

Surveyors
Hut and
Surveyors
Park Heritage
Management
Plan

2014

Prepared by Duncan Marshall, Neil Hobbs (Harris Hobbs Landscapes), Stuart Huys (Cultural Heritage Management Australia), Dr Warren Nicholls & Brendan O'Keefe for the National Capital Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This heritage management plan for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, Capital Hill, Canberra, provides a sound basis for the good management and conservation of this place and its heritage significance. The plan:

- describes the hut and park;
- provides an overview of the history of the place;
- offers evidence related to aesthetic and scientific values;
- analyses all of this evidence and provides a statement of significance for the place;
- considers opportunities and constraints affecting the management of the place;
- provides a conservation policy and implementation strategies to guide management and conservation; and
- provides a schedule of priority conservation works and a maintenance schedule for ongoing works.

The Surveyors Hut is entered on the Commonwealth Heritage List maintained under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. This listing protects the heritage values of the place, and imposes a number of obligations including the need to prepare a management plan. The park is not heritage listed.

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are a small urban park with the former surveyors' Plan Room (now called a hut) and interpretation of the former surveyors' camp. The place is significant for its historical associations with the national capital, as rare evidence of a specialised technical camp, as an uncommon and early ACT example of a fireproof structure/construction, and for special associations with Charles Scrivener and his survey team. The Surveyors Hut is the only visible remnant of the Federal Survey Camp from 1910-12 and is important as evidence of the vital work that surveyors carried out in narrowing down the site for the national capital and in surveying what became the central city area. The hut may also have associations with the Federal Members' Camp of 1909, as a marker for that camp.

The conservation policy and implementation strategies cover a wide range of matters including:

- liaison;
- conservation of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park;
- setting;
- use;
- new development; and
- interpretation.

Key policies and strategies are provided related to:

- the statement of **significance** set out in Chapter 4 being a principal basis for management, future planning and work affecting the place (Policy 1);
- conservation and management of the place being carried out in accordance with the principles of the **Burra Charter** (Policy 2);
- **planning documents** developed for the place or parts of the place referring to this management plan as a primary guide for the conservation of the heritage values of the place, with the direction given in those documents and in this plan being mutually compatible (Policy 4);
- the NCA seeking to **liaise with relevant stakeholders** on developments affecting the place (Policy 10);
- **conserving the hut and park** (Policy 11);
- protecting the **setting of the park** (Policy 15);
- the **uses** of the place (Policy 16); and
- **interpreting the significance of the place** to the range of visitors who use the area, and to NCA staff, including using and promoting a more appropriate name for the hut – the Surveyors’ Plan Room (Policy 18).

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are generally in fair condition, and displays low-medium integrity. A range of conservation and maintenance works are recommended, including addressing weeds in the park, replacing deteriorated park furniture, addressing pest activity, and possibly reconstructing elements of the hut structure (see Appendices D and E).

The interpretation of the place should be substantially improved/updated, though this would only require some simple measures.



CONTENTS

| | Page Number |
|---|--------------------|
| Executive Summary | i |
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Background and Project Objectives | |
| 1.2 Conduct of Project | |
| 1.3 Purpose of Report | |
| 1.4 Limitations | |
| 1.5 Consultants | |
| 1.6 Acknowledgments | |
| 2. Description, History and other Evidence | 6 |
| 2.1 Location and Boundaries | 6 |
| 2.2 Description | 8 |
| 2.3 Associated Places | 18 |
| 2.4 Overview History | 19 |
| 2.5 Aesthetics | 35 |
| 2.6 Scientific Value | 36 |
| 2.7 Social Value | 47 |
| 3. Analysis of Evidence | 48 |
| 4. Statement of Significance | 52 |
| 4.1 Statement of Significance | |
| 4.2 Attributes related to Significance | |
| 5. Development of Policy - Opportunities and Constraints | 55 |
| 5.1 Implications arising from Significance | |
| 5.2 Legislative Requirements | |
| 5.3 Stakeholders | |
| 5.4 Management Context, Requirements and Aspirations | |
| 5.5 Condition and Integrity | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 6. Conservation Policy and Implementation Strategies | 68 |
| 6.1 Objective | |
| 6.2 Definitions | |
| 6.3 Conservation Management Policy and Implementation Strategies | |
| 6.4 Implementation plan | |
| 7. Bibliography | 86 |
| Appendix A: Project Brief extracts | 89 |
| Appendix B: Commonwealth Heritage List Place Record | 96 |
| Appendix C: Framework for Assessing Heritage Significance | 99 |
| Appendix D: Priority Works | 101 |
| Appendix E: Maintenance Schedule | 102 |
| Appendix F: Burra Charter | 103 |
| Appendix G: Compliance with Commonwealth Heritage Management principles and requirements for Management Plans under the EPBC Regulations | 116 |



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park is a small urban park with the former surveyors' plan room (now called a hut) and interpretation of the former surveyors' camp, located in central Canberra. The hut has been entered in the Commonwealth Heritage List.

In accordance with section 341S of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, a management plan for the hut must be prepared. The National Capital Authority manages the hut and park on behalf of the Commonwealth, and this heritage management plan has been prepared to assist the NCA comply with this legislative obligation.

However, this management plan is more than just a legislative obligation. It is intended to help guide the conservation management of the place as a living and working document, especially with regard to changes that may arise.

A copy of the Commonwealth Heritage List place record for the hut is reproduced at Appendix B.

A copy of relevant extracts from the project brief are provided at Appendix A.

Based on the history of the hut, it is clear the building was a surveyors' store, not a hut in the sense of a residential building. While the issue of the future name of the building is considered later in this plan, for the purposes of this document the term hut is used throughout as it is the commonly recognised name.

This heritage management plan is the same as a conservation management plan – the term more widely used in the heritage industry.

Key general definitions

Conservation In this report, the term conservation is generally used to mean, 'all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance' (Australia ICOMOS 2013, Article 1.4). These processes include maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation. This definition follows the *Burra Charter*.

In accordance with the EPBC Act 1999, the broad nature of cultural significance also has to be appreciated. It includes not only the physical elements of a place (for example the architecture or landscape) but can also include intangible values such as historical associations, traditional use and community attachment. Conservation has to take all of these values into account. (See for example the Commonwealth Heritage criteria at 10.03A of the *EPBC Regulations 2003 (No. 1)* and the requirements for management plans at 10.03B of the regulations)

One of the principles underpinning the *Burra Charter* is a recognition that heritage places change through time for a variety

of reasons. Good heritage practice manages this change with the objective of retaining cultural significance. It does not necessarily seek to freeze a place in time, nor turn every place into a museum. (See for example Australia ICOMOS 2013, Articles 1.9, 3.2, 15, 21, 22 and 27)

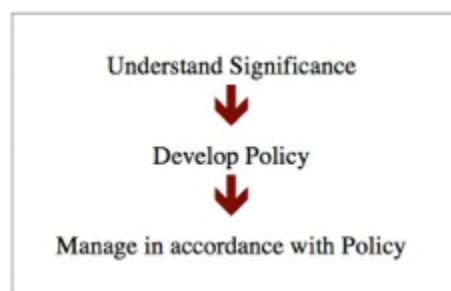
1.2 CONDUCT OF PROJECT

Overview

The methodology adopted for this plan is in accordance with the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). This can be summarised as a series of steps as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Basic Steps of Conservation Management Planning

Source: Summarised from Australia ICOMOS 2013



In order to follow these steps and prepare this management plan a range of consultations, research, inspections and analyses were undertaken. Importantly, the assessment of significance relied upon:

- a range of information gathering tasks related to the common descriptors of significance (for example historic value); and
- an analysis of this evidence for heritage values using the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria, including comparisons with other places where relevant, in order to test the understanding of such values.

This work provided a sound understanding of the place, and led to the preparation of a statement of significance. This work also provided an understanding of the constraints and opportunities related to the current and future management of the place. The statement of significance and the information about constraints and opportunities were used as the basis for developing conservation policies and implementation strategies.

Archaeological Investigation

A relatively straightforward methodology was adopted for this project. The generally available historical and landscape information on the Surveyors Hut was collated. A field assessment was conducted by CHMA archaeologist Rose O'Sullivan on 1 October 2013. The field survey involved an assessment of the surface archaeological features of the place, and made an assessment of the bounds of the place area. A detailed photographic record was taken. The results of the background research and field survey were used to develop this report.

Grid references reported in this plan were taken using a hand held Garmin GPS unit set to

the GDA 94.

Report structure

This heritage management plan:

- describes the hut and park in Sections 2.1-2.2;
- provides an overview of the history of the place in Section 2.4;
- offers evidence related to scientific and aesthetic values in Sections 2.5-2.6;
- analyses all of this evidence in Chapter 3 and provides a statement of significance for the place in Chapter 4;
- considers opportunities and constraints affecting the management of the place in Chapter 5; and
- provides a conservation policy and implementation strategies to guide management and conservation in Chapter 6.

Public consultation

A draft of this plan was advertised for public comment on 11 March 2014 and comments were invited by 11 April 2014. In total, three sets of comments were made. All of these comments were considered in revising the plan.

In response to the comments, a number of changes were made to the draft heritage management plan. The changes included clarifications, updating information, additional information, and policy changes. Some comments did not relate to the study area. In some cases, the consultants disagreed with the suggested changes for expert reasons.

In addition, a public briefing was provided for stakeholders on 18 March 2014.

1.3 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a management plan for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, in accordance with the obligations under the EPBC Act, including an understanding of their heritage values (Chapter 4), and conservation policies and implementation strategies for their future management (Chapter 6).

1.4 LIMITATIONS

There were no factors limiting the preparation of this report, apart from those noted below regarding the history and archaeological investigation.

History

More historical source material is available for the Federal Members' Camp of 1909 than for Federal Survey Camp of 1910-12, despite the fact that the latter existed for a much longer period. It was during the life of the Federal Survey Camp that the Surveyors Hut was built, as well as four other timber structures; the only solid structures that were erected for the Federal Members' Camp were a flagpole and a galvanised iron kitchen, both of which have long since disappeared.

A fair number of photographs are available for the Federal Survey Camp, but most of these have only general rather than exact dates attached to them. Moreover, some of the dates assigned to photographs of the camp held by such institutions as the National Library and National Archives are clearly wrong.

The upshot of the limitations in the historical evidence is that it is not possible to give a precise date for the construction of Surveyors Hut. This could be remedied in the future by further documentary or pictorial evidence coming to light. However, evidence of this kind, if it exists, is only likely to be in private hands, such as diaries and photographs, or to be held on National Archives files that otherwise have nothing to do with Surveyors Hut or the camp it was part of.

Archaeology

All archaeological investigations are subject to limiting factors. In the present case, two main factors limited the investigation. The first is thick grass cover across the park complex. This reduced ground surface visibility to nil or less than 10% across most of the area. This reduced the ability to detect surface scatters of historic debris and building remnants as well Aboriginal sites such as stone artefacts and artefact scatters. The second limiting factor is the substantial landscape modification that has occurred at the place that has greatly altered the landscape setting of the Surveyors Hut.

A research program of subsurface archaeological testing should be conducted to determine the nature of the identified potential archaeological deposits if the area is proposed to be excavated or disturbed by development. This will also help inform the conservation policy and management plan.

If the opportunity arises, a survey should be undertaken of the adjacent woodland for cultural heritage features which might be related to the history of the camps which were centred on the Surveyors Hut.

Federal Members' Camp and the surveyors' camp

The location and boundaries of the Federal Members' Camp, and the boundaries of the surveyors' camp are matters which should be researched further in order to provide greater clarity.

1.5 CONSULTANTS

The consultants for the project are:

- Duncan Marshall – team leader, heritage consultant, conservation management planner;
- Neil Hobbs (Harris Hobbs Landscapes) – landscape architect;
- Stuart Huys (Cultural Heritage Management Australia) – archaeologist;
- Dr Warren Nicholls – natural heritage consultant; and
- Brendan O'Keefe – historian.

2. DESCRIPTION, HISTORY AND OTHER EVIDENCE

2.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are located between State and Capital Circles, Capital Hill, on the northwest side of the hill (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The formal Commonwealth Heritage List boundaries for the hut are the footprint of the hut itself. There is no Commonwealth Heritage boundary for the park, as it is not listed.

The park is an irregular shape and is located on part Block 1, Section 2, Capital Hill, part Block 1, Section 7, Capital Hill, and partly on the road reservations for State Circle and a former minor road linking State and Capital Circles. The hut is located on part Block 1, Section 2, Capital Hill, and partly on the road reservation for State Circle.

Figure 2. Location of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park (circled)

Source: Base image Google Maps

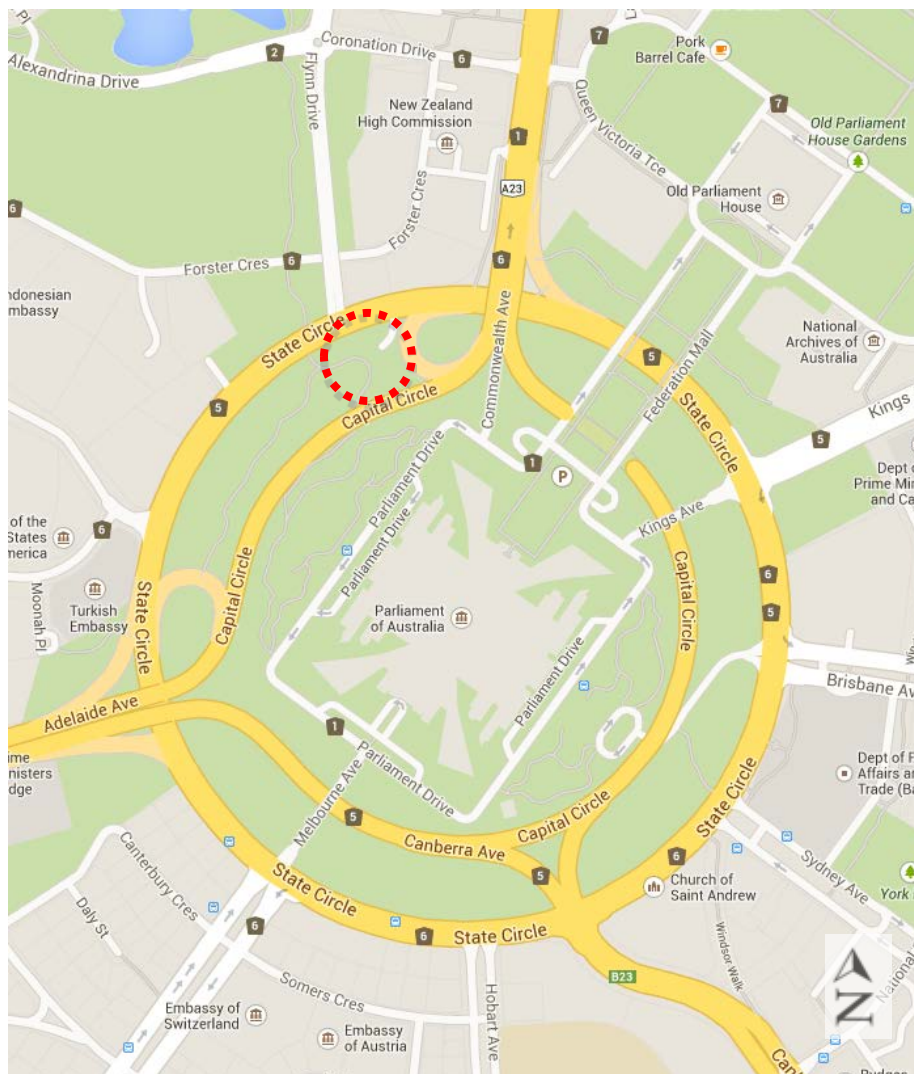


Figure 3. Block and Section Plan for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park

Source: NCA



2.2 DESCRIPTION

2.2.1 Overview

The hut and small park are located in a low lying area between State and Capital Circles which are set on higher ground or elevated on a bridge. The park comprises:

- a small bitumen carpark with concrete kerbing;
- a bitumen pedestrian/cycle path which winds through the park, with adjacent floodway sign;
- two timber picnic tables with bench seats, located on gravel areas (Figure 13);
- brick structure barbecue with a concrete slab base and top, and electric barbecues (Figure 12);
- low random stone concrete retaining wall adjacent to part of the cycle path (Figure 14);
- plastic rubbish bin;
- power box and pole top street/park lights;
- gravel area edged with random stonework set in concrete, and with interpretive signage – there are four post mounted metal signs with printed interpretation (Figure 7);
- gravel area edged with random stonework set in concrete, and with commemorative bronze plaques set on a sandstone plinth edged with random stonework. This area also has a survey marker located under a cast steel cover (Figure 7);
- exotic and native trees set in grassed areas (Figure 6);
- two stormwater manholes, and a random stone in concrete drain mouth;
- the Surveyors Hut (described separately below, see Figures 8-10); and
- random stonework set in concrete outlines of two former buildings, adjacent to the hut (Figure 11).

Further details are provided below about the landscape, native vegetation and the hut, and this is followed by general details about the condition of the place. A description of archaeological aspects of the place is provided in Section 2.6 below.

Figure 4. Overview of features at the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park

Source: NCA

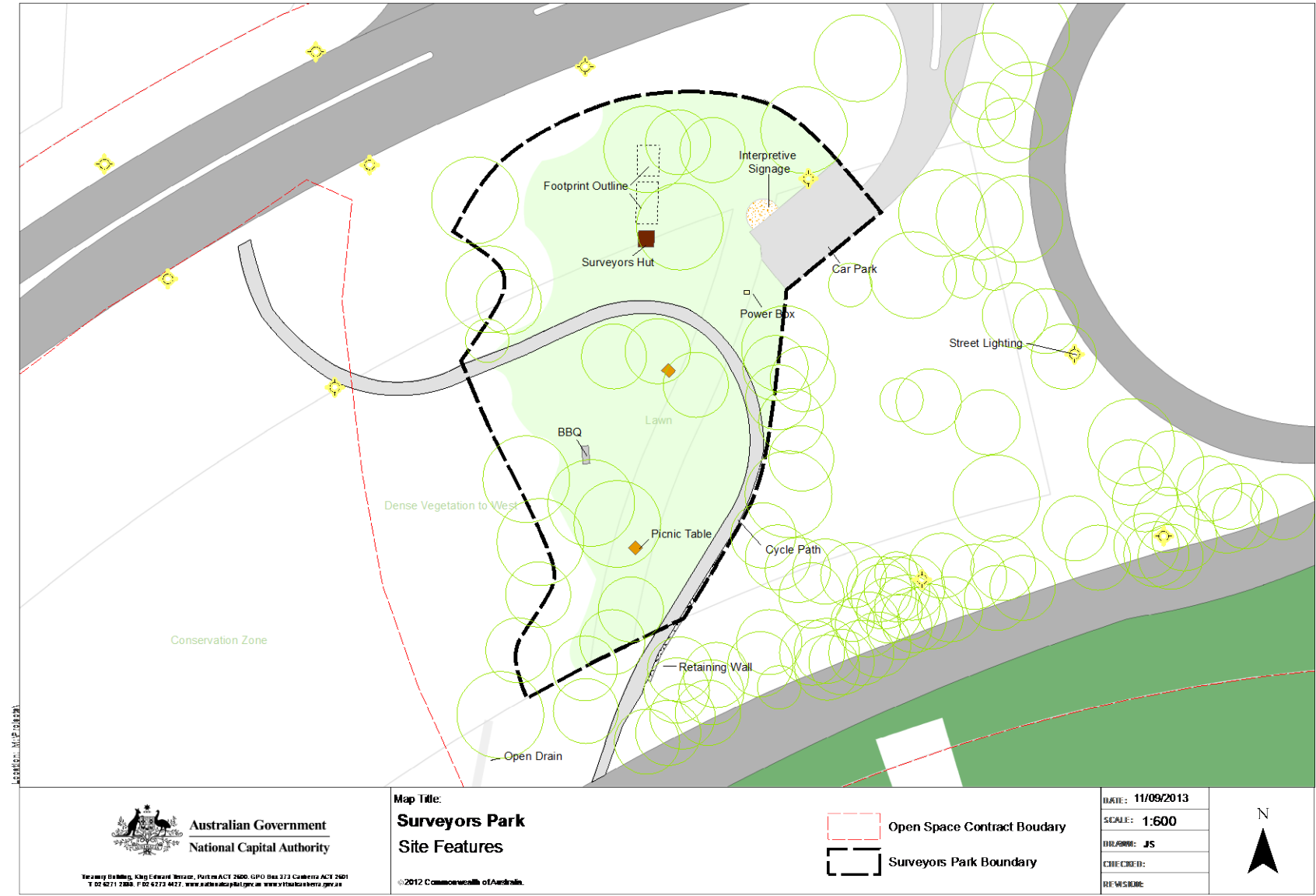
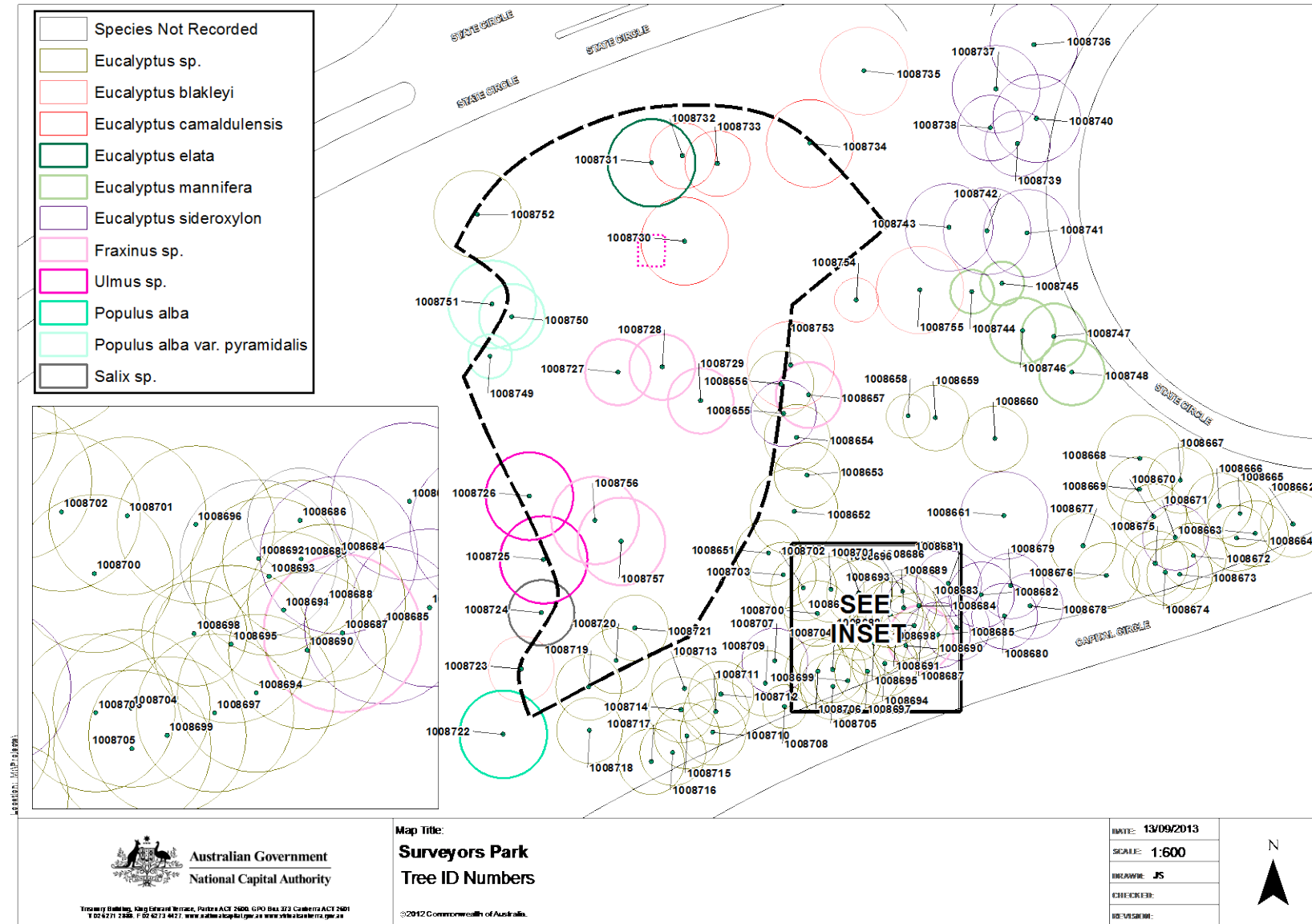


Figure 5. Identification of Trees in Surveyors Park

Source: NCA



2.2.2 Landscape

The park boundary generally follows the edge of the open grassed areas of the space, excluding the deciduous trees to the west within the drainage gully, and the native trees and shrubs on the State Circle road batter to the south. The park includes two remnant *Eucalyptus blakelyi*, at the road entry to the park, one *Eucalyptus viminalis*, estimated to be planted post 1950, hard against the northern edge of the interpretive stonework to the north of Surveyors Hut, and several *Fraxinus ssp.* planted to the informal recreation area to the southwest.

There is a mix of exotic trees to the watercourse to the western edge of the park, *Ulmus ssp.*, *Salix ssp.*, *Populus ssp.* These trees have grown to form a dense woodland, open in winter allowing light to the ground and providing a niche for some bulbs, as well as *Vinca ssp.* The tree condition varies, with the close spacing and suckering of several species impeding the natural growth habit of the trees.

The park presents as an informally designed space, with a mix deciduous and evergreen tree canopy. The design style is common in Canberra, but rare in the Parliamentary Zone.

Park Infrastructure

The park appears to have been developed in the late 1980s, and is based on a plan prepared by Denton Corker Marshall for the National Capital Development Commission.

There is a double electric barbeque, with brick surround and concrete top, a hose cock connected to the town water supply, and two hardwood table/bench sets, in dilapidated condition (Figures 11-12). There is a single wheeled rubbish bin. A cycle/shared path bisects the park, forming part of a local route from Parliament House via State Circle towards Alexandrina Drive and the main path around Lake Burley Griffin. The cycle/shared path forms a portion of the alignment of the proposed Canberra Centenary Trail (www.tams.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/465946/Centenary-Trail-Proposed-Works-July-2013.pdf)

The grassed picnic space was irrigated until 2008. The grass cover now consists of a mix of exotic grass species and numerous weed species, including Chilean Needle Grass, St John's Wort, African Lovegrass and Cape Weed.

Watercourse woodland

The larger individual trees would appear to have been the trees originally planted along the watercourse, and subsequent lack of management has produced the closely spaced woodland effect of suckers and seedling trees. There is little evidence of the exotic species spreading into the high conservation area to the south.

2.2.3 Native Vegetation

During an inspection of Surveyors Park in October 2013 no significant native vegetation was identified within the park. Ground cover consists of a wide variety of non-native species and the park has been sparsely planted with exotic trees. The park contains a number of naturally occurring *Eucalyptus blakelyi* trees.

These naturally occurring *E. blakelyi* trees are growing at the borders of the park. Adjacent to the carpark is a fine example that is currently used as a nesting site. There is also a small clump of *E. blakelyi* at the northwest edge of the park. These isolated trees are an example of what part of the tree cover would have been in this location prior to

European settlement.

2.2.4 Surveyors Hut

The hut is a small concrete structure with a shallow curved corrugated iron roof (Figures 7-9). It is set in a small gravel area. The walls are painted rendered/bagged concrete, it has a concrete slab floor, and a slab roof below the iron roof. The concrete base of the wall extends out slightly on the west side. The roof has galvanised ogee gutters with two round downpipes. The roof extends forward of the north wall of the hut, supported by cantilevered timber top plates. The hut has a single steel faced timber door.

The interior of the hut reflects the concrete structure, with the board marks of the formwork evident. The walls and ceiling are stained with soot, and it is unclear if this is from the time of its use by the surveyors or later. Cast into the roof/ceiling slab are some type of steel members. In the northwest corner of the hut is a rudimentary timber bench and wall frame. The age and significance of this timber work is not clear.

Towards the top of the interior walls are red vent bricks, although these are not exposed on the exterior of the walls. It appears they have not been open to the exterior for a long time (see Figures 22-24 below – the vents do not appear to be visible).

There is evidence of termite activity inside the hut, related to the timberwork of the door.

Immediately in front of the hut is a small concrete plinth with a bronze commemorative plaque.

2.2.5 Condition

In general terms, the condition of the park and hut are fair. The condition of the trees is discussed below. Some other specific issues to note are as follows:

- the interpretive signage is in poor condition with the interpretation being very faded;
- the gravel areas generally need to be weeded, and in some cases refreshed;
- the timber picnic tables and seats are in very poor condition;
- a large eucalypt is heaving the ground and interpretive outline of one of the former buildings, and the stonework outline is somewhat overgrown;
- there is evidence of termite activity inside the hut;
- the interior of the hut has cobwebs and termite debris;
- the vent bricks appear to have been rendered over on the exterior wall face, stopping any ventilation.

Comments about the condition of archaeological features are provided in Section 2.6 below.

Tree Condition

The *Fraxinus ssp.* trees have very prominent surface roots. This could be due to either rock under the surface or to the previous irrigation of the grassed area, promoting surface roots. The exposed surface roots will impact on the health of the trees over time, exposing the roots to physical damage and potential fungal attack.

The *Eucalyptus blakelyi* are old trees, predating the surveyors camp. The trees remain in reasonable condition with no specific health or form problems. There are a few groups of regenerating *E. blakelyi* and native grasses just outside the park boundary.

The *Eucalyptus viminalis* is rare to find so far from a waterway. They are endemic to the Australian Capital Territory, typically along watercourses and river flats. The tree would appear to have been planted, however the location, hard against the interpretive patterning on the ground to the north of the hut, would not appear to have been by design.

Figure 6. Panorama of Surveyors Park with the hut in the centre

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013

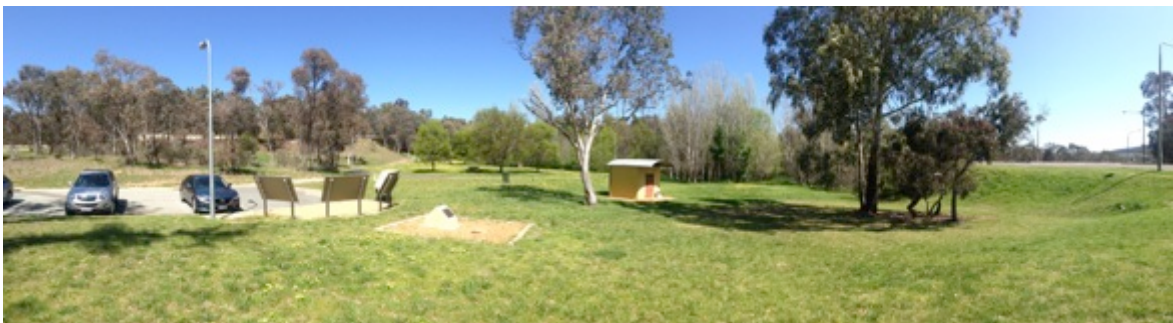


Figure 7. Interpretive panels (left) and commemorative plaque (right)

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 8. Surveyors Hut

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 9. Hut doorway open with evidence of termite activity at base

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 10. Interior of hut with rudimentary bench and wall frame

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 11. Hut with interpretive outline of two former huts in foreground

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 12. Brick barbecue

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 13. Deteriorated picnic table and bench set

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 14. View from south end of park, picnic area to left, shared path and stone retaining wall to right

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



Figure 15. Significant bushland to west of Surveyors Park

Source: Duncan Marshall 2013



2.3 ASSOCIATED PLACES

Given the role and date of the Surveyors Hut, it has associations with the initial period of the creation of the ACT and national capital, with its set-out, and with other early Commonwealth developments.

However, the hut is especially associated with the early identification of the boundary of the Territory. A 97 kilometre section of this boundary, including 272 original border markers, reference trees, mile markers and mile reference trees has been entered in the ACT Heritage Register as the ACT-NSW Border Markers (ACT Heritage Council 2000). The statement of significance for this place is as follows.

‘The border markers in this group, dating from 1913-15, are associated with the establishment of the National Capital and its surrounding territory, and are among the earliest surviving structures erected after the founding of the ACT. They continue to define the ACT-NSW border on the ground today, and are directly associated with the determination of the territorial boundary in 1909, which itself was dictated by the need to protect Canberra’s water supply. The markers were installed by surveyors who subsequently played a significant role in their profession or in the development of the territory.

The group contains many good examples of the types of markers used by surveyors of the time, including some rare mile reference trees whose engravings (like the engravings on the timber border markers and the reference trees for the border markers) display skillful use of mallet and chisel.

The markers reflect surveying in an era which has now passed, the methods and equipment for surveying being very different from today’s electronic and satellite-based survey practice.’ (ACT Heritage Council 2000, p. 2)

It has been noted the woodland adjacent to the park includes an apparently early rubbish dump, which may have some association with the early camps which were centred on the Surveyors Hut.

2.4 OVERVIEW HISTORY

The construction of the Surveyors Hut and the establishment of the survey camp of which it was a part derive from a renewed effort in the latter part of 1908 to settle the long-unresolved question of the site for the nation's capital. In September of that year, the Prime Minister, Alfred Deakin, succeeded in holding a new ballot of prospective sites for the capital in the House of Representatives. By a narrow margin, the Members voted for a large triangular-shaped area that embraced Canberra, Yass and Lake George. Deakin's government fell shortly afterwards, to be replaced by that of Andrew Fisher. Fortunately, Fisher's government was equally determined to settle the issue and, in December 1908, the Seat of Government Bill it sponsored was enacted, confirming the general Yass-Canberra area as the site for the capital. (Gillespie 1991, pp. 242-5)

There remained the question of determining the exact site for the city within the large triangular area. Hugh Mahon, the Minister for Home Affairs in Fisher's government, wanted the final selection to be made quickly; surveys could then be made and the exact boundaries of the territory to be acquired from NSW delineated. Mahon's department had already been in touch with the NSW government to obtain on loan the services of an experienced and able surveyor to undertake a topographical survey of the selected area. The department nominated two surveyors, and of those Fisher chose Charles Robert Scrivener, who was then working as the District Surveyor at Hay in NSW. (Birtles 2013, pp. 105-6)

2.4.1 Federal Members' Camp, 1909

Even before Scrivener took up duties, Mahon was contemplating setting up a camp for Members in the Yass-Canberra area so that they could see the 'eligible sites' for themselves. Members would 'sleep and dine at the camp,' he said, 'and be driven to the various localities.' He thought that the site for the camp would be chosen by the end of February and that it would remain in place for about a month (*Sydney Morning Herald* [hereafter *SMH*], 19 December 1908, p. 13). Arriving in Melbourne from Hay, Scrivener met with Mahon on 9 January. There, the Minister informed him that he was expected to identify options for the best site for the federal capital within the Yass-Canberra area and that he should then make a contour survey of the land. Scrivener departed Melbourne for the Yass-Canberra district later the same day. At this point, Mahon had come to think that his proposed camp might need to be 'a sort of movable canvas settlement'. (*SMH*, 11 January 1909, p. 6; *Queanbeyan Age* [hereafter *QA*], 12 January 1909, p. 2)

In early February, Mahon appointed a departmental committee or board to consider the options that Scrivener was to put forward, and to recommend a final choice of site. The committee consisted of Mahon's department head, Colonel David Miller, the Commonwealth Director-General of Works, Colonel Percy Owen, the NSW Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, and Scrivener himself. By the middle of the month, Scrivener was sufficiently advanced with his work as to be able to suggest three potential sites for the capital within the large Yass-Canberra triangle (*Argus* [Melbourne], 10 February 1909, p. 6, 22 February 1909, p. 8). Armed with this information, Mahon and Miller left Melbourne on 19 February to select sites either for two camps or for a movable camp to enable interested Members and Senators to inspect Scrivener's options. (*Argus*, 20 February 1909, p. 19, 22 February 1909, p. 8; *QA*, 12 January 1909, p. 2)

In the end, Mahon decided on a single stationary camp from which Members and Senators could be transported in motor vehicles to visit the alternative sites for the capital. The

location that he determined upon for the campsite was in the Klensendorlffe Paddock on Frederick Campbell's vast Duntroon Estate. The Klensendorlffe Paddock was formerly a Crown grant of 2,560 acres that had been made to John Stephen, the first Solicitor-General of NSW. Stephen never resided on the property and it was acquired, probably after Stephen's death in December 1833, by William Klensendorlffe. A free immigrant to the colony, Klensendorlffe established a farm and erected a large farmhouse on the property, which he named 'Elizabeth Farm'. On his departure from the district in 1847, he leased the property to Terence Aubrey Murray who in turn sublet it to Stewart Mowle. The farm was eventually purchased by the Campbell family and integrated into their Duntroon holdings, possibly following the death of Klensendorlffe in 1861. (*Argus*, 23 February 1909, p. 4; *QA*, 26 February 1909, p. 5; *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, 11 December 1909, p. 3; Currey 1967; Gillespie 1991, pp. 17, 21, 26, 39)

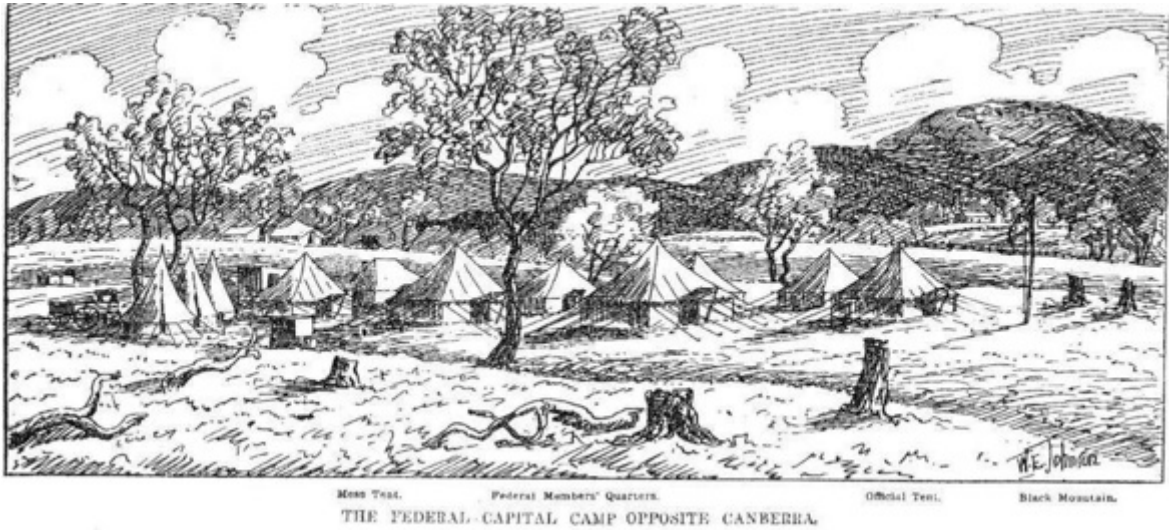
The site that Mahon chose for the camp in the Klensendorlffe Paddock was about eight miles from Queanbeyan on the southern side of the Molonglo River, about a quarter-mile from a crossing place over the river. It was 'enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills' and was situated on the spur of a hill which commanded 'an extensive panoramic view of the Canberra country.' The site was carefully chosen so that its north-facing aspect and a belt of trees immediately to its rear gave protection against winds from the south and west (*QA*, 26 February 1909, p. 5, 12 March 1909, p. 2, 16 March 1909, p. 2). The selection of the site for the camp exerted an obvious influence in the determination of which of the three alternatives proposed by Scrivener came to be the chosen site for the capital, but it was also important in setting a precedent for the site of the later Survey Camp and of the Surveyors Hut.

Mahon and his entourage returned to Melbourne on 22 February 1909 and Scrivener completed his preliminary report three days later. The departmental board soon met in Melbourne to consider the report. Scrivener was then detailed to proceed with the establishment of the camp on the site that Mahon had chosen for it. On 2 March 1909, Scrivener and his party pitched camp 'on the western side of a small watercourse some 20 chains [just over 400 metres] from and almost due west of' what came to be known as Kurrajong Hill. The watercourse ran through a small gully which was known unpromisingly as Dead Horse Gully. Next day, the tents for the expected parliamentary visitors were pitched on the eastern side of the watercourse and almost due west of the spot that Griffin and the departmental board later selected as the site for Parliament House (see Figures 16-18). The construction of the camp was completed on 5 March. It was known by various names, most frequently the 'Federal Camp', though Scrivener called it 'Campnew'. (*Argus*, 23 February 1909, p. 4; *QA*, 26 February 1909, p. 5; Scrivener [1913], p. 1; Birtles 2013, pp. 113-4)

When it was finished, the camp contained fifteen military tents and 'a galvanised-iron structure for a kitchen'. A local newspaper remarked on the camp's 'strictly business appearance and military setting.' There was a tent for an office and another for a mess or dining room, while most of the tents were reserved as sleeping quarters for visiting Parliamentarians and camp staff. Members of the departmental board visited on 8 March, while Mahon brought a few visitors, including the Premier and Treasurer of Western Australia, twelve days later. Overall, however, the camp was a failure, with only seventeen Members and Senators, and eight other official visitors bothering to make the trip to Canberra. The camp was closed on 29 March, but Scrivener and two assistant surveyors, Harry Sheaffe and G A Peachey, stayed on, probably in tents on the western side of the watercourse. (*QA*, 12 March 1909, p. 2, 16 March 1909, p. 2, 23 March 1909, p. 5, 30 March 1909, p. 2; *SMH*, 20 March 1909, p. 12; *Argus*, 23 March 1909, p. 6)

Figure 16. The Federal Members' Camp in February 1909

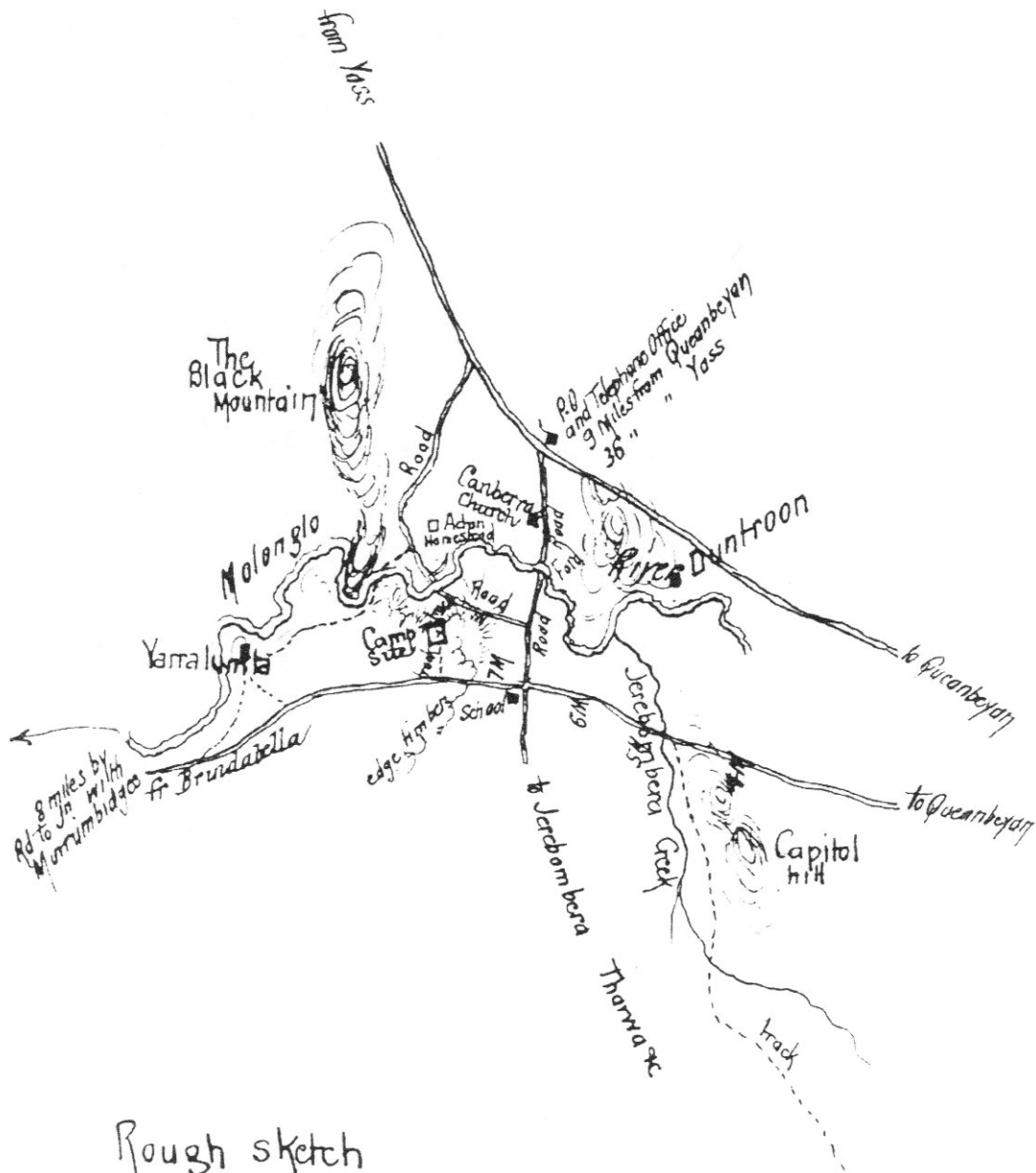
Source: *Sydney Mail*, republished in Birtles 2013



On 22 March, Scrivener and his two assistants had commenced work on a 'preliminary contour survey' of a much more restricted area of about 36 square miles within the Yass-Canberra triangle. The purpose of this was to provide data so that legislators could select 'the most suitable site' for the federal capital. Scrivener and his colleagues completed this work on 22 May 1909 and, thereafter, no more survey work was undertaken in the area for the remainder of the year. On the same date that the survey work came to an end, Scrivener completed a Canberra contour survey map on which he highlighted a ten square mile rectangle as the provisional site for the capital. Straddling the Molonglo River, the rectangle comprised what would become the central part of Canberra. In thus focusing attention on this area, the map further cemented it as the preferred site for the capital – and all but guaranteed that further detailed surveys would be carried out from a base camp on or near the site of the former Federal Camp. (Scrivener [1913], pp. 1-2; Birtles 2013, p. 126 and Figure 61)

Figure 17. Scrivener's sketch map of the 1909 Federal Members' Camp

Source: NLA Map G8984.C3 1920



Rough sketch
shewing site for
Federal Camp
at Canberra
about 8 miles from Queanbeyan

23 2 09

2.4.2 Federal Survey Camp, 1910-11

In October 1909, the federal and NSW governments finally reached agreement on the size and shape of the expanse of land to be transferred to the Commonwealth for the Federal Capital Territory. Although Commonwealth and state laws had yet to be passed – or even prepared – to give legal effect to the transfer, the Department of Home Affairs approached the NSW government in December 1909 seeking Scrivener's services once more. This was swiftly agreed to and, on 1 January 1910, Scrivener commenced duties as Director of the Lands and Surveys Branch. (Birtles 2013, pp. 127-8, 131-2; Gillespie 1991, pp. 247-9)

He was now charged with several tasks, including carrying out a detailed survey of the central part of the future city, the area of which was increased to twelve square miles. This survey was to facilitate planning of the city and, in the following year, would provide essential data for entrants in the worldwide design competition for the national capital. Scrivener's other duties included the undertaking of a more comprehensive survey of the territory to be acquired from NSW, fixing its boundaries more closely, surveying the catchments of the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers, and conducting engineering surveys for the capital's water supply system and other infrastructure. To assist him in carrying out these tasks, he asked for and was given additional surveying and clerical staff. (Scrivener [1913], p. 2; *QA*, 18 January 1910, p. 5)

Scrivener returned to Canberra with Colonel Owen on 8 January 1910 to make preparations for a new camp and the resumption of survey work in the area. They arranged for the Commonwealth to lease the Klensendorlffe Paddock from 17 January at an annual rental of £20 and, the next day, Scrivener pitched his new survey camp in the paddock. By some reports, the new camp occupied the same site as the Federal Camp of March the previous year. However, other reports, including one by Scrivener himself, stated that it was pitched near the site of the 1909 camp. Whatever the case, Scrivener's new camp must have been very close to – and its siting influenced by – the old one. (Canberra and District Historical Society; Birtles 2013, pp. 132, 133; Scrivener [1913], p. 2; *QA*, 1 February 1910, p. 2; *SMH*, 2 February 1910, p. 9)

From 17 January onward, various general and professional staff arrived to take up duties at the camp. The first was a groom, S F Moorhouse, who was joined on the 18th by a foreman, L Morgan, and a cook, the wonderfully named G W Grump. Two of the surveyors who were to assist Scrivener arrived on the 20th. These were Arthur Percival from Melbourne, and Percy Sheaffe who had worked for Scrivener at Hay and was a relative of Harry Sheaffe who had worked on the Yass-Canberra surveys with Scrivener the previous year. Accompanying Percival on the train from Melbourne were William George Chapman, Norman Whitenburg and Sam Clark. On arrival at Yass, they were met by another man named Clark – probably H M Clark – who drove them in a wagonette to Canberra. Whitenburg and the two Clarks were axemen, while Chapman was a clerk with the Department of Home Affairs. In taking up duties as Scrivener's clerical assistant at the camp, Chapman became the first permanent public servant to reside in the Federal Territory. (Birtles 2013, pp. 131-4, 257; *SMH*, 2 February 1910, p. 9; Scrivener [1913], p. 2; Percival 1957, pp. 1-2; *QA*, 12 November 1912, p. 2)

A draftsman, Felix Broinowski, arrived from Sydney on 21 January and, over the next two weeks, an assistant cook, W Braybrook, another foreman, A H Black, and a few more axemen commenced duties at the camp. The axemen were also to serve as chainmen in the measuring process during the surveying work. The surveying, meanwhile, had started on

24 January and, a week later, Scrivener drove the first peg of the survey. The new Minister for Home Affairs, George Warburton Fuller, who was visiting the camp from Melbourne, then took the first baseline sighting. Progress with the survey work was helped by the arrival of more surveyors, Michael Martin on 3 February, Robert Rain on 26 April, and George Marshall on 24 May. Quite separately to all of these appointments, three teams of engineering surveyors had joined Owen at the camp in order to take flow readings of local streams. (Percival 1957, pp. 2-3; Scrivener [1913], p. 2; Birtles 2013, pp. 133, 257)

By the beginning of February, the camp consisted of some twenty tents and a galvanised iron kitchen. The site became known informally as ‘Surveyors’ Gully’ or ‘Camp Gully’. Close by on the southern bank of the Molonglo River was the cottage of Samuel Charles Kaye, who drew the water supplies for the camp and cut all the wood its occupants used for cooking and heating. For more than three months after the camp was established, all of the drawing and clerical work was carried out in calico tents measuring 12 feet by 10 feet. Before the end of April, however, steps were taken to provide more suitable accommodation for this work. A small contract was let to a local businessman and builder, John Murray, to erect what were termed ‘Federal (temporary) offices’ for the camp. (*SMH*, 2 February 1910, p. 9; letter to editor by E Murray, ‘Kurrumbene’, Uriarra Road, Canberra, 15 May 1929, *Canberra Times* [hereafter *CT*], 16 May 1929, p. 4; Percival 1957, p. 2; Scrivener [1913], p. 2; *QA*, 24 May 1910, p. 2)

Born at Collector in about 1853, Murray had gained experience in the building industry in Sydney before trying his luck at gold and copper mining in the Michelago area and at Cowra Creek east of Bredbo. He moved to Canberra around the end of the 19th century and established the first business in Canberra, ‘in the glebe lands adjacent to St. John’s Church’. Later, he built a store and bakery near Scott’s Crossing over the Molonglo. Having secured the small contract to build temporary offices for Scrivener’s camp, he erected two single-room huts of timber and malthoid, with a rainwater tank between them (see Figures 19-21). The work was completed by the beginning of May 1910, allowing Scrivener’s drafting and clerical staff – principally, Broinowski and Chapman – to transfer their operations into the buildings on the 2nd of the month. Scrivener referred to the buildings as the ‘Lands and Survey Office’. In that same month, the surveyors completed their fieldwork for the contour survey of the 12-square mile city site. (*CT*, 3 August 1933, p. 3; Scrivener [1913], p. 2)

In July, the camp was visited by the eminent geologist, Professor Edgeworth David, and the geographer, Griffith Taylor. Taylor, in a lengthy article he published four years later, reported that,

‘The Federal city of this date consisted of three one-room huts, built of ruberoid fabric, and about a score of tents. The first settlement was in the timber belt just north of Mount Mugga, and was essentially for survey work.’ (Taylor 1914, p. 544)

Ruberoid was a bituminous material similar to malthoid, and Taylor is clearly referring to the huts erected by Murray. However, his reference to *three* such huts standing at this time is problematical. Although at least two other huts were built at the Survey Camp after Murray’s first two, photographs show that the concrete Plan Room (ie. the currently named Surveyors Hut) was erected before them (see Figure 23). There are various possible alternative explanations for this apparent contradiction. The first is that one of the later huts had been erected by this time – July 1910 – and that Taylor had simply not mentioned the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut), perhaps regarding it as only a small annex to one of the original huts. Another possibility is that he counted the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) as one

of the ruberoid huts, though this seems rather unlikely. A third possibility is that he had simply miscounted the number of huts, but this too looks somewhat implausible.

While the first of these alternatives appears the most promising, it would seem to be ruled out by a photograph of the camp published in the *Evening News* of 18 May 1911 (see Figure 22). The image was probably taken on the occasion of a visit of parliamentary members and staff to the camp on 28 April of that year and is of very poor quality. It appears to show, however, only the two huts that were built by Murray in April-May 1910, together with what looks like part of the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut). Unfortunately, the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) is largely obscured because of the angle from which the photograph was taken. Nevertheless, the image provides some support to the second of the above alternatives – that is, that Taylor had counted the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) as one of the three one-room huts and that it had therefore been built by this time. Lending some weight to this interpretation is the fact that Scrivener's staff produced their first plans on 27 April and in early May 1910, highlighting the need for a secure store for these precious items, a store that was proof against fire, water and vermin. Of likely greater significance, however, a letter published in the *Canberra Times* forty years later states that the 'concrete building was erected in 1911 to store plans and equipment.' The letter is unsigned, but it was clearly written by Arthur Percival, one of the original surveyors, who kept detailed diaries of this period. (*Evening News*, 29 April 1911, p. 3, 18 May 1911, p. 11; *CT*, 19 January 1951, p. 4, 12 March 1963, p. 3)

If, as appears probable then, the building was indeed erected in 1911, it is likely that it was built early in the year. Towards the end of February 1911, the Commonwealth resumed the 'Acton' property from John Jeffreys, with the intention of erecting temporary offices and accommodation on it. By mid-year, work was underway on establishing the federal capital's temporary administrative centre on the site, a centre to which Scrivener, his surveying team and their plans would eventually move. In view of the proposal in mid-1911 to relocate Scrivener and his fellow surveyors to the new centre, it seems unlikely that the government would thereafter have built a plan room or, for that matter, any more structures at the Survey Camp. (Gibbney 1988, p. 5; *QA*, 10 March 1911, p. 2, 20 June 1911, p. 2, 18 July 1911, p. 2)

There is some slight additional evidence to support this. King O'Malley, who had become Minister for Home Affairs when Fisher returned to power in April 1910, stated in September 1911 that, since the beginning of the year, the Commonwealth had spent £35,000 on the newly-acquired Federal Territory. 'Prior to that,' he added, 'there was some expenditure in connection with surveys.' (*QA*, 26 September 1911, p. 2) The statement points to only a small amount of funding having been provided to the surveyors prior to 1 January 1911, funding that would have covered the costs of building the two simple huts that Murray erected. But the statement also conveys some suggestion that more substantial funding in 1911 allowed the construction of such structures as the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) and other offices at the Survey Camp.

Figure 19. The two timber and malthoid huts in April 1910, having just been erected by John Murray

Source: Scrivener 1913



Figure 20. The timber and malthoid huts with the water tank between them circa May 1910, before the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) had been added

Source: CRS M1483, item 28, NAA



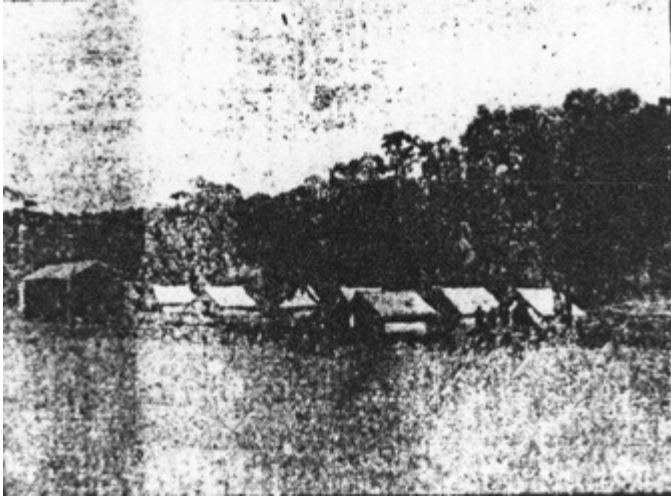
Figure 21. The Federal Survey Camp with Murray's two huts (left) probably in 1910, before the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) had been built

Source: NLA picture an23753932



Figure 22. The Federal Survey Camp in April 1911, with Murray's buildings (left) and perhaps the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) in existence by this time

Source: *Evening News*, 18 May 1911

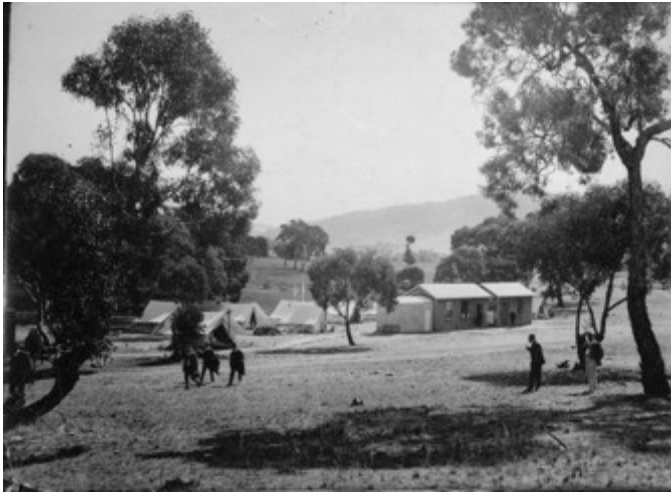


As for who built the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut), an encomium for Colonel Percy Owen in the *Canberra Times* on the occasion of his departure from Canberra in 1929 credited him as having instigated construction of the building. Describing the structure as a 'shed', the newspaper stated that it was 'the first building which was raised in the capital'. Though the paper thought that the building might disappear in time, it suggested that its location be named 'Owen Place' and it 'be marked suitably as the site of the first building erected in Canberra.' (*CT*, 10 May 1929, p. 4)

While Owen may have seen to the erection of the structure, he personally would not have been its builder. A few years later, the obituary for John Murray claimed that it was he who erected the little building that housed the surveyors' plans and records. This claim, however, was swiftly refuted by Murray's son, Ernest, who indicated that his father had only built the original timber huts (*CT*, 3 August 1933, p. 3, 7 August 1933, p. 2). Since Murray was not its constructor and there is no evidence of a contract being let for its erection, it may have been built by departmental labour. The specialised nature or purpose of the building and Owen's role as the instigator of its construction suggest that this may indeed have been the case.

Figure 23. The Federal Survey Camp with Murray's two huts and the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut), probably in the first months of 1911

Source: NLA picture an23556302-v



If as seems likely the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) was built in 1911, then the timber survey office with the bullnose verandah and the other hut of unknown purpose were probably built later in this year (see Figure 24). They stood to the north and west of the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) respectively. A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* visiting the site in April described the camp as a 'little group of iron buildings and canvas tents'. On account of its occupying a central position from which the future capital would grow, the correspondent concluded that the 'little survey camp sheltering on the side of a stony hill is, therefore, of historical interest.' (*SMH*, 29 April 1911, p. 14)

Figure 24. Buildings at the Survey Camp in 1911-12 showing the huts built by Murray, the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut), another hut behind it, and the survey office (right) with the bullnose verandah

Source: NLA



As can be seen from the reference to Owen above, the historical significance of the site and of the little Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) in particular were not forgotten, even after the camp's life drew to a close. This process commenced in December 1911 when all officers employed at the camp moved from the tents in which they had hitherto been living, into cottages at the new administrative centre at Acton. The following month, Scrivener and his family took up residence in Acton House, the old farmhouse that stood on the Acton property. Work probably continued at the survey camp for another half-year or so until the new administrative offices were completed at Acton and occupied by the surveying staff on 22 August 1912. A report in the following month noted that the Acton offices had two

strongrooms for documents, as well as a special contraption for storing and viewing surveyors' plans. There was now no longer any need for the survey camp and, with the exception of the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut), the huts that stood at the site were dismantled and re-erected at Acton. Murray's original timber structure was re-erected at the rear of the administrative offices where it was used as an office. (Scrivener [1913], p. 2; Birtles 2013, p. 162; *QA*, 17 September 1912, p. 5; *CT*, 7 August 1933, p. 2)

2.4.3 Survival and Conservation

Being built of concrete, the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) did not lend itself to dismantling and re-erection somewhere else. Photographs from about 1921 show a rather forlorn-looking structure standing alone at the former site of the survey camp (see Figure 25). But while it may have been neglected, it was, as noted above, never really forgotten. From the late 1920s through to the 1960s, occasional reports appeared in the *Canberra Times* of the work of the early surveyors and of the survey camp they occupied, and in these the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) was sometimes mentioned. Articles on the early surveyors and their work became a little more frequent from January 1951, when the newspaper commemorated the 40th anniversary of the 'Canberra survey'. The rise in interest in the subject in this period exemplified a wider growth in appreciation of Canberra's history, as represented in the formation of the Historical Society itself in December 1953. (*CT*, 23 July 1948, p. 2, 1 January 1951, p. 7, 19 January 1951, p. 4, 4 May 1964, p. 22)

Figure 25. The Plan Room or Surveyors Hut standing alone in about 1921

Source: CRS A3560, item 669, NAA



Prominent in keeping the memory of the survey work and camp alive were two of the early surveyors who had subsequently settled in Canberra, Percy Sheaffe and especially Arthur Percival. Percival contributed letters and other information to the *Canberra Times*, while he also gave talks to the Canberra & District Historical Society in June 1954 and November 1957. Greater recognition of the contribution that the early surveyors had made to Canberra occurred in 1959 when the Australian Institute of Surveyors held its annual conference in Canberra for the first time. Canberra was chosen as the venue because of the resumption of development of the capital under the National Capital Development Commission, with the conference leading immediately to the formation of a Canberra Division of the Institute. Further appreciation of the work of surveyors followed in 1963 when the dam that was being built to hold back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin was named in Scrivener's honour. A plaque commemorating Scrivener was eventually erected on the dam in June 1983, following a seven-year campaign by the Institute of Surveyors

Canberra Division. (CT, 4 June 1954, p. 2, 27 November 1957, p. 3, 3 April 1959, p. 8, 9 April 1959, p. 2, 24 February 1993, p. 23)

Meanwhile, the growing awareness of and interest in the role that Scrivener and his colleagues played in the selection and surveying of the city site prompted a nomination of the Plan Room (Surveyors Hut) to the Register of the National Estate in March 1982. The structure, which by now had a low chain-link fence around it, was duly registered as ‘the Surveyors Hut’ on 28 September of that year (see Figure 26). The building was also classified by the National Trust and, in 1987, a conservation management plan for the structure and its surrounds was prepared by Peter Freeman & Partners, on behalf of the Australian Heritage Commission. The following year, the Institute of Surveyors Canberra Division held a barbecue breakfast on the site as a Bicentennial event. Henceforth, the breakfasts would be held annually to celebrate Heritage Week. (CT, 30 March 1982, p. 9; National Capital Planning Authority [hereafter NCPA] file 89/244; National Capital Authority [henceforth NCA] file 00/134)

Figure 26. The Plan Room or Surveyors Hut in March 1982, with a sign in front of it and a chain link fence around it

Source: *Canberra Times*, 30 March 1982



Figure 27. The Plan Room or Surveyors Hut at an unknown date, with a sign in front of it and the chain link fence

Source: CRS M1483, item 17/10, NAA



In 1989, the Heritage Commission and the National Capital Planning Authority reached an agreement on implementing the 1987 CMP. Apart from conservation of the structure itself, the work involved landscaping the area around it and the provision of interpretive signage. With the construction of the new Parliament House on Capital Hill, the conservation works, especially the landscape component of it, became bound up with the redesigning and landscaping of the hill itself, and with the creation of new roads and pathways. The conservation and interpretive measures to be undertaken included the following:

- clearing of acacias, blackberry bushes and grass for a space of two metres around the hut to expose the gravel surrounding the building;
- regrading and re-grassing the area around the hut to keep water run-off away from it;
- construction of gravel drainage sumps;
- replacement of damaged timber sections of the hut's door;
- sealing of exposed end-grain in the timber top plates;
- refixing of the gutters to the top plates with concealed fixings to match the existing;
- fitting of overflow spouts into the gutters at existing outlets for downpipes. It appears that the structure did not have downpipes originally, with water exiting directly from the gutters at the southern end of the building. The overhang of the roof would have shed water away from the building's foundations and walls;
- application of anti-graffiti treatment to the rendered walls of the hut;

- laying down of ashlars (stones) flush with the grass to mark the outline of the other buildings that had extended in a line northward from the hut at Scrivener's survey camp. No such outline was laid down for the building that stood to the west of the hut because information on its dimensions was – and still is – unknown;
- the erection of four etched aluminium interpretive panels away from the hut, but in a direct line of sight to it; and
- the installation of lighting and the laying on of a power supply to barbecues and an irrigation controller. (NCPA files 89/244, 89/426 and 89/545)

A proposal to erect a 2-metre manproof fence around the hut was dispensed with, apparently because the Heritage Commission and the NCPA did not want to restrict visitor access to the building. They may well have been concerned, too, about the aesthetic impact of such a tall barrier. The small chain-link fence around the building was to be retained, however. There was also a proposal to install a water-tank next to the building so that rainwater run-off from the roof could be diverted into it, but this too was dropped probably because it represented the introduction of new element for which there was no historical precedent or justification.

The program of works was completed in 1990 and, in March 1992, the Institute – or, as it was later called, the Institution – of Surveyors Canberra Division put forward a proposal to the ACT government for the area around the hut to be gazetted as Surveyor's Park. Evidently, in the few years that the institution had been holding its annual breakfasts at the hut site, its members had come to refer to the place colloquially by this name. For the moment, nothing came of the institution's proposal possibly because the area in question was National Land. Indeed, for this reason, the National Capital Planning Authority took over the management of the hut and surrounding area in July 1992. (NCA file 00/134; NCPA file 92/527)

Unfortunately, virtually from the time the conservation and interpretation works were completed, the hut and the signage were subjected to repeated acts of vandalism. The signage was damaged by scraping and scratching of its surface, and graffiti was sprayed on the hut with cans of paint. After the paint was cleaned off, efforts were made to deter further graffiti attacks by applying other surface coatings. The last of these appeared to be successful. (NCPA files 89/426, 89/545 and 92/527)

In May 2001, the Institution of Surveyors Canberra Division hosted a special Centenary of Federation Mapping and Surveying conference in Canberra. In preparation for the conference, the institution came up with the idea of a new national award for 'an innovative project that reflect[ed] the ideals and professionalism of Charles Robert Scrivener.' Fittingly called the Scrivener Award, it was sponsored by the National Capital Authority, with the body's chief executive, Annabelle Pegrum, presenting the inaugural award during the conference. The conference also saw the unveiling by the authority's director, John Bolton, of new stainless steel interpretive signage at Scrivener's hut, replacing earlier signage that had been badly damaged by vandals. (NCA file 00/411)

In the aftermath of the conference, the Institution of Surveyors Canberra Division renewed its push in May 2002 for the area around the hut to be gazetted as Surveyors Park. This time the institution's proposal met with success. On 25 May 2004, Ian Campbell, the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government, signed the Instrument of Determination formally naming part of Block 1 Section 2 and part of Block 1 Section 7

Capital Hill as Surveyors Park, under the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928*. In the words of the Institution of Surveyors, the park was meant to commemorate ‘the contribution of all of Australia’s surveyors to the development of [the] nation and the establishment of [the] national capital.’ The institution placed a plaque at the site which was officially unveiled by the President of the National Trust of Australia, Eric Martin AM, during Heritage Week at the beginning of April 2006. (NCA file 00/134)

2.4.4 Conclusion

From the foregoing, it may be seen that there were two distinct camps occupying, for rather different purposes, the same or very similar locations on Kurrajong Hill. The first, the Federal Members’ Camp, existed for only a few weeks in March 1909, though Scrivener and two of his colleagues stayed on for a further two months to undertake survey work. Other than a galvanised iron kitchen and a flagpole, this camp consisted only of tents. The second camp, the Federal Survey Camp, was of much longer duration, lasting for about two-and-a-half years from January 1910 onward. It was during the life of this second camp that the Plan Room or Surveyors Hut as it is now known was built, as well as four other timber huts that were removed when the camp closed down.

Curiously, the historical source material is more abundant for the first camp than the second; after it was established, the latter seemed to attract less and less attention from newspapers or anyone else. Further, while there are a number of photographs showing the camp, for the most part these are only dated in a general way rather than precisely, and some of the dates assigned to photographs held by such institutions as the National Library and National Archives are plainly wrong. All of this means that it is impossible to give an exact date for the erection of Surveyors Hut. But despite the fact that no reference was found to its construction, the evidence gathered for this report points strongly to its having been built in 1911 and, more particularly, to the first months of that year. Though still somewhat imprecise, this date confirms the statement of significance for the item in the Commonwealth Heritage List that it is ‘one of the earliest extant Commonwealth buildings in the Australian Capital Territory.’ It is not entirely clear, however, that it is the oldest surviving Commonwealth structure in the ACT, although this is very likely.

The question as to whether Surveyors Hut is in fact the oldest surviving such structure is not especially important. The hut was a modest structure that was only ever intended to be a temporary building. It was the very modest or insignificant nature of the building and the fact that it was tucked away in a bit of remnant bushland that saved it from demolition; simply, no-one bothered or got around to demolishing it. But having somewhat fortuitously survived, the building has gained formal recognition in recent decades as a physical reminder of the vital work that surveyors carried out in narrowing down the site for the national capital and in surveying what became the central city area. It also marks the site of the 1910-12 Federal Survey Camp and possibly its predecessor, the 1909 Federal Members’ Camp. Although it has been associated most closely with C R Scrivener, it has a strong association with Colonel Percy Owen, who was responsible for seeing that the building was erected, and probably too with Felix Broinowski, who appears to have done much of the drafting of the plans that were actually stored in the building.

2.5 AESTHETICS

Aesthetic qualities might arise from the landscape, the building, or the combination of the two. In this study, no community-based aesthetic values were explored, and the following comments are based on the professional judgements of team members.

The landscape presents a mixed tree canopy of exotic and evergreen species, and is typical of an informally designed park. There are seasonal qualities through the mixed woodland species adjoining the park, offering a range of experiences through spring, summer, autumn and winter. The remnant eucalypts remind us of the young age of the National Capital, being testament to the surveying party and yet remaining today. The balance of remnant trees and planted trees produces a pleasant aesthetic.

The hut is a modest, simple utilitarian building with no strong apparent aesthetic qualities. None the less, it has a certain rustic character.

2.6 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

2.6.1 Native Vegetation

As noted above, no significant native vegetation was identified within the park although it does contain a number of naturally occurring *Eucalyptus blakelyi* trees (see Figure 5). These are isolated trees that would not meet any heritage criteria but they provide a valuable bird habitat as part of the Yellow Box/Red Gum woodland community of the ACT.

Although the presence of these *E. blakelyi* trees is of interest, their isolation from any natural ground cover leads to the conclusion that the park does not have natural heritage values above the thresholds required for establishing heritage significance.

However, it is worth noting that in a previous assessment report (Marshall and others 2013) a section of the verge on State Circle, opposite the South African High Commission and adjacent to the park was found to contain approximately 0.85 ha of the Critically Endangered Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands. This area is to the immediate west of the park (see Figure 28). The Friends of Grasslands have suggested the boundary of this area should be enlarged to take account of significant vegetation closer to Capital Circle.

Figure 28. Woodland/Grassland Area - Northwest Verge of State Circle (green shaded) – general location of Surveyors Park indicated (red circle)

Source: Base image from NCA



The report further noted that an area directly adjacent to the verge (to its south) is also an example of the Critically Endangered Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands. These two areas, together, represent an area of approximately 2.5 ha. An assessment of the combined areas against the criteria required

to determine a Critically Endangered Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grassland under the EPBC Act follows.

| Table 1. Assessment of adjacent Woodlands/Grasslands to determine Critically Endangered Habitat under the EPBC Act | |
|---|--|
| Criteria | Assessment |
| Is, or was previously, at least one of the most common overstorey species White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely’s Red Gum? | Yes, see above. |
| Does the patch have a predominantly native understorey? | Yes, see above. |
| Is the patch 0.1 ha or greater in size? | Yes, the patch is approximately 2.5 ha in size. |
| There are 12 or more native understorey species present (excluding grasses). Is there at least one important species? | Yes, there are over 12 native understorey species present (excluding grasses) and there are at least 5 indicator species present: <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> , <i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Leptorhynchos squamateus</i> and <i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> . |

This area is separated from the park by a copse (some of which is within the park) of mostly non-native trees that have either been planted and/or self-vegetated along a drainage line to the west of the park. Included in this copse (generally outside the boundary of the park) are poplars (*Populus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), elms (*Ulmus* sp.) and some *Allocasuarina* that would appear to have been part of a much earlier planting. This copse serves as a partial boundary and protector from weed invasion arising from within the park, and potentially colonising the woodland/grassland to the west. However, it should not be relied on for total protection of the woodland/grassland from invasive weed species arising from and growing in the park.

Another area to consider in future management of the park is the small woodland comprised primarily of *E. blakelyi* found to the immediate east of the park and on the other side of the carpark and the cycle track. Although no *Rutidosia leptorrhychoides* were identified in the October 2013 inspection, this site could be an ideal habitat for this endangered species. The present ground cover is primarily of introduced species and includes St John’s Wort, Chilean Needle Grass, *Paspalum*, Couch and African Lovegrass. There are also rare occurrences of the grassland species *Themeda triandra*.

2.6.2 Archaeological Site Features

The most obvious feature is the hut itself, situated at the northern end of the park boundary. Other features include the surrounding landscaped areas, and the slopes immediately adjacent to the eastern and western sides of the study area.

Surveyors Hut and adjacent foundations

The hut consists of a rendered/bagged concrete structure measuring 3.1 x 2.9 metres. A detailed description is provided at Section 2.2 above.

To the north of the hut are the foundations of two wooden structures that were constructed at the camp. The foundations that are present today appear to be an artistic impression of the alignment of the foundations. No data has been found to show when these foundations were laid, or what sort of evidence was found to provide the alignment of these foundations. Plans produced by Freeman as part of the 1989 conservation plan show these

foundations, which were likely based on photographic and written descriptions.

It is highly unlikely that this type of building would have had stone foundations, or that the alignment of foundations would have been visible to the naked eye by the late 1980s. The reconstructed foundations are stone with concrete mortar. They show the alignment of two separate buildings, divided by a passage way approximately 80 cm wide. The dimensions and location of the stone lines fits the photographic evidence and descriptions of the two buildings (Freeman, 1989). The area within the foundations is soil with a thick grass cover.

The two wooden structures (drawing rooms) appear to have had wooden floors. Such structures have potential to develop archaeological deposits below the floorboards. These deposits tend to be shallow (around 10 cm deep), as demonstrated at two excavated sites in Canberra (*Riverview*, CHMA 2013 and Coppins Hut, BIOSIS 2010).

A large mature eucalypt is growing at the northern end of the foundations, and has disturbed some of the stone work. One fragment of plain glaze ceramic was identified within the soil disturbed by the tree roots.

Parkland

There is some potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present in the landscaped park surrounding the Surveyors Hut. While substantial earth movement has occurred across the park, there is potential for subsurface archaeological remains to occur. Three areas have been identified where archaeological deposits are most likely to be present. These are within the foundations of the two former wooden structures, the level rise to the west of the hut, and the old roadway to the east of the Surveyors Hut.

The level, elevated slope to the west of the hut may contain traces of the tent camp established in the vicinity of the hut. Such items may include tent pegs, sundry food, drink and personal items. If Aboriginal heritage is present within the study area, it is most likely to occur on this slope as well – where limited soil movement has occurred, and where past European activity associated with the camp appears to have been in the form of ephemeral tents rather than permanent structures.

It is possible also that during demolition of the three wooden structures, the demolition rubble was left on site. This may well be encountered during an archaeological investigation.

It would be advantageous to be able to discover the location of the rubbish pit associated with the camps, as such features can reveal a wealth of information about the way people were living. This may well have been located in the gully along the drainage line to the west of the hut. This line was surveyed but no potential sites for the rubbish dump were located. The drainage line at present is however, heavily overgrown. It is also highly likely that the dump was located some distance from the camp, possibly in the areas impacted by State and Commonwealth Circles.

The majority of the park area consists of landscaped fill associated with construction of State Circle and Commonwealth Avenue. It is unlikely that significant archaeological deposits will be found within these areas.

Figure 29. The area west of the hut that has potential to contain archaeological deposits, looking west

Source: CHMA 2013



Figure 30. Elevated parkland slopes in the southern portion of the study area

Source: CHMA 2013



Adjacent slopes

The slopes to the east and west of the Surveyors Park boundary are assessed as having the greatest potential to contain Aboriginal archaeology of the site complex. This assessment is made based on the limited impact that appears to have occurred across these slopes. These areas, however, were surveyed as part of the present investigation and no Aboriginal sites or objects were recorded.

Figure 31. Slopes west of the formal park area, showing gravelly soils and regrowth scrub. Looking east towards the Surveyors Park.

Source: CHMA 2013



2.6.3 Archaeological Potential

This section provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of Surveyors Park. Archaeological potential refers to the likelihood of subsurface archaeological deposits being present at the place that have the potential to contribute to ongoing research about this area. The study area has both Aboriginal and historic archaeological potential. Each is summarised in the sections below.

Aboriginal archaeological potential

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Surveyors Hut and park complex has been adversely impacted by significant earth movement associated with road construction and landscaping within the park.

The majority of Aboriginal occupation sites in the ACT are concentrated along the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee Rivers. These rivers operated as pathways across the landscape, and were used by Aboriginal people over many thousands of years.

The Canberra region presents a challenging environment, and the archaeological record reflects a diversity of responses to this landscape. Research indicates occupation of the landscape from at least 21,000 years ago (Flood 1980). Around 4,000 years ago occupation in the region intensified, as it did in many parts of Australia (Bulbeck and Boot 1991). During the Holocene, people established large base camps along the low-lying river valleys, such as the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee. Sites along some sections of these rivers include very large artefact scatters that contain high artefact densities and may be spatially extensive as well. A series of well-defined pathways through the landscape connected the low-lying valleys with highland areas. Ridgelines and valleys formed the basis of these pathways. The alpine grasslands and valley systems offered contrasting subsistence opportunities, which may have facilitated the intensification observed in the archaeological record.

The Molonglo River valley, adjacent to the present study area, was one of the focal points of Aboriginal activity in the region. However, it should also be noted that the construction of Lake Burley Griffin and development of the foreshore will have destroyed this section of the archaeological record of the Molonglo River valley. Part of the brief for this

heritage assessment is to determine the level of that disturbance, and the nature of the Aboriginal archaeological record, within Surveyors Park.

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Surveyors Hut area is assessed as being low-moderate.

A predictive model of Aboriginal site type distributions for the study area

The findings of the extensive body of work previously undertaken within the ACT, and especially along the Molonglo River, indicates that the most common sites likely to be found within the study area are isolated finds and artefact scatters ranging from low to high density sites. The potential also exists for scarred trees and potential archaeological deposits (PADs) to be present within the area. The following provides a definition and general predictive statement for the distribution of each site type within the study area.

Artefact Scatters and Isolated artefacts – Definition

Isolated artefacts are defined as single stone artefacts. Where isolated finds are closer than 50 linear metres to each other they should generally be recorded as an artefact scatter. Artefact scatters are usually identified as a scatter of stone artefacts lying on the ground surface. For the purposes of this project, artefact scatters are defined as at least 2 artefacts within 50 linear metres of each other. Artefacts spread beyond this can be best defined as isolated finds.

It is recognised that this definition, while useful in most instances, should not be strictly prescriptive. On some large landscape features for example, sites may be defined more broadly. In other instances, only a single artefact may be visible, but there is a strong indication that others may be present in the nearby sediments. In such cases it is best to define the site as an Isolated Find/Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

Artefact scatters can vary in size from two artefacts to several thousand, and may be representative of a range of activities, from sporadic foraging through to intensive camping activity. In rare instances, campsites which were used over a long period of time may contain stratified deposits, where several layers of occupation are buried one on top of another.

Artefact Scatters and Isolated artefacts – Predictive Statement

Previous archaeological research in the region has identified the following pattern of distribution for this site type.

- The majority of artefact scatters are located in close proximity to a watercourse, on relatively level and well drained ground.
- Larger open artefact scatters (representing more intensive activity, such as regular camp areas), tend to be located on level, elevated landscape features, with good drainage, protection from the elements and in close proximity to (within 500 metres) major watercourses. The most common areas are the elevated basal slopes of hills, the level spines of spurs (around the termination point of the spur), or on elevated sand bodies.
- Site and artefact densities are also comparatively high on the spines of major ridge lines. These ridge lines are thought to have been utilised as favoured travelling routes through the landscape, and these sites are generally assumed to be

representative of this activity.

- Site and artefact densities on the lower lying flood plains of water courses tend to be comparatively lower. This may be reflective of the fact these low lying areas were less favoured as camp locations, due to such factors as rising damp and vulnerability to flooding.
- Site and artefact densities also tend to be comparatively lower in areas away from water courses.
- Site and artefact densities are comparatively lower in moderate to steeply sloping terrain.
- Isolated artefacts may be found distributed across the landscape and this is the site type most likely to occur within the study area.

Scarred Trees – Definition

Scarred or carved trees are the product of the deliberate removal of bark by Aboriginal people for either domestic or ceremonial purposes. These site types can therefore occur anywhere where trees are of a sufficient age. In an Aboriginal context, however, they are most likely to occur in areas suitable for habitation – such as flat, elevated landform units near water.

The identification of Aboriginal scarring can prove difficult given the ability for bark to be removed naturally through fire and branch-fall, as well as the removal of bark by Europeans throughout the entire historic period. As such, rigorous identification criteria must be utilised to exclude any natural or European causes of scarring. The following criteria are suggested to assess the validity of an Aboriginal scarred tree.

- Aboriginal scars generally do not extend to the ground.
- Scars are generally regular in outline, with parallel or concave edges and demonstrating symmetry. Re-growth should also be regular.
- Ends of scars should have a definite shape: pointed, rounded or square.
- The presence of axe marks evidences human production, however European and Aboriginal workmanship is differentiated by the use of a steel versus a stone axe. Steel axes produce sharper and more clearly defined cuts.
- The tree must be of an appropriate age to have been modified by Aboriginal people (ie. around 150 years is considered appropriate).
- The tree must be native to the region (ie. excludes historic plantings).

Scarred Trees – Predictive Statement

Scarred trees can occur anywhere where woodlands occur and old growth trees survive. The study area does not appear to contain any trees of over 100 years in age. It is therefore highly unlikely that Aboriginal scarred trees will be present.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) – Definition

Potential Archaeological Deposits are generally areas defined in the course of professional field or predictive archaeological assessment, and include areas where sites or artefacts are likely to occur, based on a series of environmental factors such as topography, proximity to water, soil depth, resource availability etc. PADs occur where ground visibility precludes site or artefact detection, or where field survey has not been undertaken. Further investigation of areas of archaeological potential may be required prior to or during development, and may include sub-surface testing or excavation.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) – Predictive Statement

Knowledge of regional and/or local patterns of site occurrence and site formation processes is generally a prerequisite for predicting the location of areas of archaeological potential. The same predictive statement provided above for artefact scatters would tend to apply for Aboriginal archaeological PADs.

Historic archaeological potential

The level of historical archaeological potential at the Surveyors Hut and park is assessed as being moderate. The potential has been impacted by the factors outlined above. However, there is potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present within the footprint of the two wooden structures, along the eastern side of the hut complex, and within a discreet portion of the old camp site location.

Figure 32. Stone lines marking the foundations of two wooden structures north of the concrete hut. Photograph looking south.

Source: CHMA 2013



Figure 33 below shows the survey camp in April 1910. The two wooden buildings are present, although the concrete hut has not yet been constructed. This image reveals the tents located behind (west) of the wooden buildings, and the gentle slope that appears to lead to a drainage line marked by the tree line. It is this slope that has been identified in the course of the current investigation as having a level of archaeological potential.

Figure 34 provides a closer image of the wooden buildings. This shows the simple pylon foundations and low overhang. A chair placed in the middle of the buildings shows a woman seated, while a girl is riding a horse on the left hand side of the image. This reveals that women and children were present at the camp, whether as visitors or as the family of the men staying there. The chair outside the structures supports the hypothesis that archaeological material may be present in the vicinity of the wooden buildings, with

the peripheries used as an extension to the living areas of the buildings. The Surveyors Hut is not shown in Figure 35, which suggests that this photograph dates to the early half of 1910.

The toilet used by the camp appears to have been north of the huts, possibly in the area now below State Circle. This is deduced from the image shown in Figure 35, a photograph of the Surveyors Camp 'Bathroom'. It appears to show a pit toilet with a four sided hessian screen. The wall of the wooden huts can be just made out through the trees on the left hand side of the photograph. The slope of the ground appears to indicate that this is the north side of the camp, with the tents on the western side of the camp. However, this orientation is by no means certain. Indeed, it is somewhat unlikely that the bathroom was on the northern side of the camp, as this appears to have been along the alignment of the access road to which visitors to the camp would have entered the site.

Figure 36 shows the location of a third wooden structure, a small house with front verandah. This may well be the 'skillion roof structure' described at the camp in 1909. This portion of the site is now below State Circle. The type of building shown is typical of Australian vernacular architecture used throughout the country from the mid 1800s through to the early twentieth century. The Surveyors Hut is shown in this photograph, showing a narrow covered porch that connected the hut to the southern most wooden building.

Figure 33. Photograph dated April 1910, showing the Survey Camp, looking west

Source: Scrivener 1913



Figure 34. The Survey Camp (date unknown, c.1910)

Source: CRS M1483, item 28, NAA

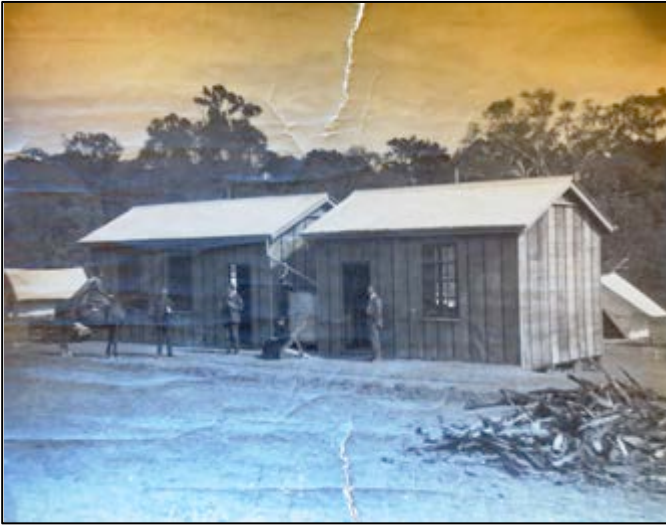


Figure 35. Surveyors Camp 'Bathroom' c.1910. The wooden walls of one of the wooden buildings is evident on the left hand side of the photograph.

Source: CRS M1483, item 28, NAA



The Federal Capital to Date.—The Surveyor's Camp with Bath-room in the Fore-ground.

Figure 36. Photograph showing the extant Surveyors Hut, wooden buildings, and third structure at the northern end of the site, dated c. 1913

Source: Freeman 1989, p. 33



Condition of the archaeological features

The condition of the site complex has been impacted to a large extent by substantial earth movement and landscape works in the immediate vicinity of the place. This is associated with a series of works, including construction of the roads and bridges associated with State Circle and Capital Circle, which form the northern and southern boundaries of the park respectively. In addition, landscape works have occurred within the site complex. This has included flattening of the southern portion of the place, construction of a bike path, carpark construction, and tree removal. The works to the foundations of the two wooden buildings have also negatively impacted on the archaeological integrity of the place, although helping to communicate the nature of the past constructions effectively. A eucalypt growing at the northern side of the former Drawing Room areas may potentially impact on subsurface deposits, if any are present (see Figure 37 below).

Figure 37. Uplift around roots of tree at northern end of former Drawing Rooms, where one piece of undecorated white glaze ceramic was identified

Source: CHMA 2013



Summary

A summary of the identified areas of archaeological potential is provided in the table below, and shown on Figure 38.

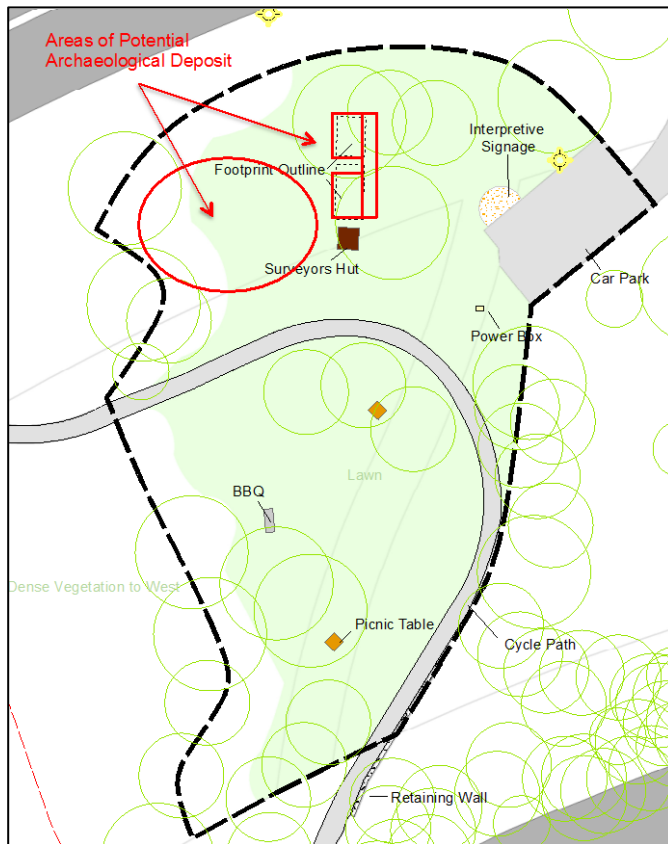
| Location | Type of Archaeological Potential |
|----------|----------------------------------|
|----------|----------------------------------|

| Location | Type of Archaeological Potential |
|--|---|
| Footprint of wooden structures | Historical archaeological potential of the internal space of the two Drawing Rooms |
| Periphery of wooden structures, eastern side | Historical archaeological potential, especially along the eastern side in the areas either side of the doorways |
| Western rise | Aboriginal – potential for subsurface material associated with occupation of the basal slopes of Capital Hill Historical – debris from tents erected in this area during both phases of camp site occupation |

Table 2. Areas within the Surveyors Park assessed as having archaeological potential

Figure 38. Areas within the Surveyors Park assessed as having archaeological potential

Source: Base image NCA



2.7 SOCIAL VALUE

No specific research has been undertaken into communities or groups who might value the hut and park for reasons related to social value, nor has such evidence emerged from other sources of information about the place.

There is a possibility that those involved in surveying, such as through the Surveying & Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI) – ACT Regional Committee, may have strong or special associations. However again, no evidence of any current associations emerged.

3. ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

This analysis has been prepared by the consultants using the evidence presented in Chapter 2 which has been analysed against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria (reproduced at Appendix C), and judgements have been reached on the basis of the professional expertise of the consultants. It is noted the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage is local significance. The analysis is divided into sections related to the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria.

This analysis leads to a statement of significance which differs in some ways from the official Commonwealth Heritage values.

(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

The Surveyors Hut is the only visible remnant of the Federal Survey Camp from 1910-12. It is important as evidence of the vital work that surveyors carried out in narrowing down the site for the national capital and in surveying what became the central city area. The modest hut, actually the Plan Room, appears to date from 1911 and was one of five structures erected for the camp, along with tents. While it appears to have been a temporary structure, it has survived and is the only structure from the camp to survive.

As such it is one of the earliest extant Commonwealth buildings in what is now the Australian Capital Territory, possibly even the oldest structure. The Oddie Telescope building at Mount Stromlo also dates from 1911, and is a rival in the claim for the earliest Commonwealth building in the Territory. Other early buildings include parts of what is now Lennox House at Acton which was erected in stages from 1911 to 1946. The initial development of this building resulted from the relocation of the lands and survey camp to Acton in 1911. The first building, G Block, was occupied in 1912. (See the Commonwealth Heritage List citations for the Acton Conservation Area and Mount Stromlo Observatory Precinct)

Given this early and important role, the hut has a strong association with the creation of the national capital.

The hut may also have associations with the Federal Members' Camp of 1909, as a marker for that camp. This earlier camp was created as accommodation for parliamentarians visiting the region for the new capital. However, the camp was very shortlived and was not used very much for its intended purpose. None the less, it remains an interesting aspect of the national capital story.

While these values relate to the hut, to some extent they also relate to the park which may include archaeological evidence related to both camps. While the park includes an area which was used for the surveyor's camp, the actual area of both camps is not entirely clear compared to the park boundary.

The relatively modern landscaping has no value under this criterion.

The hut and park meet this criterion.

(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

The hut and park are rare in reflecting or being associated with a specialised technical camp constructed to facilitate planning of the national capital. As much of the camp was removed, and otherwise evidence appears to have been adversely impacted through construction, the value of the relatively intact portion of the place, the hut, is increased while the value of park/camp area is decreased. The place compares with the current Lennox House at Acton, which became the second home for government surveying activities after Capital Hill.

The hut also appears to be an uncommon and early example of a fireproof structure/construction in the ACT, especially as a freestanding building. Fireproof construction was part of later buildings, such as Old Parliament House from the 1920s, and in the construction of vaults/stores, such as in the National Film and Sound Archive (former Institute of Anatomy Building) from 1930.

The park landscape dating from the late 1980s does not meet this criterion.

The hut and park meet this criterion for associations with the survey camp.

(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

The scientific value of the place is assessed as being moderate. It is, however, difficult to accurately determine archaeological value without conducting subsurface testing of the nature of potential archaeological deposits.

There are three areas of identified potential archaeological deposit but these are currently untested. These deposits have potential to provide an insight into the lives of the people living at the surveyors' camp. Potential archaeological deposits could reveal aspects of daily life and domestic activity, including the presence of women and children. These aspects of life at the camp are not reflected in the written records for the place, and as such the archaeological potential attracts an increased level of significance.

There is potential for the place to meet this criterion, subject to further research/testing.

(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

The archaeology of this place appears to be unique in the ACT, in the context of this being in the class of early Commonwealth technical sites. It might therefore become a 'type site' in this class in the ACT. However, there is no contextual information about such a class to enable meaningful conclusions to be drawn, and any value may best be considered under other criteria.

The place might also be considered in the class of construction/workers' camps which were a feature of in the early decades of the national capital. The early such camps included those at Acton associated with the administration, Yarralumla associated with the brickworks, Kingston associated with the powerhouse, and Cotter associated with the water supply for the new city (Gugler 2010). A number of other camps were constructed

in the followings years. Many of these camps were much more extensive than the surveyors' camp, and none are believed to survive except as archaeological sites in some cases. However again, there is no known contextual study of such camps to enable a clear identification of their principal characteristics, or to enable a meaningful comparison.

Any value of the place as an example of either a Commonwealth technical site or as a construction/workers' camp is also dependent on the extent and nature of the actual surviving evidence of the surveyors' camp, which has not yet been established beyond the obvious feature of the hut.

In relation to the Surveyors Hut, it is an example of a fireproof structure/construction. Such construction in a freestanding and early building in the ACT appears to be unusual. The class of fireproof structures/construction would appear to arise in a range of situations and extend well before the date of the hut, perhaps most notably in bank or vault structures. Again, there is no contextual information about such a class to enable meaningful conclusions to be drawn.

There is potential for the place to meet this criterion, subject to further research.

(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

There is no evidence of value under this criterion. While the park has a pleasing aesthetic, no research has been undertaken into community-based aesthetic values. It is also not apparent that the strength of the aesthetic qualities are such as to generate community-based values.

(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

There is no evidence of value under this criterion. The park does not display a high degree of creativity. The hut is a modest, simple utilitarian building with no evidence of creativity. It is not apparent the fireproof construction has any technical achievement qualities.

(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

No specific research has been undertaken into communities or groups who might value the hut and park for reasons related to social value, nor has such evidence emerged from other sources of information about the place.

Accordingly, there is no current evidence of value under this criterion.

(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

There are several possible special associations in the case of the hut and park – with Scrivener, the survey team, and with parliamentarians and others who visited the Federal

Members' Camp.

The hut and park arguably have a special association with C R Scrivener. Scrivener was a surveyor who played an important role in the selection of the site for and development of the national capital. His survey was used as the basis for the design of the city, and he became the first director of Commonwealth lands and surveys. In this role he continued to contribute to the early survey work related to the new capital. In this context, Scrivener is an important figure in Australia's history, especially related to Canberra.

The hut was an integral element of the early camp established by Scrivener to undertake important survey work for the national capital. As a fireproof plan store, it is highly expressive of the role of the survey camp. More broadly, the park is at least part of the locality for the survey camp, and shares the association with Scrivener.

Scrivener is also associated with the dam named in his honour. He also lived at Acton House (now demolished), and worked at what is now Lennox House at Acton, as the second Canberra base for the survey team. The hut and park retain a special association compared to these other places.

In addition to Scrivener, the team of surveyors involved in the early survey work for the national capital may also be considered an important group in Australia's history. The survey work was a team effort. For similar reasons to those noted above, the team of surveyors also have a special association with the hut and park.

Lastly, the Commonwealth parliamentarians, officials and state politicians who visited the Federal Members' Camp might be regarded as a group of important historical figures who have a special association with the park. However, this camp was very short-lived, it only functioned for a few weeks, it was little used, its location is still not certain, and there are no physical remains yet identified. In this context, no special association is found.

The hut and park meet this criterion regarding Scrivener and his survey team.

(i) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition

Based on conversations held as part of other projects with representatives of the Representative Aboriginal Organisations (RAOs) in the ACT, it is likely that even if no material evidence of Aboriginal occupation is identified within the site complex, all parts of the ACT carry cultural and spiritual values for the contemporary Aboriginal community.

None the less, in the context of the current study and the lack of specific evidence related to this place, Surveyors Park would not meet the criterion.

4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This section contains a statement of significance for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park. References to criteria in the following section relate to the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria (reproduced at Appendix C). The references are provided after the relevant text.

This statement of significance differs in some ways from the official Commonwealth Heritage values. The key differences are:

- the date of the surveyor's camp is corrected, the importance of and association with the survey work is explained, the association with Federation itself is not included/supported, the association with the Federal Members' Camp is included;
- value as evidence of a specialised technical camp, and as an uncommon and early ACT example of a fireproof structure/construction is included;
- the technical/creative value of the hut is not included/supported;
- the special association with the survey team is included, but reference to Scrivener's contribution to Griffin's 1918 plan is not included; and
- some of the values are ascribed to the park and not just the hut.



The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are important for their historical associations with the national capital, as rare evidence of a specialised technical camp, as an uncommon and early ACT example of a fireproof structure/construction, and for special associations with Charles Scrivener and his survey team.

The Surveyors Hut is the only visible remnant of the Federal Survey Camp from 1910-12. It is important as evidence of the vital work that surveyors carried out in narrowing down the site for the national capital and in surveying what became the central city area. The modest hut, actually the Plan Room, appears to date from 1911 and was one of several structures erected for the camp. While it appears to have been a temporary structure, it has survived and is the only structure from the camp to survive.

As such it is one of the earliest extant Commonwealth buildings in what is now the Australian Capital Territory, possibly even the oldest structure.

Given this early and important role, the hut has a strong association with the creation of the national capital.

The hut may also have associations with the Federal Members' Camp of 1909, as a marker for that camp. This earlier camp was created as accommodation for parliamentarians visiting the region for the new capital. However, the camp was very shortlived and was not used very much for its intended purpose.

While these values relate to the hut, to some extent they also relate to the park which may include archaeological evidence related to both camps. The park includes an area which

was used for the surveyor's camp, however the actual area of both camps is not yet known.

(Criterion (a))

The hut and park are rare in reflecting or being associated with a specialised technical camp constructed to facilitate planning of the national capital. Given much of the camp has been removed, and other evidence appears to have been lost, the value of the hut as a relatively intact portion of the place is greater.

The hut also appears to be an uncommon and early example of a fireproof structure/construction in the ACT, especially as a freestanding building.

(Criterion (b))

The hut and park have a special association with Charles Scrivener who was an important figure in Australia's history, especially related to Canberra. Scrivener was a surveyor who played an important role in the selection of the site for and development of the national capital. His survey was used as the basis for the design of the city, and he became the first director of Commonwealth lands and surveys – continuing to contribute to the early survey work related to the new capital.

The hut was an integral element of the early camp established by Scrivener to undertake important survey work for the national capital. As a fireproof plan store, it is highly expressive of the role of the survey camp. More broadly, the park is at least part of the locality for the survey camp, and shares the association with Scrivener.

In addition to Scrivener, the team of surveyors involved in the early survey work for the national capital may also be considered an important group in Australia's history. The survey work was a team effort. For similar reasons to those noted above, the team of surveyors also have a special association with the hut and park.

(Criterion (h))

There is potential for this place to have other values, subject to further research/testing, related to its scientific value and as a type site in the class of early Commonwealth technical sites.

4.2 ATTRIBUTES RELATED TO SIGNIFICANCE

The following list of attributes are features that express or embody the heritage values detailed above, and these are useful in ensuring protection for the values.

| Table 3. Attributes Related to Significance | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Criteria | Attributes |
| Criterion (a) – History | Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park |
| Criterion (b) – Rarity | Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park |
| Criterion (h) – Significant people | Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park |

5. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY - OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

5.1 IMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the statement of significance presented in Chapter 4, the following management implications arise:

- the Surveyors Hut should be conserved;
- Surveyors Park should be managed to protect potential archaeological remains related to the camps; and
- the park should also be conserved in a form sympathetic to an appreciation of the area as the location for the two camps.

These implications do not automatically lead to a given conservation policy in Chapter 6. There are a range of other factors that must also be considered in the development of the policy, and these are considered in the rest of this chapter. Such factors may modify the implication listed above to produce a different policy outcome.

5.2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The management of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park operates within a legislative framework which includes the:

- *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988* (Commonwealth); and
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth).

In addition, there are a range of relevant ordinances (eg. the *Trespass on Commonwealth Lands Ordinance 1932*, which regulates camping), subsidiary plans and policies. This framework and relevant elements are briefly described below.

Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988 (Commonwealth)

The Act establishes the National Capital Authority, and requires the NCA to prepare and administer a *National Capital Plan* (National Capital Authority 2011a). The *National Capital Plan* defines Designated Areas and sets out detailed policies for land use and detailed conditions for planning, design and development within them. Works approval must be obtained from the NCA for all ‘works’ proposed within a Designated Area.

The hut and park are part of the Central National Area (The Parliamentary Zone), and the area is a Designated Area as defined in the *National Capital Plan*. Therefore all ‘works’ affecting the area require written approval from the NCA. The hut and park is also on National Land.

The following section describes the *National Capital Plan*. However, the NCA also has an asset management role and this is separately described in Section 5.4 below.

National Capital Authority and National Capital Plan

The object of the plan (National Capital Authority 2011a) is to ensure that Canberra and the ACT are planned and developed in accordance with their national significance. In particular, the plan seeks to preserve and enhance the special characteristics and those qualities of the National Capital which are of national significance.

The plan describes the broad pattern of land use to be adopted in the development of Canberra and other relevant matters of broad policy. The plan also sets out detailed conditions for the planning, design and development of National Land which includes the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park. As noted above, works within a Designated Area require written approval from the NCA and must meet these detailed conditions. Such works include:

- new buildings or structures;
- installation of sculpture;
- landscaping;
- excavation;
- tree felling; and
- demolition.

Specific relevant sections of the plan include:

- principles and policies for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting (*National Capital Plan*, Sections 1.1.2 and 1.1.3);
- detailed conditions of planning, design and development (NCP, Section 1.7 and Figure 5);
- heritage and environment (NCP, Chapters 10 and 11);
- design and siting conditions for signs (NCP, Appendix H, Part 3); and
- master plan for the Parliamentary Zone (NCP, Appendix T.6: Master Plan for the Parliamentary Zone).

The plan provides extensive and detailed guidance on a wide variety of matters. It is difficult to meaningfully distill the relevant guidance however, its scope includes:

- the role of the capital;
- preferred uses;
- character to be achieved/maintained;
- hydraulics and water quality;
- access;

- development conditions, including scale of development;
- parking and traffic arrangements;
- standard and nature of building, and urban design and siting, including landscaping;
- management planning for features;
- heritage places;
- signage;
- maintenance and management of the lake; and
- infrastructure.

The land use relevant to the hut and park is defined as Parliamentary Use and Road (NCA 2011a, p. 46). However, the indicative development plan shows the area remaining parkland in character (NCA 2011a, p. T6:12). It may be desirable at some future time to consider re-zoning the park to better align with the actual land use.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act has certain relevant provisions relating to heritage places generally, and especially relating to places on the Commonwealth Heritage List. The Surveyors Hut is entered in the Commonwealth Heritage List, although not Surveyors Park.

The EPBC Act requires approval from the Minister for the Environment for all actions likely to have a significant impact on matters protected under Part 3 of the Act. This includes Commonwealth actions (section 28) and Commonwealth land (section 26). Actions by the National Capital Authority may be Commonwealth actions and the hut and park are Commonwealth land for the purposes of the Act.

The Act provides that actions:

- taken on Commonwealth land which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment will require the approval of the Minister;
- taken outside Commonwealth land which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land, will require the approval of the Minister; and
- taken by the Commonwealth or its agencies which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere will require approval by the Minister.

Significant impact is defined as follows.

‘A ‘significant impact’ is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts. You should consider all of these factors when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.’ (DEWHA 2010, p. 3)

The definition of 'environment' in the EPBC Act includes the heritage values of places, and this is understood to include those identified in the Commonwealth Heritage List and possibly in other authoritative heritage lists. The definition of 'action' is also important. Action includes:

- a project;
- a development;
- an undertaking;
- an activity or series of activities; and
- an alteration of any of the things mentioned.

However, a decision by a government body to grant a governmental authorisation, however described, for another person to take an action is not an action for the purposes of the Act. It is generally considered that a government authorisation entails, but is not limited to, the issuing of a license or permit under a legislative instrument. (Sections 523-4 of the EPBC Act)

If a proposed action on Commonwealth land or by a Commonwealth agency is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, it is necessary to make a referral under sections 68 or 71 of the EPBC Act. The Minister is then required to decide whether or not the action needs approval under the Act, and to notify the person proposing to take the action of his or her decision.

In deciding the question of significant impact, section 75(2) of the EPBC Act states that the Minister can only take into account the adverse impacts of an action, and must not consider the beneficial impacts. Accordingly, the benefits of a proposed action are not relevant in considering the question of significant impact and whether or not a referral should be made.

It is possible to obtain an exemption from seeking approval for an action if an accredited management plan is in place. This plan is not an accredited management plan.

Other specific heritage provisions under the Act include:

- the creation of a Commonwealth Heritage List and a National Heritage List; and
- special provisions regarding Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage (these are discussed below).

The EPBC Act is complex and the implications of some aspects are not entirely clear. Given this situation, and that significant penalties can apply to breaches of the Act, a cautious approach seems prudent.

Commonwealth Heritage Listing

As noted above, this list is established under the EPBC Act. The Surveyors Hut is entered on the Commonwealth Heritage List (see Appendix B for the relevant Commonwealth Heritage List place record for the hut).

Commonwealth Heritage places are protected under certain general provisions of the

EPBC Act related to Commonwealth actions and Commonwealth land, and these are described above. In addition, all Commonwealth Government agencies that own or control (eg. lease or manage) heritage places are required to assist the Minister for the Environment and the Australian Heritage Council to identify and assess the heritage values of these places. They are required to:

- develop a heritage strategy;
- develop a register of places under their control that are considered to have Commonwealth Heritage values;
- develop a management plan to manage places on the Commonwealth Heritage List consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles and management plan requirements prescribed in regulations to the Act; and
- ensure the ongoing protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place when selling or leasing a Commonwealth Heritage place.

The NCA has prepared a heritage strategy which addresses a range of general issues related to heritage places and asset management systems.

Guidelines for management plans prepared by the Department of the Environment are available and have been used in the preparation of this plan (DEH 2006). This plan has been developed consistent with the requirements of the Act, and Appendix G records how this heritage management plan complies with the various EPBC Act requirements.

This plan takes into account the existing Commonwealth Heritage values of the hut, and provides for the conservation of formally identified attributes. To the extent that the plan provides a better understanding of the heritage values of the place, it generally encompasses the existing Commonwealth Heritage values and expands or extends the values. A table in Appendix G notes the policies and strategies which are relevant to the conservation of the attributes.

A summary of the statutory and other heritage listings relevant to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park is provided in the following table.

| Table 4. Heritage Listings relevant to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park | |
|--|---|
| List and Places | Listing Body and Implications |
| Commonwealth Heritage List | |
| Surveyors Hut | Minister for the Environment. Places are subject to statutory protection and other measures under the EPBC Act 1999. |
| ACT Heritage Register | |
| Surveyors Hut | ACT Heritage Council. Although a statutory list with protective powers, no such powers would apply in this case as the place is on National Land and the Act does not have direct effect. However, the listing invokes protection indirectly through the powers exercised by the |

| Table 4. Heritage Listings relevant to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park | |
|--|--|
| List and Places | Listing Body and Implications |
| | National Capital Authority in accordance with Chapter 10 of the <i>National Capital Plan</i> . |
| National Trust of Australia (ACT) List of Classified Places | |
| Surveyor's Hut | National Trust of Australia (ACT). Community listing with no statutory provisions. |

5.3 STAKEHOLDERS

There are several stakeholders with an interest in and concern for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, or at least the potential for interest or concern. These include the:

- users of and visitors to the area;
- Commonwealth department responsible for heritage, currently the Department of the Environment;
- Australian Heritage Council;
- ACT Heritage Council;
- National Trust of Australia (ACT);
- Surveying & Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI) – ACT Regional Committee;
- the Commonwealth Parliament; and
- Friends of Grasslands.

The interests of several of these stakeholders are related to legislation which is separately described above. The following text provides a brief description of the interests or potential interests of the other stakeholders listed.

The National Capital Authority as the managing agency for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park and its interests are discussed in the following section.

Users and visitors

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park appears to attract a range of users and visitors who come to it for sight-seeing, tourism, education and recreation reasons. General issues likely to be of concern include:

- access to interpretive materials;
- access for users and visitors, including by public and private transport, by car and bus;
- parking for users and visitors;
- facilities for users and visitors (eg. toilets and food outlets); and
- developments or adjacent developments affecting the hut and park, including construction-phase impacts.

It is understood the park is also occasionally used as an illegal camping site.

In addition, the park is a thoroughfare for commuters and recreational users passing through the area, including by bike and walking. While information about their interests has not emerged through the research, it is assumed commuters have at least a utilitarian interest in the hut and park associated with travel, perhaps coupled with an appreciation of

the historic and minor aesthetic qualities of the place.

ACT Heritage Council

The ACT Heritage Council is the ACT Government's principal advisory and decision-making body established under ACT legislation. While it has no direct statutory role in the case of the hut and park, it maintains an interest in the place as it is in the ACT Heritage Register and is part of the heritage of the ACT.

National Trust of Australia (ACT)

The Trust is a community-based heritage conservation organisation. It maintains a register of classified places, and generally operates as an advocate for heritage conservation. Listing on the Trust's register carries no statutory power, though the Trust is an effective public advocate in the cause of heritage.

The Trust has classified the Surveyors Hut.

The Trust is keenly interested in developments which might have an impact on the place itself.

Surveying & Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI) – ACT Regional Committee

The Surveying & Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI) is Australia's peak body representing the interests of surveying and spatial science professionals, combining the disciplines of land surveying, engineering & mining surveying, cartography, hydrography, remote sensing and spatial information science. The Institute has an ACT Regional Committee.

The Institute is the successor body to the Institute/Institution of Surveyors, which was responsible for having the government designate the place Surveyors Park, and it installed a commemorative plaque in the park. The Institute has held breakfasts annually at the park to celebrate Heritage Week, and continued this tradition in April 2013.

Attempts to contact the Institute for this study proved unsuccessful.

Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament is the neighbour of the park, and the cycle/walking track through the park leads to/from Parliament House. To some extent, the interests of the Parliament may be similar to those of other users/visitors noted above. It is also noted the land use designation for parts of the park under the *National Capital Plan* is Parliamentary Use.

Attempts to contact the Department of Parliamentary Services for this study proved unsuccessful.

Friends of Grasslands

The Friends of Grasslands is a community organisations which promotes the identification and management of important grassland ecosystems and species. It produces newsletters, lobbies government, organises workshops and field visits.

FOG has an interest in the Surveyor's Park because it is adjacent to a significant woodland/grassland area to the southwest. It has undertaken weed control in this

woodland/grassland over the last three years. A concern is the possibility of weeds spreading from the park into the woodland/grassland.

5.4 MANAGEMENT CONTEXT, REQUIREMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS

This section deals with:

- current NCA management structure and systems;
- uses and users of the hut and park;
- interpretation;
- management issues; and
- future requirements and aspirations.

Current NCA management structure and systems

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are generally the responsibility of and managed by the National Capital Authority.

General management framework

The NCA is an Australian Government statutory authority established under the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*. This Act is briefly described in the legislation section above, especially with regard to the *National Capital Plan* and the development control role of the NCA.

The NCA undertakes design, development and asset management for some of the National Capital's most culturally significant landscapes and national attractions, including the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, as well as for other assets located on National Land. In managing these assets the NCA must ensure that they are created, maintained, replaced or restored to:

- enhance and protect the unique qualities of the National Capital; and
- support activities and events which foster an awareness of Canberra as the National Capital.

The NCA has an asset management strategy linked to its corporate plan and operational activities. The strategy:

- provides the framework for the NCA's decision-making about the creation of new assets and the care of existing assets; and
- guides decision-making about the level and standard of care required for assets.

In managing its assets, the NCA aims to ensure that maintenance and other practices are consistent with the design intent, and support the objectives of the *National Capital Plan*.

The NCA has a management structure relevant to the hut and park. In the 2011-12 financial year the NCA's overall expenditure was \$17.2 million and it had 59 employees.

Day-to-day management, operation and maintenance

The National Capital Estate Unit has responsibility for all aspects of asset management on National Land. This includes:

- estate development and renewal;
- asset management; and
- venue management.

The Estate Development and Renewal team delivers the NCA's Capital Works Program. These works include regular maintenance, works to enhance or protect national assets, construction of public infrastructure, and development of the landscape settings for new building sites, public parks and places, commemoration and celebration.

The Estate Management team has responsibility for the maintenance and management of the hut and park. The place is maintained under contracts for various components or classes of work, and relate to the:

- infrastructure and buildings on National Land, encompassing cleaning, maintenance, cost plans, condition assessments and minor capital works. Various civil infrastructure assets, such as footpaths, cycle ways and roads, are also included. The contractor aids the NCA in the upkeep and refurbishment of national assets through preventative maintenance programs, condition assessments, cleaning and cost plans. Any issues identified through these processes form the basis of planned maintenance and the minor capital works program for the financial year; and
- open space such as parks and gardens on National Land. General tasks under the contract include, mowing, weeding, edging, tree care, irrigation maintenance, graffiti removal, rubbish removal, and footpath and paving cleaning.

Works approval

The Development Assessment & Heritage team has a role in providing works approval under the *National Capital Plan*, as discussed in Section 5.2 above.

Heritage management plans

Another layer of management guidance for significant places relevant to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park are heritage management plans. This plan is the relevant heritage management plan for the hut and park.

Uses and users of the Hut and Park

The place is used by a range of users for a range of uses, and these are described in the preceding section about stakeholders. There are individuals and groups who include tourists, commuters and nearby office workers.

Interpretation

The hut and park have little interpretation, and that which exists on site is deteriorated and out of date – notably the major interpretive signs. There several pages on the NCA's website about the hut (one refers to it as Scrivener's Hut), but the place is not included in any of the current self-guided tours or education kits. There is an education kit *Mapping the Capital* which refers extensively to Scrivener and makes mention of a camp, but does not actually refer to the hut and park. There is no signage on State Circle to indicate the presence of the hut and park.

The park can be observed by many hundreds, perhaps thousands of people each day as

they pass by on State Circle. While they may not have a detailed understanding of what the park is and represents, there appears to be a reasonable degree of recognition in the Canberra community of the hut as a place associated with the early survey of the national capital, and that the hut is an early building from this period.

Key management issues

The range of management issues relating to the hut and park include:

- vandalism, especially graffiti which occurs every few weeks;
- building maintenance including pest control;
- protection of areas of identified potential archaeological deposits (see Figure 38 above);
- management of the park landscape given nearby significant woodland/grassland, including the management of weed species in the park (additional comments are provided below);
- management of trees;
- interpretation, including changing the name for the hut to Plan Room or Surveyor's Plan Room;
- signage, including tourism and interpretive signs, and the need to replace existing signs with better and up to date signage;
- traffic and pedestrian safety;
- access for visitors, including by public and private transport, by car and bus;
- parking for visitors;
- facilities for visitors (eg. toilets, water points and rest places), including rectifying the deteriorated landscaping and picnic bench and table sets, but not encouraging camping; and
- reviewing the boundaries for the heritage place and the park.

In developing conservation and management policies and recommendations for the Surveyors Park that consider and are compatible with the natural values of the adjacent woodlands/grasslands to the west and east, it is important to avoid or minimise the invasion by weed species already present in the park or being considered for introduction to the park. Any new plantings in the park should be of either native species found in the adjacent woodland/grassland (for a list of such species, refer to Marshall and others 2013) or ornamental species that will not spread and threaten by self-vegetation the adjacent woodland/ grasslands.

A further long term option that might be considered at some stage is the possibility of reconstructing a native woodland character for the park, while maintaining a parkland amenity and protecting the hut from fire. This would provide a character for the park more in sympathy with the historic values, and more consistent with the conservation of the

adjacent woodland/grassland.

Another key management issue for the park is continuing weed control and regular mowing through the growing season of the open grass areas. The mowing regime needs to be arranged, taking into account the timing each year of the flowering of the weed species, so as to minimise the release of seeds from the weed sward.

The *Eucalyptus blakelyi* should be retained and monitored for their continuing good health. There are no special requirements that need to be applied, such as watering.

5.5 CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

The Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park is generally in fair condition, and displays low-medium integrity.

In this report, condition relates to the state of an attribute, often the physical state – for example an original gravel path which is badly eroded would be a condition issue. Integrity relates to the intactness of the attribute – for example a modern cobblestone path replacing an original gravel path might be an integrity issue irrespective of its condition. It is often useful to distinguish between these matters, especially as integrity relates closely to significance.

Issues related to condition are noted in Section 2.2 above. In terms of integrity, issues include:

- the loss of elements of the surveyors' camp, including demolition of the three original wooden structures north of the Surveyors Hut;
- changes to the landscape of the park which change the planted character of the former camp site and obscure the original landform of the camp; and
- the partial reconstruction of the exterior of the hut.

With regard to the archaeological features, these appear to be in good condition. There are no areas of erosion which can cause dramatic impact to buried archaeological deposits, nor is any evidence of animal burrowing evident (such as by rabbits or wombats), which can have a similar impact. The large eucalypt growing at the northern end of the former Drawing Room 'foundations' has the potential to impact on subsurface archaeological deposits in this area, as the roots uplift around the stone and concrete 'foundations'.

The stone and concrete 'foundations' marking the alignment of the two former Drawing Rooms have some integrity issues. The Drawing Rooms were wooden plank construction, most likely built on stumps. It is highly unlikely that stone foundations were used for this type of structure. The modern stone foundations are therefore somewhat misleading, although they are an effective means of communicating the position of these buildings.

6. CONSERVATION POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

6.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this policy is to achieve the conservation of the cultural heritage significance of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, and to avoid impacts on the significant woodlands/grasslands adjacent.

6.2 DEFINITIONS

The definitions for terms used in this report are those adopted in the *Burra Charter, The Australia ICOMOS Charter for places of cultural significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013), a copy of which is provided at Appendix F. Key definitions are provided below.

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

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*.

Fabric means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance* [as listed below].

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

Preservation means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

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

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

Adaptation means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use. [Article 7.2 states regarding use that: a place should have a compatible use]

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

6.3 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following table provides an index to the policies and strategies for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park, organised according to the major categories of:

- general policies;
- liaison;
- conservation of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park;
- setting;
- use;
- new development;
- interpretation;
- unforeseen discoveries;
- keeping records; and
- further research.

The table also gives an indication of the priority for the policies and strategies, and a timetable for their implementation. After the table are the policies and strategies.

| Table 5. Policy and Strategy Index, Priority and Implementation Timetable | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Number | Policy Title | Strategies | Priority | Timetable |
| General Policies | | | | |
| Policy 1 | Significance the basis for management, planning and work | | High | Ongoing |
| Policy 2 | Adoption of the Burra Charter | | High | Ongoing |
| Policy 3 | Adoption of policies | 3.1 Priority and implementation timetable | High | On finalisation of the plan |
| Policy 4 | Planning documents for or relevant to the hut and park | | High | As needed |
| Policy 5 | Compliance with legislation | 5.1 Manage Commonwealth Heritage values | High | Ongoing |
| | | 5.2 Compliance with EPBC Act provisions | High | As needed |

| Table 5. Policy and Strategy Index, Priority and Implementation Timetable | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Number | Policy Title | Strategies | Priority | Timetable |
| | | 5.3 Boundary issues | Medium | 2 years |
| | | 5.4 Non-compliance | Medium | As needed/ ongoing |
| Policy 6 | Expert heritage conservation advice | | Medium | As needed |
| Policy 7 | Decision making process for works or actions | 7.1 Process | High | As needed |
| | | 7.2 Log of decisions | High | 1 year |
| | | 7.3 Criteria for prioritising work | Medium | As needed |
| | | 7.4 Resolving conflicting objectives | Medium | As needed |
| | | 7.5 Annual review of implementation | High | Annually |
| Policy 8 | Review of the management plan | 8.1 Reasons to instigate a review | Medium | In 5 years or as needed |
| Liaison | | | | |
| Policy 9 | Relationship with DoE | 9.1 Provide HMP to DoE | High | 1 year |
| Policy 10 | Relationship with other stakeholders | 10.1 List of stakeholders | Medium | Ongoing |
| | | 10.2 Informing stakeholders | High | As needed |
| Conservation of the place | | | | |
| Policy 11 | Conservation of the hut and park | 11.1 Identified works | As indicated in Appendix D | As indicated in Appendix D |
| | | 11.2 Investigation of painting history | Medium | Prior to re-painting |
| | | 11.3 Reconstruction of posts | Medium | 2 years |
| | | 11.4 Response to vandalism | High | 1 year |
| | | 11.5 Tree north of hut | High | As needed |
| | | 11.6 Termite control | High | 6 months |
| | | 11.7 Excavation or ground disturbing activity in the areas of potential | High | As needed |

| Table 5. Policy and Strategy Index, Priority and Implementation Timetable | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Number | Policy Title | Strategies | Priority | Timetable |
| | | archaeological deposit | | |
| | | 11.8 Screen planting | Medium | 2 years |
| Policy 12 | Maintenance planning and works | 12.1 Review of existing maintenance planning | High | 1 year |
| | | 12.2 Maintenance and monitoring | High | Ongoing |
| | | 12.3 Maintenance actions | As indicated in Appendix D | As indicated in Appendix D |
| | | 12.4 Maintenance schedule | High | 1 year |
| Policy 13 | Upgrading and adaptation works | | Medium | As needed |
| Policy 14 | Condition monitoring | 14.1 Monitoring | High | 1 year |
| | | 14.2 Monitoring archaeological deposits | High | 1 year |
| | | 14.3 Reporting by contractors | High | 1 year |
| Setting | | | | |
| Policy 15 | Maintenance of an appropriate setting for the park | | High | Ongoing |
| Use of the place | | | | |
| Policy 16 | Use of the place | | High | Ongoing |
| New Development | | | | |
| Policy 17 | New development | | High | As needed |
| Interpretation | | | | |
| Policy 18 | Interpreting the significance of the hut and park | 18.1 Interpretive strategy | High | 1 year |
| | | 18.2 Signage | High | As needed |
| | | 18.3 Review of strategy | High | At least every 5 years |
| Unforeseen Discoveries | | | | |
| Policy 19 | Unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage components | | High | As needed |

| Table 5. Policy and Strategy Index, Priority and Implementation Timetable | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Number | Policy Title | Strategies | Priority | Timetable |
| Keeping Records | | | | |
| Policy 20 | Records of intervention and maintenance | 20.1 Records about actions | Medium | Ongoing |
| | | 20.2 Records about maintenance and monitoring | Medium | Ongoing |
| | | 20.3 Summary of changes in heritage register | Medium | Ongoing |
| Further Research | | | | |
| Policy 21 | Addressing the limitations of this management plan | | Low | As the opportunity arises |

General policies

Policy 1 Significance as the basis for management, planning and work

The statement of significance set out in Chapter 4 will be a principal basis for management, future planning and work affecting the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park.

Policy 2 Adoption of the Burra Charter

The conservation and management of the place, its fabric and uses, will be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013), and any revisions of the Charter that might occur in the future.

Policy 3 Adoption of policies

The policies recommended in this heritage management plan should be endorsed as a primary guide for management as well as future planning and work for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park.

Implementation Strategies

3.1 The NCA will adopt the priority and implementation timetable for policies and strategies which is indicated in Table 5.

Policy 4 Planning documents for or relevant to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park

All planning documents developed for the hut and park should refer to this heritage management plan as a primary guide for the conservation of their heritage values. The direction given in those documents and in this plan should be mutually compatible.

Policy 5 Compliance with legislation

The NCA must comply with all relevant legislation and related instruments as far as possible, including the:

- *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*; and
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

In addition, it must comply with relevant subsidiary requirements arising from this legislation.

Implementation Strategies

5.1 The NCA will manage the formal Commonwealth Heritage values of the Surveyors Hut consistent with the requirements of the EPBC Act.

Commentary: The overall suite of policies and strategies in this plan help to achieve this strategy.

5.2 The NCA will seek to comply with the provisions of section 341S of the EPBC Act and the related regulations to:

- publish a notice about the making, amending or revoking of this plan;
- advise the Minister for the Environment about the making, amending or revoking of this plan; and

- seek and consider comments.

5.3 The NCA will consult with the Commonwealth Department responsible for heritage (currently the Department of the Environment) about the apparent need for, and process to review the appropriateness of the current boundaries for the Surveyors Hut, and the values of the place.

Commentary: It is apparent the current boundaries of the Commonwealth Heritage listed area may not be the most appropriate to fully capture the significance of the hut and park. At the least it would seem sensible to align the Commonwealth Heritage listed area with the park area. However, it would be best to undertake further research into the extent of the surveyor's camp as well as the Federal Members' Camp, which may result in a more appropriate new boundary. The current study has not been able to adequately research the location of the Federal Members' Camp, which may partly lie outside the current park boundary, especially in the native bushland to the southwest. The areas of potential archaeological deposit (Figure 38) relate only to the surveyors' camp. In addition, this plan identifies a slightly different range of values to that currently included on the Commonwealth Heritage List. However, these differences have no impact on the protection and management provided in this plan for the existing Commonwealth Heritage values. That is, these values are still protected and managed.

5.4 Where the NCA is not able to achieve full compliance with relevant legislation, the non-complying aspect will be noted and the reasons for this situation appropriately documented.

Policy 6 Expert heritage conservation advice

People with relevant expertise and experience in the management or conservation of heritage places should be engaged for the:

- provision of advice on the resolution of conservation issues; and
- for advice on the design and review of work affecting the significance of the hut and park.

Policy 7 Decision making process for works or actions

The NCA should ensure that it has an effective and consistent decision-making process for works or actions affecting the hut and park which takes full account of the heritage significance of the place. All such decisions should be suitably documented and these records kept for future reference.

Commentary: This policy is also in accordance with the NCA's Heritage Strategy.

Implementation strategies

7.1 The process will involve:

- early consultation with internal and external stakeholders relevant to the particular decision;
- an understanding of the original and subsequent character, and later changes to the area involved;
- documentation of the proposed use or operational requirements justifying the works

or action; and

- identification of relevant statutory obligations and steps undertaken to ensure compliance.

7.2 The NCA will consider maintaining a log of decisions with cross-referencing to relevant documentation.

7.3 Where some work is not able to be undertaken because of resource constraints, work will be re-prioritised according to the following criteria to enable highest priority work to be undertaken within the available resources. Prioritising work to heritage components or elements will be decided on the basis of:

- in general terms, the descending order of priority for work will be maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and new work, where such work is appropriate. However, this priority order may be influenced by conditions attached to funding (eg. government decisions may tie funding to particular works);
- work related to alleviating a high level of threat to significant aspects, or poor condition will be given the highest priority followed by work related to medium threat/moderate condition then low threat/good condition; and
- the level of threat/condition will be considered in conjunction with the degree of significance (for example aspects in poor condition and of moderate significance might be given a higher priority compared to aspects of moderate condition and high significance).

7.4 If a conflict arises between the achievement of different objectives, the process for resolving this conflict will involve:

- reference to the conflict resolution process outlined in the NCA's Heritage Strategy;
- implementation of a decision-making process in accordance with Policy 7;
- compliance with the *Burra Charter*;
- possibly involving heritage conservation experts in accordance with Policy 6;
- possibly seeking the advice of the Department of the Environment; and
- possibly seeking advice from the Minister consistent with the normal provisions of the EPBC Act.

Commentary: The outcome of this process may be a matter to be recorded in the NCA's Heritage Register.

7.5 The implementation of this plan will be reviewed annually, and the priorities re-assessed depending on resources or any other relevant factors. The review will consider the degree to which policies and strategies have been met or completed in accordance with the timetable, as well as the actual condition of the place (Policy 14). The Criteria for Prioritising Work (Strategy 7.3) will be used if resource constraints do not allow the implementation of actions as programmed.

Policy 8 Review of the heritage management plan

This management plan will be reviewed:

- once every five years, consistent with section 341X of the EPBC Act; and
- to take account of new information and ensure consistency with current management circumstances, again at least every five years; or
- whenever major changes to the place are proposed or occur by accident (such as natural disaster); or
- when the management environment changes to the degree that policies are not appropriate to or adequate for changed management circumstances.

Implementation Strategies

8.1 The NCA will undertake a review of the management plan if it is found to be out of date with regards to significance assessment, management obligations or policy direction.

Commentary: Heritage management planning for areas which are part of, include or are adjacent to the park may lead to changed circumstances and a need to review this plan (eg. in the case of the adjacent woodlands/grasslands).

Liaison

Policy 9 Relationship with the Commonwealth Department responsible for Heritage

The NCA will maintain regular contact with this department, including informal consultations where appropriate, and formally refer any action that potentially impacts on any heritage values or places as required by the EPBC Act, and any amendments to this Act.

Implementation Strategies

9.1 The NCA will provide a copy of this plan to the Commonwealth department responsible for heritage, for consideration of possible amendments to the Commonwealth Heritage listing, to better align that listing with the plan.

Policy 10 Relationship with other stakeholders

The NCA will seek to liaise with other relevant stakeholders, including community and professional groups, on developments affecting the place. It will seek to actively consult prior to decisions directly impacting on the significance of the hut and park.

Consultation and planning processes should be open/transparent, well-communicated, and able to be understood by stakeholders.

Commentary: Refer to Strategy 7.1.

Implementation Strategies

10.1 The NCA will maintain a list of relevant stakeholders and the scope of their interests.

Commentary: The stakeholders listed in Section 5.3 are relevant stakeholders which will be included in the proposed list.

10.2 Periodically or as developments are proposed, the NCA will seek to inform stakeholders of activities in a timely fashion and provide them with an opportunity to comment on developments.

Commentary: It is noted the NCA has a *Commitment to Community Engagement* (2011b) which provides a framework for consultation. To some extent, consultation mechanisms under the EPBC Act may also provide a mechanism for such consultation. However, an earlier, more proactive and iterative mechanism would seem more desirable, such as that outlined in the *Commitment to Community Engagement*.

Conservation of the place

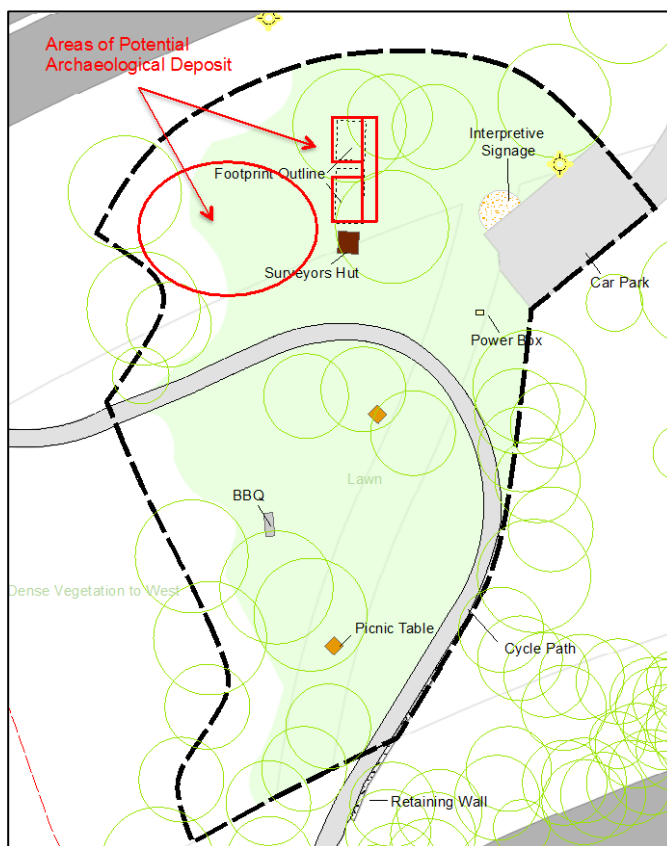
Policy 11 Conservation of the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park

The Surveyors Hut shall be conserved. This includes the internal timber bench and framing even though their age and significance are not clear.

Those aspects of Surveyors Park which have or may have heritage value, or which provide a sympathetic setting for the hut shall also be conserved. In particular, potential archaeological features/deposits should be protected, and generally no excavation allowed in these areas (see Figure 39 below).

Figure 39. Areas within the Surveyors Park assessed as having archaeological potential

Source: Base image NCA



Implementation Strategies

11.1 The NCA will undertake the works identified at Appendix D to the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park.

11.2 Prior to repainting the walls, the NCA should further investigate whether the walls were originally painted, and the history of paint colours used.

Commentary: Historical photographs suggest the hut may not actually have been painted – it may have been unpainted render.

11.3 The NCA will consider reconstructing the missing northern posts to support the roof, including the slab originally in this area.

Commentary: The current cantilevered form of the roof is not accurate, as there were posts

at this end. While the lightweight structure at this end of the hut was also more extensive, no further reconstruction is recommended because this will potentially create additional management problems which cannot be effectively addressed at this time (eg. security).

11.4 Investigate sympathetic options to reduce incidence of vandalism/graffiti.

Commentary: This may include increased lighting around the hut and security cameras.

11.5 If the Eucalypt tree at the northern end of the interpretive paving for the former Drawing Rooms has to be removed for reasons of its health or safety or otherwise, it should not be replaced with a new tree in the same location. If the tree is removed it should be cut down to ground level and the stump left in place, that is the stump should not be ground out. Any replacement should be planted outside areas of potential archaeological deposits (see Figure 39).

11.6 The NCA will seek advice about the use of termite baits/traps to control termites in the vicinity of the hut.

11.7 Should any excavation or ground disturbing activity be proposed in the areas of potential archaeological deposit, this will be planned and any mitigation measures undertaken in accordance with professional archaeological advice.

Commentary: Mitigation might include test excavation, supervision and salvage by an archaeologist.

11.8 The NCA will consider installing screen planting around the carpark to minimise the visual impact of parking.

Policy 12 Maintenance planning and works

The hut and park shall be well maintained and all maintenance and repair work should respect the significance of the place. Maintenance and repair will be based on a maintenance plan that is informed by:

- a sound knowledge of the place and its heritage significance; and
- regular inspection/monitoring.

It will also include provision for timely preventive maintenance and prompt repair in the event of damage or breakdown.

Implementation Strategies

12.1 The NCA will review existing maintenance planning to ensure consistency with this management plan.

12.2 The NCA will ensure maintenance planning is periodically informed by a monitoring program (refer to Policy 14).

12.3 The maintenance actions identified in Appendix D should be addressed according to the priority indicated.

12.4 The NCA will implement the maintenance schedule at Appendix E.

Policy 13 Upgrading and adaptation works

The NCA will replace or upgrade fabric and services, or undertake adaptation works as required by their condition or changed standards. Such works will not compromise significance unless there is no alternative, in which case every effort will be made to minimise the impact on significance.

Commentary: Adaptation in this plan involves no, or minimal impact on significance.

Policy 14 Condition monitoring

The condition of place will be monitored on an ongoing basis. This will be distinct from maintenance but should be linked to it for implementation. The information gained will identify components experiencing deterioration, which should in turn inform maintenance planning.

Implementation Strategies

14.1 The NCA will develop and implement monitoring to identify changes in the condition of the place (eg. deterioration of the hut, or pest activity). Priority will be given to vulnerable or fragile components.

14.2 The park should be monitored to ensure that erosion, animal impact (eg. rabbit and/or wombat burrowing), illegal camping, tree growth and unauthorised excavation do not occur in areas identified as having potential archaeological deposits (see Figure 39).

14.3 Mechanisms will be put in place to ensure timely reporting by maintenance contractors to a coordinating officer with overall responsibility for the maintenance of the hut and park.

Setting

The policies in this section apply to the area around the park itself. The park provides the setting for the hut, and policies related to the park are noted above.

Policy 15 Maintenance of an appropriate setting for the park

An appropriate setting for the park should be maintained, including its generally open character allowing views to the hut, and without buildings, structures or fixtures.

Every effort should be made to avoid any street signs in views from State Circle to the hut.

Commentary: The current setting is adequate.

Use of the place

Policy 16 Use of the place

The primary use of the hut should be as an interpreted historical structure, accessible and visible to visitors.

The primary uses of the park should be for passive recreation, protection of potential archaeological features, and for interpretation of the history of the locality related to the two camps, the surveyors' camp and the Federal Members' Camp.

New development

Policy 17 New development

No new buildings, structures or fixtures should be attached to the hut, or located in close proximity to it.

No new major buildings should be allowed in the park.

Minor new structures may be allowed in the park, subject to careful design and siting, and a clear demonstrated need.

Commentary: Minor new structures may include picnic tables, shelters, toilets and maintenance facilities.

Interpretation

Policy 18 Interpreting the significance of the hut and park

The significance of the place will be interpreted to the range of visitors who use the area, and to NCA staff responsible for the place in any way.

Implementation Strategies

18.1 The NCA will develop and implement a simple interpretive strategy considering the range of possible messages, audiences and communication techniques. The interpretation will focus on the heritage values of the place and its history.

The hut should always be referred to as the Surveyors Plan Room.

Audiences should include the local Canberra community, visitors, school children, as well as Australians living in other parts of the country.

Commentary: The interpretation should also include information about the Federal Members' Camp. Limited interpretation is already provided by the NCA through its website but the on-site interpretation is very deteriorated and out of date. Options might include:

- updating the existing interpretive signs on site;
- signage in the area and other techniques to encourage recognition of the existence of the hut and park, including carefully located and designed signage on State Circle (eg. this might include a Canberra Tracks sign);
- including the hut and park as part of a self-guided walk (There is no current walk which might be extended to include the park, but links might be made to Old and New Parliament Houses, the State Circle Cutting, Casey House, and the adjacent woodland, for example. The hut is not part of the current Canberra Tracks interpretive program.);
- including information in visitor information provided by Parliament House;
- providing a stand-alone visitor brochure, available from the National Capital Exhibition and elsewhere; and
- inclusion of information in *The Canberra Guide* smartphone application.

The opportunity also exists to provide interpretation about the adjacent woodland, or link to such interpretation.

18.2 There should be careful coordination of any signage, to avoid an uncoordinated proliferation of different types of signs. Ideally only one main interpretive sign should be provided. The scale and location of any signage should be carefully considered to avoid adverse impacts.

18.3 The interpretive strategy will be periodically reviewed as part of the review of this management plan (see Policy 8).

Unforeseen discoveries

Policy 19 Unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage components

If the unforeseen discovery of new evidence or the unforeseen disturbance of heritage fabric or values requires major management or conservation decisions not envisaged by this heritage management plan, the plan will be reviewed and revised (see Policy 8).

If management action is required before the management plan can be revised, a heritage impact statement will be prepared that:

- assesses the likely impact of the proposed management action on the existing assessed significance of the place;
- assesses the impact on any additional significance revealed by the new discovery;
- considers feasible and prudent alternatives; and
- if there are no such alternatives, then considers ways to minimise the impact.

If action is required before a heritage impact statement can be developed, the NCA will seek relevant expert heritage advice before taking urgent action.

Urgent management actions shall not diminish the significance of the place unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative.

Commentary

Unforeseen discoveries may be related to location of new documentary or physical evidence about the place or specific heritage values that are not known at the time of this plan, and that might impact on the management and conservation of the place. Discovery of new heritage values, or the discovery of evidence casting doubt on existing assessed significance would be examples.

Discovery of potential threats to heritage values may also not be adequately canvassed in the existing policies. Potential threats might include the physical deterioration of fabric.

Unforeseen disturbance might be related to accidental damage to fabric, or disastrous events.

Such actions may be referable matters under the EPBC Act.

Keeping records

Policy 20 Records of intervention and maintenance

The NCA will maintain records related to any substantial intervention or change in the place, including records about maintenance.

Commentary: Refer to the NCA's Heritage Strategy and heritage register regarding provisions about records.

Implementation strategies

20.1 The NCA will retain records relating to actions taken in accordance with Policy 7 – Decision making process for works or actions.

20.2 The NCA will retain copies of all maintenance plans prepared for the place, including superseded plans, and records about monitoring. (Refer to Policies 12 and 14)

20.3 A summary of substantial interventions, changes and maintenance will be included in the NCA heritage register entry for the place, including a reference to where further details may be found.

Further research

Policy 21 Addressing the limitations of this management plan

Opportunities to address the limitations imposed on this plan (see Section 1.4) should be taken if possible, and the results used to revise the management plan.

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Responsibility for implementation

The person with overall responsibility for implementing this management plan is the person holding the position of Chief Executive, National Capital Authority.

Commitment to best practice

The NCA is committed to achieving best practice in heritage conservation, in accordance with its legislative responsibilities and Government policy, and in the context of its other specific and general obligations and responsibilities. This is reflected in the preparation of this management plan and in the adoption of:

- Policy 1 – Significance as the basis for management, planning and work;
- Policy 2 – Adoption of the *Burra Charter*; and
- Policy 6 – Expert heritage conservation advice.

Works program

Refer to Strategy 3.1 and Table 5 in the preceding section. This includes policies and strategies which refer to Appendix D – Priority Works and Appendix E – Maintenance Schedule.

Criteria for prioritising work

See Strategy 7.3.

Resolving conflicting objectives

See Strategy 7.4.

Annual review

Refer to Strategy 7.5.

Resources for implementation

It is difficult to be precise about the budget for maintenance of the hut and park because funding details are not kept for just the study area. Accordingly, it is not currently possible to isolate the maintenance budget for just this area.

None the less, funding has been provided in previous years in a range of categories relevant to the hut and park, including:

- for infrastructure and buildings on National Land; and
- open space maintenance.

As noted in Section 5.4, the NCA has staff who undertake management of the maintenance contracts, interpretation planning, new works planning, functions management, and the NCA otherwise uses contractors to undertake actual maintenance. These staff and

contractors will, to some extent, be involved in implementing aspects of this plan.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACT Heritage Council 2000, ACT-NSW Border Markers, ACT Heritage Register citation.

Argus newspaper, Melbourne

Biosis Research Pty Ltd 2010, *Molonglo Stage 2: Detailed Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal and Historical Heritage*. Report to ACT Planning and Land Authority.

Birtles, Terry 2013, *Charles Robert Scrivener: The surveyor who sited Australia's national capital twice*, North Melbourne, Arcadia.

Bulbeck, D. & Boot, P. 1991, *Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Cultural Resource Survey and Conservation Plan*. Prepared for the A.C.T. Heritage Unit and the A.C.T. Parks and Conservation Unit.

Canberra & District Historical Society [CDHS], 'Plan Room, State Circle', file.

Canberra Times.

Commonwealth Record Series [CRS], M16, item 'Album 1', National Archives of Australia.

CRS M80, item NN, NAA.

CRS M82, item NN, NAA.

CRS M83, item NN, NAA.

CRS A202, item 1914/3629, NAA.

CRS A3560, item 669, NAA.

CRS M1483, item 16, NAA.

CRS M1483, item 17/10, NAA.

CRS M1483, item 28, NAA.

CRS M1491, item 1, NAA.

CRS M1491, item 2, NAA.

CRS M4071, item 50, NAA.

Cultural Heritage Management Australia 2013, Riverview Excavation Report. Unpublished report to TASMD.

Currey, C H 1967, 'Stephen, John (1771-1833)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography [ADB]*, vol. 2.

Department of the Environment 2013, Australian Heritage Database, Place Details, The Surveyors Hut, State Circle, Capital Hill, ACT, Australia. Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Accessed via www.environment.gov.au/cgi-

bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105467, 07-10-2013.

Department of the Environment & Heritage [DEH] 2006, Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List, A guide for Commonwealth agencies.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts [DEWHA] 2010, *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies, Significant impact guidelines 1.2.*

Evening News newspaper, Sydney.

Flood, J 1980, *The Moth Hunters*. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra.

Gibbney, Jim 1988, *Canberra 1913-1953*, Canberra, AGPS.

Gillespie, Lyall 1991, *Canberra 1820-1913*, Canberra, AGPS.

Goulburn Evening Penny Post.

Gugler, Ann 2009, 'The surveyors' camps on Capital Hill (1909-1912) and the building they left behind', *Canberra Historical Journal*, new series no. 63, December 2009, pp. 3-11.

Gugler, Ann 2010, *Canberra camps, settlements & early housing*, accessed at pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/127635/20110915-1724/canberracamps.webs.com/index.htm.

Mackenzie, S, I Wood-Bradley, D Headon & C Vernon 2004, *The Griffin legacy, Canberra, the nation's capital in the 21st century*, National Capital Authority.

Marshall, D, C Betteridge, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants & W Nicholls 2013, Commonwealth Heritage assessments for certain roads on National Land in central Canberra, unpublished report for the NCA.

National Capital Authority [NCA] file 00/134, 'Yarralumla Block 1 Section 7 – Surveyors Park'.

NCA file 00/411, 'Scriveners Hut – Signage'.

National Capital Authority 2011a, *Consolidated National Capital Plan*, incorporating amendments, National Capital Authority.

National Capital Authority 2011b, *Commitment to Community Engagement*, National Capital Authority.

National Capital Planning Authority [NCPA] file 89/244, 'Parliament House Access Roads'.

NCPA file 89/426, 'Scriveners Hut – Restoration'.

NCPA file 89/527, 'Management of National Land – Maintenance Scriveners Hut'.

NCPA file 89/545, 'Scriveners Hut Restoration – (Construction)'.

National Library of Australia [NLA], 'Biographical cuttings on Arthur Percival, engineer 1879-1964'.

NLA map G8984.C3 1920.

NLA map RM3018.

NLA picture an23556302-v.

NLA picture an23753932.

Pegrum, Roger 2008, *Bush capital, how Australia chose Canberra to be its federal city*, second edition, The Watermark Press.

Percival, Arthur 1957, transcript of address given to CDHS, 26 November 1957, CRS M85, item NN, NAA.

Peter Freeman & Partners Pty Ltd 1989, Surveyors Hut, Capital Hill, Conservation Plan. Unpublished report to the Department of Administrative Services Construction Group.

Queanbeyan Age.

Scrivener, Charles Robert, *Annual Report of Lands and Surveys Branch for Year ending 30th June, 1913*, in CRS M1491, item 2, National Archives of Australia [NAA].

Sydney Morning Herald.

Taylor, T Griffith 1914, 'The Evolution of a Capital: A Physiographic Study of the Foundation of Canberra, Australia', p. 544 – from *The Geographical Journal* for April and May 1914, CRS M1491, item 1, NAA.

APPENDIX A: PROJECT BRIEF EXTRACTS

The following are relevant extracts from the project brief.



The Goods and/or Services

The Commonwealth is seeking offers for a Heritage Management Plan for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Capital Authority, a Commonwealth Agency, manages the Surveyors Hut. The hut is located in Surveyors Park, on State Circle, Capital Hill. It is listed the Commonwealth Heritage List as ‘The Surveyors Hut’ (Place ID 105467).

The Surveyors Hut is the only building remaining of the camp established at Capital Hill in 1909 by Charles Robert Scrivener and his surveyors. The small concrete and iron building was used to store survey plans of the new Federal Capital. A survey of Canberra was undertaken to provide information to the Commonwealth, and more specifically, to provide base survey drawings for the impending design competition.

Capital Hill remained as bushland until 1974 when the Commonwealth government decided to locate the new Parliament House on Capital Hill. As part of the landscaping works, Surveyors Hut was conserved in 1989. The works were guided by a Conservation Plan prepared by Peter Freeman (1987). The area around the hut was landscaped to form a park with bbq facilities. Surveyors Park was formally gazetted under the National Memorials Ordinance 1928, on 25 May 2004.

The area immediately west of Surveyors Park (Section 1 Block 2, Capital Hill) is a Conservation Management Area that contains woodland of special conservation significance – including the White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland. The area also contains populations of the endangered Button Wrinklewort, *Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides*.



Figure 1 – Site Features, Surveyors Park.



Figure 2 – Boundary Plan, Surveyor Park.

2.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act),

s341S(1) requires Commonwealth Agencies to prepare a written plan to protect and manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place it owns or controls.

The objectives include:

- Preparation of a heritage management plan that complies with EPBC Act requirements;
- Identification, assessment of archaeological potential and significance, and conservation management recommendations for known and potential archaeological remains associated with the former surveyors' camp;
- Identifying and providing guidance on conservation and maintenance works;
- Guidance of future interpretation and use of the Surveyors Hut within Surveyors Park;
- Guidance for the use and future management of Surveyors Park to support and interpret the heritage values of the Surveyors Hut.
- Development of conservation and management policies and recommendations for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park that considers and is compatible with the natural values of the adjacent Woodland Conservation Management Area

3.0 STUDY AREA

The Heritage Management Plan study area includes the Surveyors Hut, known and potential archaeological remains from the former surveyors' camp, and Surveyors Park (Figure 1 – Site Features).

The Surveyors Hut is located on Block 1, Section 2, Capital Hill. Surveyors Park is located on part Block 1, Section 2; and part Block 1 Section 7, Capital Hill.

The Commonwealth Heritage Listing boundary for Surveyors Hut only includes the extant building (Figure 2 – Boundary Plan).

4.0 SCOPE OF WORKS

The scope of works for this project includes:

- The Heritage Management Plan for the Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park;
- Conservation and maintenance works program; and
- Public Consultation Report

4.1 Heritage Management Plan

The HMP must meet the requirements of the EPBC Act and be consistent with the Commonwealth Management Principles. The HMP will be submitted to the Commonwealth Department responsible for heritage for review and endorsement.

The required components of a Heritage Management Plan for a Commonwealth Heritage place is defined by the EPBC Act and set out under Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations 2003 (No. 1).

A guide for preparing Heritage Management Plans for a Commonwealth Heritage place is available on the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities' website.

- *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List: A guide for Commonwealth Agencies* (Department of Environment and Heritage, 2006) – see <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/protecting/pubs/management-plans.pdf>

4.2 Conservation and Maintenance Program

In addition to the above requirements, the NCA also requires detailed advice for the conservation and maintenance of the Surveyors Hut, known or potential archaeological remains from the former Surveyors' Camp, and the surrounds (Surveyors Park). This includes a schedule of urgent, short-term, medium term and long-term conservation works, as well as a cyclical maintenance schedule. Recommendations must be sufficiently detailed so that they can be included in project briefs and/or specifications.

The conservation and maintenance program must be presented in a clear, user-friendly and easily read format.

4.3 Public Consultation

The NCA will seek public comment on the draft heritage management plan. Comments will be sought from government and non-government stakeholders, Aboriginal representative groups and the general community.

The Consultant is required to attend a public information session (to be organised by the NCA).

Any written comments received during the consultation period will be forwarded to the Consultant. The Consultant is required to address each comment in a Public Consultation Report. The Heritage Management Plan will be amended by the Consultant where appropriate.

5.0 STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICE

The preparation of the HMP should be guided by:

- *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List: A guide for Commonwealth Agencies* (Department of Environment and Heritage, 2006)
- *Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places. A guide for Commonwealth Agencies* (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2008).

Copies of these guidelines are available on the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website.

5.1 Conformance with Mandatory Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy

Having regard to the Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy (NTS), the Australian Government is committed to improved web accessibility. The Web Accessibility NTS:

- 1) promotes improved web services, including but not limited to: websites, content, or applications and the design, development, maintenance or upgrade of such services;
- 2) details the key milestones, scope and implementation plan for the NCA transition of its online information and services, for conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) version 2.0, developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C); and
- 3) encourages a more accessible and usable web environment that will more fully engage with, and allow participation from, all people within our society.

Information regarding the Web Accessibility NTS and the implementation on WCAG 2.0 and policies relating to accessibility are available on Web Accessibility NTS website and the Australian Government Web Guide.

5.1 Tenderers should note the mandatory Web Accessibility NTS applies to this procurement. In particular:

- a) Websites, content, applications and services defined as within the scope of the NTS must conform to WCAG 2.0 at Level AA.
- b) Claims of Conformance must comply with WCAG 2.0 five conformance requirements.
- c) Assessments for WCAG 2.0 Conformance must be made through the use of Sufficient (and avoidance of Failure) Techniques, available via either: WCAG 2.0 Techniques or WCAG 2.0 Quick Reference.

5.2 Tenderers are required to demonstrate conformance of their products, services and outputs to WCAG 2.0 (specifying Level A, AA or AAA), preferably through the use of Sufficient Techniques.

5.3 Tenders are required to confirm in Schedule 2 that the project deliverables will comply with the Web Accessibility NTS.

6.0 AVAILABLE REPORTS AND MATERIAL

The following reports and material are available:

- *Surveyor's Hut Conservation Plan*, 1987 (Prepared by Peter Freeman & Partners).
- *Conservation Management Plan for Sites Managed by the National Capital Authority (Yarramundi Reach Grassland, Stirling Park Woodland, Yarralumla, Guilfoyle St Grassland, Yarralumla, Lady Denman Drive Grassland, Yarralumla)*, 2009 (Prepared by Sarah Sharp National Environment Management Consulting for the National Capital Authority) – go to http://nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2262

&Itemid=861.

- Survey data for site features, tree locations, tree species and tree condition.
- Relevant NCA Files

7.0 TIMEFRAME, PAYMENT & DELIVERABLES

| MILESTONE | PAYMENT | DATE |
|---|---------|-----------------------|
| RFO closing date | | 9 August 2013 |
| Project Commencement | | End August 2013 |
| Initial Site Visit & Project Meeting | | Early September 2013 |
| On submission and acceptance of Progress Report | 10% | Mid September 2013 |
| On submission and acceptance of the HMP (Draft 1); and Conservation & Maintenance Schedule (Draft 1) <i>Electronic copy in MS Word and PDF. Photographs and illustrations must be suitable for reproduction.</i> | 30% | Mid October 2013 |
| On submission and acceptance of the: HMP (Draft 2); and Conservation & Maintenance Schedule (Draft 2) For consideration by NCA Board and then public consultation. <i>Electronic copy in MS Word and PDF. This draft must be styled and formatted for internet user accessibility.</i> | 30% | Mid November 2013 |
| Consideration by NCA Board (NCA to coordinate) | | December Meeting |
| Public Consultation (including information session) <i>NCA to coordinate</i> | | January-February 2014 |
| On submission and acceptance of the: Public Consultation Report HMP (Draft 3); and Conservation & Maintenance Schedule (Final) For consideration by NCA Board (April Meeting). Incorporating comments from public consultation, and for submission to the Commonwealth Department responsible for heritage. <i>Electronic copy in MS Word and PDF. This report must be styled and formatted for internet user accessibility.</i> | 20% | March 2014 |

Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park Heritage Management Plan

| | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| <p>On submission and acceptance of the HMP (Final)</p> <p>Incorporating comments from the Department responsible for heritage.</p> <p><i>One bound copy. Electronic copy in MS Word and PDF. Final electronic report must be styled and formatted for internet user accessibility.</i></p> | <p>10%</p> | <p>June 2014</p> |
|--|------------|------------------|

APPENDIX B: COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST PLACE RECORD

The Surveyors Hut, State Ccl, Capital Hill, ACT, Australia

List Commonwealth Heritage List

Class Historic

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

Place ID 105467

Place File No 8/01/000/0056

Summary Statement of Significance

As a remnant of the original surveyor's camp at Capital Hill in 1909, the hut is significant as one of the earliest extant Commonwealth buildings in the Australian Capital Territory. It has a strong association with Federation and the establishment of the Federal Capital. (Criterion A.4) Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.4 Creating capital cities; 7.4 Federating Australia

The simple hut constructed of concrete with a corrugated iron roof, is a functional building with innovative and pragmatic use of materials (Criterion F.1).

The Hut is associated with C R Scrivener, Canberra's Surveyor, who mapped the region for the design competition for the capital, and later worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin in his preparation of the 1918 plan for Canberra (Criterion H.1).

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

As a remnant of the original surveyor's camp at Capital Hill in 1909, the hut is significant as one of the earliest extant Commonwealth buildings in the Australian Capital Territory. It has a strong association with Federation and the establishment of the Federal Capital.

Attributes

The whole of the hut including its original fabric, detail and location.

Criterion F Technical achievement

The simple hut constructed of concrete with a corrugated iron roof, is a functional building with innovative and pragmatic use of materials.

Attributes

The concrete building with its curved corrugated iron roof.

Criterion H Significant people

The Hut is associated with C R Scrivener, Canberra's Surveyor, who mapped the region for the design competition for the capital, and later worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin in his preparation of the 1918 plan for Canberra.

Attributes

The whole of the hut.

Description

History:

A small concrete store for plans, with a curved corrugated iron roof and a heavy steel door. It is all that remains of the camp established in the area in 1909 by surveyors of the site of the Federal Capital.

The surveyor's camp was created by the survey team within virgin bush to the north of Capital Hill and some distance from the Molonglo River. A survey of the area was undertaken to provide information to the Commonwealth and, specifically, to provide the base survey drawings required for the impending competition for the design of Canberra.

Charles Robert Scrivener was the District Surveyor at Hay, New South Wales. In 1908 his services were 'loaned' to the Commonwealth to provide survey information on the proposed Federal Capital sites, then being selected. Scrivener established his surveyors camp at Capital Hill and in 1909 the camp consisted of some fourteen tents with one permanent' skillion roofed structure. With the commencement of the detailed survey the tent camp grew. By 1911 two gable roofed drawing offices had been placed to the east of the tents. The exact date of the construction of the surveyor's concrete plan archive (the Surveyor's Hut) is not known but it is shown in photographs of 1913.

The international competitors for the planning of Canberra used Surveyor Charles Robert Scrivener's base survey maps and the winning competitor, American architect/planner Walter Burley Griffin, worked closely with Scrivener until the surveyor's retirement. Griffin's final plan, completed in January 1918, was prepared by Scrivener's team and printed in that year.

By 1920 some of the roadworks for the Griffin plan had been established and a plan prepared in that year (after Griffin's resignation) showed a road skirting the surveyor's camp (State Circle) and crossing the Molonglo River. A later plan, in 1941, showed the roadworks near the surveyor's site little further advanced, with the State Circle still incomplete. Other uses were found for the Capital Hill site. In 1925, the Commonwealth Works Department erected a series of makeshift huts (Capital Hill and Hillside Hostels) on the Hill as housing for workers engaged in the construction of the Provisional Parliament House and other large Federal Capital projects. These huts were removed in 1966.

The Hill was chosen as the site of the new Parliament House and construction work on that project continued around the remnant Surveyor's Hut for almost a decade. A landscaping proposal, as part of the Parliamentary Zone roadworks, has been prepared for the area around the hut. Scrivener's, or Scrivener's Hut, originally built as a secure storage for the surveyor's plan and as an adjunct to the actual survey drawing office, has remained intact at the base of Capital Hill. On the north it has been bounded by the massive earthworks of State Circle and to the south by the Parliament House complex. It remains as the first Commonwealth built structure still extant within the Territory.

Physical Description:

The Surveyor's Hut is a simple, single roomed structure measuring 3,110mm x 2,980mm. The walls of mass concrete are uniformly 250mm thick and have been finished with a cement render. The floor is also of concrete. The use of steel, iron and concrete assured protection from fire. The room is enclosed by a flat concrete ceiling which is protected from the weather by an open ended bowed corrugated iron roof. The roof has no framing apart from the two timber top plates from which it is sprung. The use of such a roof was innovative. On the north and south ends of the Hut, the roof extends to form an overhang, while on the east and west it finishes flush with the walls. Originally the overhang to the north formed a lobby between the Hut, or archive and the surveyor's offices. Evidence of the timber framing to the lobby can be seen in the mortices cut into the top plates. Access to the Hut is via a heavy timber framed and ledged door that is sheeted externally with iron. The door features sturdy iron hinges and bolts.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

Conservation Plan: Generally the Hut is in good condition with little evidence of structural failure, damp,

Surveyors Hut and Surveyors Park Heritage Management Plan

vandalism or insect infestation. However, there has been rot or insect damage to several timber members in the door. The top plates have been fire blackened in some places and the exposed end grain is badly weathered. There are no downpipes or subsoil drainage. There are several young acacias growing within several metres of the Hut walls. (1987)

February 2002:

In 1998 maintenance work to the roof and guttering was undertaken.

Interpretive signage was damaged by graffiti and replaced in 2001.

Condition of the structure is sound.

Location

State Circle, Capital Hill.

Bibliography

Surveyor's Hut/ Capital Hill/ Conservation Plan prepared by Peter Freeman and Partners on behalf of the Department of Administrative Services Construction Group, 1987.

Information found in AHC file number 8/01/000/0056.

APPENDIX C: FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

C.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 2013, 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*)

C.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)

APPENDIX D: PRIORITY WORKS

The following list of proposed priority works has arisen from inspections undertaken during the project. The list may change according to circumstances, including new discoveries made in the course of undertaking the works. Policies in Section 6.3 relate to the implementation of the works.

| Table 6. Priority Works | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Feature | Issue | Proposed Works | Priority/ Timing |
| Park | | | |
| Soft landscape | Exposed tree roots to <i>Fraxinus ssp.</i> | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • top dress over roots (maximum 100 mm topsoil) and over-sow grass seed; or • provide 150 mm depth organic mulch to cover exposed roots to approximately 7 metres diameter surrounding all trees | Medium – Seasonal to optimise grass seed germination – May/June ideal timing |
| Soft Landscape | Sightlines to cycle path | Remove woody regrowth immediately adjacent to cyclepath crossing of watercourse | High – as soon as possible |
| Soft Landscape | Weeds in woodland adjacent to place | Remove woody weeds – Privet and others, monitor rhizomous weeds such as <i>Vinca ssp.</i> To ensure they do not spread into the watercourse | Medium – Quarterly inspection and action as required |
| Soft Landscape | Weeds in grass areas | Undertake weed control measures | High – 6 months |
| Gravel paving | Weeds in paving and some areas in need of refreshing | Treat/remove weeds, and refresh gravel where deteriorated | Medium – 1 year |
| Picnic furniture | Dilapidated park furniture | Remove and replace timber furniture | High – 1 year |
| Rubbish bin | Location not sympathetic to hut | Relocate closer to picnic area | Medium – 1 year |
| Hut | | | |
| Timber door | Termite activity | Treat any active termite infestation, and remove any debris | High – 6 months |
| Northern roof supports/wall | Missing timber posts | Consider reconstructing the missing northern posts to support the roof | Medium – 1 year |

APPENDIX E: MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The following schedule should be implemented, as indicated in Section 6.3.

| Table 7. Maintenance schedule | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Timeframe | Task |
| Park | |
| Annually | Tree inspection – all trees, remove dead trees from woodland, undertake tree surgery works as needed |
| Quarterly | Monitor all plantings and remove woody weeds Weed control in the grass areas |
| Seasonally | Dryland grass mowing The mowing regime needs to be arranged, taking into account the timing each year of the flowering of the weed species, so as to minimise the release of seeds from the weed sward |
| Hut | |
| As needed | Pest treatment of the hut |
| As needed | Graffiti removal/re-painting |
| Monthly | Gentle clean of the interior to remove cobwebs and any other debris from insects or otherwise using a brush/broom – NO ABRASIVE, PRESSURE OR MECHANICAL CLEANING TO BE USED This task will also allow the interior of the hut to be opened |
| Quarterly | Check and clean gutters |
| Every 8 years, or earlier if needed | Repaint exterior painted surfaces (Note: See Strategy 11.2 about the need to investigate whether the hut was originally painted, and the history of colours used) |

APPENDIX F: BURRA CHARTER

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

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, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

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.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

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*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

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 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 in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

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 |
|--|---|
| <p>Article 1. Definitions</p> <p>For the purposes of this Charter:</p> <p>1.1 <i>Place</i> means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.</p> <p>1.2 <i>Cultural significance</i> means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.</p> <p>Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric</i>, <i>setting</i>, <i>use</i>, <i>associations</i>, <i>meanings</i>, records, <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i>.</p> <p>Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.</p> <p>1.3 <i>Fabric</i> means all the physical material of the <i>place</i> including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.</p> <p>1.4 <i>Conservation</i> means all the processes of looking after a <i>place</i> so as to retain its <i>cultural significance</i>.</p> <p>1.5 <i>Maintenance</i> means the continuous protective care of a <i>place</i>, and its <i>setting</i>.</p> | <p>Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.</p> <p>The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.</p> <p>Cultural significance may change over time and with use.</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>Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.</p> <p>Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.</p> <p>See also Article 14.</p> <p>Examples of protective care include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance — regular |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|--|
| <p>Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i>.</p> | <p>inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repair involving restoration — returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring; • repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed fabric with new fabric <p>It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.</p> |
| <p>1.6 <i>Preservation</i> means maintaining a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.</p> | |
| <p>1.7 <i>Restoration</i> means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.</p> | |
| <p>1.8 <i>Reconstruction</i> means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of new material.</p> | <p>New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.</p> |
| <p>1.9 <i>Adaptation</i> means changing a <i>place</i> to suit the existing <i>use</i> or a proposed use.</p> | |
| <p>1.10 <i>Use</i> means the functions of a <i>place</i>, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.</p> | <p>Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.</p> |
| <p>1.11 <i>Compatible use</i> means a <i>use</i> which respects the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.</p> | |
| <p>1.12 <i>Setting</i> means the immediate and extended environment of a <i>place</i> that is part of or contributes to its <i>cultural significance</i> and distinctive character.</p> | <p>Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|--|
| <p>1.13 <i>Related place</i> means a <i>place</i> that contributes to the <i>cultural significance</i> of another place.</p> <p>1.14 <i>Related object</i> means an object that contributes to the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> but is not at the place.</p> <p>1.15 <i>Associations</i> mean the connections that exist between people and a <i>place</i>.</p> <p>1.16 <i>Meanings</i> denote what a <i>place</i> signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.</p> <p>1.17 <i>Interpretation</i> means all the ways of presenting the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>.</p> | <p>intangible.</p> <p>Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.</p> <p>Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.</p> <p>Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Principles</p> | |
| <p>Article 2. Conservation and management</p> | |
| <p>2.1 <i>Places of cultural significance</i> should be conserved.</p> <p>2.2 The aim of <i>conservation</i> is to retain the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>.</p> <p>2.3 <i>Conservation</i> is an integral part of good management of <i>places of cultural significance</i>.</p> <p>2.4 <i>Places of cultural significance</i> should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.</p> | |
| <p>Article 3. Cautious approach</p> | |
| <p>3.1 <i>Conservation</i> is based on a respect for the existing <i>fabric, use, associations</i> and <i>meanings</i>. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.</p> <p>3.2 Changes to a <i>place</i> should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques</p> | |
| <p>4.1 <i>Conservation</i> should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the <i>place</i>.</p> | |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|--|
| <p>4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the <i>conservation</i> of significant <i>fabric</i>. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.</p> | <p>The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.</p> |
| <p>Article 5. Values</p> | <p>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, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.</p> |
| <p>5.1 <i>Conservation</i> of a <i>place</i> 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.</p> | <p>In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.</p> |
| <p>5.2 Relative degrees of <i>cultural significance</i> may lead to different <i>conservation</i> actions at a place.</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Article 6. Burra Charter Process</p> | <p>The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.</p> |
| <p>6.1 The <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> 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. This is the Burra Charter Process.</p> | <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Understand Significance</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Develop Policy</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Manage in Accordance with Policy</p> </div> |
| <p>6.2 Policy for managing a <i>place</i> must be based on an understanding of its <i>cultural significance</i>.</p> | |
| <p>6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a <i>place</i> such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.</p> | |
| <p>6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain <i>cultural significance</i> and address other factors may need to be explored.</p> | <p>Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|---|--|
| <p>6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.</p> <p>Article 7. Use</p> <p>7.1 Where the <i>use</i> of a <i>place</i> is of <i>cultural significance</i> it should be retained.</p> <p>7.2 A <i>place</i> should have a <i>compatible use</i>.</p> <p>Article 8. Setting</p> <p><i>Conservation</i> requires the retention of an appropriate <i>setting</i>. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.</p> <p>New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.</p> <p>Article 9. Location</p> <p>9.1 The physical location of a <i>place</i> is part of its <i>cultural significance</i>. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.</p> <p>9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of <i>places</i> were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.</p> <p>9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate <i>use</i>. Such action should not be to the detriment of any <i>place</i> of <i>cultural significance</i>.</p> <p>Article 10. Contents</p> <p>Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and <i>preservation</i>; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to</p> | <p>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 activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.</p> <p>Setting is explained in Article 1.12.</p> <p>For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|---|---|
| <p>protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.</p> | <p>cultural significance.</p> <p>Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.</p> <p>Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.</p> |
| <p>Article 11. Related places and objects</p> <p>The contribution which <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i> make to the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> should be retained.</p> <p>Article 12. Participation</p> <p><i>Conservation, interpretation</i> and management of a <i>place</i> should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant <i>associations</i> and <i>meanings</i>, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.</p> | |
| <p>Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values</p> <p>Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.</p> | <p>For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, 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 significance.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Processes</p> <p>Article 14. Conservation processes</p> <p><i>Conservation</i> may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a <i>use</i>; retention of <i>associations</i> and <i>meanings</i>; <i>maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation</i> and <i>interpretation</i>; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i> make to the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>.</p> | <p>Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.</p> |
| <p>Article 15. Change</p> <p>15.1 Change may be necessary to retain <i>cultural significance</i>, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a <i>place</i> and its <i>use</i> should be guided by the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place and its appropriate <i>interpretation</i>.</p> | <p>When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.</p> <p>It may be appropriate to change a</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|---|
| <p>15.2 Changes which reduce <i>cultural significance</i> should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.</p> <p>15.3 Demolition of significant <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of <i>conservation</i>. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.</p> <p>15.4 The contributions of all aspects of <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> should be respected. If a place includes <i>fabric, uses, associations</i> or <i>meanings</i> 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.</p> | <p>place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.</p> <p>Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.</p> |
| <p>Article 16. Maintenance</p> <p><i>Maintenance</i> is fundamental to <i>conservation</i>. Maintenance should be undertaken where <i>fabric</i> is of <i>cultural significance</i> and its maintenance is necessary to retain that <i>cultural significance</i>.</p> | <p>Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.</p> |
| <p>Article 17. Preservation</p> <p><i>Preservation</i> is appropriate where the existing <i>fabric</i> or its condition constitutes evidence of <i>cultural significance</i>, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other <i>conservation</i> processes to be carried out.</p> | <p>Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or • where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28. <p>New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|---|
| | when it is consistent with Article 22. |
| <p>Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction</p> | |
| <p><i>Restoration and reconstruction</i> should reveal culturally significant aspects of the <i>place</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Article 19. Restoration</p> | |
| <p><i>Restoration</i> is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the <i>fabric</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Article 20. Reconstruction</p> | |
| <p>20.1 <i>Reconstruction</i> is appropriate only where a <i>place</i> is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the <i>fabric</i>. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a <i>use</i> or practice that retains the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place.</p> | <p>Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.</p> |
| <p>20.2 <i>Reconstruction</i> should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional <i>interpretation</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Article 21. Adaptation</p> | |
| <p>21.1 <i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.</p> | <p>Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as ‘adaptive re-use’ and should be consistent with Article 7.2.</p> |
| <p>21.2 <i>Adaptation</i> should involve minimal change to significant <i>fabric</i>, achieved only after considering alternatives.</p> | |
| <p>Article 22. New work</p> | |
| <p>22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the <i>place</i> may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place, or detract from its <i>interpretation</i> and appreciation.</p> | <p>New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.</p> |
| <p>22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.</p> | <p>New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.</p> |
| <p>Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use</p> | |
| <p>Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant <i>use</i> may be appropriate and preferred forms of <i>conservation</i>.</p> | <p>These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|---|---|
| <p>Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings</p> <p>24.1 Significant <i>associations</i> between people and a <i>place</i> should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the <i>interpretation</i>, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.</p> <p>24.2 Significant <i>meanings</i>, including spiritual values, of a <i>place</i> should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.</p> <p>Article 25. Interpretation</p> <p>The <i>cultural significance</i> of many <i>places</i> is not readily apparent, and should be explained by <i>interpretation</i>. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.</p> <p>Conservation Practice</p> <p>Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process</p> <p>26.1 Work on a <i>place</i> 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.</p> <p>26.2 Written statements of <i>cultural significance</i> and policy for the <i>place</i> 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.</p> <p>26.3 Groups and individuals with <i>associations</i> with the <i>place</i> as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its <i>conservation</i> and management.</p> <p>26.4 Statements of <i>cultural significance</i> and policy for the <i>place</i> should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their</p> | <p>new work.</p> <p>For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.</p> <p>Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.</p> <p>In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.</p> <p>The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.</p> <p>Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.</p> <p>A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.</p> <p>The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.</p> <p>Monitor actions taken in case there</p> |

| Articles | Explanatory Notes |
|--|---|
| <p>consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.</p> <p>Article 27. Managing change</p> <p>27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.</p> <p>27.2 Existing <i>fabric, use, associations</i> and <i>meanings</i> should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the <i>place</i>.</p> <p>Article 28. Disturbance of fabric</p> <p>28.1 Disturbance of significant <i>fabric</i> for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a <i>place</i> by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the <i>conservation</i> of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.</p> <p>28.2 Investigation of a <i>place</i> which requires disturbance of the <i>fabric</i>, 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.</p> <p>Article 29. Responsibility</p> <p>The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.</p> <p>Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation</p> <p>Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Article 31. Keeping a log</p> <p>New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a <i>place</i>. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.</p> <p>Article 32. Records</p> <p>32.1 The records associated with the <i>conservation</i> of a <i>place</i> should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.</p> <p>32.2 Records about the history of a <i>place</i> should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and</p> | <p>are also unintended consequences.</p> <p>New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.</p> |

Articles

Explanatory Notes

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*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

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

The Burra Charter Process Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole. Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



APPENDIX G: 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 8. Compliance with 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 6.1. 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 6 - Policies 2, 6, 10 |
| 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 6 – 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 6 – Policies 16, 18 |
| 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 6 – Policies 7, 8, 10 |
| 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: Not applicable |
| 7. | The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values. | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policies 8, 14 |

| Table 9. Compliance with 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 6. There is no identification objective or policy as such, as this matter is substantially addressed in Chapters 2-4. |
| (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 6 |
| (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, 5 |
| (d) | provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place; and | Complies: Chapter 4 |
| (e) | describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and | Complies: Sections 2.2 and 5.5 |
| (f) | describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and | Complies: Chapter 3 and Appendix C |
| (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 5.4 |
| (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 6 |
| (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 6, especially Policy 16 |
| (iii) | the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements; | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policies 7, 8, 10 |
| (iv) | the policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process; | Not applicable |
| (v) | the protocols for the management of sensitive information; | Not applicable |
| (vi) | the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals; | Complies: Chapter 6 – especially Policies 7, 11, 12, 16 |
| (vii) | how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed; | Complies: Chapter 6 – including Policy 19 |

| Table 9. Compliance with Management Plan Requirements | | |
|--|---|---|
| No. | Requirement (Schedule 7A) | Compliance Comments |
| (viii) | how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained; | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policies 6, 7 |
| (ix) | how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported; | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policies 8, 14 |
| (x) | how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept; | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policy 20 |
| (xi) | the research, training and resources needed to improve management; | Complies: Chapter 6 generally, especially Policy 21. Training is dealt with in the NCA’s Heritage Strategy. |
| (xii) | how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted; and | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policy 18 |
| (i) | include an implementation plan; and | Complies: Table 5, Chapter 6 – Strategy 3.1 and Section 6.4 |
| (j) | show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policies 7, 8 |
| (k) | show how the management plan will be reviewed. | Complies: Chapter 6 – Policy 8 |