

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands

Heritage Management Plan

Volume 2—Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point

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 2—Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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.

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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point Component of the Study Area

This volume of the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP deals with the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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 criteria A (historic), B (rarity), C (scientific), D (representative), E (aesthetic), F (creative and technical), G (social), H (associative) and I (Indigenous tradition), 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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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;
- 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.

- Rosalind Ransome, Senior Landscape Architect of the National Capital Authority;

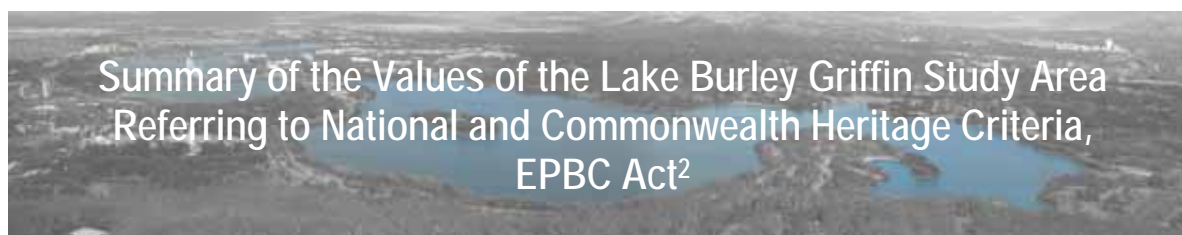
- Buru Ngunawal Indigenous Corporation;
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council;
- Ngarigu Currawong Clan;
- Consultative Body Indigenous Corporation on Indigenous Land and Artefacts in the Ngunnawal Area;
- Duncan Marshall, Heritage Consultant;
- Anne Gugler;
- Dr Peter Dowling and staff, National Trust (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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Study Area shown hatched in red.



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 ³
National Criteria Met	E, F

Table 1.1 Summary of Identified Heritage Values.

The Components of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area ⁴	Nature of the Commonwealth Values Embodied in Each Component
The lake as a whole	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H ⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterbody of the lake as an ecosystem and aquatic habitat (Murray cod) 	B, C, D, E, F, G,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Avenue Bridge 	A, B, E, F, G, H
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kings Avenue Bridge 	A, B, E, F, G, H
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captain Cook Water Jet 	A, B, E, F, G, H
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submerged Indigenous sites 	C, I
West Basin	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
Westlake	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springbank Island 	A, B, C, E, F, G, H,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spinnaker Island 	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrivener Dam 	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submerged Indigenous site 	C, I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warrina Inlet wetland 	B, E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acacia Inlet wetland 	B, E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yarramundi Inlet wetland 	B, E
Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer Vent No. 1 	A, G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of former Westlake village 	A, G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Site—scarred tree 	C, I

The Components of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area ⁴	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 Reach	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 Criterion A—Historic, B—Rarity, C—Scientific, D—Representative, E—Aesthetic, F—Creative/Technical, G—Social, H—Associative, I—Indigenous Tradition.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ *ibid.*

2.0 Opportunities and Constraints

2.1 Obligations Arising from the Identified Heritage Values

The Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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), H (associative) and I (Indigenous tradition), 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).

This array of heritage values includes the natural values of the endangered woodland and the plant species the Button wrinklewort; Indigenous cultural values including one identified site; historic heritage values relating to the remains of past European settlement in the area; and the strong community attachment that is felt for the former Westlake settlement. The Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Study Area is also identified as providing important aesthetic values in significant views of and from Lake Burley Griffin and its foreshores. This combination of factors necessitates an integrated management approach to the natural and cultural values of the place.

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 heritage values. The structure of the 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 area; and
- Community Consultation—should be an ongoing process.

The summary of the issues raised is provided in Appendix A.¹ A range of consultations with key NCA staff has significantly 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. The views expressed in these discussions are incorporated into the policies and actions developed for each of the identified cultural sites set out in Section 4.0.

Identified Indigenous Heritage Values of Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point

The Heritage Assessment of the Study Area identified one Indigenous heritage site, a possible scarred tree at Stirling Ridge. Management recommendations for this site are set out in Section 4.0, while 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. 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.

Representatives of Indigenous stakeholder groups have indicated that the recorded Indigenous sites at Yarramundi Reach and Stirling Park are valued by the local Indigenous community as important as a part of local Indigenous tradition. As such, each of these places meets the threshold for criterion I of the Commonwealth Heritage criteria. Appropriate management of these places is therefore required to maintain their Commonwealth Heritage values.

2.3 Future Development Proposals

In the 1980s both Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point were identified as potential sites for the development of a new official residence for the Prime Minister of Australia.³ Although this proposal never came to fruition, the land is zoned to allow National Capital uses and it continues to be discussed as a potential future location for a range of significant developments.⁴

Future development within this component of the Study Area must be rigorously managed to minimise adverse impacts to the identified range of natural and cultural values. Some opportunity for future development exists on the open area of the Stirling Ridge site, north of Fitzgerald Street and including the south-facing slope of Stirling Ridge where *E bicostata* and *E viminalis* trees have been planted. These species are not native to the site and are not part of the listed Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland ecological community. Through their growth habit and profuse bark-shedding these species elevate the fire hazard on the perimeter of the woodland and present difficulties for fire management planning. The southern slope of the ridge in this location is also behind the ridgeline when viewed from Lake Burley Griffin and is therefore not part of the important views from the lake and foreshores.⁵

The remaining Eucalypt-covered area of the Stirling Ridge component of the Study Area comprises the listed Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland and a ridgetop forest community of *E rossii* and *E mannifera*. The ridgetop forest occurs in two areas of Stirling Ridge: along the ridge adjacent to Forster Crescent; and along the ridge running northwest–southeast and roughly parallel to Fitzgerald Street. The areas are narrow in shape and grade into the Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland community on the slopes below them without a sharp boundary between. They are ecologically linked to the Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland and are included in the rehabilitation and restoration policies for the woodland recommended in Volume 4. The ridgetop forest is not a listed community and questions may arise in the future about the development potential of these areas. Disturbance of the ridgetops in these areas would potentially threaten the health of the woodland on the slopes below through changes in runoff and weed invasions. These ridgetops also provide a wooded skyline for significant views from Lake Burley Griffin and its foreshores. No opportunity therefore exists for development in these areas due to the need to ensure the sustainability of the critically endangered Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland and because of the visual significance of the wooded Stirling Ridge in significant views.

The unused road easement through Stirling Park, a planned extension of Empire Circuit through to Alexandrina Drive, is also an issue of concern for the long-term sustainability of the woodland community and the Button wrinklewort population on site. At present, the easement is a drainage line and is the focus of a number of management policies (on weed eradication) outlined in Volume 4. Any development of this road corridor would formally and irrevocably separate the disjunct areas of Button wrinklewort and constrain the recommended consolidation of the woodland community across the park.

2.4 Statutory Obligations, Policy and Planning Framework

2.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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* (Cwth) (EPBC Act).

The Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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 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 that own places with Commonwealth or National Heritage values to prepare a written plan (management plan) to protect and manage the heritage values of those places. This document has been prepared in response to this requirement. The Heritage Management Plan prepared for a Commonwealth Heritage place must be consistent with 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 of a place.

The following natural heritage items within Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point are areas of National Environmental Significance (NES) under the EPBC Act: 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. Any proposed action which is likely to have a significant impact on listed species or communities will require a referral to the Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts.

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 this 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 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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area.

Protected Matters

National Environmental Significance

Threatened Ecological Communities

The assessment of ecological communities as threatened is the first step to promoting their recovery under Commonwealth law. Once an ecological community is listed as threatened under the EPBC Act their recovery is promoted using Recovery and Threat Abatement Plans.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory	Endangered	Temperate grassland community identified at Attunga Point
White Box—Yellow Box—Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands	Critically Endangered	Species identified at Stirling Park ⁶

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.

Plants

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Ruditosis leptorrhynchoides</i> (Button Wrinklewort)	Endangered	Recent survey data by Muyl ⁷ and reports by Environment ACT ⁸ confirm presence

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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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
Stirling Park Precinct	Yarralumla, ACT	Natural	Indicative Place	105301
Stirling Ridge	Alexandrina Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Natural	Indicative Place	105468
Sewer Vent No. 1	Empire Court, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative Place	105471

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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Place	Location	Class	Status	Place Number
Stirling Park Precinct	Yarralumla, ACT	Natural	Indicative Place	101600
Stirling Ridge	Alexandrina Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Natural	Registered (25/03/1986)	13359
Sewer Vent No. 1	Empire Court, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Registered (25/03/1986)	19111

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 Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Lake Burley Griffin 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.

- Stirling Park, Yarralumla; Section 22 Block 4; nominated to the Heritage Register.
- Vent No. 1 Main Outfall Sewer Section 22 Block 4 (part); nominated to the Heritage Register.
- Button Wrinklewort Habitat (Majura Field Range and Stirling Park, Section 22 Block 4; Section 128 Blocks 1–2 and 3).

Indigenous Sites

No Indigenous sites within the area are registered on the ACT Heritage Register; however, one site has been identified in this area and recommendations for its listing and management are made in Section 4.0.

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 within the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area are classified on the Register of the National Trust (ACT):

- Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores;
- Button Wrinklewort Habitat;
- Sewer Vent No. 1; and
- Stirling Park (including the site of the former Westlake settlement).

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 MOU 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.⁹ The natural matters protected under the Nature Conservation Act, relevant to the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component are listed below:

Table 1.2 Listing of Threatened Species and Ecological Communities under the *Nature Conservation Act*, 1980 (ACT) within the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component.

Nature Conservation Act 1980 (ACT)

Threatened Ecological Communities

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Natural Temperate Grassland	Endangered	Temperate grassland community identified at Attunga Point ¹⁰
Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland	Critically Endangered	Species identified at Stirling Park ¹¹

Plants

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Ruditosis leptorrhynchoides</i> (Button Wrinklewort)	Endangered	Recent survey data by Muyt ¹² and reports by Environment ACT ¹³ confirm the presence of this endangered species in Stirling Park. This community within Stirling Park has also been nominated to the ACT Heritage Register. ¹⁴

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

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 majority of the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Study Area is zoned National Capital Uses, with a small portion zoned Open Space.¹⁵ National Capital Uses allows ‘the use of any land, building or structure for the purpose of a work of special status and national interest’.¹⁶

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.*

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.¹⁷ 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, supported by a range of strategic initiatives. The initiatives 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 modernist elements of the landscape of the Study Area, particularly 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;
 - 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, West Basin and Yarralumla Bay. These will need to be carefully developed in order to conserve the range of identified heritage values of the Study Area. *The Griffin Legacy* does not involve proposals directly affecting the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point component of the Study Area, however further aspects of the strategy are discussed further in Volume 1 of the HMP.

2.4.8 Plans of Management

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, including an Indigenous heritage place, three Threatened Ecological Communities under the EPBC Act and two RNE listed places, give rise to significant obligations to manage and conserve the Yarramundi Peninsula in compliance with relevant legislation, as identified above. The current MOU between the ACT government and the NCA also promotes a collaborative approach to the management of these natural values.

Strong community attachment to the site of the former Westlake settlement, along with the clearly articulated community views about the aesthetic significance of this landscape, in the context of the broader cultural landscape of Lake Burley Griffin, demonstrate the need for stakeholder involvement in future decision making regarding this site.

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 Development Commission, March 1980, Site for a Future Official Residence for the Prime Minister of Australia, Report to the Official Establishments Trust.
- ⁴ The zoning 'National Capital Uses' is defined and discussed in Section 2.5.5 below.
- ⁵ Refer to Section 8.4 of Godden Mackay Logan, June 2007, Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands Heritage Assessment, Draft Report, for an analysis of significant views.
- ⁶ NCDC 1988, Sites of Significance in the ACT 2, Inner Canberra, National Capital Development Commission.
NCA 2004, Central National Area Western Foreshores and Environs, A Draft Planning Framework Study, National Capital Authority, Canberra.
Muyt, A 2006, Stirling Ridge, Yarralumla: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues and Flora and Fauna Species Lists, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished).
- ⁷ Muyt, A 2006, op cit.
- ⁸ ACT Government 1988, Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides*): An endangered species. Action Plan No. 8, Environment ACT, Canberra.
- ⁹ 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.

- ¹⁰ Refer to Godden Mackay Logan June 2007, Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands Heritage Assessment, Draft Report, Figure 8.1.
- ¹¹ NCDC 1988, Sites of Significance in the ACT 2, Inner Canberra, National Capital Development Commission.
NCA 2004, Central National Area Western Foreshores and Environs, A Draft Planning Framework Study, National Capital Authority, Canberra.
Muyt, A 2006, Stirling Ridge, Yarralumla: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues and Flora and Fauna Species Lists, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished).
- ¹² Muyt, A 2006, op cit.
- ¹³ ACT Government 1988, Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosis Leptorrhynchoides*): An endangered species. Action Plan No. 8, Environment ACT, Canberra.
- ¹⁴ ACT Heritage Council, undated, Proposed entry to an interim heritage place register for Button Wrinklewort habitat (Majura Field Firing Range and Stirling Park), unpublished nomination.
- ¹⁵ The National Capital Plan, Figures 6 and 17.
- ¹⁶ *ibid*, Appendix A, p 11.
- ¹⁷ 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 priority. 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.	Low	By 2019
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 deriving from Griffin plan and the later design and construction of the lake and its foreshores.</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; subsequent phases of design and construction; 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 of 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
1.10 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).	High	By 2011
	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 <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i>).	High	Immediately
	1.11.3 Conserve and manage the lake as an aquatic habitat comprising the waterbody, aquatic fauna, vegetation and lake bed.	Medium	Immediately



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	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 (examples may be the erection of signage, public art, and use of Aboriginal place names).	Medium	By 2011



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	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.	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 at all times.	3.2.1 Manage water quality to enable recreational uses including swimming and boating.	High	Annually
	3.2.2 Retain current existing points of access to lake for recreation (boat ramps and swimming area).	Low	Annually



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	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 the preparation of 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 precincts. These will form the basis for the assessment of any proposed impacts upon the	High	As required



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
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.	<p>heritage values.</p> <p>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.</p>	Medium	By 2011
4.3 Develop the capacity of NCA staff and contractors to manage the heritage values of the Study Area.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.3.3 Develop heritage management guidelines to assist contractors and Service Contract administrators, in the areas suggested in the specific policies.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>By 2014</p> <p>By 2014</p> <p>By 2011</p> <p>By 2019</p>
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 a regular 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 Department of the 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.	High	As required

4.0 Specific Policies for Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point

The following tables identify specific heritage management policies and actions for the Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point 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 National Capital Authority meets both its obligations under the EPBC Act and community expectations to conserve the heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area. Priorities and timing are as defined at the beginning of Section 3.0.



Component 1 Sewer Vent No. 1



Heritage Values	Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, G		
Attributes	Masonry sewer vent and the subterranean line of the sewer.		
Management Issues, Condition and Integrity	The sewer vent is weathered but generally in sound condition. It requires ongoing condition monitoring and interpretation of its heritage value. The condition of the sewer below the vent is unknown.		
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C1-1 Conserve the heritage values of Sewer Vent No. 1.	C1-1.1 Keep the sewer vent clear of woody weeds. Clear weeds manually. If the weeds encroach on the masonry, poison and remove only when dead.	Medium	Annually
	C1-1.2 Monitor the condition of the vent and undertake maintenance or repairs as required.	Medium	Annually
	C1-1.3 Consult an experienced heritage advisor regarding repair techniques and materials, if repairs to the fabric of the sewer vent are required.	As required	As required
	C1-1.4 Investigate the condition and integrity of the ovoid masonry sewer, constructed 1917–1924, related to Sewer Vent No. 1.	Low	By 2014
Interpretation			
C1-2 Interpret the historic and social heritage values of Sewer Vent No. 1, using a range of media.	C1-2.1 Include Sewer Vent No. 1 in themed heritage trails around Lake Burley Griffin.	Low	By 2014
	C1-2.2 Install interpretative signage at Sewer Vent No. 1 which explains the history and heritage significance of the vent.	Medium	By 2011



Component 2

Indigenous Site—Scarred Tree



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—C, I.

Attributes

The 20m high Scribbly gum *Eucalyptus rossii*. The unoccluded scar is an ovoid area 110cm in length and 45cm in width. There is some potential for the scar not to be of Indigenous origin; therefore it is classed as a 'possible' Indigenous scar (on a scale of possible, probable or definite). Alternative explanations for the origins of the scar are mechanical damage and damage from stock animals.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

The tree appears healthy at present and requires ongoing protection from unintended impacts such as damage during works programs and fire threats.
 The tree requires management in consultation with Indigenous stakeholder communities.
 While the location of the tree should not be signposted, the Indigenous cultural values of the Study Area should be interpreted.

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C2-1 Actively conserve and protect the scarred tree, in consultation with Indigenous stakeholders.	C2-1.1 Information regarding the description and specific location of the scarred tree should be recorded on the NCA's register of places of Commonwealth heritage value, in accordance with s341ZB (1) of the EPBC Act, and on the ACT Heritage Register.	High	Immediately
	C2-1.2 Protect the surrounding ground within the likely root zone of the tree (which is approximated by the overhead spread of the canopy), from impacts such as filling, excavation, compaction, or the construction of sealed or paved surfaces.	High	As required



Component 2 Indigenous Site—Scarred Tree

	<p>C2-1.3 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which notifies contractors of the heritage values of the scarred tree and ensures effective implementation of these policies by all contractors.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>By 2011</p>
	<p>C2-1.4 Where required, as part of the ongoing conservation management of the tree, trimming of limbs and limb removal should be allowed, where this does not directly impact on the scar or its regrowth. The lopping or trimming of the tree should only be undertaken by a qualified arborist.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As required</p>
	<p>C2-1.5 Regularly remove any build up of flammable material around the base of the trunk, such as dead wood and leaf litter, to reduce the potential for impact from fire.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Annually</p>
	<p>C2-1.6 Note the location of the tree on fire control plans as an asset requiring protection and management.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>

Interpretation

<p>C2-2 Interpret the Indigenous heritage values of Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point.</p>	<p>C2-2.1 Interpret the Indigenous heritage values of Lake Burley Griffin foreshores, acknowledging past and present Indigenous uses and cultural values of the area. Consider the development of an Indigenous cultural values walking trail around the lake in partnership with Indigenous stakeholder communities.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>By 2014</p>
	<p>C2-2.2 Do not divulge the exact location of the scarred tree to the general public through interpretive signage or written material.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Immediately</p>

Stakeholder Consultation

<p>C2-3 Provide for appropriate participation of Indigenous stakeholders in management of Indigenous cultural heritage values.</p>	<p>C2-3.1 Provide and facilitate access to the scarred tree by appropriate Indigenous community members for the conduct of traditional or culturally significant activities. Consult with the appropriate Indigenous community members regarding any management issues which arise that may affect the scarred tree.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>As required</p>
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Component 3

Location of former Westlake Settlement



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, G

Attributes

The physical remnants of buildings, infrastructure and garden plantings remaining on the site. Ongoing association of ex-residents and their descendents with the place.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Only vestigial remnants of the former Westlake settlement survive, following demolition of the houses and 'clean up' of the site in the 1960s. Other archaeological remains of earlier European settlement and work may also exist on the site. The remnants themselves do not require active management but may require protection from further impacts.

Installation of plaques and signs, as well as publications on the history of the place, show that the association of ex-residents and their descendents with the place remains strong.¹



Existing signage at settlement site



Former garden plantings at settlement site



Concrete remains at settlement site



Component 3 Location of former Westlake Settlement

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C3-1 Conserve and respect the social and historical heritage values of the site of the former Westlake settlement and of other European archaeological evidence which may be present in the Stirling Ridge area.</p>	<p>C3-1.1 Ensure the physical remnants of the place are protected and respected in any management regimes for this area.</p>	Medium	Immediately
	<p>C3-1.2 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which notifies contractors of the heritage values of the former Westlake settlement site and ensures effective implementation of these policies by all contractors.</p>	Medium	By 2011
	<p>C3-1.3 An archaeological assessment may be required as part of proposals which require excavation in this area.</p>	Medium	As required
	<p>C3-1.4 Prepare plan of management for vegetation which recognises values of ornamental plantings and potential weed infestation and run-off impact.</p>	Medium	By 2011
Interpretation			
<p>C3-2 Interpret the social and historical heritage values of the former Westlake settlement site, in partnership with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>C3-2.1 Consult with stakeholders to determine appropriate forms of interpretation, celebration or commemoration of the former Westlake settlement.</p>	Medium	By 2011
	<p>C3-2.2 Include the site in a historically themed heritage walking trail around the lake.</p>	Low	By 2014
Stakeholder Consultation			
<p>C3-3 Identify stakeholders for the former Westlake settlement site and consult on its future management and any issues affecting the place, on a regular basis.</p>	<p>C3-3.1 Provide and facilitate access to the site of the former Westlake settlement for stakeholder and community groups with an interest in the place, for the conduct of ceremonies, events etc.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C3-3.2 Consult with stakeholder and community groups with an interest in the place regarding any actions or activities which might have an impact on the place.</p>	High	Annually and as required

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 4

Button wrinklewort habitat



Australian National Botanic Gardens Photo: a.9866



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, C.

Attributes

The habitat of the Button wrinklewort is located in patches throughout Stirling Ridge and is estimated at 70,000 plants. Button wrinklewort is a declared threatened species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* (ACT) and listed as a threatened species, EPBC Act.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Service contractors require clear management objectives for this area and detailed management guidelines for protecting Button wrinklewort populations.

Areas of Button wrinklewort are disjunct and some are very small. Increasing disturbance pressure makes targeted management difficult.

The open (not wooded) areas of Stirling Ridge and Attunga Point are subject to routine mowing which has an adverse impact on the species.

There is extensive eucalypt and wattle regeneration which produces overshadowing in excess of grassy woodland conditions and reduces Button wrinklewort habitat.

Infestations of woody weeds are reducing Button wrinklewort habitat.

There is a lack of a comprehensive fire hazard management and wildfire suppression plan.

Disturbance is being caused by informal pathways and uncontrolled access.

There are extensive, invasive grass weeds including 'weeds of national significance' (such as Chilean needle grass).



General view of Stirling Ridge grassy woodland.



Button wrinklewort at Stirling Ridge.



Button wrinklewort habitat at Stirling Ridge.



Component 4 Button wrinklewort habitat

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C4-1 Implement Threatened Species Action Plan No. 8 (Button wrinklewort) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> (ACT)—with emphasis on woody and herbaceous weed control and regeneration of native species.</p>	<p>C4-1.1 Develop and implement site works (including fencing, signage and control/closure of access and paths) to consolidate disjunct areas of Button wrinklewort habitat within Stirling Ridge. The objective is to link the east and west populations of Button wrinklewort, north of the Westlake settlement site clearing.</p> <p>This plan should be developed in conjunction with plans to consolidate the woodland areas (see below).</p>	High	By 2011
	<p>C4-1.2 The proposed extension of Empire Circuit is likely to have an adverse impact on the Button wrinklewort population should it proceed.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C4-1.3 Gather existing data from monitoring the results of management regimes employed to date, combined with relevant surveys and studies², to develop a clear program of best practice management activities which will be strictly implemented and monitored. In this way, best practice management and maintenance of Button wrinklewort will be refined and become progressively more effective.</p> <p>The management program should include specific threat abatement responses including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a mowing regime applicable to Button wrinklewort survival (addressing timing and height of cut); • removal of eucalypt saplings to reduce overshadowing and maintenance of the grassy woodland structure; • significant resources directed towards the destruction and removal of woody weeds for Button wrinklewort habitat sites; and • control of Chilean needle grass. 	High	By 2011
	<p>C4-1.4 Develop and implement a fire hazard management and wildfire suppression plan for Stirling Park which incorporates the ecological sensitivities of Button wrinklewort in its hazard reduction schedules. Seek data on the fire sensitivity of Button wrinklewort. In the absence of such data, any hazard reduction burning should be completed before August each year.</p>	High	By 2011



Component 4

Button wrinklewort habitat

C4-2 Ensure that service contracts for asset management (including mowing, weed control and fire hazard management) are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, indigenous and natural heritage values.

C4-2.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which:

- identifies the Button wrinklewort plant, its habitat and known occurrence areas;
- provides a statement of heritage value and outlines legislative responsibilities for the protection and management of a scheduled species; and
- clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in the Button wrinklewort areas.

High

By 2011

Documentation, Monitoring and Review

C4-3 Monitor and document all management activities to ensure the development of best practice activities.
Monitor the long-term ecological sustainability of Button wrinklewort population under the implemented management regime.

C4-3.1 All management activities, including objectives, timing, materials used and measurements/maps of activity area should be documented at the time of the activity. Documentation should be standardised through a designed reporting format. Following activities, the results should be monitored and assessed against activity objectives.

Medium

Annually

C4-3.2 The ecological sustainability of the Button wrinklewort population under the nominated management regime should be monitored. Positive results should be fed back into refining best practice management activities. Negative results will indicate the need to reassess the management process and objectives.

Medium

Annually



Component 5 Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland



<p>Heritage Values</p>	<p>Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, D, E</p>
<p>Attributes</p>	<p>The Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland occurs on the slopes of Stirling Ridge, throughout Stirling Ridge. It is listed as a threatened ecological community under the EPBC Act and as a threatened ecological community under <i>the Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> (ACT). The remnant vegetation in this location consists of a mosaic of Yellow box—Red gum woodland, ridgetop Scribbly gum-Brittle gum forest and the ecotone between them. Policies and actions apply to all remnant vegetation.</p>
<p>Management Issues, Condition and Integrity</p>	<p>Service contractors require clear statements of management objectives for specific areas and detailed management prescriptions for protecting the endangered ecological community.</p> <p>Historical clearing and disturbance to the area between the Westlake Settlement site and Attunga Point has isolated a small northern area of woodland and separated the larger eastern and western woodland stands.</p> <p>There is extensive eucalypt and wattle regeneration which produces a tree density in excess of grassy woodland conditions and reduces community health.</p> <p>Infestations of woody weeds and wattles in disturbed areas and spreading into the woodland.</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive fire hazard management and wildfire suppression plan.</p>



Eucalyptus melliodora in Stirling Ridge.



Eucalyptus blakelyi in Stirling Park.



Eucalyptus rossii on Stirling Ridge.



Component 5

Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C5-1 Implement ACT Lowland Woodland Conservation Strategy, Action Plan No. 27 under the <i>Nature Conservation Act, 1980</i> (ACT)—with particular emphasis on management and rehabilitation, with appropriate regeneration, restoration, and reinstatement practices.</p>	<p>C5-1.1 Gather existing data on monitoring the results of management regimes employed to date, combined with relevant surveys and studies³, to develop a clear program of best practice management activities which will be strictly implemented and monitored. In this way, best practice management and maintenance of the grassy woodland will be refined and become progressively more effective.</p> <p>The management program should include specific threat abatement responses including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> removal of eucalypt saplings to reduce overshadowing and maintenance of the grassy woodland structure; significant resources directed towards the destruction and removal of woody weeds and wattles; and treatment of special vulnerable areas (including electricity easements and along drainage lines). 	High	By 2011
	<p>C5-1.2 Develop and implement site works (through fencing, signage and control/closure of access and paths) to consolidate the areas of grassy woodland in the north-central area of Stirling Ridge. This will include an important area of Button wrinklewort on the fringes of the grassy woodland (see above).</p>	High	By 2011
	<p>C5-1.3 The proposed extension of Empire Circuit is likely to have an adverse impact on the grassy woodland and should not proceed.</p>	High	Immediately
	<p>C5-1.4 Develop and implement a fire hazard management and wildfire suppression plan for Stirling Ridge which is appropriate for the maintenance of grassy woodland structure and floristics, and the ecological sensitivities of Button wrinklewort, in its hazard reduction schedules.</p> <p>The plan should include strategies to address the high fire hazard posed by the planting of unsuitable species (<i>E bicostata</i> and <i>E viminalis</i>) on the hazard perimeter (western side) of Stirling Ridge.</p>	High	By 2011
<p>C5-2 Ensure that service contracts for asset management (including mowing, weed control and fire hazard management) are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified historic, indigenous and natural heritage values.</p>	<p>C5-2.1 Prepare documentation for attachment to Service Contracts which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for the protection and management of an endangered ecological community; and clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in the woodland areas. 	High	By 2011



Component 5 Yellow box—Red gum grassy woodland

Documentation, Monitoring and Review

<p>C5-3 Monitor and document all management activities to ensure the development of best practice activities.</p> <p>Monitor the long-term ecological sustainability of the grassy woodland community under the implemented management regime.</p>	<p>C5-3.1 All management activities, including objectives, timing, materials used and measurements/maps of activity area should be documented at the time of the activity. Standardise documentation through a designed reporting format.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Annually</p>
	<p>C5-3.2 The ecological sustainability of the grassy woodland community under the nominated management regime should be monitored. Positive results should be fed back into refining best practice management activities. Negative results will indicate the need to reassess the management process and objectives.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Annually</p>



Component 6 Remnant grassland



Heritage Values Commonwealth Heritage Values—D, E

Attributes Two small areas on either side of the Attunga Point headland which are remnants of the pre-European vegetation (much disturbed). The western segment is significantly disturbed and is too small for successful conservation management. The eastern area is in fair condition and warrants conservation management.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity Service contractors require clear statements of management objectives for specific areas and detailed management prescriptions for protecting natural temperate grassland communities and Button wrinklewort populations.
 Attunga Point is subject to routine mowing which has an adverse impact on the remnant grasslands.
 Impacts are caused by public access and high usage levels of adjacent lands.
 Presence of invasive grass weeds including 'weeds of national significance' (such as Chilean needle grass).



Fenced, eastern grassland portion.



Western grassland section—mown.



Button wrinklewort on Attunga Point.



Component 6		Remnant Grassland	
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
<p>C6-1 Implement ACT Lowland Native Grassland Conservation Strategy Action Plan No. 28 under the Nature Conservation Act to manage and rehabilitate grassland areas.</p>	<p>C6-1.1 Develop a clear program of best practice management activities which will be strictly implemented and monitored. In this way, best practice management and maintenance of remnant grassland will be refined and become progressively more effective.</p> <p>The management program should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a mowing regime applicable to native grassland species and Button wrinklewort survival (addressing timing and height of cut); • control of weed species; • access control (fencing already completed); and • interception drains to divert silt runoff from the bare areas uphill. 	High	By 2011
	<p>C6-1.2 Prepare documentation for attachment to Service Contracts which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for the protection and management of a scheduled species; and • clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in the grassland areas. 	High	By 2011

4.1 Endnotes

- ¹ See for instance Gugler, Anne 2000, 'A History of Stirling Park' *Canberra Historical Journal*, pp 16–28.
- ² Muyt, A 2006, Stirling Ridge, Yarralumla: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues & Flora and Fauna Species Lists, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished). Boden, R 1994, Conservation and Management Plan for Native Vegetation on National Land Managed by the National Capital Authority, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished).
- ³ Muyt, A 2006, Stirling Ridge, Yarralumla: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues & Flora and Fauna Species Lists, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished). Boden, R 1994, Conservation and Management Plan for Native Vegetation on National Land Managed by the National Capital Authority, report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra (unpublished).

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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.

