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The University of Canberra has a distinctive, purpose-built campus in a beautiful landscape setting. The campus is an important part of the life of the national capital with strong ties to the community and to government.

The University has transformed itself as an ‘omniversity’ with a focus on providing education to all sectors of society at all levels. Under the banner of UC For Life, we have developed innovative opportunities for research, teaching and vocational education with options to extend senior secondary study, early childhood learning and adult community education.

Exciting relationships have been forged on our international, capital city and regional contexts. Education and research with community, and public and private sector partners offers significant advantages for our core academic programs.

We are fortunate that the scale and quality of the Bruce campus, and the extent of land that is still available for development, will support this transformation of the University well into the future. We are also mindful that development must be of excellence in both planning and execution to match our status in the nation’s capital.

To that end, the 2012 Campus Master Plan is a narrative for campus development. It provides guidance for the future of the University whilst recognising the significance of the planning and design framework in which the University sits.

The master plan recognises the importance of the student and academic communities, and the relationship to the broader Territory and regional context. It considers the role of the campus in providing appropriate educational facilities and residential capacity, together with spaces for participation in sports, social and cultural gatherings and quiet reflection.

The campus is presented as a safe, accessible and compelling environment for students, staff and the general public, and as a demonstration of sustainable development and practice.

The master plan recognises the importance of the student and academic communities, and the relationship to the broader Territory and regional context. It considers the role of the campus in providing appropriate educational facilities and residential capacity, together with spaces for participation in sports, social and cultural gatherings and quiet reflection.

The campus is presented as a safe, accessible and compelling environment for students, staff and the general public, and as a demonstration of sustainable development and practice.
In doing so, we reflect the different dimensions of Australia’s capital city:

- the international representation of the country
- the seat of national government and public administration
- the home of national cultural, scientific and sporting institutions
- a symbol of Australian identity
- a designed and landscaped city
- a local community committed to a sustainable, educated, healthy, prosperous life

The University shares many features of other high quality universities, but the way we reflect these dimensions of our city differentiates us from all other Australian universities.

The University of Canberra is Australia’s capital university. Canberra is the exemplar of a designed, knowledge-based city-state in a service economy, from which the University draws inspiration.

The University of Canberra educational group includes the University, the University of Canberra College, the University of Canberra Schools and a future polytechnic.

The purpose of the University of Canberra as a whole is to provide or support education for all stages of life, and to conduct research and creative practice for the benefit of society.

The 2018 vision for the University of Canberra is to be recognised as a unique educational eco-system providing or supporting learning at all stages of life. In doing so we will become a model for how an integrated approach to tertiary education can link with school and community education. This application of the ‘omniversity’ idea will make the University of Canberra a world-first.

By 2018:

The University of Canberra (UC) will:

- be an internationally recognised research university producing high quality, high impact research in strategically selected areas
- be ranked in the upper half of Australian universities in reputable institutional indices and performance measures, making it Australia’s best small university
- have 10,000 full-time equivalent students on campus, of whom 25 per cent will be postgraduate and 25 per cent will be international
• have at least 500 full-time equivalent academic staff with a minimum student to staff ratio of 1:20

The University of Canberra College (UCC) will:
• be a leading pathways institution for Australian and international students with programs bridging the gap for those not immediately qualified to enter UC.
• have 1,000 full-time equivalent students
• operate from purpose-built premises, including state-of-the-art English language learning facilities.

The University of Canberra Schools will:
• have the UC Senior Secondary College and UC High School as exemplars of innovative collaboration between government and a university
• have added further schools spanning early childhood, primary and secondary years.

The proposed polytechnic will:
• be established as a practice-led higher education institution with strategic partners delivering employer relevant programs
• have 5,000 full-time equivalent students in sub-degree programs
• operate from premises dedicated for its purpose

The University has fashioned this ambitious future as a comprehensive provider of education for all sections of the community. We can help lead Canberra to becoming an Education City.

We are proud to carry the name of the nation’s capital.

1The University vision statements are taken from the University of Canberra Strategic Plan 2008 - 2012 Re-Vision 2011. http://www.canberra.edu.au/planning-quality/quality/strategic-directions

The University governance context for the planning and development of the campus is outlined at Appendix A.
OUR

CAMPUS

A unique contemporary environment that delivers learning as a transformative experience for all people irrespective of their origins, age and circumstances. An inclusive centre where learning is part of the community’s way of life.²

The University of Canberra has a beautiful and large campus centrally located in the Australian Capital Territory. The Ngunawal people are the traditional custodians of the land and the University acknowledges and respects their continuing culture.

The campus is close to vital town centres and suburban neighbourhoods, and a short drive from the civic and parliamentary heart of the city with all of the social and cultural benefits of the nation’s capital.

With views to the vast surrounding hills of the city, and in walking distance of urban parks and an active lake waterfront, the campus has a character that is quintessentially Canberra – a strong geometric plan with modern buildings set in a bush landscape.

The University is committed to planning and developing the campus as a place that will:

• have a distinctive identity
• be attractive and enjoyable
• generate a great student experience
• stimulate teaching and learning
• support staff, research and a collegial environment
• encourage student-staff academic interaction

• recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture within the environment
• attract industry and sporting partnerships and community engagement
• instill pride in our alumni

The Bruce campus will:

• enjoy a vibrant cultural and recreational life, famous internationally for its musical events and festivals
• have excellent sporting facilities, which are home to sporting clubs from inside and outside the University
• be at the heart of the Bruce Precinct, which will be a centre of innovation, education, research and health services, with a sustainable ecological footprint
• accommodate public, non-profit and private enterprises, contributing to the University’s education and research activities and to a thriving university community in an Australian setting³

¹ Master Plan Guidelines University of Canberra, Hornery Institute, 2008
² University of Canberra Strategic Plan 2008 - 2012 Re-Vision 2011
Indicative campus development – buildings in the landscape.
Indicative development of Kirinari Street
CAMPUS PLANNING AND DESIGN FRAMEWORK
1. STRATEGIC GOALS

To achieve this vision for the campus, the University will:

- underpin teaching, learning and research with first-rate buildings and facilities that encourage and promote University endeavours
- create a strong campus identity with a distinctive sense of place
- engage and connect with the surrounding neighbourhoods, the Belconnen Town Centre and Lake Ginninderra
- reinforce the Concourse as a striking and stimulating focus for the campus and wider community
- create an enjoyable public domain that can be used by the University and the community
- establish a campus character that enhances the bush setting and reinforces the relationship between buildings and the landscape
- deliver a logical, integrated circulation network for pedestrians, cyclists, cars and public transport
- create a safe, accessible and healthy campus
- provide a 24/7 campus with active mixed-use development
- reduce the campus ecological footprint and respect the natural environment
- integrate public art with building and landscape design
- include campus projects in work-integrated learning
- use design competitions to source new talent and promote innovation
- win design awards
- optimise capital returns to reinvest in the future of the University

The statutory planning context for the campus is outlined at Appendix B.

The development context for the campus including projections for growth and accommodation is outlined at Appendix C.
The Bruce campus reflects the Canberra aesthetic and planning context, in which its setting is indivisible from the wider bush landscape. The distant hills provide a rare, borrowed landscape, and mobs of kangaroos still emerge from the wooded areas of the campus.

The proximity of the campus to the Belconnen Town Centre, residential development, and other educational and sporting facilities positions the University as a centre for community and regional activity.

The campus is well served by arterial roads and cycle paths, is connected with pedestrian paths to surrounding residential and recreational areas, and by public transport to Civic and the other town centres.

The site has a legible and robust planning structure with ample opportunity for future development for education, research and allied University uses.

Existing building development is structured around a north south pedestrian ‘Concourse’ and open space recreational areas. The Concourse is the centre of student and staff engagement.

In recent years development precincts have been consolidated off the Concourse axes including the student residential ‘village’ to the west, the University of Canberra College to the south, and education and research enterprises to the east.

The campus spatial framework extends and enhances the existing planning structure, and is defined by three integrated plans:

- landscape context plan
- circulation plan
- precinct plan defining preferred land uses

These plans inform the allocation of:

- land for strategic development of the campus
- space for key University organisational units
2.1 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT PLAN

The landscape context plan identifies the key topographic and landscape elements that define the campus spatial structure.

The University straddles a ridge running north to south between the open grassland of Reservoir Hill and the wooded Gossan Hill. The Concourse and University Hill sit along this ridge. The ground slopes down to the shores of Lake Ginninderra to the west.

The Concourse is linked to Lake Ginninderra by a broad corridor of open landscape that includes the University Green and off campus, the John Knight Memorial Park. East of the Concourse the University playing fields provide a green recreation edge to Haydon Drive and the suburb of Bruce.

These landform and landscape elements embrace Canberra planning as a city embedded in and responding to its landscape and topographic setting.
2.2 CIRCULATION PLAN

The circulation plan establishes an integrated and seamless network for access and wayfinding both to and within the campus.

The circulation plan identifies key entries and routes through the campus including roadways, shared streets, cyclepaths, and primary pedestrian paths and places. This network is connected to current and future public transport routes.

Primary vehicular entry to the campus is off College Street, Haydon Drive and Ginninderra Drive. New entries off Aikman Drive are proposed to support development in the western areas of the campus. Entries will be aligned with bus stops wherever feasible.

The Concourse remains a place for pedestrians at the centre of the campus. The Concourse will be extended to the south connecting to the College Street entry and inter-town public transport route.

The existing roads that ring the Concourse will also be extended and connected with shared streets to complete the road network.

There is a trunk cyclepath on the northern campus perimeter that should be extended to the southern and western edges. Within the campus cyclists share the University road network.

**LEGEND**

- **PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION**
- **SHARED STREETS**
- **ROADS**
- **TRUNK CYCLEPATHS**

Existing roads can be seen on the aerial map on page 3

Bus routes as proposed in draft ACT Government 2031 Strategic Public Transport Network Plan
2.3 PRECINCT PLAN

The precinct plan provides a framework for campus planning and development based on preferred land uses. The precincts inform the selection of sites for new development and the allocation of existing space.

The precincts are:

HEARTLAND

The heartland precinct is the focus for academic and social life on the campus and includes the Concourse. The majority of the existing University faculty buildings are in this precinct. Future academic and landmark buildings, such as a Great Hall, will be located in this heartland, as will the UCC purpose-built facilities and the future polytechnic. The heartland frames the Concourse and will continue to be developed with campus wide services including childcare.

The Concourse has always been the centre of social life on the campus and will include student services and accommodation, cafes, the refectory, shops and learning commons. As a large linear outdoor pedestrian space free from vehicle movements, the Concourse supports diverse recreation and community activities and events.

THE HILL

A grassland hill at the northern end of the Concourse, this precinct reads as a distinctive landscape element from within and outside of the campus. There are sweeping views from the top of the hill to the surrounding areas of the campus and Canberra. The Hill has potential as an ecological study and research area.

THE GREEN

The Green is a very special forest landscape running west from the Concourse. Part of the original 1967 master plan for the campus it was always intended as a ‘college park’. Today the Green broadly defines and unifies the western side of the campus and is a vast and rich place that supports diverse plantings and mobs of kangaroo. The Green will be largely retained as open space for study and recreation purposes with associated smaller scale buildings.

HEALTH

This precinct on the northern edge of the campus is for future development of University community health and teaching clinics and other public and private sector health organisations. A ‘greenfield’ area, the precinct is directly opposite the new suburb of Lawson South and is close to other established residential areas and the Belconnen Town Centre. The precinct has convenient public transport and vehicular access from Aikman Drive with space for on-campus car parking to support clients, patients and health care employees.

SPORTS

The University has ample space for playing field and sports developments on the eastern side of the campus. This precinct will accommodate future University and allied private sector sporting organisations to establish a sports commons. Development in the precinct will include indoor and outdoor sports facilities for the campus community together with elite team and training facilities. The precinct will become a sports showcase and will promote teaching, internships and research opportunities in health, well-being and sport.

ENTERPRISE

A prime site in the south-eastern part of the campus, this precinct supports key University disciplines associated with business and government, together with significant research centres including the ANZSOG Institute for Governance and the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling. New buildings within the precinct have been designed to support community and government engagement with quality 24/7 conference, training and exhibition facilities, and apartments for visiting scholars. The precinct is well located for community access from both the Haydon Drive and College Street entries to the campus and has ample car parking.

CULTURAL

On the central western side of the campus, this precinct will be developed for key
University cultural pursuits, humanities and heritage conservation disciplines. Allied community and significant public institutions will also be accommodated with associated opportunities for field study, internship and research. This ‘greenfields’ area has excellent connections to the Concourse and the Green, with future vehicular and service access off Aikman Drive.

THE VILLAGE

Already accommodating 1,420 students living on campus, the ‘Ressies’, as they are affectionately known, were located in this south-western precinct as part of the original 1967 campus master plan and were first occupied in the 1970s. The precinct has increased in density and quality of accommodation in recent years and will undergo significant future residential development for students and others. The distinctive ‘village’ character will be enriched and extended with active frontages, pedestrian streets and pocket parks.

BIMBIMBIE

On the southern edge of the campus with prime street frontages and access off College and Bimbimbie Streets, this precinct accommodates the Vice-Chancellor’s residence and gardens. Similar future development for staff and visiting fellows in academic residential ‘colleges’ and ‘halls’ is envisaged with associated amenities and scholarly facilities.

Preferred land uses for each precinct are outlined in tables 2.3.1 – 2.3.9. These land use descriptions generally correspond to definitions used in the Territory Plan, although others describe functions of the University. The definitions of land uses contained within the Territory Plan are outlined at Appendix D.
## 2.3.1 Heartland Including the Concourse

### Primary land use permitted
- Cultural facility
- Community theatre
- Educational establishment
- Office
- Indoor entertainment facility

### Other land uses permitted
- Ancillary use
- Business agency
- Caretaker’s residence
- Child care centre
- Club
- Commercial accommodation unit
- Craft workshop
- Drink establishment
- Financial establishment
- Hotel
- Place of assembly
- Place of worship
- Produce market
- Public agency
- Religious associated use
- Restaurant
- Shop
- Sign
- Supermarket

## 2.3.2 The Hill

### Primary land use permitted
- Ecosystem support facilities
- Educational establishment
- Nature conservation area
- Outdoor education establishment
- Outdoor recreation facility
- Parkland

### Other land uses permitted
- Ancillary use
- Temporary use

## 2.3.3 The Green

### Primary land use permitted
- Ecosystem support facilities
- Educational establishment
- Outdoor education establishment
- Parkland

### Other land uses permitted
- Ancillary use
- Temporary use

## 2.3.4 Health

### Primary land use permitted
- Educational establishment
- Health facility
- Hospital
- Office
- Scientific research establishment

### Other land uses permitted
- Ancillary use
- Business agency
- Car park
- Caretaker’s residence
- Child care centre
- Community activity centre
- Funeral parlour
- Hotel
- Public agency
- Residential care accommodation
- Restaurant
- Shop
- Sign
- Supportive housing

## 2.3.5 Sports

### Primary land use permitted
- Educational establishment
- Indoor recreation facilities
- Office
- Outdoor recreation facilities
- Playing field

### Other land uses permitted
- Ancillary use
- Business agency
- Caretaker’s residence
- Child care centre
- Health facility
- Parkland
- Place of assembly
- Restaurant
- Shop
- Sign
- Temporary Use
### 2.3.6 Enterprise

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Other land uses permitted</th>
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<td>• Ancillary use</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Business agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Public agency</td>
<td>• Car park</td>
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<td>• Scientific research establishment</td>
<td>• Caretaker’s residence</td>
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<td>• Child care centre</td>
<td>• Community activity centre</td>
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### 2.3.7 Cultural

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<td>• Craft workshop</td>
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<td>• Cultural and community uses</td>
<td>• Business agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Cultural facility</td>
<td>• Caretaker’s residence</td>
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<td>• Commercial accommodation unit</td>
<td>• Child care centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Community theatre</td>
<td>• Parkland</td>
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### 2.3.8 The Village

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<td>• Car park</td>
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<td>• Single dwelling housing</td>
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### 2.3.9 Bimbimbie

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<td>• Business agency</td>
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<td>• Caretaker’s residence</td>
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<td>• Temporary use</td>
<td>• Drink establishment</td>
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<td>• Restaurant</td>
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### Campus Planning and Design Framework

- The layout and design of the campus should reflect the different uses and purposes of each area.
- Enterprise zones typically include educational institutions, offices, and public agencies.
- Cultural areas focus on workshops, community facilities, and religious associated uses.
- The Village and Bimbimbie areas are designed for mixed-use developments, such as education, multi-unit housing, and service apartments.

- Ancillary uses like restaurants, shops, and temporary setups are permitted in all zones.
- Each area has specific guidelines for land use and development.
Indicative development
INDICATIVE LAND AND SPACE ALLOCATION
The allocation of land indicates site areas for future development opportunities according to function and type of activity.

In determining appropriate land allocation specific consideration has been given to the circulation and precinct land use plans described at section 2.

Site selection for particular projects is made on a case-by-case basis to ensure alignment with the master plan vision for the campus.

The 118 hectare campus site provides the University with a large, under-developed site which for all practical purposes will never be fully required for direct educational and research purposes, in an area of appreciating land values.

Through its Campus Development Board, the University Council has identified overarching Fundamental Principles for Campus Development.

The principles relate to:
- Strategic Alignment. Development will be demonstrably consistent with the University’s Strategic Plan, Campus Master Plan, Sustainability Strategy and brand identity.
- Conformity. Development will comply with the University of Canberra Act, the Crown Lease and the Territory Plan.
- Optimising Yield. Development will generate funds, directly or indirectly, for the long-term benefit of the University and its communities, in a way that balances maximum financial return with the other Fundamental Principles on this list.
- Learning Environment. Development will contribute in clearly articulated ways to the University’s goal of creating a campus environment conducive to learning through education and research.
- Sensitivity. Development will take into account aesthetic design, sustainability and construction considerations appropriate to a university that teaches and researches in relevant disciplines, including Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Interior Design, Building and Construction Planning and Management.
- Good Decision Making. Development decisions will be consultative, transparent, risk-based and accountable.
- Partnerships. Collaborative projects will only be entered into with third parties of good repute, following rigorous due diligence.
- Project Management. Development projects will be based on objectives that are articulated and be subject to rigorous project control and post-occupancy evaluation.

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Indicative sites for development by type

- 1: Aikman Drive
- 2: 2 & 3
- 3: 4 & 5
- 4: Haydon Drive
- 5: College Street
- 6: Lease Boundary
- 7: 7
- 8: 8
- 9: Gininderra Drive
- 10: Gininderra Drive
- 11: College Street
- 12: Haydon Drive
- 13: Aikman Drive
- 14: Lease Boundary

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Indicative land and space allocation

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27
The allocation of space for University organisational units indicates preferred locations predicated on the following principles:

- alignment with the master plan vision for the campus
- rationalisation of faculty allocated space
- inclusion of bookable teaching space in every building
- consolidation and even distribution of higher degree by research space
- ideally the accommodation of teaching and learning spaces at ground and lower levels, with office and research spaces on upper levels
- the Concourse and Building 1 as the focus of collegial staff and student support and social services

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<th>FUNCTION</th>
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<td>Chancelry</td>
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<td>Learning Commons</td>
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<td>University Of Canberra polytechnic</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Laboratories</td>
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<td>Teaching Workshops</td>
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<td>University Stores</td>
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Indicative space allocation by function
Proposed development of the Concourse
PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
The University has a unique landscape setting that responds to and reflects the wider Canberra open space system, the bush character and the urban context.

The landscape character for the campus is detailed in the University’s Campus Character Plan: Urban Landscape, Legible Systems.

The campus landscape character is defined by the following key principles:

- the landform that establishes the campus setting and planning structure
- views and vistas to the broader Canberra setting that are ‘borrowed’ into the campus
- the bush setting that extends into the University where it is formalised in the campus plantings
- planting and vegetation that express the way in which landscape layers and other systems intertwine
- a landscape experienced most directly through pedestrian circulation
- a memorable experience enjoyed after a single visit
5.1 LANDFORM

The University landform provides the backbone for creating a powerful campus character.

Principal landform elements are:

- the academic core strung along a defining ridge that is bookended by the sweep of University Hill to the north and a topographic cut to the south
- edge terraces that provide a dramatic extension of the ridge
- large-scale landform elements that define massive ‘rooms’ within the tree grid of the wider campus

5.2 VIEWS AND VISTAS

Vast views and vistas from the ridge and across the valley sweep upwards to the surrounding hills creating a defining campus experience.

Development of the campus will:

- enhance and frame views of the distant landscape and mountains
- create a visual connection to the University Heart from the key entry points to the campus
- orientate buildings and use entries and edges to frame views and vistas
- reinforce and protect key vistas into and out of the campus
- establish visual connection to the campus context particularly Lake Ginninderra, Reservoir Hill and the suburbs of Lawson and Bruce
5.3 WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

The flow of water in the campus is to be celebrated and integrated in building and landscape developments.

Water sensitive urban design will:

• integrate the campus-wide water treatment systems
• use water management to prescribe the character of the living plant material used on the site
• link water movement to pedestrian circulation making it more legible to users of the campus
• integrate water strategies in the development of buildings, streetscapes and landscapes, and facilitate good management and maintenance

5.4 PLANTING AND VEGETATION

Planting, vegetation and structure contributes significantly to the physical character and quality of the university experience.

Planting and vegetation will:

• reinforce the predominantly native landscape character of the campus in the Canberra context
• establish a sensory environment in which colour, contrast, and texture define space and unify the campus
• reinforce and integrate the landscape edge of the campus
• integrate water strategies in the development of buildings, streetscapes and landscapes, and facilitate good management and maintenance

Five primary plantings define the campus:

• a white trunked tree grid that is a wayfinding device to the University Heart. On the Concourse these trees will be linked to the existing blonde brick column grid to create cohesion in the central area of campus
• the black-trunked large-scale tree forests that highlight the white tree grid and reinforce existing stands of black trunked eucalypts. These trees will be introduced throughout the wider campus to establish a legible and cohesive whole and to support wayfinding
• a green thread of wet-footed vegetation that indicates where the water treatment flows through the campus
• colour patches created by masses of ground-plane flowering plants that define a finer and more tangible vegetation layer
• grasslands reminiscent of and/or derived from natural vegetation

These primary plantings will be complemented with campus-wide production including large areas for communal crops and small private allotments together with a tree and plant nursery, seed bank and community gardens.
5.5 PUBLIC AND OPEN SPACE

There is a hierarchy of active and passive public and open spaces on campus for individual and group activities, including festivals and events, study and quiet reflection, and just having fun.

Public spaces:

- are defined with a consistent palette of high-quality and durable materials and are given variety through planting, colour and texture
- activate and adjoin the ground floor of buildings
- maximise the linkages between campus destinations and are integrated with the circulation network
- cater for pedestrians
- are safe and accessible
- have a high level of amenity and include outdoor seating, public art and commemorative works related to the history and achievements of the University
- are enjoyable at night with appropriate lighting effects that define use and are welcoming

5.6 STREETSCAPE

The quality and character of the streetscape is fundamental to the campus experience.

Campus streetscape is characterised by:

- a legible hardscape and planting hierarchy aligned with public and open space destinations
- a consistent palette of quality road and pedestrian pavement materials, street furniture and lighting for the primary circulation network
- hardscape materials and colour used to emphasise key entry points along primary pedestrian paths
- opportunities for precinct specific hardscape, plantings and lighting effects to establish identity and delight
- bio-retention street swales for water management
- slow vehicle movement and pedestrian-driver eye contact between roads and paths
6. BIODIVERSITY GUIDELINES

To promote biodiversity, campus landscape systems should be consistent with their location in the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion. Biodiversity will be supported and maintained by:

- developing landscape systems that are and remain ecologically healthy and functional
- establishing, promoting and raising awareness of the environmental qualities of the campus including for teaching and research
- the University Green and University Hill being a focus for ecosystem study and research
- wildlife herds and corridors that connect the campus and the wider bush setting being protected
- habitats for endangered species or ecological communities being protected

A Conservation Management Plan will be prepared for key environmental areas on the University campus. Habitat on the campus is outlined in the report Natural Vegetation as Fauna Habitat on the University of Canberra: the importance of grassland and woodland remnants.

A Conservation Management Plan will be prepared for key environmental areas on the University campus. Habitat on the campus is outlined in the report Natural Vegetation as Fauna Habitat on the University of Canberra: the importance of grassland and woodland remnants.

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1. As required under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and/or the ACT Environment Protection Act 1997.

2. The report recommendations note that "the tall spear grass dominated native pasture on the north western side of the campus provides potential habitat for grassland fauna. It was confirmed with three years of observation that the area does not support a golden sun moth population. In addition the firm BIOSIS determined through field survey that the vulnerable striped legless lizard does not occur in this area."
The spatial experience of the campus is largely dependent on the quality of circulation and movement – the ‘journey’ to and between destinations.

Circulation spaces and sequences for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles connect public spaces and have both social and practical functions.

7.1 WAYFINDING

The University’s Wayfinding and Signage Master Plan Strategy and the Signage Guidelines Manual establish design principles for a single, coherent, hierarchical system of public information. The strategy addresses diverse functional and aspirational requirements while enhancing place making.

Signage at the University directs people efficiently throughout the campus and supports a sense of well-being and confidence.

The character and image of the University will evolve and change over time. The design of the University’s public information system anticipates physical and cultural change.

Wayfinding and place-making signage:
- provides clear public information
- contributes to the image and profile of the University
- develops a wayfinding system that projects the University’s aspiration and positioning
- includes branding of the campus with significant gateway and boundary signs
- builds on the culture of the University to use a numbering and naming system that is independent of faculty use
7.2 ROADS

Primary access roads connect the University to the wider community.

Haydon Drive, College Street, Aikman Drive and Ginninderra Drive are critical urban arterial roads that define the boundaries of the campus.

Access roads:

- provide vehicle entries to the campus proper and to key destinations
- link car parks and main pathways
- define shared streets that protect the University Heart from through traffic
- provide access to buildings for service delivery
- are all shared with cyclists

7.3 CAR PARKING

Car parks are an integral part of the campus circulation network and arrival sequence. They should provide attractive entrances to the University with appealing pathways and clear directions to key destinations.

The University is committed to:

- an accessible, friendly and safe campus in which walking, cycling and the use of public transport are encouraged and where car transport is shared
- car parks that are attractive, easy to find, well connected to pedestrian circulation and support integrated transport and access
- open space and useable landscape areas that are valued above surface car parks
- car park locations that are consolidated near the primary entrances to the University and at key locations including bus stops and campus residences
- on-street parking in proximity to the Concourse and playing fields
- in the long term, structured and basement car parks in central locations to replace surface car parks

Indicative road section, parallel parking and shared street plans

Environment and Works Committee vision statement for parking November 2010.
Consistent with the University’s commitment to the Talloires Declaration, pay parking should ultimately be introduced to encourage sustainable transport including limiting car trips, reducing emissions and increasing the use of public transport.

Car parking:
- takes advantage of the terrain to provide on-grade access to undercroft and structured parking
- is defined by adjacent public spaces or buildings
- can accommodate other public uses, such as festivals and markets, when not used for parking
- includes short-term, on-street parking where practicable

The Talloires Declaration is an international commitment to leadership in sustainability made by higher education institutions. The Declaration includes a ten-point action plan to include sustainability in teaching, research and outreach. First made in 1990 at an international conference for Universities held at Talloires in France, the University of Canberra became a signatory in 1999.

7.4 PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Safe, comfortable and engaging pedestrian routes are vital to campus life and a positive experience of the University.

The University’s primary pedestrian path is the north-south Concourse that connects to College Street.

A series of east-west secondary connecting paths link the Concourse to the surrounding precincts, shared streets, open spaces and playing fields.

Pedestrian circulation:
- provides a defined wayfinding network that is enjoyable and healthy
- uses hardscape materials and colour to aid wayfinding and to distinguish the University Heart from the wider campus
- may be used to commemorate the University’s achievements on the primary pedestrian circulation paths

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**FUTURE STRUCTURED PARKING**

**COURTYARD PARKING**

**FUTURE BUILDINGS**

**BELOW GRADE CAR PARK WITHOUT RAMPS**

**EARTH BANK OR WALL**
7.5 BICYCLE CIRCULATION

Cycling is a growing and important means of travel and circulation to and on campus. Cycling promotes a sustainable and healthy lifestyle and is encouraged by the University. Cycling infrastructure provides users with choices about how they commute and allows participants to include recreation in their daily routine.

Cycling infrastructure:
- establishes shared circulation routes for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians
- connects the campus circulation network to the external trunk cycle network on the perimeter of the campus
- provides a variety of bicycle parking and storage together with change and shower facilities strategically placed around the campus to suit the various modes of cycling

7.6 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The College Street pedestrian entry is the primary public transport gateway to the campus. College Street is on the bus routes that link the Belconnen Town Centre to Civic and to local neighbourhood areas.

The ACT Government plan for the future Belconnen to City Transitway:
- develops a primary bus stop and signalised road crossing that will connect the Concourse to College Street and is integrated with the pedestrian entry to the University
- establishes a park and ride facility along Pinaroo Street
- extends the existing 40km/h speed zone along the Radford College frontage to include Kirinari Street and the bus stops adjacent the entry to the Concourse

Ideally, all entries to the campus will include public transport infrastructure.
8. BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Built works will demonstrate design excellence and innovation and will contribute to the campus character and identity.

8.1 BUILDING SETTING AND SITING

- buildings will be sited and designed to take advantage of views and vistas, to address public spaces and to improve the streetscape
- entrances will front pedestrian routes with direct visual linkage to and from buildings for public surveillance
- new buildings will respect neighbouring developments, and will contribute to the character and identity of the campus

8.2 LANDMARK BUILDINGS

- buildings that have a symbolic role in the life of the University such as the Library, Great Hall and Chancelry will be designed as significant landmarks and destinations in the campus
- landmark buildings should be sited in or leading to the University Heart with clear linkages to the Concourse
- landmark buildings should win design and building awards for excellence

8.3 BUILDING FACADES AND EDGES

- building facades and edges will be used to activate public spaces and contribute to a lively character
- the ground floor of buildings adjoining public spaces will incorporate active common areas
- active frontages will line the University Heart and Concourse
- ideally, teaching spaces and learning commons should be located on the perimeter of buildings with external views
- blank walls to public spaces are to be avoided unless they support information, recreation or communication uses

8.4 LONGEVITY

- buildings will be designed and built to be robust and of low maintenance
- building infrastructure should be designed for a lifespan of 100 years
- consideration will be given to appropriate structural systems, materials, finishes and service reticulation to extend longevity
- buildings should be designed to enable future alternative uses and to accommodate major internal re-arrangement, fit out and services upgrade
- consideration will be given to refurbishment and/or adaptive re-use of buildings prior to a decision to demolish
8.5 SUSTAINABILITY

- buildings will achieve the level of environmentally sustainable design defined in the University Sustainability Strategy and ESD Guidelines
- building should support comfortable outdoor microclimates
- buildings should use passive means of achieving appropriate comfort conditions typically through good orientation, solar access, natural ventilation and intelligent selection of building materials
- passive environmental controls may be supplemented with active means of mechanical heating, ventilation and air conditioning
- where practicable, renewable energy sources should be incorporated

8.6 BUILDING MATERIALITY

- building fabric should be selected to complement and enhance rather than mimic the character of the University
- materials should be selected for their appropriateness to context and architectural design idea and strategy, durability and environmental performance, provenance and embodied energy

8.7 BUILDING SCALE

- building mass and height should be determined to optimise efficiencies of scale, particularly with respect to services and the ratio of floor area to building footprint
- typically buildings will be at least three stories in height, with a minimum footprint of 1,200 m² gross floor area

8.8 BUILDING PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

- to the extent feasible, buildings should have mixed-uses
- student services, food and retail outlets should ideally be at ground floor level and open to the public domain
- learning commons and teaching spaces, such as tutorial rooms and lecture theatres should ideally be at ground floor level
- academic and research offices should be located on upper floors to free ground floor space for more public uses and to improve working space privacy
- circulation spaces such as corridors and stairs should be designed as collegiate spaces to encourage interaction of staff and students
9. GENERAL GUIDELINES

These guidelines underpin the design of the built environment at the broadest level and are applicable to planning, building and landscape works, and development decisions.

9.1 SUSTAINABLE CAMPUS

A University that develops leaders who will inspire and deliver a sustainable future.

The University is committed to demonstrating leadership in sustainable development and is a signatory to the Talloires Declaration, an international ten-point action plan for incorporating sustainability and environmental literacy in teaching, research, operations and outreach at colleges and universities.

The University’s Sustainability Strategy identifies specific objectives, outcomes and key performance indicators in four program areas:

- campus footprint – to reduce the impact of development on the campus grounds and the use of resources on ecosystems, both locally and elsewhere
- teaching and learning – to provide students with the skills to apply sustainability principles within their disciplinary practice
- community – to use skills and influence to provide platforms for debate and learning about sustainability and increase the capacity of people to take appropriate action
- research – to develop new knowledge targeted to the gaps and challenges presented by the transition to a more sustainable world

The ‘campus footprint’ is of most relevance to this master plan and includes actions, outcomes and targets for energy, water and waste management, purchasing, recycling and sustainable transport.

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1 University of Canberra Sustainability Strategy vision statement
9.2 HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND CULTURE

In 1967 Hassell McConnell and Partners were appointed as the architects and planners for the establishment of the Bruce campus\(^\text{11}\). The first campus master plan was drafted that same year. The architects noted the quality of the site, and aimed to develop a ‘flexible, orderly and functional arrangement of areas and services...conducive to the enjoyment of effective teaching and study...to contribute towards the evolution of a special character which will justify expectations that the College will soon have national significance’\(^\text{12}\).

By 1971 campus development was well underway. The Concourse, surrounded by modernist buildings clad in white brick, was established as the centre of the campus. The result was a distinctive and elegant composition that has withstood the test of time.

Early student residences on campus, first occupied in 1971, were designed to encourage independence and a sense of neighbourhood. This was a radical departure from other contemporary Australian student accommodation institutional models. The interim Council committed to a native landscape character and determined that buildings should not be named after faculties\(^\text{13}\). In 1976 the Council conducted a competition to name the streets. Aboriginal names, generally of local origin were selected. Such decisions embedded a Canberra design aesthetic and laid the social foundations of a democratic and collegiate culture.

From the first, the campus reflected Canberra planning with buildings set in a broad and beautiful landscape context. In keeping with the early impetus of innovative and modern design in the Nation’s Capital, many of the more recent campus developments are by talented Australian designers. A number of these people have also contributed to teaching and research at the University and many are alumni.

Engagement with the natural and built heritage and culture of the campus continues to be vital to the successful transformation of the University into one of Australia’s finest.

This includes:
- recognising the character and value of the campus landscape, buildings and special places to the life and identity of the University and to the wider urban context
- identifying and respecting Indigenous places on the campus including as detailed in the University’s Reconciliation Action Plan 2010-2015.
- recognising the character and ecological value of the campus
- acknowledging these aspects of the campus in new development opportunities
- recording and promulgating the cultural history of the University and integrating this story into the built fabric
- a comprehensive commemorative and public art program that recognises University alumni, heroes and achievements

Buildings on campus that have received architecture awards include:
- 1993 Canberra Medallion – Boiler House Lecture Theatre - Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayn
- 1993 Award of Merit - Building for Nursing Science - Mitchell/Giurgola & Thorp
- 1997 Award – Extensions to Building 6 - Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayn
- 2011 Public Architecture Award and Sustainable Design Award – International Microsimulation Centre - Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayn

One building group is heritage listed:
- University of Canberra Student Residence Residence Group 2, Bruce designed by John Andrews (1973–74) – registered 6 March 2009 on the ACT Heritage Register.

Other buildings and places on campus have cultural value notably:
- Foundation Stone on the eastern axis to the Concourse
- The Concourse and University Green as part of the original master plan
- 1975 Building 7 extension – Eggleston, Macdonald and Secomb with Roger Johnson the first head of the design school at the former CCAE
- ‘Bimbimbie’ the Vice-Chancellor’s Residence – Aldo Giurgola for Mitchell/ Giurgola & Thorp
- ‘Windbreak’ plantings on the western side of the campus that may have been part of an early stock route.

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\(^{11}\) The Canberra College of Advanced Education became the University of Canberra in 1990.

\(^{12}\) Hassell McConnell and Partners CCAE Master Plan 1967 (from 40: A short History of the University of Canberra 2008)

\(^{13}\) 40: A short History of the University of Canberra 2008
9.3 SAFE CAMPUS

The campus will be a place where staff and students feel safe and secure. Good planning and design, augmented with appropriate security services, support the establishment of a safe environment. This includes:

- Maximising opportunities for passive surveillance of open space from and between buildings and circulation nodes
- Appropriate lighting throughout the campus with special consideration of building entries, primary pathways, car parks, set-down areas and bus stops
- Avoiding blind spots and dark alcoves that create furtive spaces within and between buildings and places
- Ensuring high visibility of corridors, stairs, elevators and vehicle access points and car parks
- Installing appropriate security infrastructure systems including cameras, duress alarms, and emergency help points

9.4 ACCESSIBLE CAMPUS

The campus will be welcoming and accessible to all members of the University and wider community. Providing appropriate facilities and compliance with access regulation together with considered design of wayfinding and signage will support the establishment of a positive environment. This includes:

- Appropriate provision for cultural diversity and freedom of worship
- Appropriate provision for people with disabilities and the elderly in accordance with relevant statutes
- Making campus facilities available for use by community groups with amenities such as lecture and seminar rooms available for hire, extended opening hours and access to cafes, bars, playing fields and parking
- Ensuring that buildings and spaces adjacent to facilities that may be occupied out of hours can be easily separated and secured

9.5 HEALTHY CAMPUS

The campus will provide opportunities for maintaining and enhancing health and well-being together with the pursuit of knowledge. This includes:

- Promoting the primacy of pedestrian circulation with an attractive network of paths, public places and shared streets.
- Promoting cycling with good and enjoyable roads and shared streets, bike storage and change facilities
- Ensuring a tobacco smoke-free campus
- Encouraging passive and active outdoor recreation with facilities for organised sports as well as informal game playing, walking/jogging routes and exercise points
- Promoting and enhancing direct contact and experience of the natural environment with parks, open spaces and outdoor places in which to stroll and relax
- Opening building interiors to the external environment wherever practicable
- Designing buildings with broad corridors, generous stairs and efficient circulation routes to encourage people to walk within buildings and to mingle
- Providing outdoor places for teaching and learning from gathering places for small group discussion to amphitheatres for outdoor lectures and events
- Providing wireless intranet/internet connectivity to encourage use of the outdoors for study
- Providing cafes, lounges, communal gardens and other social amenities to encourage a casual collegiate society
- Promoting the responsible consumption of alcohol on the campus and during events
10. APPENDIX A: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

10.1 UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

The governing body of the University is the Council as set out in the University of Canberra Act (ACT) 1989 (the Act). The powers of Council are established in section 10 of the Act. Council creates the basis for management excellence by developing the University’s mission statement and setting the strategic direction, as well as approving the annual budget. It is responsible for ensuring the systems and processes to direct and control the University’s operations are in place and working effectively. In addition, Council fosters a culture which allows the University to deliver to all of its stakeholders’ outcomes in line with its mission and strategic goals.

10.2 ENVIRONMENT AND WORKS COMMITTEE

The Environment and Works Committee is a Committee of the University Council.

The Committee:

- supports Council in exercising its governance responsibilities for the planning, development and management of the University’s built and natural environments so that the campus supports the University’s objectives and is functional, sustainable and aesthetically attractive.
- exercises governance responsibilities on behalf of Council in the oversight of the University’s capital development and maintenance program, space utilisation, and environmental protection strategies to achieve outcomes which represent quality, value and risk minimisation.

The Committee makes recommendations to Council on:

- the campus master plan
- associated policies, plans and guidelines (e.g. campus development plan, infrastructure plan and naming policy)
- development and building proposals, including exterior design and location, for buildings and facilities located on the University’s lease but owned by third parties
- significant risks and the mitigation of those risks

The Committee considers, reviews and advises Council on the implementation of:

- annual capital development and maintenance program and budget
- campus development plan
- infrastructure plan
- naming policy

The Committee approves, on the delegated authority of Council:

- annual capital development and maintenance program, within the budget established by Council
- guidelines for the selection of architects, planners, designers and project managers
- space utilisation guidelines for University buildings
- landscape guidelines
- transport and parking plans and policies
- signage policy
- environmental protection strategies
10.3 CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Campus Development Board is an *ad hoc* committee of the Council. The Board reports and makes recommendations to the Council and, on those matters directly related to their terms of reference, the Environment and Works Committee and Finance Committee.

The Board:
- directs and reviews the work of the Project Adviser (appointed by the University)
- drafts the strategic three to five year capital works program, including infrastructure, buildings and landscape work
- appraises development proposals for agreed strategic capital works projects, including brief and site selection
- appraises draft Campus Precinct Plans
- provides advice, as required, on the Campus Master Plan
The statutory planning context of the University is defined by the University of Canberra Act 1989, the Crown Lease for the Bruce campus and the Territory Plan.

11.1 UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA ACT AND LEASE

The University of Canberra is established under the University of Canberra Act 1989 (the Act), which sets out, among other things, the functions and powers of the University.

The University of Canberra is the Crown Lessee of block 1 section 3 Bruce. The University is entitled to use the campus with regard to the provisions of that lease and the Act. The lease provides for the land to be used for the ‘purposes’ of the University as permitted under that Act.

The functions of the University are set out under section 6 of the Act and equate to its ‘purpose’ for permitted uses under the Crown Lease.

The functions of the University focus on transmitting and encouraging higher education teaching and research, and engagement in extension activities. Under section 6(2) of the Act, the University is required to pay special attention to the needs of the Territory and the surrounding regions in the exercise of its functions.

Section 7(2) of the Act gives the University the power to do all things necessary or convenient in connection with the exercise of its functions, including acquiring and developing leases and property, and erecting buildings.

11.2 THE TERRITORY PLAN

Under the Territory Plan the campus is located within land zoned as Community Facility and is subject to the Community Facility Development Code.

Community Facility includes the following uses:

- educational establishments
- hospital and health facilities
- cultural facility
- indoor and outdoor recreation facilities
- supportive housing
- childcare centre
- community activity centre and community theatre

Land use definitions from the Territory Plan are outlined at Appendix D.
12. APPENDIX C: DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The development context of the University is defined by projections and commitments for growth and accommodation, community amenity and engagement, and revenue opportunities.

12.1 LOAD PLANNING

The University’s long-term load strategy is outlined in the University of Canberra Strategic Plan 2008–2012 Re-Vision 2011. By 2018 the University of Canberra will:

- Have an onshore University of Canberra load of 10,000 Equivalent Full Time Student Load (EFTSL), of whom 25 per cent will be international students and 25 per cent postgraduate students
- Have 1,000 EFTSL in enabling, Certificate IV and English language programs through the UCC
- Potentially have 5,000 EFTSL in sub-degree programs through the polytechnic

The University is on-track to meet its UC onshore 10,000 EFTSL target by 2012.

The long-term impact on infrastructure and campus facilities is managed through the Capacity Assessment Advisory Group, which reports to the Vice Chancellor’s Group through the Registrar.

12.2 STUDENT ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY

The University recognises that affordable, private accommodation is at a premium in Canberra. The Accommodation Strategy 2011–2015 is designed to ensure that planning and resource investment will meet future student accommodation needs.

The University proposes to:

- Provide on-campus accommodation for 50% of out-of-town students (domestic and international) by the end of 2015

At 2011 there were 1,420 beds on campus, plus 214 at ‘Arscott House’, which is directly across Aikman Drive from the Bruce campus, and 220 at ‘Weeden Lodge’ in the Belconnen Town Centre. The University has secured funds under the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) for the provision of a further 1,000 student dwellings to be completed by 2018.

12.3 SPACE MANAGEMENT

The University Space Management Policy establishes parameters for the appropriate management of space within the context of the University’s strategic, academic and capability plans. The policy is aimed at ensuring that University space will provide students and staff with a safe, comfortable and fit-for-purpose environment. Such an environment is conducive to teaching, learning, research and engagement and will support sound administration and financial viability.

The Space Management Policy includes categories of space, operational rules, office space entitlement guidelines and teaching space fit-out guidelines. Schedules to the policy will be added from time to time.
Ancillary use means the use of land for a purpose that is ancillary to the primary use of the land.

Business agency means the use of land for the purpose of providing a commercial service directly and regularly to the public.

Car park means the use of land specifically allocated for the parking of motor vehicles.

Caretaker’s residence means any dwelling used for the residence of a caretaker, in connection with another land use, including industry and commercial activity.

Child care centre means the use of land for the purpose of supervising or caring for children of any age throughout a specified period of time in any one day, which is registered under the Children and Young People Act 2008 and which does not include residential care.

Club means the use of land as a meeting place for persons associated, or for a body incorporated, for a social, sporting, athletic, literary, political or other like purpose, and which is a licensed premise under the Liquor Act 2010.

Commercial accommodation unit means a room or suite of rooms that is made available on a commercial basis for short-term accommodation. A commercial accommodation unit may comprise a dwelling but not a room or suite of rooms within a dwelling. It does not include any associated facility such as a restaurant, bar or functions room, which may be used by the occupants of the premises but, which is also available for use by non-occupant members of the public.

Communications facility means the use of land for the provision of facilities for postal, telecommunications and other communication purposes including facilities used for receiving and transmitting radiated signals using radio masts, towers, and antennae systems but does not include cabling or ducting used for the carrying of electromagnetic signals.

Community activity centre means the use of land by a public authority or a body of persons associated for the purpose of providing for the social well being of the community.

Community theatre means the use of land for a theatre, cinema, concert hall, auditorium or theatrette run by non-profit organisations.

Craft workshop means the use of land for the manufacture, primarily by manual methods, of craft articles such as leatherwork, pottery, woodwork, hand woven goods and the like.

Cultural facility means the use of land for the purpose of cultural activities to which the public normally has access, but does not include a shop for art, craft or sculpture dealer.

Drink establishment means the use of land for the sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits to members of the public primarily for consumption on the premises, and which is a licensed premise under the Liquor Act 2010.

Education establishment means the use of land for the purpose of tuition, training or research directed towards the discovery or application of knowledge, whether or not for the purposes of gain, and may include associated residential accommodation.

Financial establishment means the use of land for the primary purpose of providing finance, investing money, and providing services to lenders, borrowers and investors on a direct and regular basis.

Funeral parlour means the use of land by an undertaker in the carrying out of that profession. The term includes all ancillary uses such as a funeral chapel and office.

Home business means the use of a residential lease for carrying on a profession, trade, occupation or calling on the land.

Health facility means the use of land for providing health care services (including diagnosis, preventative care or counselling) or medical or surgical treatment to outpatients only.

Hospital means the use of land for the medical care (including diagnosis, preventative care and counselling) of in-patients, whether or not out-patients are also provided with care or treatment, and may include associated residential accommodation.

Hotel means the use of land for one or more commercial accommodation units and where the premise is licensed under the Liquor Act 2010. It may also include associated facilities such as a restaurant, bar or functions room, which may be used
by the occupants of the premises but, which are also available for use by non-occupant members of the public.

**Indoor entertainment facility** means the use of land for entertainment where such use is primarily indoors.

**Indoor recreation facility** means the use of land for sporting activities where such use is primarily indoors.

**Light industry** means an industry, not being a general, offensive, hazardous or mining industry, in which the processes carried on, the transportation involved or the machinery or materials used do not interfere with the amenity of the locality by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit, oil or otherwise. The use includes a craft workshop.

**Multi-unit housing** means the use of land for more than one dwelling and includes but is not limited to dual occupancy housing and triple occupancy housing.

**Nature Conservation Area** means and area set apart for the purpose of the conservation or preservation of natural and/or cultural values.

**Office** means the use of land used for the purpose of administration, clerical, technical, professional or like business activities, including a government office, which does not include dealing with members of the public on a direct and regular basis except where this is ancillary to the main purpose of the office.

**Outdoor education establishment** means the use of land for an education centre for children or adults where the primary focus is on the natural and/or cultural resources of the area. It may include a residence where this is necessary for the protection or management of the primary facility.

**Outdoor recreation facility** means the use of land for a recreation facility serving the sporting or recreational needs of people where the activities are undertaken predominantly outdoors.

**Parkland** means the use of land for recreation, conservation or amenity purposes and includes facilities for the enjoyment and convenience of the public, such as kiosks, car parks, shelters, pavilions, public toilets and the like. The term also includes the use of the land for the management of stormwater drainage, for community paths and landscape buffers, and for other minor utility purposes where such uses can be integrated into the open space system. It has unrestricted public access.

**Produce market** means the use of land for the sale from market buildings or stalls of fruit and vegetables and other primary produce and may include the sale of other products, which complement this primary purpose.

**Public agency** means the use of land for the purpose of providing a public service directly and regularly to the public and includes a government agency, which provides a commercial service to the public.

**Religious associated use** means the use of land for the activities conducted by religious organisations other than for worship or for offices and may include residential accommodation by ministers of religion.

**Residential Care Accommodation** means the use of land by an agency or organisation that exists for the purposes of providing accommodation and services such as the provision of meals, domestic services and
personal care for persons requiring support. Although services must be delivered on site, management and preparation may be carried out on site or elsewhere.

**Restaurant** means the use of land for the primary purpose of providing food for consumption on the premises whether or not the premises are licensed premises under the Liquor Act 2010 and whether or not entertainment is provided.

**Retirement Village** means premises where older members of the community or retired people live, or will live, in independent living units or serviced units, under a retirement village scheme.

**Scientific research establishment** means the use of land for the purpose of scientific research including the development of electronic technology, biotechnology or other scientific disciplines for application to commerce, industry, or government.

**Serviced apartment** means an apartment that is used as a commercial accommodation unit.

**Service station** means the use of land for the fuelling and/or servicing of motor vehicles, whether or not the land is also used for any one or more of the following purposes:

a) the sale by retail of spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles;

b) washing and greasing of motor vehicles;

c) installation of accessories;

d) the retail sale of other goods, within an ancillary retail area not greater than 150m² in area

e) providing toilet facilities, amenities and service for motorists;

f) repairing of motor vehicles (other than body building, panel beating or spray painting); and

g) the hiring of trailers.

**Shop** means the use of land for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering the sale by retail or hire, goods and personal services.

**Sign** means any device or representation openly visible to the general public for the purpose of direction or control or information, or displaying an advertisement.

**Single dwelling housing** means the use of land for residential purposes for a single dwelling only.

**Supermarket** means a large shop selling food and other household items where the selection of goods is organised on a self-service basis.

**Supportive Housing** means the use of land for residential accommodation for persons in need of support, which is managed by a Territory approved organisation that provides a range of support services such as counselling, domestic assistance and personal care for residents as required. Although such services must be able to be delivered on site, management and preparation may be carried out on site or elsewhere. Housing may be provided in the form of self-contained dwellings. The term does not include a retirement village or student accommodation.

**Temporary use** means the use of unleased land for a purpose that is temporary in nature and for which a licence may be issued for a maximum term of three years and which may be renewed.
Prime Minister John Gorton turns the first sod 1967 and unveils the Foundation Stone 1968
14. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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15. IMAGE ATTRIBUTIONS

p1 Concourse winning entry in 2010 UC Design Ideas Competition – MORQ

p3 Photo map – nearmap.com

p4 2012 Campus Character Plan – Tyrrell Studio

p4 UC Building 24, NATSEM, Daryl Jackson, Alastair Swayn Architects – Ben Wrigley, Photohub

p5 Students on the Concourse – Michelle McAulay photographer

p7 UC graduation at Parliament House – Michelle McAulay photographer

p9 Celebration after UC graduation at Parliament House – UC Marketing

p11 2012 Campus Character Plan – Tyrrell Studio

p12 2012 Campus Character Plan – Tyrrell Studio

p15 Photo map – nearmap.com

p17 View to Belconnen Town Centre from UC Senior Secondary College – Patrick Stein

p17 Kangaroos on the Green (centre image) – Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency

p17 Reservoir Hill (bottom image) – Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency

p22 Concourse – Michelle McAulay photographer

p22 UC Building 25, INSPIRE Centre, Cox Architecture – Ben Wrigley, Photohub

p23 UC Building 24, NATSEM, Daryl Jackson, Alastair Swayn Architects – Ben Wrigley, Photohub

p24 Indicative development plan – Tyrrell Studio based on design by UC Campus and Development

p30 2012 Campus Character Plan – Tyrrell Studio

p32 UC Building 24, NATSEM, courtyard – Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency


p34 Landscape at Building 23 (left image) Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency

p34 Pond near Building 7 (right image) – Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency

p35 Montage of vegetation (left image), 2012 UC Campus Character Plan – Tyrrell Studio

p35 Bark detail (centre image) – Michelle McAulay photographer

p35 Concourse, casuarinas (right image) – Michelle McAulay photographer

p36 Concourse winning entry in 2010 UC Design Ideas Competition – MORQ

p37 Remnant native vegetation – Patrick Stein, based on map in Natural Vegetation as Fauna Habitat on the University of Canberra: the importance of grassland and woodland remnants, by Will Osborne, David Wong and Anett Richter

p38 Campus signage – Jeremy Rozdarz, The Mark Agency

p39 Indicative road section – Patrick Stein, based on Indicative Principal Road Section in the 2009 Master Plan

p41 College Street entry, winning entry in 2010 UC Design Ideas Competition – MORQ

p43 UC Building 24, NATSEM, Daryl Jackson, Alastair Swayn Architects – Ben Wrigley, Photohub

p43 UC Building 25, INSPIRE Centre, Cox Architecture – Ben Wrigley, Photohub

p45 Sustainability program diagram, – UC Sustainability Strategy 2011

p46 Campus in construction – UC Marketing

p47 Concourse and Building 1, architectural drawing – Hassell McConnell and Partners Architects, 1967

p48 Laboratory Building, architectural rendering – SKM-S2F Architects

p57 Prime Minister John Gorton turning the first sod, 1967 – UC Marketing

p57 Prime Minister John Gorton unveiling the Foundation Stone, 1967 – UC Marketing