
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES BUILDING, PARLIAMENT

REPAIR, RESTORATION & UPGRADE OF THE
EXISTING PARLIAMENTARY BUILDING

ERF. 95165, PARLIAMENT STREET, CAPE TOWN



Photograph of NCOP: photographer and date unknown

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE (FOR IMPLIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION)

Prepared in compliance to Section 27 of the National Heritage
Resources Act (NHRA) & other statutory regulations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) building is one of the most significant buildings in the country. However overtime, the building has suffered from a series of unfortunate interventions and much of its service infrastructure is largely redundant or abandoned. There is also a distinct need to restore various elements to ensure their repair and continued use.

Parliament is the current custodians and clients of the building, and Department of Public Works (DPW) manages the property on their behalf and have implemented processes to address the highlighted issues and ensure the continued usage of one of the corner stones of our democracy.

The working environment for the duration of this contract is of national significance to the people of South Africa and therefore it is therefore necessary to impose requirements to protect the significance of the precinct and the affected building. This document will serve to sensitize the contractor to the issues at hand and provide broad guidance.

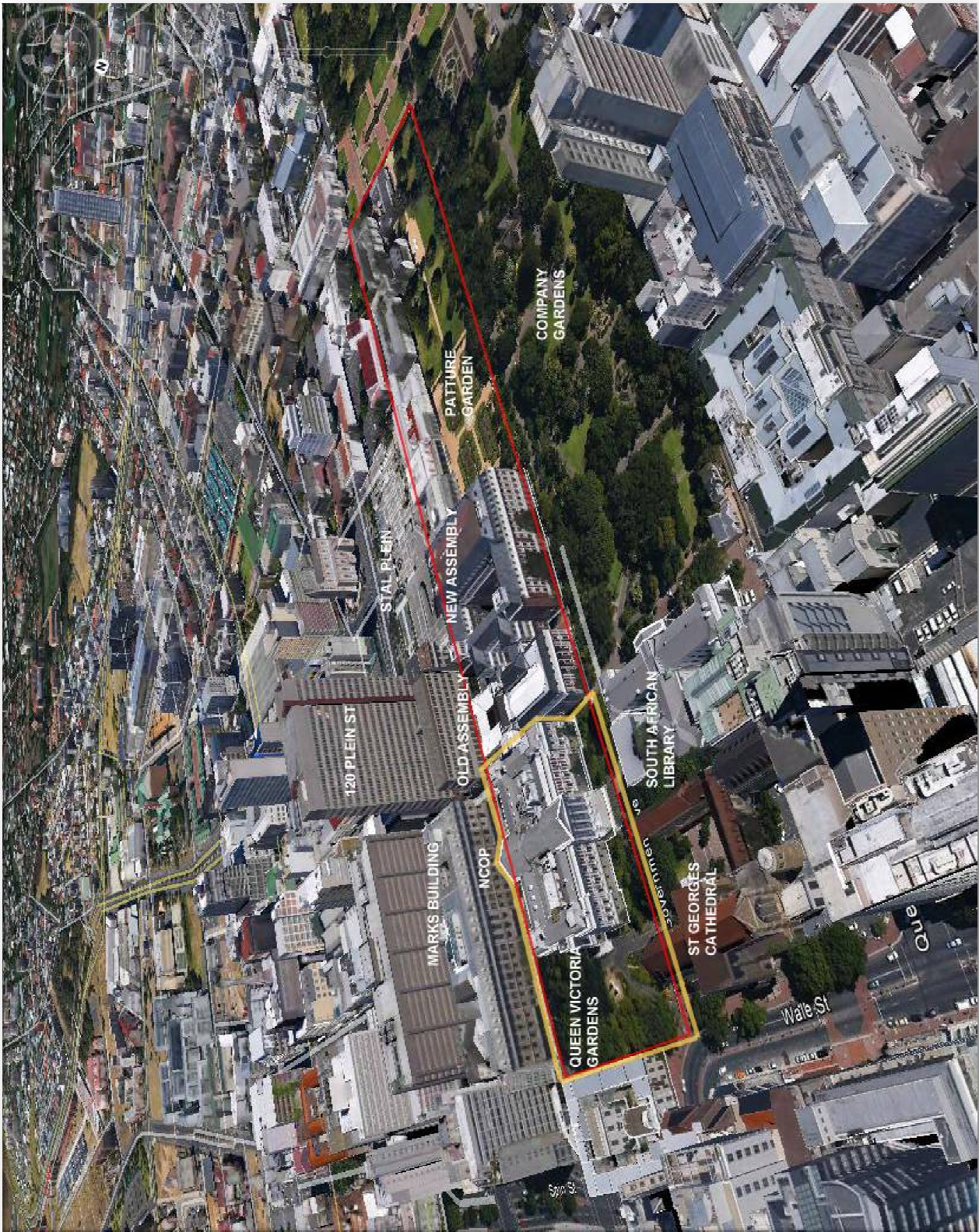
The document is structured to highlight the environmental legislation involved and broad based requirements, which govern the proposed interventions.

2. LOCALITY, DESCRIPTION & SETTING

The Parliamentary precinct is situated between Plein Street and Government Avenue, running parallel to the "Old" Company Gardens, it is bisected by Parliament Street which forms the circulation spine of the precinct. The Original Houses of Parliament (NCOP & Old Assembly buildings) and the Queen Victoria Garden, form the Northern most corner of the precinct and fronts onto Government Avenue, Parliament Street and Parliament Lane.

The area of activity is bounded by the Slave Lodge to the North, the Old Assembly to the South, Parliament Street to the East and Government Avenue to the West. This precinct consists of the National Council of Provinces building or NCOP (previously known as Cape Parliamentary House of Assembly before 1910) and the Queen Victoria Garden.

Although the construction area is limited to the Northern most corner, the entire site includes all the houses of parliament, Tuyn Huys and the Parterre garden which is all situated on, Erf 95165 (±44000 sqm)



3d view of the precinct from the North

3. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY SITE

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

3.1.1 CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1996

The constitution underpins all further legislation and policy in South Africa, including the key legislation affecting heritage conservation.

The constitution reinforces the belief that South Africa belongs to all who live in it. It was adopted to foster a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights; lay the foundations of a democratic and open society in which governance is based on the will of the people and where every citizen is equally protected by the law; and seek to improve the quality of life of all citizens. These broad principles should provide the framework for all heritage management and conservation.

The Constitution also outlines the fundamental human rights in the Bill of Rights. The environmental right (S.24) provides that

...Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being...

The National Environmental Management Act gives effect to this requirement, furthermore the cultural properties of an environment is highlighted by NEMA as an aspect that can influence the well being of humanity.

3.1.2 NATIONAL KEY POINTS ACT 1980

The National Keypoints Act or Act. No 102 of 1980, provides the Minister of Safety & Security (previously the Minister of Defence) with the power to declare any facility or area, a national key point. These are sites which are considered of strategic importance to the safety of the country or of general public interest.

To expand on this point, the act aims to protect certain geographical places against activities which would jeopardise the welling being of the country or the people of South Africa, and includes government institutions which are considered critical to the running of the country. The entire Parliamentary precinct has been a declared National Key Point since the inception of the Act.

The Act also prohibits individuals from hindering, obstructing or thwarting owners or any person from complying with the requirements of the act. It also prohibits the dissemination of information related to security matters or incidents which occurred within the declared area. The information obtained of such matters or incidents cannot be disclosed or published without the authorization of the minister.

3.1.3 NATIONAL FORESTRY ACT 1998: SCHEDULE "A"

This legislation prescribes the protection of trees which are considered threatened or significant in the South African context. The law prohibits the cutting, disturbance, damage or destruction of any of the protected trees on the schedule. The acquisition or disposal of any protected tree or products derived from the tree is prohibited without a licence form the minister. The site contains protected Yellowwood species which would require protection or permits if affected.

3.1.4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 1998 (NEMA)

NEMA is an overarching legislation that governs all activities that affect the environment and provides legislation for the management of development impact along areas of recognized environmental sensitivity.

(iv) The physical, chemical, aesthetic, and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well being.

NEMA (S.2) sets out 18 principles that must be applied throughout South Africa to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment. One of those core principles state that:

Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, development, cultural and social interests equitably.

3.1.5 NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT 1999 (NHRA)

The NHRA provides a framework for the management of Heritage Resources at various levels of government, and does this within a broad set of frameworks. The following sections of the Act are triggered by the proposed work.

SECTION 27 (NHRA): FORMAL PROTECTION OF NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL HERITAGE SITES

The buildings is a previously declared national monuments under the old national monuments act of 1960. As of April of 2014 the National Council of Provinces precinct, along with the rest of the parliamentary precinct was declared of grade 1 significance by SAHRA under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999.

In recapping

Grade I: (national heritage sites): Heritage resources which form part of the national estate and which can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of the country.

As a national monument under the current act, Section 27 (18) of the NHRA is triggered and any proposal should be dealt with under the following legislation:

(18) No person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

SECTION 32 (NHRA): HERITAGE OBJECTS

Parliament is the custodian of a large collection of artefacts, visual art and books, all of which are deemed to be of National Interest to the people of South Africa, as they contribute to the collective history of the country, it is also a recognized repository library. The collection has been catalogued by SAHRA and is in a continuous state of expansion, evaluation and exploration under the curatorship of the parliamentary staff.

As custodians parliament accepts full responsibility for the protection and preservation of these national assets, with the assistance of SAHRA.

The pre construction storage and handling of these collections will trigger this aspect of the NHRA. Which will be handled parliament in conjunction with SAHRA, together the measures put in place for the protection and relocation of the various affected collections will be evaluated and a management strategy developed. Parliament will be responsible for the relocation of the movable artefacts.

Also note that the site also contains immovable artefacts which also fall under this protection. The a set of measures will be drawn up with parliament, the consulting team and SAHRA to address the matter.

SECTION 35 (NHRA): ARCHAEOLOGY

Section 35 NHRA requires the issuing of a permit for work that may affect the archaeological significance of a site. The site has archaeological potential as it might yield artefacts related to its usage and occupation over time, furthermore it is within close proximity of the Company Gardens and the Slave Lodge.

SECTION 37 (NHRA): PUBLIC MONUMENTS & MEMORIALS

Section 37 NHRA requires the protection of public monuments and memorials under Section 30 of the act. Although the statue is recognized as a monument, it cannot be awarded protection under section 37, as it is not noted on any heritage register, which is an important requirement for the enforcement of Section 30.

However, the Queen Victoria garden form part of the current declaration of the site, and is noted as a key contributor to significance of the NCOP precinct and will therefore be protected under section 27 of the act.

SECTION 38 (NHRA): GENERAL PROTECTION

Section 38 NHRA requires the issuing of a permit for work that may alter the character or significance of a significant site. The proposed work will occur on the parliamentary site, which exceeds 5000 sqm and the work may have a minor influence on the experience of Parliament Street & Government Avenue. However broadly speaking, Section 38 regulates large-scale development and is not suited for evaluating additions and alterations to former national monuments. Therefore, this report is compiled to address section 27 of the NHRA, as the building in question and its surrounding context are considered, assets of national interest.

3.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3.2.1 LOCAL AUTHORITY HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE CONSTRAINTS: SECTION 108 CAPE TOWN ZONING SCHEME (LAND USE PLANNING ORDINANCE)

The above site is situated within one of the City Centre Urban Conservation Areas (Heritage Area). Therefore assets falling within the designated area are subject to Section 108 of the City of Cape Town Zoning Scheme. This identifies the following provisions:

(i) No building or structure other than an internal wall or partition shall be demolished or erected unless written application has been made to Council and the Council has granted special consent thereto; and

(iii) The Council shall not give its special consent in respect of sub-paragraph

(i) if such demolition, erection felling or uprooting or causing to destroy will be detrimental to the protection and/or maintenance of the architectural, aesthetic, and/or historical significance as the case may be of the area in which such erection, alteration,or causing to destroy, is proposed

This means, amongst others, that consent must be obtained from the City for demolishing a building or altering the exterior of any structure in a conservation area. Due to the nature of the proposed work to be under taken and the requirements of the National Key Points legislation and other parliamentary legislation, there will be no separate section 108 process. However, the city will be invited to be apart of the ongoing institutional processes, in the interests of public participation and as an interested and affected party.

3.2.2 TOWN PLANNING & TITLE DEEDS

The current planning status of the site is as following:

Houses of Parliament Site	Erf: 95165	±44000 sqm	Public Open Space S2

The current zoning of the site is stipulated as public open space, which is related to parliaments historic relationship with the Company gardens and the zoning extends beyond to the Company gardens and Government Avenue The public open space zoning allows for the construction of public facilities with in the designated area. Parliament Street is zoned for street usage, and is closed to the public for security reasons.

As with many government properties, the consolidation of the various parent Erven to form Erf. 95165 has been noted by the surveyor general, however for security reasons no title deeds or survey diagrams were submitted.

Due to the lack of additional information, no further restrictions can be ascertained.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO THE SCOPE OF THE WORK

4.1 ADMINISTRATION

- It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that his most senior site agents are familiar with, and understand the requirements of the management plan. A meeting can be arranged to discuss issues of clarity before the commencement of any phase of a project. If there is any uncertainty on any aspect of the management plan during the duration of the construction work, the contractor is required to seek clarification, with the principle agent and heritage consultant before commencing work.
- The contractor will also be responsible for the implementation of the Heritage Management plan in respect of his onsite staff, agents, all subcontractors (whether nominated, selected or domestic) and all visitors to the site.
- Before commencing each phase of the project the contractor or consultants can request a walk around to highlight any concerns that both parties might have, including any issue that might impact on the conservation worthiness of the building, or the anticipated works ahead.
- The principle agent and heritage consultant has the right to stop work which is deemed to be not in compliance with the requirements of the management plan and various agreements. The incident will be investigated and remedial measures issued for implementation. Resumption of work is to the prerogative of the principle agent once the remedial measures have been implemented or the works deemed to be compliant. All rectification work will be to the satisfaction of the client (Parliament) and the heritage consultant and at no cost to the client or change to the programme.
- The issue of compliance will be accessed on an ongoing bases with more regular formal assessments to be conducted if deem necessary.
- The principle agent and heritage consultant can request, and the contractor is required to implement any reasonable requirements immediately, to protect heritage resources endangered by onsite activities.
- The contractor will appoint a designated officer in charge of monitoring and implementing the various aspects outlined in the management plan. This agent must have the designated authority to stop non compliant work and implement changes to resolve the matter.
- The contractors representative in this respect will be made known to the consulting team before the commencement of each phase or if replaced at any point in time, they will also be apart of all discussions surrounding heritage issues.

4.2 URBAN & PRECINCT MATTERS

- The entire parliamentary precinct is considered of national importance and has been declared grade one site from April 2014.
- The NCOP precinct forms part of this larger declaration, which includes the boundary wall, gates, grounds, gardens, trees, all commemorative objects and any other element which contributes to the character of the precinct.
- It is abounded by other precincts of high significance both parliamentary and public, which contribute to the character to the environment. The proposed work is to not unduly impact on the surrounding precincts.

- The precinct is part of the distinctive public or corporate image of parliament and the city; therefore consideration should be given to the nature of the overall site establishment and can require the implementation of more sophisticated solutions or co ordination to address standard site matters. A site establishment plan should be submitted, before construction, for discussion with various parliamentary stakeholders and the consulting team.

4.3 SITE ESTABLISHMENT, ACCESS & TRANSPORT OF MATERIAL & STORAGE

- Site establishment and external onsite storage will be conducted in a neat and orderly manner in accordance with the high value placed upon the entire parliamentary precinct by the South African public and parliament. The contractor will be responsible for maintaining this standard while present on site.
- The contractor is required to not unduly impact on the character of the immediate or surrounding precincts. The principle agent can issue onsite instructions for immediate rectification of the situation, in terms of the heritage management plan. All rectification work will be to the satisfaction of the client (Parliament) and the heritage consultant and at no cost to the client or change to the programme.
- It is necessary for the contractor to implement a proactive management system for traffic to and onsite with the consulting team, parliamentary security and management to prevent unnecessary complications, disruptions, stoppages and damage. Furthermore this will reduce the impact of the proposed work on character of the broader precinct.
- The use of Government Avenue by the contractor will have to be negotiated with the city and there officials in advance, as it is beyond the limits of the immediate site and the parliamentary precinct. The avenue as part of the company gardens is subject to heritage protection as a recognized grade 2 site and that usage there of might require heritage approval.
- The contractor will be solely responsible for any agreements made with the city and heritage authorities relating to the use of Government Avenue.

4.4 REMOVAL & STORAGE OF LOOSE ARTEFACTS & ITEMS

- The safe, environmentally controlled and clean, onsite storage of various removed elements will form part of the work to be undertaken. Options can be submitted to the principle agent, heritage contractor and parliamentary staff for assessment and approval before the commencement of work. The assessment team is not required to accept any of the options provided by the contractor and can enforce an alternative option or remedial measures if none of the contractor's options are not acceptable.
- It is the contractor's responsibility to establish, the approved or recommended option and to maintain this area, to ensure continued compliance.
- The storage area is to be lockable and a detailed catalogue of items will be kept by the contractor's onsite agent responsible for the heritage matters. The agent will be briefed as to the recording requirements for the catalogue.
- Removal of any of the items from site storage for off site restoration or replication will require the knowledge of contractor's onsite agent responsible for the heritage matters and the onsite manger. Both there signatures are required on release and return of the items to site.

4.5 ARTEFACTS

- The building houses significant collections of art, historical objects and books. For this reason, the South African Heritage Resources Agency recognizes the building as one of South Africa's most important repositories of cultural history. Parliament is considered the custodian of these collections for the South African public.
- The parliamentary staff in conjunction with SAHRA will develop a conservation strategy for the safe removal, packaging and storage of various collections affected by the proposed construction work. SAHRA is the administrative authority on the matter and will provide the final endorsement of the process.
- However, the building contains many immovable artifacts, e.g. glass panels, emblems and display cases. These will be indicated to the contractor before each phase and the contractor is to protect the identified artifact to the satisfaction of the parliamentary representatives, SAHRA and the heritage consultant.
- SAHRA will be periodically invited to inspect the status of the immovable artifacts and the responsible parliamentary staff can arrange follow-up visits with the onsite contractor.
- The parliamentary staff responsible for the care of the various parliamentary collections and the project heritage consultants will notify SAHRA of any additional artifacts, which might be affected, through unforeseen changes to the scope of works.

4.6 TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

- All existing electrical, gas, ventilation & communication: fittings, conduits, ducts and trucking relating to the technology employed in the late 19th and early 20th century should be retained, where possible.
- The existing 1920/30's lift is to be retained and is not to be utilized by the contractor for access.
- All intrusive service runs, ducting and equipment to be rationalized and concealed in general. In areas of high sensitivity, all intrusive elements are to be removed.
- All new electrical or mechanical fittings are to be incorporated with an understanding of the proportions, scale, spatial character and architectural aesthetic of the existing space.
- Due to the sensitive nature of the context and the existing buildings. All new services should respect the aesthetic quality of the existing buildings and their facades. No services are to be placed on the existing facades; all services are to be consolidated in areas that are not visible from the public realm. Services confined to the courtyards should not unnecessarily clutter facades or spaces, especially highly visible ones. It is also preferable for the majority of new services to be concealed, screened and carefully positioned to reduce impact.

4.7 DEMOLITION

- Contractor to provide a methodology which covers the desired method and all protection measures for evaluation. The methodology has to be reasonable in its protection of the building and various artefacts that might be affected by the work. All protection measures are to be implemented, inspected and approved before any demolition can commence.

4.8 RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

- The building contains many examples of Victorian and early 20th century building technology and some of the detail and decoration was implemented by craftsman imported from England as the skills required did not exist in the colony at the time of construction. Therefore there are many aspects of the building that cannot be easily replicated. Hence the need for specialist expertise to address particular aspects of the works.
- The following areas of restoration are reserved for specialists, general stone restoration, restoration of objects, restoration of or removal and reinstatement internal timber work, restoration of ceiling embellishments, repair or restoration of original ironmongery, repairs to original tile work, repairs or reinstatement of specialist plaster work or mouldings, repairs to unique cast iron fittings, specialist paint finishes, any Zinc cladding or roofing installation.
- All restoration work will be preceded by investigations by specialists and reports before proceeding.
- It is the contractors responsibility to source and ensure that the specialists utilized are recognized professionals in their respective disciplines, with adequate experience in the work required and references to attest to their abilities.
- A detailed list of specialists to be utilized by the contractor and their respective focus for the project will be submitted for 2 weeks before the contractor takes ownership of the site. Any replacement of an onsite specialist will be subject to the approval of the principle agent and heritage consultant. References and CV will be requested if required.

4.9 ENVIRONMENTAL

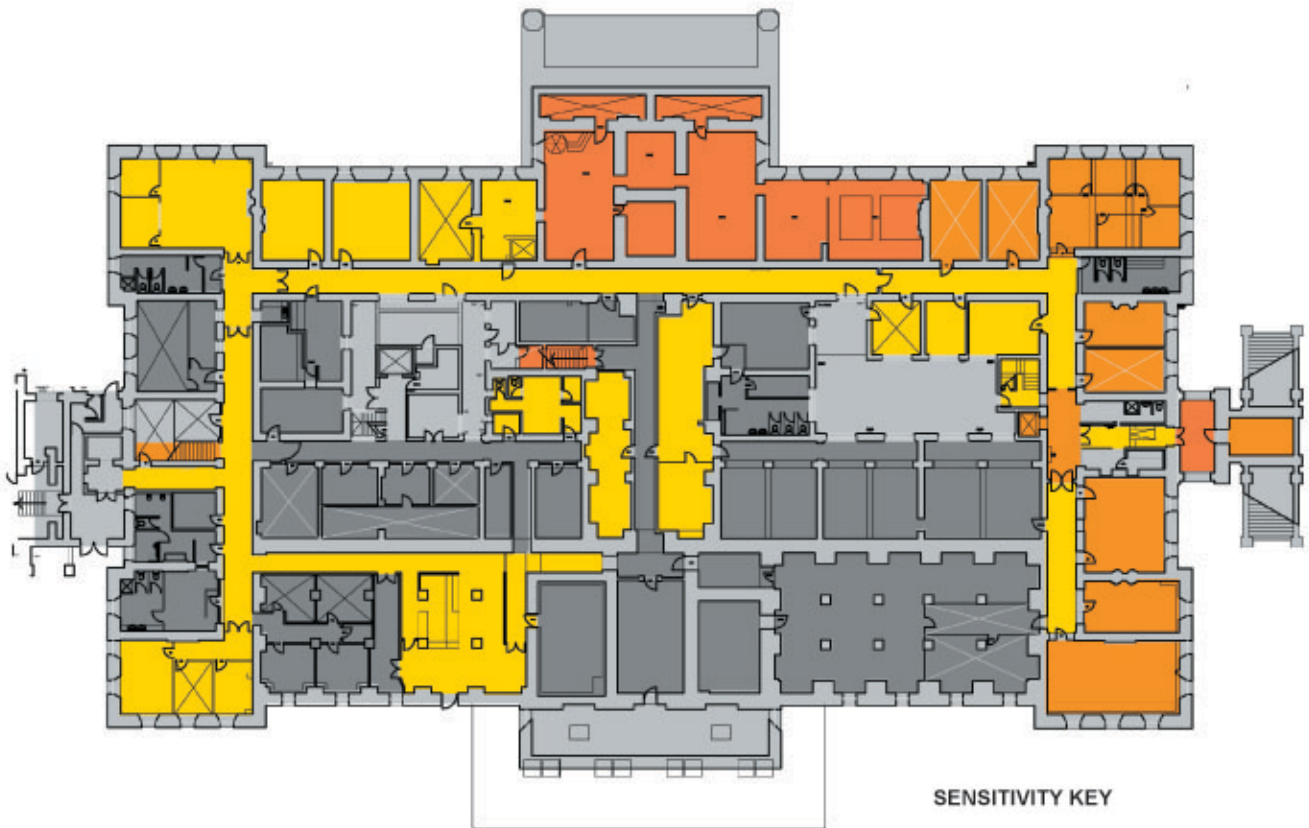
- All work is to comply with the requirements of NEMA and the National Forestry Act.
- The garden environment surrounding the precinct is considered part of the aesthetic of the environment and therefore protected under the heritage act and will be subject to the requirements of the management plan. If there is a need to conduct work in the garden areas, the matter is to be discussed with the consulting teams and parliamentary management to facilitate the process.
- All trees on site are to be considered significant as they contribute to the character of the environment and should not be harmed in anyway. However there are species which are protected under the national forestry act, these will be identified onsite with the contractor for protection if affected.
- The site also contains a parliamentary memorial tree, which will be identified and protected at all times.
- The protection measures for trees onsite will be subject to the approval of the principle agent and the client. The contractor is welcome to make suggestions.
- It is the contractor's responsibility to enquire on the protection status of trees affected by proposed work and to act accordingly.
- An arborist or tree specialist will have to be appointed if trees need to be trimmed to facilitate any proposed work onsite. This might also trigger the aspects of the national heritage resources act requiring approvals. The contractor should communicate the need for this as early as possible.
- Major roots of significant trees are not to be disturbed.

4.10 ARCHAEOLOGY

- The NCOP precinct is considered an environment of potential archaeological significance, therefore an archaeologist will be appointed to evaluate any excavations on a watching brief and conduct archaeological investigations if required.
- The archaeologist is to be given a minimum of 1 weeks notice, by the contractor, prior to the commencement of any excavations.
- The archaeologist will provide the contractor with a stipulated set of requirements, to assist them in the carrying out there assessment and the identification of various potential artifacts. The contractor will be expected to address immediately and comply with all reasonable requests.
- If contractor encounters anything which they suspect to be of archaeological significance, he will be required to do the following:
 - immediately stop work in the affected area,
 - contact the presiding archeologist, heritage consultant and the principle agent
 - cordon off the area to prevent further contamination and to provide area for the archaeologists to work, possibly provide sheltered cover if it is required by the archaeologist.

5. SENSITIVITY DIAGRAMS & DEGREES OF SENSITIVITY

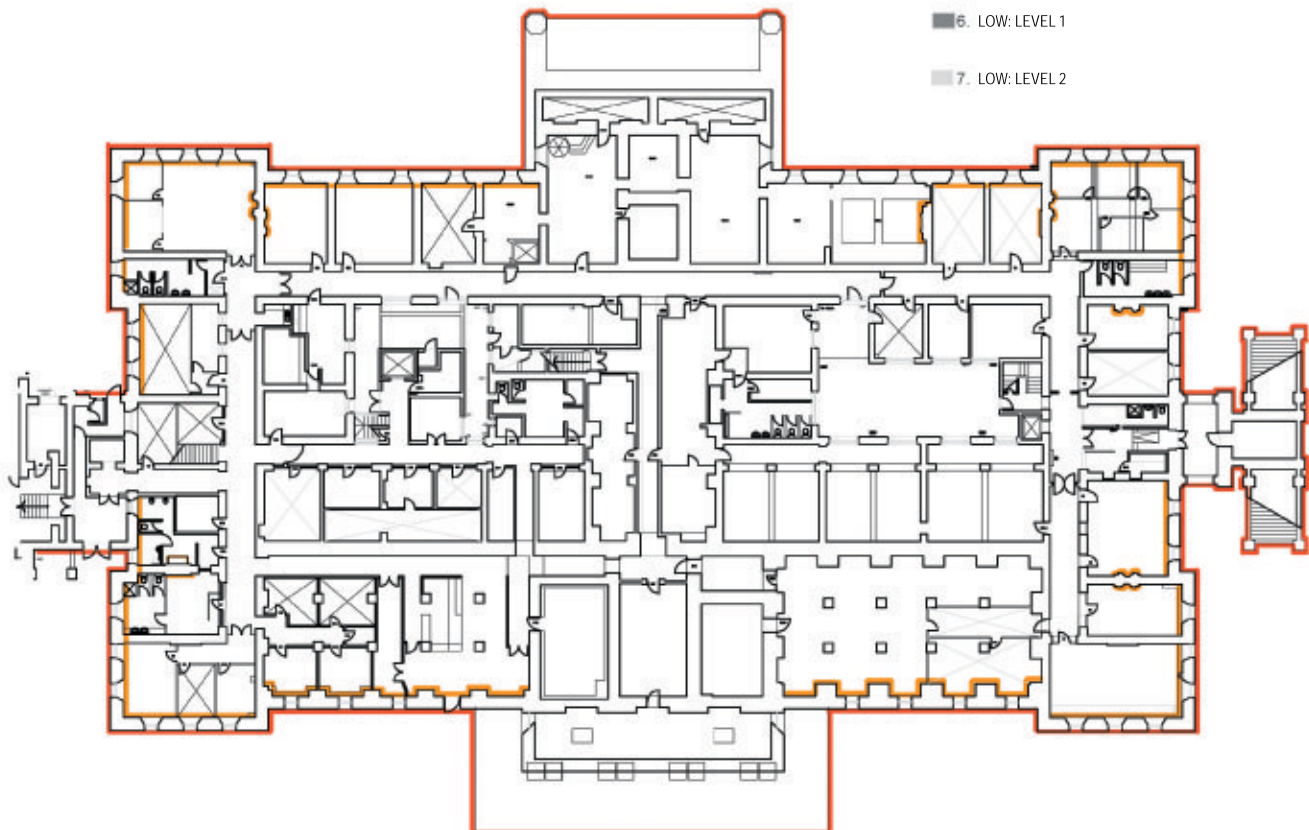
The following diagrams indicate the extent of alteration and additions to the original fabric & a broad identification of degrees of spatial and fabric sensitivity, throughout the building.



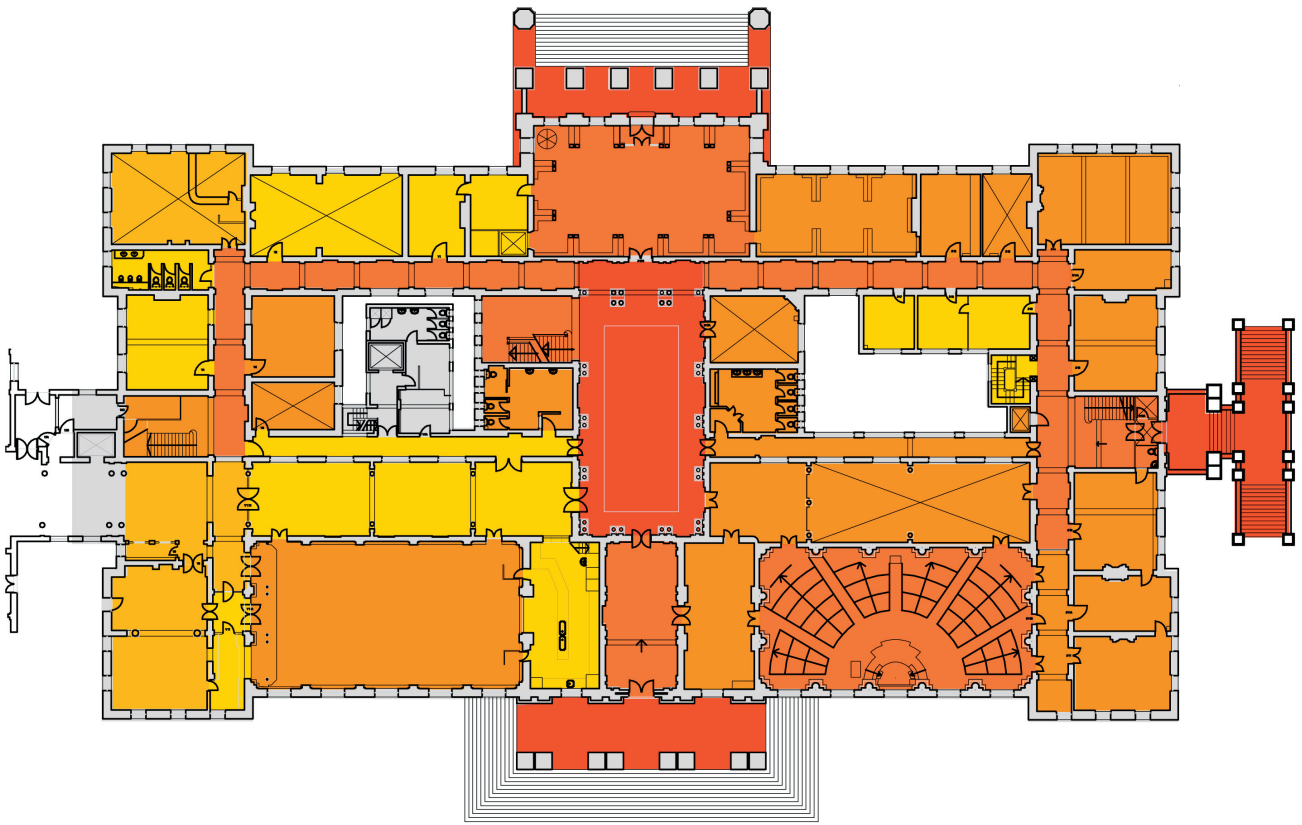
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
SPATIAL DIAGRAM

SENSITIVITY KEY

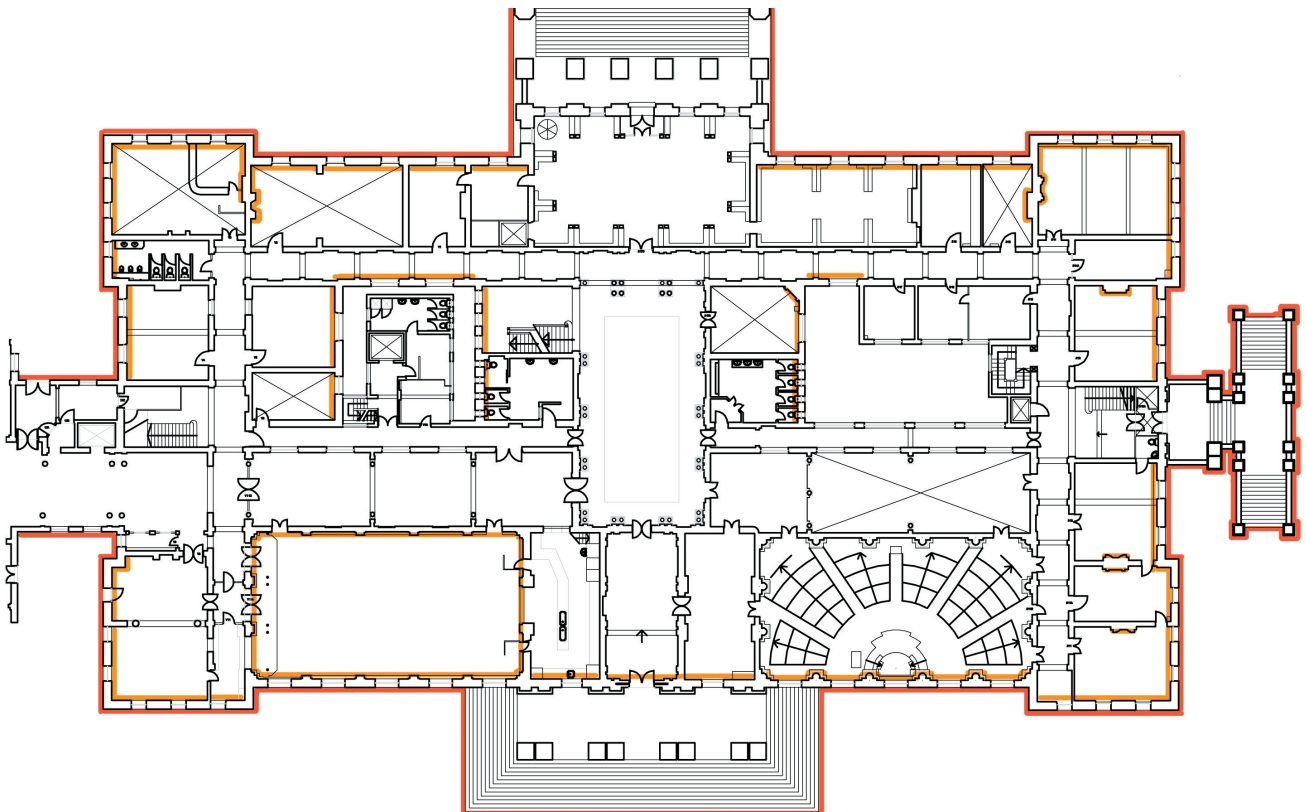
- 1. VERY HIGH
- 2. HIGH: LEVEL 1
- 3. HIGH: LEVEL 2
- 4. MEDIUM: LEVEL 1
- 5. MEDIUM: LEVEL 2
- 6. LOW: LEVEL 1
- 7. LOW: LEVEL 2



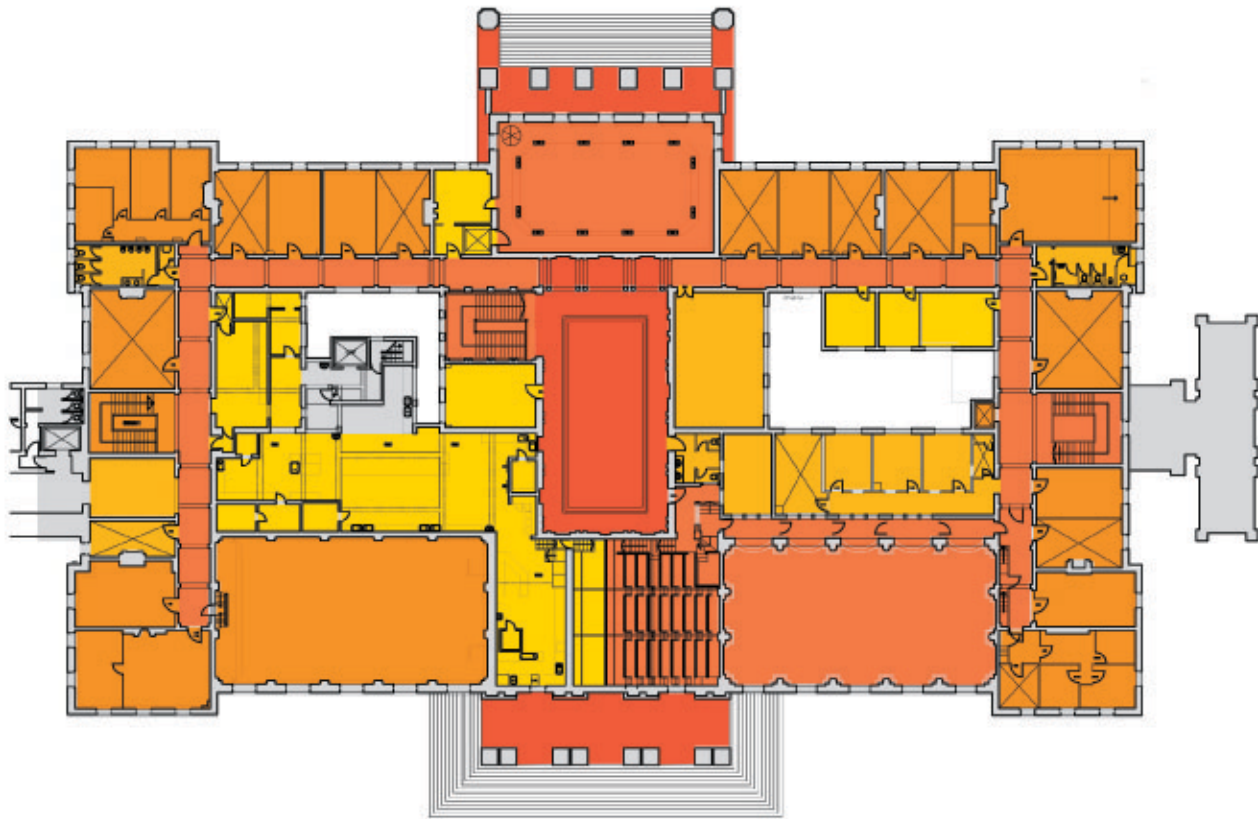
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
FACADE & ELEMENTAL DIAGRAM



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SPATIAL DIAGRAM



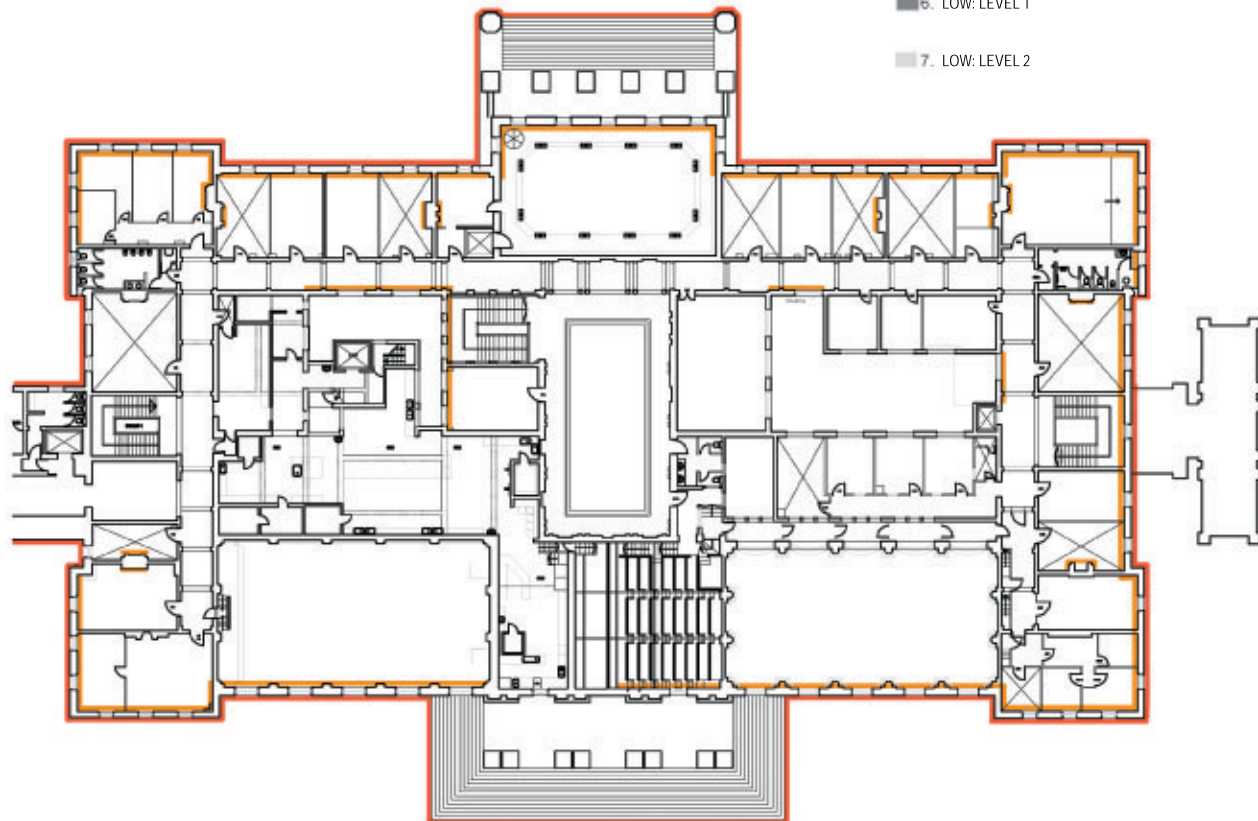
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
FACADE & ELEMENTAL DIAGRAM



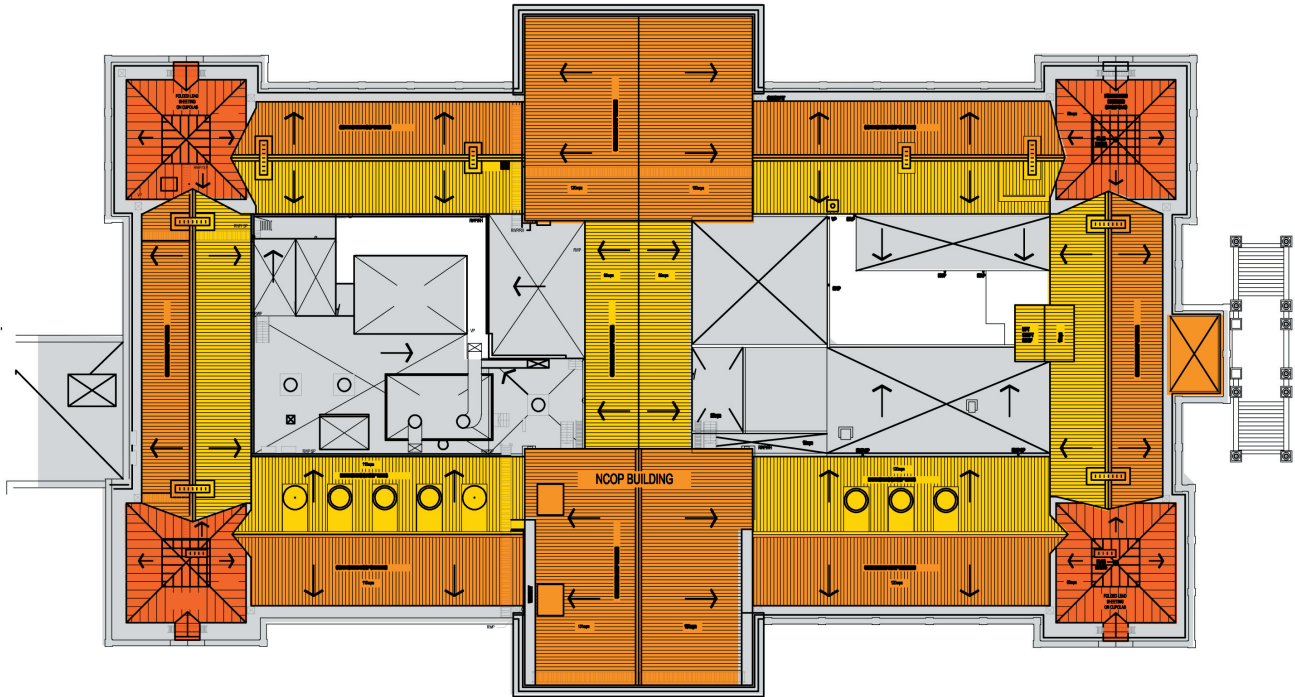
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SPATIAL DIAGRAM

SENSITIVITY KEY

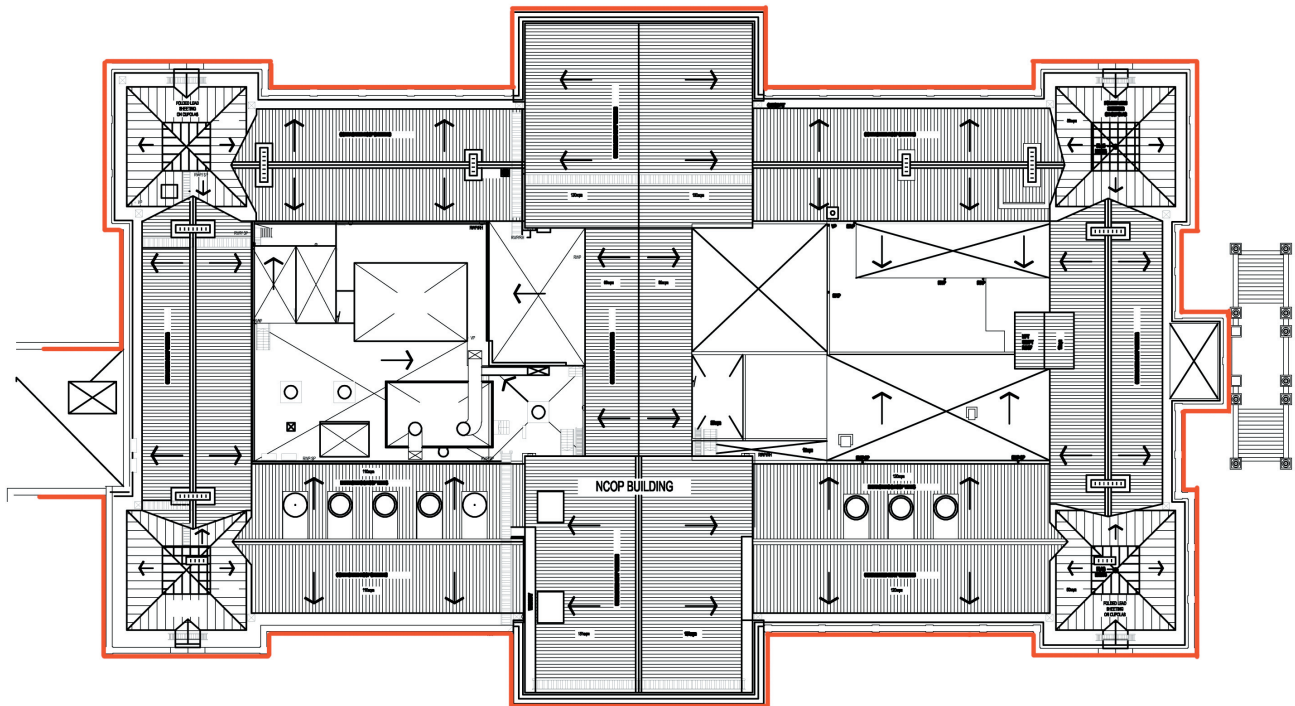
- 1. VERY HIGH
- 2. HIGH: LEVEL 1
- 3. HIGH: LEVEL 2
- 4. MEDIUM: LEVEL 1
- 5. MEDIUM: LEVEL 2
- 6. LOW: LEVEL 1
- 7. LOW: LEVEL 2



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FACADE & ELEMENTAL DIAGRAM



ROOF PLAN
SPATIAL DIAGRAM



ROOF PLAN
FACADE & ELEMENTAL DIAGRAM

5.1 VERY HIGH (Red)

The most sensitive of environments within the precinct, which will include: significant immovable artifacts, highly significant spaces and unique building technology.

- Area to be lightly trafficked with access to be restricted to restoration specialists and necessary subcontractors or contracting staff working in the area. These areas are not to form part of any general circulation route on site and no heavy equipment will be trafficked through the area.
- The space is to be boarded off with double door access, one leaf bolted and the other on a door closer, to manage dust penetration into the area. The boarding is to be implemented: without damaging the surrounding fabric. The installation will be totally reversible and silicon sealed at the surround junction.
- Specific circulation routes are to be closed off to prevent usage.
- All immovable artefacts to be covered with a boarded enclosure which will be to the approval of the client (parliament), the principle agent and heritage consultant. Boarding to consist of 21mm shutter ply fixed to 75x50 studs and not to engage with the artefact. Fixing to walls and floor to be discussed at a later date.
- Highly specialized work and investigations to be conducted by recognized restoration specialists only.
- Working floor areas and traffic areas to be protected by 21mm shutter ply with plastic slip sheets. All work areas and plastic sheets to be cleaned on a daily bases.
- High levels of dust management should be observed at all times and the contractor and subcontractor is required to take all measures to prevent dust production, accumulation and transmission in these areas.

5.2 HIGH (Orange)

The highly sensitive of environments within the precinct, which can include: immovable artifacts, significant spaces and unique building technology. The dark orange signify areas, which are of most concern, and the light orange designated areas, which are of the lesser concern.

- Area to be lightly trafficked with access to be restricted to restoration specialists and necessary subcontractors or contracting staff working in the area. These areas are not to form part of any general circulation route on site and no heavy equipment will be trafficked through the area without suitable protective measures to be approved by the principle agent and heritage contractor.
- The space is to be boarded off with double door access, one leaf bolted and the other on a door closer, to manage dust penetration into the area. The boarding is to be implemented: without damaging the surrounding fabric. The installation will be totally reversible and silicon sealed at the surround junction.
- Specific circulation routes are to be closed off to prevent usage.
- All immovable artefacts to be covered with a boarded enclosure which will be to the approval of the client (parliament), the principle agent and heritage consultant. Boarding to consist of 21mm shutter ply fixed to 75x50 studs and not to engage with the artefact. Fixing to walls and floor to be discussed at a later date.
- Highly specialized work and investigations to be conducted by recognized restoration specialists only.

- Working floor areas and traffic areas to be protected by 21mm shutter ply with plastic slip sheets. All work areas and plastic sheets to be cleaned on a daily bases.
- Standard dust management procedures should be observed at all times and the contractor is required to take all measures to prevent dust production, accumulation and transmission.

5.3 MEDIUM (Yellow)

The sensitive environments within the precinct, which can include: immovable artifacts, significant spaces and unique building technology. The dark yellow signify areas, which are of most concern, and the light yellow designated areas, which are of the lesser concern.

- All immovable artefacts to be covered with a boarded enclosure witch will be to the approval of the client (parliament), the principle agent and heritage consultant. Boarding to consist of 21mm shutter ply fixed to 75x50 studs and not to engage with the artefact. Fixing to walls and floor to be discussed at a later date.
- Highly specialized work and investigations to be conducted by recognized restoration specialists only.
- High traffic areas on historical floors will require protection in the form of 21mm shutter ply with plastic slip sheets. All work areas and plastic sheets to be cleaned on a daily bases. Before the contractor moves heavy equipment through the building the contractor should access the impact on the historic fabric (tiled or timber floors and walls or skirting's) and institute protective measures to mitigate damage.
- Standard dust management procedures should be observed at all times and the contractor is required to take general measures to prevent dust production, accumulation and transmission.

5.4 LOW (Grey dark and light)

The environments within the precinct, which are not unique in themselves but contribute to the overall character of the precinct and can contain unique building technology. The dark gray signify areas, which are of most concern, and the light grey designated areas, which are of the least concern.

- All immovable artefacts to be covered with a boarded enclosure witch will be to the approval of the client (parliament), the principle agent and heritage consultant. Boarding to consist of 21mm shutter ply fixed to 75x50 studs and not to engage with the artefact. Fixing to walls and floor to be discussed at a later date.
- High traffic areas on historical floors will require protection in the form of 21mm shutter ply with plastic slip sheets. All work areas and plastic sheets to be cleaned on a daily bases. Before the contractor moves heavy equipment through the building the contractor should access the impact on the historic fabric (tiled or timber floors and walls or skirting's) and institute protective measures to mitigate damage.
- Standard dust management procedures should be observed at all times and the contractor is required to take all measures to prevent dust production, accumulation and transmission.

The contractor can provide alternatives to the requirements outlined above, for assessment; however the alternatives will have to provide the equal measure of protection and be approved by the principle agent and heritage contractor, approvals might also include input of the parliamentary staff, experts and heritage authorities.

