

Draft 8 Heritage Strategy

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HERITAGE STRATEGY 2007-2010

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Note: XXX = text to be completed or reviewed

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this Heritage Strategy is to achieve the conservation of any cultural heritage significance of the Australian Parliament House (APH) consistent with the ongoing operation of the place as the home of the Parliament of Australia and as a key component of the Parliamentary zone.

In 2004, new heritage legislation came into effect which substantially changed and extended the obligations of Commonwealth agencies. The heritage provisions were included in the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). An overview of these new obligations can be found at the following website.

<http://www.deh.gov.au/heritage/publications/factsheets/index.html>

This Heritage Strategy has been prepared by the Department of Parliamentary Services (DPS) in fulfilment of its obligations under section 341ZA of the EPBC Act. The strategy has also been prepared in the light of the guidelines issued by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2005, now the Department of the Environment and Water Resources), and is structured to address the specific requirements of the Act.

This strategy meets DPS's specific obligation to prepare a Heritage Strategy in relation to the places it owns or controls. It also provides a strategy to meet its general obligations under the EPBC Act to take no action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment unless approved by the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, and this includes heritage values on adjacent land.

An important point to note about the nature and structure of this strategy is that it attempts to provide brief *strategic* directions dealing with each component required in the EPBC Act and related regulations. A checklist indicating compliance with the EPBC requirements is also included at Appendix C.

DPS only controls one property, the Australian Parliament House in Capital Hill, ACT. It also leases several other properties, including part of West Block and a store in Queanbeyan, but they are not considered to be in the control of DPS within the meaning of the Act.

This strategy has been prepared on the basis that Parliament House has not yet been entered on the Commonwealth or National Heritage Lists although processes are under way which may result in one or both listings. The Australian Heritage Council has finalised assessments of Parliament House which conclude that it has potential Commonwealth and National Heritage values. However, the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources is yet to formally recognise such values.

The boundary of the Parliament House area under the control of the Presiding Officers is defined in the *Parliamentary Precincts Act 1988* as follows:

- (1) The Parliamentary precincts consist of the land on the inner side of the boundary defined by subsection (2), and all buildings, structures and works, and parts of buildings, structures and works, on, above or under that land.
- (2) The boundary of the Parliamentary precincts is the approximately circular line comprising:
 - (a) the arcs formed by the outer edge of the top of the retaining wall; and
 - (b) in places where there is no retaining wall—arcs completing the circle partly formed by the first-mentioned arcs.
- (3) In this section:
"inner" means nearer to Parliament House, and outer has the opposite meaning.

"retaining wall" means the wall of varying height that partly surrounds the perimeter of the site of Parliament House and is near the inner kerb of Capital Circle, but does not include any part of the road tunnel on Capital Circle.

This strategy is only required to address current or potential Commonwealth Heritage places, and the guidelines for such strategies are silent about the issue of National Heritage places. In practical terms, it seems sensible and appropriate for this strategy to recognise and address the possible National Heritage listing of Parliament House as well. In this way, a better integrated strategic approach may be achieved.

1. STATEMENT OF DPS OBJECTIVE FOR MANAGEMENT OF ITS HERITAGE PLACE

Background

DPS is committed to the conservation of any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values of its building, identified by the Australian Heritage Council and included in the DPS Heritage Register, and will reflect this commitment in its corporate planning documents and processes. This strategy, and any possible conservation management plan¹ for the place, will indicate DPS objectives for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to all generations of any possible Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

The current DPS corporate strategy is expressed in a document titled, Corporate Plan 2004-07. While the plan was prepared prior to any formal steps to heritage list the building, none the less it notes as one of the factors influencing DPS activities,

“the challenges of preserving the design integrity of a contemporary heritage building that is of the highest national significance and that houses a working Parliament.” (p. 1)

Strategies

Strategy 1.1 DPS will revise its Corporate Plan at the next opportunity to include a high level commitment to managing any heritage values of Parliament House. Suggested wording is as follows.

“To care for any heritage values of Parliament House, so as to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to all generations any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values of the place, consistent with:

- DPS’s operational obligations arising from its role as the home of the Parliament; and
- current best practice in conservation and property management.”

Strategy 1.2 DPS will review and, if appropriate, make changes to its management documentation to help embed and implement this commitment, including in the:

- Project Management Plans for Building & Security Projects;
- Standard for Design Services and Project Documentation;
- systems which implement and report on the:
 - Building Condition Index;
 - Furniture Condition Index;
 - Landscape Condition Index;
 - Design Integrity Index;
- Design Integrity governance paper, including the Senior Design Integrity (DI) Officer’s evaluation and appeals guidelines; and
- Art Services management systems.

When the opportunity arises, similar changes will also be made to the Design Integrity and Management of Change Guidelines.

¹ Conservation management plan is the industry-standard term for such documents. The EPBC Act refers to just management plans but the two terms are synonymous for cultural heritage places.

2. HOW THE HERITAGE STRATEGY OPERATES WITHIN DPS CORPORATE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Background

DPS is committed to managing any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values of its building in a manner consistent with the *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles* and *National Heritage Management Principles* (see Appendix A). As such, its corporate planning framework will recognise and reflect DPS commitment to respect any values.

Strategies

- Strategy 2.1 DPS corporate planning and budgetary processes will be monitored and amended as necessary to indicate the Department of Parliamentary Services's objective to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to all generations any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values of the place, and clearly identify and make transparent the programs and budget components that relate to that objective. (See also Strategies 1.1 and 1.2)
- Strategy 2.2 The Heritage Strategy will be used as one of the primary planning documents in the corporate planning framework.
- Strategy 2.3 The DPS Annual Report will include a summary of programs and funding provided for:
- the maintenance and conservation of any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values; and
 - heritage studies, management planning and other activities relating to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values of the place.

3. POSITIONS WITHIN DPS WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR HERITAGE MATTERS

Background

The following table identifies DPS staff responsible at different levels for identifying and managing any heritage values, for works decisions, approvals and actions, and for implementing, reviewing and monitoring the strategy and reporting to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources. It also notes the role of the Presiding Officers in controlling the Parliamentary precincts.

Position	Function in relation to the Heritage Strategy
President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the Parliamentary precincts.
Secretary DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages DPS and provides advice to the Presiding Officers on matters relating to DPS.
Deputy Secretary DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides advice to the Secretary DPS on DPS management issues.
Assistant Secretary, Infrastructure Services Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for day to day support to Parliament House, building occupants and visitors, through maintaining the building and its systems.
Director, Maintenance Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the building's services, fabrics and landscape to a specified level, taking into account the expected life of the building.
Assistant Secretary, Product and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the delivery of all projects within DPS, including

Service Development Branch	building and security projects, broadcasting and digital media projects, and IT projects.
Director, Building and Security Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages building projects at Parliament House.
Assistant Secretary, Strategy and Business Services Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the provision of strategic planning and business services that support DPS's operations and strategic arms.
Director, Strategic Planning and Policy (Building and Energy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages the provision of technical advice on building issues and development of long term strategies for the preservation and effective operation of Parliament House.
Director, Art Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages the Art Collection.
Senior Design Integrity Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses and provides advice on projects potentially affecting any architectural elements of Parliament House, while ensuring the building's ongoing functionality. Contact point for all heritage issues.

Strategies

- Strategy 3.1 DPS will ensure that those occupying all positions with responsibility for heritage matters, as identified in Table 1, are made aware of those responsibilities.
- Strategy 3.2 The Senior Design Integrity Officer will be identified within DPS as the single initial point of contact for heritage matters, and this will be indicated in heritage information training programs and in heritage information on the DPS intranet.

4. THE PROCESS FOR CONSULTATION AND LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON HERITAGE MATTERS

Background

Parliament House is owned by the Australian Government and is located within an area called the Parliamentary precincts in accordance with the *Parliamentary Precincts Act 1988*. The Parliamentary precincts are essentially the area of land inside Capital Circle. The control and management of the Parliamentary precincts rests with the Presiding Officers, and is the day-to-day responsibility of DPS on their behalf.

In addition, the Parliamentary precincts are within the Parliamentary zone as defined in the *Parliament Act 1974*. This Act provides,

- (1) No building or other work is to be erected on land within the Parliamentary zone unless:
- (a) if the land is within the precincts as defined by subsection 3(1) of the *Parliamentary Precincts Act 1988*—the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives jointly have; or
- (b) in any other case— the Minister has; caused a proposal for the erection of the building or work to be laid before each House of the Parliament and the proposal has been approved by resolution of each House. (Section 5)

Other key legislation relating to any potential heritage values of the place, that applies to DPS, are the:

- *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Both Acts are administered by the Department of the Environment and Water Resources.

The National Capital Authority is the planning and development control agency for works affecting the land surrounding the Parliamentary precincts. The ACT Heritage Council, a statutory agency under ACT legislation, maintains a general concern for all heritage in the ACT, including that outside the control of the ACT Government.

DPS ensures it undertakes appropriate consultation with the Department of the Environment and Water Resources in relation to its operations as they involve heritage and environmental issues, and with the NCA in regard to planning and development issues.

DPS will include the ACT Heritage Council in its list of government stakeholders, as a matter of courtesy.

Strategies

Strategy 4.1 DPS will consult with the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources or delegate as required under the EPBC Act, in particular with regard to any management plan prepared under s341S of the Act.

Strategy 4.2 DPS will consult with the Australian Heritage Council regarding its Heritage Strategy before submitting it to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources as required under s341ZA of the EPBC Act.

Strategy 4.3 DPS may consult informally with the Department of the Environment and Water Resources regarding its Heritage Strategy, any management plan and actions that it considers have, will have or are likely to have a significant impact on Parliament House if it becomes a Commonwealth Heritage or National Heritage place, noting that such consultation is not formally required under the EPBC Act.

Strategy 4.4 DPS will consult with the National Capital Authority as the manager of land immediately adjacent to Parliament House which has heritage values (ie. the Parliament House Vista). The purpose of this consultation will be to achieve sympathetic conservation management which is, where operationally feasible, consistent with the high standards established by the EPBC Act.

Strategy 4.5 DPS will as a courtesy include the ACT Heritage Council as an interested stakeholder in any consultations undertaken regarding significant changes to Parliament House.

5. CONSULTATION AND LIAISON WITH THE COMMUNITY ON HERITAGE MATTERS

Background

Consultation with the community, including Indigenous stakeholders, is required where changes to a heritage place potentially impact on community interests. The strategies identify the ongoing process for consultation and liaison with the community on any heritage matters.

Strategies

- Strategy 5.1 Where changes are proposed by DPS involving Parliament House, and it becomes a Commonwealth or National Heritage place, then consultation will be guided by current national standards, namely:
- *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles*;
 - *National Heritage Management Principles*;
 - the provisions in *Ask First, a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002) for Indigenous heritage places; and
 - Article 26.3 of the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2000) for cultural heritage places including both Indigenous and historic places.
- Strategy 5.2 DPS will develop a procedure for triggering and facilitating consultation regarding Parliament House, if it becomes a Commonwealth or National Heritage place.
- Strategy 5.3 DPS will maintain a list of stakeholders and the scope of their interest relevant to Parliament House, if it becomes a Commonwealth or National Heritage place.

6. PROCESS FOR RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT ARISING FROM THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Background

There are at least two categories of conflict that may arise regarding heritage values and the management of Parliament House:

- in determining whether a heritage value exists or not; and
- between managing any heritage values and managing for other purposes (eg operational activities).

It is noted that some conflicts may be irreconcilable.

In finding solutions to conflicts, it is important to bear in mind the obligation under s341ZC of the EPBC Act, not to take an action that has an adverse impact on any Commonwealth Heritage values unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative, and all reasonable measures are taken to limit the impact. Depending on the possible impact, the issue may also be an action that is subject to approval by virtue of s26 or s28 under the EPBC Act.

Strategies

- Strategy 6.1 To help avoid or resolve potential conflict, where an issue requires clarification of heritage values or policies, DPS will ensure that it seeks relevant expert heritage advice.
- Strategy 6.2 Any conflict arising from the assessment or management of Parliament House, if it becomes a Commonwealth or National Heritage place, should be resolved through a conservation management plan, or where the management plan does not deal with the issue, by:
- seeking advice from relevant heritage experts;

- seeking advice from the Department of the Environment and Water Resources;
- seeking advice from the Australian Heritage Council (under s5(h) of the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*); and
- by referring to the guidance provided in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2000).

Strategy 6.3

If a conflict arises between managing any Commonwealth or National Heritage values, and managing for other purposes, the process for resolving this will involve:

- application of the Senior Design Integrity (DI) Officer's evaluation and appeals guidelines;
- reference to the obligations imposed on DPS by the Presiding Officers (as reflected in the DPS Corporate Plan 2004-07);
- reference to the obligations imposed on DPS by the EPBC Act (see the Department of the Environment and Water Resources website for details <http://www.deh.gov.au/>);
- reference to relevant standard heritage industry guidelines such as the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2000); and
- seeking advice of relevant heritage experts, the Department of the Environment and Water Resources or the Australian Heritage Council (under s5(h) of the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*).

The Senior Design Integrity (DI) Officer's evaluation and appeals guidelines appear in the Design Integrity governance paper. These guidelines should include reference to conflict over heritage matters. They currently specify the following, and may be modified to strengthen the heritage messages in accordance with Strategy 1.2.

- Proposals for minor works (routine and non-routine) and administered capital and engineering works (including refurbishments and the modification, purchase or disposal of fittings and furniture) should be forwarded by a Departmental Service Officer (DSO) to the Director, Customer Services and Communication. Proposals affecting any of the building's components, (including furniture, signage, landscape, artworks, changes to the use of a space or building maintenance procedures) will be assessed by the Director SPP(BE) for design integrity principles.
- The Director SPP(BE) will consult the DI Officer for investigation and evaluation of design integrity implications and to determine efficient and effective means of delivering the proposal.
- If it is deemed the project will have no likely adverse effect on the design values, approval will be granted.
- If the project is deemed likely to have an adverse effect on design values, the DI Officer will advise the DSO and attempt to establish a means of achieving the proposal's desired outcomes as well as meeting design integrity requirements.
- If no appropriate solution can be determined the DI Officer will advise the DSO and refer the proposal to the Secretary DPS.
- A DSO can appeal an adverse evaluation in writing to the Secretary DPS, including the DPS works project request, DI evaluation, the grounds of appeal and any other relevant documentation.

- An adverse finding by the Secretary DPS may further be appealed in writing to the Presiding Officers.

Advice should be sought from relevant heritage experts, the Department of the Environment and Water Resources or the Australian Heritage Council in those cases where a conflict cannot be resolved by other means.

7. PROCESSES FOR MONITORING, REVIEWING AND REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DPS HERITAGE STRATEGY

Background

As the Department of Parliamentary Services intends to review its Heritage Strategy and any possible conservation management plan at the same time (ie. every three years), the monitoring, review and reporting for the Heritage Strategy and any management plan will be undertaken simultaneously.

Strategies

- Strategy 7.1 The implementation of the DPS Heritage Strategy will be monitored by:
- annual evaluation of performance reported in the DPS Annual Report. The nature and form of this evaluation will be developed over the first year of operation of the Heritage Strategy, and may include reporting on issues such as:
 - Building Condition Index;
 - Furniture Condition Index;
 - Landscape Condition Index;
 - Design Integrity Index;
 - Art Collection management and maintenance (including maintenance, annual stocktake condition assessment, preventative conservation program and outdoor sculpture program);
 - maintenance and works expenditure on elements of the place with any heritage values;
 - referrals made or advice sought under the EPBC Act; and
 - review of any conservation management plan (at three-yearly intervals).

The monitoring and evaluation process will be implemented and overseen by the Director, Governance and Business Management, with key input from the Senior Design Integrity Officer;

- annual review of the DPS budget, as it relates to Parliament House operations, and expenditure affecting the conservation of any elements of Parliament House which are of heritage value; and
- three-yearly review of the Heritage Strategy (starting 2010), in accordance with ss341ZA(5) and (6) of the EPBC Act, which will monitor and evaluate DPS performance on all elements of the strategy. The review must consider the range of matters specified in s10.03F of the *EPBC Amendment Regulations 2003*. The review will be initiated and directed by the Senior Design Integrity Officer. A report on the review will be provided to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources in accordance with the EPBC Act.

Strategy 7.2 This strategy will be subject to its first review in 2010, in accordance with ss341ZA(5) of the EPBC Act. The nature of the review is outlined in Strategy 7.1.

Date	Action
2007	Commencement of heritage strategy
2008	Annual evaluation of performance - reported in the DPS Annual Report
2009	Annual evaluation of performance - reported in the DPS Annual Report
2010	Annual evaluation of performance - reported in the DPS Annual Report Review of heritage strategy/preparation of 2010-13 heritage strategy

8. THE IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES IN DPS CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

8A. THE PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES OF DPS PROPERTY

DPS controls only one property, the Australian Parliament House in Capital Hill, ACT. It also leases several other properties, including part of West Block and a store in Queanbeyan, but they are not considered to be in the control of DPS within the meaning of the Act.

This strategy has been prepared on the basis that Parliament House may at some stage be entered on either or both the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists.

Parliament House has been nominated to both the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists, the Department of the Environment and Water Resources has undertaken further research into possible heritage values, and the Australian Heritage Council has finalised assessments of these values. These assessments have been provided to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources for a final decision about listing. No such decision has yet been taken.

In this context, no additional process to identify and assess potential Commonwealth Heritage values is considered necessary. DPS will use the existing recent Australian Heritage Council assessments to satisfy this component of the heritage strategy.

8B. PROGRAM TO IDENTIFY COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

As outlined in Section 8A, DPS will use the existing recent Australian Heritage Council assessments to satisfy this component of the heritage strategy. No additional action is warranted.

Strategies

Strategy 8B.1 The DPS Heritage Register will be completed by XXX.

Strategy 8B.2 A report to the Minister including details of the identification program and Heritage Register will be completed by XXX.

9. MANAGEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

9A. MANAGEMENT OF THE DPS HERITAGE REGISTER

Background

DPS manages one property with heritage values, Parliament House, although these values are yet to be formally identified as Commonwealth Heritage values. The Heritage Register information for that property, consistent with the EPBC Regulations (10.03G(2)), is maintained as an electronic document by the Senior Design Integrity Officer.

Strategies

- Strategy 9A.1 While Parliament House remains the only heritage place controlled by the Department of Parliamentary Services (see Section 8 above), the DPS Heritage Register will be maintained as an electronic document, a version of which is accessible to the public. If new places owned or controlled by the Department of Parliamentary Services are identified as having heritage values then separate Heritage Register entries will be created.
- Strategy 9A.2 Maintenance of the DPS Heritage Register will be implemented and managed by the Senior Design Integrity Officer.
- Strategy 9A.3 If a conservation management plan is prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act sections 324S or 341S, the DPS Heritage Register data will also be reviewed and updated as necessary.
- Strategy 9A.4 The DPS Heritage Register will be made accessible to the public through the Parliament of Australia website.

9B. DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR DPS COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE PLACES

Strategies

- Strategy 9B.1 A conservation management plan for Parliament House will be prepared within 2 years of any formal listing on the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists.

9C. DPS USE OF HERITAGE PLACES

Background

Parliament House is actively used for activities related to the functioning of the Parliament of Australia, and DPS undertakes a key support role in these activities. In addition to the sittings of Parliament and office and other facilities for parliamentarians, staff and the media, there are also a range of support facilities for these users as well as visitors.

Strategies

- Strategy 9C.1 Any conservation management plan will consider the existing and any proposed uses of the place, and its policies and strategies will be used to

resolve any conflict with heritage values.

9D. CURRENT OR EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT, WORKS, DISPOSAL OR OTHER PROPOSALS THAT MAY AFFECT COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Background

DPS has identified a range of proposals that may affect heritage values. These will be considered in the context of EPBC Act obligations and in the development of any conservation management plan, consistent with the strategies below. Current known proposals are listed at Appendix B.

Strategies

- Strategy 9D.1 Current or expected development, works, disposal or other proposals that may affect heritage values will be considered in the light of EPBC Act obligations, including to refer proposals for approval.
- Strategy 9D.2 Current or expected development, works, disposal or other proposals that may affect heritage values will be considered in the development of any conservation management plan, and any revision of it.

9E. ENSURING THAT COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES ARE CONSIDERED IN DPS PLANNING FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT, WORKS, DIVESTMENT OR OTHER PROPOSALS

Background

The primary vehicle for ensuring the values of any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage places are considered in planning for future development, works, divestment or other proposals should be a conservation management plan. DPS undertakes works through a scheduled maintenance program and through projects. Some work is undertaken by in-house tradespeople and the remainder is undertaken by contractors.

Proposals may be subject to the formal approvals which are required under the EPBC Act.

The only form of divestment that seems possible is the leasing of parts of the building to third parties.

Strategies

- Strategy 9E.1 The Senior Design Integrity Officer will review the 5 and 1 year scheduled maintenance programs, and proposed project documentation at a draft stage for proposals which might impact on heritage values of the place, and will apply policies and strategies from any management plan if available, or trigger strategies 9E.3 and 9E.4, to ensure that any Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values are given due weight in DPS planning.
- Strategy 9E.2 DPS will review the work order system (on the SAP database) to ascertain whether the system may be modified to include heritage flags, triggers, decision or approval points, especially relating to particularly sensitive heritage

aspects of Parliament House. New project documentation currently being developed will also include heritage flags.

- Strategy 9E.3 Any conservation management plan and its revisions will consider Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values in planning for future development, works, divestment or other proposals, as needed.
- Strategy 9E.4 If future development, works, divestment or other proposals arise in a case where any available conservation management plan provides insufficient guidance, the existing plan will be reviewed and revised to guide the proposal. Where the timeframe for action precludes preparation/revision of the plan (as in the case of emergency stabilisation works), a process paralleling Strategy 6.3 will be followed.
- Strategy 9E.5 If DPS divests by a lease of part of Parliament House, it will take action to ensure future conservation of the heritage values of the leased area by appropriate means. This may be required under s341ZE of the EPBC Act if the place is Commonwealth Heritage listed.
- Strategy 9E.6 DPS will take no action that has an adverse impact on the place's Commonwealth Heritage values, if any, unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative and, if there are no alternatives, then all reasonable steps will be taken to minimise the adverse impact, in accordance with s341ZC of the EPBC Act.
- Strategy 9E.7 DPS will refer to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources for approval under the EPBC Act any proposal which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the heritage values of Parliament House (s28). This obligation arises notwithstanding that the place has not been Commonwealth Heritage listed, because of the Australian Heritage Council assessments.

9F. PLANNING AND BUDGETING FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Background

DPS maintains an administered works program schedule. At a detailed level, annual project and maintenance planning may be guided in future by a conservation management plan, if prepared. DPS project and maintenance planning will have to factor in any conservation objectives of the works, as identified in Strategies 9E.1-4, that require funding and planning over and above standard operational needs. Clear identification of maintenance and conservation-related work will assist in the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the DPS Heritage Strategy.

The annual reporting of funding for maintenance work is dealt with at Strategy 2.3. Monitoring and review of budgets is dealt with in Strategy 7.1.

Strategies

- Strategy 9F.1 If prepared, the conservation management plan will consider and assist maintenance and project programming.

Strategy 9F.2 Maintenance and projects involving heritage components of the building will be included in the project documentation, and tagged to indicate they relate to components with heritage values. The works will be costed and prioritised with regard to both their operational and any additional conservation requirements, and a decision taken on the extent of the works that can be undertaken. The programs will be prepared under the direction of the Director, Strategic Planning and Policy (Building and Energy). Cross-references to files detailing works will be included in the DPS Heritage Register.

9G. MONITORING AND REVIEWING DPS SUCCESS IN CONSERVING COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Background

The EPBC Act and regulations require the review of a Heritage Strategy every three years, and, if prepared, a conservation management plan every five years. DPS has chosen to combine the review of the two documents, if a conservation management plan is prepared, and to apply a three-year review period to both. In the first period, if a plan is prepared it will operate until 2013 to enable alignment with the second review of the strategy in that year.

The primary vehicle for monitoring the success in conserving Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage values should be through a conservation management plan. In particular:

- the requirement for monitoring and reporting on the condition of values in a management plan (EPBC Amendment Regulations, Schedule 7A, clause (h)(ix)); and
- the review of a conservation management plan every 3 years which includes an assessment of the effectiveness of the plan in protecting and conserving values (EPBC Amendment Regulations, Schedule 7A, clause (k) and the DEH draft *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List, a guide for Commonwealth agencies*, p. 13).

The preparation of a plan is dependent on formal Commonwealth or National Heritage listing.

Strategies

Strategy 9G.1 DPS will introduce annual and three-yearly monitoring of performance in progressing the Heritage Strategy, and any conservation management plan policies and strategies if available.

Strategy 9G.2 The results of the Heritage Strategy review, and any conservation management plan review, will be consolidated and reported as part of the periodic report provided to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources on the review of the DPS Heritage Strategy. This will include information about the effectiveness of the documents and processes they promote in protecting and conserving heritage values.

9H. TRAINING AND PROMOTION

Background

DPS will provide its staff and, as appropriate, contractors and lessees with appropriate training in heritage awareness and responsibilities.

Strategies

Strategy 9H.1 DPS will introduce a heritage awareness and information training program for key staff and, as appropriate, contractors and lessees.

Personnel occupying the positions directly responsible for heritage matters (eg. the Senior Design Integrity Officer) will receive:

- awareness training during 2007; and
- in-service training at least every three years;

providing an overview of Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage obligations and best practice heritage management.

Any new personnel moving into these positions will receive awareness training within three months of commencement.

Strategy 9H.2 Other staff responsible more generally for heritage matters (including the others listed in Table 1) will receive presentations about Parliament House heritage values and responsibilities, and Commonwealth Heritage and National Heritage obligations if appropriate. This process will be repeated at least every three years (possibly following the reviews of the strategy and any conservation management plan).

Strategy 9H.3 A heritage awareness component will be included in general staff induction training for all staff working in Parliament House.

9I. PROGRAM FOR PROMOTING COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Background

A conservation management plan, if available, should give primary direction for the interpretation of the significance of the place. Parliament House already has substantial public programs and these may be extended to address this issue.

Strategies

Strategy 9I.1 DPS will recognise as part of its public program activities a strand that presents and interprets to visitors the heritage values of the building. The content of this information may be developed and enhanced on an ongoing basis, and will be reviewed formally with the Heritage Strategy every three years.

10. OTHER MATTERS

10A. MANAGEMENT OF DPS PROPERTY SYMPATHETIC TO ADJACENT HERITAGE PLACES

Background

Parliament House is adjacent to the heritage listed *Parliament House Vista* which includes the Parliamentary zone and it has a special planning and landscape relationship with the Land Axis and Old Parliament House.

The policies in any conservation management plan should ensure that the building and immediate surrounds under the control of the Department of Parliamentary Services will maintain their integrity and condition as built elements in sympathy with the adjacent heritage area. A similar obligation lies with the National Capital Authority to ensure that the management of the adjacent area respects the surrounding heritage values including those related to Parliament House.

Strategies

Strategy 10.1 DPS will consider the impact of decisions concerning adjacent places with heritage values. The impact of external works, maintenance and ancillary activities and support structures will be assessed with these adjacent values in mind.

Strategy 10.2 DPS will liaise with the National Capital Authority to encourage appropriate management sympathetic to the surrounds and setting of Parliament House to conserve the heritage values of both Parliament House and the Parliament House Vista.

APPENDIX A: COMMONWEALTH & NATIONAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles* are drawn from Schedule 7B of the regulations to the EPBC Act.

1. The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.
2. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on Commonwealth Heritage values.
3. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, state and territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
4. The management of Commonwealth heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.
5. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - (a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and
 - (b) may be affected by the management of the place.
6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.
7. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.

The following *National Heritage Management Principles* are drawn from Schedule 5B of the regulations to the EPBC Act.

1. The objective in managing National Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their National Heritage values.
2. The management of National Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their National Heritage values.
3. The management of National Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
4. The management of National Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their National Heritage values.
5. The management of National Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - (a) have a particular interest in, or association with, the place; and
 - (b) may be affected by the management of the place.
6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.
7. The management of National Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of National Heritage values.

APPENDIX B: PROPOSALS WHICH MAY AFFECT COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

In the following table, the Design Integrity Index ranges from positive impacts through to negative impacts indicated by the use of a positive or negative number, where the size of the number reflects the scale of the impact:

- 1 = minor positive impact TM 8 = major positive impact; and
- -1 = minor negative impact TM -8 = major negative impact.

While design integrity is not exactly the same as heritage value, it is a useful indicator that is currently available.

Project ID	Project Name	Year	Design Integrity Index/ Potential Impact
748	Cabinet Suite Executive Chairs	2006-07	8
695	Update Building Data	2006-11	1
325	Landscape Refurbishment	2006-11	4
463	Removal of High Capacity Fire Hydrants	2006-07	1
212	Public Toilets	2006-09	-1
34	Fabrics Workshop	2006-07	1
414	Kitchen Ceramic Tiles and Ceiling Tiles	2006-09	1
631	Pipework Condensation	2006-07	1
425	Structured Soils	2006-08	4
183	Skylight Seal System Upgrade	2006-09	4
215	Contractor Accommodation and Storage	2006-07, 2008-10	2
745	Furniture Program	2006-11	2
694	Lighting improvements - HoR & Senate external entrances	2006-08	4
766	Disabled Access Modifications	2007-11	-4
740	Modifications to HoR's, Senate and Ministerial Steps	2006-07	-4
726	Modifications to Prime Minister's Dining and Sitting Room	2006-08	-4
715	Child Care Facilities	2006-08	-2
705	Upgrade of Power Points in Ministerial Suites	2007-08	1
736	Artwork Preservation	2006-11	4
261	Metal Ceiling Tiles	2007-08	2
522	Artwork Acquisitions	2006-11	4
681	Ministerial Kitchens	2006-08	4
419	Plasterboard Ceiling Tiles	2007-09	4
648	Forecourt Water Feature OH&S Issues	2007-08	-1
707	Library South East Wing Refit	2007-10	2
133	Wall Corner Reinforcing	2007-08	2
701	Water Features New Membrane	2007-08	4
660	Refurbish luminaires - Public Areas & circulation spaces	2007-09	4
78	Accommodation for School Groups	2007-09	2
566	Suite Refurbishment	2006-07, 2008-11	6
589	Replace bollard lights	2008-10	4
200	Level 2 Dining Room PDR's	2006-07, 2008-10	6
661	Parliamentary Library Lighting Upgrade	2008-10	2
727	Signage review and upgrade at security screening entrance points	2008-09	4
606	Replace Footpaths on Parliament Drive	2008-10	1

588	Upgrade main street lighting	2008-10	4
101	Window Films	2006-08	2
105	Bitumen Paths	2008-10	2
268	Track lighting upgrade - Area 5 exhibition area	2008-10	4
267	Artworks lighting - Areas 6 & 8	2008-10	2
94	External Inground Lights	2008-11	4

APPENDIX C: COMPLIANCE WITH EPBC ACT

The following tables note how this strategy complies with the various relevant provisions within the EPBC Act itself or its regulations.

Table 4. Heritage Strategy Requirements (Section 341ZA)	
Legislation	Comment
(1) If a Commonwealth agency owns or controls one or more places, the agency must:	See 8A in Heritage Strategy
(a) prepare a written heritage strategy for managing the places to protect and conserve their Commonwealth Heritage values; and	Requirements satisfied by the development of this Heritage Strategy
(b) give a copy of the strategy to the Minister; as soon as practicable and in any event within 2 years after the later of:	
(c) the time the agency first owns or controls a place; and	
(d) the commencement of this section.	
Note: the heritage strategy will apply to every place the agency owns to controls.	
(1A) Before making a heritage strategy, the Commonwealth agency must consult the Australian Heritage Council and take into account any advice the agency receives from the Council.	
(2) The Commonwealth agency may, in writing, amend the heritage strategy or revoke and replace the heritage strategy. The Commonwealth agency must give the Minister a copy of the amended or replacement strategy within 20 business days of the amendment or replacement.	
(3) A heritage strategy must:	
(a) mention the period within which the Commonwealth agency must make a plan under section 341S; and	See 9B in Heritage Strategy
(b) mention the period within which the Commonwealth agency must do the things mentioned in subsection 341ZB(1); and	See 8A, 9A, 9B in Heritage Strategy
(c) address the matters prescribed by the regulations (if any); and	
(d) not be inconsistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.	Minister's judgment following submission of the strategy
(4) The Minister must advise the Commonwealth agency whether or not the agency's heritage strategy (whether original, amended or replacement) is inconsistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.	Ditto
(5) At least once in every 3 year period after a heritage strategy is made, the Commonwealth agency concerned must cause a review of the strategy to be carried out.	See 7.1, 7.2 and 9G in Heritage Strategy
(6) The agency must give the Minister a written report of the review. The report must address the matters prescribed by the regulations (if any).	See 9G

Table 5. Requirements for a Report about the Review of a Heritage Strategy (Section 341ZA, Regulation 10.03F)	
Legislation	Comment
For subsection 341ZA (6) of the Act, a report about the review of a Commonwealth agency heritage strategy must	Not relevant until 2010 review, see 7.1, 7.2, 9G in Heritage Strategy

include the following:	
(a) an outline of consultation undertaken with relevant stakeholders in the review process;	Ditto
(b) a summary of the agency's achievements against its objectives for management of its heritage places;	Ditto
(c) an evaluation of the success of each of the matters included in a Commonwealth agency heritage strategy in achieving the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of Commonwealth Heritage values;	Ditto
(d) an update on the extent to which the identification and assessment of Commonwealth Heritage values of all agency property has been achieved, and the values included in an agency's heritage places register;	Ditto
(e) an update on the progress and timeliness of the preparation of management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places;	Ditto
(f) an outline of any physical and management changes that have occurred to the agency's Commonwealth Heritage places since the last strategy was prepared, and of any expected changes;	Ditto
(g) an update on progress with Commonwealth Heritage training programs;	Ditto
(h) a specification of the time-frame for updating the Heritage Strategy following the review;	Ditto
(i) an update on other heritage issues relevant to the agency's management of Commonwealth Heritage places in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles.	Ditto

Table 6. Requirements regarding Heritage Strategies (Regulations Schedule 7C)

Legislation	Comment
1. A strategy must include general matters, including the following:	
(a) a statement of the agency's objective for management of its heritage places;	See 1 in Heritage Strategy
(b) a description of how the heritage strategy operates within the agency's corporate planning framework;	See 2 in Heritage Strategy
(c) a list of key positions within the agency, the holders of which are responsible for heritage matters;	See 3 in Heritage Strategy
(d) an outline of a process for consultation and liaison with other government agencies on heritage matters;	See 4 in Heritage Strategy
(e) an outline of a process for consultation and liaison with the community on heritage matters, including, in particular, a process for consultation and liaison with indigenous stakeholders on indigenous heritage matters;	See 5 in Heritage Strategy
(f) an outline of a process for resolution of conflict arising from the assessment and management of Commonwealth Heritage values;	See 6 in Heritage Strategy
(g) an outline of processes for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of an agency's heritage strategy.	See 7 in Heritage Strategy
2. A strategy must include matters relating to the identification and assessment of Commonwealth Heritage values, including the following:	See 8 in Heritage Strategy
(a) an outline of the process for identifying and assessing the Commonwealth Heritage values of all agency property;	See 8A in Heritage Strategy
(b) a statement of the time-frames for the completion of:	

(i) the agency's heritage identification and assessment program; and	See 8B in Heritage Strategy
(ii) the agency's register of places and their Commonwealth Heritage values; and	See 9A in Heritage Strategy
(iii) the agency's report to the Minister, that includes details of the program and a copy of the register.	To be submitted to Minister
3. A strategy must include matters relating to the management of Commonwealth Heritage values, including the following:	Section 9 in Heritage Strategy
(a) a description of how the agency's heritage places register will be maintained, updated and made accessible to the public;	See 9A in Heritage Strategy
(b) a statement of the time frame for the preparation of management plans for the agency's Commonwealth Heritage places;	See 9B in Heritage Strategy
(c) an outline of the existing use, by the agency, of places with Commonwealth Heritage values;	See 9C in Heritage Strategy
(d) an outline of current or expected development, works, disposal or other proposals that may affect Commonwealth Heritage values;	See 9D in Heritage Strategy
(e) an outline of the process to ensure that Commonwealth Heritage values are considered in the agency's planning for future development, works, divestment or other proposals;	See 9E in Heritage Strategy
(f) a plan and budget for the maintenance and long-term conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values;	See 9F in Heritage Strategy
(g) an outline of the process by which the success of the agency in conserving Commonwealth Heritage values will be monitored and reviewed.	See 9G in Heritage Strategy
4. A strategy must include matters relating to Commonwealth Heritage training and promotion, including the following:	
(a) a program for the training of agency staff about Commonwealth heritage obligations and best practice heritage management;	See 9H in Heritage Strategy
(b) a program for promoting community awareness of Commonwealth Heritage values, as appropriate.	See 9I in Heritage Strategy

Table 7. Requirements for Heritage Assessments and Registers (Section 341ZB)

Legislation	Comment
(1) A Commonwealth agency must do all of the following within the period mentioned in its heritage strategy:	
(a) conduct a program to identify Commonwealth Heritage values for each place it owns or controls;	See 8A, 8B in Heritage Strategy
(b) produce a register that sets out, for each place it owns or controls, the Commonwealth Heritage values (if any) of that place;	See 9A in Heritage Strategy
(c) give the Minister a written report that includes:	
(i) details of the program; and	To be submitted to Minister
(ii) a copy of the register.	To be submitted to Minister
(2) The regulations may prescribe all or any of the following:	
(a) how Commonwealth heritage values may be identified of a place;	See below
(b) matters a register must address;	See below
(c) matters a report to the Minister must address.	See below
(3) A Commonwealth agency must keep its register up to date.	

(4) A register may be kept electronically.	See 8A in Heritage Strategy
(5) If a report under paragraph (1)(c) indicates that a place owned or controlled by a Commonwealth agency may have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values, information from the report may be used or referred to in a nomination of the place for inclusion in the Commonwealth Heritage List.	See 8A, 8B in Heritage Strategy

Table 8. Requirements for Heritage Assessments and Registers (Section 341ZB, Regulation 10.03G)

Legislation	Comment
(1) For paragraph 341ZB (2) (a) of the Act, Commonwealth heritage values for a place may be identified by:	
(a) considering all natural and cultural heritage values, recognizing indigenous people as the primary source of information on the significance of their heritage and their participation as necessary to identify and assess indigenous heritage values; and	In Report and CMP to be submitted to Minister
(b) identifying values against the Commonwealth heritage criteria; and	In Report and CMP to be submitted to Minister
(c) using expert heritage advice to ensure that levels of documentary and field research are appropriate to best practice assessment and management of heritage values; and	Ditto
(d) using a comparative and thematic approach; and	Ditto
(e) consulting widely, as appropriate, with government agencies, stakeholders and the community.	Ditto
(2) For paragraph 341ZB (2) (b) of the Act, matters a register must include are the following:	
(a) a comprehensive description, and a clear plan showing the name and location, of each place that has Commonwealth Heritage values;	See Heritage Register
(b) a discrete heritage place identification number for each place;	See Heritage Register
(c) details of ownership, leases, licences, rental or other tenure arrangements, as applicable;	See Heritage Register
(d) a summary description of the significant physical characteristics and elements of the place;	See Heritage Register
(e) a sequential summary of the use of the place;	See Heritage Register
(f) a statement of significance for the place, identifying its heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage values;	See Heritage Register
(g) a record of any other heritage listings, providing relevant register numbers;	See Heritage Register
(h) a record of the date and nature of any works, maintenance or other activity at the place that is relevant to conservation of its heritage values;	See Heritage Register
(i) a specification of any property or information access restrictions or requirements;	See Heritage Register
(j) an outline of any consultation requirements relating to the place;	See Heritage Register
(k) a list of relevant conservation documents or references;	See Heritage Register
(l) a record of when information has been updated;	See Heritage Register
(m) cross references to:	
(i) agency place records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location; and	See Heritage Register
(ii) archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place.	See Heritage Register

(3) For paragraph 341ZB (2) (c) of the Act, a report to the Minister must include the following:	
(a) an outline of the identification program;	To be in Report submitted to Minister
(b) details of any surveys conducted, or expert advice obtained by, the agency to identify the Commonwealth Heritage values;	To be in Report submitted to Minister
(c) a summary of the work undertaken with respect to each of the matters included in these Regulations for the identification and assessment of Commonwealth Heritage values.	To be in Report submitted to Minister

DPS DRAFT HERITAGE REGISTER

This document is the draft text for the DPS Heritage Register. In a few cases, information is required from DPS to complete the document (shown as XXX). The draft is based on the proposed National Heritage List citation. This citation is essentially the same as that for the Commonwealth Heritage List although it indicates the higher level of significance. Using the National Heritage List citation effectively deals with Commonwealth Heritage values.

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(a) A comprehensive description, and a clear plan showing the name and location, of each place that has Commonwealth Heritage values

The whole site encompasses an area of 32 hectares. Thirteen hectares of the site are landscaped with formal garden beds and with informal plantings of trees and shrubs. A further ten hectares are covered with turf and the remaining nine hectares comprise hard surface areas. The actual building covers 4.8 hectares of the site, but most of the building is covered by the landscaped areas of gardens and informal plantings.

The building stands astride Walter Burley Griffin's north-south Land Axis which runs from Mount Ainslie to Capital Hill. Surmounting the building at the junction of its east-west axis and the Land Axis is a huge flagmast flying an Australian flag. The building is a four-sided structure whose eastern [House of Representatives] and western [Senate] sides are separated by two great curved walls, each 460 metres long. With the flagmast, the walls are the dominating features of the structure.

The main mass of the building stands along its north-south axis and consists from north to south of the Great Verandah with the Queen's Terrace above it, Public Foyer (or entrance), Great Hall, Members' Hall, Main Committee Room and the Ministerial (or executive) Wing. The Ministerial Wing incorporates a large enclosed courtyard at the rear of the building.

The eastern and western sides of the buildings are mirror images of each other and contain respectively as their principal elements the House of Representatives chamber and the Senate chamber. There are office suites for the Members and Senators on the respective sides as well. The mass of the eastern and western sides of the building is broken up by several internal courtyards.

The building has four entrances: the main or public entrance, one entrance each to the House of Representatives and Senate wings, and an entrance to the Ministerial Wing. The main entrance faces towards Mount Ainslie and the facade has been deliberately designed to harmonise with the design of Old Parliament House. In front of the entrance is a forecourt containing a large mosaic based on a traditional Aboriginal painting. It is surrounded by a ceremonial pool. The House of Representatives and Senate entrances have unique architectural characteristics that distinguish them from one another. Both entrances have porte cochères. The entrance to the Ministerial Wing is also distinctive and features at its front a long ornamental pool and fountain.

Parliament House includes special furnishings and fittings, together with over 3,000 artworks that are displayed at locations within the building or in its grounds. The artworks, furniture and fittings consist of pieces that were specifically commissioned or purchased for the building, official paintings that have been commissioned for the Historic Memorials Collection since 1911 and items that were donated by foreign governments, the Australian States and Territories, and various national organizations. The works that were commissioned or purchased for the new

Parliament House were done so to accord with and enhance the building's architectural qualities.

Spaces:

Aside from the obvious functions it was designed to perform and the use of obvious symbols like the great flag to represent national unity, the building incorporated many other symbolic elements in its design. From the front entrance of the building through to the Main Committee Room, the spaces are meant to represent in symbolic form a prehistoric / historic progression. This progression is:

- Forecourt: The Period before European Settlement
- Great Verandah and Public Foyer: The Period of European Exploration
- Great Hall: The Period of Settlement
- Members' Hall: The Period of Federation
- Main Committee Room: The Present and the Future.

Each of these spaces contains particular design elements that are intended to relate to the period it is supposed to represent.

Forecourt:

The forecourt was designed as an open-air ceremonial space at the front of Parliament House. The red gravel of the area and the mosaic pavement were meant to suggest the ancient continent and its Aboriginal occupation.

Nelson Tjakamarra's Possum and Wallaby Dreaming mosaic pavement is at the main entrance (Forecourt) of Parliament House. It is an example of the Papunya Aboriginal art style and describes a gathering of large groups of men from the different peoples of the Kangaroo, Wallaby, and Goanna Ancestors. The men are congregating to talk and enact important ceremonial obligation, which is an expression of the work of Parliament. The mosaic pavement also expresses respect for the collaborative wisdom of the Aboriginal cultures and of respect for wisdom and the values of a culture, which has lived in harmony with the land for over 40,000 years.

The design was selected in 1985 as the most appropriate to the nations meeting place. It had to be open to people walking over it all the time, and, on ceremonial occasions, driven on, without being denigrated by these activities.

Three stonemasons, Aldo Rossi, Franco Colussi and William McIntosh, used 86,000 pieces of coloured granite cut into circular pieces to create the 14-square metre mosaic. They used seven different colours of granite selected by Tjakamarra to match the colours of his painting. Unaccountably, visitors are allowed to walk all over the mosaic.

Surrounding the mosaic and central to the forecourt is a pool designed by Robert Woodward. This represents the island continent surrounded by water.

Great Verandah and Queen's Terrace:

This element forms the facade of Parliament House and is meant to echo the traditional verandah of Australian houses as a place of shelter and a place to welcome and farewell visitors. At the same time, the architects designed the facade to accord with the architectural style of OPH.

Together with the Public Foyer, it was also intended to represent the Period of European Exploration in the architects' scheme of a prehistoric / historic progression. As a facing for the columns of the Great Verandah, the architects selected a Carrara marble called Paradise White. It was to be reminiscent of Greek and Roman architecture.

Mounted above the Main Entrance to the building is a large Australian coat of arms. This was fabricated in stainless steel by the silversmith Robin Blau. It was a gift of the New South Wales government.

Above the Great Verandah is Queen's Terrace. This supplies views down the Land Axis to the War Memorial and Mount Ainslie, and also features a full-size bronze statue of Queen Elizabeth II by Adelaide artist John Dowie.

Public Foyer:

The dominating feature of the Public Foyer is the array of 48 marble-clad columns which are intended to symbolize a eucalyptus forest. The lower two-thirds of the columns are enclosed in a green-coloured Italian marble, while the upper third is coated with white plasterglass. The marble is called Cipollino because of its resemblance to chives or shallots. The Foyer's floor is also of marble laid in a variety of geometric shapes.

Adorning the walls of the Foyer is a series of twenty marquetry panels inlaid with designs of Australian flora. The panels were designed by Adelaide artist Tony Bishop and fabricated by him with Sydney craftsman Michael Retter. Each panel is composed from up to twelve different timbers. Some of the panels depict plants used as traditional sources of food by Aborigines, while others depict botanical specimens discovered by Sir Joseph Banks.

From the ground floor, two marble staircases lead to the first floor level. The balustrades of these staircases are finished with finials based on seed pods of Australian trees. They were designed by Sydney artist Anne Ferguson.

Great Hall:

Beyond the Foyer, the Great Hall is a formal reception hall for banquets and official receptions. It can seat 750 people for banquet and accommodate 1,200 for receptions. The walls are panelled with Australian timbers and the floor is a herringbone parquet of Western Australian Jarrah intersected by inlays of Blackbutt and Ebony timbers. Natural lighting for the room is provided by a large central skylight. The Australian timbers and the skylight with white ceiling are intended to represent the colours of the land and sky in Australia.

The principal feature of the Great Hall is a large tapestry based on a painting by Australian artist Arthur Boyd of a eucalyptus forest on the Shoalhaven west of Nowra. Measuring 20 metres by 9 metres, the tapestry is one of the largest in the world. It was made by a team of thirteen master weavers from the Victorian Tapestry Workshop who took almost two-and-a-half years to complete the work. Unfortunately, the integrity of the image is compromised by the fact that a large section of it has been taken out by the wide set of doors which lead into the Members' Hall behind.

At the gallery or first floor level on the eastern side of the Great Hall, there is a large embroidery which was a Bicentennial gift to the nation from the Embroiderers' Guilds of Australia. The work, designed by Adelaide artist Kay Lawrence, depicts in a series of tableaux the Aboriginal and European use of the land. The embroidery is sixteen metres long and 65 centimetres high. Made of cotton, linen and wool, with some synthetic fibre, it took more than 500 embroiderers over 12,000 hours to complete.

Members' Hall:

At the very centre of the building is the Member's Hall, an open space three storeys high lit by a large central skylight. The space is at the crossroads between the Senate and House of Representatives' chambers and the Ministerial Wing to the rear of the building. On the floor in the centre of the space is a shallow reflective pool carved into a solid block of South Australian Imperial Black granite. The portal walls of the Hall are coated with stucco lustro, a revival of an ancient Roman type of plaster. The plaster gives the walls a lustrous quality because its ingredients include white marble ground to the consistency of flour.

The walls are decorated with portrait paintings of the Queen, Prime Ministers and other prominent parliamentarians, Governors-General and Presiding Officers of the two houses. Display cases in the hall contain important historical documents, including one of four original surviving copies of the Magna Carta, the Constitution Act of 1901 and three bark petitions from Aboriginal people, the oldest of which presented to Parliament by the Yirrkala people in 1963.

Main Committee Room:

The Main Committee Room is located to the rear or south of the Members' Hall. In the foyer to the room are three major paintings relating to Parliament in Australia: Tom Robert's painting of the ceremonial opening of the first federal Parliament in the Exhibition Building in Melbourne in 1901; W. B. McInnes' painting of the opening of OPH in 1927; and Ivor Hele's painting of Queen Elizabeth II opening Parliament in 1954.

In the Committee Room itself is a landscape painting that was specially commissioned for the Room in order to complete the prehistoric / historic sequence which commenced at the building's Forecourt. The painting is 'Red Ochre Cove' by Canberra artist Mandy Martin. It deals with the impact of European settlement on Australia and presents a view of the future. At 12.1 by 2.8 metres, the work is the largest painting ever commissioned in Australia.

Senate Chamber:

In comparison to the House of Representatives chamber, the Senate chamber is smaller but more richly detailed. The architectural detailing in the chamber is based on circles and ellipses, especially on the ceiling, balustrades and staircases. In keeping with Westminster tradition and with OPH, the chamber's basic colour is a rich red. The red is rendered in Australian tonal variations provided by red jarrah timber for furniture and flooring, hand-dyed upholstery, carpet and wool-upholstered wall panels. The columns and upper parts of the walls in the chamber are coated with stucco lustro. The chamber features an Australian coat of arms in the form of a free-standing sculpture in Tasmanian myrtle by Tasmanian sculptor Peter Taylor.

The horseshoe shape seating arrangement in the chamber was chosen because it mirrored the arrangement in OPH and because it was functionally the best. The horseshoe arrangement in OPH was in turn derived from that in the French Chamber of Deputies rather than on the less functional seating layout used in the British House of Commons. Natural lighting for the chamber is provided by a large glazed skylight. At night, the skylight is intended to allow light to emanate from the chamber below, indicating that the Senate is in session. Outside, the skylight is surrounded by a circular terracotta or red tile roof which is meant to demonstrate an affinity with the red-tiled roofs of suburbia and hence the Senate's connection with ordinary Australian people.

In conformity with the circular roof design and the circular and elliptical patterns in the chamber, the entrance to the Senate from the outside is characterized by curved surfaces. This is quite different to the style employed for the entrance to the House of Representatives and helps to

distinguish the entrance as that to the Senate. Another distinguishing feature of the entrance is the use of vertical panels of natural red stones, red being the traditional Senate colour. The entrance also provides a porte cochère to enable people entering the building to be driven right up to it and to alight under cover.

The House of Representatives chamber is larger than that for the Senate and is distinguished from the latter by the use of the traditional green colour scheme. As in the Senate chamber, the columns and upper parts of the walls are covered with stucco lustro. In contrast to the Senate, the House of Representatives employs angular shapes in its architectural detailing. For its coat of arms, the chamber features a bas-relief designed by Sydney artist Gordon Andrews and fabricated in ceramic tiles by Rob and Rhyl Hinwood of Brisbane. Like the Senate, the House of Representatives chamber employs a horseshoe-shaped seating arrangement and has a large glazed skylight to provide natural lighting. On the outside, the skylight is surrounded by an angular terracotta roof which is again meant to demonstrate the House's identification with the red-tiled roofs of suburbia.

The exterior entrance to the House of Representatives chamber consists of a tall square canopy quite unlike the curved entrance to the Senate chamber. Some stones used in the entrance are coloured green to denote the Representatives. As with the Senate entrance, there is a porte cochère that allows Members and others to alight from their vehicles under cover.

Ministerial Wing:

The entrance to the Ministerial Wing is more modest than the public entrance at the front of the building or the entrances to House of Representatives and Senate chambers. However, it is approached by a set of stone stairs and a paved footpath along a long ornamental pool and fountain. The entrance itself is richly ornamented in marble. Its most prominent feature is an Australian coat of arms in stainless steel by Robin Blau which is set in a porthole cut in panels of green marble above the entrance.

The Wing contains the Prime Minister's office, the Cabinet Room and suite, and Ministers' offices.

Courtyards:

The building contains seventeen enclosed courtyards for the benefit of the Prime Minister, other Ministers and Members and Senators. The courtyards feature pools, lawns, stands of shade trees and granite paving. On the Representatives side, the two courtyards are lined with solid benches of polished stone, a gift of the United States Congress to the Australian Parliament. In one of the courtyards is a large sculpture in sandstone entitled 'Fossilised Architectural Landscape' by Australian artist Ewa Pachuka.

The Ministerial Entrance opens up onto the Ministerial Courtyard which is meant to represent an imaginary landscape in stone and bronze. A small waterfall runs down the southern wall of the courtyard, the water then flowing in a rocky channel over a narrow floodplain dotted by low hills. The low hills are represented by bronze sculptures entitled 'The Little Olgas' by sculptor Marea Gazzard. The courtyard is illuminated by lanterns donated by the People's Republic of China.

Gardens and Landscaping:

The new Parliament House is surrounded by 32 hectares of gardens and landscaping designed by Peter G. Rowlands and Associates, working in association with Mitchell Giurgola Thorp, the building's architects. The 32 hectares are made up of ten hectares covered by lawn, thirteen hectares devoted to garden beds and trees and shrubs, and nine hectares of hard surface areas. In

all, 140,000 trees and shrubs were planted, most of them native species.

The design for the gardens and landscaping aimed at simplicity and harmony. On the eastern side of the building across the road from the entrance to the House of Representatives are formal gardens. Inside the entrance gates are two sculptures of crouching lions made from golden yellow Han marble from China. The sculptures were gifts of the People's Republic of Australia to the Australian government. The four corners of the Formal Gardens contain large circular granite planter boxes, one of which was donated by the War Widows' Guild.

Apart from the Formal Gardens, much of the sloping ground covering the building has informal plantings of trees and shrubs. A 3.8 kilometre walking track surfaced with red-coloured grit of weathered granite winds through these areas.

Two sculptures stand at the front of the building's Forecourt. The first is a bronze sundial on a black granite base by sculptor Hendrik Forster which was donated by the Country Women's Association. The other, donated by the Returned Services League and called the 'Returned Services League Fountain', is a sculpture formed from a single piece of Imperial Black granite by sculptor Anne Ferguson. It has a small drinking fountain on top and bronze features made by Peter Corlett.

On the lawn at the top end of the Land Bridge that leads down to the rear of OPH stands the monument comprising the foundation stones for the proposed Commencement Column for the federal capital. On 12 March 1913, a major public ceremony was held to mark the official foundation of the federal capital at Canberra. The Governor-General, Lord Denman, the Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher and the Minister for Home Affairs, King O'Malley, each laid a foundation stone for the Column (which was never built). Each foundation stone carries a plaque commemorating the event.

The building of the new Parliament House necessitated the removal of the foundation stones to another spot, their current location. The re-location was marked by a ceremony on 12 March 1988, 75 years after the stones were first put in place. The ceremony was attended by the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, the Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, and the Minister for Arts and Territories, Gary Punch. Plaques recording this event are also attached to the stones.

Art Collection:

The new Parliament House contains an extensive collection of artworks called the Parliament House Art Collection. The artworks comprise three sub-collections or categories. These are: works specially purchased or commissioned for the new Parliament House, the Historic Memorials Collection and the Gifts Collection. Altogether, the Art Collection contains over 3,000 works. A number of these have been referred to above and in 'History'.

The main part of the Art Collection consists of works that were specifically commissioned or acquired for the new Parliament House. The artworks have been installed in public and private spaces in and around Parliament House, in meeting rooms, in the offices of Members and Senators, and in staff areas.

The Historic Memorials Collection dates from December 1911 when an Historic Memorials Committee was established by the Executive Council. The Committee's role, broadened over time, is to commission official portrait paintings of Governors-General, Chief Justices of the High Court, Prime Ministers, Presidents of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives and other senior or notable Parliamentarians. These portraits include the first woman member of the House of Representatives, Dame Enid Lyons and Neville Bonner, the first Aboriginal

Australian who served in the Senate. Paintings of special events connected with the Commonwealth of Australia are also included in the Collection such as the painting by Tom Roberts displaying the defining event of Australia's Federation, the opening of the first Australian Parliament, in the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne on 9 May 1901. Originally, the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board gave advice to the Committee on suitable artists for official commissions or acquisitions. Its role is now performed by the Visual Arts / Crafts Board of the Australian Council. There are in excess of 130 works in the Historic Memorials Collection, and these works are displayed in the Members' Hall.

The Parliament House Gifts Collection comprises gifts from other nations, Australia's States and Territories, and various national organizations. The gifts were given to celebrate and commemorate the opening of the new Parliament House in 1988. Prior to the opening, Parliament had supplied intending donors with guidelines for gifts. The guidelines stipulated that gifts should be compatible in quality, form and style with the architecture of the building or with the function of Parliament as an institution. For the most part, the gifts from other nations reflect their cultural traditions and / or natural resources. Those from the States and Territories of Australian relate to the building and role of Parliament. The gifts are displayed in a variety of locations in and around the building. Aside from a number of the gifts referred to in the foregoing narrative, the most important include the President of the Senate's Chair donated by Canada and the Vice-Regal Chair in the Senate Chamber donated by the United Kingdom.

Historical Documents:

The Constitutional Document Display in the Members' Hall of Parliament House houses two important documents that express Indigenous aspirations at particular periods in their recent history: the Yirrkala bark petition and the Barunga statement.

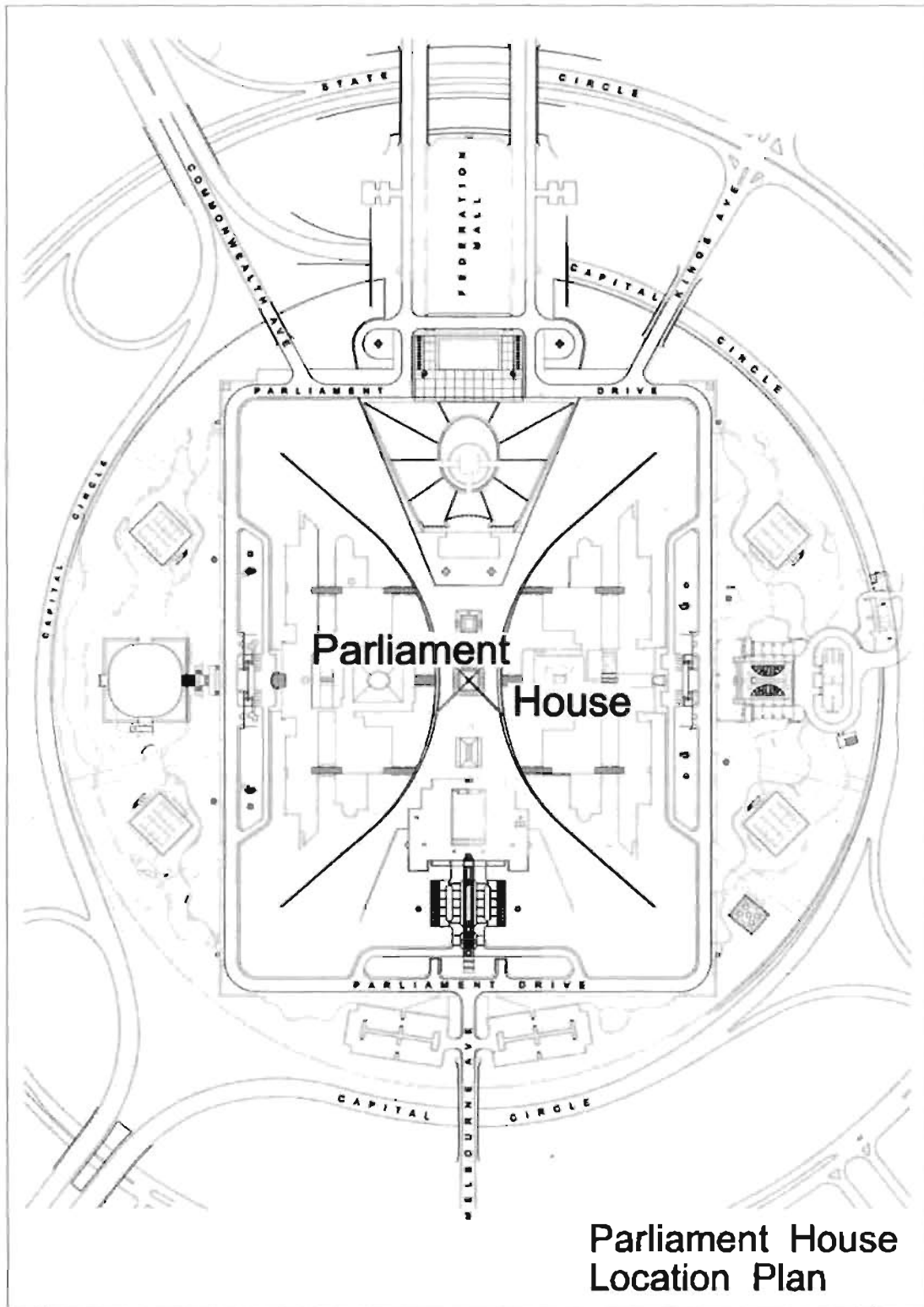
The Yolngu people from Yirrkala presented the Bark Partition to the Federal Parliament in 1963. It was in response to an announcement made by the then Prime Minister R G Menzies, that the government would grant leases for a large bauxite-mining project on land to be excised from the Arnhem Land reserve. The painted boarders are an integral part to the petition, setting out Yolngu traditional title to their country. It was presented in both Yolngu and English and was signed by seventeen leaders. The accompanying letters made clear that it was a plea for the recognition of their title to land.

The Barunga Statement presented in June 1988 to then Prime Minister R J L Hawke by the Northern Land Council and Central Land Council, sets out national Aboriginal political objectives. (NT). It called for self management, a national system of land rights, compensation for loss of lands, respect for Aboriginal identity, an end to discrimination, and the granting of full civil, economic, social and cultural rights.

A number of Aboriginal artists from different areas of Central Australia painted the two side panels. The designs depict a number of traditional Aboriginal stories from Central Australia and Arnhem land: the Two Women Dreaming stories which link all the major language groups of central Australia and the Crocodile Fire Dreaming which are traditional title to land and sea in Arnhem land. The text of the Barunga Statement calls on the government to negotiate a treaty recognizing prior ownership, continued occupation and sovereignty and affirming human rights and freedoms.

(Source: National Heritage List citation, Australian Heritage Database, reference 105740)

Plan of Parliament House



(b) A discrete heritage place identification number for each place

Number 1.

(c) Details of ownership, leases, licences, rental or other tenure arrangements, as applicable

Parliament House is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. A list of licence agreements for Department of Parliamentary Services Heritage Register

tenants in the building are as follows. These agreements are managed by the Department of Parliamentary Services.

Press Gallery Licences

Media Licence Agreement - ABC TV & Radio
Media Licence Agreement - Network Ten
Media Licence Agreement - Western Australian Newspapers Limited
Media Licence Agreement - Federal Capital Press
Media Licence Agreement - AAP
Media Licence Agreement - Special Broadcasting Services (SBS)
Media Licence Agreement - Amalgamated Television Services SEVEN
Media Licence Agreement - Fairfax Group
Media Licence Agreement - Media Monitors
Media Licence Agreement - Rural Press Ltd
Media Licence Agreement - Media Monitors
Media Licence Agreement - Sky News
Licence Agreement - Bytext
Media Licence Agreement - Capital Radio Network Pty Ltd
Media Licence Agreement - Gallery 89 Partners
Media Licence Agreement - Associated Press
Media Licence Agreement - Reuters
Media Licence Agreement - ACP Publishing
Media Licence Agreement - Bloomberg Business News
Media Licence Agreement - Radio 2UE Sydney
Media Licence Agreement - Clareville Press
Media Licence Agreement - Access
Media Licence Agreement - Capital Monitor Pty Ltd
Media Licence Agreement - By-Line Products
Media Licence Agreement - TCN Channel 9 Pty Ltd
Media Licence Agreement - News Limited

Other Licences

Licence Agreement - Tracey's Florist
Licence Agreement - Aussie's Capital Hill General Store
Licence Agreement - Australia Post
Licence Agreement - Lizzie's Hairdressing Salon
Licence Agreement - Manuka Physiotherapy
Licence Agreement - HRG Australia

(d) A summary description of the significant physical characteristics and elements of the place

- Parliament House as a whole.
- Aspects which demonstrates Australia's political process of Federal Government.
- The collections of objects, art and craft works that collectively tell the story of the nation's history and its achievements, including:
 - Tom Roberts painting displaying the opening of the first Australian Parliament;
 - copies of the Magna Carta and the Australian Constitution;
 - the Yirrkala Bark Petition and 1988 Barunga Statement; and
 - memorials.
- The separate chambers for the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, offices for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms, the Usher of the Black Rod, and Members and Senators within close walking distance to their respective chambers.
- Accommodation for the executive arm of government.
- The complex incorporating the offices of Parliament and the relationship between the Members Offices and the Committee Rooms.

- The design of the building incorporated with the natural and designed landscape.
- The earth sheltered construction.
- The flagmast and large flag.
- The siting of Parliament House on Capital Hill.
- The design of the building set into Capital Hill.
- The design in harmony with the architectural features of Old Parliament House.
- The Tjakamarra mosaic pavement and pool in the Forecourt.
- Its visibility from locations in Canberra.
- The building addressing and being a feature of the Land Axis.
- The building being in the hill and the public having access over the hill.
- The ceremonial and cultural uses, celebrating the achievements of Australians.
- Australian artworks that adorn the building.
- The craftsmanship of the building itself including the use of marble, timber and special stucco finishes in the building.
- Its large size.
- The building's two great curvilinear walls.
- The landscaped gardens that surround Parliament House between Parliament Drive and Capital Circle.
- Use by the nation's Parliament and as the centre of executive government.
- Its scale and aesthetic qualities, together with the quality of its fittings, furniture and adornments.

(Source: National Heritage List citation, Australian Heritage Database, reference 105740)

(e) A sequential summary of the use of the place

Parliament House has been used since 1988 as the home of the Parliament of Australia, including ceremonial functions, hosting state and visiting dignitaries, and a variety of political, community and social events. It also houses significant documents and artworks.

(f) A statement of significance for the place, identifying its heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage values

Statement of Significance

Parliament House with its flagmast is Australia's national icon of democracy. The aspirations and symbolism of democracy are interwoven throughout the complex. Parliament House presents an outstanding story of making a national place through symbolic design works that commenced with Walter Burley Griffin and were fulfilled by the masterwork of Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorpe, with the completion of the building in 1988.

Parliament House is of exceptional creative and technical achievement in the way the architecture integrates with the landscape in completing the central Canberra City order, culminating the pyramidal terminus of the Parliamentary Triangle, and expressing Griffin's concept for a Capitol that symbolises democracy. Its outstanding design is also expressed in the way it relates to the planned Land Axis, fulfilling and giving a monumentality to the vista from the War Memorial and incorporating the Provisional Parliament House. It is also exceptional in the way it serves as a ceremonial and cultural centre and celebrates the achievements of Australians, not least through many Australian artworks that adorn the building and the craftsmanship of the building itself.

Parliament House has a richness of collections that collectively tell the story of the nation's

history and its achievements through objects, art and craft works. There are more than 3,000 art/craft works and memorials displayed or housed in the building and in its grounds. Significant amongst these and fundamental to Australia's democracy are copies of the Magna Carta and the Australian Constitution, as well as the Yirrkala Bark Petition and Barunga Statement.

The place is of outstanding historical significance as the nation's first permanent home for Federal Parliament and as the culmination of long-term efforts to establish a permanent Parliament House in the nation's capital. As such, it represents an important step in the development of Australia's democratic institutions.

The place is significant as the site where from 1988 onward major national achievements of a nationally recognised group in the government, occur. These achievements are the legislation passed by the nation's premier law-making body, the Commonwealth Parliament. The place is of further significance because it is the site of major national achievements by the core of the executive arm of government, specifically the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

The building is of significance for its association with the firm of Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorp as a most notable achievement of their careers. It was awarded the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) Sir Zelman Cowen Award, the RAIA (ACT Chapter) Canberra medallion in 1989 and the Civic Design award in 1990. The internationally acclaimed architect, Romaldo Giurgola was awarded the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal in 1988.

Values

All of the following are Commonwealth Heritage values.

Criterion A Events, Processes

As the first permanent home of the nation's Parliament, the construction of the new Parliament House and its opening 87 years after Federation represented a defining event in the nation's history. It marked the culmination of efforts to establish permanent quarters for federal Parliament in the national capital.

Parliament House demonstrates Australia's political process of Federal Government that has existed since Federation in 1901.

Parliament House has a richness of collections that collectively tell the story of the nation's history and its achievements through objects, art and craft works. More than 3,000 art/craft works and memorials are displayed or housed in the building and in its grounds. The collection includes the Tom Roberts painting displaying the defining event of Australia's Federation, the opening of the first Australian Parliament in the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne on 9 May 1901. Significant amongst these fundamental to Australia's democracy are copies of the Magna Carta and the Australian Constitution and the Yirrkala Bark Petition.

In the Yirrkala Bark Petition Indigenous people used traditional images for the first time to demonstrate their traditional rights to country on the national stage. As Galarrwy Yunupingu, the son of Mungguraway Yunupingu one of the painters said ".....it represents the title to our country under our law". It led to the Woodward Commission on Land Rights, which contributed to the Australian Government passing Indigenous Land Rights legislation. This petition marks the beginning of the nation's attempts to address the issue of Indigenous land rights.

The 1988 Barunga Statement sets out Indigenous aspirations in the year in which Australia

celebrated two centuries of European settlement. It called for self management, a national system of land rights, compensation for loss of lands, respect for Aboriginal identity, an end to discrimination, and the granting of full civil, economic, social and cultural rights. It marks an important event in the changing relations between European and Indigenous Australians.

The building including the specific items noted above, expresses these values.

Criterion B Rarity

Parliament House is rare in the way its design reflects the elements and functioning of democracy as contained in the Australian Constitution. A major criterion for the design of the building as expressed in the layout of the building, is the way the Constitution requires the Parliament to operate, namely, providing separate chambers for the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, offices for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms, the Usher of the Black Rod and Members and Senators within close walking distance to their respective chambers.

The new Parliament House is relatively uncommon as one of only eleven parliamentary or assembly buildings at Federal, State or Territory level in the Commonwealth. It is one of only three buildings in Australia which have served as a home for Federal Parliament and it is the first and only one of the three that was specifically built as a permanent Federal Parliament House. The building is also the first parliamentary building in Australia to have been deliberately designed and built to house a significant part of the executive arm of government and, with the Northern Territory Parliament, only one of two such buildings in Australia.

Parliament House is rare because its design achieves the function of democracy as reflected in the Constitution. This is expressed in the complex incorporating the offices of Parliament and the relationship between the Members Offices and the Committee Rooms.

Architecturally the building is rare in Australia in the way it is incorporated with the natural and designed landscape (as explained under Criterion F) and for its success in integrating a building complex of such magnitude as an earth sheltered construction.

The building as a whole demonstrates these values.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

Parliament House with its flagmast is Australia's national icon of democracy. The siting of Parliament House on Capital Hill places it at the central location of Griffin's design and symbolically at the centre of the nation. The aspirations and symbols of democracy are interwoven throughout the complex.

The place has been successfully integrated into Walter Burley Griffin's concept for central Canberra and in particular his Land Axis. The building's design was specifically chosen because of its compatibility with and sensitivity to Griffin's plan. This was done by in effect incorporating the building into Capital Hill, thus respecting Griffin's principle that the landscape should be the dominant element in his plan for the city. The building was also cleverly designed to harmonise with the architectural features of Old Parliament House and to allow the older building to retain its architectural integrity when viewed from close up. Altogether, the building complements and enhances the aesthetic qualities of Griffin's designed landscape.

The Tjakamarra mosaic pavement is an aesthetic expression of the links between people and

their concerns, the surrounding landscape and the Parliament. The Papunya style mosaic represents the gathering of large groups of men from different Aboriginal groups to talk and enact important ceremonial obligation. This Indigenous imagery is particularly suitable for Parliament House because, as Tjakamarra said, "it ... stands for this place where all people come and meet together... These Dreamings are part of this country that we live in... We've been trying to explain what the land means to us for the sake of all Australians". Tjakamarra's mosaic has outstanding aesthetic heritage value to the nation because its location, imagery and story are an Indigenous expression of the importance of Parliament for all Australians.

The attributes are the entire complex and its visibility from locations in Canberra.

Criterion F Creative or technical achievement

Parliament House expresses a high degree of creative and technical achievement in the way it integrates with the landscape in; completing the central Canberra City order and building a strong relationship to Griffin's radiating road pattern; culminating the pyramidal terminus of the Parliamentary Triangle with a visual interpretation of form that echoes the form of Griffin's Capitol; fulfilling the monumentality of the vista from the War Memorial; addressing and being a feature of the Land Axis; and expressing Griffin's concept of a publicly accessible Capitol above the government to symbolise democracy, captured by the building being in the hill and the public having access over the hill. The flagmast as the hilltop feature also respects Griffin's plan by straddling the land axis and allowing it to continue to Mount Bimberi.

Parliament House is also exceptional in the way serves as a ceremonial and cultural centre, celebrating the achievements of Australians, not least through many Australian artworks that adorn the building and the craftsmanship of the building itself.

Its creative and technical achievement is also measured by its size as one of the largest buildings in the southern hemisphere and equally by the fact that the architects have managed, despite its size, not to present it as an overwhelming feature in the landscape. The building's two great curvilinear walls and the huge flagmast surmounting the building are further reflections of its high degree of creative and technical achievement.

The creative and technical achievement is also evident on a smaller scale in the quality of craftsmanship throughout the complex. The use of marble, timber and special stucco finishes in the building demonstrate this. The creativity is further evident in the mosaic and pool in the Forecourt to the building and in the artworks and memorials that are displayed or housed in the building and in its grounds.

The landscaped gardens that surround Parliament House between Parliament Drive and Capital Circle create an important setting for the complex that fulfils a design aesthetic of the building complex rising from native bush land, a major feature of views of the building and a reflection of the Griffin concepts for the 'Capitol'.

The complex and features in it have all received many awards for design excellence.

The attributes are the entire complex with all the features noted above.

Criterion G Social value

As the site of the nation's Parliament and centre of its executive government, the place has a strong association with the Australian community at large. The large number of visitors that the

building receives each year testifies to its interest and importance to Australians. They would undoubtedly recognise it as the centrepiece of Australian democracy and government, the point from which the nation's affairs are controlled. It is likely that Australian visitors are also attracted to the building because its scale and aesthetic qualities, together with the quality of its fittings, furniture and adornments, arouse in them a sense of national pride.

The large flag and flagmast have taken on a particular significance for the people of Canberra, as they are now used as symbols of the national capital.

The attributes that demonstrate these values are the building as a whole, its grounds, flag and flagmast, fittings, furniture and adornments.

Criterion H Significant people

The place is significant as the site where from 1988 onward major national achievements of a nationally recognised group – the government, occur. These achievements are the legislation passed by the nation's premier law-making body, the Commonwealth Parliament. The place is of further significance because it is the site of major national achievements by the core of the executive arm of government, specifically the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

These values are exhibited in the building as a whole and, particularly, in the House of Representatives and Senate chambers and in the Ministerial Wing of the building.

The building is of significance for its association with the firm of Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorp as a most notable achievement of their careers.

These values are associated in the whole complex including all the external features and landscaping.

(Source: National Heritage List citation, Australian Heritage Database, reference 105740)

(g) A record of any other heritage listings, providing relevant register numbers

Commonwealth Heritage List	105737
National Heritage List	105740

(h) A record of the date and nature of any works, maintenance or other activity at the place that is relevant to conservation of its heritage values

These records can be found in the databases related to the Administered Works Program and the Departmental Works Program, held by DPS.

(i) A specification of any property or information access restrictions or requirements

While Parliament House is a public building attracting many visitors, there are a range of security issues related to both the building and information. Access to the building is subject to security controls and there are a number of more secure areas including the Chambers, committee rooms and office areas to which the public is not granted free access, although some degree of access is possible or provided. Access to external areas is also subject to a range of controls.

Information about the Parliament House building is held by Departments of the Parliament,

especially the Department of Parliamentary Services. These Departments are similar to Government agencies in that some information about their activities must be reported and publicly available while other information is subject to restrictions.

(j) An outline of any consultation requirements relating to the place

Refer to the DPS Heritage Strategy, Sections 4 and 5.

(k) A list of relevant conservation documents or references

Australian Construction Services 1995, Parliament House, Design Integrity and Management of Change, unpublished report prepared for the Parliament.

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Joint House Department (c 1995) Parliament House Gifts Collection. leaflet, Canberra. AGPS.

Joint House Department. (c 1995) Parliament House Historic Memorials Collection, leaflet, Canberra, AGPS, c. 1995.

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Sawer, G. (1988) The Australian Constitution. Canberra. AGPS, 2nd edition.

Smith, D. (1989). Interpreting the Art and Design of Parliament House: A Guide for Senior Secondary Schools. Manuka, Royal Australian Institute of Architects National Education Division.

Sparke, Eric. Canberra 1954-1980, Canberra, AGPS, 1988.

(Source: National Heritage List citation, Australian Heritage Database. reference 105740)

(l) A record of when information has been updated

XXX DPS to insert as register is formally established and then update as information updates happen.

(m) Cross references to: (i) Agency place records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location

Object	Managing Body and Records
A variety of objects and documents that could be considered to be 'significant' by association with Parliament House and the Australian Parliament are held by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Some of these objects and documents are held in Parliament House and others in the National Archives of Australia. These include gifts to these Departments, historic Parliamentary items and documents.	The responsible officers within the Departments are the Usher of the Black Rod for the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms for the House of Representatives. More specifically, the objects and documents are held in the Senate and House of Representatives Document Stores, the Table Office (overseen by the Clerk of the Senate), the recently established 'treasures room' managed by the Deputy Clerk of the Senate, and in the Chamber Research Office. Relevant records are held by the Departments.

<p>A large leather bound bible and its wooden stand.</p> <p>The Bible has embossing on the leather cover: 'Presented to the Federal Parliament of Australia by his Excellency the Governor General the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Monro Craufurd Ferguson on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society Victoria as a memento of the Signing of Peace on the termination of World Wide War of 1914-1919.' The initial pages of the bible are for the signatures of Presidents and Speakers. The signatures of all Presidents and Speakers since 1901 are included. The stand was also presented at the same time by the Bible Society and it is inscribed with the details.</p>	<p>Parliamentary Library. Relevant records are held by the Parliamentary Library.</p>
<p>The Parliament House Art Collection can be described as several distinct parts that can be seen as stand-alone collections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Rotational Collection—largely contemporary Australian artworks that have been acquired for display in the suites of Senators and Members and in the circulation spaces of Parliament House; (b) the Architectural Commissions—artworks that were commissioned as an integrated part of the architectural design (including commissioned artist-made furniture); (c) the Historic Memorials Collection—a collection of historical portraits, paintings, their frames and memorabilia; (d) the Gift Collection—a collection of gifts that have been made to the Parliament since 1901; (e) the Constitutional Documents—a group of significant works managed as part of the PHAC; and (f) the Archive—a range of historic and archival materials about Parliament, the PHAC and the construction of Parliament House. 	<p>Art Services, DPS. Relevant records are held by Art Services.</p>

(m) Cross references to: (ii) Archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place.

Records	Managing Body
<p>DPS Administrative Records. All are working files, though many are now stored at archives.</p>	<p>Records Management Unit/Registry</p>
<p>A variety of records of particular importance to Parliament House and the Australian Parliament are held by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Some documents are held in Parliament House and others in the National Archives of Australia. All are working files, though many are now stored at archives.</p>	<p>Senate and the House of Representatives</p>
<p>Records relating to the building itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design set of drawings - these drawings were up to and included the construction phase of Parliament House. • As Built (or As Constructed) set of drawings - these drawings documented what was built. Some drawings in this collection are amended to show the impact of maintenance and capital works operations. • A microfiche (Aperture Card) collection of all drawings at date of hand over. • System and Equipment Manuals - produced before Parliament House was completed and are currently amended to keep them up to date. The system manuals shows how each system operates and how it is integrated into the building where as the equipment manuals describes the individual pieces of equipment, their maintenance instructions and installation data. 	<p>Building Information, DPS</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various reports and studies held in the Technical Library - these reports etc were produced by MGT or consultants about various parts of Parliament House, eg. roof membrane, temperate studies, furniture placement etc. Also there are some documents about the Design Competition, Joint standing Committee reports on the design, etc. • Construction sample boards and material samples. • Construction photographs - a collection of about 12 folders containing a series of construction progress photographs. • Design Models of Parliament House, the Foyer, and Great Hall - concept models for the Joint Standing Committee. 	
<p>A variety of significant administrative and Parliamentary documents from DPS and the former Joint House Department.</p>	<p>National Archives of Australia</p>