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Executive summary

The ANU recognises the importance of the heritage values of the Acton Campus (both tangible and intangible) and the need to manage heritage in a manner that is consistent with its obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) and other relevant statutory frameworks.

The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework confirms the key heritage values of the Acton Campus and identifies elements and attributes that should be protected and celebrated. It provides a strategic framework for heritage management on campus and a key input to campus planning and future development.

Objective 1: Identify, recognise and confirm the University's heritage

Significant elements and attributes identified at the Acton Campus are considered to be framework elements for the heritage values of the place, and are as follows:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage: cultural corridors, significant cultural places, priority conservation areas, remnant vegetation and biodiversity, Aboriginal heritage interpretation trail nodes, work of the ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology

Topography and natural features: Acton Ridge, Sullivans Creek and ecological values

Elements associated with the Griffin Plan: site layout features that connect the Acton Campus into Canberra.

Buildings of heritage value: including buildings associated with the early history Canberra (pre-dating the ANU) and with the later history of the place as developed for ANU, some buildings are already subject to heritage listing while others are not currently listed, buildings of heritage value are identified as either ‘significant buildings’ or ‘supporting buildings’, management curtilages are defined for buildings of heritage value.

Landscape elements: reflecting the importance of landscape at the Acton Campus, elements within the broader landscape determined to be of specific heritage value include pre-ANU cultural plantings, experimental plantings from the ANU phase of development, formal avenues and designed landscapes associated with significant buildings.

Significant views and vistas: larger scale views within and to the campus of heritage significance.

Collections: the University’s cultural, teaching and research collections and their contribution to the heritage of the ANU.

Explanatory Report

The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework should be read in association with the Explanatory Report, which provides detail on the methodology, supporting values analysis and assessment and the relevant statutory and policy frameworks and requirements.

Objectives of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework

This Framework sets in place five overarching objectives for the management of heritage values and places on campus.
Objective 2: Develop a high-level management framework for heritage
A primary high-level management framework is provided through conservation principles and policies that are directed at the protection and physical conservation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage, significant buildings, landscapes and other features.

Objective 3: Work with the past to unlock the future
An important aspect of heritage management is the management of change, including adopting principles for building adaptation and responsive development which allow the University to work with its heritage but in doing so, unlock a future for that heritage and for the campus as a whole.

This section addresses and provides guidance on the following key issues:
> Approaches to adaptation and additions to buildings of heritage value
> New development on campus
> In doing so, this Framework makes reference to the ANU Acton Campus Master Plan and the ANU Acton Campus Design Guide.

Objective 4: Actively showcase and celebrate heritage
There are a range of means through which the heritage of the campus can be investigated, researched, documented, acknowledged and celebrated. Importantly, heritage values can be considered in and have a bearing on new initiatives for the campus.

Policies are included for interpretation, the recognition of social history and social value and the potential use of cultural collections and moveable heritage.

Objective 5: Manage and meet statutory obligations
In a broad sense the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework reflects and is consistent with the requirements of the EPBC Act and its Regulations and other statutory requirements but moves beyond these in some areas.

The recommended management strategies in this section of report are directed at ensuring that the University meets its statutory obligations and also that it operates in accordance with good heritage practice.
Introduction
Previous work
The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework has been prepared having regard for previously identified heritage values for the Acton Campus as a whole and for Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) places on the campus and builds on extensive heritage assessment work previously undertaken by the ANU.

Acknowledgements
The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework and Explanatory Report have been prepared by a multi-disciplinary team led by Lovell Chen with specialist sub-consultants Extent Heritage and Landscape Dept. We would like to thank the ANU leadership, ANU Facilities & Services Division staff and others from the broader ANU community for their time and valuable contributions to the project. We have also appreciated the guidance provided by members of the Working Group for the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework, which included officers from the Australian Department of the Environment and Energy. We would also like to thank the representatives of the Aboriginal community for their time and valuable inputs.

Heritage management under the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework
This Framework focuses on the identification and management of the heritage values of the main campus, including both tangible (fabric-based) values and intangible values. The objective is to ensure that an awareness of heritage underpins all campus planning, including the Master Plan, and that heritage management principles are integrated into the University's campus planning and management frameworks.

This document provides a concise and consistent framework that will allow key decisions in terms of campus planning to be made with confidence and an understanding of the relevant heritage issues and their implications. Importantly, it supports the ongoing development and renewal of the campus in a manner that is respectful of and responsive to the heritage values of the place.

This Framework sets in place five overarching objectives for the management of heritage values and places on campus:
1. Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage
2. Develop a high-level management framework for heritage
3. Work with the past to unlock the future
4. Actively showcase and celebrate heritage
5. Manage and meet statutory obligations.

The document begins with a summary of the statutory requirements and strategic context relating to heritage. It then addresses each of the five heritage management objectives in turn.
The Master Plan seeks to provide a framework for future development and the ‘reshaping’ of the campus environment to align with and support the ANU Strategic Plan 2019-2022 objectives to achieve excellence in the international context.

While a document with broader application, the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework is also integral to the Master Plan and the related Design Guide. In both cases, heritage has been integrated as a core consideration, one with significant implications for the spatial and physical planning and management of the campus and key findings have been incorporated.

Of the seven organising principles in the Master Plan and Design Guide (see overleaf), heritage is integral to one principle in particular:

**Principle 5: Harmonious ANU-distinctive design**

Consideration and respect for heritage has been embedded in the master plan response to the Acton Campus, which prioritises the values, buildings, places and qualities identified in the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework. Similarly, the development of the Design Guide has occurred alongside work on the Framework. The Design Guide takes up the focus on heritage under Principle 5 where it sets out particular objectives for heritage-responsive design.
ANU Acton Campus Master Plan Principles

Principle 1: Clearly defined hubs

Principle 2: Landscape promenade links

Principle 3: Vehicle-restricted heart

Principle 4: Strong city connections

Principle 5: Harmonious ANU-distinctive design

Principle 6: Vibrant living and working environments

Principle 7: Environmental sustainability

Connected Coherent Unrivalled
Statutory and strategic frameworks
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)

The ANU has obligations in relation to heritage under the EPBC Act and the EPBC Act Regulations. Consistent with these obligations the ANU has prepared a Heritage Strategy which sets out its strategic approach to heritage assessment and management, including the means through which heritage is integrated into the operational and planning framework of the University.

Heritage management is treated as a core function of the ANU and is overseen by the Director, and the Associate Director, Operations, in the Facilities and Services Division. A key role is played by the University Heritage Advisor, also within the Facilities and Services Division.

Listed places
The EPBC Act contains specific requirements for the protection of cultural heritage. These include the establishment of the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

While the Acton campus does not include any NHL-listed places, there are eight places on the campus that are included in the CHL (Figure 1).

Management obligations
The EPBC Act includes requirements where places are included in the NHL or the CHL. Where an action with the potential to have a significant impact on the Commonwealth values of a Commonwealth Heritage place is proposed, the action must be referred to the Minister for the Environment for consideration. In the event that the referral is considered not to have a significant impact, the works may proceed, possibly subject to conditions. Where an action is ‘controlled’, further assessment is required before a decision can be made.

In addition to the places listed on the CHL, heritage values have also been identified for a range of other buildings and areas on the campus by assessing each site against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria. Even if these significant places are not yet listed on the CHL, under the EPBC Act, their identified heritage values must be considered the same requirement for a self-assessment for ‘significant impact’ (and potential for a referral requirement) applies.

The EPBC Act requires ANU to maintain a Heritage Register for all places of heritage value on the Acton campus.

Aboriginal heritage
There are currently no places or objects within the ANU campus identified as reflecting Aboriginal cultural or historical values that are included in the CHL under the EPBC Act. Nor are there currently areas or objects on the campus identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984. Notwithstanding, the assessment of all impacts under the EPBC Act must comply with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2 (Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and actions by Commonwealth agencies, 2013), which include consideration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage values.

In this context, the ANU currently manages Aboriginal cultural heritage based on consultation with the local Aboriginal community and in accordance with the EPBC Act and its regulations, Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places, and using the best practice assessment standards and processes of ACT Heritage. The ANU has an active and ongoing engagement with ACT Heritage in relation to those processes and the best practice management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the region.
Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988 (Cwth)

The Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988 provides for the planning and development of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and management of Territory Land. The ACT has a dual planning regime, with the Australian Government and the ACT Government sharing planning responsibility in the ACT.

The National Capital Authority (NCA) is responsible for ensuring that Canberra is planned and developed in accordance with its national significance. The National Capital Plan (NCP) establishes a framework for development and land use in the city and the ACT, and is the primary mechanism for achieving this goal. The ANU Acton Campus is a Designated Area under the NCP.

The NCA is responsible for determining detailed conditions of planning, design and development, and for works approval in Designated Areas. The ANU Acton Campus is identified as a specific precinct, the Australian National University Precinct, within this Area. ANU is required to obtain works approval from the NCA for all external works to buildings or grounds and any works that change landscape (including earthworks, tree removal and replanting). The NCP contains general principles for heritage management and the specific Precinct Code for the ANU within the NCP includes broad heritage objectives for the campus.

ANU Strategic Plan 2019-2022

The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework has been prepared in the context of the ANU Strategic Plan 2019-2022. The Strategic Plan sets out the vision and values, which are underpinned by culture of excellence in all areas, including the physical form of the campus. The University’s aspiration is for the creation of an unrivalled campus environment, building on the existing valued qualities of the campus while developing and refining the Campus Plan “to focus on further enhancing the beauty of our natural environment, and the elegance, coherence and liveability of our built environment”.

Reconciliation Action Plan, January 2018-December 2019

The ANU Reconciliation Action Plan was launched in February 2018. The Plan confirms the University’s commitment to making an ongoing contribution to reconciliation (which is also embedded in the Strategic Plan). The Reconciliation Action Plan is important to the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework. The commitment to reconciliation supports an approach to heritage which is inclusive of all heritage values including the values of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders.
Figure 1: Commonwealth Heritage List places

LEGEND

1. Lennox House (Building 75)
2. University House (Building 1)
3. Menzies Library (Building 2)
4. School of Art (Building 105)
5. School of Music (Building 100)
6. Drill Hall (Building 29)
7. Toad Hall (Building 30)
8. Acton conservation area
Objective 1:
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Menzies Library 1963 | Source: ANU Archives
The University’s diverse heritage themes and attributes have been identified and confirmed through a layered values analysis. This analysis has confirmed that in the broadest sense, the heritage of the ANU is made up of a combination of tangible and intangible values.

There are important values and themes that are embodied or well expressed in the physical fabric of the place (including site layout, landscape, buildings and other elements), and where particular elements or features can be identified as of heritage significance as a result. Examples include the themes of early Canberra, and those of architecture and design, and designed landscapes.

In other cases, there are buildings, locations or spatial or site planning characteristics that can be linked to an identified aspect of the heritage value of the place (including historical or social themes or events, people or processes) but the existing fabric does not demonstrate those aspects of ANU heritage in a manner that is fundamental to an understanding of that heritage value.

In addition to these elements, there are important aspects of ANU heritage that are intangible in nature. They may relate to the place as a whole but are not captured or expressed in its current fabric. These include some associational values, social values and historical values.

The following summary of the values makes reference to the Commonwealth heritage criteria A-I.

Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

Criterion A: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia’s natural or cultural history (historical significance)

Criterion B: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia’s natural or cultural history

Criterion C: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia’s natural or cultural history

Criterion D: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: a class of Australia’s natural or cultural places; or a class of Australia’s natural or cultural environments

Criterion E: The place has significant heritage values because of the place’s importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

Criterion F: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

Criterion G: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Criterion H: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia’s natural or cultural history

Criterion I: The place has significant heritage value because of the place’s importance as part of Indigenous tradition

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Significant elements

The key Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural values and places identified during research and consultation work undertaken as part of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework comprise the following:

- Cultural corridors (refer to the plan at Figure 2)
  - Sullivans Creek Corridor
  - Acton Peninsula Corridor – transit between ceremonial and mythological sites and viewlines.
- Significant cultural places (refer to the plan at Figure 3)
  - South Oval and curtilage
  - Acton Conservation Area and remnant vegetation
  - Scarred trees.
- Priority conservation areas (refer to the plan at Figure 4)
  - Known Aboriginal sites
  - Areas of High and Very High predicted archaeological sensitivity.
- Remnant vegetation and biodiversity (generally)
- Aboriginal heritage interpretation trail nodes, signage, and recent Kambri development cultural initiatives (refer to the plan at Figure 5) noting that buildings associated with these are not of significance
- ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage

Pioneering research undertaken at ANU played an important part in reshaping the way Australians see their own country and contributed to a new understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and culture and this work continues (Criterion A).

ANU has strong and special associations with the local Aboriginal community as part of an important cultural landscape. The Acton Campus includes important topographic features and landscape corridors that link with - and are integral components of - the broader cultural and mythological landscape of the ACT. The campus includes archaeological sites such as scarred trees and stone artefact deposits that provide tangible links to the use of the land by ancestors and ongoing connections to country (Criterion C, Criterion G).

The local Aboriginal community has ongoing and important connections to country, and a cultural duty of care obligation passed down through generations. The important values, landscape elements and archaeological sites are part of continuing tradition and connections to country (Criterion I).
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 2: Aboriginal heritage cultural corridors

Figure 3: Significant cultural places including scarred trees
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 4: Priority Conservation Areas
(areas of predicted high archaeological potential)

Figure 5: Existing Aboriginal Interpretation Trail nodes
and signage locations
Topography and natural features

The topography and natural features of the campus are of historical and aesthetic significance (Criteria A and E). Remnant vegetation and biodiversity (generally) is of importance to Aboriginal people (Criterion I).

Significant elements

Topographical features of significance are:

> Acton Ridge leading down to the Acton Peninsula
> Sullivans Creek.

Ecological features of significance are:

> Remnant natural vegetation communities
> Groups of relic native trees with vegetation community affinities
> Individual relic native trees.

Mature remnant trees include those that are groups from modified grassy woodland communities and individual relic trees that are of great age and appear to date from before the settlement of Canberra along Acton Ridge. These trees are included as ‘exceptional trees’ in the ANU Tree Database and their overall distribution on campus is shown at Figure 6.
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Elements associated with the Griffin Plan

Elements surviving from or related to the Griffin Plan are of significance for their historical associations, rarity, aesthetic values and as demonstrating a high degree of design achievements (Criteria A, B, E, F, H), noting that these elements should be seen as contributing to a larger cultural landscape, forming part of and evidencing the plan for Canberra.

Significant elements

Features of significance associated with the Griffin Plan comprise:

- Liversidge Street
- Ellery Crescent
- Childers Street
- University Avenue.

Refer to the plan at Figure 8.

The location and use of the campus are also broadly demonstrative of this value, as are its relationships with Black Mountain and Lake Burley Griffin.

Buildings of heritage value

Buildings across the campus have been assessed as significant for one or more values, with the following of most relevance:

- Historical associations related to the early history of Canberra or to important events or processes in the history of ANU (Criterion A)
- Rarity of buildings of a certain phase or type (Criterion B)
- Research potential related to early Canberra and ANU history (Criterion C)
- Representative values - building typologies, architectural styles (Criterion D)
- Aesthetic values – buildings of recognised architectural merit, important examples of the work of particular architects, important examples of a style or period of architecture, buildings that make an important contribution to the theme of architecture on campus (Criterion E)
- Creative/technical values - buildings that exhibit a high level of creative or technical achievement for the period (Criterion F)
- Social value - buildings that appear to have potential for social value at a particularly high level (Criterion G)
- Associative value – buildings where a strong and special association with the life or works of a person or group of importance can be demonstrated, one that is out of the ordinary (Criterion H).

Significant buildings

Significant buildings are considered to be of significance for their ability, individually and/or collectively, to represent and demonstrate key heritage values of the campus, to the extent that these values are demonstrated and interpreted through the physical fabric and spatial layout of the place. Some of the buildings are of heritage significance in their own right in addition to their contribution to the whole-of-place heritage values of the campus. A significant number are included in the CHL.

Significant buildings are listed in Table 1 and are shown on the plan at Figure 8. The plan also indicates building curtilages (an area around a building that requires management for heritage reasons).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>SIGNIFICANT INTERIORS</th>
<th>Included in the CHL</th>
<th>Official CHL values</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A, 1A</td>
<td>University House and Molly Huxley</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, D, E, F, G, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Menzies Library</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, D, F, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 H</td>
<td>Old Administration Area</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A, D</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A, 9</td>
<td>HC Coombs Lecture Theatre and HC Coombs Building</td>
<td>1960s/1968</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>JB Chifley Building</td>
<td>1964, 1968</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Drill Hall Gallery</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, B, D, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Toad Hall Building</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Yes (distinctive internal planning)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, D, F, G, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Engineering Building</td>
<td>1966-68</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36</td>
<td>Birch Building and RSC Lecture Theatre</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td>Physics and Psychology buildings</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Banks Building</td>
<td>1963-69</td>
<td>Courtyard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>D A Brown</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Courtyard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Forestry Building</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Burgmann College</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D, E, F, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>JCMSR Wings A &amp; B</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, D, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-6</td>
<td>Jaeger 6</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56, 57, 58, 58A, 58B, 58C, 58D, 59, 60, 84</td>
<td>RSPE complex</td>
<td>1950s, 1960s</td>
<td>Some internal fabric of significance - refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP</td>
<td>Yes (within Acton Conservation Area)</td>
<td>A, B, D</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 A, 62, 63, 64, 64A, 86, 86A</td>
<td>Old Hospital Buildings Group</td>
<td>1914, 1928, 1950s</td>
<td>Some internal fabric of significance - refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP</td>
<td>Yes (within Acton Conservation Area)</td>
<td>A, B, D</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 B, 28, 65, 66, 67, 67A, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 128, 73, 73A, 73B, 75, 80, 100, 105, 128A</td>
<td>Acton Cottages Group (including original outbuildings)</td>
<td>1911-1920</td>
<td>Some internal fabric of significance - refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP</td>
<td>Yes (within Acton Conservation Area)</td>
<td>A, B, D</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 73A, 73B</td>
<td>Old Canberra House group</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Some internal fabric of significance - refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Lennox House complex</td>
<td>1911-1927</td>
<td>Limited internal fabric of significance - refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, B, D</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Vice-Chancellor’s Residence</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Yes, general planning and layout</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, D, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>School of Music</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, D, F, G, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>School of Art and Design</td>
<td>1939, 1981</td>
<td>Some original fabric of significance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A, D, F, H</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 7: Selection of Significant Buildings
Figure 7: Selection of Significant Buildings

Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 8: Significant Buildings and heritage curtilage

Refer to Table 1 for list of significant building names
**Supporting buildings**

A further group of *supporting buildings* has been identified. These buildings generally date from the period 1950s-1970s; the majority were designed by well-known architects and all have documented histories of interest as part of the broader ANU story. *Supporting buildings* can be related to the themes and values of the University’s Acton campus as a whole, and they support the interpretation of these themes and values, but their contribution is at a lower level. They are not considered to be of individual significance.

None of the supporting buildings are currently included in the CHL, however it would be expected that subject to a formal heritage review and assessment against criteria, a number may meet one or more Commonwealth heritage criteria at a local level. This is noting that the threshold for inclusion in the CHL is local significance and the locality reasonably would be considered to be the Acton campus.

Supporting buildings listed in Table 2 are shown on the plan at Figure 10.

---

**Table 2: Supporting buildings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77A</td>
<td>Brian Lewis Crescent Houses</td>
<td>1952-54</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Central Store</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6, 7</td>
<td>ANU College of Law buildings</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chancelry Building</td>
<td>1964-68</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Melville Hall</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>A, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>AD Hope Building</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22, 23, 24, 26</td>
<td>School of Arts and Economics (Hanna Neumann Building, Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre ‘the Tank’, Copland Building, LF Crisp Building)</td>
<td>1959-1973</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>14 Liversidge St</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-significant buildings**

Non-significant buildings are those that are not identified as *significant or supporting buildings* in this Framework. These buildings are not considered to be of heritage value.
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 9: Supporting Buildings

- Brian Lewis Crescent Houses
- Central Store
- ANU College of Law
- Chancelry Building
- Melville Hall
- AD Hope Building
- 14 Liversidge St
- Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre
Figure 10: Supporting Buildings and heritage curtilage

LEGEND

1. Brian Lewis Crescent Houses (Buildings 77A)
2. Central Store (Building 53)
3. ANU College of Law (Buildings 5, 6 and 7)
4. Chancery (Buildings 10, 10A, 10B, 10C)

Heritage curtilage

5. Melville Hall (Building 12) A.D. Hope (Building 14)
6. Arts and Economics (Buildings 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26)
7. 14 Liversidge St (WK Hancock residence)
Landscape

The site contains landscape elements (including experimental plantings, designed landscapes and remnant mature planted specimen trees), of historical significance, as related the early development of Canberra, the Griffin Plan or important phases in the ANU history (Criterion A), or as associated with significant buildings. Some are strongly associated with Charles Thomas Weston, the horticulturalist and officer in charge of afforestation for early Canberra, or Lindsay Pryor, botanist and landscape designer (Criterion H). Many are also of significance for their aesthetic values (Criterion E), either in their own right or as forming an important setting for significant buildings.

Significant elements

Landscapes identified as of heritage value and as framework elements for the campus, expressive of key whole of place heritage values and/or of significance in their own right are listed at Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. Refer to the plan at Figure 11 and also the significant landscapes associated with buildings shown on Figure 12.
### Table 3: Significant landscape elements: pre-ANU plantings, refer Figure 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ELEMENT</th>
<th>DATE (IF KNOWN)</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantings within the Acton Conservation area including:</td>
<td>Brittle Gums (<em>Eucalyptus mannifera</em>) tracing old alignment of Balmain Crescent</td>
<td>Early Acton Conservation Area plantings 1910-20s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elm (<em>Ulmus procera</em>) avenue along Lennox Crossing</td>
<td>Pre-1920s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peppercom Trees (<em>Schunus areira</em>)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhutan Cypress (<em>Cupressus torulosa</em>) and Monterey Cypress (<em>C. macrocarpa</em>) plantations associated with the former Constable’s Cottage, as well as mature conifer plantings throughout the conservation area</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weston Southern Blue Gum (<em>Eucalyptus globulus</em> subsp. <em>bicostata</em>) plantation to the south and west of Jaeger, Old Hospital Building</td>
<td>c. 1919</td>
<td>A, E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weston Rough-barked Apple (<em>Angophora floribunda</em>) plantation at the corner of Balmain Crescent and Liversidge Street</td>
<td>c. 1920s</td>
<td>A, E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation between Sullivans Creek and South Oval</td>
<td>Lombardy Poplar (<em>Populus nigra</em> var <em>italica</em>)</td>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation west of Vice-Chancellor’s residence</td>
<td>Weston conifer shelter-belt</td>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>A, E, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation south of Forestry Building</td>
<td>Remnants (or progeny of) Lombardy Poplar plantation associated with old shepherd hut</td>
<td>Late nineteenth century</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Significant landscape elements: formal avenues, refer Figure 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ELEMENT</th>
<th>DATE (IF KNOWN)</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University Avenue</td>
<td>Overall alignment and older specimens of Lombardy Poplar and White Poplar (<em>Populus alba</em>), Blue Atlas Cedars (<em>Cedrus atlantica</em> var. <em>glaucu</em>) and Elms (<em>Ulmus</em> spp.) amongst University Avenue plantation</td>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liversidge Street</td>
<td>Weston avenue plantings (Blue Atlas Cedars)</td>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childers Street</td>
<td>Alignment of formal avenue and School of Art forecourt</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Brittle Gums tracing old alignments of Balmain Crescent

Mature trees, Acton Conservation Area

Cypress at Constable’s Cottage

Poplar Trees on University Avenue

Courtyard, Banks building

Water feature and hard landscaping, Birch Building Lecture Theatre
### Table 5: Significant landscape elements: Pryor’s experimental plantings within the ANU campus, some established in conjunction with Banks, refer Figure 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION ELEMENT</th>
<th>DATE (IF KNOWN)</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North and south of Dickson Road Blue Gum plantation</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Drive boundary Perimeter Eucalypt plantations</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgmann College Poplar plantations, including unusual cultivars</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Hall car park Mixed broadleaf and conifer plantations</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linnaeus Way Willow-leaved Oak avenue plantation</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry Precinct A diverse botanical collection including a significant pinetum and a Gully Gum, established by Pryor and Banks for instructive teaching as part of the Forestry and Botany programs</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward Road An individually significant Manna Gum, an early and prominent ANU planting</td>
<td>1950s or 60s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6: Significant landscape elements: designed landscapes associated with significant buildings (including pre-ANU buildings), refer Figure 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION ELEMENT</th>
<th>DATE (IF KNOWN)</th>
<th>Potential applicable CHL criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Canberra House Landscape and garden setting to building comprising a collection of mature, Weston conifer plantings including Earl and Lady Grey planted cedars</td>
<td>1914-1920s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University House Courtyard including Pryor plantings, water feature and overall setting of building complex amidst native and exotic trees</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzies Library Menzies meadow and surrounds incorporating undulating lawn to south of building incorporating scattered, mature indigenous trees</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC Coombs Building Form of courtyards excluding plantings and setting amidst maturing native trees</td>
<td>1960s and 70s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks/former Zoology building Courtyard including tiered paving treatment, water feature and mature tree plantings</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Building/RSC Lecture Theatre Designed hard landscape to southern elevation and lecture theatre, including exposed pebble pavement, water feature to lecture theatre and contemporary seating elements</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics/Psychology Courtyard including formal hard landscape design, paving, water features and mature plantings</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Art Form of forecourt to northern elevation and relationship to Childers Street</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Chancellor’s residence Garden including overall layout and planting design by Pryor</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Building Formally designed tree plaza to west and north of building attributed to Pryor, including mature plantations of Oaks (Quercus spp.)</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>A, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 11: Pre-ANU plantings, formal avenues and Pryor and Banks forestry/teaching plantations

LEGEND
- Pre-ANU plantings
- Formal avenues
- Pryor and Banks forestry/teaching plantations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brittle Gums (Eucalyptus mannifera) tracing old alignment of Balmain Crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-1920’s Elm (Ulmus procera) avenue along Lennox Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Single (Cupressus arizonica) contemporary with other early Acton Conservation Area plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peppercorn Trees (Schunus areira) early Acton Conservation Area plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) and Monterey Cypress (C. macrocarpa) plantations associated with the former Constable’s Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coniferous Weston shelter-belt plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Weston (c.1919) Southern Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata) plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Weston (c. 1920’s) Rough-barked Apple (Angophora floribunda) plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1930’s Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra var italica) plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purportedly 19th century remnants (or progeny of) Lombardy Poplar plantation associated with old shepherd hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Older specimens of Lombardy Poplar and White Poplar (Populus alba), as well as Atlas Cedars (Cedrus atlantica var. glauca) amongst University Avenue plantation, c. 1920’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Weston-era Atlas Cedars forming formal avenue to Liversidge Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Extensive exotic plantings within Acton Ridge Zone contained within curtilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pryor Eucalypt plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Poplar plantations, including unusual cultivars, established by Pryor, c.1950’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Blue Gum plantations, c.1952, established by Pryor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mixed broadleaf and conifer plantations established from 1950’s by Pryor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Willow-leaved Oak (Quercus phellos) avenue along Linnaeus Way, planted by Pryor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Forestry Precinct. Diverse botanical collection, including significant pinetum and Gully Gum (Eucalyptus smithii) established by Pryor and Banks for instructive teaching as part of Forestry program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Individually significant Manna Gum (E. viminalis), early and prominent ANU tree, planted either 1965 or 1950.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify, recognise and confirm the University’s heritage

Figure 12: Significant landscapes associated with significant buildings

LEGEND

Significant landscapes associated with buildings

This overall landscape between 3 significant buildings is important also for the visual links between the 3 buildings, and is representative of the quintessential ANU landscape setting.
1 Vice-Chancellor’s residence (Building 80)
2 Old Canberra House (Building 73)
3 Constable’s Cottage (Building 74)
4 University House (Building 1 and 1a)
5 Menzies Library (Building 2) and HC Coombs Building (Building 9)
6 School of Art (Building 105)
7 Banks Building (Building 44)
8 Psychology (Building 39) and Physics (Building 38)
9 Birch Building and RSC lecture theatre (Building 35 and 36)
10 Engineering Building (Building 32)
Significant views and vistas

As part of the landscape analysis consideration was given to whether there are major views and vistas which should be identified for heritage reasons for reasons of history or aesthetics (Criterion A or Criterion E).

Significant elements

There are three larger-scale views within, to or from the campus that warrant identification for heritage reasons.

- Views along University Avenue (in both directions)
- Views to the former School of Art along Childers Street (from the north)
- Views along Liversidge Street (in both directions).
Collections

The University’s cultural, teaching and research collections collectively make an important contribution to the cultural heritage of the ANU. The collections form part of the cultural (historical, scientific, technical, social, musical and aesthetic/artistic) heritage of the ANU, of which the ANU is custodian.

Two collections are of particular importance in terms of the significance of heritage buildings and landscapes on campus:

- the collection of Fred Ward-designed furniture is important in its own right but is also a major contributor to the significance and presentation of University House
- the Public Art and Sculpture collection as part of the ANU Art Collection is of significance in its own right and for the contribution of individual artworks to heritage buildings and landscapes on campus.

The wider collection of the work of the ANU Design Unit (originally headed up by Ward but subsequently led by University Architect, Derek Wrigley) is also of significance and is found across the campus in the form of interiors, furniture and fittings designed in-house.
Objective 2: Develop a High-Level Management Framework for Heritage
A primary high-level management framework is provided through conservation principles and policies that are directed at the protection and physical conservation and management of significant buildings, landscapes and other features.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage

Protection and management principles

Policy: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage protection and management should be based on best-practice policy principles

The relevant best practice policy principles are as follows:

> The principles set out in *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values, Australian Heritage Commission* (2002) and in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*

> *ANU Reconciliation Action Plan*, including recognition of the special place of the traditional owners to the ANU and their critical involvement in decision making about the Aboriginal heritage values of the campus

> Aboriginal cultural values and landscape elements incorporated into future campus master planning and design

> Protection and in-situ conservation of Aboriginal places as a preferred policy for Aboriginal cultural heritage management

> Clear best-practice processes for the assessment, investigation, management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and cultural values.

Imprinting the Cultural Corridors in the Master Plan

Policy: The ANU Acton Campus Master Plan should seek to incorporate, recognise and imprint the two key cultural corridors along Sullivans Creek and the Acton Peninsula

Protecting the significant cultural places

Policy: Places and elements of particularly high Aboriginal cultural heritage values should be protected from future development or adverse modification
Develop a high-level management framework for heritage

Priority Conservation (high archaeological sensitivity) Areas

Policy: Where possible, future development impacts should be avoided or minimised in areas of predicted high and very high archaeological sensitivity, referred to hereafter as ‘Priority Conservation Areas’ (Figure 4)

Policy: In the event development is proposed within Priority Conservation Areas, archaeological testing should be undertaken to develop appropriate impact avoidance, mitigation and/or salvage and recording measures

Management of interpretation and cultural initiatives

Policy: ANU should consult with the RAO groups prior to any future development that may require removal or alteration of the existing Aboriginal heritage trail interpretation signage and/or other cultural initiatives delivered on campus

Celebrating the ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology

Policy: The ANU should consider appropriate ways to celebrate and remember the important research and researchers associated with the ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology
Topography and natural features

Policy: Projects and initiatives that enhance and interpret knowledge of the two key topographical features (Acton Ridge and Sullivans Creek) and their cultural histories and meanings should be encouraged.

Policy: The ecological values of the campus contribute to its heritage values and should be protected and managed.

Elements associated with the Griffin Plan

Policy: Elements associated with the Griffin Plan should be maintained as key site planning characteristics.

Canberra Federal Capital of Australia preliminary plan, by Walter Burley Griffin and Dept. of Home Affairs, 1913
Source: National Library of Australia
Develop a high-level management framework for heritage

Buildings

Buildings of heritage value

Policy: The retention and conservation of buildings of heritage value should be a priority in planning for the Acton campus

In the broader context of the Acton campus, the heritage buildings are a key physical theme. They distinguish the campus from others and provide it with a sense of identity. They impart character and a sense of place and provide a reference to major historical and architectural themes on the campus. Some of the buildings are also associated with the early development of the nation's capital and are fundamental to Canberra's heritage.

The identified heritage buildings collectively support the whole-of-place heritage values on campus and, along with the significant landscape elements and other values, combine to form a place which is distinctly ANU.

Policy: Significant buildings should be retained and conserved

The buildings identified as significant buildings should be retained and conserved as framework heritage elements on campus.

Demolition of any of the identified significant buildings would be expected to have an adverse impact at some level on the whole-of-place heritage values. For these buildings, retention, conservation and/or adaptation should be an objective in both campus and project planning.

Significant buildings should be managed in accordance with their identified values and any relevant heritage assessment or management plan. Any proposed works which are likely to impact on the significance of a significant building should involve the preparation of a formal heritage assessment and impact assessment to confirm values and the nature and level of impact on the identified heritage values and to identify measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate adverse impacts where possible.

If full demolition and replacement of a significant building is required a sound justification based on prudent or feasible use considerations would be expected.

In the event a significant building is demolished, a detailed photographic record of both the exterior and interior of the building should be prepared and retained by the ANU. A written history should accompany the photographic record.

Policy: Alternative options to recognise the heritage values of the Research School of Physics and Engineering complex should be explored

The RSPE complex has been identified as of heritage significance essentially for historical reasons, including as a demonstration of the influence of the academic advisers, particularly Sir Mark Oliphant, in the earliest phase of the University's development. The buildings are utilitarian and undistinguished, however, reflecting their age and function as laboratories and related facilities. Full retention of this complex is not warranted on heritage grounds and alternative means of recognising the heritage values could be considered, including partial retention and/or interpretation.

Policy: Consideration could be given to the relocation of the surviving building in the Old Administrative Area (Building 3H) if required in the future

The surviving building from the Old Administration Area complex now stands as an isolated remnant of this complex of early buildings. While identified as a significant building, it is as an artefact rather than reflecting meaningfully on that complex. Relocation (with a strategy for interpretation) could be contemplated if required.
Policy: Supporting buildings should be retained and conserved where possible

Supporting buildings relate to identified heritage themes on the campus and play a supporting role in the interpretation of these themes. They may be from the same historical development phase or be by the same architect as buildings identified as significant buildings but their contribution is considered to be at a lower level. Demolition, if required, would be unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the whole-of-campus heritage values for the Acton campus.

Retention of these buildings is preferred from a heritage perspective and options for retention and adaptive reuse should be considered and tested as part of campus planning and the consideration of development options. If demolition and replacement are required a sound justification based on prudent or feasible use considerations would be expected.

In the event a supporting building is demolished, a detailed photographic record of both the exterior and interior of the building should be prepared and retained by the ANU. A written history should accompany the photographic record.

Policy: Non-significant buildings could be retained or demolished as required

Non-significant buildings are those that are not identified as significant or supporting buildings in this Framework. These buildings could be retained or demolished as required. A photographic record of the building should be prepared.

Setting

Policy: An appropriate visual setting should be retained for buildings of heritage value, including any relationships that contribute to significance. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships should not be contemplated

Building curtilages have been defined for all buildings of heritage value and these are shown on the building curtilage plan at Figure 8. This recognises that buildings have a physical and visual context which can comprise one or more of the following and which may require management:

> related buildings or elements that contribute to significance
> a landscaped setting associated with the building (for example, an associated garden or other landscape elements)
> an area defined by a fence or property boundary
> a buffer around a building, where the building is in close proximity to other buildings
> a defined area to allow the protection of views of important façades or architectural features.

The definition of a curtilage associated with a heritage building does not preclude change within that area but assists in considering and managing any potential impacts.
Significant building groupings

Policy: Consideration should be given to significant building groupings and the retention of important contextual relationships

Significant building groupings where the heritage values are collective and dependent upon the maintenance of relationships between buildings and also with related landscape elements - are located within the area included in the CHL as the Acton Conservation Area, as follows:

> Acton cottages grouping
> Lennox House complex
> Old Canberra House complex
> Old Hospital buildings complex.

Refer to the Acton Conservation Area HMP (ANU, 2009).

A further group of three key ANU buildings from the 1950s and 1960s has been identified:

> University House (1954) and Molly Huxley
> Menzies Library (1963)
> HC Coombs (1964 and later).

The heritage values of these buildings are not interconnected nor reliant on their relationships to one another. In combination, however, these three monumental buildings and the spaces and landscaping around and between them do have a character that is quintessentially ANU and there is a heritage sensitivity associated with this interstitial space.

Change proposed in this area should consider:

> the character of the landscape and the relationship of buildings to the landscape
> the visual connections between the three buildings.

Use

Policy: In planning for the adaptation of buildings of heritage value, the identification of compatible uses should be a priority

Policy: In the case of significant changes of use as part of an adaptation/reuse strategy, consideration should be given to active interpretation of the original or historical use or association. Refer also to the policies for interpretation under Objective 5

Reflecting the patterns of development across the campus, there are numerous ANU buildings which are strongly identified with particular uses and academic disciplines or research schools, and many others where the use has changed. There are few significant buildings where the use is considered fundamental to significance. More important is the need to identify appropriate compatible uses for buildings of heritage value. The emphasis should be on achieving a ‘best fit’ for buildings, the most appropriate uses being those which can reasonably be accommodated within the building fabric without requiring unsympathetic alterations.

For a small number of heritage buildings, the continuation of a particular use/association would be preferred:

> University House and Molly Huxley
> School of Music/Llewellyn Hall
> Forestry Building.

In all cases, where there is a change of a long-standing use or association of significance, consideration should be given to active interpretation of that historical association.
Oblique aerial of University House, the first stage of HC Coombs Building and the Menzies Library, c. 1967 | Source: ANU Archives
Significant landscapes and trees

**Policy: Significant landscapes and trees on the Acton campus should be retained and conserved**

Significant landscape elements and trees on the campus combine with the buildings of heritage value to form the defining heritage framework for the campus. The various landscaped spaces and associated fabric and plantings reference earlier patterns and themes, provide the settings for buildings and spaces for activities, and contribute to the unique sense of place which distinguishes the Acton campus.

**Landscape**

**Policy: Significant landscapes should be managed in accordance with their heritage values**

Management of adaptation and additions to soft and hard landscape elements identified of significance requires similar considerations as changes to significant buildings, such as introducing minimal physical alteration to significant fabric, having careful regard for and not detracting from the overall formal and aesthetic qualities of the landscape and not substantially affect original or other significant elements.

Trees

**A strategy to address the management and staged replacement of significant heritage trees and tree groups should be developed**

ANU has a well-developed GIS-based tree inventory system and is proactive in the management of trees, including inspections and allocation of works as required. The inventory includes fields identifying trees of significance, including cultural heritage as well as environmental/ecological significance.

An urban forest strategy or similar strategic management plan would complement these systems. It could address the heritage trees on campus, and include mechanisms for staged replacement for significant trees and tree groups. By considering the importance of heritage trees within a broader urban forest strategy, the sometimes competing objectives of species diversification, the need for substitution of weed species enhancement of ecological and environmental values, climate change resilience and impacts of building works can be balanced within an overall strategic document. This would include alternative strategies where like-for-like replacement is either not possible or is undesirable and provide alternative pathways for tree selection that do not compromise the heritage qualities of the place.
Significant views and vistas

Policy: Significant views and vistas should be protected

New development should avoid any adverse impact on the following:
> Views along University Avenue
> Views to the former School of Art along Childers Street
> Views along Liversidge Street.

In the case of University Avenue and Liversidge Street the landscape associated with these views is also significant.

Cultural collections and moveable heritage

Policy: The University's cultural collections and moveable heritage are important to the cultural heritage of the institution. The collections should continue to be actively managed in accordance with best practice curatorial and conservation methods

Policy: Where feasible and appropriate, access to and/or information about these collections should continue to be made available to the ANU and wider communities

Policy: Artworks and other objects or moveable heritage that are integral to or contribute to the significance of significant buildings or landscape features should be identified and conserved and managed accordingly

Maintenance

Policy: The ANU should continue its current good practice in relation to maintenance of buildings and hard and soft landscaping and any related public artworks

Generally, day-to-day maintenance work to buildings of heritage value can be carried out without particular reference to a conservation specialist.

Risk preparedness

Policy: The ANU should ensure that its risk assessments and emergency response plans address the cultural heritage of the place and in particular identifies potential risks and the appropriate response

Specific issues for consideration include the potential impacts of the following on significant buildings, trees and landscapes, external and other artworks and cultural collections and interpretation installations:
> flood
> fire
> storm damage
> water ingress (buildings)
> theft and vandalism.
Objective 3:
Work with the past to unlock the future

Newly completed Hanna Neumann building on University Avenue by Clarke Keller and DWP Suters
An important aspect of heritage management is the management of change, including adopting principles for building adaptation and responsive development which allow the University to work with its heritage but in doing so, unlock a future for that heritage and for the campus as a whole.

**Adaptation and Additions**

These policies apply to all buildings of heritage value, including both significant buildings and supporting buildings.

- **Policy:** In the case of significant buildings, there is scope for the adaptation of buildings of heritage value providing the adaptation has minimal impact on cultural significance and changes to significant fabric are limited as far as possible.

- **Policy:** In some cases there is scope to consider making additions to significant buildings, where a proposed addition is designed to respect and respond to significant fabric and the valued presentational qualities of the heritage building.

- **Policy:** There is greater scope for alterations and additions to supporting buildings to support retention and reuse of these buildings.

**Adaptation**

For any building of heritage value, including significant and supporting buildings, it is important that any adaptive reuse:

- involve minimal physical alteration to significant fabric
- have careful regard for and not detract from the overall formal and aesthetic qualities of the building
- not substantially affect the original or other significant fabric, exterior elements or presentation of the building
- be sympathetic to the interior qualities of the individual building where these are identified as significant
- be sympathetic to, and sensitive of, the valued character of the setting and surrounds
- be identifiable as new work.

Adaptation works, including potential additions to heritage buildings, should be carefully considered on a case-by-case basis in terms of potential impacts on significant fabric and key design attributes and qualities. A proactive approach to considering adaptive reuse as part of campus and project planning will assist in avoiding conflict with identified heritage values. There may be cases where an existing use is no longer viable, but where a change in use can lead to a positive heritage outcome in terms of retention and conservation.
Some heritage buildings present particular challenges in terms of their physical format, including the following:

- The scale and internal planning of the early Canberra buildings, particularly the Acton cottages, limit adaptive re-use options.
- Shallow floor plates of the mid-twentieth century buildings may not be compatible with contemporary teaching and learning requirements.
- Poor performance in energy efficiency and costs and other challenges in retro-fitting.
- Integration of required mechanical and other services may be difficult.
- Equitable access and other code compliance issues.

Consideration of these issues and the identification of compatible uses for heritage buildings should occur as part of campus planning, recognising that some uses will be more compatible with particular buildings.

**Additions**

Additions to heritage buildings (including both significant buildings and supporting buildings) also require consideration on a case-by-case basis. Some buildings have little or no scope for additions, as a consequence of significance, sensitivity, form and/or siting (see, for example the Menzies Library). In contrast, other buildings have the potential to accommodate additions, subject to appropriate siting and design.

Additions should be carefully sited in a manner which does not obscure or involve the substantial removal of original or significant fabric. Important views of the building and its setting should be respected in the siting of any additions, which should generally be to the rear or lesser elevations of the building. New work should not dominate a building of identified heritage value in scale, bulk or height, but in some cases a contrast in style/design could be contemplated. In all cases, form, materials and detailing should be responsive and sympathetic. Additions should be discernible as new work, with good contemporary design the preferred approach.

There is greater scope for adaptation of and additions to supporting buildings. A greater level of intervention could be accommodated both in terms of the physical impacts of adaptation and the approach to the abuttal of additions or new development. Respectful and responsive design remains important.

The viability of any proposal for additions to any significant or supporting building should be assessed having regard for the impact on significant fabric and valued spatial and visual qualities.
New development

Policy: New development on campus should be designed to avoid adverse impact on the identified heritage values of the campus and be responsive to these values. This includes both new buildings and associated landscape architecture/public realm design.

Recognising the broad whole-of campus heritage values and significant areas and elements identified in this Framework, there is good scope for new development on the site without adverse impact on these.

New development should be located in a manner that takes into consideration the multiple heritage values identified for the campus and avoids impact on these where possible.

ANU Acton Campus Master Plan

The ANU Acton Campus Master Plan provides the overall Design Principles and Strategies for future development on the campus while the ANU Acton Campus Design Guide sets out the design objectives and design guidance. The ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework has been developed alongside the ANU Acton Campus Master Plan and Design Guide, and both recognise and are sensitive to the University’s heritage, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous. Principle 5: Harmonious ANU-distinctive design is particularly relevant, supporting design responses that incorporate or reference valued qualities in the existing landscape and built form morphologies, and where design is ‘place-expressive’ and responsive to campus context, culture and setting.

The following additional principles apply to all new development in close proximity to significant or supporting buildings or significant landscape elements. Particular care is required when new development is contemplated within the identified curtilage of a significant or a supporting building. Refer to the plans at Figures 8 and 10.

Siting: The siting of new buildings in proximity to heritage buildings needs to consider an appropriate setback. In some cases, there may be an opportunity for a relatively close relationship to heritage buildings, while in others a more distinct separation is required.

Scale: For new development of increased scale in proximity to heritage buildings, a scale transition will normally be required. Consider forms with mediating/intermediate heights, the use of podium elements, stepping, setbacks and/or façade articulation.

Design and materiality: The ANU Acton Campus Design Guide provides high-level guidance in terms of the identification of built form morphology and valued elements and visual attributes that are could be explored or applied in the design of new architectural projects. This guidance is supported from a heritage perspective. There is no requirement for new design to make more explicit reference to heritage buildings through the adoption of particular forms or detailing.

Landscape response: The landscape design associated with new developments or new public realm projects in close proximity to heritage buildings and significant landscapes requires careful consideration in terms of the interface. New landscape treatments which abut designed landscapes should consider the interface between the two. The priority issue should be the integrity of the significant landscape.

The guidance provided in the ANU Acton Campus Design Guide recommends a contextual design response and the application of a consistent landscape morphology across the campus.
Objective 4: Actively showcase and celebrate heritage

Psychology Building, Photograph by Max Dupain | Source: ANU Archives
There are a range of means through which the heritage of the campus can be investigated, researched, documented, acknowledged and celebrated. Importantly, heritage values can be considered in and have a bearing on new initiatives for the campus.

**Interpretation**

**Policy:** ANU should continue to implement active interpretation exploring and representing important themes in the history and heritage of the campus.

The ANU has commissioned a whole-of-campus interpretation strategy (GML Heritage, Australian National University Acton Campus Interpretation Strategy, July 2015) and this sets out a strategy, key historical themes and values and principles for implementation of interpretation on the campus. This strategy also outlines a variety of interpretation methods including conventional signage, heritage trails and tours as well as digital media, artwork, soundscapes and lighting. The 2015 strategy as reviewed over time should continue to form the basis for developing and implementing interpretation.

**Social history and social value**

**Policy:** The ANU should continue to develop means through which the social history and social values of the campus can be recognised and celebrated.

Universities are social and intellectual hubs and places of interaction and collaboration. In the case of the ANU Acton campus, it has a very strong tradition of students and staff living on campus and this social and historical legacy is also an important aspect of the University’s heritage.

Aspects of the social history of the campus have been recognised in published histories and through other means and there are events and projects on campus (including reunions and the like) that reflect on and sustain social connections.

There may be additional means for recognising and celebrating this rich history and contemporary social values. One possible option might be projects (online portals) to gather memories of specific places on campus that could feed into interpretation or physical or online exhibitions.
Cultural collections and moveable heritage

Policy: Opportunities to use the ANU cultural collections and moveable heritage as a means of showcasing the history of the institution and its research achievements, including through interpretation strategies should continue to be explored and supported.

There may be opportunities for curated exhibitions or interpretation pieces that explore themes in the history of ANU incorporating the use of cultural collections or moveable heritage. These could potentially include cross-disciplinary and collaborative projects and could focus on research achievements.
Active showcase and celebrate heritage
Objective 5: Manage and meet statutory obligations
In a broad sense the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework reflects and is consistent with the requirements of the EPBC Act and its Regulations and other statutory requirements but moves beyond these in some areas. The recommended management strategies in this section of report are directed at ensuring that ANU meets its statutory obligations and also that it operates in accordance with good heritage practice.

Summary of statutory requirements and obligations for heritage

EPBC Act
The heritage-related issues and requirements of the EPBC Act relevant to ANU can be summarised as follows:

> The ANU is considered a Commonwealth Agency under the EPBC Act and is therefore subject to its provisions.
> The ANU is responsible for carrying out works to maintain and improve the amenity and operational functionality of its campuses and buildings, and simultaneously has obligations under the EPBC Act to conserve heritage places and avoid or mitigate significant impacts on identified and listed Commonwealth Heritage values.
> As required by the EPBC Act, the ANU has developed its Heritage Strategy and program to identify and assess the heritage values of all places under its ownership or control, including the Acton Campus.
> In addition to those places listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List, values have been identified for additional buildings and areas on the campus. Consistent with the EPBC Act, these should be conserved and managed in line with their identified heritage values.
> ANU is obliged to avoid taking any actions which may have a significant impact on the ‘environment’ and the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2 (Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and actions by Commonwealth agencies. 2013) provide guidance in relation to impacts.
> The definition of ‘environment’ in the EPBC Act includes the heritage values of places.
> Under the EPBC Act, a ‘significant impact’ is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.
> Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted.
Manage and meet statutory obligations

Actions and processes arising from these issues and requirements are as follows:

> The ANU undertakes a self-assessment process to determine if the action is likely to have a significant impact. The self-assessment process is outlined in the flowchart at Figure 13.

> If the self-assessment process determines that the action is not likely to have a significant impact the action may be undertaken without approval from the Minister for the Environment.

> If the self-assessment process determines that the action is likely to have a significant impact, a Referral to the Minister for the Environment will be required.

> Before proposing an action which is likely to have a significant impact (such as demolition of a significant building), it must be demonstrated that all feasible and prudent alternatives have been considered.

> In the case of proposed building demolition, ANU must be able to demonstrate consideration of alternatives such as adaptive reuse, refurbishment, extension and relocation of the proposal prior to making conclusions on a building's future.

> When proposing an action which is likely to have an impact on a place's heritage values, ANU must be able to demonstrate that all reasonable measures have been undertaken to mitigate the impact of the action on the heritage values.

Requirements under the National Capital Plan

ANU is required to obtain works approval from the NCA for all external works to buildings or grounds and any works that change landscape (including earthworks, tree removal and replanting).
Figure 13: ANU self-assessment process

- Self assessment undertaken by proponent

- Is the action likely to have a significant impact on the environment (including heritage values)?
  - NO
    - No Referral is necessary.
    - Approval is not required from the Minister for the Environment
  - YES
    - Proponent makes a Referral to the Minister for the Environment. The Minister makes a decision within 20 business days on whether approval is required under the EPBC Act
      - Controlled Action
        - Action is subject to the assessment and approval process under the EPBC Act
      - Not Controlled Action ‘Particular Manner’
        - Approval is not required if the action is taken in accordance with the manner specified
      - Not Controlled Action
        - Approval is not required if the action is taken in accordance with the Referral
Integrating heritage to project planning

The following steps and questions are suggested as a reference point for project champions, planners and managers. They are aimed at helping to navigate heritage processes to achieve successful project outcomes.

**Step 1 - Ask what are the existing heritage values, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, heritage buildings, landscapes, or trees?**

Consider the following:

- Consult with the ANU Heritage Advisor and undertake a review of existing heritage values and assets directly affected or in the area, including indigenous cultural heritage values and sensitivities (including archaeological potential), significant buildings and landscape, collections and artwork.
- Review ANU documentation (ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework, site inventories and ANU Acton Campus Energy Management Strategy as applicable) to confirm relevant heritage values and assets.
- Establish a checklist of key heritage issues and opportunities to be addressed in the development of the project brief.
- Confirm any statutory listings and requirements (specifically under the EPBC Act and the NCP). This involves a review of approval requirements under the NCP and a preliminary self-assessment under the EPBC Act against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2 (SEWPAC, 2013).
- Note that specialist heritage advice may be required for projects where there is a significant heritage interface.

**Step 2 – Ask how does the proposal respond to and support the existing heritage values and assets?**

Assess and document the response to heritage values and assets, including consideration of the following as relevant:

- Consideration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage including consultation with the RAOs and archaeological investigations if required.
- Retention of significant fabric and visual/spatial qualities.
- Adaptive reuse opportunities explored for significant and supporting heritage buildings.
- Valued landscape character retained and enhanced.
- Siting and design for new buildings or additions responsive to identified heritage values.
- Consider amendments or refinements to project proposal to achieve heritage objectives consistent with the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework.

**Step 3 - Ask whether the project includes additional good practice or ‘value-add’ processes and outcomes for heritage at the ANU?**

Consider opportunities for the following actions as identified in the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Framework and as appropriate and applicable:

- Research and investigation.
- Documentation of social values.
- Site interpretation and education.
- Archaeological investigations.
- Consultation with RAOs.

**Step 4 – Review approval requirements under the EPBC Act and NCP and proceed consistent with these**

- Revisit the preliminary EPBC Act self-assessment checklist and confirm any requirements.
- Confirm approach to approval under the NCP.
Aboriginal cultural heritage management

The ANU currently manages Aboriginal cultural heritage based on consultation with the local Aboriginal community and in accordance with the EPBC Act and its regulations, Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and using the best practice assessment standards and processes of ACT Heritage. The ANU has an active and ongoing engagement with ACT Heritage in relation to those processes and the best practice management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the region. It would be appropriate to document these processes for internal reference purposes and to help to ensure compliance with best-practice.

Heritage expertise to ANU delegated panel or governance body

It is recommended that the Campus Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) or other appropriately nominated steering group convened by the University should incorporate one or more members with expertise in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous heritage. This expertise will allow for an appropriate process of peer review of the heritage response for projects as required.