landscape and provides enframement to the land axis space.</i></p> <p>Attributes <i>The whole memorial and its location within the land axis.</i></p>
<p>Criterion (f) Degree of Creative or Technical Achievement</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The official CHL entry makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion (g) Social Values</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The official CHL entry makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion (h) Significant People</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The Memorial has a special association with George V as Australia's third Head of State, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service.</i></p> <p><i>The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff who played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture.</i></p> <p>Attributes <i>References to, and portrayal of, George V plus the whole memorial as the work of Rayner Hoff.</i></p>
<p>Criterion (i) Indigenous</p>	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The official CHL entry makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>

4.2.2 Official Summary Statement of Significance

The following summary statement of significance has been taken from the official CHL citation for King George V Memorial:

The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional

Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The monument symbolises the link between the Monarch and the early growth of Canberra. Formerly located as a central feature of the land axis, it was a landmark for early Canberrans as a meeting point. Despite being resited to the edge of the land axis, it remains a significant, symbolic feature. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Theme 8.7 Honouring achievement, 8.9 Commemorating significant events.

The Memorial has a special association with George V as Australia's third Head of State, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service. (Criterion H1)

The Memorial is, in part, an example and one of seven Canberra examples of Inter War Art Deco style architecture. Key features of the style displayed include the emphatic verticality of the pylon or tower element, stepped skyline, granite paving echoing the granite base courses of a building and the use of a stylised high relief figure of Saint George with a realistic bronze figure of King George. Designed to be viewed in the round, and not sympathetically located in its present position, the memorial is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista landscape and provides enframement to the land axis space (Criteria D2 and E1).

The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff who played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture (Criterion H1).

4.3 Heritage Values of Other Elements in the Setting

This section provides a summary of the heritage values of the Parliament House Vista, Old Parliament House and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy—these elements are part of King George V Memorial's setting.

4.3.1 Official Summary Statement of Significance for Parliament House Vista

Parliament House Vista is included in the CHL (Place ID: 105466). The following excerpts are from the summary statement of significance. It is a long statement reflecting the complexity and importance of the place. The excerpts quoted here have been selected for their relevance to the King George V Memorial and its setting.

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 to generate a strong planning geometry.

It expresses a masterly synthesis and ordering of topographical features and administrative functions to meet the needs of a national capital. The vista landscape embraces the central land axis and part of the water axis and most of the Parliamentary Triangle including the area known as the Parliamentary Zone. The significance incorporates Walter Burley Griffin's vision for the area, as the focus of Commonwealth parliamentary and governmental activity as well as national cultural life. This vision has been partly realised and the place is the setting for major, government, judicial and cultural institutions.

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 Parliament House Vista incorporating the central national area, is the core of the most ambitious and most successful example of twentieth century urban planning in Australia. It is important for its design pattern with large landscape and waterscape spaces with their enframement by treed avenues and at the lake by bridges, the terminal vista features of the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie at the northern end and Parliament House at the southern end, with the Carillon and Captain Cook Jet creating balanced vertical features in the water plane.

The spatial setting of the buildings as features in the landscape reflects Beaux Arts planning concepts and the building masses and their careful location complement the significance of the overall landscape pattern. Across the Parliamentary Triangle, the buildings of Old Parliament House, and East and West Blocks provide a distinctive Stripped Classical architectural patterned horizontal band that contributes to the symmetrical overall patterning of the landscape. At a higher elevation, Parliament House is a significant feature terminating the southern end of the land axis, culminating the classical landmark image of the triangle apex.

The vista landscape is significant for its richness of features. Many places in the Vista area have individual heritage significance for their architectural design and historic importance. These include Old Parliament House and Curtilage... and King George V Memorial.

Adding to the richness of the place is the manner in which Griffin's vision of democracy has also been emphasised, as places within the area have become identified with political protest actions by people, as exemplified in the significant Aboriginal Embassy site.

Historic Importance

The central national area of Canberra is strongly associated with the history of politics and government in Australia and the development of Canberra as the Australian National Capital. It is significant as the home of the Commonwealth Parliament, the focus of the Federal Government since 1927, initially in the Old Parliament House and from 1988 in the new Parliament House.

The central national area has strong links with the planning and development of Canberra as the Australian Capital. The relocation of Parliament to Canberra and the central national area in 1927 was the focus of an intense period of development of the new city and gave purpose to Canberra as the Nation's Capital.

The area has been associated since 1941 with the development of Australian cultural life and national identity through the presence of such institutions as the Australian War Memorial, the National Gallery of Australia, the National Science and Technology Centre and the National Library of Australia. The national cultural institutions reinforce the national character of the area and are an important symbolic group in Australia's national cultural life. The Australian War Memorial and Anzac Parade memorials and, to a lesser extent, the other memorials have and continue to play a very important role in fostering aspects of national identity, in particular the Australian War Memorial through its role as a National Shrine for all Australians.

Social Importance

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 values have developed over many years since Canberra's creation and the relocation of the Parliament in 1927 gave them a special focus. 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.

The special association for the community is also the use of the area by people demonstrating against government decisions. The central national area, particularly Parkes Place in front of Old Parliament House, has been used for countless demonstrations.

Aesthetic Value

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.

Associational Value

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.

4.3.2 Parkes Place in the National Triangle

King George V Memorial is located within Parkes Place. A heritage assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria is included in the 2011 Parkes Place and the Rose Gardens HMP. There is no official Commonwealth Heritage listing for Parkes Place. However, the draft HMP makes the case that Parkes Place and the components of the area, including King George V Memorial, are of Commonwealth Heritage value and a very important part of the Parliament House Vista. The HMP states that Parkes Place:

- *is prominently sited within the Vista and it contributes to the landscape of the Parliament House Vista;*
- *presents a formal landscape character of axes, vistas, formal tree and rose plantings, ponds, paths and roadways consistent with the character of the Parliamentary Zone and Anzac Parade;*
- *including the National Rose Gardens, has strong aesthetic and social values for the local Canberra community; and*
- *makes a substantial contribution to the Parliament House Vista conservation area, and the Vista is arguably of outstanding heritage value. The larger area is unique within Australia as a designed national place, or indeed as a series of component national places, evolving over time and contributing to this larger national landscape. Its physical evolution has allowed a tradition of landscape architecture and horticulture to be developed which is unparalleled in any other Australian city.¹*

4.3.3 Official Summary Statement of Significance for Old Parliament House

Old Parliament House is included in the CHL and the NHL (Place ID: 105774). The following provides excerpts from the NHL summary statement of significance. The quotations have been selected for their relevance to King George V Memorial.

As the home of Australia's Federal Parliament, for 61 years, Old Parliament House is important for significant milestones of Australia's democracy history that were forged within the building, particularly national legislation development that was critical to the improving social processes,

¹ Parkes Place & National Rose Gardens HMP, prepared by Duncan Marshall for the NCA, p 78.

landmark political events such as the establishment of new political parties, and numerous national political events.

The front facade of Old Parliament House including its entrance portico and the immediate grassed area to its north have been the setting of countless events gatherings, protests and demonstrations. Significant amongst these are the opening of the building in 1927 that heralded the symbolic birth of Canberra as the Nation's capital. A sequence of defining events for Aboriginal rights at Old Parliament House included the Yirrkala Bark Petition, the 1967 Referendum and the establishment of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy in 1972, all of which contributed towards Aboriginal Land Rights legislation. Another major event was the dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975.

King's Hall ... features bas-relief busts of prominent personalities related to Federation, the judiciary and of the first Parliament in 1901 on its colonnades, and portraits of former Prime Ministers, as well as the statue of King George V.

Old Parliament House is a landmark feature and has a major role in the symbolic physical representation of a democracy in the Parliamentary Triangle. Being sited on the land axis and along with Parliament House, displaying the historic sequence of Parliament, it contributes to the planned aesthetic qualities of the Parliamentary Triangle. The two buildings are a major vista feature along the land axis and represent the primacy of Parliament over the executive arm of government. Old Parliament House demonstrates a high degree of achievement in combining built features into the designed landscape to achieve an aesthetic purpose.

4.3.4 Heritage Values of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy is included in the non-statutory RNE (Place ID: 18843) and is referred to as the *Aboriginal Embassy Site*. The following excerpts are from the summary statement of significance and have been selected for their relevance to the King George V Memorial and its setting.

From the moment of its inception in 1972, the Aboriginal Embassy Site has been the focus for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's political struggle for land rights, sovereignty, autonomy, equality and self-government.

The Aboriginal Embassy Site is also important as a place that has focused international attention on these political activities. It is therefore significant in the history of Aboriginal political culture. The first recorded Aboriginal political protest at the site was made during the opening of Parliament House in 1927 by Jimmy Clements (also known by many other names including King Billy, King of Canberra, and King of the Orange Tribe) (Criterion A.4).

The Aboriginal Embassy Site is unique because it is the only Aboriginal site in Australia that is recognised nationally as a site representing political struggle for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The site of the Embassy also has significance for the local Aboriginal community because it was used in the past as a meeting and gathering ground. As such it represents part of the traditional way of life of the local Aboriginal community.

The Aboriginal Embassy Site is important as a National meeting ground for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from many different communities. It is a place where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people share knowledge about dance, language, music, culture and history. It is a place where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people find family and friends and where they can be educated about Aboriginal political history. It is therefore highly valued by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for symbolic, cultural, political, educational and social associations.

4.4 Revised Assessment of Heritage Values of the King George V Memorial

This section is a re-assessment of King George V Memorial against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria to validate the presence of the official heritage values. Section 10.03A of the EPBC Act Regulations defines nine Commonwealth Heritage criteria for evaluating, identifying and assessing the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and the revised assessment is analysed against the criteria set out in Table 4.2.

Heritage values evolve and change over time and this HMP provides a timely opportunity to check and revise the values of the King George V Memorial. Primarily the revision establishes the relevance of the memorial's setting and a strong connection with Old Parliament House and the Parliament House Vista.

From the official assessment there was no assessment against criteria (b), (c), (f), (g) or (i). To ensure no ambiguity in the future, the revised assessment states where the King George V Memorial does not meet the criteria.

The following criteria required reassessment:

- under criterion (a) the CH citation does not comprehensively assess the setting as part of the historic processes and associations with the memorial;
- under criterion (e) the CHL assessment of aesthetic values includes a discussion only of the original location, not its current location or its architectural aesthetic values;
- criterion (f) the technical achievement in the creation and design of the memorial was not assessed;
- criterion (g) the social values, while not formally tested for this HMP, have been assessed in the Parliament House Vista HMP and the Parkes Place HMP; and
- under criterion (h) significant associations were attributed only to King George V and the sculptors Hoff and Moorfield were not included; however, both artists and the architect (Foskett) were key to the design, implementation and completion of the monument.

Table 4.2 Revised Assessment of King George V Memorial against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria.

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria
Criterion (a) Processes	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The memorial is important in course and pattern of Australia's cultural and political history. The memorial is the tangible expression of the national commemoration of King George V, a King who was highly regarded by his Australian political subjects, especially for his actions and leadership during World War I and participation in Australia's Federation. There is also a historic connection with HRH Duke of York, who opened (old) Parliament House in 1927 for the first Parliament in Canberra and unveiled the statue to his father, King George V inside Parliament House on the same day.</p> <p>Integral to the design of the King George V Memorial is the commemoration of significant events in Australia's history including the representation of Australia's connection to the British monarch, the first twenty five years of Federation, and the unity of Empire as a Commonwealth of Nations owing allegiance to one sovereign. Federation and the opening of Australia's first sitting of Parliament are marked by the inclusion of bronze plaques and text featuring and celebrating Federation and the achievements of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir Edmund Barton. The memorial also symbolises and commemorates the efforts of Australians in the Great War through bronze plaques.</p> <p>King George V Memorial was a symbolic landmark associated with the development of Canberra as the National Capital. The memorial's original site, in front of Old Parliament House and central location on the land axis, at the time emphasised the importance of the connection between the monarchy, Australian democracy and Federation. The memorial became a familiar and popular meeting place for the Canberra community in the late 1950s and 1960s, due to its unmistakable landmark values.</p> <p>Despite its current siting off the land axis in Parkes Place the memorial continues to have a physical and historical connection with Old Parliament House dating from a formative period in Canberra's development, and incorporates key symbols commemorating Australia's political evolution associated with the Commonwealth and Australian Federation.</p> <p>The relocation of the memorial out of the centre of the Parliamentary Vista has historic significance as it reflects the shift in political and social attitudes toward the British Empire and, to more egalitarian values of Australian democracy and the diminishing role of the monarchy as part of Australian national identity.</p> <p>The more recent use of the former memorial site by the Aboriginal Tent Embassy from 1972 symbolically and brought the issue of land rights to the political arena demonstrating a historically significant evolution to new forms of Australian cultural and political identity.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole memorial and its statuary. The original site and the current site.</p>
Criterion (b) Rarity	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The King George V Memorial is not a rare aspect of Australia's cultural history—it is not the only example of its type. There are other statues and memorials to King George V in Australia and in Canberra, including a statue in Old Parliament House.</p> <p>The memorial does not meet this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) Potential for Information	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The King George V Memorial is not likely to yield information that will contribute to a greater understanding of Australia's cultural history.</p> <p>The memorial does not meet this criterion.</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria
Criterion d) Characteristic Values	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:</i></p> <p><i>i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or</i></p> <p><i>ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The King George V Memorial is characteristic of an important period in Australia's history; Australia's Federation and the establishment of the National Capital. It is also characteristic of Australia's celebration of the British monarchy and the role King George V played in Australia's federation during his reign. The popularity of King George V's reign is also reflected in the number of statues and other memorial forms dedicated to him in Australia.</p> <p>The memorial is a characteristic and distinctive Art Deco component of the National Triangle with a historic and visual connection to Old Parliament House—a place of national heritage significance.</p> <p>The memorial is good representative example of the interwar Art Deco architectural style and sculpture in Canberra. The strong verticality of the tower, stepped stone skyline, and the use of a stylised high relief figure of Saint George with a realistic bronze figure of King George V.</p> <p>Attributes The whole memorial and its statuary.</p>
Criterion (e) Aesthetic Characteristics	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The memorial exhibits distinct aesthetic Art Deco characteristics which are complemented by the realistic large bronze statue of King George V, the carved figure of Saint George and the individual bronze medallions.</p> <p>Originally the memorial was designed to be viewed in the round as a monumental structure and an architecturally elegant centrepiece in the land axis. The scale of the original plinth contributed to memorial's its striking presence in the landscape on the key axial vista between Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.</p> <p>The memorial meets this criterion, despite its relocated position to the west and its shorter altered structure. The aesthetic value has not recently been tested by a community or cultural group.</p> <p>Attributes The whole memorial and its statuary.</p>
Criterion (f) Creative or Technical Characteristics	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></p> <hr/> <p>The King George V Memorial demonstrates a high degree of creative and technical achievement at the time of its design in 1936 and throughout its construction, when it was finally unveiled in 1953.</p> <p>The memorial represents a fine creative work and a successful collaboration where adverse situations were overcome. This included the original designer's sudden death (Hoff died in 1937), the interruption to the work during World War II and the subsequent finalisation by architect Harry Foskett and sculptor Moorfield, who died in 1945 before the monument was finalised.</p> <p>The symbolism was well executed in the King George V Memorial including a group of emblematic statuary in bronze. The King is the most prominent of statuary, a large scale bronze statue with ceremonial realism. In contrast is the symbolic stone Saint George, which is a stylised high relief figure with modest detailing.</p> <p>The completion of the memorial, despite the difficulties faced during its construction, succeeded in meeting the design brief. It represents the main events of Australia's national life at the time of its inception.</p> <p>Attributes The whole memorial and its statuary.</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria
Criterion (g) Social Values	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i></p> <p>Similar to the Australian War Memorial, King George V, memorial, which honours Australians in the armed forces during the Great War and is therefore likely to be valued by the local Canberra community and visitors to the National Triangle. It demonstrates Australian loyalty to the British crown in the late 1930s through to 1953 when the monument was finalised.</p> <p>Social value held by the contemporary community or particular groups has not been tested for the memorial. However, there are strong parallels with the social values held by the Canberra community for the Parliament House Vista and Parkes Place including public accessibility and familiarity as part of the day-to-day scenery for everyday lives and special events.</p> <p>The King George V Memorial, located within Parkes Place and as a component of the Parliament House Vista, meets this criterion.</p> <p>Attributes The memorial in the extended setting of Parkes Place and Parliament House Vista.</p>
Criterion (h) Significant People	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p> <p>The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff, and assisting sculptor John Edward Moorfield and architect Harry Foskett. Hoff, the original designer, played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture, with some of his work represented at war memorials in Adelaide and Sydney.</p> <p>The memorial has a strong association with King George V as Australia's third Head of State, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service.</p> <p>The memorial includes a representation displayed in the bronze plaques, of Sir Henry Parkes, who was considered the founding father of Australian Federation; and Sir Edmund Barton, Australia's first Prime Minister.</p> <p>Attributes The whole memorial, as the work of Rayner Hoff, John Edward Moorfield and architect Harry Foskett. References to, and portrayal of, King George V and Sir Henry Parkes for his role in Australian Federation. Associations with Prime Minister Robert Menzies, Minister of the Interior Doug Anthony and key NCDC figures at the NCDC.</p>
Criterion (i) Indigenous	<p><i>the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</i></p> <p>King George V does not have an association or important place in Indigenous tradition or culture.</p> <p>The memorial does not meet this criterion.</p>

The King George V Memorial meets the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage value. It meets criteria (a), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) and does not meet criteria (b), (c) or (i).

4.4.1 Revised Summary Statement of Significance

King George V Memorial is important in Australia's cultural history. It is a monumental work, which commemorates King George V's twenty-six year reign and represents the main events of Australia's national life at the time of its inception. The King was highly regarded by his Australian political subjects, especially for his actions and leadership during World War I and participation in Australia's Federation. The memorial also commemorates the heroic efforts of Australians in the armed forces and medical support personnel during the Great War.

The symbolism was well executed in the King George V Memorial including a group of emblematic statuary in bronze. The memorial is of aesthetic value and demonstrates a high degree of creative and technical achievement at the time of its design in 1936, its first stage of construction in 1941, and its completion when it was unveiled in 1953 with the bronze statuary in place. Despite the difficulties faced during its construction, the memorial succeeded in meeting the design brief. The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff, assisting sculptor John Edward Moorfield and architect Harry Foskett. Hoff, the original designer, played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture.

It is a celebration of the Federation of Australia, demonstrated physically and historically through its original siting in front of Old Parliament House and in the land axis. Also, together with Old Parliament House the two monumental structures were landmarks, symbolising the development of Canberra as the National Capital.

The physical connection between the memorial and Old Parliament House remains, but the memorial's prominence in the land axis, and the Parliament House Vista has been lost since its relocation. Notwithstanding this, it continued to be a historic and symbolic landmark in the central area of Canberra associated with the establishment of the federated Australian nation.

In the memorial's original place is the Aboriginal Tent Embassy, established in January 1972, a place which is symbolic for political protest actions. Both the memorial and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy demonstrate the shifting political and cultural history of Australia in the Parliament House Vista—they reflect the changing social and political attitudes of Australia's democracy. They contribute to the place in which Griffin's vision of democracy is negotiated and expressed on the land axis of central Canberra.

King George V Memorial located in Parkes Place, is a contributory component of Parliament House Vista and its setting—it reflects the changed ideologies expressed in the cultural landscape of the vista. Parliament House Vista is physically and symbolically part of a sequence of aligned, open spaces, within a monumental axial vista from Old Parliament House to the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie behind; as well as back the other way, from the Australian War Memorial, to Old Parliament House and the Australian Parliament House on Capital Hill behind.

4.5 Condition of the Heritage Values at King George V Memorial

The EPBC Act Regulations Schedule 7A requires that the management of heritage values includes assessing and monitoring the 'condition of the heritage values'. 'Condition' has generally been understood to mean the condition of the physical fabric of a heritage place; however, the EPBC Act Regulations are based on protecting, conserving and managing values which extend beyond the physical fabric of a place.

The heritage values of the King George V Memorial are in good condition. The wholeness and the intactness of its elements maintain a high level of integrity; however, the relocation of the memorial from its original site has impacted the authenticity of the original design intent—designed to be viewed in the round and to be a monumental structure in front of Old Parliament House on the land axis. The condition of the elements, including its form and fabric/materials are set in the following table.

Table 4.3 Condition of King George V Memorial—the whole structure, form, function, location and setting.

King George V Memorial Elements	Summary Condition
King George V Memorial—the whole memorial (the structure).	Good
Form—the stepped and tapered architectural arrangement has a central (hollow) pylon that is a composite of sandstone (outside) and brick (inside) on a concrete footing. It includes bronze sculptural elements—refer to the condition listed below under ‘fabric’.	Fair
Function—commemoration to King George V, Australian Federation and the Armed Forces for their efforts during WWI.	Good
Location—the management area of King George V Memorial.	Good
Setting—King George V Memorial is a component of Parkes Place and the Parliament House Vista. It includes the close physical proximity and visual connection between the memorial and Old Parliament House.	Good

Table 4.4 Condition of the fabric of King George V Memorial—refer also to the detailed condition assessment in Volume 2.

King George V Memorial Elements	Summary Condition
Fabric—the materials of the whole memorial.	Fair (refer to individual elements of the fabric below)
Original fabric (1940s and 1950s)	
Sandstone from the Sydney region.	Poor
Mortar—only pointing in mason’s putty of ‘fake’ joints remains.	Fair
Carved figure of Saint George on horseback—sandstone as above.	Fair
Lettering in sandstone—on the pylon and pedestal.	Fair (due to condition of stone)
Bronze elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculpture of King George • 10 individual circular plaques • Saint George’s Lance 	Good
Introduced fabric (from 1968 relocation and later)	
Interior brickwork—common red brick within a cement: sand mortar.	Good (despite brick growth)
Granite steps and paving of platform which replaced the original platform in the 1968 relocation (some original granite was re-used).	Poor (due to skateboarding wax)
Paving—granite introduced in 1968.	Good
Mortar—1996 repointing in lime: sand mortar.	Poor (much has failed)
New access tunnel and internal infrastructure, 1996—including platforms and ladders in pylon, ventilation ducting and fan, electrical system.	Fair. The access hatch was broken at the time of the site visit. Leaf litter and mud covers floor. Internal lighting did not work.
Internal sacrificial plaster, 1996—lime: sand plaster.	Poor (badly decayed by damp)
Anti-skateboard guards—inserted in joints in platform in 1996.	Poor (all removed)
Roof—copper cladding over concrete, 1996 copper-clad hinged hatch.	Good
Trees	

King George V Memorial Elements	Summary Condition
Two Lombardy poplars—replanted on either side of the memorial in 1995. The trees do not add to the heritage values of the memorial; however, the trees continue a historical line of poplars in the Parliamentary Zone. The trees detract from the ability of a visitor to appreciate the monument in the round.	Good. Healthy trees although they are in need of pruning as suckers are emerging in the garden beds.

4.6 Ranking of Significance and Tolerance for Change

4.6.1 Explanation of Heritage Significance Ranking

Table 4.5 Explanation of Heritage Significance Ranking.

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

4.6.2 Explanation of Tolerance for Change

Tolerance for change is a way to better understand significance by identifying what attributes of a place are sensitive to change. This in turn assists in formulating policy which effectively conserves heritage values.

Table 4.6 Explanation of Tolerance for Change.

Tolerance	Recommendation
Nil to low tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location, intangible values) embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the significance of the place. The element retains a high degree of integrity and authenticity with only very minor alterations that do not detract from its significance. The key attribute should be retained and conserved, providing there is no adverse impact on its significance.

Tolerance	Recommendation
Some tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the place. It has undergone some alteration which does not detract from its authenticity and significance. The key attributes of the element should be retained and conserved. It may be changed to a small degree, providing there is no or minimal adverse impact on its significance.
Moderate tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) partly embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the place, or has been considerably modified. The key attributes of the element should be generally retained and conserved. Moderate change to this attribute is possible provided there are nil, or minimal adverse impacts, or the significance of the element or the place overall is retained.
Substantial tolerance for change	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) of the element have relatively little heritage significance, but may contribute to the overall significance of the place. Substantial change to this element may be possible, avoiding adverse impacts and retaining the significance of the place overall.
High tolerance for change	The key attributes of the element (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) have negligible heritage significance to the place. There is a high tolerance for change to this element, avoiding adverse impacts and retaining the significance of the place overall.

4.6.3 Application of Heritage Significance Ranking and Tolerance for Change

The purpose of understanding the significance of the various elements is to enable a flexible approach to the management of the structure. The whole structure and individual elements of King George V Memorial have their rankings outlined in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.7 Tolerance for Change applied to King George V Memorial and its elements—the whole structure, form, function, location setting and fabric.

Elements of King George V Memorial	Heritage Significance Ranking	Application of Tolerance for Change
King George V Memorial—the whole memorial (the structure).	High	Low tolerance for change
Form—the stepped and tapered architectural arrangement, with a central (hollow) pylon that is a composite of sandstone (outside) and brick (inside) on a concrete footing. It includes bronze sculptural elements.	High	Low tolerance for change
Function—commemoration to King George V, Australian Federation and the Armed Forces for their efforts during WWI.	High	Low tolerance for change
Location—the management area of King George V Memorial, which is a component of the setting.	Moderate	Moderate tolerance for change
Setting— King George V Memorial is a component of Parkes Place and the Parliament House Vista. It includes the close physical proximity and visual connection between the memorial and Old Parliament House.	Exceptional	Low tolerance for change

Elements of King George V Memorial	Heritage Significance Ranking	Application of Tolerance for Change
Original Fabric (1940s and 1950s)—sandstone from Sydney region, Saint George figure, bronze elements (King George V, 10 bronze plaques and lance).	High	Low tolerance for change
Introduced Fabric (1968)—interior brickwork granite steps and paving of platform.	Moderate	Moderate tolerance for change
Introduced Fabric (1996 and later)—new access tunnel and internal infrastructure, internal repointing mortar, internal sacrificial mortar, anti-skateboarding guards and roof.	Neutral	Substantial change can be tolerated.
Trees—Lombardy Poplars planted either side of the memorial in 1995 impede the ability to fully appreciate the memorial. In contrast, the trees contribute to the Parliamentary Zone and Parliament House Vista, rather than the memorial and are likely to have high heritage significance. The conflict associated with the potential impacts on the heritage values is discussed in Section 5.0.	—	High tolerance for change when considering the potential for impacting the heritage values of the memorial. Low tolerance for change when considering the impact on the heritage values of the Parliamentary Zone.

5.0 Constraints and Opportunities

5.1 Introduction

This section discusses the issues affecting the future conservation, management and interpretation of the identified heritage values of the King George V Memorial. It contextualises and provides the justification for the policy and processes set out in the Section 6.0.

This section addresses issues arising:

- from the heritage values;
- from the condition of the fabric;
- for the management of the place; and
- from the statutory obligations.

5.2 Issues Arising from the Heritage Values

5.2.1 Introduction

The heritage significance of King George V Memorial gives rise to a range of obligations and requirements, the most fundamental of which is to ensure that the heritage values of the memorial are conserved for present and future generations. The values need to be understood, celebrated and cared for by the NCA, visitors and the Canberra community alike.

The main issues which arise from the heritage values stem from the:

- original location on the land axis—the broader setting;
- the current location and immediate setting; and
- significant associations with the memorial.

Discussion about these issues is set out below.

5.2.2 Original Location on the Land Axis—the Extended Setting

Although it is no longer located directly on the land axis, the King George V Memorial is a symbolic and historic component of the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle. The memorial is a key component of the vista and its setting.

The original siting in front of Old Parliament House and its location centrally in the land axis is a layer of the memorial's history—and through that historic layer is one of the memorial's connections with the establishment of Australian Federation. Hoff's design for the memorial was characteristically influenced by the location on the central axis, which was to be viewed in the round and as a 'monument' in the surrounding landscape setting. The design of the memorial physically demonstrates the significance of the British Monarchy, Australia's loyalty to the Empire, and its coming of age through Federation and War.

During this period when the memorial was located in front of Old Parliament House, 1941-1968, little development had occurred in the National Triangle. However, from 1968 the central area of

Canberra was more intensively developed as a direct response to the NCDC's physical changes to the area, but also reflects political and social changes occurring in Australia.

In summary, the memorial demonstrates historic and symbolic links with the monarchy and the formative period of Canberra's development. It is also a physical reminder of the later intense period of development during the late 1960s, changing traditions, political and social upheaval and attitudes toward the British Empire. There are opportunities for celebrating these heritage values through interpretation (refer below).

5.2.3 Current Location—the Immediate Setting

As discussed previously in this report, the setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character. The King George V Memorial is a component of Parliament House Vista—the extended environment, as noted above. It is no longer a major architectural feature in the vista.

Instead, the memorial has an immediate physical setting and visual connection with Old Parliament House which includes the open landscape space occupied by the Aboriginal Tent Embassy along King George Terrace (refer to Figure 1.3). This proximity and visual connection to Parliament House is an important aspect for understanding its historic heritage values.

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy is located in the setting of King George V Memorial. The two elements have no cultural or social connection with each other. That noted, they share a common use with the original site. The memorial was occasionally used as a place for political protest because of its proximity to Old Parliament House, which is the reason for the location of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site.

There is an opportunity to interpret and reinvigorate the importance of the memorial in its current setting, but also to recognise the transition from, and the new use of, the original site for the Aboriginal Tent Embassy as a place of political protest.

5.2.4 Significant Associations—Interpretation of Heritage Values

King George V Memorial is a place that symbolises a link between the Monarch, Australian Federation, theatre of Australian Democracy and the early growth of Canberra. Significant associations which stem from the memorial have strong parallels with the heritage values of other significant landmarks and places in Canberra, mentioned previously in this HMP. The social values held by the Canberra community, or indeed by other community and cultural groups, for places like the Australian War Memorial, Old Parliament House, the Parliament House Vista and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy should be respected, retained and not obscured.

Interpretation of the strong parallels between the King George V Memorial and these places could be realised through contemporary techniques and digital media.

Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of the memorial's history and significant associations should be investigated and implemented. For example, the special associations which are embodied in the heritage values include the:

- historic and ongoing importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government and with Federation;
- association with the building of Canberra as the National Capital and symbolism in the Parliament House Vista—the land axis and the National Triangle of Canberra;

- memorial as the major Commonwealth symbol of King George V's service to Australia, as the Head of State at the time of Federation;
- associations with the King George V's son, King George VI and formerly the Duke of York who opened (Provisional) Old Parliament House in 1927. This also draws on the historic, physical, and visual connection with Old Parliament House;
- commemoration of the Great War and the Australian Armed Defence Forces. There is an opportunity to strengthen commemoration of the Great War/World War I. This could be undertaken in association with the Australian War Memorial;
- recognition of the original location of the memorial in front of Old Parliament House and its transition from, and the use of, the site for the Aboriginal Tent Embassy; and
- memorial is an important monument that holds special association with the original artists; the sculptors Rayner Hoff and John Edward Moorfield; and the architect Harry Foskett, who finished the work, should be celebrated.

5.3 Issues Arising from Condition of King George V Memorial

5.3.1 Introduction

Overall, the physical condition of King George V Memorial is good. Structurally the memorial is in good condition. However, some of the fabric—the physical elements of the memorial—is in poor condition, refer to Section 4.0 and Volume 2, Table 4.5.

The 1994 Conservation Study identified a range of remedial works to stabilise the fabric of the memorial as an interim measure, pending a decision as to its possible relocation. Most of the works were addressed in a 1996 program of works, which included introduction of a subterranean access tunnel as well as a series of galvanised steel platforms and ladders to provide internal access to the top of the pylon.

To update the previous condition assessments and provide a comprehensive approach in 2013, the condition issues were analysed and rectification works are comprehensively discussed with works itemised in Volume 2. The following section provides a summary of the issues arising from the condition assessment.

5.3.2 Issues Arising from the Condition of the Fabric

Much of the fabric requires remedial conservation work and the implementation of a cyclical maintenance schedule (refer to Volume 2). The main conservation issues and key rectification requirements arising from the condition of the memorial are:

- **The stonework of the King George V memorial is in poor condition.** The underlying cause is slow growth of the brick core which is forcing open the joints between blocks of sandstone, thus allowing water penetration into the structure. In turn, sandstone blocks are bowing because they are not restrained, and are cracking and delaminating due to excessive moisture movement through the joints and the stones. The choice of elastomeric sealant for the mortar joints for the 1968 relocation has added to the decay of the sandstone by trapping moisture and forcing it to evaporate through the stones (until the sealants failed). Most of the sealant was removed in the 1996 works, but the replacement mortar has failed badly, allowing more water penetration into the structure.

It will be necessary to undertake stone consolidation, crack repair and infilling of losses to preserve the stonework. Removal and reinstatement after sawing into smaller blocks may be required for some stones. Replacement of stone should be anticipated in the longer term.

- **Failure of mortar joints.** The existing mortar is badly degraded, loose, crumbling and cracked. It is no longer effectively filling the joints between sandstone blocks. The failure of the mortar has exacerbated the damage to the stonework as described above.

It will be necessary to deeply repoint all mortar joints to protect and stabilise the sandstone. Grouting behind sandstone blocks may be required.

- **Biological staining, causing disfigurement of the memorial.** The disfigurement from biological staining is made worse by water penetration. Cyclical treatment of the stone with a biocide will be required to reduce and control biological staining.
- **Staining to the granite platform and steps.** The granite-clad steps are generally in good condition except that the eastern surfaces of the steps are badly disfigured as a result of skateboarding: there are thick accumulations of wax and mechanical damage to the edges of some stones is apparent. The sealant to the central joint in the plinth has failed, indicating some differential movement between the brick column and the surrounding plinth footing.

Selective repointing of joints in the granite steps will be required, together with removal of wax stains. Installation of anti-skateboard guards will assist the management of this issue.

- **All bronze elements and surface patina of the bronze figure of King George V** (the figure of King George V, medallions and lance) are generally in good condition. There is some minor green copper run-off staining on adjacent stones caused by the breakdown of the protective wax coating on the surface of the bronze elements.

The bronze elements require cleaning, selective repatination and coating with wax.

- **Interior.** The underground passage into the core of the memorial, through the manhole, has accumulated dirt and leaf litter so that it is now deep in mud. The sacrificial plaster applied below the DPC in 1996 is extensively damaged through flooding, rising damp and salt attack.

Salt analysis and reinstatement (or possible extension) of the sacrificial plaster will be required to ensure the brickwork is protected into the future. Regular maintenance of the drains and passages is necessary to avoid flooding.

Summary

In summary, the condition of the memorial gives rise to a range of maintenance and conservation issues that need to be addressed immediately and in the short term. The Conservation Works and Maintenance Program in Volume 2 provide recommendations, priorities and timing to address these issues.

5.3.3 Structural Condition and Safety Assessment

The engineer engaged for this HMP assessed the structural condition and safety of the memorial. The conservation issues arising from the assessment are:

- **Bond and fixing details.** The superstructure of the memorial is a composite of sandstone facing with brick backing. Sometimes described as compound walling, this was a common

technique at the time of the original design. Alternate courses of sandstone are thick and thin to provide a bond between the stone facing and the brickwork. The original specification called for cramps to be used, but only for those stones over seven brick courses high, that is, two courses of stones below sculpture base level. It is unclear whether any cramps were inserted during the 1968 relocation, the evidence of the bowing stones suggests otherwise, though there may be restraining ties at the top of the pylon. The fixing detail influences how susceptible the façade will be to differential expansion and resulting deterioration.

The construction of the pylon, the bowing and displacement of stones, and the lack of restraint caused by brick growth relieving the load from the stone blocks should be closely investigated. This should inform the extent and depth of repointing and the possible need for grouting behind the sandstone blocks to ensure that there is a good bond between the brick and stone.

- **Podium structure with open joints** (refer to Figures 5.1 and 5.2): the joint was possibly installed to allow the camber on surface of the podium to shed rainwater. If the joint widens, the path may become more uneven.

Monitoring is required to establish that there is no further movement and no underlying structural issues.

- **Mortar joints** (refer to Figure 5.3): the mortar in the joints has become weathered leading to further deterioration of the structural bond between the sandstone blocks, and potentially between the sandstone and the brick structure. If the mortar continues to deteriorate, the stone blocks may become loose and fall to the ground.

Repointing is needed, and it must be deep repointing in order to adequately reinstate the bond between stones and between stone and brickwork.

- **Mortar composition:** There is a small risk that asbestos material could have formed part of the original mortar composition, which would need to be tested before any repointing is undertaken. Historically, asbestos was used in mortars, in both mason's putty and elastomeric sealants. There may have been asbestos in the original (1940s) mason's putty that survives in the 'fake' joints of the large sandstone blocks, as well as in the mastic sealant. Most of the mastic sealant would have been removed during the 1996 works.

Testing of the mortar is needed prior to repointing.

- **Out of plane panels:** There are some sandstone panels which do not sit flush with the façade (refer to Figures 5.4 and 5.5). Over a period of time the blocks could be pushed further forward until they become loose.

Monitoring is required.

- **Wrist joint of Saint George stone sculpture:** the joint at the wrist of the stone sculpture is open (refer to Figure 5.6). The joint may have opened up due to the different expansion properties of the stone body and the bronze lance, which would expand and contract at different rates during heating and cooling. The joint may become loose in the future; however, the hand is securely fixed around the lance and the lance is securely fixed to the sculpture, so if the joint was to fail, the stone hand would not fall to the ground.

Monitoring is required.

- **Spalling and cracks of the sandstone:** Spalling and cracking of the sandstone panels are evident. However, there are no significant structural issues underpinning this, and the issue is largely aesthetic. It is not considered likely, or a significant risk that a significant section of sandstone would break off and fall to the ground at the same time as a passer-by.
- **Internal space:** The interior of the memorial includes a void space, with a galvanised steel access stair from/to the roof access hatch, an underground tunnel and ground level access through a manhole on the Parkes Place footpath. There may be insufficient access, egress or space for adequate medical treatment if there was an accident or medical emergency internally. Further advice about the classification of the space would be needed to determine if this is a safety issue.

Advice should be sought to determine if the interior of the memorial should be classified as a confined space.

Summary

In summary, there are no major structural issues with the memorial, but there are a few safety issues. The Conservation Works and Maintenance Program in Volume 2 provides recommendations, priorities and timing to address these issues.

Table 5.1 Figures from the King George V Memorial, Structural Safety Assessment, March 2013, Mott Macdonald Structural Engineers. All images were taken by Mott Macdonald.



Figure 5.1 Granite steps showing the widening centre joint (and staining from skateboarders wax).



Figure 5.2 Detail of granite steps, showing widening of the centre joint.



Figure 5.3 Typical weathering of mortar joints.



Figure 5.4 Out of plane panel on the northeast façade.



Figure 5.5 Out of plane panel and gap between a thick section of mortar and sandstone panel.



Figure 5.6 Cracking at the wrist of the Saint George stone sculpture.

5.4 Management Issues and Opportunities for King George V Memorial

5.4.1 Conserve the Heritage Values of King George V Memorial

The conservation and celebration of the memorial’s heritage values is an important component of its management, as required by the EPBC Act. The heritage values are the official Commonwealth Heritage values included in the CHL citation and the identified heritage values in the revised assessment in Section 4.0.

The overriding management issue for the NCA (constraints and opportunities) is the need to conserve the heritage values of the memorial. Conservation is an integral part of good management of places of cultural significance. As a Commonwealth agency, the NCA has in place a heritage strategy for managing Commonwealth and National Heritage values of places it manages. This HMP does not set out to repeat the NCA’s well-informed process under the Heritage Strategy, but to indicate issues particular to the management of the King George V Memorial.

Potential issues for the management of the memorial include:

- direction for retaining the structure in situ, rather than relocating it (Section 5.4.2);
- tree management for the nearby poplars and (Section 5.4.3); and
- an approach for the interpretation of the heritage values (Section 5.4.4).

5.4.2 Retain in situ or Relocate?

The Current Site

The 1968 relocation compromised the appreciation of the memorial itself, as well as the qualities of the designed and landscaped planting along the Parkes Place footpath. The 1994 Conservation Study identified the current siting as a major issue; that the memorial is located too close to the axial poplar plantings.¹ The study canvassed a range of options for the memorial including conservation in situ (with and without the adjacent poplars), relocation to its original site and in its original form, and relocation to an alternative site in close proximity to Old Parliament House.

While the 1994 study's preferred conservation, policy was that the memorial eventually be relocated to a more appropriate site and relocation remained an unresolved issue. Consequently, the question of further relocation of the memorial has arisen a number of times since. Nonetheless, the 1994 study recommended an option of conservation in situ with a reduced scope of works on the basis that a more thorough program of works be undertaken once a final location had been determined.

Following on from the 1994 policy direction, the 2012 Parliament House Vista HMP indicates that 'relocating the memorial' is an issue for further investigation. Also, the Parkes Place and National Rose Garden HMP indicates that relocation of the memorial is an issue for further consideration in a separate study. However, it also notes that the King George V Memorial should be conserved in its current location because of its contribution as a framing element on one side of the land axis corridor.²

With the benefit of research in this HMP and with the supporting policies in the Parkes Place and National Rose Garden HMP, to relocate the memorial back to its original location or another site would potentially impact the heritage values of the memorial and Parliament House Vista. Additionally, a visual connection with Old Parliament House is an important aspect of the memorial's heritage values which should be retained.

Current Status of the Land Axis—Parliament House Vista

The conservation area of the Vista is a sequence of designed landscape spaces; some are open spaces with ornamental ponds, planted rose gardens; and other spaces with rows of planted trees and buildings and monuments which have their own places within the National Triangle—the Parliament House Vista setting.

As noted previously, to relocate the memorial to another site in the National Triangle would also raise many issues which, in light of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the area, would be complex and difficult to resolve, and would potentially impact the heritage values of the central area

¹ Conservation Study 1994, Volume 3, prepared by Freeman Collett & Partners for the NCA pp. 3–6.

² Parkes Place & National Rose Gardens HMP, prepared by Duncan Marshall for the NCA, p. 115.

of Canberra. Furthermore, relocation to the original site would potentially impact the cultural heritage values of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy.



Figure 5.7 View from the memorial to Old Parliament House, demonstrating its close proximity. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 5.8 View to Mount Ainslie and the Australian War Memorial from Old Parliament House of the land axis, across the space used by the Aboriginal Tent Embassy and the ornamental pond. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 5.9 View of the lineal plantings along Parkes Place footpath, just north of the memorial. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 5.10 View of the memorial, located between two Lombardy poplars. (Source: GML 2013)

Conservation Issues

From a materials conservation perspective, relocation has advantages and disadvantages which are discussed further in Volume 2. Generally, the advantage of relocation would be to allow for a reconstruction ‘wish list’—comprising new and high level specifications, all the façade stones could be solidly mortared in place, a complete understanding of the façade fixing system would be gained, rebuilding the original (approximately 3m high) plinth and the interior of the bronze sculpture could be treated for the prevention of internal corrosion.

The disadvantage of relocation from a materials conservation perspective would primarily be related to high cost, which may be several times that of conservation in situ and the potential damage to fabric during dismantling and reconstruction. That noted, there are disadvantages of not

reconstructing the memorial—for example, the bowed and displaced stonework presents a complicated conservation challenge requiring skills not normally found in the building industry.

On balance, the conservation outcomes of moving the memorial are not sufficiently advantageous. The conservation works included in Volume 2 allow for the ongoing protection and repair of the fabric without relocating the memorial, thus the retention of its heritage values.

The memorial's tolerance for change is examined in Section 4.0. King George V Memorial—the whole memorial, its form and function, have a low tolerance for change. Given the heritage values of the place, the memorial should be conserved in situ.

Summary

To relocate the memorial back to its original location or another site would potentially impact the heritage values of the Parliament House Vista.

Should the NCA consider relocation in the future (either to the original site or a site elsewhere), these advantages and disadvantages would need to be weighed up against the conservation benefits and the potential to impact the heritage values—the Commonwealth Heritage values of the memorial itself and the Parliament House Vista (including its components), and on the National Heritage values of Old Parliament House.

A new place could only be considered if it augmented the heritage values of the memorial, identified in Section 4.0, such as being seen in the round, as a monumental element in the landscape and retaining a visual connection with Old Parliament House.

5.4.3 The Adjacent Poplars

Tree Management in the Parliamentary Zone

The NCA has developed a program to replace dead and declining trees that have become hazardous in the Parliamentary Zone. Trees in urban areas are inspected on an annual basis and maintenance pruning is routinely undertaken for the health and longevity of the trees.³

The NCA's Heritage Strategy indicates that most of its maintenance involves landscape programs of places of significance to Canberra as the National Capital. Programs such as maintaining the visual quality of the Parliamentary Zone, maintaining services such as irrigation systems, and maintaining and replacing trees involve significant budgetary funds.⁴

The management area of the King George V Memorial includes two Lombardy poplars adjacent to the monument. These poplars contribute to the historic planting in the Parkes Place area and to the Parliament House Vista. The Parkes Place and National Rose Garden HMP provides the following list of tree groups describing why they are significant to the overall area:

- *three surviving Roman cypresses planted adjacent to the western north–south path by the Empire Parliamentary Association in 1926, including four surviving original plaques (two adjacent to the stumps of dead trees) (Gray 1997);*
- *Roman cypress planted 1927 by the Young Australia League (Gray 1997);*

³ National Capital Authority Heritage Strategy, 2010–2013, February 2011.

⁴ National Capital Authority Heritage Strategy, 2010–2013, February 2011.

- *street, path and Land Axis plantings, especially those from the 1920s, 1940s and 1960s (such as the *Calocedrus* sp. near King Edward Terrace); and*
- *the original Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') that were planted as nodal/sentinel markers.*⁵

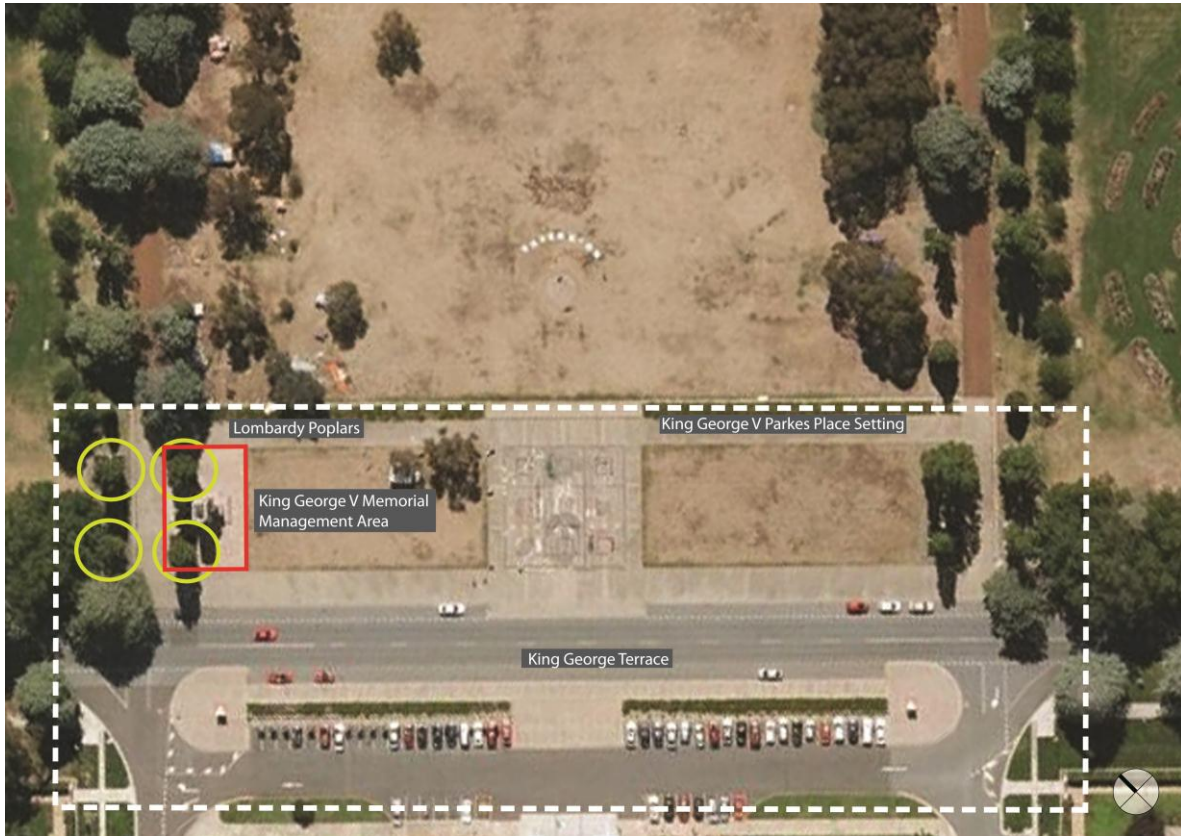


Figure 5.11 Diagram showing the location of the Lombardy poplars in close proximity to King George V Memorial. (Source: GML 2013)

Crowding from the Poplars

The NCA may need to make a future decision about the poplars adjacent to the memorial. The removal of the trees would automatically be considered if they were reaching the stage where their amenity value was deteriorating, they were at the end of their lifespan, or for public safety reasons. Currently the trees are not physically impacting the memorial, nor are there any public safety issues.

Historically, the adjacent poplars have caused both conservation and heritage management issues for the NCA and the memorial. These were identified in the 1994 Conservation Study. The main maintenance issue was the decision to relocate the memorial in 1968 to the western side of Parkes Place in between ‘a group four Lombardy poplars’ which was thought to compromise the memorial. The critical issues raised in the 1994 Conservation Study were that:

- *the massive pylons, pedestal and sculptures are completely out of scale with the small area between the poplars;*
- *it [the memorial] cannot be viewed from side on;*

⁵ Parkes Place & National Rose Gardens HMP, prepared by Duncan Marshall for the NCA, p 19.

- *the 45 degree view is mostly blocked: this view was important to Hoff because first views of the memorial in its original siting were on a diagonal;*
- *the Lombardy poplars dwarf the memorial and prevent the appreciation of the massive scale; and*
- *the memorial intrudes on the surrounding plantings disrupting their formal qualities.*

As identified in the 1994 Conservation Study, the large mature poplars and the memorial jostled for position. This is still an issue today, whereby the poplars are now mature trees in close proximity to the memorial.⁶



Figure 5.12 1948 view of Old Parliament House and King George V Memorial (without surrounding trees and monumental in the space), which shows the early linear planting of Lombardy poplars and other exotics adjacent to the circular formation of the National Rose Garden. (Source: National Archives of Australia, A1200, L11331A)



Figure 5.13 View of King George V Memorial with adjacent Lombardy poplars. (Source: GML 2013)

Root Penetration and Damage to the Memorial

The 1994 Conservation Study identified that the adjacent Lombardy poplars, planted in 1926, were causing significant structural issues to the memorial from their root growth. In 1996, it is understood the National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA—later the NCA) acted on the Conservation Study to remove the poplars and eliminate the root penetration. The removal of the two poplars was also part of the NCPA's tree replacement strategy to restore the character of the original landscape structure laid out in Parkes Place.⁷

The NCA records show that the (NCPA) course of action in 1995 was to remove the trees, replace the trees with new stock and install root barriers (shown in Freeman Collett & Partners architectural 'Conservation Works' plan, May 1994). A positive outcome of the removal was a restoration project undertaken at this time. The NCA records are not clear on the actual installation date of a root

⁶ Conservation Study 1994, Volume 1, prepared by Freeman Collett & Partners for the NCA p 9.

⁷ Correspondence between the NCPA and the Australian Heritage Commission, 28 November 1994, 6 December 1994 and 20 July 1995.

barrier; however, it is likely that the root barrier was installed because in 2013, at the site inspection for this HMP, there was no evidence of root damage.

Summary

There are a range of issues which require evaluation in considering the poplars. While the poplars contribute to the heritage values of Parkes Place and the Parliament House Vista, they impact the ability to appreciate, understand and enjoy the aesthetic heritage values of the King George V Memorial. The memorial was designed to be viewed in the round and unimpeded by surrounding features. .

The presence of the memorial as a monument in its setting and more readily viewed in the round would be regained if the poplars were not impeding the appreciation of the memorial. Yet, the existing poplars do not appear to be causing structural problems to the memorial and their age and health is not requiring treatment or removal.

The poplars are important features of the planting in the broader setting of Parliament House Vista. They have a low tolerance for change when considering the impact on the heritage values of the Parliamentary Zone. The removal of the poplars will impact the heritage values of Parkes Place area and this would need to be assessed in accordance with the policies of the National Rose Gardens HMP.

The poplars may need to be removed because of senescence and the potential for impacting the heritage values of the memorial. Striking the balance between the memorial's heritage values and the heritage values of the landscape plantings in Parkes Place should be addressed when the poplars become senescent or are a risk to public safety, or if monitoring indicates they are causing structural issues to the memorial.

5.4.4 Interpretation of the Heritage Values

The contribution that King George V Memorial makes to Parkes Place and the Parliament House Vista is a fascinating aspect of the Parliamentary Zone. The active interpretation of the heritage values of King George V Memorial will support wide recognition and understanding of its history and heritage significance. For example, interpretation techniques could provide an 'augmented reality' through imagery could be used to interpret the original siting of the memorial for visitor standing on the steps of Old Parliament House.

The current NCA interpretation program, which currently includes signage in the Parliamentary Triangle, a self-guided walking tour, a virtual tour and an exhibition at Regatta point, could be further expanded to introduce interpretation of the King George V Memorial and Parkes Place. Alternatively, an Interpretation Plan/Strategy could be developed for the ongoing delivery of interpretation of the King George V Memorial and its extended setting of the Parliament House Vista. The competition for the memorial, the artists, the location and politics of the memorial could be interpreted.

As the Parkes Place and National Rose Garden Draft HMP notes, Parkes Place is home to public attractions including the National Rose Gardens, King George V Memorial and the Aboriginal Embassy Site, which could be part of the NCA's interpretation program.⁸ A range of interpretation methods, such as social media or apps, could be developed. Interpretation messages should be

⁸ Parkes Place & National Rose Gardens HMP, prepared by Duncan Marshall for the NCA, p 135.

strategically targeted at potential audiences, including tourists, locals and visitors to Old Parliament House—providing a variety of experiences. As an important monument to the Great War/World War I interpretation could involve linking with other heritage activities, art work and sculpture, buildings, and memorials in Canberra; for example at the Australian War Memorial or other memorials on Anzac Parade or at the other representative Interwar Art deco buildings.

Promotion of the memorial as a tourist destination could be developed through the NCA's tourist information for the Parliamentary Zone or ACT Tourism and Visitor Centre initiatives, including brochures, magazine articles and other nationally distributed products that engage with Canberra's local and interstate visitors.

All efforts to interpret King George V Memorial should involve stakeholder participation with the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House, the coordinators of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy and possibly with the Australian War Memorial. Interpretive products should be focused on the key themes and stories relevant to the memorial, noted in Section 2.0 and Section 5.2.4.

The location opposite King George V Memorial may provide an opportunity to introduce a new memorial. A memorial that reflects the values of Australian as a nation today; one that offers symmetry to King George V Memorial and complements the heritage values of the Parliament House Vista. Although, to introduce a new memorial in this location, a comprehensive preliminary impact assessment on the heritage values in the area would need to be undertaken.

5.5 Statutory and Other External Constraints

5.5.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

The EPBC Act was established in part to protect places of significant natural or cultural heritage value owned or controlled by the Commonwealth.

The heritage values of the memorial and its setting—the Parliament House Vista and Old Parliament House in particular, all with recognised heritage values, should be managed consistently by adopting and referring to the heritage values identified in this HMP and the heritage values of places in the Parliament House Vista (refer to individual HMPs noted in Section 5.6).

5.5.2 Management of Heritage Values under the EPBC Act

The memorial is managed by the NCA and management of the memorial must take into account its heritage status as a place included in the CHL. The NCA is also responsible for the maintenance of central national areas of Canberra, which covers the National Triangle (refer to Figure 1.3) and includes many individual places with Commonwealth Heritage value.

As such, responsibility for managing Commonwealth Heritage places in the central national area, in this case the King George V Memorial, rests with all NCA personnel, contractors and other site users. The NCA's Cultural Heritage Manager has responsibilities associated with the overall management of heritage values and is the first point of contact. Day-to-day maintenance and repairs are overseen by the NCA Asset Manager and Facilities Officers.

5.5.3 Regulations of the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

The EPBC Act (s341Y) requires CHL places to be managed in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles, which encourages identification, conservation and presentation of

a place's heritage values through applying best available skills and knowledge, community (including Indigenous) involvement and cooperation between various levels of government. The principles are set out in Schedule 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regulations).

Commonwealth Heritage Management Plans

Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations sets out the matters to be addressed in management plans and this HMP complies with these requirements—refer to Appendix B. In broad terms, HMPs for Commonwealth Heritage places are prepared to assist Commonwealth departments and agencies to manage their heritage sites appropriately, and to guide future works and developments to reduce the need for referrals under the legislation.

The EPBC Act (s341S) requires Commonwealth agencies to prepare a management plan to protect and manage their CHL places consistent with the plan and the Commonwealth Heritage management principles. Section 6.0 has conservation policies, actions and implementation recommendations.

Undertaking an Action

Under the EPBC Act a person must not take an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance, without approval from the Minister responsible for the Act. There are substantial penalties for taking such an action without approval.

The EPBC Act requires that:

- a person must not take an action on heritage-listed Commonwealth land that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage);
- a person must not take an action outside Commonwealth land that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage) on Commonwealth land; and
- the Commonwealth must not take an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage) on Commonwealth land.

The NCA's internal process for works approval and referring actions under the EPBC Act is noted in Section 5.6.

5.6 National Capital Authority

National Capital Plan

The National Capital Plan forms the strategic planning framework for Canberra and the ACT. In accordance with Section 10(1) of the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*, the National Capital Plan sets out detailed conditions for planning design and development for Designated Areas. The NCA is responsible for planning and development approval within Designated Areas with all development to be guided by *The Griffin Legacy*. The memorial falls within one of the Central National Area, Designated Areas of the National Capital Plan, Area 5 of the Parliamentary Zone and its setting (shown in Figure 1.3 of this report and Figures 4 and 5 of the National Capital Plan).

The National Capital Plan has specific principles and policies affecting the Parliamentary Zone and its setting, these policies are based on the Statement of Principles set out in the Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone (Appendix T6 of the National Capital Plan) the Principles state:

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

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

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

The place of the people must have:

- *A sense of scale, dignity and openness;*
- *A cohesive and comprehensible layout;*
- *A large forum for public ceremony and debate;*
- *Intimate, enjoyable spaces for individuals and groups;*
- *A dynamic program of natural, state and regional events; and*
- *Public facilities that are accessible and affordable.⁹*

Principles outlined in the National Capital Plan that relate to the Parliamentary Zone and its setting and affect the memorial include:

- Opportunities should be taken progressively to enhance the international role of Canberra as Australia’s National Capital. Diplomatic representation, the establishment in Canberra of national organisations and the holding of international events in Canberra are all encouraged as means of enhancing the National Capital’s international role.
- The planning and development of the National Capital will seek to respect and enhance the main principles of Walter Burley Griffin’s formally adopted plan for Canberra.
- The Parliamentary Zone and its setting remain the heart of the National Capital. In this area, priority will be given to the development of buildings and associated structures which have activities and functions that symbolise the Capital and, through it, the nation. Other developments in the area should be sited and designed to support the prominence of these national functions and reinforce the character of the area.

The National Capital Plan also accounts for heritage places and sites within Designated Areas and acknowledges their importance and contribution to the Capital. There are heritage policies and principles which underpin the National Capital Plan.

⁹ Consolidated National Capital Plan Appendix T 6.

Impacts on Heritage Values and Self-Assessment Process

The NCA acts in accordance with the EPBC Act to ensure that it does not take any action that has, will have or is likely to have an adverse impact upon the identified heritage values (National and/or Commonwealth) of any place in its ownership or control. The NCA's established procedures and guidance for works proposals that take into account the heritage values of places included in the CHL and NHL are included in its internal Heritage Manual.

The Heritage Manual, which refers to the *Significant impact guidelines 1.2—Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies, 2012* (prepared by the Department responsible for the EPBC Act) informs staff how to identify the nature of an impact on a place with Commonwealth Heritage values, using the guidelines as the basis of its self-assessment process, and reach a view on whether the impact is significant, with an adverse impact on heritage values of a place and if an EPBC Act referral is needed. The Heritage Manual provides examples of how to reach judgments, and the importance of taking a cautionary approach.¹⁰

The Process for National Capital Authority Works Approval

As with all actions proposed for Commonwealth Heritage places in Designated Areas, the NCA's consideration of proposals is based on the relevant provisions of the National Capital Plan. Primarily, the NCA is obliged to comply with the works approval process for development proposals in Designated Areas.¹¹

The NCA outlines their role for assisting applicants, which also applies internally, through a process of design development to achieve outcomes appropriate to those areas which embody the special characteristics of the National Capital.¹² As part of this process, if appropriate, consultation with the NCA's Cultural Heritage Manager should be sought by anyone considering works at an early stage of design development before completing and lodging an application for works approval.

5.6.1 Other Heritage Places in the Setting

There are existing management frameworks included in other HMPs for places relevant to the King George V Memorial. These should be referred to when making decisions or proposing works at the King George V Memorial. When undertaking actions at the memorial, it will be prudent for the NCA to act in accordance and consistently with these HMPs. The relevant HMPs, with specific reference to the memorial, are as follows:

- Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden HMP, 2011;
- Parliament House Vista Area HMP, 2010. As noted previously the Parliament House Vista, a Commonwealth Heritage listed area, includes many places of individual heritage significance, such as the Australian War Memorial, Anzac Parade and Old Parliament House.¹³ It covers three separate parts of the Central National Area including the Parliamentary Zone, Anzac

¹⁰ National Capital Authority Heritage Strategy, 2010–2013, February 2011.

¹¹ Under the National Capital Plan, see the National Capital Authority website:
<http://nationalcapital.gov.au/planning_and_urban_design/works_approval/index.asp>.

¹² <http://nationalcapital.gov.au/planning_and_urban_design/works_approval/index.asp>.

¹³ Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan, 2010, prepared for the National Capital Authority, p 156.

Parade and Constitution Avenue and Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores, all of which are subject to detailed conditions of the National Capital Plan¹⁴; and

- Old Parliament House HMP 2008–2013. The memorial is discussed in the Old Parliament House HMP in broad terms—it is a site ‘associated with the development of Australian cultural life and national identity’ and has a high degree of integrity. It is noted for its landmark qualities and relationship to Old Parliament House.

5.6.2 National Memorials Ordinance 1928

The *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* provides for the location and character of National Memorials and the naming of divisions of, and public places in, the ACT. The ordinance applies to national land in the Australian Capital Territory; that is, land that is used by the Commonwealth. The ordinance establishes the Canberra National Memorials Committee.¹⁵

As previously noted, all works in Designated Areas, including any commemorative works, must be approved by the NCA.¹⁶ In planning for commemorative works, the NCA has produced *Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital* which outline the significance of such works, the appropriate general locations within the Designated Areas, and the approach to be taken in designing them.

The guidelines note that the King George V Memorial is a:

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

The memorial also honours military service of the Australian Defence Forces.

Other commemorative sites in the Designated Areas that honour military sacrifice, service and valour include:

- Anzac Parade—memorials that commemorate Australian Defence Force service in all wars or warlike operations;
- the Australian War Memorial—commemoration related to the service and sacrifice of Australians in warlike operations or in peace keeping;
- Russell Precinct—commemoration related to the contribution of Defence personnel (individual or collective), to unique military operations or to international Defence treaties and alliances; and
- Australian Defence Force Academy and Royal Military College, Duntroon—commemoration honouring graduates, staff or those who have played a significant role in the development of the institution, in defence education and training, or in theatres of war.

¹⁴ Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan, 2010, prepared for the National Capital Authority, p 156.

¹⁵ National Capital Authority, August 2002, *Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital*, Appendix 1.

¹⁶ National Capital Authority, August 2002, *Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital*, Appendix 1, p 3.

The ordinance recognises the importance of the King George V Memorial. Should any changes or major conservation works be undertaken then the NCA should notify the Canberra National Memorials Committee.

5.6.3 Other Commonwealth Legislative Requirements and Codes

The following additional Commonwealth legislative requirements and codes are of relevance for works to sites such as King George V Memorial, and compliance could have an impact on the heritage values of the place:

- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 No. 10 (WHS Act);*
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA Act);* and
- *Building Code of Australia (BCA).*

It is important to note that while the King George V Memorial is on level ground and easily accessible to the public; its maintenance access is below ground. Prior to 1996 access was only via the tower, which required a cherry picker and abseiling inside the tower. It is not envisaged that public access will ever be required inside the memorial and that the 1996 access passage is a considerable improvement to the access via the tower. However, safety and easy accessibility is necessary for NCA staff and contractors who undertake conservation and maintenance works at the memorial.

5.7 Conclusion

The memorial's Commonwealth Heritage values gives rise to significant obligations for conservation, management and interpretation of the place. Day-to-day management must comply with all statutory requirements, predominantly the EPBC Act and the National Capital Plan.

All future conservation works and management decisions for the memorial should be overseen by the NCA's Cultural Heritage Manager to ensure consistency with the approach to retaining the heritage values and its special associations of the memorial. Consideration of the memorial and its broader setting must also follow the HMPs in place for the Parliament House Vista, including Parkes Place, National Rose Garden and Old Parliament House.

6.0 Conservation Policy

6.1 Introduction

Conservation Policy is based on the principles embodied in *The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter). It is a set of principles, processes and guidelines for practice in heritage conservation developed by Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and based on international standards.

The following tables provide management and conservation policies and actions for the King George V Memorial. The effective implementation of these policies and actions will ensure that the NCA meets its obligations under the EPBC Act to conserve the Commonwealth Heritage values of the memorial.

The key responsibility for implementation, review and monitoring of the HMP lies with the NCA's Cultural Heritage Manager—essentially all policies in this section. The NCA's Asset Manager is responsible for implementing the maintenance policies, in Section 8.2.

Importantly, these policies are based on the primary recommendation to conserve King George V Memorial in its current location for the long term. The memorial's current location embodies the heritage values of the place, as identified in Section 4.0 and, as such, the conservation and ongoing maintenance of the memorial is based on the recommendation and assumption that the memorial will remain in its current location in the long term.

6.2 Key Objective of the Conservation Policy

Schedules 5A and 7A of the EPBC Regulations item (a) require that Commonwealth agencies 'establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place'.

The HMP reflects this objective, and reference to the conservation policies should be made by the NCA when:

- proposing conservation works;
- designing and constructing new landscaping, or alterations to the surrounding landscape;
- upgrading services to the memorial or other site infrastructure; and
- undertaking routine cleaning, maintenance and repair work.

Priorities

The priorities for action are listed in three categories, each responding to a different level of risk to the heritage values:

- High: Actions that should be undertaken immediately (within 12 months) to mitigate key risks to the heritage values. These actions are an essential component of the HMP and, without them, the heritage values may suffer adverse impacts.

- **Medium:** Actions that should be planned for in order to conserve the heritage values. Resources should be forward planned to enable implementation of these actions to ensure conservation of the heritage values.
- **Low:** These actions are important to the future conservation of the heritage values but respond to less imminent risks. Resources should be forward planned to enable these actions to be undertaken.

Timing

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

- immediately upon adoption of the plan (within two months);
- annually;
- as required (when an action demands it);
- ongoing;
- short term (within 12 months);
- medium term (2–3 years); or
- long term (5–10 years).

6.3 Key Policies

Key Policies for King George V Memorial

The following key policies meet the main objectives for managing King George V Memorial—to provide direction for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and interpretation of the memorial’s heritage values. Some of these policies are repeated for emphasis under general conservation and management policies.

Key Policies for King George V Memorial			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
A.1 Recognise and retain the heritage values of King George V Memorial identified in this HMP.	A.1.1 Recognise and retain the heritage values of King George V Memorial identified in this HMP and the official Commonwealth heritage values. Refer to policies 1.1—1.4.	High	Ongoing
B.1 Retain and conserve King George V Memorial’s heritage values.	B.1.1 Retain and conserve King George V Memorial in accordance with this HMP, the regulations of the EPBC Act and the Burra Charter. Refer to policies 1.4 and 2.4.	High	Immediately
C.1 Undertake conservation and maintenance works set out in Volume 2 of this HMP	C.1.1 Implement the conservation works and the maintenance program according to the priorities and timetable set out in Volume 2. Refer to policies 8.1 and 8.2	High	Immediately

Key Policies for King George V Memorial			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
D.1 Provide interpretation for King George V Memorial	D.1.1 Prepare an interpretation strategy or plan in order to present and transmit the heritage values of King George V Memorial for visitors and the Canberra community. Refer to policies 4.1 and 4.2.	Medium	Short term

6.4 Management and Conservation Policies

The policies are organised in the following sections.

- General Management Policies (in Section 6.4.1):
 - Management Processes;
 - Actions: conservation, maintenance and works approval;
 - Stakeholder and Community Consultation;
 - Interpretation: presentation and transmission of heritage values;
 - Keeping Records: documentation, monitoring and review;
 - Research and Training Opportunities; and
 - Access, Safety and Security.
- General Conservation Policies (Section 6.4.2):
 - Implementing Conservation Works and Maintenance.

6.4.1 General Management Policies

Management Processes

1. Management Processes			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
1.1 Conserve the identified heritage values of the King George V Memorial in accordance with the EPBC Act and the National Capital Plan.	1.1.1 The heritage values of the King George V Memorial (official values and revised values in this HMP) provide the basis for all conservation processes and actions.	High	Immediately
	1.1.2 Conservation should be in accordance with the EPBC Act and the National Capital Plan.	High	Immediately
1.2 Adopt this HMP for King George V Memorial.	1.2.1 Adopt the HMP on endorsement by the Australian Heritage Council (AHC) as the basis for future management of the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	High	Immediately

1. Management Processes			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	1.2.2 Contact the department responsible for the EPBC Act to arrange for a formal revision of the CHL citation for King George V Memorial.	High	Immediately
1.3 Refer to this HMP as the primary heritage management document for the King George V Memorial.	1.3.1 Refer to this HMP for all matters relating to the heritage values, conservation and management of the memorial.	High	Ongoing
	1.3.2 Implement the policies and actions set out in this HMP.	High	Ongoing
1.4 Understand and retain the heritage values of King George V Memorial and its setting.	1.4.1 Conserve King George V Memorial in its immediate management area and with the understanding of its immediate setting in Parkes Place and extended setting of Parliament House Vista.	High	As required
	1.4.2 Retain the heritage values which embody the historic, physical and visual connection with Old Parliament House.	High	As required
1.5 Ensure management of King George V Memorial is consistent with all Commonwealth Heritage values in the National Triangle.	1.5.1 When making decisions, or undertaking actions about King George V Memorial, ensure they are consistent with the heritage values of other places including, in particular, Parliament House Vista, Old Parliament House and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy, Anzac Parade and the Australian War Memorial.	High	As required
	1.5.2 Ensure consistency between this HMP and the management plans for Parkes Place (and Rose Gardens, Parliament House Vista and Old Parliament House).	High	As required

Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
2.3 Actions: All conservation works, planning and maintenance should follow this HMP, the EPBC Act and the Burra Charter.	2.3.1 Refer to this HMP and the Burra Charter when undertaking conservation works and maintenance at the King George V Memorial.	High	As required
	2.3.2 Undertake conservation works and maintenance included in this HMP, in particular refer to Volume 2.	High	Ongoing
	2.3.3 Continue to undertake and foster best practice in conservation of King George V Memorial.	High	Ongoing
	2.3.4 Monitor the condition of the physical fabric and of the heritage values.	High	Immediately
2.4 Retain the memorial in its current location to allow	2.4.1 Retain and conserve the memorial's fabric.	High	Immediately

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
for the conservation of the King George V Memorial's fabric.	2.4.2 Remove the poplars if they are ageing or causing conservation issues to the memorial's fabric. Assess the heritage impacts on all heritage values in the Parliament House Vista.	Low	As required
	2.4.3 Take a cautionary approach to proposed removal of the poplars and to relocation.	High	As required.
2.5 Decision Making: Refer to the NCA's Heritage Strategy and Manual to make consistent and effective decisions on the potential impacts of proposed conservation works, activities and maintenance at the memorial.	2.5.1 Refer to the NCA's Heritage Strategy and Heritage Manual for EPBC Act obligations, decision making hierarchy and internal works approval processes.	High	As required
	2.5.2 Decision making may require consultation with internal and external stakeholders (see Policy 3.1).	Medium	As required
	2.5.3 Decision making should be documented and the records kept for future reference by the NCA, conservators and heritage consultants.	Medium	Ongoing
2.6 Works Approval: Assess all actions—including conservation works—for potential impacts on the heritage values of the memorial.	2.6.1 Assess any proposal or action for its potential to have a significant impact on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the memorial and the setting.	High	As required
	2.6.2 Follow the NCA's internal self-assessment process to determine the likelihood of a significant impact and the need for an EPBC Act referral.	High	As required
	2.6.3 Assess the potential to impact the heritage values of the memorial and its setting.	High	As required
2.7 Expertise: Engage experts to advise/undertake conservation works, interpretation and specialist maintenance tasks.	2.7.1 Engage specialist expertise to advise and undertake conservation works and specialist maintenance tasks.	Medium	As required
	2.7.2 Refer to the NCA's list of conservators and heritage consultants who can assist with specific heritage advice, conservation and interpretation of the memorial.	High	As required
2.8 Unforeseen Discoveries: Stop work and seek immediate advise from the NCA Cultural Heritage Manager (or other NCA representative) should any unexpected archaeological material be located in the course of conservation works to the Memorial and surrounding area.	2.8.1 Should unexpected archaeological material be located in the course of conservation works to the Memorial and surrounding area, works must stop immediately. The NCA Cultural Heritage Manager (or other NCA representative) should be contacted.	High	As required

Stakeholder and Community Consultation

3. Stakeholder and Community Consultation			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
3.1 Consult with NCA stakeholders and community groups with an interest in the heritage values in the National Triangle.	3.1.1 Notify the Canberra National Memorials Committee and the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House when undertaking conservation works at the King George V Memorial.	High	As required
	3.1.2 Consult the local Canberra community when conservation works are proposed for the King George V Memorial through the NCA's 'Have your Say' website—see Policy 3.3.	High	As required
	3.1.3 Consult with the coordinators of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy, where possible for conservation works at the King George V Memorial.	High	Ongoing
3.2 Consult with the department responsible for the EPBC Act (currently SEWPaC) regarding heritage management of the memorial.	3.2.1 Maintain regular liaison with the department responsible for the EPBC Act.	High	As required
	3.2.2 Seek informal comment from the department as part of the decision making process to assess proposals which have the potential to impact on the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.		
3.3 Use the NCA 'Have Your Say' website for public consultation purposes where necessary.	3.3.1 Utilise the NCA website 'Have Your Say', for public consultation for proposed actions to the King George V Memorial. < http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/haveyour say/ >	Medium	As required

Interpretation: Presentation and Transmission of Heritage Values

4. Interpretation: Presentation and Transmission of Heritage Values			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
4.1 Utilise the existing NCA interpretation tools to showcase the heritage values of the King George V Memorial to Canberra community and visitors.	4.1.1 Interpret the heritage values of the King George V Memorial to the Canberra community and visitors—using the NCA's existing range of interpretation tools and media including published material, online material and signage.	Medium	Ongoing
4.2 Prepare an interpretation strategy or plan for King George V Memorial.	4.2.1 Prepare an interpretation strategy or plan specific to King George V Memorial as a means of showcasing the heritage values and acknowledging the relocation history of the King George V Memorial.	High	Medium term
	4.2.2 Build on and utilise existing NCA interpretation tools and interpretive material to interpret King George V Memorial's heritage values and themes.	High	Medium term

4. Interpretation: Presentation and Transmission of Heritage Values			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	4.2.3 Consult and involve stakeholders in the development of the interpretation strategy or plan and develop specific interpretation initiatives with some of the stakeholders (eg Old Parliament House, Canberra National Memorials Committee and the Australian War Memorial).	High	Short term
	4.2.4 Consult and involve members of the local Aboriginal community in the development of the interpretation strategy or plan and develop specific interpretation initiatives that acknowledge past and present Aboriginal associations with the landscape surrounding of the Memorial.	High	Short term

Keeping Records: Documentation, Monitoring and Review

5. Keeping Records: Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
5.1 Review and update the HMP every five years to comply with s341X of the EPBC Act.	5.1.1 Review and update the HMP every five years or following any major change in circumstance, including conservation works.	Medium	Long term
5.2 Collate all monitoring data annually, as required by this HMP, as a basis for reporting on the implementation of the HMP and monitoring the condition of the values in compliance with the EPBC Act.	5.2.1 Use the NCA's annual reporting on the implementation of the HMP to review the guidelines set out in this HMP for priority and timing of actions.	High	Annually
	5.2.2 Priorities should be re-assessed in any review of the HMP—that is, highest priority should be attributed to conservation works to retain the heritage values.	Medium	Long term
5.3 Monitor the condition of the identified heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	5.3.1 Monitor the condition of the values and the fabric and include the re-evaluation as part of the five-yearly review of the HMP.	Medium	Long term
	5.3.2 Use the annual collation of monitoring data to identify trends and the condition of the heritage values in order to guide the implementation of monitoring and maintenance.	Medium	Annually
	5.3.3 Ensure all conservation works and maintenance tasks are identified, reported and monitored annually.	High	Annually
	5.3.4 Ensure that any review of the HMP responds to and addresses trends revealed in monitoring data by refining processes for management, conservation and/or maintenance accordingly.	Medium	Long term

5. Keeping Records: Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
5.4 Maintain records of conservation and maintenance works.	5.4.1 As a minimum, record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance on the NCA Heritage Register for King George V Memorial, as required by the EPBC Act.	Medium	As required
	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.	Medium	As required
5.5 Collect and conserve documents pertaining to the design, construction and relocation of the memorial.	5.5.1 Collate and copy original and early King George V archival material and drawings held by the National Archives of Australia to be included in the NCA's records.	Medium	Short term
	5.5.2 Continue to update the NCA Heritage Register with the records/archives of relevance to the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	Medium	Ongoing
	5.5.3 Make the records available for research generally, especially relating to conservation works and the ongoing heritage management and conservation of the memorial.	Medium	As required

Research and Training Opportunities

6. Research and Training Opportunities			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
6.1 Develop training opportunities for NCA staff and contractors to manage the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	6.1.1 Provide research and training opportunities for relevant NCA staff to build capacity in heritage management and conservation.	High	Medium term
	6.1.2 Develop heritage training objectives for staff or volunteers (eg the University of Canberra conservation students) when conservation works at the memorial are undertaken.	Medium	Medium term
6.2 Continue to foster and promote research on the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	6.2.1 Continue to undertake and foster research into the heritage values of the King George V Memorial, as a basis for refining future understanding and management for the benefit of the national community.	Low	Long term

Use, Access, Safety and Security

7. Use, Access, Safety and Security			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
7.1 Continue to use and recognise the heritage values of King George V Memorial as a place of commemoration.	7.1.1 Continue the existing use of the place as a memorial with a commemorative function.	High	Ongoing
7.2 Introduce safety measures and lighting to the internal infrastructure.	7.2.1 Ensure access to the internal space and the space itself complies with NCA safety measures.	High	Immediately
	7.2.2 Introduce and maintain interior lighting and safety features.	High	Immediately
7.3 Prevent vandalism with mechanisms, such as skateboard spikes in the granite steps.	7.3.1 Introduce preventative vandalism measures, such as skateboard spikes (refer to Volume 2) and lighting (see above).	Medium	Short term
	7.3.2 Ensure that all security requirements and measures do not have an adverse impact on the heritage values of the King George V Memorial.	Medium	Short term

6.4.2 General Conservation Policies

Implementing Conservation Works and Maintenance

Implementing Conservation Works and Maintenance			
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
8.1 Undertake conservation works set out in Volume 2.	8.1.1 Program and budget for the conservation works set out in Volume 2 of the HMP.	High	Immediately
	8.1.2 Implement the conservation works according to the prioritised work program—that is, following the priority level (immediate, short, medium and long term) for the proposed conservation works.	High	Immediately
8.2 Implement the cyclical maintenance schedule.	8.2.1 Program and budget for the cyclical maintenance schedule set out in Volume 2 of the HMP.	High	Immediately
	8.2.2 Implement the cyclical maintenance schedule in accordance with the method and the regularity suggested in the program.	High	Immediately

7.0 Appendices

Appendix A

CHL Citation for King George V Memorial

Appendix B

Compliance table for Schedule 7A of the EPBC Act Regulations

Appendix C

Aboriginal Consultation Outcomes

Appendix D

Bibliography

Appendix A

CHL Citation for King George V Memorial

Place Details

King George V Memorial, King George Tce, Parkes, ACT, Australia

Photographs



List Commonwealth Heritage List

Class Historic

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

Place ID 105352

Place File 8/01/000/0384

No

Summary Statement of Significance

The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The monument symbolises the link between the Monarch and the early growth of Canberra. Formerly located as a central feature of the land axis, it was a landmark for early Canberrans as a meeting point. Despite being resited to the edge of the land axis, it remains a significant, symbolic feature. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Theme 8.7 Honouring achievement, 8.9 Commemorating significant events

The Memorial has a special association with George V as Australia's third Head of State, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service. (Criterion H1)

The Memorial is, in part, an example and one of seven Canberra examples of Inter War Art Deco style architecture. Key features of the style displayed include the emphatic verticality of the pylon or tower element, stepped skyline, granite paving echoing the granite base courses of a building and the use of a stylised high relief figure of Saint George with a realistic bronze figure of King George. Designed to be viewed in the round, and not sympathetically located in its present position, the memorial is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista landscape and provides enframement to the land axis space (Criteria D2 and E1).

The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff who played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture (Criterion H1).

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place that tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The monument symbolises the link between the Monarch and the early growth of Canberra. Formerly located as a central feature of the land axis, it was a landmark for early Canberrans as a meeting point. Despite being resited to the edge of the land axis, it remains a significant, symbolic feature.

Attributes

The whole memorial plus its physical association with Old Parliament House.

Criterion D Characteristic values

The Memorial is, in part, an example and one of seven Canberra examples of Inter War Art Deco style architecture. Key features of the style displayed include the emphatic verticality of the pylon or tower element, stepped skyline, granite paving echoing the granite base courses of a building and the use of a stylised high relief figure of Saint George with a realistic bronze figure of King George.

Attributes

Its Inter War Art Deco style evident in the features noted above.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

Designed to be viewed in the round, and not sympathetically located in its present position, the memorial is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista landscape and provides enframement to the land axis space.

Attributes

The whole memorial and its location within the land axis.

Criterion H Significant people

The Memorial has a special association with George V as Australia's third Head of State, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service.

The memorial is significant for its association with the sculptor, Rayner Hoff who played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture.

Attributes

References to, and portrayal of, George V plus the whole memorial as the work of Rayner Hoff.

Description

History

The Memorial was commissioned in 1936 by the Commonwealth Government following the death of King George V. In addition to being the King of Australia, George V, as the then Duke of York, had opened the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne in 1901.

The Commonwealth invited three sculptors to submit designs for the Memorial. The sculptors were W L Bowles, G Rayner Hoff and Paul R Montford. One of three designs by Hoff, in association with the architect Harry Foskett, was selected in 1937.

The original site of the Memorial was chosen to conform to the Griffin plan for the area. The site was in front of the Old (then the Provisional) Parliament House, on the land axis of Griffin's plan for Canberra, about 50 metres north of King George Terrace. The site posed a challenge for Hoff and Foskett because of the large scale of the landscape, requiring a monumental response from the Memorial. Apparently both designers were not happy with the original site and preferred a flanking site. Hoff died suddenly in 1937 before he could be formally commissioned to complete the Memorial. In the following year his

nominee, John E Moorfield was engaged to complete the Memorial to Hoff's overall design.

Moorfield designed the plaques and was responsible for the modelling of the plaques, the King George V figure and the Saint George figure. Foskett was responsible for the design of the architectural components. The bronzes were cast by the Morris-Singer Company of London and the Saint George figure was carved by the stone masons Garnett and Sons of Sydney.

Site works commenced in 1940 and the contractor was Concrete Constructions (Canberra) Pty Ltd. The structure was finished in 1941 but the completion of the bronze figure and plaques was delayed because of World War 2. Suggestions to relocate the Memorial date from as early as 1943. Moorfield died in 1945.

In 1951 a model for the bronze figure was sent to England for casting. Also in this year repairs to the foundations were undertaken because of subsidence. The Memorial was completed, including the stone figure of Saint George, and unveiled on 4 March 1953. At this time the Memorial included a large granite and sandstone podium with an approach ramp from the south and a flight of steps from the north.

The statue was located in the line of the land axis in front of the Provisional Parliament House. The figure of King George faced Parliament House while Saint George on horseback faced the War Memorial. It is understood that King George was symbolically associated with Saint George because of his role in successfully leading his country in World War I.

The statue was a landmark for early Canberrans and gained social importance as a meeting point and the centre fo celebratory activities such as Carols by Candlelight.

Stonework repairs were identified though not undertaken in 1962.

In 1968 the Memorial was relocated to its current location west of the land axis. A major reason for the relocation was that it blocked the important view from the main entrance of the Parliament House to the Lake, Anzac Parade and War Memorial. At this time the 3 metre high podium was not reconstructed because of the constraints of the new site. In its place, a 1.5 metre wide platform with two steps, constructed of granite on reinforced concrete, was provided. The Memorial was set within a granite paved area. Access to the interior of the Memorial was changed to a hatch in the concrete slab roof. A new brick pylon was constructed to which the original stone cladding was attached. Various minor repairs were subsequently undertaken and a number of studies were prepared on the condition of the Memorial.

Physical Description

In its current form the Memorial consists of a massive and central, hollow brick pylon on a concrete footing, and the pylon is faced with Hawkesbury sandstone blocks. The pylon has simplified detailing in

the Inter-War Art Deco style. A carved sandstone abstracted figure of Saint George with metal lance on horseback faces west while a 4.5 metre realistic bronze figure of King George V faces east. There are ten bronze plaques set into the sandstone around the base of the Memorial. Ten sets of carved lettering are also inscribed on the sandstone, both near the base and high on the pylon. A platform with two steps surrounds the Memorial and this is paved with granite slabs.

The bronze plaques feature the following subjects: Duke of York, Duchess of York, Sir Edmund Barton, a sailor, a soldier, an airman, a nurse, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Samuel Griffith and a Crown.

The Memorial is, in part, an example of Inter-War Art Deco style architecture. Key features of the style displayed include the emphatic verticality of the pylon or tower element, stepped skyline, granite paving echoing the granite base courses of a building and the use of a stylised high relief figure. The Memorial is sited between Poplar trees, west of the land axis and adjacent to King George Terrace.

Discussion of Significance

The Memorial has a number of values related to its: Art Deco style, artistic value, association with the sculptor Rayner Hoff, contribution to the parliamentary triangle, reflection of the importance of the Australian Head of State and association with George V. The Memorial displays Inter-War Art Deco style architecture. There are six other examples of the style in Canberra (Garnett and Hyndes 1992) and these are : Ainslie Primary School (1938) (RNE 13363), Australian War Memorial (1941) (RNE 13286), Canberra School of Art (formerly Canberra High School, 1939) (RNE 13356), Manuka Swimming Pool (1930) (RNE (13330), National Film and Sound Archive (formerly Australian Institute of Anatomy 1930) (RNE 13261), and Robert Garran Offices (formerly Patent Office, 1941) (RNE 18846).

The examples are in several cases a fusion of Art Deco with other architectural styles: the War Memorial draws upon Byzantine modelling and Egyptian influences, and both the Archive and Garran Offices employ the Inter-War Stripped Classical style. The Primary School and Manuka Pool are more modest expressions of Art Deco than the other examples. The King George V Memorial is also a modest example compared to the War Memorial, School of Art and Archive buildings which generally display a higher quality of detailing and finish.

The King George V Memorial has artistic value, however, it appears not to have attracted any critical acclaim (Sturgeon 1978). Within Hoff's own body of work, the Art Deco sculptures for the Anzac Memorial at Hyde Park in Sydney and the War Memorial on North Terrace in Adelaide seem more recognised works.

The Memorial is a relatively prominent work associated with the sculptor Rayner Hoff. Hoff played an important role in the development of Australian sculpture. Following his arrival in Australia in 1923 until his death in 1937, he was responsible for ending the dominance of earlier sculptural traditions and moving Australian sculpture into the twentieth century (Sturgeon 1978, p.102). This was achieved

through both his own work and his influence as a teacher at the East Sydney Technical College.

T Hoff undertook about 150 commissioned works in Australia and all of these share some association with him. While the King George V Memorial was his last, there is no evidence to suggest it has a special association related to Hoff's important contribution to Australian sculpture.

The parliamentary triangle, including Anzac Parade and the War Memorial, is an extensive cultural landscape which includes many buildings and other features reflecting its national symbolic character. The King George V Memorial is one of many structures and also one of many memorials in the area. Anzac Parade is flanked by many memorials and there are a number of memorials along the foreshore of the lake and elsewhere in the parliamentary triangle.

In its former location, the King George V Memorial was a prominent feature of the parliamentary triangle. However, the current location of the Memorial is much less prominent: it does not occupy a significant axial position and views of the Memorial are very restricted because of the surrounding plantings. While the subject of the Memorial reinforces the national symbolic character of the parliamentary triangle, it makes a modest contribution to the character of the area. Mostly it now helps to enframe the land axis space.

King George V was the Australian Head of State, that is the King of Australia. He succeeded Edward VII who was the first King of Australia as a separate country but who died in 1910 prior to the creation of Canberra. The only other Australian Head of State to die in office has been George VI in 1952. The Memorial has a special association with George V, being the major Commonwealth symbol of his service.

The Memorial is a reflection of the importance of the Head of State in the Australian community, and it also reflects the strength of Australian ties to Britain at the time. It is believed to be the only memorial to an Australian Head of State erected by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The importance of the Australian Head of State is more generally reflected in the many foundation stones, commemorative plaques, place names and trees associated with the Kings or Queen of Australia, or their representatives. While the Memorial is a substantial expression of this value, there are other substantial expressions. These include the naming of the Royal Edward Victualling Yards in Sydney, King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women in Perth, King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies in Sydney, Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Hospital in Brisbane, Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Adelaide and the City of Elizabeth in South Australia. The King George V Memorial is believed to be the most substantial Canberra example of a place which reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State.

In summary, the Memorial is: an example and one of seven Canberra examples of Inter-War Art Deco style architecture; it has artistic value; has a special association with the important sculptor Rayner Hoff; makes a contribution to the parliamentary triangle; has a special association with George V as

the Australian Head of State; and is believed to be the most substantial Canberra example of a place which reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

The long stone base of the memorial was not retained when it was re-sited. The stonework is deteriorating.

January 1994:

The condition of the Memorial varies. The interior of the Memorial suffers from moisture problems. The sandstone facing has deteriorated and is in places in poor condition. Some sandstone is spalling and other blocks are splitting, and the stone pointing has generally failed. There are lichens growing on the sandstone surface and there are eroded sandstone patches where graffiti has been removed. The granite platform is stained by concrete leaching out of the Memorial, and roots from nearby trees have displaced some stones.

The bronze figure of King George V is in sound condition. The bronze plaques are also in good condition although many have copper corrosion products washing down onto the stonework causing staining and some decay.

The Memorial displays a fair level of integrity. It has been relocated from its original site nearby, and in this process the original and substantial stone base was not retained. The existing stone paved area around the Memorial was constructed at the time of the relocation.

The existing location is not sympathetic to the Memorial. The Memorial is too large for the small area available between the flanking Poplar trees. The trees also dwarf the Memorial, and block side and diagonal views.

October 2002:

Works were undertaken by the NCPA in 1995 to conserve the statue. These consisted of removing the adjacent poplars, replacing with new stock and installing root barriers.

Location

King George Terrace, Parkes.

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Appendix B

Compliance table for Schedule 7A of the EPBC Act Regulations

Appendix B—EPBC Regulations Schedule 7A Compliance

This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for King George V Memorial addresses and fulfills the requirements for a management plan contained in the EPBC Act and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000*.

Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations sets out the matters to be addressed in management plans and this HMP complies with these requirements. Management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places are prepared to assist Commonwealth agencies to manage their heritage sites appropriately, and to guide future works and developments to reduce the need for referrals under the legislation.

Schedule 7A—Regulation 10.03B: Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage Places

Regulation 10.03B of the Regulations states that:

A plan for a Commonwealth Heritage place, made under section 341S of the Act, must address the matters set out in Schedule 7A.

The following table lists the requirements contained in Schedule 7A and the relevant sections of this Management Plan that address each listed item.

Regulation Ref.	Schedule 7A—A management plan must:	HMP Sections
Schedule 7A (a)	Establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	1.0 Background and Introduction 4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values 5.0 Interpretation Discussion
Schedule 7A (b)	Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	5.0 Statutory Obligations 6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
Schedule 7A (c)	Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses;	1.2 Site Identification 2.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context 3.0 Understanding the Place—Physical Context 5.0 Interpretation Discussion
Schedule 7A (d)	Provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place;	4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values
Schedule 7A (e)	Describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	4.6 Condition Assessment
Schedule 7A (f)	Describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	4.0 Understanding the Heritage Values
Schedule 7A (g)	Describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	5.0 Constraints and Opportunities

Regulation Ref.	Schedule 7A—A management plan must:	HMP Sections
Schedule 7A (h)	Has policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place, and include in those policies guidance in relation to the following:	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(i) the management and conservation processes to be used;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(ii) the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for Indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(iii) the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(iv) the policies and protocols to ensure that Indigenous people participate in the management process;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(v) the protocols for the management of sensitive information;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(vi) planning and managing of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(vii) how unforeseen discoveries or disturbing heritage values are to be managed;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(viii) how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(ix) how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(x) how the records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage place's register are kept;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(xi) research, training and resources needed to improve management;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
(xii) how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted;	7.0 Interpretation Strategy	
Schedule 7A (i)	Include an implementation plan;	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation Volume 2: Outline Conservation Works and Cyclical Maintenance Schedules
Schedule 7A (j)	Show how the implementation of policies will be monitored;	Volume 2: Outline Conservation Works and Cyclical Maintenance Schedules
Schedule 7A (k)	Show how the management plan will be reviewed.	6.0 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation

Appendix C

Aboriginal Consultation Outcomes

Appendix C—Aboriginal Consultation Outcomes

C1 Introduction Indigenous Consultation

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

Cultural significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and relates to the historical and pre-historical land use of an area, along with stories, mythologies and traditions relating to the site and its broader landscape and cultural context.

For land in the ACT, the process of identifying the correct Aboriginal community members for consultation has been addressed through the issuing of an official 'Representative Aboriginal Organisation' (RAO) list by ACT Heritage. Consultation for this project included contacting all four RAOs and the local Aboriginal community who assist with, support and administer the Aboriginal Tent Embassy (ATE) (given its proximity to the King George V Memorial).

C2 Consultation Outcomes

The consultation procedure undertaken with the Aboriginal groups was that each was contacted by telephone and explained the nature of the HMP project in order to establish whether or not they had an interest in being part of the project.

The following individuals were contacted and made a comment about the project:

- Mr Wally Bell, Buru Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation;
- Mr Tony Boye, Ngarigu Currawong Clan;
- Mr Euroka Gilbert, ACT Heritage;
- Mrs Ellie Gilbert, Aboriginal Elder and long-term supporter of the ATE;
- Mr Michael Anderson, Aboriginal Elder and co-founder of the ATE;
- Ms Gina Casey, currently in residence near the ATE; and
- Ms Lee Wellington, currently in residence near the ATE.

Mr Wally Bell of the Buru Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation stated that Capital Hill was one of the most important and sacred sites in Ngunnawal land and on that basis the construction of the whole Parliamentary Zone had caused a significant disruption and disturbance to an important cultural landscape. In particular, the ground works for the original (old) Parliament House, the parks and gardens and (new) Parliament House will have resulted in the distribution of sites and artefacts into a range of other 'fill' locations around Canberra. Mr Bell was of the opinion that the area had been so substantially disturbed that it did not warrant any further concern. He indicated interest in seeing the types of policies that are set out in the HMP in relation to Indigenous issues and his primary

interest was in any future interpretation associated with the place where he indicated a desire for some input into content and opportunity for review of draft interpretation proposals.

Mr Tony Boye of the Ngarigu Currawong Clan stated that Capital Hill and its surrounds were part of an important landscape that included ceremonial and meeting sites linked to Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie and Mount Rogers. The construction of the buildings in the Parliamentary zone have totally destroyed that landscape which may have retained the occupation sites of Aboriginal people who lived on the edges of the Molonglo flood plain. He considered it unlikely to have any remnant archaeological sites. Mr Boye believed that there were no other specific Indigenous heritage values associated with the King George V Memorial itself and offered the observation that King George V did not represent particularly positive outcomes for Aboriginal people.

If any interpretation of the past is undertaken in the vicinity of the King George V Memorial it should include information about the significant nature of the area to the local Aboriginal community.

The remaining two ACT RAOs have yet to respond to overtures for involvement.

Consultation was also undertaken with the Gilbert family due to their close connection with the establishment of the ATE.

Mr Euroka Gilbert, now working for ACT Heritage, and son of Kevin Gilbert, Aboriginal activist, poet and artist confirmed the story that his father Kevin helped with the organisation of the group of four protestors who set up the original ATE in 1972. He was also an active member of the organisation. When Kevin died in 1993 his body was cremated and some of the ashes were scattered into a fire at the ATE site, originally known as the 'Fire of Justice'. This fire was located to the west of the ATE 'shed' building between this building and the King George V Memorial. This fire was recently relit to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Kevin's death. Euroka confirmed that location of this fire was considered to be an important and sensitive site and its conservation should be considered with respect to any works being undertaken in conjunction with the King George V Memorial.

Mrs Ellie Gilbert, wife of Kevin Gilbert, has also had a long connection with the ATE. She has been associated with it and part of its development since inception. She also said that an important person to talk to was Michael Anderson, also one of the founding members of the ATE. Ellie observed that some Aboriginal people using the ATE site had on various occasions in the past engaged with the King George V Memorial as a point of protest. She said that she had seen the statue plastered with stickers of the Aboriginal flag and had also seen the Aboriginal flag being held by both the King figure as well as the Knight figure on the western side. She also mentioned that the NCA had considered plans for an Embassy building to be built on the location of the KGV memorial—these plans have been shelved apparently.

Ellie Gilbert also mentioned that Michael Anderson had been making noises about the removal of King George V Memorial for many years and was passionate about it.

Consultation was also undertaken at the ATE.

A visit to the ATE established that the person who had been occupying the resource centre shed and was effectively the current spokesperson for the ATE, Isabell Coe, had died in November 2012. Information about Ms Coe and a statement about the current closure of the ATE resource centre shed were affixed to the front of the building. The closure was due to the 'sorry business' of mourning her death. There was no indication of when the shed would be re-opened.

Two people who are currently in residence at the ATE were Lee Wellington and Gina Casey. Both had been resident in tents on either side of the site for two months and a few weeks respectively. Neither was of the opinion that the King George V Memorial would be of any real interest to the Aboriginal community.

Appendix D

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