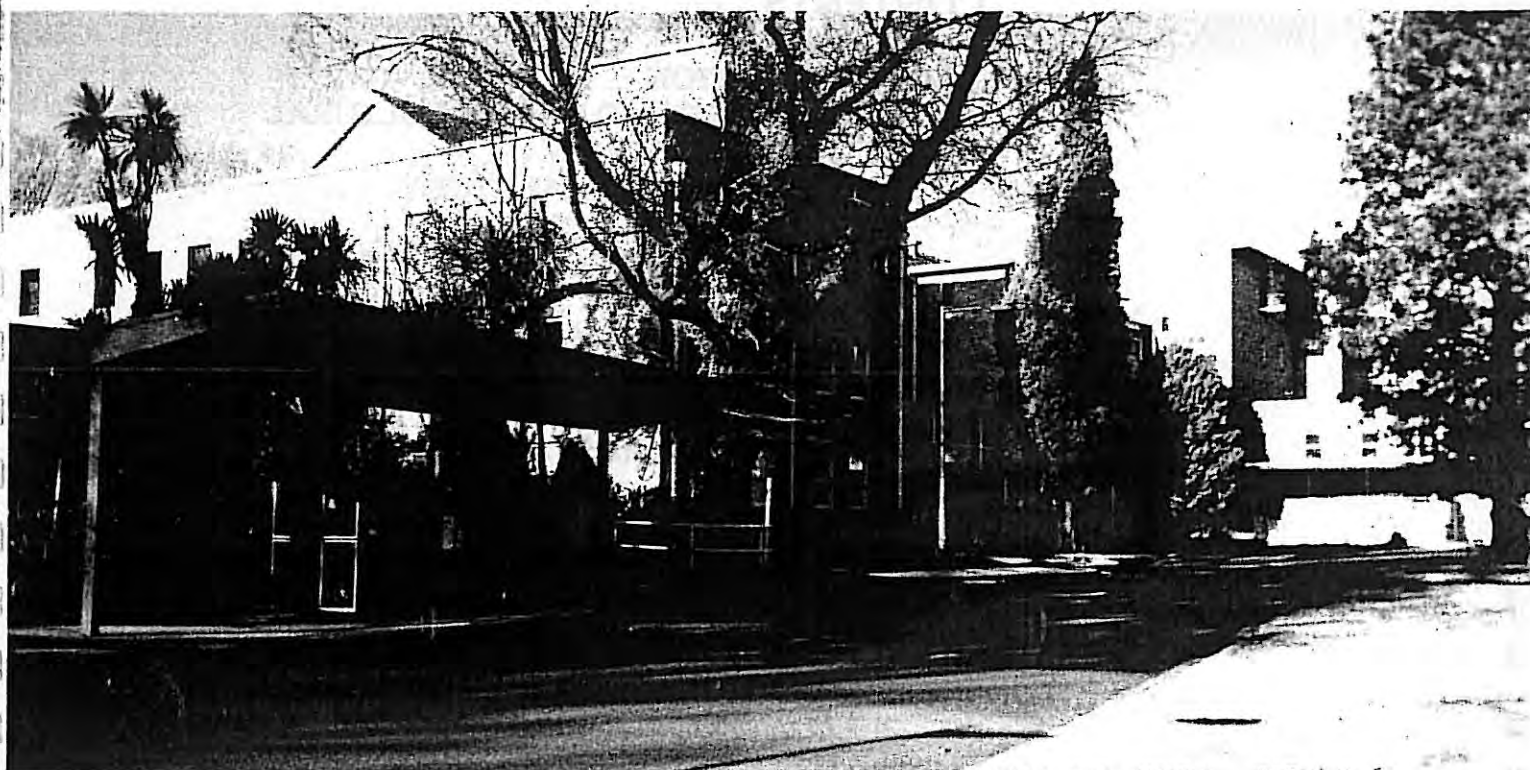




**ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA
CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY**

**VOLUME 4
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY
& ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

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OCTOBER 1993

G711.409947
ACT V. 4

1993

ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY

VOLUME 4 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRIEF

ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY

The Acton/West Basin Cultural Heritage Study has been prepared as part of an overall Design Study for the Acton/West Basin area. Other areas of study include Landscape; Marketing; Building Condition; Infrastructure; Social Planning; Transport and Movement; and Health. The studies will culminate in an Urban Design Forum, to be conducted in November 1993, aimed at providing guidelines for the future use of the precinct.

The Cultural Heritage Study is presented in three volumes:

- Volume 1 Conservation Analysis**
Including historical and physical overview and analysis, and the assessment and statement of cultural significance; inventory of existing buildings and landscape.
- Volume 2 Conservation Analysis**
Illustrated Chronology
- Volume 3 Conservation Analysis**
Sequential Plans and Landscape Analysis
- Volume 4 Conservation Management Policy**

The brief for the Cultural Heritage component of the Design Study, Study Brief Number 92/93, has been prepared by the National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA). The brief is appended at Appendix 1 of Volume 2 **Appendices to Cultural Heritage Study**. The Brief proposed a Study Area bounded by the Australian National University, Parkes Way and Commonwealth

Avenue. A diagram of the precinct area is included within the Brief.

The Brief section relating to the Conservation Management Policy is as follows:

Analysis of constraints, limitations and opportunities.

Identify any constraints and limitations on development arising from the statement of significance. Constraints should be clearly stated so that the conservation plan can be used as a planning document to guide future development in and around the study area.

Conservation policy and conservation strategy.

Prepare a conservation policy that can be used to guide future uses of the place. Where significance is identified, conservation strategies should be developed that will conserve all important aspects of the place. This conservation strategy should individually outline guidelines for the maintenance and conservation of all significant parts of the study area. The strategy should, where appropriate, clearly identify specific precincts within the study area in terms of heritage significance.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

During the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Background Study it became clearly evident to the NCPA and this Consultant team that a separate archaeological consultancy was required to be undertaken. This consultancy was treated as a sub-set of the Cultural Heritage Background Study, and accordingly, the archaeological report appears at Section 2.0 of this document.

1.3 CONSULTANT TEAM

The consultant team involved in this part of the study is as follows:

Project Manager/	Peter Freeman
Conservation Architect	Freeman Collett & Partners Architects & Planners

Landscape Architect	Malcolm Munro
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Malcolm Munro & Associates
Landscape Architects

Archaeologist

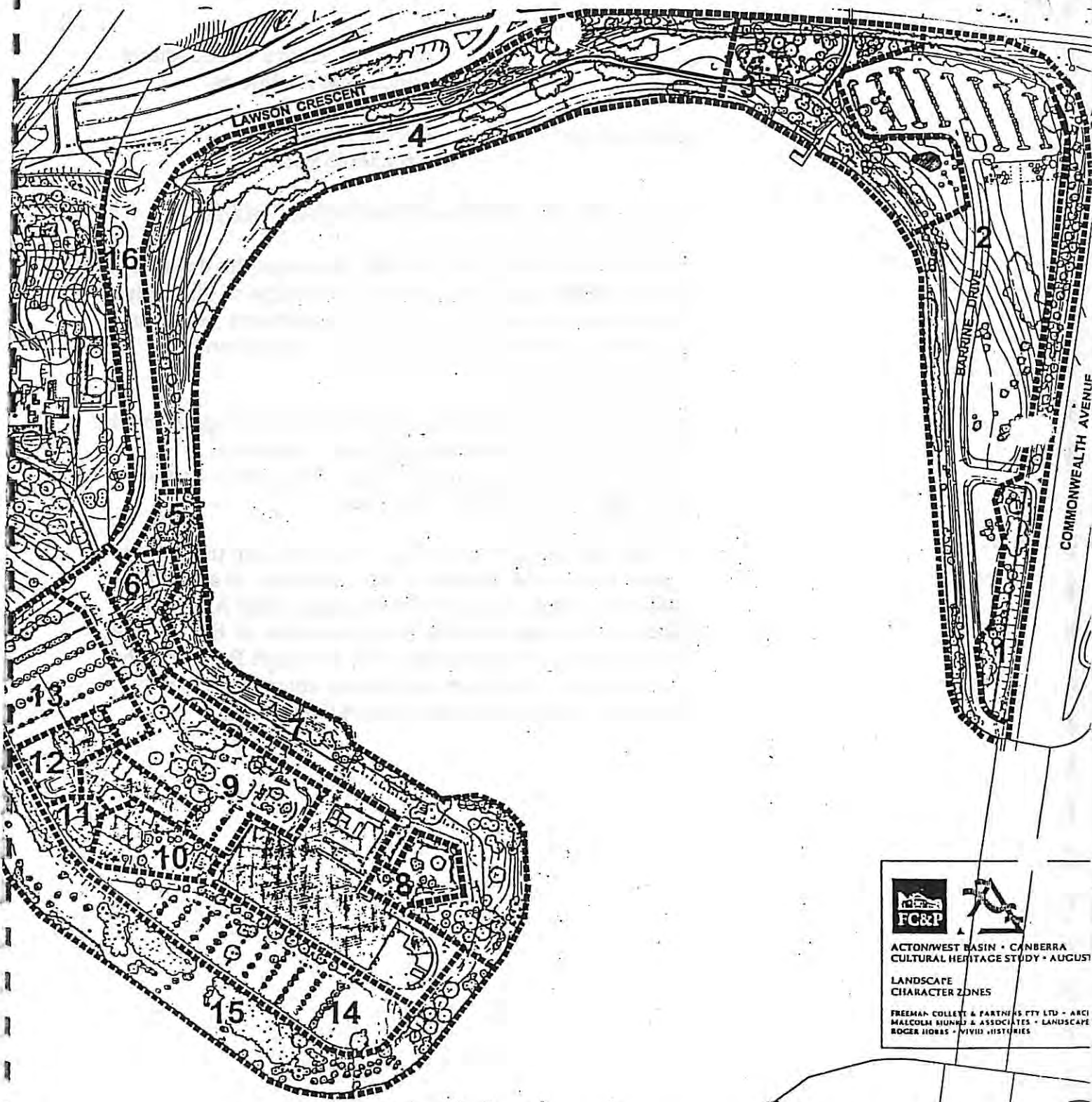
Keryn Walshe
Archaeologist

1.4 STUDY CURTILAGE AND PRECINCTS

The study area is as defined and illustrated in **Volume 1: Conservation Analysis**. During the course of the analysis the site was divided into a series of **landscape precincts**. Similarly, each of the buildings/sites was given a key number (for ease of reference).

It has been proposed by this consultancy and agreed by the National Capital Planning Authority that this **Conservation Management Policy** should refer to policy for culturally significant items only.

For the purposes of this study, these sites are the A, B or C-rated sites (refer **Conservation Analysis**). It should be **noted, however**, that only those places rated A or B are considered places suitable for nomination to the Register of the National Estate or the ACT Heritage Register. The figure overleaf indicates the sixteen character zones identified within the Acton/West Basin area.





 ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA
 CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY • AUGUST
 LANDSCAPE
 CHARACTER ZONES
 FREEMAN COLLETT & PARTNERS PTY LTD • ARCI
 MALCOLM MUNRO & ASSOCIATES • LANDSCAPE
 ROGER HOBBS • VIVID HISTORIES

STUDY CURTILAGE AND PRECINCTS Landscape Character Zones/Precincts

Malcolm Munro & Associates
 August 1993

Landscape Zone 1

This area is rated B. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 2

This area is rated C. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 3

This area is rated B. The West Basin Jetty and Terminus (Item 17b) is accorded a C rating.

Landscape Zone 4

This area is rated C. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 5

This area is rated C. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 6

This area is rated C. The hospital residences (Item 15) are accorded a B/C rating.

Landscape Zone 7

This area is rated A. The former Isolation Block (Item 1), H Block (Item 2) and barbecue (Item 18) are accorded a B rating. The former Main Hospital Block (Item 4) is accorded a C rating.

Landscape Zone 8

This area is rated B. Bennett House (Item 6) is accorded a B rating.

Landscape Zone 9

This area is rated A. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 10

This area is rated C. The staff dining room is accorded a C rating.

Landscape Zone 11

This area is rated A. The Sylvia Curley House and personnel services unit (Items 8 and 9) are accorded a C rating.

Landscape Zone 13

This is rated C. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 14

This area is rated C. There are no significant buildings/sites within this zone.

Landscape Zone 15

This area is rated B. The toilets and West Beach Jetty (Items 16 and 17a) are accorded a C rating.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ACTON/WEST BASIN

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The Study Area

The study area includes the site of the now disused Royal Canberra Hospital, Acton Beach and the Ferry Terminal and adjacent carparks, as shown in the plan in Section 1.0, Volume 1 of this report. The study area is enclosed by the grounds of the Australian National University on its western and northern sides, the Tuggeranong Parkway also on its northern side and Commonwealth Avenue on the eastern side with Lake Burley Griffin bordering the area from south-west to south-east.

2.1.2 Project Aims

It was stipulated in the brief that Aboriginal occupancy form the focus of the project. This involved three specific tasks;

- An archaeological survey of the study area,
- Location and analysis of a collection of Aboriginal artefacts, most of which were collected in Canberra by H.P. Moss and currently held by the National Museum of Australia,
- Documentation of any existing oral history from members of the Mulanggari Corporation relating to Aboriginal occupancy of Acton.

Two European sites; the Acton shalebeds and a Limestone quarry site, were also to form part of the survey component.

2.1.3 Aboriginal Consultation

Initial archaeological surveying was undertaken by Mr Joe House, Sites Officer for the Mulanggari Corporation and the Project archaeologist. Following a full discussion between the Project archaeologist and Mr House on the concerns held by the Mulanggari Corporation for this area the final surveying was completed by the Project archaeologist.

2.1.4 Methodology

The entire study area was surveyed for archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation and evidence of the two European sites; the shalebeds and a quarry site.

The National Museum was contacted and access gained to the H.P. Moss collection. This collection was previously held at the Institute of Anatomy where it was deposited in 1964. At this time, the then director of the Institute, F.D. McCarthy, produced a catalogue of the collection. However, there is no longer any record of this catalogue. In 1973 an analysis of the collection was undertaken by Peter Bindon (1973) and subsequently stored in unsealed bags. This has unfortunately resulted in some mixing and/or loss of information regarding location and description of each artefact. Of the original 53 artefacts recorded by Bindon (1973) as having been collected by Moss from Acton, only four could be currently relocated in the collection. As a result, information from Bindon's published article of 1973 is referred to for an understanding of the Acton material. General information about the complete collection, contained in a published article by Moss (1939) is referred to in order to establish the wider context in which to place the Acton artefacts.

The Mulanggari Corporation was contacted in regard to an oral history of the Acton area. Ms Matilda House consented to undertake this component of the consultancy but due to other commitments she was not able to do so within the time frame necessary for this stage of the report.

2.1.5 Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are due to Lorraine Coutts and David Andre of the National Museum of Australia, Mitchell warehouse for making the Moss Collection available; Ian Coates for assistance in locating the collection; Joe House, Sites Officer of the Mulanggari Corporation for field work assistance; Tim Sherrit, Academy of Science Archives for attempting to find information on H.P. Moss.

2.1.6 Bibliography

Bindon, P. (1973). "Surface campsites from the A.C.T." Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Newsletter 3(6): 5-12. *Provides a comparison of Moss collection to more recently collected artefacts from Pialligo.*

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National Capital Development Commission (1988). Sites of Significance in the ACT, Vol.2. Inner Canberra. NCDC. *Register of significant sites.*

Shumack, J. E. and S. Shumack, Eds. (1967). An Autobiography or Tales and Legends of Canberra Pioneers. Canberra, Australian National University Press. *Historical picture of Canberra based on a personal diary.*

Watson, F. (1927). A Brief History of Canberra. Canberra, Federal Capital Press of Australia Ltd. *General historical text.*

Wigmore, L. (1963). The Long View. Canberra, Cheshire. *General historical text.*

2.2 DOCUMENTED PREHISTORY AND CONTACT HISTORY OF THE ACTON AREA

2.2.1 Aboriginal Occupancy

As pointed out by Bindon (1973) most of the historical texts on the Canberra region, if referring to Aborigines at all, tend to concentrate on the phenomena of the Bogong Moths and their significance to various Aboriginal communities. This has since been more fully explored by Flood (1980) who has suggested that Aborigines timed their journeys into the high plains of north-eastern Victoria and south-western Canberra to coincide with the annual migration of the Bogong Moths. The moths were collected in vast numbers and ceremonially feasted upon. There have also been suggestions that these ceremonies excluded women and children, who formed their own camps on Acton and other areas of central Canberra. Reliable documented information on other aspects of Aboriginal occupancy in the Canberra region, or in particular Acton, is far from extensive. It would appear that settlement having begun in the early 1820s rapidly brought with it the 'white despoilers of whom there were few exceptions' as described by Samuel Shumack in his biographical details from 1861-1915 (Shumack and Shumack 1967). Furthermore some of the earlier historical texts appear to be more interested in documenting perceived brawling between equally dispossessed and alienated Aboriginal people than aspects of Aboriginal life and custom. However, one earlier exception to this is James Watson (1927) and of more recent times, Lyall L. Gillespie (1979, 1984). Gillespie provides an extensive summary of the available texts from the contact period as well as a summary of the archaeological information.

Of particular importance to this survey is Watson's comment that

The sites of the corroboree ground are said to have been near the administrative offices at Acton.....
(Watson 1927:15).

Gillespie (1979, 1984) does not make specific mention of Aboriginal occupancy at Acton. However, it can be surmised from his more general information on Aboriginal camps in Canberra, that Acton would have provided the desired shelter, food and easy access to the Molonglo River.

Moss (1939) considered that shelter from the 'piercing westerly winds' as important as access to food and water in Aboriginal choice of camping locations. Thus he suggested that a highly suitable location was, amongst others;

The site of the Institute of Anatomy and the peninsula running from it around to Lennox Crossing near Acton Offices... (Moss 1939:163).

The range of artefacts, including hammer stones, ground axes, scrapers and blades collected by H.P. Moss at Acton (discussed below) indicate generalised hunting and gathering activities. There is no evidence for the manufacturing of tools on Acton, however, this may be reflective of Moss's tendency to collect 'finished' artefacts rather than manufacturing debris.

2.2.2 The H.P. Moss Collection

The H.P. Moss collection consists of Aboriginal stone tools collected by Moss from sites in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Canberra. This analysis concentrates on the Canberra component of the collection.

H.P. Moss collected Aboriginal stone tools in Canberra between 1929 and the 1930s, concentrating on areas under threat of immediate development. His search was initiated by his having found a stone axe head near the Acton offices in 1919. Moss later returned to Canberra and reported collecting a 'large grinding stone and two pounding stones' from the area 'bounded by the Institute of Anatomy (presently the National Archives), Sullivan's Creek and the Hospital' in 1931-32 (Moss 1939). Moss records in his paper presented to the 24th ANZAAS meeting, which was held in Canberra, that an axe head had also been found at Acton. He also notes collecting a few scrapers and points on a sandy ridge between Parliament House and the Molonglo River in 1925 and a stone axe head from the Parliament house lawns. This

information does not appear in his later published article (Moss 1939) which was based on his ANZAAS paper. Whilst most of the collection consists of surface finds, Moss does note in his published article that

... a considerable amount was recovered from depths, ranging from two or three to six feet below the surface. (Moss 1939:165).

The Moss collection was transferred to the National Museum of Australia from the Australian Institute of Anatomy, where it had been held since 1964. In 1991, a consultancy report was prepared by J. Kamminga for the National Museum of Australia. In his report Kamminga (1991) notes that no biographical information exists on H.P. Moss. This has recently been confirmed by a search put through by the National Science Archives.

The H.P. Moss collection has previously been described by Peter Bindon (1973) whilst it was still held by the Institute of Anatomy. Bindon listed 268 artefacts and 442 items of 'waste material' from Canberra. Of these 30 artefacts and 23 items of 'waste material' were collected by Moss at Acton. These included; nine thumbnail scrapers, three cores, one undescribed artefact, one backed blade, one hammer stone, six hammer anvils, one burin, four fragments of, or complete ground axes, two utilised flakes, one mortar, one scraper and twenty-three items labelled 'waste material'. This range of artefactual material and the large grinding stone and two pounding stones described by Moss (1939) but which appear to no longer form part of the collection, imply a generalised hunter-gatherer based lifestyle.

Only four of the original 53 artefacts from Acton appear to now exist within the collection which has dramatically reduced its significance. These four were measured and described, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

Artefacts from Acton currently in the H.P. Moss collection (NMA).

Flake	indurated mudstone	ret/usewear	38x30mm
Backed blade	indurated mudstone		17x8mm
Flake	silcrete	ret/usewear	15x14mm
Ground-edge axe	covered by weathering rind		125x83

It is not possible to draw conclusions about more specific activities on the basis of these artefacts alone.

Furthermore, the overall collection may well represent an idiosyncratic array rather than a representative sample of material which existed in both Acton and wider Canberra. Moss's ability to identify artefacts or his particular interests in doing so are not known. However, the material from Acton is representative of the overall collection from Canberra, which includes sites in both central and outer Canberra as far as Queanbeyan. Bindon (1973) compared the Moss collection with Aboriginal artefacts collected on the Pialligo dunes in the early 1970s and found a 'great similarity' between the two collections, barring a higher number of ground-edge axes in the Moss collection. However, as Bindon pointed out, this may be due to the fact that ground-edge axes are the most commonly recognised of Aboriginal stone artefacts and these may have been commonly removed from Pialligo in the historic past.

There is sufficient evidence to confirm that Acton, as with the rest of Canberra, was fully occupied by Aborigines practising a traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle which was only disrupted by the establishment of the stock station by J.J. Moore in the early 1820s. Acton may have been a site for corroborees and although there is no existing archaeological evidence for this, there may be traditional knowledge held by current members of the Ngunnawal community.

2.3 ORAL HISTORY

Ms Matilda House of the Mulanggari Corporation has agreed to give an oral history of Aboriginal occupancy of the Acton area. However, due to the short notice of this project, arrangements could not be made with Ms House prior to her brief departure interstate. It is anticipated that on her return to Canberra, an oral history will be recorded. This element will be later included as an addenda to this volume.

2.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE, DEVELOPMENT AND DISTURBANCE AT ACTON

2.4.1 Results of the Ground Survey

No archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupancy was found in the study area. The extent of development has resulted in significant alterations to the natural landscape with consequent loss of any existing surface material.

The Acton shalebeds were located on the eastern foreshore of the Peninsula, in Landscape Character Zone 5. This limestone exposure, consisting of a series of outcrops (photos), has been previously described in a report by the National Capital Development Commission (1988) and exists under the site classification of LBG12. The outcrops extend for approximately 200m along the foreshore and are believed to be the only remaining exposure in suburban Canberra. They therefore hold significant geological interest as discussed elsewhere in this report. This remnant exposure attests to Canberra having originally been known as the Limestone Plains, as noted by Watson (1927) in his historical text on Canberra. It is possible that these outcrops were also a source of artefactual material for local Aboriginal groups. No visible evidence of this could be found however, it must be noted that dense grass cover surrounds the outcrops and an unknown amount is submerged beneath the lake.

No evidence could be found of an historic Quarry site in the study area. Watson's (1927) historical text on Canberra discusses the development at Acton after 1911 and records that;

A tentative site was selected for brick works; and bulk samples of shale were sent to Sydney and Melbourne where they were tested and reported on favourably. (Watson 1927:158).

An early map of Canberra, preceding the formation of Lake Burley Griffin (Map 1 of this section) marks a Quarry, dated to 1866, on the southern side of the Molonglo River, to the south-west of Acton. The same Quarry can be located on current maps of Canberra. As this is also the vicinity of the existing remains of the Canberra Brickworks, it is suggested that either the 'tentative site' at

Acton was not developed or that any archaeological evidence of it has been submerged below the lake.

2.4.2 Disturbance

General clearance of native vegetation would have begun shortly after the establishment of the first property in Canberra by Joshua John Moore in the early 1820s. Early photographs and drawings of Canberra certainly depict a bare landscape around Acton (Wigmore 1963, Gibbney 1988) although, as discussed in Section 3.8.1 of this volume, the study area quite likely consisted predominantly of Kangaroo grass, *Themeda australis*, rather than woodland due to its lower contour.

Extensive disturbance to the area took place with the construction of the Administrative Offices, Bank and Post Office on Acton Peninsula area after resumption of the property by the Commonwealth in 1911. However, the most significant disturbance to the total study area has been in pre and post war projects such as the construction of the Royal Canberra Hospital, the Ferry Terminal, roads, cycle and foot paths, carparks, barbecue areas, Acton Beach, toilet amenities and a jetty as depicted in the Illustrated Chronology, Volume 2 of this report. Development of the area has resulted in extensive levelling of the ground surface and construction of artificial embankments. Surface covering by bitumen, concrete, gravel or grass as well as stands of non-native trees has resulted in almost no surface visibility. A retaining wall has also been built along most of the foreshore, as depicted in the Site Inventory, Volume 3, this report. Acton Beach consists of coarse quartz sand laid down over an underlying gravel deposit which is now eroding out in parts.

2.4.3 Discussion

The extent of the artificiality imposed on the study area landscape does not allow surface visibility of any existing cultural material. Sub-surface artefacts are occasionally exposed during grading work. Future grading in the study area may expose artefacts but due to the use of infill and the earlier shifting of large deposits of soil within the study area, any finds would have a distinct lack of context and no evidence of their original provenance.

However, two areas of interest are the grassed carparks in Landscape Character Zone 2. These areas, extending for approximately 500m across Albert St, appear to have retained some semblance of their original contour slope, indicating that grading may not have been as extensive in this vicinity. Their potential for yielding in situ artefacts is therefore comparatively high, particularly in light of Moss's (1939) comment that many of the artefacts in his collection were obtained from between approximately 0.6-1m to 2m below the surface.

2.5 Recommendations

Considering the impact and extent of past development on the natural landscape on the study area it is not recommended that sub-surface testing be undertaken ad hoc. Any artefactual finds will lack all context in the areas where levelling and building of embankments has taken place.

However, it is recommended that prior to any alterations to the grassed carpark areas in Landscape Character Zone 2, the extent of grading is determined. If extensive grading of this area has not occurred previously with the surface representing a natural contour slope, then it is strongly recommended that a Sites Officer from the Mulanggari Corporation be on site during any future grading operation in this area.

It is recommended that the site of LBG12, listed under 'Sites of Significance' (NCDC 1988) be maintained for its geological value. Although the area is subject to accumulation of flotsam along the foreshore, no physical damage to the outcrops is obvious.



Map 1
Archaeological Survey

Detailed Survey
of Canberra c 1912

Source:
Department of Environment, Land &
Planning, Canberra, Plan Room

SITE NUMBER: LBG 12

SITE NAME: ACTON GEOLOGICAL SITE

LOCATION: Map 208600 GR 209870-603050 North eastern shore of Acton Peninsula (Figure 24)

MAP CODE: 208600/6

SIGNIFICANCE TYPE: Geological

SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Local

ACCESS: Lawson Crescent

TENURE: Section 33, Acton (Lake foreshore - open space)

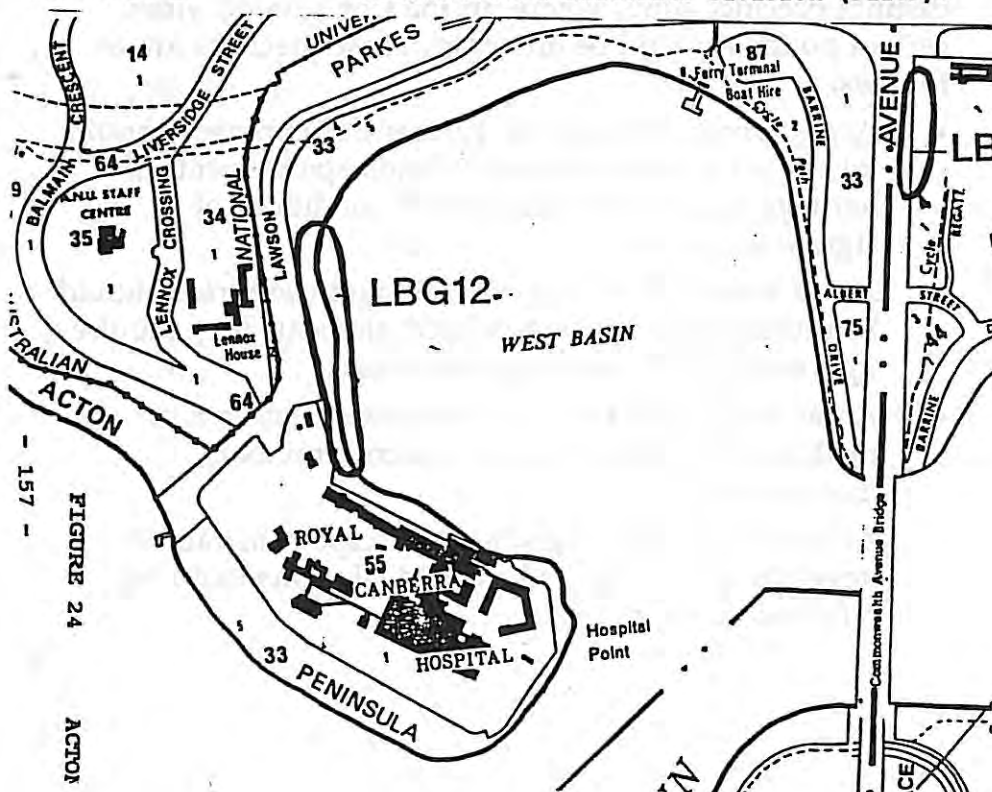
CURRENT PROTECTION STATUS: None.

SITE DESCRIPTION: Along a 100 m stretch of the lake shoreline are low outcrops of dark grey recrystallised limestone. Bedding is indistinct but there are clear examples of limestone solution features, such as the parallel grooves known as rillenkarren. Fossils have been found recently at the Lake's edge at the northern end of the outcrop. The limestone is regarded as a lens in the Canberra Formation and has not been designated a formal stratigraphic name.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS: This is the only accessible, clear and continuing exposure of limestone in the suburban part of Canberra. Although the word "limestone" figures prominently in early descriptions of the Canberra region, very little is now exposed, having been built on or submerged by the lake. The site therefore forms an important local reference and teaching site.

The area should be designated a lakeside reserve to ensure the continuance of the exposure. The main threat would be destruction by extensions to the Canberra Hospital. The area seems to attract litter and garden refuse (possibly from the hospital grounds) and signs forbidding this could be erected. Footpath or cycleway construction should not be undertaken if it would obscure the outcrop.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Geological Society of Australia, Commonwealth Territories Division (Files).



Map 2
Archaeological Survey

Acton Geological Site LBG 12

Source:
Sites of Significance in the ACT
Volume 2, Inner Canberra
Technical Paper 56, NCDC
February 1988

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY

3.1 CONSTRAINTS, LIMITATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM THE STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Within this section it is proposed to examine the constraints, limitations and opportunities which arise from the statement of significance. As a first step in this analysis, it is important to identify, in detail, the important fabric of the building/landscape areas identified as significant.

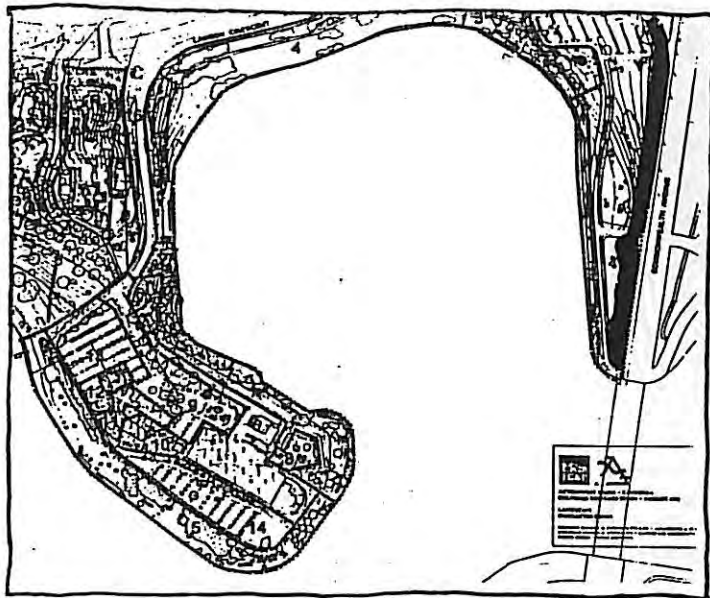
This identification has been carried out as follows:

- In diagrammatic form, for the landscape of the precinct as a whole; and in detail for the buildings and landscape of the landscape character zones;
- In abbreviated text form.

As stated at Section 1.4 above, this identification has been carried out on the A, B or C rated sites only. It should be noted however, that only those places rated A or B are considered places suitable for nomination to the Register of the National Estate, or the ACT Heritage Register.

As a preamble to the examination of specific landscape character zones (and buildings/sites within those zones), a landscape conservation policy diagram has been prepared (refer next page). This policy diagram has identified 4 distinct precinct zones where, in the Consultant's view, certain policies should be observed. These precincts are as follows:

- Areas where virtually no further development should take place in order to protect landscape elements of heritage significance and growth conditions of significant trees.
- Areas where all historic and/or significant trees should be retained but associated 'hard' elements may require upgrading (with care to protect trees).
- Areas which include some landscape elements of medium significance which are constraints to development.
- Areas of little or no existing landscape constraint to development. Trees and individual elements to be retained where possible.



Key Plan.

Retain views through trees to Lake

Avenue planting is significant ... retain & protect growth conditions. No development within this zone.

Retain significant views through trees to Lake.

Tree groupings reduce the impact of the Bridge abutment & blend the Bridge with Lake edge. protect & retain.

West Basin

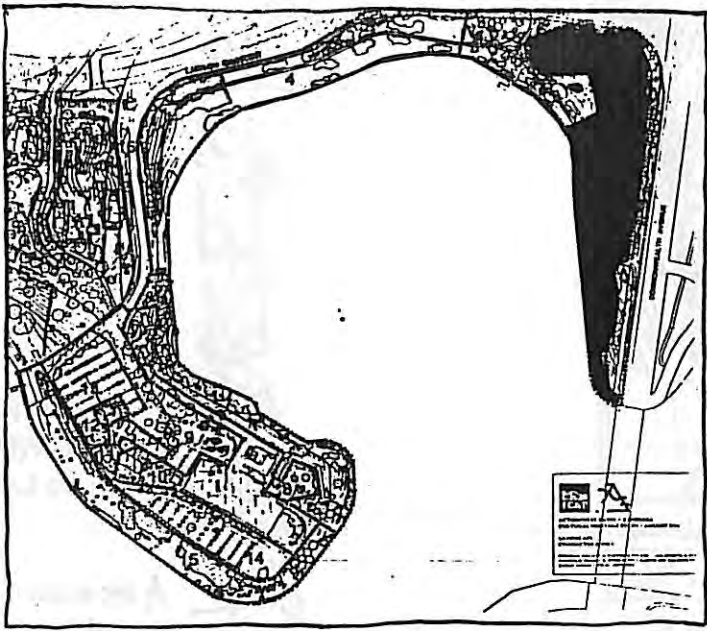


Landscape Character Zone no.1.

Scale 1:2000

Landscape Zone 1 (B)

Commonwealth Ave



Key Plan

3 no
Cork oaks.
Protect &
Retain.
Upgrade presently
poor growth
conditions

Opportunity to
upgrade this area
which has
currently a poor landscape
quality & amenity...

Area currently fulfils
important function as
overflow parking
for city/Lake/Garden
events.

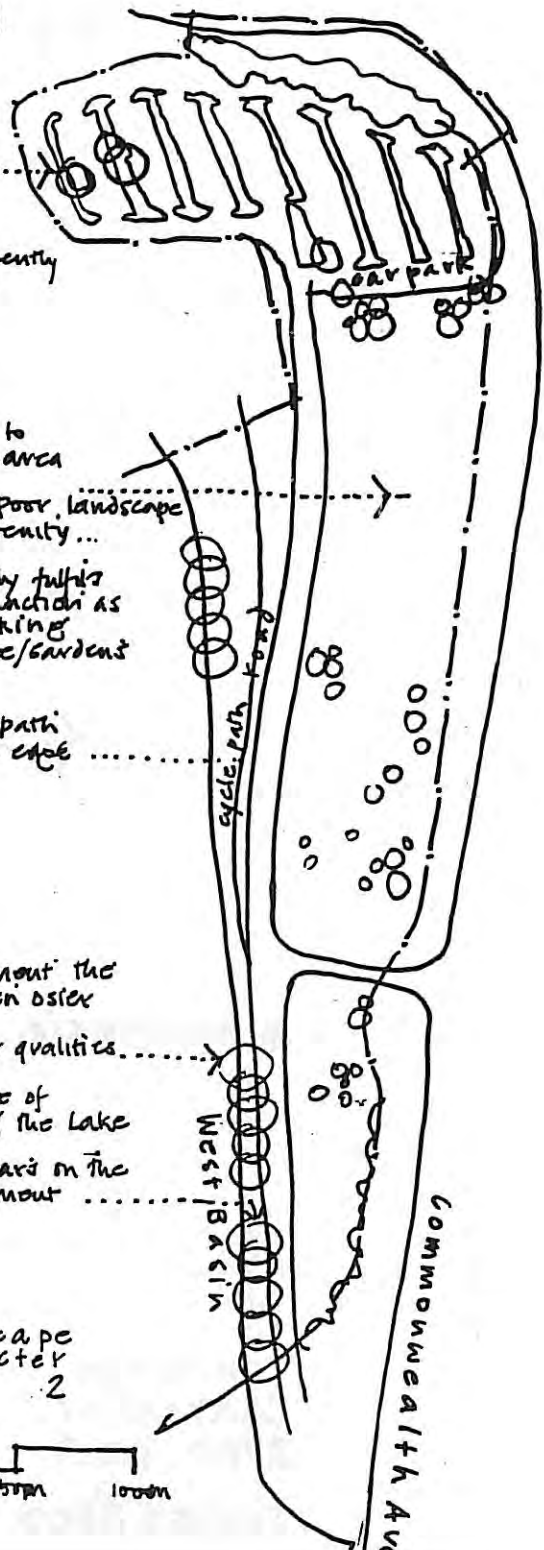
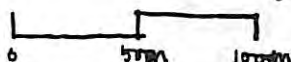
Retain cycle path
around Lake edge

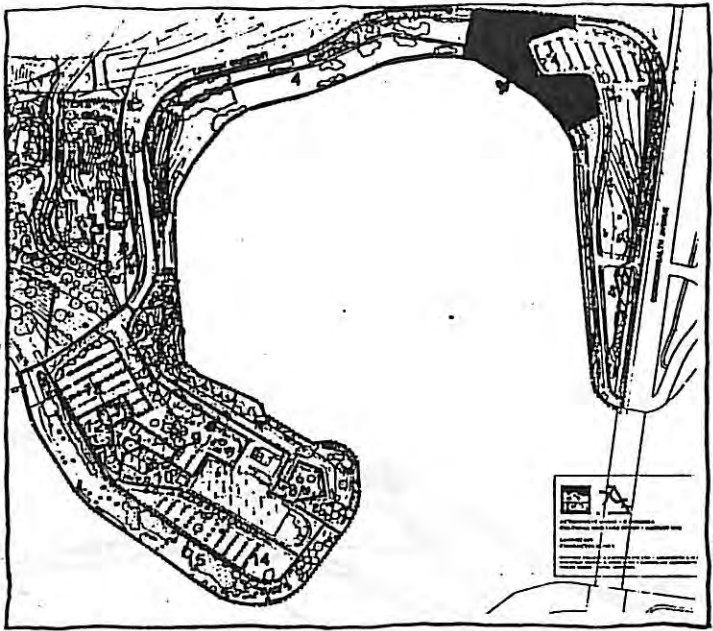
Retain & augment the
group of golden oster
for
winter colour qualities

Protect the line of
poplars along the Lake
edge & the
grouped poplars on the
Bridge abutment



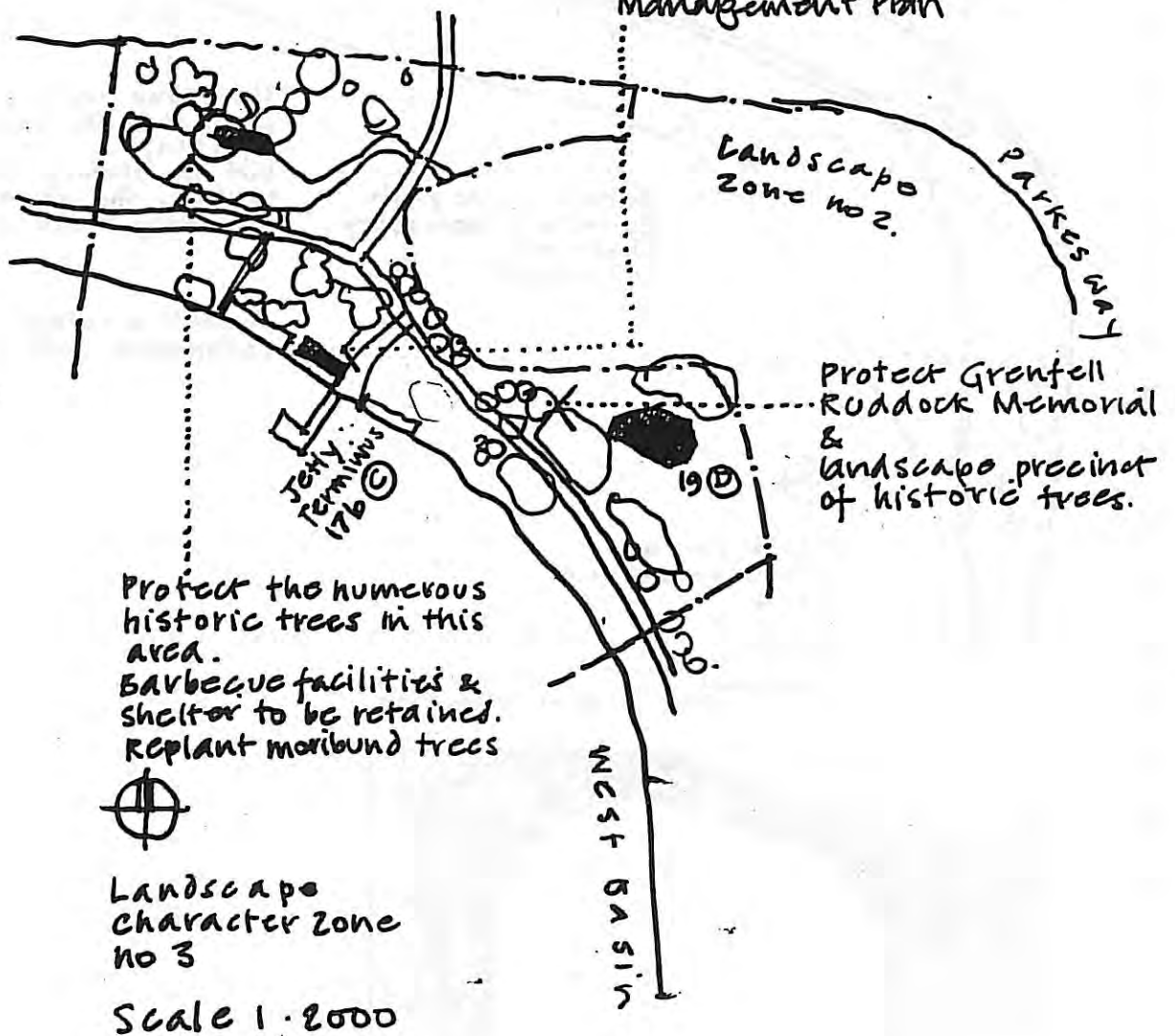
Landscape
Character
Zone 2





Key Plan.

Preferred option is to Retain & conserve Jetty & Terminal Buildings (Rated C). These structures are considered within the NCPA Lake Bortey Griffin Management Plan



Retain existing eucalypts for
aesthetic value & to blend with
Ridge beyond
but
Remove low dense shrubbery
near underpass for
personal safety + ease
of maintenance

Lawson Crescent

Cycle path

West Basin

Retain cycle path
Re-route, if necessary,
closer to
Lake edge

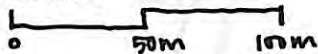
This zone has some significance
as part of the Lake shore
system,
but opportunity exists to
upgrade the amenity of this
presently bleak area

Protect & retain
cottonwood trees etc.

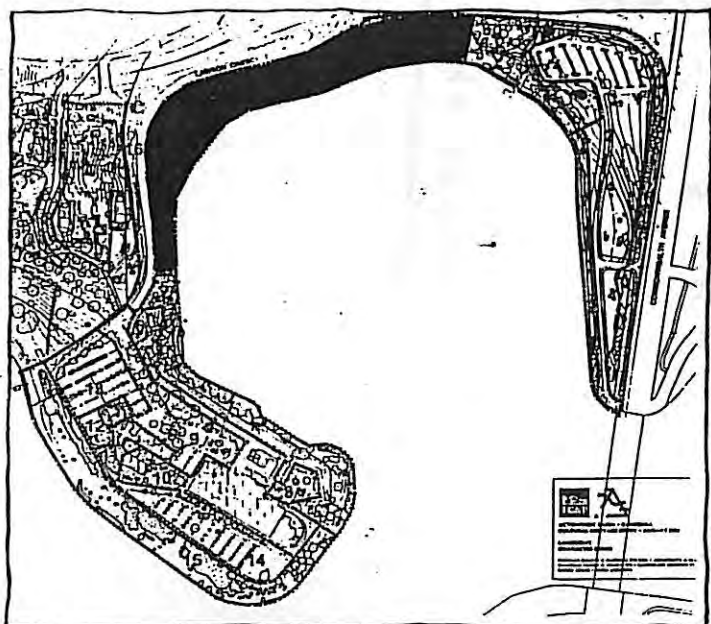


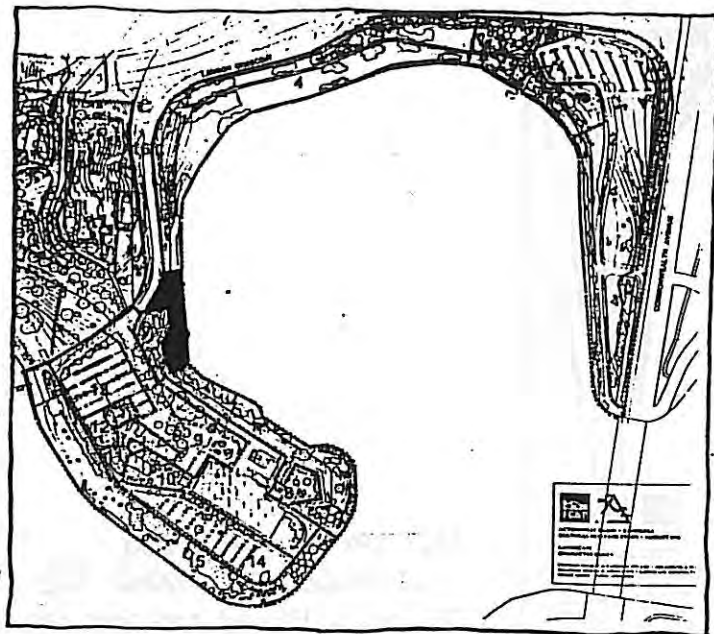
Landscape
Character Zone
no 4

scale



Key Plan

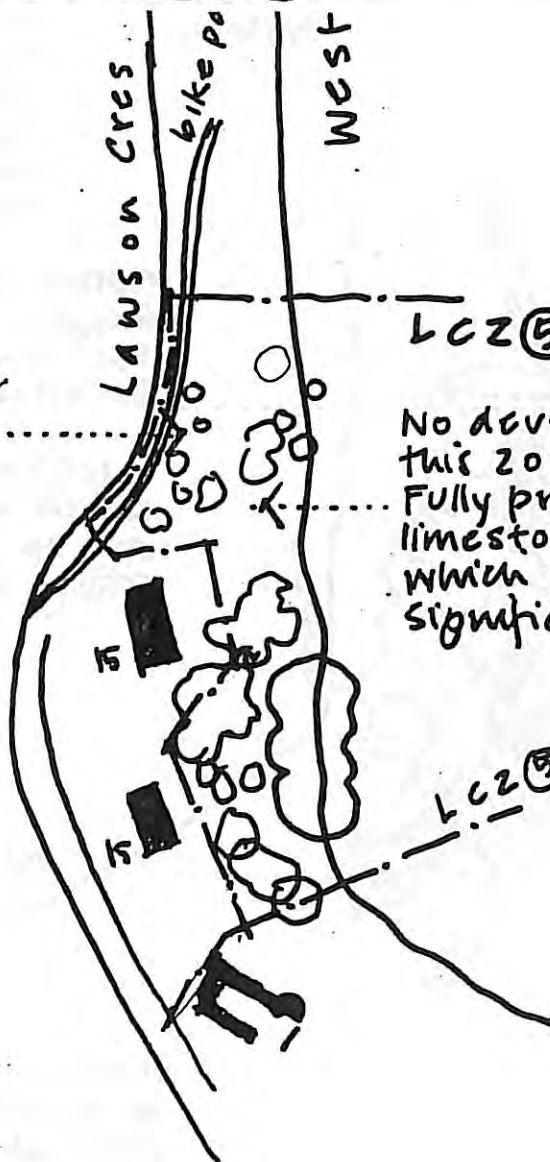




Key Plan.

West Basin

Retain informal wooded character & dense Lake edge treatment.
Any cycle paths to be diverted around this area



LCZ 5

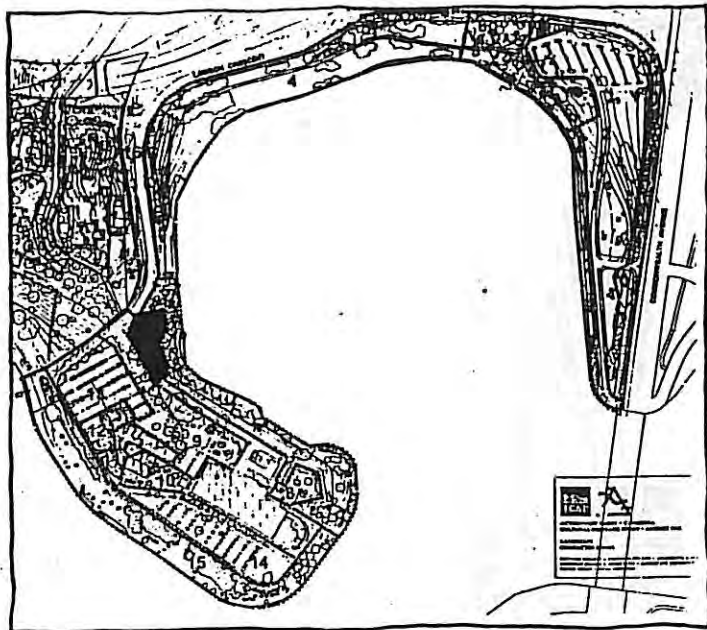
No development within this zone.
Fully protect limestone outcrop which is of high significance

LCZ 5



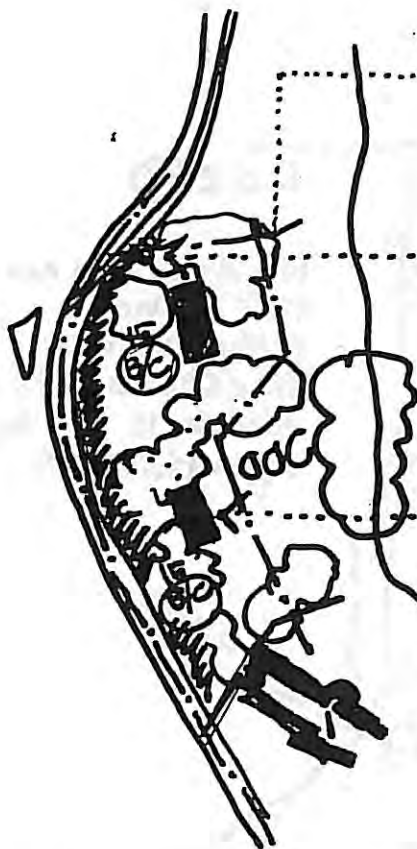
Landscape Character Zone No 5

Scale 1:2000



Key plan.

The former Hospital residences are rated B/c. These buildings are considered to be important survivors of the early Canberra Community Hospital period. If Residences are to be retained (the preferred study outcome) then Residences should be retained intact.



Retain perimeter hedges if residences are to be retained.

If residences are to be removed, remove hedges & open up as 'parkland' setting at entry to site.

West Basin

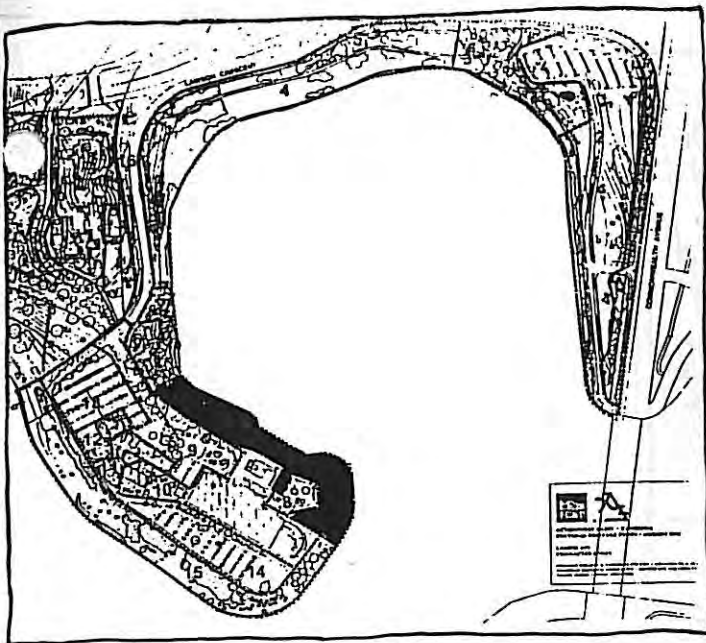


Landscape Character Zone No. 6.

Scale 1:2000

Retain landscape precinct to residences particularly tree structure & planting.

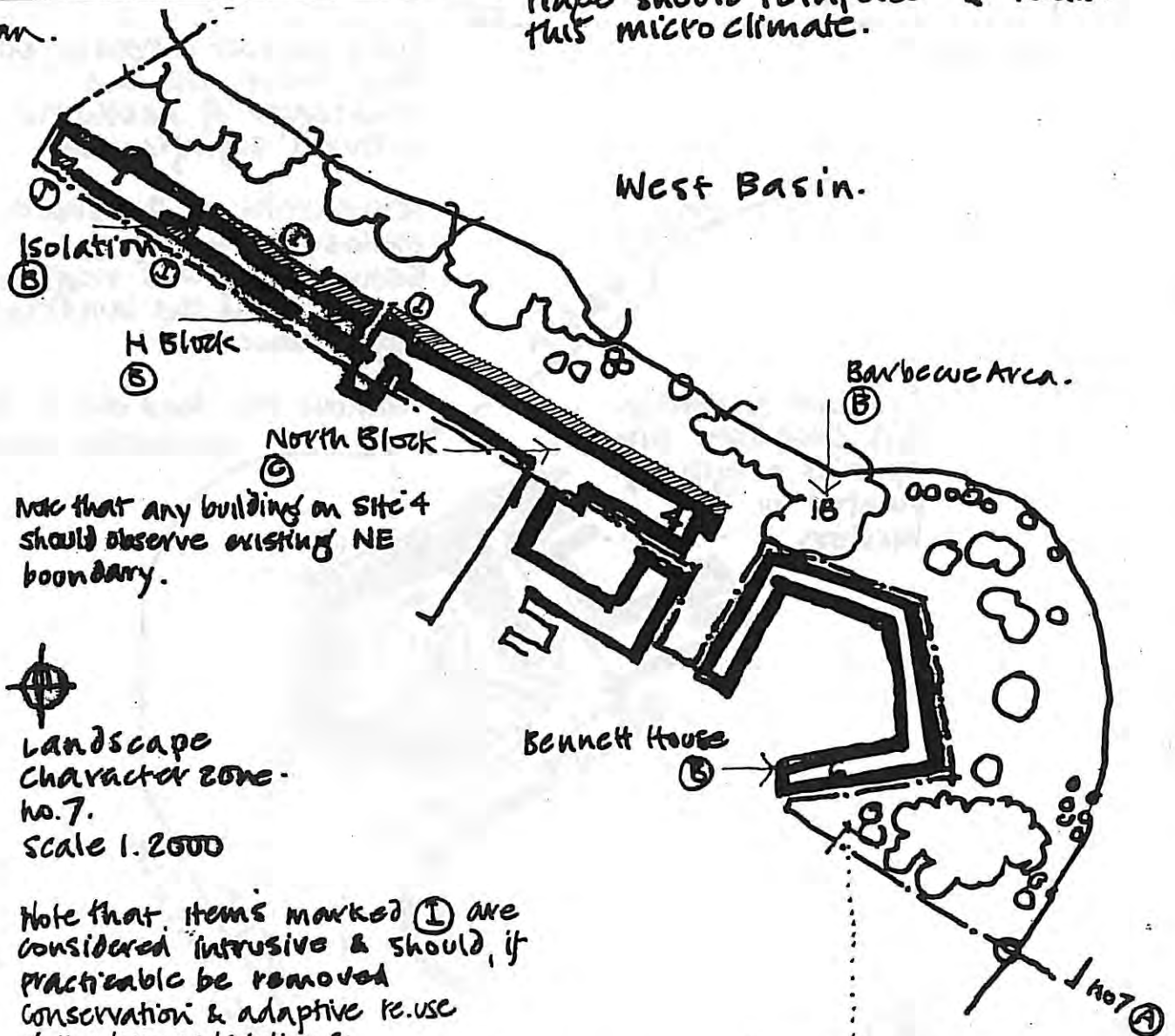
Retain tree groups along site boundary which includes some historic trees



This zone includes many excellent historic trees & the landscape character generally is of high quality & should be fully protected & retained.

The character derives in part from the sheltered site. Any development along the ridge should reinforce & retain this micro climate.

Key plan.



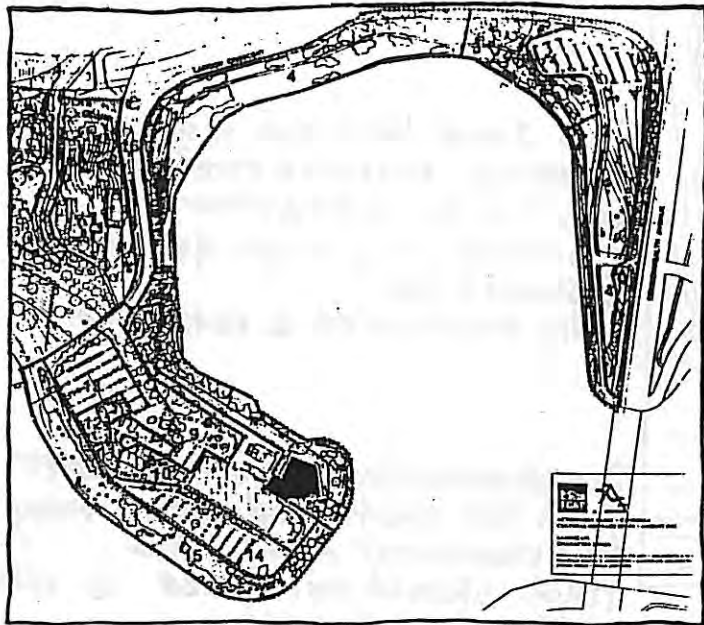
Note that any building on Site 4 should observe existing NE boundary.



Landscape Character zone no. 7.
Scale 1:2000

Note that items marked ① are considered intrusive & should, if practicable be removed. Conservation & adaptive re-use of the former Isolation & H. Blocks is a specific recommendation of this study. Conservation & adaptive re-use of the former North Block (particularly the 1943 section) is the preferred recommendation of this study.

Any cycleway or path should be located along the top of the slope or on an elevated boardwalk over water to avoid extensive regrading & damage to growth conditions & landscape quality.



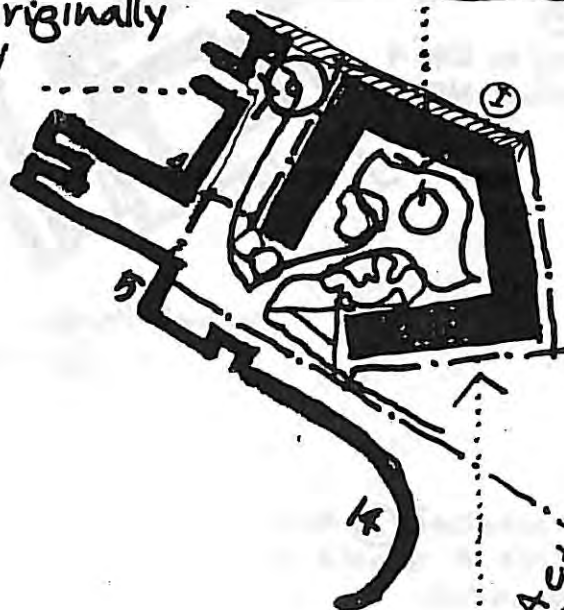
key plan.

Fully protect & retain intact this courtyard and landscape of aesthetic & cultural significance.

Retention of the scale & enclosure of Bennett House is required to maintain the landscape significance.

Protect & retain this excellent pine species originally planted by Weston

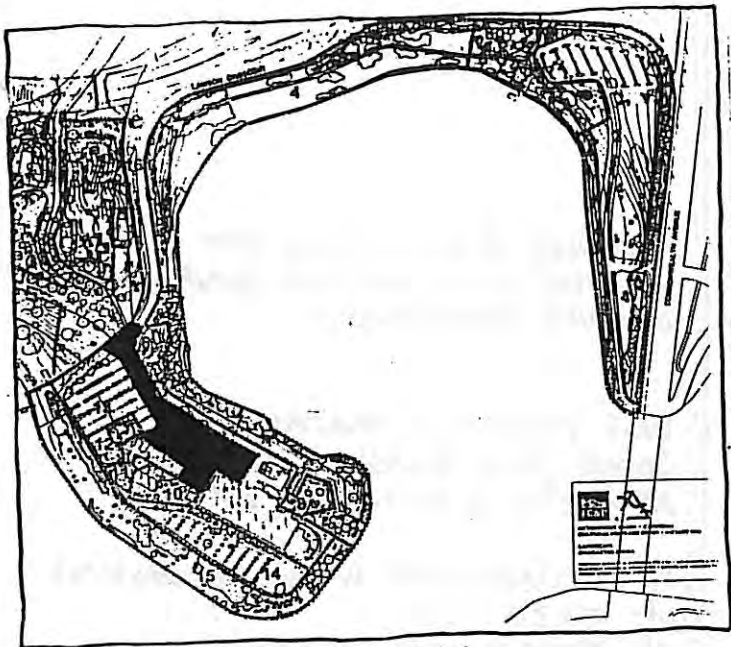
Remove the dead elm & some perimeter shrubbery.



Landscape Character zone no B.

Scale 1:2000

The conservation & adaptive re-use of Bennett House [all stages] is a specific recommendation of this Study. Remove non contributory elements [hatched on Plan & marked I] & restore for adaptive



Key Plan.

Fully protect & retain the historic avenue planting along Lennor Crossing Road, together with other significant trees which contribute to the high aesthetic & cultural value of this precinct.

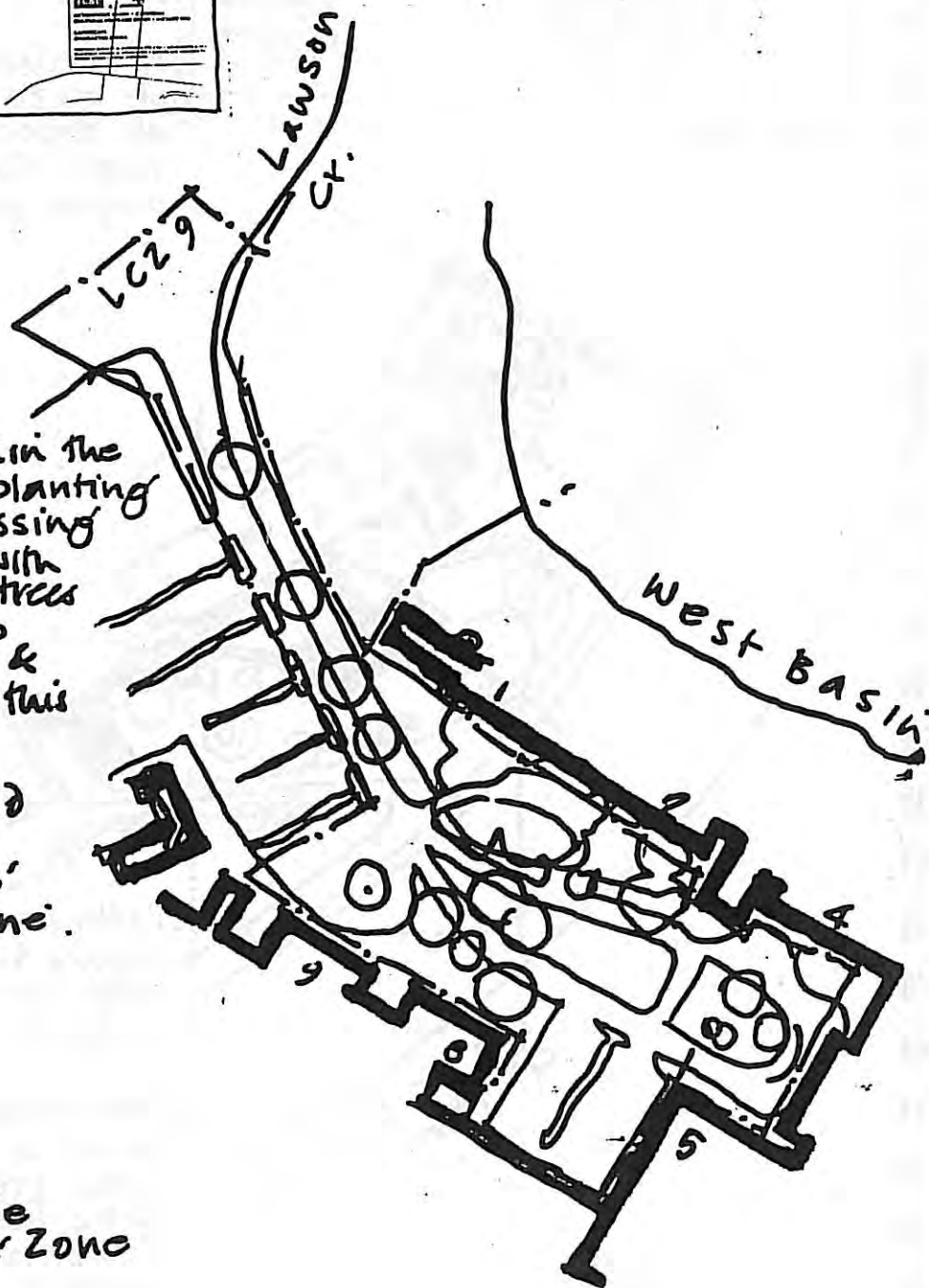
These trees would benefit from a general 'clean-up' of the ground plane.

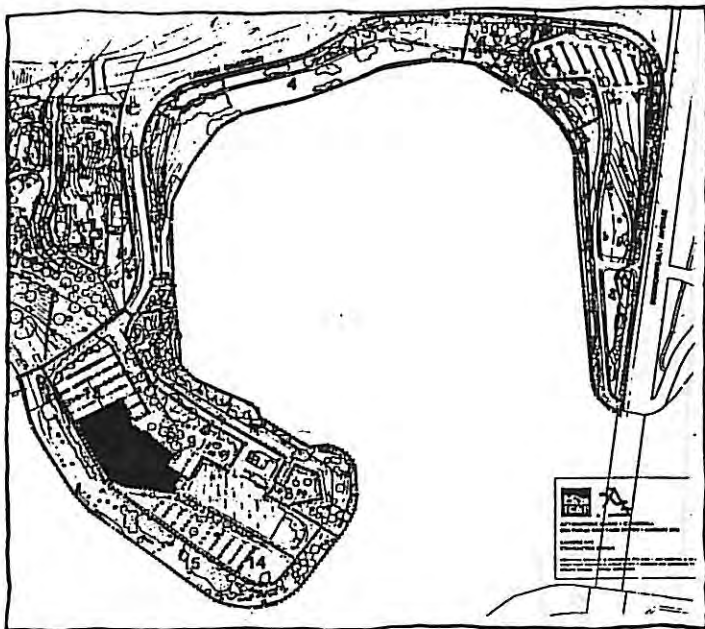


Landscape
Character Zone
No 9

Scale 1:2000

Any development within this zone should positively encourage improved growth conditions.



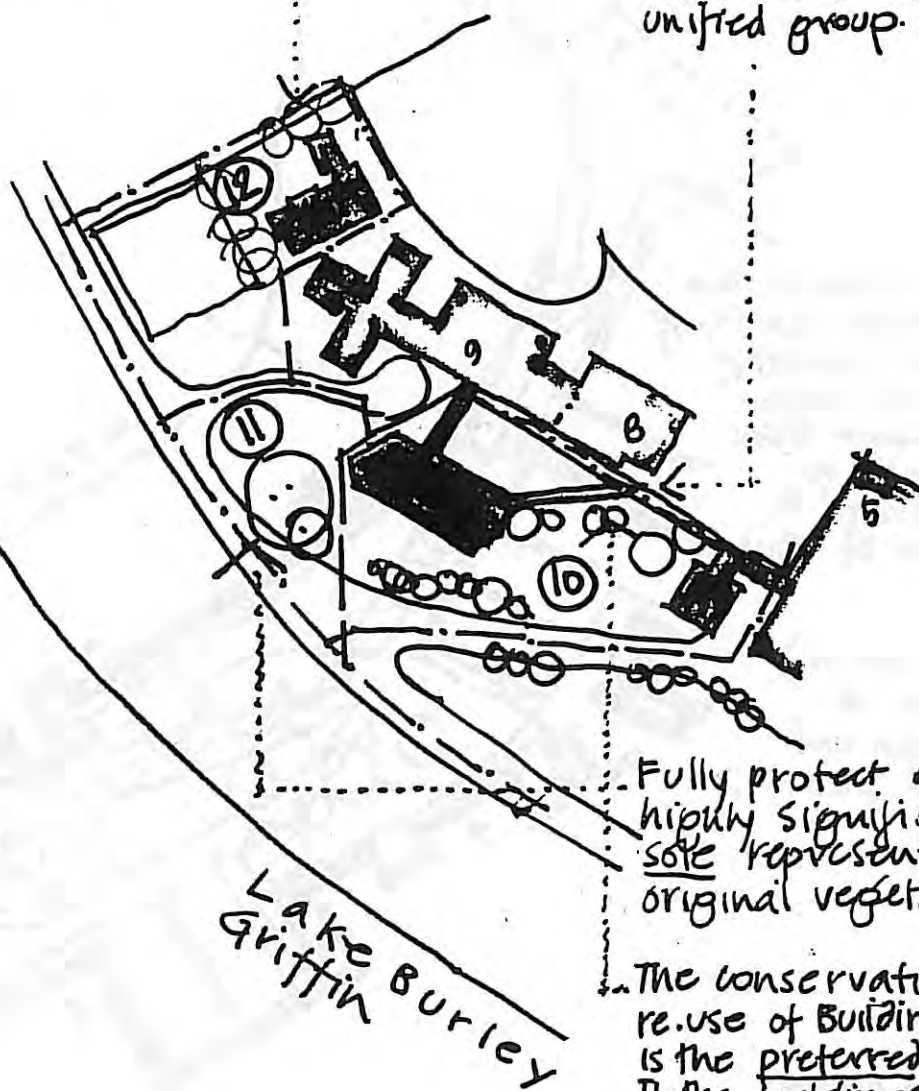


Key plan.

Existing shade trees are of importance to current function of Chula Cave Centre

This precinct contains some fine birches & elms of aesthetic & cultural value

If development includes removal of glazed link, an opportunity exists to retain these trees as a unified group.

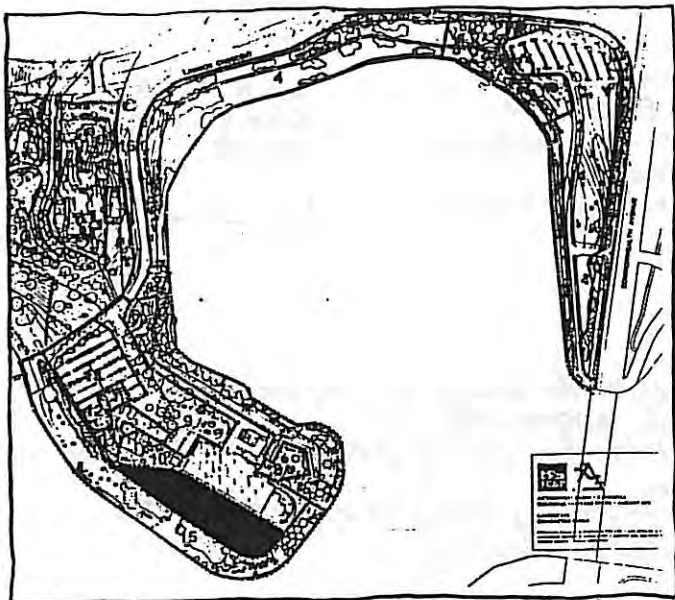


Fully protect & retain these highly significant eucalypts as sole representatives of original vegetation in the site

The conservation and adaptive re-use of Buildings 8 & 10 is the preferred option. If the buildings are removed, appropriate interpretation of the site(s) is recommended, to provide public understanding of the history/significance of this site.



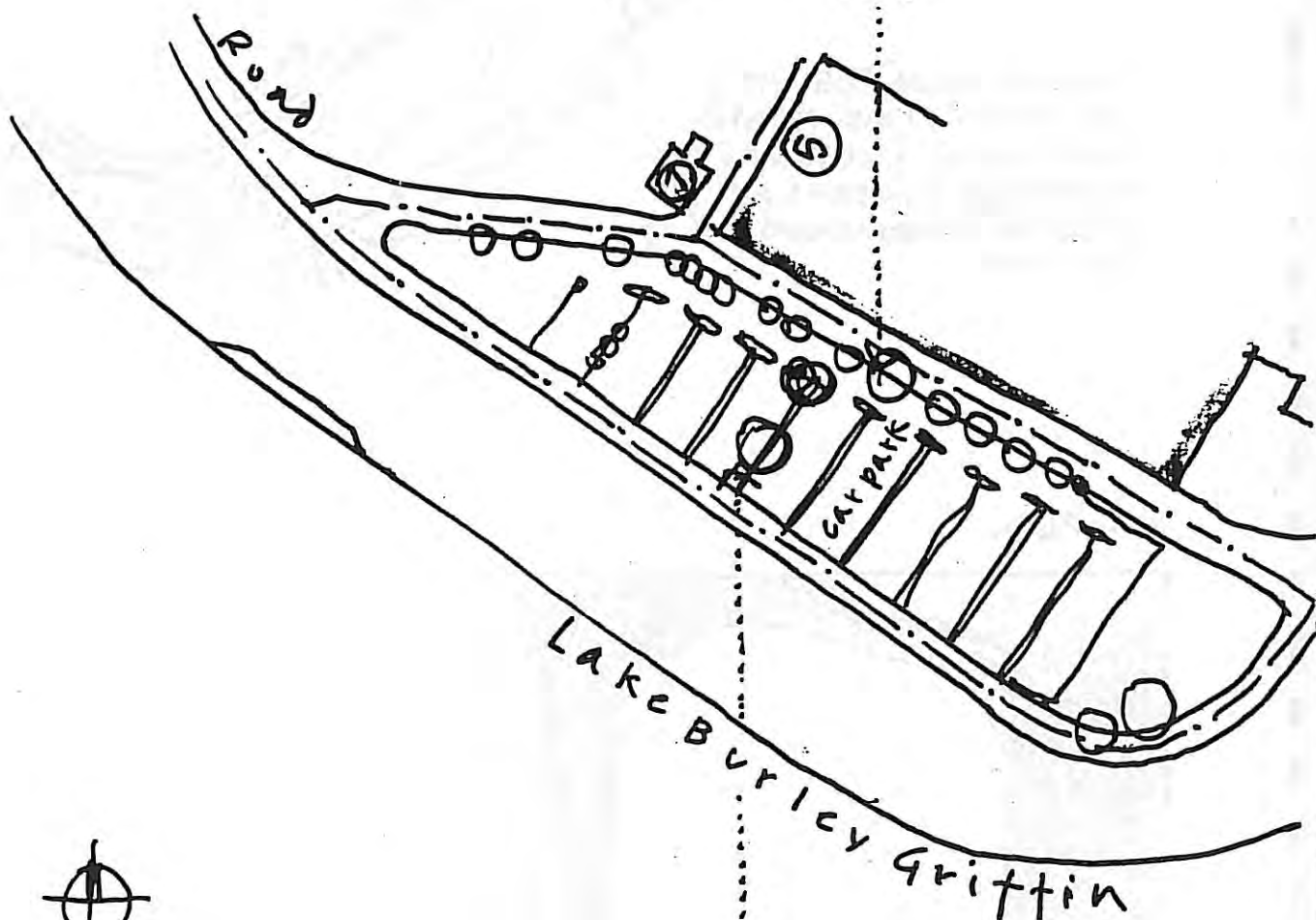
Landscape character zones 10. 11. & 12.



Key Plan.

Protect the long line of English elms & stone flood walls if possible.

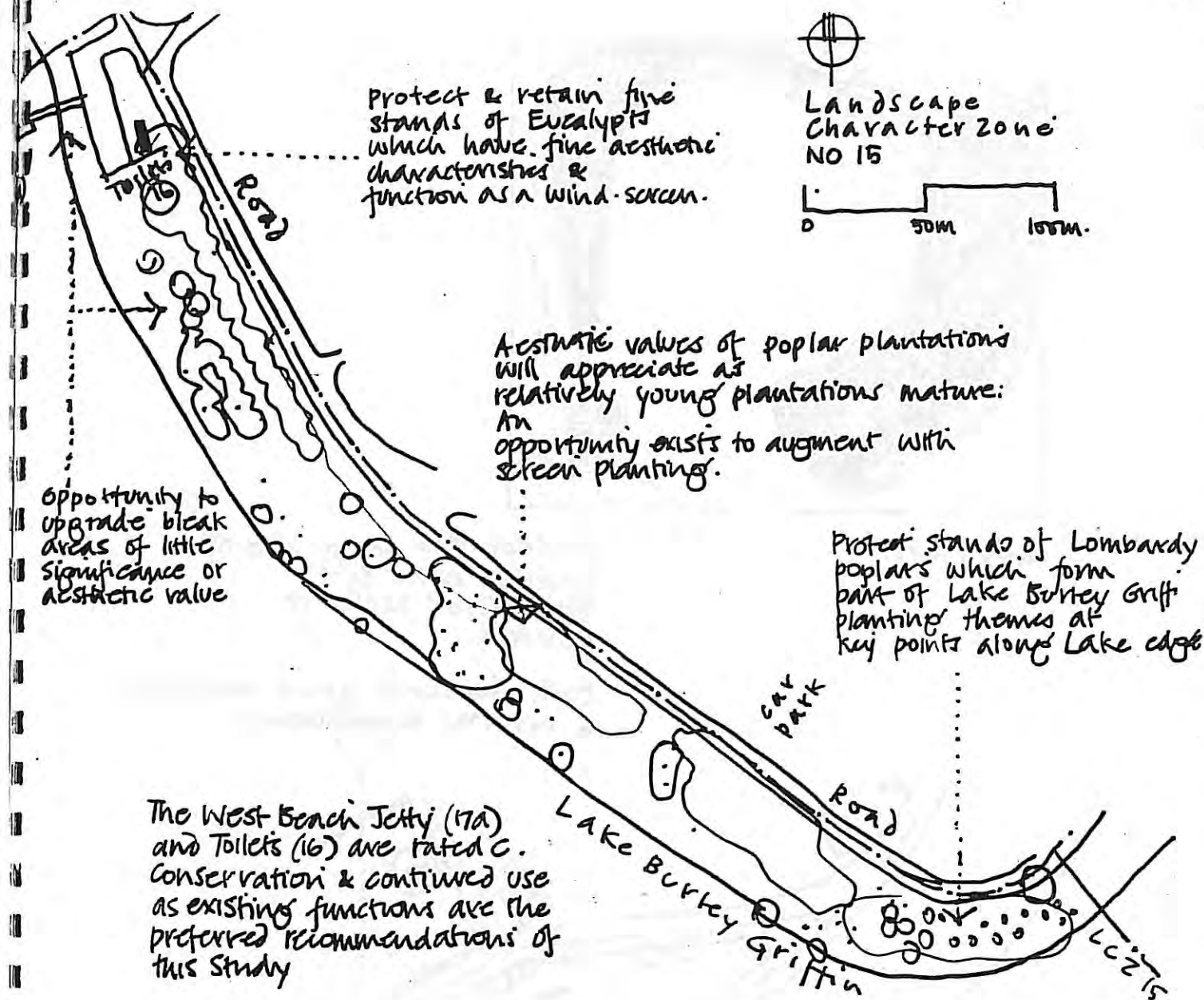
Both elements have aesthetic & historic significance



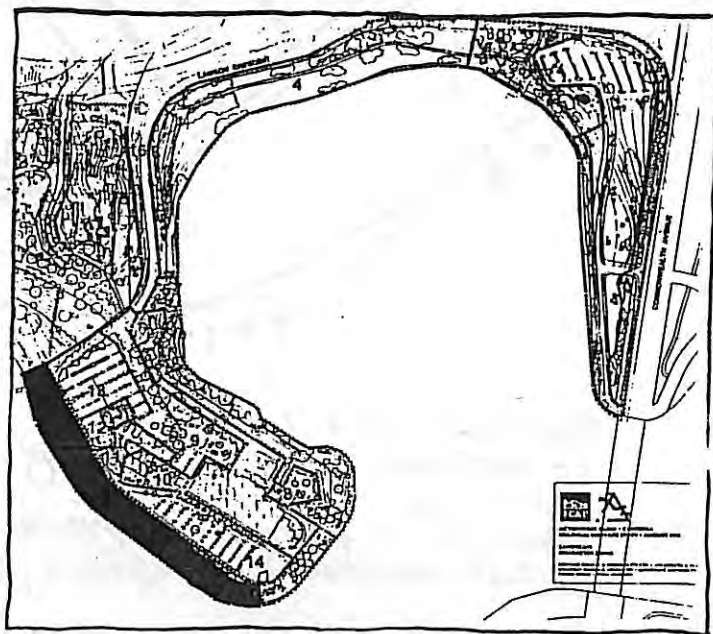
Landscape Character zone no 14 (13 omitted)

Scale 1:2000

The moribund remnants of Weston's nursery planting should be replaced if possible. Improve growth conditions of cypress, if retained



Key Plan.



3.2 CONSERVATION POLICY AND STRATEGY

The conservation strategy for built form and landscape will be as summarised in the general and specific drawings at Section 3.1 above.

In broad terms the landscape conservation strategy proposes the following key elements:

- The conservation (preservation) of the area immediately flanking the west side of the Commonwealth Avenue, and the north east facing landscape of the Peninsula itself;
- The conservation (restoration, preservation and reconstruction) of the landscape to Zones 3, 8, 9 and 15 (part);
- The conservation (restoration and reconstruction) of the landscape to Zones 2, 4, 6 and 15 (part); and
- The retention elsewhere on the site of trees and individual elements generally where such retention is feasible.

In broad terms built form conservation strategy proposes the following key elements:

- The conservation (preservation, restoration and - adaptive re-use) of the 1943 Canberra Community Hospital buildings which faced north east along the ridge of the Acton Peninsula, with the specific recommendation that the Isolation and H Blocks must be retained.
- The conservation (restoration and adaptive re-use), if feasible, of a number of buildings which relate either to the Hospital use or the modern public use of the Peninsula. These elements include the Hospital Residences, the Hospital North Block, Sylvia Curley/Dining Room complex, the Jetties/Terminus, and the West Basin toilets.
- The conservation (restoration and adaptive re-use), if feasible, of a number of buildings which for functional reasons (ie not necessarily conservation) should be retained. These elements include the Hospital Main Block, Child Care Centre, Mortuary and Boiler House.