



**GML**  
HERITAGE

# **Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square**

Heritage Management Plan

Draft Report

Report prepared for the National Capital Authority

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# Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square—Heritage Management Plan, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

Job Number	Issue Number	Notes/Description	Issue Date
20-0349	1	Draft Report	23 December 2020
20-0349	2	Second Draft Report	17 June 2021

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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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## Executive Summary

The Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square (referred to as the Memorial and Blamey Square) is located in Russell and forms the eastern apex of Canberra's National Triangle.

Constructed in 1953–54, the Memorial and Blamey Square is an important symbol of Australian gratitude to American service personnel for their contribution to the defence of Australia during World War II.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) for its historical, aesthetic and social values.

In accordance with s341S(1) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act), the National Capital Authority (NCA) commissioned GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a heritage management plan (HMP) to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

This HMP has been prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act and complies with the requirements of Schedule 7A and 7B of the EPBC Regulations (refer to Appendix B).

As heritage values evolve and change over time, this HMP includes a revised assessment to confirm the presence of the Commonwealth Heritage values and identify any additional values which should be protected and managed.

This report confirms and verifies the Commonwealth Heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square against the criteria of (a) processes, (e) aesthetic characteristics and (g) social values.

The revised assessment identified that the Memorial and Blamey Square also meets the threshold for criteria (b) rarity, (d) characteristic, (f) creative achievement and (h) significant people.

This report provides a framework for the effective long-term management and conservation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

The key recommendations for immediate action which arise from this HMP include:

- Adopt this HMP as the principal guiding document for future heritage management of the Memorial and Blamey Square and following approval from the Australian Heritage Council.
- Register the HMP as a legislative instrument on the Federal Register of Legislation.
- Develop and implement a condition and maintenance program to monitor and conserve the physical fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square.
- Monitor, review and report on the condition of the Memorial and Blamey Square's heritage values.
- Continue to use and recognise the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square as a place of commemoration.
- Develop an interpretation plan and build on existing interpretation tools to showcase the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square to the Canberra community and visitors.



# Introduction

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The National Capital Authority (NCA) has commissioned GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a heritage management plan (HMP) for the Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square (referred to as the Memorial and Blamey Square).

For the purpose of its heritage values, the Memorial and Blamey Square is recognised as one place in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)—Place ID: 105313. Under s341S(1) of the *Environment Protection and Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act), a Commonwealth agency is required to prepare an HMP for Commonwealth Heritage places that it owns and/or controls to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit the heritage values of the place.

An HMP has not previously been prepared for the Memorial and Blamey Square. This HMP draws from the previous Conservation Planning Report (CPR 2009) prepared for the Memorial and Blamey Square by Duncan Marshall in 2009.

A formal review of the CPR 2009 was undertaken prior to the preparation of this HMP. The review, undertaken in accordance with section 341X of the EPBC Act, assessed the CPR 2009 for its consistency with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC Regulations), particularly Schedule 7A and 7B. It also provided recommendations for the improved protection of heritage values. The recommendations from the review have helped inform the development of this HMP.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is located within the boundaries of the Russell Precinct Heritage Area (Russell Precinct), which is also included on the CHL—Place ID: 105621. The HMP prepared for the Russell Precinct in 2009 by Woodhead Pty Ltd, on behalf of the Department of Defence (Defence), has been referred to in the development of this report, to ensure consistency in conservation management policies.

## 1.2 HMP Objectives

The EPBC Act requires that places with Commonwealth Heritage values be managed according to policies contained in an HMP that has been prepared specifically for the place. This HMP is consistent with the requirements for HMPs as set out in Schedules 7A and 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations. A compliance checklist is provided in Appendix B.

The NCA is responsible for the management of the Memorial and Blamey Square. This HMP has been prepared to assist NCA in complying with its legislative obligations under the EPBC Act. Its purpose is to provide a framework for the effective long-term management and conservation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. The HMP aims to provide an understanding of the heritage values as well as practical heritage management policies to conserve those values. The policies relate to conservation, management and interpretation, and are designed to facilitate the ongoing operation of the place in a manner that avoids and mitigates impact to its heritage values.

The success of an HMP is reliant on timely implementation, and on it becoming a tool that is integral in the day-to-day management and decision-making processes.



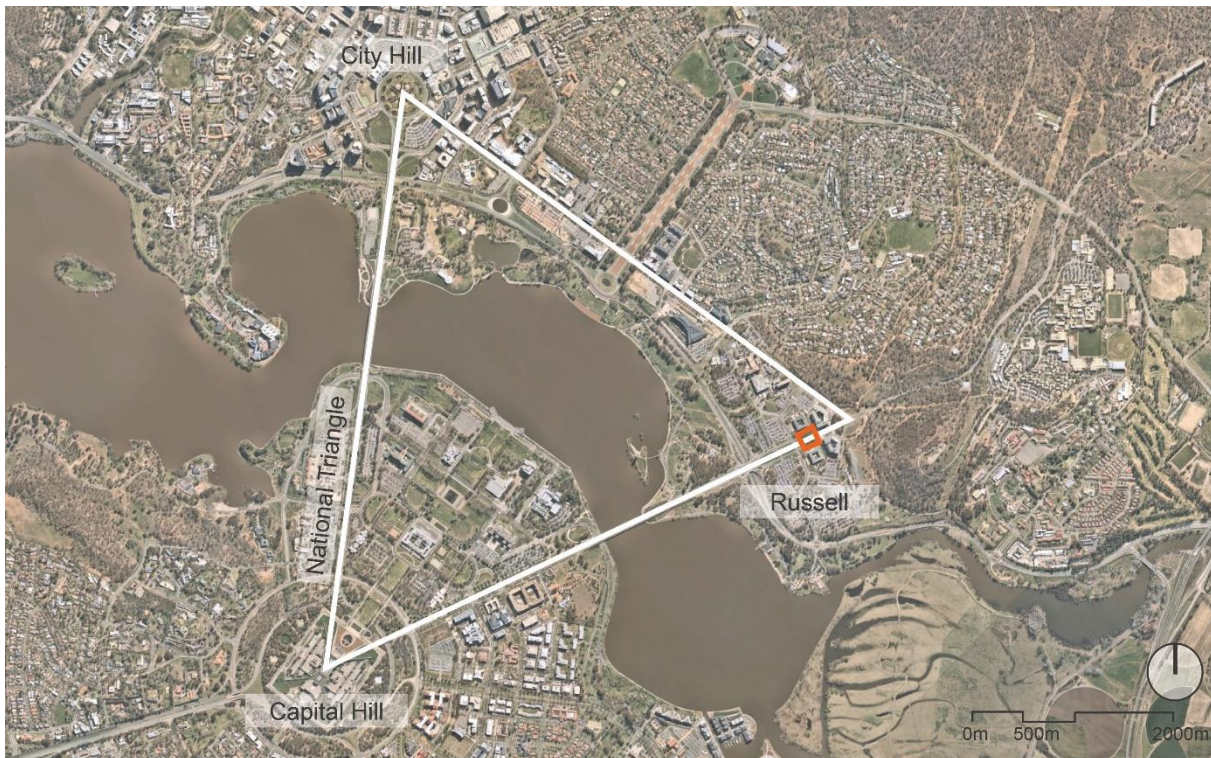
### 1.3 Study Area

The Memorial and Blamey Square (the study area) is located on Russell Drive, Russell, ACT, within the Russell Offices precinct. The Russell Offices precinct is located approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the Canberra Central Business District (Figure 1.1).

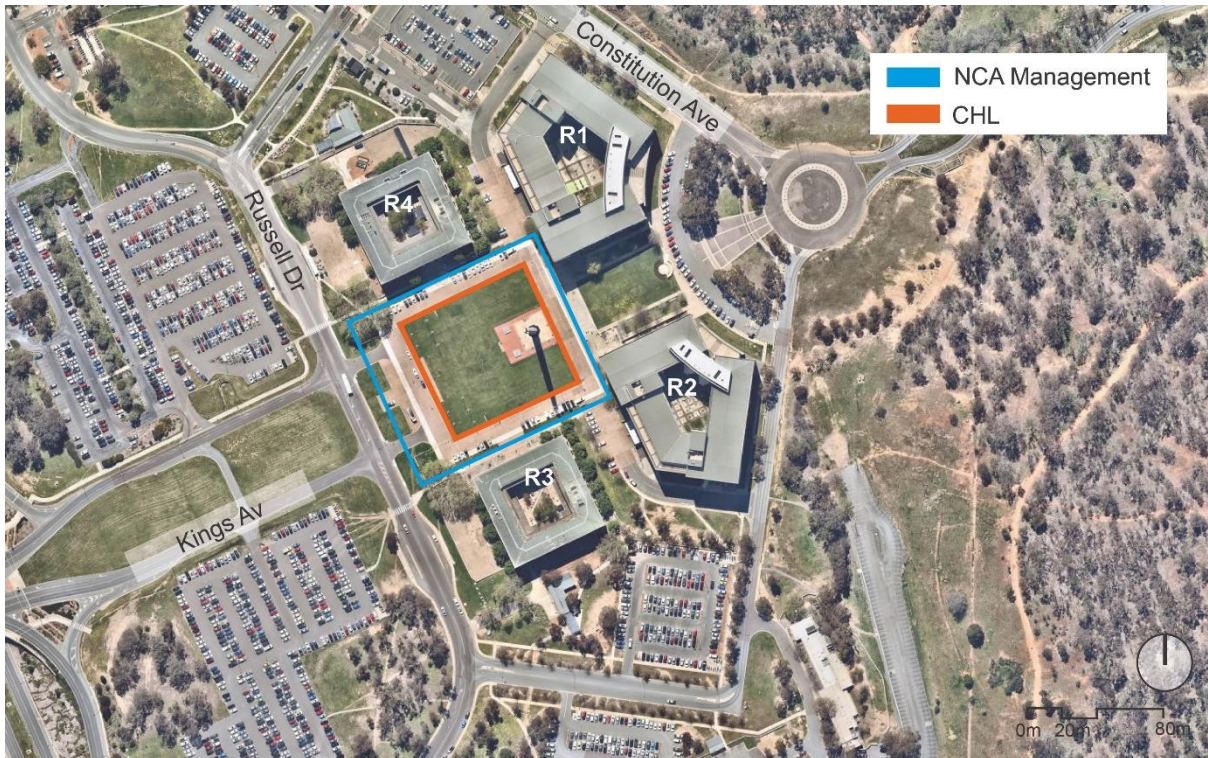
The Russell Offices precinct is a complex of office buildings that are predominantly utilised by the Department of Defence (Defence). The precinct extends southward from Constitution Avenue and Selheim Avenue roundabout to Parkes Way/Morshead Drive. The Memorial and Blamey Square are located at the terminus of the Kings Avenue vista and are partially enclosed by the precinct buildings R1, R2, R3 and R4 (Figure 1.2).

The Memorial and Blamey Square is located along the eastern axis of Canberra's National Triangle and is often mistaken as the geometric third point of the National Triangle. However, the true geometric point of the National Triangle is located further northeast (Figure 1.1).

In accordance with the National Capital Plan (NCP), the Memorial and Blamey Square is a 'Designated Area' of Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade. Despite its location within the Russell Offices precinct, the Memorial and Blamey Square is managed by the NCA.<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 1.1** Location of the Memorial and Blamey Square (orange) within central Canberra and in relation to the National Triangle (white). (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, November 2020)



**Figure 1.2** Aerial view of the Memorial and Blamey Square showing its relationship to office buildings R1, R2, R3 and R4, and the CHL (orange) and NCA management (blue) boundaries. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, November 2020)

## 1.4 Heritage Context

The Memorial and Blamey Square is individually listed for its heritage values on several heritage registers, both statutory and non-statutory. In addition, it is located within the boundary of other heritage places that are listed or nominated to the CHL. A summary of the listings relevant to the study area is provided in Table 1.1.

### 1.4.1 Statutory Listings

- The Memorial and Blamey Square is included in the CHL under the title 'Australian American Memorial and Sir Thomas Blamey Square' (Place ID: 105313). The site was entered onto the list on 22 June 2004 and, therefore, has statutory protection under the EPBC Act. The CHL boundary encompasses the whole of Blamey Square. but not the road around Sir Thomas Blamey Square (Figure 1.2).
- The Memorial and Blamey Square is located within the Russell Precinct Heritage Area, which is listed on the CHL (Place ID: 105621). The heritage area was entered on the list on 22 June 2004, and has statutory protection under the EPBC Act. Figure 1.3 shows the listed boundary of the Russell Precinct Heritage Area.
- The Memorial and Blamey Square is located within the boundaries of Canberra the Planned National Capital, an area nominated for inclusion in the National Heritage List (NHL).

### 1.4.2 Non-Statutory Listings

- The Memorial and Blamey Square is registered on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) on 28 May 1996 (Place ID: 17989). The Russell Precinct Heritage Area (Place ID: 103888) was entered on the interim list on 20 May 2003. The RNE ceased to have statutory effect in February 2012 and the RNE listing does not provide direct legal protection or prescriptive requirements for

management. The RNE is retained by the Commonwealth as an archival database of places. The RNE statement of significance matches the CHL statement of significance.



**Figure 1.3** Location of the Memorial and Blamey Square within the CHL Russell Precinct Heritage Area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, November 2020)

**Table 1.1** Statutory and Non-statutory Listings Relevant to the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Place Name	Register	Status/ID
<b>STATUTORY</b>		
Australian American Memorial and Sir Thomas Blamey Square	CHL	Listed (105313)
Russell Precinct Heritage Area	CHL	Listed (105621)
Canberra the Planned National Capital	NHL	Nominated
<b>NON-STATUTORY</b>		
Australian American Memorial and Sir Thomas Blamey Square	RNE	Registered (17989)
Russell Precinct Heritage Area	RNE	Interim list (103888)

## 1.5 Methodology

### 1.5.1 Structure of this HMP

The sections of the report are outlined below, with a brief description of their content.

**Table 1.2** Outline Structure of the Memorial and Blamey Square HMP.

<b>Executive Summary:</b> provides an overview of the HMP findings and recommendations.
<b>Section 1—Introduction:</b> provides a background and methodology to the HMP, location and heritage status of the study area.
<b>Section 2—Historical Context:</b> provides a summary history of the study area, including the establishment of the Memorial and Blamey Square and subsequent modifications.
<b>Section 3—Physical Context:</b> provides an overview of the study area in its setting, including its current condition.
<b>Section 4—Heritage Values:</b> provides a comparative analysis of similar sites, the existing listed Commonwealth Heritage values, with a revised assessment and validation of these values. A description of the condition of the heritage values is also provided.
<b>Section 5—Developing Policy—Constraints and Opportunities:</b> discusses the constraints and opportunities affecting the future conservation, management and interpretation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.
<b>Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation:</b> provides specific conservation policies and actions for the conservation and management, and includes an implementation framework with priorities, timing and responsibilities.
<b>Section 7—Appendices</b>
Appendix A—Abbreviations and Definitions
Appendix B—Compliance Tables for Schedules 7A and 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations
Appendix C—Historical Aerial Photographs of the Study Area
Appendix D—Condition Assessment

### 1.5.2 Relevant Documentation

The following heritage and background documents have been referenced in the preparation of this report:

- Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square Conservation Planning Report, prepared by Duncan Marshall for the National Capital Authority, 2009 (CPR 2009);
- Russell Offices Precinct, Russell, ACT HMP, prepared by Woodhead Pty Ltd on behalf of the Department of Defence (Defence), 2009 (Russell Offices HMP 2009);
- the EPBC Act and its Regulations;
- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (the Burra Charter); and
- the Department of Environment and Energy's guidelines for Commonwealth Agencies, *Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places* and *Working Together: Managing National Heritage Places*.

### 1.5.3 Site Inspections

Inspections of the property were conducted by the GML project team on 25 November 2020. The objective was to inspect the physical fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square, including its condition, as well as its relationship to its broader setting.

A visual inspection of the interior of the column was conducted to the level of the sphere and a visual inspection of the exterior of the column and Blamey Square was conducted from the ground with the assistance of a zoom lens for high sections.

### 1.5.4 Consultation

#### Stakeholder Consultation

To inform the development of this HMP, consultation was undertaken with relevant stakeholders from the NCA, including Lily Black, Statutory Planning and Heritage Team, Robert Kendall, Estate Management Team, Johanna Hamilton, Events and Place Activation Team, and Damien Howe, BGIS. Consultation helped to identify the views of key stakeholders regarding management and operational requirements of the Memorial and Blamey Square and plans for its future.

#### Indigenous Consultation

As part of the process of assessing the Indigenous heritage values of a place, the heritage values associated within it must be identified by the relevant local Indigenous community.

The Commonwealth Heritage Management Principle 6 states:

*Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage. The active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.<sup>2</sup>*

The guidelines for managing Commonwealth Heritage values recommend that the local Indigenous community be engaged in accordance with the Ask First guidelines.

These guidelines generally require that the relevant Traditional Owners and any other Indigenous people with rights and interests in the area are identified. Identifying them is a matter of contacting local Aboriginal land councils, local councils, state authorities (such as ACT Heritage) and any other known group of authority who may provide relevant information. It is not a specifically prescriptive process. Fortunately, the process has been addressed in the ACT through the issuing of an official 'Representative Aboriginal Organisation' (RAO) list by ACT Heritage.

Consultation with the local Aboriginal community, namely the ACT's RAOs, was conducted for this HMP in December 2020.

The following groups participated in the project:

- Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation, represented by Wally Bell; and
- Mirrabee, represented by Paul House.

Attempts were made to contact all relevant RAOs; however, neither King Brown's Tribal Group nor Ngarigu Currawong Clan were available to participate in the project. Further details on the consultation are provided in Section 3.3.

Outcomes from the consultation undertaken as part of the preparation of this HMP have been incorporated as appropriate within this report.

## Public Notification

In accordance with s341S(3) and reg 10.03C of the EPBC Regulations of the EPBC Act, comments will be invited on the draft HMP from members of the public, key stakeholders, and community groups with rights and interests in the place.

### 1.5.5 Limitations

This HMP is subject to the following limitations:

- This report is primarily based on existing documentation. Only limited new historical research has been undertaken. The historical outline draws mostly on information provided by the CPR 2009 and Russell Offices HMP 2009.
- Consultation to determine the community-held views for social or aesthetic values was not undertaken for this HMP.
- The site description and analysis were prepared following inspection of the Memorial and Blamey Square, without intervention into the building fabric. Visual observation primarily informed this analysis.

### 1.5.6 Terminology

Refer to Appendix A for full list of terms and definitions.

## 1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Kaylie Beasley (GML Heritage Consultant), Martin Rowney (GML Principal), Rachel Jackson (GML Principal) and Gillian Mitchell (Conservation Works Pty Ltd).

GML gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following people over the course of the project:

- Ilse Wurst, NCA;
- Lily Black, NCA;
- Robert Kendall, NCA;
- Johanna Hamilton, NCA; and
- Damien Howe, BGIS.

## 1.7 Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> National Capital Authority 2019, National Capital Plan, Australian Government, p 119.

<sup>2</sup> Australian Government, Australia's Commonwealth Heritage, Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places, 2019, p 16.

# Historical Context

## 2 Historical Context

This section provides a brief overview of the historical development of the Memorial and Blamey Square, and its place within in the wider Aboriginal cultural landscape. Information has largely been drawn from the previous CPR 2009 prepared by Duncan Marshall, with any supplementary information appropriately referenced.

This summary is not intended to be comprehensive, but to provide appropriate context for understanding the study area, its heritage values and informing conservation policies.

Refer also to Appendix C for a summary of the historical development of the study area through historic aerial photographs.

### 2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Landscape

For over 25,000 years, Aboriginal people have occupied the Molonglo Valley. The Aboriginal people of this region travelled seasonal routes in response to the availability of natural resources.<sup>1</sup> Archaeological evidence and oral histories provide valuable information relating to Aboriginal people's use of and connection to Country from deep time to the present. Evidence from hundreds of camp sites has been found across the ACT<sup>2</sup> and large quantities of artefacts have been recorded along parts of the Molonglo River floodplains prior to its inundation as Lake Burley Griffin, as well as on the foothills of Black Mountain, Mt Ainslie and Capitol Hill.

A reconstruction of clan boundaries based on Tindale's study indicates that the Canberra area fell within the tribal boundaries of the Ngunawal people.<sup>3</sup> There is some uncertainty as to what language was spoken by the Aboriginal people of northern Canberra. This area appears to have been close to the linguistic boundary between the Gundungurra and Ngunawal languages. Eades observed that published grammars for these two languages are virtually identical.<sup>4</sup> However, according to Eades' boundaries, the Ngunawal of northern Canberra probably spoke the Gundungurra language.

References to the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the Canberra region are rare and often difficult to interpret.<sup>5</sup> Jackson-Nakano notes that Aboriginal family groups within the Canberra/Queanbeyan district and surrounds were known by many names in the early nineteenth century, but Europeans who knew them best referred to them as Kamberri—also spelled Kgamberry, Kamberra and even Nganbra (Ngambri).<sup>6</sup> Jackson-Nakano notes that it is the preference of the descendants of the area to use the term 'Kamberri' to refer to the people and 'Kamberra' to refer to the geographical heart of their Country, which was centred around the area now referred to as the Acton Peninsula.<sup>7</sup> She goes on to say that some Kamberri individuals intermarried with neighbouring Ngunawal families from the 1880s and some descendants of such marriages re-identify in modern times as Ngunawal. While maintaining their distinct association with the ACT and surrounds, members of Kamberri-Ngunawal families might also identify personally as Ngunawal, Walgalu, or even Wiradjuri through their familial links to these other groups.<sup>8</sup>

Today, the Ngunawal people, Ngambri people and Ngarigu people are connected to the ACT region. Black Mountain is a sacred place for the Ngunawal people in this region. It was used as a place of male initiation, with the mountain itself being representative of a boy becoming a man. Mt Ainslie, on the other hand, is a place of women's business. Together, these two mountains were often referred to by Ngunawal people as 'women's breasts'.<sup>9</sup> Recently, some Ngambri elders have also divulged the presence of a men's business site around the base of Mt Ainslie, in conjunction with some petroglyphs.<sup>10</sup> These hills were also important landscape markers of trails, tracks and places associated with the sacred site on what is now Capitol Hill and the location of the Molonglo Valley.<sup>11</sup> Mt Pleasant forms the tail end of the Mt Ainslie and Mt Majura ridge.



Records from the early phase of colonisation indicate that the landscape of the Molonglo Valley provided habitat to a large variety of animals. Prior to European occupation, this area was part natural temperate grassland and part grassy woodland. Images from the 1860s show the slopes of Mt Pleasant covered in open grassy woodland with extensive grasslands below.<sup>12</sup>

Bird life was abundant on the water, land and in the air, and was an important source of food. The open grassy Limestone Plains, so called after the local geology and surrounding savannah woodland, were actively managed to attract animals such as kangaroos, wallabies, wallaroos, wombats, echidnas, snakes and many smaller creatures, including Bogong moths. European surveyors, such as Robert Hoddle, watched Aboriginal people manage the landscape through firestick farming or 'cool burning'. In May 1832, Hoddle noted that the mountainside had been blackened by fire to expose the ripe yams, remove saplings and encourage young grass to attract game.<sup>13</sup>

In 1842, early settler John Blundell of Blundells Flat noted that there were two distinct Aboriginal communities living on the Limestone Plains—a group he called the 'Pialligo Blacks' based at Pialligo (the site of the present-day RMC Duntroon) and the 'Canberry or Nganbra Blacks' on the lower slopes of Black Mountain.<sup>14</sup>

Early settlers recorded that there were Aboriginal corroboree sites near the entrance to the Australian National Botanic Gardens, another where the first Canberra racecourse was constructed (now submerged under West Basin), and one at the old Duntroon Dairy.<sup>15</sup>

Early accounts of Aboriginal lifestyles in the general area describe aspects of a successful hunting and gathering economy, social gatherings and inter-group contacts. The material culture, which is partly reflected in the surviving archaeological record, included stone and wooden artefacts, skin clothing and bark-and-bough temporary dwellings.<sup>16</sup>

Numerous local records written by white settlers refer to the continuing importance of the Molonglo River to the Aboriginal groups who coexisted with white settlers during the early pastoral phase of land use.<sup>17</sup> However, in a little over 50 years from initial contact there was rapid depopulation and a marked disintegration of traditional ways of life.<sup>18</sup> This was substantially accelerated by the impact of European diseases, which may have included the smallpox epidemic in 1830, influenza and a severe measles epidemic by the 1860s.<sup>19</sup> By the 1850s, the traditional Aboriginal economy had largely been replaced by an economy based on European commodities and supply points. Reduced population, isolation from the most productive grasslands and the destruction of traditional social networks meant that gradually the region's Aboriginal culture and economy was centred on white settlements and properties.<sup>20</sup> By 1856, the local 'Canberra Tribe' was reported to number around 70 individuals<sup>21</sup> and by 1872 it was recorded as comprising only five or six 'survivors'.<sup>22</sup> But both these counts focus on the notion of 'pure blood' individuals which has now been rejected.

Despite the late-nineteenth century reporting on the reduction in Aboriginal population numbers, the Ngunnawal and Ngambri people of the Canberra region have continued to live in the area and maintain strong cultural connections to their land. Consultation with Ngunnawal and Ngambri Elders and custodians was undertaken for this project. Those discussions attest to the strength and depth of that ongoing culture (refer to Section 3.3).

## 2.2 Russell and the Planned National Capital

The area around what is now Russell was the focus of extensive pastoral activities through the nineteenth century, with the majority of it associated with the Campbell family and its property, Duntroon. In the early twentieth century, following the selection of the region as the national capital, the rural land holdings in the area were acquired by the Commonwealth Government. During this early period of development in Canberra, a number of temporary construction workers' camps were erected for the workforce involved in

the construction of the new city. One camp was established at Russell Hill in 1926.<sup>23</sup> The camp was located to the north of the Memorial and Blamey Square.<sup>24</sup> The camp was removed in the 1950s.

Within Walter Burley and Marion Mahony Griffin's 1911 prize-winning design for Canberra, the eastern axis (now Kings Avenue) of the National Triangle, which the Memorial and Blamey Square is sited on, was envisaged as having markets, a rail station and barracks. In 1918, the Griffins redeveloped their design, giving more emphasis to the three primary nodes of the National Triangle. The planned military barracks, later known as the military zone, included the site of the current Russell Offices precinct, the Royal Military College Duntroon and a firing range near the northeast city boundary.<sup>25</sup>

### 2.3 Planning and Design of the Memorial

Following World War II, during which Australian and American servicemen fought in comradeship, and more specifically in the Battle of the Coral Sea, the first Federal President of the Australian American Association, Sir Ernest White, suggested to the then prime minister Ben Chifley that a memorial should be erected in memory of the servicemen who had given their lives in the defence of Australia and to be a lasting symbol of the friendship forged between the people of Australia and America.<sup>26</sup>

The Australian–American Association formed a memorial committee after receiving approval for the proposal, and obtained the services of Sir Daryl Lindsay, director of the National Gallery of Victoria, as an adviser for the design and Mr JFD Scarborough, a consulting architect who conceived the basic design of a tall column for the memorial.<sup>27</sup>

A competition to develop more detailed plans for the Memorial occurred in 1950, with Richard Ure's design winning out of a field of 33 entries. Ure's design consisted of an octagonal column surmounted by a cast aluminium eagle on a bronze sphere, flanking walls (referred to as pylons) with memorial murals and a surrounding podium (Figure 2.1).<sup>28</sup> The podium design was to include a monumental approach stair connecting a lower forecourt to an extensive upper forecourt, which surrounded the octagonal column.<sup>29</sup>

At the time of the competition, Ure was employed as Designing Architect in the Commonwealth Department of Works. Ure was later promoted to Principal Architect, Australian Capital Territory (1954–57), Chief Designing Architect (1957–64) and Senior Assistant Director-General (1964–74) in the Department of Works. At the time of his retirement in 1977 he was First Assistant Secretary, Architectural Division, in the Commonwealth Department of Construction. Ure's architectural contribution to Canberra includes most notably Bega and Allawah Flats (in Reid) and the adjacent Currong Apartments (1954–56) in Braddon, the Royal Australian Mint (1959–65), Black Mountain Tower (1970–80) and the Anzac Park East and West buildings (1965–1966).<sup>30</sup>

The following quotes from *Architecture* demonstrate the symbolism that the design of the Memorial expressed in 1950:

- *Gratitude and cooperation are expressed by the two flanking pylons [massive walls], carrying the coats of arms of Australia and the USA. The centre shaft is symbolic of the sacrifices made in our defence by both countries. Descriptive murals show the combat areas of the Pacific Ocean and the American Continent.*<sup>31</sup>
- *[The design embodies] boldness of conception, magnitude of scale and simplicity of mass, in keeping with the open areas, vast distances and contrasting mountains of the rustic atmosphere in Canberra. The memorial shaft is symbolic of the sacrifices made in defence of Australia by both countries, shining in the sun by day, and floodlit by night, it will give the effect of a silver shaft of light pointing to the sky.*<sup>32</sup>

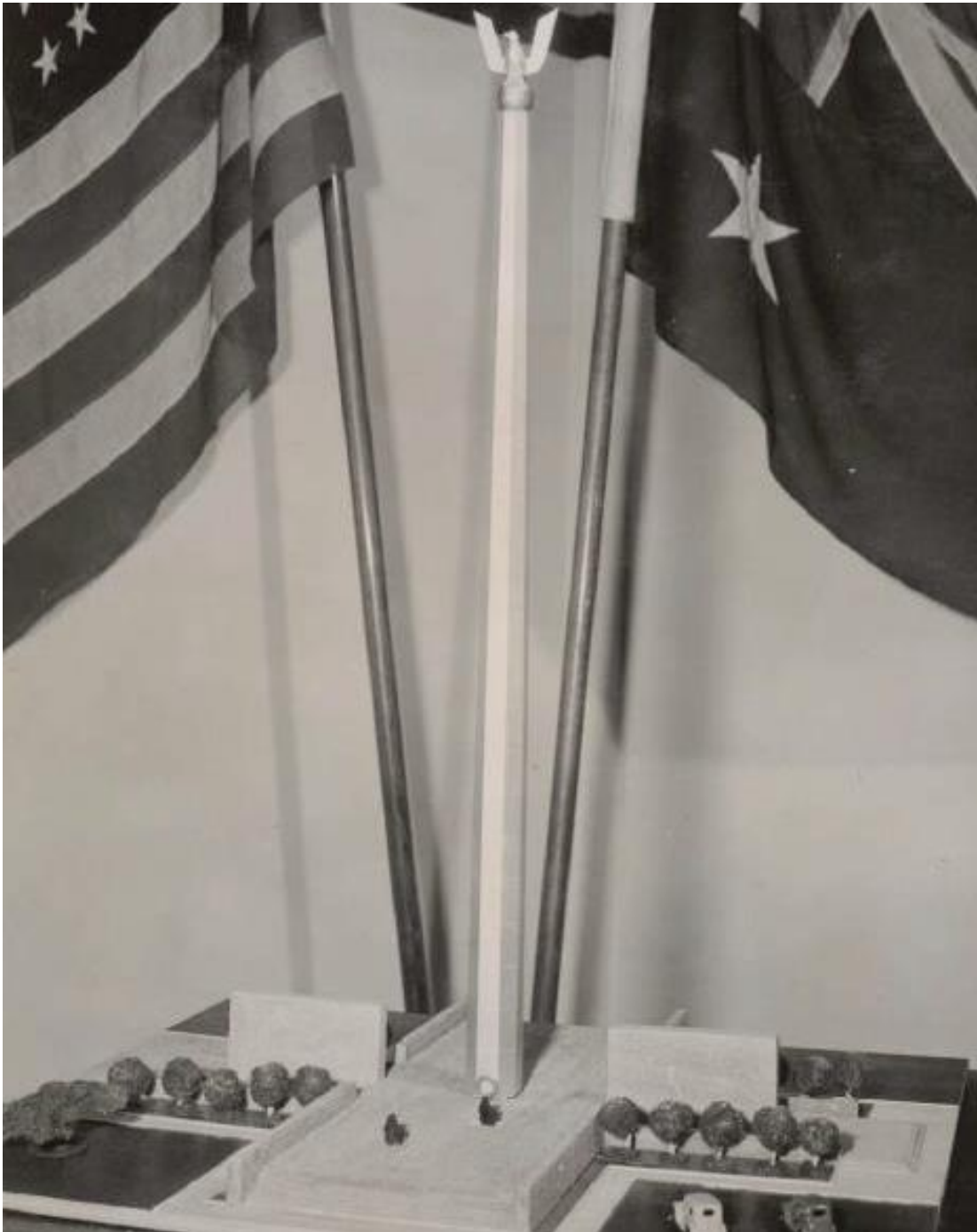
The Memorial was originally designed to be located along the Land Axis, on what was to become the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin. However, this siting was later changed to its present location at Russell as there were concerns that the Memorial would obstruct views of the Australian War Memorial

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and there were concerns by prime minister Menzies' cabinet about the prominence given to American links, over Australia's historic ties to Britain.<sup>33</sup> The relocation of the Memorial to Russell had no impact on the design of the column and podium; however, the intended approach road to the Memorial required modification.

The original design comprised an approach road leading to the Memorial which terminated before the podium in a circle, with parking and plantings located on either side. The approach, later constructed, comprised an access road, divided by a wide lawn, which led to an oval road arrangement immediately in front of the podium. The centre of the oval was also grassed, and the two grassed areas were connected by wide concrete stairs (Figure 2.13).<sup>34</sup>

The Memorial was financed through a nation-wide appeal, with the general public contributing £63,000 and the Federal Government £50,000 towards the cost of the Memorial.<sup>35</sup>



**Figure 2.1** Original model of the Australian American Memorial, c1953. (Source: National Library of Australia [NLA], Bib ID 3662184)

## 2.4 Construction of the Memorial (1953–1954)

In 1951, working drawings were prepared for the Memorial, with R Crooks and FC Mitchell the consulting engineers for the project. The contract for construction of the Memorial was signed in January 1953 by McConnell Building Co Pty Ltd.<sup>36</sup>

Construction of the Memorial commenced in January 1953, yet the formal unveiling of a plaque by governor-general Sir William McKell marking the commencement of construction did not occur until 10 March 1953.<sup>37</sup> This commencement plaque appears to have been affixed to the western flanking wall of the Memorial court following construction (Figure 2.11).

At the time of the commencement plaque unveiling, excavation works were underway at the site (Figure 2.2).<sup>38</sup> The framework of the column, built using a 'needle' method of construction and without scaffolding, was well underway by July 1953 (Figure 2.4). The eagle and sphere sculpture were hoisted into position in September 1953 (Figure 2.5). The 11-metre aluminium sculpture, created by Paul Beadle,<sup>39</sup> was transported down to Canberra from the McConnell Building Company's yard in Sydney via road on 9 September 1953 (Figure 2.9).<sup>40</sup> The following provides a brief description of the installation process:<sup>41</sup>

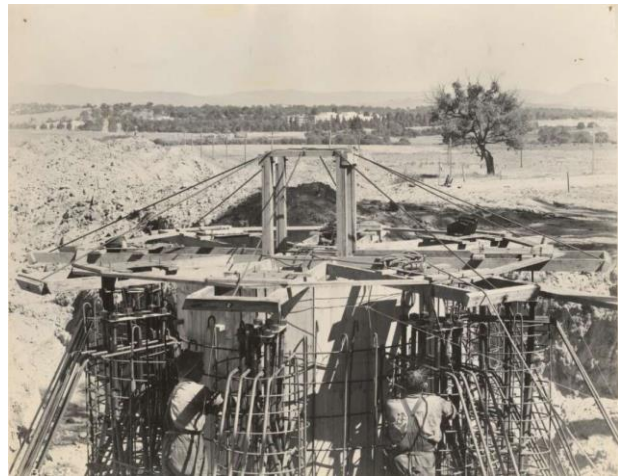
*It was dark before the three-ton bird was in position yesterday.*

*The final lowering was made inch by inch, with instructions from the top of the tower relayed by telephone to a tractor being used as a winch.*

*As soon as the eagle was in position, five men, working on a 6ft. wide platform immediately welded the eagle to the shaft of the memorial.*



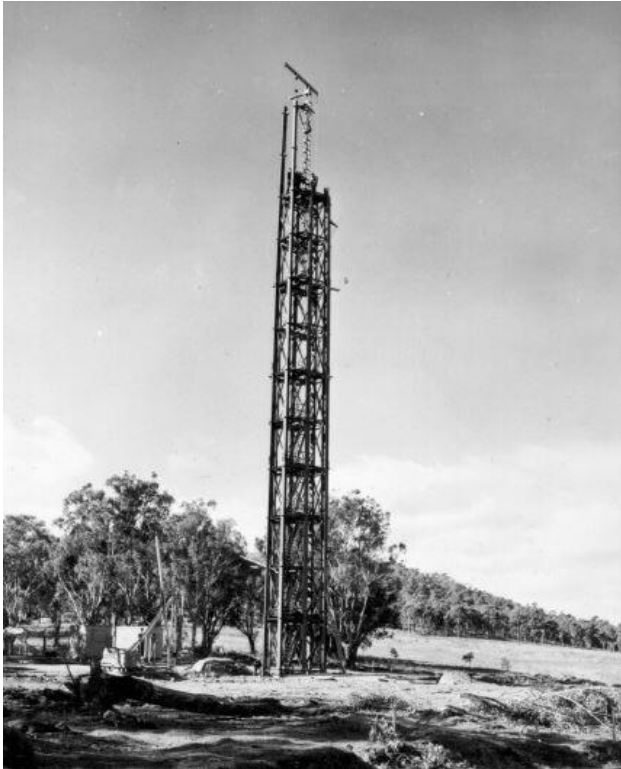
**Figure 2.2** Excavation for the foundations of the column, February 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665429)



**Figure 2.3** Foundations of the column, 31 March 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665530)

By October 1954, installation of the aluminium cladding was well under way (Figure 2.6). The cladding of the column was completed by November 1953, with works to the podium continuing (Figure 2.7). At some stage the aluminium cladding was sandblasted to a dull matte finish to give the impression of stone.<sup>42</sup>

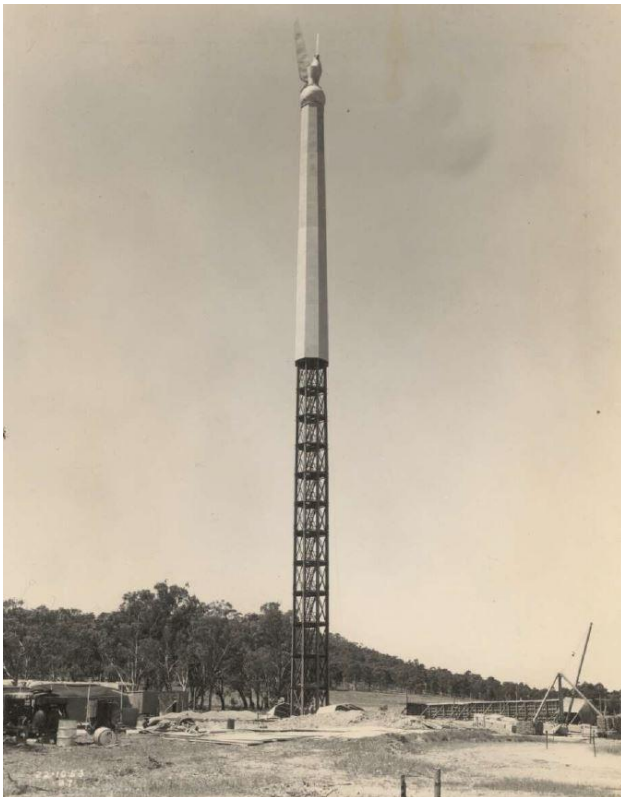
Once constructed, the T-shaped podium was finished with sandstone, terrazzo and sandstone wall cappings. Some of the concrete perimeter walls featured a hammer finish. One bronze wreath was installed on the southern side of the column; however, the original design appears to have also included a second wreath, located on the northern side of the column.<sup>43</sup>



**Figure 2.4** Steel column, showing the 'needle' method of construction, July 1953. No scaffolding was used during construction. (Source: ACT Heritage Library, Ref. No. 001580)



**Figure 2.5** Eagle and sphere sculpture being lifted to the top of the column, September 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665782)



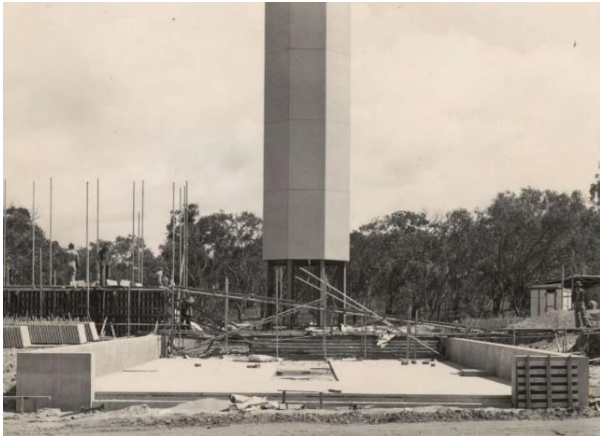
**Figure 2.6** Aluminium cladding in progress on the Memorial, October 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665818)



**Figure 2.7** External cladding is completed, with works continuing on the podium, November 1953. (Source: ACT Heritage Library, Ref. No. 009567)

The original design for the podium included two flanking walls with memorial murals located on either side of the centralised column (Figure 2.1). These walls were to emphasise the slenderness of the column and create a sense of scale and monumentality.<sup>44</sup> Due to a lack of funds, these walls were omitted from construction in 1953–54 and, although provision was made for their later erection, they were never built. The original plantings intended to be located on either side of the memorial also appear not to have been undertaken (Figure 2.1). It was later considered by the National Capital Development Commission that the purpose or need for the flanking walls were met by the Defence buildings, R3 and R4, which were constructed in the early 1960s (refer to Section 2.6).<sup>45</sup>

The podium was completed for the unveiling of the Memorial on 16 February 1954 by Queen Elizabeth II, in front of a reputed crowd of more than 4000 people (Figure 2.10 and Figure 2.11).<sup>46</sup> At the time of its completion in 1954, the Memorial was the first permanent structure in Russell, with surrounding bushland dominating the setting in the early years after its construction (Figure 2.12 and Figure 2.13).



**Figure 2.8** Works progressing on the walls of the podium, October 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665928)



**Figure 2.9** Eagle and sphere loaded on a trailer for road transport from Sydney to Canberra, September 1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665687)



**Figure 2.10** View looking southeast at the unveiling of the Memorial on 16 February 1954. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3666022)



**Figure 2.11** Prime Minister Menzies delivering his speech at the unveiling of the Memorial on 16 February 1954. The plaque affixed to the wall of the Memorial court may be the commencement of construction plaque. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3666069)

## 2.5 Early Alterations

The octagonal moat, or pond, was designed by Richard Ure in 1955 to prevent vandalism of the Memorial. Incidences of vandalism to the Memorial in the form of initials being scratched into the aluminium located at the base of the column occurred as early as May 1954.<sup>47</sup> *The Canberra Times* reported that construction of the moat was expected to commence in early 1956,<sup>48</sup> with 1958 aerial photographs of the Memorial showing the moat at the base of the column.<sup>49</sup> Unfortunately, the moat did not seem to be hugely successful, with *The Canberra Times* again reporting in 1964 that the aluminium faces of the Memorial were to be repaired following vandals again carving their initials into the base of the column.<sup>50</sup>

During the 1960s a suggestion was made to place river gravel in the base of the moat, although it is unclear if this was ever undertaken.<sup>51</sup>

In October 1954, Minister for the Interior Mr WS Kent Hughes announced that floodlighting equipment was to be installed at the Memorial, in conjunction with installation of similar equipment at the Australian War Memorial and King George V statue.<sup>52</sup>



**Figure 2.12** View of the Memorial within the broader landscape, c1953. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3665894)



**Figure 2.13** View of the Memorial and original approach, c1956–1964. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 2247092)

## 2.6 Design and Construction of Blamey Square (1959–1966)

The next major phase of Canberra's development began in the late 1950s with the renewed support of the Commonwealth Government, which created the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). After its establishment in 1958, the NCDC selected Russell as the location for a complex of Defence buildings, with a large open plaza or square surrounding the Memorial.

In 1958, the Commonwealth agreed to the establishment of a defence services precinct at Russell, as proposed by the NCDC. It was to overcome the failure to develop Russell, as envisaged by Walter Burley and Marion Mahony Griffin, into a market centre and railway station. The Defence complex was to be centred on the Australian–American Memorial.<sup>53</sup>

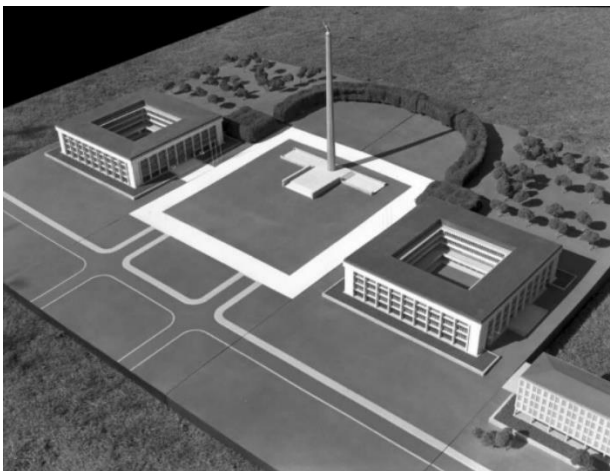


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The masterplan for the Defence complex was designed in 1959 by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (USA) in association with Buchan, Laird and Buchan (Figure 2.14). The two buildings flanking the square, F and G Blocks (now referred to as R3 and R4), were designed to complement the Memorial, with the horizontal lines of the buildings intended to emphasise the Memorial's vertical character. The square was to be used for ceremonial occasions.<sup>54</sup> In relation to the strong geometry of the National Triangle, one assessment concluded:<sup>55</sup>

*The nett effect of this new complex of buildings was that...[it] effectively camouflaged and diminished the actual Parliamentary Triangle apex, which was located somewhere on the upper carpark of the new building complex.*

R3 and R4 were constructed circa 1964, with the road access to the Memorial also being altered to its current configuration (Figure 2.15). By 1965, seven buildings had been completed at Russell. The square was not completed until 1966, with the area utilised as a carpark prior to its completion (Figure 2.15).<sup>56</sup>



**Figure 2.14** Architectural model for the Russell Offices, c1962. (Source: NLA, Bib ID 3082576)

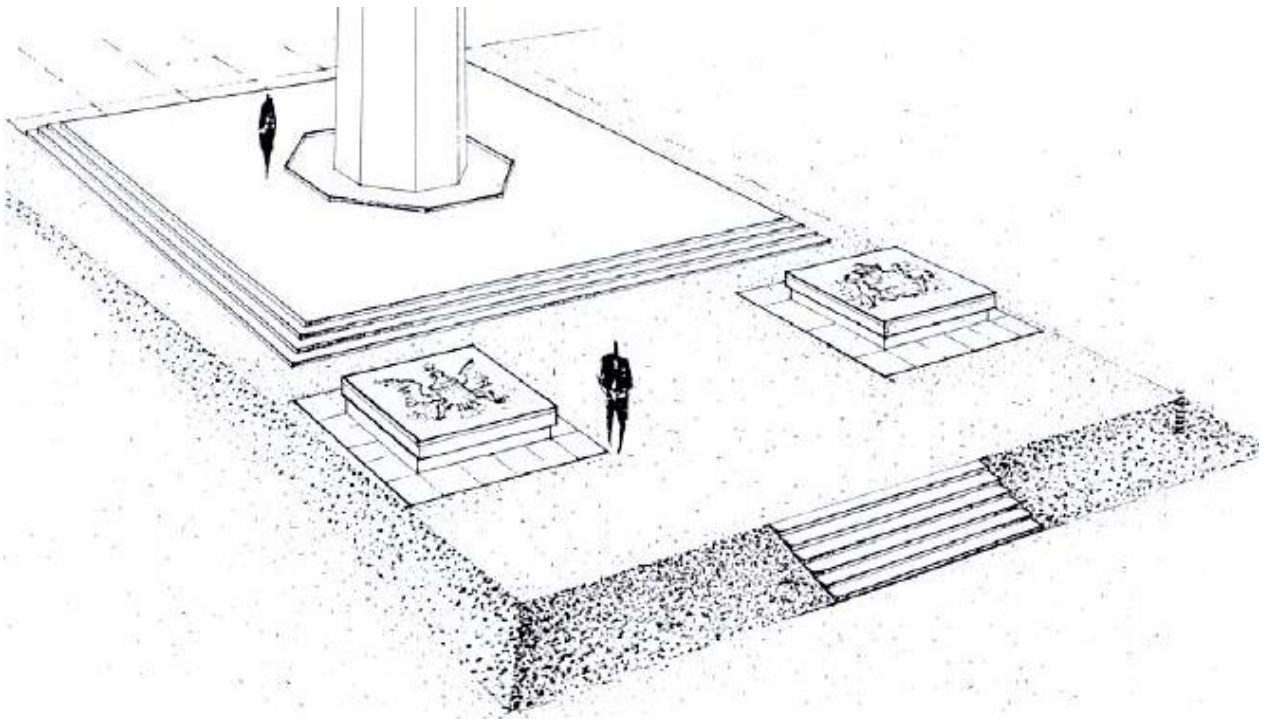


**Figure 2.15** View of the Russell Defence complex with the altered approach road to the Memorial. The original podium is still extant, c1965. (Source: National Archives of Australia, A1500, K13679)

The construction of the square resulted in a changed landform which made alterations to the Memorial's original T-shaped podium necessary. It was also noted at this time that the existing podium stonework was in need of repair, only 10 years after its completion.<sup>57</sup>

In 1964–65 plans were prepared by Richard Ure for the re-arrangement of the podium. The plans replaced the original T-shaped podium with a square podium which comprised an upper level with steps on all sides leading down to a lower-level forecourt area on the southern side (Figure 2.16). The whole podium was to be paved with sandstone, with apparently much to be re-used from the original podium. In addition, two granite-faced tables were proposed in the lower forecourt, one to display the Australian coat of arms and the other the seal of the United States.<sup>58</sup> The granite tables were reputedly a reinterpretation by Ure of his original proposed flanking walls with memorial murals which were never constructed (refer to Section 2.4). The facing of the granite tables was light grey Harcourt granite.<sup>59</sup>

Ure was consulted by a number of parties at various stages during the life of the Memorial, particularly in relation to proposed changes. In 1966, 'Mr Ure asked that no further matters on this project be referred to him.'<sup>60</sup> Apparently, he had become dismayed by the ongoing compromises to his original design.



**Figure 2.16** Sketch of proposed re-arrangement of podium, c1964–65 plans. (Source: CPR 2009)

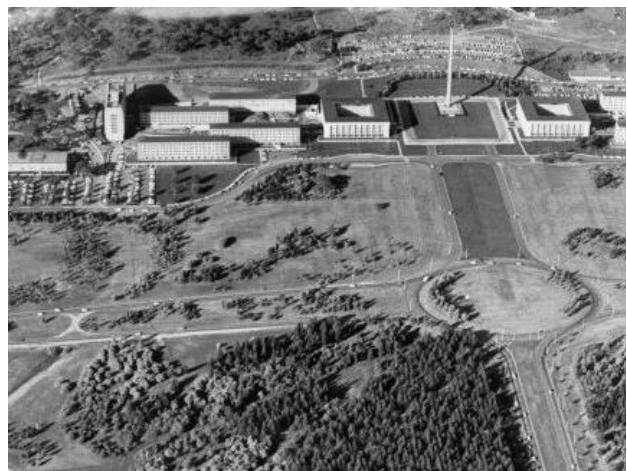
Podium works were undertaken by Civil and Civic based on a tender of September 1965.<sup>61</sup> It appears that the original proposed sandstone paving of the lower forecourt was changed at the time of construction to red crushed brick.<sup>62</sup> Additionally, the contractor used all new stone rather than re-using sandstone from the original podium as originally intended.<sup>63</sup>

The Australian coat of arms and seal of the USA were also not installed on the faces of the granite tables during this period of construction. They were considered at the time to be a second stage which should be funded by the Australian–American Association. However, the Association indicated it could not afford the cost and the matter was left for completion in future (refer to Section 2.8).

The commencement of construction plaque (refer to Section 2.4) is believed to have been removed from the wall of the original podium prior to its demolition in the mid-1960s and placed in storage. Ure had recommended the commencement plaque be set into the new sandstone podium; however, it was attached to the eastern granite table around 1977.<sup>64</sup>



**Figure 2.17** View of the Memorial with completed square and modified podium, c1968. (Source: National Archives of Australia, A1200, L77924)



**Figure 2.18** View of the Defence complex, c1971. (Source: ACT Heritage Library, Ref. No. 000178)

## 2.7 Naming of Blamey Square

In 1982, the square was named in honour of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey (1884–1951).<sup>65</sup> Blamey served in both World War I and World War II and was appointed as Commander-in Chief, Australian Military Forces and Commander, Allied Land Forces, South-West Pacific Area, in which capacity he accepted the Japanese surrender at Moratai on 9 September 1945. In 1950, he became the first Australian soldier to be appointed to the highest attainable military rank of field marshal.

It is understood that the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund approached the Commonwealth to name the square in honour of Blamey. The proposal was put to the Canberra National Memorials Committee, chaired by the prime minister. This was agreed and the square was formally gazetted as Sir Thomas Blamey Square under the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* in 1982.

The National Capital Development Commission arranged for the construction of the retaining wall, and installation of the cast bronze bas-relief, plaques and lettering for the square. The bas-relief was commissioned by the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund and the sculptor was Ray Ewers. These elements were constructed in late 1982 and unveiled by the Minister for Defence, RT Hon I M Sinclair, on 18 November 1982.

In 1994, the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund raised the need to amend the name of the square to include Blamey's rank with the NCA. It was agreed and the name was changed by gazettal to the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square in 1998.

On the fiftieth anniversary of Blamey's death (27 May 2001), a revised name plaque and commemorative plaque were unveiled by the Hon Bruce Scott MP, Minister for Veterans' Affairs and Minister assisting the Minister for Defence.



**Figure 2.19** Minister for Defence, Mr Sinclair (right), and the chairman of the Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund, Sir Alfred Kensley, looking at the newly unveiled plaque at Blamey Square, 1982. (Source: *The Canberra Times*, 19 November 1982, p 7 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130830404>>)

## 2.8 Rectification and Refurbishment Works

Between 2010 and 2013, a series of rectification and refurbishment works were undertaken on the column and podium of the Memorial.

A detailed review of the column structure and aluminium cladding was undertaken by Aurecon in 2010. This review identified a series of required rectification works to fastening and welds, with these works undertaken prior to the podium refurbishment works in 2013, which are described below. Repainting of the interior steel structure was also undertaken as part of the rectification works.<sup>66</sup>

Refurbishments of the Memorial podium, which appear to have been completed by April 2013,<sup>67</sup> included the following works:<sup>68</sup>

- Moat—installation of new fibreglass moat with UV-resistant coating over new cementitious moat topping (existing bronze moat perimeter moulding was re-used and re-installed in its existing location); installation of new water reticulation system including new copper supply pipe and stopcock to the base of the column.
- Upper Level Podium—installation of new concrete base and stair treads over existing structural slab; new plastic slip plane under topping slab equivalent to plastic damp-proof course; new sandstone pavers and stair treads.
- Column—installation of a new waterproof reinforced concrete slab base under column and alterations, as required, to existing electrics to meet code; installation of new black granite plinth for existing wreath on southwest side.
- Lower Level Podium—replacement of crushed brick gravel with new red granite and basalt aggregate on bitumen; additional external double power outlet installed to the perimeter of the southeast quadrant; installation of new stair treads to forecourt stair and stainless steel handrails.
- Wreath—installation of new small bronze wreath (by Urban Art Project) to new sandstone plinth located on the southwestern side of the upper level podium.
- Flags—installation of two steel Ferrules and two flagpoles on the west side of the podium upper level.
- Lighting—integrate and coordinate new fully concealed conduit in the lower level and upper levels of the podium for a proposed new lighting system in future.
- Granite Tables—installation of emblems (by Urban Art Project) to granite tables on the lower level of the podium.

## 2.9 Summary Chronology

The following provides a summary of the main events relevant to the historical development of the Memorial and Blamey Square discussed in the preceding subsections, and some known later modifications and works that have occurred to the study area. Table 2.1 includes later modifications and works not discussed elsewhere derived from additional information provided by the NCA.

**Table 2.1** Summary Chronology of Events and Modifications Relevant to the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Date	Event
1926	Temporary construction workers' camp established to the north of the current location of the Memorial and Blamey Square.
1945, 9 September	Sir Thomas Blamey accepted Japanese surrender at Moratai.

Date	Event
1948	Planning for the Memorial commenced.
1950	Competition held for design of the Memorial. Richard Ure's design is selected as the winner. Sir Thomas Blamey appointed to highest attainable military rank of Field Marshal.
1951	Working drawings prepared for the Memorial.
1953, January	Construction contract signed by McConnell Building Co Pty Ltd. Early works commenced on the Memorial.
1953, 10 March	Plaque unveiled by governor-general Sir William McKell marking the formal commencement of construction.
1953, 9 September	Eagle and sphere sculpture by Paul Beadle was installed.
1953, November	Aluminium cladding to the column completed.
1954, 16 February	Formal unveiling of the completed Memorial by Queen Elizabeth II.
1954, October	Minister for the Interior announced that floodlighting equipment will be installed at the Memorial.
1955	Design of moat at the base of the column to deter vandalism.
c1956	Installation of moat at the base of the column.
1959	Masterplan for the Defence complex at Russell was designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (USA) in association with Buchan, Laird and Buchan from the NCDC.
1964	Buildings flanking the Memorial and Blamey Square (R3 and R4) were constructed and the approach road was reconfigured.
1965	Modification works to podium.
1966	Blamey Square was completed.
c1977	Commencement of construction plaque unveiled in 1953 affixed to eastern granite table.
1982, 18 November	Minister for Defence unveils Sir Thomas Blamey Square plaque on the newly constructed retaining wall after the name was formally gazetted.
1990	Podium refurbishment.
1992	Works approval for saluting dais.
1994	Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund raised with the NCA the need to change the name of the square to include Blamey's rank of Field Marshal.
1996	Irrigation installed within Blamey Square.
1998	Formal name change of 'Blamey Square' to 'Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square'.
2001, 27 May	Revised name plaque and commemorative plaque unveiled at Blamey Square by Minister for Veterans' Affairs on the fiftieth anniversary of Blamey's death.
2008	Installation of parking and restrictive signage around Blamey Square.
2010	Investigative works to the podium and review of the column structure and aluminium cladding undertaken.
c2011	Installation of Height Safety System within the Memorial to provide safe access to various locations for the cleaning and maintenance of the structure.
2013	Refurbishment works to podium.
2014	Replacement of bollards around Blamey Square, including installation of new manually retractable steel bollards. Replacement of moat liner.

## 2.10 Historical Themes

The Commonwealth has developed a framework of Australian Historic Themes to assist with identifying, assessing, interpreting and managing heritage places and their values.<sup>69</sup> The Australian Historic Themes were developed and identified by the former Australian Heritage Commission and provide a context for assessing heritage values. The nine national themes are linked to human activities in their environmental context. Themes link places to the stories and processes that formed them, rather than to the physical ‘type’ of place represented. Themes can assist in the understanding of heritage values and comparative analysis, but also in the development of interpretive stories and messages.

### 2.10.1 Historic Themes Relevant to the Memorial and Blamey Square

The Australian Historic Themes<sup>70</sup> are grouped together by an overriding historic theme, which is further divided into more specific themes and sub-themes. Historic theme groups relating to the Memorial and Blamey Square are listed in Table 2.2 below.

**Table 2.2** Australian Historic Themes Relevant to the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Number	Historic Theme Group	Sub-theme
3	Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Altering the environment Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry Developing economic links outside Australia
4	Building Settlements, Towns and Cities	Planning urban settlements Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities
7	Governing	Administering Australia Defending Australia Establishing regional and local identity
8	Developing Australia’s Cultural Life	Forming associations Honouring achievement Remembering the fallen Commemorating significant events
9	Marking the Phases of Life	Dying

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- <sup>7</sup> Jackson-Nakano, A 2001, *The Kamberri: A History of Aboriginal Families in the ACT and Surrounds*, vol. 1, Aboriginal History Monograph 8; Weereewaa History Series pxiv.
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- <sup>9</sup> Wally Bell, pers comm, 21 October 2011.  
Australian National University, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Trail', <[https://services.anu.edu.au/files/guidance/Aboriginal\\_Heritage\\_Trail2.pdf](https://services.anu.edu.au/files/guidance/Aboriginal_Heritage_Trail2.pdf)>, p 16.
- <sup>10</sup> Bladen, L, 'Call to halt development on Mount Ainslie foothills until Indigenous values of site assessed', *The Canberra Times*, 22 June 2020, viewed 16 December 2020 <<https://www.canberratimes.com.au/story/6801933/call-to-halt-development-on-mount-ainslie-foothills-until-indigenous-values-of-site-assessed/>>.
- <sup>11</sup> Wally Bell, pers comm, 21 October 2011.
- <sup>12</sup> GML Heritage, RMC Duntroon—Heritage Management Plan, Report for Department of Defence, July 2009, p 45.
- <sup>13</sup> Gammage, B 2011, *The Biggest Estate on Earth: How Aborigines Made Australia*, Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest, p 279.
- <sup>14</sup> Bluett, WP 1954, 'The aborigines of the Canberra District at the arrival of the white man', A paper read to the Canberra & District Historical Society, 29 May 1954. Note that the latter groups' descendants favour the term 'Kamberri' as their identifying title. The name Ngunnawal is now that most often used to refer to the Aboriginal people of the Canberra district.
- <sup>15</sup> Bluett, WP 1954, 'The aborigines of the Canberra District at the arrival of the white man', A paper read to the Canberra & District Historical Society, 29 May 1954.  
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# Physical Context

### 3 Physical Context

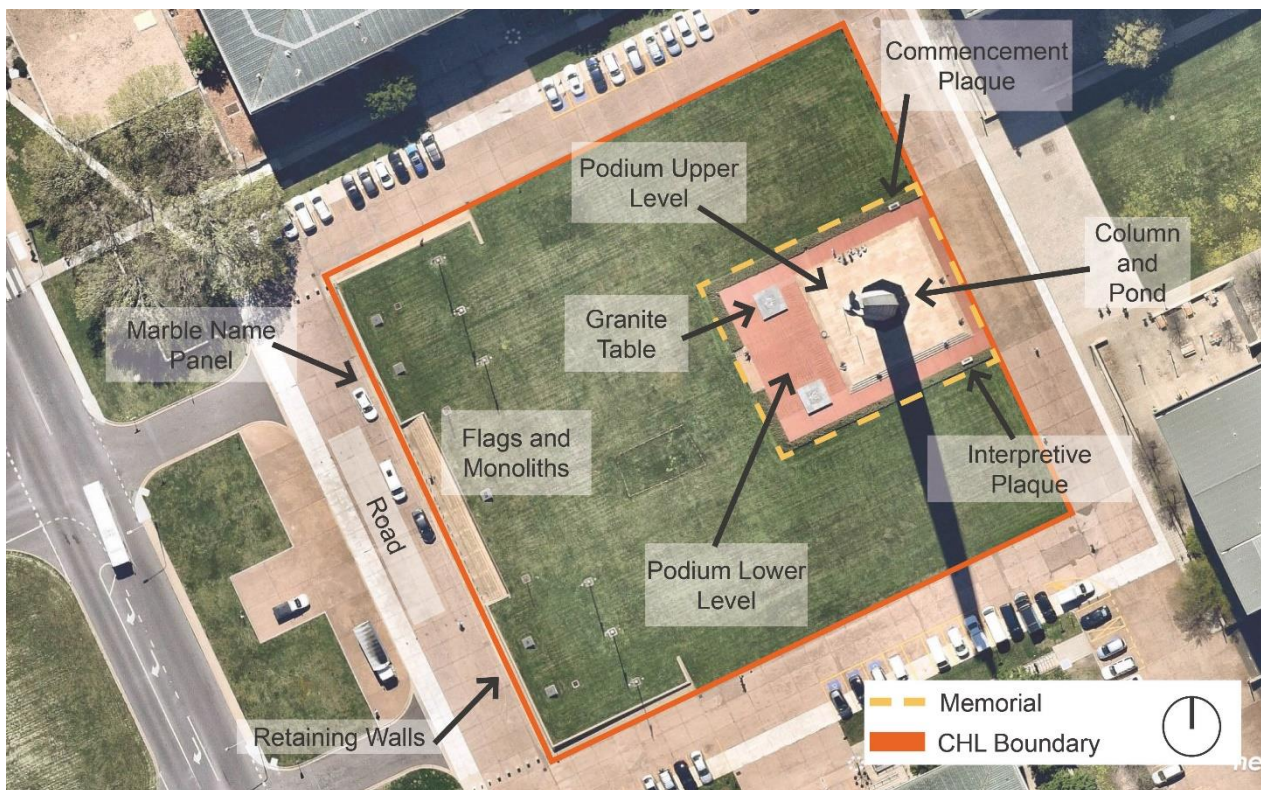
This section provides a description of the Memorial and Blamey Square, including its layout, fabric, setting and condition. Parts of this section have been drawn from the CPR 2009, in conjunction with a site inspection undertaken by the GML project team in November 2020.

All photographs in this section of the report have been taken by GML unless noted otherwise.

#### 3.1 Description of Study Area

##### 3.1.1 Layout

The layout of the study area, and its various elements, is demonstrated in Figure 3.1.



**Figure 3.1** Site plan showing the location of various elements of the Memorial and Blamey Square. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, December 2020)

##### 3.1.2 Blamey Square

Blamey Square is a simple, gently sloping grassed area that is orientated southwest–northwest, in accordance with the eastern axis of the National Triangle. As shown in Figure 3.1, the Memorial is centralised along the southeastern boundary of the square, with the uncluttered space of Blamey Square forming the foreground setting for the Memorial. Aside from the memorial there are a few other built elements within the square, with the exception of eight aluminium flagpoles and five bluestone clad monoliths located in the southwestern section of the square. Six of the flagpoles carry three Australian flags and three Australian military flags. Uplights are evident at the base of some flagpoles. The bluestone clad monoliths feature different bronze crests, mounted on their sloping top surfaces.

Square timber bollards define part of the southeastern boundary, with an exposed aggregate concrete retaining wall defining the southwestern edge of the square and part of the northeastern and southeastern boundaries. Pebblecrete steps leading down from the grassed area are located centrally along the southwestern boundary, with a row of stainless steel, retractable bollards at their base.



**Figure 3.2** Three flagpoles, carrying three Australian military flags, located in the southwestern section of Blamey Square.



**Figure 3.3** Pebblecrete steps located centrally along the southwestern boundary and stainless steel, retractable bollards.



**Figure 3.4** One of the five bluestone clad monoliths with bronze crests mounted on a sloping surface.



**Figure 3.5** Exposed aggregate retaining wall that partly defines the northeastern boundary of Blamey Square.

The southwestern boundary retaining wall also features a large marble panel with inset lettering that reads ‘Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square’. A cast bronze bas-relief depicting Blamey is located to the right of the lettering and two bronze plaques are located to the left (Figure 3.6). The inscriptions read as follows:

**Plaque 1:**

FIELD MARSHAL  
SIR THOMAS BLAMEY SQUARE  
THIS SQUARE IS NAMED IN HONOUR OF  
FIELD MARSHAL SIR THOMAS ALBERT BLAMEY  
G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,ED.  
(1884–1951)

DURING WORLD WAR I, FIELD MARSHAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY SERVED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN 1ST DIVISION IN EGYPT AS GSO III (INTELLIGENCE). HE LANDED AT GALLIPOLI IN APRIL 1915 AND REMAINED ON THE PENINSULA UNTIL AUGUST 1915 WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE 2ND DIVISION. AFTER FURTHER SERVICE AT GALLIPOLI AND IN EGYPT, FRANCE AND BELGIUM, BLAMEY WAS APPOINTED G.S.O. 1 OF THE 1ST DIVISION IN JULY 1916. HE WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AUSTRALIAN CORPS WITH THE RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL IN JUNE 1918. DURING WORLD WAR II, HE SERVED INITIALLY AS G.O.C., 6TH AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, AND 1ST AUSTRALIAN CORPS AND THEN, G.O.C.,

A.I.F., MIDDLE EAST. HE SERVED AS DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MIDDLE EAST BETWEEN APRIL 1941 AND MARCH 1942. HE WAS THEN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES AND COMMANDER, ALLIED LAND FORCES, SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, IN WHICH CAPACITY HE ACCEPTED THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AT MORATAI ON 9th SEPTEMBER, 1945. IN 1944, ON BLAMEY'S RECOMMENDATION, THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO CONSTITUTE THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, IN CANBERRA.

IN 1950 THIS DISTINGUISHED MILITARY COMMANDER BECAME THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER TO BE APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL.

### Plaque 2:

THIS PLAQUE WAS UNVEILED ON 27 MAY 2001 BY THE HON BRUCE SCOTT MP MINISTER FOR VETERANS' AFFAIRS AND MINISTER ASSISTING THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE AT THE RENAMING AND DEDICATION OF THE FIELD MARSHAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY SQUARE ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIELD MARSHAL'S DEATH. THE ORIGINAL PLAQUE FOR THE THEN NAMED SIR THOMAS BLAMEY SQUARE WAS UNVEILED ON 18 NOVEMBER 1982 BY THE RT HON I M SINCLAIR MINISTER FOR DEFENCE.



Figure 3.6 Marble name panel with cast bronze bas-relief depicting Blamey (right) and two bronze plaques (left).

### 3.1.3 Memorial

#### Exterior

The Memorial is located on the northeastern side of Blamey Square and comprises a sandstone podium and hollow octagonal column with a stylised American eagle and sphere. The steel framework column is sheeted with aluminium panels that have been sandblasted to a dull matt finish, in order to give the appearance of stone. The column is topped with a bronze sphere and aluminium eagle sculpture. The wings of the eagle are spread into a V shape, symbolic of victory. The total height of the column is 73 metres, with the eagle and sphere sculpture accounting for 11 metres of the total height.

A dedication is located at the base of the column, on the southeastern side, directly below a crest of the Commonwealth of Australia and above a large bronze wreath. The dedication reads:

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE  
OF THE VITAL HELP GIVEN BY THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING  
THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC 1941–45  
UNVEILED BY  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
FEBRUARY 16th 1954

## GML HERITAGE

On the southern face of the column is a small inscribed plaque. The inscription is in poor condition and is no longer fully legible. The inscription reads as follows:

RICHARD M. URE A.R.A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT  
CROOKS & F.C. MITCHELL  
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS  
PAUL BEADLE SCULPTOR  
MCCONNELL BUILDING CO PTY. LTD  
CONTRACTORS

The column is surrounded by a small octagonal moat, approximately 3 metres wide, with a black tiled base and bronze perimeter moulding. A small louvered door located on the northeastern side of the column provides access to the interior of the column for maintenance and conservation works.

The column and pond are set within a square podium that is surrounded by a low hedge on all sides, excluding the northeast. The podium comprises an upper level with steps on all sides leading down to a lower level that extends to the southwest, creating a forecourt area. The upper level is paved with sandstone and the lower level features a red granite and basalt aggregate covering.

A small bronze wreath on a sloping sandstone plinth is located centrally along the southwestern steps of the upper podium. It appears to be identical, in terms of its detailing, to the larger wreath located at the base of the column. It was installed during the 2013 refurbishment works to the memorial (refer to Section 2.8). Two flagpoles are also present on the upper level of the podium. They are southeast of the column and symmetrically placed on either side of it.

Two granite tables are located on the lower level forecourt area, symmetrically positioned on either side of the Kings Avenue axis. An emblem is affixed to the face of each table—the Australian Coat of Arms (left) and the Seal of the United States (right). These emblems were also installed as part of the 2013 refurbishment works to the Memorial; however, they did feature in the plans developed during the 1960s for the re-arrangement of the original podium (refer to Section 2.6).

Sandstone steps with stainless steel handrails leading down from the lower level forecourt area are centrally located along the southeastern side of the podium, with the low hedge on either side. Two low, pole-mounted floodlights are installed within the hedge surrounding the podium, on the northwestern and southwestern corners.

Two identical interpretive hobs (sandstone plinths) are located on the podium's lower level. They are symmetrically placed along the northern and southern boundaries and feature bronze plaques. The plaque on the northern boundary is the construction commencement plaque and reads as follows:

THIS TABLET COMMEMORATES THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
INITIATED BY THE AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND MADE  
POSSIBLE BY THE SINCERE GRATITUDE OF THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.  
UNVEILED BY  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM M'KELL, G.C.M.G.  
GOVERNOR-VENERAL IN AND OVER THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,  
10 MARCH 1953.

The inscription on the southern boundary plaque reads:

THIS MEMORIAL WAS FUNDED BY THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN IN THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC 1941–45. DESIGNED IN 1949 BY ARCHITECT MR RICHARD URE, THE 79 METRE HIGH MEMORIAL FEATURES AN ALUMINIUM-CLAD COLUMN TOPPED BY A TRIUMPHANT EAGLE. THE STYLISED EAGLE AND SPHERE WAS DEVELOPED BY SCULPTOR MR PAUL BEADLE. CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED IN JANUARY 1953 AND WAS COMPLETED IN EARLY 1954.



**Figure 3.7** View northeast from Blamey Square towards the Memorial.



**Figure 3.8** Stylised aluminium eagle and bronze sphere.



**Figure 3.9** Base of the column showing the octagonal moat, large bronze wreath, dedication and sandstone paving.



**Figure 3.10** Lower level forecourt area with granite table and the Australian coat of arms. The upper level of the podium is visible behind.



**Figure 3.11** Seal of the United States located on one of the lower level forecourt granite tables.

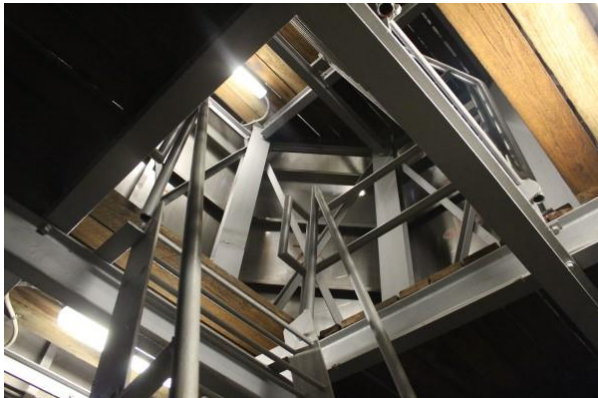


**Figure 3.12** Interpretive hob with bronze commencement of construction plaque located along the northern boundary of the podium.

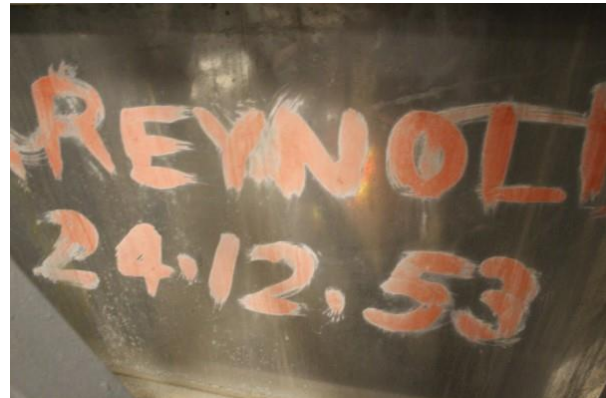
### Interior

Access to the interior of the column is via an aluminium louvred door in the northwestern side of the column.

The column has a concrete base that supports moat and electrical services. A system of ladders and platforms with timber decking provide access to the upper levels. From the top of Level 15 a continuous 30-metre vertical static line runs up to the sphere area at the base of the eagle. Strip lighting is installed to the underside of each platform.



**Figure 3.13** View upwards of the interior of the column and system of ladders and platforms.



**Figure 3.14** Builders' signature and date painted on interior surfaces, with original red oxide paint used on the steel structure.

The interior steel structure has been repainted in recent years, covering the original red oxide paint. This has generally been completed to a high standard, yet there are isolated locations adjacent to vertical posts and timber floorboards that have not been thoroughly coated. There is an intact continuous lightening strip running down the inside of the column (visible as far as the ball).

Level numbers and builders' names have been painted on the interior surfaces of the aluminium panelling with the original red oxide paint. Some minor graffiti in the form of names and dates of visitors was also observed on the interior surface of the wall panels and on the interior of the sphere.





**Figure 3.15** View of structural steel framework and aluminium panelling with the level number painted on the inside of the aluminium panel.



**Figure 3.16** Looking down at a typical timber platform and stair system that fill the interior of the column space.

### 3.1.4 Condition

The condition of the Memorial and Blamey Square was assessed during a site inspection in November 2020. Key issues noted during the site visit are:

- Stainless steel replacement fixings installed c2010 for aluminium cladding have caused bimetallic corrosion and do not seem to take into account the large thermal expansion coefficient of aluminium.
- The aluminium cladding has loose and/or missing fixings. The top to bottom joins are in poor condition; they are particularly bad on levels 3–8, where the fittings have fallen out and the panels are movable by hand. (Further investigations to determine the extent of rectification works required have been undertaken by AMA Projects on 9 December 2020.)
- There is surface corrosion on aluminium panel surfaces and fixings, heavier at the lowest level due to the presence of water and possibly chlorine from the moat.
- There is evidence of movement in the steel structure of the column from levels 3–8.
- The vertical static line is not safe and should be removed before someone uses it as a safety line.
- Significant mobility in a number of the timber platform floorboards was observed. They are only fixed with a single central nail at each end. There is also significant cupping and twisting of boards, which in many locations has resulted in potential trip hazards.
- The plaque on the southern face of the column is heavily corroded to the extent that it is no longer legible.
- The original access door lock has been replaced with unattractive and actively corroding steel slide bolts.

A summary of the condition of the fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square is provided in Table 3.1. Refer also to Appendix D for a detailed condition assessment.

**Table 3.1** Condition of the Fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Element	Summary Condition
Concrete walls and pebblecrete steps	Fair—heavy lichen and algae growth on some surfaces; missing sealant and impact damage
Marble name plaque	Good—some deterioration of surface coatings
Grassed area	Good
Granite plinths	Good—some lawnmower and whipper snipper damage around bases
Podium—upper level	Good—some staining and uneven colouration
Podium—lower level forecourt and stairs	Good—deformed handrail
Granite tables	Good
Interpretive hobs	Good
Moat	Good—missing and mismatched fixings
Bronze wreaths	Good—early stages of copper staining on the sandstone plinth
Column signage	Fair—plaque on southern face of column is heavily corroded
Exterior aluminium cladding	Fair—staining missing and loose fixings; surface corrosion; graffiti
Access door	Good—replacement lock and corroding
Interior steel structure	Good—evidence of some movement (levels 3–8)
Interior ladder system	Fair—mobility in floorboards and unsafe vertical static line
Sphere and eagle	Good

## 3.2 Urban Context

### 3.2.1 Setting

As noted in Section 1.3, the immediate setting of the Memorial and Blamey Square is the Russell Offices precinct, with the extended setting of the study area being Canberra's National Triangle.

#### Immediate Setting

The Russell Offices precinct is a refined urban landscape of grand scale with a well-balanced spatial arrangement of geometric forms and spaces. The Memorial, which presents as a strong vertical element, combined with the open and uncluttered space of Blamey Square, forms an important focal point within the precinct. They also visually represent the terminus of the Kings Avenue vista and the eastern apex of the National Triangle. The partial enclosure of the Memorial and Blamey Square by adjacent buildings R3 and R4, and to a lesser degree R1 and R2, in conjunction with their classical form and scale contribute to the articulation of the National Triangle's eastern apex and the high aesthetic quality of the precinct.<sup>1</sup>

The Memorial and Blamey Square is bounded by an exposed aggregate road (Sir Thomas Blamey Square roadway) on all sides. Buildings R3 and R4 flank the study area to the north and south, effectively framing the square with their identical four-storey façades. Designed in the Late-Twentieth Century Stripped Classical architectural style, R3 and R4 are constructed on a reinforced concrete frame with marble cladding to the external blade columns, corners and entablatures. The buildings make an architectural and aesthetic contribution to Blamey Square and are the most intact remaining examples of the original buildings constructed within the precinct during the 1960s.<sup>2</sup>

Another formal grassed area with border planting and well-established exotic trees is located to the northeast of the study area (behind the Memorial). This area is flanked by buildings R1 and R2 and

contains two memorials—the Netherlands Australia Memorial and the Sea King Memorial. The Australian Netherlands Australia Memorial comprises a low rendered curved brick enclosure with emblems located on the inner panels and explanatory text on the exterior. A schematic map is incorporated into the ground paved area. The Sea King Memorial is a simple granite pediment with a bronze plaque that commemorates the Sea King helicopter crash that occurred on 2 April 2005.<sup>3</sup>

### Extended Setting

Within the broader Canberra landscape, the Memorial and Blamey Square form an important element in the National Triangle (Figure 1.1). The National Triangle is bounded by Commonwealth Avenue, Kings Avenue and Constitution Avenue and its apex points are defined by Parliament House, City Hill and Mount Pleasant. As noted previously, the Memorial and Blamey Square visually represent the terminus of the Kings Avenue vista and the eastern apex of the National Triangle.

The National Triangle expresses a core element in Walter Burley and Marion Mahony Griffin's design vision for Canberra, with each corner of the triangle originally intended to represent a key aspect of what they saw as essential to a strong democracy.<sup>4</sup> The National Triangle combines urban planning, landscape and architecture to achieve a grand vision of a symbolic, unified and visually dramatic place. This central cultural landscape of Canberra has grown from a dynamic intellectual process which has both shaped and been shaped by changing perceptions of what the Australian nation is now or should become in the future.<sup>5</sup>



**Figure 3.17** Oblique view of the Memorial and Blamey Square within the Russell Offices precinct (its immediate setting). (Source: Nearmap, 2020)

### 3.2.2 Significant Views

Blamey Square and in particular the Memorial, due to its height, form a dominant feature in the designed landscape of central Canberra, highly visible from many vantage points. The visual relationships between the Memorial and Blamey Square and other structures located within the National Triangle, such as the National Carillon, and with the surrounding Russell Offices precinct buildings—most notably R1, R2, R3 and R4—are also significant.

Significant views **to** the Memorial and Blamey Square include:

- views southeast along Kings Avenue in which the Memorial and Blamey Square provide the terminus of the National Triangle’s eastern axis against its Mount Pleasant nature reserve backdrop;
- views from important locations within the National Triangle such as Commonwealth Place on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin;
- views gained from Commonwealth Avenue Bridge which illustrate the verticality between the Memorial, the National Carillon and the Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet (when in operation); and
- distance views gained from Mount Ainslie and Red Hill lookouts.

Views **out** from the Memorial and Blamey Square are limited to those achieved from the ground level, and include:

- views southeast along Kings Avenue to Parliament House, with the surrounding hills visible in the background;
- unimpeded views to surrounding buildings (R1, R2, R3 and R4) located within the Russell Offices precinct;
- views northeast to the formal landscaped area containing the Netherlands Australia Memorial and the Sea King Memorial, plus beyond to the nature reserve of Mount Pleasant; and
- distant views of vertical elements on Lake Burley Griffin, including the National Carillon and Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet (when in operation).



**Figure 3.18** View southwest from the Memorial along Kings Avenue to Parliament House.



**Figure 3.19** View northeast from Kings Avenue looking toward the Memorial, which defines the terminus of the National Triangle’s eastern axis.



**Figure 3.20** View southeast from Commonwealth Avenue Bridge over Lake Burley Griffin showing the visual relationship between the three vertical elements of the Memorial, the National Carillon and the Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet.



**Figure 3.21** Views from Blamey Square to surrounding buildings and northeast to the formal landscaped area containing the Netherlands Australia Memorial and the Sea King Memorial, with Mount Pleasant beyond.

### 3.3 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Context

#### 3.3.1 Summary Archaeological Background

A search of the ACT Heritage Register indicated that there are no recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in the immediate area of the Memorial and Blamey Square or within the wider Russell Offices precinct. However, formal and informal records have shown that the archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the area was widespread prior to urban development of the area.

Several archaeological studies have been undertaken for areas in the near vicinity of the current study area. The most relevant of these include a heritage impact assessment undertaken for the Capital Metro, ACT Light Rail—Russell Extension Project,<sup>6</sup> assessments of the Kings Park precinct<sup>7</sup> and various assessments at RMC Duntroon.

Combined results from those assessments noted the nearest recorded Aboriginal sites were on the basal slopes of Mount Pleasant approximately 400–700m east of the current study area. Four Aboriginal heritage sites have been recorded. These sites included three stone artefact scatters (MPAS1, MPAS2 and NCAR-AS-1) and one isolated artefact (AIF2). An area of archaeological potential associated with MPAS1 was also identified, along with a recorded area of archaeological sensitivity at Kings Park.

Aboriginal community consultation for projects in this general area, as well as for this project, has highlighted several cultural values of the area, including that the area had been part of the general thoroughfare between Mount Pleasant and the Molonglo River<sup>8</sup> and that a ceremonial site had been noted in the vicinity of the Molonglo River at the base of Mount Pleasant.

Overall, there is evidence across the broader landscape of Aboriginal people's occupation in the past. However, within the current study area, landscape modification has been extensive and as such there are no tangible archaeological remains of that occupation.

### 3.3.2 Aboriginal Community Consultation

To assess Indigenous heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square, consultation was undertaken with the four recognised RAOs in the ACT to afford them an opportunity to participate in the assessment and management of their cultural heritage.

Two of the four RAOs chose to participate in the project:

- Paul House, representing Mirrabee; and
- Wally Bell, representing Buru Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation.

Both representatives noted the importance of the surrounding landscape as part of the cultural heritage of the area, particularly Mount Pleasant which is so close by. Mount Pleasant was noted as an important local feature along with the other mountains nearby and it was noted that the study site occupies land that would have been part of the access from Mount Pleasant to the resource-rich zone of the Molonglo River.

However, the legibility of that landscape has been substantially altered by the twentieth-century development of the area.

### 3.3.3 Summary of Aboriginal Cultural Values

The general landscape setting around the Memorial and Blamey Square from the Molonglo River to Mt Pleasant, Jerrabomberra wetlands and through to Mount Ainslie was a significant landscape for the Ngunnawal and Ngambri people who occupied this landscape prior to colonial settlement.

The twentieth-century development of Canberra, and the Russell Offices precinct, will have destroyed any archaeological evidence of that occupation, and has also modified the landscape to such a degree that tangible connections to the past landscape are no longer present within the study area.

While the general landscape is of significance to the local Aboriginal community, there are no specific cultural values associated with the Memorial and Blamey Square.

## 3.4 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Heritage Database, 'Russell Precinct Heritage Area', viewed 4 December 2020 <<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>>.
- <sup>2</sup> Department of Defence, Russell Offices Precinct Russell, ACT, Heritage Management Plan, September 2009, p 16.
- <sup>3</sup> Department of Defence, Russell Offices Precinct Russell, ACT, Heritage Management Plan, September 2009, pp 1–20.
- <sup>4</sup> National Capital Authority, 'National Triangle', viewed 7 December 2020 <<https://www.nca.gov.au/attractions-and-memorials/national-triangle>>.
- <sup>5</sup> Lake Burley Griffin Heritage Assessment, 2010, prepared by GML for the NCA.
- <sup>6</sup> GML Heritage 2015, Capital Metro, ACT Light Rail—Russell Extension—Heritage Impact Assessment, report prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of Capital Metro Agency.
- <sup>7</sup> GML Heritage, Kings Park Improvement Strategy, Heritage Impact Assessment, Preliminary Draft Report prepared for the National Capital Authority, September 2020.
- <sup>8</sup> GML Heritage 2015, Capital Metro, ACT Light Rail—Russell Extension—Heritage Impact Assessment, report prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of Capital Metro Agency.

# Heritage Values

## 4 Heritage Values

The Memorial and Blamey Square is included on the Commonwealth Heritage List as a place with Commonwealth Heritage values, meeting the Commonwealth Heritage criteria for historic heritage values against criteria (a) processes, (e) aesthetic characteristics and (g) social values.

Under the EPBC Act and Regulations, Commonwealth agencies have a responsibility to identify, assess and monitor listed and possible National and Commonwealth Heritage values of places they own or manage. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should also respect all heritage values of the place. In addition, the EPBC Act protects all heritage values on Commonwealth land (as part of the broader environment) from actions that are likely to have a significant impact on these values. The Memorial and Blamey Square have Commonwealth Heritage values, as identified for the Commonwealth Heritage Listing for this site in 2004. Heritage values evolve and change over time, and this section provides a revised assessment of heritage values to confirm the listed Commonwealth Heritage values and identify any changes that may have occurred to the heritage values. The revised assessment provides the NCA with a comprehensive understanding of all heritage values relevant to the heritage place, which in turn allows for appropriate management policies to be developed and implemented (refer to Section 6).

Commonwealth Heritage values have a specific meaning under the EPBC Act (s341D), and these are the values that the Australian Heritage Council (AHC) have identified, and the Minister has officially listed for the place. Any suggested changes or additional values identified through this revised assessment are not classified as Commonwealth Heritage values under the EPBC Act, until they have been formally nominated, approved by the Minister and officially listed on the CHL (s341N). As such, any statutory obligations under the EPBC Act related to Commonwealth Heritage values apply to the values as identified in the official listing. The listed Commonwealth Heritage values against each criterion are set out in this section at 4.3.1, with a commentary and a suggested updated values statement following.

### 4.1 Identifying Heritage Values

Assessments of heritage value identify whether a place has heritage significance, establish what the heritage values are, and why the place (or an element of a place) is considered important and valuable to the associated community or communities. Heritage values are embodied in attributes, such as the location, function, form and fabric of a place. Intangible attributes may also be significant, including use, access, traditions, cultural practices, knowledge and the sensory and experiential responses that the place evokes. All attributes need to be considered when assessing a place.

*The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Burra Charter) and its *Guidelines for Assessment of Cultural Significance* recommend that significance be assessed in categories such as aesthetic, historic, technical, scientific and social significance.

Identifying the many layers of value of heritage—its sites, places, elements—and assessing their relative values through this report provides the knowledge base needed for the framing and implementation of heritage management and conservation policies discussed in Section 6.

#### 4.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The 2004 amendments to the EPBC Act established the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists (CHL and NHL). The CHL is for those places owned or controlled by the Commonwealth that have been assessed as having significant heritage values against the criteria established under that Act. The NHL is for places identified as of outstanding heritage value for the nation. NHL places do not have to be owned by the Commonwealth.



Section 528 of the EPBC Act defines the heritage value of a place as including the place’s natural and cultural environment, having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, or other significance, for current and future generations of Australians. The EPBC Act therefore covers all forms of cultural significance (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) and natural heritage significance.

Regulations 10.01A and 10.03A of the EPBC Regulations define the nine National and Commonwealth Heritage criteria for evaluating, identifying and assessing the Commonwealth or National Heritage values of a place. Note that the only difference between them is the threshold for National Heritage value, which is that a place has an ‘outstanding’ level of significance.

The threshold for inclusion on the CHL or NHL is that the place meets one or more of the criteria for ‘significant’ or ‘outstanding’ heritage values.



## 4.2 Comparative Analysis

This section provides a desktop-based comparative analysis of the Memorial and Blamey Square with other Australian–American memorials within Australia and memorial structures sited within Canberra’s National Triangle. The analysis provides historical and stylistic context which aid in framing the discussion around the rarity and/or representativeness of the Memorial.

### 4.2.1 Australian–American Memorials within Australia

Memorials commemorating the relationship forged during World War II between Australia and the USA are not uncommon throughout Australia. An analysis of some of these memorials is provided in Table 4.1, in order to understand how the Memorial and Blamey Square compares both historically and stylistically within this broader class of cultural places. Comparable memorials include Australian–American memorials located in Newstead Park (Queensland), Adelaide (South Australia), Brisbane (Queensland) and Springvale (Victoria). More detailed comparative analysis is beyond the scope of this HMP.

**Table 4.1** Comparative Analysis with other Australian–American Memorials in Australia.

<b>Australian American Memorial, Newstead Park, Queensland</b>	
<p><b>Unveiled:</b> 3 May 1952 (10th anniversary of Coral Sea Battle)</p> <p><b>Form:</b> A sandstone column, approximately 10.6 metres tall with an American eagle on top and marble plinth base.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Public park surrounding the historic Newstead House, overlooking the Brisbane River.</p> <p><b>Sculpture:</b> Tom Farrell, of PJ Lowther and Sons.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing:</b> Queensland State Heritage Register (as part of Newstead House and Park—600265).</p> <p>This Memorial was the first American war memorial constructed within Australia and is the only one of its type in Queensland.</p> <p>It is significant as evidence of the Australian–USA alliance that was important in securing an Allied victory in the South West Pacific during World War II.<sup>1</sup></p>	 <p><b>Figure 4.1</b> Australian–American Memorial, Newstead Park. (Source: Virtual War Memorial Australia)</p>
<b>United States of America Memorial, Adelaide, South Australia</b>	
<p><b>Erected:</b> July 1953</p> <p><b>Form:</b> Two white stone columns topped with an embossed effigy of the globe with nations detailed in gold.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Adelaide Botanic Gardens—the columns stand on either side of a path leading to a pool with a water fountain.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing:</b> No statutory listing.</p>	

The Memorial commemorates the men and women of the USA who joined in the defence of Australia in World War II. Additional plaques have been added to the columns to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea and to honour the American service personnel who gave their lives during WWII.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 4.2** United States of America Memorial, Adelaide. (Source: Virtual War Memorial Australia)

**Australian–American Memorial Windows, Brisbane, Queensland**

**Unveiled:** 22 October 2000

**Form:** Two stained glass windows.

**Location:** Within St John’s Cathedral on Ann Street.

**Heritage Listing:**

Queensland State Heritage Register (as part of St John’s Cathedral—600076).

Commemorates the friendship and cooperation between Australia and the United States during World War II.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 4.3** Australian–American Memorial Windows. (Source: Monument Australia)

**American Servicemen Memorial, Springvale, Victoria**

**Erected:** Unknown, c1942

**Form:** Simple memorial surmounted by a flagpole with an eagle on top.

**Location:** Within Springvale Botanical Cemetery.

**Heritage Listing:**

Victoria War Heritage Inventory.

The Springvale Botanical Cemetery contained an official United States Military Cemetery, with burials starting in February 1942. The memorial was located in front of the cemetery and was inscribed ‘United States Army Forces’.<sup>4</sup>

The burials were exhumed in April 1945 and reburied in the US. American officials offered the flagpole to the cemetery officials for historical purposes, who accepted.<sup>5</sup>

The current inscription on the plaque reads:<sup>6</sup>

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO DIED IN VICTORIA DURING WORLD WAR II



**Figure 4.4** Springvale American Servicemen Memorial. (Source: Monument Australia)

**4.2.2 Memorial Structures within the National Triangle**

Memorials that commemorate significant events, people and relationships are not uncommon within Canberra, particularly within the National Triangle. Memorials share a number of defining characteristics, including a distinctive form, prominent location and substantial scale. Comparable memorial structures to the Memorial and Blamey Square that are located within the National Triangle include the Captain Cook Water Jet, the National Carillon, the Canadian Flagpole and the King George V Memorial. An analysis of these memorials is provided in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2** Comparative Analysis with Other Memorial Structures in the National Triangle.

<p><b>Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet</b></p> <p><b>Inaugurated:</b> 25 April 1970 to commemorate the bicentenary of Captain James Cook’s first sighting of the east coast of Australia.</p> <p><b>Form:</b> A jet of water that reaches a maximum height of 152 metres.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Central Basin of Lake Burley Griffin from the National Capital Exhibition at Regatta Point.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing:</b> Commonwealth Heritage List (as part of Parliament House Vista—105466). In conjunction with the Captain Cook Memorial Globe, the Water Jet commemorates the bicentenary of Captain James Cook’s first sighting of the east coast of Australia. The water jet operates daily, weather permitting.<sup>7</sup></p>	 <p><b>Figure 4.5</b> Captain Cook Memorial Water Jet. (Source: GML)</p>
<p><b>National Carillon</b></p> <p><b>Unveiled:</b> 26 April 1970.</p> <p><b>Form:</b> A 50-metre-tall, free-standing reinforced concrete tower within which a musical instrument of 55 bronze bells is hung stationary in a steel frame.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Aspen Island within Lake Burley Griffin.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing:</b> Commonwealth Heritage List—individually (105346) and as part of the Parliament House Vista (105466). The Carillon was a gift from the British Government to Australia in 1963 to commemorate the fiftieth jubilee of Canberra’s founding as the National Capital. The Carillon is a symbol of the link between Britain and Australia and is an important landmark within Canberra. It is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista and an important example of the Late Twentieth-Century Brutalist architectural style.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 4.6</b> National Carillon. (Source: GML)</p>
<p><b>Canadian Flagpole</b></p> <p><b>Erected:</b> 29 August 1957.</p> <p><b>Form:</b> Douglas Fir timber flagpole, approximately 30.6 metres.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Regatta Point, Commonwealth Park, Lake Burley Griffin.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing:</b> Commonwealth Heritage List as part of the Parliament House Vista (105466). Given to the Australian Government in 1955 by the Hon. CD Howe, Canadian deputy prime minister and minister for trade, as a memento of his visit. The flagpole is a significant symbol of the ties between Canada and Australia. A heavy hailstorm in January 2020 left the Canadian Flagpole damaged and it was recently taken down.<sup>8</sup></p>	 <p><b>Figure 4.7</b> Canadian Flagpole at Regatta Point. (Source: NCA)</p>

### King George V Memorial

**Constructed:** 1952

**Form:** Central column, faced with sandstone, with a carved sandstone statue of Saint George on a horse and a bronze sculpture of King George V positioned on either side.

**Sculptures:** WL Bowles, G Rayner Hoff and Paul R Montford.

**Location:** King George Terrace, Parkes.

**Heritage Listing:**

Commonwealth Heritage List (105352).

The statue commemorates King George V, the monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House. The monument symbolises the link between the monarch and the early development of Canberra. It is a significant feature of the Parliament House Vista and an important example of the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.<sup>9</sup>



**Figure 4.8** King George V Memorial. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)

#### 4.2.3 Comparative Analysis Summary

The Memorial and Blamey Square is one of a number of Australian–American Memorials within Australia that commemorate the relationship forged during World War II between Australia and the USA. However, it is the only example of its type located within Canberra. Historically, the Memorial is not the oldest within Australia, but it is unique for its scale (it stands 73 metres tall), landmark qualities (highly visible from various vantage points within central Canberra) and setting within a designated Defence precinct.

The National Triangle is a significant designed landscape that features multiple memorial structures commemorating significant events, people and relationships. The Memorial and Blamey Square shares a number of defining characteristics with the other memorial structures discussed in Table 4.2. These include a distinctive form, prominent location and substantial scale which contribute to their monumental presence within the broader landscape.

Further research should be undertaken to examine if the Memorial and Blamey Square would reach the National Heritage threshold under criterion (b) rarity and/or (d) characteristic (refer to Section 5.3.5).

### 4.3 Revised Assessment of Heritage Values

#### 4.3.1 Heritage Value Statements

The following tables outline the existing listed CHL heritage value statements against each criterion. The existing Commonwealth Heritage values state that the Memorial and Blamey Square meets the threshold for inclusion in the CHL for criteria (a), (e) and (g).

A commentary on the existing listed heritage values has been provided in Table 4.3 beneath each listed statement against the criteria. Where necessary, a suggested revised statement of heritage value and attributes that are relevant to the criterion is also provided. In this context, ‘attributes’ means those aspects of the place that most strongly embody that heritage value.

As noted at the beginning of this section, Commonwealth Heritage values have a specific meaning under the EPBC Act, and any suggested changes or additional values identified through this revised assessment do not formally alter the listed heritage values under the EPBC Act. Rather, they provide an up-to-date understanding of the heritage significance of the site to inform ongoing management, while continuing to recognise the status of the listed National and Commonwealth Heritage values. To update the statutory National and Commonwealth Heritage values of the site, a formal revision of the NHL or CHL citations would need to be made (refer to Policy 1.2.3). Please note that the official citation does not consider the Memorial and Blamey Square as one place in its assessment of heritage values. This change has been made in the suggested revised statements of heritage value provided in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3** Review of Commonwealth Heritage Values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Criteria
<b>Criterion (a) Processes (historic)</b>	<b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia’s natural or cultural history.</i></b>
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p><i>The Australian-American Memorial is an important symbol of Australian gratitude to American service personnel for their contribution to the defence of Australia during World War Two.</i></p> <p><i>Attributes-The whole memorial, including plaques and commemorations.</i></p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CHL citation identifies the Memorial as having value under this criterion.</li> <li>• The CPR 2009 confirms the official statement and recommends that the statement be expanded to include the Memorial’s significance as the earliest feature to be developed in Russell as the third corner of the National Triangle, which is a significant feature of the Griffins’ plan for Canberra.</li> <li>• The Memorial and Blamey Square is an important symbol of both the historic and continuing relationship between the governments of Australia and the USA.</li> <li>• GML confirms the official statement and recommends that it be expanded to include the place’s historic value in relation to the development of Canberra as the National Capital and as a symbol of the ties between Australia and the USA that continue today.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square is an important symbol of Australian gratitude to American service personnel for their contribution to the defence of Australia during World War II. It is a tangible expression of the historic and ongoing relationship between the governments of Australia and the USA.</p> <p>The Memorial was the first feature to be developed in Russell, which marks the third corner of the National Triangle. The National Triangle is an integral aspect of the Griffins’ plan for Canberra and its realisation marks a significant stage in the development of Canberra as the National Capital.</p>
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the whole of the Memorial (column, podium, square);</li> <li>• its location and orientation within the National Triangle;</li> <li>• views between the Memorial and Parliament House along Kings Avenue;</li> <li>• the architectural form of the column, including its scale, eagle and sphere sculpture and podium;</li> <li>• the Australian coat of arms and the seal of the United States;</li> <li>• the dedication, wreaths and plaques;</li> <li>• regular use of the place for commemorative events;</li> <li>• its landmark qualities; and</li> <li>• the formal and simple design of Blamey Square.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (b) Rarity</b>	<b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia’s natural or cultural history.</i></b>
<b>Official Statement</b>	The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Memorial and Blamey Square is the only Australian–American memorial in Canberra.</li> <li>• In comparison to other Australian–American memorials, the Memorial and Blamey Square is unique for its scale, landmark qualities and setting within a designated Defence precinct.</li> <li>• Based on the above, the Memorial and Blamey Square meets the threshold for inclusion in the CHL under this criterion.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	The Memorial and Blamey Square is the only Australian–American memorial within Canberra and is unique for its scale, landmark qualities and setting within a designated Defence precinct.
<b>Attributes</b>	Attributes under this criterion include the:

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• architectural form and scale of the column;</li> <li>• significant views to the Memorial and Blamey Square;</li> <li>• setting within the Russell Offices precinct; and</li> <li>• location and orientation within the National Triangle.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (c) Research Potential</b>	<b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></b>
<b>Official Statement</b>	The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither the CHL citation nor the CPR 2009 identify the Memorial and Blamey Square as having any value under this criterion.</li> <li>• GML confirms the assessment that the Memorial and Blamey Square does not meet the threshold for this criterion. The Memorial and Blamey Square is well documented and researched to date and is unlikely to yield new information that will contribute further to an understanding of Australia's cultural history.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square is not likely to yield information that will contribute to a greater understanding of Australia's cultural history.</p> <p>The Memorial and Blamey Square does not meet this criterion.</p>
<b>Criterion (d) Characteristic</b>	<b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:</i></b> <b><i>i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or</i></b> <b><i>ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.</i></b>
<b>Official Statement</b>	The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Triangle is a significant designed landscape that features multiple memorial structures, and the Memorial and Blamey Square displays the principal characteristics of memorials located within the National Triangle. These characteristics include a distinctive form, prominent location and substantial scale which contribute to their monumental presence within the broader landscape.</li> <li>• Based on the above, the Memorial and Blamey Square meets the threshold for inclusion in the CHL under this criterion.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	The Memorial and Blamey Square is characteristic of memorials located within the National Triangle that commemorate specific events and people.
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landmark qualities, including its distinctive architectural form and siting;</li> <li>• significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra; and</li> <li>• visual relationship with other memorials within the National Triangle, such as the National Carillon.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (e) Aesthetic</b>	<b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</i></b>
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p><i>The Memorial is also a Canberra landmark, which occupies a key position in the geometry of the Parliamentary Triangle. The Memorial effectively marks one end of the eastern or Kings Avenue axis of the Triangle and is the prominent feature when approaching Russell along Kings Avenue. Sir Thomas Blamey Square and the buildings facing it provide an appropriate setting for the Memorial and combine with it to form a precinct of considerable aesthetic significance.</i></p> <p><i>Attributes: Its landmark value, particularly as a marker at the northern end of Kings Avenue.</i></p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CHL citation identifies the Memorial and Blamey Square as having value under this criterion.</li> <li>• The CPR 2009 confirms the official statement and recommends some minor editorial changes to the official citation.</li> <li>• The Memorial and Blamey Square contribute to the aesthetic significance of the Russell Offices precinct as a well-balanced spatial arrangement of geometric forms</li> </ul>

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Criteria
	<p>and spaces. The Memorial creates an imposing terminus to the Kings Avenue vista and its strong verticality creates a pleasing contrast with the surrounding buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GML confirms the official statement and recommends that it be modified to include the minor editorial changes suggested by the CPR 2009 and mention its contribution to the aesthetic values of the Russell Offices precinct and as a terminus to the Kings Avenue vista.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square forms an important landmark within central Canberra. It occupies a key position in the geometry of the National Triangle, despite being in front of the actual corner of the triangle, effectively defining the eastern apex of the National Triangle. The Memorial and Blamey Square is a prominent feature of the urban landscape when approaching Russell along Kings Avenue.</p> <p>The surrounding Russell Offices precinct provides an appropriate setting for the Memorial and Blamey Square, and combines with it to form a precinct of considerable aesthetic significance.</p>
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>landmark qualities, including its distinctive architectural form and siting within the National Triangle;</li> <li>significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra;</li> <li>setting within the Russell Offices precinct; and</li> <li>formal and simple design of Blamey Square.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (f) Creative or Technical Achievement</b>	<p><b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></b></p>
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p>The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Memorial and Blamey Square is an integral element of the Russell Offices precinct that was developed by the NCDC in the 1960s. As part of this broader precinct, the Memorial demonstrates a high degree of creative achievement in urban planning and design.</li> <li>The precinct, designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (USA) in association with Buchan, Laird and Buchan, was to be centred on the Memorial and Blamey Square (large open plaza). The flanking buildings complement the Memorial, with the horizontal lines of the buildings emphasising the vertical character of the Memorial. The surrounding buildings also frame the Memorial and, in conjunction with the forms and high-quality exterior fabric finishes of these buildings, visually articulate the eastern apex of the National Triangle.</li> <li>Based on the above, the Memorial and Blamey Square meets the threshold for inclusion in the CHL under this criterion.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square demonstrates a high degree of creative achievement in Canberra's building and development by the NCDC in the 1960s.</p>
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>architectural form, materiality and location of surrounding buildings in the Russell Offices precinct, in particular Buildings R1, R2, R3 and R4;</li> <li>open views between Blamey Square and surrounding buildings;</li> <li>views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square along Kings Avenue;</li> <li>architectural form and scale;</li> <li>significant views to the Memorial and Blamey Square;</li> <li>setting within the Russell Offices precinct; and</li> <li>location and orientation within the National Triangle.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (g) Social Values</b>	<p><b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i></b></p>

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Criteria
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p><i>The Australian-American Memorial is also a symbol of the close ties that were established during the War.</i></p> <p><i>Attributes: The whole memorial, including plaques and commemorations.</i></p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CHL citation identifies the Memorial as having value under this criterion.</li> <li>• The CPR 2009 confirms the official statement and recommends that it be expanded to include mention of the association with Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey and that Blamey Square be added to the list of attributes. GML suggests that the strong association with Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey would be more appropriate under criterion (h).</li> <li>• GML agrees with the official statement, yet suggests that it be expanded to make mention of the relevant communities (the Australian community and the American community) and that over half of the funding for the Memorial was raised through a nation-wide appeal to the general Australian public. The success of the appeal reflects the importance given by the Australian community to the Memorial at the time.</li> <li>• The ongoing use of the Memorial and Blamey Square by the Department of Defence for commemorative activities and other events also demonstrates a special association with the place.</li> <li>• Further research and formal community consultation would be required to definitively assess the social values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square is a symbol of the close ties established between Australia and America during World War II. Over half of the funding for the construction of the Memorial was raised through a nation-wide appeal to the general public of Australia, demonstrating the importance given by the Australian community to the Memorial at the time.</p> <p>The ongoing use of the Memorial and Blamey Square by the Department of Defence for commemorative activities and other events also demonstrates a special association with the place. However, formal community consultation would be required to definitively assess the social values of the place.</p>
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location within the National Triangle;</li> <li>• significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra;</li> <li>• architectural form of the column, including its scale, eagle and sphere sculpture and podium;</li> <li>• Australian coat of arms and the seal of the United States;</li> <li>• dedication, wreaths and plaques;</li> <li>• regular use of the place for commemorative events; and</li> <li>• landmark qualities.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (h) Significant People</b>	<p><b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></b></p>
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p>The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Memorial and Blamey Square is regularly used by the Department of Defence for ceremonies and events. This use, and its placement at the centre of the Russell Offices precinct, has created a strong association with the Department of Defence.</li> <li>• Blamey Square is named in honour of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey. Blamey served in both World War I and World War II and was the first Australian soldier to be appointed to the highest attainable military rank of Field Marshal.</li> <li>• The Memorial and subsequent alterations, including the moat and the podium, were designed by architect Richard Ure. Ure worked at the Commonwealth Department of Works and made a significant architectural contribution to Canberra. In addition to the Memorial, notable buildings included the Currong Apartments (1954–56), Royal Australian Mint (1959–65), Black Mountain Tower (1970–80) and the Anzac Park East and West buildings (1965–1966).</li> </ul>



Commonwealth Heritage Criteria	Assessment Against the Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the above, the Memorial and Blamey Square meets the threshold for inclusion in the CHL under this criterion.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square has a strong association with the Department of Defence as a venue for ceremonies and events, and due to its location at the centre of the Russell Offices precinct.</p> <p>Blamey Square has a special association with Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, who was a major figure in Australian military history and the first Australian soldier to be appointed to the highest military rank of Field Marshal.</p> <p>The Memorial and Blamey Square is significant for its association with architect Richard Ure, who played an important role in the architectural development of Canberra between the 1950s and 1990s.</p>
<b>Attributes</b>	<p>Attributes under this criterion include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>location and visual relationship with the surrounding Russell Offices precinct;</li> <li>use of the place by the Department of Defence for ceremonial events and other activities;</li> <li>scale and design of the column, moat and podium; and</li> <li>naming of the square, including marble panel, bas relief and plaques.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion (i) Indigenous Tradition</b>	<p><b><i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</i></b></p>
<b>Official Statement</b>	<p>The official CHL citation makes no assessment against this criterion.</p>
<b>Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neither the CHL citation nor the CPR 2009 identify the Memorial and Blamey Square as having any value under this criterion.</li> <li>The CHL citation is correct at this time—there are no Indigenous traditions associated with the Memorial and Blamey Square.</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Statement of Heritage Value</b>	<p>The Memorial and Blamey Square does not have any associations with Indigenous traditions or culture.</p> <p>The Memorial and Blamey Square does not meet this criterion.</p>

## 4.4 Statement of Significance

### 4.4.1 Official Statement of Significance

The following summary statement of significance has been extracted from the CHL citation.

*The Australian-American Memorial is an important symbol of Australian gratitude to American service personnel for their contribution to the defence of Australia during World War Two. It is also a symbol of the close ties which were established during the War (Criteria A.4 and G.1) The Memorial is also a Canberra landmark which occupies a key position in the geometry of the Parliamentary Triangle. The Memorial effectively marks one end of the eastern or Kings Avenue axis of the Triangle and is the prominent feature when approaching Russell along Kings Avenue. Sir Thomas Blamey Square and the buildings facing it provide an appropriate setting for the Memorial and combine with it to form a precinct of considerable aesthetic significance (Criterion E1).*

### 4.4.2 Summary of Revised Assessment Findings

The revised assessment confirms and verifies the Commonwealth Heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square against criteria (a) processes, (e) aesthetic characteristics and (g) social values.

The revised assessment identified that the Memorial and Blamey Square meets CHL criteria (b) rarity, (d) characteristic, (f) creative achievement and (h) significant people.

A suggested revised statement of significance is provided below in Section 4.4.3.

#### 4.4.3 Suggested Revised Statement of Significance and Attributes

The Australian–American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square (the Memorial and Blamey Square) is an important symbol of Australian gratitude to American service personnel for their contribution to the defence of Australia during World War II. The Memorial and Blamey Square is a tangible expression of the historic and ongoing relationship between the governments of Australia and the USA.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is also historically significant as the first feature to be developed in Russell, marking the third corner of the National Triangle. The National Triangle is a central element of the Griffins' plan for Canberra and its realisation marks a significant stage in the development of Canberra as the national capital.

Within Canberra the Memorial and Blamey Square is rare for its function as a memorial commemorating the relationship forged during World War II between Australia and the USA, and for its scale, landmark qualities and setting within a designated Defence precinct. The Memorial and Blamey Square is also characteristic of memorials located within the National Triangle that commemorate specific events and people.

Aesthetically, the Memorial and Blamey Square forms an important landmark within central Canberra, occupying a key position in the geometry of the National Triangle and defining its eastern apex. It is also a prominent feature of the urban landscape when approaching Russell along Kings Avenue.

The Memorial and Blamey Square, combined with its setting within the Russell Offices precinct, demonstrates a high degree of creative achievement in Canberra's building and development by the NDCD in the 1960s. The well-balanced spatial arrangement of geometric forms and spaces of the precinct provides an appropriate setting for the Memorial and Blamey Square, and together form a precinct of considerable aesthetic significance.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is a symbol of the close ties established between Australian and American servicemen during World War II. The ongoing use of the Memorial by the Department of Defence demonstrates a special association with the place. However, formal community consultation would be required to definitively assess the social values of the place.

The Memorial and Blamey Square has a strong association with the Department of Defence, Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey and architect Richard Ure.

#### Attributes

- The whole of the Memorial (column, podium, square).
- Architectural form of the column, including its scale, eagle and sphere sculpture and podium.
- Formal and simple design of Blamey Square.
- Views between the Memorial and Parliament House along Kings Avenue.
- The Australian coat of arms and the seal of the United States.
- The dedication, wreaths and plaques.
- Location and orientation within the National Triangle.
- Significant views to the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra.
- Setting within Russell Offices precinct, including the architectural form, materiality and location of surrounding buildings (in particular R1, R2, R3 and R4) and the open views between Blamey Square and the surrounding buildings.
- Landmark qualities, including architectural form and siting.
- Visual relationship with other memorials within the National Triangle, such as the National Carillon.
- Regular use of the place for commemorative events.

## 4.5 Condition of Heritage Values

The EPBC Act Regulations Schedule 7A, which governs the content of management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places, requires that such plans include a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and their condition. Under the EPBC Act, managers of heritage places are establishing the best means to assess and monitor the condition of heritage values, and a best practice approach is still evolving. Verifying previous assessments against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria makes it possible to monitor ‘the condition of the heritage values’ over time.

In addition, the management of the Commonwealth Heritage values should provide for regular monitoring and reporting on the conservation of the heritage values, which relies on an understanding of those values, along with their measuring and monitoring.

### 4.5.1 Methodology for Assessing Condition

The heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square are embodied in the attributes of the place, which include both tangible and intangible aspects of the place. There are links between the condition of the heritage values and the condition of physical fabric, although it is not synonymous.

In Australia, condition is used as a measure of the deterioration of a place or attribute, and thus its ability to survive into the future without remedial action. It should not be used interchangeably with integrity, which is the measure of the wholeness and intactness of the place and its attributes. Some heritage places may have high integrity yet be in very poor condition.

The relationship between the condition and integrity of a heritage place (its attributes) can be an indicator of its health and the condition of heritage values:

*A place in good condition with a high degree of integrity of elements that contribute to significance will retain heritage values, while one in poor condition and with a low degree of integrity of significant features is likely to have lost heritage values to varying degrees.<sup>10</sup>*

Therefore, consideration of both the condition and integrity of a heritage place’s attributes is necessary in order to understand the condition of a heritage place’s heritage values.

The guidelines for judging condition and integrity of heritage places and their attributes are outlined in Table 4.4. They have been adopted from the State of the Environment guidelines for assessing condition and integrity across a range of heritage places.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 4.4** Criteria for Assessing Condition and Integrity of Heritage Values.

Condition Criteria	Integrity Criteria
<p><b>Good</b></p> <p>The important features of a site, or place, are well maintained. For example, a garden is well kept, or a building is structurally sound, weathertight, and with no significant repair needed. Internally, walls, floors and joinery are well maintained.</p>	<p><b>High</b></p> <p>The features, or attributes, that contribute to the value of the place are very largely intact and not compromised by significant removals, modifications or additions.</p>
<p><b>Fair</b></p> <p>A site, or place, retains its important features, including landscape elements, vegetation, associated movable objects etc, but these are in need of conservation action and maintenance. For example, a building is structurally sound, but has inadequate maintenance and is in need of minor repair.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p> <p>There has been some loss of important elements, or attributes, but the site or building still retains sufficient significant fabric for its values to be understood and interpreted. Intrusions are not substantial.</p>
<p><b>Poor</b></p> <p>A site, or place, demonstrates damage to, or loss of, significant fabric including landscape elements, movable objects, archaeological deposits, etc. For example, a building exhibits signs of damage from water penetration, rot, subsidence, fire damage etc. Internally, walls, floors or joinery are missing, or in dilapidated condition.</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p> <p>A site, or place has had important features, or attributes, removed or substantially altered. For example, original cladding of the walls or roof may have been removed or destroyed, or re-arranged entirely, interiors may have been removed or destroyed, or re-arranged with the insertion of a new interior.</p> <p>Where the values of a site, or place, do not relate directly to fabric (such as in a place valued for its association with a historic event, or for community associations or use), judgement must be made on the impact of changes in diminishing the ability of the viewer to understand the associations of the place.</p>

### 4.5.2 Assessment of Condition and Integrity of Heritage Values

The following assessment in Table 4.5 considers the condition and integrity of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

**Table 4.5** Condition and Integrity of Heritage Values

Criteria	Attributes	Condition	Integrity
<b>(a) Processes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The whole of the Memorial (column, podium, square).</li> <li>Location and orientation within the National Triangle.</li> <li>Views between the Memorial and Parliament House along Kings Avenue.</li> <li>Architectural form of the column, including its scale, eagle and sphere sculpture and podium.</li> <li>The Australian coat of arms and the seal of the United States.</li> <li>Dedication, wreaths and plaques.</li> <li>Regular use of the place for commemorative events.</li> <li>Landmark qualities.</li> <li>Formal and simple design of the square.</li> </ul>	Good	High
<b>(b) Rarity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural form and scale of the column.</li> <li>Significant views to the Memorial and Blamey Square.</li> <li>Setting within Russell Offices precinct.</li> <li>Location and orientation within the National Triangle.</li> </ul>	Good	High

Criteria	Attributes	Condition	Integrity
<b>(d) Characteristic Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landmark qualities, including its distinctive architectural form and siting.</li> <li>Significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra.</li> <li>Visual relationship with other memorials within the National Triangle, such as the National Carillion.</li> </ul>	Good	High
<b>(e) Aesthetic Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landmark qualities, including its distinctive architectural form and siting within the National Triangle.</li> <li>Significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra.</li> <li>Setting within the Russell Offices precinct.</li> <li>Formal and simple design of the square.</li> </ul>	Good	High
<b>(f) Creative Achievement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural form, materiality and location of surrounding buildings in the Russell Offices precinct, in particular R1, R2, R3 and R4.</li> <li>Open views between the Blamey Square and surrounding buildings.</li> <li>Views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square along Kings Avenue.</li> <li>Architectural form and scale.</li> <li>Significant views to the Memorial and Blamey Square.</li> <li>Setting within the Russell Offices precinct.</li> <li>Location and orientation of the Memorial and Blamey Square within the National Triangle.</li> </ul>	Good	High
<b>(g) Social Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location within the National Triangle.</li> <li>Significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square from various vantage points within central Canberra.</li> <li>Architectural form of the column, including its scale, eagle and sphere sculpture and podium.</li> <li>The Australian coat of arms and the seal of the United States.</li> <li>Dedication, wreaths and plaques.</li> <li>Regular use of the place for commemorative events.</li> <li>Landmark qualities.</li> </ul>	Good	High
<b>(h) Significant People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location and visual relationship with the surrounding Russell Offices precinct.</li> <li>Use of the place by the Department of Defence for ceremonial events and other activities.</li> <li>Scale and design of the column, moat and podium.</li> <li>The naming of the square, including marble panel, bas relief and plaques.</li> </ul>	Good	High

## 4.6 Endnotes

- Queensland Government, 'Queensland Heritage Register: Newstead House and Park (600265)', viewed 2 December 2020 <<https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600265>>.
- Monument Australia, 'United States of America Memorial', viewed 8 December 2020 <<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/display/50043-united-states-of-america-memorial>>.
- Monument Australia, 'Australian–American Memorial Windows', viewed 8 December 2020 <<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/search/display/101363-australian-american-memorial-windows>>.
- 'AUSTRALIANS HONOR AMERICAN FALLEN', *The Herald*, 30 May 1944, p 3, viewed 26 November 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241310684>>.

- <sup>5</sup> Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust, The Rich War History of Springvale War Cemetery and Springvale Botanical Cemetery, November 2017.
- <sup>6</sup> Monument Australia, 'American Servicemen Memorial', viewed 2 December 2020 <<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/ww2/display/33481-american-servicemen-memorial>>.
- <sup>7</sup> National Capital Authority, 'Captain Cook Memorial', viewed 8 August 2019 <<https://www.nca.gov.au/attractions-and-memorials/captain-cook-memorial>>.
- <sup>8</sup> National Capital Authority, 'Canadian Flagpole', viewed 9 December 2020 <<https://www.nca.gov.au/canadian-flagpole>>.
- <sup>9</sup> Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Heritage Database, 'King George V Memorial', viewed 9 December 2020 <<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>>.
- <sup>10</sup> Australia, State of the Environment 2011, Supplementary Information, Study of condition and integrity of historic heritage places, Michael Pearson and Duncan Marshall for the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, p 28.
- <sup>11</sup> Australia, State of the Environment 2011, Supplementary Information, Study of condition and integrity of historic heritage places, Michael Pearson and Duncan Marshall for the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, p 45.

# Developing Policy— Opportunities and Constraints

## 5 Developing Policy—Opportunities and Constraints

This section discusses the issues affecting the future conservation, management and interpretation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. It contextualises and provides focus for the development of policies and implementation actions discussed in Section 6.

Key constraints and opportunities for the Memorial and Blamey Square, discussed within this section, arise from the following:

- the heritage values of the place;
- statutory obligations and legislation that govern the management of the place;
- the management responsibilities of the NCA;
- consultation management;
- operational requirements, including use and access;
- condition of the physical fabric;
- potential changes to the place and divestment;
- opportunities for interpretation initiatives; and
- consideration of environmental sustainability, hazards and risks.

### 5.1 Implications Arising from Heritage Values

#### 5.1.1 Management of Heritage Values

The revised assessment in Section 4.3 confirms that the Memorial and Blamey Square is a place of considerable heritage value. It has listed Commonwealth Heritage values against criteria (a) processes, (e) aesthetic characteristics, and (g) social values, with additional values related to criteria (b) rarity, (d) characteristic, (f) creative achievement and (h) significant people identified as part of the suggested revised assessment. The NCA should investigate options with the Department responsible for the EPBC Act to arrange a formal revision of the official CHL citation based on the revised assessment.

The heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square give rise to a range of management obligations and requirements, the most fundamental of which is to ensure that the Memorial and Blamey Square are managed in accordance with their heritage values and that the heritage values of the place are conserved and protected for present and future generations. The investigation of opportunities to interpret these heritage values also needs consideration. The heritage values need to be understood, celebrated and sustained by the NCA, users of the site and the broader Canberra community.

The key obligations arising from the heritage values are to:

- conserve and protect the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square while supporting its continuing use for commemorative events;
- maintain and conserve the attributes which embody the heritage values of the place;
- effectively communicate the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square;
- ensure the ongoing management of the Memorial and Blamey Square optimises the place's heritage values through appropriate conservation, adaptation and interpretation; and



- manage the heritage values to avoid, mitigate or minimise any adverse impacts from change and/or development.

Refer to Policies 1—Management and Legislative Processes, 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval, 3—Use and Events and 7—Interpretation

### 5.1.2 Best-Practice Heritage Management

#### HMP as a Guiding Document

HMPs are developed as a best-practice tool for the ongoing management of heritage places. This HMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places under the EPBC Act (refer to Section 5.2.1) and provides a useful framework for the management of the Memorial and Blamey Square. The primary function of this HMP is to guide the NCA in the conservation, protection and presentation of the place's heritage values. This HMP should be adopted as the principal guiding document for the future management of the heritage values of the place.

#### Burra Charter Principles

Management and works at the Memorial and Blamey Square should be carried out in accordance with the conservation principles, processes and practices set out in the Burra Charter.

The preparation of this HMP, including the heritage conservation principles, policies and guidelines, has been informed by the Burra Charter and its practice notes.

Refer to Policy 1.1 and 2.1

### 5.1.3 Engaging Appropriate Expertise

Appropriately qualified personnel, consultants and contractors should be engaged to guide the management and conservation of the heritage values.

Professional heritage consultants should be engaged to provide advice regarding heritage significance assessments, interpretation, impact assessments, and when planning or undertaking conservation works or interpretation works.

Contractors and tradespeople with specialist expertise should be engaged to advise and undertake conservation works and any specialist maintenance tasks.

Refer to Policy 2.8

### 5.1.4 Unforeseen Discoveries

Although it is unlikely that extant Aboriginal or historical archaeology deposits would be encountered while undertaking works, if remains were to be unexpectedly encountered, an unanticipated finds protocol should be implemented. All workers should be made aware of the unanticipated finds protocol as part of a site induction.

A recommended unanticipated finds protocol is as follows:

- Cease work in the immediate area.
- Notify the NCA Director of Statutory Planning and Heritage.

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- The site area should be secured by the construction site manager and an archaeologist must be called to the site to assess the nature and significance of the find.
- The archaeologist would assess the required management of the find based on its significance and in conjunction with the construction site manager. Management actions may include contacting the RAOs where the find relates to Aboriginal archaeology, along with the ACT Heritage Council to discuss and confirm the general management actions.
- Construction work would resume after the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

Refer to Policy 2.9

## 5.2 Legislative Management Framework

Management and conservation should be undertaken within a statutory planning framework. The key statutes that are applicable to the Memorial and Blamey Square given its heritage status are the:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);
- *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1998* (Cth);
- *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* (Cth);
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth); and
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cth).

### 5.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

The EPBC Act was established in part to protect places of significant natural or cultural heritage value owned or controlled by the Commonwealth. As the Memorial and Blamey Square is included in the CHL it is subject to the provisions of the EPBC Act and its Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC Regulations).

### Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

The EPBC Act (s 341Y) requires Commonwealth Heritage places to be managed in accordance with Commonwealth Heritage management principles, which are set out in Schedule 7B of the EPBC Regulations. The Commonwealth Heritage management principles encourage identification, conservation and presentation of a place's heritage values through applying best available skills and knowledge, community (including Indigenous) involvement and cooperation between various levels of government.

This HMP has been prepared to be consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles. A compliance checklist is provided in Appendix B.

### Heritage Management Plans

The EPBC Act (s 341S) requires Commonwealth agencies to prepare a management plan to protect and manage the heritage values of Commonwealth Heritage places it owns or controls. The plan must address the matters prescribed by Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations. This HMP has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations, with a compliance checklist provided in Appendix B.

Comments on the draft HMP must be sought in accordance with s 341S(3) of the Act and reg 10.03C of the EPBC Regulations from members of the public, Indigenous people, key stakeholders and other interested parties. Comment from the Minister of the Environment on the HMP must also be sought and

considered under the EPBC Act (s 341S(6)). Both formal public consultation and consultation with the department responsible for the EPBC Act will be organised by the NCA in accordance with the EPBC Act requirements.

Following the preparation of an HMP it must be registered as a legislative instrument on the Federal Register of Legislation as soon as practicable (s 431S (8)). Once approval of the HMP has been received from the department responsible for the EPBC Act, the NCA should seek to register the HMP as a legislative instrument.

A review of an HMP must be undertaken once in every five-year period to comply with s 341X of the EPBC Act. This HMP should be reviewed and, if required, updated every five years or following any major changes to the heritage place.

### Undertaking an Action

Under the EPBC Act a person must not take an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act without approval from the Minister responsible for the Act. There are substantial penalties for taking such an action without approval.

Matters protected by the EPBC Act include nine identified 'matters of national environment significance' (MNES), including National Heritage values (section 15B). Protected matters also include the environment on Commonwealth land, and the environment in general, for actions happening on Commonwealth land or being undertaken by a Commonwealth agency; or the environment on Commonwealth land, for actions happening outside of Commonwealth land (sections 26, 28).

The EPBC Act defines the 'environment' to include all heritage values of a place, whether listed or not listed. This includes cultural (Indigenous and historic) and natural heritage values. As such, all heritage values on the Memorial and Blamey Square site are protected under the EPBC Act. Commonwealth Heritage values are not an MNES, but are part of the environment on Commonwealth land.

Consequently, the relevant requirements of the EPBC Act for the Memorial and Blamey Square site are that:

- a person must not take an action on Commonwealth land that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage);
- a person must not take an action outside Commonwealth land that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage) on Commonwealth land; and

the Commonwealth must not take an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage) on Commonwealth land. Anyone taking such an action must refer the action to the Minister responsible for the EPBC Act to a decision on whether further assessment and approval is required. The NCA's internal process for works approval and referring actions under the EPBC Act is discussed in Section 5.3.

Refer to Policies 1.3, 2.7, 5.1 and 6.1

### 5.2.2 Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1998 (Cth)

The *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1998* (Cth) establishes the requirements for the NCP and its administration by the NCA.

The NCP forms the strategic planning framework for Canberra and the ACT. It specifies areas of land that have 'special characteristics of the National Capital' to be designated areas. The NCA is responsible for planning and development approval within designated areas. Designated areas are divided into a series of precincts with detailed conditions of planning, design and development outlined for each precinct.<sup>1</sup>

The Memorial and Blamey Square is located within the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade precinct.

The NCP notes the following in relation to the precinct:<sup>2</sup>

*A key element of Griffins' formally adopted plan for Canberra is the central triangle formed by grand avenues. Constitution Avenue is the base of this geometric element (the National Triangle) and was the Municipal Axis of the Griffins' plan.*

*Constitution Avenue is central to the implementation of the Griffin Legacy. Constitution Avenue will become an elegant and vibrant mixed use grand boulevard linking London Circuit to Russell, increasing the vitality of the Central National Area and completing the National Triangle. This will be supported by an integrated transport system, broad tree-lined footpaths and outdoor dining and street parking.*

Key objectives outlined in relation to the precinct are provided below.<sup>3</sup>

- *Establish Constitution Avenue as a diverse and active grand boulevard lined with shops, cafés and a mix of commercial, entertainment and residential uses.*
- *Establish Constitution Avenue as a prestigious address for National Capital Uses.*
- *Link education and high-tech employment clusters located in the corridor between the Australian National University and the Canberra International Airport.*
- *Complete the base of the National Triangle.*
- *Support Constitution Avenue with an integrated transport system and mix of land uses contributing to the life of the National Triangle.*
- *Establish Constitution Avenue with higher density development, public transport, broad tree-lined footpaths and outdoor dining and street parking.*
- *Develop a built environment which demonstrates design excellence.*
- *Achieve leading practice environmentally sustainable development.*

The NCA should be aware of these objectives and the detailed conditions of planning, design and development that apply to the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade precinct and ensure that the Memorial and Blamey Square is managed in accordance with them.

### 5.2.3 National Memorials Ordinance 1928

The *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* provides for the location and character of national memorials and the naming of divisions of, and places in, the ACT. The ordinance applies to National Land in the ACT; that is, land that is used by the Commonwealth. The ordinance establishes the Canberra National Memorials Committee.<sup>4</sup>

As previously noted, all works in designated areas, including any commemorative works, must be approved by the NCA.<sup>5</sup> In planning for commemorative works, the NCA has produced Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital which outline the significance of such works, the appropriate general locations within designated areas, and the approach to be taken in designing them.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is located within the Russell Precinct and the guidelines define the type of memorials allowable as:<sup>6</sup>

*Commemoration related to the contribution of defence personnel (individual or collective), to unique military operations or to international defence treaties and alliances.*

The NCA should manage the Memorial and Blamey Square in accordance with the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928*.

Refer to Policy 1.4

## 5.2.4 Other Legislative Requirements

The following additional Commonwealth legislative requirements and codes are of relevance to the Memorial and Blamey Square, particularly in relation to undertaking maintenance, conservation and new works.

**Table 5.1** Other Legislative Requirements Associated with the Management of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Act or Code	Description
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	The main objective of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> is to ensure a balanced and nationally consistent framework to secure the health and safety of workers and workplaces. <sup>7</sup> The Act protects workers and other persons against harm to their health, safety and wellbeing through risk management, workplace representation, promotion of education and training, and the provision of a best-practice framework for the improvement and progression of standards.
<i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i>	The Act prohibits discrimination and harassment towards persons based on disability, whether it is mental, physical, intellectual, disease or illness, in relation to employment, accommodation or education amongst others. <sup>8</sup>

The NCA must ensure that it maintains compliance with the legislative requirements relevant for construction, access and safety at the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Refer to Policy 4.1

## 5.3 NCA Management

### 5.3.1 Management Responsibilities

The NCA is responsible for the management of the Memorial and Blamey Square. As shown in Figure 5.1 the NCA's management boundary extends beyond the CHL boundary and also encompasses the Sir Thomas Blamey Square roadway. As the manager, the NCA has primary responsibility for implementation of conservation policies, and adopting the heritage management processes and decision-making procedure of this HMP.

The NCA is divided into a number of branches or teams that have responsibility for a specific function, such as planning, estate management and events. A brief summary of those relevant to the management of the Memorial and Blamey Square is provided below.

#### Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

The Statutory Planning and Heritage Team is the first point of contact for all matters associated with management of the Memorial and Blamey Square's heritage values. A key responsibility of the Statutory Planning and Heritage Team is to ensure the timely implementation, review and monitoring of this HMP. Ensuring adequate funding arrangements, resources including people, and processes, are in place to support the effective implementation of this HMP, including its future monitoring and review in accordance with the EPBC Act, also lies under the remit of this team.

#### Estate Management Team

The Estate Management Team has responsibility for the daily management and maintenance of the NCA's built assets and open spaces. The team's responsibility currently includes the development of site-specific maintenance manuals and schedules of conservation works for heritage places that are consistent with any relevant HMP for that place and the Burra Charter.

The Memorial and Blamey Square is currently maintained under contracts the NCA has with Citywide and BGIS. Citywide is responsible for presentation of open space areas, including tasks such as mowing and graffiti removal. The Manager, Open Space, is responsible for Citywide. BGIS has management responsibility for built assets, including engineering, plumbing, painting and other repair works of this nature. The Director of Estate Management is responsible for BGIS.

Both Citywide and BGIS seek advice from the Strategic Planning and Heritage team for work on NCA heritage places if required.



**Figure 5.1** Aerial photograph of the Memorial and Blamey Square showing the CHL (orange) and NCA management (blue) boundaries. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, November 2020)

### Events and Place Activation

The Events and Place Activation team is responsible for regulating the location and conduct of events on public national land. Prior to approval by the NCA, all events are required to satisfy the Assessment Criteria for Events, the Works Approval Assessment Criteria (where necessary), conditions of relevant HMPs and the Planning Checklist for Event Organisers.<sup>9</sup>

Refer to Policy 1.1, 1.5 and 6.4

### 5.3.2 Impacts on Heritage Values and Self-Assessment Process

The NCA acts in accordance with the EPBC Act to ensure that it does not take any action that has, will have or is likely to have an adverse impact upon the heritage values of any place in its ownership or control.

Under the EPBC Act, the NCA must undertake a self-assessment process to determine whether an action needs approval. An action will require approval from the Minister responsible for the EPBC Act if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. The *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1—Matters of National Environmental Significance, 2013*

(prepared by the department responsible for the EPBC Act) provides guidance on and outlines the self-assessment process to any person who proposes to take an action to decide whether or not they need to submit a referral for a decision by the Minister.

In addition, the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2—Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies, 2012* (Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2) (prepared by the department responsible for the EPBC Act) provides guidance on how to identify the nature of an action or impact on Commonwealth land and by Commonwealth agencies.

### 5.3.3 Development and Works Approval within Designated Areas

As with all actions proposed for Commonwealth Heritage places in designated areas, the NCA's consideration of proposals is based on the relevant provisions of the NCP. Primarily, the NCA is obliged to comply with the works approval process for development proposals in designated areas.<sup>10</sup>

The NCA outlines its role for assisting applicants, which also applies internally, through a process of design development to achieve outcomes appropriate to those areas that embody the special characteristics of the National Capital.<sup>11</sup> As part of this process, if appropriate, consultation with the NCA's Statutory Planning and Heritage Team should be sought by anyone considering works at an early stage of design development before completing and lodging an application for works approval.

Refer to Policies 2.6–2.7

### 5.3.4 Record-keeping and Reporting

The Burra Charter highlights the importance of having a record of significant places prior to any changes occurring. Prior to undertaking any changes, including conservation works or new development, the Memorial and Blamey Square should be documented, and these records maintained. Adequate records (ie a photographic record accompanied by a detailed description) of the existing fabric and condition of the elements should be prepared prior to works.

The Estate Management Team maintains an Asset Management System to manage the NCA's heritage places. The Asset Management System is an important tool in the maintenance and monitoring of assets. The Estate Management Team reports on maintenance to the Executive and the NCA Board at every meeting.

Existing information about the Memorial and Blamey Square, including heritage reports, historic records, photographs and architectural drawings, are all valuable resources which should be collated and stored, to offer a comprehensive suite of documentation relating to the design, construction and history of the site. In addition to recording the site prior to undertaking changes, this information would serve as a useful reference tool, particularly for potential future interpretation opportunities.

Alternative methods of recording aspects of the site could also be explored, such as preparing oral histories by former workers, residents, visitors and users of the place, or digitally recording the site through video. These methods are also important interpretation initiatives (refer to Section 5.10).

Refer to Policies 6.1–6.2

### 5.3.5 Training and Research

All NCA staff and contractors that undertake work at the Memorial and Blamey Square should have a clear understanding of its heritage values. This HMP should be made easily accessible to all staff members (both electronically and hard copy versions), and all relevant staff and contractors should

undertake the NCA's heritage training e-module. An annual 'refresher' heritage training session should also be undertaken. Appropriate and frequent training would continue to develop the capacity of NCA staff and contractors to appropriately manage the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

As discussed in Section 3.1.4, examples of recent graffiti on the interior fabric of the Memorial were observed during GML's site inspection in November 2020. Enhancing understanding of heritage values, and the role of staff and contractors in conserving these values for future generations, may aid in minimising the frequency of this type of damage to significant fabric.

Continued research on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square should continue to be fostered and promoted by the NCA to aid in the effective management of heritage values. A schedule of priority research areas could be developed to encourage research, including research undertaken by volunteers through the NCA Volunteer Program. One area of further research that should be undertaken is to examine if the Memorial and Blamey Square would reach the National Heritage threshold under criterion (b) rarity and/or (d) characteristic.

Any new research information obtained should be incorporated in the NCA Heritage Register/Asset Management System as soon as it becomes available and ensure that it is used for interpretation or conservation as appropriate.

Refer to Policies 8.1–8.2

## 5.4 Consultation

### 5.4.1 Stakeholder Consultation

The NCA has an established mechanism for public consultation through its dedicated 'Community Engagement' webpage, accessible from the NCA website. The NCA has prepared a consultation protocol 'Commitment to Community Engagement' (August 2015), which:

- expresses the NCA's commitment to better connections with the people of Canberra and the nation;
- provides an action plan for community engagement programs and activities;
- formalises consultation requirements;
- outlines the NCA Service Charter for planning and development approvals; and
- provides feedback and complaint-handling procedures.

Individuals can also nominate themselves to be considered key stakeholders for consultation purposes.<sup>12</sup>

The NCA ensures that all management plans follow the EPBC Act regulations for public consultation by making draft management plans publicly available via the website and inviting stakeholders to review them.

Regular consultation with the Commonwealth department responsible for the EPBC Act should be undertaken, particularly when planning development that may have the potential to impact the heritage values.

Additionally, other relevant stakeholders who may be consulted in relation to the Memorial and Blamey Square with regard to any proposed works and its future management include:

- the Department of Defence;
- Australian American Association;



- Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund;
- Returned Services League of Australia;
- National Trust of Australia (ACT);
- Embassy of the United States of America;
- Australian Institute of Architects (AIA);
- the Walter Burley Griffin Society;
- the Carillon Society of Australia; and
- the Canberra District and Historical Society.

#### 5.4.2 Indigenous Consultation

As detailed in Section 1.5.4, consultation with the local Aboriginal community was conducted for this HMP through the ACT's RAOs in December 2020. While this HMP has found that the Indigenous heritage values do not meet the threshold for listing, the association and prior occupation of the land should be acknowledged.

Relevant local Aboriginal communities should be consulted when this HMP is updated or when change or works are proposed, including interpretation opportunities. Consultation should be undertaken in accordance with the principles outlined in the *Ask First* and *Engage Early* guidelines.<sup>13</sup>

Refer to Policies 5.1–5.3

### 5.5 Current Use, Access and Security

The Memorial and Blamey Square is utilised by the Department of Defence on a weekly basis for a range of official ceremonies, marches and other events. Most recently, a Welcome to Country and Smoking Ceremony launching NAIDOC Week 2020 was performed by Ngunnawal Elder Aunty Violet Sheridan at the Memorial and Blamey Square (Figure 5.3). An annual commemorative service and wreath-laying to mark the Battle of the Coral Sea is held in May (Figure 5.2). Due to COVID-19 restrictions, this annual ceremony was not held in 2020, and restrictions also reduced the frequency of other events held at the place throughout the year.

The Battle of the Coral Sea commemorative service marks the anniversary of a battle that was a strategic turning point for Allied forces in the Pacific during World War II. It was history's first great naval action between aircraft carriers, which saw a combined naval task force comprising aircraft carriers, USS *Lexington* and USS *Yorktown*, three cruisers—HMAS *Australia*, HMAS *Hobart* and USS *Chicago*—and a few destroyers stop the advancing Japanese naval strike force. It is commonly referred to as the battle that saved Australia from invasion.<sup>14</sup> The Battle of the Coral Sea commemorative service generally involves members of the Australian American Association and representatives of the Commonwealth Government and Opposition, ACT Government, Australian Defence Force and Royal Australian Navy, a representative of the President of the United States of America, the American Ambassador, Armed Forces of the USA, veterans of the Coral Sea Battle, the Returned and Services League of Australia, the Naval Association ACT Section, and the youth of Australia (students from Campbell Primary School). The ceremony is supported by a Naval Guard of Honour, Flag and Catafalque Parties comprising Royal Australian Navy personnel and US Marines, and the Royal Australian Navy Band. Other people may also attend, and staff and military personnel from the Russell Offices may watch the ceremony from the edges of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square.

Other events hosted at the Memorial and Blamey Square include the welcoming of VIPs to the Russell Offices precinct and the yearly Army Display. The most common events held are generally small in scale, comprising 10 to 30 people; however, larger ceremonies of up to 300 people can also be accommodated.

Temporary infrastructure generally required for staging events is largely limited to seating and PA systems. This should continue in the future with the quantity of infrastructure minimised to only that which is necessary to stage the event. All infrastructure should be fully reversible, leaving the Memorial and Blamey Square as they were prior to the installation. Significant views should be considered when planning the placement of temporary infrastructure.

When ceremonies and events are not taking place, the Memorial and Blamey Square is publicly accessible and often used by those working or visiting the surrounding offices to eat lunch and engage in other informal activities. Signs discourage use of the grassed area of Blamey Square. The Memorial podium and its steps are generally used for informal activities and gathering. Access to the interior of the Memorial structure is not available to the public.



**Figure 5.2** Battle of the Coral Sea ceremony, held on 9 May 2019. (Source: Australian American Association Canberra Facebook page)



**Figure 5.3** Smoking ceremony held at the Memorial to launch NAIDOC Week 2020. (Source: Department of Defence Twitter)

Existing management arrangements between the NCA and Department of Defence should be retained. This HMP should be provided to the Department of Defence and regular communication should be maintained between the two agencies on all matters relating to the use and conservation of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

There are no current plans to modify the current use of the Memorial and Blamey Square. However, if additional uses were to be considered, they would have to be compatible and respectful of the Memorial and Blamey Square's commemorative function.

Due to its location within Defence's administration precinct, the Memorial and Blamey Square has a heightened level of security which also extends to any events held there. Occasionally visitors will be approached by the on-site Australian Federal Police to enquire about their activity. There are currently security cameras on the other side of the Sir Thomas Blamey Square roadway. If additional security infrastructure is deemed necessary, retractable bollards could be installed at the northeast of the podium. No other additional security cameras or infrastructure should be installed within Blamey Square. Additional or replacement security infrastructure within the surrounding landscape of the Memorial and Blamey Square should aim to minimise visual clutter by using a colour palette and style that is consistent with existing fabric and placed in a sensitive location.

Refer to Policies 3.1–3.4

## 5.6 Condition and Maintenance

### Condition

A summary of the condition of the fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square is provided in Section 3.1.4, with a more detailed condition assessment available in Appendix D. Further investigations to determine the extent of rectification works required to secure the aluminium panels with speciality bolts have been undertaken by AMA Projects on 9 December 2020.<sup>15</sup>

Any proposed conservation works to the significant features of the Memorial and Blamey Square to address condition issues require careful management to ensure impacts are avoided.

Ensure maintenance activities, such as grass cutting, do not adversely impact the physical fabric.

### Maintenance and Monitoring

An external and internal visual inspection of the Memorial is carried out every six months. If identified through this visual inspection that maintenance works are required, they will then be undertaken. Aside from the moat, which is inspected on a monthly basis by a plumber as part of the Water Features maintenance program across the NCA estate, there is no planned or preventative maintenance program in place for the Memorial and Blamey Square. A regular cleaning program is also not currently in place for the Memorial; however, an internal clean and pest spray was undertaken as reactive works from the last visual inspection. The landscape of Blamey Square appeared to be well maintained.

A cyclical condition and maintenance program should be developed and implemented to monitor the site and ensure the effective conservation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. Regular structural and condition assessments should be undertaken. A record of the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance should be recorded regularly in the NCA's Asset Management System for future reference. Development and implementation of a cyclical maintenance plan would ensure that the place is kept in good condition. The plan should clearly set out regular maintenance tasks for the site, specifying how they should be carried out (what should and shouldn't be done), who should undertake them (the skills and expertise required) and how often they should be undertaken.

The Estate Management Team maintains the Asset Management System and reports on maintenance to the Executive and the NCA Board at every meeting (see section 5.3.4). The condition and maintenance program should report to the Estate Management Team as part of this process. This will also support the ongoing assessment of the condition of the Memorial and Blamey Square's heritage values, in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 4.5.1.

Refer to Policies 2.1 and 2.5

## 5.7 Setting and Views

The Memorial and Blamey Square, and the wider setting of the Russell Offices precinct, all contribute to a characteristic setting. The Memorial and Blamey Square form an important part of the wider Russell Offices precinct and in return Russell Precinct forms an appropriate, ceremonial setting for the Memorial and Blamey Square.

The contribution of the Memorial and Blamey Square to this precinct, and the relationship between it and the neighbouring buildings, in particular Buildings R3 and R4, must be considered in any future planning for the precinct.

The partial enclosure of the Memorial and Blamey Square by the adjacent buildings is accentuated by the landscape of the Netherlands Australia Memorial and the views towards the nature reserve of Mount

Pleasant. The views and the visual connection to the Netherlands Australia Memorial, with the bushland setting beyond, should be retained and considered in future planning.

The ability to appreciate the Memorial ‘in the round’ and retention of the significant views discussed in Section 3.2.2 should be retained to ensure that its landmark qualities and contribution to the National Triangle landscape are conserved.

Refer to Policies 2.2 and 2.3

## 5.8 Potential for Change

Exploring alternative solutions to improving services within the building without damaging significant fabric can be a challenge, but it is essential in the process of conserving heritage values.

Additional or new security infrastructure may be needed to meet increased security requirements for the Russell Offices precinct and its users. Installation of new infrastructure should consider the heritage values of the place and its commemorative function. New bollards on the northeastern side could be replaced with retractable models in metal or concrete, but should be similar in scale and placement of the existing. See also Section 5.5.

Technology upgrades may be required due to the nature of the Memorial and the surrounding landscape and Defence setting, with some changes having occurred already. Technological upgrades can cause impact on heritage values if not undertaken sympathetically. A fault with the flagpole lighting has been identified by NCA stakeholders as a current issue. Underground cable issues and works to rectify the issues would be significant. It is understood that works are currently on hold. Care should be taken during any excavation in the area to not disturb the heritage values of the site.

Retrofitting buildings to be more environmentally sustainable is a contemporary issue, as is finding sustainable solutions to operate more efficiently. As discussed in Section 5.11, reductions in energy and water consumption could be suitable changes at the Memorial and Blamey Square. Additional power outlets have been discussed and may be considered in the future. Any works should entail minimal impact to the place’s heritage values and suitable alternatives should be investigated prior.

Advice from a suitably qualified heritage consultant is required for any works of this nature.

Refer to Policies 2.4 and 3.3

## 5.9 Divestment

While there are no current plans for divestment, ongoing heritage protection would be required under s341ZE of the EPBC Act. Further, under s341ZE, the Minister for the Environment must be notified of the proposed divestment and establish an appropriate mechanism to protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of the site during the sale/transfer process and after the property has left Commonwealth control. This could be through a covenant in the sale/transfer documents or equivalent arrangements.

Refer to Policy 2.10

## 5.10 Interpretation

Interpretation is an essential part of the conservation process as defined by the Burra Charter.<sup>16</sup> The term interpretation means ‘all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place’. This includes the treatment of heritage fabric through maintenance, restoration, etc, as well as the use of a place and the

introduction of explanatory material, events and activities.<sup>17</sup> Successful interpretation encourages personal appreciation and enjoyment of the experience of a place—it can also be an engaging educational tool, inspiring or deepening connections between people and places.<sup>18</sup>

The active interpretation of heritage places supports community recognition, enjoyment and understanding of the site's heritage values and significance. Interpretation can also be a useful tool in explaining the layers of change at a heritage place.<sup>19</sup> Importantly, the maintenance and retention of the attributes of the heritage place fulfils an interpretive role in itself.

### 5.10.1 Existing Interpretation

Existing interpretation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square involves the following:

- retention and conservation of significant physical fabric;
- two interpretive hobs with bronze plaques and other signage plaques/text;
- regular use of the Memorial and Blamey Square by the Department of Defence for official ceremonies, marches and other events;
- naming of the square the 'Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square'. Accompanying text is provided on a large marble panel (southwestern boundary retaining wall);
- NCA's 'Military Memorials Self-Guided Driving Tour', available for download through the NCA website;<sup>20</sup> and
- information provided on the NCA website.

Despite the existing interpretation, there are a number of widely held community misconceptions about the history of the Memorial and Blamey Square. The prevalence of these misconceptions suggests that the existing interpretation may not effectively communicate the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square to the broader Canberra community.

Although the Memorial and Blamey Square is generally publicly accessible it is located within the Russell Offices precinct, which is a fully operational Defence base. Therefore, managing security accordingly remains a challenge for communicating values and fostering public knowledge and participation in the place.

### 5.10.2 Opportunities for Future Interpretation

Implementing interpretation initiatives is an essential component of heritage management and would increase public awareness of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

#### Interpretation Strategy/Plan

The development of an interpretation strategy would provide a clear approach to the interpretation initiatives appropriate for the heritage place and to targeted audiences. An interpretation strategy could include:

- Identification of key interpretation themes (linking with the Australian Historic Themes—refer to Section 2.10) and messages—the interpretation messages should closely echo the heritage values and stories of the place.
- Determination and tailoring of interpretation to the potential audiences appropriate to the heritage place—the key audiences for interpretation include site users, tourists and the broader Canberra community.

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- Exploration of options for a variety of interpretive initiatives and media, including off-site possibilities.

The interpretation strategy/plan would build on the existing NCA interpretation tools and should involve consultation with relevant stakeholders when developing the interpretation strategy/plan and specific interpretation initiatives.

### Off-site Signage

The NCA could investigate installing signage off-site at vantage points (ie along Kings Avenue) that offer views of the Memorial in full. Alternatively, incorporating material that communicates the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square into existing interpretative signage located within the National Triangle could also be considered. Off-site signage would allow for wider interpretation of its heritage values without necessarily having to go onto the Defence base.

The addition of new signage at the Memorial and Blamey Square would not be appropriate as it already contains a number of interpretive plaques and adding more would increase visual clutter and detract from the formality and design simplicity of the heritage place.

### Guided Tours

Regular small group tours of the Memorial and Blamey Square could be developed, facilitated by a knowledgeable and interested historian. Tours could be supplemented by additional forms of media such as brochures and/or guidebooks outlining more detailed historical information, photographs, drawings and plans.

Refer to Policies 7.1–7.2

## 5.11 Environmental Sustainability

Environmental management is an important aspect of managing the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square, ensuring that they are conserved for future generations.

Future repairs should continue the current policy of retaining as much of the existing fabric of the place as possible and maintaining it in good condition so that it has a long life. New works should endeavour to retain, re-use and complement the existing site development, which is of a high standard, rather than replacing it with new fabric.

Reductions in energy and water consumption may be achieved through the application of environmental sustainability initiatives. Renewable energy sources, appliances and mechanical systems should be investigated and, if appropriate, used to reduce energy consumption and improve the carbon footprint of the heritage place. Methods of improving water efficiency at the Memorial and Blamey Square, such as using greywater for irrigation of Blamey Square, should also be investigated and implemented. Other approaches that minimise unnecessary wastage of water, including undertaking regular maintenance of the systems and watering outside the hottest part of the day, should also be considered in the management of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

Any systems to enhance the long-term sustainability of the Memorial and Blamey Square should be installed in a way that respects the heritage values and does not detract from significant elements or views. Heritage advice could be sought to provide advice on environmental sustainability initiatives and manage potential impacts to heritage values.

Refer to Policy 1.6

## 5.12 Hazards and Risks

Risks to the Memorial and Blamey Square from extreme wind conditions, vehicular impact to the podium from delivery trucks using the Sir Thomas Blamey Square roadway, impacts from construction, and terrorism all have the potential to impact significant fabric and/or use of the heritage place.

It is important that risks to the property are understood and managed appropriately. The vulnerability and exposure of the Memorial and Blamey Square to both natural and human-caused hazards should be evaluated to determine the level of risk they pose to the place and its heritage values. Heritage should be considered when establishing any systems or processes for early warning, prevention, and management of disasters and risks.

Refer to Policy 4.3

## 5.13 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> National Capital Authority 2019, National Capital Plan, Australian Government, p 39.
- <sup>2</sup> National Capital Authority 2019, National Capital Plan, Australian Government, p 119.
- <sup>3</sup> National Capital Authority 2019, National Capital Plan, Australian Government, p 120.
- <sup>4</sup> National Capital Authority, August 2002, Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital, Appendix 1.
- <sup>5</sup> National Capital Authority, August 2002, Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital, Appendix 1, p 3.
- <sup>6</sup> National Capital Authority, Guidelines for Commemorative Works in the National Capital, 2002, p 13.
- <sup>7</sup> *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Commonwealth).
- <sup>8</sup> *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Commonwealth).
- <sup>9</sup> National Capital Authority, 'Event policy', viewed 15 December 2020 <<https://www.nca.gov.au/events/event-policy>>.
- <sup>10</sup> Under the National Capital Plan, see the National Capital Authority website <<http://nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php/works-approval>>.
- <sup>11</sup> National Capital Authority <<http://nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php/works-approval>>.
- <sup>12</sup> National Capital Authority, 'Commitment to Community Engagement', viewed 1 December 2020 <[https://www.nca.gov.au/sites/default/files/Commitment\\_to\\_Community\\_Engagement\\_August2015\\_0.pdf](https://www.nca.gov.au/sites/default/files/Commitment_to_Community_Engagement_August2015_0.pdf)>.
- <sup>13</sup> Australian Heritage Commission, *Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values 2002*, Canberra, p 6; Department of the Environment, *Engage Early – Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*, 2016, Canberra.
- <sup>14</sup> Australian American Association, 1998, Service of Commemoration of the battle of the Coral Sea, service program.
- <sup>15</sup> AMA Projects, American War Memorial: Report and Budget Estimate, prepared for BGIS on behalf of the National Capital Authority, 9 December 2020.
- <sup>16</sup> Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, 2000, Article 14.
- <sup>17</sup> Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, 2000, Article 1.17.
- <sup>18</sup> Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, 2000, Article 8.
- <sup>19</sup> Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, 2000, Article 15.
- <sup>20</sup> National Capital Authority, 'Military Memorials Self-Guided Driving Tour', viewed 1 December 2020 <<https://www.nca.gov.au/military-memorials-self-guided-driving-tour>>.

# Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation



## 6 Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation

The Memorial and Blamey Square is recognised as a place of significance by its inclusion on the CHL. Its CHL listing means that the place needs to be conserved and managed in accordance with the EPBC Act and the conservation policies in this HMP. The purpose of the conservation policies is to provide solid guidance for the ongoing and future management of the place, and to be integrated into decisions about management, development, interpretation, maintenance and long-term conservation.

Conservation policy is based on the principles embodied in the Burra Charter. It is a set of principles, processes and guidelines for practice in heritage conservation developed by Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and based on international standards. The Burra Charter has been accepted as the national standard for conservation planning and work by practitioners and all Australian government heritage bodies.

The policies for the Memorial and Blamey Square are founded on the heritage values and the constraints and opportunities analysed and described in this HMP (refer to Sections 4 and 5).

The active implementation of these policies and actions will ensure that the NCA meets its obligations under the EPBC Act to conserve the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.

The policies for the Memorial and Blamey Square should be read in conjunction with the management plan prepared for the Russell Offices Precinct in 2009 by the Department of Defence (or an updated version).

### 6.1 Policy Index

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<b>2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval</b>	Refer to for guidance on undertaking conservation and maintenance works, other changes to the site and processes for works approvals.	78
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## 6.2 Implementation References

### 6.2.1 Priorities

The priorities for action are listed in three categories, each responding to a different level of risk to the heritage values:

- **High:** Actions that should be undertaken immediately (within 12 months) to mitigate key risks to the heritage values. These actions are an essential component of the HMP and, without them, heritage values may suffer adverse impacts.
- **Medium:** Actions that should be planned for in order to conserve the heritage values. Resources should be organised in advance to enable their implementation and to ensure conservation of the heritage values.
- **Low:** Actions that are important to the future conservation of the heritage values but which respond to less immediate risks. Resources should be allocated in advance to enable them to be undertaken.

### 6.2.2 Timing

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

- immediately upon adoption of the plan (within two months);
- annually;
- as required (when an action demands it);
- ongoing;
- short term (within 12 months);
- medium term (2–3 years); or
- long term (5–10 years).

### 6.2.3 Responsibilities

As discussed in Section 5.3.1, primary responsibility for implementation, review and monitoring of this HMP and its policies lies with the NCA's Statutory Planning and Heritage Team. However, other branches within the NCA, such as the Estate Management Team and the Events and Place Activation Team, which oversee the daily management and use of the Memorial and Blamey Square, also have a responsibility to work in conjunction with the Statutory Planning and Heritage Team to effectively manage the heritage place in accordance with this HMP. This responsibility extends to any chosen contractors (currently Citywide and BGIS) who undertake works on behalf of the Estate Management Team.

Other relevant parties who have responsibility to act in accordance with the heritage values and policies outlined in this HMP include any users of the place, including the Department of Defence, which is also the immediate neighbour of the heritage place. The NCA and Department of Defence should continue to work in conjunction, where relevant, to ensure that the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square are effectively managed and conserved for future generations.

The individual responsibilities for the implementation of each policy are listed alongside the actions in Section 6.3 below.

## 6.3 Management Policies and Implementation Schedule

1. Management and Legislative Processes				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>1.1.</b> Adopt this HMP as the principal guiding document for future heritage management of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.1</b>	<b>1.1.1.</b> Submit this HMP to the Department responsible for the EPBC Act and seek approval from the AHC. Following approval, register the HMP as a legislative instrument on the Federal Register of Legislation.	High	Immediately	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>1.1.2.</b> Implement the policies and actions set out in this HMP, in line with identified priority and timing guidelines.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>1.1.3.</b> Refer to this HMP for all matters relating to the heritage values, conservation, and management of the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>1.1.4.</b> Ensure all NCA staff and contractors working on the site have access to the information in this HMP (hard-copy and electronically) and attend suitable induction sessions to understand its importance and intent.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<b>1.2.</b> Understand and manage the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.1</b>	<b>1.2.1.</b> Ensure that the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square provide the basis for all conservation processes, management and development actions.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>1.2.2.</b> Manage the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square with an understanding of its setting within the Russell Offices precinct and, more broadly, the National Triangle (see also Policies 2.2 and 2.3).	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>1.2.3.</b> Investigate options with the Department responsible for the EPBC Act to arrange a formal revision of the official CHL citation in accordance with the findings of Section 4.3.	Medium	Medium Term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

1. Management and Legislative Processes				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<p><b>1.2.4.</b> Undertake further investigations to determine the community-held aesthetic and social values of the Memorial and Blamey Square and if the place meets the threshold for National Heritage listing (see also Policy 8.2).</p>	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>1.3.</b> Ensure heritage management complies with the requirements of the EPBC Act. <b>Refer to Section 5.2.1</b></p>	<p><b>1.3.1.</b> Adopt this HMP as the principal guiding document for future heritage management of the Memorial and Blamey Square (see Policy 1.1).</p>	High	Immediately	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>1.3.2.</b> Review and update this HMP every five years, or following many major changes, in accordance with s341X of the EPBC Act (see also Policy 6.5).</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>1.3.3.</b> Assess proposed actions for potential impacts on heritage values (see also Policy 2.7).</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>1.3.4.</b> Review and update the NCA's internal heritage documentation (ie Heritage Strategy and Heritage Register) in accordance with the EPBC Act.</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<p><b>1.4.</b> Ensure that the Memorial and Blamey Square are managed in accordance with all other relevant legislative requirements. <b>Refer to Section 5.2.2 and 5.2.3</b></p>	<p><b>1.4.1.</b> Review and manage the Memorial and Blamey Square in accordance with the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Precinct Code as outlined in the NCP.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>1.4.2.</b> Manage the Memorial and Blamey Square in accordance with the requirements of the <i>National Memorials Ordinance 1928</i>.</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>1.5.</b> Ensure adequate funding is available for continued heritage management. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.1</b></p>	<p><b>1.5.1.</b> Ensure adequate funding arrangements, resources including staff, and processes are in place to support the effective implementation of this HMP, including future monitoring and review.</p>	High	Short term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

1. Management and Legislative Processes				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>1.6.</b> Manage the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square sustainably to ensure that they are conserved for future generations. <b>Refer to Section 5.11</b>	<b>1.6.1.</b> Retain and re-use as much of the existing fabric of the place as possible rather than replacing it with new fabric.	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
	<b>1.6.2.</b> Develop and implement an ongoing cyclical maintenance program (see also Policy 2.5).	High	Short term	Estate Management Team
	<b>1.6.3.</b> Investigate and implement systems to improve energy and water efficiency.	Medium	Medium term	Estate Management Team
	<b>1.6.4.</b> Seek specialist heritage advice on environmental sustainability initiatives and to manage potential impacts to heritage values.	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>2.1.</b> Retain and conserve the physical fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square, including its form and layout. <b>Refer to Section 5.6</b>	<b>2.1.1.</b> Develop and implement a condition and maintenance program to monitor and conserve the physical fabric of the Memorial and Blamey Square (see also Policy 2.5).	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.1.2.</b> Undertake conservation works as a priority to ensure that physical fabric is stable and safe for access.	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.1.3.</b> Record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance works in the NCA's Asset Management System (see also Policy 6.1).	High	As required	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.1.4.</b> Retain and re-use existing fabric where possible rather than replace with new (see also Policy 1.6).	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.1.5.</b> Ensure that maintenance activities (ie mowing) do not damage physical fabric.	Medium	Ongoing	Estate Management Team

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<b>2.1.6.</b> Undertake all conservation and maintenance works in accordance the principles of the Burra Charter.	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.1.7.</b> Seek specialist advice and appropriate skills where necessary (see also Policy 2.8).	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team
<b>2.2.</b> Retain and conserve the landmark qualities of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.7</b>	<b>2.2.1.</b> Maintain significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>2.2.2.</b> Maintain the ability to perceive the Memorial 'in the round'.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>2.2.3.</b> Respect and conserve the Memorial as a key visual element in the National Triangle landscape.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<b>2.3.</b> Retain and conserve the setting of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.7</b>	<b>2.3.1.</b> Liaise with the Department of Defence (as the adjacent land manager) to ensure that an appropriate setting for the Memorial and Blamey Square is retained.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>2.3.2.</b> Minimise visual clutter within the immediate setting of the Memorial and Blamey Square by using a colour palette and style that is consistent with existing fabric and placed in a sensitive location.	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team Department of Defence
	<b>2.3.3.</b> Ensure that any proposed changes to the Russell Offices precinct respect the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Department of Defence
<b>2.4.</b> Respect the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square when planning any new works or changes (ie service upgrades). <b>Refer to Section 5.8</b>	<b>2.4.1.</b> Assess the potential impacts of any proposed works or changes on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square (see also Policy 2.7).	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>2.4.2.</b> Ensure that significant views to and from the Memorial and Blamey Square are not obstructed.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<b>2.4.3.</b> Avoid the introduction of additional built elements within the boundaries of Blamey Square.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>2.4.4.</b> Ensure any works are consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter, including 'do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable but otherwise change as little as possible'.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>2.4.5.</b> Seek specialist heritage when necessary (see also Policy 2.8).	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>2.4.6.</b> Make a record prior to undertaking changes and incorporate it in the NCA's Asset Management System (see also Policy 6.1).	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<b>2.5.</b> Develop and implement a condition and maintenance program to monitor and conserve the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.6</b>	<b>2.5.1.</b> Undertake regular structural condition inspections of the column by qualified professionals to review the physical condition of fabric.	High	Annually	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.5.2.</b> Develop and implement an ongoing cyclical maintenance program.	High	Immediately	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.5.3.</b> Update the maintenance requirements following any major changes to the place or its fabric.	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team
	<b>2.5.4.</b> Record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance works in the NCA's Asset Management System (see also Policy 6.1).	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
<b>2.6.</b> Refer to this HMP and NCA's internal heritage processes to make consistent and effective decisions on the potential impacts of proposed conservation works, activities and maintenance. <b>Refer to Section 5.3</b>	<b>2.6.1.</b> Refer to this HMP for conservation management, works and appropriate maintenance at the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<b>2.6.2.</b> Refer to the NCA's internal heritage documentation (ie Heritage Strategy) for EPBC Act obligations, the decision-making hierarchy and internal works approval processes.	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team

2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<p><b>2.6.3.</b> Seek guidance from the NCA Statutory Planning and Heritage Team when proposing works and/or changes.</p>	High	As required	Estate Management Team
	<p><b>2.6.4.</b> Consult with internal and external stakeholders when making decisions about the works, activities and maintenance to the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>2.6.5.</b> Document all decisions and keep records in the Asset Management System for future reference by the NCA and heritage consultants (see also Policy 6.1).</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<p><b>2.7.</b> Assess all actions for potential impacts on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.2 and 5.3.3</b></p>	<p><b>2.7.1.</b> Prepare a heritage impact assessment in accordance with the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2 to assess any proposal or action for its potential to have a significant impact on the heritage values.</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>2.7.2.</b> Follow the NCA's internal self-assessment process to determine the likelihood of a significant impact and the need for an EPBC Act referral.</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>2.7.3.</b> Follow the NCA's works approval process for development proposals in designated areas.</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<p><b>2.8.</b> Engage appropriately qualified personnel, consultants and contractors to guide the management and conservation of heritage values. <b>Refer to Section 5.1.3</b></p>	<p><b>2.8.1.</b> Engage contractors and tradespeople with specialist expertise to advise and undertake conservation works and any specialist maintenance tasks.</p>	High	As required	Estate Management Team
	<p><b>2.8.2.</b> Seek advice from professional heritage consultants regarding heritage significance assessments, interpretation and impact assessments.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team



2. Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>2.9.</b> Employ an appropriate protocol in the event of unforeseen discoveries. <b>Refer to Section 5.1.4</b>	<b>2.9.1.</b> Implement an unanticipated finds protocol if extant Aboriginal or historical archaeological deposits are encountered while undertaking works.	High	As required	Estate Management Team
<b>2.10.</b> Ensure compliance with the requirements of the EPBC Act should divestment be proposed. <b>Refer to Section 5.9</b>	<b>2.10.1.</b> Notify the Minister for the Environment in accordance with s341ZE.	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>2.10.2.</b> Ensure that the conditions of transfer to a new owner include endorsement and adoption of this HMP as the guiding document for the ongoing conservation and heritage management of the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

3. Use and Events				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>3.1.</b> Continue to use and recognise the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square as a place of commemoration. <b>Refer to Section 5.5</b>	<b>3.1.1.</b> Continue the existing use of the place as a memorial with a commemorative function.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>3.1.2.</b> Maintain the Memorial and Blamey Square as a publicly accessible space.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<b>3.2.</b> Retain existing arrangements with Department of Defence (primary users) to ensure understanding and appropriate conservation of the Memorial and Blamey Square's heritage values. <b>Refer to Section 5.5</b>	<b>3.2.1.</b> Provide access to this HMP to the Department of Defence for easy reference.	High	Immediately	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>3.2.2.</b> Regularly maintain communication between the Department of Defence and the NCA on all matters relating to the use of the Memorial and Blamey Square.	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

3. Use and Events				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>3.3.</b> Ensure that any infrastructure required to stage events is sympathetic to the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.5</b></p>	<p><b>3.3.1.</b> Minimise the quantity of infrastructure needed to stage events.</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>3.3.2.</b> Ensure that any infrastructure is temporary, with a clearly defined timeframe for removal.</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>3.3.3.</b> Ensure that any infrastructure is fully reversible and will leave the place and its fabric as it was before.</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>3.3.4.</b> Minimise potential visual impacts on significant views through careful siting of any infrastructure.</p>	Medium	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team Department of Defence
<p><b>3.4.</b> Avoid any new uses that would adversely impact heritage values. <b>Refer to Section 5.5</b></p>	<p><b>3.4.1.</b> Ensure any proposed new or additional uses are compatible with the heritage values and are complementary to the primary use of the Memorial and Blamey Square as a place of commemoration.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Department of Defence

4. Access, Safety and Security				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>4.1.</b> Comply with relevant legislative requirements for construction, access, and safety. <b>Refer to Section 5.2.4</b></p>	<p><b>4.1.1.</b> Consider the heritage values and, where possible, avoid/minimise impacts (see also Policy 2.4).</p>	High	Ongoing	Estate Management Team
	<p><b>4.1.2.</b> Monitor the condition of the vertical static line and upgrade as required.</p>	High	Immediately	Estate Management Team
	<p><b>4.1.3.</b> Monitor and maintain the interior lighting and ladder system.</p>	Medium	Annually	Estate Management Team

4. Access, Safety and Security				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>4.2.</b> Ensure upgrades for safety, accessibility and building compliance are sympathetic to the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.1</b></p>	<p><b>4.2.1.</b> Seek opportunities to re-use existing fittings and locations to avoid visual clutter and physical impacts to significant fabric when replacing or introducing new equipment and services.</p>	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team
	<p><b>4.2.2.</b> Explore sympathetic design solutions to address safety, accessibility and building compliance requirements.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>4.2.3.</b> Avoid installation of additional security cameras and infrastructure within the boundaries of Blamey Square.</p>	High	As required	Estate Management Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>4.2.4.</b> Minimise visual clutter within the immediate setting of the Memorial and Blamey Square by using a colour palette and style that is consistent with existing fabric and placed in a sensitive location (see also Policy 2.3).</p>	High	As required	Estate Management Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>4.2.5.</b> Installation of retractable bollards along the northeast of the podium may be considered if deemed necessary for security and/or protection of physical fabric (see also Policy 2.4).</p>	Low	As required	Estate Management Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>4.2.6.</b> Seek advice from heritage professionals when planning upgrade works (see also Policy 2.8).</p>	Medium	As required	Estate Management Team Department of Defence
<p><b>4.3.</b> Integrate heritage considerations into safety and risk management. <b>Refer to Section 5.12</b></p>	<p><b>4.3.1.</b> Identify likely risks to the place and its heritage values.</p>	Low	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>4.3.2.</b> Develop and implement preparation, mitigation and response strategies to minimise potential risks to heritage values.</p>	Low	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team

5. Stakeholder and Community Consultation				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>5.1.</b> Consult with community stakeholders (including members of the Indigenous community) with an interest in the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square when this HMP is updated or when change is proposed, including interpretation opportunities. <b>Refer to Section 5.4</b></p>	<p><b>5.1.1.</b> Provide this draft HMP for comment to key stakeholders, community groups with rights and interests in the place, and the general public.</p>	High	Immediately	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>5.1.2.</b> Consult broadly on proposals with the potential to impact on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>5.1.3.</b> Consult with and involve members of the Indigenous community in accordance with the Ask First Guidelines (AHC 2002) when updating this HMP, planning change and/or interpretation.</p>	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>5.2.</b> Utilise the NCA Community Engagement website for public consultation purposes where necessary. <b>Refer to Section 5.4</b></p>	<p><b>5.2.1.</b> Seek public comment on proposed actions to the Memorial and Blamey Square through the NCA's Community Engagement website.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>5.3.</b> Consult with the Department responsible for the EPBC Act regarding heritage management of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.4</b></p>	<p><b>5.3.1.</b> Maintain regular liaison with the Department responsible for the EPBC Act.</p>	Medium	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>5.3.2.</b> Seek informal comment from the Department as part of the decision-making process to assess proposals that have the potential to impact on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>5.3.3.</b> Discuss options for arranging a formal revision of the official CHL citation in accordance with the findings of Section 4.3.</p>	Medium	Short term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

6. Documentation, Monitoring and Review				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>6.1.</b> Keep adequate and accurate records of decision-making, conservation and maintenance works. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.4</b></p>	<p><b>6.1.1.</b> Record the nature and outcomes of works, interventions and maintenance works in the NCA's Asset Management System.</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team

6. Documentation, Monitoring and Review				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<p><b>6.1.2.</b> Maintain records of decision-making and keep them for future reference by the NCA, heritage consultants and other relevant parties.</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>6.1.3.</b> Undertake photographic archival recording of relevant areas prior to any major works/new development.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
<p><b>6.2.</b> Collect and conserve documents relating to the construction, development and ongoing use of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.4</b></p>	<p><b>6.2.1.</b> Update the NCA Heritage Register/ Asset Management System with records/archives of relevance to the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team Department of Defence
	<p><b>6.2.2.</b> Make NCA records available for research generally, especially those relating to the historical development of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>6.3.</b> Monitor, review and report on the condition of the Memorial and Blamey Square's heritage values. <b>Refer to Section 5.6</b></p>	<p><b>6.3.1.</b> Regularly monitor the Memorial and Blamey Square for potential impacts on its heritage values (see also Policy 2.6).</p>	High	Ongoing	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>6.3.2.</b> Collate and review all monitoring data annually and report any changes to the heritage values to the Executive and NCA Board (see also Policy 6.1).</p>	High	Annually	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Estate Management Team
	<p><b>6.3.3.</b> Update this HMP to reflect any changes to the heritage values as part of the five-yearly review, or following any major changes to the heritage place (see also Policy 6.5).</p>	High	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<p><b>6.4.</b> Monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of this HMP on an ongoing basis. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.1</b></p>	<p><b>6.4.1.</b> Regularly review the status of HMP policy implementation.</p>	Medium	Annually	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>6.4.2.</b> Undertake a review and update of this HMP every five years, or following any major changes (see also Policy 6.5).</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

6. Documentation, Monitoring and Review				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>6.5.</b> Review and update the HMP every five years, or following many major changes, in accordance with s341X of the EPBC Act. <b>Refer to Section 5.2.1</b></p>	<p><b>6.5.1.</b> Use the NCA's annual reporting to review the condition of heritage values and the guidelines set out in this HMP for priority and timing of actions.</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>6.5.2.</b> Address any trends revealed in monitoring data by refining processes for management, conservation and/or maintenance accordingly.</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>6.5.3.</b> Integrate new research on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square into the updated HMP (see also Policy 8.2).</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>6.5.4.</b> Where appropriate, obtain specialist heritage advice when reviewing and/or making amendments to this HMP.</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

7. Interpretation				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<p><b>7.1.</b> Develop an interpretation strategy/plan to guide effective interpretation of the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.10</b></p>	<p><b>7.1.1.</b> Prepare an interpretation strategy/plan to identify and guide implementation of interpretation opportunities specific to the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	High	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team
	<p><b>7.1.2.</b> Ensure the key messages arising from the heritage values are conveyed in the interpretation of the place.</p>	Medium	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>7.1.3.</b> Consult with and involve relevant stakeholders (ie Department of Defence, local Aboriginal communities) in the development of the interpretation strategy/plan and specific interpretation initiatives (see also Policy 5.1).</p>	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>7.1.4.</b> Explore opportunities for interpretative initiatives that transmit the heritage values to the local and wider community (ie guided tours and off-site signage).</p>	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team

7. Interpretation				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>7.2.</b> Build on existing NCA interpretation tools as part of an interpretation strategy/plan. <b>Refer to Section 5.10</b>	<b>7.2.1.</b> Review existing interpretation initiatives and their efficacy.	High	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team
	<b>7.2.2.</b> Actively collect information statistics which will inform improvements in delivery of future interpretation.	Low	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team Events and Place Activation Team

8. Training and Research				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
<b>8.1.</b> Develop the capacity of NCA staff and contractors to manage the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.5</b>	<b>8.1.1.</b> Ensure NCA staff and contractors have access to the information in this HMP (hard-copy and electronically).	High	Immediately	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>8.1.2.</b> Ensure all relevant staff and contractors undertake the NCA's heritage training e-module to build understanding and capacity in heritage management.	High	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>8.1.3.</b> Ensure that all relevant staff and contractors undertake an annual 'refresher' heritage training session presented by the Statutory Planning and Heritage team.	Medium	Annually	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>8.1.4.</b> Incorporate new research findings as they occur into information and training for NCA staff and contractors to maintain the highest possible management and interpretation standards (see also Policy 8.2).	Medium	As required	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
<b>8.2.</b> Continue to foster and promote research on the heritage values of the Memorial and Blamey Square. <b>Refer to Section 5.3.5</b>	<b>8.2.1.</b> Prepare a schedule of priority research areas to encourage research on areas that will assist in the management of heritage values.	Low	Medium term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>8.2.2.</b> Undertake community consultation to assess the community-held aesthetic and social values of the Memorial and Blamey Square.	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<b>8.2.3.</b> Undertake further investigations to determine if the Memorial and Blamey Square meet the threshold for National Heritage listing.	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team

8. Training and Research				
Policy	Actions	Implementation		
		Priority	Timing	Responsibility
	<p><b>8.2.4.</b> Incorporate new research information into the NCA Heritage Register/Asset Management System as soon as it becomes available and ensure that it is used for interpretation or conservation as appropriate.</p>	Medium	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team
	<p><b>8.2.5.</b> Make NCA records available for research generally, especially those relating to the historical development of the Memorial and Blamey Square.</p>	Low	Long term	Statutory Planning and Heritage Team



# Appendices

## **7 Appendices**

### **Appendix A**

Abbreviations and Definitions

### **Appendix B**

Compliance Tables for Schedule 7A and 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations

### **Appendix C**

Historical Aerial Photographs of the Study Area

### **Appendix D**

Condition Assessment



# Appendix A—Abbreviations and Definitions

# Appendix A—Abbreviations and Definitions

## Abbreviations

The following table outlines a range of standard abbreviations used in the preparation of heritage management plans (HMPs), as well as specific abbreviations for this report.

Abbreviation	Definition
AHC	Australian Heritage Council
AHD	Australian Heritage Database
AR	Archival Recording
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
Cth	Commonwealth
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DCP	Development Control Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
GML	GML Heritage Pty Ltd
HA	Heritage Assessment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NCA	National Capital Authority
NCDC	National Capital Development Commission
NCP	National Capital Plan
NHL	National Heritage List
NLA	National Library of Australia
PR	Photographic Recording
RNE	Register of the National Estate

## Definitions and Terminology

Term	Definition
<b>Commonwealth Heritage List</b>	The CHL is a list of heritage places which are within a Commonwealth area (land owned or leased by the Commonwealth) which have been identified as having one or more Commonwealth Heritage values. To have Commonwealth Heritage values a place must have been assessed as being significant against one or more of the nine Commonwealth Heritage criteria. Places in the list can have natural, Indigenous and/or historic heritage values, or a combination of these, and range from places of local through to world heritage levels of importance.
<b>Commonwealth Heritage criteria</b>	Under s 341D of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act), these are the criteria prescribed in the EPBC Regulations at reg 10.03A used to establish if a place within a Commonwealth area has significant heritage value for its natural, Indigenous or historic heritage values.
<b>Commonwealth Heritage values</b>	Commonwealth Heritage values are the legally listed values for which a place is included in the CHL. These can comprise one or more natural and cultural (historic or Indigenous) aspects such as significance for reasons of historical, research, aesthetic or social importance, or due to a place's significant rarity, creative or technical achievement, characteristic features of a class of place, association with important people or importance as part of Indigenous tradition.
<b>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)</b>	<p>The EPBC Act is the key piece of Commonwealth environmental legislation in Australia. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. The Act defines and protects these 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world heritage properties</li> <li>• national heritage places</li> <li>• wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)</li> <li>• listed threatened species and ecological communities</li> <li>• migratory species protected under international agreements</li> <li>• Commonwealth marine areas</li> <li>• Great Barrier Reef Marine Park</li> <li>• nuclear actions (including uranium mines)</li> <li>• a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.</li> </ul> <p>The EPBC Act also regulates actions on, or impacting on, the environment on Commonwealth land, or actions by Commonwealth agencies impacting the environment in general. This includes protecting heritage values on Commonwealth land and controlling actions taken by the Commonwealth that may have a significant impact on the environment, including heritage values</p>
<b>Heritage impact assessment</b>	<p>A HIA is a report that analyses the potential impacts of a proposal on the heritage values of a place. The HIA also identifies mitigation and management measures to reduce the severity of impacts, where possible. Mitigation measures can include retention and re-use of building fabric on site, interpretation of heritage values, archival recording, undertaking oral history interviews and preparing a publication on the history and heritage values of the site.</p> <p>Key inputs to a HIA include the alternatives considered in the planning process for the proposal. A HIA can include a heritage assessment (HA) where this has not been prepared to date.</p> <p>A HIA assists with deciding if a proposal needs to be referred under the EPBC Act. HIAs need to be prepared using the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 and 1.2. For more information on these, refer to the 'Useful Guides' section below.</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Heritage management plan</b>	<p>HMPs need to be prepared for places included in the CHL or places with identified Commonwealth Heritage values established through a HA. They are intended to help managers to conserve and protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place by setting out the conservation policies to be followed.</p> <p>HMPs need to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the EPBC Regulations, including the Commonwealth Heritage management principles. HMPs include the HA (either integrated or as an appendix) and provide heritage compliance guidance, assess risks to heritage values, and provide detailed policies and guidelines to support the conservation management of the property's identified heritage values. A maintenance guide and action plan can also be included to assist with implementing the HMP.</p>
<b>Identified heritage values</b>	Identified heritage values refers to those values that have been identified through a heritage assessment, tested and found to meet the applicable threshold but have not been formally listed.
<b>National Triangle</b>	Refers to the land bounded by Constitution Avenue, Kings Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue.
<b>Parliamentary Triangle</b>	An erroneous term that is often used to describe part or whole of the National Triangle. This report utilises the term 'National Triangle' except where it has been used in previous references which are quoted.

Throughout this HMP, the terms place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation, use, compatible use, setting, related place, related object, associations, meanings, and interpretation are used as defined in *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (the Burra Charter). Therefore, the meanings of these terms in this report may differ from their popular meanings.

Term	Definition
<b>Place</b>	Site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
<b>Cultural significance</b>	Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
<b>Fabric</b>	All the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
<b>Conservation</b>	All the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
<b>Maintenance</b>	The continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place. This is to be distinguished from repair, which involves restoration or reconstruction.
<b>Preservation</b>	Maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
<b>Restoration</b>	Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
<b>Reconstruction</b>	Returning a place to a known earlier state. Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.
<b>Adaptation</b>	Modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
<b>Use</b>	The functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
<b>Compatible use</b>	A use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
<b>Setting</b>	The area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

Term	Definition
<b>Related place</b>	A place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.
<b>Related object</b>	An object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.
<b>Associations</b>	The special connections that exist between people and a place.
<b>Meanings</b>	Denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
<b>Interpretation</b>	All the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

In addition to the Burra Charter terms, the following have specific meanings within the context of this report:

Term	Definition
<b>Attribute</b>	A feature that embodies the heritage values of a place.
<b>Element/Component</b>	A part of an attribute, or individual spaces within a place.
<b>Condition</b>	This is a measure of the physical state of a place's fabric and/or elements. Condition is used as a measure of the deterioration of a place or attribute, and its ability to survive into the future without remedial action.
<b>Integrity</b>	This is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the place and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity requires assessing the extent to which the place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• includes all attributes and elements necessary to express its value;</li> <li>• is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the place's significance; and</li> <li>• suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.</li> </ul>
<b>Policy (Conservation Policy)</b>	A statement or suite of statements framed to guide the ongoing use, care and management of the place and to retain, and if possible reinforce, its cultural significance. Once adopted or endorsed, they should be implemented or acted upon.
<b>Guideline</b>	A statement framed to clarify or guide the implementation of a broader conservation policy, setting a preferred direction for such implementation.



## **Appendix B—Compliance Tables for Schedules 7A and 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations**

## Appendix B— Compliance Tables for Schedules 7A and 7B of the EPBC Act Regulations

This heritage management plan (HMP) for the Australian American Memorial and Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square addresses and fulfils the requirements for a management plan contained in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC Regulations).

The EPBC Act (s341S) requires Commonwealth agencies to prepare a management plan to protect and manage Commonwealth Heritage places. The plan must address the matters prescribed by the EPBC Regulations and must not be inconsistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles. The matters to be addressed in management plans (HMPs) are set out in Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations.

### Schedule 7A—Regulation 10.03B: Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage Places

Regulation 10.03B of the Regulations states that:

*A plan for a Commonwealth Heritage place, made under section 341S of the Act, must address the matters set out in Schedule 7A.*

The following table lists the requirements contained in Schedule 7A and the relevant sections of this management plan that address each listed item.

Regulation Ref.	Schedule 7A—A management plan must:	Report Section
Schedule 7A (a)	Establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	Section 1.2—HMP Objectives
Schedule 7A (b)	Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	Section 1.4—Heritage Context Section 5.2—Legislative Management Framework Section 5.3—NCA Management
Schedule 7A (c)	Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses;	Section 2—Historical Context Section 3—Physical Context
Schedule 7A (d)	Provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place;	Section 4—Heritage Values
Schedule 7A (e)	Describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	Section 4.5—Condition of Heritage Values
Schedule 7A (f)	Describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	Section 4—Heritage Values
Schedule 7A (g)	Describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;	Section 5—Opportunities and Constraints
Schedule 7A (h)	Has policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place, and include in those policies guidance in relation to the following:	Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
	(i) the management and conservation processes to be used;	Policy 1—Management and Legislative Processes

Regulation Ref.	Schedule 7A—A management plan must:	Report Section
		Policy 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval
	(ii) the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for Indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;	Policy 4—Access, Safety and Security Policy 5.1
	(iii) the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;	Policy 5—Stakeholder and Community Consultation
	(iv) the policies and protocols to ensure that Indigenous people participate in the management process;	Section 5.4.2 Policy 5.1 Policy 7.1
	(v) the protocols for the management of sensitive information;	N/A
	(vi) planning and managing of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;	Policy 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval
	(vii) how unforeseen discoveries or disturbing heritage values are to be managed;	Policy 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval, in particular Policy 2.9
	(viii) how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;	Policy 2.8
	(ix) how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;	Section 5.3.4—Record Keeping and Reporting Section 5.6—Condition and Maintenance Policy 6.3
	(x) how the records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage place's register are kept;	Section 5.3.4—Record Keeping and Reporting Section 5.6—Condition and Maintenance Policy 6—Documentation, Monitoring and Review
	(xi) research, training and resources needed to improve management;	Policy 8—Training and Research
	(xii) how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted;	Policy 9—Interpretation
Schedule 7A (i)	Include an implementation plan;	Section 6.3
Schedule 7A (j)	Show how the implementation of policies will be monitored;	Policy 6.1 Policy 6.4
Schedule 7A (k)	Show how the management plan will be reviewed.	Policy 6.5

## Schedule 7B—Regulation 10.03D: Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

The EPBC Act (s341Y) requires Commonwealth Heritage places to be managed in accordance with Commonwealth Heritage management principles, which encourage identification, conservation and presentation of a place's heritage values through applying best available skills and knowledge, community (including Indigenous) involvement and cooperation between various levels of government. The principles are set out in Schedule 7B of the EPBC Regulations.

The following table lists the requirements contained in Schedule 7B and the relevant sections of this management plan that address each listed item.

Regulation Ref.	Schedule 7A—A management plan must:	Report Section
Schedule 7B (1)	The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their National Heritage values.	Section 1—Introduction Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation
Schedule 7B (2)	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values.	Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation Policy 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval, in particular Policy 2.8
Schedule 7B (3)	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.	Section 1.4—Heritage Context Section 5.2—Legislative Management Framework Policy 1.3 Policy 1.4 Policy 4.1
Schedule 7B (4)	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.	Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation Policy 3—Use and Events Policy 2—Actions: Conservation, Maintenance and Works Approval
Schedule 7B (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.	Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation Policy 5—Stakeholder and Community Consultation
Schedule 7B (6)	Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.	Section 3.3—Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Context Policy 5.1
Schedule 7B (7)	The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.	Section 6—Conservation Policies, Actions and Implementation Policy 6—Documentation, Monitoring and Review

## **Appendix C—Historical Aerial Photographs of the Study Area**

## Appendix C—Historical Aerial Photographs of the Study Area



**Figure C1** Study area aerial photograph from 1951. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C2** Study area aerial photograph from 1955. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C3** Study area aerial photograph from 1961. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C4** Study area aerial photograph from 1968. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C5** Study area aerial photograph from 1972. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C6** Study area aerial photograph from 1973. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)





**Figure C7** Study area aerial photograph from 1984. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C8** Study area aerial photograph from 1987. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



**Figure C9** Study area aerial photograph from 1998. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



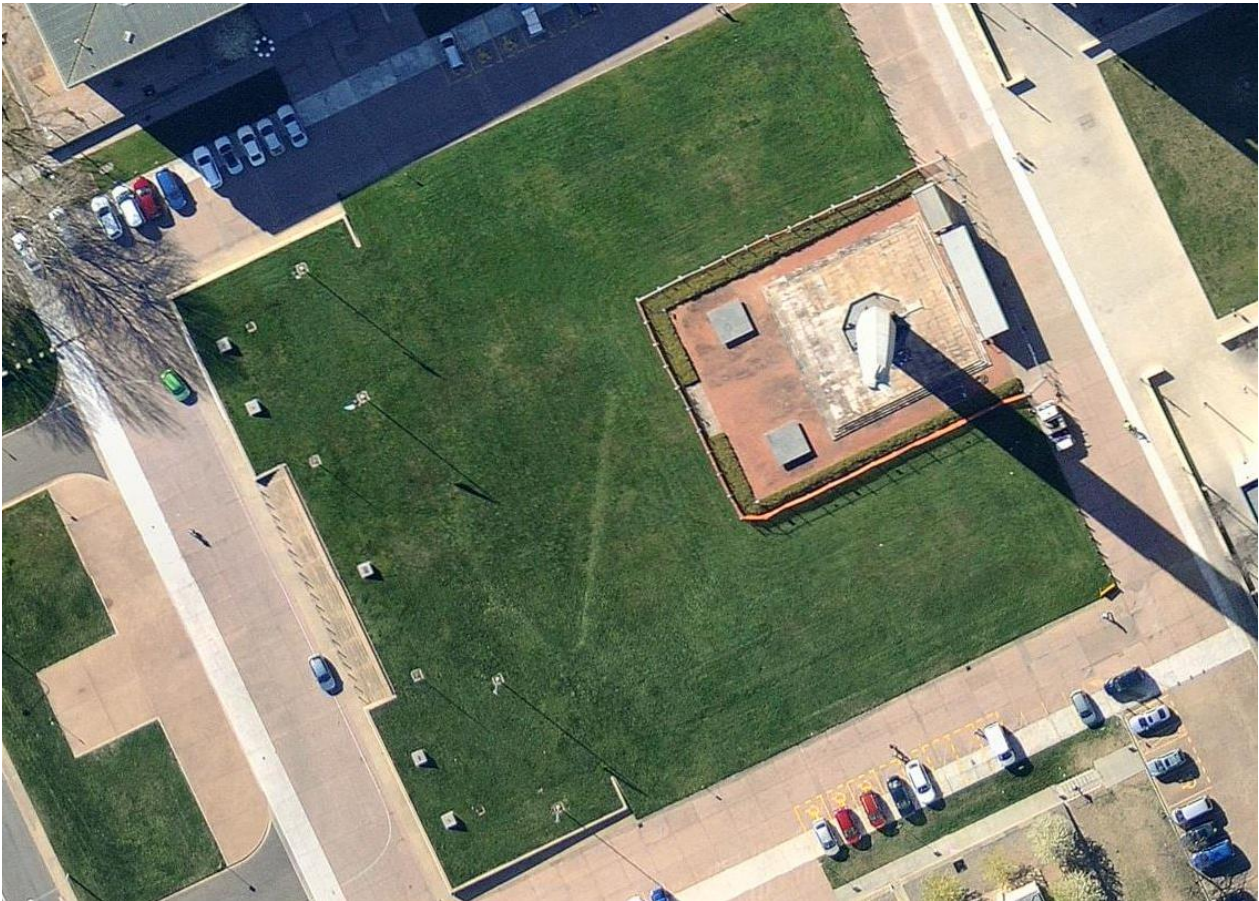
**Figure C10** Study area aerial photograph from 2004. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



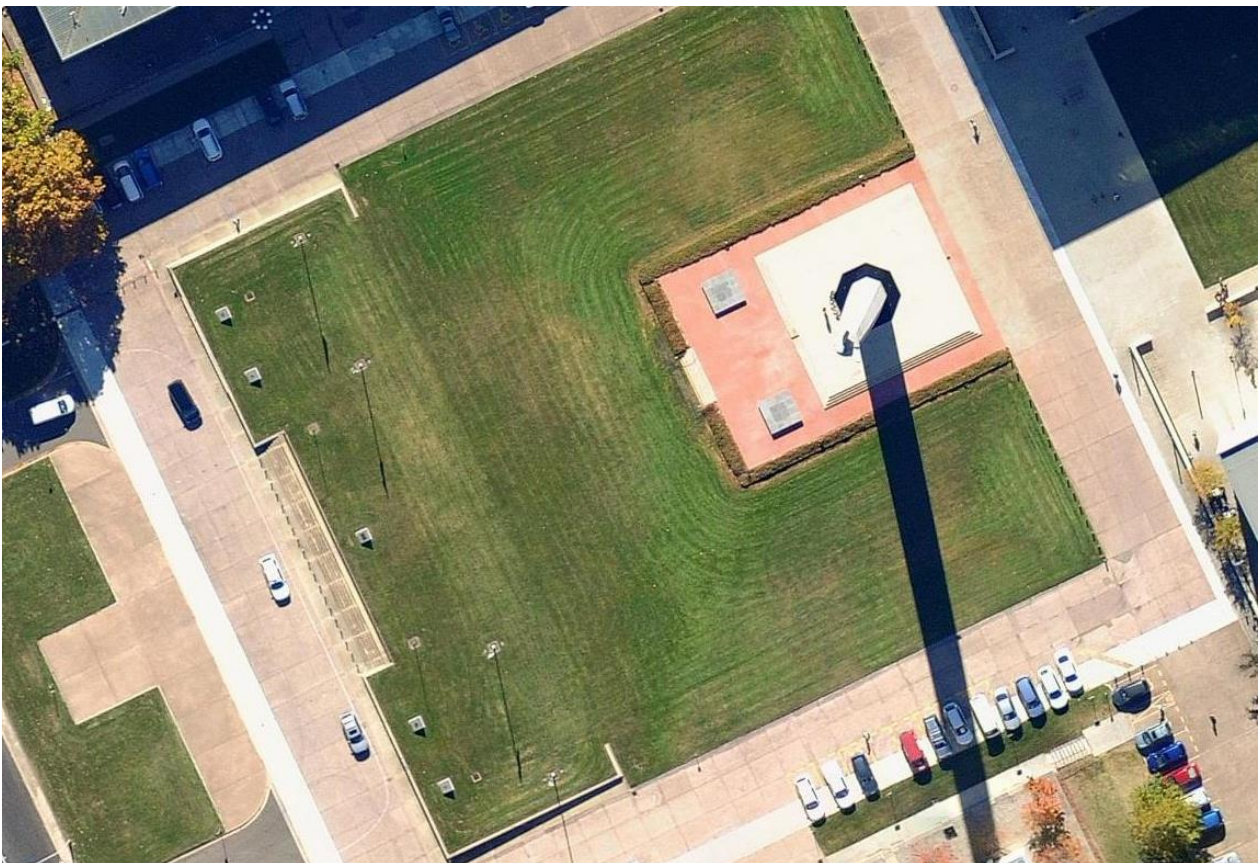
**Figure C11** Study area aerial photograph from 2009. (Source: ACT Government, ACTmapi)



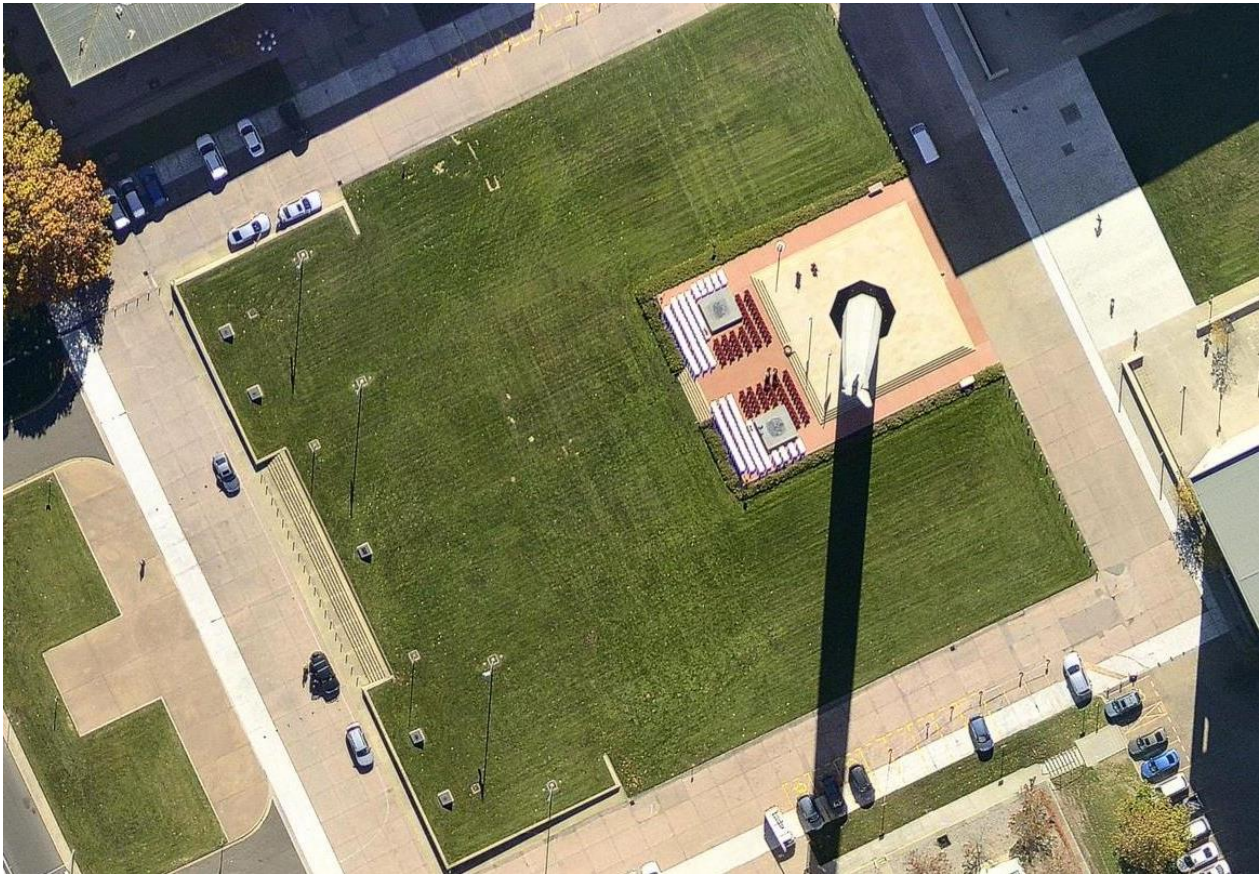
**Figure C12** Study area aerial photograph from 2010. (Source: Nearmap)



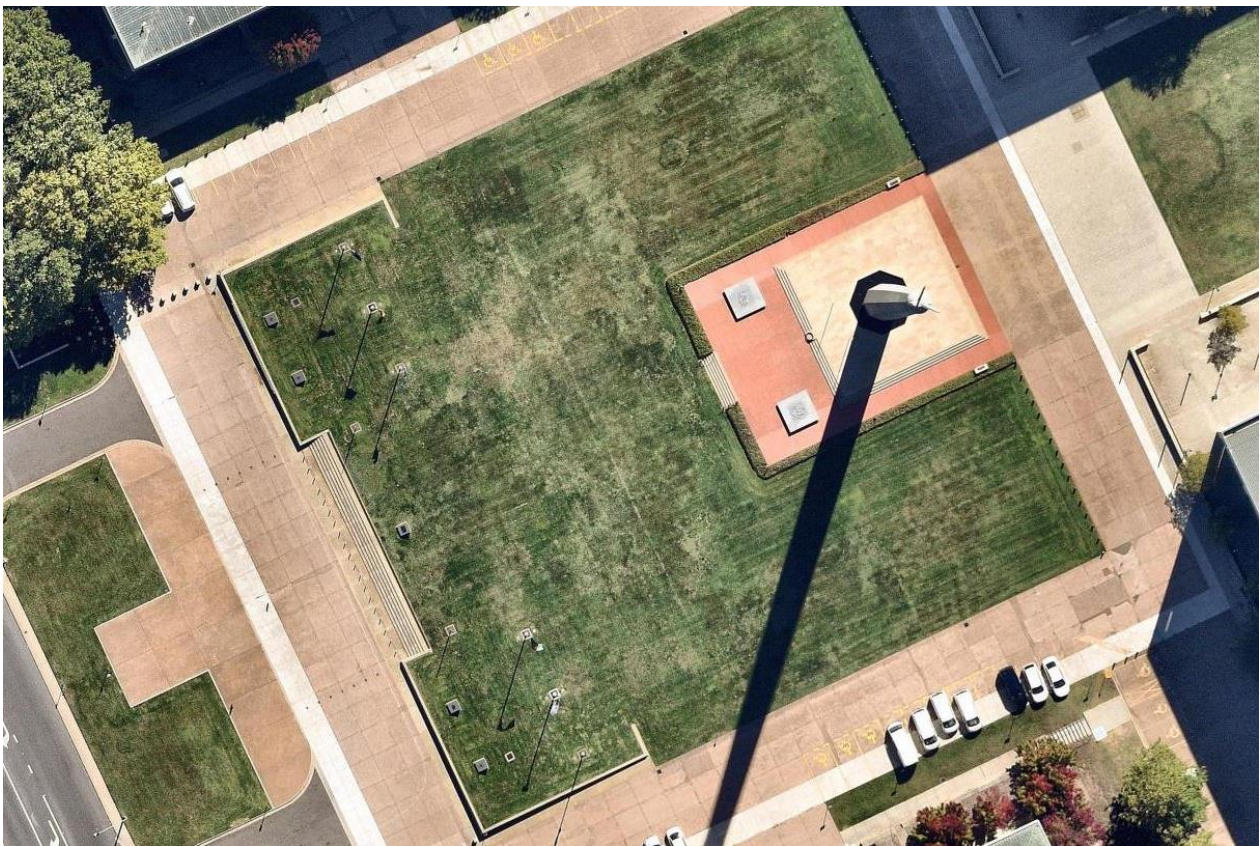
**Figure C13** Study area aerial photograph from September 2011. (Source: Nearmap)



**Figure C14** Study area aerial photograph from May 2012. (Source: Nearmap)



**Figure C15** Study area aerial photograph from May 2014. (Source: Nearmap)



**Figure C16** Study area aerial photograph from 2019. (Source: Nearmap)

## **Appendix D—Condition Assessment**



## CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 2020

### AUSTRALIAN AMERICAN MEMORIAL & BLAMEY SQUARE.

#### 1. SCOPE

Conservation Works Pty Ltd was asked to condition assess the Australian American Memorial (AAM) and Blamey Square to identify condition issues requiring rectification.

#### 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Generally, the condition of the AAM and Blamey Square is good. The following issues are high priority. The lower priority issues and projected expenses are found in Section Seven at the rear of this report.

ELEMENT	TREATMENT (PRIORITY)	CONTRACTOR	APPROXIMATE COST PLUS GST
Blamey Square: marble and bronze name plaque and granite plinths with bronze emblems	Maintain condition of bronze elements with a high temperature wax coating (2).	Conservator	\$2000.00
AAM panel fixings	Design and specification of new replacement fixing system (2).	Structural engineer after consultation with a conservator.	\$4000.00

*Conservation Works Pty Ltd* ABN: 54 084 850 322

*Postal Address:* PO Box 419, Hall, ACT 2618, *Mobile:* 0413 861 450

*Email:* conservationworksgm@gmail.com

	The long-term structural stability of the aluminium cladding panels requires the urgent redesign of the fixings, especially for levels 3-8.		
AAM safety advice	<p>Develop safe access plan and install harness fixing points to allow the interior of the eagle to be assessed (2).</p> <p>The interior of the eagle has not been assessed by a conservator in 20 years due to access difficulties.</p> <p>Consultant to also provide advice on the necessity of repairs/removal of trip hazards in the decking boards. Options include sinking all nails, replacing nails with screws, or replacing timber boards with metal mesh.</p>	Safety consultant and installer of harness points.	\$5000.00
AAM entry door	Replace lock, remove rusting slide-bolts and fill damage from slide bolts (2)	Locksmith and conservator	\$2000.00
AAM bronze panels on interpretive hobs, bronze wreaths x 2, bronze letters and bronze pool edge	<p>Apply a maintenance coating of high temperature microcrystalline wax (2).</p> <p>Remove calcium deposits from the granite plinth at the base of the pool wreath.</p>	Conservator	\$3000.00
AAM assessment of water treatment options for the moat	<p>Assessment of existing pool and water treatment equipment (2)</p> <p>The base posts and panels of the tower are the most heavily corroded due to the presence of water (likely chlorinated). Long term protection of the steel and aluminium structure is best served by lowering the water level 1cm and treating the water with non-chemical means, e.g.: UV light.</p>	Hydraulic/pool consultant	\$1200.00
AAM east side aluminium plaque	Remove surface corrosion and apply a black pigmented high temperature micro crystalline wax to the plaque to increase the readability and prevent corrosion (2).	Conservator	\$500.00



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### 3. METHOD

A site visit was undertaken on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2020. A visual inspection of the interior of the tower was conducted to the level of the circular ball. A visual inspection of the exterior of the tower and Blamey Square was conducted from the ground with the help of a zoom lens for high sections.

Detailed condition photography of all elements was taken. See Appendix Three for the contact sheet. High resolution images have been supplied separately.

### 4. MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION:

The AAM is a steel framed tower, clad in aluminium. There is a bronze wreath mounted at the base of the tower. The tower is surrounded by a pool. The whole memorial is situated on a sandstone paved podium. In front of the main podium is an area paved with red concrete, this area has two polished granite tables mounted with aluminium coats of arms.

The AAM is situated in a larger grassed area known as Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Square. This square includes a set of cast concrete stairs, four bluestone monoliths with bronze emblems and a marble and bronze bas relief and plaque.

## 5. CONDITION ASSESSMENT:

This section provides an outline of the major condition problems. More detailed condition information can be found in the high-resolution condition photography, a contact sheet of all images is found in Appendix Three.

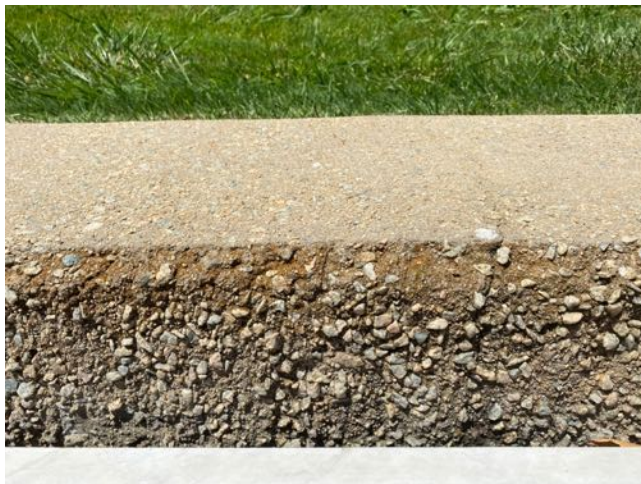
### 5.1 BLAMEY SQUARE

#### OVERALL CONTEXT:



#### CONCRETE WALLS:

- Minor lichen and algae growths on some surfaces, as seen below on the angled top edges of the concrete walls.



MARBLE NAME PLAQUE:



- Marble is in good condition, some minor losses and chips on the lower edges and corners. Minor opening of vertical grout joints. Some minor orange and algae staining, particularly near the end of “Thomas”.



- Inset lettering – the surface coating is deteriorating and allowing some minor surface corrosion. The adhesive used to set the bronze letters into the marble is also failing with several of the letters loose in the recesses in the marble.



- Bronze interpretive panels – good condition.
- Bas relief of Sir Thomas Blamey – good condition, deteriorated wax coating on the surface.

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#### PEBBLE CRETE CONCRETE STAIRS

- Open joints, missing sealant, impact damage and loss to concrete in isolated places.



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## GRANITE PLINTHS WITH BRONZE EMBLEMS

- Good condition – bronze elements have light surface dirt and minor surface corrosion and loss of protective wax. There is also minor green surface staining of the granite from the bronze. Granite plinths have lawn mower and wiper snipper damage around the bases.



- The front panel of the Air Force plinth has a crack in the top corner.



- Pressure washer damage is visible on the rear of the granite – swirly circular marks.



- Minor accumulation of calcium deposits at the base of the plinths.



## 5.2 AUSTRALIAN AMERICAN MEMORIAL

### SANDSTONE PODIUM AND FORECOURT



- Installed in 2012 – excellent condition.
- Minor algae staining and uneven colouration from pressure washing and minor loss and cracking in mortar joints and expansion joint sealant.

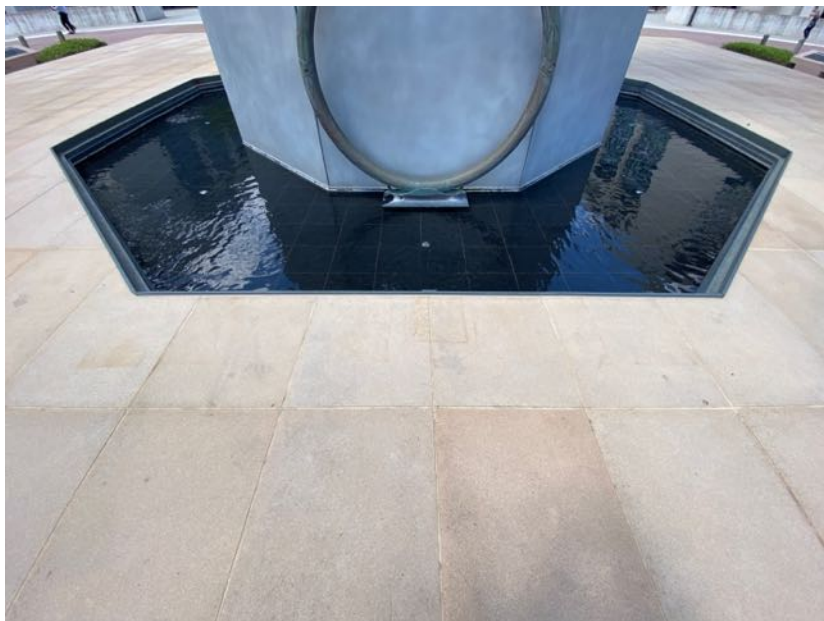




- Grey colouration along expansion joint lines – probably due to migration of sealant oils.



- Three rectangular areas of orange staining near the moat on the southern face.



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## RED CONCRETE PAVING

- Installed in 2012 – excellent condition.
- Uneven striped surface, probably due to uneven application of sealer, biocide, or cleaning tool.



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## SANDSTONE STAIRS TO THE PODIUM

- Refurbished in 2012. Excellent condition, minor algae staining.



Eastern handrail is deformed, probably because of a vehicle collision.



---

#### GRANITE TABLES WITH ALUMINIUM COAT OF ARMS

- Refurbished in 2012, excellent condition.
- Minor accumulation of algae spots on the aluminium.



---

## INTERPRETIVE HOBS

- Installed in 2012, Sandstone in excellent condition. Bronze letters and plaques have uneven surface colouration due to corrosion and deterioration of the surface coating. This is in the early stages of causing discolouration on the sandstone.



---

## MOAT

- Bronze edge, missing and mismatched fixings.



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## BRONZE WREATHS (COLUMN AND SLAB MOUNTED).

- The wreath on the column is original. The wreath on the plinth is new in the 2012 works. Both are in sound condition with minor surface corrosion and loss of protective wax coating.
- There are significant salt and calcium deposits on the granite plinth of the wreath mounted on the column.



- The plinth mounted wreath is in good condition with minor surface corrosion and loss of protective wax coating which is in the early stages of causing copper staining on the sandstone below.



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## ALUMINIUM SIGNAGE

- Individual aluminium letters make up the inscription on the front of the column, each letter is fixed through the face of the panel. There is minor corrosion on the fixings at the rear. Minor dirt and run-down staining on the front face. The area of uneven colouration below the letters may be due to removal of graffiti in the past.



- The plaque on the east side of the column is heavily corroded to the extent that it cannot be read.



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## ALUMINIUM TOWER CLADDING

- Level numbers and builders' names painted in the interior surfaces with the original red oxide paint used on the steel structure.



- Surface corrosion on panel surfaces and fixings, heavier at the lowest level due to the presence of water and possibly chlorine from the moat.



- Black staining visible on interior and exterior panel surfaces due to mobile fixings and grinding of metal on metal.



- Loose and missing fixings including the 2010 stainless steel replacements. Top-to-bottom joints are particularly bad on levels three to eight with the 2010 fittings having fallen out of the panels. This has resulted in panels on these levels being very mobile – they can be moved by hand.







- Movement in top-to-bottom joints has resulted in wear and damage in the side-to-side panel joints as well. This is made obvious by dark staining resulting from grinding of aluminium due to movement of the panels.



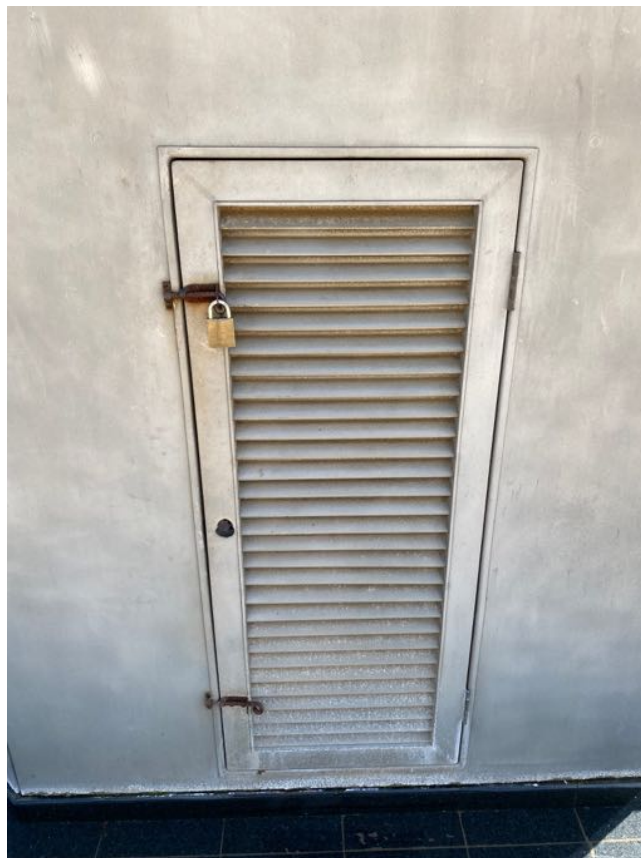
- All horizontal surfaces on the panels have accumulated dust and hold more moisture, consequently the surface corrosion of the aluminium is heaviest in these areas.



- All original vertical and horizontal panel fixings are castellated aluminium nuts and bolts secured with pins. There appears to be a spring washer on the exterior of the panels in these joints. Perhaps the function of this was to allow for thermal expansion and contraction. A damaged original bolt and spring washer are shown below. Many of these are loose.



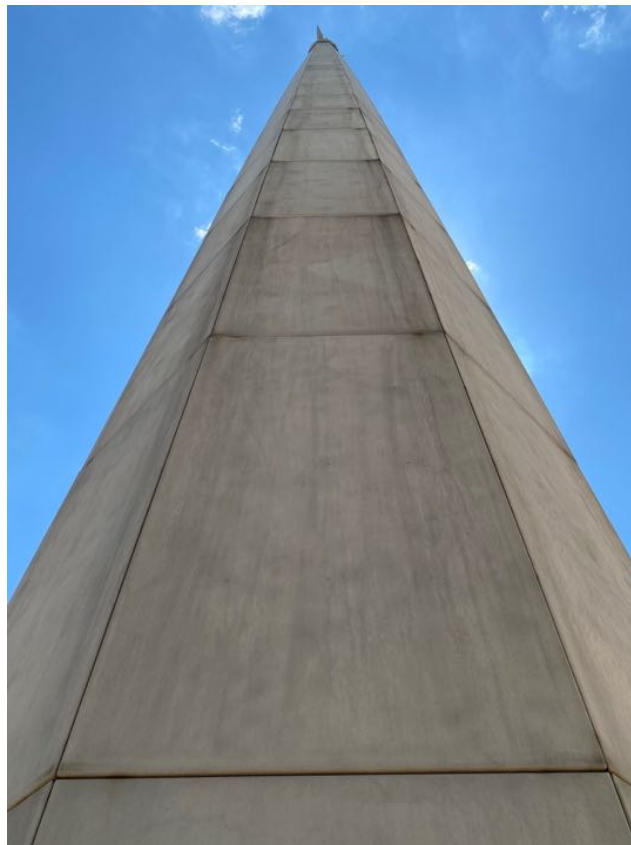
- Mid panel fixings are threaded aluminium rod welded to the panel face and bolted to the mid beams.
- All fixings are developing a moderate amount of surface corrosion that will make removal or replacement of the fixings difficult. In terms of future maintenance this is difficult, especially for mid panel fixings which cannot be replaced without welding new threaded rod onto the panel sheet.
- There is some minor graffiti on the interior surface of wall panels, e.g.: marker pen on level 15, incised on level 14.
- The electrical supply has been run up the tower, on some levels there are limited fittings and some sag in the cable.
- There is a light accumulation of dirt over all the interior surfaces.
- There is a moderate amount of builders' debris from maintenance works including loose screws, nuts bolts, cigarette butts, electrical tape etc.
- Access door – broken lock has been replaced with unattractive and actively corroding steel slide bolts.



- Significant aluminium corrosion on the bottom 5cm of the interior and exterior of the lowest panels due to proximity to the moat, probably exacerbated by chlorinated water treatment.



- General external staining and water run marks on the exterior of the panels



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## INTERIOR STEEL STRUCTURE

- A thorough repaint of the steel has been completed in recent years. This has generally been completed to a high standard. There are isolated locations adjacent to vertical posts and wooden floorboards that have not been thoroughly coated.



- There is evidence of movement in the steel structure from levels 3-8. The accumulation of red coloured dust at bolted joints suggests some grinding action that is liberating particles of the original red oxide paint coating.



- There is an intact continuous lightning strip down the inside of the tower (visible as far as the ball).

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## INTERIOR LADDER SYSTEM

- There is confusing signage about access requirements.
- Rope at the upper levels is not safe, it is simply tied to a rail and should be removed before someone mistakenly uses it as a safety line.
- Some handrails are mobile due to mobility in the floor decking boards.

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## INTERIOR WOODEN DECKING FLOORS

- Generally sound and stable.
- Some cracking particularly at the location of bolts holding down handrails



- Significant mobility in many boards as they are only fixed with a single central nail at each end. There is also significant cupping and twisting of boards which in many locations has resulted in potential trip hazards.

- On most boards the nails have ridden up proud of the surface, creating a minor trip hazard.



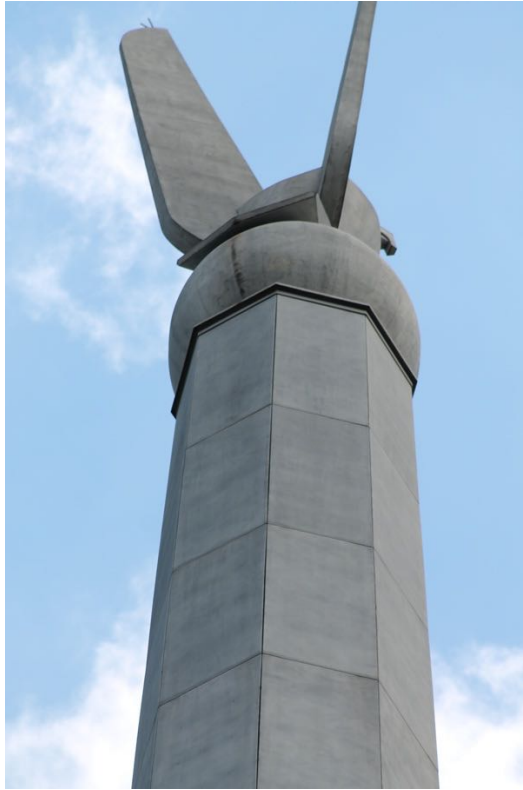
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#### ALUMINIUM BALL AND EAGLE

- Could not be visually assessed due to lack of harness attachment points for safe climbing of the structural frame.
- Significant amount of graffiti – names and dates of visitors, some dating from manufacture and others much more recent.



- There is some orange staining visible on the rear centre, exterior of the ball indicating there may be a corroding ferrous metal fitting that is deteriorating.





## 6. REVIEW OF EXISTING DOCUMENTATION

### 6.1 ARCHIVAL FILES FROM CONSTRUCTION

In development of specifications for panel fixings it would be desirable to provide the engineer with access to the archival plans dating from construction. Forty-four relevant plans were sourced from the National Archives in Melbourne and were passed onto the NCA for archiving in 2008. Appendix One contains the list of plans the NCA has on file.

Note that many of these plans related to the memorial as it was initially conceptualised, not as it was constructed. In general terms the details relating to the column are consistent with the actual monument.

### 6.2 2010 ASSESSMENT AND REPLACEMENT OF FIXINGS TO ALUMINIUM CLADDING.

The Aurecon 2010 specification for works completed for rectification of the aluminium cladding made a series of incorrect assessments about the materials used in construction. The original joiner brackets and nuts and bolts were identified as galvanized steel when they are in fact all aluminium. The specification of stainless-steel fixings was inappropriate and did not take bimetallic corrosion into consideration – in this couple aluminium acts as the anode and is preferentially attacked, probably contributing to the rapid enlargement of the bolt holes in the aluminium panels. I also believe the specification did not consider the large thermal expansion coefficient of aluminium. Redesign of these replacement fixings is critical to the ongoing safety and longevity of the memorial.

A review of the existing original fittings should also be undertaken. The spring washers that are on the exterior, between the vertical panels, are extensively corroded. This condition is presumably resulting in decreased performance as well as causing staining on the exterior panels.

## 7. TREATMENT REQUIRED

Treatments required are listed in the following tables. Each treatment has been given a priority rating:

1. Urgent, High Priority (within a month)
2. Short Term (within 6 months)
3. Mid Term (within 18 months)
4. Long Term (within 5 years)

### 7.1 BLAMEY SQUARE

ELEMENT	TREATMENT (PRIORITY)	CONTRACTOR	APPROXIMATE COST PLUS GST
Marble and bronze name plaque, and  Granite plinths with bronze emblems	Maintain condition of bronze elements with a high temperature wax coating (2).	Conservator	\$2000.00
Concrete walls and southern stairs	Biocide to kill and prevent biological growths (3).	Conservator or cleaning contractor	\$1200.00
Granite plinths with bronze emblems	Stabilise and fill the crack on the Airforce granite plinth (3). This will reduce moisture penetration and improve appearance.	Conservator	\$700.00
Granite plinths with bronze emblems	Remove calcium deposits on the bottom of the plinths to improve appearance (4).	Conservator or stone mason	\$1200.00

Pebble Crete southern stairs	Undertake masonry repairs, fill losses to match the existing finish, remove damaged caulk and recaulk joints (4)	Stone mason	\$3000.00
Marble and bronze name plaque	<p>Refurbishment of bronze elements (4).</p> <p>Adhesives and lacquer coating on the bronze elements will continue to deteriorate. At the point where the letters become very loose remove them for refinishing (strip, patinate, lacquer coat and reinstall)</p>	Conservator	\$6000.00

## 7.2 AUSTRALIAN AMERICAN MEMORIAL

Each treatment has been given a priority rating:

1. Urgent, High Priority (within a month)
2. Short Term (within 6 months)
3. Mid Term (within 18 months)
4. Long Term (within 5 years)

ELEMENT	TREATMENT (PRIORITY)	CONTRACTOR	APPROXIMATE COST PLUS GST
Panel fixings	Temporary rectification of damaged and missing fixings – as per previously supplied report (1). <i>Completed 2020</i>	Maintenance contractors	\$1500.00
Panel fixings	Design and specification of new replacement fixing system (2).  The new design must consider the thermal expansion of aluminium and bimetallic corrosion. The original fixing design should be studied and emulated, if possible, without the iron spring washer which has caused iron staining on the panels – see section 6.2 for discussion.	Structural engineer after consultation with a conservator.	\$4000.00
Safety advice	Develop safe access plan and install harness fixing points to allow the interior of the eagle to be assessed (2).  The interior of the eagle has not been assessed by a conservator in 20 years due to access difficulties. Note, a remote camera will also be required to look through the leg columns and into the body.  Consultant to also provide advice on the necessity of repairs/removal of trip hazards in the decking boards. Options include sinking all nails, replacing nails with screws, or replacing timber boards with metal mesh.	Safety consultant and installer of harness points.	\$5000.00

Entry door	Replace lock, remove rusting slide-bolts and fill damage from slide bolts (2)	Locksmith and conservator	\$2000.00
Bronze panels on interpretive hobs, bronze wreaths x 2, bronze letters and bronze pool edge.	Apply a maintenance coating of high temperature microcrystalline wax (2).  Remove calcium deposits from the granite plinth at the base of the pool wreath.	Conservator	\$3000.00
Assessment of water treatment options for the moat.	Assessment of existing pool and water treatment equipment (2).  The base posts and panels of the tower are the most heavily corroded due to the presence of water (likely chlorinated). Long term protection of the steel and aluminium structure is best served by lowering the water level 1cm and treating the water with non-chemical means, e.g.: UV light.	Hydraulic/pool consultant	\$1200.00
East side aluminium plaque	Remove surface corrosion and apply a black pigmented high temperature micro crystalline wax to the plaque to increase the readability and prevent corrosion (2).	Conservator	\$500.00
Panel fixings	Installation of new panel fixings (3).  Note, if the new specification calls for replacement of the iron spring-washers access will be required both inside and outside the tower.	Maintenance contractors	\$10-30,000 depending on access requirements and final specifications.
Panel fixings	Trial of treatment of surface corrosion to maintain functional movements in nuts on bolts (3).  Surface corrosion on the aluminium nuts and bolts will soon prevent these fixings from being undone. Having these bolts locked in place could complicate future repairs. Some materials research and	Conservator	\$3000.00

	onsite trials to find a suitable anti-corrosion coating should be undertaken.		
<p>Inner structural steel column, and</p> <p>Structural steel joint to concrete, and</p> <p>Condition assess inside of eagle.</p>	<p>Structural engineer assessment of possible movement at levels 3-8. The aim of this assessment is to identify any movement which may cause long-term structural problems (3).</p> <p>Structural engineer specification for corrosion control at the steel column/concrete base intersection (3).</p> <p>Condition assess the interior of the eagle (3).</p>	Structural Engineer	\$3500.00
Stairs to parade ground and stainless-steel handrails	Replace bent handrail as per 2011 spec (40 mm diameter stainless steel) (3).	Metal fabricator	\$2500.00
Sandstone podium and red concrete forecourt	<p>Apply a biocide (Wet and Forget) to kill and suppress algae staining on these surfaces (3).</p> <p>One spray application every 5 years is sufficient. This application should assist with the stripy colouration on the red concrete. Note, plants in garden beds should be covered from overspray.</p>	Conservator or cleaning contractor	\$3500.00
Interior of column	<p>Stabilising clean and paint– remove dirt and debris that exacerbates corrosion – especially on horizontal surfaces and areas of black run-down staining due to aluminium fixing damage. As cleaning is completed, touch up any areas of paint that were missed in the previous interior paint with a high zinc content primer (4).</p> <p>Vacuuming and damp microfibre cloth wiping with demineralised water or rainwater is sufficient for the cleaning.</p>	Conservator or cleaning contractor	\$6000.00

Bronze pool fixings	Install missing screw fixings and remove mismatched screws, install bronze screws of a consistent appearance, ideally flat head (4).	Conservator or maintenance crew	\$1200.00
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**Series M374**

**Item - AM7**

- [13] American Memorial Competition – Side elevation and section (incl. details of concrete pylon)
- [1] Australian American Memorial – Technical report (1 page)
- [6] Artist’s rendition – memorial and surrounds (no title)
- [3] Alternate treatment of flanking pylon, American Memorial Canberra
- [5] Finial eagle and tower and wing detail, 4/4/1953; Scale 1 inch = 1 Ft
- [14] Australian American Memorial – Details of protective moat at base; Ref. A-AM60
- [11] Side elevation and details - American Memorial Canberra
- [7] Australian American Memorial – Cast aluminium motif (Australian crest); Ref. A-AM13
- [12] Ground plan - Australian American Memorial Canberra
- [8] North elevation – American Memorial competition
- [nn] American Memorial Competition (artist’s rendition)

**Item - AM8**

- [31] Artist’s rendition of memorial and surrounds as projected; Ref. WR 64
- [29] Australian American Memorial – Aluminium sheet details; Scale ½” E FS; Sections and side elevations, finial eagle and capping mould; Ref. A-AM6A
- [30] Australian American Memorial – Cast aluminium motif; Scale ½” FS; Ref. A-AM12.
- [25] Australian American Memorial – Box drain and sump details, Ref. A-AM10
- [27] Australian American Memorial – Aluminium sheeting details; Scale 1/8” – ½” E FS; amended 12/12/1951
- [26] Australian American Memorial – Revised construction for future flanking pylons, addendum to drawing A-AM8, Ref. A-AM8a
- [28] Australian American Memorial – Revised forecourt details – elevations; ½” scale details of balustrades; Ref. A-AM12
- [21] Australian American Memorial – 1” E FS detail of bronze wreath at base of memorial column; Ref. A-AM12



- [22] Concrete stairway between upper and lower forecourts; plan and section; Ref. A-AM14
- [23] Australian American Memorial – ¼" scale sketch detail of official dais; Drawing AM6
- [1] F.S. detail of cast aluminium letters; Ref. AM22
- [11] Australian American Memorial – Stone paving details; Ref. A-AM9
- [6] Australian American Memorial – Site preparation; Scale 1/8" equals 1'0"; Ref. A-AM2 (amended)
- [10] Australian American Memorial – Stone paving details; Drawing A-AM7
- [15] Preliminary sketches of details, American eagle, U.S. coat of arms, map of New Guinea/New Britain region
- [16] Australian American Memorial – Locality and site plans; Canberra site location, site plan of memorial; Scale 200ff to 1"; Ref. A-AM1
- [8] Australian American Memorial – Terrazzo coping details; Ref. A-AM11
- [13] Australian American Memorial – Foundation stone details; 40ft + 1 inch; Ref; AM4a; location, official dias, layout of site, preparation for foundation stone laying ceremony.
- [14] North Elevation – American Memorial, Canberra (artist projection of completed memorial)
- [nn] Australian American Memorial – Sections; Scale 1/8" = 1'0"; Ref. A-AM5 (side court, pylon, flanking pylon)
- [5] Australian American Memorial – Ground plan; 1/8" to 1 foot; Ref. A-AM3
- [3] Australian American Memorial – Site preparation; Ref. A-AM2
- [7] Australian American Memorial – Elevations; 1/8" to 1 Ft; Ref. A-AM4
- [nn] Australian American Memorial – Ground plan; Scale 1/8" to 1 Ft; Ref. A-AM3 (amended)
- [nn] Australian American Memorial – Alterations to forecourt; plan and site plan; Nov 1964; Ref. HA64/1240
- [19] (Untitled) 40'0" to 1 Inch Site survey.
- [18] Australian American Memorial – Alterations to forecourt, Nov 1964; Ref. HA/64/1241
- [17] Artist's rendition, memorial and surrounds, Nov 1964
- [12] Australian American Memorial – Stone paving details; Ref. A-AM8

Anna Leeson and Kaylie Beasley

GML Heritage

2A Mugga Way

Red Hill

ACT 2603



26<sup>th</sup> November 2020

Dear Anna and Kaylie,

RE: URGENT WORKS REQUIRED AT THE AUSTRALIAN AMERICAN MEMORIAL.

After our site inspection of the Australian American Memorial yesterday I need to make you aware of some urgent stabilisation and repair work that is required.

The exterior aluminium panels are fixed to the internal steel structure and each other by a number of nut/bolt fixing points.

Yesterday I found numerous missing fixings and damage to panels on levels 3 to 8. It appears the fixings have been vibrated loose to the point where they have fallen off (see the photos below). There were problems in this same area the last time I looked at this monument, eight years ago. The repair methods that were employed then (new aluminium plates and double stainless-steel bolts with nylock nuts) have failed and the panels are again missing many attachment points. Rectification of this issues requires two steps:

1. Immediate urgent stabilisation – new stainless-steel bolts with nylon washers should be inserted in all holes that are missing bolts. This is not the ideal solution but due to the difficulty of sourcing aluminium nuts and bolts locally, stainless steel ones

should be inserted TODAY OR TOMORROW to temporarily stabilise the panels. I gave a sample of the existing bolts to Rob. New ones should be the same.

2. Structural engineers' assessment and redesign of the fixings. Given the reoccurring nature of this problem there is some underlying structural or movement related issue that needs to be identified and managed. The problem is causing wear, damage and staining to the panels. There is also indication that there is movement on these same levels in the inner steel structure, indicated by the wear of underlying red paint.

Kind Regards

*Gillian*

Gillian Mitchell

Director



Example of wear and staining on a bolt on the side of a panel.



Example of abrasive wear on the side of a panel.



Example of abrasive wear to the fixing holes on the bottom of a panel, also note, fixings are missing.



Example of bolts that have dropped out of nylock nuts leaving panels unconnected.



Example of red staining indicative of some movement in the structural frame.





Example of red staining indicative of movement and bolts/plates fallen off the panels.





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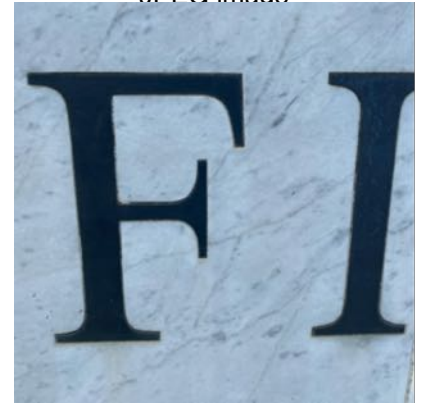
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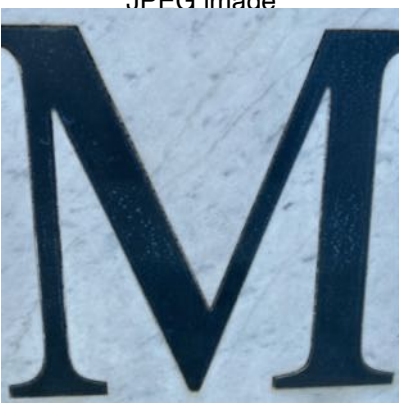
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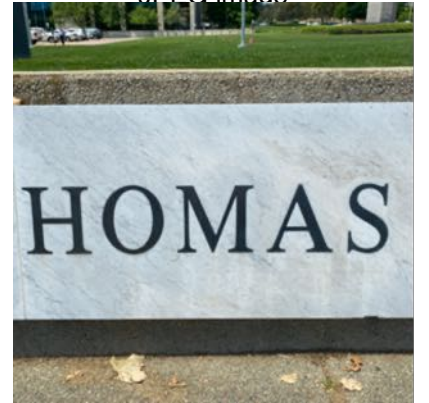
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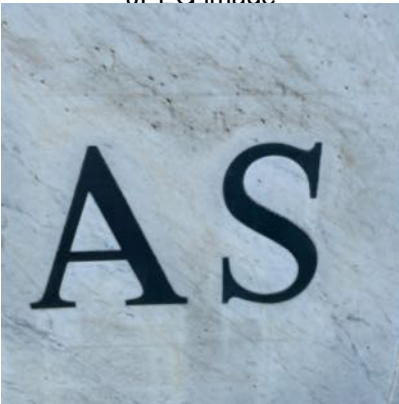
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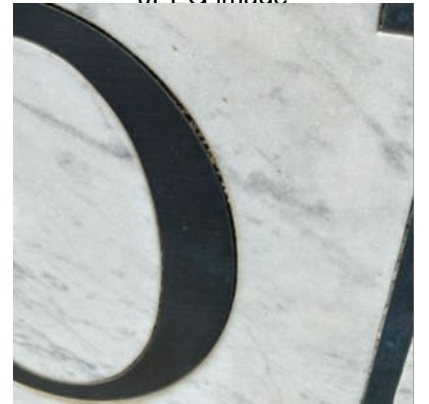
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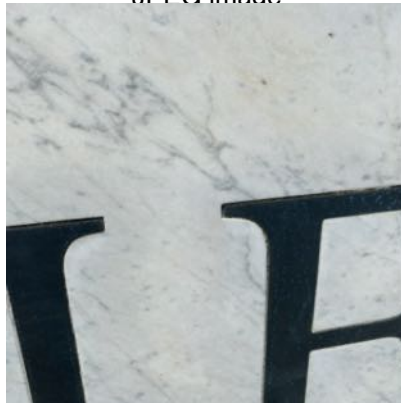
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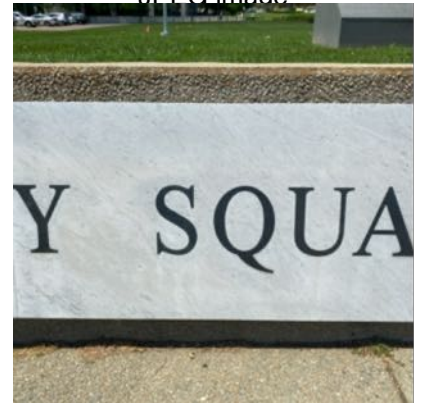
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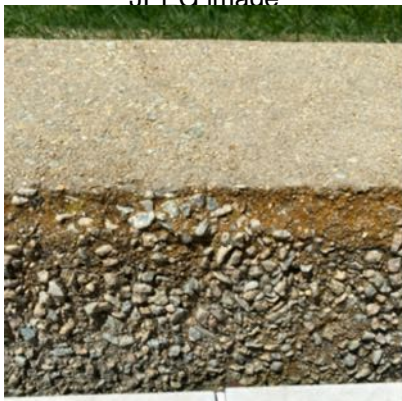
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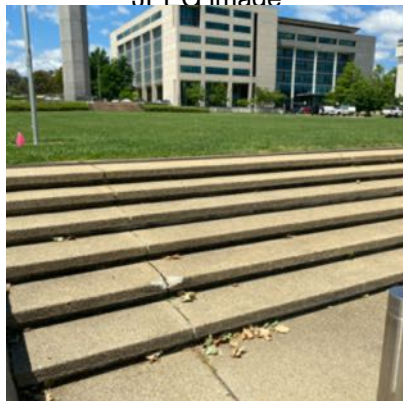
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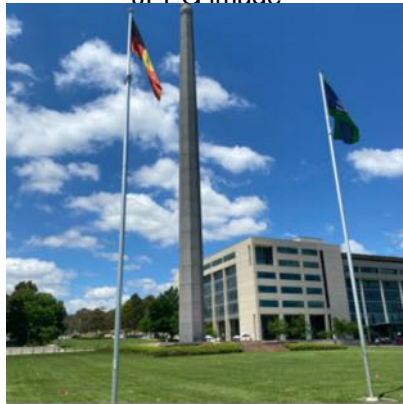
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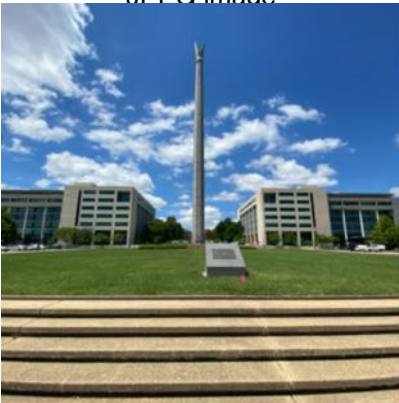
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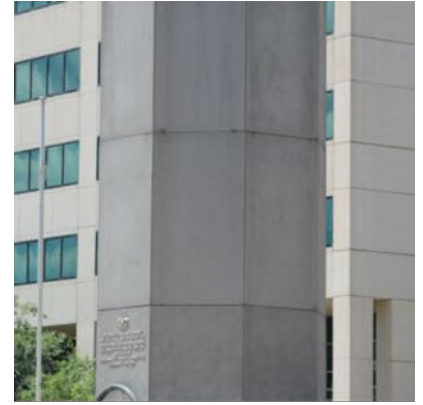
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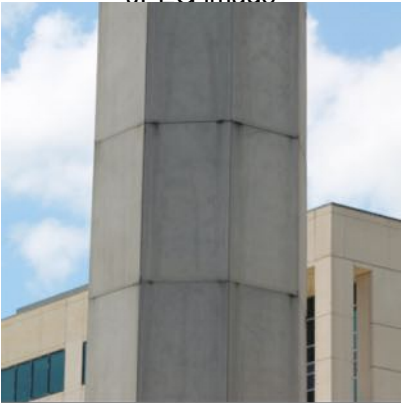
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.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~14.JPG  
.JPEG image



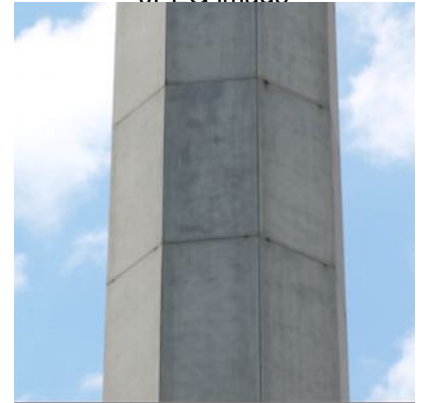
AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
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.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~16.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~17.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~18.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~19.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~20.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~21.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~22.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~23.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~24.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~25.JPG  
JPEG image



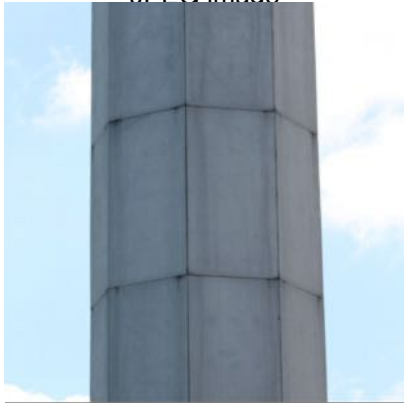
AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~26.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~27.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~28.JPG  
JPEG image



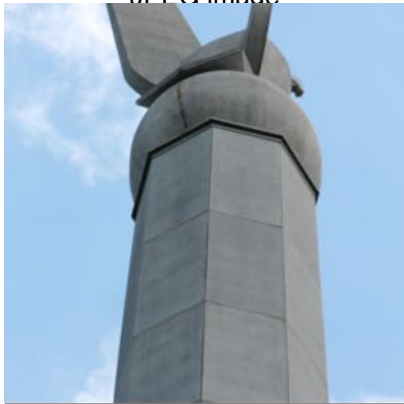
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~30.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~31.JPG  
JPEG image



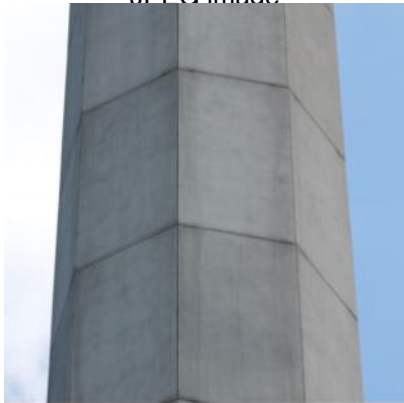
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~33.JPG  
JPEG image



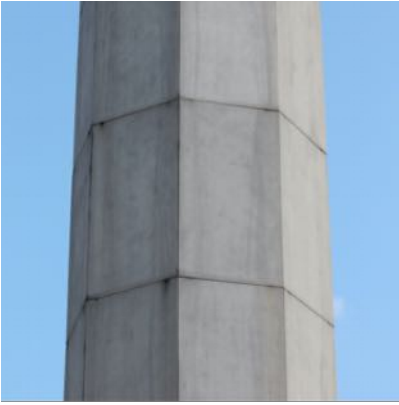
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25112020~34.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~35.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~36.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~37.JPG  
JPEG image



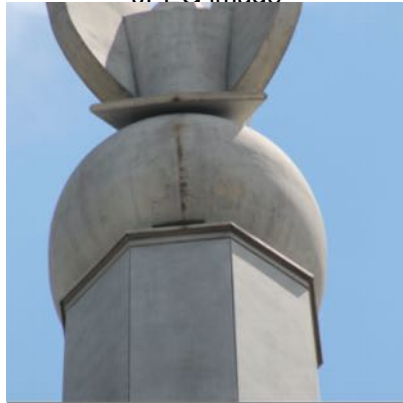
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25112020~38.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~39.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~40.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~41.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~42.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~43.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~44.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~45.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~46.JPG  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~47.JPG  
JPEG image



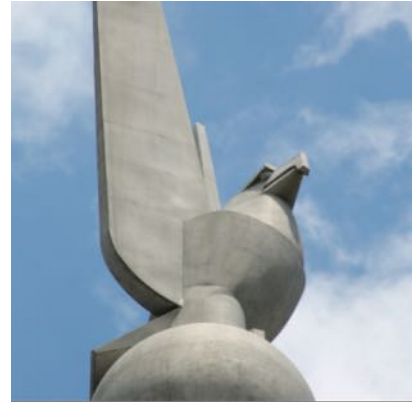
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25112020~48.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~49.JPG  
.JPEG image



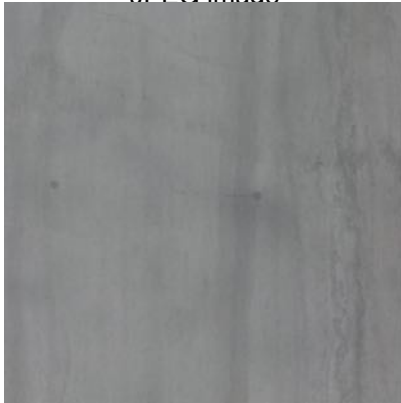
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.JPEG image



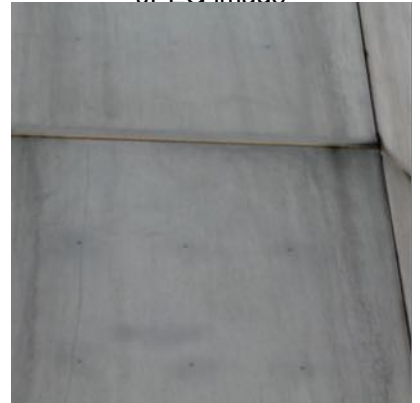
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~52.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~53.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~54.JPG  
.JPEG image



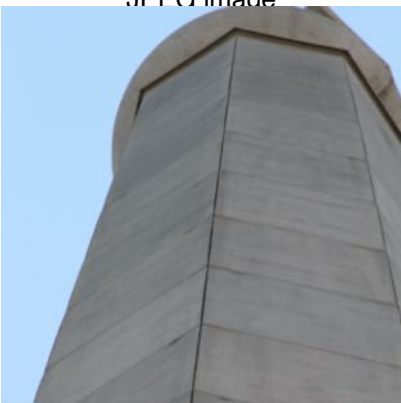
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~56.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~57.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~58.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~59.JPG  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~60.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~61.JPG  
JPEG image



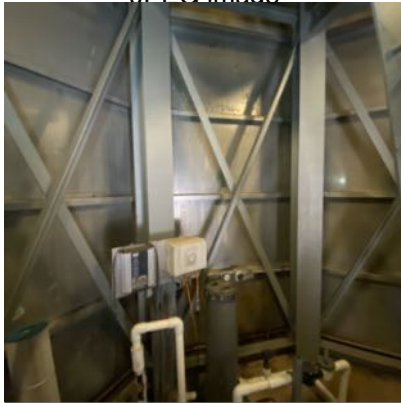
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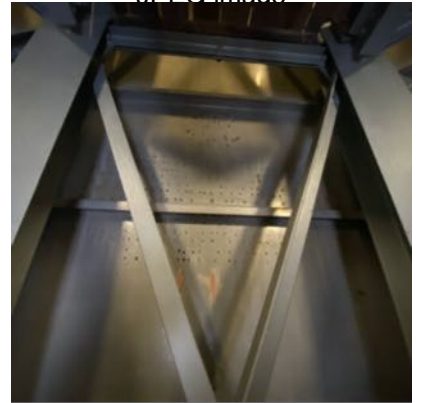
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25112020~63.JPG  
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AAM Nov 2020 Exterior tower  
25112020~64.JPG  
JPEG image



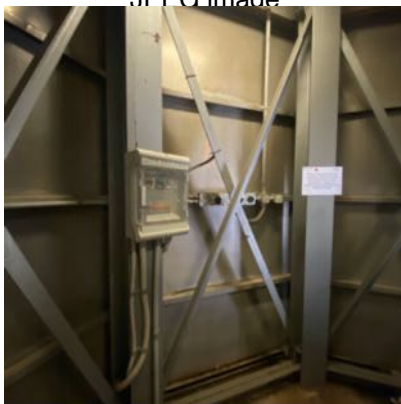
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~02.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~03.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~04.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~05.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~06.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~07.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~08.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~09.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~10.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~11.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~12.jpg  
.JPEG image



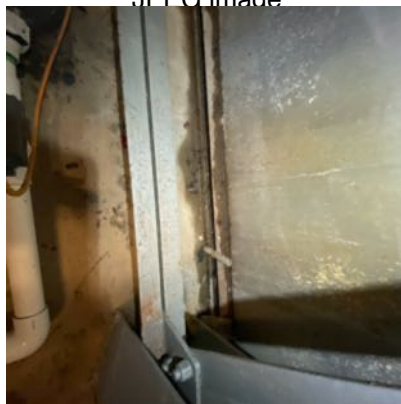
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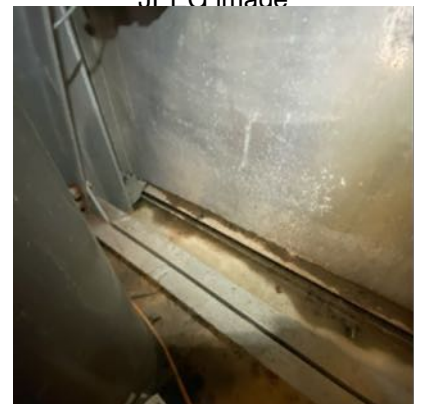
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
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.JPEG image



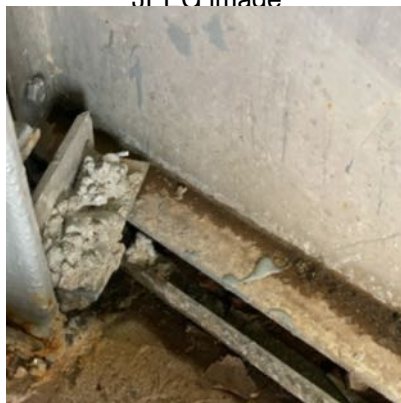
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~17.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~18.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~19.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~20.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 01  
25112020~21.jpg  
JPEG image



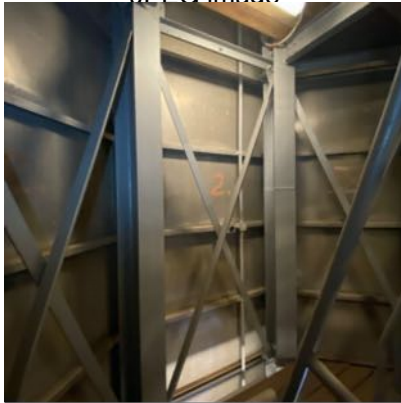
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
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JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~02.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~03.jpg  
JPEG image



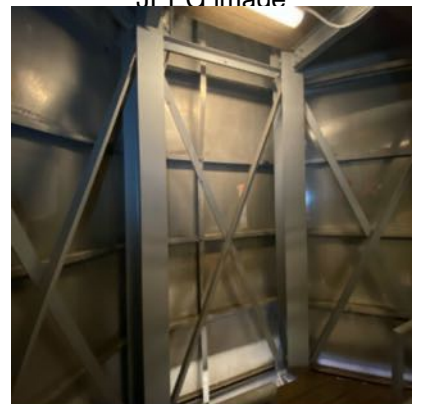
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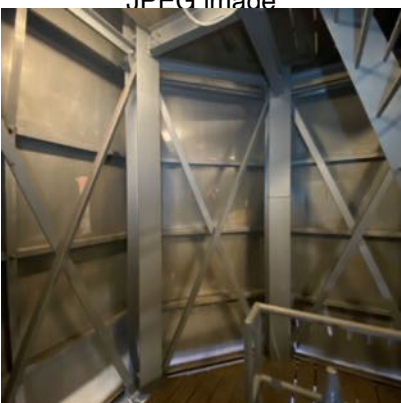
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~06.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~07.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~08.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~09.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 02  
25112020~10.jpg  
JPEG image





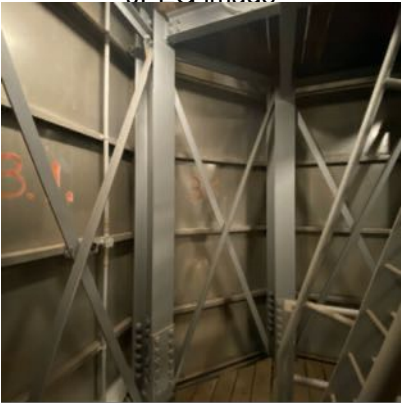
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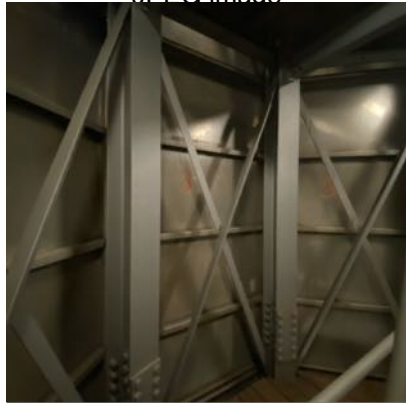
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~03.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~04.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~05.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~06.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~07.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~08.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~09.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~10.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~11.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~12.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~13.jpg  
JPEG image



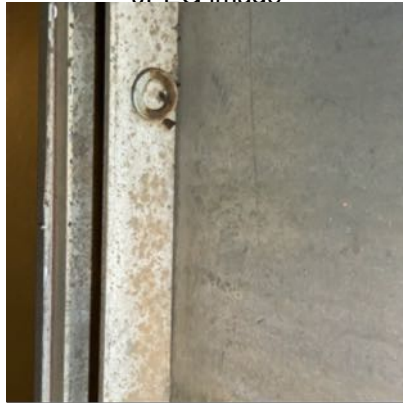
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~16.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~17.jpg  
JPEG image



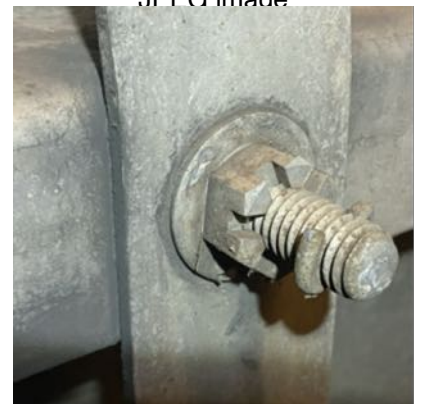
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~19.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~20.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 03  
25112020~21.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~01.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~02.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~03.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~04.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~06.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~07.jpg  
JPEG image



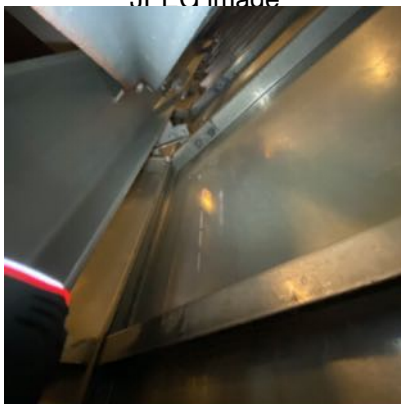
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25112020~09.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~10.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~11.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 04  
25112020~12.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
25112020~01.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
25112020~02.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
25112020~03.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
25112020~04.jpg  
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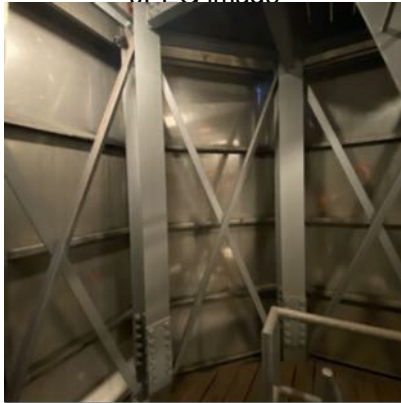
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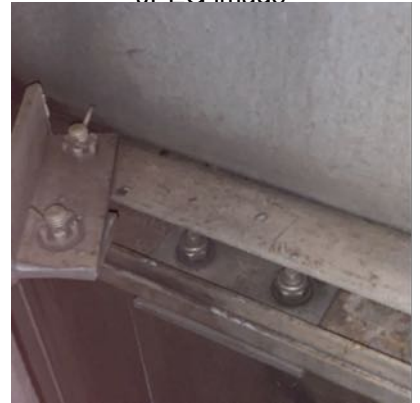
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
25112020~15.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 05  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~01.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~02.jpg  
JPEG image



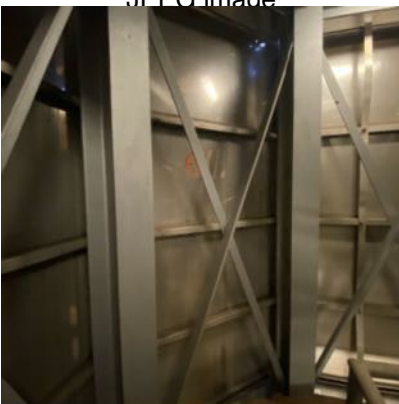
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JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~06.jpg  
JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~07.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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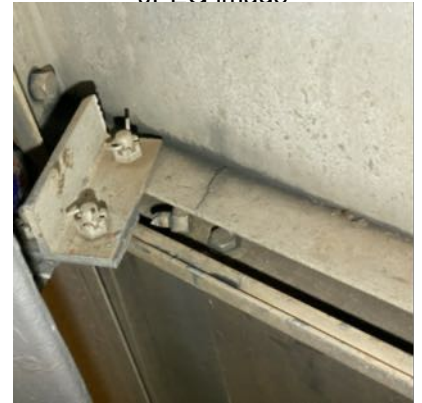
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~26.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
25112020~28.jpg  
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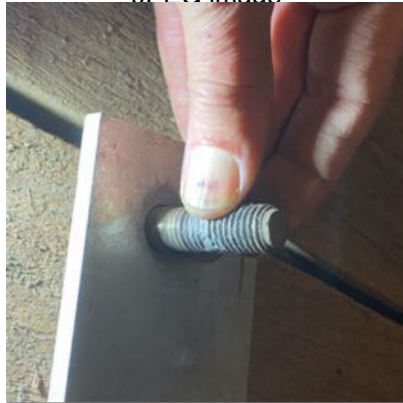
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 06  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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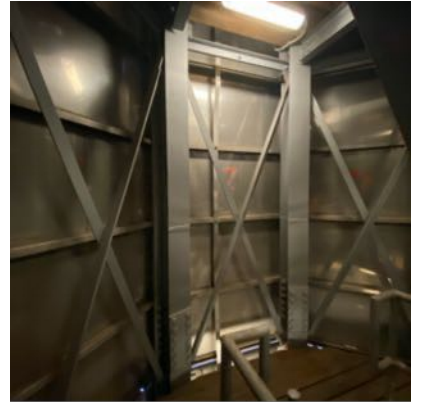
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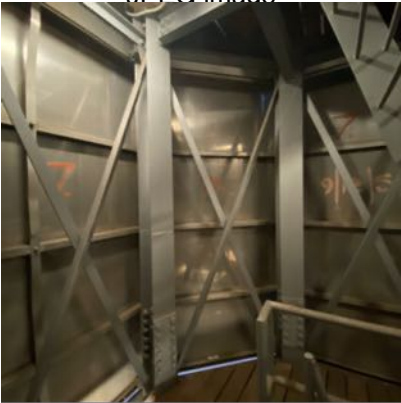
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~12.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
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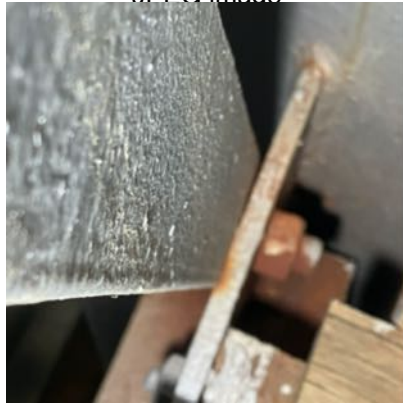
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~21.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~22.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~23.jpg  
.JPEG image



AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~24.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~27.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 07  
25112020~28.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
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25112020~02.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
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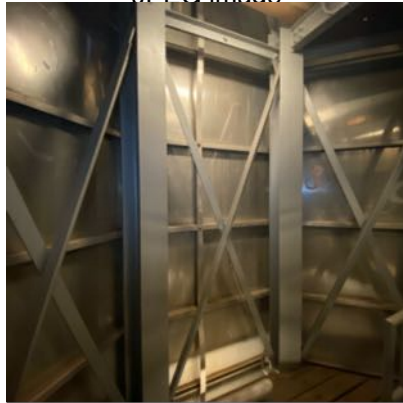
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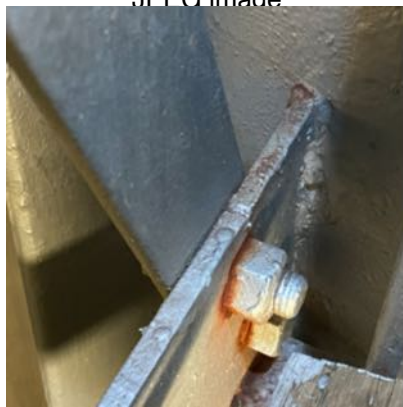
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
25112020~11.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
25112020~12.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
25112020~14.jpg  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 08  
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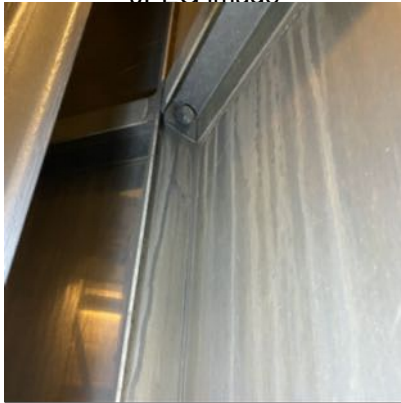
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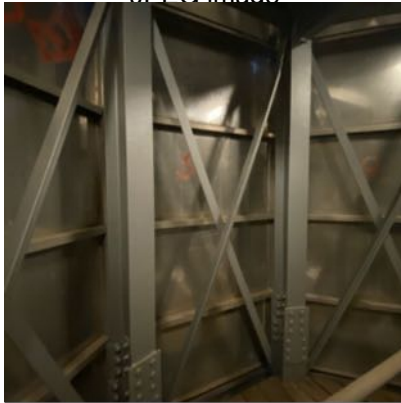
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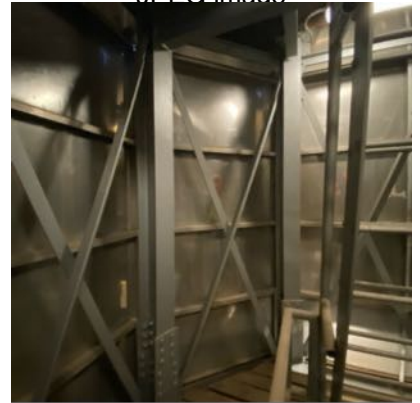
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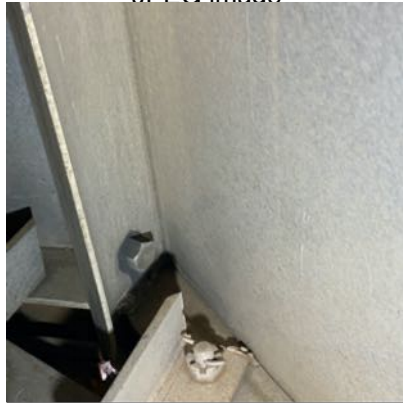
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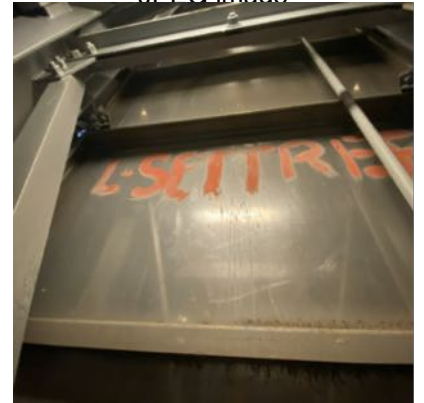
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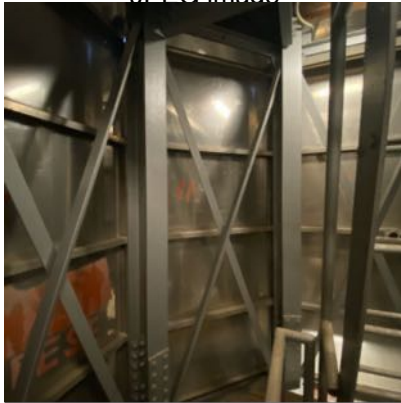
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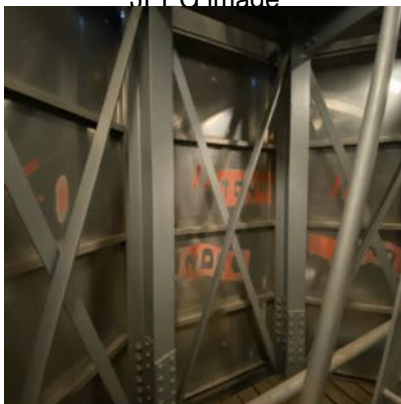
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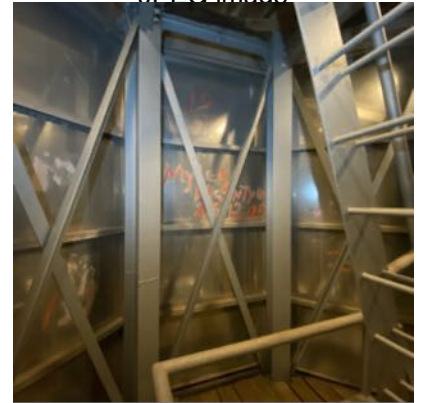
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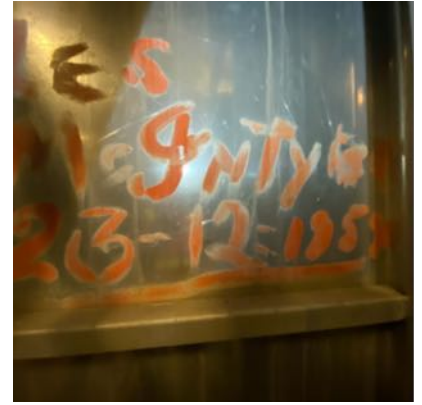
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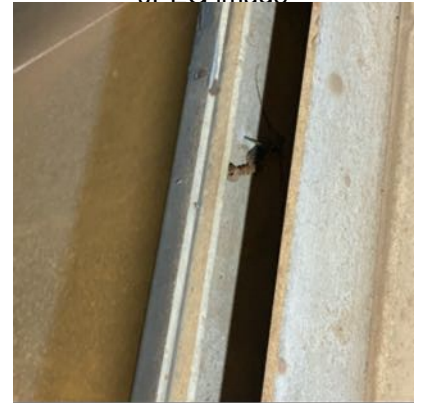
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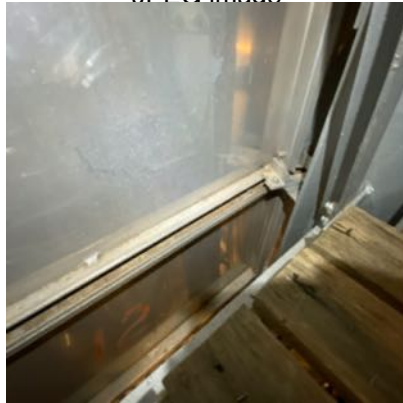
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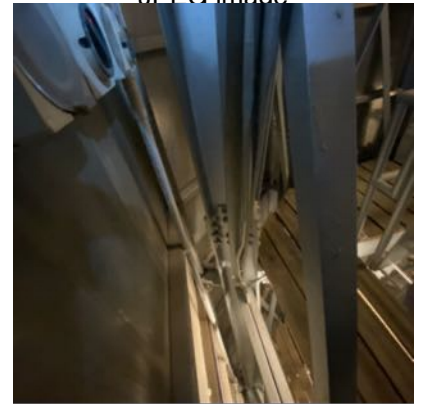
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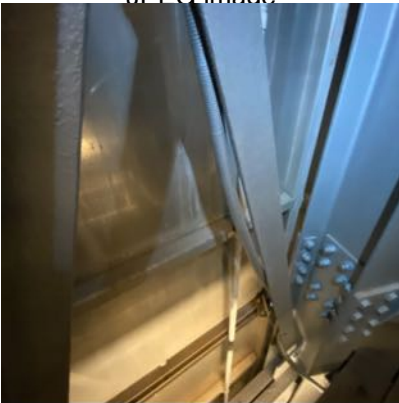
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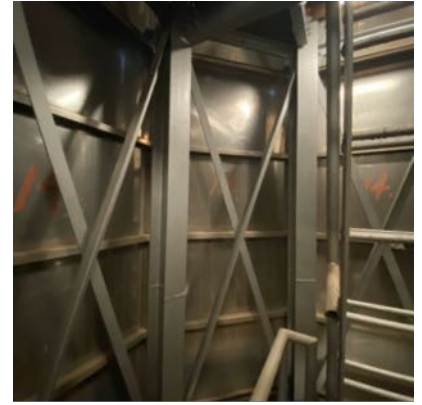
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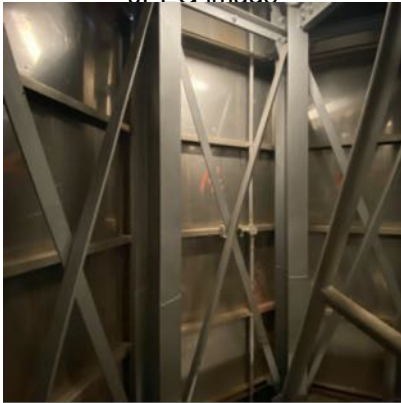
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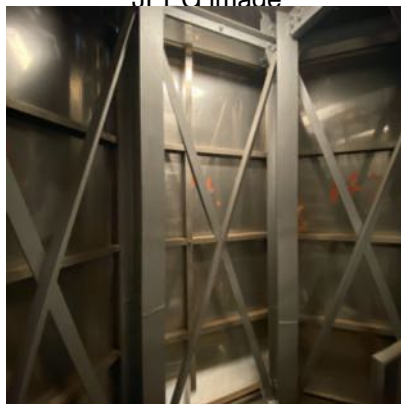
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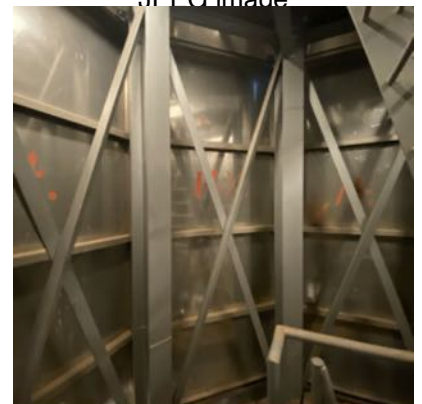
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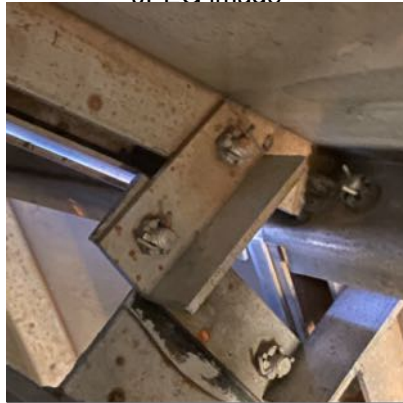
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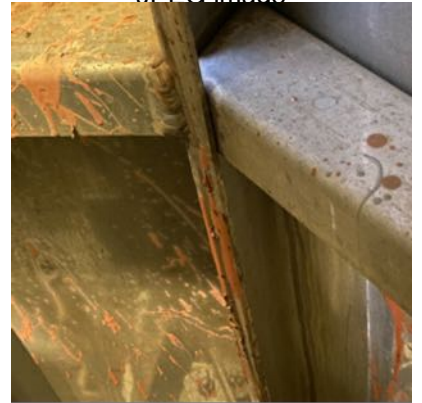
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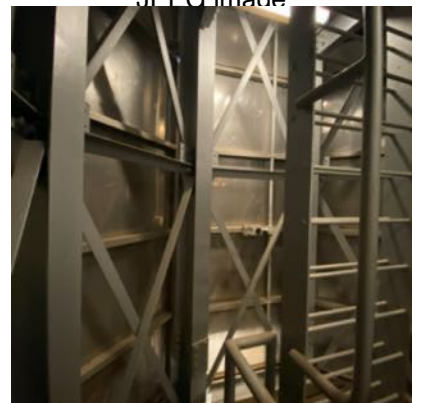
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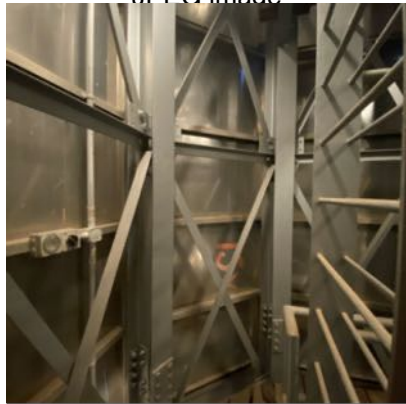
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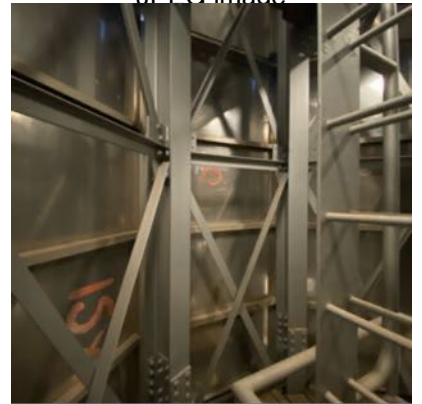
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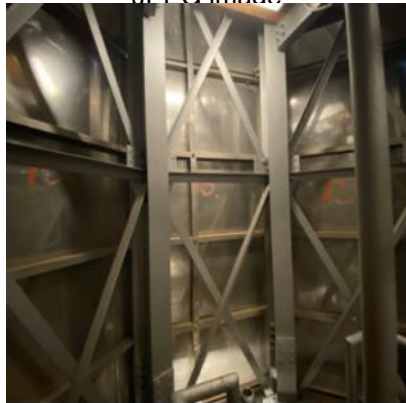
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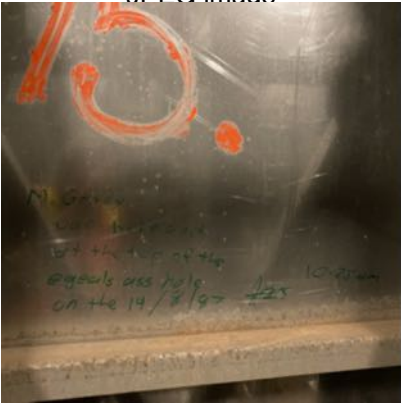
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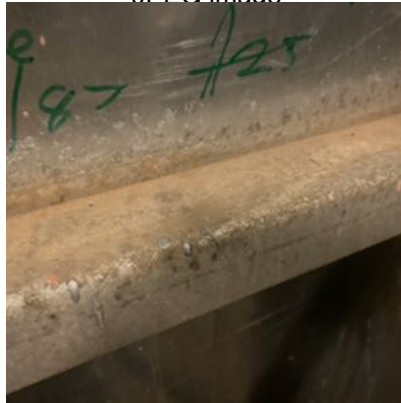
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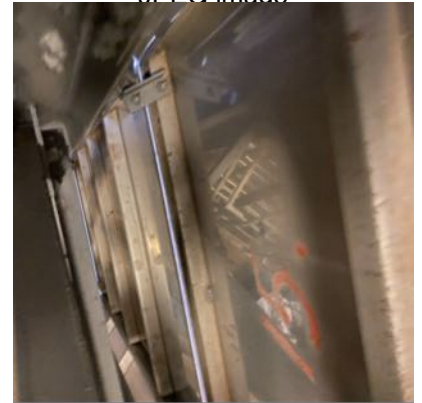
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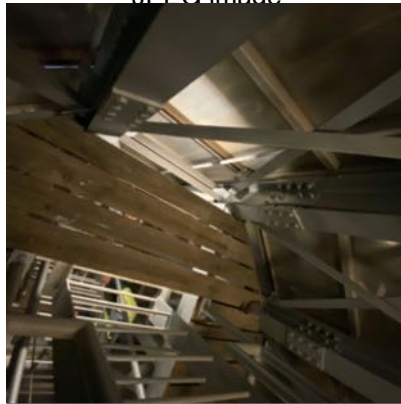
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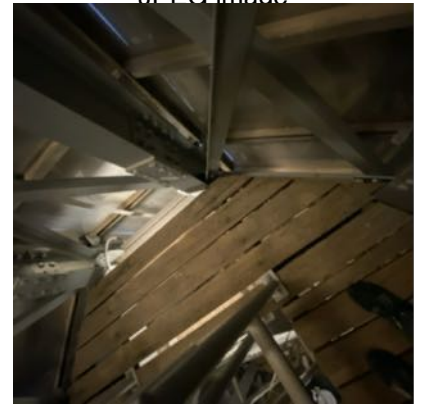
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 15  
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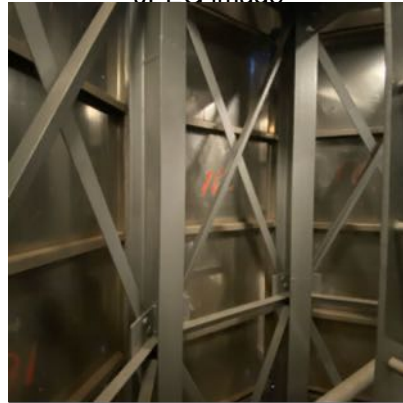
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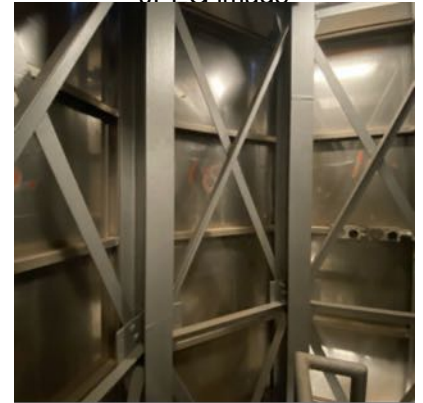
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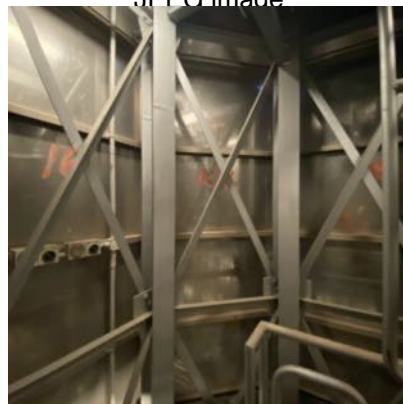
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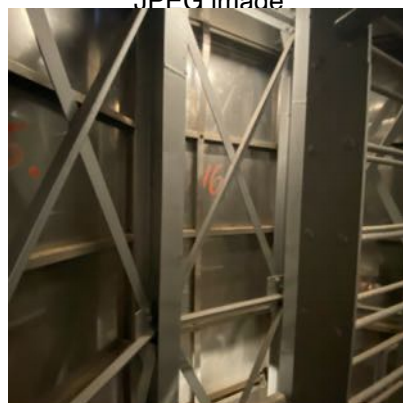
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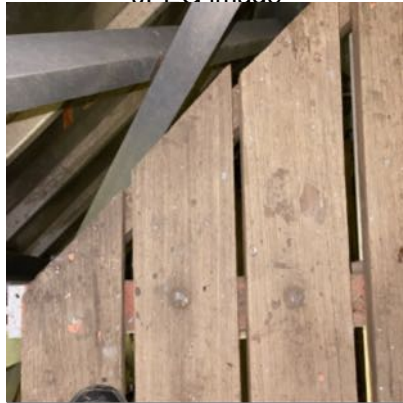
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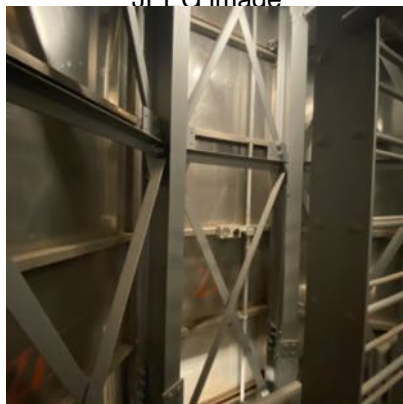
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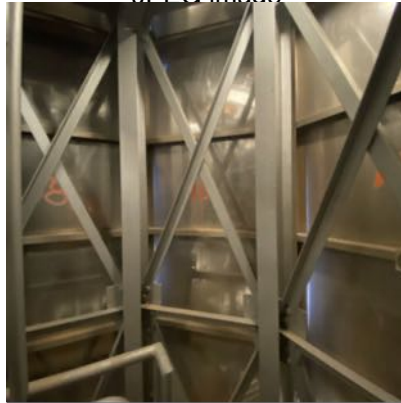
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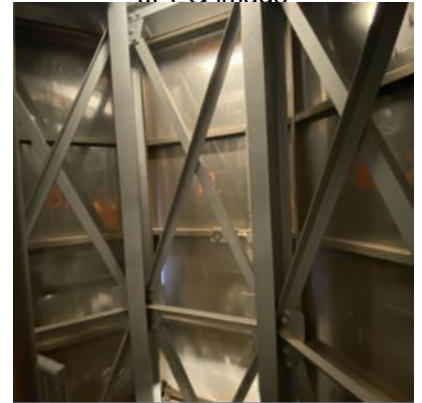
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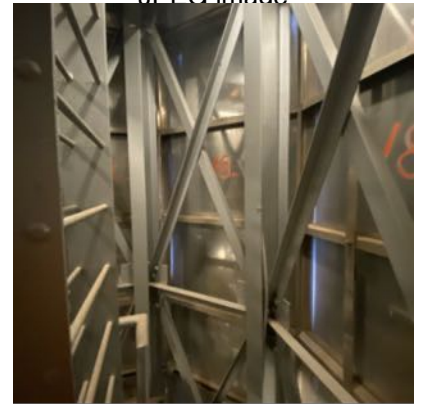
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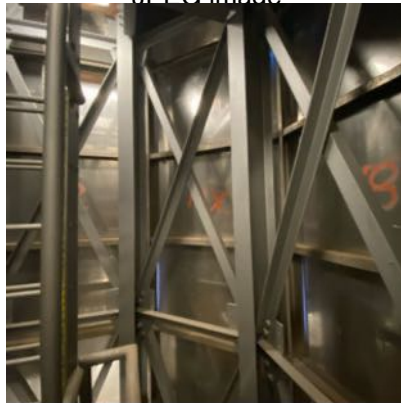
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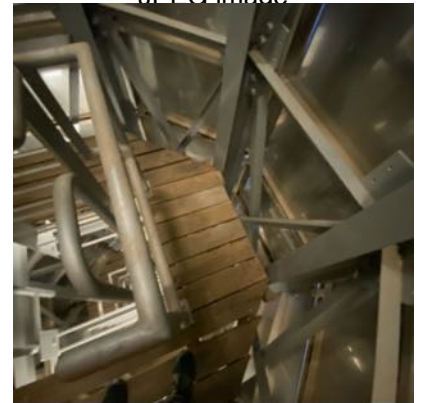
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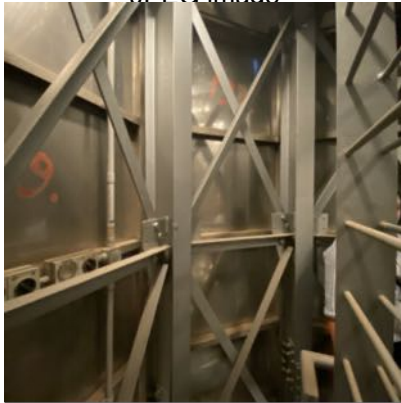
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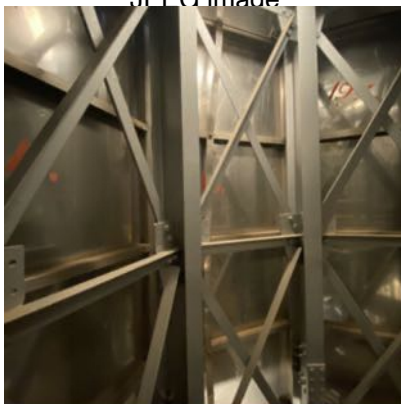
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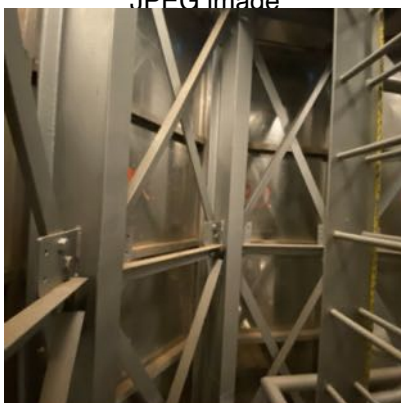
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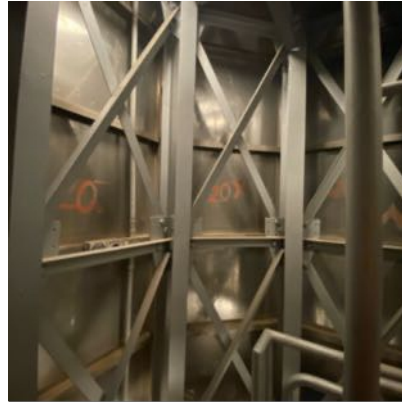
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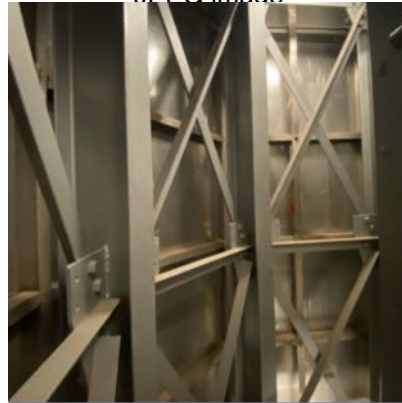
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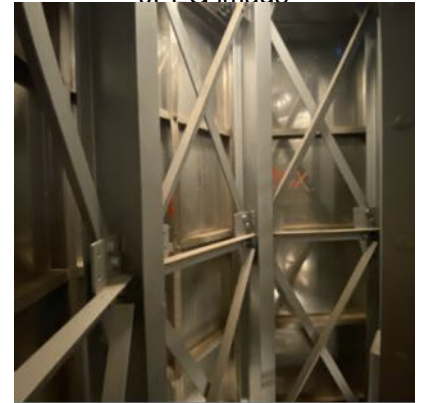
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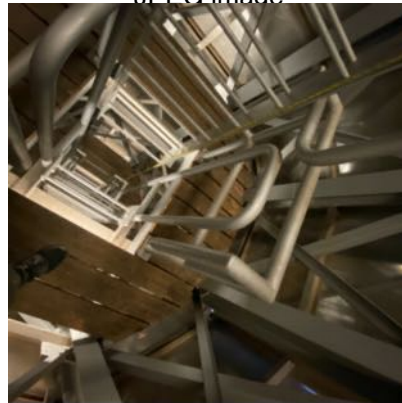
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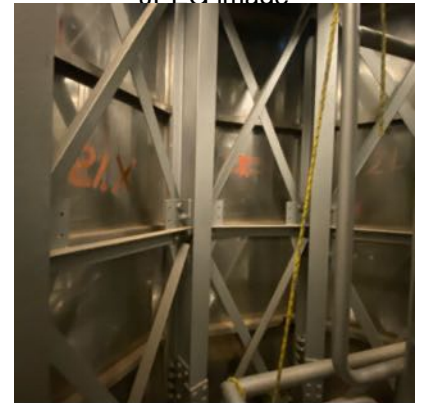
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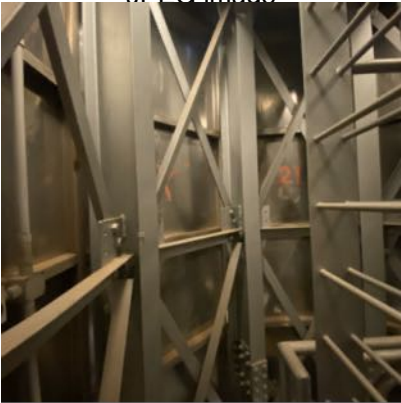
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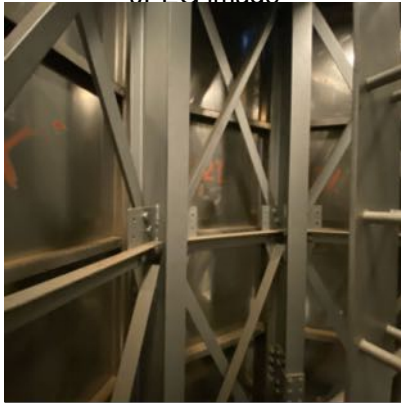
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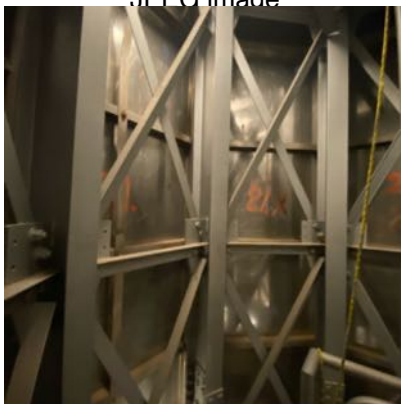
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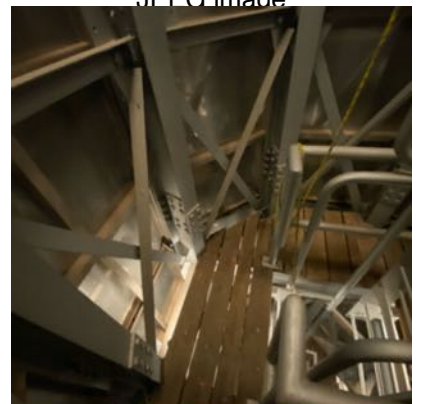
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 21  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 21  
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AAM Nov 2020 Level 22  
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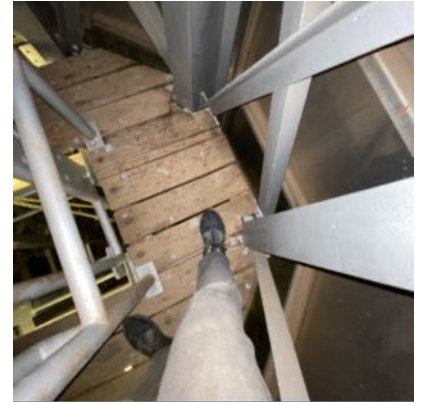




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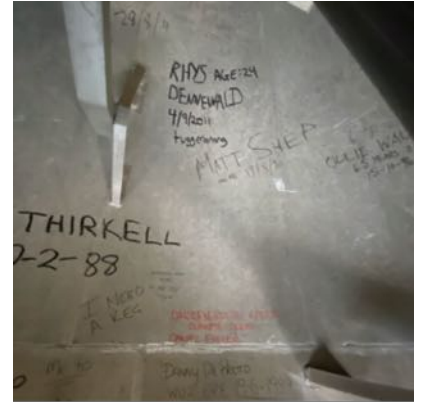
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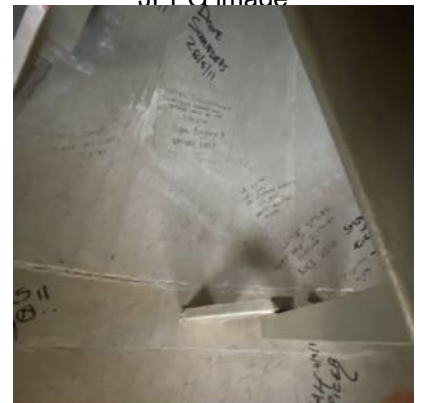
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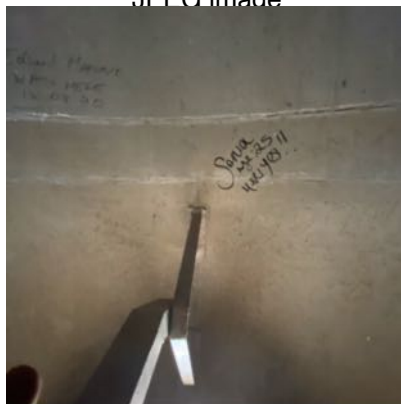
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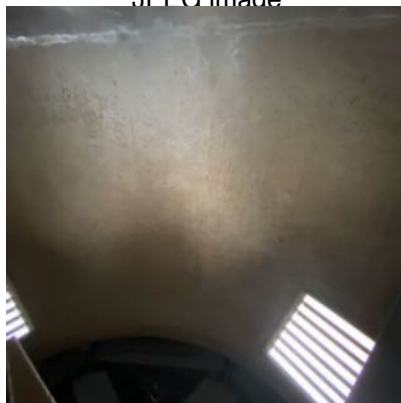
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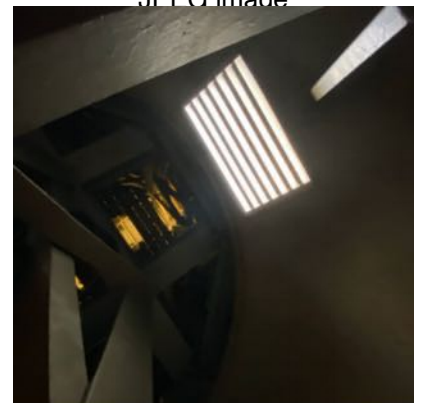
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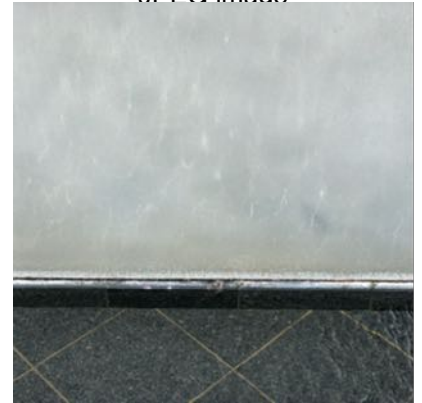
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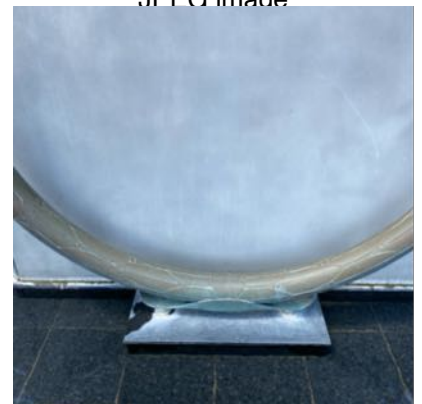
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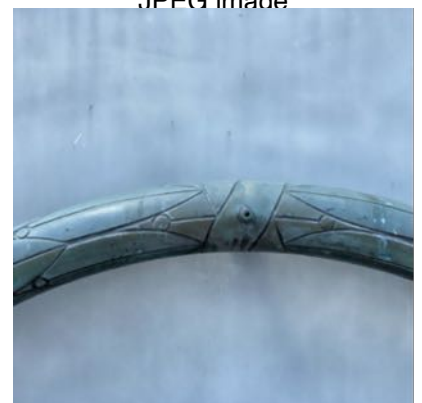
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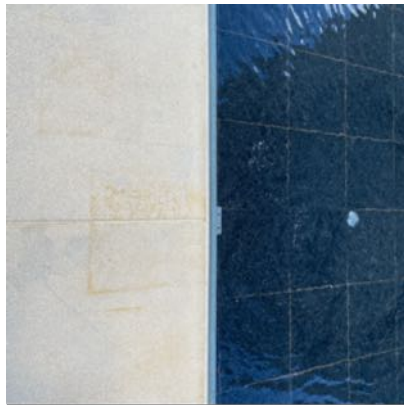
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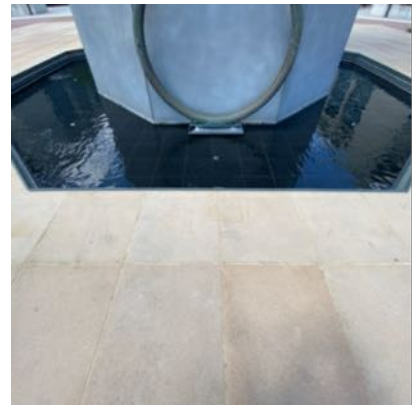
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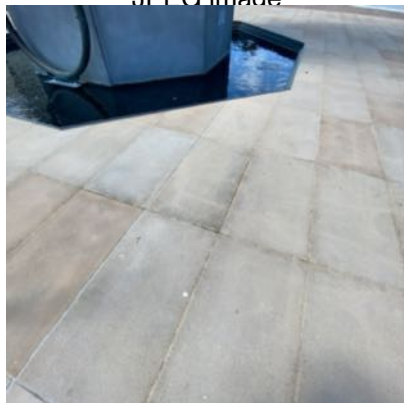
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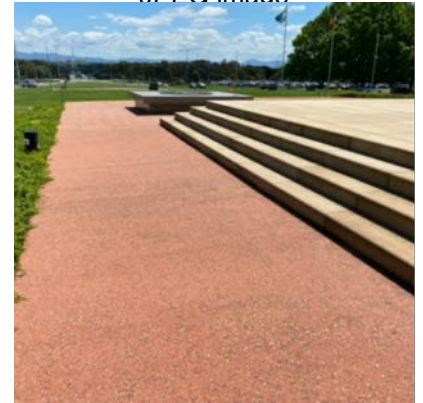
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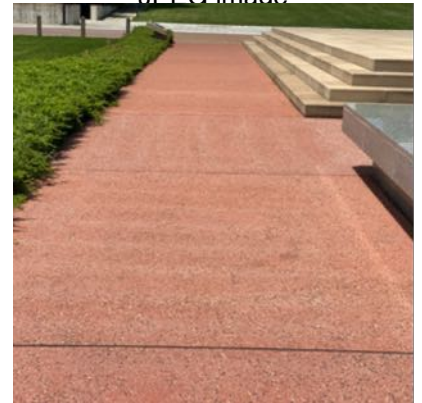
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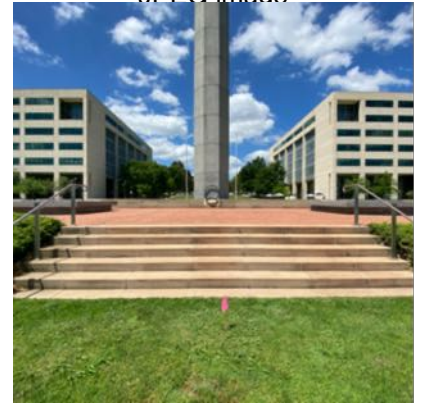
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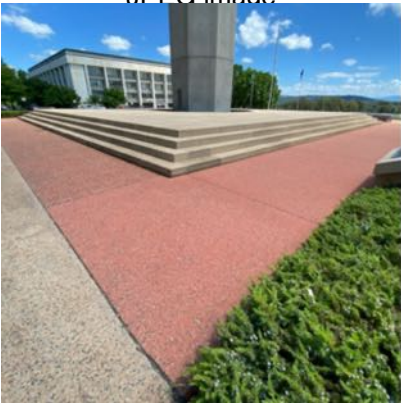
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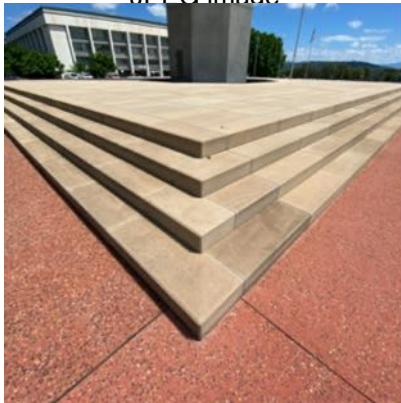
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