



Amber Velvet Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Australian Native Violet
Viola hederacea



Bush Inferno Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Coastal Dream
Marianthus paralius



Coral Gum
Eucalyptus torquate



Dwarf Albany Woolly Bush
Adenanthos sericeus
Silver Silk



Fan Flower
Scaevola aemula
Kings Park Midnight



Grevillea
Grevillea hybrid
Tangerine Dream



Grevillea
Scarlet Moon



Gold Velvet Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Hop Mulga
Acacia craspedocarpa



Kalbarri Beaufortia
Beaufortia aestiva



Landscape Gold Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Myrtle
Thryptomene
baeckeacea prostrate



Orange Cross Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Qualup bell
Pimelea physodes



Red Flowering Gum
Corymbia ficifolia



Scarlet Honeymyrtle
Melaleuca fulgens



Silver Lady Fern
Blechnum gibbum



Yellow Gem Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



Weeping Paperpark
Melaleuca leucadendra



Western Coolabah
Eucalyptus victrix



Bush Pearl Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos



Dwarf Firewood Banksia
Banksia Prionotes Dwarf



Melaleuca
Melaleuca seriata



Silver Princess
Eucalyptus caesia



Azalea / Camellias various



Everlasting Yellow Buttons
Chrysocephalum apiculatum



Grevillea
Raspberry Dream



Jacaranda
Jacaranda mimosifolia



Kings Park Royale Bush Gems
Anigozanthos hybrid



Masquerade Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos hybrid



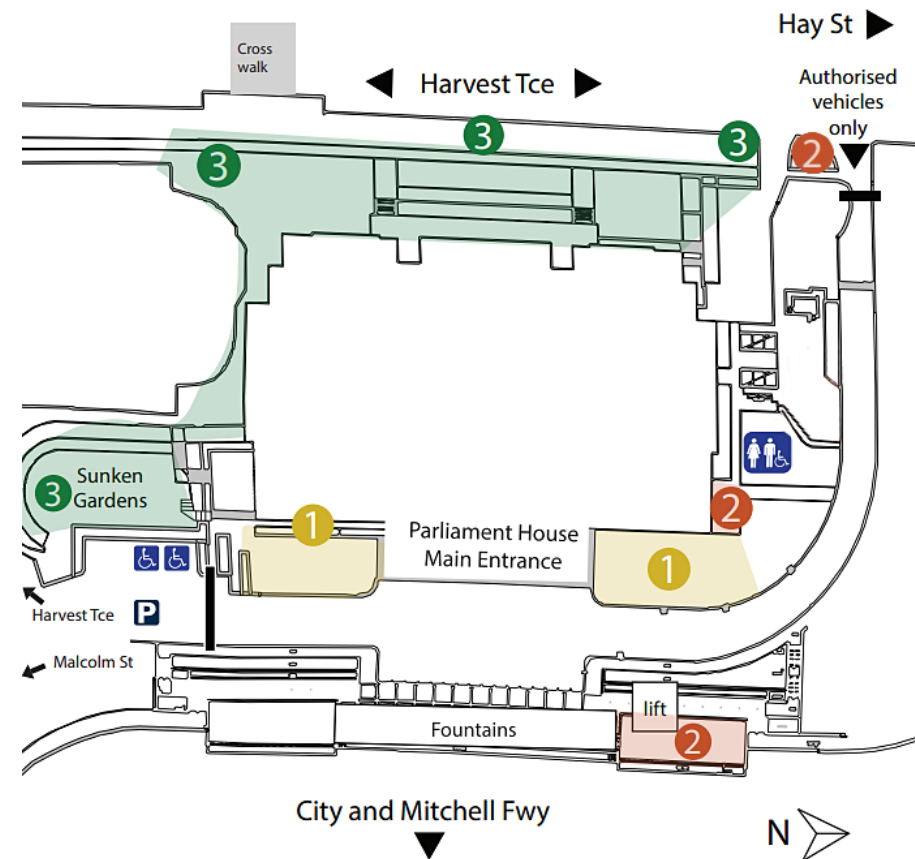
Native Iris
Patersonia occidentalis

PARLIAMENT HOUSE GARDENS



Zone

1



DISCOVER OUR GARDENS WITH A SELF-GUIDED TOUR

As one of the State's main civic buildings, Parliament has a strong commitment to ensuring that the gardens are an icon for all Western Australians.

The Parliament House gardens form part of a broader sustainability strategy around water conservation through the planting of native species.

We trust you will enjoy touring the grounds and discovering the wide variety of plants on display.

www.parliament.wa.gov



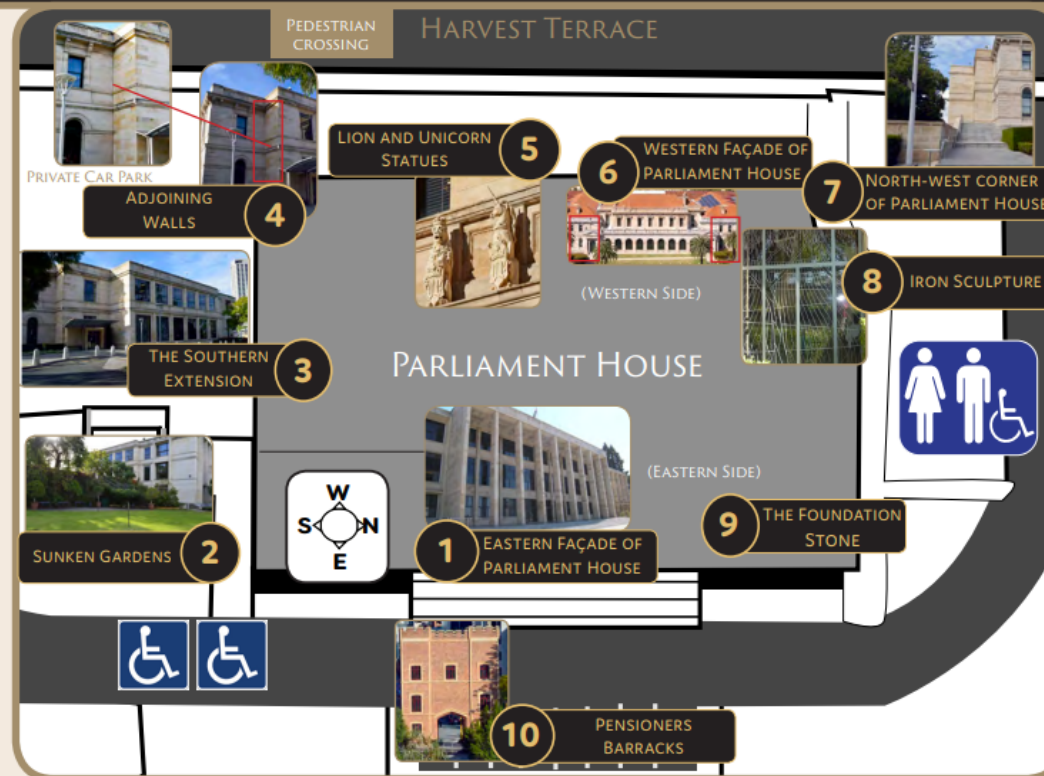
PARLIAMENT HOUSE GROUNDS AND GARDENS

EXTERIOR SELF-GUIDED TOUR APPROXIMATELY 20 MINUTES

The grounds of Parliament House are regarded as a prestigious and symbolic venue for the conduct of important ceremonies and civic functions, as well as for public rallies and the presentation of petitions.

While construction of the building began in the early 1900s, the built form and landscaping that are most visible from the city and city approaches were developed in the late 1950s.

The initial development of the grounds reflects the emergent interest in the early decades of this century in the beautification of the city and the image of Perth as a garden city.



1 The **eastern façade** was authorised during the term of Premier Albert (Bert) Hawke in 1956. Construction began soon after with additions to the southern, central and northern sections of the eastern front as well as extensions to the northern and southern elevations of the existing building. It was officially opened on 23rd March 1964.

2 The **sunken gardens** is one of the attractive garden settings surrounding Parliament House. This peaceful setting is regularly used as the backdrop for interviews and wedding photographs.

3 The **southern extension** was built in 1978 and incorporates offices, as well as a stairway and entry to the Legislative Assembly's public gallery.

4 **Adjoining walls** of 1903 contain lime-stone quarried from Rottnest Island (left) and Donnybrook sandstone (right).

5 The **Lion and Unicorn statues** were removed from the stonework of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, London in 1935. Later presented to the Parliament of Western Australia by a visiting delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The lion represents England and the unicorn symbolises Scotland. Each statue is one metre high, having replicas on display outside the western façade, and the original statues located inside the building.

6 Originally built as an open colonnade, the western arches are now enclosed with windows as part of the Members' Dining Room. The two green doors on the **western façade** were once used for official entry to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly prior to the completion of the 1960s eastern extension. They are no longer in use.

7 The **north-west corner** of Parliament House became the final major extension of the building and was completed in 2004.

8 An **iron sculpture** forms an enclosure to an alfresco area at the northern end of the Parliament. The Australian-themed windows, by Jennifer Cochrane, were installed in August 2003 as part of the northern extensions of the building.

9 The **foundation stone** was repositioned in 1964 to sit within the completed eastern façade, where it remains today.

10 Built jointly by the British Imperial Establishment and the Public Works Department in 1863. The **Pensioner Barracks** originally housed soldiers of the Enrolled Pensioner Force before it became office space for the Public Works Department. Two wings of the Barracks were demolished to make way for the Mitchell Freeway in 1966.