

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands

Heritage Management Plan
Volume 3—Yarramundi Peninsula
Draft Report

Report prepared for the National Capital Authority
March 2009

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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 3—Yarramundi Peninsula, 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 Yarramundi Peninsula Component of the Study Area

This volume of the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP deals with the Yarramundi Peninsula 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 Yarramundi Peninsula 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 Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area.

1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by:

- Tracy Ireland, Senior 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.

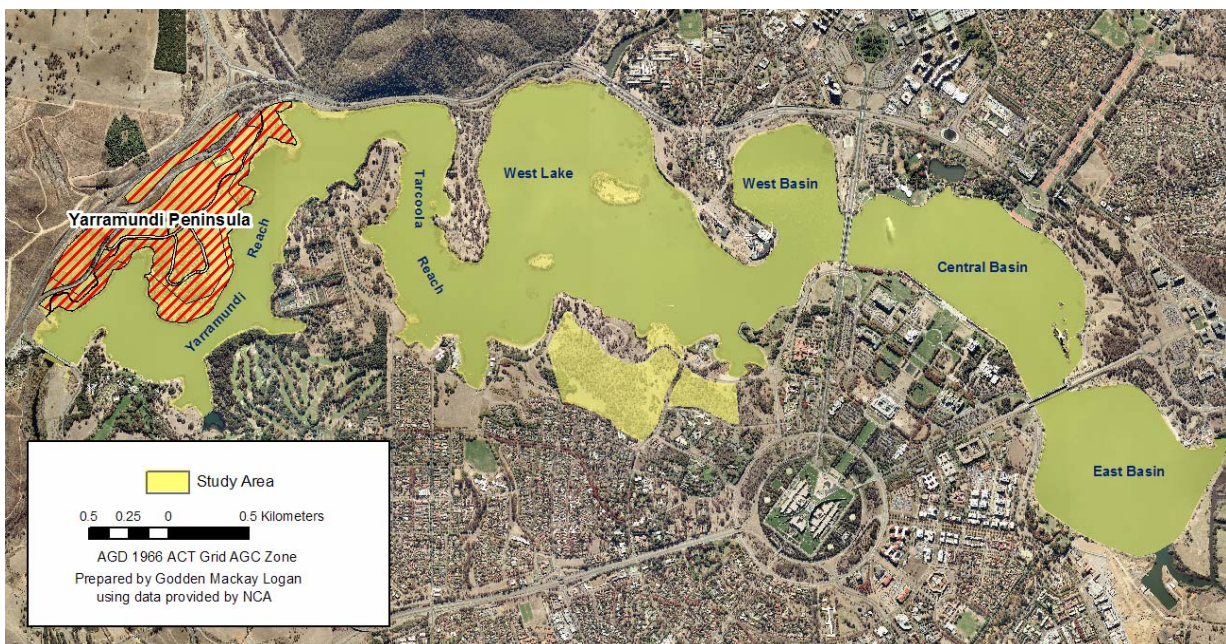
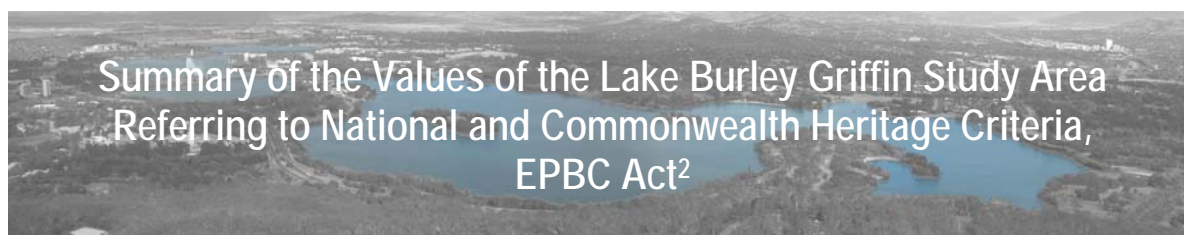


Figure 1.1 The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is shown shaded (both land and water) with the Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area shown hatched in red.



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

The Components of Lake Burley Griffin Study Area 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 Peninsula	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I
• Indigenous sites	C, I
• Lindsay Pryor Arboretum	A, F, H, E
• Roman Cypress Hill	A, F, H, E
• Natural grassland (habitat for striped legless lizard and Perunga grasshopper)	B, C, D, E

1.8 Endnotes

¹ Godden Mackay Logan, June 2007, Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment, Report to the National Capital Authority.

² 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 Yarramundi Peninsula 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). They also contribute to the identified National Heritage values of the Lake Burley Griffin Study Area under criteria E (aesthetic) and F (creative and technical).

This array of heritage values includes the natural values.¹ of the grassland and habitat for the striped legless lizard and Perunga grass hopper; Indigenous cultural values; and historic heritage values relating to the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum and Roman Cypress Hill. The Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area is also identified as providing important aesthetic values in significant views to 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.² 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.³

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 Yarramundi Peninsula

The Heritage Assessment of the Study Area identified 11 known Indigenous sites on the Yarramundi Peninsula, as well as one further Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). Management recommendations for these sites are set out in Section 4.0, while recommendations for Indigenous cultural values in general are set out in Section 3.0.

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 Peninsula are valued by the local Indigenous community as important as 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 heritage values.

2.3 Future Development Proposals

Lindsay Pryor Arboretum

This arboretum of trial plantings, established by Pryor between 1954 and 1957, to test the growth of a range of native and exotic species, require active silvicultural management to retain their structure and heritage significance. Funding has been earmarked for the future development of the arboretum site and an interpretive plaque was installed here in December 2006. Plans released to date relate to the improvement of the existing infrastructure of the arboretum, including roads, fences, outdoor furniture, (currently not in good condition), and replanting of fire damaged areas of the historic plantings.⁴ The heritage significance of the place could be greatly enhanced through active management, interpretation and provision of appropriate visitor facilities. Considerations for the future management of the place include the need for differentiated management for the different trial planting areas (responding to the particular needs of the species), and the great opportunity which exists to develop interpretation of the heritage values of the area.

2.4 Statutory Obligations, Policy and Planning Framework

2.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

The Lake Burley Griffin Study Area is Commonwealth owned and controlled land. It is therefore subject to the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act). The Yarramundi Peninsula component of the 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.

The following natural heritage items within the Yarramundi Peninsula are areas of National Environmental Significance (NES) under the EPBC Act:

- natural temperate grassland, listed as a threatened ecological community; and
- habitat of the threatened species the striped legless lizard.

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 the provision of Preliminary Information through to a full Public Inquiry (refer to Part 7 of the Act for further information on assessment methods).

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

2.4.2 Listings

Statutory Listings Commonwealth

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

Table 2.1 Identification of Protected Matters under the EPBC Act 1999 within the Yarramundi Peninsula 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 Yarramundi Peninsula

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.

Reptiles

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Delma impar</i> (striped legless lizard)	Vulnerable	Species sighting recorded ⁵

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 Yarramundi Peninsula 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
Lake Burley Griffin Conservation Area	Lady Denman Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative Place	105230

Register of the National Estate

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

Place	Location	Class	Status	Place number
Lake Burley Griffin Conservation Area	Lady Denman Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative place	101595
Roman Cypress Hill	Lady Denman Drive, Yarralumla, ACT	Historic	Indicative Place	105154

Statutory Listings ACT

ACT Heritage Register

The ACT Heritage Register legally recognises and protects significant heritage places within the Australian Capital Territory. No historic places located within the Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area are on the ACT Heritage Register.

Indigenous Sites

The following Indigenous sites located within the study area at Yarramundi Reach are registered on the ACT Heritage Register.

Site Number	Recording Date	Site Description
YR1	1984	Quartz scraper
YR2	1984	Artefact scatter
YR3	1984	Silcrete core
YR5	1984	Silcrete flake
YR6	1984	Artefact scatter
YR8	1984	Pebble artefact
YR9	1984	Quartz artefact
YR10	1984	Artefact scatter
YR11	1984	Quartz artefact

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 Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area are classified on the Register of the National Trust (ACT):

- Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores.

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.⁶ The natural matters protected under the Nature Conservation Act, relevant to the Yarramundi Peninsula component, are listed below:

Table 1.2 Listing of Threatened Species and Ecological Communities under the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* (ACT) within the Yarramundi Peninsula component.

Nature Conservation Act 1980

Threatened Ecological Communities

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Natural Temperate Grassland	Endangered	Identified temperate grassland community at Yarramundi Reach ⁷

Threatened Species

Insects

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Perunga ochracea</i> (Perunga grasshopper)	Vulnerable	Species sighting recorded ⁸

Reptiles

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Delma impar</i> (striped legless lizard)	Vulnerable	Species sighting recorded ⁹

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

The National Capital Plan

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

Area Designated Areas of the National Capital Plan (Lake Burley Griffin and Foreshores and Yarralumla, shown in Figures 6 and 17 of the National Capital Plan).

The majority of the Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area is zoned National Capital Uses, with most of the foreshore band zoned Open Space.¹⁰ National Capital Uses allows ‘the use of any land, building or structure for the purpose of a work of special status and national interest’.¹¹

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.¹² This includes guidance for use of the lake by watercraft, rules for watercraft and powers of inspectors and administrators.

2.4.7 The Griffin Legacy

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

1. Protect the Griffin legacy—this proposition encourages respect, recognition and future development of Griffin’s plan. It notes that some elements of Canberra are a reinterpretation of the plan.
2. Build on the Griffin legacy—this proposition notes in particular the importance of retaining the Garden City and City Beautiful values and the geometry of the Griffin plan. This Heritage Assessment and HMP also recognises the values of the later phases of the lake’s development, such as the modernist elements, particularly those relating to the form of the lake and foreshores as constructed in the 1960s.
3. Revitalise the Vision with Growth in the Central National Area—this proposition encourages a stronger connection of the Civic Centre to the lake.

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

In general terms, *The Griffin Legacy* promotes some significant changes to the character of foreshore areas in the Albert Hall precinct, West Basin and Yarralumla Bay. These will need to be carefully managed in order to conserve the range of identified heritage values of the Study Area. *The Griffin Legacy* does not involve proposals directly affecting the Yarramundi Peninsula component of the Study Area.

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 *Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan*, published by the National Capital Planning Authority in 1994, established more detailed policies for the range of management requirements of the lake and the foreshores, including water quality management, ecological management, recreation management, landscape management and community information and consultation. The current Heritage Management Plan focuses on the requirements of Schedules 5B and 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cwlth) for places of Commonwealth and National Heritage value. The Heritage Management Plan therefore does not replace the previous Plan of Management for Lake Burley Griffin, which had a broader focus, but builds upon it and updates it in matters of heritage management.

2.5 Conclusions

The range of identified heritage values of Yarramundi Peninsula, discussed briefly here and in greater detail in the Heritage Assessment, include the Indigenous heritage sites; the natural temperate grassland (a Threatened Ecological Community under the EPBC Act and habitat for the Perunga grasshopper and striped legless lizard); and the historic heritage values of the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum

and Roman Cypress Hill. These values give rise to significant obligations for conservation, management and interpretation, and compliance with the relevant legislation, as identified above.

The current MOU between the ACT government and the NCA promotes a collaborative approach to the management of the natural values with the aim of supporting the sustainability of these important urban natural areas. Through the consultation process for this HMP the community has clearly articulated views about the heritage significance of the natural and aesthetic qualities, and Indigenous values of the Lake Burley Griffin landscape, including the Yarramundi Peninsula. This highlights the need for effective stakeholder involvement in decision making regarding the future management of this area.

Significant opportunities exist on the Yarramundi Peninsula to enhance opportunities for passive recreation and heritage interpretation of both natural and historic heritage values, particularly on the site of the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum, that would provide a new experience for users and visitors to this area. Future design and development should showcase the best in contemporary design and innovation, in line with its important location in the national capital.

2.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Note that the wetlands of the Yarramundi Peninsula and their values and management are dealt with in Volume 1 of the Heritage Management Plan.
- ² Each issue has been assigned to one heading only.
- ³ Australian Heritage Commission 2002, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous Heritage Values and Places*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, p 6.
- ⁴ Media Release from The Hon Jim Lloyd, Minister for Local Government, Territories and Roads, 4 December 2006.
- ⁵ Environment ACT 2005, A Vision Splendid of the Grassy Plains Extended—ACT Lowland Native Grassland Conservation Strategy, Action Plan No. 28, Arts, Heritage and Environment, Canberra.
- ⁶ 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.
- ⁷ Environment ACT 2005, op cit.
- ⁸ Environment ACT 2005, op cit.
- ⁹ Environment ACT 2005, op cit.
- ¹⁰ The National Capital Plan, Figures 6 and 17.
- ¹¹ *ibid*, Appendix A, p 11.
- ¹² 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 Molonglo 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</i> (ACT) (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
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.	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.	Medium	As required
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.	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.	High	Immediately
	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.	High	Immediately
	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.	High	In accordance with the Plan
	1.6.4 Conserve the informal, river-like form of Westlake as a contrast to the more formal basins.	High	Immediately
	1.6.5 Respect the relationship between the vertical and horizontal design elements, including the bridges, Carillon and Captain Cook Water Jet.	High	Immediately
	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.	High	Immediately
	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.	High	Immediately



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 the Scrivenor 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 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.	High	By 2011
	1.10.2 Recognise Indigenous heritage values which arise from sites, places and the interrelation between sites, places and landscapes.	Medium	As required
	1.10.3 Recognise the potential for works or activities to impact upon previously undetected places of Indigenous heritage value. Works in areas of Indigenous archaeological significance may require archaeological assessment and management in consultation with appropriate Indigenous communities.	Medium	As required
	1.10.4 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.	High	By 2011
	1.10.5 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 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
	<p>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:</p> <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. <p>Involve the Indigenous community in the design of all signage and in approving the cultural information displayed for viewing by the wider community.</p>	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.	<p>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:</p> <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
	<p>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.</p>	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 as 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 and Stirling Ridge and Kingston foreshore, as part of the detailed design development for these precincts and as the basis for the assessment of any proposed impacts upon their	High	As required



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



Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
5 Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
5.1 Review and update the Lake Burley Griffin and Adjacent Lands HMP every five years, in compliance with s341X of the EPBC Act.	5.1.1 Review and update the HMP every five years or following any major change in circumstance, including changes to the management structure, impacts from natural disaster or to take account of significant new information or research.	Medium	By 2014
5.2 Collate all monitoring data annually, as required by this HMP, as a basis for reporting on the implementation of the HMP and monitoring the condition of the values, in compliance with the EPBC Act.	5.2.1 Use annual reporting on the implementation of the HMP to review the guidelines set out in this HMP for priority and timing of actions. Priorities should be re-assessed in any review following the definitions set out in this HMP—that is highest priority should be attributed to actions which alleviate or mitigate key risks to the heritage values (as set out in the definitions at the beginning of this section).	High	Annually
5.3 The condition of the identified heritage values of the Study Area should be monitored and re-evaluated as part of the five-yearly review of the HMP.	5.3.1 Use the annual collation of monitoring data to identify trends against the condition of values described in this HMP.	Medium	By 2014
	5.3.2 Ensure that any review of the HMP responds to and addresses trends revealed in monitoring data by refining management techniques accordingly.	Medium	By 2014
5.4 Manage sensitive information and documentation about Indigenous heritage values and places appropriately.	5.4.1 Do not make sensitive or confidential information about Indigenous heritage values or places public without the consent of appropriate stakeholders.	High	Immediately
5.5 Maintain records of works, intervention and maintenance in the Study Area.	5.5.1 As a minimum, record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance on the NCA register of places of Commonwealth value, as required by the EPBC Act.	Medium	As required
	5.5.2 Existing elements of heritage value should be recorded to appropriate archival standard prior to any intervention or major works that will alter the place.	Medium	As required
6 Stakeholder Consultation and Involvement			
6.1 Develop and follow a formal consultation plan or protocol for liaison with appropriate Indigenous stakeholders regarding the management of Indigenous sites and heritage values.	6.1.1 Identify relevant Indigenous stakeholders, develop a consultation plan or protocol and meet with them on 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 the 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 Yarramundi Peninsula

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

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 1

Indigenous Sites



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—C, I.

Attributes

The recorded archaeological sites and the area of potential archaeological deposits at Acacia Inlet.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

The Yarramundi area has undergone major impacts since these Indigenous sites were recorded, including recreational use of the area, vehicle traffic, forestry and post-2003 bushfire activities.

Probably as a consequence of these impacts, as well as the vegetation cover, none of the previously recorded sites were visible or identified in the course of the 2006 heritage assessment surveys.

Nevertheless, the area retains Indigenous archaeological potential and Indigenous cultural value.



Component 1		Indigenous Sites	
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C1-1 Actively conserve and manage the known and potential Indigenous archaeological sites and Indigenous cultural values of the Yarramundi Peninsula.	C1-1.1 Information regarding the description and specific location of the Yarramundi Peninsula Indigenous sites should be recorded on the NCA's register of places of Commonwealth Heritage value, in accordance with s341ZB (1) of the EPBC Act, and the ACT Heritage Register.	High	Immediately
	C1-1.2 Indigenous artefacts are not to be removed, damaged, altered or disturbed without the prior agreement of the relevant Aboriginal stakeholder groups and in accordance with an assessment of the significance of the impact, in accordance with the EPBC Act.	High	Immediately
	C1-1.3 The potential impact of any future development or works proposals within the Yarramundi Peninsula area should be the subject of an archaeological heritage assessment. This should include the conduct of archaeological ground survey of the potential impact areas with the aim of locating any unrecorded sites that may be exposed on the surface at that time.	High	As required
	C1-1.4 Where an assessed impact to the heritage values of a site or sites is considered acceptable or unavoidable by NCA in consultation with Indigenous community, in line with the EPBC Act, then the salvage collection of artefacts should be conducted with the option of repositioning collected items in an adjacent area. Salvage collection may involve both surface and subsurface recovery methods.	High	As required
	C1-1.5 The location of each site should be noted on any fire management plans as areas where ground surface disturbance should be avoided or minimised where feasible.	High	Immediately
	C1-1.6 Any person who, in undertaking any excavation works, encounters archaeological remains must cease work, report the finding to the NCA and seek archaeological and stakeholder advice. Any further investigation of sites, including the salvage collection of artefacts, should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist with the participation of relevant Indigenous stakeholders, in accordance the provisions of the EPBC Act.	High	As required
	C1-1.7 Prepare documentation to be included in Service Contracts which notifies contractors of the Indigenous heritage values and archaeological potential of this area and ensures effective implementation of these policies by all contractors.	High	By 2011



Component 1	Indigenous Sites
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Interpretation

C1-2 Interpret the Indigenous heritage values of the Yarramundi Peninsula.	C1-2.1 Interpret the Indigenous heritage values of the Yarramundi Peninsula area and the Lake Burley Griffin foreshores, acknowledging past and present Indigenous uses and cultural values of the area.	Medium	By 2014
	C1-2.2 Consider the development of an Indigenous cultural values walking trail around the lake in partnership with Indigenous stakeholder communities.	Medium	By 2014
	C1-2.3 Do not divulge the exact location of Indigenous sites through signage or written material.	High	Immediately

Stakeholder Involvement and Interpretation

C1-3 Provide for appropriate participation of Indigenous stakeholders in the management of Indigenous cultural heritage values.	C1-3.1 Provide and facilitate access to the Yarramundi Peninsula by appropriate Indigenous community members for the conduct of traditional or culturally significant activities.	High	As required
	C1-3.2 Consult with the appropriate Indigenous community members regarding any management issues which arise that may affect the scarred tree.	High	As required

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 2

Lindsay Pryor Arboretum



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, E, F, H

Attributes

The remnant trial plantings on southeastern portion of Yarramundi Peninsula.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Service contractors require clear statements of management objectives for specific areas and detailed management prescriptions for conserving heritage values.

Poor overall condition of infrastructure and plantings, including fire damage. Lack of differentiated management for the different experimental planting areas.

Lack of management objectives for the arboretum as a whole. Routine management comprises clearing of litter, mowing and maintaining infrastructure but is not aimed at managing heritage values.

Need to interpret the heritage values of the place. Need to link heritage management with landscape management.

Need for fire hazard management plan.



Mixed oak plantation with underwood development.



Pine windbreak (fire damaged).



View through arboretum to Yarramundi Reach.



LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 2**Lindsay Pryor Arboretum**

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C2-1 Conserve, manage and restore the heritage values of the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum as part of the history of urban landscaping in Canberra.	C2-1.1 Conserve and manage the arboretum in its present configuration, which is a relict of the original trial beds layout. Different areas of the arboretum should be managed as discrete precincts of trial plantings (mixed oak, cork oak, pine windbreak, poplars, eucalypt groupings).	High	By 2014
	C2-1.2 Manage the arboretum as a public area for passive recreation as a heritage place and a cultural landscape.	Medium	By 2011
	C2-1.3 Prepare a management plan for the arboretum. Management should be appropriate to each planting precinct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weed control in eucalypt areas (remove wattles, poplar seedlings, blackberry and broom); mowing or cultivation in cork oak plantations; retain oak seedlings in mixed oak areas to develop 'underwood' structure; replace plantings that have died (or that require replacement) with same species; allow for the collection and storage of seeds to propagate replacement species; and continue silvicultural management in all precincts appropriate to passive recreation use. 	High	By 2011
	C2-1.4 Develop and implement a fire hazard management plan and wildfire suppression plan for the arboretum area which incorporates the horticultural needs of the different landscape elements.	High	By 2011
C2-2 Ensure that Service Contracts for asset management are consistent with the protection and conservation of the identified heritage values of the place.	C2-2.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies the significant sections of the arboretum site and the different plantings; provides statement of heritage value and management objectives; and clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in the different planting areas. 	Medium	By 2014



Component 2		Lindsay Pryor Arboretum	
Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Interpretation			
C2-3 Interpret the historic, technical and associative heritage values of the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum.	C2-3.1 Prepare an Interpretation Plan for the arboretum in consultation with stakeholders. There is an opportunity to make the arboretum a successful educational and recreational resource that would significantly add to the diversity of visitor experiences on a 'heritage trail' around Lake Burley Griffin.	Medium	By 2014
	C2-3.2 Interpret the relationship between planting trials in the arboretum and plantings in Canberra's city streets and parks.	Medium	By 2014
	C2-3.3 Highlight and explain using signage or other appropriate media the individual areas trialling uncommon exotic streetscape species, productive species (eg cork oaks), high density trial planting of native species, and windbreaks.	Medium	By 2014
	C2-3.4 Interpret the pioneering work in the landscaping of the cityscape of Canberra evident on the arboretum site.	Medium	By 2014
Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
C2-4 Management activities should be monitored to ensure the development of best practice activities.	C2-4.1 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 by the NCA.	Medium	Annually
Stakeholder Involvement and Interpretation			
C2-5 Provide for appropriate participation of stakeholders in the management of the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum.	C2-5.1 Consult with stakeholders and community groups with an interest in the place regarding any actions or activities which might have an impact (positive or negative) on the place.	Medium	As required

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 3

Roman Cypress Hill



Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—A, H

Attributes

The surviving portion of the original *Cupressus sempervirens* trees. The trees cover an area of approximately 100m² at the edge of the cutting for the Tuggeranong Parkway. The remainder of the site was replanted with the same species in 2006.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

The remnants of the old original plantings (12–13 individuals) need protection and attention to their continued health.

The newly planted trees need to be maintained to protect the health of individuals and the structural form of the plantation.

Weeds have established strongly on the hillsides and disturbed ground throughout the plantation.

There is a need to protect the site from wildfire (from the west).



Weed infestation (St John's wort) among new plantings on Roman Cypress Hill



Natural grassland forb species on Roman Cypress Hill



New plantings subject to wind and exposure.

**Component 3****Roman Cypress Hill**

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C3-1 Conserve, manage and restore Roman Cypress Hill as a cultural landscape—a remnant of Griffin's plan for the treatment of the western horizon of Lake Burley Griffin.	C3-1.1 Develop and implement a management plan for the site which comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures to protect the surviving old trees including strict access control to the summit and regular inspections by an arborist; measures to support the establishment and growth of the new plantings including restrictions on access, erection of signs and re-staking, and tying of saplings, as required, to ensure they grow with uniform straightness; weed control to eradicate current growth and prevent establishment of St John's wort and other woody weeds; policy to replace plantings that have died or that require replacement with same species; allowance for the collection and storage of seeds to propagate replacement species; and the retention and encouragement of natural grassland species which are already present on site. 	High	By 2011
	C3-1.2 Protect the site from wildfire through monitoring developments by ACT government on lands on the western side of Tuggeranong Parkway and make representations as required to minimise fuel levels and fire hazard areas.	Medium	As required
Interpretation			
C3-2 Interpret the historic and associative heritage significance of Roman Cypress Hill as part of Griffin's plan for this area.	C3-2.1 Interpretation of the heritage values of Roman Cypress Hill could be provided on site at the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum (so as not to encourage access to the re-establishing site). On line or downloadable interpretative information would also be appropriate.	Low	By 2019
Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
C3-3 Management activities as part of documented management programs should be monitored to ensure the development of best practice activities.	C3-3.1 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 by the NCA.	Medium	Annually

LAKE BURLEY GRIFFIN

Component 4

Natural temperate grassland and grassland habitat



Hatched area shows Muyl's 'higher quality areas'¹ referenced in the actions.

Heritage Values

Commonwealth Heritage Values—B, D

Attributes

The designated grassland on Yarramundi Reach (area shown within dotted line above), comprising the grassland community and habitat for the striped legless lizard and Perunga grasshopper.

Management Issues, Condition and Integrity

Service contractors require clear statements of management objectives for specific areas and detailed management prescriptions for protecting grassland communities and threatened species. Management focus in the past has been directed towards specific species protection rather than towards achieving a balanced grassland community.

Themeda 'thatching' as a consequence of the dominance of this species and lack of mowing/defoliation, has resulted in the crowding-out of forb species and other grasses in a number of areas. There is a significant weed problem which successive surveys have documented as getting worse.² This situation threatens the continued viability of the ecosystem.



General view of Yarramundi grasslands



Themeda 'thatching' area in the grassland



Part of the 'higher quality area' of grassland identified by Muyl

**Component 4****Natural temperate grassland and grassland habitat**

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Heritage Conservation			
C4-1 Implement ACT Lowland Native Grassland Conservation Strategy, Action Plan No. 28 under the <i>Nature Conservation Act, 1980</i> (ACT) through the preparation and implementation of a Management Plan for this site.	C4-1.1 Prepare and implement a Management Plan for this site which identifies and prioritises activities and sites for restoration; applies an adaptive management approach; and monitors the effectiveness of management activities.	High	By 2011
	C4-1.2 The Management Plan should include specific threat abatement responses for the threatened community including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a mowing regime (addressing timing and height of cut) applicable to the maintenance of a sustainable natural temperate grassland, rather than directed towards individual species; removal of <i>Themeda</i> biomass to maintain inter-tussock species growth (thatch thinning every 2–5 years recommended by Muyt³); significant resources to be directed towards the destruction and removal of weeds, especially Chilean needle grass, paspalum, wild oats and St John's wort in the 'higher quality areas' (hatched on map); management strategies for weed management should be an appropriate combination of targeted mowing (and removal of seed heads), spraying, and reseedling of native grass species; and monitoring program for the sustainability of the grassland as a threatened ecological community. 	High	By 2011
	C4-1.3 Gather existing data from monitoring the results of management regimes employed to date, combined with relevant surveys and studies ⁴ , to develop a clear and integrated program of best practice management activities which will be strictly implemented and monitored. In this way, best practice management and maintenance of the natural grassland will be refined and become progressively more effective.	High	By 2011
C4-2 Implement Threatened Species Action Plan No. 2 under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> (ACT) for the striped legless lizard.	C4-2.1 Since recorded sightings are now quite old, a new baseline survey should be undertaken to determine whether the striped legless lizard survives on site, and in what numbers.	Medium	By 2014



Component 4 Natural temperate grassland and grassland habitat

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
	C4-2.2 If a population is found, the success of the program of best practice management activities (described above) in protecting the population should be carefully monitored. Where evidence of a decline in the population is found, the management activities should be reassessed.	Medium	By 2014
	C4-2.3 Emphasise the management of the grassland habitat to maintain and enhance community structure and diversity.	High	By 2011
	C4-2.4 Plan and undertake fire hazard and weed management activities in close consultation with ACT government.	High	Annually
C4-3 Implement Threatened Species Action Plan No. 21 under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> (ACT) for the Perunga grasshopper.	C4-3.1 The program of best practice management activities for the grassland habitat (described above) should be developed and implemented. The success of the program in protecting the population of Perunga grasshopper should be carefully monitored. If evidence of a decline in the population is found, the management activities should be reassessed.	Medium	By 2014
	C4-3.2 Emphasise the management of the grassland habitat to maintain and enhance community structure and diversity.	High	By 2011
	C4-3.3 Plan and undertake fire hazard and weed management activities in close consultation with Environment ACT.	High	Annually
C4-4 Ensure that Service Contracts for asset management are consistent with the protection and conservation of identified heritage values.	C4-4.1 Prepare documentation to be included with Service Contracts which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies the significant natural grassland community species, the striped legless lizard, the Perunga grasshopper, their habitat and known occurrence areas; provides a statement of heritage value and legislative responsibilities for the protection and management of listed communities and species; and clearly states the priority and emphasis of management activities in the different habitat areas. 	High	By 2011

**Component 4**

Natural temperate grassland and grassland habitat

Policies	Actions	Priority	Timing
Documentation, Monitoring and Review			
<p>C4-5 Monitor and document all management activities to ensure the development of best practice activities.</p> <p>Monitor the long-term ecological sustainability of the grassland community and the quality of the habitats it provides under the implemented management regime.</p>	<p>C4-5.1 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.</p>	Medium	Annually
	<p>C4-5.2 The ecological sustainability of grassland 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>	Medium	Annually
	<p>C4-5.3 Specific monitoring activities are also required for the striped legless lizard and the Perunga grasshopper, to ensure that the management program, which seeks to maintain a balanced grassland community, is also appropriate to the survival of these specific taxa.</p>	Medium	By 2014

4.1 Endnotes

- ¹ Muyt, A 2005, Yarramundi Reach: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues & Flora List, unpublished report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra.
- ² Muyt, A 2005, *ibid.* Boden, R 1994, Conservation and Management Plan for Native Vegetation on National Land Managed by the National Capital Authority, unpublished report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra.
- ³ Muyt, A 2005, *op cit.*
- ⁴ Muyt, A 2006, Stirling Ridge, Yarralumla: Vegetation Survey Methods, Management Issues & Flora and Fauna Species Lists, unpublished report prepared for the National Capital Authority, Canberra. Boden, R 1994, *op cit.*

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- National Capital Planning Authority, 1995, *Lake Burley Griffin Management Plan*, published by NCPA, Commonwealth of Australia.

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.

