

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands

Heritage Management Plan
Volume 1—Lake Burley Griffin
Final Report

Report prepared for the National Capital Authority
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Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands, Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1—Lake Burley Griffin, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

In February 2006 Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) was commissioned by the National Capital Authority (NCA) to prepare a Heritage Assessment and Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for Lake Burley Griffin and adjacent areas of National Land, including Stirling Ridge and the western side of Yarramundi Reach, Canberra (the Study Area). The first stage of work resulted in a Heritage Assessment finalised in June 2007. It provided the heritage values assessment upon which the second stage of work has been based. This report completes the second stage of the project and provides a Heritage Management Plan for the identified Commonwealth and National Heritage values of the Study Area in order to fulfil the obligations of the National Capital Authority under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC Act). This Act requires Commonwealth agencies to prepare heritage assessments of places in their ownership or control and, should the place be found to possess Commonwealth Heritage values, to prepare a management plan which sets out how the agency will manage the identified Commonwealth Heritage values.

1.2 Study Area

The study area boundary (shown in Figure 1.1) is defined in the study brief by the National Capital Authority as:

the northern boundary of the lake edge from the entrance of the Molonglo River into east basin to Scrivener Dam (including the dam) and return along the southern lake boundary to the entrance of the Molonglo River into east basin. It includes east basin, central basin, all the lake from west basin to Scrivener Dam including the islands and lake floor. It also includes the land between Yarramundi Reach and the Tuggeranong Parkway and Attunga Point, Stirling Ridge and Stirling Park.

While the study area boundary reflects the management responsibilities of the NCA, the significance of Lake Burley Griffin extends into the surrounding lands as a component of an integrated, designed cultural landscape.

1.3 The Structure of the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands Heritage Management Plan

The Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP has been compiled in four volumes:

Volume 1—The Lake;

Volume 2—Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point;

Volume 3—Yarramundi Peninsula; and

Volume 4—The Dam and Bridges.

This structure is to assist with ease of reference to particular locations within the Study Area. The Study Area (shown in Figure 1.1) is a complex cultural landscape that also encompasses areas of important natural values. The cultural landscape of Lake Burley Griffin is the centrepiece of the Griffin plan for Canberra—the essential element in the setting of central Canberra—and therefore its cultural value extends far beyond the boundaries of this HMP. While the HMP has divided the Study Area into its components to assist with specific management issues, the values of the whole are certainly greater

than the sum of the parts and thus the policy framework has been developed to encourage a holistic approach to the overall cultural landscape.

1.4 Heritage Values of the Study Area

The comprehensive heritage assessment of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is found in the Heritage Assessment Report.¹ The identified heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are summarised below in the Summary Statement of Significance and in the heritage values summary table (Table 1.1).

1.4.1 Summary Statement of Significance

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area possesses outstanding creative, technical and aesthetic heritage values for the nation as a whole, which meet the threshold for National Heritage listing.

Lake Burley Griffin is an essential part of what defines Canberra. It is an essential component of the Griffin plan for a lake to link and unify the axes and vistas of the plan to the underlying landform of the place. The lake is a unique and creative aspect of Australia's most successful urban plan, which is highly valued by communities for its aesthetic qualities. The lake is an outstandingly successful engineering and technical achievement which underpins the success of its creative and aesthetic qualities.

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area also possesses highly significant historical, rarity, social, representative and associative values which meet the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage listing.

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is important for its association with the creation of the national capital and subsequent phases of national development. It reflects two key periods of urban design: the City Beautiful/Garden City discourses, associated with the design of the lake; and the later discourses of International Modernism, associated with its construction, its edge treatments and features. The Study Area also has links to Canberra's history including the workers of the temporary Westlake settlement and the construction of the first sewer infrastructure for the capital.

The Study Area supports habitats for threatened ecological communities and species such as: yellow box—Blakely's red gum grassy woodland, temperate natural grasslands, the Button wrinklewort, striped legless lizard, Perunga grasshopper and the Murray Cod.

The lake is valued highly by communities for its landmark value, as a symbol of Canberra and as an iconic cultural landscape, which for many is a symbol of local identity.

The lake is associated with important individuals involved in the creative and technical aspects of the design and construction of the lake such as Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahony Griffin, Charles Scrivener, John Sulman, Charles Weston, Lindsay Pryor, Sir William Holford, Dame Sylvia Crowe, Richard Clough, Peter Harrison, Trevor Gibson and John Overall. Roman Cypress Hill and the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum are sites within the Study Area which are associated with the work of Griffin and Pryor.

The Study Area supports natural areas valued as remnants of the pre-settlement environment and an aquatic ecosystem which is valued by the community.

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area possesses significant scientific research value and values as a part of Indigenous tradition, which also meet the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage listing.

The Study Area possesses research potential relating to the study of the history and development of urban design and key practitioners in this area.

The occurrence of threatened ecological communities and species also provide some opportunities for scientific research.

The Indigenous archaeological sites of the Study Area are valued highly by Indigenous communities as evidence of their traditional occupation of this area. These sites also possess research potential for contributing to an understanding of past Indigenous lifeways in the area.

1.4.2 Heritage Values of the Lake Component of the Study Area

This volume of the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP deals with the lake component of the Study Area (shown at Figure 1.1). This component has been assessed as possessing a broad array of heritage values which meet the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage value under criteria² A (historic), B (rarity), C (scientific), D (representative), E (aesthetic), F (creative and technical), G (social), H (associative) and also contributes to the identified National Heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area under criteria E (aesthetic) and F (creative and technical).

1.5 Structure of this Volume

All four volumes of the HMP are structured to provide the following information:

Section 2—discusses the opportunities and constraints affecting the lake component of the Study Area;

Section 3—sets out general policies and actions for the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands Study Area as a whole, to provide a framework for the holistic management of the cultural landscape; and

Section 4—sets out specific policies and actions for each of the places of identified heritage value in the lake component of the Study Area.

1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by:

- Tracy Ireland, Associate, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, Project Manager;
- Geoff Ashley, Senior Associate, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants;
- Rachel Jackson, Associate, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants;
- Amy Guthrie, Heritage Consultant, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants;
- Kristy Graham, Research Assistant, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants; and
- Sheridan Burke, Director, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, who provided input, reviewed the project and was the responsible Director.

The following subconsultants also contributed to the Heritage Management Plan:

- Neil Urwin, Director, Griffin Associates Environment;
- Kerry Navin, Director, and Lyn O'Brien, Consultant, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants; and
- Chris Johnston, Director, Bryn Davies, Senior Consultant, Sandy Blair and Christina Vos, Consultants, Context Pty Ltd.

Godden Mackay Logan acknowledges the assistance of the following people in the preparation of this report:

- Natalie Broughton, Director, Development Assessment & Compliance National Capital Plan, National Capital Authority;
- Rosalind Ransome, Senior Landscape Architect of the National Capital Authority;
- Buru Ngunawal Indigenous Corporation;
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council;
- Ngarigu Currawong Clan;
- Consultative Body Indigenous Corporation on Indigenous Land and Artefacts in the Ngunnawal Area;
- Duncan Marshall, Heritage Consultant;
- Anne Gugler;
- Dr Peter Dowling and staff, National Trust (ACT); and
- all those who participated in the Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Management Plan Information Session, 13 August 2007.

1.7 Limitations

The community consultation program for the Heritage Management Plan was largely focused on Canberra and the web-based questionnaire was not advertised nationally.

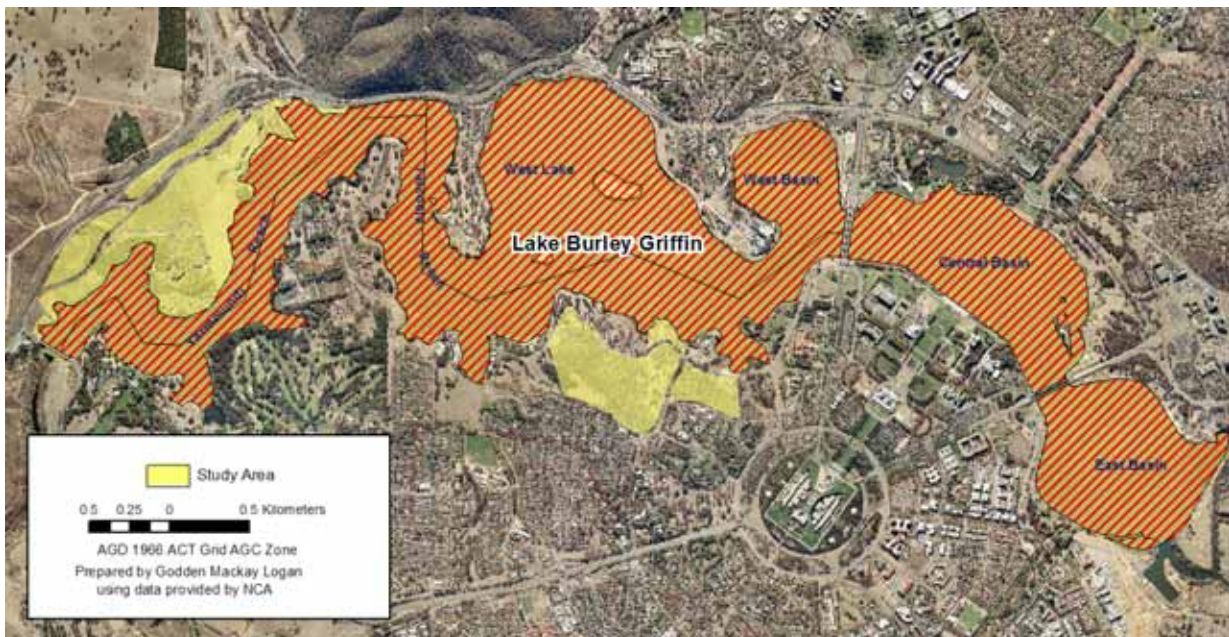


Figure 1.1 The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is shown shaded (both land and water) with the lake component of the Study Area (including Springbank and Spinnaker islands) shown hatched in red.

Summary of the Values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area Referring to National and Commonwealth Heritage Criteria, EPBC Act³

The Lake as a Whole

Lake Burley Griffin and all its components and places, including foreshore plantings, reflective qualities, activities on the lake, lakeside vegetation, natural habitat areas, relationship to views and vistas of surrounding lands, particularly Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain, and the Parliament House Vista, the dam, bridges, islands, relationship to the land axis, the designed foreshore parklands and important foreshore developments, meets the threshold for Commonwealth and National heritage value.

Commonwealth Criteria Met	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H ⁴
National Criteria Met	E, F

Table 1.1 Summary of Identified Heritage Values.

The Components of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area ⁵	Nature of the Commonwealth Values Embodied in Each Component
The lake as a whole	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H⁶
• Waterbody of the lake as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat (Murray cod)	B, C, D, E, F, G,
• The shape and form of the lake as a designed landscape	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
East Basin	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
Central Basin	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
• Commonwealth Avenue Bridge	A, B, E, F, G, H
• Kings Avenue Bridge	A, B, E, F, G, H
• Captain Cook Water Jet	A, B, E, F, G, H
• Submerged Indigenous sites	C, I
West Basin	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
Westlake	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
• Springbank Island	A, B, C, E, F, G, H,
• Spinnaker Island	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
• Scrivener Dam	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
• Submerged Indigenous site	C, I
• Warrina Inlet wetland	B, E
• Acacia Inlet wetland	B, E
• Yarramundi Inlet wetland	B, E
Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I
• Sewer Vent No. 1	A, G
• Location of former Westlake village	A, G
• Indigenous Site—scarred tree	C, I

The Components of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area ⁵	Nature of the Commonwealth Values Embodied in Each Component
• Button wrinklewort habitat	B, C
• Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland	B, D, E
• Remnant grassland, Attunga Point	D, E
Yarramundi Peninsula	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I
• Indigenous sites	C, I
• Lindsay Pryor Arboretum	A, F, H, E
• Roman Cypress Hill	A, F, H, E
• Natural grassland (habitat for striped legless lizard and Perunga grasshopper)	B, C, D, E

1.8 Endnotes

- ¹ Godden Mackay Logan, June 2007, Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment, Report to the National Capital Authority.
- ² Although the study area contains places of significance to the Indigenous community representatives consulted, the lake itself was not held to be significant to the Indigenous community representatives consulted.
- ³ Criterion A—Historic, B—Rarity, C—Scientific, D—Representative, E—Aesthetic, F—Creative/Technical, G—Social, H—Associative, I—Indigenous Tradition.
- ⁴ Although the study area contains places of significance to the Indigenous community representatives consulted, the lake itself was not held to be significant to the Indigenous community representatives consulted.
- ⁵ The lake, as a designed landscape, meets the National Criteria E and F, as set out above. While all of the components listed contribute to the lake's National values to some extent, they do not meet the threshold for National value in their own right.
- ⁶ *ibid.*

2.0 Opportunities and Constraints

2.1 Obligations Arising from the Identified Heritage Values

The lake component of the Study Area possesses a broad array of heritage values which meet the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage value under criteria A (historic), B (rarity), C (scientific), D (representative), E (aesthetic), F (creative and technical), G (social) and H (associative). They also contribute to the identified National Heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area under criteria E (aesthetic) and F (creative and technical).

While Indigenous community representatives consulted did not ascribe Indigenous cultural heritage value to the lake itself, four now submerged sites within Lake Burley Griffin are considered important by the Indigenous community but, as a result of artefact collection during historical times and the impact of the construction of the lake, they are not considered to possess high cultural significance and therefore do not meet the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage value.

This array of heritage values includes the natural values of the wetlands and aquatic habitat provided by the lake; historic heritage values relating to the shape and form of the lake as a designed landscape; its foreshore plantings; designed foreshore parklands; its role as the setting for the surrounding national institutions; its reflective qualities; lake based activities and uses; and the relationship to views and vistas of surrounding land, particularly Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain and the Parliament House Vista (land axis). This combination of factors necessitates an integrated management approach to the natural and cultural values of the place, as a layered cultural landscape. Crucial to the understanding of the heritage values of Lake Burley Griffin is its relationship to its setting, which includes not just the immediate foreshores but the surrounding, vegetated hillsides and the views to distant topography. The lake, as Griffin's land axis of the Canberra plan, is the unifying landscape element for the National Capital's setting.

2.2 Stakeholder Issues

To identify and analyse stakeholder issues for this Heritage Management Plan (HMP) a web-based questionnaire was undertaken during Stage 1 of the project (development of the Heritage Assessment), and a Stakeholder Information Session was held on 13 August 2007, for Stage 2 of the project (development of the Heritage Management Plan). The Information Session was designed to focus on management issues, while Stage 1 consultation focused on identifying and assessing heritage values. The structure of the Stage 2 session allowed participants to drop in and record their concerns through written comments and through discussion with the consultant team. A very broad range of issues were raised and they have been summarised into six thematic groups. The six themes and a summary of the main thrust of issues raised are as follows:

- Use/Access—managing uses and users to avoid conflicts;
- Protecting Heritage Values—particularly aesthetic values, views and vistas;
- Vision for the Future—future character and respect for the planned design;
- Management—need for a long term integrated approach to natural and cultural values management;
- Interpretation/History—telling all the stories of the Study Area; and

- Community Consultation—should be an ongoing process.

The summary of the issues raised is provided in Appendix A.¹ A range of consultation with key NCA staff has contributed to the development and refinement of the HMP.

2.2.1 Indigenous Consultation

Assessment and management of Indigenous heritage values should be based on the best practice principles established in the Commonwealth guideline *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, in which consultation is a key factor in the process of identifying heritage values.²

The basis of the assessment of these values is that Indigenous people:

- are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how best to conserve it;
- have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process; and
- have input into decision making as to how their heritage should be managed so as to best fulfil their obligations towards that heritage.

Consultation with the Indigenous communities was undertaken in compliance with the process outlined in the *Ask First* document. Initial contact with the registered Indigenous stakeholders for the ACT was undertaken by phone and meetings were arranged with each of the groups to discuss the findings of the heritage assessment and management options for each of the identified sites.

Consultation was carried out with the following local Indigenous community groups:

- Buru Ngunawal Indigenous Corporation;
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council;
- Ngarigu Currawong Clan; and
- Consultative Body Indigenous Corporation on Indigenous Land and Artefacts in the Ngunnawal Area.

The individual meetings allowed for discussions on the following issues related to the future management of the sites and areas of identified Indigenous heritage values—access to sites, protection of sites, mitigation options in the event of any development impacts to any of the sites and interpretation of the Indigenous cultural values of the Study Area for the non-Indigenous population.

Identified Indigenous Heritage Values of the Study Area

The Heritage Assessment of the Study Area identified four now submerged sites within the area of Lake Burley Griffin. While these places are considered important by the Indigenous community, as a result of artefact collection during historical times and the impact of the construction of the lake, they are not considered to now possess high cultural significance by the Indigenous community and therefore do not meet the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage value. Management recommendations for Indigenous cultural values in general are set out in Section 3.0.

Thirteen terrestrial Indigenous heritage sites (comprising nine isolated finds, three small artefact scatters, and a possible scarred tree) have been identified in the Study Area as a whole. These archaeological sites are the only tangible evidence, recorded to date, of the traditional lifeways and economy of the Indigenous people who occupied this section of the Molonglo River corridor prior to European

settlement. This evidence has remained despite the drastic changes to the landscape that occurred as a result of the flooding of the valley floor and the activities that have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the artefacts, which include past agricultural activities, tree clearance, tree plantings, commercial forestry activities and infrastructure (roads, buildings) construction.

2.3 Future Development Proposals

A range of proposals currently exist which may affect the lake component of the Study Area. Considering the range of identified heritage values and stakeholder concerns, proposed development around the lake must be rigorously managed to minimise potential adverse impacts on the heritage values, while also enabling future uses and enhancement of the Study Area as an essential component of the designed, symbolic landscape of the National Capital.

West Basin, Amendment 61 to the National Capital Plan

This amendment sets out a framework for future planning of the foreshores of the West Basin—in particular, it aims to link the city more strongly with the lake. It includes proposed changes to the shape and form of the foreshore, including increased mixed-use development and a pedestrian waterfront promenade. Potential impacts of this proposal on the heritage values of the lake include the reduction of views to the lake from the north, reduction in open space, and impacts on the established parkland setting and character of the lake.

Considerations for the detailed design of this proposal include:

- The conservation and management of the significant views to the lake from the major entries to the Central National Area from the north. New development should be designed to provide appropriate view corridors.
- The conservation and management of the sense of the lake, and the buildings close to the lake, as located in an open, park-like setting, in sympathy with Holford's modernist reinterpretation of Griffin's plan, which is highly valued by the community.
- Establishment of an appropriate character for the precinct (including guidelines for building mass, height and density), which meets the aim of making the lake more accessible to the city, in line with Griffin's plan, but also respects and responds to the heritage values of the place.

Immigration Bridge

Amendment 61 to the National Capital Plan envisaged a high span pedestrian bridge connecting the National Museum of Australia to the south side national attractions. The proposed Immigration Bridge is a community project which is gathering support to design and construct such a bridge in commemoration of the contribution of migrants to Australia.

In heritage terms, the key considerations for the design of the pedestrian bridge relate to its potential to impact on the identified Commonwealth and National Heritage values of the Study Area. Relevant considerations include:

- impacts of the design of the new bridge on the nearby Commonwealth Avenue Bridge;
- impact of the bridge on significant views of the lake;
- impact on users of the lake for recreational boating and sailing;
- impact on the reflective qualities of the lake setting; and

- impacts on the existing balance of the horizontal and vertical design elements of the Central National Area, and sympathy with the 'slim line', low-level appearance of the two existing bridges with their 'ribbon of light' effect at night and their carefully spaced pylons, designed to enhance daytime views to and from the Central Basin.

Yarralumla Bay Recreation Hub

Yarralumla Bay has been identified as a recreation hub in the National Capital Authority's *The Griffin Legacy*.³ The proposal is to improve the public domain around the bay with a waterfront promenade and ferry wharf, while reinforcing existing rowing and sailing facilities. The bay is currently a well used and valued community asset and there is much scope to improve the landscape and facilities in the area in sympathy with the original design intent and heritage values of the lake.

Considerations for the detailed design of this proposal include the conservation and management of the low key, neighbourhood character of the precinct as a part of its urban setting, which provides a contrast to the more urban qualities of Central and West Basins.

Rowing Course, Westlake

A 2000 metre rowing course of international competition standard is proposed for Westlake. An 1800 metre course is already in place; however, this does not meet the length required for international competition. Works required for this course would include major changes to the lake's edge in several locations, permanent infrastructure on the lake, wave buffers, jetties and pontoons, car parking, and spectator and access facilities.

Considerations for the detailed design of this proposal include:

- potential for impacts on the natural values, including wetland habitats, of Westlake; and
- the conservation and management of the quiet and tranquil qualities of Westlake, its naturalistic form reminiscent of the Molongolo River and the established mature vegetation of the foreshore setting, including the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum, Government House, Westbourne Woods, Weston Park and the Yarralumla Nursery.

2.4 Statutory Obligations, Policy and Planning Framework

2.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is Commonwealth owned and controlled land. It is therefore subject to the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act). The lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area has been assessed as possessing a broad array of heritage values which meet the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage listing and which also contribute to the identified National Heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. The EPBC Act requires places with Commonwealth and National Heritage values to be managed according to established conservation principles. Schedules 5B and 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cwlth) set out seven Commonwealth Heritage management principles. They encourage the identification of a place's heritage values and their conservation and presentation through the application of the best available skills and knowledge. They also encourage community (including Indigenous community) involvement and co-operation between the various levels of government.

The EPBC Act also requires Commonwealth agencies which own places of Commonwealth or National Heritage values to prepare a written plan (management plan) to protect and manage the heritage values

of those places, and this document has been prepared in response to this requirement. The Heritage Management Plan prepared for a Commonwealth Heritage place must be consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles and may be endorsed by the Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts. An endorsed management plan for a place does not exempt the agency from making a referral under the Act if any action proposed in the management plan is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and the identified heritage values.

Where an action has the potential to significantly impact the environment—which is broadly defined in the EPBC Act to include heritage places—the action must be referred to the Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts for consideration. Three outcomes of such a referral are possible:

1. Action is determined not to have a significant impact and can go ahead.
2. Action can go ahead subject to conditions (which must be included in the referral) and a 'Specified/Particular Manner' finding is made.
3. Action is 'controlled', which means that further assessment is required before a decision can be made on whether it can go ahead. The Minister determines the level of assessment, which ranges from the provision of Preliminary Information through to a full Public Inquiry (refer to Part 7 of the Act for further information on assessment methods).

The Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts considers the information provided through the selected assessment level and determines if the action can go ahead and under what circumstances. The Minister can refuse an action at the end of this process if the environmental impacts cannot be appropriately managed.

2.4.2 Listings

Statutory Listings Commonwealth

The EPBC Act recognises a range of Protected Matters which are of National Environmental Significance under the Act's assessment and approval provisions. A person must not take an action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a protected matter of national environmental significance, without approval from the Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts. Those which occur within the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Identification of Protected Matters under the EPBC Act 1999 within the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area.

Protected Matters

National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species

The assessment of individual species as threatened is the first step to promoting their recovery under Commonwealth law. Once a species is listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, its recovery is promoted using Recovery and Threat Abatement Plans.

Ray Finned Fishes

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Maccullochella peelli peellii (Murray Cod)	Vulnerable	Introduced into Lake Burley Griffin as a stock species for recreational fishing and to maintain ecological balance in the lake ⁴

Migratory Wetland Species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Gallinago hardwickii (Latham's Snipe; Japanese Snipe)	Migratory	Species sighting recorded

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List was created under the EPBC Act. This statutory list recognises places of Commonwealth Heritage value which are owned by the Commonwealth Government. The following sites located in the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are listed as Indicative Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List. An Indicative Place is one for which data has been received by the Heritage Division but no formal nomination has been made.

Place	Location	Class	Status	Place number
Parliament House Vista	ACT	Historic	Listed Place	105466
Lake Burley Griffin Conservation Area	Lady Denman Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative Place	105230

Register of the National Estate

Developed in 1975, the Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a statutory listing. The RNE is used as a database of identified heritage places and must be taken into consideration if the information in it is relevant to a matter under consideration. The RNE will cease to be a statutory list in February 2012. The following sites located within the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Place	Location	Class	Status	Place Number
Lake Burley Griffin Conservation Area	Lady Denman Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative place	101595
Parliament House Vista	Anzac Parade, Parkes, ACT	Historic	Registered (11/08/2006)	13371

Statutory Listings ACT

ACT Heritage Register

The ACT Heritage Register legally recognises and protects significant heritage places within the Australian Capital Territory. The following places located within the lake component of the Study Area are on the ACT Heritage Register or have been nominated and accepted under the previous ACT heritage legislation. As these places are all located on National Land, under the control of the Commonwealth, the ACT Heritage Register does not legally apply to this land.

1. Scrivener Dam; nominated to the Heritage Register.
2. Captain Cook Water Jet; Section 54 Block 1 (part), Lake Burley Griffin; nominated to the Heritage Register.
3. Parliament House Vista (numerous sections).

Indigenous Sites

No Indigenous sites within the lake component of the Study Area are registered on the ACT Heritage Register.

2.4.3 Non-statutory Listings

National Trust of Australia (ACT)

The National Trust of Australia (ACT) maintains a Register of Significant Heritage Places. National Trust listing is not a statutory listing and has no legal effect, but is a good indication of community concern for a place or item. The following sites located wholly or partially within the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are classified on the Register of the National Trust (ACT).

- Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores;
- Captain Cook Water Jet; and
- the Parliamentary Triangle.

2.4.4 Memorandum of Understanding (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities)

In September 1998 the National Capital Authority, Environment Australia (now the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts) and Environment ACT (now the ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding relating to the roles and responsibilities of each agency in the protection of threatened species and ecological communities in the ACT. As a signatory to the agreement the NCA acknowledges that it is bound by the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* (ACT). The NCA is obliged to recognise matters protected in ACT legislation and to facilitate the management of these values through scientific research and the development of integrated management strategies.⁵

2.4.5 Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988 (Cwlth)

The National Capital Plan

The National Capital Plan forms the strategic planning framework for Canberra and the ACT. In accordance with section 10 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988*, the National Capital Plan sets out detailed conditions for planning design and development for Designated Areas. The National Capital Authority is responsible for planning and development approval within Designated Areas. The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area falls within two of the Central National Area Designated Areas of the National Capital Plan (Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores and Yarralumla, shown in Figures 6 and 17 of the National Capital Plan).

The National Capital Plan has specific policies and principles affecting Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores. The plan recognises Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores as an integral part of the design of Canberra and an important recreational resource. The National Capital Authority supports the development of recreational, tourist and National Capital Uses of the lake and foreshores. Relevant policies include the following:

- (a) *Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores should remain predominantly as open space parklands while providing for existing and additional National Capital and community uses in a manner consistent with the area's national symbolism and role as the city's key visual and landscape element.*
- (b) *Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores are intended to provide a range of recreational, educational and symbolic experiences of the National Capital in both formal and informal parkland settings with particular landscape characters or themes. These should be maintained and further developed to create a diversity of landscape and use zones which are integrated in to the landscape form of the city and reflect the urban design principles for the National Capital.*

(d) *The water quality and hydraulic operation of the lake should be maintained in a manner designed to protect Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshore's visual and symbolic role and its water uses.*

The lake component of the Study Area is zoned Water Features.⁶ Policy statements in the National Capital Plan affecting the lake component include:

- To allow all users of the lake access to all its waters and its foreshores (except as may have been agreed under the provisions of the Lakes Ordinance) while minimising the problem of conflicting demands.
- In Yarramundi and Taroola reaches and in Westlake the degree of diverse natural shoreline and good water quality are to be maintained. The shoreline macrophyte areas which are important fish and waterbird habitats in Yarramundi Inlet and Nursery Bay are to be protected.
- Yarramundi Reach is to accommodate a rowing course as well as other boating.
- Westlake and West Basin are to remain the main areas for sailing, sail boarding and beach swimming.
- Consideration may be given to the construction of a marina in Lotus Bay.
- The formal national capital character of the lake as a key element of the Griffin Plan is to be fully expressed in the Central Basin, while East and West Basins are to respond to the architectural character of the central area.

Recent amendments to the Plan are discussed in the context of Future Proposals and *The Griffin Legacy*.

2.4.6 Lakes Act 1976 and National Land Ordinance 1989 (ACT)

The *National Land Ordinance 1989 (ACT)* provides that the Minister responsible for this Ordinance shall manage National Land, on behalf of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provision of the *Lakes Act 1976 (ACT)*. The Lakes Act provides for the administration, control and use of Lake Burley Griffin where it is National Land.⁷ This includes guidance for use of the lake by watercraft, rules for watercraft and powers of inspectors and administrators.

2.4.7 The Griffin Legacy

The Griffin Legacy is a forward planning strategy that establishes eight propositions for the future growth and development of central Canberra, building on the legacy of the Griffin plan. The propositions are supported by strategic initiatives; those most relevant to the future planning of the Study Area are highlighted below:

1. Protect the Griffin legacy—this proposition encourages respect, recognition and future development of Griffin's plan. It notes that some elements of Canberra are a re-interpretation of the plan.
2. Build on the Griffin legacy—this proposition notes in particular the importance of retaining the Garden City and City Beautiful values and the geometry of the Griffin plan.

This Heritage Assessment and HMP also recognises the values of the later phases of the lake's development, such as the modernist elements, particularly those relating to the form of the lake and foreshores as constructed in the 1960s.

3. Revitalise the Vision with Growth in the Central National Area—this proposition encourages a stronger connection of the Civic Centre to the lake.
4. Link the City to the Central National Area—seeks to foster more connections between local and national activities and precincts.
5. Extend the City to the Lake—this proposition deals most centrally with the Study Area. It involves:
 - developing a variety of waterfront activities on Lake Burley Griffin;
 - enhancing lake based tourist facilities and experiences;
 - maintaining the ecological integrity of the lake shore; and
 - developing natural drainage lines as linear parks and cycle corridors.
6. Reinforce the Main Avenues—concerning streetscape character, transport and a higher density of mixed use development.
7. Link National Attractions—includes the need to better link national attractions and enhancing the provision of lake-based and land-based recreational and tourism opportunities.
8. Promote the Griffin legacy—includes programs of research, exhibitions and archives to develop the understanding of the work of the Griffins.

In general terms, *The Griffin Legacy* promotes some significant changes to the character of foreshore areas in the Albert Hall precinct, including the proposed pedestrian bridge, West Basin and Yarralumla Bay. These will need to be carefully managed in order to conserve the range of identified heritage values of the Study Area. The appropriate assessment process is set out in the policies in the subsequent sections of the HMP.

2.4.8 Plans of Management and other documentation

Previous Plans of Management for Lake Burley Griffin include:

- The *Lake Burley Griffin Canberra Policy Plan*, prepared by the National Capital Development Commission in preparation for the introduction of self government to the ACT in 1988. The Policy Plan set out a broad framework for the use and management of the lake and its foreshores and the protection of its natural and cultural values.
- The 1994 *Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan*, published by the National Capital Planning Authority, established more detailed policies for the range of management requirements of the lake and the foreshores, including water quality management, ecological management, recreation management, landscape management and community information and consultation. The current Heritage Management Plan focuses on the requirements of Schedules 5B and 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cwlth) for places of Commonwealth and National Heritage value. The Heritage Management Plan therefore does not replace the previous Plan of Management for Lake Burley Griffin, which had a broader focus, but builds upon it and updates it in matters of heritage management.

2.5 Conclusions

The range of identified heritage values of the lake, discussed briefly here and in greater detail in the Heritage Assessment, include the natural values of the wetlands and the aquatic habitat provided by the

lake; historic heritage values relating to the shape and form of the lake as a designed landscape; its foreshore plantings; designed foreshore parklands and as the setting for the national institutions; its reflective qualities; lake based activities and uses; and the relationship to views and vistas of surrounding land, particularly Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain and the Parliament House Vista (land axis). These values give rise to significant obligations for conservation, management and interpretation, and compliance with the relevant legislation, as identified above.

Through the consultation process for this HMP, the community has clearly articulated views about the heritage significance of the aesthetic qualities of the Lake Burley Griffin landscape, including its open park-like setting, its important views and vistas and its natural areas. This highlights the need for effective stakeholder involvement in decision making regarding the future management of this area.

The thrust of the National Capital Authority's *The Griffin Legacy* is to provide greater access to the lake and greater connections with the major precincts of the city, which currently are only accessible easily by car. While such proposals have great potential to enhance the original design intent of the lake, its amenity and its setting, they will require careful planning which recognises and responds to the identified heritage values. In particular, considerations include:

- conservation of and respect for the contrasting character of the different parts and precincts of the lake;
- conservation and recognition of the heritage values of later phases of the lake's development such as the modernist re-interpretation of Griffin's design at the period of the design and construction of the lake; and
- conservation of the significant views and vistas in which the lake is a crucial unifying element for central Canberra and the surrounding landscape of hills and mountains, linking near and distant topography to provide a setting of unique aesthetic qualities for the National Capital.

The development of detailed conservation management plans or masterplans for specific parts of the study area subject to change or development pressures could inform the detailed design process for these areas. The future design and development of the lake, its foreshores and broader setting, will be an ongoing, dynamic process, responding to changing community needs and aspirations. The Study Area should continue to showcase the best in contemporary design and innovation, inspired by the legacy of this unique cultural landscape.

2.6 Endnotes

¹ Each issue has been assigned to one heading only.

² Australian Heritage Commission 2002, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous Heritage Values and Places*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, p 6.

³ National Capital Authority 2004, *Griffin Legacy*, Canberra.

⁴ Environment ACT, 2000, Fish stocking plan for the Australian Capital Territory 2001–2005, Urban Services, ACT, p 3.

⁵ National Capital Authority, Environment Australia, Environment ACT, 1998. Memorandum of Understanding between the National Capital Authority and Environment Australia, Department of the Environment and Environment ACT, Department of Urban Services relating to The Roles and Responsibilities of each partner in consistent and co-ordinated conservation management of threatened species and ecological communities in the ACT. Unpublished report, p 3.

⁶ *ibid*, Appendix A, p 11.

⁷ This Act defines Lake Burley Griffin as 'the waters of the Molongolo River between Scrivener Dam and dairy bridge (sic)'. It should be noted that this extends further than the boundary of the present study which only extends from Scrivener Dam to the entrance of the Molongolo River into East Basin.

3.0 General Conservation Policy for the Study Area

3.1 Introduction

The following tables identify general heritage conservation policies and actions for the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. Section 4.0 presents specific policies and actions for each component of the Study Area that has identified heritage values. The effective implementation of the general and specific policies and actions will ensure that the NCA meets its obligations under the EPBC Act to conserve the identified heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. The priorities for action are listed in four categories, each responding to a different level of risk to the heritage values:

- *High:* Actions that should be undertaken immediately (within 12 months) to mitigate key risks to the heritage values. These actions are an essential component of the Heritage Management Plan and without them the heritage values of the Study Area may suffer adverse impacts.
- *Medium:* Actions that should be planned for in order to conserve the heritage values of the Study Area. Resources should be forward planned to enable implementation of these actions to ensure conservation of the heritage values.
- *Low:* These actions are important to the future conservation of the heritage values but respond to less imminent risks. Resources should be forward planned to enable these actions to be undertaken.

Timing

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

- immediately upon adoption of the plan (within 12 months);
- annually;
- as required;
- by 2011 (within 2 years);
- by 2014 (within 5 years); or
- by 2019 (within 10 years).

3.2 Key Objective of the General Conservation Policy

The key objective of this policy framework is to ensure the conservation of the heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area in the context of its future use and enhancement as an essential component of the designed, symbolic landscape of the National Capital. This conservation policy recognises the diversity of character of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area and the many individually significant places to be found within it, but also promotes a holistic approach to the future management of the Study Area as a cultural landscape.

The Conservation Policy is made up of six key policy areas:

1. Heritage Conservation;
2. Interpretation;
3. Use and Access;
4. Decision Making Procedures, Expertise and Training;
5. Documentation, Monitoring and Review; and
6. Stakeholder Consultation and Involvement.



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
1 Heritage Conservation			
1.1 Conserve the identified heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area in compliance with the requirements of the EPBC Act, the <i>Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988</i> and the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980 (ACT)</i> (in accordance with the 1998 MOU).	1.1.1 The NCA should formally adopt this HMP as the basis for future management of the heritage values of the Study Area.	High	By 2011
	1.1.2 The identified heritage values of the Study Area (shown in Table 1.1) will be the principal basis for all future planning, management and impact assessment of activities or actions.	High	Immediately
	1.1.3 Any proposal or action that will or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment including the identified Commonwealth and National heritage values of the Study Area (Table 1.1) will require a referral to the Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts.	High	As required
1.2 Conserve the identified heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area in line with this Heritage Management Plan (HMP).	1.2.1 All the components of the Study Area (identified in Table 1.1) should be added to the NCA's register of places of Commonwealth heritage value, in accordance with s341ZB (1) of the EPBC Act.	High	By 2011
	1.2.2 The NCA should consider the nomination to the Commonwealth Heritage list of all the components of the Study Area, identified in Table 1.1, preferably as a group making up a significant cultural landscape.	Medium	By 2014
	1.2.3 The NCA should consider the nomination of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area to the National Heritage list. This consideration should involve a review of an appropriate curtilage for a National list nomination, taking into account the need for the integrated management of central Canberra's significant cultural landscape.	Medium	By 2014
1.3 Implement the policies and actions set out in this HMP, in line with the identified priority and timing guidelines.	1.3.1 Implementation actions are set out below in Section 5 Documentation, Monitoring and Review.	High	Immediately
1.4 All planning or strategic documents or proposals with the potential to affect the Study Area should refer to this HMP for primary guidance on the management of its heritage values.	1.4.1 Promote a holistic management approach to the Study Area by ensuring that proposals are assessed in terms of their potential to impact on the heritage values of the Study Area as a whole. The aim of this policy is to promote a co-ordinated rather than a piecemeal approach to management.	Medium	As required
	1.4.2 Ensure all proposals for development or activities around the foreshore of the lake are assessed in terms of their potential to impact upon (positively or negatively) the identified heritage values of the Study Area.	High	As required
	1.4.3 Ensure new developments contribute to the qualities and heritage values of the Study Area as a designed, symbolic landscape of national significance.	High	As required



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
<p>1.5 Co-ordinate the heritage management of the Study Area with the heritage management plans for places and landscapes which have an integral relationship with the heritage values of the Study Area.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Co-ordinate this HMP with the heritage management plans for: Blundells' Cottage, High Court and National Gallery Precinct, Carillon and Aspen Island, Central Parklands, the National Library, Parliament House Vista, Australian War Memorial and Old Parliament House. Also ensure co-ordinated management with other places with heritage values strongly linked to the Study Area including Lennox Gardens, Government House, Westbourne Woods, Weston Park, Yarralumla Nursery, Black Mountain, Acton Peninsula, Commonwealth Place, Bowen Park, Kingston foreshore, Jerrabomberra wetlands, Grevillea Park and Molongolo Reach.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As required</p>
<p>1.6 Conserve and manage the integrity of the formal design elements of the study area that derive from the Griffin plan and the later design and construction of the lake and its foreshores, influenced by Holford and the NCDC.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Conserve the integrity of the axes, vistas and visual links with the surrounding landscape (including Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie and Red Hill) and conserve the visibility of the lake from public open spaces and public institutions. This will support the continued appreciation of the lake as a unifying and linking element for the close and distant topography in the landscape and as the setting of the surrounding buildings and open space areas.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>1.6.2 Conserve the visibility of the waters of the lake in views from within Canberra, including the retention of open views to the water from roads and other public use areas (Commonwealth Avenue, Parkes Way, the cycle paths) as well as local secluded vistas from near the lake shore.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>1.6.3 Maintain the water level and water quality of the lake in line with the benchmark for 'Protection of freshwater aquatic systems' in the LBG Water Quality Management Plan, 2006.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>In accordance with the Plan</p>
	<p>1.6.4 Conserve the informal, river-like form of Westlake as a contrast to the more formal basins.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>1.6.5 Respect the relationship between the vertical and horizontal design elements, including the bridges, Carillon and Captain Cook Water Jet.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>1.6.6 Conserve the historic plantings of deciduous trees around the foreshores, planted to reflect spring and autumn colour in the waters of the lake.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>1.6.7 Conserve the relationship between the lake and the National Library, High Court of Australia, National Gallery of Australia and the National Museum of Australia, where the buildings contribute to the lake's setting and, in turn, the lake provides the setting for the buildings.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
1.7 Recognise the Lake Burley Griffin study area as a layered cultural landscape, the heritage values of which reflect Indigenous use and cultural values; early European use and development; the Griffin plan; the Holford plan and subsequent phases of design and construction by the NCDC; and the remnant natural environment.	1.7.1 Conserve the diverse landscape character of the Study Area, including the contrasts between the formal and informal landscapes, and native and exotic vegetation.	High	Immediately
	1.7.2 Conserve the overall form and shape of the lake which strongly reflects the Griffin plan.	High	Immediately
	1.7.3 Conserve the islands and areas of hard and soft edge treatments reflecting the period of design and construction of the lake.	High	Immediately
	1.7.4 Conserve the evidence (including archaeological) of past historic and Indigenous use of the landscape including the identified Indigenous sites, the remains of the former Westlake settlement site, and Sewer Vent No. 1.	Medium	As required
	1.7.5 Rigorously manage new development on Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point in order to conserve the aesthetic and natural values of the landscape, topography and vegetation and its importance in significant views.	High	As required
	1.7.6 Conserve and actively manage the historical and aesthetic values of Lindsay Pryor Arboretum and Roman Cypress Hill.	High	By 2011
	1.7.7 Rigorously manage new development on the Yarramundi Peninsula in order to conserve the historical, aesthetic and natural values of the landscape, topography and vegetation and its importance in significant views. In particular manage the Peninsula to maintain the 'natural' river-like qualities of Westlake.	Medium	As required
1.8 Conserve and manage the aesthetic values of the Study Area which are particularly valued by the community.	1.8.1 Conserve and manage the 'quiet and still' qualities of the Study Area, particularly in areas such as Central Basin, Tarcoola Reach and Yarramundi Reach.	High	Immediately
	1.8.2 Conserve the role of the lake as the setting for significant national institutions, particularly the nature of its reflective qualities.	High	Immediately
	1.8.3 Conserve and manage the high quality parkland setting of the lake to a high standard.	High	Immediately
	1.8.4 Manage the setting of the lake to retain seasonal colour, natural qualities and diversity of character.	High	Immediately
	1.8.5 Retain views to the surrounding hillsides as well as their vegetated, natural character.	High	Immediately
1.9 Conserve and manage the creative and technical heritage values of the Study Area.	1.9.1 Conserve the evidence of engineering and technical excellence in the Study Area including the Commonwealth Avenue and Kings Avenue Bridges and Scrivener Dam.	Medium	As required



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	1.9.2 Continue to maintain to a high standard the structural and design integrity of the bridges and dam and their settings, to ensure their long-term conservation as an integral aspect of the designed landscape of the Study Area.	Medium	Annually
	1.9.3 Conserve the geometry of Griffin's plan, which has been emphasised by the distinctive plantings and parklands designed by Holford and the NCDC, including the contrast of naturalistic and formal designs around the foreshore.	High	As required
1.10 Conserve and manage the Indigenous heritage values of the Study Area.	1.10.1 Recognise Indigenous heritage values which arise from sites, places and the interrelation between sites, places and landscapes.	High	By 2011
	1.10.2 Add the identified Indigenous heritage places of Stirling Ridge, Yarramundi Peninsula and the submerged Indigenous sites to the NCA's register of places of Commonwealth Heritage value, in accordance with s341ZB (1) of the EPBC Act.	Medium	As required
	1.10.3 Works in areas of Indigenous archaeological significance may require archaeological assessment and management in consultation with appropriate Indigenous communities and relevant authorities.	Medium	As required
	1.10.4 Recognise the potential for works or activities to impact upon previously undetected places of Indigenous heritage value and follow the assessment and notification procedures of the <i>Heritage Act 2004</i> (ACT).	Medium	As required
	1.10.5 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which notifies contractors of Indigenous heritage values and potential values of relevant areas and ensures effective implementation of these policies by all contractors and relevant authorities.	High	By 2011
	1.10.6 Note the location of Indigenous heritage places on fire control plans as assets requiring protection and management.	Medium	By 2011
1.11 Conserve and manage the natural heritage values of the Study Area.	1.11.1 Conserve the natural heritage values of Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point. The Button wrinklewort is a listed threatened species under section 18 of the EPBC Act; and Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland and natural temperate grassland are both listed as threatened ecological communities under section 18A of the Act.	High	Immediately
	1.11.2 Conserve the natural heritage values of the Yarramundi Peninsula: the natural temperate grassland and grassland habitat for the Striped legless lizard (declared threatened species under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> (ACT) and threatened species under the EPBC Act) and the Perunga grasshopper (declared threatened species under the	High	Immediately



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i>).		
	1.11.3 Conserve and manage the lake as an aquatic habitat comprising the waterbody, aquatic fauna, vegetation and lake bed.	Medium	Immediately
	1.11.4 Conserve and manage the wetland habitat for threatened and migratory bird species provided by Warrina Inlet, Accacia Inlet and Yarramundi Inlet wetlands.	Medium	Immediately
	1.11.5 Conserve and manage the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas).	Medium	Immediately
	1.11.6 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which notifies contractors of the natural heritage values of relevant areas and ensures effective implementation of these policies by all contractors.	High	By 2011
1.12 Removal or damage to significant aspects of the place.	1.12.1 Removal or works which would adversely impact on places of identified heritage value should only be permitted where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the work makes possible the recovery of aspects of greater heritage value; the work helps to ensure the security and viability of the place; there is no feasible alternative (eg to meet safety or legal requirements); full assessment of alternative options has been undertaken to minimise adverse impacts. 	High	As required
1.13 Authenticity of the place.	1.13.1 Ensure that the integrity of fabric of heritage value from different phases and periods of the cultural landscape is maintained, managed and interpreted.	High	As required
2 Interpretation			
2.1 An Interpretation Plan should be prepared for the Study Area.	2.1.1 Interpret the historic, Indigenous and natural heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area to local, national and international audiences—using a range of media including published material, online material and signage.	Medium	By 2011
	2.1.2 Consult and involve stakeholders in the development of the Interpretation plan and specific interpretation initiatives.	Medium	By 2011 and as required
	2.1.3 The specific policies identify nodes, themes and locations for on-site interpretation.	NA	NA
2.2 Develop an Indigenous heritage interpretation plan in partnership with appropriate community representatives.	2.2.1 In partnership with the local Indigenous community, investigate how the Indigenous cultural values of the Molongolo River Valley (prior to construction of the lake) could be recognised and incorporated into the public environment of the city	Medium	By 2011



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	(examples may be the erection of signage, public art, and use of Aboriginal place names).		
	2.2.2 Interpret the following aspects of the Indigenous cultural landscape on signage at the edge of the lake, or incorporated into the exhibition at Regatta Point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the original course of the Molonglo in relation to Lake Burley Griffin; • the role of the Molonglo corridor to Indigenous people; and • the current role of Indigenous people in protecting ACT heritage sites. Involve the Indigenous community in the design of all signage and in approving the cultural information displayed for viewing by the wider community.	Medium	By 2014
2.3 A variety of methods should be used to interpret the major aspects of the heritage values of the Study Area, in consultation with the ACT government.	2.3.1 Develop themed 'heritage trails' around Lake Burley Griffin, utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on significant themes of the Study Area such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Griffin plan; • modernist design; • engineering heritage; • Indigenous cultural values; • the historical cultural landscape; and • the natural values of the landscape. 	Medium	By 2014
	2.3.2 On-site interpretation around Lake Burley Griffin should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable interpretive trail around the lake.	Medium	As required.
3 Use and Access			
3.1 Provide the public with free and open access to the lake and foreshores.	3.1.1 Encourage public access to the lake for a variety of non-motorised, water-based recreational uses which do not impact on other heritage values.	High	Immediately
	3.1.2 Continue to use the lake as a stage or setting for large public events (which are temporary and do not impact on other heritage values).	Low	As required
	3.1.3 Provide opportunities for organised and informal community and family gatherings around the lake.	Medium	Immediately
	3.1.4 Control recreational activities on the lake to minimise noise and disruption to the water surface, avoid impacts on the shore and shore users and minimise conflicts with other lake users.	High	Immediately
3.2 Ensure the lake is available and accessible for a range of uses	3.2.1 Manage water quality to enable recreational uses including swimming and boating.	High	Annually



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
at all times.	3.2.2 Retain current existing points of access to the lake for recreation (boat ramps and swimming area).	Low	Annually
	3.2.3 Avoid the introduction of new uses that require closure of the lake and foreshores (or parts thereof) to public access, ie for private or corporate events.	High	As required
3.3 Provide and facilitate access to significant places for appropriate Indigenous community members for the conduct of traditional or culturally significant activities.	3.3.1 Provide a point of contact to Indigenous stakeholders requesting access and establish access protocols.	High	Immediately
3.4 Manage use of and access to Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point and the Yarramundi Peninsula to minimise impacts on the identified natural heritage values.	3.4.1 Control access to Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point and the Yarramundi Peninsula, through the use of fencing, signage and control/closure of paths, to consolidate and promote the ecological sustainability of the natural communities in those areas.	High	By 2011
3.5 Review and update the Lake Burley Griffin Recreation Policy, 2005, in line with this HMP.	3.5.1 Continue to monitor recreational use of the lake to assess current use patterns and determine future recreational needs.	Medium	Annually
	3.5.2 As part of the review and update of the Lake Burley Griffin Recreation Policy, 2005, develop objectives and evaluation criteria for events and uses to promote, conserve and manage the identified heritage values of the Study Area in line with this HMP.	Medium	By 2011

4 Decision Making Procedures, Expertise and Training

4.1 Develop a decision making process, supported by assessment documentation and checklists, in order to make consistent and effective decisions on the potential impacts of works, activities or proposals on the heritage values of a place.	4.1.1 The decision making process should include consultation with internal and external stakeholders.	High	As required
	4.1.2 Decision making relating to places of Indigenous heritage value must include consultation with appropriate Indigenous community members.	High	As required
	4.1.3 Decision making will be documented and the records kept for future reference.	High	Immediately
	4.1.4 Decision-making relating to actions and impacts affecting the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area should be based upon the identification and assessment process set out in the NCA Heritage Strategy and the NSW Heritage Branch Statement of Heritage Impacts.	High	As required
	4.1.5 Recognise ongoing management needs through specific precinct/area conservation management plans and masterplans. These will form the basis for any further assessment of heritage impacts. In particular, prepare detailed conservation management plans/masterplans for Westlake (rowing course site), Yarralumla Bay, West Basin, Attunga Point/Stirling Ridge and Kingston foreshore as part of the detailed design development for these	High	As required



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	precincts. These will form the basis for the assessment of any proposed impacts upon their heritage values.		
4.2 Engage appropriate experts to advise on potential impacts on heritage values, decisions or designs affecting the heritage values of the Study Area, and to assist in the resolution of heritage conservation issues.	4.2.1 Maintain a list of experienced heritage advisors who can assist the NCA with specific heritage advice or research relating to the Study Area.	Medium	By 2011
4.3 Develop the capacity of NCA staff and contractors to manage the heritage values of the Study Area.	4.3.1 Develop the capacity of NCA staff to appropriately manage Indigenous heritage values, in consultation with stakeholder communities. Explore opportunities for the provision of appropriate Indigenous heritage and cross-cultural awareness training for relevant personnel.	Medium	By 2014
	4.3.2 Provide training opportunities for relevant staff to build capacity in heritage management, particularly in the philosophy and practice of cultural landscape management, heritage significance assessment, and heritage impact assessment.	Medium	By 2014
	4.3.3 Develop heritage management guidelines to assist contractors and Service Contract administrators, in the areas suggested in the specific policies.	High	By 2011
	4.3.4 Continue to undertake and foster research into the heritage values of the Study Area, as a basis for refining future understanding and management for the benefit of the national community.	Low	By 2019
4.4 Should new research or physical evidence be discovered which has implications for the heritage values of the Study Area, the implementation of the HMP may need to be reviewed or re-assessed (as set out in 5 below).	4.4.1 The heritage value of newly discovered physical evidence within the Study Area, such as an unforeseen archaeological site, must be assessed prior to making decisions about its future management.	High	As required



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
5 Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
5.1 Review and update the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP every five years, in compliance with s341X of the EPBC Act.	5.1.1 Review and update the HMP every five years or following any major change in circumstance, including changes to the management structure, impacts from natural disaster or to take account of significant new information or research.	Medium	By 2014
5.2 Collate all monitoring data annually, as required by this HMP, as a basis for reporting on the implementation of the HMP and monitoring the condition of the values, in compliance with the EPBC Act.	5.2.1 Use annual reporting on the implementation of the HMP to review the guidelines set out in this HMP for priority and timing of actions. Priorities should be re-assessed in any review following the definitions set out in this HMP—that is highest priority should be attributed to actions which alleviate or mitigate key risks to the heritage values (as set out in the definitions at the beginning of this section).	High	Annually
5.3 The condition of the identified heritage values of the Study Area should be monitored and re-evaluated as part of the five-yearly review of the HMP.	5.3.1 Use the annual collation of monitoring data to identify trends against the condition of values described in this HMP.	Medium	By 2014
	5.3.2 Ensure that any review of the HMP responds to and addresses trends revealed in monitoring data by refining management techniques accordingly.	Medium	By 2014
5.4 Manage sensitive information and documentation about Indigenous heritage values and places appropriately.	5.4.1 Do not make sensitive or confidential information about Indigenous heritage values or places public without the consent of appropriate stakeholders.	High	Immediately
5.5 Maintain records of works, intervention and maintenance in the Study Area.	5.5.1 As a minimum, record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance on the NCA register of places of Commonwealth value, as required by the EPBC Act.	Medium	As required
	5.5.2 Existing elements of heritage value should be recorded to appropriate archival standard prior to any intervention or major works that will alter the place.	Medium	As required
6 Stakeholder Consultation and Involvement			
6.1 Develop and follow a formal consultation plan or protocol for liaison with appropriate Indigenous stakeholders regarding the management of Indigenous sites and heritage values.	6.1.1 Identify relevant Indigenous stakeholders, develop a consultation plan or protocol and meet with them on as needs basis.	High	By 2011
	6.1.2 Encourage appropriate participation of Indigenous stakeholders in management of Indigenous cultural heritage values.	Medium	As required
6.2 Continue to convene the Lake Burley Griffin Users Group.	6.2.1 Continue to consult regularly with lake users to promote equitable and appropriate recreation opportunities for the community.	High	Immediately
6.3 Recognise the strong community attachment to the heritage values of the Study Area through regular liaison on proposals affecting the future uses and development of the place.	6.3.1 Recognise and consult with stakeholders with an interest in the former Westlake settlement site, on any proposals which may affect the future of the place.	High	As required
	6.3.2 Recognise and consult with individuals who have had a significant role in creating and caring for	High	Annually



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	the lake in the past, on proposals affecting future developments, interpretation and management of the heritage values of the place.		
	6.3.3 Consult the local Canberra community regularly on the management of the Study Area. Consider holding an annual stakeholder forum to update the community on proposals affecting the Study Area.	High	As required
	6.3.4 Consult more broadly on proposals with the potential to impact on the National heritage values and national cultural and symbolic significance of the Study Area.	High	As required
6.4 Maintain regular liaison with the ACT government on the management of the heritage values of the Study Area: in particular seek to develop a collaborative approach to the management of natural values of the Study Area.	6.4.1 Convene an annual forum of ACT government and NCA officials to develop a formal agenda for the development of collaborative management of natural values.	High	Annually
6.5 Maintain regular liaison with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts regarding the management of Commonwealth and National Heritage values of the Study Area.	6.5.1 Seek informal comment from the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts on any proposals which have the potential to impact on the heritage values of the study area as part of the decision-making process to assess the significance of impacts. Consultation should occur at an early stage, prior to design development.	High	As required

4.0 Specific Policies

The following tables identify key heritage management policies and actions for the lake component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. These policies and actions provide detailed management frameworks for the range of places identified in the Study Area. The effective implementation of both the general and specific policies will ensure that the NCA meets its obligations under the EPBC Act to conserve the heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. Priorities and timing are defined at the beginning of Section 3.0.



Component 1 The lake as a designed landscape



Heritage Values Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
National Values—E, F

Attributes The lake as a whole including all its design features: the shape and form of the lake; its foreshore plantings; foreshore parklands and important developments; its reflective qualities; lake-based activities and uses; and the relationship to views and vistas of surrounding land, particularly Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain and the Parliament House Vista (land axis).

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity The lake is generally in good condition and has a high degree of integrity as a designed landscape.
Need for integrated natural and cultural heritage value conservation, management and interpretation.
Need for a holistic approach to the management of the lake as a landscape, avoiding piecemeal decision making which may cause cumulative degradation of the condition of the heritage values.
Need for effective stakeholder consultation on management, use and future developments.



Commonwealth Avenue Bridge and Captain Cook Water Jet



Commonwealth Place



Yarramundi Reach

**Component 1**

The lake as a designed landscape

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C1-1 Conserve and manage the integrity of the formal design elements of the Study Area deriving from the Griffin plan and the later design and construction of the lake and its foreshores.</p>	<p>C1-1.1 Conserve the integrity of the axes, views and vistas of the surrounding landscape (including Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie and Red Hill). Conserve the visibility of the lake from public open spaces and public institutions. This will support the continued appreciation of the lake as a unifying and linking element for the close and distant topography in the landscape and as the setting of the surrounding buildings and open space areas.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-1.2 Conserve the visibility of the waters of the lake in views from within Canberra, including the retention of open views to the water from roads and other public use areas (Commonwealth Avenue, Parkes Way, the cycle paths) as well as local secluded vistas from near the lake shore.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-1.3 Maintain the water level and water quality of the lake in line with the benchmark for 'Protection of freshwater aquatic systems' in the LBG Water Quality Management Plan, 2006.</p>	High	In accordance with the Plan
	<p>C1-1.4 Conserve the informal, river-like form of Westlake as a contrast to the more formal basins.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-1.5 Respect the relationship between the vertical and horizontal design elements, including the bridges, Carillon and Captain Cook Water Jet.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-1.6 Conserve the historic plantings of deciduous trees around the foreshores, planted to reflect spring and autumn colour in the waters of the lake.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-1.7 Conserve the relationship between the lake and the National Library, High Court of Australia, National Gallery of Australia and the National Museum of Australia, where the buildings contribute to the lake's setting and, in turn, the lake provides the setting for the buildings.</p>	High	Immediately
<p>C1-2 Recognise Lake Burley Griffin as a layered cultural landscape, the heritage values of which reflect the Griffin plan; subsequent phases of design and construction; and the remnant natural environment.</p>	<p>C1-2.1 Conserve the diverse landscape character of the lake, including the contrasts between the formal and informal landscapes, and native and exotic vegetation.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-2.2 Conserve the overall form and shape of the lake which strongly reflects the Griffin plan and later modernist design phases.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C1-2.3 Conserve the islands and areas of hard and soft edge treatments reflecting the period of design and construction of the lake.</p>	High	Immediately



Component 1 The lake as a designed landscape

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
C1-3 Conserve and manage the aesthetic values of the lake which are particularly valued by the community.	C1-3.1 Conserve and manage the 'quiet and still' qualities of the lake, particularly in areas such as Central Basin, Tarcoola Reach and Yarramundi Reach.	High	Immediately
	C1-3.2 Conserve the role of the lake as the setting for significant national institutions, particularly the nature of its reflective qualities.	High	Immediately
	C1-3.3 Conserve and manage the high quality parkland setting of the lake to a high standard.	High	Immediately
	C1-3.4 Manage the setting of the lake to retain seasonal colour, natural qualities and diversity of character.	High	Immediately
	C1-3.5 Retain views to the surrounding hillsides as well as their vegetated, natural character.	High	Immediately
C1-4 Recognise ongoing management needs through the preparation of specific precinct/area conservation management plans and masterplans as the basis for any further assessment of heritage impacts.	C1-4.1 Prepare detailed conservation management plans/masterplans for Westlake (rowing course site), Yarralumla Bay, West Basin, Attunga Point and Stirling Ridge and Kingston foreshore as part of the detailed design development for these precincts and as the basis for the assessment of any proposed impacts upon the heritage values.	High	By 2011

Interpretation

C1-5 An Interpretation Plan should be prepared for the Study Area.	C1-5.1 Interpret the historic, Indigenous and natural heritage values of Lake Burley Griffin to local, national and international audiences—using a range of media including published material, online material and signage.	High	By 2011
	C1-5.2 Consult and involve stakeholders in the development of the Interpretation Plan and specific interpretation initiatives.	High	By 2011 and as required
C1-6 A variety of methods should be used to interpret the major aspects of the heritage values of the lake.	C1-6.1 Develop themed 'heritage trails' around Lake Burley Griffin, utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on significant themes of the heritage values such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Griffin plan; • modernist design; • engineering heritage; • Indigenous cultural values; • the historical cultural landscape; and • the natural values of the landscape. 	High	By 2014
	C1-6.2 On-site interpretation around Lake Burley Griffin should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable interpretive trail around the lake.	Medium	As required

**Component 1**

The lake as a designed landscape

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Use and Access			
C1-7 Provide the public with free and open access to the lake's waters.	C1-7.1 Encourage public access to the lake for a variety of non-motorised, water-based recreational uses which do not impact on other heritage values.	High	Immediately
	C1-7.2 Continue to use the lake as a stage for large public events (which are temporary and do not impact on other heritage values).	Low	As required
	C1-7.3 Provide opportunities for organised and informal community and family gatherings around the lake.	Medium	Immediately
	C1-7.4 Control recreational activities on the lake to minimise noise and disruption to the water surface, avoid impacts on the shore and shore users and minimise conflicts with other lake users.	High	Immediately
C1-8 Ensure the lake is available and accessible for a range of uses at all times.	C1-8.1 Manage water quality to enable recreational uses including swimming and boating.	High	Annually
	C1-8.2 Retain current existing points of access to lake for recreation (boat ramps and swimming area).	Low	Annually
	C1-8.3 Prepare a policy plan for temporary venue hire on and around the lake, to facilitate access by a range of user groups.	High	As required
C1-9 Review and update the Lake Burley Griffin Recreation Policy, 2005, in line with this HMP.	C1-9.1 Continue to monitor recreational use of the lake to assess current use patterns and determine future recreational needs and to assess the effectiveness of the policies in conserving the heritage values.	Medium	Annually
	C1-9.2 Develop, as part of the review and update of the Lake Burley Griffin Recreation Policy, 2005, objectives and evaluation criteria for events and uses to promote, conserve and manage the identified heritage values of the Study Area, in line with this HMP.	Medium	By 2011
Stakeholder Consultation and Involvement			
C1-10 Recognise the strong community attachment to the heritage values of Lake Burley Griffin through regular liaison on proposals affecting the future uses and development of the place.	C1-10.1 Consult the local Canberra community regularly on the management of the lake. Consider holding an annual stakeholder forum to update the community on proposals affecting the heritage values of the lake.	High	As required
	C1-10.2 Consult broadly on proposals with the potential to impact on the National Heritage values and national cultural and symbolic significance of Lake Burley Griffin.	High	As required



Component 2 Waterbody of the lake as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat



Heritage Values Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

Attributes The lake habitat comprising the waterbody, aquatic vegetation and lake bed.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity The maintenance and enhancement of the aquatic ecosystem of the lake which provides a habitat for a range of native species, including the Murray cod.
The protection and maintenance of water level and water quality to support recreational lake activities (yachting, boating, swimming etc) and to maintain aesthetic values.

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

C2-1 Manage the lake as an aquatic habitat for a range of native species including the Murray cod.	C2-1.1 Continue to implement the fisheries management principles set out in the LBG Management Plan, 1995.	High	As required by existing plans
	C2-1.2 Monitor and manage water quality in line with the benchmark for 'Protection of freshwater aquatic systems' in the LBG Water Quality Management Plan, 2006.	High	
	C2-1.3 Adopt the precautionary principle approach set out in the LBG Water Abstraction Plan, 2006, in considering the use of water from the lake.	High	
C2-2 Manage the water quality of the lake in order to maintain recreational uses (yachting, boating, swimming etc).	C2-2.1 Management Strategy, 1995.	Medium	As required by existing plans
	C2-2.2 As part of the review and update of the Lake Burley Griffin Recreational Plan, 2005, develop objectives and evaluation criteria for events and uses to promote, conserve, and manage the identified heritage values of the Study Area in line with this HMP.	Medium	By 2011
	C2-2.3 Monitor and manage water quality in recreational zones in line with the benchmark for 'Recreational water' in the LBG Water Quality Management Plan, 2006.	High	As required by existing plans



Component 2		Waterbody of the lake as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat	
C2-3 Ensure that Service Contracts for asset management of the lake and foreshores are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, indigenous and natural heritage values.	C2-3.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a statement of heritage values and legislative responsibilities for their protection and management; and clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in different areas. 	High	By 2011
Interpretation			
C2-4 Interpret the natural values of the lake as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat.	C2-4.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around the lake utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as strategic signage, which focuses on the natural values of the lake landscape and its role as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat.	Medium	By 2014



Component 3 Central Basin



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
Attributes	The Central Basin including its edge treatments, foreshores, the Captain Cook Water Jet, significant views and vistas, and its relationship to Canberra's plan.
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	<p>The Central Basin is generally in good condition and has a high degree of integrity as a designed landscape.</p> <p>Conservation of the aesthetic, creative and technical values of the designed landscape is the key challenge for the Central Basin including the need to maintain: views to and from the water that encompass distant topography (including the Parliament House Vista/land axis) and unites all as the setting for central Canberra; the visual qualities of the lake as the setting for the major institutions; and the balance of the horizontal and vertical elements including the bridges, Carillon and Captain Cook Water Jet.</p>



Commonwealth Avenue Bridge and Captain Cook Water Jet



Commonwealth Place



Manchurian pear blossom in spring around Central Basin



Component 3		Central Basin	
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C3-1 Conserve and manage the integrity of the formal design elements of the Central Basin deriving from the Griffin plan as well as the later design and construction of the lake and its surrounds.	C3-1.1 Conserve the integrity of the axes, vistas and visual links with the surrounding landscape (including Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie and Red Hill) and conserve the visibility of the lake from public open spaces and public institutions.	High	Immediately
	C3-1.2 Conserve the visibility of the waters of the lake in views from within the Parliamentary Triangle and the Parliament House Vista/land axis, and beyond.	High	Immediately
	C3-1.3 Conserve the relationship between the vertical and horizontal design elements, including the bridges, Carillon and Captain Cook Water Jet.	High	Immediately
	C3-1.4 Conserve the historic plantings of deciduous trees around the foreshores, planted to reflect spring and autumn colour in the waters of the lake.	High	Immediately
	C3-1.5 Conserve the naturalistic landscape style, with mixtures of exotic and native plantings to reflect differences in character from one part of the lake edge to another.	High	Immediately
	C3-1.6 Conserve the relationship between the lake and the National Library, High Court of Australia and National Gallery of Australia.	High	Immediately
C3-2 Conserve and manage the aesthetic values of the Central Basin which are particularly valued by the community.	C3-2.1 Conserve and manage the quiet and still qualities of the water in Central Basin, and thus its reflective qualities.	High	Immediately
	C3-2.2 Conserve and manage the parkland foreshore setting of the Central Basin to a high standard.	High	Immediately
	C3-2.3 Retain views to the surrounding hillsides as well as their vegetated, natural character.	High	Immediately
	C3-2.4 Do not obscure or impede the open expanse of the water of Central Basin, for instance by allowing large or bulky craft or structures on the water or extended moorings.	Medium	As required
	C3-2.5 Conserve and maintain the NCDC era edge treatments of Central Basin including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the naturalistic northern shore; • rock walls; • concrete wall at Gallipoli Reach; and • beach areas on Aspen Island and adjacent to the mouth of Nerang Pool. 	Medium	Annually
Interpretation			
C3-3 Interpret all the heritage values of the Central Basin—Indigenous and historic.	C3-3.1 In the context of developing an Interpretation Plan for the Study Area as a whole, key nodes for interpretation in Central Basin should be identified.	Medium	By 2011



Component 3 Central Basin

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	C3-3.2 Develop themed heritage trails around the lake utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as strategic signage, which focus on the range of natural and cultural heritage values of the lake landscape.	Medium	By 2014



Component 4

East Basin



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

Attributes

The general shape and form of East Basin including its combination of soft and hard edge treatments, views and vistas and surrounding parkland.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Assessment of the condition and integrity of East Basin is impacted by the unfinished Kingston foreshore development and lack of a clear policy direction for the design of its foreshore treatments. There is a need to 're-integrate' the foreshores of East Basin, as the Kingston foreshore development is currently perceived as an interruption to the largely green and open foreshores in this area. The Kingston foreshore development provides an opportunity to effectively link and integrate the East Basin foreshore with the Lake as a whole, showcasing the best of contemporary design in this significant national location. East Basin use and development should not have a negative impact on the conservation and management of the Jerrabomberra Wetlands.



The Boat House on East Basin



Kingston foreshore development



Fishing at Bowen Park



Component 4 East Basin

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

<p>C4-1 Conserve and manage the heritage values of East Basin as an integral part of the design of Lake Burley Griffin and the water axis.</p>	<p>C4-1.1 Conserve the character of the Bowen Park section of East Basin: its rock wall water edge, mixed exotic and native plantings in the parkland setting, and use for recreation such as fishing.</p>	High	Annually
	<p>C4-1.2 Conserve the character and open park setting of Grevillea Park. Rigorously manage any new development in this area so as not to exceed the existing scale and mass of the current buildings.</p>	Medium	As required and annually
	<p>C4-1.3 Conserve the visibility of the expanse of East Basin from its foreshores—do not impede the currently available broad vistas of East Basin.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C4-1.4 Ensure marina or boat harbour developments are located within the Boat Harbour and do not impinge on the views of the East Basin.</p>	Medium	As required
	<p>C4-1.5 Ensure that the foreshore treatment of the Kingston foreshore development links visually and physically with the surrounding foreshores of East Basin. Ensure public pedestrian and cycle access to the Kingston foreshore is established.</p>	High	By 2011
	<p>C4-1.6 Ensure that all uses, activities and future developments in East Basin contribute to the conservation and management of the natural values of the adjacent Jerrabomberra Wetlands.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C4-1.7 Ensure effective consultation with ACT government in order to achieve improved planning and design outcomes for the Kingston foreshore area that respect the heritage significance of this component of Lake Burley Griffin.</p>	High	Immediately

Interpretation

<p>C4-2 Interpret the heritage values of the East Basin—Indigenous, historic and natural themes could all be explored in the context of East basin.</p>	<p>C4-2.1 In the context of developing an Interpretation Plan for the Study Area as a whole, key nodes for interpretation in East Basin should be identified.</p>	Medium	By 2011
	<p>C4-2.2 Develop themed heritage trails around the lake utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as strategic signage, which focus on the range of natural and cultural heritage values of the lake landscape.</p>	Medium	By 2014

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 5

Captain Cook Water Jet



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, E, F, G, H		
Attributes	The functioning water jet and the relationship to the Captain Cook globe located nearby at Regatta Point.		
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	The Captain Cook Water Jet is in good condition and is an integral part of the Lake Burley Griffin designed landscape.		
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C5-1 Conserve and manage the Captain Cook Water Jet as an integral component of the heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin landscape.	C5-1.1 Maintain the Captain Cook Water Jet in functional order.	High	Annually
	C5-1.2 Maintain the current operational regime for the jet as the water level of the lake and weather permits.	Medium	Immediately
	C5-1.3 Retain the Captain Cook Memorial Globe on land near the jet.	Medium	Immediately
	C5-1.4 Continue to maintain the jet's infrastructure to a high standard to avoid disruption to its schedule.	High	Annually

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 6 West Basin



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
Attributes	The general shape and form of West Basin including its combination of soft and hard edge treatments, views and vistas, surrounding parklands and relationship with the Museum of Australia.
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	<p>West Basin is a lobe of the lake that penetrates towards Canberra city, and its foreshore areas are largely open space, without a strongly designed character. The exception is the National Museum of Australia precinct.</p> <p>West Basin is well used for sailing and other water activities.</p> <p>Proposed changes to West Basin include the form of the foreshore, use of foreshore land and the proposal for the pedestrian bridge. The design of these proposals must be rigorously managed to ensure the formal qualities and heritage values of the precinct are maintained and enhanced.</p>



Acton Peninsula foreshore



Hard foreshore area around the National Museum of Australia



Lennox Gardens foreshore area—proposed site for the pedestrian bridge



Component 6

West Basin

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C6-1 Conserve and manage the integrity of the formal design elements of the West Basin deriving from the Griffin plan as well as the later design and construction of the lake and its surrounds.</p>	<p>C6-1.1 Ensure all proposals for development around West Basin are developed in sympathy with the identified heritage values of the place and that the significance of their potential impacts on heritage values are assessed, in line with the EPBC Act.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C6-1.2 Ensure any new development on the foreshores of West Basin provides appropriate view corridors to and from the lake, especially from Commonwealth Avenue.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C6-1.3 Conserve and manage significant views and solar access to the foreshore by managing the height of foreshore development to provide views and to prevent overshadowing of the foreshore.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C6-1.4 Ensure foreshore development enhances and contributes to the reflective qualities of the lake setting and provides plantings designed to contribute to the lake's character.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C6-1.5 Retain the sense of the lake and its surrounding developments as located in an open park-like setting.</p>	High	As required
	<p>C6-1.6 The design process for the proposed pedestrian bridge should be rigorously managed to ensure that it is sympathetic to the existing heritage values of the place. It should not obscure significant views or have a negative impact on the design qualities of Commonwealth Bridge and the surrounding foreshore areas. Guidelines for its materials, colour, scale, bulk and massing should be developed to ensure that it is sympathetic to the existing heritage values of the place.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C6-1.7 The proposed pedestrian bridge should not have an adverse impact on the use of West Basin and Westlake for sailing and other recreational, non-motorised water based activities.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C6-1.8 Conserve and maintain the rock wall around the National Museum of Australia precinct.</p>	Medium	Annually
Interpretation			
<p>C6-2 Interpret the heritage values of the West Basin—Indigenous, historic and natural themes could all be explored in the context of West Basin.</p>	<p>C6-2.1 In the context of developing an Interpretation Plan for the Study Area as a whole, key nodes for interpretation in West Basin should be identified.</p>	Medium	By 2011
	<p>C6-2.2 Develop themed heritage trails around the lake utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as strategic signage, which focus on the range of natural and cultural heritage values of the lake landscape.</p>	Medium	By 2014



Component 7 Westlake



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
Attributes	The naturalistic form of the lake water body and draw-down zone (foreshore). The lake edge properties and lake edge plantings (exotic and native). The characteristic contained foreshore views which contrast with the expansive views from other parts of the lake.
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	Westlake provides a distinctive contrast to the other more formal parts of the lake and therefore has high integrity in terms of its designed role in the landscape of Lake Burley Griffin. The area's aesthetic values are in good condition, apart from weed management problems. Management and enhancement of the lake edge and lake edge plantings (exotic and native) is required. Protection and management is also needed for the habitat values provided by the lake water body draw-down zone (foreshore areas). The proposed extended rowing course for Westlake threatens its quiet, naturalistic qualities with extensive foreshore infrastructure, permanent installations on the lake, traffic issues and the potential for adverse visitor impacts on the environment. Proposed development at Yarralumla Bay needs to be rigorously managed to conserve an appropriate character and scale.



Acton Peninsula from Springbank Island, with reed beds in the foreground



'Natural' foreshore edge on Yarramundi Reach with Casuarinas and reeds



View across lake to Government House



Component 7

Westlake

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C7-1 Conserve and manage the aesthetic and other heritage values of Westlake.	C7-1.1 Conserve the naturalistic, river-like form of Westlake, including its characteristic 'intimate' views of water and foreshore precincts (compared to the broad vistas available in other parts of the lake).	High	Immediately
	C7-1.2 Control use of motorised water craft in this area to retain the quiet qualities of the water and avoid negative impacts on the natural values and habitat areas.	Medium	By 2014
	C7-1.3 Conserve and maintain the combination of natural and introduced vegetation on the foreshores of Westlake and retain its densely vegetated, 'naturalistic' setting in open space areas.	Medium	Annually
	C7-1.4 Control the introduction of further permanent infrastructure on the lake such as buoys, booms, pontoons or jetties.	Medium	As required
	C7-1.5 Conserve and maintain existing infrastructure in recreation areas for boating and swimming.	Medium	Annually
	C7-1.6 Ensure new development at Yarralumla Bay is designed in sympathy with the heritage values of Westlake. In particular, ensure the character and scale of development reflects the surrounding residential area and provides an appropriate contrast to foreshore development in other parts of the lake such as that in Central, West or East Basin.	High	As required
	C7-1.7 Encourage the ACT government to consider the need to introduce screening planting to hide the Government Nursery service buildings in important views of Westlake from Government House and Yarramundi Peninsula.	High	By 2011
	C7-1.8 Ensure all proposals for development around Westlake are developed in sympathy with the identified heritage values of the place and that the significance of their potential impacts on heritage values are assessed, in line with the EPBC Act.	High	As required
C7-2 Conserve and manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges for shoreline stability, aesthetic values and visual amenity.	C7-2.1 Manage the lakeside vegetation to retain the current high density and foliage colour and form mixtures.	Medium	Immediately
	C7-2.2 Implement the 2006 Lake Burley Griffin Willow Management Plan which recognises the valuable role these species play in the landscape, despite their invasive characteristics, and makes constructive recommendations for the phased removal and replacement of selected species.	Medium	As required by plan



Component 7 Westlake

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
C7-3 Manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges to protect and enhance habitat values.	C7-3.1 Manage to optimise the habitat values of shallows and fringing aquatic vegetation and reeds by removing weeds backing the fringing reed beds, removing rubbish and encouraging native regrowth.	Medium	Annually

Interpretation

C7-4 Interpret the heritage values of Westlake—Indigenous, historic and natural themes could all be explored in the context of Westlake.	C7-4.1 In the context of developing an Interpretation Plan for the Study Area as a whole, key nodes for interpretation in Westlake should be identified.	Medium	By 2011
	C7-4.2 Develop themed heritage trails around the lake utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as strategic signage, which focus on the range of natural and cultural heritage values of the lake landscape.	Medium	By 2014



Component 8 Springbank Island



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, E, F, G, H
Attributes	The constructed island and lake edge plantings (exotic and native).
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	Active management required for the lake edge properties and lake edge plantings (exotic and native). Protection and management of the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas). Interpretation of Springbank Island as a constructed part of the lake landscape.



Wharf and landing area



Fringing reed beds and 'soft' foreshore edges on the northwest corner



Reed beds and developing alder thicket



Component 8 Springbank Island

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C8-1 Conserve and manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges for shoreline stability and visual amenity.	C8-1.1 Manage the lakeside vegetation to retain the current high density, foliage colour and form mixtures.	Medium	Annually
	C8-1.2 Continue management of the island as a passive recreation facility in line with the <i>Broad Landscape Objectives</i> and <i>Landscape Character Zones</i> guidelines for Springbank Island in the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995.	High	Immediately
	C8-1.3 Implement the 2006 Lake Burley Griffin Willow Management Plan which recognises the valuable role the fringing vegetation plays in protecting the island from wind and the foreshores from erosion. Willows are significant in this and should be retained with only strategic thinning to facilitate access.	Medium	As required by plan
C8-2 Manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges to protect and enhance habitat values.	C8-2.1 Manage to optimise the habitat values of shallows and fringing aquatic vegetation and reeds by removing weeds backing the reed beds, removing rubbish and encouraging native regrowth.	Medium	Annually
C8-3 Avoid construction on Springbank Island	C8-3.1 No construction should take place on the island except unobtrusive and passive recreational structures as required.	High	As required
Interpretation			
C8-3 Interpret the historic heritage values of Springbank Island.	C8-3.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around Lake Burley Griffin utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on the historical heritage values of the Study Area.	Medium	By 2014
	C8-3.2 On-site interpretation should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable heritage trail around the lake.	Medium	As required
	C8-3.3 Interpret Springbank Island as a constructed aspect of the designed lake landscape.	Medium	By 2014



Component 9

Spinnaker Island



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

Attributes

The remnant landform of Spinnaker Island and its botanical links with Stirling Ridge and Black Mountain Peninsula.
The island's lake edge properties and lake edge plantings (exotic and native).

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Management and enhancement of the lake edge properties and lake edge plantings (exotic and native).
Protection and management of the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas).
Management and interpretation of Spinnaker Island as a relict of the pre-lake landscape.



Weed infestations on the island foreshore



Eucalypts and Casuarinas on the southeast of the island, facing Blue Gum Point



Eucalyptus blakelyi sapling on the southeast portion of the island



Component 9 Spinnaker Island

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

<p>C9-1 Conserve and manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges for shoreline stability and visual amenity.</p>	<p>C9-1.1 Continue management of the island as a passive recreation area in line with the <i>Broad Landscape Objectives</i> and <i>Landscape Character Zones</i> guidelines for Spinnaker Island in the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C9-1.2 The 2006 Lake Burley Griffin Willow Management Plan recognises the need to remove the 'dense fringing vegetation' in order to change the long term landscape character to one that is eucalypt dominated and recommends thinning. Progressive removal of all exotic fringing vegetation should be undertaken in line with this management goal.</p>	Medium	As required by plan
<p>C9-2 Conserve and manage the lakeside vegetation on 'soft' foreshore edges to protect and enhance habitat values.</p>	<p>C9-2.1 Manage vegetation to optimise the habitat values of shallows and fringing aquatic vegetation and reeds by removing weeds backing the reed beds, removing rubbish and encouraging native regrowth.</p>	Medium	Annually
<p>C9-3 Recognise Spinnaker Island as a relict of the pre-lake landscape.</p>	<p>C9-3.1 Manage vegetation to illustrate the island's link with the pre-lake landscape. Over time, remove all exotic species and re-establish Yellow box—red gum woodland species. Maintain grassland space in the centre of the island and manage as a natural grassland.</p>	Medium/Low	By 2019
	<p>C9-3.2 Do not allow any built facilities on the island. Management should conform with the <i>Landscape Character Zones</i> guidelines for Spinnaker Island in the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995.</p>	High	Immediately

Interpretation

<p>C9-4 Interpret the natural heritage values of Spinnaker Island.</p>	<p>C9-4.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around Lake Burley Griffin utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on the natural values of the Study Area.</p>	Medium	By 2014
	<p>C9-4.2 On-site interpretation should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable heritage trail around the lake.</p>	Medium	As required
	<p>C9-4.3 Interpret Spinnaker Island as a relict of the pre-lake landscape.</p> <p>Consider the installation of interpretive signage to highlight the pre-lake landscape and pre-European vegetation communities.</p> <p>Consider the installation of interpretive signage to inform and explain work in progress to re-establish the natural vegetation communities.</p>	Medium	By 2014



Component 10

Warrina Inlet Wetland



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, E

Attributes

The wetland bird habitats cover the foreshores and shallows of two inlets in Yarramundi Reach and one inlet to the east of Government House (Warrina Inlet).

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Protection of the wetland habitat for threatened and migratory bird species.
 Protection and management of the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas).
 Control of invasive weeds and rubbish accumulation on foreshores which have the potential to degrade the habitat value.



Southwestern corner of the inlet showing reeds backed by willows



Bridge across Warrina Inlet which provides an excellent bird watching platform



Eastern side of the inlet looking towards Yarramundi Reach



Component 10 Warrina Inlet Wetland

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

<p>C10-1 Conserve, manage and enhance the threatened and migratory bird habitat and the ecology of the lake draw-down zone (foreshore).</p>	<p>C10-1.1 Continue to manage the area in line with the habitat management principles and guidelines for wetlands in the <i>Landscape Character Zones</i> of the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995. In particular, continue reservation status and low intensity recreation use of terrestrial lands adjoining wetlands; continue fencing where separation from trafficked areas is required (western boundary of wetland); and continue water activity restrictions in the inlet.</p>	High	Annually
	<p>C10-1.2 Manage to optimise the habitat values of shallows and fringing aquatic vegetation and reeds. Remove weeds backing the reed beds (predominantly alder thickets) and encourage native regrowth. Remove rubbish which becomes trapped behind reed beds.</p>	High	Annually
<p>C10-2 Ensure that service contracts for asset management in and around the wetlands are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, Indigenous and natural heritage values.</p>	<p>C10-2.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies valuable habitat elements; • provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for their protection and management; and • clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in different areas. 	High	By 2011

Interpretation

<p>C10-3 Interpret the natural heritage values of Warrina Inlet.</p>	<p>C10-3.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around Lake Burley Griffin utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on the natural values of the Study Area.</p>	Medium	By 2014
	<p>C10-3.2 On-site interpretation should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable heritage trail around the lake.</p>	Medium	As required



Component 11

Acacia Inlet Wetland



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, E

Attributes

The wetland bird habitat of Acacia Inlet covers the foreshores and the shallows of an inlet in the north of Yarramundi Reach.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Protection of the wetland habitat for threatened and migratory bird species.
 Protection and management of the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas).
 Control of invasive weeds and rubbish accumulation on foreshores which have the potential to degrade the habitat value.



The parkland setting of Acacia Inlet



Reed beds in Acacia Inlet



Foreshore weed infestation at Acacia Inlet



Component 11 Acacia Inlet Wetland

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

<p>C11-1 Conserve, manage and enhance the threatened and migratory bird habitat and the ecology of the lake draw-down zone (foreshore).</p>	<p>C11-1.1 Continue to manage the area in line with the habitat management principles and guidelines for wetlands in the Landscape Character Zones of the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995. In particular, continue reservation status and low intensity recreation use of terrestrial lands adjoining the wetland; and continue water activity restrictions in the inlet.</p>	High	Annually
	<p>C11-1.2 Manage to optimise the habitat values of shallows and fringing aquatic vegetation and reeds. Remove weeds backing the reed beds (predominantly blackberry and willow thickets) and encourage native regrowth. Remove rubbish which becomes trapped behind reed beds.</p>	High	Annually
<p>C11-2 Ensure that service contracts for asset management in and around the wetlands are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, Indigenous and natural heritage values.</p>	<p>C11-2.2 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies valuable habitat elements; • provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for their protection and management; and • clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in different areas. 	High	By 2011

Interpretation

<p>C11-3 Interpret the natural heritage values of the Acacia Inlet.</p>	<p>C11-3.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around Lake Burley Griffin utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on the natural values of the Study Area.</p>	Medium	By 2014
	<p>C11-3.2 On-site interpretation should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable heritage trail around the lake.</p>	Medium	As required



Component 12

Yarramundi Inlet Wetland



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, E

Attributes

The wetland bird habitat covers the foreshores and shallows of Yarramundi Reach and Inlet.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Protection of the wetland habitat for threatened and migratory bird species.
 Protection and management of the habitat values provided by the lake waterbody draw-down zone (foreshore areas).
 Control of invasive weeds and rubbish accumulation on foreshores which have the potential to degrade the habitat value.



Woody weed thickets behind reed beds (alder, blackberry and broom)



Mud flats of the foreshore draw-down zone



Western end of wetland with washed up rubbish



Component 12 Yarramundi Inlet wetland

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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Heritage Conservation

<p>C12-1 Conserve, manage and enhance the threatened and migratory bird habitat and the ecology of the lake draw-down zone (foreshore).</p>	<p>C12-1.1 Continue to manage the area in line with the habitat management principles and guidelines for wetlands in the Landscape Character Zones of the Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan, 1995. In particular, continue low intensity recreational use of terrestrial lands adjoining wetlands and continue water activity restrictions in the inlet.</p>	High	Annually
	<p>C12-1.2 Restore and manage vegetation to provide an appropriate native species mix. Extensive weed invasions backing the wetland (alder thickets, blackberry, broom) need to be eradicated and the area replanted with native species appropriate to the wetland community.</p>	High	By 2011
<p>C12-2 Ensure that service contracts for asset management in and around the wetlands are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, indigenous and natural heritage values.</p>	<p>C12-2.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies valuable habitat elements; • provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for their protection and management; and • clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in different areas. 	High	By 2011

Interpretation

<p>C12-3 Interpret the natural heritage values of the Yarramundi Inlet.</p>	<p>C12-3.1 Develop a themed heritage trail around Lake Burley Griffin utilising brochures, online or downloadable information, as well as signage, focusing on the natural values of the Study Area.</p>	Medium	By 2014
	<p>C12-3.2 On-site interpretation should feature a consistent and distinctive graphic style to form a recognisable heritage trail around the lake.</p>	Medium	As required

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6.0 Appendices

Appendix A

Summary of Stakeholder Issues

Appendix A: Summary of Stakeholder Issues¹

To identify stakeholder issues for this Heritage Management Plan (HMP) a web-based questionnaire was undertaken during Stage 1 of the project (development of the Heritage Assessment); and a Stakeholder Information Session was held on 13 August 2007, for Stage 2 of the project (development of the Heritage Management Plan).

The issues from the Stage 1 Questionnaire and the Stakeholders Information Session have been summarised under six thematic headings.

1. Use/Access
2. Protecting Values
3. Vision for Future
4. Management
5. Interpretation/History
6. Consultation

1 Use/Access

- Managing uses and users to reduce conflicts
- Safe public access
- Limit motorised water craft
- Limit development—in location, height, impact
- Don't over commercialise—but provide more lake-side cafes and snack spots
- Create a more dynamic social environment around parts of the lake to encourage others to use the area
- Allow overnight mooring in the lake
- Lengthen the rowing course
- Make the lake safe for swimming again
- Limit or reduce noise and noisy activities
- Provide an off-leash dog area
- Maintain and extend public cycle and foot paths around the whole of the lake
- Keep sailing, rowing and canoeing
- Infrastructure to support existing users needs review/consultation and flexibility
- Canberra people walk in the Stirling Ridge area

- Support sports—triathlon, rowing, canoeing, sailing but no motor sports
- Maintain quiet, safe environment for passive water sports, ie sailing, canoeing. No motorised craft—waterskiers, jetskis preclude other lake users
- Possible extension of rowing course and impact on existing two peninsulas – especially Yarramundi Reach and Pryor’s Arboretum
- Support small-scale restaurant/kiosks/shelter at West Basin
- Ferry service would be good and carry bikes
- Make sure the lake is accessible for everyone

2 Protecting Values

- Protect the views of the lake from development impacts
- Retain the open vistas along and across the lake
- Retain the parkland feel
- Attract more people to use the lake and its shores
- Keep it just how it is now
- Limit the height of buildings so they don’t intrude
- Protect foreshore trees, bushland areas and other plantings
- Look after the wetland areas
- Protect remaining bush areas like Stirling Ridge
- Protect birdlife and habitat values
- Preservation and enhancement of woodland landscape as setting for Capital Hill
- Conservation of Yellow Box/Red Gum vegetation association
- Appropriate recognition of investment in scientific and cultural values of Pryor’s arboretum
- Maintain the landscape and outlook of the bridges and the dam area
- Importance of Dairy Flat Hill as it terminates lower part of lake—west lake, especially when seen from Lennox Park, plus precinct of Hotel Canberra and Albert Hall, and other important views as you move down southern and northern side of lake, e.g. visual issues are identified in NCDC LBG Policy Plan, 1987
- Need to conserve view looking out and moving around the lake to the peaks of the mountains—not close in the view
- Need to keep view from Regatta Point to top of Stirling Ridge—so the PM Lodge on top of ridge is inappropriate as interrupts views to northern part of lake

- A small wetland area in Orana Bay should be identified as a wetland habitat housing birds, water animals and fish
- Keep the 'natural' areas natural
- Assess heritage value of swimming holes, jetty and pontoons at Yarralumla Bay
- Maintaining the open space of the foreshores is critical to maintaining heritage values
- Retain the serenity and beauty of the lake
- Keep the landscape diversity of the lake and its shoreline
- Protect the water quality of the lake—for users and wildlife

3 Vision for Future

- Maintain a balance of natural, parkland and institutional areas
- Maintain the character of the lake
- Retain some areas as 'undeveloped'
- Keep the entire foreshore open and freely accessible
- More vantage spots to stop and enjoy the ambience and views
- Keep the large open park areas
- Retain the beauty of the lake
- Should have a more central role like the Yarra River in Melbourne and Sydney Harbour
- Need to restore Griffin's vision for Lake foreshores and vistas as symbolising Australia's constitution and democracy
- Awareness of genius of Griffin's plan in providing the whole landscape setting—Central Basin and West Basin especially important
- Ensure the Parliament triangle, including the Lake, is retained as a public landscape and a highly recognisable feature of Canberra
- Need for long term planning/vision—20 years

4 Management

- Need overarching management to replace piecemeal 'bits and pieces' approach
- Impact of Amendments 53, 60, 61, 66 on the whole landscape—short term planning
- Encourage people to get out onto the lake
- Make sure community groups have equitable, shared access
- Reduce weeds and feral fish
- Erosion of the lake shore
- Look after it
- Retain and improve/extend public access
- Keep it clean and well cared for
- Clean up after events
- Protect the lake from pollution and litter
- Manage/reduce water weeds in some areas
- In Central Basin, find ways that people can engage with the lake
- Minimise urban and residential development near the lake shore
- Keep development back from the lake shore
- Link the city to the lake
- Threats include:
 - The proposal to build a pedestrian bridge from the museum to near Lennox Gardens which potentially diminishes the vista across the lake and will have a negative impact on the sailing course
 - Immigration Bridge proposed Acton Peninsula to Albert Hall precinct and impact on Lake landscape
 - The privatising of public space near the lake shore that will lead to loss of open space and access
 - Don't need big monuments to fill up spaces on foreshores
 - Lake 'vibrancy' bad idea—will destroy existing qualities
 - Don't urbanise the Lake foreshores

5 Interpretation/History

- Make sure the history is able to be appreciated
- Further documentation of Ngunnawal/Indigenous burial/ceremonial grounds/sites on Stirling Ridge
- Survey of tracks—past and present on Stirling ridge
- Survey of mining sites including dumps on Stirling Ridge
- Interpretation of elements such as Captain Cook Water Jet etc, Acton Peninsula
- Interpret opening of lake—Australian Rowing Championships April/May 1964
- Need to tell stories about shape of landscape that is Acton Peninsula as it curves around Liversidge Street and shape of West Basin itself—stories of Canberra's first 50 years lost if Western Basin transformed
- Appreciate the historic features such as the Commonwealth Park and its integration with the Lake
- The new interpretation signs are fine but don't overdo interpretation

6 Consultation

- Consult Canberra people before making decisions about the Study Area.
- Take account of the views of the key users of the lake
- Very important for people to talk to each other and compare views
- Consultation—public, open to all

7 Endnotes

- ¹ Derived from Context September 2007, Lake Burley Griffin HMP, Issues from Stakeholders, report to Godden Mackay Logan.

