

# **PARLIAMENT HOUSE VISTA AREA HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN VOLUME 2 – APPENDICES**



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## APPENDIX A: COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST CITATION

The following citation is for the Parliament House Vista, and it is the key Commonwealth Heritage listing relevant to this plan. There are many other Commonwealth Heritage listed places within the area (see Section 7.2) however, the citations for these other places are less relevant and also for space reasons they have not been included here.



### **Parliament House Vista, Anzac Parade, Parkes, ACT, Australia**

**List:** Commonwealth Heritage List  
**Class:** Historic  
**Legal Status:** Listed place (22/06/2004)  
**Place ID:** 105466  
**Place File No:** 8/01/000/0075

#### **Summary Statement of Significance:** Design Importance

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 (Criterion F.1)  
( Australian Historic Themes 7.4 Federating Australia, 8.10 , Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences)

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 (Criterion F.1).

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 John Gorton Building (the former Administrative Building) and the Treasury Building balance the composition on King George Terrace while at the Lake edge the post-war architecture of the National Library of Australia and the High Court - National Gallery Precinct are prominent modern architectural forms and have a significant historical layering effect. The Portal Buildings provide balanced building massing at the southern end of Anzac Parade (Criterion F.1).



Avenues of trees along the terraces, roads and pathways of deciduous, pine, and eucalypt species provide colour, character, and contrast, emphasising the significance of the formal symmetrical design. Lombardy Poplars in groups of four, form sentinels at key locations. Water fountains, and statues also reinforce the significance of the total design pattern of the place. On the northern expanse of the vista the landscape pattern is the wide sweeping avenue space emphasised by red scoria gravel in the central strip and edged by large Blue Gums (Criterion F.1).

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, 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 Carillon, and King George V Memorial (Criteria F.1 and A3).

Within the area are important parklands and gardens enhancing the significance of the landscape setting. These include the Gardens of Old Parliament House (the former Senate and House of Representative Gardens), important for expressing their history in plantings, sports facilities, modest features and layout pattern. Also important is the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, a significant native style garden, and the National Rose Gardens. Commonwealth Park, the Peace Park, the Lakeshore Promenade and Kings Park are important landscapes for their design and popular use (Criteria F.1 and A3.)

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 (Criteria F.1 and A3).

#### 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 various government buildings in the area reinforce the association with Australian government and political history, including East and West Blocks, the Administrative Building, the Treasury Building and the High Court. The latter, being set apart from Parliament House but facing it is symbolic of the judicial role of the High Court as a physical representation of the separation of powers (Criterion A.4, Australian Historic Themes: 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy).

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. Over time this association has been reinforced by the construction of major government buildings in the area, such as the Treasury Building, the Administration Building (now John Gorton Building), the Portal Buildings and latterly the new Parliament House, as well as the construction of major cultural institutions. The area as intended has become the focus of Commonwealth parliamentary and governmental activity as well as, to some extent, national cultural life. (Criterion A.4) (Australian Historic Themes: 4.1 Planning urban settlement, 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy, 7.3 Federating Australia).

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 (Criterion A.4, Australian Historic Themes 8.8 Remembering the Fallen).

#### 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. The special association is reflected in the use of the area as the location for national memorials, the number of tourists

who have and continue to visit the area, the media portrayal of Canberra and federal politics and the continuing use of the area as the venue for occasional ceremonies and political protests by sections of the community. Memorial features include sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. The collection of sculptures, associated art and design which comprise the Anzac Parade Memorials, give expression to key aspects of the history of Australia's armed forces and Australia's war involvement, and possess high social value (Criterion G.1, Australian Historic Themes 8.8 Remembering the fallen, 8.9 Commemorating significant events and people).

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 (Criterion G.1).

The landscape spaces are important for social activities of visitors and Canberra residents and these include Canberra festivals, water events, national events and parades such as Anzac Day Parade and the Dawn Service, and other commemorative services (Criterion G.1).

#### 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. The vista is significant for its visual drama with its ability to engage viewers in the visual perspective of the sweeping vista to the terminal features. The aesthetic significance is also a result of the large scale qualities of the axes, including the open green spaces, combined with patterns and symmetrical characteristics of the road networks and numerous designed smaller attributes. These include the rose gardens, the Old Parliament House Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the street tree plantings, the lake-land interface and the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, and many intimate spaces rich in texture, colour, fragrance and in some cases, art works and water features (Criterion E1).

#### 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. The area has a strong association with Marion Mahoney Griffin who prepared the perspective drawings of the Vista. The Vista area has a strong association with numerous architects and planners, in particular John Smith Murdoch, Chief architect of the Commonwealth Government, and Thomas Charles Weston, Superintendent of Parks, Gardens and Afforestation in Canberra, and notable planners of the National Capital Development Commission such as Sir John Overall, Peter Harrison and Paul Reid (Criterion H.1).

#### Official Values:

##### Criteria Values

**A Processes** 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 various government buildings in the area reinforce the association with Australian government and political history, including East and West Blocks, the Administrative Building, the Treasury Building and the High Court. The latter, being set apart from Parliament House but facing it is symbolic of the judicial role of the High Court as a physical representation of the separation of powers.

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. Over time this association has been reinforced by the construction of major government buildings in the area, such as the Treasury Building, the Administration Building (now John Gorton Building), the Portal Buildings and latterly the new Parliament House, as well as the construction of major cultural institutions. The area as intended has become the focus of Commonwealth parliamentary and governmental activity as well as, to some extent, national cultural life.



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.

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, 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 Carillon, and King George V Memorial.

Within the area are important parklands and gardens enhancing the significance of the landscape setting. These include the Gardens of Old Parliament House (the former Senate and House of Representative Gardens) with their surviving layout, the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, the National Rose Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the Peace Park, the Lakeshore Promenade and Kings Park .

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.

#### Attributes

The concentration of buildings, parklands and gardens that support Commonwealth parliamentary and governmental activity as well as, to some extent, national cultural life. These include Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 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 Carillon, King George V Memorial, Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, the National Rose Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the Peace Park, the Lakeshore Promenade and Kings Park and the Aboriginal Embassy site.

**E Aesthetic characteristics** The place has high aesthetic significance due to the visual impact of the extensive open sweeping vista along the land axis that can be experienced in two directions, the designed axes set within natural features of forested hills, patterns and textures of architectural massing accentuated by planned open spaces, water planes and tree plantings that are arranged across the area. The vista is significant for its visual drama with its ability to engage viewers in the visual perspective of the sweeping vista to the terminal features. The aesthetic significance is also a result of the large scale qualities of the axes, including the open green spaces, combined with patterns and symmetrical characteristics of the road networks and numerous designed smaller attributes. These include the rose gardens, the Old Parliament House Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the street tree plantings, the lake-land interface and the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, and many intimate spaces rich in texture, colour, fragrance and in some cases, art works and water features.

#### Attributes

The extensive vista along the land axis, the forested hills, patterns and textures of architectural massing accentuated by planned open spaces, water features and tree plantings, art works, the terminal features plus the interplay of scale and texture in the designed landscape.

**F Technical achievement** 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 John Gorton Building (the former Administrative Building) and the Treasury Building balance the composition on King George Terrace while at the Lake edge the post-war architecture of the National Library of Australia and the High Court - National Gallery Precinct are prominent modern architectural forms and have a significant historical layering effect. The Portal Buildings provide balanced building massing at the southern end of Anzac Parade.

Avenues of trees along the terraces, roads and pathways of deciduous, pine, and eucalypt species provide colour, character, and contrast, emphasising the significance of the formal symmetrical design. Lombardy Poplars in groups of four, form sentinels at key locations. Water fountains, and statues also reinforce the significance of the total design pattern of the place. On the northern expanse of the vista the landscape pattern is the wide sweeping avenue space emphasised by red scoria gravel in the central strip and edged by large Blue Gums.

Many places in the Vista area have individual heritage significance for their architectural design and historic importance. These include Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 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 Carillon, and King George V Memorial.

Within the area are important parklands and gardens enhancing the significance of the landscape setting that include the Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, a significant native style garden, and the National Rose Gardens. Commonwealth Park, the Peace Park, the Lakeshore Promenade and Kings Park are important landscapes for their design and popular use.

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.

#### Attributes

The whole of the vista, including all elements and features contained within it, as well as the natural wooded hills beyond.

G Social value 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. The special association is reflected in the use of the area as the location for national memorials, the number of tourists who have and continue to visit the area, the media portrayal of Canberra and federal politics and the continuing use of the area as the venue for occasional ceremonies and political protests by sections of the community. Memorial features include sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. The collection of sculptures, associated art and design which comprise the Anzac Parade Memorials, give expression to key aspects of the history of Australia's armed forces and Australia's war involvement, and possess high social value.

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.

The landscape spaces are important for social activities of visitors and Canberra residents and these include Canberra festivals, water events, national events and parades such as Anzac Day Parade and the Dawn Service, and other commemorative services.

#### Attributes

Memorial features including sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. Also, recreational landscape spaces and gathering spaces in which the community may demonstrate.

**H Significant people** The central national area has a special association with its designer, Walter Burley Griffin. Griffin is an important figure in Australia's cultural history for his overall design of Canberra as the Nation's Capital. The special association between the central national area and Griffin results from the area being the centrepiece of the planning geometry for Canberra and perhaps the only part of his Canberra plan to survive relatively intact. The area has a strong association with Marion Mahoney Griffin who prepared the perspective drawings of the Vista. The Vista area has a strong association with numerous architects and planners, in particular John Smith Murdoch, Chief architect of the Commonwealth Government, and Thomas Charles Weston, Superintendent of Parks, Gardens and Afforestation in Canberra, and notable planners of the National Capital Development Commission such as Sir John Overall, Peter Harrison and Paul Reid.

#### Attributes

The whole of the vista, its planned layout, and the view from the top of Mount Ainslie which illustrates the realisation of Marion Mahoney Griffin's perspective drawing.

## HISTORY

The Australian Constitution left the location of the Capital to be decided by the new Federal Parliament. It declared that Melbourne would be the temporary home for the Federal Parliament and public servants until a new city was built at least 100 miles from Sydney. An agreed territory of 903 square miles included the water catchment of the Cotter River and the river valley of the Molonglo for the setting for the city. The Department of Home Affairs commenced works for services and city planning. In 1910 the Secretary of the Federal Department of Home Affairs, David Miller requested permission of Minister O'Malley to conduct a design competition to elicit ideas for the city.

At the time the Federal Capital area was proclaimed, the river flats of the Molonglo, Mount Ainslie, Camp Hill and Kurrajong Hill had been extensively denuded of vegetation from a long period of clearing and grazing. Some exotic trees were established in parts of the area, around structures such as Blundell's cottage and St Johns Church and graveyard.

#### The Canberra Plan

Walter Burley Griffin won the competition for the design of Canberra in 1912. The plan was expressed in beautifully rendered illustrations prepared by Griffin's wife Marion Mahoney Griffin as plans, elevations and sections painted on silk.

The order of the city was for a great triangle aligned with the mountains which rose above the site. The triangle was to be defined by tree-lined avenues and spanned the central basin of an impounded lake. The triangle would consist of a series of terraces arranged in the functions of government and representing democracy. It was a synthesis of function and design where the Order of the Site (the natural environment) and the Order of Functions (the needs of the people) are perfectly integrated by specific geometry (Reid



2002). The Capitol was a main feature of the design

In terms of vistas, the Griffin vision was represented in two renderings drawn by Marion Mahony Griffin. In the rendering looking from Mt Ainslie towards the Capitol, the drama of the vista focuses on the Capitol, the building representing the aspirational forces in Australian national life, with the final termination in the mountains beyond. Below the Capitol, the Parliament House and the Government departments are terraced down to the Lake providing a symbol of a transparent democracy in action. The observer is standing at Mt Ainslie, a point representative of the power and influence of nature and the highest point of the vista. Griffin's plan for the ideal city, the philosophical triumvirate of humanity, democracy and nature is iconographed along the land axis which together with the water axis is the ordering geometry of the vista and the city. Griffin envisaged a dense city with a coming together of the population in a Casino (something akin to the recreational city gardens in pre war Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm) and Plaisance descending from the foot of Mt Ainslie. Intersected by a busy commercial street, Constitution Avenue, the Plaisance unfolded to the area designated for cultural activity from which the people could look across the lake (or water axis) to the area of national government that was climaxed by the building symbolic of national achievement and aspiration, the Capitol.

Griffin's 1913 land use plan for the central National area indicates his intentions. Moving from north to south along the land axis, he proposed a park at the northern end of the land axis, public gardens on the north side of the lake, the lake itself (now Lake Burley Griffin), government buildings flanking a central terrace court to the south of the lake, Parliament House on Camp Hill, the Capitol building on Capital Hill flanked by the Governor General's residence to the west and the Prime Minister's residence to the east. The Capitol building was not intended to be the Parliament but rather to be for popular reception and ceremonial activities or for archives or otherwise to commemorate Australian achievements. Griffin's philosophical vision expressed in a remarkable urban planning form has been affected by the realities of Australian political and cultural life as well as by the circumstances and juxtapositions of historic events. Australian planners following Griffin have rearranged the icons to reflect the dominant realities and meanings of Australian life.

Griffin's various plans for the central National area of Canberra all included a basic planning framework, which has been constructed and survives to the present. This framework includes the land axis, joining Capital Hill and Mount Ainslie, the water axis, the radiating avenues from Capital Hill, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues, the arc of Parkes Way, the northern punctuation of the land axis by the Australian War Memorial, the roads encircling Capital Hill, State and Capital Circles and the southern punctuation of the land axis by the Parliament House of 1988. In addition to the alignment of axes and avenues which defined Griffin's city plan the triangle was a basic element on which the whole city was built. In his design Griffin had created three urban centres connected by main avenues. Capital Hill as the government centre, Mt Vernon as the municipal centre and Mt Pleasant as the market centre were integral to the plan. The northern avenue, Constitution Avenue, was the municipal axis.

Griffin prepared a preliminary plan in 1913 and a revised plan in 1918 following which the Official Plan was gazetted in 1925. Griffin left in 1920 leaving development under the control of the Federal Capital Advisory Committee (FCAC) chaired by the planner, John Sulman. The Committee had been appointed to complete sufficient permanent buildings to enable Parliament to move from Melbourne to Canberra.

#### Development

Tree planting began in the early years of Canberra's development, and by 1921 some 17,000 trees were planted (Hendry). Within the Vista area tree planting commenced around 1923 in Prospect Parkway, now known as Anzac Parade. Early images show tree planting in a scalloped arrangement along the length of the avenue

For 3 years from 1925, trees were planted in association with the construction of the Provisional Parliament House. The formal structural planting around the House including Cedars, Cypresses and Lombardy Poplars was completed for the opening (Hendry). The planting proposals were finalised by Charles Weston, Superintendent of Parks, Gardens and Afforestation, and from 1926, carried out by his successor Alexander Bruce. The planting design aimed to create through the use of a balanced mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, formally shaped grassed vistas and 'outdoor rooms' in scale with the Provisional Parliament House. The formally arranged groups of Lombardy Poplars to achieve 'sentinel' features at the entrances and the pedestrian reference points in the landscape, is attributed to the involvement of John Smith Murdoch, Chief Architect for the Commonwealth Government, in the design. Cedars were used at right angles to the Land Axis. Most of the trees planted in Parkes Place were exotics with the only eucalypts planted adjacent to the Senate and House of Representatives Gardens (Gray 1995).

The first major structure to be placed within the area was the Old Parliament House, then called the

Provisional Parliament House. In 1923 the Commonwealth Parliament agreed to the proposed building which was sited in front of Camp Hill, Griffin's intended location of the permanent Parliament House. At the time, Griffin protested recognising that if built, the provisional building would remove any possibility of a permanent Parliament House being built on Camp Hill. Nonetheless the Commonwealth proceeded. In 1925 the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) was established under Sir John Butters. The Commission replaced the FCAC. The FCC was responsible for moving the public service to Canberra and otherwise establishing the city in time for the opening of Parliament House.

A number of other significant projects were undertaken at the same time as the construction of (Old) Parliament House, which was designed by John Smith Murdoch and completed in 1927. Either side of the Parliament House, private gardens were established for the use of Members of Parliament. On either side of Camp Hill, two government office buildings were constructed, known as East and West Blocks and these were also completed in 1927. East and West Blocks were also designed by Murdoch in a similar style to Old Parliament House.

In 1926 a delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association visited the new Parliament House and planted an avenue of 12 commemorative trees, to mark the event of the first use of the House of Representatives. Ten Roman Cypressess (CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS 'STRICTA') were planted at right angles to the House with each tree planted by a delegate and marked by a brass plaque. To commemorate the opening of Parliament House in 1927, the Duke of York planted a Bunya Pine (ARUACARIA BIDWILLI) near Kings Avenue. The Marquis of Salisbury and Mr Arthur Henderson planted the Lombardy poplars in the courtyards of the Provisional Parliament House (Pryor and Banks 1991, Gray 1995).

In 1927 the Canberra National Memorials Committee named the area in front of Parliament House - Parkes Place, to commemorate Sir Henry Parkes. King Edward, King George and Queen Victoria Terraces, and Langton and Walpole Crescents were named for links to the first 50 years of Federation (Gray 1995).

The Gardens designed and constructed as part of the Old Parliament House Complex was conceived by the Federal Capital Advisory Committee in the early 1920s and constructed by the Federal Capital Commission from the mid 1920s in time for the opening of Parliament in May 1927. Formal enclosed gardens were the style of the time and James Orwin of the Sydney office of the Director of Works for NSW prepared sketch plans that were finalised by Murdoch. Most of the trees for the Parliamentary gardens were planted by late 1925. Around the same time road patterns for the Parliamentary area following Griffin's concepts were prepared.

Formal rose gardens in front of the House were first proposed by Weston in 1924. The idea was finally realised when the National Rose Gardens were established in 1933 by the Canberra Horticultural Society in association with the Department of the Interior. The design was developed by A. Bruce based on the plan of petals of an open bloom with colours arranged from deep red in the central area progressing through yellow, white pink and coppery shades. Rose gardens were also commenced around the same time in the Senate and House of Representatives Gardens. By 1938, these gardens were established with formal garden beds and recreation courts, and surrounded by young cypresses which were later clipped into hedges (Patrick and Wallace).

Following the opening of the Provisional Parliament House by the Duke of York on 9 May 1927, the area in front of the House was used for official ceremonies for Anzac and Remembrance Days with a temporary cenotaph, until the opening of the Australian War Memorial in 1941. Initially this area had simple landscaping treatment of lawns. Rose gardens were added in the 1950s, and the car parking area in the forecourt added in the 1960s.

Weston and Murdoch were both given British Empire Awards in 1927 for their contribution to the nation.

In 1946 a major tree thinning of the Parliamentary Zone was initiated by Lindsay Pryor, Superintendent, Parks and Gardens. All the golden cypresses, white poplars, pin oaks and Lawson's cypress on King George Terrace were removed (Gray 1995).

In order to accommodate other government departments, a competition was held in 1924 for the design of the Administrative building, flanking the land axis in Parkes, which was to house about eight departments. The building was to be the first in the Parliamentary Triangle and its design was considered important because it would influence future buildings in the central National area. In 1924, G Sydney Jones won the competition. Work started in 1927 and the foundations were completed in 1928. However, work was stopped at this point because of the Depression. There were then many delays. The design of the proposed building was modified in 1946, construction started again in 1947 and the new design required the

demolition of the original foundations. The building was substantially completed in 1956. The building is claimed to have been the largest Australian office building when completed. It was renamed as the John Gorton Building in 1999.

The major development at the northern end of the land axis was the construction of the Australian War Memorial. The site was agreed in 1923 and in 1928 Griffin expressed the view that the proposed site was suitable for the memorial. Construction began in 1928 but was not completed until 1941. Although a memorial to King George V was proposed in 1936 it was not until 1941 that the architectural part was constructed but the bronze figure was not developed until after World War II. It was unveiled in 1953 but attracted criticism for blocking the vista to the Australian War Memorial. In 1968 King George Terrace was realigned and the memorial was moved to its current location west of the land axis, on a corner of the western part of the National Rose Garden.

In 1955 a Select Senate Committee of Inquiry urged tree planting and landscape works to be undertaken in Canberra under the direction of the National Capital Development Commission. The Commission sought guidance from landscape designers including Lord William Holford and Dame Sylvia Crowe. Holford recommended that a predominantly Australian character be retained around Lake Burley Griffin with autumn coloured foliage trees used in a dramatic way. Parliament House was to be built on the lakeside with a great forecourt. In 1968 the lakeshore location was rejected in favour of Camp Hill or Capital Hill. During the 1960s, the landscaping of the Parliamentary Triangle was modified to create more formality in Parkes Place. This included realigning roads, installing the four fountains in the pools in the land axis, paving and the relocation King George V statue.

The National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) Act of 1957 set in motion a significant phase in the development of Canberra with the support of Robert Menzies Liberal government. The report of British Town Planner Sir William Holford stressed the need for 'unified design' for Canberra. This view was supported by the Senate Select Committee which propagated Holford's concept of a 'park like landscape...in the heart of Canberra, in which monumental buildings functioned both as symbols of government and of Australian unity'. The visual design of this landscape, the views along the main axial lines and avenues as well as the grouping of monumental buildings were considered to be the elements upon which the success of Canberra as a city of world standing depended. Holford's recommendations included siting the future houses of parliament on the lakeside and developing two monumental buildings on the municipal axis north of a new road connection, which became Parkes Way. The NCDC's acceptance of the Holford vision set the design context for the completion of Anzac Parade and the construction of the Portal Buildings under the direction of NCDC architects and planners. The Portal Buildings have heritage significance.

After a number of schemes for Canberra's lake, detailed planning of the Lake edges was begun in 1954. Lake Burley Griffin was created in 1964 by the damming of the Molonglo River by Scrivener Dam. It reached its predicted level of 556 metres in the same year. The northern shore of the lake between Commonwealth and Kings Avenues was landscaped from about this time to create Commonwealth and Kings Parks. In 1970, two vertical features were opened in the central basin of the lake. The Carillon, located on Aspen Island in the eastern part of the central basin, was a gift from the British Government to mark the fiftieth Jubilee of the founding of Canberra in 1963. In the western part of the central basin is the Captain Cook Memorial water jet commissioned by the National Capital Development Commission as part of the Cook Bicentenary year. In 1968 a small restaurant was built on a corner of the western part of the National Rose Garden.

NCDC architect and landscape architect Gareth Roberts and architect and landscape architect Richard Clough collaborated on the design of Anzac Parade and its architectural elements at this time. The two Portal Buildings, Anzac Park East and Anzac Park West, were completed in 1965 and 1966 respectively. With the establishment of the Australian War Memorial in the 1940s, the surrounding landscape was imbued with an associated symbolic character. This included the creation of Anzac Park and Anzac Parade. Anzac Park became the setting for a series of memorials commemorating Australian involvement and sacrifice in war. Anzac Parade was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on Anzac Day 1965, the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli. It is the setting for a series of memorials commemorating Australian involvement and sacrifice in war and is the major national venue for the Anzac Day March and other ceremonies to commemorate those who served Australia in times of conflict. It has a deep symbolism for many Australians and its vista, linking the Memorial with Parliament House, adds aesthetic and emotional value to the place, which has become part of one of the major cultural landscapes of Australia. The notion of a ceremonial space of this grandeur is not found elsewhere in Australia. Over time the spaces flanking the land axis to the south of the Lake have been filled with government buildings of varying character. These include the Treasury Building established 1967-70, the National Library in 1968, the High Court in 1980, National Gallery in 1982 and the National Science and Technology

Centre in 1988. Associated with the Gallery is the extensive and significant Sculpture Garden established in 1982.

In 1972 an informal Aboriginal Embassy was established in front of Old Parliament House. The Embassy became the focus of a campaign for land and other rights for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In 1992 the Embassy was re-established.

The most recent major change to the central National area was the construction of a new Parliament House on Capital Hill. In 1974, The site of Capital Hill for Parliament House, was chosen by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament. An Act of Parliament extended Parliamentary jurisdiction over work in the Parliamentary Triangle, henceforth known as the Parliamentary Zone. Completed in 1988, the building has resulted in a number of significant changes to the area. The relocation of the Parliament to the new building left the Old Parliament House without its original use. The construction of the building also resulted in the levelling of Camp Hill, Griffin's intended location for a Parliament House and its incorporation into the broader formal landscape of the new Federation Mall. Finally, the new Parliament House involved the construction of a large complex of buildings and extensive new landscape areas. The changes affected most of Capital Hill. The winning design, by Mitchell, Giurgola and Thorp Architects, considered the land axis of Canberra as the fundamental gesture of the City, a line around which all other design has evolved in circular and radial directions (Reid 2002).

During 2001-2002 new designed features were constructed across the Land Axis of the Vista landscape. These are Commonwealth Place and Reconciliation Place. In addition, a rotunda with exhibition, called Magna Carta Place is located to the west of the former Senate Garden.

Following the construction of Parliament House, emphasis was placed on the landscape of the Parliament Zone. The development of Federation Mall with its trees and central space was to balance Anzac Parade and to complete the visual Land Axis from Capital Hill to the War Memorial.

#### Use

By the turn of the century (2000-2001), the area was used for countless public events. These include memorial services such as the Anzac Day March and the Dawn Service, public protest demonstrations, celebration events, sporting activities, water races, art displays, fireworks and large-scale concerts. In addition it is used by people informally for weddings, picnics, and fairs. The area is a popular destination for tourists and schoolchildren.

#### DESCRIPTION

The central National area of Canberra is an extensive cultural landscape comprising buildings, roads, parks, tree plantings and a lake. The area is designated for Parliamentary and National Capital uses. The major features of the area include: Parliament House with its gardens and paved areas, State Circle Cutting (geological feature), Old Parliament House and curtilage, East Block, West Block and the Dugout, the John Gorton Building, the National Gallery of Australia, the High Court of Australia, the High Court - National Gallery precinct, National Science and Technology Centre, the National Library of Australia, Treasury Building, National Rose Gardens, The Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery, King George V Memorial, Aboriginal Embassy, the Portal Buildings, Australian War Memorial and memorials along Anzac Parade, Aspen Island, the Carillon, Kings Park, HMAS Canberra Memorial, Merchant Navy Memorial, Blundell's Cottage, Commonwealth Park, Kings Park, the Peace Park, Regatta Point Exhibition Building and Restaurant, Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet, the Lakeshore Promenade, and extensive mature plantings and avenues of trees such as those along Anzac Parade. The area also includes fountains, roads, car parks, landscaped areas, a restaurant, kiosk and the residence of the Catholic Archbishop. The spaces, particularly the Land Axis, are a major feature.

The central National area has a strong sense of symmetry based on the land axis. The Parliament House, Old Parliament House and Australian War Memorial are located on the axis. In addition, the landscape features of Federation Mall, Parkes Place (the landscape feature not the roads) and Anzac Parade are also located on the axis. Other major features in the area are generally balanced about the axis such as: East and West Blocks, the gardens of Old Parliament House, the Portal Buildings, the eastern and western parts of the National Rose Gardens, Administrative and Treasury Buildings, the National Gallery/High Court group and the National Library/National Science and Technology Centre group, as well as the Carillon and Captain Cook Memorial water jet. The road system also generally reflects the symmetrical planning of the area based on the land axis.

The Anzac Parade Memorials comprises two main components, Anzac Parade and Anzac Park. Either side of Anzac Parade is bounded by Anzac Park. Treed sloping grassy strips contain 10 symmetrically placed aprons prepared for national memorials. In 2002 there were 11 memorials on Anzac Parade, tributes to the

men and women of the Australian military. These memorials are: (1) the Australian Hellenic Memorial, Limestone Avenue intersection, (2) the Australian Army Memorial, near Currong Street, (3) the Australian National Korean Memorial, near Currong Street, (4) the Australian Vietnam forces National Memorial, opposite Booroondara Street, (5) the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial, opposite Amaroo Street (commonly known as the Light Horse Memorial), (6) the New Zealand Memorial (7) the Rats of Tobruk Memorial, opposite (5), (8) Royal Australian Air Force Memorial, opposite Page Street, (9) the Australian Service Nurses Memorial, (10) the Royal Australian Navy Memorial, and (11) Kemal Ataturk Memorial, Fairbairn Avenue intersection.

The array of mature tree plantings are all regarded as important. Some are classified as notable by Pryor and Banks (1991) and these include *CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS* on King George Terrace planted in 1927, *CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA* planted in 1926 on King George Terrace, *EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS* at the Australian War Memorial, *E. MAIDENII* group planted c 1927. Commemorative trees in the Parkes area, include the *CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS* 'Stricta' planted in 1926 by nine members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, *ARAUCARIA Bidwilli* PLANTED BY THE duke of York in 1927 to commemorate his visit to Canberra to open the first Parliament House and *CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA*, planted by the wife of the then United States President, Mrs Lady Bird Johnson, at the time of their visit to Canberra in 1966. Within Commonwealth Park are a *QUERCUS ROBUR* planted by Princess Marina in 1964, and a *CURRESSUS GLABRA* planted by Mrs Lady Bird Johnson. Within the curtilage of the Australian War Memorial is a *PINUS HALPENSIS* planted by the Duke of Gloucester in 1934, believed to have been raised from seed from a cone collected from Lone Pine Ridge, Gallipoli in 1915. Also in curtilage is a *EUCALYPTUS NICHOLII* to replace the *E. PAUCOFORA* planted by Queen Elizabeth in 1954 to mark the beginning of the Remembrance Driveway to Sydney (Pryor and Banks 1991).

**History:** Not Available

**Condition and Integrity:**

The central National area is an extensive cultural landscape with a variety of landscape and building features. Individual elements vary in their condition and integrity. At a general level, the area is in fair to good condition. The values relating to the cultural landscape design and special association with Griffin are degraded by the changes made over time to Griffin's plan. The location of Old Parliament House, removal of Camp Hill, location of the new Parliament House and parts of the road layout as constructed are all variations from Griffin's plan. Given these changes, the area displays only a poor to medium level of integrity with regard to these values. In 1994 the National Capital Planning Authority released details of the Central National Area Design Study. This includes proposals for significant changes to the area.

**Location:**

About 260 ha, comprising the whole of the area bounded by the northern alignment of State Circle, the western alignment of Kings Avenue, the southern alignment of Parkes Way and the eastern alignment of Commonwealth Avenue, excluding the Archbishops Residence and grounds being Block 1 Section 2 Parkes; the whole of Anzac Parade and Anzac Park and the whole of Section 39, Campbell.

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# APPENDIX B: PROJECT BRIEF

National Capital Authority  
Parliament House Vista Management Plan

27 May, 2005

## EOI SCHEDULE B

### CONSULTANCY BRIEF - PARLIAMENT HOUSE VISTA MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 1.0 Introduction

The National Capital Authority (NCA) is responsible for managing the majority of land within the Parliament House Vista in the Central National Area of Canberra. The Parliament House Vista has been identified as a place of heritage significance primarily of landscape and aesthetic significance.

Among other obligations, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) requires the preparation of a Management Plan to establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place. The purpose of this project is to prepare a management plan for the place, to satisfy the requirements of the EPBC Act. This brief forms the basis for the preparation of such a document to guide the NCA's future work and management of the Parliament House Vista.

#### 2.0 Background

The Parliament House Vista is a place included in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL Place ID: 105466) and also entered in the Register of the National Estate (RNE Place ID: 13371). The Vista also includes a number of other places managed by the NCA that are included, or nominated for inclusion in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and/or entered in the Register of the National Estate (RNE). These are:

- Aboriginal Embassy Site, a place **nominated** for the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105244) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 18843).
- Blundells Farmhouse, Slab Outbuilding and Surrounds, a place **within** a listed place (CHL Place ID: 105734) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 13324);
- Carillon, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105346) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 18373);
- Commencement Column Monument, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105347) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 18028);
- King George V Memorial, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105352) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 17988);
- Lake Burley Griffin Conservation Area, an **indicative** place included in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105230) and an **indicative** place included in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 101595);
- Lobby Restaurant, a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 102812);
- National Rose Gardens, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105473) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 19119);
- Old Parliament House Gardens, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105616) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 103828)

- State Circle Cutting, a place **nominated** for inclusion in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105733) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 13321);
- The Surveyors Hut, a place **included** in the CHL (CHL Place ID: 105467) and a place **entered** in the RNE (RNE Place ID: 13349).<sup>1</sup>

The Parliament House Vista also includes a number of individual places that have heritage significance in their own right and which are managed by other Commonwealth agencies. These are:

- Australian War Memorial (CHL Place ID: 105469 and RNE Place ID: 13286);
- Communications Centre (CHL Place ID: 105618 and RNE Place ID: 103843);
- East Block Government Offices (CHL Place ID: 105349 and RNE Place ID: 19963);
- High Court of Australia (CHL Place ID: 1055547 and RNE Place ID: 102823);
- High Court - National Gallery Precinct (CHL Place ID: 105544 and RNE Place ID: 102721);
- John Gorton Building (CHL Place ID: and RNE Place ID: 19128);
- National Gallery of Australia (CHL Place ID: 105558 and RNE Place ID: 102824);
- National Library of Australia and Surrounds (CHL Place ID: 105470 and RNE Place ID: 13369);
- Old Parliament House and Curtilage (CHL Place ID: 105318 and RNE Place ID: 13278);
- Sculpture Garden National Gallery of Australia (CHL Place ID: 105630 and RNE Place ID: 18917);
- West Block and the Dugout (CHL Place ID: 105428 and RNE Place ID: 100476).<sup>2</sup>

Places of heritage value that are adjacent to the Parliament House Vista, but managed by another Commonwealth agency are:

- Edmund Barton Offices, (CHL Place ID: 105476 and RNE Place ID: 101083);
- Parliament House (NHL Place ID: 105740, CHL Place ID: 105737 and RNE Place ID: 17836);
- Parliament House Vista Extension – Portal Buildings (CHL Place ID: 105474 and RNE Place ID: 101058)
- Patent Office (former) (CHL Place ID: 105454 and RNE Place ID: 13846);
- West Portal Cafeteria (CHL Place ID: 105554 and RNE Place ID: 102813);
- York Park North Tree Plantation (CHL Place ID: 105242 and RNE Place ID: 100367).<sup>3</sup>

The management plan for the Parliament House Vista must consider how it complements the management plans for all these places that are within the Parliament House Vista and adjacent to it. This will require consultation with the agencies that own or control those places and their agents.

The Parliament House Vista is managed by the NCA on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is National Land and within Designated Areas identified in the *National Capital Plan*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Australian Heritage Database.

<sup>2</sup> Australian Heritage Database.

<sup>3</sup> Australian Heritage Database.

<sup>4</sup> National Capital Plan, Figure 5, *The Central National Area (The Parliamentary Zone)* and Figure 11 *The Central National Area (Anzac Parade and Constitution Avenue)*.

### 3.0 Project Purpose and Scope of Works

The purpose of this project is the preparation of a management plan which will:

- provide guidance to the NCA when considering future proposals for the place;
- ensure an integrated approach to the future management of the place together with other Commonwealth agencies; and
- satisfy the requirements of the EPBC Act.

Specifically, the management plan will be undertaken in accordance with *Schedule 7A in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations 2003 (No.1)*.

The scope of works for the project will include:

1. a review of the historic and other heritage values of the place taking into account documentary and other evidence sufficient to understand the nature of the place.
2. a review of the evidence and an assessment update of the significance of the heritage values of the place, considered against Commonwealth and/or National Heritage criteria;
3. the identification of the fabric that demonstrates the identified values, or the way that the values are manifested;
4. a review and confirmation or suggested/amended statement of significance, recognising that the existing statement of significance has statutory effect;
5. the identification of opportunities and constraints that apply to the management of the place;
6. the development of conservation policies to guide and manage the heritage values of the place, taking into account necessary works, future uses and known projects;
7. the interpretation, management and uses of the place compatible with its significance and heritage values;

The management plan must also:

- be consistent with the **Commonwealth Heritage management principles**;
- assess whether the plan is effective in protecting and conserving the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and
- include recommendations on how the management plan will be monitored and reviewed.

When undertaking these tasks, consultants will consult widely with the community and interested parties will be necessary, (see 5.0 Consultation with Stakeholders below) including



consultation with the Department of the Environment and Heritage.<sup>5</sup>

The scope of works also includes progress report(s) in accordance with a program prepared and agreed prior to an appointment of the consultant.

#### 4.0 Study Area

The site of the Parliament House Vista (about 260ha) comprises the whole of the area bounded by the northern alignment of State Circle, the western alignment of Kings Avenue, the southern alignment of Parkes Way and the eastern alignment of Commonwealth Avenue, excluding the Archbishops Residence and grounds being Block 1 Section 2 Parkes; the whole of Anzac Parade and Anzac Park and the whole of Section 39, Campbell, as at **Attachment 1**.

The character of the Study Area, as managed by the NCA, is primarily a cultural landscape that is likely to have landscape and aesthetic values. Some historic buildings such as Blundells Farmhouse, Slab Outbuilding and Surrounds and the Lobby Restaurant are likely to contribute to the values of the place.

#### 5.0 Consultation with Stakeholders

Consultation is an important component of this study and the consultant will undertake consultation with relevant stakeholders, with the agreement of the NCA. Consultation may be by workshops, individual interviews, or both or other suitable processes recommended by the consultants and approved by the NCA, recognising that indigenous people are the primary source of information on the significance of their heritage and their participation is necessary to identify and assess indigenous values.

Specifically consultation with respect to the preparation of the management plan will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the EPBC Act.<sup>6</sup>

In carrying out the study, the consultants will prepare and recommend the publication on the internet and in the *Gazette*, of a notice that the NCA is preparing a management plan for the Parliament House Vista.<sup>7</sup> When a draft management plan has been prepared the consultants will prepare and recommend publication of a notice on the internet and in a daily newspaper that circulates throughout Australia, inviting anyone to comment.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> EPBC Amendment Regulations 2003, section 10.03C and Schedule 7A.

<sup>6</sup> EPBC Act, sub-sections 341S(3) and 341S(6).

<sup>7</sup> EPBC Act, sub-section 341S(3), EPBC Amendment Regulations 2003, sub-section 16.05A(5).

<sup>8</sup> EPBC Act, sub-section 341S(6)(b), EPBC Amendment Regulations 2003, sub-section 16.05A(2).



Comments are to be sought on:

- whether the plan is consistent with the **Commonwealth Heritage management principles**; and
- the effectiveness of the plan in protecting and conserving the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.<sup>9</sup>

The consultant will review and revise the draft documents as necessary and in the light of comments received in accordance with the statutory consultation processes.

## 6.0 Management Plan Content

The Management Plan should include, but not be limited to the following elements:-

### (a) *Executive Summary*

Provide an executive summary at the beginning of the plan, highlighting the significance of the place, the main conservation policies and recommendations for implementation and management.

### (b) *Introduction*

The introduction should provide a concise definition of the site a brief description for persons who may have no prior knowledge or familiarity with the site and a brief description of the study methodology.

### (c) *Historical Context*

Provide an analytical summary of the history of the place.

### (d) *Physical Description*

Discuss and/or map the place's developmental sequences and its relationship to the surrounding environment. Where appropriate describe the natural and possible indigenous characteristics.

Provide a descriptive outline of primary elements of the existing fabric, species and possible archaeological elements including the natural environment, built structures, indigenous archaeological features, cultural landscape features and moveable cultural heritage.

Provide a descriptive outline of the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric and establish a datum against which the impact of future change can be measured.

### (e) *Significance Assessment*

Assess the cultural significance of the place.

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<sup>9</sup> EPBC Amendment Regulations 2003, section 10.03C.

This should include the following components:

- a review of any existing heritage assessment;
- a description of the consultation process including the identification of interested stakeholders, the method used to obtain stakeholder views and the way that these views were taken into account;
- an analytical discussion of the significance of the place against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria and sub-criteria;
- a discussion of the heritage values found to exist and a brief description of, or reference to the evidence that supports this conclusion;
- a formal statement of significance for the place as a whole. The statement should be succinct and should avoid the repetition of historical or descriptive information unless particularly relevant;
- a statement of significance or identification of the heritage values of important individual elements, if appropriate;
- a shorter version of the statement of significance/values should also be prepared for publicity, interpretation, and other purposes.

(f) *Management Constraints and Opportunities*

Obligations arising from significance:

- Physical condition and fabric integrity:-
  - a description of the place overall and mention of its major features;
  - climatic effects and deterioration;
  - quality of materials and evidence of maintenance;
  - overall integrity and relationships to different periods (if any);
  - past intrusive intervention.
- Logistical constraints
  - operational requirements;
  - indigenous considerations;
  - natural constraints;
  - public access to place.
- Statutory obligations
  - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
  - *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*;
  - *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*;
  - *National Land Ordinance 1989*;
  - *National Capital Plan*;
  - any other legislation relating to the Commonwealth or Territory agencies (for example the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980*).
- Project proposals
  - description of known or possible future proposals;
  - the possible impacts of proposals on heritage values.

(g) *Management Policies*

The management policies should set the framework for long term decision making, defining the overall approach to the place as a single entity and the approaches to the conservation of the cultural heritage values of the place. The management policies should be consistent with the **Commonwealth Heritage management principles** and include information that satisfies *Schedule 7A Management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places*.

(h) *Conservation Strategies*

The conservation strategies describe how the aims of the management policies can be met and should provide specific policy requirements for natural species, indigenous and spiritual qualities, the built fabric, archaeological and landscape elements of the place. The conservation strategies will augment and explain in detail specific aspects of each management policy.

(i) *Implementation*

The implementation of the management plan includes measures to interpret, through signage, publications or other ways, the heritage values of the place, and how the management plan is to be monitored, and reviewed.

## 7.0 Submission and Publication

The outcome of this project will be a comprehensive report which covers all aspects of 6.0 above, written in concise plain English narrative form. Where appropriate, the narrative should be accompanied by drawings and photographs, copies of historical reports and drawings showing the historical phases of development.

Photographs and illustrations should be suitable for black and white photocopy reproduction.

The following copies of the report are required at submissions:

Draft submissions

- two spiral bound copies;
- one unbound copy for photocopy reproduction.

Final submissions

- two spiral bound copies;
- one unbound copy for photocopy reproduction;
- Microsoft Word for Windows compatible disks of the text plus photographs and illustrations suitable for reproduction.

## 8.0 Liaison

The consultant shall liaise with the Department of the Environment and Heritage and other

relevant stakeholders in preparation of the plan. Statutory consultation in accordance with the EPBC Act and liaison must be part of the assessment and development of the draft management plan stages. Where a statutory consultation process is required, the works program must identify suitable milestones and before submitting a draft document for public scrutiny, the consultant(s) must obtain NCA approval.

## APPENDIX C: SOCIAL VALUE RESEARCH

### C.1 SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE INDICATORS

The following significance indicators are based on an approach to social value assessment developed for the Australian Heritage Commission by Chris Johnston (Context Pty Ltd) and used in the RFA National Estate studies of social value in Victoria, NSW and Tasmania.

#### 1. Important to a community as a landmark, marker or signature

Specific significance indicators:

- Landmarks
- Signature places and icons - places used to symbolically represent a locality or community
- Locational markers - places that mark where you are in a landscape/locality and places that figure as landmarks in daily life
- Understanding history and environment ('our place in the world') - special and unusual features that help explain the local environment in all its diversity

Likely place characteristics:

- Named landscape or built features
- Entry or centre points of a locality
- Place used as community signature

#### 2. Important as a reference point in a community's identity or sense of itself

Specific significance indicators

- Strong symbolic qualities which define a community
- Spiritual or traditional connection between past and present
- Represents (embodies) important collective (community) meaning/s
- Association with events having a profound effect on a community
- Symbolically represents the past in the present (connects the past and the present)
- Represents attitudes, beliefs, behaviours fundamental to community identity

Likely place characteristics

- Mythological sites
- Places where continuing tradition/ceremony is practiced or where tradition is passed on
- Places where the continuity/survival of a community is celebrated
- Places where a community's identity has been forged such as disaster sites, foundation places, seminal events in a community's life

#### 3. Strong or special community attachment developed from use and/or association

Specific significance indicators

- Essential community function leading to special attachment
- Longevity of use or association including continuity to the present

Likely place characteristics:



- Places providing essential community functions such as schools, halls, churches
- Community meeting places (of all types)
- Places defended at times of threat (to the place) for reasons of attachment not just function
- Places with a long tradition and continuity of community use or access.

## Thresholds

In assessing social value, reaching the threshold requires the following:

1. Identified by a community which is in continued existence today as a definable entity
2. Continuity of use or association, meanings, or symbolic importance over a period of 25 years or more (representing transition of values beyond one generation)
3. Existence of an attachment or association with a place by a defined community, including evidence of use developing into deeper attachment that goes beyond utility value.

## C.2 ASSOCIATED COMMUNITIES AND GROUPINGS

The following places located within the Parliament House Vista (the study area) are listed as heritage or indicative places on the RNE, NHL and/or CHL.

Having consideration for the Parliament House Vista as a whole (as comprising a suite of individual buildings and the spaces in between), the following associated communities have been identified.

**Table 17. Places and Associated Communities**

Listed Place in the Parliament House Vista	Associated communities
Blundells Farmhouse	Architects/designers Volunteers Workers
Carillon and Jet	Visitors (local and not local) Architects/designers Local Canberrans Recreation interests (on the lake)
Commencement Col	Australians
King George V Monument	Local Canberrans Political
Lake Burley Griffin and foreshore (lakeside areas and grounds)	Local Canberrans Recreation interests Engineers Architects/designers Natural Heritage Visitors (local and not local) Workers
Lobby Restaurant	Architects/designers
National Rose Gardens	Workers Volunteers Visitors (local and not local) Architects/designers Local Canberrans
Old Parliament House Gardens	Recreation Media Australians Local Canberrans

<b>Table 17. Places and Associated Communities</b>	
<b>Listed Place in the Parliament House Vista</b>	<b>Associated communities</b>
	Workers; volunteers Architects/designers
State Circle Cutting	
The Surveyor's Hut	
Australian War Memorial	Natural Heritage Department of Defence and allied depts eg. veterans affairs Veterans and families/descendants Workers Australians Volunteers Architects/designers Visitors (local and not local) Local Canberrans Education/research
Communications Centre	Engineers Media Workers Architects/designers Visitors (local and not local)
East Block Govt Offices	Workers Architects/designers Political
High Court of Australia	Australians Legal profession Local Canberrans Architects/designers Media Visitors (local and not local) Education/research
High Court of Australia	Australians Legal profession Local Canberrans Architects/designers Media Visitors (local and not local) Education/research
High Court of Australia National Gallery of Australia Precinct	Workers
John Gorton Building	Workers Architects/designers
National Gallery of Australia	Recreation Architects/designers Volunteers Visitors (local and non local) Local Canberrans Education/research Workers
National Library of Australia and surrounds	Recreation Workers Education/research Architects/designers Local Canberrans Australians Visitors (local and non local)
Old Parliament House and curtilage	Workers Visitors (local and not local) Political

<b>Table 17. Places and Associated Communities</b>	
<b>Listed Place in the Parliament House Vista</b>	<b>Associated communities</b>
	Local Canberrans Australians Media Volunteers Architects/designers Demonstrators
Sculpture Garden and National Gallery of Australia	Recreation Architects/designers Volunteers Visitors (local and not local) Australians Local Canberrans Education/research Natural heritage Engineers Workers

### **Grouping Associated Communities**

Having identified communities with potential associations with the Parliament House Vista we have considered how they might be grouped thematically according to their particular relationship to the Parliament House Vista. We produced seven groupings:

- Political and public life
- Workers and volunteers
- Users of space (local people)
- Tourists
- Professional interest
- Australians
- Veterans and veterans' families

Having identified the groups we then considered the most effective method for reaching them in terms of gathering data about their potential associations taking into account the scope of the project budget and timeline.

Following analysis of data from the web survey Context revised the description of the associated communities which are as follows:

- Canberra residents
- Visitors to Canberra and the Parliament House Vista (tourists)
- Australians (from focus group)
- Veterans

## **C.3 SOCIAL VALUE METHODOLOGY**

### **Parliament House Vista Social Values and Related Aesthetic Values**

This document sets out Context's detailed methodology and budget for assessing the social values and related aesthetic values of the Parliament House Vista.

The methodology comprised the following elements:

- Web survey (with a strong promotional emphasis to inform key groups of its

- existence)
- Focus group - one
- Review of tourism material – printed and web-based- which feeds into the imagery and identity of the Parliament House Vista as an integral part of Canberra. How is Canberra/Parliament House Vista portrayed? This review feeds into research on the groups identified as ‘Tourists’ and ‘Australians’ and also into the focus group work and possible consultation.

## Grouping Associated Communities

Potential associated communities were grouped thematically according to their particular relationship to the Parliament House Vista as follows:

- Political and Public Life
- Workers and Volunteers
- Users of space (local)
- Tourists
- Professional interest
- Australians
- Veterans and veterans’ families.

Having identified the groups Context determined the most effective method for reaching them in terms of gathering data about their potential associations (taking into account the scope of the project budget and timeline).

## Summary of Potentially associated community groupings and methods

The following table summarises potentially associated communities and the methods for obtaining data about their potential associations with the PHV.

After the table there is a more detailed explanation of each group and the methodology employed for reaching it.

<b>Table 18. Potentially associated communities and the methods for obtaining data</b>	
<b>Group</b>	<b>Proposed Method</b>
Political and Public Life	B: Web survey
Workers and Volunteers	B: Web survey and C: Consultation where needed
Users of spaces (local)	B: Web survey.
Tourists (not local – domestic and overseas)	D: Assessment of tourism promotional literature including tour planning websites
Professional interest	A: Focus Group and B: web survey.
Australians	A: Focus group
Veterans and veterans families	B: Web survey.

## **Explanation of the groups of potentially associated communities and methods of consultation**

### ***Group 1. Political and Public Life***

- Judiciary/legal profession
- Formal political processes – federal MPs; political parties (ALP, Democrats, Liberals, Nationals, Greens); Including women parliamentarians/judiciary,
- Associated activated citizenry – demonstrations/demonstrators Parkes Place, Trade Unions/student unions (illustrative of democracy/democratic process),
- Media past and present (Parliamentary Press Gallery, important group)

### ***Group 2. Workers and Volunteers***

- Civil servants and those people associated with the machinery of government – in Parliament House and in associated institutions within the PHV.
- People associated with running the machinery of Canberra ‘hub’ and keeping the places in working order: civil servants; services eg. gardeners, café staff, cleaners, parking attendants, tour bus drivers (People working inside and people working outside – potentially the holders of the stories.)
- People working in cultural institutions eg. librarians, curators, guides, National Trust
- Volunteers (visitor services and ‘Friends of...’ groups who help manage places) Access through Intranets of place or through a volunteers’ organisation perhaps (would volunteer organisation/s have access to intranet?)

### ***Group 3. Users of spaces (locals)***

- Formal recreation eg. boating/cycling etc (part of organised groups)
- Leisure – time users eg. walking, cycling, family picnics (independent recreation use)
- Event attendance
- Here for the culture – libraries, galleries, see Parliament House and Australian War Memorial etc
- Showing friends and relatives/visitors
- Education

### ***Group 4. Tourists (not local – domestic and overseas)***

- Visiting cultural institutions
- Attending events
- Visiting the heart of Australian political life – to see the land marks (things they have learned of in school, seen in the media, etc...)
- Tour operators (who bring these people in). Tour operators may also have surveys of their own, tour itineraries and images on promotional material may be good indicators. There may be a Canberra Tour Operators Association.

### ***Group 5. Professional interest***

- Architects/designers/landscape architects/planners (people who are directly involved in design industry, as well as those people who have a specialist interest in the design of Canberra).
- Engineers

### ***Group 6. Australians***

This is a very broad group and, within the budget and timeline for this project, the optimum way of assessment is to look at the views of those writers and commentators who have their ‘fingers on the pulse’ of Australia - those who write about Australia and



Australians/Australian identity and what Canberra means in these contexts. These people may provide the best way to tap into/be representative of these broader values.

- Commentators on cultural aspects of Canberra and what it means to Australians. For example they could be writers in major state presses, designers, historians or political commentators eg. David Headon, Ken Taylor; (plus team members Brendan O'Keefe and Craig Burton).

#### ***Group 7. Veterans and veterans' families***

Veterans and their families/descendants are a discreet group associated with the Australian War Memorial and the ceremonial spaces of ANZAC Parade and individual memorials within it. The group will include:

- Govt Depts and Veteran organisations eg. RSL (include all active service)

### **Data Gathering Methodology**

The following section gives more detail on the methods employed to reach the seven discreet groups of associated communities as described above.

#### ***A. Focus group***

One focus group on May 23 with associated communities identified in Group 5 Professional interest and Group 6 Australians (commentators), that is commentators and writers who write about Australia and Australians/Australian identity and what Canberra means in these contexts.

#### ***B. Web Survey/on-line Questionnaire***

A web survey is the main data gathering tool. It comprises a short questionnaire to be hosted on the NCA website and to be completed on-line. The questionnaire is designed to capture demographic information and associations with the Parliament House Vista.

#### ***Publicising the website***

In order to be effective, the web survey must be well publicised among the target groups of associated communities identified above.

The web survey was hosted on the NCA website and was publicised to potentially associated communities by the NCA. The following actions were proposed:

- Insert into Capital 21; a monthly e-newsletter produced by NCA (circulation 200)
- Mailshot to stakeholders
- Article in The Chronicle - freesheet
- Media release to local media
- Advertisement in The Australian
- Feature on the NCA's radio slot, ABC radio morning

The following actions were undertaken:

- Insert into Capital 21; a monthly e-newsletter produced by NCA (circulation 200)
- Mailshot to stakeholders

#### ***Intranet***

Many organisations run internal web sites for their employees and volunteers. Context researched the possibility of posting the web survey link on the intranet of selected Agencies within the Vista. It would not be feasible to cover all places within the vista so we agreed the following three agencies/locations for the reasons provided below:

- (i) Australian War Memorial as the major termination point of the PHV/land axis;

- (ii) Old Parliament House for its siting on the land axis between PH and the AWM and as a significant landmark of Canberra and significant part of the cultural landscape of the National Triangle; and
- (iii) National Gallery of Australia or High Court of Australia as a place in between.

The intranet is it not likely to be successful in reaching people who work out of doors eg. gardeners plus catering staff, cleaners etc. For this reason, face to face interviews were arranged with gardeners and catering staff within the vista.

Context identified gardeners and catering staff as two groups of people working in the vista and who would not necessarily spend time in front of a computer screen in order to complete the web survey. We talked around the following questions:

- How long have you had a connection with Parliament House Vista?
- Does the Parliament House Vista have particular associations or meanings for you, personally?
- Is the Parliament House Vista important to you?
- Is the Parliament House Vista important to you?

#### ***Gardeners working in The Parliament House Vista***

Context conducted interviews with eight gardeners, young and old, who work in the PHV 2006. The interview was held in the Old Parliament House Rose Gardens on Monday May 23 2006.

The older gardeners have an association with the PHV which extends for 8-10 years. They have an excellent sense of the history of the environment in which they work, understand the need to keep it looking good and value it as a unique part of Australia.

#### ***Catering Staff working in the PHV***

Context made contact with the Lobby Restaurant and arranged to interview staff on May 23. On attempting to confirm the appointment Context made several calls to the restaurant at different times of the day both prior to and during the two day visit to Canberra on May 22 and 23 but was unable to make contact with the manager. Finally a meeting was set up for May 23 in the morning by the manager was delayed and did not turn up. His assistant was unable to authorise Context interviewing staff in his absence.

Context then went to the Water's Edge Restaurant beside Lake Burley Griffin but it has ceased trading. Context re e-mailed web survey information to the Lobby and the manager said he would pass the information to his staff.

#### ***D. Content Analysis/Research on Image of Canberra***

This method involves sampling print and web-based tourism media to assess the image/representations of Canberra as a tourism destination. This will not be a comprehensive assessment of all tourism material but a strategic sampling as follows.

General Tourism material:

- (i) Context analysed the imagery of post cards, illustrated tourist maps and other tourism material described below in Points (ii) and (iii).
- (ii) Context requested a package of information to plan a holiday to Canberra and then analysed it in terms of the imagery used.
- (iii) Post Cards of Canberra: a set was collected and analysed. (Post cards are regarded as tried and tested images.)

- (iv) Tour Planning Websites - The purpose of the website survey is to gain an impression of the imagery being used to promote Canberra to home and overseas markets. Context briefly surveyed the following sites: Lonely Planet, Rough Guide, Fodor's; selected on the basis that they are targeted at a broad cross-section of types of travellers (age, demographic, cultural interests etc) to Canberra. Following this review Lonely Planet was selected for a more in-depth review - as an Australian site, as well as serving the interests of a broad range of travellers.

Key questions considered when surveying the website:

- what is/are the main image/s used to promote Canberra?
- what is/are identified as 'must see/s'?
- what does the website say about the place?

## C.4 WEB SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANALYSIS

### Parliament House Vista Questionnaire

#### PARLIAMENT HOUSE VISTA

The Parliament House Vista is the large triangular area which stretches from the front of Parliament House in the south to Commonwealth and Kings Parks in the north as well as Anzac Parade.

The Parliament House Vista includes part of Lake Burley Griffin and all the landscape in the area known as the parliamentary zone.



This survey seeks your views about the significance of the Parliament House Vista. Participants in the survey can receive a capital information pack full of information, walking tours and ideas for your next visit to the capital.

The Parliament House Vista is a **designed landscape** of around 260 hectares. It is the heart of Walter Burley Griffin's original design for Canberra and extends in a broad, sweeping triangle from Parliament House in the south, to the Australian War Memorial. It includes Anzac Parade, Commonwealth and Kings Parks and Old Parliament House Gardens, part of Lake Burley Griffin and is the setting for Australian government buildings and national institutions.

The Parliament House Vista has been entered in the Commonwealth Heritage List and, in accordance with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the Australian government agency which owns or controls a place which is on the List must prepare a management plan for the place.

The National Capital Authority controls and partly owns the Parliament House Vista and is preparing a management plan for the place to guide the management and protection of its heritage values. To ensure that the community's values are considered, we would like you to tell us how you use and what you value about this **designed landscape**.

The survey will take about 5-6 minutes to complete.

The results of the survey will be used to contribute to the management plan for Parliament House Vista. The draft plan is expected to be complete by December 2006 and will be published on this web site for public review.

**Q1: Which of the following best describes you?**

- I am a current Canberra resident [*please go to Q2*] ☐
- I used to be a Canberra resident [*please go to Q2*] ☐
- I have visited Canberra and the Parliament House Vista (holiday, visiting friends and relatives, business) [*please go to Q2*] ☐
- I have never visited Canberra [*please go to question 5*] ☐
- Other (*please specify*) ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2: What is the primary reason you visit or have visited the Parliament House Vista?**

[*one tick only*]

- Work (*specify where*) ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- Volunteer (*specify where*) ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- Leisure or recreation ☐
- Holiday/Visiting friends and relatives ☐
- Sightseeing ☐
- Attend events (*please list up to three events you attend*)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Showing visitors around ☐
- Other ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3: How often do you/did you visit the Parliament House Vista?**

- Daily ☐
- Weekly ☐
- Monthly ☐
- Rarely ☐

**Q4: For how long have you been visiting the Parliament House Vista?**

- 0-10 years ☐
- 11-24 years ☐
- 25 years and over ☐



**Q5: Are you a member of any of the following organisations? Please select those that apply to you**

- Professional/Heritage Organisation

- Australian Institute of Landscape Architects ☐
- Royal Australian Institute of Architects ☐
- Australia ICOMOS ☐
- DOCOMOMO Australia ☐
- Engineers Australia / Engineering Heritage Australia ☐
- National Trust of Australia (ACT) ☐
- Society for 20th Century Heritage ☐
- Walter Burley Griffin Society ☐
- Australian Garden History Society ☐
- Other (*please specify*) ☐

- Local Historical Society (*please specify*) ☐

- A Friends Group (*please specify*) ☐

- Lake Users' Group ☐

- Other (*please specify*) ☐

**Q6: If you have not visited Canberra, what is the source of your knowledge or impressions of the Parliament House Vista?**

- Media ☐
- History research ☐
- School ☐
- Photographs in books and magazines ☐
- Tourism campaigns ☐
- Internet ☐
- Word of mouth ☐
- Advertisements ☐
- Other (*please specify*) ☐

**Q7: Thinking about the Parliament House Vista as a whole, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please circle the appropriate box for each statement.**

The Parliament House Vista is a place of commemoration.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista connects Australia's political history from past to present.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is an important symbol of Australian democracy.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista evokes important national memories.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is an important symbol of Australian national identity.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a place where people can participate in important national events.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a place of protest.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a dramatic and powerful landscape.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a beautiful area.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a place to learn and find out.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is a place for recreation and leisure.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

The Parliament House Vista is an important Canberra landmark.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

*Please choose up to 3 of the following statements:*

- Particular parts of the Parliament House Vista [*please specify*] ☐
- Views along the axis between Parliament House and the War Memorial ☐
- Its place in the overall design of Canberra ☐
- The feelings I get when I am there ☐
- Its symbolic meanings ☐
- The monumental scale of the landscape ☐
- Important events that are held in the Vista area ☐

- Lake Burley Griffin ☐
- None of the above, for me it is ... (*please describe*) ☐

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**Q9: Do you think the Parliament House Vista is known to and valued by:**

- Australians? ☐
- Canberra people? ☐
- Overseas visitors? ☐
- Others ☐

---

**Finally, please tell us a little about yourself:**

Your home post code?

Not resident in Australia ☐

**Are you:**

- An Australian war veteran or family of Australian war veteran? ☐
- An Australian citizen or permanent resident? ☐
- A citizen of another Commonwealth country? ☐
- From a non-Commonwealth country? ☐

**What is your gender?**

Male ☐

Female ☐

**To which age group do you belong?**

Under 18 ☐

18-24 ☐

25-34 ☐

35-44 ☐

45-54 ☐

55-64 ☐

65-74 ☐

75 and over ☐

86 and over ☐

Are you an Australian war veteran or family of Australian war veteran?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Thank you for your contribution to this project.

**Your contact details (optional)**

If you are happy to participate further in this project, for example, joining in with a focus group or for us to call you for more information, and receive a Capital Information Pack then please fill out the following details.

Surname:

First name :

Street number and name:

Suburb:

State:

Post code:

Telephone:

Mobile:

e-mail:

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## Analysis of Questionnaire

### *Number of surveys returned*

115 surveys received.

### *Data analysis*

All of the data was provided by the National Capital Authority to Context in the form of a Microsoft Word Access database. The data has been analysed and the results presented in this appendix and discussed in the body of the report.

The data is presented as both quantitative and qualitative.

### *Where are the respondents from?*

Postcode	Number
2615	1
2600	1
2601	3
2602	3
2604	5
2605	5
2606	1
2611	4
2612	3
2614	1
2615	2
2617	4
2620	1
2900	1
2902	1
2903	1
2905	1
2913	1
3219	1
6003	1
6018	1
0810	1
N7S 4S7	1

### *Q1 Which of the following best describes you?*

Description	Number
Current Canberra resident	99
Previous Canberra resident	7
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	4
Never visited Canberra	0
Other	0

### *Q2 What is the primary reason for your visit?*

Primary Reason Given	Number
Work	44
Volunteer	7
Leisure/recreation	30

Holiday/visiting friends and relatives	1
Showing visitors around	12
Water sports on the lake and sightseeing	1
Sightseeing	4
Attend events	4
Research	1
Live alongside it	1
Live on the boundary – Anzac Park	1
Several of the above	1

***Q3 How often do you/did you visit the Parliament House Vista?***

Frequency	Number
Daily	46
Weekly	22
Monthly	7
Rarely	32

***Q4 For how long have you been visiting the Parliament House Vista?***

Length of association	Number
0-10 years	44
11-24 years	31
25 years and over	30

***Q5 Are you a member of any of the following organisations?***

***Professional/heritage organisations***

Organisation	Number
National Trust	0
Australian Inst. of Architects	0
Australia ICOMOS	5
Australian Inst. of Landscape Architects	2
Walter Burley Griffin Society	1
Planning Institute of Australia	1
Engineers Australia/Engineering Heritage Australia	1

***Other organisations***

Organisation	Number
Local Historical Society	4
A Friends Group	13
Lake Users' Group	11
Other	15

***Q6 If you had not visited Canberra, what is the source of your knowledge or impressions of the Parliament House Vista?***

Source	Number
Media	2
History research	2
School	1
Photographs in books and magazines	1
Tourism campaigns	1
Internet	0
Work of mouth	0
Advertisements	0
Other	1

***Q7 Thinking about the Parliament House Vista as a whole, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?***

***The Parliament House Vista is a place of commemoration***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	30	42	16	9	1
Used to be a Canberra resident		4		3	
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	1	2	1		
Never visited Canberra					
Other					
Veterans	14	16	7	3	

***The Parliament House Vista connects Australia's political history from past to present***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	40	44	8	4	1
Used to be a Canberra resident	3	4			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	3	1			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					
Veterans	20	15	4		

***The Parliament House Vista is an important symbol of Australian democracy***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	42	27	16	10	2
Used to be a Canberra resident	3	4			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	1	3			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	19	11	7	3	
----------	----	----	---	---	--

***The Parliament House Vista evokes important national memories***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	48	36	8	4	1
Used to be a Canberra resident	5	1		1	
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	2	2			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	21	15	4		
----------	----	----	---	--	--

***The Parliament House Vista is an important symbol of Australian national identity***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	44	34	9	5	4
Used to be a Canberra resident	4	2	1		
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	2	2			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	24	11	2	3	
----------	----	----	---	---	--

***The Parliament House Vista is a place where people can participate in important national events***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	48	42	1	4	2
Used to be a Canberra resident	2	2	2	1	
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	1	3			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	23	14	1	2	
----------	----	----	---	---	--



***The Parliament House Vista is a place of protest***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	23	39	15	10	11
Used to be a Canberra resident	3	1		2	1
Visited Canberra AND the PHV		2	1	1	
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	9	14	4	7	6
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***The Parliament House Vista is a dramatic and powerful landscape***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	44	39	7	5	2
Used to be a Canberra resident	5	2			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	3	1			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	23	14	1	2	
----------	----	----	---	---	--

***The Parliament House Vista is a beautiful area***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	51	37	7	2	
Used to be a Canberra resident	4	3			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	2	2			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	26	12	1	1	
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***The Parliament House Vista is a place to learn and find out***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	28	52	13	3	1
Used to be a Canberra resident		3	14		
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	1	2	1		
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	14	18	7	1	
----------	----	----	---	---	--

***The Parliament House Vista is a place for recreation and leisure***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	42	42	8	4	1
Used to be a Canberra resident	2	4	1		
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	1	1	2		
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	19	15	5	1	
----------	----	----	---	---	--

***The Parliament House Vista is an important Canberra landmark***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	72	23	2	1	
Used to be a Canberra resident	7				
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	3	1			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	33	7			
----------	----	---	--	--	--

***The Parliament House Vista is a place used for ceremonies, festivals and events***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	54	40	2		1
Used to be a Canberra resident	5	2			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	3	1			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	26	12	2		
----------	----	----	---	--	--

***The Parliament House Vista is important to Canberra people***

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	54	36	4	2	1
Used to be a Canberra resident	6	1			
Visited Canberra AND the PHV	2	2			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	25	13	1	1	
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## *The Parliament House Vista is important to Australians in general*

Association	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Current Canberra resident	31	45	12	6	1
Used to be a Canberra resident	3	3	1		
Visited Canberra AND the PHV		4			
Never visited Canberra					
Other					

Veterans	16	15	6	3	
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## *Q8 In your opinion, why is the Parliament House Vista important to you?*

### **Canberra Resident**

The Vista does evoke emotional thoughts. It is a striking neat and precise.

it's not

car parking makes access to the lake easy.

I love the vista from Parliament House across to Mt Ainslie, the view to Anzac Parade, the space around the main buildings, the views of the lake and the fact we can walk around the lake from bridge to bridge. I love the green spaces.

Its beauty and its position at the centre of our national life

Is a striking design element of the city linking (aesthetically and philosophically) key public buildings and facilities that are central to the identity of modern Australia.

Because it has the Carillon, Anzac Parade and the most gorgeous parliament house rose gardens, where several roses are rare.

The open setting displays a national institution to great effect. There are relatively few distractions from Parliament House, and you couldn't hope for a better view.

It is the heart of Canberra.

reminds one strongly of how we are governed and some of the key events shaping our history

it has so many of the important parts of Canberra in it. It is the seat of our government

I find the scale very impressive, the corridor from Parliament House to Mount Ainslie is a beautiful space. I admire the orderly (formal) landscaping that slashes through the 'natural bush' on the perimeter, the contrast is spectacular.

It is the central concept of the Griffins' design. The dimensions of Anzac Parade and the War Memorial can be appreciated from Parliament House. Conversely both Parliament Houses are symbols of the growth of Canberra as the nation's capital.

Because it is a part of Walter Burley Griffin's original plan and is historically important. It is very beautiful. It is where I regularly walk. It is important for Australia. There should be no advertising in the area, eg. the sponsors of the tennis courts in OPH grounds.

I love the symmetry of the view

The meeting of land and water, and as a place for festivals and ceremonies

It is a symbol of the Griffin plan, it is dramatic and impressive to show visitors from Mount Ainslie

The most distant element, the War Memorial, is the most emotional component - a powerful memory of those who lost their life and a reminder of how often our politicians commit Australian lives in the interests of others. The old Parliament House is such a statement of the bizarreness of the political culture ...temporary from 1927(?) to 1988. The general landscape is unlike that of the vast majority of Australians who live in urban areas near the coast, and so contributes to the perception of 'Canberra' [read Australian Government] as not connected with the zeitgeist. The lake is the most enjoyable component - I am a regular kayaker and so enjoy a perspective not shared with many and get to enjoy to many moods of the

lake.

A defined area encompassing our democratic institutions.

There is nowhere else to write this: Please put a roundabout/circle at the intersection of King Edward Terrace and Bowen drive and Dorothy Tangney Place before someone is killed. On average I see one crash per week and near misses every day. I refuse to ride my motor bike through it because it is too dangerous. The remedial works performed last year made no improvement at all and perhaps made it worse. The only solution for such a wide and offset intersection is a circle. Someone will be killed but the precious Parliamentary Vista will remain intact!

represents when the nation came together from states to nation, represents the history of Australia's development, represents democracy, memorialises important national events, emotionally evocative - that I am a part of this greatness

It reflects a national pride and presence. It evokes a feeling of belonging. It has strong elements of natural and man made elegance and beauty.

Parliament House Vista is without doubt a beautiful place to walk, talk and meet. I enjoy meeting and walking with friends in this stunning of Australian landscapes. I am a very keen Dragonboat paddler who has experienced many many hours of relaxation, sport and glorious exhilarating scenery. Certainly a place to recommend to visitors and all who live in Canberra.

It is Canberra's 'trademark' or 'brand'. Without it Canberra is just another city. It is important to me on several fronts. a) That it is an accessible place for people to use for a variety of every day reasons including leisure, relaxation, learning & work b) That it has 'deep content' within it where I can learn if I choose to c) That it holds the 'national treasures' which underpin and represent many of the values that make Australia unique.

The vista is not important but the precinct is and my answers would be different if the word Vista was replaced with the word Precinct. There is a distinct difference.

Visual impact particularly looking south towards Old Parliament House and north from the lake shore towards the war memorial

The vista encompasses the legislative, judicial and social structures that represent our nation. These need a strong landscape to link them and present a good image of the heart of our nation to the nation and the world

It connects Australians with the heritage of their past

It is a beautiful area that contains so many buildings and monuments relating to Australia's history. It is open and free for all people to appreciate and enjoy and be proud of. Its wide open spaces, gardens and lake are available for celebrations without the taint of commercialisation to spoil them.

it is the centre showpiece of Canberra. it is aesthetic beautiful and is a central part of Canberra's and Australia's history.

The answer is found in the above questions. In particular the visual link from Parliament House to the War Memorial links our democracy with the sacrifices made to achieve and maintain it. It should not be tampered with!

It is the central focus of the Canberra I have known, from before there was a lake, including the War Memorial and Parliament House, to the evolution of Canberra as a cultural centre with the development of the National Library and Art Gallery, as an important site of Indigenous protest with the establishment of the Tent Embassy and continued use of the site by the Indigenous community. The current vista from Old Parliament House across the Tent Embassy to the War Memorial represents a microcosm of past and present Australian history.

I like to show it to visitors - with pride!

the parliament house vista is important to me because it is such a significant part of the design for Canberra, it is where it all began with the building of the temporary Parliament house, surrounded by sheep paddocks, no lake very few trees and lots of dust. look what it is today, one of the most beautiful areas in this city, where we can visit galleries, walk in beautiful gardens, relax by the lake and learn our history.

this vista is important to me as it the birth place of Canberra as a National Capital, with the building of the Old Parliament house, with the beautiful Rose Gardens from quite bleak and barren sheep fields to what it is today. The view to the War Memorial across the Lake is just wonderful, there are very few National Capitals in the world that can boast such wonderful open areas for locals, and visitors alike to be able to

visit such varied places right in the heart of their cities,

It is important because of its open space in the middle of the city and for realising Canberra's *raison d'être*. That different parts are important for different reasons and that as the city grows I would hope that its role, function, structure does not retard those areas abutting it as its role is primarily to serve Canberra a city that will and should be encouraged continue to change and grow.

Because it offers a striking view of Canberra's major landmarks and is the place to find many of our most culturally significant attractions. It offers some of the best scenery within the parliamentary triangle, specifically of the lake.

Because it offers a striking view of Canberra's major landmarks and is the place to find many of our most culturally significant attractions. It offers some of the best scenery within the parliamentary triangle, specifically of the lake.

It is the most recognised image of Canberra and incorporates many of the key national attractions within Canberra. It is also a wonderful place to relax, especially on the Lake foreshore and a place of scenic beauty.

Because I work in the Parliament House Vista, and interact with people who work in other organisations within the Vista, I am quite familiar with many of the landmarks, sites, buildings, and general environs of the area. I spend 80% of my life within the Vista, at work and away from work; as it is so centrally located I frequently travel through it on weekends on my way to different parts of Canberra.

It is the central land axis of Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra. It embodies many of our Australian ideals of equality, egalitarianism and even mateship. It is central to the unique nature of our capital as a planned city - which in turn is a great symbol of deliberate design for a country which was deliberately created by its people.

It's not, really. It's just a big empty space that no-one goes to much because there's nothing there to attract people. There's 10,000 acres of parks in Canberra but you never see anyone in them because they're (the parks) too lonely. Because there's so many parks, there's not enough people to make them feel welcoming.

The Parliament House Vista is a powerful and dramatic landscape. Standing at the Parliament House entrance (great verandah) - at the 'summit' of political and social life in Australia, you face an extraordinary vista (literally) towards the city of Canberra - via Commonwealth Ave - and towards Mt Ainslie. Canberra enjoys very beautiful skies - at dusk the Vista opens to an amazing panorama - providing the viewer with a strong sense of space and amenity, openness, of being Australian and of being part of the democratic process.

There are not many other places in Australia where a gathering is enveloped in so much important history. I think it is important to keep the vista available for use for festivals, ceremonies etc.

A good place to walk and cycle and hold protests etc It also containing old PH etc The lake foreshore is a nice recreational area (so long as power boats etc are kept off the lake)

It is a place where you can commemorate important events. It has many wonderful buildings where you can spend many hours visiting exhibitions, spending time with friends and gives you a great starting point for taking all visitors. It is the best way to show visitors just how Canberra is for ALL Australians not just for those of us who live here. It has wonderful gardens and beautiful trees and a simply magnificent view of Lake Burley Griffin. The walks around this area are pleasant and one of the highlights for me was doing a twilight tour of the Sculpture Gardens one summer. For me it is the heart of Canberra and the rest leads off from this heart. It is a beautiful city and I am proud to be a citizen of such a warm and friendly place. People who see Canberra as just politicians and parliament are not in touch with the REAL Canberra.

I associate the PHV with the key characteristics of the vision of Canberra as a garden city, planned to be beautiful and to have great amenity for its citizens. it embodies ideas of egalitarianism and peaceful congress, including the right to protest. simultaneously, it is a symbol of our living democratic experiences, our robust democracy and our past political and parliamentary traditions.

It gives one a sense of belonging, of being Australian and also appreciating a panoramic view of the national capital.

This area is a unique place in Australia, containing many national buildings. It's important to me, since it is a place that I visit daily for exercise. whether that be rowing, cycling or running. It's also a place I like to visit for some Canberra events.

Reasons already provided.



It symbolises and evokes many memories of Australia's political history and once much more robust democracy, protests in a number of which I have participated. Today, with both houses of parliament dominated by the coalition, dissent is being actively neglected and ignored.

Not only does it define a key part of the original plan for Canberra as the nations capital, but it links our history, present & future. I also think it's important parliamentarians can look upon the war memorial.

It makes it a place of the people of for all Australians.

The space can be used for many things and mean many things

It's where people come together. It's important that is allowed to be used even when a group disagrees with people inside Parliament House. That's what makes it an important symbol of democracy.

Australian Heritage

It's not

it's a key symbol of Canberra and it's a good place for recreation.

I love going to the area as for me it is a place of beauty , a place of history a place for all Australian's be they local, our indigenous people or people from Perth or Tassie. I see children playing in the gardens and school groups visiting with their projects to complete, the old and the young. I see people walking and people riding their bikes. All of these things are important to us all.

We fly tourists over the vista in hot air balloons 220 days a year. Most passengers are very excited about having the opportunity to do this and really appreciate the combination of Canberra Icons with the natural landscape all set within Griffins design concepts.

I've witnessed some remarkable political events and love the direct line view through to the war memorial

it's a striking vista and a commemoration of our national identity. It shouldn't be used for frivolous entertainments or sports events

Because it is a true representation of Australia today - a democratic and contemporary society.

It is the peaceful heart of an increasingly busy city, a place for renewal and a place of beauty.

Because I was involved in the building of the then 'New' Parliament House and it represents to me all that is good about Australia.

It is the centre of the Capital, and includes places for leisure, learning, reflection, commemoration, activity and rest; places for the people, places for the Parliament. There is something to represent all Australians...whether they realise it or not.

Its an important link between Australians and their government, as well as being a link between the past and present.

it gives us our living history and is somewhere we can take visitors and be proud.

The symbolic centre of national government and remembrance of our military veterans. A place of reflection and contemplation and reminder of the importance of democracy. It should not be a place for protests

It includes views of important national buildings in beautiful and serene surroundings.

Because it is a part of our Nation's Heart and a symbol of Peace and Unity.

It is an area of national importance that is accessible to all. It is there to be celebrated and enjoyed for its historical value, but most importantly for its ability to gather people from all Australian walks of life.

It is a beautifully designed area.

It evokes the past with the present and the future. It includes our local natural environment, the planned environment (including natural and built) - birdlife, fauna, flora and water, wonderful (and not so wonderful architect) and has maintained the amazing view between Parliament House and the War Memorial. It been the place of protest ( such as Vietnam War, Aboriginal Embassy), a place of peace (festivals, fireworks Skyfire, the Chinese Govt fireworks 1988), place for families - bbqs, picnics, special events, to walk and contemplate, to visit national treasures (Library, Gallery, New and Old Parl House, War Memorial), to walk around the foreshore, Anzac Parade, the walks around Parliament House, to fish, to exercise and listen to the music from the Carillon, to admire Capt Cook Fountain, to find out about our history (including Regatta Point).

Any thinking Australian would have to agree to all the above statements. However they are sweeping

statements with no provision for comments. For instance protest in a democracy is essential but misuse by a minority in setting up a permanent camp site and caravan park, abhorrent to others and detrimental to their enjoyment of the area should not be tolerated. The Vista is important to me for its stability and familiarity. Change for change's sake is unacceptable. I love the Library and its surrounds, esp. the poplars, all well planned. Future building should not cause undue destruction of the present Vista. Maintenance however is essential eg. replacing broken light tubes on the bridges, weeding and repairing erosion tracks and rubbish collection so I can enjoy the aesthetics of the Vista.

### **Visitors**

I think the view is breath taking and am very touched by seeing past the Old Parliament all the way to the War Memorial.

The Parliament House Vista represents a highly significant cultural landscape born out of the original plan for Canberra by the eminent landscape architect, Walter Burley Griffin. The significance of the vista is also because of the later alterations and additional cultural buildings that now form part of the area, including Old Parliament House which is a physical legacy of the fledgling Commonwealth Government from the 1920s and a national icon that reveals so much about Australian political life in the 20th century. The vista visually connects the evolution of Australian Government and democracy between the old and new Parliament building, and celebrates the cultural identity of the nation through the linkages to the National War Memorial and other important national buildings.

### **Veterans/Families of veterans**

I love the vista from Parliament House across to Mt Ainslie, the view to Anzac Parade, the space around the main buildings, the views of the lake and the fact we can walk around the lake from bridge to bridge. I love the green spaces.

Is a striking design element of the city linking (aesthetically and philosophically) key public buildings and facilities that are central to the identity of modern Australia.

Because it has the Carillon, Anzac parade and the most gorgeous parliament house rose gardens, where several roses are rare.

The open setting displays a national institution to great effect. There are relatively few distractions from Parliament House, and you couldn't hope for a better view.

It is the heart of Canberra.

It is the central concept of the Griffins' design. The dimensions of Anzac Parade and the War Memorial can be appreciated from Parliament House. Conversely both Parliament Houses are symbols of the growth of Canberra as the nation's capital.

It is a symbol of the Griffin plan, it is dramatic and impressive to show visitors from Mount Ainslie

There is nowhere else to write this: Please put a roundabout/circle at the intersection of King Edward Terrace and Bowen Drive and Dorothy Tangney Place before someone is killed. On average I see one crash per week and near misses every day. I refuse to ride my motor bike through it because it is too dangerous. The remedial works performed last year made no improvement at all and perhaps made it worse. The only solution for such a wide and offset intersection is a circle. Someone will be killed but the precious Parliamentary Vista will remain intact!

It is Canberra's 'trademark' or 'brand'. Without it Canberra is just another city. It is important to me on several fronts. a) That it is an accessible place for people to use for a variety of every day reasons including leisure, relaxation, learning & work b) That it has 'deep content' within it where I can learn if I choose to c) That it holds the 'national treasures' which underpin and represent many of the values that make Australia unique.

The vista is not important but the precinct is and my answers would be different if the word Vista was replaced with the word Precinct. There is a distinct difference.

Visual impact particularly looking south towards Old Parliament House and north from the lake shore towards the war memorial

The vista encompasses the legislative, judicial and social structures that represent our nation. These need a strong landscape to link them and present a good image of the heart of our nation to the nation and the world

it is the centre showpiece of Canberra. it is aesthetic beautiful and is a central part of Canberra's and Australia's history.

Provides a statement that the national capital is important, as it has been planned and the area reserved to be special for the Australian people.

It's the central visual image of the planned national capital, from the bush to the formal seat of power.

The answer is found in the above questions. In particular the visual link from Parliament House to the War Memorial links our democracy with the sacrifices made to achieve and maintain it. It should not be tampered with!

the parliament house vista is important to me because it is such a significant part of the design for Canberra, it is where it all began with the building of the temporary Parliament house, surrounded by sheep paddocks, no lake very few trees and lots of dust. look what it is today ,one of the most beautiful areas in this city ,where we can visit galleries, walk in beautiful gardens, relax by the lake and learn our history.

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It is the most recognised image of Canberra and incorporates many of the key national attractions within Canberra. It is also a wonderful place to relax, especially on the Lake foreshore and a place of scenic beauty.

There are not many other places in Australia where a gathering is enveloped in so much important history. I think it is important to keep the vista available for use for festivals, ceremonies etc.

I associate the PHV with the key characteristics of the vision of Canberra as a garden city, planned to be beautiful and to have great amenity for its citizens. it embodies ideas of egalitarianism and peaceful congress, including the right to protest. simultaneously, it is a symbol of our living democratic experiences, our robust democracy and our past political and parliamentary traditions.

Reasons already provided.

It symbolises and evokes many memories of Australia's political history and once much more robust democracy, protests in a number of which I have participated. Today, with both houses of parliament dominated by the coalition, dissent is being actively neglected and ignored.

It makes it a place of the people of for all Australians.

The Parliament House vista is a symbol of Australia's nationhood. It deals with Australia after Federation. At one end is the War Memorial which is where the Australian identity was first forged in popular culture, goes across the Lake to be flanked on one side by the Gallery, matched with the Library on the other. Then past the High Court to Old Parliament sweeping up to New Parliament House, taking in the symbols of our democracy.

It's not

it's a key symbol of Canberra and it's a good place for recreation.

It is the centre of the Capital, and includes places for leisure, learning, reflection, commemoration, activity and rest; places for the people, places for the Parliament. There is something to represent all Australians...whether they realise it or not.

The symbolic centre of national government and remembrance of our military veterans. A place of reflection and contemplation and reminder of the importance of democracy. It should not be a place for protests

Because it is a part of our Nation's Heart and a symbol of Peace and Unity.

It is an area of national importance that is accessible to all. It is there to be celebrated and enjoyed for its historical value, but most importantly for its ability to gather people from all Australian walks of life.

It evokes the past with the present and the future. It includes our local natural environment, the planned environment (including natural and built) - birdlife, fauna, flora and water, wonderful (and not so wonderful architect) and has maintained the amazing view between Parliament House and the War Memorial. It been the place of protest ( such as Vietnam War, Aboriginal Embassy), a place of peace (festivals, fireworks Skyfire, the Chinese Govt fireworks 1988), place for families - bbqs, picnics, special

events, to walk and contemplate, to visit national treasures (Library, Gallery, New and Old Parl House, War Memorial), to walk around the foreshore, Anzac Parade, the walks around Parliament House, to fish, to exercise and listen to the music from the Carillon, to admire Capt Cook Fountain, to find out about our history (including Regatta Point).

***Q9. What is it about the Parliament House Vista that gives it this importance?***

Factor	Number
Views along the axis	66
Its place in the overall design of Canberra	63
The feelings I get when I am there	22
Its symbolic meanings	40
The monumental scale of the landscape	35
Important events that are held in the vista area	15
Lake Burley Griffin	39
<b>Other (Comments)</b>  Also, a) that it has clear boundaries and is visually compact b) that its contents are rich and fundamentally significant to the life we enjoy as Australians c) that the content is juxtapositioned next to everything else which concentrates your thoughts o  It isn't important  View from Mount Ainslie  Your questionnaire biases responses by focussing on the view or vista. It is the place itself which enshrines symbolic meanings and evokes feelings. I am afraid of the subtext of this questionnaire in regard to the Aboriginal embassy whose role you have totally neglected and, based on the aesthetic implications of your questionnaire, would like to remove.	

***Q10 Do you think the Parliament House Vista is known to and valued by:***

Group	Number
Australians	53
Canberrans	89
Overseas visitors	25
<b>Other (Comments)</b>  None  Non-visitors. It is Canberra's brand that makes it identifiable.  Those who visit know it	

## **C.5 PUBLICITY FOR THE WEB SURVEY**

The NCA made contact with current parliamentarians based in Canberra requesting that they complete the web survey.

The Australian War Memorial, Old Parliament House and the National Gallery of Australia of Australia were contacted to discuss posting information on the organisations' intranets. This proved to be impractical as the intranets are not well used and, instead, an e-mail was sent to every employee and volunteer of these organisations directing them to the web survey.

Key organisations were contacted by e-mail and telephone.

The web survey was publicised to potentially associated communities by the NCA. The following actions were proposed:

- Insert into Capital 21; a monthly e-newsletter produced by NCA (circulation 200)
- Mailshot to stakeholders
- Article in The Chronicle - freesheet
- Media release to local media
- Advertisement in The Australian
- Feature on the NCA's radio slot, ABC radio morning

The following actions were undertaken:

- Insert into Capital 21; a monthly e-newsletter produced by NCA (circulation 200)
- Mailshot to stakeholders

## **C.6 LIST OF HERITAGE AND OTHER SITES IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE VISTA**

- Parliament House Vista (CHL, RNE)
- Old Parliament House (CMP being revised: CHL, RNE)
- Old Parliament House Gardens (draft CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Magna Carta Place
- Constitution Place
- East Block (CMP; CHL, RNE)
- National Rose Garden (CHL, RNE)
- Lobby Restaurant (RNE)
- King George V Memorial (CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Aboriginal Embassy (RNE)
- National Library of Australia (draft CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Peace Park/Memorial
- Commonwealth Place
- Reconciliation Place
- High Court of Australia (draft CMP for precinct; CHL, RNE)
- National Gallery of Australia including the Sculpture Garden (draft CMPs for NGA and for precinct; CHL, RNE)
- High Court of Australia-National Gallery of Australia Precinct (draft CMP; CHL, RNE)
- John Gorton Building (CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Communications Centre (CHL, RNE)
- West Block (CMP; CHL, RNE)

- State Circle Road Cutting (CHL, RNE)
- Commonwealth Park
- Captain Cook Fountain
- Kings Park (draft CMP)
- Blundells' Farmhouse (CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Carillon & Aspen Island (draft CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge
- Kings Avenue Bridge
- Anzac Parade & Memorials
- Australian War Memorial (CMP; CHL, RNE)
- Parkes Place (CMP)
- Fountains: Parkes Place, Rond Pond
- Ponds: Parkes Place, Rond Pond
- Sculptures: Moore



## APPENDIX D: FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### D.1 DEFINITION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

Natural heritage means:

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

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

### D.2 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

### **D.3 NATIONAL HERITAGE CRITERIA**

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E: KEY EXTRACTS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN

The following extracts have been taken from the *National Capital Plan* (NCA 2002a and as amended by NCA 2006 and NCA [2006?]).



### Part One

#### 1. The Central National Area

...

##### 1.1.2 Principles for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting

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

##### 1.1.3 Policies for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting

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

...

### **1.2.2 Principle for Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores**

To conserve and develop Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores as the major landscape feature which unifies the National Capital's central precincts and the surrounding inner hills; and to provide for National Capital uses and a diversity of recreational opportunities.

### **1.2.3 Policies for Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores**

- (a) Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores should remain predominantly as open space parklands while providing for existing and additional National Capital and community uses in a manner consistent with the area's national symbolism and role as the city's key visual and landscape element.
- (b) Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores are intended to provide a range of recreational, educational and symbolic experiences of the National Capital in both formal and informal parkland settings with particular landscape characters or themes. These should be maintained and further developed to create a diversity of landscape and use zones which are integrated into the landscape form of the city and reflect the urban design principles for the National Capital.
- (c) Jerrabomberra Wetlands will be protected as a wildlife refuge in a National Capital and urban context, with facilities designed to realise the area's potential as a significant conservation and education resource for Canberra residents, tourists and international visitors.
- (d) The water quality and hydraulic operation of the lake should be maintained in a manner designed to protect Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores' visual and symbolic role and its water uses as set out in Appendix E.
- (e) The range of uses permitted in Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores will be the following:
  - Aquatic Recreation Facility
  - Club (related to lake use only)
  - Community Facility
  - Landscape Buffer
  - National Capital Use
  - Outdoor Education Establishment
  - Park
  - Pathway Corridor
  - Public Utility
  - Regatta Point Exhibition
  - Reserve
  - Restaurant
  - Restricted Access Open Space
  - Road
  - Scientific Research Establishment
  - Tourist Facility (not including a service station)

The nature of uses permitted in Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores is defined in Appendix A.

...

## **1.4 Detailed Conditions of Planning, Design and Development**

The following apply to the Central National Area:

- (i) In the Parliamentary Zone (the area bounded by the southern edge of Lake Burley Griffin, Kings Avenue, State Circle and Commonwealth Avenue)
  - (a) land uses will comprise:
    - Parliamentary Uses and National Capital Uses, including national legislative, judicial and executive functions, and Commonwealth cultural institutions
    - such other uses, including a limited range of commercial uses and tourism facilities, as may be approved by Parliament, which will complement and enhance the function and character of the Area.
  - (b) development shall be guided by the principles, policies and Indicative Development Plan for the Parliamentary Zone set out in the Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone at Appendix T.6.

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

...

### **1.5.2 Principles for Constitution Avenue**

1. Establish Constitution Avenue as a diverse and active grand boulevard lined with shops, cafes and a mix of commercial, entertainment and residential uses.
2. Establish Constitution Avenue as a prestigious address for National Capital Uses.
3. Link education and high-tech employment clusters located in the corridor between the Australian National University and the Canberra International Airport.

4. Complete the base of the National Triangle.
5. Support Constitution Avenue with an integrated transport system and mix of land uses contributing to the life of the National Triangle.
6. Establish Constitution Avenue with higher density development, public transport, broad tree-lined footpaths and outdoor dining and street parking.
7. Develop a built environment which demonstrates design excellence.
8. Achieve best practice environmentally sustainable development.

### **1.5.3 Policies for Constitution Avenue**

- a) Built form and landscape design should respond to the primacy of the geometry of Constitution Avenue and the Russell apex of the National Triangle with building form emphasising the alignments of Constitution Avenue, Kings Avenue and Parkes Way.
- b) Reinforce the city's three-dimensional structure based on its topography and the landscape containment of the inner hills.
- c) Develop Constitution Avenue (generally east of Anzac Parade) as a prestigious setting for national capital uses, related employment and amenities.
- d) Reduce the barrier created by Parkes Way and its high speed intersections along its length by changing the character of Parkes Way to become a boulevard addressed with prestigious buildings, at grade pedestrian crossings and appropriately scaled road reserves and intersections.
- e) Provide a mix of land uses that contributes to the creation of a 24 hour community with dynamic activity patterns including retail, restaurants, residential and hotels close to public transport, employment areas, cultural attractions and the parklands of Lake Burley Griffin.
- f) Integrate public transport priority in the design of Constitution Avenue including provision for future light rail.
- g) Development should include a high level of access to a diversity of uses and activities, have cohesion and diversity in design character and detail, and be able to respond to changes over time.
- h) Provide a transition in building scale and use to protect the amenity of adjoining residential areas.
- i) Ensure conveniently located parking in a manner that does not dominate the public domain.
- j) Create an open and legible network of paths and streets that extends and connects City Hill and the adjoining suburbs of Reid and Campbell to Constitution Avenue, Kings and Commonwealth Parks and Lake Burley Griffin.
- k) Create a public domain that forms a linked sequence of spaces that are accessible, safe, comfortable, and pedestrian-scaled, that promotes walking and use of public transport and minimises reliance on cars.
- l) Integrate perimeter security, if required, with streetscape elements that enhance the public domain.
- m) Architectural character should develop a contemporary palette of styles and materials, reflecting the varied land uses and providing activity and interest, particularly at street level. Particular attention should be paid to building form and roof profiles in areas of high visibility.
- n) Design proposals should be site responsive, taking maximum advantage of varying characteristics and features of each site, complementing adjoining development – both existing and proposed – and expressing physical and environmental features.
- o) The street network, building form and facilities should be inherently flexible to accommodate changing uses and demands across the site and within buildings over time.



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

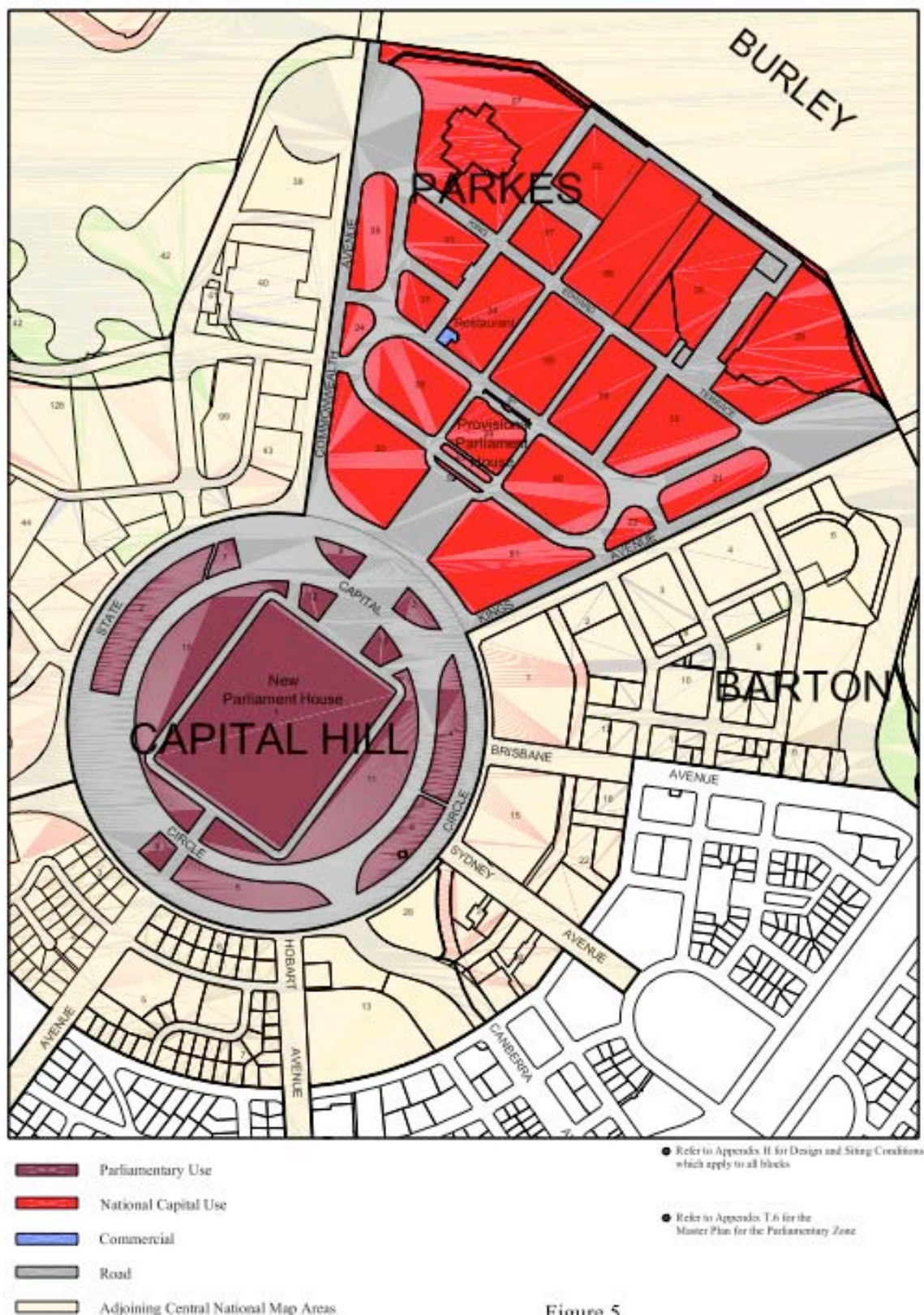
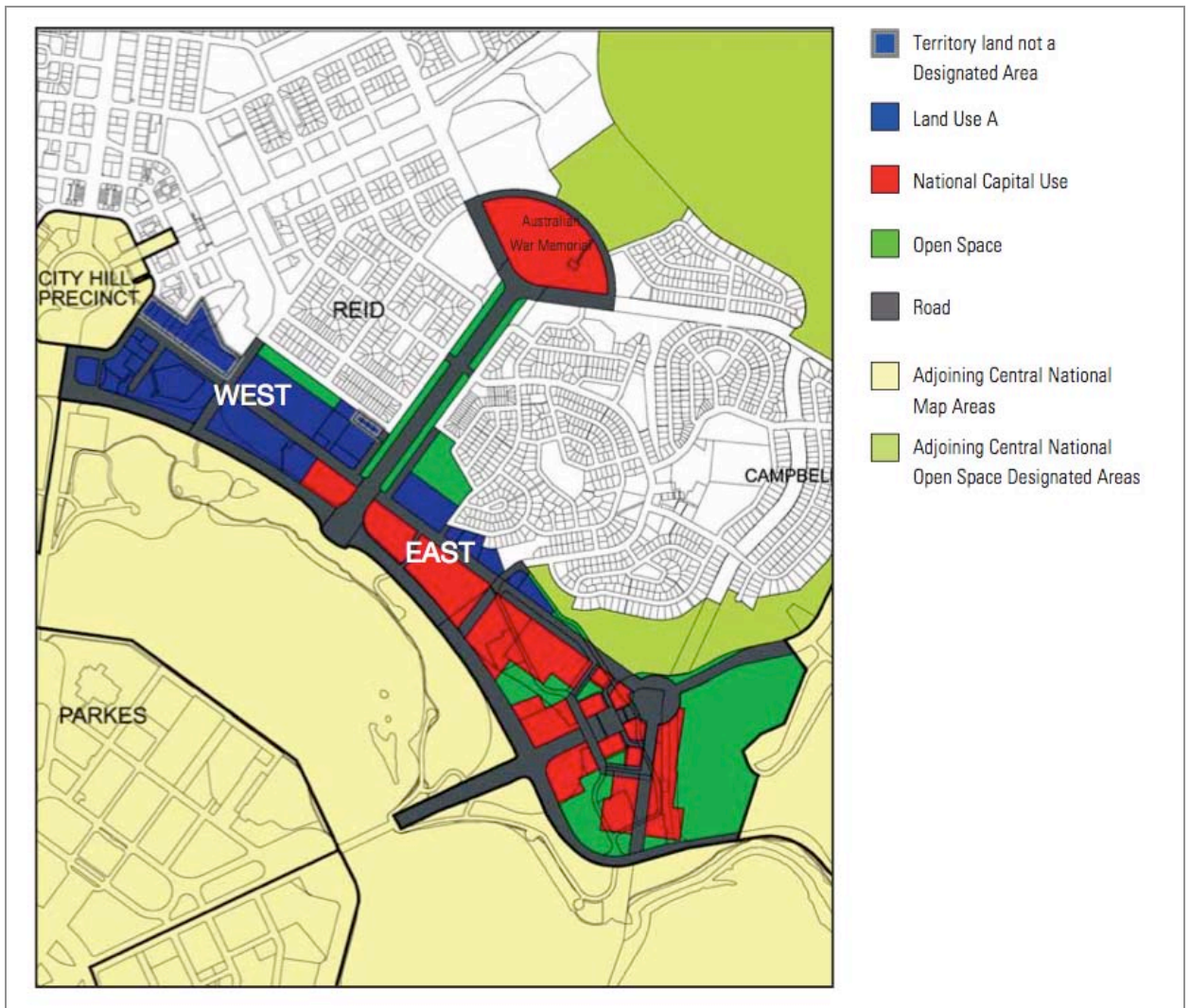
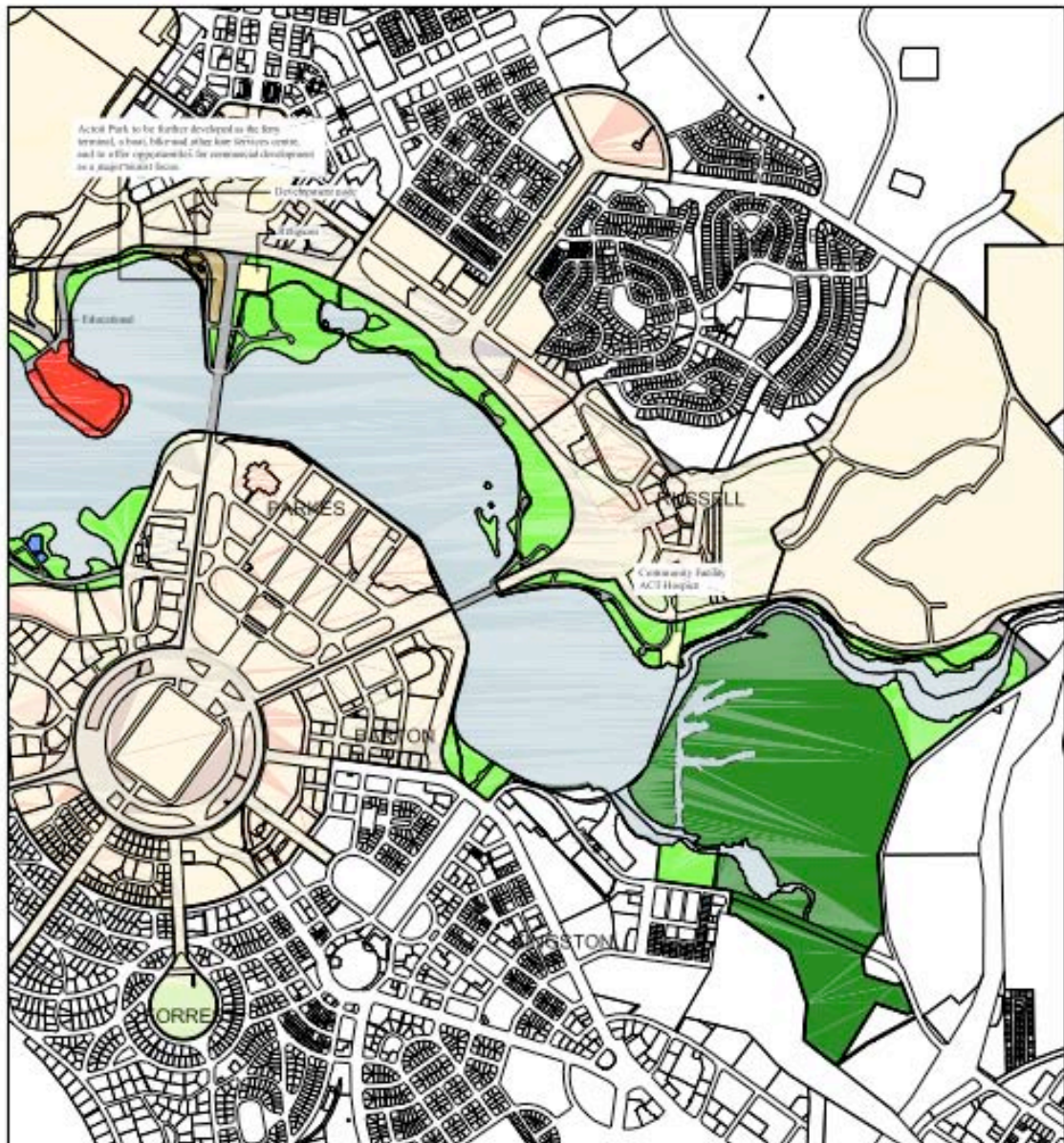


Figure 5  
The Central National Area  
(The Parliamentary Zone)



**Figure 12. The Central National Area (Constitution Avenue, Anzac Parade)**





For details of proposed widening of Marshall Drive refer to Appendix B.

Figure 17  
**The Central National Area  
(Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores)**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></span> National Capital Use                                          | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Restricted Access Open Space                                                         |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Diplomatic Mission                                           | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: mediumgreen; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Open Space (Park) (see Note A on following page)                                    |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Clubs                                                        | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); border: 1px solid black;"></span> Uncommitted Land |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Water Features (see Note B on following page)           | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Adjoining Central National Area Maps                                                      |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: grey; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Road                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Administrative and Utility Service                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Development Nodes (see Note C on following page)           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: lightyellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Community Facility (see Note E on following page)     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: darkgreen; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Nature Conservation Area (see Note D on following page) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

[The following are extracts of relevant notes relating to Figure 17.]

## **A Parkland Recreation**

The following areas are to be generally available for public recreation and free public access:

- Commonwealth Park
- Kings Park
- Grevillea Park
- Bowen Park
- Lennox Gardens
- Weston Park
- Black Mountain Peninsula
- Yarralumla Beach

For significant recreational events public access restrictions may be imposed in respect of limited parts of the above areas for limited periods and entry fees may be charged for access to those parts set aside for the event, including for the annual Floriade event in Commonwealth Park. In deciding specific proposals the Authority will require continuity of access to the beaches and shores of Lake Burley Griffin and will consider the need for access to other public facilities such as cycle paths, toilets, picnic shelters and children's playgrounds.

Some Commercial concessions such as refreshments and other facilities for visitors will be allowed in these areas but only when they are compatible with the recreation use.

The policies are to provide parkland with particular landscape character or themes for particular areas so as to achieve a diversity of recreation settings, some of which will be less developed than others.

- Commonwealth Park will continue to be developed as an intensely used horticultural park (which will include a Bicentennial Floriade) for informal recreation and for major group and festive activities. Stage 88 Music Bowl has been developed in Commonwealth Park near Nerang Pool and Commonwealth Park will be linked to Kings Park by a pedestrian promenade along the Lake foreshore. The north western part of Commonwealth Park will be developed for detailed horticultural display, including a conservatory and walled and scented gardens. Another kiosk refreshment room/restaurant may also be built in Commonwealth Park.
- The development of Kings Park will be reviewed in the context of pressures on Commonwealth Park.
- Grevillea Park, Bowen Park and Lennox Gardens are to be major lakeside vantage points and special landscape parks with emphasis on seasonable landscape effects. In Grevillia Park and Lennox Gardens, sites may be provided for small scale developments which relate directly to the recreational use and enjoyment of the Lake.
- Weston Park, Yarralumla Beach, Black Mountain Peninsula and Acton Park will continue to be predominantly urban recreation parks with beachside swimming, special playgrounds, and barbecue areas. Beachside recreation areas are to be extended in suitable places.
- Development is to be limited to small scale items that help recreation and tourism. They may include commercial concessions for kiosks, refreshment rooms, restaurants, other entertainment, and hire facilities as appropriate to the area.
- This will not include the development of private licensed clubs or the extension of facilities other than those that already exist at the Canberra Yacht Club.
- New clubhouses or boatsheds for rowing or canoe clubs may be located on the western side of Black Mountain Peninsula if they cannot be accommodated in Yarralumla Bay. The buildings will be subject to design controls to ensure that they fit in with the landscape of the Lake (Refer to Appendix J for Design Controls).

## **B The Lake**

The policy is to allow all users of the Lake access to all its waters and its foreshore (except as may have been agreed under provisions of the Lakes Ordinance) while minimising the problem of conflicting demands. It may therefore be necessary to:

- Limit the facilities and number of access points for some activities, and restrict launching areas to specific sections of the Lake where there will be no danger to swimmers
- Restrict parking so that it does not prevent the enjoyment of any area or downgrade the appearance of the lakeshore.

These steps will be considered in the light of any potential conflict of uses and with due consideration for questions of hydraulics and water quality.

In Yarramundi and Tarcoola reaches and in Westlake, the degree of diverse natural shoreline and good water quality are to be maintained. The shoreline macrophyte areas which are important fish and waterbird habitats in Yarramundi Inlet and Nursery Bay are to be protected.

Yarramundi Reach is to accommodate a rowing course as well as other boating. Westlake and West Basin are to remain the main areas for sailing, sailboarding and beachside swimming. Moorings for Yachts are to be provided in selected locations and consideration may be given to constructing a marina in Lotus Bay. The formal national capital character of the Lake as a key element of the Griffin Plan is to be fully expressed in the Central Basin, while East and West Basins are to respond to the architectural character of the central area.

Existing facilities for the floating gate in Yarramundi Inlet (used to operate Scrivener Dam) are to be retained.

Molonglo River is to provide a quiet backwater for boating, fishing and birdwatching. The tree-lined banks and marginal habitats for waterbirds, fish and aquatic mammals are to be protected. Upstream of Dairy Road Bridge, the Molonglo River may be used for power boats and water skiing.

The masses of submerged aquatic plants between Springbank Island and Acton Peninsula are to be controlled and the Lake may be deepened here if necessary. Macrophyte beds in East Basin may be retained as a means of controlling algae.

Ferry wharfs may be provided in various places. Fishing and viewing platforms may also be provided in selected locations.

## **C Development Nodes**

Development is to be limited to uses related to recreation and tourism and may include commercial concessions for kiosks, refreshment rooms or restaurants, other tourist purposes, and fire facilities, subject to agreements made under the provisions of the Lakes E Ordinance. Tourist accommodation will not be permitted at Acton Park or Yarralumla Bay.

The types of use and development are to conform to the Technical and Management Guidelines at Appendix J and will be subject to stringent conditions to ensure that development harmonises with the surrounding areas. In all cases public access to the lakeshore will be preserved.

## **D Conservation**

Yarramundi Reach's natural shoreline and key wetland waterbird and aquatic mammal breeding habitat in Warrina, Yarramundi and Acacia Inlets will be conserved and protected.

The following sites of significance around the Lake will be given special consideration to protect them in the most appropriate way, and conservation plans will be prepared for key sites:

- Jerrabomberra Wetlands
- Blundells Cottage
- Acton Geological Site
- Black Mountain Peninsula
- Stirling Park
- Government House
- Westbourne Woods
- Canberra Incinerator
- Acacia, Yarramundi and Warrina Inlet Wetlands
- Commonwealth Park Geological Site

...

## 10.2 Principle for Heritage

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

## 10.3 Policies for Heritage

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

...

## 11.2 Principle for Environment

The environmental quality of the National Capital and the Territory should be maintained and improved.

## 11.3 Policies and Standards for Environment

- (a) Action will be taken by the Authority in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974* where the scale or nature of a development proposal under its jurisdiction is likely to have a significant impact on the environment of the ACT and the adjoining region.
- (b) Nationally recognised guidelines and standards will be the minimum basis for assessing environmental quality in relation to the Authority's policies and in the approval of projects by the Authority.
- (c) The ecological resources of the ACT shall be planned and managed in an integrated manner to maintain or enhance the overall quality and stability of the environment of the National Capital, having regard to such issues as soil conservation, nutrient recycling, water balance regulation, salinity control and protection of water quality.
- (d) As wide a range as possible of the naturally occurring plant and animal communities and species of the ACT should be protected in situations where their long-term survival can be expected and the propagation of rare or vulnerable species in suitable protected habitats will be encouraged.

...

## Appendix H: Design and Siting Conditions

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### 2. Conditions for Buildings other than Detached Houses

...

#### 2. Relationship Between Neighbouring Buildings

The height, bulk, form, siting and character of building proposals in relation to neighbouring buildings, roads and landscape shall not be conducive to congestion of parking and road facilities in the locality, and shall ensure a harmonious relationship with adjoining buildings. To implement this general policy, it is necessary for the following design and siting controls to be exercised. In special circumstances, it may be necessary for the Authority to determine additional conditions to those set out hereunder.

...



## Appendix T.6

### Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone

#### Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

In its present form, this master plan comprises:

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

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

#### Statement of Principles

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

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

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

*The place of the people* must have:

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

## Statement of Objectives and Intentions

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

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

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

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

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

## Statements of Policy

### *Formation of Campuses*

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

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

While the existing buildings will determine the character of the functions and uses for each campus, a court, plaza or garden should provide the focus to their layout. Each building in the campus, existing and new, should have a pedestrian entry fronting the court, and the courts themselves should be developed so that they encourage people to use them for informal lunch time sports, or for celebrations or perhaps protests.

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

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

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

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

### ***Land Use and Development***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ***Roads and Traffic***

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

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

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

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

## ***Pedestrian Pathways***

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

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

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

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

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

## ***Orientation and Interpretation***

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

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

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

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

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

## ***Tree Planting***

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

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

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

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

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

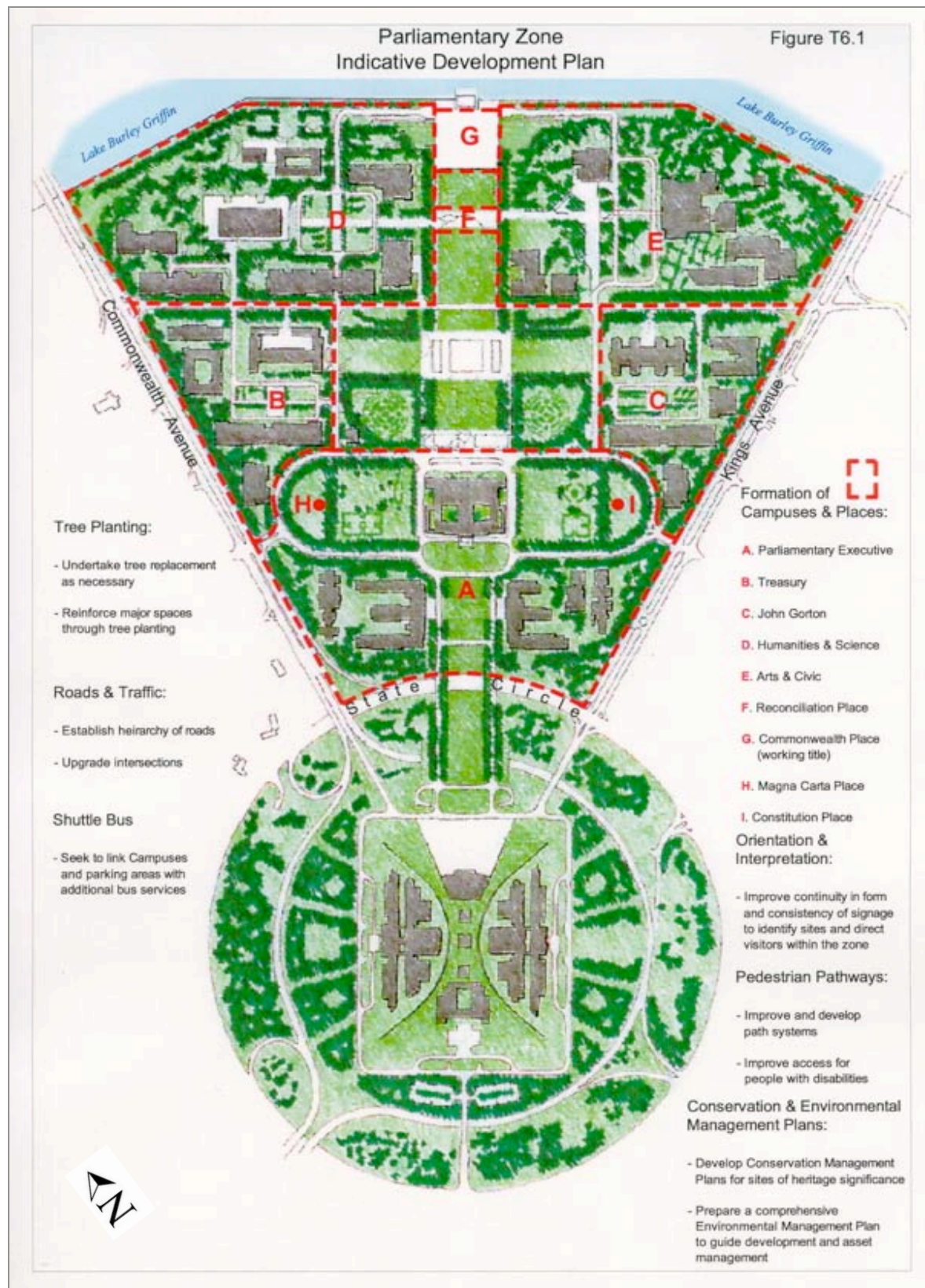
A consistent approach to replacement planting should be adopted to conserve the clarity and character of these spaces. For example, red autumn foliage along the avenues, with accents of yellow at intersection points, will help to define special routes and places of interest. The brighter foliage of deciduous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

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



## Indicative Development Plan

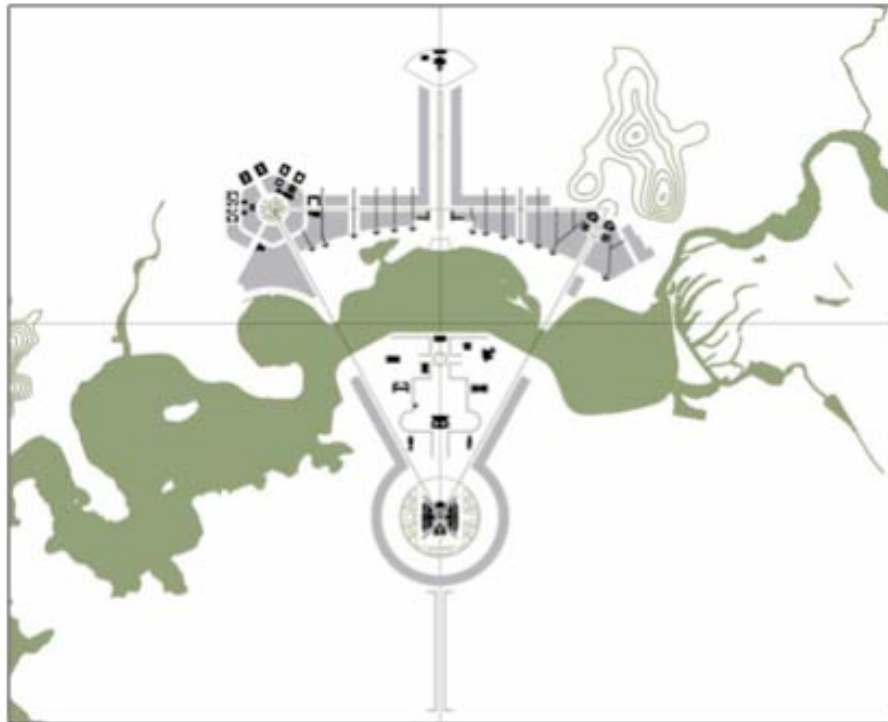
The Indicative Development Plan at Figure T6.1 [reproduced below] indicates how growth and development (in accordance with the principles, objectives, intentions and policies set out in this master plan) is intended to look in the long term. The Indicative Development Plan should be used to guide all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



## Appendix T.8 Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade

T.8 Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade - Detailed Conditions of Planning, Design and Development associated Urban Design Guidelines.

### *Urban Structure*



*Indicative Urban Structure*

Reinforce Constitution Avenue as the base of the National Triangle and the Russell apex with appropriate urban form.

Create a street grid, sympathetic to Griffin's intended pattern of streets and city blocks that provides a high level of integration with the street and path network of Civic, Reid and Campbell and link these areas with Lake Burley Griffin and Kings and Commonwealth Parks.



*Indicative Urban Structure*





*Indicative Main Pedestrian Connections*

### *Landscape Structure*



Landscape planting should reinforce the urban structure of Constitution Avenue and its integration with the setting of the Central National Area and the Lake Burley Griffin parklands.

A formal treatment should be applied to the main avenues including Constitution, Kings and Commonwealth

Avenues and Parkes Way. Continuous street trees should define the pattern of major and minor streets.

Minimise the visual impact of parking on the public domain by integrating parking layouts with street tree plantings and pavement design.

### ***Public Transport, Access and Circulation***

...

### ***Road Hierarchy***



***Indicative Road Structure***

The road hierarchy provides a legible and connective framework for moving throughout the area with:

- Constitution, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues and Parkes Way having the role of principal routes for through traffic and pedestrians connecting other parts of the city to the area.
- Major connecting streets including Coranderrk Street, Blamey Crescent and Sellheim Avenue having a role of providing the main connections from Civic and adjoining neighbourhoods.
- Minor streets having a local access role with priority for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Lanes, shareways and arcades having a service, access and pedestrian network role.

### ***Cycleway***



***Indicative Cycleways***

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

### ***Streetscape Design***

Provide a complementary hierarchy of streetscape elements that relates to the road hierarchy giving primacy to the main avenues, emphasising continuity along their length through avenues of appropriately scaled street trees, consistent pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting.

Development should generally be constructed to the street boundary to define and enclose streets and create continuous street frontage while allowing variations in individual buildings and uses.

Use a limited palette of high quality pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting. Pavement and landscape design should have an elegant, simple and bold design emphasising the geometry and formality of the main avenues.

Ensure streetscapes are well lit for pedestrians and optimise security and safety for night time use.

Footpath areas should be wide enough to cater for pedestrians and specific land use requirements and allow for seating areas, outdoor cafes, planting and urban art.

Wider pavements for outdoor cafes and public amenity are to be located on the sunny southern side of the avenue.

...

### ***Active Frontage***

...

### ***Building Height and Form***

...

### ***Water Sensitive Urban Design***



***Indicative Stormwater (proposed)***

Implement water sensitive urban design strategies, including bio-filtration systems integrated with street and landscape design, to protect lake water quality.

To protect the water quality of Lake Burley Griffin, a catchment management approach should be implemented to detain and filter stormwater in the upper catchment or at the source.

### ***Car Parking***

Provide on-street parking to support retail uses, pedestrian amenity and after hours activity.



Large off-street permanent surface car parks are to be avoided; car parking is to be accommodated in basements or in above-ground structures concealed from public areas generally by habitable building facades.

Development of existing surface car parks will need to demonstrate that an adequate public car parking provision (on-street or in appropriately designed structures) will meet the needs of Constitution Avenue.

Car parking for new development will be provided in accordance with ACT Government standards.

Public parking shall be provided for as identified in the ACT Government Parking Strategy.

### ***Integrated urban art and signage***

Public art and art spaces in new development should be encouraged.

Public art should be included as an integral component of development proposals and the public domain.

A high level of integration between advertising and signage, which contributes to the character of the place.

Opportunities for animated signs to create focal points when viewed from across public spaces, may be considered where this does not impact adversely on the overall character of the place.



## APPENDIX F: IMPORTANT TREES AND TREE GROUPS

In general terms, the entire treescape of the Parliament House Vista is important. The following list of trees and tree groups highlights trees which are of some individual significance in addition to their contribution to the overall area.

- Australian War Memorial (Pearson and others 1995):
  - Lone Pine/Alleppo Pine, planted by the Duke of Gloucester in 1934
- Mass plantings of Eucalypts along Anzac Parade from about 1963;
- Plantings associated with specific Anzac Parade memorials (not the mass Eucalypt plantings, and not yet studied);
- Central Parklands (Marshall and others 2007):
  - English oak (Tree Nos. 3117, 3134, 3135, 3146, 3152), planted by the Duchess of Kent, oaks raised from acorns gathered in the Royal Park, Richmond, Surrey, and presented to Canberra by the British Government;
  - Roman cypress (Tree Nos. 3748-3750, 3385-3389, 3183-3187, 3405, 3406, 3203, 3217), planted about 1920s
  - Chinese elm (Tree Nos. 2301-2303, 2285-2293), planted about 1997, anniversary plantings related to opening of former Mulwala House
  - Pin oak (Tree Nos. 3302-3306, 3311-3316, 3321-3325), planted about 1950s
  - Flowering cherry (Tree Nos. 1914, 1956-1960, 1983, 2012, 2033, 2047, 2058), planted 1980, PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
  - Mealy Bundy (Tree Nos. 2446, 2464, 2465)
  - Arizona cypress (Tree No. 2451), planted 1966 by Mrs Lyndon B Johnson wife of The President of the United States of America
  - Totara (Tree Nos. 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2400), planted 1965, gift from the New Zealand Government
  - English oak (no number, immediately to the east of tree 2451 near Regatta Point), planted 2000, gift given by the City of London
  - Cinnamomum camphora (Tree No. 2322)
  - Giant sequoia (Tree Nos. 3599, 3650), planted about 1922
  - English oak (Tree Nos. 3079-3081, 3331-3336), planted about 1949
  - Upright silver poplar (Tree Nos. 4246-4249, 4251-4261, 4263-4266), planted about 1966
  - Bald cypress (Tree Nos. 1817, 1901), planted about 1962
  - English elm (Tree No. 2336), planted before 1850
  - Tulip tree (Tree Nos. 3053, 3249), planted about 1962
  - Pepper tree (Tree No. 1459), planted 1967, raised from peppercorns presented as token rent payment by Canberra and District Historical Society to Minister for the Interior 1964
  - English oak (Eastern edge of Commonwealth Park near the Lake and beside English oak planted by Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent), planted 2005, planted by the Navy League of Australia to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar
  - Cottonwood (Tree No. 2028), planted about 1960
  - Flowering plum (Tree Nos. 6329, 6330, 6333, 6334, 6340, 6348, 6336, 6343, 6354, 6335, 6346, 6335, 6341, 6338, 6330, 6339, 6351, 6367, 6372, 6363), planted about 1980
  - Chinese elm (Tree No. 4522), planted about 1963



- Flowering plum (Tree Nos. 4939-4954, nos 4941 and 4942 missing), planted 1990 part of Merchant Navy Memorial
- Black locust, Persian lilac, Roman cypress, Himalayan cypress (mixed species within 40 metres of Blundells' Cottage outside picket fence)
- High Court of Australia (Pearson and others 2006):
  - Eucalyptus mannifera (ssp. maculosa) planted by the Queen in 1980
- Parkes Place (Gray 1997):
  - five Roman cypresses planted adjacent to the western north-south path by the Empire Parliamentary Association in 1926, including any of the surviving original plaques
  - Roman cypress planted 1927 by the Young Australia League
- Old Parliament House Gardens Precinct (Context 2006):
  - Four Silver Maples in each garden donated in 1932 by Canada
  - Four oak trees in Magna Carta Place planted in 2001 as part of memorial
- Street, path and Land Axis plantings in the Parliamentary Zone, especially those from the 1920s, 1940s and 1960s;
- Native woodland adjacent to West Block (part of Section 23, Block 2, Parkes); and
- Bunya Pine planted by the Duke of York in 1927 at the corner of Kings Avenue and State Circle.

In addition to the list above, a 1998 survey of the Parliamentary Zone identified a number of individually significant trees. Relevant data from this survey is presented in the following table and figure. To some extent, the 1998 survey data overlaps with the list above. However, given the age of the survey data, it is likely that some changes have taken place, notably losses. So while the 1998 survey data provides a useful snapshot in time, it needs to be updated and should not be relied upon at this stage.

**Table 19. Significant Trees in the Parliamentary Zone extracted from the 1998 Survey**

Tree No.	Species	Common Name	Design Intention	Significance
1000053	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Avenue	Size, Rarity
1000427	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey locust	Natural Grouping	Size, Rarity
1000429	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey locust	Natural Grouping	Size, Rarity
1000716	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	Courtyard	Size, Rarity
1001026	<i>Eucalyptus bicostata</i>	Victorian Blue Gum	Specimen	Size
1001129	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	Carpark	Rarity
1001136	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	Specimen	Rarity
1001138	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	Specimen	Rarity
1001167	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	Specimen	Rarity
1001241	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001255	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001257	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001261	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001262	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001263	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001264	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001265	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical

**Table 19. Significant Trees in the Parliamentary Zone extracted from the 1998 Survey**

Tree No.	Species	Common Name	Design Intention	Significance
1001266	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001267	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001279	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001280	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001281	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001282	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001287	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001332	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Historical
1001343	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Avenue	Rarity
1001352	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001356	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Specimen	Rarity
1001358	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001359	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001360	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1001369	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Avenue	Rarity
1001371	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Avenue	Rarity
1001586	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Carpark	Rarity
1001677	Eucalyptus maidenii	Maiden's Gum	Specimen	Size
1001681	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Specimen	Rarity
1001682	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Specimen	Rarity
1001685	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Specimen	Rarity
1001686	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Specimen	Rarity
1001857	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Specimen	Size
1001874	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Specimen	Size
1001875	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001876	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001877	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001878	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001879	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001880	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001881	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001883	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Avenue	Size
1001896	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001898	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001906	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Size
1001907	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Size
1001910	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001911	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Size
1001912	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001914	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001915	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001923	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1001939	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Specimen	Size

**Table 19. Significant Trees in the Parliamentary Zone extracted from the 1998 Survey**

Tree No.	Species	Common Name	Design Intention	Significance
1001995	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Size
1001996	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Specimen	Size
1002023	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1002025	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1002041	Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta	Italian Cypress	Specimen	Historical
1002074	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	Specimen	Size
1002412	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002414	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002421	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002424	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002425	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002449	Sorbus sp.	Rowan Tree	Specimen	Size
1002516	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002522	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002524	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002527	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Avenue	Historical
1002889	Eucalyptus elata	River Peppermint	Avenue	Historical
1003443	Eucalyptus rossii	Inland Scribbly Gum	Natural Grouping	Size, Rarity
1003545	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Blakely's Red Gum	very old large remnant	Size, Historical
1004398	Chamaecyparis funebris	Funeral Cypress	Specimen	Rarity
1004401	Cupressus arizonica	Rough-barked Cypress	Specimen	Size
1004513	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine	Specimen	Historical
1005826	Eucalyptus sp.	Gum Tree	Natural Grouping	Size, Rarity
1006607	Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear	Avenue	Size, Rarity
1006727	Eucalyptus elata	River Peppermint	Natural Grouping	Size, Rarity

Source: NCA

Parliament House Vista Heritage Management Plan

## **APPENDIX G: ASSESSMENT OF NATIVE VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WEST BLOCK**

### **Assessment of native vegetation adjacent to West Block (part of Section 23, Block 2, Parkes)**

Report prepared for National Capital Authority

by

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August 2007

## **1. Introduction**

## **2. Methods**

## **3. Results**

3.1 Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorrhynchoidea*

3.2 Other native species

3.3 Exotic and non-local native species

3.4 Threatened community

Table 1. Vegetation surveys at West Block, Parkes.

## **4. Discussion**

4.1 Box-Gum endangered ecological community

4.2 *Rutidosia leptorrhynchoidea*

Figure 1. West Block woodland location

Figure 2. West Block woodland site plan

## **5. Recommendations**

## **6. References**

# Assessment of native vegetation adjacent to West Block (part of Section 23, Block 2, Parkes)

## 1. Introduction

The West Block site is an easterly remnant of the woodland that remains on Stirling Ridge and between State and Capital Circles. This woodland contains a large population of the nationally endangered Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorrhynchoidea* (ACT Government 1998). The West Block patch of native vegetation is surrounded by planted eucalypts in a mown area. It covers about 1500m<sup>2</sup>, and is bounded by a log barrier and bisected by a concrete path.

Mapping by Wittmark *et al.* (1984) showed three patches of *R. leptorrhynchoidea* near the West Block building. The area covered and the density classes indicated suggested a minimum of 400 plants was present at that time. Surveys in 1994-95 found the ground layer of vegetation had become very dense, and seven *R. leptorrhynchoidea* plants (including one seedling) remained (Rowell 1996). As part of management of the site, the National Capital Planning Authority arranged the removal of woody weeds and carried out a controlled burn of the undergrowth on the site in April 1995. Seven *R. leptorrhynchoidea* plants remained after the fire, and these were again recorded in February 1996.

## 2. Methods








The site was visited in late July and early August 2007. A nearby known population of *R. leptorrhynchoidea* on Stirling Ridge was first visited to confirm that the new basal leaves of the plants had begun to emerge. A search was made for *R. leptorrhynchoidea* plants at the West Block site, with extra time spent searching the areas where the plants were observed in 1994-96. Some of the stakes and pegs which marked the location of these plants were still present in 2007. A photograph was taken from the same vantage point as used in previous surveys. A list of native and exotic species present was prepared, with an estimate of the cover of each.

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorrhynchoidea*

No *R. leptorrhynchoidea* plants were found in the 2007 survey. The ground and shrub layers of vegetation were denser than in 1996, and most areas where the *R. leptorrhynchoidea* plants had been observed previously were covered by native shrubs, grasses, forbs and Blakely's Red Gum regeneration. The photographs below illustrate some of the changes in the structure of the vegetation over the years.



	
<p>November 1994, stakes mark <i>Rutidosia</i> plants.</p> 	<p>April 1995, after removal of small Red Gums.</p> 
	
<p>October 1995, exotic annual grasses prominent.</p> 	<p>February 1996, perennial grasses dominant..</p> <p>Seven <i>Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides</i> plants were present in February 1996, none were found in July 2007. Native species diversity remained high, but proportions have changed since 1996. The ground layer in 2007 was as dense as in 1994, and the shrub/eucalypt layer was denser. There was little bare ground in 2007, and herbaceous weeds were not prominent except at the edges of the site. Woody weeds reasonably controlled, except for <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>.</p> <p>July 2007, strong Red Gum and <i>Cassinia</i> regrowth.</p>

### **3.2 Other native species**

Native plant diversity on the site remains high, with ten native grass species, 31 forbs and nine shrubs recorded in 2007 (Table 1). Despite the unfavourable time of the 2007 survey (winter), most of the native species seen in the previous surveys were recorded again. Those not seen were mainly species that would not be visible in winter. One new native forb and four new native shrub species were found.

A single mature Blakely's Red Gum *E. blakelyi* is still present, and there is strong Red Gum regeneration in all size classes. Small and large native shrubs were common, with *Cassinia quinquefaria* dominating the southern part of the site.

### **3.3 Exotic and non-local native species**

Many species of exotic perennial grasses are invading the site from the edges (Figure 2). These include Chilean Needlegrass, African Lovegrass, Phalaris, Cocksfoot, Tall Fescue and Paspalum.

Many of the annual exotic grass and forb species recorded previously were not seen in 2007, probably due to the drought and the time of year. Most of these could be expected to reappear in spring.

Most of the woody exotic species previously seen on the site were not present, suggesting that woody weed control has been fairly effective. The large Ribbon Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* recommended for removal in 1996 is still present, and has produced many saplings and seedlings in the northern section of the site. A patch of Gorse *Ulex europaeus* is still present.

### **3.4 Threatened community**

The vegetation on the West Block site meets criteria for inclusion as the endangered community White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland. The criteria satisfied are:

- One of the most common overstorey species is White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red Gum (Blakely's Red Gum present)
- the patch has a predominantly native understorey
- the patch is >0.1 hectares (0.15 ha)
- there are 12 or more non-grass native understorey species present (31 species)
- there must be at least one 'important' species (16 'important' species).

Despite the apparent loss of the *R. leptorrhynchoides*, the condition of the native vegetation is very good.



**Table 1. Vegetation surveys at West Block, Parkes.**

<b>Species in bold italics are 'important'</b> (Box-Gum threatened community listing)  * denotes non-local native species		<b>Vegetation cover classes: 1994-1996:</b> + = present, ++ = uncommon <b>Vegetation cover classes 2007:</b> r = solitary (appr. 1-3) <5%, + = few (appr. 4-15) <5%, 1 = numerous/scattered <5%, 2 = 5-25%, 3 = 25-50%, 4 = 50-75%, 5 > 75%.		
Species		Oct-94 to Apr-95	May-95 to Feb-96	Jun-07
<b>Native grasses</b>				
<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Wiregrass	+	+	1
<i>Austrodanthonia laevis</i>	A Wallaby Grass	+	+	1
<i>Austrodanthonia fulva</i>	A Wallaby Grass	++	++	2
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	A Wallaby Grass	+	+	1
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Tall Speargrass	+	++	
<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>	Brushtail Speargrass	++	++	1
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	++	+	
<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Wheatgrass	+	+	1
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		++	3
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic Grass		+	+
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Tussock Grass	++	++	2
<b><i>Themeda triandra</i></b>	Kangaroo Grass	++	++	3
<b>Cosmopolitan species</b>				
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch		+	2
<b>Native forbs</b>				
<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Sheep's Burr	+	+	1
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff		+	+
<b><i>Bulbine bulbosa</i></b>	Bulbine Lily		++	1
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge		+	r
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Rock Fern	+	+	1
<b><i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i></b>	Yellow Buttons		+	+
<b><i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i></b>	Clustered Everlasting	+	+	+
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Australian Bindweed	+		1
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick Trefoil		+	
<b><i>Dianella longifolia</i></b>	Smooth Flax Lily		+	1
<b><i>Dianella revoluta</i></b>	Black-flowered Flax Lily	++	++	+
<b><i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i></b>	Nodding Chocolate Lily		+	r
<i>Einadium nutans</i>				1
<i>Eryngium rostratum</i>	Blue Devil		+	
<b><i>Glycine clandestina</i></b>	Twining Glycine	+	+	1
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort		+	1
<b><i>Goodenia hederacea</i></b>	Ivy Goodenia		+	+
<b><i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i></b>	Scrambled Eggs	++	++	1
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Swamp Raspwort	+	+	1
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	++	++	1
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort		+	
<i>Juncus australis</i>	A Rush	+	+	r
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	A Rush	+	+	r
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Matrush	+	+	r
<i>Lomandra</i> sp.	A Matrush			1
<b><i>Microseris lanceolata</i></b>	Yam Daisy	+	++	1

Table 1. (continued)

Species		Oct-94 to Apr-95	May-95 to Feb-96	Jun-07
<i>Oxalis ?perennans</i>	Grassland Wood Sorrel	+	+	1
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved Rice-flower	++	+	1
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain	+	+	1
<i>Rutidosia leptorrhynchoidea</i>	Button Wrinklewort	+	+	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	+	+	+
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush Lily	++	++	1
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly N Holland Daisy	+	+	1
<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	Fuzzweed	+		
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	+	+	1
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellowish Bluebell		+	
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell		+	+
<b>Native shrubs and trees</b>				
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> *	Cootamundra Wattle	++	+	1
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle			r
<i>Acacia ?floribunda</i> *	Showy Wattle			r
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle	+	+	1
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle			1
<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i>		+	+	1
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>		++	+	3
<i>Cryptandra amara</i> var. <i>longiflora</i>	Bitter Cryptandra			1
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush			r
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	++	++	3
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> *	Ribbon Gum	+	+	2
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	Urn Heath	+	+	1
<i>Pultenaea procumbens</i>	Bush-pea	++	+	1
<b>Exotic grasses</b>				
<i>Aira</i> sp.	A Hairgrass	+	+	
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Wild Oats		+	1
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass		+	1
<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	+	+	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	A Brome Grass	+	++	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	A Brome Grass			1
<i>Bromus mollis</i>	A Brome Grass		+	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot			1
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass			+
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	++	++	2
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Ryegrass	+	+	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	++	+	1
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	+	+	2
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass		+	
<i>Setaria geniculata</i>	Slender Pigeon Grass		+	
<i>Vulpia ?myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	+	++	
<b>Exotic forbs</b>				
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sorrel		+	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		+	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed		+	r
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse		+	
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Pink Stars	++		
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Centaury		++	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	+		r
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf Fleabane			r
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Wild Fennel	+	+	
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory		+	+
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	+	+	

Table 1. (continued)

Species		Oct-94 to Apr-95	May-95 to Feb-96	Jun-07
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's Wort	+		
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	++	++	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce		+	
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Peppercress		+	+
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed		+	
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle	+	+	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain		+	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	++	+	1
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock	+		r
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage		+	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Sheep's Burnet		+	
<i>Silene gallica</i>	French Catchfly		+	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle		+	r
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion		+	
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>				+
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Haresfoot Clover		+	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover		+	
<b>Exotic shrubs and trees</b>				
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Nettle Tree	+	+	
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster	+		
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet	+	+	
<i>Mahonia japonica</i>		+	+	
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Flowering Plum	+		
<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Firethorn	++	+	+
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak		+	
<i>Sorbus domestica</i>	Service Tree	+		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	+		1
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	+	+	

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Box-Gum endangered ecological community

Although small, the West Block site meets the criteria for endangered White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland community in good condition. Native species diversity is high for the size of the remnant. The condition of the vegetation has been maintained over the last ten years with apparently low levels of management. It is likely that the patch can be maintained as an example of the threatened community in good condition in the long-term, with appropriate management of weeds and biomass.

The West Block site has a large perimeter in relation to its area, made worse by the path which passes through it. The boundary of the site and the path edges are being invaded by annual and perennial herbaceous weeds, and woody weeds are present throughout the site. In order to maintain the layer structure and diversity of native species, it will be necessary to control the weeds and to monitor and manage the density of native trees and shrubs.

### 4.2 *Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides*

There was a steep decline in numbers of *R. leptorrhynchoides* plants in the West Block area between 1984 and 1994, and there were very few plants left in 1996. It is likely that *R. leptorrhynchoides* is no longer present on this site. However, management in the next five years should take into account the possibility that it is still present, and further searches for the species should be undertaken during site management.

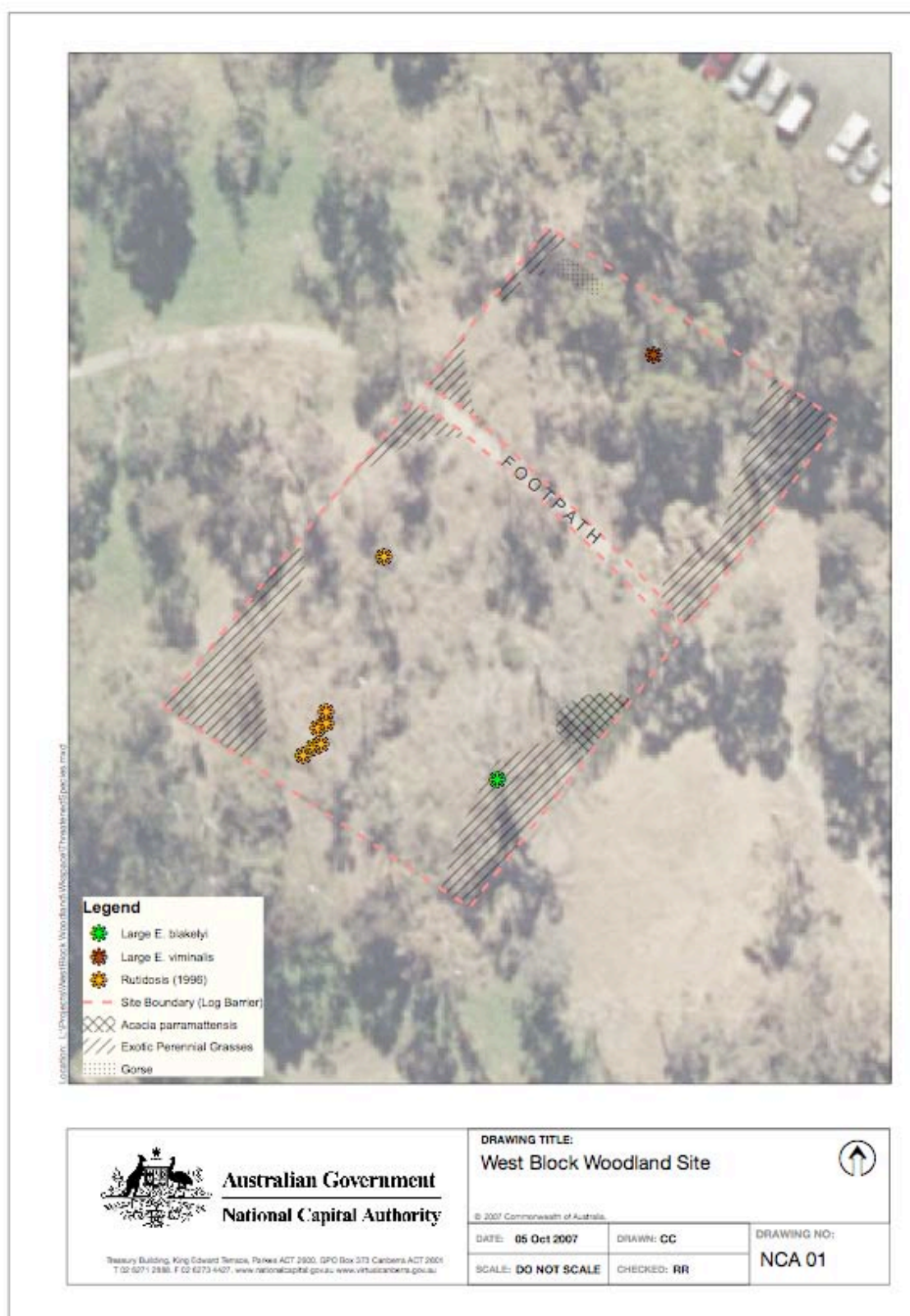
Given the small size of the site, it is unlikely that a viable self-sustaining group of *R. leptorrhynchoides* could be maintained on the site without high management input. Plants salvaged from the Capital Hill (new Parliament House) site were translocated into three patches within in a larger area of woodland near Forster Crescent (Yarralumla) in the 1980s, but these had been reduced to a single patch of about 6 plants by 1995, and only one plant was found in a survey in 2006 (Rowell 2007). Given the amount of effort required to maintain suitable habitat for such a group of plants, and the poor prospects for long-term survival of small groups of this species, it is not recommended that *R. leptorrhynchoides* be re-introduced to the West Block site.



Figure 1. West Block woodland location



**Figure 2. West Block woodland site plan**



## 5. Recommendations

- the patch of native woodland vegetation near West Block should be retained as an example of the now threatened vegetation community that originally occupied the site, and its condition should be monitored. *R. leptorrhynchoides* should not be reintroduced to the site.
- the site should not be burnt again, as this may cause loss of some native species and may stimulate weed growth.
- the effect of surrounding irrigation should be monitored. It may be advisable to reduce the reach of the irrigation sprays between the remnant vegetation and West Block.
- Inflow from above the site is stimulating herbaceous weed growth at the upper (south-eastern) edge of the site. The low ditch designed to reduce this effect is allowing infiltration. It should be reshaped or lined with concrete to divert water and nutrients from the site.
- Perennial exotic grasses should be controlled with herbicides. The areas treated could be rehabilitated with thatch containing native grass seed cut from the site. Contractors undertaking this work must be able to distinguish the exotic grasses from some of the larger native grass species present (*Austrostipa densiflora*, *Austrodanthonia fulva*).
- All Ribbon Gums, non-local acacias and woody exotics should be removed in 2007 and annually thereafter.
- Native shrubs and Red Gum regrowth should be thinned annually. Up to half of the small Red Gum regrowth, *Acacia parramattensis* and *Cassinia quinquefaria* should be removed in 2007. The aim should be to maintain tall shrub/eucalypt regrowth cover below 30%.

## 6. References

- ACT Government 1998. *Button Wrinklewort (Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides): An endangered species*. Action Plan No. 8 (Environment ACT, Canberra).
- Rowell 1996. *Monitoring of Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides site at West Block, Parkes, 1995-1996*. Prepared for National Capital Planning Authority, Canberra.
- Rowell 2007. *Ecological values in Blocks 2, 3 and 25, Section 44, Yarralumla*. Report to National Capital Authority, Canberra.
- Wittmark, B., Goodwin, C. and Kendall, P. 1984. *An Ecological Study of the Rare Daisy Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides in the Canberra Area*. Internal report, Environment Section, National Capital Development Commission.

## APPENDIX H: BURRA CHARTER

### The Burra Charter

#### The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

##### **Preamble**

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

##### **Who is the Charter for?**

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

##### **Using the Charter**

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

##### **What places does the Charter apply to?**

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.



## Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles	Explanatory Notes
<b>Article 1. Definitions</b> For the purposes of this Charter:  <b>1.1</b> <i>Place</i> means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.  <b>1.2</b> <i>Cultural significance</i> means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects</i> . Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.  <b>1.3</b> <i>Fabric</i> means all the physical material of the <i>place</i> including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.  <b>1.4</b> <i>Conservation</i> means all the processes of looking after a <i>place</i> so as to retain its <i>cultural significance</i> .  <b>1.5</b> <i>Maintenance</i> means the continuous protective care of the <i>fabric</i> and <i>setting</i> of a <i>place</i> , and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i> .  <b>1.6</b> <i>Preservation</i> means maintaining the <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.	<p>The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.</p> <p>The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.</p> <p>Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.</p> <p>Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.</p> <p>Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.</p> <p>Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.</p> <p>The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;</li><li>• repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters;</li><li>• repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.</li></ul> <p>It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.</p>

## Articles

## Explanatory Notes

**1.7** *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

**1.8** *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

**1.9** *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

**1.10** *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

**1.11** *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

**1.12** *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

**1.13** *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

**1.14** *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

**1.15** *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

**1.16** *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

**1.17** *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

## Conservation Principles

### Article 2. Conservation and management

**2.1** *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.

**2.2** The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

**2.3** *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.

**2.4** *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

### Article 3. Cautious approach

**3.1** *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.



## Articles

## Explanatory Notes

**3.2** Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

### Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

**4.1** *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

**4.2** Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

### Article 5. Values

**5.1** *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

**5.2** Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

### Article 6. Burra Charter Process

**6.1** The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.

**6.2** The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

**6.3** Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

### Article 7. Use

**7.1** Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

**7.2** A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

## Articles

## Explanatory Notes

### Article 8. 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.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

### Article 9. Location

**9.1** The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

**9.2** Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

**9.3** If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

### Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

### Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

### Article 12. Participation

*Conservation*, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

### Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural

## Conservation Processes

### Article 14. Conservation processes

*Conservation* may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

### Article 15. Change

**15.1** Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

**15.2** Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

**15.3** Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

**15.4** The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

### Article 16. Maintenance

*Maintenance* is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

### Article 17. Preservation

*Preservation* is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

significance.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the

physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

### Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

*Restoration* and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

### Article 19. Restoration

*Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

### Article 20. Reconstruction

**20.1** *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

**20.2** *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

### Article 21. Adaptation

**21.1** *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

**21.2** *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Adaptation may involve the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place.

### Article 22. New work

**22.1** New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

**22.2** New work should be readily identifiable as such.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

### Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

These may require changes to significant *fabric* but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

### Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

**24.1** Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

**24.2** Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

### Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and

enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

## Conservation Practice

### Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

**26.1** Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

**26.2** Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

**26.3** Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

### Article 27. Managing change

**27.1** The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

**27.2** Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

### Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

**28.1** Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

**28.2** Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

### Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

### Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

**Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions**

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

**Article 32. Records**

**32.1** The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

**32.2** Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

**Article 33. Removed fabric**

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

**Article 34. Resources**

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

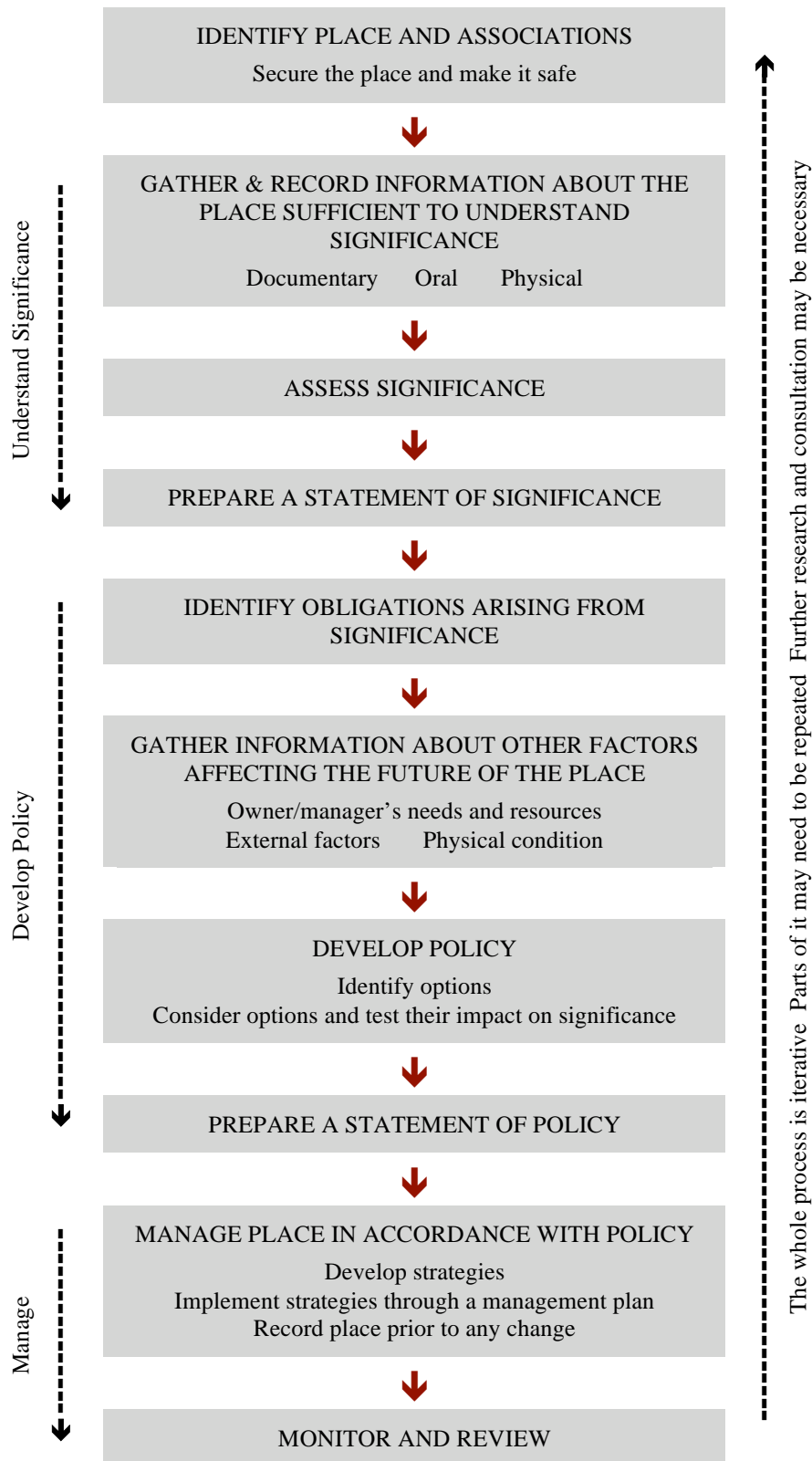
The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

*Words in italics are defined in Article 1.*



# The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



## APPENDIX I: COMPLIANCE WITH COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS UNDER THE EPBC REGULATIONS

The regulations under the EPBC Act 1999 provide a list of Commonwealth Heritage management principles as well as requirements for (conservation) management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations 2003 (No. 1)*, Schedules 7A and 7B). The following tables provide a summary of compliance with these requirements.

**Table 20. Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles**

No.	Requirement (Schedule 7B)	Compliance Comment
1.	The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.	Complies: Section 8.1. The plan effectively adopts this as the objective for the development of the conservation policy and implementation strategies.
2.	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values.	Complies: Chapter 8 - Policies 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12
3.	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 1 and 4
4.	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 44-48 and 62-63
5.	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:  (a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and  (b) may be affected by the management of the place;	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 8, 11, 12
6.	Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.	Complies: Chapter 8 - Policy 12
7.	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 41

**Table 21. Management Plan Requirements**

No.	Requirement (Schedule 7A)	Compliance Comments
(a)	establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Generally complies through the provision of policies addressing an overall objective in Chapter 8. There is no identification objective or policy as such, as this matter is substantially addressed in Chapters 3-6.
(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; and	Complies: Chapter 8
(c)	provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses; and	Complies: Chapters 2, 3 and 7
(d)	provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Chapter 6
(e)	describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Sections 2.2 and 7.5
(f)	describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Section 1.3, Chapter 5 and Appendix D
(g)	describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Section 7.4
(h)	have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:	See below
(i)	the management and conservation processes to be used;	Complies: Chapter 8
(ii)	the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;	Complies with regard to general access: Chapter 8, especially Policy 46. No specific security issues.
(iii)	the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 4, 11, 12
(iv)	the policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process;	Complies: Chapter 8 - Policy 12
(v)	the protocols for the management of sensitive information;	Not an issue
(vi)	the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;	Complies: Chapter 8 – especially Policies 5, 6, 8, 13, 15-24, 26, 27, 28-40, 49-61, 64
(vii)	how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed;	Complies: Chapter 8 – including Policy 64
(viii)	how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policy 7
(ix)	how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 9, 25, 26, 27, 41
(x)	how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 8 and 65
(xi)	the research, training and resources needed to improve management;	Complies: Chapter 8 generally, especially Policy 66. Training is dealt with in the NCA's Heritage Strategy.
(xii)	how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted; and	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 62-63
(i)	include an implementation plan; and	Complies: Table 14, Chapter 8 – Strategy 3.1 and Section 8.5

<b>Table 21. Management Plan Requirements</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement (Schedule 7A)</b>	<b>Compliance Comments</b>
(j)	show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policies 8, 25-27, 41
(k)	show how the management plan will be reviewed.	Complies: Chapter 8 – Policy 9

<b>Table 22. Conservation of Parliament House Vista Commonwealth Heritage Values through relevant HMP Policies and Strategies</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Relevant HMP Policies/ Strategies</b>
A Processes	The concentration of buildings, parklands and gardens that support Commonwealth parliamentary and governmental activity as well as, to some extent, national cultural life. These include Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 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 of Australia - National Gallery of Australia Precinct, the Carillon, King George V Memorial, Sculpture Garden of the National Gallery of Australia, the National Rose Gardens, Commonwealth Park, the Peace Park, the Lakeshore Promenade and Kings Park and the Aboriginal Embassy site.	<p>Policies 15-33</p> <p>The Portal Buildings are not formally part of the Vista but their contribution is recognised at Strategy 42.3.</p> <p>This HMP recognises but does not deal with the management of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy.</p>
E Aesthetic characteristics	The extensive vista along the land axis, the forested hills, patterns and textures of architectural massing accentuated by planned open spaces, water features and tree plantings, art works, the terminal features plus the interplay of scale and texture in the designed landscape.	Policies 16-18, 28, 31-32, 42-43
F Technical achievement	The whole of the vista, including all elements and features contained within it, as well as the natural wooded hills beyond.	Policies 15-38, 42-43
G Social value	Memorial features including sculptures, plaques, commemorative trees, water features and gardens. Also, recreational landscape spaces and gathering spaces in which the community may demonstrate.	Policies 16-17, 20, 30, 44
H Significant people	The whole of the vista, its planned layout, and the view from the top of Mount Ainslie which illustrates the realisation of Marion Mahoney Griffin's perspective drawing.	Policies 16-17, 43