

Consultation Report

Acton Waterfront Park Design Phase 1

25 October 2022



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Executive Summary

To advance the Griffin Legacy, the City Renewal Authority is progressing the multi-year Acton Waterfront project in consultation with the community and stakeholders.

The Acton Waterfront Park design builds on a significant body of consultation and work starting in 2004 when the National Capital Authority published the Griffin Legacy.

The culmination of that work was realised in August 2020 with the Acton Waterfront Place Plan. This plan is the framework for creating Acton Waterfront Park and provides guidance for the future development of the Acton Waterfront precinct.

This report focuses on the first round of community and stakeholder engagement held by the City Renewal Authority to inform the development of designs for the waterfront park. It details feedback from a series of workshops held over 16-17 May 2022 to explore needs and aspirations related to the waterfront park and to develop principles to guide detailed design.

At the conclusion of the workshop, the City Renewal Authority published materials associated with the workshops on social media and the YourSay website to enable the broader community to also provide feedback on the project in its early stages.

Key themes that emerged with equal priority through the first stage of consultation were:

- A park that supports a wide range of activities
- · A park that is easy to get to and is connected to its surrounds
- · A park where water is featured and celebrated
- · A park that honours Ngunnawal culture
- A park that is accessible and inclusive
- · A park that is safe and has a very high level of amenity

All feedback received to date will be used by the City Renewal Authority and the design team, to develop more detailed plans for the park which will in turn be tested with the community in future stages of consultation.

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Introduction

History of the project

Lake Burley Griffin is a much-loved and defining feature of Canberra. Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin's original plan intended for the road and pedestrian access to continue down to the water, connecting it to the city centre.

The City Renewal Authority is progressing the multi-year Acton Waterfront project in consultation with the community and stakeholders so that this new city precinct reflects Canberrans' vision for their city, connects the CBD to the lake and provides unrestricted public access to the lakefront.

The project has a long history based on its centrality to the Griffins' original vision and plan for this area.

- 2004 The National Capital Authority published the Griffin Legacy which set a new course for Canberra's development.
 - The Griffin Legacy prompted changes to the National Capital Plan which resulted in Draft Amendment 61. The Draft Amendment included provisions for the development of West Basin, such as reclamation of part of the lake edge, cafés and tourist facilities, and water sensitive urban design strategies.
- **2006** Amendment 61 was approved by both the House of Representatives and Senate, and incorporated into the National Capital Plan.
- 2012 A Project Reference Group was established to support the City to the Lake Project including representatives from the Canberra Business Council, the National Museum of Australia (NMA), the Australian National University (ANU), the National Trust, the Lake Users Group and others. At this time the National Capital Authority also established a Design Review Panel to provide independent design critique of proposals for West Basin.
- 2013 Public consultation undertaken on the City to the Lake Vision by the Land Development Agency. Comments received specifically in relation to Acton Waterfront highlighted the importance the community placed on public access to the lake. While embracing the City to the Lake proposal, existing lake users indicated they wanted to continue to use walking and cycling tracks at West Basin, and enter the lake for water sports without impediment.
- 2014 Designs were devised for West Basin waterfront by the Land Development Agency, in close consultation with the National Capital Authority and the National Capital Design Review Panel. This included a series of design workshops on the overall public realm strategy, as well as two presentations to the National Capital Design Review Panel. The Project Reference Group was expanded to include a broader range of interests in the project.
- 2015 The community was invited to provide feedback on the draft City to the Lake Strategic
 Urban Design Framework and the types of commercial activities, community facilities and events
 they would like to see at the West Basin waterfront in the future. 78% of respondents indicated
 the proposed design fits with their idea of a liveable Canberra, and the city they want for the
 future. 75% of respondents indicated that the proposed design recognised the unique qualities,

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significance and prominence of the site. Community feedback showed that the creation of public areas, before any private building development occurred, was preferred for this area.

- 2016 The National Capital Authority granted Works Approval for the West Basin Point Park (later renamed Henry Rolland Park) and construction began in October that year with the first 150 meters of the boardwalk.
- 2017 Consultation on the name for the West Basin Point Park was undertaken.
- 2018 Henry Rolland Park opened to the public with around 10,000 people attending the official opening. The National Capital Authority granted Works Approval for the boardwalk extension as part of the Acton Waterfront works.
- 2020 The Acton Waterfront Place Plan was released. This plan is the framework for realising the
 final design solutions for the park and provides guidance for the future development of the Acton
 Waterfront precinct. Ongoing targeted engagement regarding construction (including the
 temporary cycle paths and Acton Waterfront beach) occurs with a number of stakeholders such
 as the Lake User Group, Pedal Power, and Triathlon ACT.
- 2022 The Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee and the City Renewal Authority's Board meet to define principles to guide Ngunnawal engagement on the project.
- March 2022 Beginning of the design phase for Acton Waterfront Park.

Rationale for the project

Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin's original vision for West Basin intended for the road and pedestrian access to continue down to the water, connecting it to the city centre.

The City Renewal Authority is working to implement this vision by progressing the multi-year Acton Waterfront project in consultation with the community and stakeholders so that this new city precinct reflects Canberrans' vision for their city, connecting the CBD to the lake and providing unrestricted public access to the lakefront.

Supporting that vision and work, this Consultation Report captures the first workshops to establish the design principles that will inform the Acton Waterfront Park.

The new Acton Waterfront Park will be situated adjacent to the boardwalk, on land reclaimed from Lake Burley Griffin as part of the previous stage of works.

The new park will provide a tourism and recreation destination, offering space for events, exhibitions, community gatherings and activities in a high-quality setting that is easily accessible. The site has the potential to provide a recreational and cultural focus to the lake's West Basin and be a popular destination for Canberrans.

How we engaged

The conversation about establishing the design principles for the Acton Waterfront Park took place through a series of workshops, held in three sessions over two days on 16 and 17 May 2022.

The workshops were framed around three themes and stakeholder groups:

- 1. Caring for Country with First Nations leadership
- 2. Government and institutional stakeholders

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3. Community and community organisation stakeholders.

Following the workshops there was a four-week program on YourSay and social media where the broader Canberra community could contribute their insights on the future of the park and identify community priorities and aspirations.

The project team heard a lot of exciting ideas about what kind of place could be created at Acton Waterfront, and this information will be used to develop more detailed concept designs for the site. The Authority and the design team is thankful for the constructive and thoughtful guidance stakeholders provided.

Target audience and stakeholders

Consistent with the City Renewal Authority's diverse and deliberative approach, the initial design meetings consisted of three ideation workshops, themed around:

- Caring for Country (Indigenous focused)
- Government (government organisations, such as the national institutions)
- Community (community group focused).

These initial workshops were intended to establish some of the ideas and concepts, work them into a form that is coherent with discernible outlines, with a view to then putting those ideas to the broader community.

This first round of consultation on design principles was designed to create something that the City Renewal Authority could put to the broader community to trigger further thinking and discussion.

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The initial engagement program

Structure of workshops

Three workshops were held over two days (16 and 17 May 2022). Each workshop was targeted at different groupings of participants:

- Caring for Country (Indigenous focused)
- Government (government organisations, such as the national institutions and ACT Government)
- Community (community group focused)

The Caring for Country workshop was facilitated by Yerrabingin, a specialist Indigenous design and cultural consultancy. Caring for Country workshop was followed up with presentations to the Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee on 15 June 2022 and 23 July 2022. The community and government representative workshops were facilitated by WSP with support from the design team at Aspect Studio, City Renewal Authority project team members, and Communication Link.

Over 85 invitations were sent to local community members and associates for the various workshops as follows:

Caring for Country
Government and national institutions
Community (community group focused)
23 invites
30 invites
21 invites

Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee 11 invites

A full list of invitees and attendees is included at Appendix 1. Participants brought a broad range of expertise and experience to the table for these design sessions.

Types of feedback

The feedback captured through the course of the initial round of consultation falls into 6 categories:

- Content from discussions (as captured by consultants supporting the City Renewal Authority)
- Emerging themes and ideas (as captured by graphic illustration)
- Raw material (as captured by participants through the course of the workshop exercises)
- Feedback from the stakeholders in the area who have been notified of the beginning of the design process
- Feedback from the broader community through engagement with the relevant YourSay page
- Feedback from the broader community through social media interactions.

Notification of consultation

Through the course of the workshop on 16 May flyers were also delivered to all neighbouring residents and businesses.

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This flyer mailout included all residential dwellings and commercial facilities in the area bounded by London Circuit, Gordon Street, Marcus Clarke Street, Edinburgh Avenue and Parkes Way. Or in other terms, all businesses and dwellings within the New Acton precinct and the 4 buildings of the Metropolitan development.

In all, including bundles left and cafes and other retail businesses, the team distributed approximately 1200 flyers in these locations. The flyer that was distributed is included at <u>Appendix 3</u>.

Corflute boards highlighting the project and consultation via the YourSay page were also placed around the Acton waterfront area.

And the map highlighting which buildings were included in the mailout is at Appendix 4.

YourSay activity

Following the workshops, the City Renewal Authority providing a short summary of the workshops to the community through the YourSay page and social media. The release of information was intended to provide the broader community an opportunity to hear about the discussion that transpired through the workshops, but also to provide an opportunity for further input into the design process.

As envisaged the workshop release did prompt many additional ideas and comments by various members of the community, which are also included in this report.

Specifically, the launch of the YourSay page on the Acton Waterfront Park Design triggered a considerable amount of activity and discussion.

Table 1 below summarises the social media engagements over the period 16 May 2022 to 20 June 2022. It is clear there was considerable interest in the design of the waterfront park.

In addition, there was 82 further unique submissions through that period. These are included at <u>Appendices 6 and 7</u>.

Table 1. Social media and YourSay activity snapshot

Views	Visits	Visitors	Contributions	Contributors	Followers
2895	1665	1439	147	46	19

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Initial engagement outcomes

The emerging key themes discussed below incorporate views and ideas from the workshops, social media coverage YourSay activity and emails. The themes are not in any order of priority and reflect maters that were consistently heard throughout the initial engagement.

Emerging key themes

A park that supports a wide range of activities

- The future design must create an urban space that works for both structured and unstructured activities. These could range from large scale events through to just coming down to the park and reading a book in the outdoors. The scale of the park should enable both large events as well as simple everyday "low key" use. This would entail a diversity of spaces from busy and interesting urban spaces to quiet and tranquil natural places.
- As a major civic space, the park should be the "go to" place for community events, but also have
 plenty of green areas for low key community use and not be dominated by infrastructure, roads,
 paths and hard surfaces. Larger gathering and events spaces would be best located in proximity to
 the urban interface rather than more natural parkland areas.
- There was a desire to see this underutilised and unengaging lake edge alive with people of all ages, and to support active and healthy living. There were many suggestions about the varied activities that could be facilitated through the design. These include an amphitheatre with an outdoor screen, skate friendly design, bike paths, cafes, library/meeting rooms, pavilions, wi-fi, kids' water and nature play and climbing structures.
- Event infrastructure should be seamlessly incorporated into the park environment for a wide range
 of community uses (small and large). This infrastructure should also be resilient to cope with the
 impacts of large events.
- It was also noted that there will be development adjacent to the waterfront park and that use and enjoyment of the park and the waterfront area by the broader public should not be curtailed by any future residential use.

A park that is easy to get to and is connected to its surrounds

- A common theme in feedback was that Acton Waterfront is uniquely an urban park where the city
 meets nature and the water. However, the area is currently quite disconnected from its surrounds.
- Participants noted the importance of connecting the park back to the CBD, National Museum of Australia, ANU and the Botanic Garden through good access and wayfinding and making sure the park was inviting and intuitive to navigate.
- While proximity to the future light rail was a benefit, Parkes Way was seen as both a physical and psychological barrier.
- Within the park, concerns were expressed that the proposed street reduces the area allocated for parkland and that this could also become a place of conflict between vehicles, pedestrians, scooters/skaters and bicycles. Some also noted that without management there is potential for the

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boardwalk to become a place where there is conflict between pedestrians and cyclists/scooters/skaters.

Within the park precinct, pedestrians should have priority over cars.

A park where water is featured and celebrated

- Water was seen by many contributors as an integral element of any design. This went beyond just having water as something to be looked at.
- Water was also seen as both peaceful and enlivening, and critical for biodiversity, by providing habitat for native plants and animals
- There was strong support for features/ infrastructure that would facilitate greater interaction with the water. This included boardwalks over the water and steps into the water, aquatic plantings, water play for kids and facilities for kayaks and other water-based leisure activities.
- By bringing water up into the park there is also potential to soften and cool the park.
- Water is also an important contributor to biodiversity. Provision for natural treatment of urban runoff through reedbeds and rain gardens would ensure that healthier water enters the lake.
- Some concerns were expressed that the present edge of the boardwalk does not allow animals
 that fall into the lake to safely get out of the water and, with its substantial overhang, may not
 support biodiversity.
- The original Molonglo River and water are also key elements of the Ngunnawal story of this area.

A park that honours Ngunnawal culture

- Ngunnawal culture and understandings of country must be the foundation of place so that the park is a space of respect, sharing and learning.
- Acton Waterfront Park should be a place where we all connect with Country, connect with culture, and connect with each other.
- The park can be a place where Ngunnawal culture is embodied in design, through incorporation of Ngunnawal stories and truth-telling about the process of colonisation and Ngunnawal resilience.
 Key to this is the Molongolo River that was flooded to form Lake Burley Griffin.
- This way the park can be a place of healing and a place where all people can genuinely come together, be with and learn from each other. Historically the river valley was a place where people would meet.
- Planting within the park should highlight endemic and native plants, bush tucker and provide habitat for native animals.
- Using aquatic plants to treat water before it enters the lake will help to heal the basin and consideration should be given to placing plants within the water itself, to increase habitat and bring life back into the West Basin.
- Play and discovery were seen as ways to promote intergenerational learning about culture and country.
- Technology and art should also be used in telling and interpreting Ngunnawal stories. This should be much more creative than just placing signs around the park, and the process of choosing and telling stories should be led by Ngunnawal elders.
- The creation and operation of the park should provide opportunities for Indigenous enterprise.

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A park that is accessible and inclusive

- A very strong view emerged that the park should be for all people. It should be an inclusive and safe place where people feel they belong.
- To achieve this, it should respond to the needs of the broadest possible cross section of the Canberra community and indeed the Australian community, since the lake and this park present on the national stage.
- All parts of the waterfront and water's edge should be accessible to everyone and not privatised for restaurants or other commercial use.
- A park in this central location has the potential to be "the" place where Canberrans can meet each
 other and visitors to the ACT can "meet Canberra".
- Different activities and ways of using the park should be catered for, however the park shouldn't be over-programmed. It needs to have some capacity to evolve and be place that people can make their own.
- The park should be truly accessible to all and work well for people with disability. This is not just about access but also signage, amenities, wayfinding, all abilities play and gender-neutral toilets.
- People should be able to enjoy themselves here without having to spend money, and commercial
 and residential interests from within the new adjacent development should not dominate.

A park with high levels of amenity

- The basics need to be done well, with facilities that make the park easy to use and a place where people will want to spend time. This includes clean accessible toilets, drinking fountains, shade structure, barbeques and recycling bins.
- Park infrastructure should be sustainable, robust and resilient to withstand high levels of use over time.
- Ensure the interface with the adjacent planned development is human scale and prioritises the amenity of the waterfront park.
- Consider creating community facilities in the adjacent development that can interface with, and add to, the community utility of the park.
- Easy access to food at a range of price points in the nearby development area.
- Without being too formal or piecemeal, there needs to be different zones for events and more active uses as well as places for low key passive use. This way people can go to an area that works for them and what they want to do. Not everywhere in the park needs to be "activated".
- Provide access to small scale event infrastructure so community and cultural groups can stage their own events within the park at low cost.
- The design needs to respond to the microclimate of the basin and Canberra's extremes to ensure the park is a comfortable place to be across the seasons.
- Some concerns were noted about the extent of hard surfaces (roads and the boardwalk) proposed for the park and that these were not conducive to a sense of amenity or safety.
- The design should explore ways to reduce the intrusion of noise from traffic on Parkes Way into the park area. This could include planting, changing landforms and placing buildings in the development area.

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A park that is safe

- Some of the feedback was focused on the safety challenges arising from cyclists and pedestrians sharing bike paths through the waterfront.
- There were also suggestions around having the right surfaces for the right sort of activities so children playing in playgrounds, for instance, could safely play.
- Use planting and changes in level to create zones where kids can safely and freely play.
- Place steps to and from the water in locations along the boardwalk.
- Make the park safe at night with animal friendly lighting and evening activation.
- Manage interaction between pedestrians, vehicles, scooters and cyclists and give priority to pedestrians not cars.

These high-level themes are a distillation of large amount of feedback and bring together things that were commonly and consistently heard through the initial stages of engagement. Feedback received during workshops was also captured visually by a graphic artist and these outputs are included in Appendix 2.

Suggestions for facilities and amenities

Within the feedback we received there were some very specific suggestions as to what could be incorporated into the new park. Some of these included:

- · All abilities and all ages play
- Water play areas
- Places to swim
- Fountains
- Exercise equipment
- Climbing equipment
- A ferry wharf
- Small watercraft for hire
- A native food garden
- A small amphitheater for outdoor performance and music
- Outdoor live screens
- A small market area where local artisans and producers can sell their wares
- Food and beverage to provide outdoor and lakeside dining options
- Design in wind protection and shade
- Undercover bike storage and a bike repair station
- A wide pedestrian and cycle landbridge over Parkes Way
- A pedestrian tunnel from Commonwealth Park under Commonwealth Avenue
- Segregated lanes for cyclists that skirt the park and are away from the boardwalk
- Include plenty of green, leafy space.
- Use planted corridors/arbors to provide shade rather than creating fixed structures

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- Link the park into bike routes to the arboretum and through to Tuggeranong
- An explorer's walk that takes the visitor on a three-phase understanding of the intrinsic nature in all of us to navigate and explore our world. The ability to be able to navigate by the stars, by the coast, by rivers and lakes, and by features of the land. This could tie in with First Nations culture and stories.

Places to emulate and/or learn from

We also received several references to exemplar public spaces and parks around the world. Some of these included:

- Salamanca markets food /beverage and activity
- Culdesac Tempe a car free community
- Bergen Port or Copenhagen style waterhouses the building typology for the interface between the development and the waterfront park
- European waterfront promenades Porvoo in Finland Sweden and Holland
- Henry Rolland park quality and robustness of finishes
- Southbank beach water play
- Create a very wide shared path (like Vondelpark) from the park around to the Museum
- Avoid the very constrained public access to the waterfront as has occurred in Kingston foreshores development.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Workshop invitees and attendees

Table 2. Workshop 1 invitees (23 Invitee's)

Name	Organisation
Caroline Hughes	AITSIS and Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Fred Monaghan	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Karen Denny	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Kylee Shea	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Nevada Brown	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Roslyn Brown	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Stephen Mudford	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Richie Allen	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Wally Bell	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Irene Davies	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
Canada Gavin	ACT Government - Coordinator of Traditional Custodian Engagement
General Invite	ANU
General Invite	Pedal Power
General Invite	Acoss
General Invite	Canberra Mums
General Invite	Canberra Runners
General Invite	Heritage ECC
General Invite	Heart Foundation
General Invite	NMA
General Invite	PARSA
General Invite	Inner North Community Council
General Invite	Up and About Mothers Group
General Invite	Playgroup ACT

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Table 3. Workshop 2 invitees (30 Invitee's)

Name	Organisation
Lauren Sutherland	ACT Government (Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate - CMTEDD)
Shaun Strachan	ACT Government (Major Projects Canberra - MPC)
Adrian Piani	ACT Government (Major Projects Canberra - MPC)
Dave Lawrence	ACT Government (Major Projects Canberra - MPC)
Maxwell Yarra	ACT Government (Transport Canberra and City Services - TCCS)
Karen Henry	ACT Government (Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate - EPSDD)
Ken Marshall	ACT Government (Transport Canberra and City Services - TCCS)
Meghan Oldfield	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Judith Sturman	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Nick Bryant	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Jackie McKeown	ACT Government - Canberra Visitors Centre
General Invite	ACT Government Major Projects Canberra
General Invite	ACT Government CSD
General Invite	ACT Government - Office for Seniors and Veterans
General Invite	ACT Government - Youth Interact
Jeremy Matthew	ANU
Peter Geerdlink	ANU
David Wright	NCA
Stephen Wood	IHG
Bernard Finucane	NMA
Trevor Fitzpatrick	PIA
General Invite	Australian Institute of Architects
General Invite	Australian Institute of Landscape Architects
General Invite	Australian Property Institute
General Invite	Canberra Business Chamber

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General Invite	Canberra Institute of Technology	
General Invite	Climate Change Authority	
General Invite	National Museum of Australia	
General Invite	Australian Defence Force Academy	
General Invite	RSPCA	

Table 4. Workshop 3 Invitees (21 Invitee's)

Name	Organisation
George Masri	Australian Government Department of Health
Wendy Prowse	ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy
Lauren O'Brien	ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy
Marianne Albury Colless	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
Irene Davies	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
Mike Walton	Australian War Memorial
General Invite	Heritage Early Childhood Centre
General Invite	ANU
General Invite	ACT Council of Social Services
General Invite	National Museum of Australia
General Invite	Canberra Mums
General Invite	Up and About Mothers Group
General Invite	New Acton Development
General Invite	Canberra Runners
General Invite	ACT Triathlon
General Invite	Heart Foundation
General Invite	Pedal Power
General Invite	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
General Invite	LGBTIQ Advisory Council
General Invite	ACT Events
Melanie Eldred	ACT Government (Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate - CMTEDD)

Table 5. Workshop 1,2 & 3 Attendees (23 Attendees)

Name	Organisation

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Caroline Hughes	AITSIS and Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Robert Scott	First Nations Community Member
Mohamed Al Abri	LGBTIQA+ Advisory Council
Richard Morrison	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
Marianne Albury Colless	Lake Burley Griffin Guardians
Trevor Fitzpatrick	Planning Institute of Australia (ACT)
Bernard Finucano	National Museum of Australia
Cathy Hope	University of Canberra
Glen Alanne	Australian National University
Jackie McKeown	Canberra Visitors Centre
Luke Powter	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Karen Henry	ACT Government (Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate - EPSDD)
Max Yarra	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Nick Bryant	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Tim Marsden	ACT Government (Transport Canberra And City Services - TCCS)
Fiona Smith Du Toit	ACT Government (Major Projects Canberra - MPC)
Craig Gillman	ACT Government (City Renewal Authority)
Katchmirr Russell	ANU
Kirsty Smith	Heritage Early Childhood Centre
Mike Watson	Pedal Power ACT
Renee Dickson	Former Displaced Persons Network
Gordon Lowe	Molonglo Group
Yolante Dals	National Trust
Project Team	
Malcolm Snow	City Renewal Authority
Craig Gillman	City Renewal Authority
Ben Cohen	City Renewal Authority
Doug Millen	City Renewal Authority

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Cindy Contamon	City Departured Authority
Cindy Cantamessa	City Renewal Authority
Geoff Bennett	City Renewal Authority
Mark Usherwood	City Renewal Authority
Jessica Smith Roberts	City Renewal Authority / Communications Link
Christian Hampson	Yerrabingin
Kim Shepherd	Yerrabingin
Phoebe Smith	Yerrabingin
Nathan Bendrick	Yerrabingin
Sacha Coles	Aspect Studios
Julie Gavelle	Aspect Studios
Grace Lee	Aspect Studios
Greg Waddington	Aspect Studio
Emma Rowland	Visual Storytellers
Richard Nash	Purdon Planning
Pierre Huetter	Purdon Planning
Jenny Jones	Purdon Planning
Brendan Blakeley	WSP

 Table 6.
 DNCCC workshop and presentation participants (10 attendees)

Name	Organisation
Caroline Hughes	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
Fred Monaghan	
Karen Denny	
Kylee Shea	
Nevada Brown	
Richie Allen	
Roslyn Brown	
Stephen Mudford	
Mary Mudford	
Wally Bell	
Canada Gavin	
Malcolm.Snow	CRA and ACT Government Representatives
Doug.Millen	

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Jessica.Smith-Roberts	
John Pooley	
Rachelle Loosen	
Christian Hampson	Project Team

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Appendix 2 – Visual notes from workshop sessions





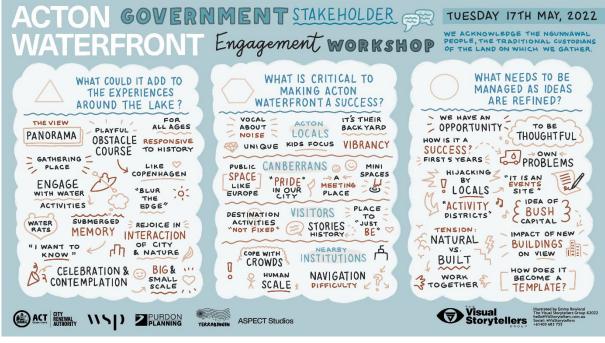
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Appendix 3 – Mailout content



The City Renewal Authority is working closely with the community and stakeholders to transform the Acton Waterfront into a place for all Canberrans to enjoy. This means more open spaces, improved connections with the city centre, better access for water activities, and a celebration of the site's history and national significance. Importantly, all initiatives have at their core respect for the lake and the lakeshore landscape.





In order to create a usable and inviting space that will benifit the whole community and meet the vision, we welcome your say to help shape and refine the design.

To provide your feedback and ideas, please visit the YourSay website or contact the City Renewal Authority via cityrenewal@act.gov.au.



If you would like to know more about the proposal please scan the QR Code.







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Appendix 4 – Mailout areas

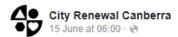


Areas letterboxed (residential and commercial)

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Appendix 5 – Social media comment

Post link



Share your ideas for the design of Acton Waterfront Park to shape its design

We're continuing the transformation of Acton Waterfront by progressing designs for a new public park $\Rightarrow x$.

In this first phase of engagement we want to understand your aspirations and needs. In the coming months we'll share draft designs and seek your feedback.

Based on previous feedback, the new park will cater for everyday uses, including lake activities $\frac{1}{2}$, and special events $\frac{1}{2}$. It will provide a tourism and recreation destination, offering space for events, exhibitions, community gatherings and activities in a high-quality design setting that is easily accessible.

Share your ideas via YourSay. Submissions will close on 19 June. https://yoursayconversations.act.gov.au/acton-waterfront/acton-waterfront-park-design



5 shares



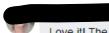
Too much concrete. Looks cold and unwelcoming in winter and not the friendliest place on hot days. Hard on legs for those exercising.

22 hrs Report



A playground and a decent one!!!

on Thu Report



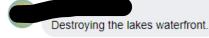
Love it! The lake is becoming a great destination to visit

on Thu Report



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on Wed Report

Robust and skate friendly architecture. Helps provide passive surveillance, keep the area activated and encourage young people being outside getting exercise.



on Thu Report



on Thu Report

Hate all the concrete and that the breeding area (willows, grass and green habitat) for swans was removed! ${\bf \Theta}$ ${\bf \Omega}$

on Wed Report

thank you so much for your comment. Acton Waterfront park is a 55 metre wide space reserved for public use and will include lots of green space and water sensitive urban design. We appreciate your feedback and encourage you to share your thoughts directly via YourSay to shape the design of the park.

on Thu Report

Tell me how bikes fit in the grand scheme of things?

es. Considering the only current option is an ad-hoc route with markings painted over an old car park.

on Fri Report

What about some dunnies?

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Post link

← Tweet



Share your ideas for the design of #ActonWaterfront park!

In this first phase of engagement we want to understand your aspirations and needs. In coming months we'll share draft designs and seek your feedback.

Share ideas for phase 1 on #YourSay by 19 June. bit.ly/3MXHML9



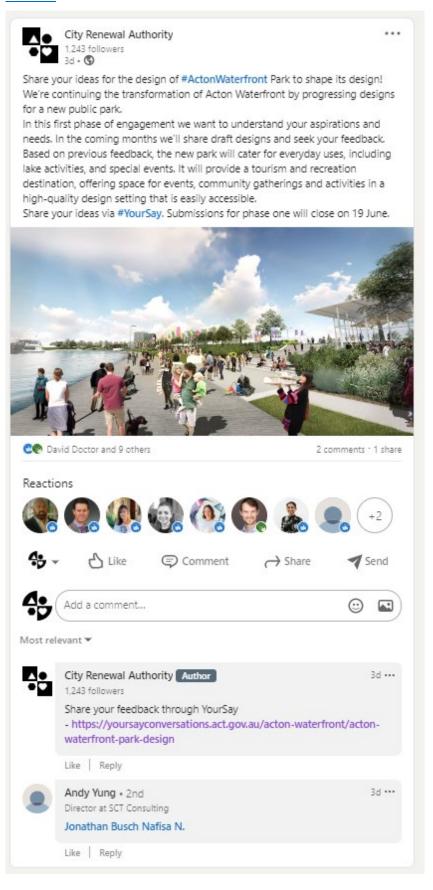
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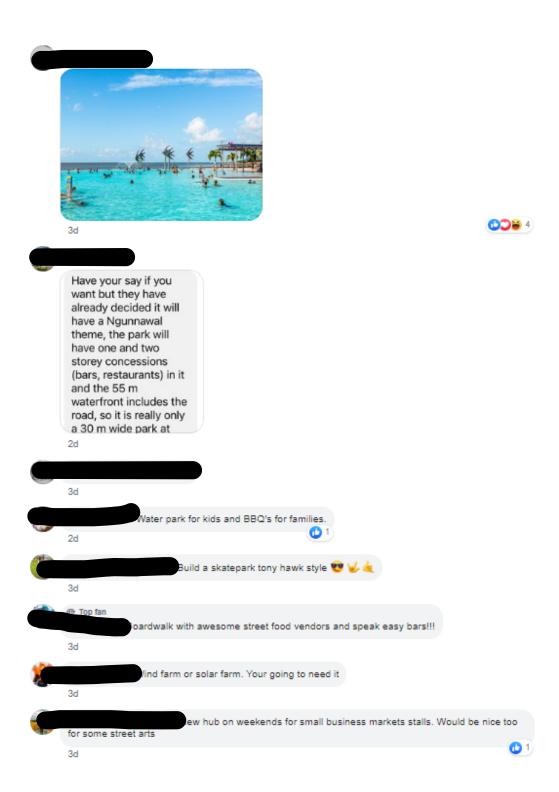
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Appendix 6 - Additional submissions and comments received.

Email submission

Response to Acton Waterfront Consultation

by

Regarding your proposal —you have:

Clearly wrecked a parkland proposed by the Griffins and constructed by the NCDC that provided important informal social lakeshore parkland space.

Taken valuable lake bed and in the process removed the naturalising lake edge reeds that housed Reed Warblers and an historic jetty and boathouse.

Damaged the form of the Lake established by the NCDC that had a balance of the 3 central basins and to make West Basin is approximately half the size of East Basin.

Referred to putting back the Griffin plan which is just blatant spin initially conceived by the NCA to justify selling off part of the Lake and its parkland to developers for an apartment estate presumably for the elite. Your only goal is to make money to fund a super expensive light-rail.

Forgone all social, heritage and environment value in your plan.

Seem to think Henry Rolland park successfully manages car and bike traffic – it doesn't, in fact it is dangerous.

Planned a combined pedestrian and bike path area in the Waterfront Park, also hazardous

Are planning to obliterate a well-designed and useful car park in the former Acton Park without any replacement other than awkward street parking.

The planning shows no trees although these were promised in the Lake- land swap deal.

Included imagery that is deceptive. The illustration on your design shows no hint of the fact the park will be towered over by an apartment estate. It shows terraces and steps not shown on the plan. The planning is over urban predominantly concrete surfacing and unimaginative design.

Provided proposal that is a good example of 'bite-sized' planning to fool the public by not giving them the full-sized plan proposal for the former Acton Park. It is just tacky window dressing to hide the damage that has been done and to make it easy for an urban apartment estate that has no basis in the Griffins or the NCDC planning.



Why does the 55 m 'generous' urban park on the new Acton Waterfront plan include the road and verges in the 55 m setback from the lake edge? Surely the 4 hectares which is used in the description of the park should include the park and not these extras, especially not including the public road.

How is the City Renewal Authority going to prevent the 500 m boardwalk being used as a race track for electric scooters?

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What is proposed to be done about the existing 'Recreation Hut', which is mostly used as a sleeping place for homeless people and has been allowed to deteriorate over many years now.?

I live in New Acton and will be a regular user of this space (as I am already of the Acton Park) and am absolutely disgusted at the low standard of maintenance of the area immediately south of Parkes Way, which includes the never-emptied bins at the end of the footbridge, the unmaintained recreation hut area and the low quality park to the west.

Also please be aware that Henry Rolland Park is now being used by drug takers who (despite the cameras) sniff illicit substances from gas filled balloons and drop their canisters all over the ground.



Dear team at the city renewal authority

I am a resident of the nearby Metropolitan complex to Acton waterfront and I just wanted to quickly send you this in case consultations close before I return from holidays.

My main concern is that there is a children's playground with plenty of public access and green grass. The grass there is great and used by families for throwing frisbees, kicking footballs etc.

Currently I also see children play on the gym equipment which seems rather dangerous so I think that just this alone shows the need for an area that is very child friendly and has lots of play space. The playground near regatta point seems to have so many bats very nearby that we tend not to use it.

Also I am relieved and grateful to see that the buildings won't be too high in the water front area. Hopefully developers won't be able to override those rules and build something higher.

Finally, just a plug for avoiding landscaping that includes the native grasses that are planted all along Northbourne avenue. As a proud Canberran, I adore the light rail but feel that the native grasses around the light rail make Canberra look really untidy.

Many thanks for having a consultation process.

Kind regards



Thank you for the opportunity to Have My Say regarding the Acton Waterfront Park.

This small portion of land, 'Acton Waterfront Park', is being flagged as a meeting place for the First Nations people of this region. Therefore, there should be a genuine effort to reach out to Namadji-Ngambri as well as Ngunnawal people and obviously to the neighbouring clans, including the Ngarigo, Wolgalu, Gundungurra, Yuin and Wiradjuri people. 'Ceremonies, trading and marriages between people of different clans took place during such gatherings.' See 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the ACT' www.environment.act.gov.au/ACT-parks-conservation/healthy-country?a=396904

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Their input as to how they would like to see such activities be held now, and in the future, needs to be known, respected and addressed in planning. Perhaps the Australian Institute of Architects' First Nations Working Group and Cultural Reference Panel needs to be brought in to assist with these processes to effect genuine consultation and appropriate design. See www.architecture.com.au/about/national-council-committees/first-nations-advisory-working-group-and-cultural-reference-panel

The areas marked 'Future development' can only be viewed with concern. This whole area should be public land and the often touted 'urban village' is not public land. High rise apartments are also obviously not either.

Planning for small parcels of land can be viewed as piecemeal planning which can lead to a lack of coordination and integration. Where is the vision for ensuring there is a fabulous place designed to cater for really large gatherings that can stage events like Midnight Oil, ballet, opera, international conferences. This area is ideal. Australia must be the only national capital that cannot stage such events.

Adaptability, sustainability and climate change would be desirable as guiding principles. The need to cater for future predicted seasonal temperatures modelled by an authoritative source such as CSIRO is essential. Shelter will become a significant issue particularly from wind in winter and from increasingly scorching hot summers.

This area deserves an emphasis on nature and endemic species. The concrete boardwalk requires reengineering to incorporate best practice for this part of Lake Burley Griffin's riparian edge.

How good it would be to remove cars from the area! If there must be a car park at the very edge of the area, it certainly should be underground and why not something remarkable like Jan van der Molen's South Lawn car park, University of Melbourne.



Dear staff at City Renewal Authority,

Thank you for sending us the card inviting "Your Say" comments relating to Acton Waterfront Park Design.

As residents of Acton, we are lucky enough to be able to walk across the pedestrian bridge and along the lake as part of our daily exercise activity. We are also members of the Acton Walkers group, so we are very interested in the Acton Waterfront development.

Some ideas we discussed include:

- -reduction of noise from the adjacent freeway perhaps a well designed wall
- -recreational swimming facility pool for children and adult lap pool with facilities
- -children's playground
- -lakeside medium size concert hall that could serve as a venue for the Canberra Music Festival (the Kingston concert venues are too small for this festival)

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	Please advise.
	Kind regards
	Hello,
	Your Have Your Say stuff says that there will be separate cycle paths through the area with generous dimensions.
	Yet you are building 3 m with shared paths.
	Please advise your final proposal for the cycle paths through the area to accommodate people commuting at high speed and riding locally. The paths should be completely separated from the foreshore activities and be 5 m wide as per the ACT Government recommendation.
	Regards,
	To Whom It May Concern:
	RE: ACTON Waterfront Park design
	We received the postcard in the mail regarding 'Your Say' with a QR Code for more information about the proposal.
	Not sure if you have already planned this but we would very much like to see an enclosed/fenced area for children aged 1 (walking) to 10 with the appropriate playground equipment for that age group.
	If possible, this area should also have the appropriate flooring installed in the hopes of reducing injuries.
	We love the outdoor gym area and this is great for older children with their guardians but there is nothing for the younger ones.
	A new enclosed/fenced playground area would be great for toddlers with the added sense of security for their guardians.
	This would be beneficial for so many parents and grandparents who also walk & picnic around the lake.
	Thank you for considering our idea and again, hopefully this is already in your plans.
	Warm Regards
Lake	Response to Acton Waterfront Design and Process
Burley Griffin Guardians	The Guardians welcomed the opportunity to participate in the recent stage of the process to progress the designing of the Acton Waterfront Park. However, representatives of the Guardians were only available to attend the first Workshop: 'Caring for Country'. Comments on this and the implications for the CRA's emerging

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design process follow.

This title and the focus of the Workshop more than implied that this 'Caring for Country' was the CRA's chosen theme for the Waterfront Park. This decision and the fact of the recently completed concrete boardwalk dominated discussion and the former, meant that there was no flexibility for discussion outside the CRA-determined theme – it was a fixed CRA pre-commitment, undermining the community consultation process on the Park, and it was not an unconstrained 'blue sky' consultation process. The community had no say in the choice of theme for their Park.

This commitment was further emphasised by the presence of the Yerrangbin consultants (Sydney- based) and others present. There certainly seemed to be more consultants and paid representatives present than actual community representatives (whether local Indigenous people or other community representatives).

It was the view of a number there, including us, that the theme could be seen as, opportunism and a serious and insulting tokenism as there was no particular and special historical reason for the choice of an Indigenous theme in this location, nor any seeming, local Indigenous push for this. No reason was provided for its selection or statement as to its origin. However, the opportunities of a First Nation theme were discussed extensively without its rationale and appropriateness being reviewed. It was also revealed that the Yerrangbin consultants were in discussion with the firm designing the apartment estate behind, so, presumably, this First Nations theme was extending to this area too.

Was there an intention to reduce potential, community criticism of and current hostility to the overall design for the new West Basin by the choice of theme? The precommitment to the Park theme did not reduce this possible interpretation given no explanation had been provided as to why this theme had been selected. We suggested 'authenticity' was one obvious antidote to perceptions of tokenism.

It should be clear that the Guardians are not necessarily objecting to this theme, however, it has not been justified for this site or there been previous consultation or public discussion on it as far as we are aware. So, a pre-commitment to it by the CRA for this community park was a surprise and precludes debate over it and consideration of other possible themes.

There was extensive criticism of the boardwalk too, even though now installed, and disappointment expressed that it had been completed. Various remedies to this situation were suggested and discussed to reduce the negative and hard-edge aspects of this boardwalk which was intended to hang over the Lake's edge. This was on the basis of public and animal safety, riparian wildlife access- to-the-bank issues and the reality of conflict between users such as walkers, e-bikes/scooters, and bicycles. We also note that complaints have been raised on conflicts with vehicles and bike riders in

Henry Rolland Park. Proposals to mitigate the problems of the hard edge included the introduction of vegetation or, the more difficult, having breaks in the boardwalk. There was no recognition of the 'naturalising Lake' and the management of watercourses by 'wilding' with this boardwalk installation. This is despite a progressive process being undertaken elsewhere in the Canberra urban area by the ACT Government currently,

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to actively soften water edges and the shape of water courses for sound water flow management, and environmental and aesthetic reasons, where there are, at present, straight, inappropriate concrete culverts or drains.

There was shock too from the realisation that it was the CRA's intention to remove 30m of the 55m of the prescribed public access Lake edge with another hard surface, a road, albeit a local road although this is no consolation. This is a significant reduction in the 'Park' and should not be contemplated.

Although, the Waterfront Park was the zone fronting the apartment estate, there was unfortunately very little discussion of this area and how the design of both would be integrated. Again, the CRA was slicing the overall West Basin project into parts where discussion of both of these parts would otherwise have aided and benefited the whole, completed, joint product.

Another contextual issue was raised – if the First Nation theme was adopted here the relationship of this Park with this theme and the planned, major Ngurra precinct on the other side of the Lake, needs to be recognised and resolved in any Waterfront Park design.

Similarly, stormwater and drainage issues arising from Parkes Way (and New Acton beyond), and the future apartment estate, were little discussed, although it was apparent that filtration (to remove contamination and debris) and major drainage lines would necessarily have to occur close to or within the Park before the water was allowed to enter the Lake. Had this been dealt with before the boardwalk been installed? If so, why was it not revealed at the Workshop?

A point raised and apparently not previously considered by the CRA was the notion that the Park could be seen as a Lake-edge transit zone between Lakeside attractions and more distant landmarks and what might be the design implications of this. Or was it being seen only as a destination in its own right? (What are its focal nodes if any?) If so, what would attract people and how would they get there? The light rail, if and when it extends down to a stop adjacent to West Basin, is likely to be grossly inadequate as a delivery mechanism except for the casual visitor. At other times when events occur here or in Commonwealth Park considerable parking would be required. How is this being provided for? Presumably it is not in this Waterfront Park. There is a need, for example, half a million people attend Floriade which seems to be continuing in Commonwealth Park from this year.

It is understood that, in relation to two of the Workshops, the first and third, they did not appear to be representative or to be well-attended considering the CRA's stated intention. Also, that the CRA CEO repeatedly used the term for the development behind the public access area as an 'urban village' but the view expressed by those attending the third Workshop was that this should only be public buildings.

It is noted that some of these issues have been acknowledged in the record of the Workshop we attended but also in the later two, but not all.

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Appendix 7 – All comments from YourSay page

I sort of feel like somewhere a little bit further along the lakefront would be a cute little place for a small public library (with an interior like Adelaide's famous one), or a lounge or something where you can spend a lot of time looking at the view, especially in the evening or night.

Even something both indoor/outdoor, maybe like an ancient Hellenic stepped amphitheatre (a proper one) where there can be frequent shows/performances or even just a picnic location with some amenities; year-round protection from elements.

If anything at all (on land which is underutilised) it should have strong non-car AAA connections.

Maybe Canberra could be a little bit ahead in terms of growing both native Australian food (cultivation, as had happened to modern worldwide foods from the Old World) and doing it in a sustainable way which goes by the Dutch motto of innovation (twice as much for half the cost/resources) via greenhouses.

The ACT doesn't have very much land (about as much as Luxembourg), but it isn't treated with any cleverness [something like Georgism?].

The proactive innovative policies which bring us above the world-class standard and onto the bleeding edge are opportunities; all the institutions here can be of assistance (like the commission model [another chamber]) for this very purpose in every field put together based on ethics.

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/nov/10/australian-researchers-find-native-grasses-could-be-grown-for-human-consumption

Although Mulligan's Flat makes its location interesting (this is a special park), the template design of the suburb is so awful, with wide overexposed streets on which grey large-single-storey large-driveway sardine-packed houses fill in inefficiently and without any valuable greenspace (backyards) and few local amenities or enclosure to protect from the elements while trees are yet to grow or non-existent.

It is an extremely unpleasant environment to stay outside (anyone would want to stay inside forever, not interact with the community); even though the gum-treed park is nice you don't want to stay there long because it's exposed, asphalted, and right next to a very noisy arterial.

It is unfortunately very typical of Canberra, and a result of reactionary evolutions within an uninspired limited regulation base which is neither truly suburban nor leafy suburban, and like highways through cities as streets, tries to act as two opposing things whilst removing both sides of benefits.

Here there is an interesting little bit of medium-density, which is part of the theme of central Gungahlin (though it is limited).

It works quite well all the from here to the centre, including in areas where there are narrow lanes and mature gum trees with enclosure. There are also a few shops along this stretch, although it's not enough to create a vibrant patch of life nor connected enough to the rest of the greater suburb (too

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car-dependent).

The view from the opposite side of Gungahlin Pond is also quite nice, with some waterside trees and birds; there are a few lonely oddly-places small seats; you can see the city from a distance, it feels, and in Nicholls there are a number of quirky houses which make it more interesting.

Palmerston also has some old-fashioned-style-filigree terraces and some mid-density A-frames too.

A lot of suburbs have green spines, but they are underutilised and not useful enough for kids going to school or more destinations, though lots of potential.

The little park here has some interesting features, including a little rock cascade; it also has a lot of trees including she-oaks and some exotics which shine in the afternoon glow.

Sometimes though, in the area by the city waterfront it can feel a little bit dystopian and dirty, so there are a few things to avoid in that are, although it is slightly improving.

Here there is an interesting form of the shore around Sullivan's Creek.

Although it is very bland, it has a good empty template for extra details and amenities; it also has layers so that you can see the whole thing in three-dimensions and see a dramatic Black Mountain rising above the visible gum trees and she-oaks.

The Asian/Chinese centre near here too also is interesting architecturally. Speaking of that, rice terraces are a sort of cultivation of the land which sculpts them in a stepped form; these could be designed like a theatre of amphitheatre with various access points and seating, kiosks, etc.

The main bridge near Kambri also offers an interesting perspective along the more-populated end of the creek, with some animals in the creek where there are some cascades.

A bit further up again is a pond.

Trees can be on many layers too; there can be tall vertical evergreen trees, and shorter but branching canopy trees, and small horticulture ones, then small decorations and bushes

The enclosure provided by these plane trees is quite interesting, and these are some of the few city streets in Canberra which actually have a continuous urban forest canopy (Canberra is supposed to have a leafy character, but this association is exlusified towards wealthy old suburbs, which is common in many cities).

Melbourne has more continuous street trees within its CBD, but it struggles elsewhere, with so much sprawl.

There are many cities in Europe (though often not the famous ones) which have continuous street tree canopies throughout the entire cities, so that the whole city and its suburbs are very leafy green; in some of the major cities like Paris they have a few major streets with a canopy, and plans to extend that; Dutch cities tend to have more street trees, and they line canals everywhere.

I think some of the parklet pockets could take inspiration from Japanese moss gardens (or rock gardens); the attention to detail, flowing landscaping, symbolic decoration, effective entrancing, and

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notable imperfections with attention to other concepts of breathing space and forest bathing.

Some of the parks in Canberra do seem to do this, as well as with native manicured gardens/bushgardens; but many parks are too open and lend themselves to only small parts of interest or protection, or with paths which are too indirect and require traversing moats of exposed lawn.

Some time will need to taken for the important trees to grow, but there are some interim measures which can make the location bearable beforehand, so that the trees simply improve the area and don't act as the sole thing making the area habitable.

A lot of people have mentioned Brisbane's river, and indeed, it does a lot of things without trees but rather small landscaping & arbours which enclose, & many amenities.

This will probably be one of the best viewing points, where you get to see (as it loops) a view of all the major monuments, Black Mountain and its distinctly-figured tower, and the activity of West Basin and Civic centre.

So seating and shade facilities could probably be improved and extended, maybe with a bit more interplay with water (canals and boardwalks), and a continuous wide (segregated) promenade along the entire basin and to all relevant destinations.

Also, all developments in the area are so perfectly positioned that there could be almost no catering to cars (instead using all other modes of transport, and carsharing).

This would free up a lot of easily walkable/cycleable locations of cars (the infrastructure has to be safe).

Induced demand for rail is also opposite in impact to cars (where cars' service gets worse, public transport necessitates getting better with increased ridership; people associate it with poor quality because it's neglected & never has a chance).

One of the most prominent buildings of Canberra, very-well framed; it is in a modern rendition of stripped Classical ('stripped-stripped' maybe) which is symbolic of the capital's democracy (and the old parliament; the reference is towards the western Hellenic origins of modern democracy, and the grandeur of state buildings, of great interest to architects in the modern era). The flying columns under flat roof; Chifley Library does it with windows.

Fulfilling the 20-year-old plans of Parliament Triangle would be helpful though, and it would make it more connected (& so that carparks no longer outnumber buildings), as well as possibly creating both a visual and multi-transport corridor to other major places, even a ferry, or having the main promenade more like a continuation of life emanating from West Basin, across Commonwealth Bridge (some bridges have this market value, medieval ones had buildings on them). It would be a great boon for Canberra to have such a large active waterfront

Since you can see the very referential flagpole from a distance (which looks quite good), maybe it could just be lightly decorated (filled in, just to infer bulk but of a cheap fabric) just to be a tiny bit more interesting to see?

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It would alter the current look of the whole city, but it's still a relatively minor adjustment, and could just be used for certain occasions; the symbolism of it is just to put the people's ziggurat back in its place, as a location which symbolises where the people sit [above the government]. It could be very basic, or colourful, dull, or lit up with beam lights (Enlighten from the inside?).

Civic Hill will also need to be redone so that it's actually useful (where town-hall was supposed to be, but probably just as a park), and it desperately needs traffic calming (even tactical urbanism while London Circuit is being raised); because the road width defeats the look & function of the place and should instead make the whole circle public space from top-to-e

Filling in car-parks with more useful thing is good policy; amongst the grander scheme of getting away from car-dependency and massive subsidisation (the answer is always trains, by the way; here was supposed to be where the grand railway station was; I would really like for some of those designs to be revisited, they were just so practical [and for aesthetically distinctive reasons] their architecture in Revival of some form).

There were also supposed to be markets of some sort (probably), and that big bridge-intersection looks like a public square awaiting urban renewal!

There may be a pedestrian-cycling bridge to Acton Peninsula from here, and this little knee could be activated too in some way, connecting to the Parliamentary Triangle & Lennox/Nara gardens.

It is even more random, but the approach could possibly take inspiration from how thresholds (gateways) are used symbolically, such as in films (notably, ones which give off a magical, awe-inspiring feel, such as Spirited Away, where the characters enter a beautiful landscape with chalky buildings, but the barrier created is a big waterway, which makes the unknown a distant wonder, or the signals of going back home).

I also wonder what sort of modern innovations (many come from Australia) could be used here; you hear of the quirky ones, like mushroom bricks, but some other things which have existed a long time and would help to be done early-on are things like smart lights (automatic dimming lamps); nowadays, you can get these in your home!

Hexagons?

I don't know much, but nature likes them, and they like pretty and sciencey (such technical terms!), or maybe those are just patterns, like the golden ratio, etc.

Some of the old schoolhouses and accommodation are quite nice, and also the trees as usual; even the nuclear research tower thing is interesting (though less aesthetically attractive; the lesser Carillon on a bad hair-day?).

Hmm, things can seem to be quite slow; like the reconfiguration of Barry Drive which will happen eventually, or many lost artefacts of priority infrastructure from 17 years ago, or the promised national opera on Anzac Parade from a century ago.

I think one thing to be said about the Botanic Gardens is that it is good, and nice with many trees, but you often want to just stay in the gully and not go anywhere else, or you feel you're moving too fast

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(maybe not a joint issue); so that could mean seating and shade more punctuated, but trees & birds are good on their own too.

A missing link somewher

Just a tiny note on Culdesac Tempe, which is a little development in the desert in the United States, a country a little bit like us in terms of urban design troubles.

That development is completely car free, and it is on a light-rail line to do it.

Another note is Nightingale, which uses a form of German-style tenant-driven design for cohousing, also usually on rail lines; they had to fight for a few years to be granted an exception to mandatory parking requirements on quite reasonable terms.

It is also just fun to look at all sorts of architecture, including across Australia, like little odd-bod cottages, some architecture-designed rural eco-designs attempting to blend into the mashed rocks of a hillside with scraggly sclerophyll woodland, or some of the famous or historic ones littered everywhere, even some new avant-garde ones like ARM's Storey Hall in Melbourne or station entrance in Adelaide, new ACT offices by another firm I can't remember, and Griffin remnants in Melb

I can imagine that the tram/light-rail stations are a little bit inspired by the famous Metropolitan stations designed by Hector Guimard across Paris.

Indeed, Canberra can be inspired by numerous famously grand and beautiful capitals, including Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and more; it is this standard which we should compare ourselves (we have a little bit to go!).

Another rather unknown Balkan example just because is Lake Palic in Subotica, Serbia; the city is known for its near-infestational abundance of street trees -- everywhere -- and for its wonderful and quaint architecture.

Of course, I could try to list every nice little coastal niche across the world (it would never end...almost), but some are more relevant than others when just having a little jolly at the examples to take a little bit of understanding from -- that seems to be how a lot of art happens, or almost any knowledge/experience exercise, building on something else, many times over.

Always redrawn back to Griffin's;

Sorry for the absolute bombardment -- if at least one thing (like suggesting the inclusion of a single tile containing a depiction of a purple-green frog on it where some people can find it if they look for it) is at least a fraction helpful, then I'd be surprised!

And a lot is not very relevant or in the scope of what is actually being done here, so I got quite a bit carried away...

All I can say is Australia has the most opportunity of any country, and if Canberra can be a shining beacon of some sort (urban design in this case) then a lot of people will be smiling smugly (including the green-purple frog)

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Perhaps there can be a bit of simulated movement, such as through flourished light shows or colour e-ink displays.

Lamps could have covers like totem poles, with unique or characterful designs, other mosaics in wood and tiles.

In many areas, Canberra compares and has aspirations towards what it considers to be world-best high quality design, yet in many area it seems that even core strategies are absent and leave us lagging at the back of the developed world.

Some other examples for other things maybe for the new development:

Due to its proximity to the water, it could be like Canberra's 'Salamanca' or semi-Circular Quay. High density but mid-rise human scale can be demonstrated through stringent regulations in some areas for innovation, and a high priority for taking overseas input on oversights at human values. Some things could be examples like Copenhagen's famous waterhouses, or Bergen's port. Some of our median strips are wide enough for Honfleur-houses

OldEngland in Belgium gla

Unexpectedly, professions which are related to placemaking and architecture in urban design are more solidly in the arts.

Apart from artisans of the olden-days working with more artistic architects, today we have artists who aren't architects who study such things specifically for worldbuilding and for making it a fun and believable experience.

These range (and many interconnectedly cooperating) from artists (who also make standard artistic impressions for architect firms) who want to visualise concepts; storytellers and authors who write about these things, sometimes in detail in relation to subject cultures as well as brainstorming all the various interpretations or connections for things; filmakers and storyboarders who have to work with many elements including visuals and sounds as well as writing; and interactive forms of storytelling such as game designers who need to understand psychologically how to progress things and make areas intuitive with the worldbuilding aspect and fun

Possibly the basin could be like a cloister (or amphitheatre), with the walkway having many many layers for different purposes.

In some cases, it could be like a connected monastery complex in that vein, or an arcade full of oddshops with varying views of the lake, like a village.

Fenghuang is a rustic example of interactions with water, and it can be quite unique (though crowded with tourists!) with the various rickety walks and laneways decorated with many different things, including lanterns, and different coverings over different areas.

Of course there would have to be minimum standards to ensure full accessibility, but some of the quirky parts which don't impinge on that could be built on.

Australia has winged phasmids which also pose interesting architectural questions, and it also reminds us of the innumerable amount of resources of which Australia has had nigh forever.

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You could imagine wings as a bit of gateways (Székly tells tales) like on Cmnwlth Av its pillars are mark

Here there is a grove of tall gum trees; lines like this could be a good backingtrack for vertical volume. They are also used to border Barry Drive (which desperately needs traffic calming), along with argyle apples (which look magical at all times of day).

There are lots of little examples of gardens within the ANU, and you can find these all around Canberra, though there are far too few of them.

There are a lot of nature strips (setbacks from wide roads which encourage speeding), but not enough public squares, too many land-wasteful practices in residential areas too which take away from private backyards.

A lot is driveways for cars which spend 95% of their time parked.

Front yards also have no impact on activity, and are usually never utilised; in places with similar suburbs to Australia (like Denmark) these are instead thick hedges along narrow residential roads which are appropriate (and would make sense in a sunburnt land like us, without much shade and not enough trees).

In Reykjavik, there are streets which are decorated with lines which you follow, like rainbows, or other cultural inferences.

In some ways, parts of the street become playspaces like in primary school courts, with hopscotch and children's drawings in chalk.

This could be possible here too, so that when children finish playing in one specific area, they can follow various lines like ribbons to other destinations where they can learn things or experience the nature.

Perhaps this could also be part of the involvement of Aboriginal peoples, such as songlines and traderoutes which crossed the vast expanses of the Land.

In many woodlands around Canberra, you have mixtures of silvery ironbarks and brown-cream stringybarks, with fields of flowers in the understorey, like Canberra Bluebells (floral emblem), and these are gorgeous; ~Heidelberg impressionist

By the ArtGallery there is a pleasant she-oak woodland; a lot of open space can be utilised so they aren't just seen in brief glimpses

I sort of imagine a bit of Canberra's style to be the bubbly mid-20th-century futurism (probably due to being built around that time and housing many national scientific institutions).

From the turn-of-the-century innovations in construction and globalisation where form and function could be an in absolute harmony along with architects and artisans (until modernism quickly took off), where such things could be demonstrated in world exhibitions (such as Paris, with the Eiffel Tower, and culture-in-architecture lining the Seine in temporary structures, massive greenhouses and manufacturing).

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There is also a sense of modern futurism, where there are many innovations in sustainable architecture, timber towers (in Europe, coming to Australia now), the avant-garde.

There could be a bit of glassworking, with colour and crystalline structures (on Perth's waterfront there's an icecream kiosk), and the way this all interacts with the creative experience.

Every inch can be care, like Horta's

Greenway has a very interesting waterfront, and it is situated in a dramatic landscape close to the Brindabellas, and right by misty valleys and grassy hills.

Tuggeranong's waterfront is very minute, but it has a boardwalk and a little inlet which allows you to get a good view of the character buildings (such as the library most prominently) which are in a form of stripped arts-&-crafts style, which is the main red theme of Greenway, which attempts to mimic perhaps some of the charm of country towns in Australia.

It would be more self-supporting with more density.

There are plenty of charming country towns across the country, and their organic centres sprung up (after annexation) to create those interesting environments, which in some cases have grown into major cities like Melbourne (where some old remnants remain conspicuously).

Many exhibit verandahs (Morpeth, Ipswich), wealth (Beechworth, Queenstown, Kalgoorlie), agrarianism (Richmond, Stanley, Franklin), niches (Kuranda, Mldu

The modern sprawl which exists across Australia as virtually the same cookie-cutter (not just in houses) developments are highly impractical, being expensive (housing crisis, resources, services), exclusionary, car-dependent (isolating), heat-islands (poor efficiency & resilience), and poor places to live in with a lot of arbitrary regulations which create wasteland environments and not enough in terms of actual quality.

Hopefully this will change with the change of the ACT's planning system to be 'outcome-based', and maybe less obstructed by bureaucracy and instead based on world-class urban design and our values

Austria is a good example of density transition (natural order); WBGriffin.

Zoning can be a problem where Australia is on one extremity of the spectrum, Japan is on another where you would expect it to be disorderly (inclusive zoning), but it's more practical and surprisingly its modernism actually achieves more character than ours.

Fremantle & Subiaco have streetratios.

Kingston and Manuka are interesting. They are some of the earliest suburbs in Canberra, and generally have a higher content of medium-density buildings, as well as historical-terrace Revival styles.

Kingston Foreshore is very new, and I think it was the idea of a prominent urban planner who didn't live to see it complete but set it on its way.

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Around here there was supposed to be the metropolitan railway bridge (which was washed away) as well as where through-traffic would go to divert it around the city. Trams would also come here (now there is just Kingston Station to Bungendore).

The Kingston Arts Precinct will eventually be signed off, but in the meantime Kingsborough is here, which is a little enclave of human-scale urbanism (inspired by the industrial area) right next to a nice park as well as the lake.

Housing supply brings housing affordability, as housing is a human right; there should be up to 50% public housing instead of 4% but that is nationwide work to be done...

The war margin of the symbolic axes of Canberra needs a stronger counterbalance, and that may mean monuments to Peace.

There could be a current acknowledgement of the ongoing conflicts in the world, and celebrating the cultures who are subjugated and histories of peace and mateship.

Of course, we also need a significant commemoration of the Aboriginal warriors who were the only people who fought for this Land against foreign invaders (in addition to what we already have for World Wars of modern statehood), but it important for numerous purposes to more powerfully convene this with Peace.

The Museum has rebellious motifs commemorating the many genocides and massacres across Australia, as well as having it all tied in with our modern multiculturalism & humanity.

There could be monuments to all cultures represented (like the Székely Gate opposite, or Nara Peace Shrine), & other things which may give a bucolic feel which is found in surrounding villages to the centre of the city.

Different types of seating (i.e., heights, lengths, firmness, angles) for different people/uses, as many people cannot sit low or without help to stand again.

Along with this, lots of outdoor activities like dining, recreation, study, (things for children, or anyone, like fidgety things & puzzles), exhibits, musicmaking (and art), etc.

Also, the firmness of the overpass to New Acton is too narrow at the moment (which will change eventually), but there could be some widening in the meantime, as well as alternative modes and separation between fast and slow movement on overpasses, as well as slowing speeds and improving infrastructure so that simple mistakes do not mean the end for someone (especially children, who have little opportunity to be out and about independently to learn [of which mistakes do] and have fun).

Here is Swinger Hill, which was the NCDC's most successful experiment, yet hasn't been widely replicated (similar things are in Lyneham, Cook, and elsewhere). http://www.canberrahouse.com.au/houses/swinger-hill.html

They are significantly more liveable than modern urban-suburban (fringe) developments, whilst being

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cheaper. This is due to their more reasonable land-use (priorities, tradeoffs), whilst preserving a higher quality of green space and privacy, with a 'village-feel'.

They are also effective experiments of a more 'vernacular' style of building, where the buildings blend well with the hill they are on.

Again, one change would be the standard infrastructure (the roads), which would be better suited as homezones which encourage children to play in them and to show cars to be slow (narrow) and careful around the area. There is also filtered permeability, which is far better than wasteful and exclusive meandering cul-de-sacs (which with low-density use \$\$\$ resources/dwelling).

Note the way life is created, with an enclosed open space with compact interests of low floor-space and variations in individual ground shopfront presentation, variations in elevation for different perspectives where you can even sit and watch life.

Some of the new buildings are interesting, they block in the street to provide a comforting enclosure (which is aided by trees).

There are dark volumes with earthy highlights, which makes a neutral aspect which is more pleasing to look at than pure grey (which is not too common in nature), and it is broken up (as guidelines stipulate) in that way.

Setbacks (not from the street) above the street level also allows increased capacity without increasing enclosure beyond 1:1 (to be more claustrophic), and useful mansard-style setbacks (which offer a change in tone for proportion) are also useful.

These are mixed use with street scenes (although minimal) taking on a style we now associate with Europe (because we banned street life in many ways, leading us to attribute by association; so it's not cultural).

There are personal preferences which can impact the overal style or look of façades, so variation is good, but some basic principles endear/humanise.

It is also with the holistic thread.

The Griffin gateways are continued in the NCA masterplan, which is good, as well as the rearranged commercial axis along Constitution Avenue.

Although, one problem with the gateways' effectiveness is that, while they fill in physical bulk to be visually present (the main point), they are not quite cohesively holistic as you might expect from a grand capital like Paris (which was built in 30 years according to one masterplan), which may continue a bit of human placelessness (although the landmarking is good).

This could be fairly easily fixed, rather than removing the towers' individualism (as New Acton works quite well), there could be small but consistent motifs, like crests to crown them off in a little attractive gesture to unify the whole unintrusively.

In some of the new buildings along Northbourne, there are also little artistic motifs, instead there would be a 'leitmotif'.

Some of the fronts in Campbell are a little harsh sharp concrete.

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An array or feature of plants for every season/month or symbolic significance?

There could be wattles which blossom gold, other blossoms of other colours which may be native (flame, cedar) or exotic (prunus, jacaranda).

And along with these, mixtures of lines and pots of plants which are features either for flowering or other growths.

There are also many things which they could be symbolic of, including traditional reasons, educational purposes, and signifying unity between the immense biodiversity of the continent.

Native woods could also be used, but they would have to be plantation timbers, because sustainable certification is not certifiable for native logging in many parts of Australia (as the only developed country which is a deforestation hotspot).

Luckily the unsustainable clearing practices are being phased out in WA and VIC, hopefully with similar measures to protect rainforests & endangered endemic species in TAS, QLD, and NSW.

Some way to encourage frequent live music performances and busking?

It could help to make this place a constantly lively and attractive place, and the type of music played could be tempered depending on the time of day or various celebrations.

Especially if we embrace our Australianness, like Wattle Day (which may be more relevant to us as a multicultural nation, rather than having very few public holidays which are mainly Christian-focussed). Of course, we'd celebrate every culture, but it could be special to encourage innovation in the realm of inspiring based on what has been here for millennia and billions of years.

Also, old Stavanger and old Antalya is just another note, as well as dacha communities, art nouveau, adirondack, etc.

Perhaps some arcades could be along sunnier parts of the area, or like espalier corridors (a little on is in Kingston).

Verandahs are a common feature across older architecture in Australia (and other places), though the specific filigree may be seen as a colonial adaptation to the climate for the wealthy colonisers.

There are also colonnades which feature in similar hot-cold Mediterranean climates, like in Lisbon, and across the region, even along the river in Florence.

These could be decorated in Traditional ways, like folkloric storytelling, bark carvings, other interactions with natural forms. Involving ancient First Nations' knowledge & artistic flair (here and broadly) is a must.

Maybe glass sculptures, sails, etc.

It would always be an interesting experiment to venture into theoretical vernacular and critical regionalisms; a lot of things could be imagined from creative types, ground-up, how things are developed in communal villages, and the future form of the precinct.

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Oh I wrote something but it was deleted (error on my part probably)?

Overview:

Short durations between things of interest is good for walkability (as well as good interconnections), walkers & cyclists are more ready to shop and browse areas compared to drivers; so economically you could have waterfront shops of very small scale for small businesses & services for everyone to utilise.

Consistency in wayfinding and local use, in colour and material (such as Perth/Freo or NL red asphalt for cycling so people don't get confused) as well as brickwork & plantings (perhaps less sheer concrete on some of the local parts).

Traffic calming (like narrowing roads optically or with footpath verges for better eyecontact negotiation), can be done with tactical urbanism, and education and cooperation with community. Reclaim the street splitting Acton Park and Commonwealth Park with direct connections. Etc.

Short durations between things of interest assists walkability; also being well-connected to surrounding areas without coming into conflict with motor vehicles.

There is an economic opportunity, as walkers and cyclists spend more often than drivers (even if volume per trip is slightly less), and they can more easily windowshop or browse shops.

In Commonwealth Park, around Floriade, there is a little network of lagoons and narrow channels of water (like canals); this can be an effective way to design streets too, as it naturally restricts the scale of movement within it, so that you can easily have filtered permeability (you can do this anywhere though).

Water can also be a friendly site, especially with birds.

Parks Way could be seen as the Canberra version of the Embarcadero of San Francisco (demolished), or the highway passing over Circular Quay in Sydney (probably demolished in the future).

It may be a very high-quality wide boulevard like what Paris wants around the ArcDeTrmph.

Oh, and I'll note that the library-area of the Tuggeranong foreshore is another interesting example. It has a style which can be called 'cohesive', a bit New Urbanist, because it sticks to a similar vein; this can be done in a referential way, but it is interesting how the side profile can be an important part of character.

In many parts of Australia, we have verandahs and awnings which take about half the area of a footpath to shade it; wide footpaths are good, as well as trees, and road widths which psychologically inform speeds (as they do in the ANU).

On some of the Canberra promenades, there are also pockets which jut from the walk for people to view and sit.

Australia has a lot of inspiration to learn from, including from our Indigenous talent, and our floristic kingdoms which are so intrinsic.

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It could be the pastel colours found in a gum tree's leaf or creamy bark, or one of our flowers' blistering hues and spectacular golden ratios and complementary & contrasting colours.

Eventually I hope we would be able to not hear the slowly-detrimental effects of car-traffic (which is what makes cities noisy), and instead just sit or walk along hearing nothing but water, birds, people and shops.

That is possible, especially for a smaller city like Canberra; but indeed we do need to counter sprawl and car-dependence in world-best ways.

Paris is working to do these very things, and often Europeans cities are far more forward-thinking than others, leading them to rank near the top of liveability and quality of design. Paris is learning from cities like Rotterdam, who were once car-infested but very effectively improved their safety and quality of life by not subsidising car-dependence; other infra helps cars very much.

Political will is often a factor, however, when action is taken, the brief opposition soon resides and popular support is won over, you just need to bite the bullet politically knowing this (economic and social benefits galore).

Canberra, innovation.

Just an idea from another part of the world, but since many people do worry about the natural look of the lake (some want it around the whole perimeter), it may be an interesting example from Bulgaria, the Varna waterfront, which is quite leafy, with parks, a beach, small shop stalls.

I think for some of the waterfront we just need to wait for the trees to grow, especially the large native ones, which will make the interface very elegant, especially if the architecture backdrop features enchanting designs (if there could be a pool of architectural facades in the future which are sensitive to vernacular, complementary, culture, etc).

The boardwalk at Kingston Foreshore is quite good, but these exist in other parts of Australia too, including Elizabeth Quay in Perth which is very good, and the two towers' lattice-module-style base is a bit reminiscent of the lower part of New Acton.

Native gardens are very good, especially if they are painted like art with good dashes of colour & soul

The interface plan which the NCA has to create a sort of canal carriageway in between a useable area is a good idea; I think the end result however would be to be able to limit through traffic here in the first place though.

Urban 'stroads' are almost never a good idea, and the end goal for Canberra is to not have hyper cardependent infrastructure criss-crossing the city and making it very difficult for anyone to do anything but drive. This is why drivers are happiest in NL.

Driving should be for those who need to drive at a time, or want to; on sprawl too, we should not have suburbs as an urban building block but rather as their natural evolution as attachments below the urban level. People will choose where they live if they have affordable choices, a lot of arbitrary restrictions which force one way or another don't help people's security or wellbeing.

By resolving the uniquely North-American-Australian biases in design, we can have more freedom of choice and accessibility.

strong, easily accessible, and more connections to existing city areas

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Trees/sound barrier to Parkes Way will make the waterfront park all that more pleasant

Here there are some narrow streets (a bit like central Perth, or southern Europe) with trees; these work very functionally in residential areas.

There are also some public squares. The whole thing provides enclosure; though backgarden space is often sacrificed for fully-paved white concrete for cars to use one-off each time you're forced to use one in order to leave.

Nearby are also some old-style modern weatherboard detached houses with Mount Majura to back them up.

At this point, Northbourne Avenue acts very much like a suburban stroad (a divider), when it should be willing to sacrifice a bit of car-centric speed-ensurance for safety-ensurace so that there are less total wearing-and-tearing vehicles, and speeding is discouraged cheaply in the long-term. Further up it turns completely into the Federal Highway, where there are not even safe under/overpasses for the main ringroad.

Even though they're really small at the moment, I really appreciate the graceful pulchritude of the golden gum trees lining Northbourne.

They are just so beautiful; even though the grass could be slightly (only marginally) less dominating sometimes (for more human accessibility), and the road definitely needs to be narrowed and given to consistent use by other road-users (with pedestrian priority built into design), it is still saved by the small amount of subtle enclosure provided by these trees.

The surrounding buildings also need to be more consistent to fill in that enclosure.

There are some interesting buildings, but they also need to be less like isolated islands of massive monoblocks and more cohesive as part of a streetscape (like those Haussmannian blocks of Paris, but not quite that far); narrowness can help walkability.

Also the aesthetics of a consistent minor theme; here it is negotiated by the two opposite gateway buildings which are symmetrical (lacking a tiny bit).

New Acton with its many details; especially the bronze-carving (eagle) area, where it feels protected (enclosure & shade), human-touch (masonic cobblestones, rustic log benches).

The townhouse-like frontages on the other side are also able to have front gardens (much better than lawns), with some more bronze-style detailing in layered slides, and the encapsulating weatheredwood vertical shades.

It's also near some small dining areas and small performance board it seems in the Japanese-style pavilion, where on the other side there is more garden and a view of Ovolo which has tried to have plants growing on its wooden lattices.

Bringing this attention to detail more consistently to the waterfront (and extremely well-connected for pedestrians and cyclists) is important.

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The whole area needs to be connected by design for its intended priority (for vulnerable road-users) to everywhere in its vicinity including Civic & the ANU, and beyond.

Wasn't there supposed to be an ultra-innovative village centre here on Dairy Road? It would be like a Blue Zone (or something that encouraged it?). Maybe something is being done now?

[sorry another don't mind this, just a few odd ones are a bit more Australian, all irrelevant taken from the wild...it's the 19th so I'm getting desperate!]

Provide space for pedestrians and cyclists to move through this space.

Please provide proper undercover and supervised bicycle storage facilities, ideally with a little repair vending machine with inner tubes and a pump.

For example:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FD-xRdM3qJg

http://schlijper.nl/search/bicycle%20parking/200524-1536-amsterdam-stationsplein.photo

Pedestrians and cyclists can interact - make this a space for people!

Sorry, I don't even know what this is!

I like the way Canberra's first buildings work in Civic (the Melbourne+Sydney Buildings), and they have arches around the whole structures even though they're co-owned; they are divided by some wide roads though.

Another University in Australia which has quite a beautiful campus (a bit similar to the ANU) is the University of Western Australia, which was actually established quite recently, but it was built on Revival of Mediterranean-style architecture (to fit with the local environment, even though, well, wrong continent).

But it actually works quite well now, because you have a bit of the quaint ornateness, but the modern buildings also fit in that style, yet they're an evolution of it (sympathetic, theme), with distinct features like hat-stick awnings & sandy colours.

And it's more Australianised by the flora and many squares, then to the Swan.

Ngurra!

I can't wait until they actually get something major done, since it is a design competition; although it's getting a few hundred million less than the War Memorial upgrade is getting, so that's a bit unfortunate.

Wherever there are conventional roads in the area, pedestrian and mobility infrastructure must interrupt it rather than the other way round as it is virtually everywhere.

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This is a show of priority and helps increase the safety, connectivity, and human activity to the area.

This can be continuous footpaths (which continue the materials and elevation of footpaths to be continuous as the network; we do this for cars to encourage speeding where we shouldn't).

Even in shared zones in Canberra, the infrastructure still heavily insists that cars get right-of-way and pedestrians are the ones who have to be liable for their vulnerability in areas where cars are disruptive to amenities and local businesses.

This will also encourage more people to leave cars at home if this standard of safety is consistent and made a natural choice.

People also like to be comfortable, so trees and shade help, as well as the types of mobility (such as step-through bicycles designed for commuting/durable).

Gungahlin's access to light rail could be used to benefit (as well as an increase in local employment options through transit-oriented-development [TODs]).

There should be park-and-rides not for cars but for bicycles, and the infrastructure must necessitate this safety for that symbiosis and better connection with the rest of the city.

(It is also technically cycleable by most people, and infrastructure should allow for this to be a viable choice for people to make).

In what should be a viable place to cycle (a bit over 7km is average limit), there are many thoroughfares which limit the local vibrancy of Woden, even though it does have good parts (and a pretty view from above) they are isolated.

It is very unliveable anywhere near the highways and conventional Americanised Euclidean zoning.

This should change though with the NCA's plan and the coming light rail Stage 2.

Every opportunity should be used to be this, rather than a car-park-and-ride, a bicycle-park-and-ride (which are the most ideal combination).

Therefore, safety measures and standards need to be put in place (also through tactical urbanism) to ensure this ideal scenario.

Strong connections to all national monuments, including the War Memorial and Anzac Parade (connection to the new developments re-aligning activity along Constitution Avenue).

The War Memorial is in Art Deco style overlaid on a neoclassical (revival) style common amongst war monuments.

It uses Italian-style water and colonnades (arcades/loggias) which wraps the view towards the lake and up Mount Ainslie.

The original placement was supposed to be less of a central dome and more of a frame, with two prominent towers (but this was for the 'casino'); the Parade would be a grand park hosting many cultural institutions.

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A way to connect the waterfront through or around New Acton into the ANU's Acton Campus without having any conflict with motor traffic.

Segregated lanes for cyclists and pedestrians. It could be like Rotterdam or Utrecht University's promenade.

Some small Finnish (like Porvoo), Swedish, and Dutch promenades exist alone riversides, canals, lakes, etc.

Southbank Promenade in Brisbane also provides a good example.

Also in the Mediterranean.

Parliament House has some interest on the terrace cafe, with marble details; the central pyramid also has two layers of democratic white shielding and federation wood.

La Samaritaine in Paris is backed by some trees; it has natural light and a balanced approach to form and function with architectural 'honesty' and ornamented structural elements.

The interior of Maison Masson is very ornate, and a lot can be done with glass (stained, with the innovations at the time many forms & uses) such as skylights & bringing outside inside.

A lot of traffic into Canberra comes from Queanbeyan.

Higher-quality and multi-modal connections need to be ensured from these high-volume areas. This is routine travel and much of it can be replaced with better alternatives if those viable ways are provided through safe & consistent infrastructure.

The many gateways into Canberra could be made more, well, welcoming, or acknowledging of the importance of where you're actually arriving -- the Commonwealth's National Capital.

Melbourne has sculptures from Tullamarine.

The view is very welcoming, of course, but there could also be some less-car-only infrastructure to allow for more leisurely use of the 'park'way, and for safety of others as well as reducing noise pollution.

This can mean urban traffic calming beckoning the arrival of the city, or simply visual narrowing alone (done with lines or surface paving to psychologically slow drivers) or closer more human-scaled lining of trees and streetlamps.

The way the separated cycleway eventually gives up and dumps vulnerable road users into the middle of danger which we know will put their lives at risk is emblematic of the way anything other than cars are unjustly treated by the planning system.

It is even fairly new, yet the aspirations of the City have been to encourage more equitable, healthy, and sustainable modes of transport have not been followed through even now.

Every conflict with vehicles in excess of 30km/h (where risk of death becomes closer to absolute) needs to be removed; no one will take an alternative if their safety is given up without inconsistency and no guarantees.

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Everything can also be improved by trees and shade; the standard of infrastructure even in the most valuable parts of town is mediocre and below world-standards.

Constitution Avenue is an exception, though a lot of its goodness will come in the future.

http://urbankchoze.blogspot.com/2015/09/the-idiocy-of-traffic-studies.html - This seems to be how roads are designed here...

http://urbankchoze.blogspot.com/2015/05/traditional-euro-bloc-what-it-is-how-it.html http://www.canberrahouse.com.au/houses/swinger-hill.html

Also, the light-rail corridor could be designed like Plantage Middenlaan.

For each their sublinks too

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_vitality - at the moment, the concept of West Basin (and lots of parts of Canberra) looks closer to the 2nd image than the 1st

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garden design

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary_architecture &

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vernacular_architecture with many examples

Canberra could have a plantation specifically for growing mature street trees to be transplanted. There could also be Dutch-style greenhouse agriculture.

Canberra has very few things which are grandly impressive or up to mark with the landscape, compared to what was originally intended.

Tuggeranong is roughly 23 kilometres away from Civic Square in Canberra centre.

This is the average distance that people say they are willing to use an e-bike to travel.

Yet it is very likely that this is difficult to do in Canberra due to the infrastructure and design which naturally pushes people to need to use a private motor vehicle in order to get to anywhere (even close-by) or be safe.

This can also be helped by the long-term strategy of eliminating sprawl and increasing density to serviceable sustainable levels, but we can also do tactical urbanism

https://canberra.bike/2022/06/15/tactical-urbanism-and-traffic-calming/ to make streets function as intended (woonerf, etc.)

Already, we will transition -- from ICE vehicles to EVs -- but this should not be mandatory for people; there should be an easier transition to e-bikes and alternative modes.

It relies on broader policy, but can be done

https://canberra.bike/2022/06/15/cycling-influencers-changing-cultures-quickly/

The lake-side promenade should continue all the way along LBG to the Molonglo Valley; it can be part of the separated shared path network where it is less-used, and reach all the way to the farthest suburbs on all axes of the greater Canberra region.

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To the Arboretum too, you can get a different high perspective of the lake-axis and the arm-like undulations and turbulence of the land.

To have a proper connection between the Acton Waterfront and the city, need to create safe and interesting pedestrian routes across City Hill, from Canberra Theatre to Edinburgh Avenue. Otherwise the connection between city and the lake will remain a fiction (and a missed opportunity).

Rail transport offers many essential benefits, and it is partially demonstrated by the success and perseverance of Canberra's light-rail.

Here, we have an ongoing rail service outside of Canberra.

Trains offer a public service by being a hyper-efficient (& cheap) mode of transport for people, and are a conduit for walking and cycling (which are the ultimate urban transport modes). Cars offer many specific types of services, but are not anywhere near as versatile (in terms of mass) for routine long- & short-haul distances; that is why it is necessary that they have near-full accessibility, but they are not at all practical as a staple mode for everyday people to use. For the people who do need and want to use them, they benefit majorly too by being more able to use vehicles for both the specific useful purposes and having less conflict, wait, & stress amongst the common trips.

Having a bit less outsourcing for public services may hurry rolling out so they can return gains. :-)

Russell was supposed to be just slightly different from military activities ... markets! Well, I suppose the Acton Waterfront can step in here, or some entire water-front markets could exist from there to here, or Anzac Parade could become more 'paradey' rather than just a wide vista-avenue for cars (and not the local grand park it was supposed to be).

Otherwise, greater pedestrian, cycling, and transit connections along the whole urban intensification zone along the waterfront is necessary.

Continue direct segregated paths along past Sullivans Creek to the Botanic Gardens and Black Mountain, unhindered by motor traffic.

Even in little instances, paths tend to end where car-only infrastructure gets priority and all else is treated as a non-serious checklist afterthought.

Even if it's a carpark, the way the lines are continued in the current construction area of Acton carpark is quite good, and signals to (potential) drivers that they need to be careful as guests.

Though, there aren't drivers in that area, so it could just be that thought was takeb to redirect the existing main use of the area by cyclists, which often doesn't happen in Australia (usually *path ends here, you have to be abandoned in the dangerous area*, which would cause outrage if done to cars without explanation).

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Lowering speeds to around 30km/h in useful areas without the use of signs (i.e., by design, such as fietsstraats) would make places safer, & more economical in the long term due to ameniability

Perhaps the threaded weaving theme of the Museum (representing Australia's shared identity) could be extended (possibly in a minor or broad connecting form) along the basin, maybe even as a little theme connecting many different parts of the lake.

The contents of the knots and threads could be a community project, like little pictures into little scenes, images, artworks, symbolic gestures, or local participation in general.

Any vantage points where you can see the activity from a bit or distance away.

A fully connected active travel network which is not interrupted by highways (which make any normal person not want to use them) to the airport and mall.

People who arrive can take a bus or unlock a bicycle to use to get to the city or a house.

It would also be important to coordinate nationally and with NSW to connect Capital Country and other locations so that peoplr have options to use safe alternatives, and country roads which are designed safer for these people and drivers at night.

Ferries?

Maybe there could be lake-side boat restaurants, sort of like they have on rivers and canals around the world, like the Yarra, the Seine, or everywhere in Amsterdam.

Also, having colour and a bit of rustic style might be pretty; along with the active life scene with music. And a general compactness, human touch.

In Europe and the US, they have miniature suburbs, like cottage farmhouses which could be matched with Australia's modern 'tiny houses'.

I'll also just draw reference again to Perth's main quay, and the ANU's shopfront alleyway.:)

Wide and continuous pedestrian & separated connections to the national institutions.

The paradox of freeways in the city-centre is that they're supposed to provide fast intercity connection between long-distance places, but they are treated simultaneously as urban streets (which defeat each other, because there are frequent crossing streets and lights [which slow this 'through-traffic' down]).

Obviously these are streets, so this is no place to cater to through-traffic which just creates large traffic bottlenecks and disrupts the local habitability of the area.

The through-traffic would be diverted around the surrounding roads [they have been built for this reason], and disincentives for fast traffic in the City.

This way you can transition your urban streets into productive and vibrant centres with multiple uses; there should be built-in pedestrian, transit, and cycle priority so that cars don't take up 90% of the street whilst transporting half the potential of a narrow sidewalk.

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Connections between the main tourist attractions which is either a very wide shared path (like Vondelpark) at least to the Museum, or two separated pedestrian and cycling paths, which continue without conflict with fast motor traffic to further destinations such as the ANU and Botanic Gardens, the City, and anywhere else along the Lake.

These are serious connections too, along with recreational paths which already exist (again, there aren't just recreational roads).

Also bus connections, and when the light rail eventually expands; stations should allow people to cross either side of the street without conflict, or restructure the purpose of the roads, such as utilising ring roads around Canberra for displaced through-traffic so that central roads can become public space again.

Also, Helsinki has green-and-gold trams, just a little missed opportunity for our Spanish LRVs; though we have nice artworks from students.

That could be another idea, artworks in the PK, a shared wall, etc.

Obviously Acton Park will be be used locally by future residents and businesspeople here. So planning for that future is going to happen, and it will be accessible to all Canberrans. This is all already acknowledged (just a preface).

It would be unsustainable to incentivise cars as a way to get here, because it would be expensive to provide parking infrastructure which is just space used for low-efficiency storage, and other carcentric infrastructure which just erodes with heavy-vehicle use over time without conveying the capacity to repay it.

The way the street network works with the area could be inspired from many effective models found around the world, in Australia and outside (best examples).

Having local character engrained is also essential, especially towards the eternal elements of the Land on which we exist.

The Haussmannian model for those buildings would be preferred over 5-over-1s, and [?] organic growth, such as small lots filled in one at a time by many.

I think

I put a marker in Barton to represent the destination of many active travellers from the City or other places north of the lake. A clear cycle path around this part of the lake is necessary to minimise conflict with pedestrians, picnickers and other visitors. There is no alternative route. It's a daily necessity for commuters and might be given some priority over occasional users.

There are 3 relatively wide lanes on many central streets, exclusively for cars to travel quickly through the city.

Perhaps one on either side could be acquisitioned for alternative use, where two lanes for active travel would roughly equate to three lanes of car traffic in efficiency?

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The pedestrian network around here could also be made continuous, so that instead of the car infrastructure interrupting every instance of any other infrastructure, the priority for pedestrians is actually built in so that cars are more aware of vulnerable road users and know their place as guests passing through to use the area safely.

I believe that in the future, the contemporary major roads in the CBD will eventually become obsolete (if we get the right strategy of disincentivising car-use in these areas), and they will be in the ideal scenario autoluw (which are vibrant centres of activity in these situations), as residential streets will be active homezones which naturally incline people to use them to use whatever mode of transport (not just cars); and we may have more Barnet Close-style housing, infill, densification, organic growth (as Burley Griffin proposed).

This will solve many problems relating to cars and urban vitality, responsiveness, creativity.

Back to Varna, and the continuousness of street trees in the streets is another thing which should continue, except more Australian (we should be very proud of our world-class diversity, which our design should step up to).

Melbourne CBD has a very good way to it as well, but it is too confined to a single small area, surrounded by sprawl.

The ANU has a plan already to interface various areas of its Acton campus.

The way the public space works around Sullivans Ck and the change of perspective you get looking from above the library laneway is rather interesting.

Another value of high-quality connections to places of interest is for children, who are able to develop independence and have a sense of freedom, which is why they're happiest in the Netherlands. Wherever roads are above 30km/h, separated infrastructure needs to be provided (another problem for standardisation territory-wide) to be more equitable and accessible.

The plan for West Basin reminds me a bit of the Geneva promenade.

The human-scale is a very important element, and it is well-done with the bronze-sculptures of New Acton, as well as the courtyard gardens with bricks and wood.

A sense of enclosure is another thing, which trees provide, but also arcades (like the Mediterranean) and other shade works in the meantime, as well as enclosure by buildings

The quality of Henry Rolland Park is very high, and extending this in a similar form would not be bad.

The good parts are the waterside walk, the variation of pavement textures (including more tactile ones), seating, features, plantings, and its geometric formation.

However, the automatic division of the park by two intersecting freeways hinders the deserved usefulness of the area, including Commonwealth Park.

There could also be more shade interim the growth of trees, including in shade sails along resting or walking parts, with seating and details like wood.

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There should also be a greater degree of priority understanding (with existing filtered-permeability), so that walking and cycling (two separate divisions of equal value, of which urban value is far greater than cars for health, business, etc.) are understood in the greater traffic system (which needs Territory-wide commitment), and in some cases separated from through-cycling and leisure strolling, or use of the specific pk

There should be a whole-of-Canberra+region strategy to wholly interconnect the entire network with multimodal networks.

This needs to be established in guidelines which allow anyone using any transport to safely get around; this should be based on merit, where we incentivise transit and active travel, and disincentivise car-use.

We don't have a clear distinction between road uses, and almost every one is treated like a thoroughfare, even residential ones, which are wide and encourage speeding, virtually disallowing anyone to naturally be able to choose a more healthy and economical mode of travel.

New Acton is a brilliant development, and it is especially good within; though it is isolated by highways with heavy car-priority.

Human scale is done very well by the architects in the low areas, but it is very minimal and disconnected.

The fact that we have a cycle network should not be a matter for boasting, the system does not work well enough to see why we are mistreating most.

population increasing on this side of the CBD, would be great to better connect to Comm Park/Acton Waterfront

At grade crossing slow and poor connection between CtoL site and Comm park/central basin. multipule crossings? tunnel?

Strong and wide connection over Parkes Way to New Acton to better intergrate whole dev area with the city

Different types of seating (i.e., heights, lengths, firmness, angles) for different people/uses, as many people cannot sit low or without help to stand again.

Along with this, lots of outdoor activities like dining, recreation, study, (things for children, or anyone, like fidgety things & puzzles), exhibits, musicmaking (and art), etc.

Perhaps there can be a bit of simulated movement, such as through flourished light shows or colour e-ink displays.

I also wonder what sort of modern innovations (many come from Australia) could be used here; you hear of the quirky ones, like mushroom bricks, but some other things which have existed a long time and would help to be done early-on are things like smart lights (automatic dimming lamps). Lamps could have covers like totem poles, with unique or characterful designs, other mosaics in wood and tiles.

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An array or feature of plants for every season/month or symbolic significance?

There are colonnades/arcades which feature in similar hot-cold Mediterranean climates. Maybe glass sculptures, sails, etc -- shade encourages longer time spent because you have choice on how to be comfortable (including protection from things which may tire you)

The basin could be like a cloister (or amphitheatre), with the walkway having many many layers for different purposes

I think some of the parklet pockets could take inspiration from Japanese moss gardens (or rock gardens); the attention to detail, flowing landscaping, symbolic decoration, effective entrancing, and notable imperfections with attention to other concepts of breathing space and forest bathing.

Some of the parks in Canberra do seem to do this, as well as with native manicured gardens
A lot of people have mentioned Brisbane's river, and indeed, it does a lot of things without trees but rather small landscaping & arbours which enclose, & many amenities

Trees can be on many layers too; there can be tall vertical evergreen trees, and shorter but branching canopy trees

lake-palic-ser

In Reykjavik, there are streets which are decorated with lines which you follow, like rainbows, or other cultural inferences

In some ways, parts of the street become playspaces like in primary school courts, with hopscotch and children's drawings in chalk.

This could be possible here too, so that when children finish playing in one specific area, they can follow various lines like ribbons to other destinations where they can learn things or experience the nature.

Please be mindful not to overuse vast swathes of bright materials like concrete which reflect sunlight into people's eyes.

Even though concrete is cheap, this is a long-term investment.

It also has to be useable for longer periods of time in the short-term whilst the trees are growing (which can be done with shade sails or other seating contraptions).

There should be a high density and intensity of things (amenities, restaurants, etc.), so that large patches are not neglected like in many parts of Canberra. It needs to be climate-resilient for Canberra's extremes, SDG sustainable, vibrant, creative & innovative, therapeutic, AAA accessible, responsive/interactive, attentive to First Nations & the local [natural] environment, and future-proof in every possible way.

This is the national capital, so only the highest standard of world-class international quality should be considered, not just mediocrity.

This is a great opportunity to benefit from our beautiful lake, restaurants and cafes right on the waters edge with decks for outdoor dining over the water would be fantastic. Brisbane does river dining so

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well at South Bank, I know our climate differs, but we just don't seem to make good use of our lake. An array of dining options to suit differing needs would be beneficial to all.

We should create a space that gets used all year round. I envisage a Brisbane South Bank style area, with cafes, bars, restaurants and a shallow, landscaped water area that can be used in the warmer weather.

The bars and restaurants could be used all year round.

It would give Canberrans a place to take kids, and attract people to the lake. If done well, it could also be a great tourist attraction.

There is a severe lack of places to eat casually with views of the main lake. Think Southbank Melbourne or Darling Harbour Sydney. Kingston foreshore just isn't the same because you don't get the gorgeous lake views. The Deck at Regatta point used to be good. The National Gallery or Bookplate are about all that make the most of the views. A mix of casual, coffee shops and cafes would make good meeting points on the lake to make the most of the gorgeous views and sunny days.

These twelve parks, in different countries, offer the benefits of exercise, fun, and play for grown-ups: https://goric.com/playgrounds-for-adults-the-dirty-dozen-of-fun/

See also: https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/outdoor-activities/urban-sports/5-urban-alternatives-to-gym.htm

Please make the main entry and exit road from Lawson Crescent to reduce congestion on Commonwealth Avenue, the bridge and the Parkway.

Please provide drinking water fountains (example can be seen at The Australian National Botanical Gardens).

I have lived in New Acton for over a decade and currently offer dog walking services. The New Acton and greater Canberra City areas have a high population of dog owners and I believe that a parcel of this waterfront space could and should be dedicated to these dogs. A 'boutique' sized space with fences and a gate which allows for the local dogs to romp, play and interact would add great value to the waterfront whilst also providing a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists, knowing that the dogs have a space seperated to play assuring they won't be darting out from the many nearby grassy areas as is currently the case. Passers by will no doubt revel in the opportunity to watch the pups at play and owner of nearby precincts knowing that their needs and values are being met is invaluable. Furthermore, such a space could incite other dog owners from the farther reaches of Canberra to come and spend time at the waterfront, with the knowledge that both they and their furry friends can enjoy a day out, taking in the cafes, family friendly environment and a moment dedicated to the dogs!

A fantastic destination would be a "floating" swimming pool in the lake similar to Badeschiff in Berlin (Google it), replacing Canberra Olympic Pool in Civic. This would allow the old pool site to be sold for redevelopment and the proceeds used to fund the new pool. Perhaps that new development could

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include an additional public indoor pool there. I was appalled that the lakeside land adjacent to this site is now being used for car parking, which should be removed as part of this plan. https://www.arena.berlin/en/location/badeschiff/

It would be great to see the lake area developed into a foodie scene with bars, restaurants and cafes (more than just a couple) that will attract people day and night. After all that play in the already available wide open areas people look for a nice place to sit, have a drink or bite to eat with friends and family. Look at what Brisbane has done with their river areas in the city, there are off-road and segregated cycle ways and pedestrian paths, good lighting as well as a great food and entertainment culture. The only area around our expansive lake that has anything similar is Kingston Foreshore which is good but pale in comparison.

There is a lot of opportunity in the area to hook people on various things of interest, things which satisfy people.

One such thing is through sound, including a quality distinctive soundscape which may include music, or a miniature Carillon.

Obviously the Brindabellas and national monuments are very interesting to see; Brisbane has an interesting riverwalk right above the river. We could even have a Zürich-like observatory at some point for people to see the sights at a different plane or perspective.

A 'tactile' element to details can endear people to the human elements, these can be little characters and quirks in design, which can be exploratory for children.

The park will eventually form a part of the central urban fabric, and I have no doubt it itself will turn out at a very high quality.

It is the responsibility of greater authorities (Commonwealth and Territory) to properly coordinate their holistic future-proof urban strategy, such as the Griffin Legacy, in the right standards which actually achieve them in both short- (tactical) and long-terms

The local Canberra. Bike shows one area where we have not made as much progress as would be ideal to benefit the region; this is despite the clear and demonstrated benefits and cures which have been already used in other parts of the world, including in areas where cities are on average of a higher urban and wellbeing quality than compared to Australia's average (outside of CBDs); it is part of Canberra's unique character that we are planned, but the negative attributes from it are not from the fact that we were planned, but due to the time in which it was planned, which is a much-lamented fact by modern urban-planning experts.

We should endorse outside help when it comes, rather than let bureaucracy (as it has in the past) harbour self-destructive habits.

[Irrelevant rant, but this is a very good-looking website, I haven't quite seen a consultation area quite so well laid-out; Canberra has shown its potential]

Make it a place to stay and hang out both in the day and after dark. Make more of the beautiful lake - a waterfront bar, an aquatic centre with 50 metre heated pool with lake views, definitely a skate park, seats, atmospheric lighting. It's exciting!

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There need to be more areas around the lake for people, especially youth, to be physically active and interact socially. Basketball courts and a skate park would add diversity and life to West Basin.

Canberra is full of amazing parks and my child can access very few of them because they're all built for children who can stand, walk, and climb. I understand majority rules, but please design something that kids in wheelchairs can also play with--there are ways they could be included as long as wheelchair access is kept in mind (check out Have Wheelchair Will Travel and their blog post about accessible playgrounds--simple things like putting play features on structures a wheelchair could get under). Accessible changing and toileting facilities would also be incredible (Changing Places has great examples). It's a challenge, but it's worth it in the smiles you get in repayment! I know Boundless is near the lake as well, but two fully accessible playgrounds in our city would be a dream come true.

Please make the boardwalk for only pedestrians, not a shared path and build a different path through the park for only bikes that makes it quick to get through the park for bikes and safer for pedestrians.

HI, I think the open space should be landscaped with existing and newly planted native species and integrated with an 'organically and intuitively' designed child-play and interaction area. A good example of this work is the design of Dairy Rd Industrial and also the wetland area nearby, by the landscape Architect Jane Irwin (www.jila.net.au).

There should also be a dedicated Indigenous Cultural performance (ground) area within the Park, with lots of Indigenous sculpture and information points about the landscape, Country and native species of flora and fauna, significant events which happened on that particular area of land.

Retaining as man mature trees on the site as possible is so important. It will reduce the urban heat island through providing shade and evapotranspiration, and will give the precinct a head start with it's tree canopy cover

Well, I suppose it's colourful (or chaotic red). Imagine all the good ideas...but they're just out of view

"What's that blue-yellow blob on the water there," an observer asks, attempting to bring the image to sense.

The ruffian jumps in disbelief, saying, "How could you not see that those two blobs were in fact the purposeful lines of a very detailed ferry?"

"Well, because they're just two blobs, no offence."

"Oh. ...I guess that's what it looks like now that I think about it." The ruffian looked away for a moment to try to readjust to what the real world looked like -- fully formed three-dimension shapes.

The observer, still examining the patchwork, queried another point. "What's this here?" The ruffian trained their eyes for many moments. "Yeah, I have no idea, it just looks like a purplish splotch to me, maybe a stray stroke."

"Or, it could be a balloon, don't you think?" the observer suggested, hopefully.

"Or it's a notably large and very oblique marble!" the ruffian declared, "--but wait, there's a similar-ish

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line over here, it could be connected to a merry-go-round!"

"Merry-go-round?"

"See, the four lines hidden behind the restaurant," the ruffian said, pointing repeatedly.

"Restaurant?"

"Although, I did intend it to be a giant mechanical giraffe," they admitted.

The observer was straining their eyes. "You're seeing all that in about four squiggly, barely-observable lines in that corner there?" the observer asked in disbelief.

"Yes. But you have to look away for about five seconds first," the ruffian instructed the observer, which was obliged (though reluctantly).

"Will you tell me when I can look back? By my counting it's been seven seconds," the observer asked, not seriously.

"You can look back now!" the ruffian announced delightedly, rife in smug satisfaction.

The observer did in fact turn back and hadn't run away in the meantime. "Where are you?" the observer gasped.

"Right here!" a tiny new giraffe yelled squeakily (though not much more than usual).

I would like to see the precinct in a style like Southbank in Brisbane and Melbourne: a lively waterfront area with restaurants, cafes and bars as well as greenery, a place Canberrans can go to hang out in the evenings and in the day.

A Brisbane south bank beach style area is needed. The area needs some life and vibrancy. We do not need a repeat of other parks around the lake like black mountain peninsula, this area needs something different. A good modern playground like at the Arboretum. Bbq areas. Cafes and food options. A boardwalk out onto the lake for fishing. Kayak hire, stand up paddling. The area needs to really to be useable and interactive and different to other areas of Canberra

I would like to see a beach like Southbank of the Brisbane river.

I would also like this to be a development that is fully and completely accessible, a world leading standard.

I just played an amazing game of pick up by the lake at the Acton Waterfront basketball court. What an amazing venue! I can't wait to use this court all year round. The stunning lakeside location is a beautiful spot to play some ball with your mates. And the light fixtures on the court mean you can play into the night, making it a great spot even in winter when it gets dark early. This is an amazing addition to the Acton waterfront park and provides a great way to enjoy a healthy, social and fun lifestyle for all Canberrans! (Even just a half court would be awesome!)

The living shade tunnel in Brisbane is great. The design concepts look very bare on the lake edge with no interaction between lake and trees or nature. It would be nicer climatically to incorporate seating areas on lake edge to catch the breeze and sit at picnic tables or raised grass areas on the lake edge. Have a sensory experience with the water, incorporate a beach edge. Incorporate native

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aquatic reed edge in some area for diversity. Design concept looks very uniform and plain. Where is the different offering to what's already around the lake?

I would like to see lots of shade trees and innovative structures that provide shade. I would like the aesthetic to be peaceful, curvy and non sterile or too heavy, light and feminine would be nice. Loads of plants to create oxygen and fresh feeling. Sculptural colourful seating options. Integrated artwork. Sunbathing area, pool. Water craft activities. A ferry stop. Atmospheric, inviting and warm lighting. Romantic touches. Meaningful symbolism. Spiritual elements and architecture that lift spirits and offer connection.

Currently, there are no sanctioned MTB/BMX areas in the inner south, and most Mountain Bikers now resort to finding 'jibs' on the side of roads, etc... A proper, dedicated facility, no matter the size, would be a hit with adults and children. Even a simple pump track, like the one at the base of Stromolo forest park would be a game changer, getting kids away from dangerous homemade jibs, etc...

Photo above is of Stromolo pump track whilst under construction.

A bunch of solar powered sleeping pods like they have in Germany for homeless ppl. Canberra is cold.

The current bridge to bridge section, while beautiful, is overly congested. Create a new loop by building a bridge from the new Acton waterfront or the NMA peninsula to the Canberra yacht club or Lennox Gardens. The bridge should be wide enough to have separate lanes in each direction for walkers and cyclists.

The Acton waterfront is also desperately in need of more restaurants and cafes. The foreshore is underutilised and could be greatly improved with more spots to eat, both day and night. These restaurants should be small outlets, and not imposing on the waterfront, similar to the Boathouse.

Any apartment developments should be placed away from the water, so the area can be kept for everyone to enjoy.

An outdoor Boulder Park is the ideal fitness/activity area for both kids and adults. It can be used all year round and cater for all skill levels. There are many examples of amazing Boulder Park designs around the world and would fit with Canberra's image of being an active outdoor community and mountain town. The climbing gyms in Canberra are very well supported and an outdoor Boulder Park would complement this even further.

I note that in Kingston foreshore we cyclists have to cycle away from the water - along a road behind the shops. This is not happy cycling. Please ensure the bike path in Acton is near the water. Cycling is a major tourist and local recreational activity. We need to be catered for.

Just an artistic interpretation; the boardwalk was altered a little bit, and the greenery is exaggerated (among other things), but it is just an illustration as to how one might imagine the Acton Waterfront to

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look in the future from the perspective of Henry Rolland Park (once the trees are old).

You can see some extra buildings filling in the back, these ones are modern as they can be seen from a distance and can look fancy that way; closer to the ground there are very minor glimpses inferring more human-scaled buildings closer to the waterfront, as well as activities like stalls and markets along the main promenades.

You might also see a fancy swimming area between the ANU peninsula-hub and museum and New Acton; ferries and boats too on the water.

There is a verge of greenery all along, so that there are separated activities within the imagined bushland, such as playgrounds.

The trees mainly represented are like Eucalyptus cinerea (the blue ones), other eucalypts and acacias (as is done in other parks, like Commonwealth), and a few exotic deciduous trees behind the main line to give a bit of colour as you may walk underneath it, a mosaic of sunlight dappled along the many different pathways for different uses.

A splash pad water play area should be included like South Bank in Brisbane and Darling Harbour in Sydney. This is an unmet need in Canberra's playgrounds

Early in the morning, the carolling of a few magpies, a gliding currawong; the glow of the sun shining across the rippling lake, just in front of the seating area. A faint breeze rustles the leaves of an argyle-apple gum just above, its grey-blue shimmer inspiring against a watercolour sky.

We start heading back down the waterfront, up the half-natural/manicured bushland, over a bidirectional lane for small mobility, under a line of forest-canopied street trees, tall-evergreen and branching exotic, towards the extended New Acton, vibrant with mixed-use, charactered 1:1 streets and laneways.

After partaking in these [future] activities, we return to watch the lake from slightly higher, where ferries are visible, decorated banners waving, and people having picnics on patches of grass between small water features and greenery, a distinct area for children too.

It is interesting to watch the clouds pass over the interesting architecture and beautiful trees; the natural noise does not give you a headache; there is an area for parking underneath something else, of which the majority of locals are able to walk, within most areas cycle or catch public transport, and there are less total spaces but more effective uses of carparking for people who a required to use a vehicle on any day, or other business- or service-related needs.

This is one of the most important waterfronts of the national capital, as it serves all functions and is indicative of the world-class requirements of the city [future], with the high-quality urban environments which fulfil the wellbeing needs of its residents in an ideal equilibrium.

The city more overtly embraced its original foreseen prophecy from the Griffins, of which their land and value-representative ideas are relevant to how modern cities work best, with high amounts of diverse choice in high-density lowrises & European-style public services.

In a compact area, a lot can be done by everyone; we head home to the farm by train-to-ride.

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Please consider building some skate-friendly spaces or at least ensure that no skate deterrent devices are installed in this new public space. Young people skateboarding should be encouraged as it activates the area and provides passive surveillance (eyes on the street) to make it safer. Ledges can be built to be robust with metal edges so that they are multip-purpose and skate-friendly.

BBQ areas which are undercover and allow elderly parents in wheelchairs and other people with disabilities to move easily from a disabled carpark to the bbq area where they can spend time with their families and great grandchildren, who have an activity area to play in. A separate bikepath to the a pedestrian path so us now pensioners are not bowled over or scared by fast riding cyclists who dont ring their bell (often dont have one) and dont realise that many elderly and not so elderly cannot hear as well as they used to, especially from behind. This area could have been a bicycle raceway. Good toilets (and more than one) with disabled access. Year round access is fantastic! Hence the covered tables and chairs plus some that aren't.

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