



Australian Government



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NAA: A8104, 2

Series number: A8104

Control symbol: 2

Barcode: 12155733

Number of pages: 53

Design entered in the first stage of the Parliament House Design Competition - R F Pierce - Report - Copy

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Parliament House
Canberra

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Introduction

The solution illustrated in the drawings and described in this report is designed to express in physical terms the relationship between Government, Parliament, and the People and to symbolise something of the unique character of the Australian landscape.

Walter Burley Griffin's master plan has provided us with a geometric organisation of elements which harmonise with and enhance their natural setting. There is a mutually beneficial relationship between the topographical features and the imposed geometry of the plan.

The success of Griffin's plan is not merely that it isolates various natural features as appropriate locations for particular building types: the natural features themselves are of fundamental importance to the concept of Canberra as a symbol of national identity. The maintenance of the natural theme is of singular importance in the context of a national capital wrought out of a virgin landscape. It is tangible evidence of a profound intimacy with the land.

The Australian landscape exhibits an abundance of highly evocative forms and Capital Hill is a significant example. It is the focus of Griffin's plan. His successful emphasis of it presents a context which retains the important sympathetic interaction between the natural form and the imposed organisation of the plan. It has considerable potential for symbolic interpretation.

By definition, the Government is of the country and the land is the country. It is the intention of this design to extend Griffin's concept by combining the natural form of Capital Hill with a structure of expressive power which will prove both aesthetically and functionally satisfying.

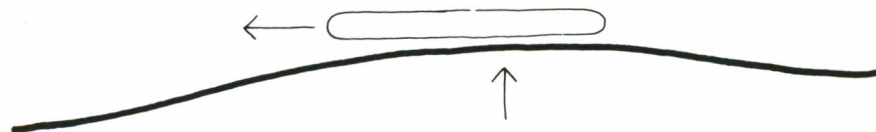
1 Form



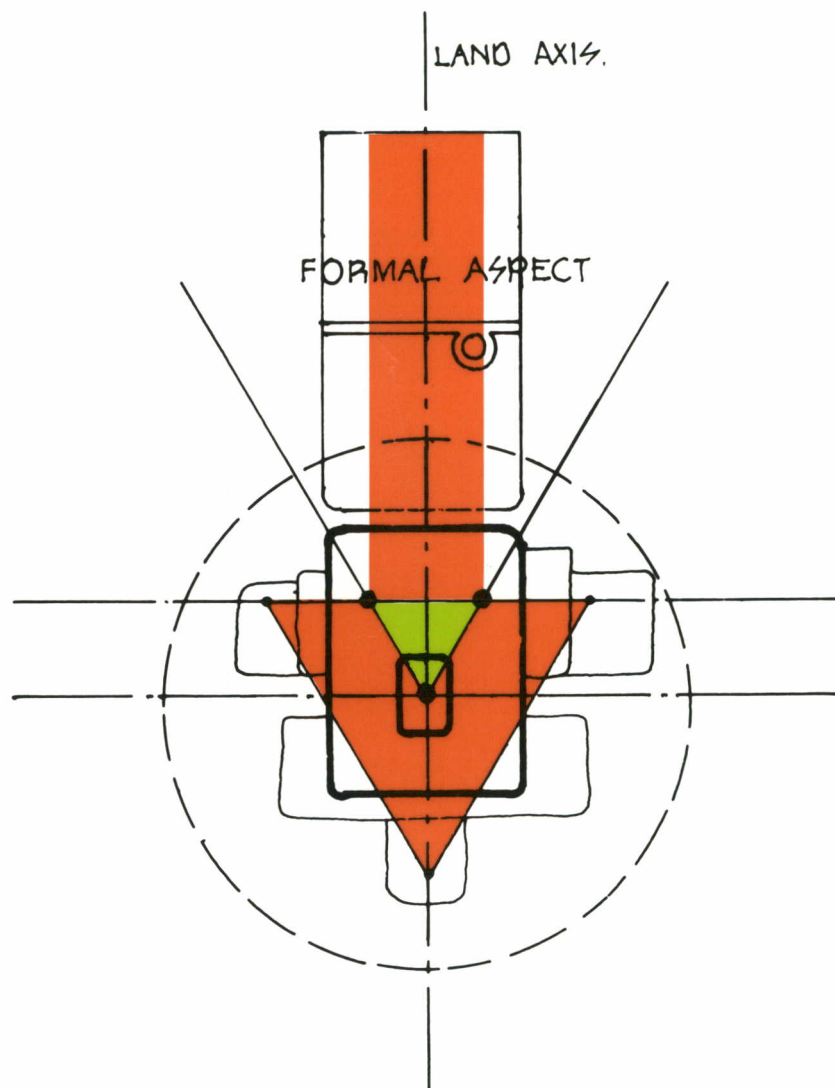
Australia has been described as "The Timeless Land" with a vast, predominantly flat, landscape. The surface is relieved by low forms which are the product of continuous erosion.



Like the oceans which surround the continent, the land surface is occasionally broken by the forces beneath and many varied forms result, but it is the predominant low form, the swell, which most potently symbolises the strength of the landscape.

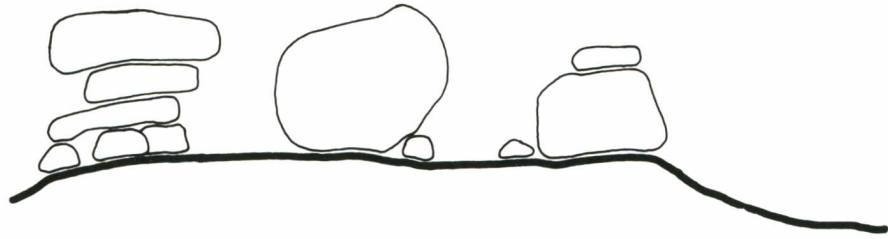


The Capital Circle isolates such a swell and provides an opportunity to realise an artistic expression of the nature of the land. The dominant element of the complex is a raft which appears to float on the hill. It is symbolic of the bouyant nature of the land. The raft is forward moving, along the Land Axis in the direction of Griffin's stage. It is the controlling element of the complex.

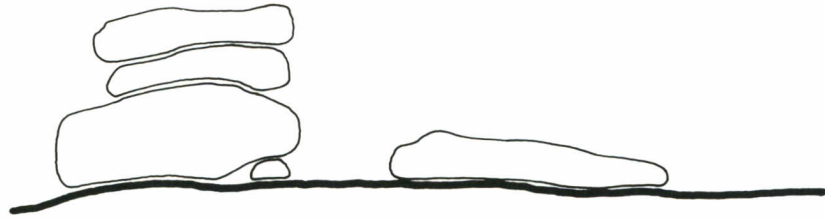


The landswell is the underlying source of support for the raft. Equally supportive are the two Chambers. The Senate and Representatives' Chambers are centred along an axis forward of the hill centre (the apex of Griffin's triangle). They form a second triangle within the original and share the support of the raft which in turn shelters its supporters and is now the canopy under which all other elements function. These are the primary elements of the complex and symbolise the role of Government.

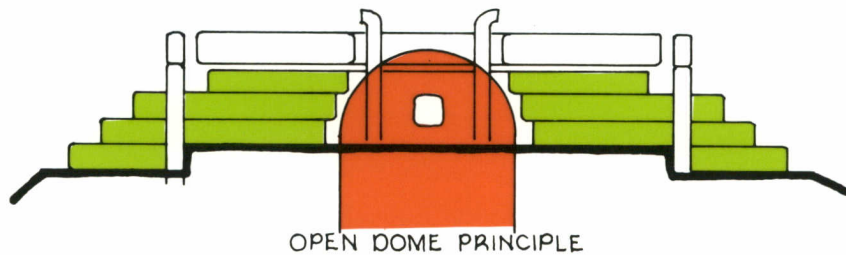
Between landswell and raft, a spearhead form enters the complex. Its shaft, the Land Axis, is firmly bedded between the two Chambers, demonstrating the accessible and sheltering nature of the form. The points of the head are punctuated by garden terraces which spread out on either side of the two Chambers with the support elements at the tip, common to both. The structure between the land surface and the raft is a flexible extension of the hill. Its expression is derived from particular natural forms.



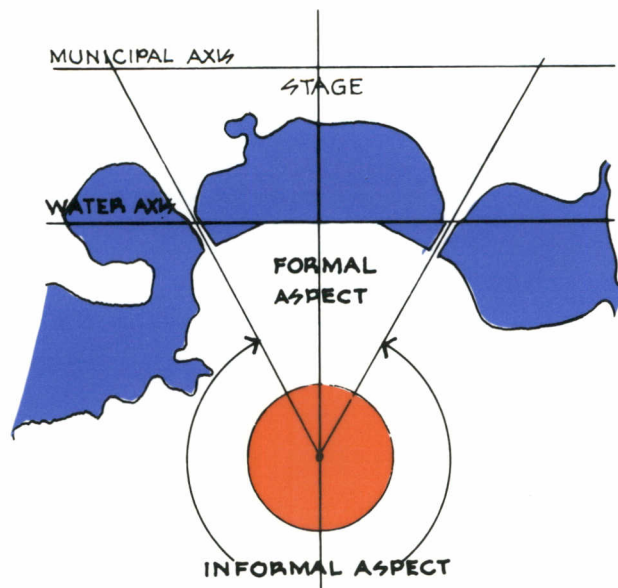
Some natural forms appear precarious but their manifest balance together with our perception of their durability combine to evoke an image of permanence.



Other forms are inherently more stable, due to the support from the land beneath them.

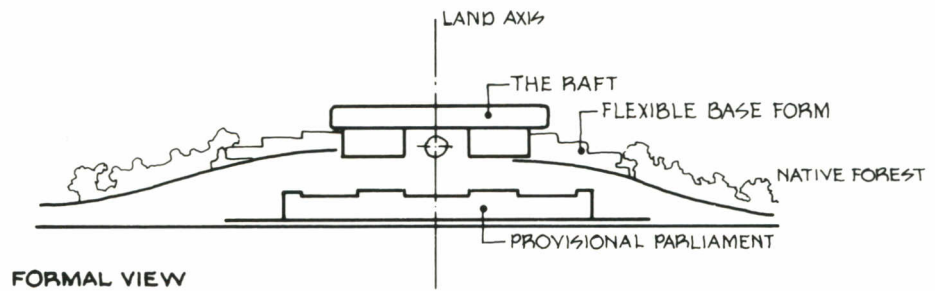
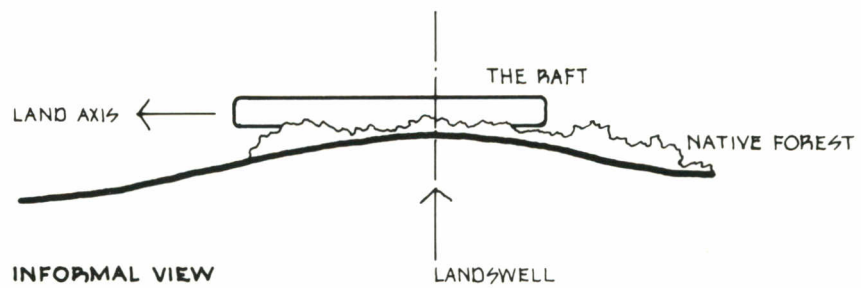


At the centroid of the spearhead and the apex of the triangular forms is a large open court. This space centred around the focus of the land's support is common to all users of the complex and is its heart.



The realisation of Walter Burley Griffin's plan provides us with dual aspects to the Capital Hill site.

The stage is a well-defined triangle in which the highest aspirations of society find formal expression in constructed form. Off stage the land itself is dominant. Native forest continues from the site into the surrounding areas and, from some angles, all but obscures the form of the hill. The contrast between these two aspects is maintained in the spatial interpretation and massing of the new Parliament.



The spaces of the complex are generated by three distinct forms:

- The raft is independent and protective of each. From both the formal and informal aspects it is dominant and controlling.
- The Chambers are static and, viewed from the formal aspect, make visual contact and give support to the raft.
- The flexible forms of the spearhead rest securely on the hill and follow its contours, spreading out from the crest.

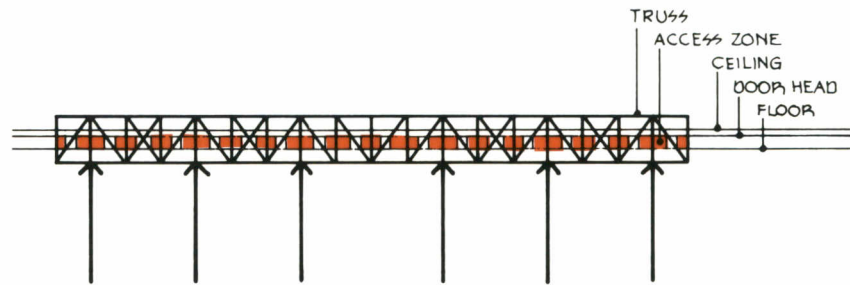
From the formal aspect they balance in the same manner as would natural rock forms. From the informal aspect they are subservient to the landform. It is intended that native forest should be maintained in close proximity to the complex in order that the integrated landform should be preserved below the floating lines of the raft.

2 Structure

The structure of the building can be divided into three main categories. They apply directly to the three previously described conceptual elements. They are:

- 1 The raft
- 2 The Chambers
- 3 The flexible base structure

2.1 The Raft



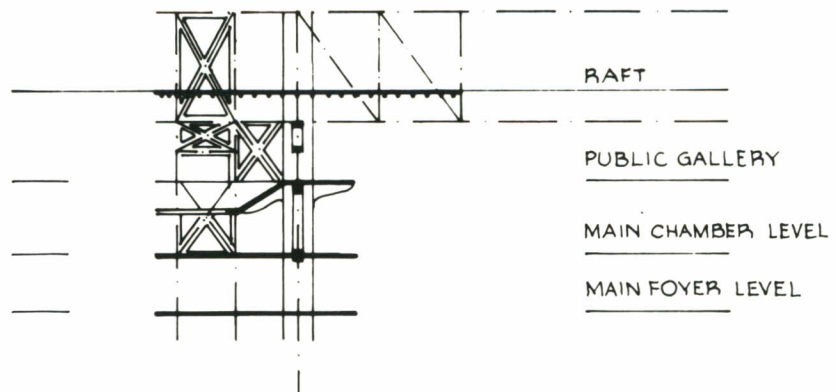
The front portion of the raft is supported by trusses extending between the Chamber structure, the main corner support pylons and the four intermediate columns. The trusses extend over the full depth of the raft. The remainder of the raft is similarly framed with trusses transferring loads to the main columns of the base structure.

The truss will have a depth of approximately 8 metres. The concrete raft floor will be set 2.5 metres above the bottom of the truss. The space framed roof structure will provide a ceiling soffit 3.5 metres above this.

Taking an access height of 2.4 metres within this habitable floor zone, depending on final dimensions of framing members, it is estimated that a minimum of 60% of the plan area of the truss would be trafficable at floor level.

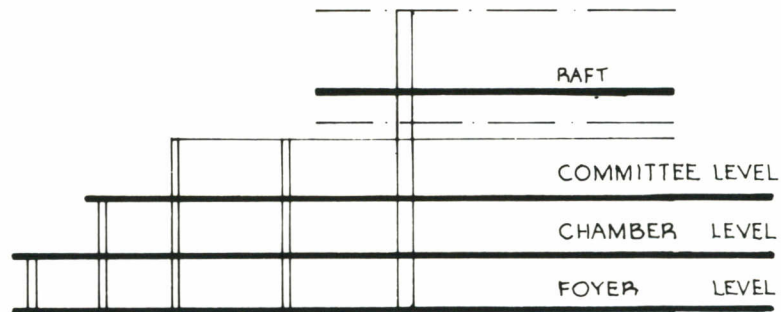
Lateral stability will be provided by the Chamber structure.

2.2 The Chambers



The Chambers are static elements in the complex and are framed in reinforced concrete. The perimeter columns support the raft trusses. They are lattice braced above and below gallery level to provide lateral stability. The raft loads and cantilevered gallery loads are transferred to ground through these main columns.

2.3 The Base Structure



The base structure is a conventional column and reinforced concrete raft structure, giving maximum planning flexibility.

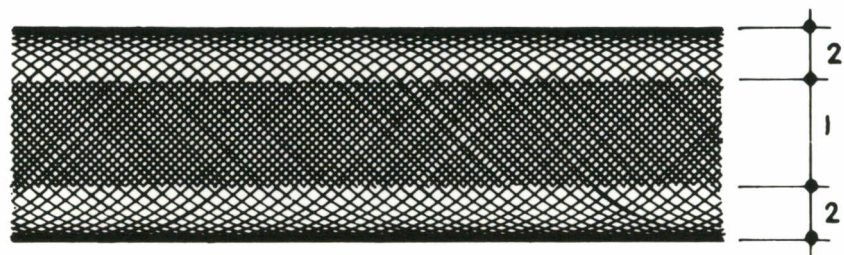
The stepped nature of the element provides for the addition of floors over the entire surface to a maximum level under the canopy. Columns will be designed to accommodate this additional load.

3 Finish

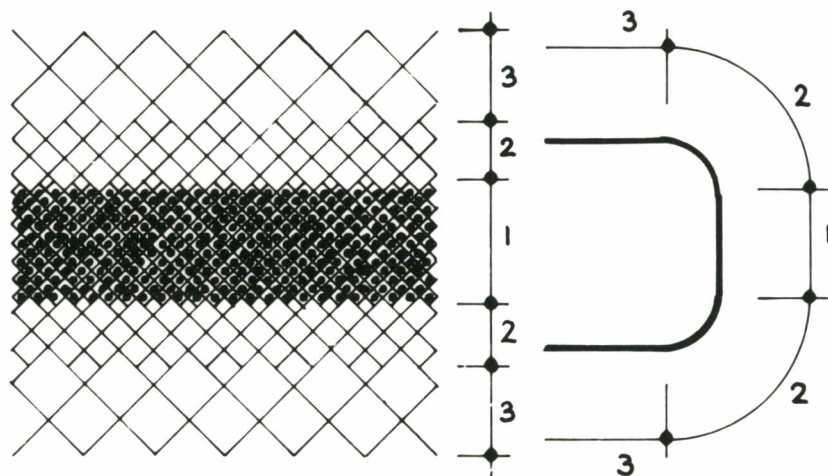
The finish of the forms is of fundamental importance to the successful realisation of the design objectives.

In general terms, the raft form should be perceived as bouyant. It must appear to rest lightly over the landform and the chambers. The integrity of the form must remain unbroken. It must not be punctured.

In order to achieve these requirements, the form will be encircled by a band of metal screens with baked enamel finish.



ELEVATION



GENERAL PRINCIPLE

SECTION

By day, the screens will provide light to the suites behind the walkways. They will also provide privacy and act as a windbreak.

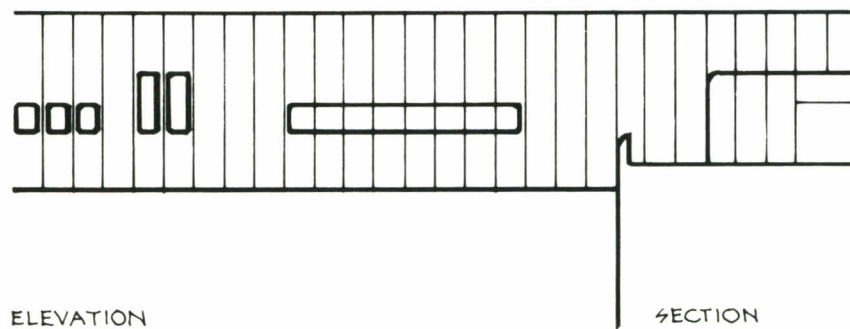
The generating lines for roof and soffit panels, wall tiles and screen openings are illustrated in the sketches above. The basic module will be related to the screen openings. The actual size of these openings is expected to be approximately 150mm square.

The whole surface will be reflective and consistent with the concept of bouyancy.

By night the integrity of the shape will also be important. The walkways will be illuminated at an even level to display a continuous filigree band of light.

The base element will be clad in lightweight preformed moulded panels. The panels will be finished with a metallic film producing a non reflective surface.

Panels will be modular with a variety of types to provide openings and junctions consistent with the conceptual form.



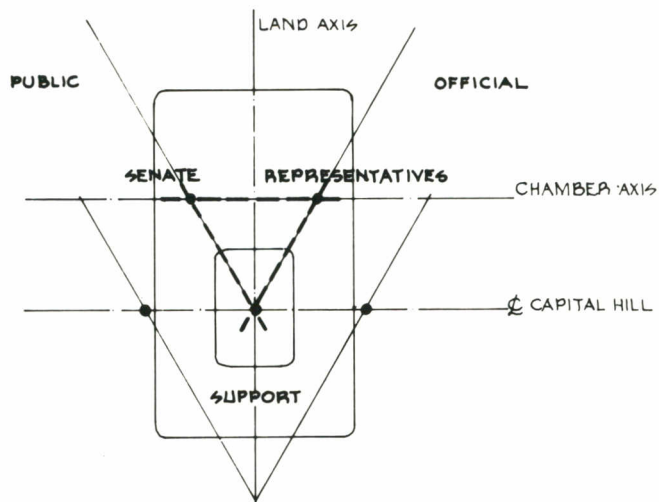
The surfaces of the two elements will be generally metallic or ceramic requiring a minimum of maintenance. It will be necessary to clean the surface of the raft in a similar manner to the cleaning of windows.

The colours of the elements are also of fundamental importance to the success of the project. The surface of the raft will generally be finished in white reflective tile. The tile colours will emerge in graded form to match the colour of the screen at the junction of the two materials. Colour commencing at a halfway line on the curved surfaces, above and below the screens.

The base forms must rest firmly on the landform and will require colours which harmonise with the natural surroundings. The surfaces of these forms are metallic in appearance and will require colour compatible with, and enhancing to, their high degree of refinement.

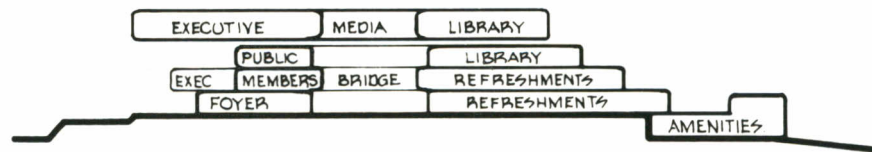
4 Planning

The basic arrangement of the elements follows directly from the symbolic interpretation of the main elements in plan form.



All elements have been located within a 300m diameter circle centred on Capital Hill.

The Senate and Representatives' Chambers generally have their support and closely associated elements grouped around them. Senators and Members suites spill out along the Chamber axis and also down each side of the complex, flanking the support elements at the apex. The layout closely resembles the diagrammatic representation of elements in the brief and thereby follows its logic. In solving the planning problem in a horizontal sense, the decision to locate public and official elements on opposite sides of the complex also follows the logic of the brief. Public elements, including the theatre and cafeteria, have been grouped on the Senate side, while the reception hall is a complement on the Representatives' side. The choice of sides has been made with two objectives in mind. First, the Senate side is less densely populated in terms of the number of Senators compared to the number of Members. This can be offset by the proportion of public visitors as opposed to the number of official visitors. Second, the physical slope of the ground allows the elements to balance more easily around the fulcrum of the forecourt and entry.

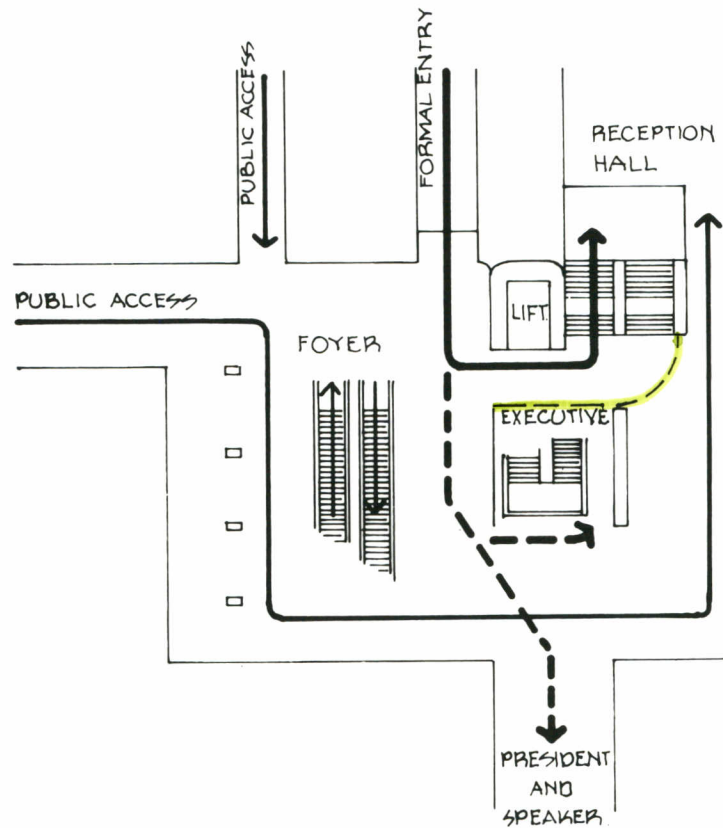


Vertically, the elements have been arranged in direct response to the demands of interaction, including frequency of movement and volume of traffic. Members and Senators have been given priority where conflict of movement has occurred.

There are obvious advantages in locating the refreshment rooms at ground and first floor levels, directly opposite the Members' Hall, Executive entry level and foyer. Library reading rooms have been given next priority at second floor level. The media have been given a central location within the raft with roughly equal access to most parts of the building. Public access to committee areas has been combined with access to the galleries. The Executive Government is housed on two levels with direct escalator access between them. Prescribed travel times to the Chambers have been accommodated. The sharing of space between the two Chambers in this manner fulfils the functional requirement of accessibility, while the symbolic arrangement is also satisfied, with Members and Executive housed between official and public spaces, all sharing the Government canopy.

5 Circulation

Public circulation, as previously described, is directed towards the Senate side at ground level. Main access is by a large concourse flanked by the theatrette and post office under the canopy. Entrance to the main foyer is achieved without necessarily entering the forecourt. All public activities are grouped on one side of the formal entrance, which is centred on the Land Axis. The exception is the reception hall.



During official receptions, the green screen will be used to isolate the Executive entry from the reception hall gallery entry. At such times entry to this gallery would be controlled in the same way as entry to the Chamber galleries is controlled, namely by ticket. Otherwise, the official and public division of the foyer would be maintained on opposite sides of the formal entry.

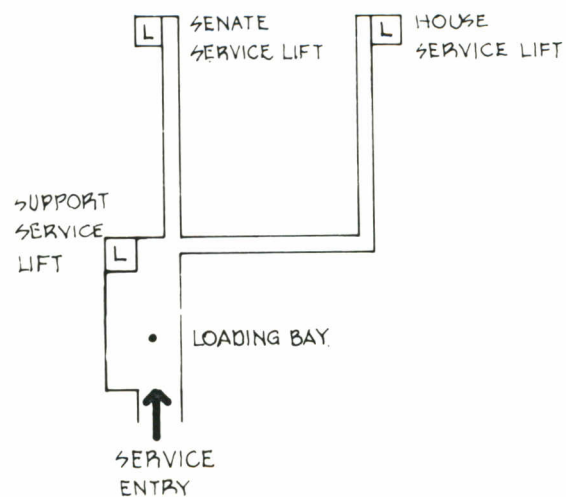
When the reception hall is freely accessible to the public, the screens will be returned to their normal location isolating the executive entry within the space. Control points would then operate as normal for Executive and official Parliamentary entry. The public will have free access to the gallery level via the escalators on obtaining their tickets. On reaching gallery level they check-in at the bag room and from there freely enter the Chamber galleries and committee foyer.

The areas freely accessible to the public are compact in terms of location but are designed to give a good appreciation of the whole complex. The Chamber access passages will provide views through glass over the committee foyer into the central court. Security will be easily maintained by this arrangement.

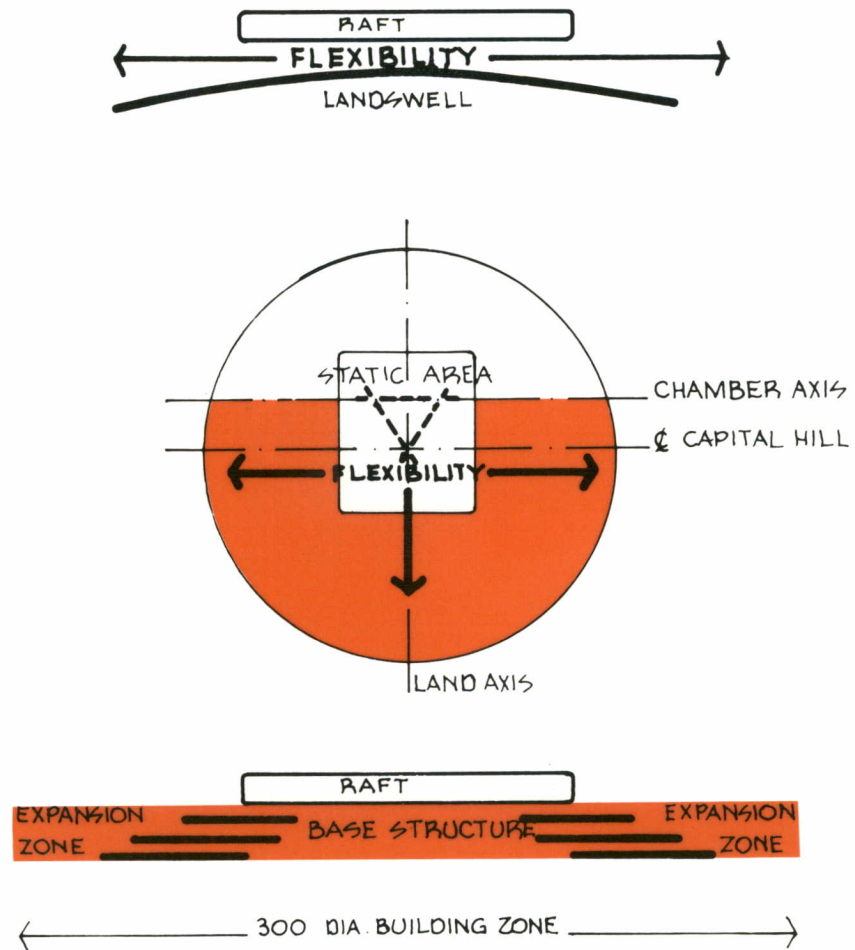
General circulation in the complex is organised around a central spine. At the refreshment end is the main rapid transit route to all levels via escalators. Internal stairways are generously provided and are intended to provide easy access between adjacent floors. These stairs are not the major fire escape routes. Escape routes are horizontal over the terraces to the extremities of each element and external to the adjoining floor. These external roof escapes will not provide access into the building as they will only link outdoor areas. Conveniently located passages from each element will spill out onto terraces.

Members and Senators generally have been grouped around the Chambers, either one floor above or one floor below. All support areas have been grouped around the escalator core in order to provide the most rapid movement between floors giving access to the main spinal link.

Goods entry to and waste collection from the complex will be through a single main loading area adjacent to the refreshment area of the complex. From the loading area, a service tunnel reaches the two main service lifts adjacent to the Chambers. The third goods lift serves the area immediately adjacent to the loading bay. Goods delivery to these locations is horizontal. Associated with the lift shafts will be the main garbage disposal chutes which will deliver waste to collection rooms adjacent to the lifts and then to the main garbage room and loading bay.



6 Flexibility



The complex is a combination of static and expanding elements. The static elements are the Chambers and the raft. The Chamber structure has been designed with its perimeter structural elements sufficiently remote from the required Chamber floor area to allow the seating capacity to be doubled by expanding to the structural perimeter under the galleries.

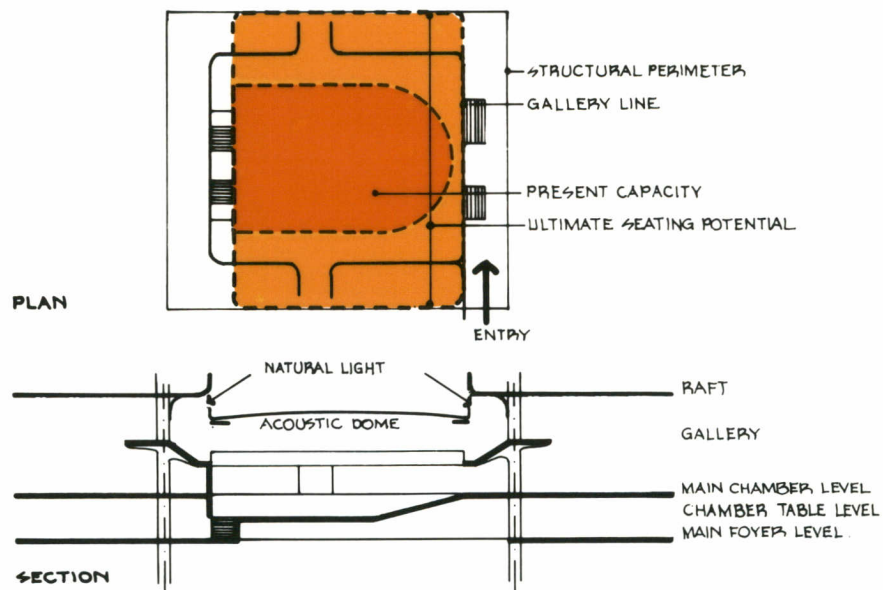
The raft has been designed with specific conceptual objectives in mind, but also to be of sufficient size to allow the Executive Government to double in size by displacing the media and library elements. The penetrating trusses are the only elements to impinge upon the total planning flexibility of the space.

Beneath the raft canopy the base elements are free to expand to the limits of practical accessibility (taken at 150m radius from the centre). The terraces are intended to remain as a permanent facility for the convenience of users, but they have been made large deliberately in order to accommodate expansion of existing elements in their present location without displacement of any other element.

The terrace form provides for a relatively simple expansion of the form, given that most of the disruptive construction work could take place during recess times.

Expansion of elements onto existing terraces is likely to have maximum interference value coupled with maximum proximity value. Expansion at the perimeter and ground level is likely to have minimum interference value coupled with minimum proximity value. Smaller expansion is unlikely to upset the balance of the form but the considerations of proximity and interference, together with an overall appreciation of the massing of the form, will require careful consideration in the event of larger expansion. The terrace solution of the original design need not be rigidly followed in the future. Projecting fingers could be incorporated both vertically and horizontally within the limits described in the diagram without any compromise to the overall spirit of the design.

7 Chambers and Circulation Spaces



The Chambers have been located in the traditional manner along a common axis with the Speaker and President facing one another. The main circulation space linking the two Chambers is the Members' Hall and it has been set back off the axis, with access to the Chambers being located in the corners. Access to the centre line of the Chamber is, however, not compromised and Senators have sufficient circulation space within the Chambers to reach these points under the galleries and behind the announcer and attendants' booths.

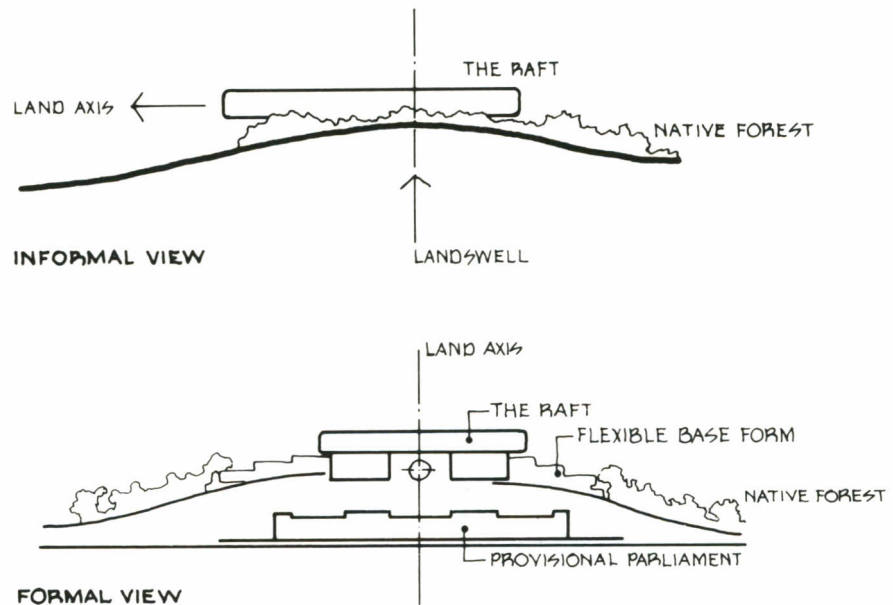
This arrangement has a number of distinct advantages. The hall is at the centre of the Chamber landswell triangle. This is important as a symbol, but is also important practically since the hall is the meeting point of four major straight line connecting routes, instead of the two which would be possible if the hall was located centrally between the Chambers. In addition, it allows both public and Executive elements to share this important space. There is sufficient space for the public escalators to by-pass the floor housing the Members Hall and land in the foyer in a central location.

In order to obtain maximum use of the space around the Chambers, and provide close proximity for all important elements, the working floor of the Chambers has been set midway between the Members' Hall level and the main foyer level. The President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and all whips are located at the lower level. They have excellent access to the Chambers. The President and Speaker are also ideally located relative to the foyer and the central court. The floor above is clear for Executive, Senators and Members and Chamber lobbies. This arrangement also facilitates excellent spatial connection between the elements.

8 Site

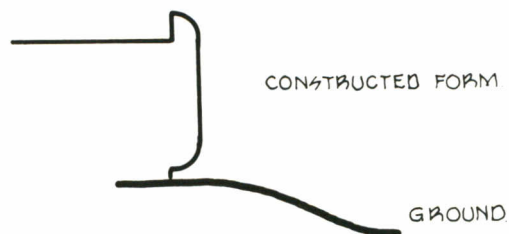
There are three inter-related factors determining the treatment of the site. They are:

- 1 The symbolic interpretation of the landform.
- 2 The relationship between the elements of the structure and the landform.
- 3 Griffin's plan and the formal and informal aspects.

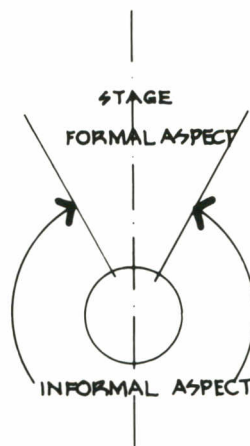


- 8.1 The symbolic interpretation of the landform has been dealt with in detail in the first section of the report. It is essential for the successful realisation of the concept that the basic shape of the hill be preserved and accentuated.

All elements external to the main complex, including carparks, outdoor amenities, assembly area and secondary roads, are designed to blend into the natural setting. Their locations relate directly to their functional links with elements of the main complex but their shapes are a response to the geophysical contours and the circular planform of the site.



- 8.2 The new building is designed to accentuate the natural form. The expression of the base element between the raft and the landswell is derived from the rock forms described in Section 1. The constructed forms are designed to relate to the ground in the same manner as these natural forms.



- 8.3 Griffin's plan has been used as a geometric base on which to build. The formal entry to the new building is the focal point of his "Stage". The raft, Plaza and approach avenue over the land bridge are all centred on the Land Axis and are a visual extension of the formal gardens reaching down to the lake, and carried through to the base of Mt Ainslie. The roads have been set to gradients which comfortably provide access to the complex. The roads encircling the Plaza will require minor cutting on the eastern side and substantial banking on the western side.

From all approach avenues, the lines of the raft are visible and dominant.

The extremes of Canberra's climate demand a number of alternative outdoor recreational spaces. The complex offers three options for the convenience of users. They are:

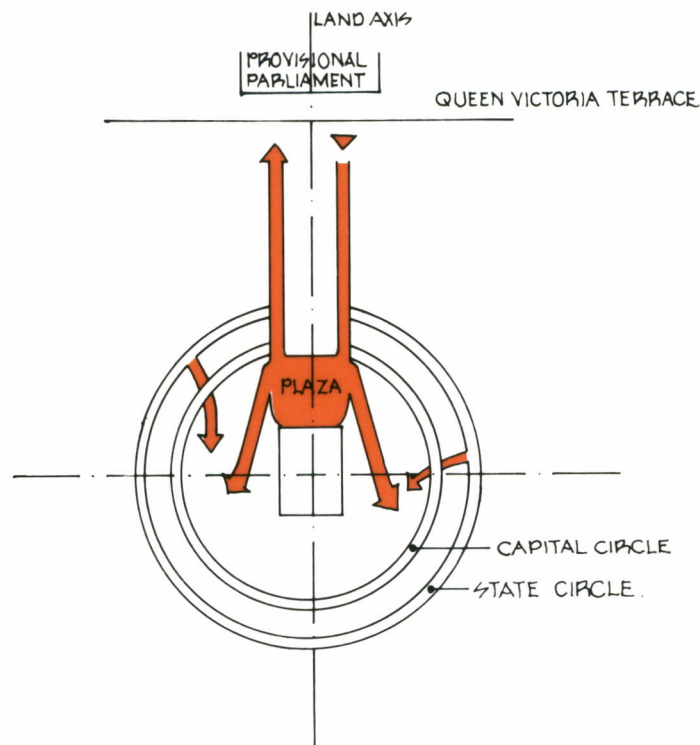
- 1 The terraces.
- 2 The courtyard.
- 3 The encircling forest.

- 8.3.1 The terraces are designed to provide convenient exposed recreation space. They are located in close proximity to all users and will be selectively landscaped.

- 8.3.2 The central courtyard is protected from wind and provides an excellent alternative to the terraces. It will be a more formal space and will exhibit particular varieties of the the country's flora which are suited to the semi-enclosed space.

- 8.3.3 The native forest surrounding the complex, particularly in the vicinity of the bowling green and tennis courts, will provide substantial opportunity for passive recreation.

9 Roads

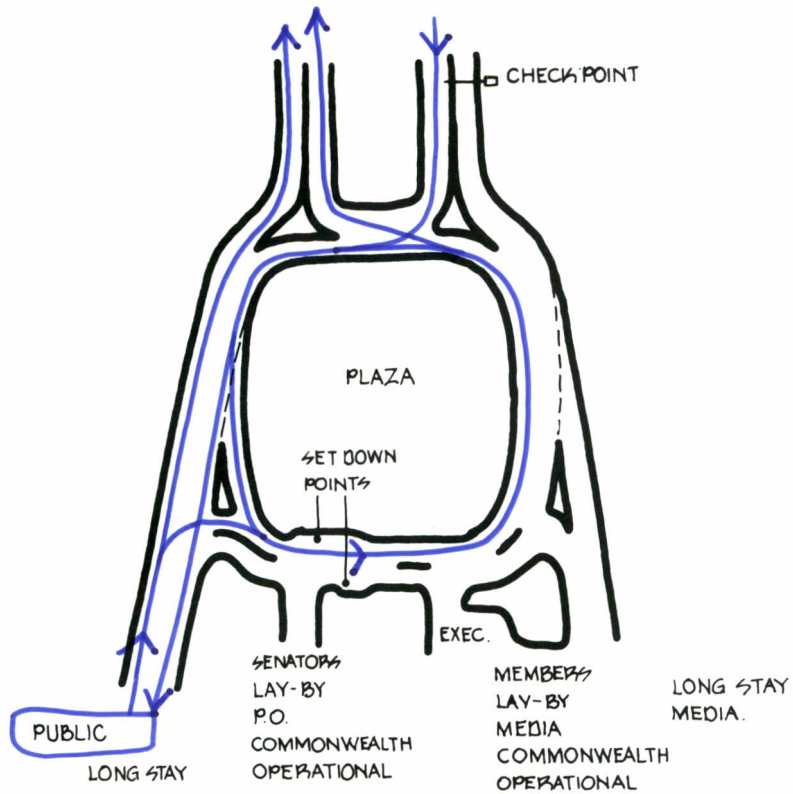


Formal entry to Capital Hill is along the Land Axis by means of a two lane, dual carriageway system linking Queen Victoria Terrace to the new Parliament Plaza. The system is centred on the Land Axis and extends the lines of the new Parliament raft element and the Plaza to the Provisional Parliament.

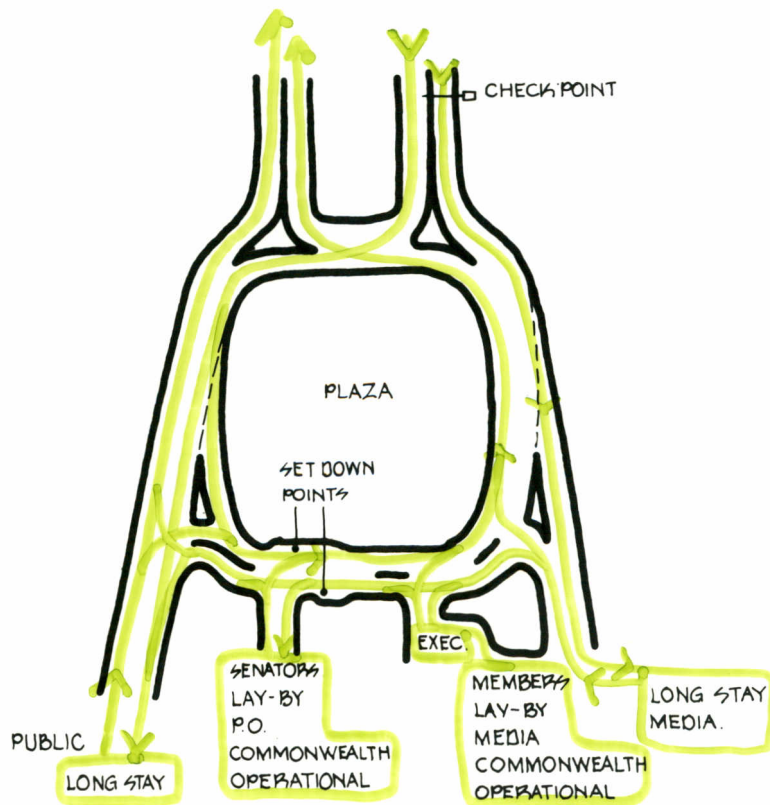
Secondary entries, providing access to the long-stay car parks and the service points, make use of the existing Capital Circle underpasses and connect them directly with State Circle. These entries will provide visually unobtrusive access to the rear of the site. This is consistent with the design objective of maintaining the natural setting and integrated landform of the previously described informal aspect.

The open long-stay car parks have been laid out approximately to the natural contours of the ground. They will be informally landscaped with native flora and bordered with planted earth banks to obscure them from off-site view.

The overall strategy is designed to provide a minimum of disturbance to established traffic flow patterns around the Capital Hill site. The main approach avenue across the Land Bridge is consistent with the strongly directional nature of the raft element and is an appropriate extension of the present axial link between the Provisional Parliament Building and the War Memorial.



TOURIST VEHICLE CIRCULATION



PARLIAMENTARY VEHICLE CIRCULATION

The lanes of the dual carriageway approach system are divided by landscaped median strips. The east lane of the approach road is controlled by a checkpoint giving access to official or business vehicles. The west lane provides free flow for tourist traffic.

On reaching the Plaza, a traffic island directs all tourist vehicles to the right and all parliamentary vehicles to the left.

From this junction tourist vehicles can move freely to the short-stay carpark or the set-down point adjacent to the forecourt. Tourist vehicles are restricted to an anti-clockwise movement around the Plaza and are excluded from access to official carparking areas by means of traffic islands. Parliamentary vehicles move to the left of the Plaza where all official carparking and lay-by locations are accessible from the lane giving clockwise circulation round the Plaza.

10 Services

The variety of services within the building, at different times during the day and throughout the year, will require servicing by a series of independent air-conditioning systems which for ease of access and maintenance will be situated in central basement and raft top plant rooms. Vertical distribution will be via service shafts and horizontal distribution generally through service voids above fully accessible suspended ceilings. Refrigeration plant, boilers, water-treatment plant and other such heavy items of equipment would be situated at basement level with air-handling equipment, cooling towers and water tanks situated on the raft.

It is intended that heat recovery techniques will be employed making use of heat gains from lights, people and machinery. The roof of the raft provides a suitable extensive area on which solar collection panels could be mounted, and the possibility of supplementing the heating system by this means will be pursued.

The building makes use of natural light for a substantial part of the working year. Light is admitted through perimeter windows protected from solar gain by screens, overhangs and mechanical means integral with the glazing elements.

Accoustically the building site is remote from any major noise-generating sources. Vehicular access to the complex is restricted to perimeter locations which are screened from areas requiring quiet by their physical separation and structural mass. Sources of noise within the building which require special consideration include plant, public circulation spaces and kitchens. Rooms requiring quiet conditions are generally screened by others which are less vulnerable. Plant is isolated structurally and sited away from critical areas. Public circulation spaces will be treated to ensure adequate noise reduction.

The shape and volume of the Chambers, which has been established in outline form, is compatible with the requirements for good hearing conditions within the limitations of the seating arrangement defined in the brief. the Chambers are noise-producing and also require quiet; they are screened from external noise by perimeter corridors and lobbies.

Waste disposal from the complex will be handled by vertical shutes located in service areas adjacent to three goods lift shafts terminating at compaction rooms in the basement, with ready access to the main service corridors, which in turn lead to the main service loading bay for vehicular disposal. The shafts will be capable of conversion to a vacuum system in the future.

11 Cost

The NPWC/AQIS Standard Cost Analysis form containing a broad order of cost for the project is included at the end of this section. The gross floor area of 73,000m² is realistic in terms of the budget and compatible with the requirement for a high standard of finish. The gross figure includes the net areas, planned in accordance with the schedule contained in the brief, together with all the necessary circulation spaces and plant areas. In addition to the functional aspect, special consideration has been given to the visual impact of the circulation spaces.

The approach has been to provide generous central circulation feeding relatively compact perimeter elements. This applies only to particular elements whose functional requirements extend beyond the simple demands made by pedestrian volume. A prominent example is the bridge linking the refreshments area with the Members' Hall, it is direct and offers comfortable all-weather passage through the central courtyard space, it visually (not physically) divides the courtyard between Senators and Members and provides access for guests via the stairs linking it to the courtyard level at a suitably discreet distance from the Members' Hall.

For the new Parliament complex there are firm constraints on cost and time of construction, and considerable thought has been given to a design solution which will eliminate the threat of over expenditure and delay. In addition to the basic consideration of building size, the control of the cost of the building will depend on a number of factors. They are:

- 1 Low Rise Form
- 2 Structure
- 3 Cladding
- 4 Flexibility

- 11.1 The low rise solution allows for phased completion and facilitates speed of erection.
- 11.2 The base elements are formed with reinforced concrete slabs supported on columns laid out on a regular grid. The Chambers are framed with conventional reinforced concrete which is the most economical construction available. The raft is formed with sectionalised storey-height steel trusses, concrete floor slabs and space-frame roof structure.
- 11.3 The cladding will be modular and involve extensive repetition, factory produced to facilitate quality control and speed of erection; all of which have inherent cost advantages.

11.4 Modular planning of ceiling and partition layouts in office areas using factory produced elements provides flexibility and will aid speed of construction. The expansion zones illustrated on the drawings are designed to make use of existing structural elements, to be fully integrated with the building, and to minimise interference with the occupants during construction.

In general terms the approach has been to adopt a conventional structural solution which will facilitate speed of design and erection and pose no problems in terms of cost prediction.

N.P.W.C. / A.I.Q.S. STANDARD COST ANALYSIS				SINGLE / MULTIPLE BUILDING PROJECT		
BUILDING TYPE		PROJECT TITLE PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA.			JOB REF.	
LOCATION CAPITAL HILL CANBERRA.				Date OF ESTIMATE		31/8/79
CLIENT PARLIAMENT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY				Building Price Index		
				Locality Index		
PHYSICAL				CONTRACT		
	Full Area m ²	Area %	Cost Weighting		Cost/m ²	Cost
Fully Encl. Cov. Area	—		100	FECA Rate/Cost		\$
Unenclosed Cov. Area	—			UCA Rate/Cost		\$
GROSS FLOOR AREA (G.F.A.)	73,000 m ²	100		BUILDING RATE/COST		\$
Usable Floor Area (U.F.A.)		m ²		NET PROJECT RATE/COST		\$
Net Rentable Area (N.R.A.)		m ²		Contractor:		—
Building Area (B.A.)		m ²		Type of Contract:		—
Area Efficiency		%		Time for Completion:		—
Cost Efficiency		%		Special Factors:		
No. of Storeys*		5				
Building Height*		25 m				
Floor/Floor Height*		m				
Wall/Floor Area Ratio*		:1		DESIGN TEAM		
P.O.P. Ratio*		%				
Shape/Description						
* Not included in Multiple Building Project Summary						
FUNCTIONAL INFORMATION						
Functional Unit	No.	BC/No.	NPC/No.	INDIVIDUAL USER USE		
Internal Car Spaces						

PROJECT / BUILDING	JOB REF.
--------------------	----------

SUMMARY OF COST (SINGLE BUILDING)

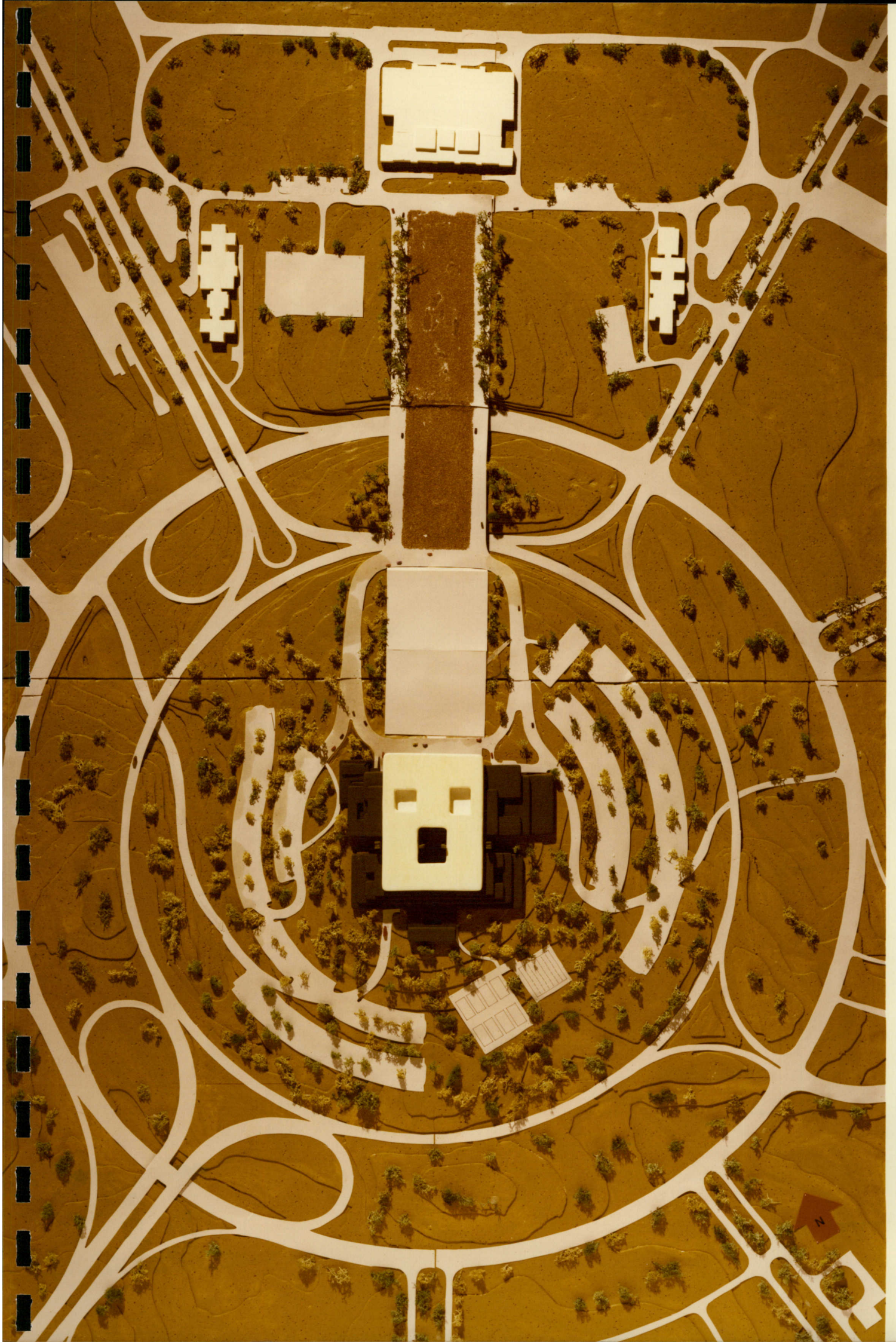
CODE	ELEMENT GROUP	% B.C.	COST/m ² \$	COST \$
00	Preliminaries 10%			
01	Substructure 10%		188	13,700,000
02-11	Superstructure 25%		469	34,250,000
12-14	Finishes 10%		188	13,700,000
15-16	Fittings 5%		93	6,850,000
17-29	Services 40%		750	54,800,000
	Proportion of Preliminaries	10%	188	13,700,000
	BUILDING COST (B.C.)	100	1876	137,000,000
30	Centralised Energy Systems	} WORKS OUTSIDE BUILDING LINE INCLUDING CARP PARKS ETC.	}	18,000,000
31	Alterations			
32-36	Siteworks			
37-44	External Services			
45	External Alterations			
	Proportion of Preliminaries			
	NET PROJECT COST (N.P.C.)		\$ 2123	155,000,000
46	Special Provisions			
	GROSS PROJECT COST		\$ 2123	155,000,000

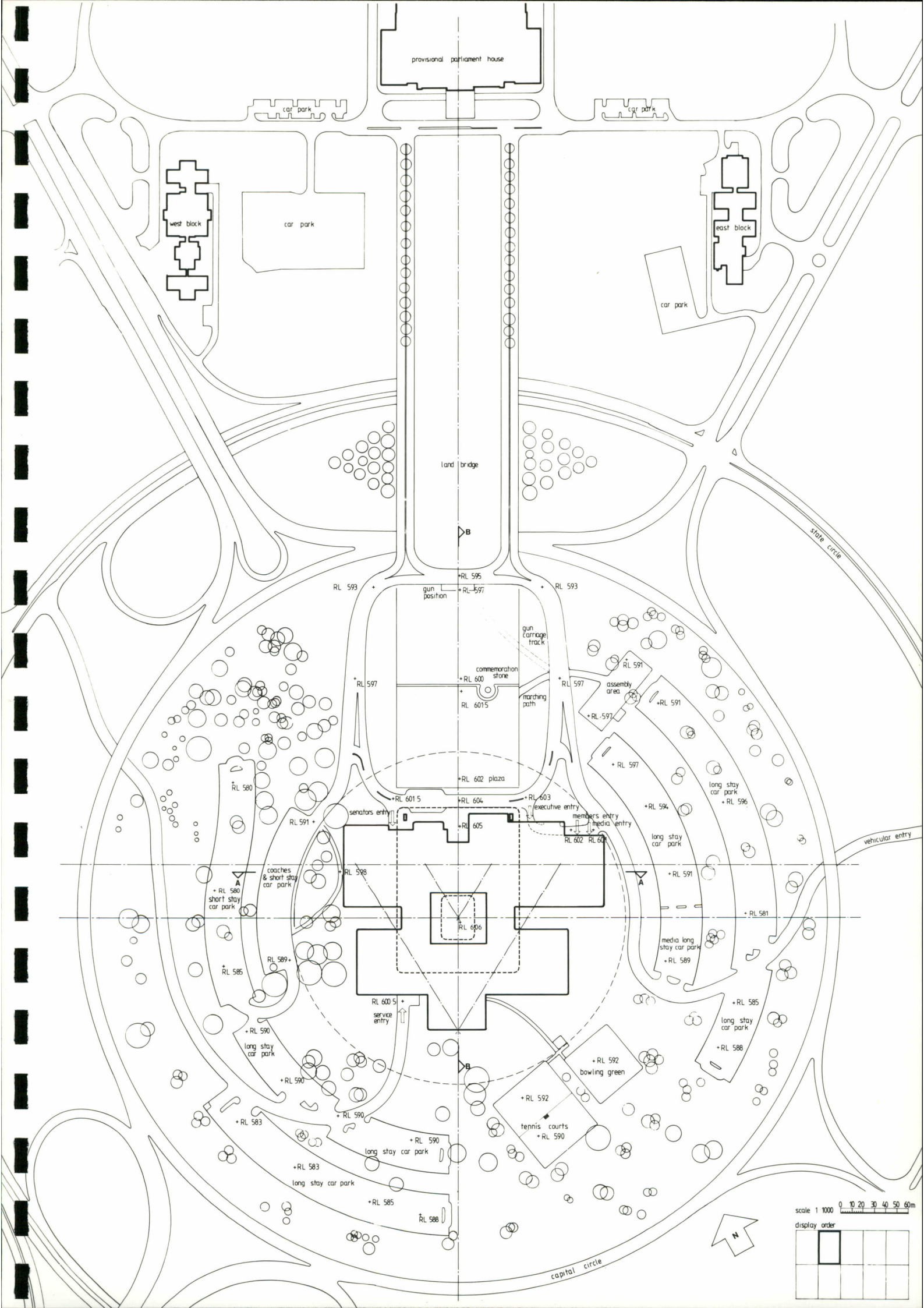
Percentage Preliminaries/Remainder Net Project Cost

%

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Appendix A





provisional parliament house

west block

car park

east block

car park

land bridge

state circle

RL 595

gun position

RL 597

RL 593

gun carriage track

commemoration stone

RL 600

RL 6015

RL 605

RL 602 plaza

RL 604

RL 603

RL 605

RL 602

RL 601

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RL 640

RL 641

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RL 643

RL 644

RL 645

senators entry

executive entry

members entry

media entry

coaches & short stay car park

RL 598

RL 599

RL 600

RL 601

RL 602

RL 603

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RL 789

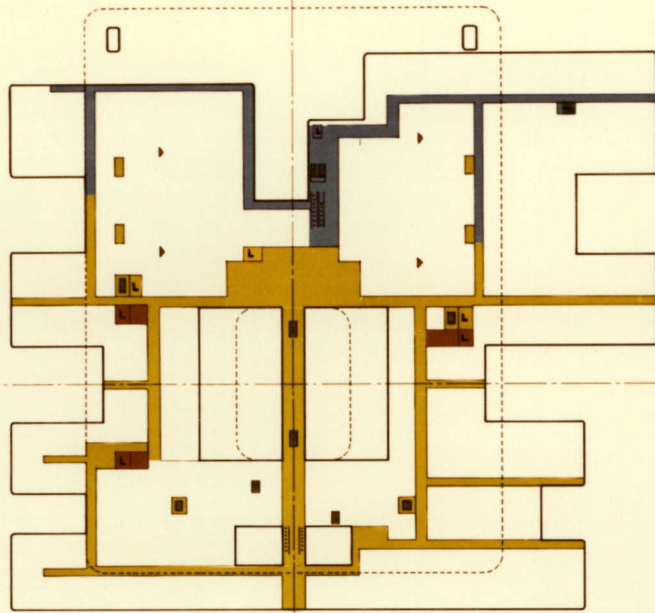
RL 790

RL 791

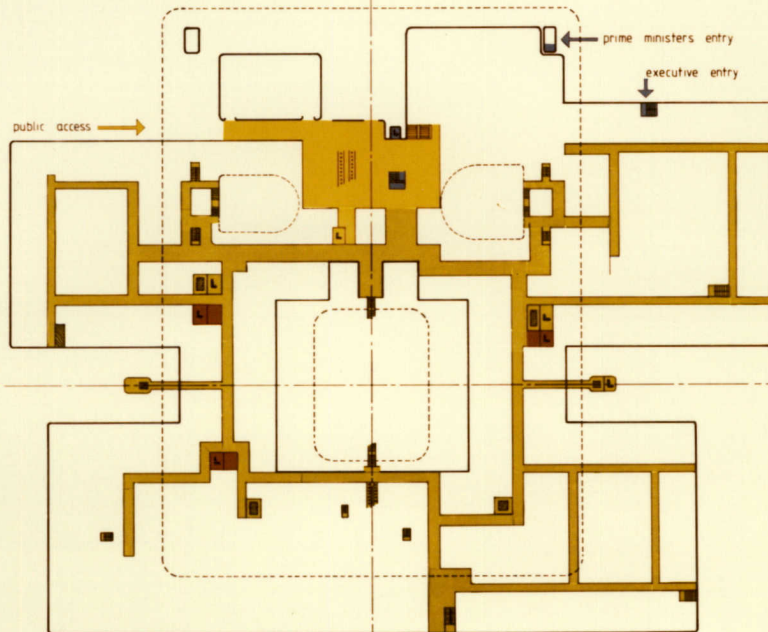
RL 792

RL 793

RL 794



CHAMBER LEVEL RL 110m



MAIN FOYER LEVEL RL 606m

CIRCULATION LEGEND

PUBLIC

- circulation space
- escalator
- lift

GENERAL

- circulation space
- fire escape stair
- fire escape and main
- circulation stair
- circulation stair
- lift
- escalator

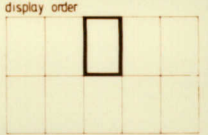
EXECUTIVE

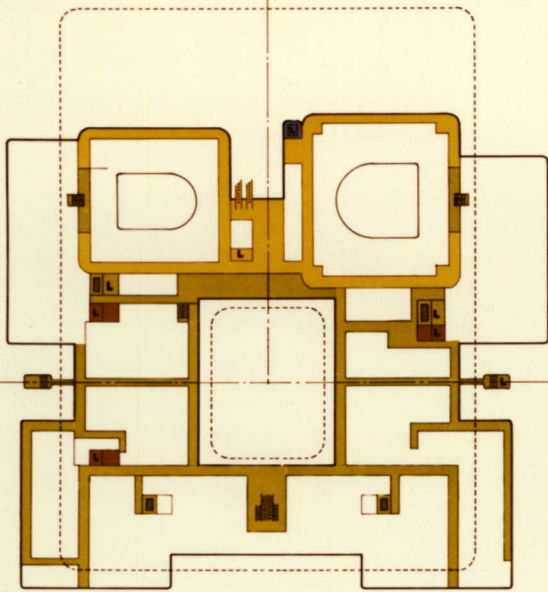
- circulation space
- fire escape stair
- fire escape and main
- circulation stair
- circulation stair
- lift
- escalator

GOODS

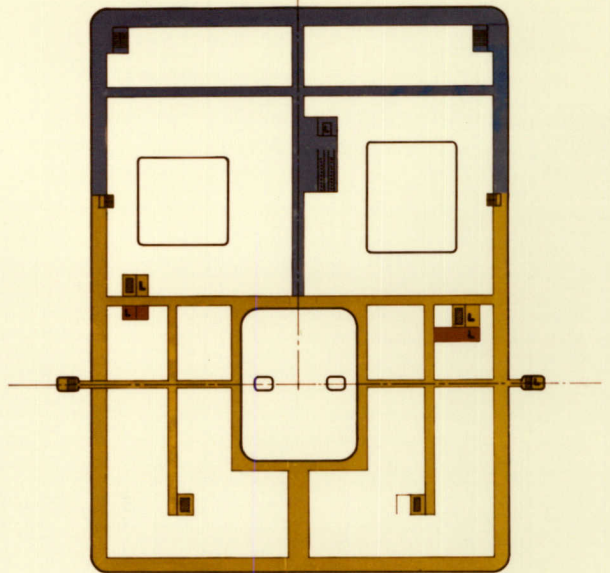
- circulation space
- goods lift
- service hoist

scale 1 500 0 10 20 30m

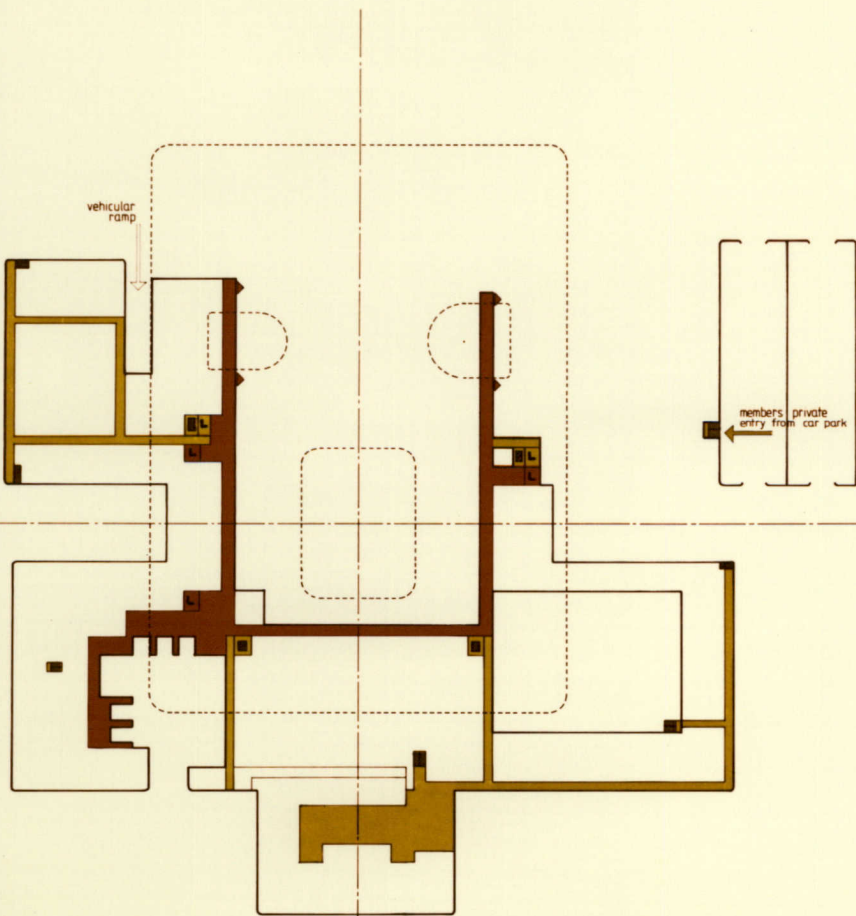




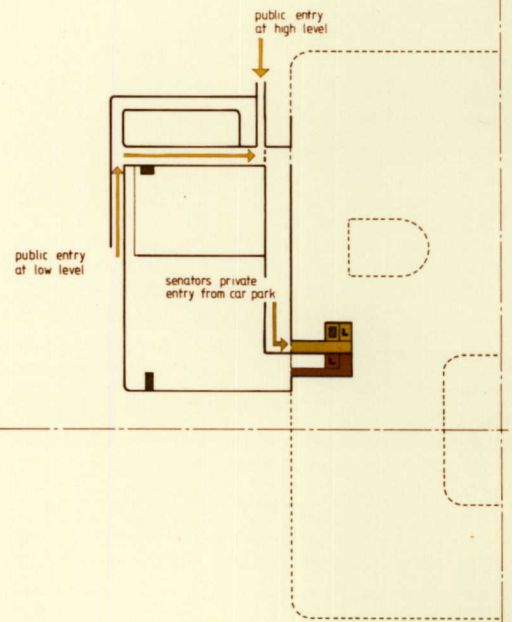
COMMITTEE & PUBLIC GALLERY LEVEL RL 614



RAFT RL 621-5



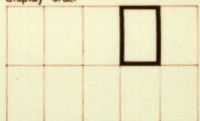
AMENITIES LEVEL RL 602

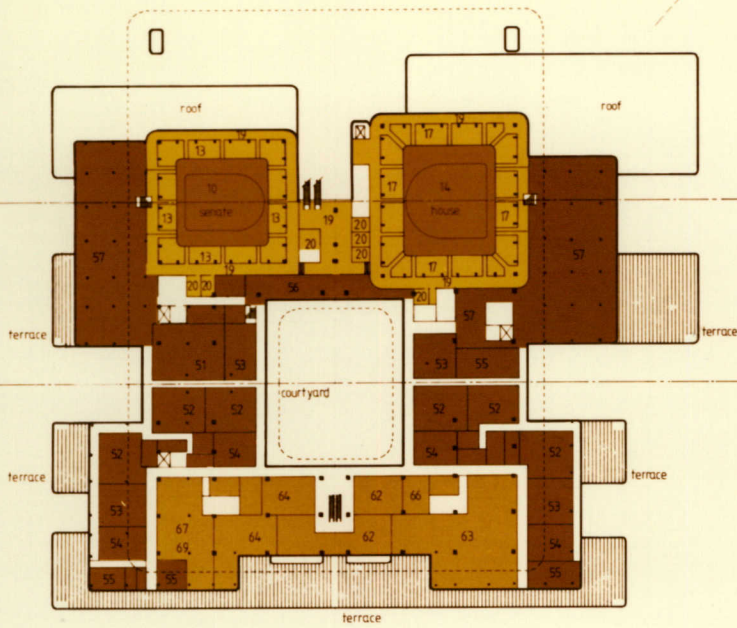


PUBLIC CAFETERIA LEVEL RL 598

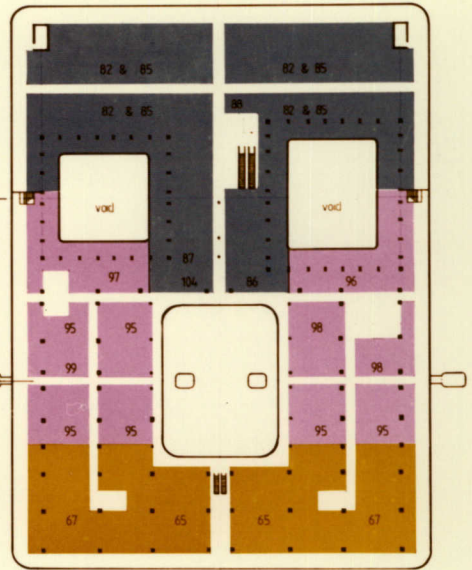
scale 1 500 0 10 20 30m

display order

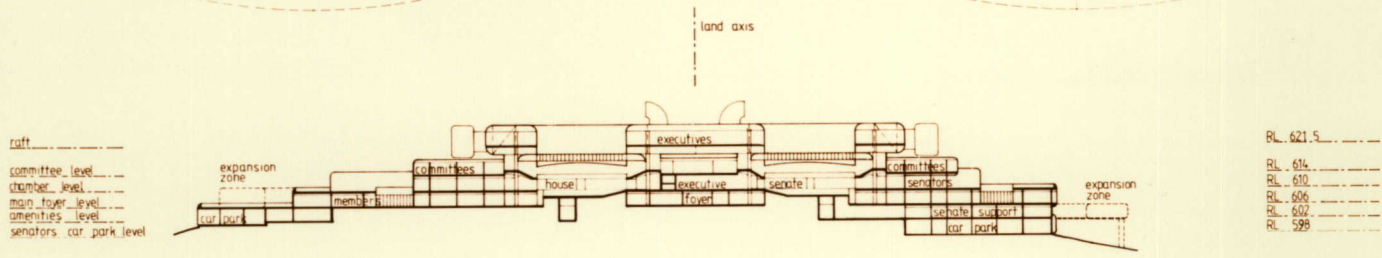




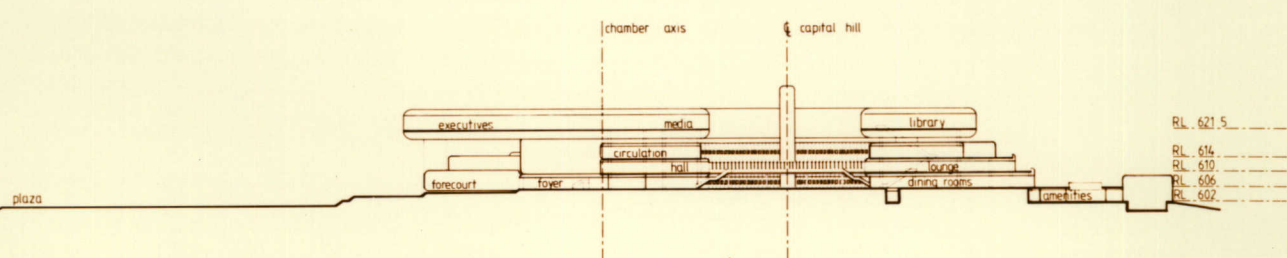
COMMITTEE & PUBLIC GALLERY LEVEL RL 614



RAFT LEVEL RL 621.5



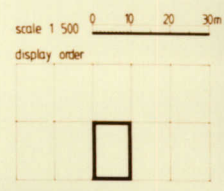
SECTION AA



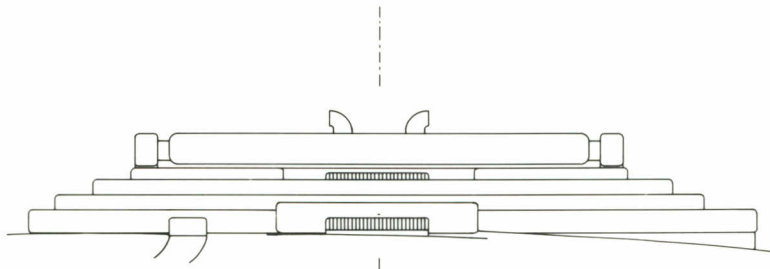
SECTION BB

P002

MR R.F.PIERCE
 59 HAMPTON ROAD
 TEDDINGTON
 MIDDLESEX, TW110LA
 ENGLAND . UK.



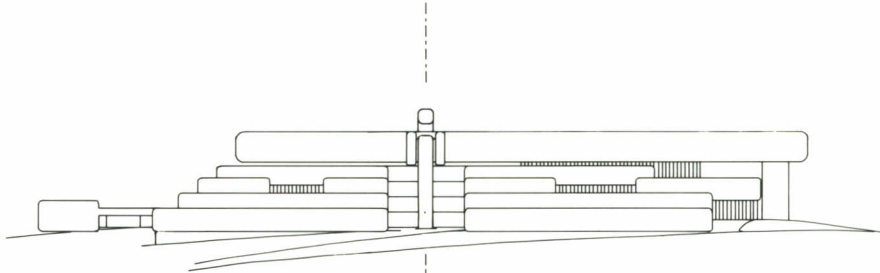
raft
 committee_level
 chamber_level
 main_foyer_level
 amenities_level



SOUTH ELEVATION

RL . 621.5
 RL . 614
 RL . 610
 RL . 606
 RL . 602

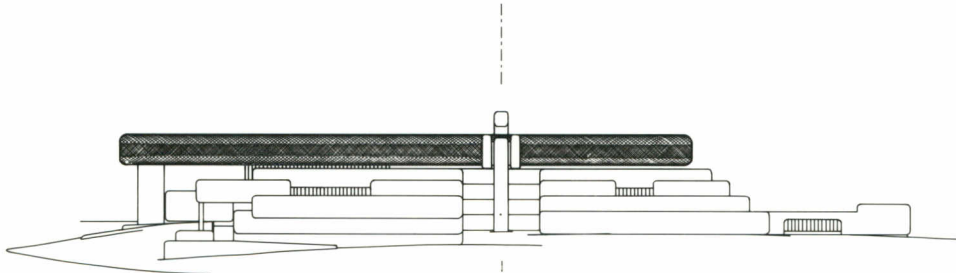
raft
 committee_level
 chamber_level
 main_foyer_level
 amenities_level



EAST ELEVATION

RL . 621.5
 RL . 614
 RL . 610
 RL . 606
 RL . 602

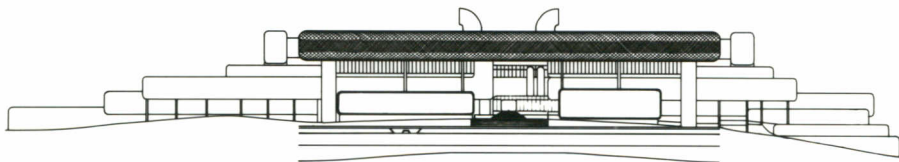
raft
 committee_level
 chamber_level
 main_foyer_level
 amenities_level



WEST ELEVATION

RL . 621.5
 RL . 614
 RL . 610
 RL . 606
 RL . 602

raft
 committee_level
 chamber_level
 main_foyer_level
 amenities_level

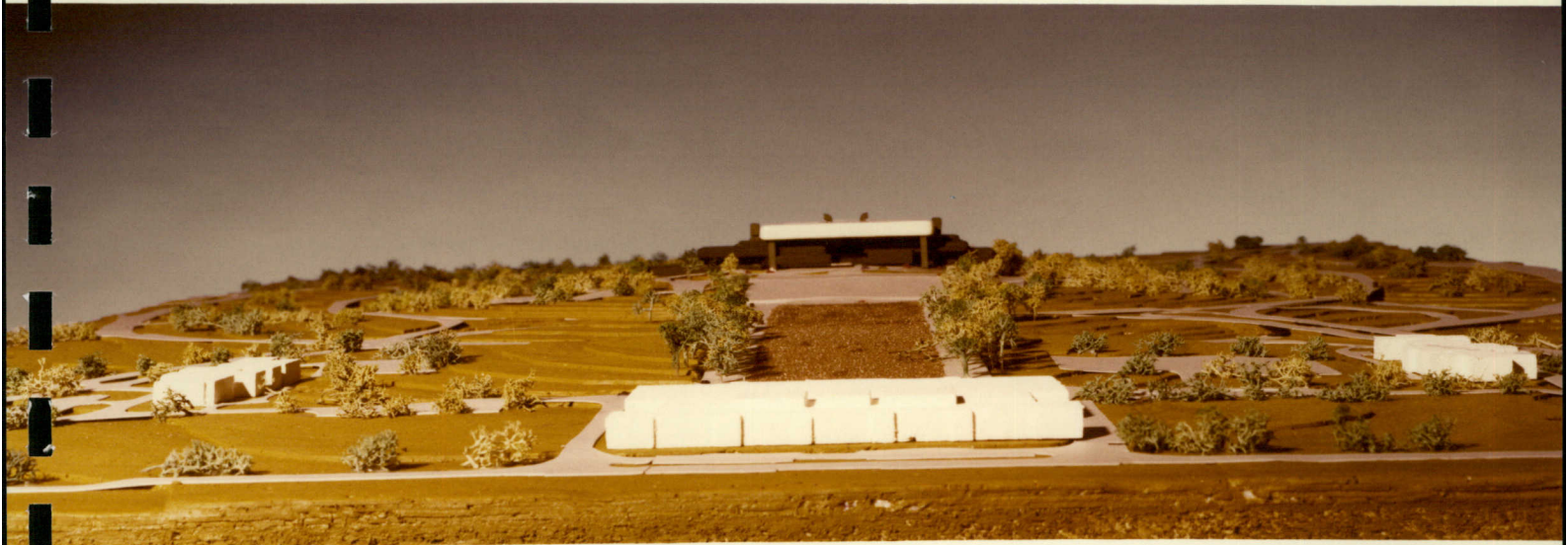


NORTH ELEVATION

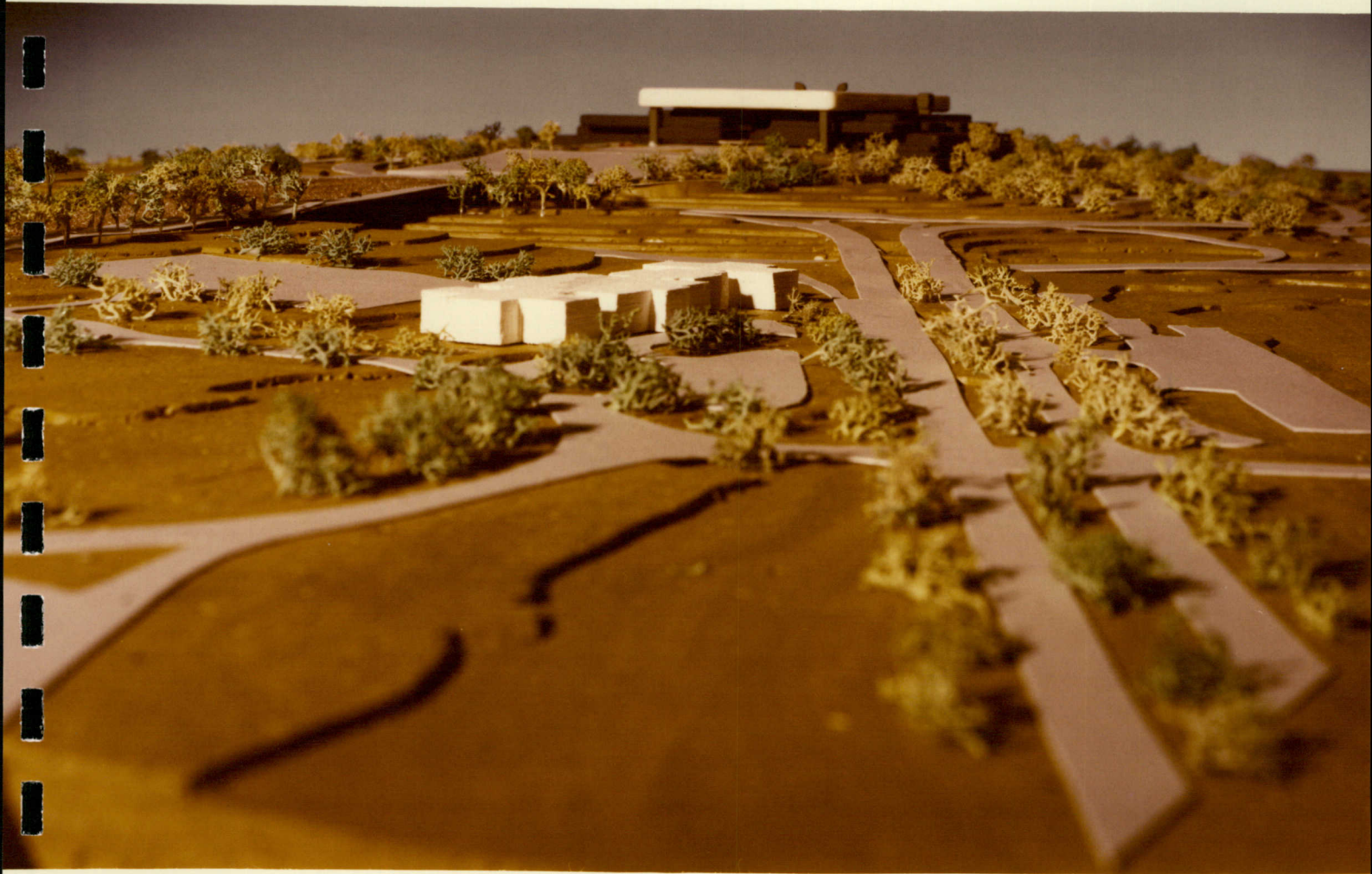
RL . 621.5
 RL . 614
 RL . 610
 RL . 606
 RL . 602

scale 1 500 0 10 20 30m

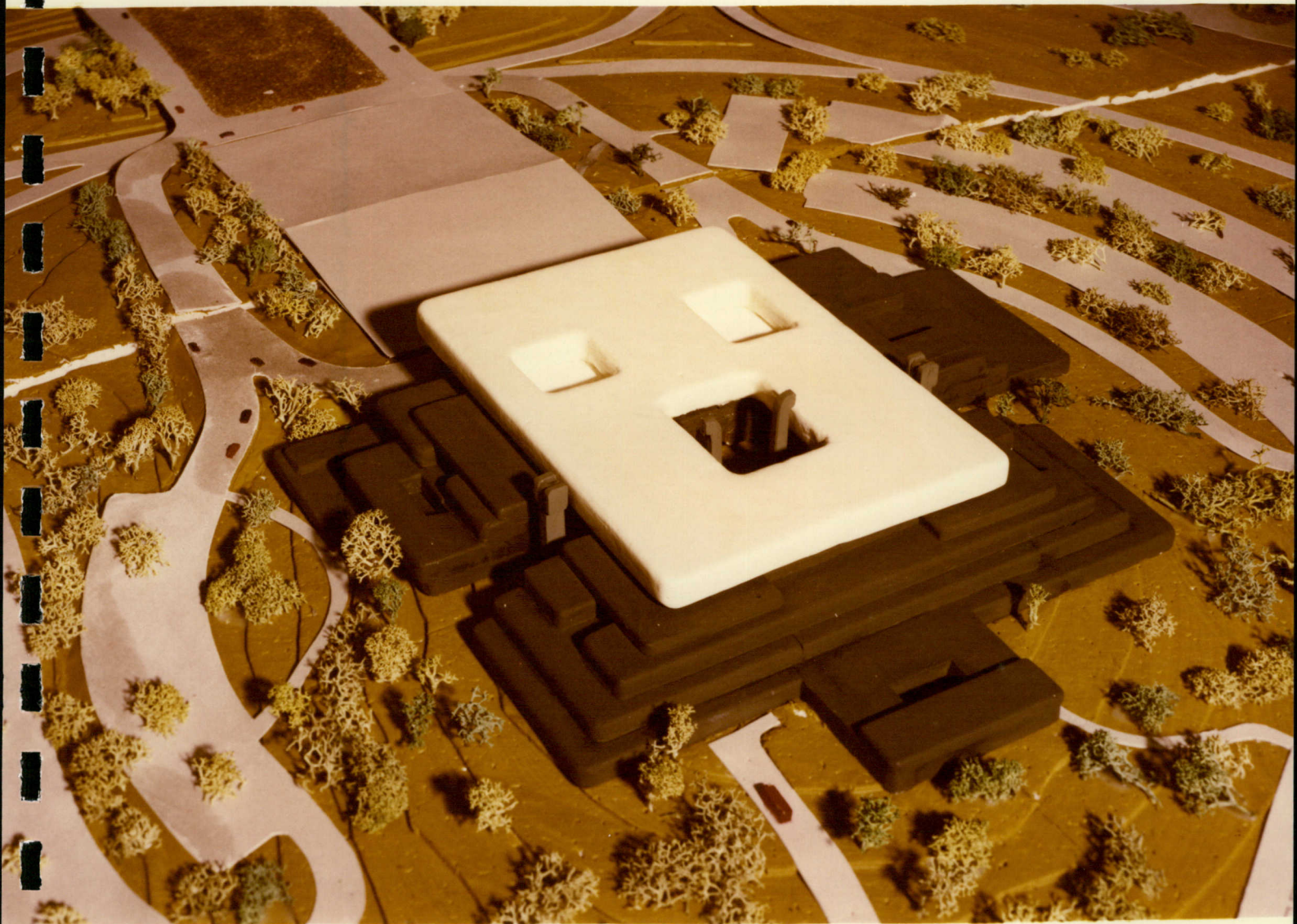
display order





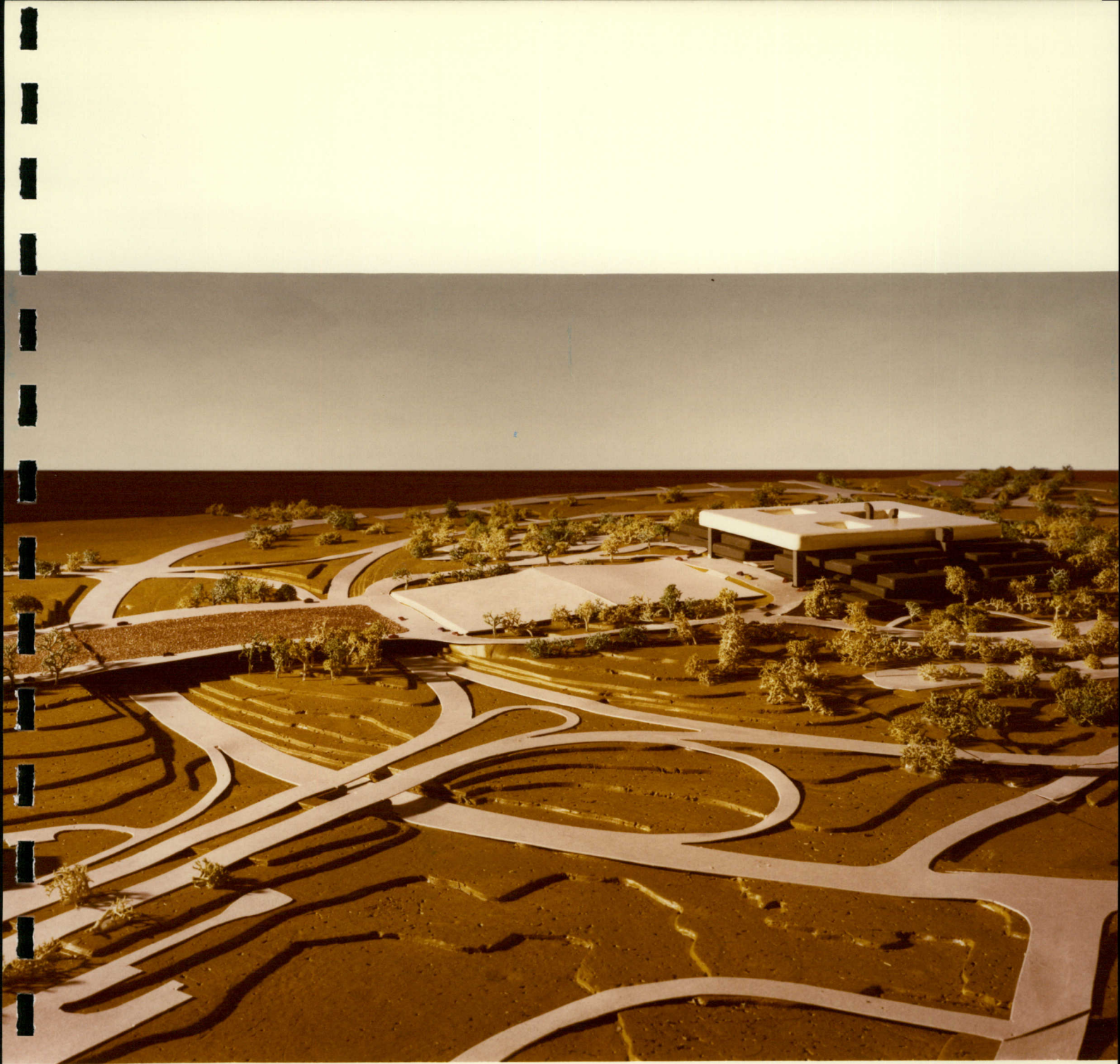


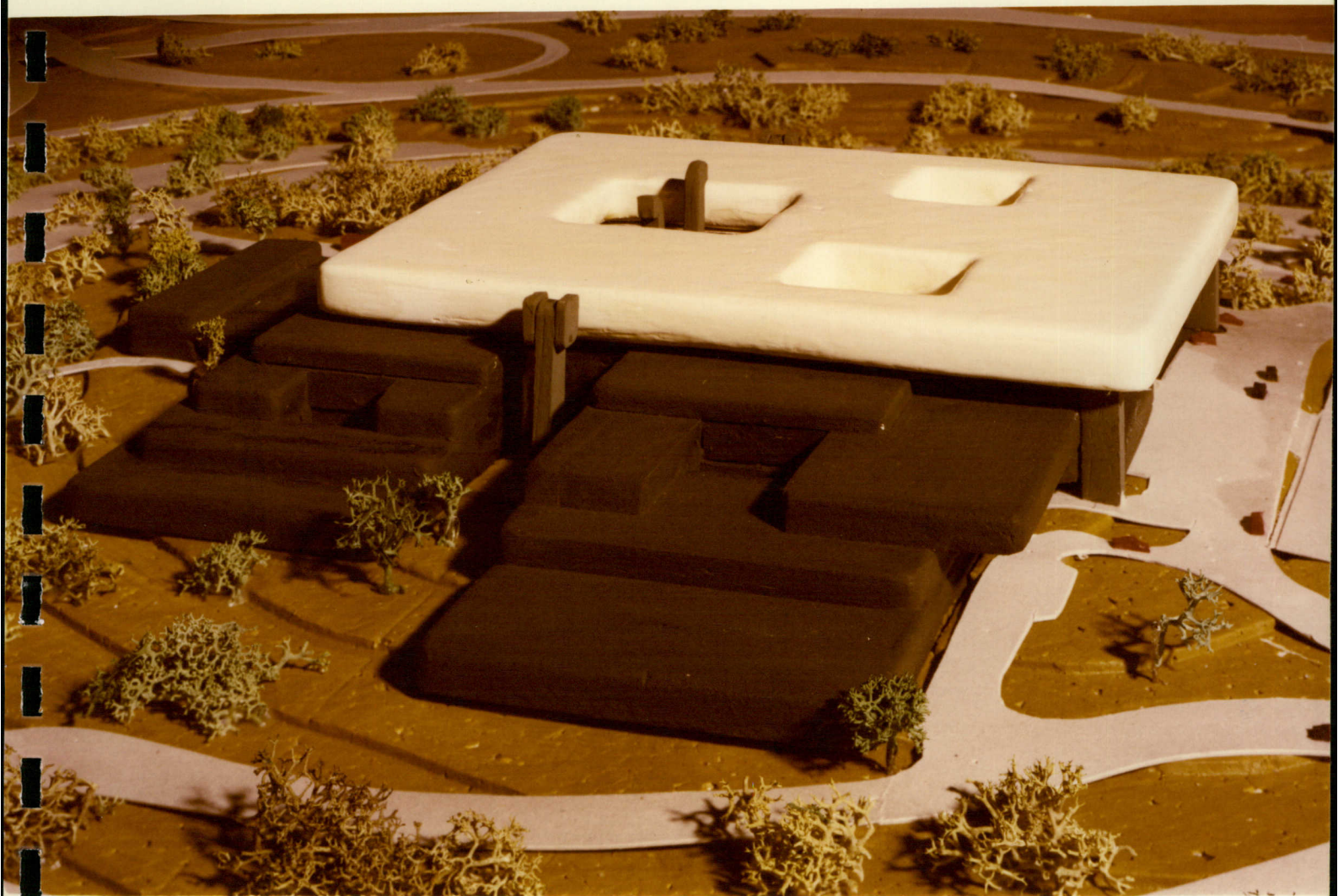


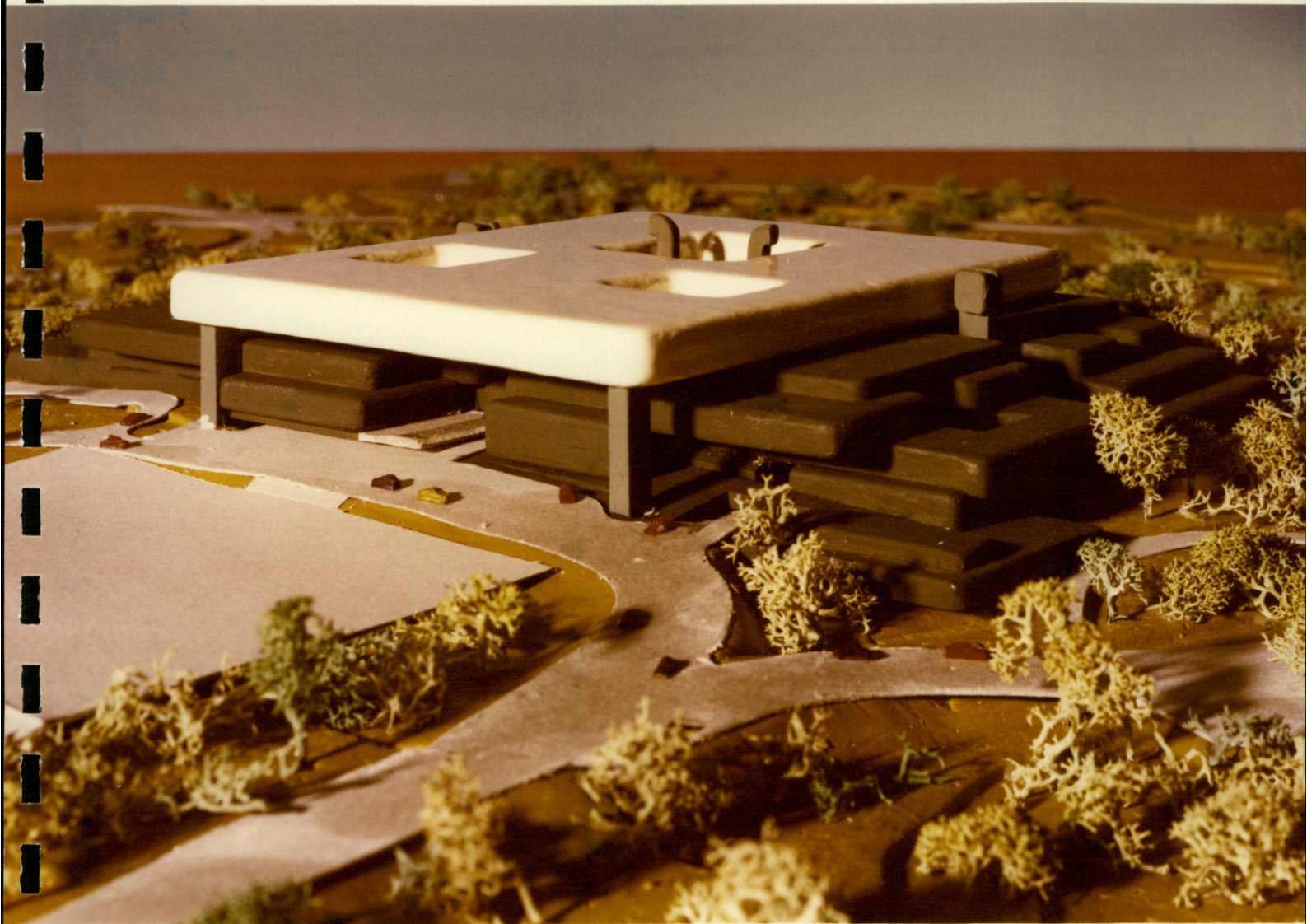


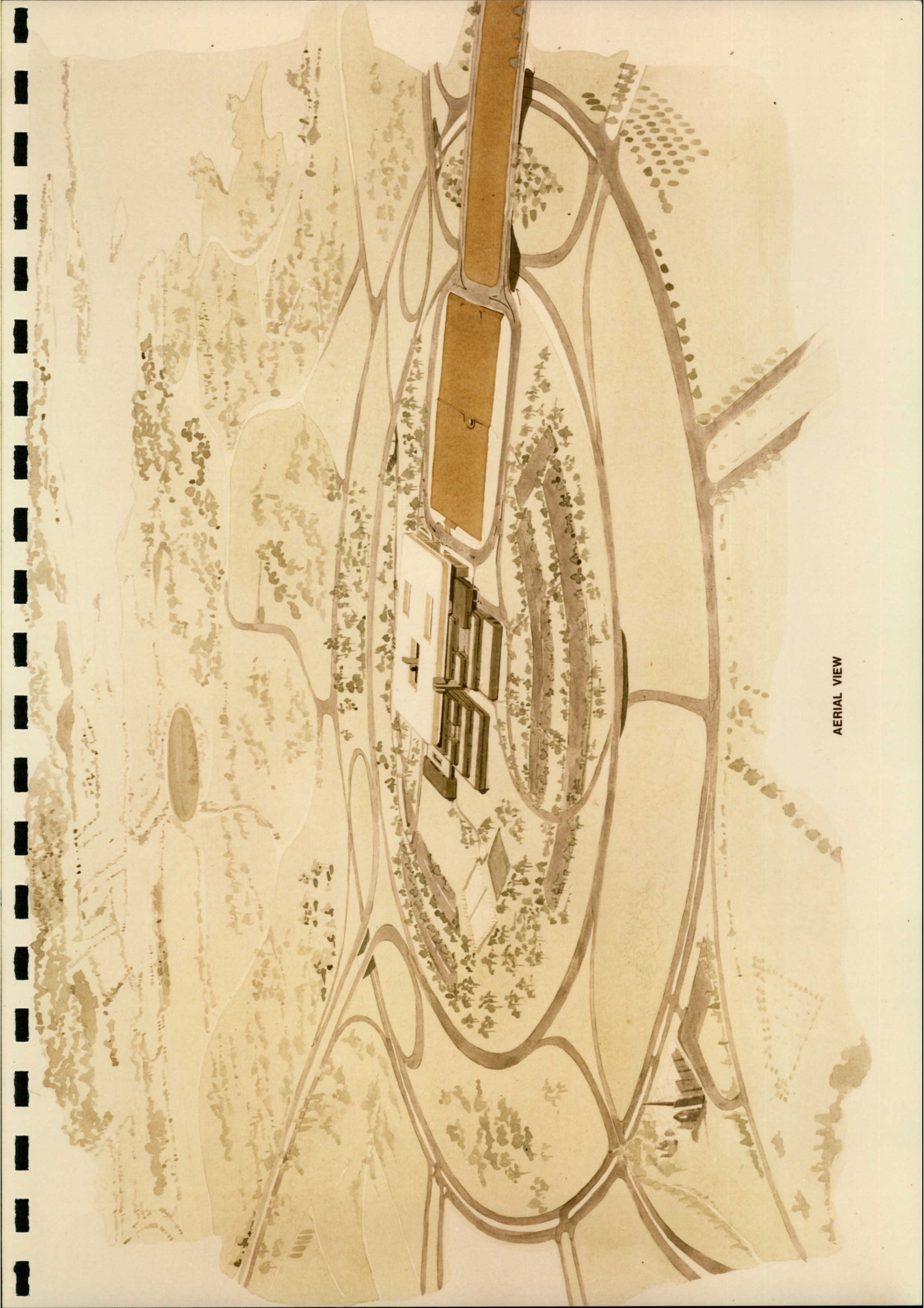
P002

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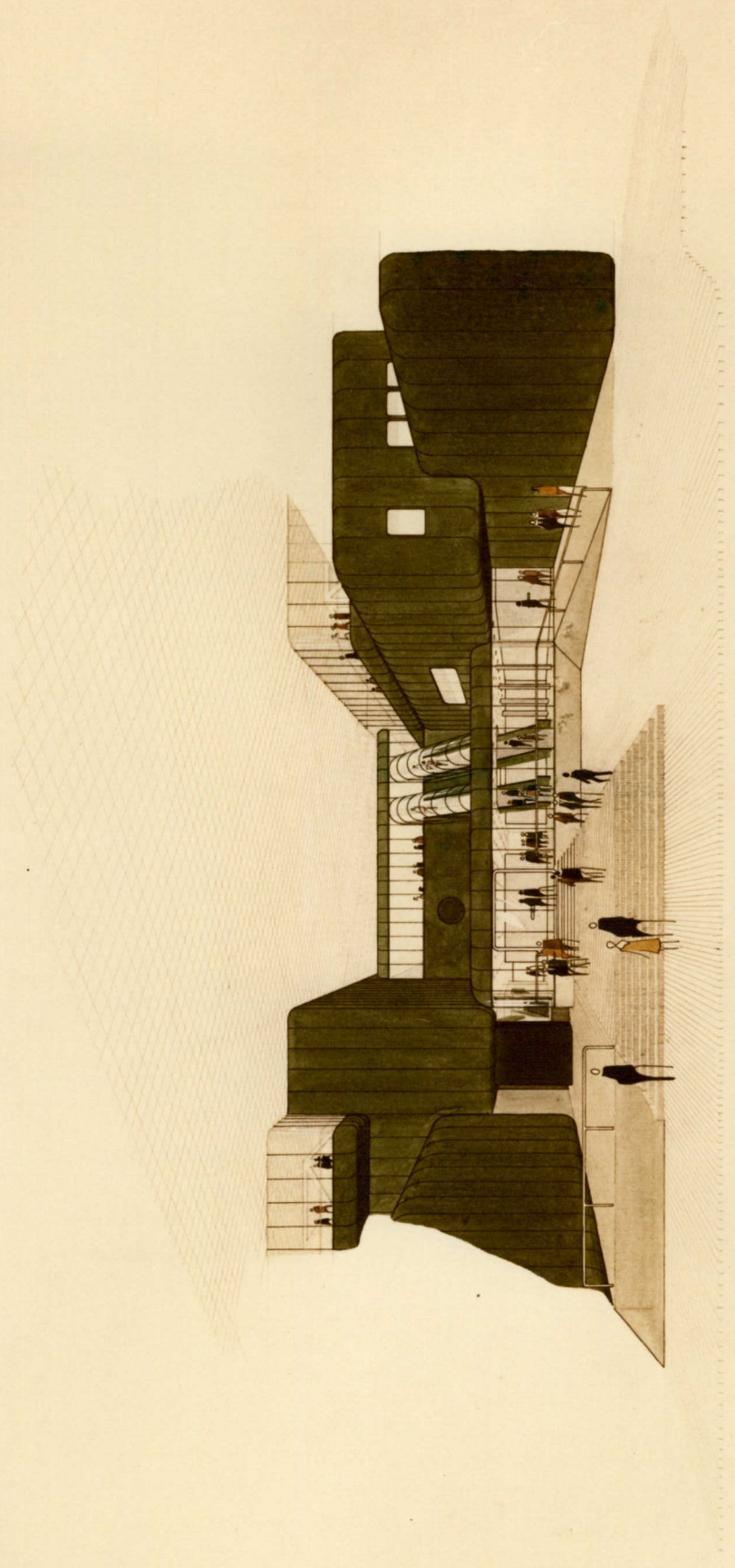








AERIAL VIEW



MAIN ENTRY

Appendix B

NET AREA ANALYSIS

Element	As Briefed Areas		As Planned Areas			Notes
	Repeated unit	Component	Element	Component	Element	
Foyer						
Foyer		780		1120		
Ancillary Rooms		212	992	212	992	Includes area between P.O. and Theatre.
Public Facilities						
Public Cafeteria		317				
Theatrette		450				
Post Office		117	884	As Briefed		
Reception Hall						
Hall		1165				
Kitchen		275				
Public Gallery		150				
Ancillary Rooms		165	1755	As Briefed		
Senate Chamber						
Chamber		315		555		
Service Rooms		65		65		
Lobbies (x2)	200	400		400		
Galleries		420	1200	420	1440	Chamber Floor expanded
House of Representatives Chamber						
Chamber		420		715		
Service Rooms		70		70		
Lobbies (x2)	250	500		500		
Galleries		660	1650	660	1945	Chamber Floor expanded
Circulation Spaces						
Members' Hall		500				
Visitor Space		700				
Ancillary Rooms		186	1386	As Briefed		
Senate Office Holders						
President's Suite		240				
Chairman of Committee's Suite		98				
Whips		536	874	As Briefed		
House of Representatives Office Holders						
Speaker's Suite		247				
Chairman of Committee's Suite		98				
Whips		536	881	As Briefed		
Senators						
Minor Party Leaders		296				
Senators' Suites (x41)	78	3198				
Party Rooms		305				
Transport Office		70	3869	As Briefed		
Members						
Minor Party Leader		187				
Members' Suites (x77)	78	6006				
Party Rooms		635				
Transport Office		76	6904	As Briefed		
Senate Chamber Support						
Clerks		227				
Chamber and Legislation		175				
Journals, Records and Research		318				
Usher of the Black Rod		65				
Printing Office		180	965	As Briefed		
House of Representatives Chamber Support						
Clerks		227				
Table Office		335				
Serjeant-at-Arms		65				
Procedure Office		120				
Printing Office		180	947	As Briefed		

Element	As Briefed Areas		As Planned Areas			Notes
	Repeated unit	Component	Element	Component	Element	
Senate Administration						
Accounts and Personnel		130				
Stores		130				
Registry		40	300		As Briefed	
House of Representatives Administration						
Accounts and Personnel		166				
Stores		160				
Registry		81	407		As Briefed	
Committees						
Committee Room No.1		522				
Committee Room No.2						
(x6)	217	1302				
Committee Room No.3						
(x4)	146	584				
Committee Room No.4						
(x4)	121	484				
Committee Room No.5						
(x4)	76	304				
Foyer		228				
Committee Secretariats		2059	5483		As Briefed	
Refreshment Rooms						
Kitchen and Stores		1382				
Members' Facilities		2005				
Staff Facilities		867				
Dispersed Facilities		82	4336		As Briefed	
Parliamentary Library						
Reading Rooms		430				
C.I.S.		438				
Library Executive		345				
Collections and						
Visitors' Reading Room		1630				
Staff		860				
Administration		608				
Technical Services		430	4786		As Briefed	
Joint House Department						
Administration		330				
Engineering		450				
Principal Technical Officer						
and Housekeeper		358				
Gardening Staff		160	1298		As Briefed	
Hansard						
Reporting Staff		720				
Administration		251				
Workshop		105	1076		As Briefed	
Executive Government						
Prime Minister		664				
Cabinet		424				
Deputy Prime Minister		281				
Leader of the Govt. in the Senate		251				
Leader of the House		228				
Ministerial Suites						
Type A (x26)	194	5044				
Ministerial Suite Type B		288				
Multi-purpose Rooms (x5)	17	85				
Ministerial Suites (x27)	26x172+1	5272				
Press Conference Room		50				
Government Information Unit		100				
Parliamentary Counsel		32	7387		As Briefed	

As Briefed Areas			As Planned Areas			Notes
Element	Repeated unit	Component	Element	Component	Element	
Opposition Executive						
Leader of the Opposition in the Senate		191				
Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate		154				
Leader of the Opposition in the House		444				
Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the House		196				
Standard Suites (x20)	109	2267				
Opposition Executive Party Room		66	3318		As Briefed	
Media						
Large Bureaux		1446				
TV Bureaux		450				
Small Bureaux		467				
Production Studios		529				
Common Areas		130	3022		As Briefed	
Amenities						
Indoor Recreation		950				
Personal Services		203				
Lounges (x2)	40	80				
Staff Amenities		223	1456		As Briefed	
Miscellaneous						
Attendants		264				
Police		70				
Lunch/Restroom		1640				
Special Services		640				
Telecommunications		1150				
Sound and TV Services		300				
Civil Defence Accommodation		400	4464		As Briefed	
Grand Total			59640		60515	