



CULTURAL
HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT
AUSTRALIA

Parkes Way and Corranderk St
Intersection Upgrade

Statement of Heritage Impact

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Executive Summary

Project Background and Description

Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) are undertaking detailed design work to improve movement through the Parkes Way and Corranderrk Street roundabout (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposal includes a right turn movement off Parkes Way onto Corranderrk Street and includes an extension of the right turn pocket. The proposal has been triggered by the Raising of London Circuit and preliminary phase of Canberra's Light Rail Stage 2 project (Civic to Woden) and the traffic management requirements during these construction works.

The Light Rail Stage 2 works aim to provide the following outcomes for the Canberra community:

- more convenient and reliable transport options, especially for South Canberra;
- prevention of future traffic congestion; and
- reduction of transport emissions.

During construction, high levels of disruption are anticipated for existing commuters; particularly car traffic crossing Lake Burley Griffin on Commonwealth Avenue.

The current project seeks to alleviate predicted traffic congestion during this construction phase, through the extension of the right turn pocket and installation of traffic signals to allow a longer queueing arrangement for the westbound right turn movement and improved traffic flow for the Parkes Way/Corranderrk St roundabout.

CHMA have been engaged by SMEC (on behalf of TCCS) to complete a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the project to ensure its compliance under the ACT Planning and Land Management Act (1988) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) and to facilitate an application for Works Approval to obtain development consent.

Aims of the Investigation

This investigation aims to assess the potential impact the proposed development may have on identified heritage values within the study area through:

- Reviewing the relevant heritage registers and collating any information pertaining to heritage sites located within the study area;
- Field survey of the study area in order to identify and record any heritage sites that may be present in the area;
- Assessment of the potential impact the current development may have on identified heritage sites;
- Development of management options that might mitigate the impact of the development on heritage values in the area.

Project Methodology

The Parkes Way/Corranderrk intersection heritage impact assessment was undertaken in three stages:

Stage 1 – Background Research

The first stage of the project involved the compilation of background information including the following:

- A detailed search was undertaken of local and national heritage registers to identify any heritage sites of national significance within the study area;
- Research into the history and design of the area and compilation of relevant maps was undertaken

Stage 2 – Fieldwork

The field survey assessment was undertaken on foot by Dr Sophie Collins (CHMA Archaeologist) over a period of two hours on Thursday 30th September 2021.

Stage 3 – Reporting

Stage 3 involved compilation of a report detailing the results of the fieldwork and background investigations, as well as identified areas of impact and recommendations for impact mitigation. This report was produced by Dr Sophie Collins.

Aboriginal Heritage

The study area occurs in a heavily modified urban context that has been subject to extensive development over the last 90 years and retains little, if any, of its original form within the landscape. These alterations preclude the possibility for in situ Aboriginal finds and therefore eliminate the need Aboriginal consultation for this project.

Results of the Search of the Heritage Registers.

Prior to commencement of the field survey, a search was conducted of a number of historic registers and databases to determine the extent of historic sites and features in the vicinity of the study area. The following registers were consulted:

- ACT Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- National Trust of Australia
- Australian Heritage Database

The search of the registered identified up to 5 places/areas of heritage significance occurring within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The exact number differs with each register, with some items listed together and others separated out in various citations. Nevertheless, the following heritage sites were identified within the area:

- Parliament House Vista,

- Parliament House Vista Extension – the Portal Buildings,
- St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard and
- St Johns Schoolhouse Museum.
- West Portal Cafeteria

A further two areas of Natural Temperate Grasslands have been identified by a previous heritage assessment of the area (Marshall et al. 2012a).

Results of Survey

No new heritage sites were identified during the current survey. High levels of urban disturbance within the Project Area, including construction of the intersection, intensive landscaping and wholesale modification of the landscape to suit Griffin's Plan, precludes the possibility of additional in situ sites within subsurface contexts.

Impact Assessment and Management Recommendations

Parliament House Vista and Vista Extension (Portal Buildings)

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout will not impact upon the Parliament House Vista or Vista Extension. The proposal occurs some 15m outside the recorded bounds of this registration while also occurring in a position that is not visible from Parliament House and from which Parliament House cannot be seen.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the Parliament House Vista.

St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard and Schoolhouse Museum

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout occur in excess of 250m, from the defined boundary of the St John's Church precinct. It will not have any impact upon the heritage values of this site.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the St Johns Baptist Church, Churchyard and Schoolhouse Museum.

West Portal Cafeteria

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout occur in excess of 200m, from the defined boundary of the West Portal Cafeteria. It will not have any impact upon the heritage values of this site.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the West Portal Cafeteria.

Natural Heritage Values*Impact Assessment*

The Natural Temperate Grasslands located within the St John's Churchyard precinct and adjacent to Anzac Parade in Campbell occur in excess of 200m from the Project Site. Neither will be impacted by the proposed changes to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the NTG areas within the city.

Statement of Heritage Impact

The proposed development is to complete signalisation and extension of the right turn pocket from east Parkes Way at the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout, Canberra City. The proposal is designed to reduce predicted congestion and increase traffic flow through the intersection ahead of construction works for Canberra's Light Rail Stage 2 project.

The Project Site occurs in excess of 200m from any heritage registered places and approximately 15m from the registered northern boundary of the Parliament House Vista. The proposal will result in minimal alterations to the existing landscape and will not be visible to or from Parliament House.

The proposal also accord with Griffin's elastic design for the city and meets his expectations for gradual changes to occur in accordance with the city's growing needs.

It is therefore determined that the proposed alterations to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout not generate adverse impacts on any of Canberra's heritage resources.

1.0 Project Outline

1.1 Project Area and Description

Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) are undertaking detailed design work to improve movement through the Parkes Way and Corranderrk Street roundabout (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposal includes a right turn movement off Parkes Way onto Corranderrk Street and includes an extension of the right turn pocket. The proposal has been triggered by the Raising of London Circuit and preliminary phase of Canberra's Light Rail Stage 2 project (Civic to Woden) and the traffic management requirements during these construction works.

The site occurs inside central Canberra's Parliamentary Triangle, formed by the intersections of Anzac Parade, Constitution Avenue and Parkes Way; all of which are key elements of the Griffin Plan for the nation's capital. To the south of the Site lies Commonwealth Park with views across Lake Burley Griffin to Parliament House. To the east of the Site is a carpark fronting Parkes Way and further north lies the Reid campus for the Canberra Institute of Technology. The City Hill Roundabout is approximately 570m northwest of the Site, with Parliament House located 2.3km southwest of the site across Lake Burley Griffin.

The Light Rail Stage 2 works aim to provide the following outcomes for the Canberra community:

- more convenient and reliable transport options, especially for South Canberra;
- prevention of future traffic congestion; and
- reduction of transport emissions.

During construction, high levels of disruption are anticipated for existing commuters; particularly car traffic crossing Lake Burley Griffin on Commonwealth Avenue.

The current project seeks to alleviate predicted traffic congestion during this construction phase, through the extension of the right turn pocket and installation of traffic signals to allow a longer queueing arrangement for the westbound right turn movement and improved traffic flow for the Parkes Way/Corranderrk St roundabout.

CHMA have been engaged by SMEC (on behalf of TCCS) to complete a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the project to ensure its compliance under the ACT Planning and Land Management Act (1988) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) and to facilitate an application for Works Approval to obtain development consent.



Figure 1. Location of the Site within Canberra City Central



Figure 2. Location of the Site within Canberra's Parliamentary Triangle

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

This investigation aims to assess the potential impact the proposed development may have on identified heritage values within the study area through:

- Reviewing the relevant heritage registers and collating any information pertaining to heritage sites located within the study area;
- Field survey of the study area in order to identify and record any heritage sites that may be present in the area;
- Assessment of the potential impact the current development may have on identified heritage sites;
- Development of management options that might mitigate the impact of the development on heritage values in the area.

1.3 Project Methodology

The Parkes Way/Corranderk intersection heritage impact assessment was undertaken in three stages:

Stage 1 – Background Research

The first stage of the project involved the compilation of background information including the following:

- A detailed search was undertaken of local and national heritage registers to identify any heritage sites of national significance within the study area;
- Research into the history and design of the area and compilation of relevant maps was undertaken

Stage 2 – Fieldwork

The field survey assessment was undertaken on foot by Dr Sophie Collins (CHMA Archaeologist) over a period of two hours on Thursday 30th September 2021. The area has been subject to extensive development over the last 90 years and retains little, if any, of its original form within the landscape. The landscape is a highly designed and has been heavily altered.

Stage 3 – Reporting

Stage 3 involved compilation of a report detailing the results of the fieldwork and background investigations, as well as identified areas of impact and recommendations for impact mitigation. This report was produced by Dr Sophie Collins.

1.4 Aboriginal Heritage

The study area occurs in a heavily modified urban context that has been subject to extensive development over the last 90 years and retains little, if any, of its original form within the landscape. These alterations preclude the possibility for in situ Aboriginal finds and therefore eliminate the need Aboriginal consultation for this project.

2.0 Legislation and Management Framework

As a part of the Parliamentary Triangle, the Project Site is located on National Land and therefore falls under Commonwealth Land management systems. As Designated Territory Land, management and planning responsibilities for the Site fall to the National Capital Authority.

The National Capital Authority is a statutory agency of the Australian Government established under the *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988* (see below), which manages the Australian Government's interest in the future planning and development of Canberra as the National Capital (NCA Heritage Strategy 2010-2013:3). In accordance with their heritage strategy, the NCA's roles include:

- Securing the planning and development of Canberra as the capital
- Accommodating the seat of Government and associated national and cultural requirements;
- The provision of national public places for all Australians to visit and enjoy;
- the enhancement of the unique character and symbolic meaning of the capital and;
- the development of appreciation of the capital as a reflection of our democracy and national life (NCA Heritage Strategy 2010-2013:3).

The management of Constitution Avenue therefore operates within a legislative framework, which includes:

- *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988* (Commonwealth);
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- *Parliament Act 1974* (Commonwealth);
- *ACT Heritage Act 2004*

Each of these Acts is discussed below.

2.1 *Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988 (Commonwealth)*

This Act established the National Capital Authority (NCA) as an agency managing land (places) on behalf of the Commonwealth. One of the primary roles of the NCA is the preparation and administering of the *National Capital Plan* (National Capital Authority 2011). According to section 9 of the ACT (PALM) Act 1988, the primary object of the *National Capital Plan* is 'to ensure that Canberra and the Territory are planned and developed in accordance with their national significance.'

In addition, the Plan identifies Designated Areas and establishes policies for land use and conditions for development, planning and design within these areas. All 'works' proposed within a Designated Area must be approved by the NCA. However, as a

manager of places that have heritage values, the NCA is also subject to provisions under the EPBC Act.

2.2 The National Capital Plan

The purpose of the Plan (NCA 2011) is to ensure that Canberra and the wider Territory are planned and developed in accordance with their national significance; specifically the preservation and enhancement of those aspects of the National Capital which are identified as being of national significance.

The plan establishes the broad pattern of land use to be adopted in the development of Canberra as well as providing detailed conditions for the planning, design and development of National Land. These works include anything from new buildings and structures to landscaping, excavation, tree felling and demolition.

Specific relevant sections of the plan include:

- principles and policies for the Parliamentary Zone and its Setting (*National Capital Plan*, Sections 1.1.2 and 1.1.3);
- detailed conditions of planning, design and development (NCP, Section 1.7 and Figure 12);
- heritage and environment (NCP, Chapters 10 and 11);
- design and siting conditions for buildings other than detached houses (NCP, Appendix H, Part 2);
- design and siting conditions for signs (NCP, Appendix H, Part 3); and

The plan is guided by a number of principles, which include,

‘The planning and development of the National Capital will seek to respect and enhance the main principles of Walter Burley Griffin’s formally adopted plan for Canberra...

The Parliamentary Zone and its setting remain the heart of the National Capital. In this area, priority will be given to the development of buildings and associated structures which have activities and functions that symbolise the Capital and through it the nation. Other developments in the area should be sited and designed to support the prominence of these national functions and reinforce the character of the area.’ (NCA 2011, Section 1.1.2)

The Griffin Legacy

The Griffin Legacy is a primary initiative of the NCA, providing a new plan for the Central National Area and its approaches (National Capital Authority 2007a-2007d; http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/understanding/griffin_legacy/index.asp; and National Capital Authority 2004). The plan aims to:

- Appraise Griffin’s Plan and its relevance to the planning and development of Canberra in the 21st century;

- To enact a series of Strategic Initiatives which, wherever possible, restore the spirit and intent of Griffin's Plan;
- To provide an integrated framework incorporating both Commonwealth and ACT governments for planning initiatives in the central areas and approach routes of the city;
- To protect the integrity of Griffins' Plan, recognising the national and international significance of the work.

From this initiative has stemmed a series of proposals designed to revitalise the city and improve links to public attractions and open spaces.

The new components of the *National Capital Plan*, which arose from the *Griffin Legacy* comprise four amendments to the *Plan* (Amendments 56, 59, 60 and 61). These amendments deal with principles and policies relating to City Hill, Constitution Avenue and the West Basin. Amendment 60 deals with Constitution Avenue specifically while amendment 56 provides a list of principles and policies to be followed.

The Project Site area falls within the designated area of Constitution Ave and Anzac Parade (see Figures 3 and 4).

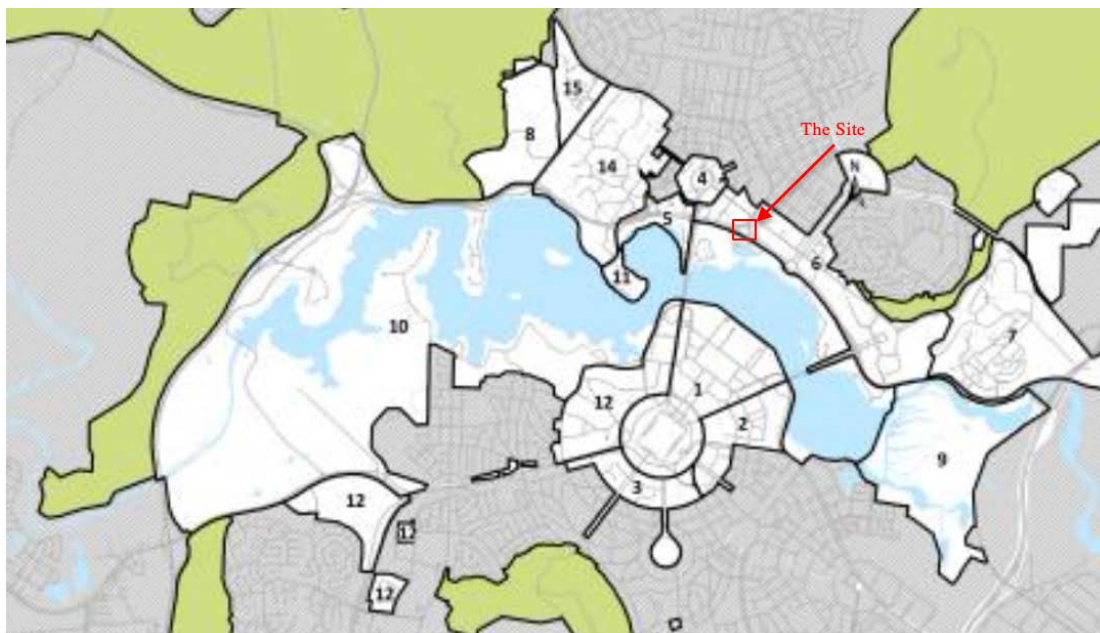


Figure 3. Location of the Site within NCP Designated Area 6 (Image modified from Figure 12, the Consolidated National Capital Plan available online at <https://www.nca.gov.au/consolidated-national-capital-plan/part-four-a-principles-and-policies-designated-areas-and-special>)

Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Master Plan

The full version of the Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade Master Plan is

available at Appendix T8 of the National Capital Plan. The plan provides detailed information regarding the planning, design and development of Constitution Avenue, consistent with the principles established by the NCA for its future roles within the National Capital.

The guiding principles for all works on Constitution Avenue are outlined in the National Capital Plan Amendment 60 (NCA 2006). A brief summary of these principles are provided below:

‘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.’ (NCA 2006:1).

It is therefore intended that Constitution Avenue be developed into a grand boulevard lined with shops, cafes and a mix of commercial, entertainment and residential uses. The goal being to establish the Avenue as a prestigious address, within the National Capital and to complete the base of the National Triangle. Part of this plan includes an integrated transport system and a mix of land uses complementing the life of the National Triangle. A central aim is the establishment of Constitution Avenue with ‘higher density development, public transport, broad tree-lined footpaths and outdoor dining and street parking’ (NCA 2006:1).

A number of policies have been established to meet these goals for the Avenue and are provided in detail in section 1.5.3 of Amendment 60 – Constitution Avenue (NCA 2006). Those most poignant to the current investigations include:

- Integrate public transport priority in the design of Constitution Avenue including provision for future light rail – ensuring safety and comfort for pedestrians with intersections designed to minimize slip lanes for fast turning traffic.
- Provide on-street parking on all streets where practicable.
- Design proposals should be site responsive, taking maximum advantage of varying characteristics and features of each site, complementing adjoining development – both existing and proposed – and expressing physical environmental features.
- Landscape structure – should receive a formal treatment of continuous street trees.

The current proposal does not impact upon any of these policies and principles, occurring away from Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade.



Figure 4. Location of Project Site within Designated Area 6, NCP.

Heritage Protection under the National Capital Plan

A number of difficulties arise in the ACT with respect to heritage due to the definition of ‘Commonwealth areas.’ Subsection 525(2) of the EPBC Act specifically excludes Territory Land in the ACT as a Commonwealth area. This creates a problem given the fact that under the ACT (PALM) Act, the NCA controls works in Designated Areas regardless of whether they are located on National or Territory Land (section 12).

‘For places with heritage values located on Territory Land in Designated Areas, the ACT heritage provisions have no effective control, because the NCA is the works approving agency. The issue is compounded by the fact that the definition of an action in the EPBC Act excludes decisions granted by the NCA such as works approvals’ (NCA Heritage Strategy 2010-2013:7). Under the EPBC Act, the only protection for places with heritage significance in Designated Areas on Territory Land occurs when an action has/will have/or may have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance. As such, other than the National Capital Plan, their statutory obligation on controllers of land to identify/assess places for the presence of any heritage values. ‘The plan becomes the only statutory measure able to require the identification, protection, conservation and management of heritage values on places of Territory land’ (NCA Heritage Strategy 2010-2013:8) (National Capital Plan p 129). The onus is thus very much on the Plan to develop appropriate heritage policies and to ensure that the approval of all works in Designated Areas are undertaken in accordance with the plan (NCA Heritage Strategy 2010-2013:8).

2.3 Parliament Act 1974

Major works proposed within the Parliamentary Zone require the approval of both Houses of Federal Parliament. The Joint Standing Committee on the National Capital and External Territories however, generally manages minor works and impacts such as maintenance and repairs.

‘In 2007 a series of matters were considered by the Committee including amendments to the National Capital Plan related to the Griffin Legacy initiative. The amendments are discussed in greater detail in the following section on the National Capital Plan.

However in its report, the Committee:

- supported the broad aims of the Griffin Legacy Project;
- believed that the Griffin Legacy Amendments could be improved;
- noted evidence which questioned the adequacy of parts of these amendments;
- noted in relation to Amendment 56 (principles and policies) concerns about excessive building height, traffic and transport implications, loss of vistas of national significance and loss of green space. In addition, there were concerns about the scale of the proposed developments and the lack of a rigorous planning rationale;
- noted in relation to Amendment 59 (City Hill, outside but adjacent to the study area) concerns about the level of detail, and specific concerns about excess building heights and loss of vistas;
- noted in relation to Amendment 60 (Constitution Avenue, outside but adjacent to the study area) concerns about the scale of the proposal and the possible negative impact on the vista from Parliament House towards Constitution Avenue which is, perhaps, one of the most significant urban vistas in the nation;
- suggested that the scale of development for West Basin (within the setting of the study area) should configure more closely to the NCA’s 2004 proposal; and
- the committee recommended that Amendments 56, 59, 60 and 61 be disallowed so that the NCA had the opportunity to further refine the amendments taking into account issues raised in the committee’s report. This fine tuning being necessary and in the interests of Canberra and the nation (Joint Standing Committee on the National Capital and External Territories 2007, pp. iii-iv)’ (Marshall et al. 2012c:194)

Importantly, the Committee’s recommendations were not agreed by the Government. (Marshall et al. 2012c:195).

2.4 The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act makes provisions for heritage places generally and more specifically those places on the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists. Anzac Parade is currently listed on the National Heritage List as part of the AMW and Memorial Parade listing.

Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade are also included on the Commonwealth Heritage List as part of the Parliament House Vista.

Under the EPBC Act approval must be provided from the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities for all actions likely to have a significant impact on matters protected under Part 3 of the Act, including National Heritage (s15B and s15C), Commonwealth actions (s28) and Commonwealth land (s26). These requirements are summarized as follows:

- ‘taken which have, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on National Heritage values will require the approval of the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities;
- taken on Commonwealth land which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment will require the approval of the Minister;
- taken outside Commonwealth land which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land, will require the approval of the Minister; and
- taken by the Commonwealth or its agencies which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere will require approval by the Minister’ (Marshall et al. 2012a:25).

Under the EPBC Act, definitions for terms such as ‘significant impact’, ‘environment’ and ‘action’ are specific and highly relevant. Significant impact with reference to National and Commonwealth heritage is defined as follows:

‘A ‘significant impact’ is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment, which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts. You should consider all of these factors when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance.’ (DEWHA 2009, p. 3)

‘Environment’ includes the heritage values of places such as those included on the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists, while ‘action’ is defined as including any development, undertaking, activity or series of activities or any variation of these (Marshall et al. 2012a).

‘If a proposed action relating to National Heritage, on National Land or by a Commonwealth agency is likely to have a significant impact on National Heritage Values/the environment, it is necessary to make a referral under sections 68 or 71 of the EPBC Act. The Minister is then required to decide whether or not the action needs approval under the Act, and to notify the person proposing to take the action of his or her decision’ (Marshall et al. 2012a).

In accordance with section 75(2) of the EPBC Act, assessments about the question of ‘significant impact’ made by the Minister must only take into account the adverse impacts of the actions, and must not consider the beneficial impacts. Accordingly, the benefits of the proposed action are not relevant to considerations of ‘significant impact’ and whether or not a referral is necessary.

Exceptions from seeking approvals for an action can be obtained where an accredited management plan is in place.

Additional specific heritage provisions under the Act include:

- creation of Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists; and
- special provisions regarding Commonwealth Heritage (see below).

A number of National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places occur along the length of Constitution Avenue. The specific provisions of the EPBC Act related to National Heritage and Commonwealth Heritage therefore apply to the current National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places (see Table 1). The EPBC Act is highly complex and the implications of some aspects are difficult to interpret. As such, and given that significant penalties now apply to breaches of the Act, a cautious approach is well advised (Marshall et al. 2012c:203).

2.5 ACT Heritage Act 2004 and the ACT Heritage Council

The ACT Heritage Act 2004 provides protection to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage items within the Australian Capital Territory. The Act aims to identify, register and conserve natural and cultural heritage ‘objects or places’. The Act also provides instrumentation for the facilitation of the ACT Heritage Council, for the development of heritage agreements to aid in the conservation of heritage items and for the enforcement of provisions within the Act that provide protection for such items. The ACT Heritage Council has been established under the Act as an advisory body to the ACT Government on heritage issues.

Heritage ‘places’, as defined by the Act, include sites, precincts, parcels of land or components of places possessing significance or which contribute to the significance of the place (section 8(1)). A place or object must be listed on the heritage register or provisional register to gain comprehensive protection under the Act. The Minister issues heritage directions to the owner or occupier of a place or object to assist in the conservation of the heritage significance of the items. Directions by the Minister are served to prevent damage, through neglect or action, which may adversely affect the heritage significance of an object or place. In accordance with the Act it is an offence to diminish the significance of a place or object, through neglect or action.

The ACT Heritage Council does not have a legislative role in the management of NCA land, however it does maintain an overall interest in the heritage of the ACT. Several places listed on the ACT Heritage Register occur in close proximity to the Site, including the Parliament House Vista and the Olympic Swimming Pool. The Council would be concerned if Commonwealth proposals impacted on adjacent ACT listed places, although there is little the Council can do under the *Heritage Act 2004*. The Council routinely requests the opportunity to comment management plans and assessments of heritage places in the ACT, even those where it has no legislative role.

3.0 Description and Proposed Changes to Corranderk and Parkes Way Intersection

3.1 Site Description

The Site occurs within the defined Central National Area of Canberra, within the Parliamentary Triangle formed by the grand avenues of Commonwealth, Kings and Constitution; key elements of the Griffin plan for the national capital. The centre of the Site comprises a large roundabout with circular detention pond measuring 68-82m in diameter due to a sands buffer of variable width.

The site is adjacent to the suburbs of Reid, Parkes and Canberra City. To the immediate south of the Site is Commonwealth Park, an area of public open space of great importance to Lake Burley Griffin and its foreshores. The Park forms part of the heritage listing of the vista across Lake Burley Griffin to Parliament House (see discussion in Section 4.1.1 on the Parliament House Vista).

The Canberra Olympic Pool and surface car park lies to the immediate northwest of the site with City Hill and Vernon Circle approximately 570m northwest of the Site. Parliament House occurs approximately 2.3km to the southwest of the site and across Lake Burley Griffin. To the north and northeast of the Site (approximately 280m) occurs Glebe Park and the Reid Housing Precinct, while the historic St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard lie some 275m to the immediate east along Constitution Avenue (which runs immediately parallel to Parkes Way).

Images of the Project Site are included in Plates 1 to 6 below.



Plates 1 and 2. Views north and west respectively across Project Site from southern edge of Parkes Way



Plates 3 and 4. Views northeast and east respectively from southern edge of Parkes Way



Plates 5 and 6. Views east and south from Project Site, looking to proposed extension of right turn pocket and Parliament House respectively

3.2 Land Custodianship

The area is zoned as Designated Land under the *Territory Plan*. As National Land, the National Capital Authority is the custodian of the Project Site. The site occurs within a Designated Area within the National Capital Plan.

3.3 Proposed Changes

The current roundabout consists of four single-direction arterial roads with no traffic signals/lights. The existing roundabout operates with normal give-way control and clockwise circulation. The centre of the roundabout operates as a stormwater detention pond collecting run-off stormwater from surrounding areas.

The current proposal of ‘road extension and signalisation’ is to include the following components:

- Part-Time (i.e. temporary) signalisation of the Parkes Way westbound during the construction period of the Light Rail Stage 2 project;
- Installation of part-time traffic lights set back approx. 20m from the entry point noted as ‘Warning Flashing Light’ in Figure 5)
- Extension of the right turn pocket from east Parkes Way by approximately 140m;

- Removal of five deciduous plantings and replacement with Australian native Eucalypts in median of Parkes Way; Removal of five deciduous trees and replacement with ten *Liquidambar styraciflua* (replacement ratio of 1:2)
- Removal of two existing street lights, which are directly impacted by the extension of the right turn lane. These will be relocated within the median.
- An opportunity exists to improve the density of tree planting within the project area, in accordance with the established importance of Australian natives to provide screening and enhance the nationally significant vista from Parliament House.

These proposed changes are illustrated in Figure 5.

The proposed changes are designed to facilitate the movement of traffic through the area during construction of the Light Rail Stage 2 (Civic to Woden); during which high levels of traffic congestion are anticipated. By extending the right turn pocket and installing traffic signals, a longer queuing arrangement will be created for the westbound right turn movement, improving traffic flow through the roundabout.

The proposed works are considered preventative in nature, designed to ensure the continued safe functioning of the road network during construction, in an area that already suffers from daily congestion.

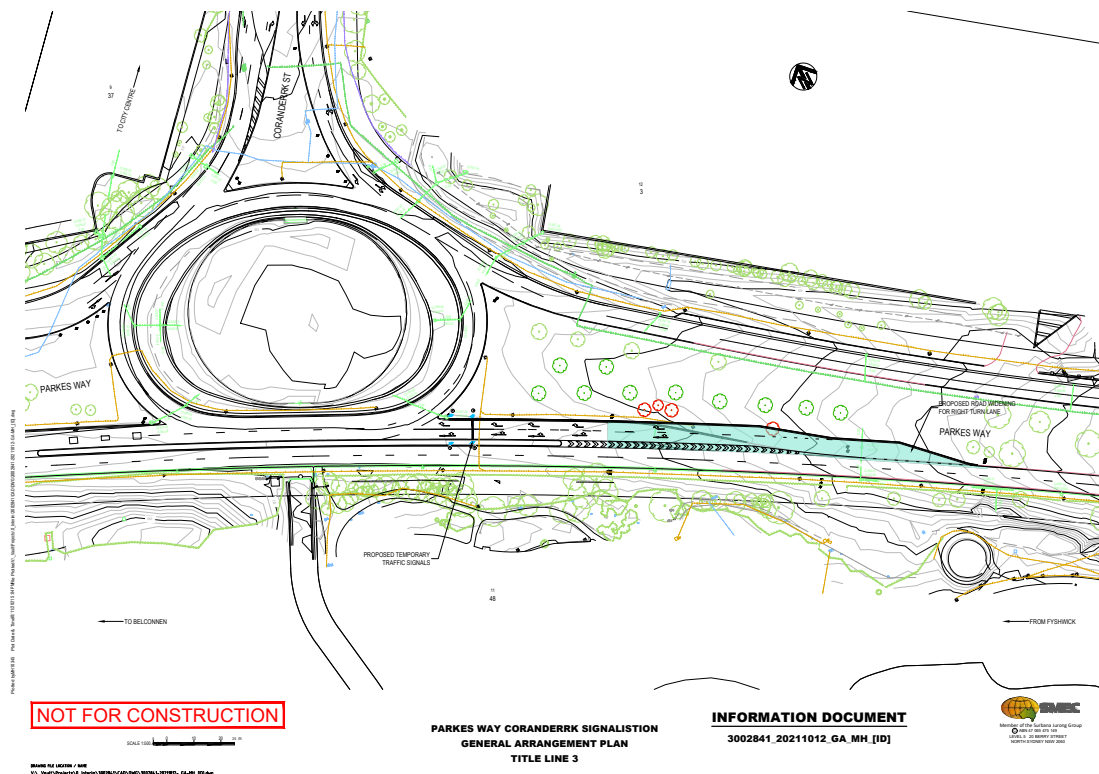


Figure 5. Proposed Changes to the Project Site

4.0 Heritage Background and Project Site Heritage Status

4.1 Results of the Search of the Heritage Registers

Prior to commencement of the field survey, a search was conducted of a number of historic registers and databases to determine the extent of historic sites and features in the vicinity of the study area. The following registers were consulted:

- ACT Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- National Trust of Australia
- Australian Heritage Database

The search of the registered identified up to 5 places/areas of heritage significance occurring within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The exact number differs with each register, with some items listed together and others separated out in various citations. Nevertheless, the following heritage sites were identified within the area:

- Parliament House Vista,
- Parliament House Vista Extension – the Portal Buildings,
- St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard and
- St Johns Schoolhouse Museum.
- West Portal Cafeteria

Table 1 summarises the results of the heritage register search and details the status and legal protection afforded by each. Each of these sites is also discussed in greater detail below.

Table 1. Summary of Historic Heritage Sites flagged by the search of the Registers

Place	Register	Status	Protection Afforded.
Parliament House Vista	ACT Heritage Register	Nominated	Legal protection under the ACT Heritage Act 2004
	Register of the National Estate (Item no: 13371)	Registered	Register is inactive, no statutory protection.
	Commonwealth Heritage List (Item no.105466)	Listed	Legal protection under the EPBC Act.
Parliament House Vista Extension – The Portal Buildings	Register of the National Estate (Item no: 11058)	Registered	Register is inactive, no statutory protection.
	Commonwealth Heritage List (Item no.105474)	Listed	Legal protection under the EPBC Act.
St John the Baptist	ACT Heritage Register	Registered	Legal protection under the ACT Heritage Act 2004

Place	Register	Status	Protection Afforded.
Church and Churchyard	Register of the National Estate (Item nos. 13263 and 13265)	Registered	Register is inactive, no statutory protection.
St Johns Schoolhouse Museum	Register of the National Estate (Item no:13264)	Registered	Register is inactive, no statutory protection.
	ACT Heritage Register	Nominated	Legal protection under the ACT Heritage Act 2004
West Portal Cafeteria	Register of the National Estate (Item no:102813)	Registered	Register is inactive, no statutory protection.
	Commonwealth Heritage List (Item no:105554)	Listed	Legal protection under the EPBC Act.

4.1.1 Parliament House Vista

The Parliament House Vista comprises an area of approximately 260ha ‘including the whole of the area bounded by the northern alignment of State Circle, the western alignment of Kings Avenue, the southern alignment of Parkes Way and the eastern alignment of Commonwealth Avenue....the whole of Anzac Parade and Anzac Park and the whole of Section 39 Campbell’ (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466).

The Parliament House Vista is identified as the ‘central designed landscape of Canberra’ (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466). The vista landscape includes the central land axis, part of the water axis and most of the Parliamentary Triangle (Parliamentary Zone). In so doing, it incorporates Griffin’s vision for the area, including both parliamentary and governmental activity as well as national cultural life. The design of the central national area itself is also recognized as one of the most successful examples of twentieth century urban planning in the country, using large landscape and waterscape spaces framed by treed avenues.

‘The spatial setting of the buildings as features in the landscape reflects Beaux Arts planning concepts and the building masses and their careful location complement the significance of the overall landscape pattern. Across the Parliamentary Triangle, the buildings of Old Parliament House, and East and West Blocks provide a distinctive Stripped Classical architectural patterned horizontal band, that contributes to the overall patterning of the landscape’ (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466).

The landscape is also significant for its richness of features with many of the places listed within the Vista retaining individual heritage significance. Parklands and gardens also enhance the significance of the landscape setting.

The Parliament House Vista meets threshold values of significance for multiple criteria, including Criterion A (Process), E (Aesthetic characteristics), F (Technical Achievement), G (Social Value) and H (Significant People). However, its condition and integrity is noted to be fair to good. ‘The values relating to the cultural landscape design and special association with Griffin are degraded by the changes made over time to Griffin’s plan. The location of Old Parliament House, removal of Camp Hill, location of the new Parliament House and parts of the road layout as constructed are all variations from Griffin’s plan. Given these changes, the area displays only a poor to medium level of integrity with regard to these values (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466).’

As a Commonwealth Heritage Listed place under the EPBC Act there is a statutory obligation on the National Capital Authority to prepare a conservation management plan for the area (this extensive document is available at http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1541&Itemid=377).

In 2008, a location plan for Anzac Parade in the context of the Parliament House Vista was produced by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and reproduced in Marshall et al.’s (2010) Parliament House Vista Management Plan (available online at <https://www.nca.gov.au/planning-and-heritage/heritage/heritage-management-plans/parliament-house-vista-heritage-management>). A copy of this image is included in Figure 6 below. Both the image and the definition of the vista as outlined above, place the boundary of the vista as the *southern edge of Parkes Way*. This is thus approximately 15m further south than the proposed upgrades to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout.

Potential Impact of Current Proposal

The proposal to upgrades to the Corranderk/Parkes Way Roundabout will not, therefore, have any impact on the Parliament House Vista, occurring several metres outside the defined registered boundary of the Vista and its Extension (see below).

4.1.2 Parliament House Vista Extension – The Portal Buildings

The Portal Buildings comprise approximately 4ha in Parkes, including the Anzac Parade East Building area (bounded by Parkes Way, Anzac Parade, Constitution Avenue and Wendouree Drive) and the Anzac Parade West Building area (bounded by Parkes Way, Anzac Parade and Constitution Avenue) (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no 105474).

The Portal Buildings are recognized for their association with ‘the push to transfer public servants from Melbourne to Canberra in the 1960s under the Liberal Government of Sir Robert Menzies....the Portal Buildings are an expression of the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) which adopted the views of

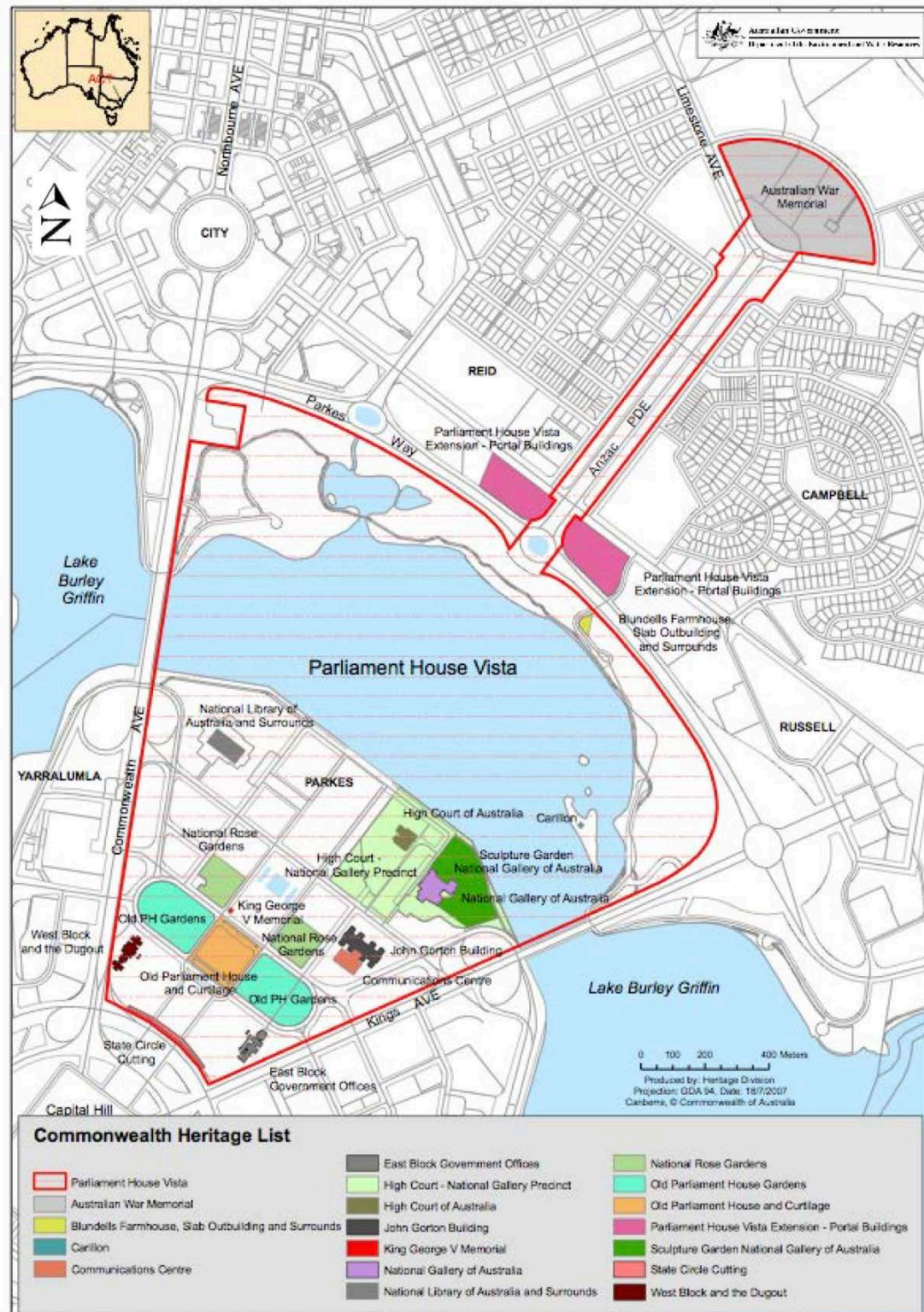


Figure 6. Location plan for the Parliament House Vista Area (image taken from Marshall et al. 2010:9 and available online at <https://www.nca.gov.au/planning-and-heritage/heritage/heritage-management-plans/parliament-house-vista-heritage-management>)

Holford and the Senate [which saw Canberra as a unified city in which background buildings and monumental style functioned both as symbols of government and Australian unity], and interpreted them in terms of the formal composition of Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra, with its cumulative massing, axiality and avenues (Commonwealth Heritage List Place no. 105474).'

The two buildings are almost mirror images in plan, scale, form and layout, with primary entrances to Anzac Parade. The two buildings provide symmetry to the Land axis and are set in park-like landscapes at the southern end of Anzac Parade. They therefore make important contributions to vistas along Anzac Parade and to the Parliament House Vista.

The Portal Buildings meet threshold values of significance for multiple criteria, including Criterion A (Process), Criterion D (Characteristic Values), Criterion E (Aesthetic Characteristics), Criterion H (Significant People). The buildings are in good condition for their age and maintain strong integrity, with the only changes noted being to the main entrances, which have been modified to include disabled access, airlocks and automatic doors.

Potential Impact of Current Proposal

The proposal to upgrade to the Corranderk/Parkes Way Roundabout will have no impact or bearing on the intrinsic features identified for the Portal Buildings.

4.1.3 St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard and Schoolhouse

St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard is located in Section 33, Block 1 part, Block 2 and Block 10 part and part of adjacent road reservations in the Division of Reid (ACT Heritage Register Citation no. 20019). The nomination includes the Church itself, associated churchyard and the St John's Schoolhouse Museum (which is also independently listed on the RNE).

St John's Church was built between 1841 and 1845 for the Campbell family of Duntroon. It was the first church built on the Limestone Plains and represented the focus for religious and social life in the Canberra region during the early pioneering period and extending on into the development of the National Capital. The building was originally a Rustic Gothic style bluestone Church with central porches on the north and south sides and a tower on the west (RNE Citation place no. 13263). In 1864-68 the present tower was constructed to the design of ET Blackett. Additions were made to the chancel and crypt in 1872 to the design of Canon DE Soares, while the spire was completed in 1878 (RNE Citation place no. 13263).

The graveyard is also as old as the Church itself and has many members of pioneering families interred there. The headstones provide a valuable social history that compliments early church life as well as the early history of the Limestone Plains.

The East and West Lychgates are also identified as significant, both as rare examples of their kind in Australia and as contributors to the hedge (planted in 1926 by the Federal Capital Commission) in assisting to retain the early character of the church by shielding it visually from the encroaching urban development of Canberra.

St John's Schoolhouse was built in 1845 and is the first school built on the Limestone Plains and represented the introduction of formal education to the area. The school was built by the Campbells of Duntroon to educate the children of families brought out from Scotland to work on the Duntroon Estate and the children of other pioneering families in the area. The building originally consisted of a single room with two other rooms for use as the teacher's residence. However in 1864 it was gutted by fire and rebuilt to the present enlarged structure. It continued to operate as school until 1907, after which it served as a domestic residence and meeting place for community groups.

In 1967-68 the building was restored by the NCDC and opened as museum and continues to be used as a teaching and research site by local and interstate education centres.

The features identified as being significant to the place (by the RNE) include the schoolroom and residence building (now consisting of the original schoolroom and 5 other rooms associated with the residence) and the surrounding open space (part of the school's playground). Due to its restoration by the NCDC this building retained its original integrity, altered only by the addition of a porch and use of louver shutters instead of solid ones. Reflecting, in all other ways, its original structure and design (RNE Citation place no. 13263).

Potential Impact of Current Proposal

The proposal to upgrade to the Corranderk/Parkes Way Roundabout will have no impact or bearing on the intrinsic features identified for the St John Baptist Church and Churchyard or the Schoolhouse Museum.

4.1.4 West Portal Cafeteria

The West Portal Cafeteria is located within the Anzac Park West site along Constitution Avenue, at Block 7 Section 3 Parkes. The boundary of the site extends 'from the service road to the north of the building, joins the Anzac Park West underground car park retaining wall on the east and runs parallel to the southern side approximately 7 metres out from the building and then follows the pedestrian footpath on the western side of the site' (Commonwealth Heritage List nomination Place no 102813).

As a nomination, the official values of the West Portal Cafeteria are yet to be formally identified, however, the West Portal Cafeteria and its open setting are identified as having a range of heritage values relating to its history, design features and creative

achievement. Historically, the building is associated with the Anzac Park East and West Buildings complex, and as such is representative of the government's efforts to establish Canberra as the centre for Australian Government in the 1960s (Commonwealth Heritage List nomination Citation 8/01/000/0497).

In 1970 the Cafeteria was one of several establishments involved with the provision of food services to public servants, a feature of the Australian Government employment at the time. Though up to 74 such services existed nationwide, it is one of only three ex government cafeterias remaining in the ACT and retains the highest physical integrity.

The architecture of the building is also identified as being significant, using a range of high quality materials and a range of valued architectural features. The roof imitates a 'Chinese pagoda' style with an upwardly curving profile, making the building a distinctive feature along Constitution Avenue. Importantly, the site is relatively unaltered, with the exception of the fire-damaged former kitchen service areas, which were damaged, removed following archival recording in 2010. Restorations were also made to the original copper roof and battened eaves in 2010/2011 (Commonwealth Heritage List nomination Citation 8/01/000/0497).

Potential Impact of Current Proposal

The proposed upgrades to the Corranderk/Parkes Way Roundabout will have no impact or bearing on the intrinsic features identified for the West Portal Cafeteria.

4.1.5 Natural Heritage Values

Two areas of Natural Temperate Grasslands have been previously identified within the broader region: one in Reid and another in Campbell (Marshal et al. 2012b:31). Neither of these areas is currently registered on any of the heritage databases, either national or local, however their presence is important by representing represent two of a just a few NTG sites within the metropolitan area that are diminishing in size and value as a consequence of ongoing edge effects and other direct impacts such as weed invasion, tree planting, sedimentation and nutrification.

The first location is at the intersection of Constitution Avenue and Anzac Park (east) and comprises approximately 3ha of land. The area has been identified as the habitat for the endangered Golden Sun Moth and as providing research potential for the understanding of the processes involved in the historic development of grasslands in Eastern Australia (Marshal et al. 2012b:31). The possibility also exists that the area is the habitat of Striped Legless Lizard and Grassland Earless Dragon. This site is argued to have greater integrity in the central core area than in the perimeter, where populations of introduced grasses are higher. The boundary provided for the site comprises:

‘The grassland situated on Blocks 4 and 5, Section 5, Campbell. The site is generally bounded by a perimeter approximately 10-20 metres inside the area encompassed by Constitution Avenue, Anzac park (east), Page Street, Chowne Street and Creswell Street (Marshal et al. 2012b:37).’

A second area of Natural Temperate Grassland with the potential to retain endangered Golden Sun Moths was identified within St John’s Churchyard and associated road verges. The area comprises 0.9ha and is identified as a botanically distinct, identified ecological community with research potential (Marshal et al. 2012b:32). The possibility also exists that the area is the habitat of Striped Legless Lizard and Grassland Earless Dragon. The boundary for the site is defined as:

‘The grassland situated at St John’s Church...comprised of the verges to St John’s and small areas on Blocks 1, 2 and 10, Section 33, Reid (Marshal et al. 2012b:38).’

Both sites were assessed as having been modified to a medium level of disturbance, with the Campbell site showing a slightly higher level of integrity due its size. Both sites are argued to be capable of enhancement following appropriate management.

Only 5% of pre-European levels of NTG remains in ACT with only 1% remaining Nationally (Maxine Cooper, Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, "Report on ACT Lowland Native Grassland Investigation" 2006). Natural Temperate Grasslands (NTG) are listed as an endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act 1999 and the *Nature Conservation Act 1980*.

Potential Impact of Current Proposal

The proposed upgrades to the Corranderk/Parkes Way Roundabout will have no impact or bearing on the intrinsic features identified for either of these areas of NTG within region.

Table 2. below summarises the potential impacts of the current proposal on nominated and registered sites of heritage significance near the Project Site.

Table 2. Summary of predicted impacts to heritage sites identified near the Project Site

Place	Proximity to Project Site	Type of Impact (Direct/Indirect/None)	Extent of Impact
Parliament House Vista	Within defined boundary of Parliamentary Triangle	Indirect	Alterations to Parkes Way and Corranderk St will intersect with the Parliament House Vista where Parkes Way runs parallel with Constitution Avenue

Place	Proximity to Project Site	Type of Impact (Direct/Indirect/None)	Extent of Impact
Parliament House Vista Extension – The Portal Buildings	In excess of 180m	None	None
West Portal Cafeteria	In excess of 140m	None	None
St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard (and associated Natural Temperate Grasslands)	In excess of 250m, one street and several buildings	None	None
St Johns Schoolhouse Museum	In excess of 250m, one street and several buildings	None	None
Natural Temperate Grasslands, Campbell	In excess of 250m, one street and several buildings	None	None

4.2 Results of the Current Survey

No new heritage sites were identified during the current survey. High levels of urban disturbance within the Project Area, including construction of the intersection, intensive landscaping and wholesale modification of the landscape to suit Griffin's Plan, precludes the possibility of additional in situ sites within subsurface contexts.

4.3 Griffin's Plan for Canberra

Griffins' design for Canberra was one of 137 entries in the Federal Capital Design Competition, launched by King O'Malley, Minister for Home Affairs, in May 1911. Griffin won the competition for the design of Canberra in 1912.

Griffin was greatly influenced by the City Beautiful and Garden City movements, which tended to dominate town planning during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. 'The order of the city was for a great triangle aligned with the mountains which rose above the site. The triangle was to be defined by tree-lined avenues and spanned the central basin of an impounded lake. The triangle would consist of a series of terraces arranged in the functions of government and representing democracy. It was a synthesis of function and design where the Order of the Site (the natural environment) and the Order of the Functions (the needs of the people) are perfectly integrated by specific geometry (Reid 2002). The capitol was a main feature of the design' (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no 105466).

The vista was an essential part of Griffin's design, and was represented in two renderings drawn by his wife Marion Mahony Griffin. Looking from Mt Ainslie towards the Capitol, the Capitol was the focal point of the vista. Below it lay the Parliament House and Government departments terraced down to the Lake. From Mt Ainslie, the land axis is down Anzac Parade, which together with the water axis is the 'ordering geometry of the vista and the city' (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no 105466). Griffin's desire was for a dense city with a coming together of the population in large recreational city gardens, a designated area for cultural activity from which people could look across the lake to the area of national government and the Capitol. The recreational gardens were to be intersected by the busy commercial street of Constitution Avenue (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466).

Though a number of modifications have been made to Griffin's original design in response to the city and country's changing needs, the basic planning framework was constructed and survives to the present (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466). 'This framework includes the land axis, joining Capital Hill and Mount Ainslie, the water axis, radiating avenues from Capital Hill, Commonwealth and Kings Avenues, the arc of Parkes Way, the northern punctuation of the land axis by the Australian War Memorial, the roads encircling Capital Hill, State and Capital Circles and the southern punctuation of the land axis by the Parliament House of 1988. In addition to the alignment of axes and avenues which defined Griffin's city plan the triangle was a basic element on which the whole city was built. In his design, Griffin had created three urban centres connected by main avenues. Capital Hill as the government centre, Mt Vernon as the municipal centre and Mt Pleasant as the market centre were integral to the plan. The northern avenue, Constitution Avenue, was the municipal axis (Commonwealth Heritage List Citation place no. 105466).'

Gardens and natural landscapes were integral to the design, using geographic high points to create long, sweeping vistas and incorporating natural vegetation (http://www.griffinsociety.org/lives_and_works/urban_planning.html#plan). Geometry and symmetry were dominant themes, which were softened by the use of large expanses of water. Green bands surrounded areas of settlement, with wide boulevards, formal parks and water features.

Griffin made provisions for future suburbs without designating outlying centres, assuming that these would be flexibly determined in the future to meet the needs of an expanding population. However, 'suburbs were green and common parks and gardens were abundant. Transport was to be integrated whilst business and industry were to be clustered on the fringe (http://www.griffinsociety.org/lives_and_works/urban_planning.html#plan).'

Within this design, Griffin predicted the need for urban planning to be flexible and to be able to meet the demands of grown and changing needs over time. He is quoted as saying that:

‘Any arrangement looking forward one hundred years has to be elastic, permitting street improvements and construction to proceed little by little, no faster than the city growth demands but at the same time in a way that will be adequate and ultimately without the constant shifting of site uses in the various sections, which has led to terrific waste through destruction of property in all our cities heretofore’ (Birrell 1964:75).

5.0 Heritage Impact Assessment

5.1 Rationale

The Corranderk/Parkes Way Project Site occurs within two areas of potential heritage significance. The registered bounds of the Parliament House Vista and Extension and within Designated Area 6 of the Consolidated National Capital Plan: Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade (see Section 2.2). It also occurs within proximity to up to another four identified heritage places.

Importantly the identified bounds of the Parliament House Vista ceases on the southern edge of Parkes Way, while proposed impacts occur on the northern edge of the western carriageway of this road, removing the Project Site from this Vista by a matter of metres.

While this means the proposed changes to the Project Site are not legally subject to Commonwealth or National Heritage Register limitations, it is also comforting to note the physical impossibility of the Project Site to impact upon Parliament House Vista's due to the presence of dense screening. Plates 7 to 9 show views from the Project Site to Parliament House and vice versa, showing thick shielding and the impossibility of the proposed 140m extension of road to impact upon Parliament House Vistas.



Plates 7 and 8. Views south and southeast to Parliament House from Project Site



Plate 9. View of Project Site from across Lake Burley Griffin in front of Parliament House. Project Site is behind wall of trees at red arrow.

The NCP Amendment 60 relating to Constitution Avenue and Anzac Parade make no specific mention of Corranderk or Parkes Way, focussing instead on these larger avenues of importance to the Griffin Plan. However, Griffin himself is noted as specifically designing Canberra to be 'elastic, permitting street improvements and construction to proceed little by little, no faster than the city growth demands but at the same time in a way that will be adequate and ultimately without the constant shifting of site uses in the various sections, which has led to terrific waste through destruction of property in all our cities heretofore' as needed (Birrell 1964:75). It was not therefore Griffin's intention for aspects of his design to be preserved in aspic but rather to grow and develop in accordance with the needs of the growing Canberran community. The current proposal represents exactly the type of modifications and variations Griffin foresaw and accords within his elastic design and desire for changes to be made that accommodated the city's growing demands.

Several places nearby the Project Site are afforded a range of heritage protection under various legislative mechanisms including the EPBC Act, the National Capital Plan and ACT Heritage Act 2004. Bearing this in mind, the following impact assessment and management recommendations are provided.

5.2 Impact Assessment and Management Recommendations

Parliament House Vista and Vista Extension (Portal Buildings)

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout will not impact upon the Parliament House Vista or Vista Extension. The proposal occurs some 15m outside the recorded bounds of this registration while also occurring in a position that is not visible from Parliament House and from which Parliament House cannot be seen.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the Parliament House Vista.

St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard and Schoolhouse Museum

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout occur in excess of 250, from the defined boundary of the St John's Church precinct. It will not have any impact upon the heritage values of this site.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the St Johns Baptist Church, Churchyard and Schoolhouse Museum.

West Portal Cafeteria

Impact Assessment

The proposed modifications to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout occur in excess of 200m, from the defined boundary of the West Portal Cafeteria. It will not have any impact upon the heritage values of this site.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the West Portal Cafeteria.

Natural Heritage Values

Impact Assessment

The Natural Temperate Grasslands located within the St John's Churchyard precinct and adjacent to Anzac Parade in Campbell occur in excess of 200m from the Project Site. Neither will be impacted by the proposed changes to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout.

Recommendations

There are no adverse impacts to mitigate for the NTG areas within the city.

6.0 Statement of Heritage Impact

The proposed development is to complete signalisation and extension of the right turn pocket from east Parkes Way at the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout, Canberra City. The proposal is designed to reduce predicted congestion and increase traffic flow through the intersection ahead of construction works for Canberra's Light Rail Stage 2 project.

The Project Site occurs in excess of 200m from any heritage registered places and approximately 15m from the registered northern boundary of the Parliament House Vista. The proposal will result in minimal alterations to the existing landscape and will not be visible to or from Parliament House.

The proposal also accord with Griffin's elastic design for the city and meets his expectations for gradual changes to occur in accordance with the city's growing needs.

It is therefore determined that the proposed alterations to the Corranderk/Parkes Way roundabout not generate adverse impacts on any of Canberra's heritage resources.

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