

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION COURT AT UNIVERSITY AVENUE PRECINCT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT



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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Heritage Impact Assessment Report provides self-assessment by the ANU and its consultants.

The Union Court precinct on University Avenue at the Australian National University (ANU) is located on an important tree-lined W B Griffin/Marion Mahony axis. This feature, albeit re-worked, will remain under any proposal.

The natural feature of this precinct is Sullivans Creek. Re-aligned to accommodate the Chifley Library (1963, 1968), it is now a stone-edged culvert, with angled man-made grassy embankments on each side. It is thus of very limited historic or aesthetic interest, and current proposals seek to form it into ornamental ponds, as has occurred to the north and south.

The Chifley Library is the one truly distinctive piece of architecture in the precinct, a four-level 'temple' of learning. It is important that its 'in the round' presence is retained, that the building fabric is well maintained, and that the building has an appropriate and important functional role into the future.

The other buildings in the precinct were built quickly and inexpensively to fulfil the undergraduate role that the ANU acquired in 1960. They are architecturally undistinguished, while fulfilling an important role in the emerging university. The Student Union Building (Building 20) was a venue for numerous popular activities, and to a lesser extent Union Court fulfilled this role. Thus they are Socially Significant, but architecturally – of grey cement and with poor ambience – they are of little interest. Social Significance can be satisfactorily conveyed through Interpretative means. The desire to conceal car parking – below grade – and to regrade a re-landscaped University Avenue to achieve universal access (i.e. wheel chairs) is allied for a requirement for larger, more useful buildings of greater architectural distinction.

The ANU campus has, at its heart, special landscape qualities enhanced by a number of fine individual buildings. This is clearly evident in the realm stretching from the Chifley Library, south to the Menzies Library and University House, an area with gracious lawns and mature trees. This area, and several smaller precincts with early university buildings, gives substance to the position that the ANU is a highly significant place, the Acton campus as a **single entity** has been assessed to be of Commonwealth and potentially National Heritage value. All major universities in Australia are growing, both in academic and student numbers, and in the need for improved and enlarged facilities. The ANU is no exception. The area around Union Court is already established as a logical focus or hub for university life, with food, beverage, and retail outlets, meeting rooms and student services. However the architectural and landscape qualities of this precinct are undistinguished, apart from the University Avenue axis and treescape, and the grand temple-like massing of the Chifley Library. This dearth of architectural character allied with a need for new and upgraded facilities has, through highly considered studies, led to the current proposals for new buildings around a new Union Court setting. The new buildings are bigger and taller than those at present, to meet the request for increased accommodation. The heights and density are in accord with the established precinct code. Carparking is concealed below grade, enabling a largely pedestrianised precinct.

The intent is to replace quite average buildings and settings with new architecture and landscaping which will provide a benchmark for future redevelopment as already envisaged in recent master planning studies. The Heritage Impact Assessment confirms a referral under the EPBC Act is not required as the redevelopment proposal to demolish the nominated buildings and structures will not have a significant impact on the

environment. The mitigation measures and recommendations will provide appropriate records, design and activities to ensure the heritage values are preserved.

H O W A R D T A N N E R

INTRODUCTION

The ANU engaged Howard Tanner, Architect to provide independent review and heritage advice on the proposed redevelopment of Union Court and University Avenue. Howard Tanner has collaborated with ANU Heritage Officer, Amy Jarvis in earlier documents which set the heritage context for the development and provides a principled framework to ensure the proposal appropriately respects the historic character of the ANU and this area, while creating buildings and landscapes that are worthy of becoming the heritage places of the future.

THE PROJECT

The comprehensive redevelopment of Union Court and University Avenue North is a critical component of the intended cultural transformation of the university. Its role is seen as fundamental in enabling the university to deliver world leading cultural, physical and social experiences to complement the research and teaching environments.

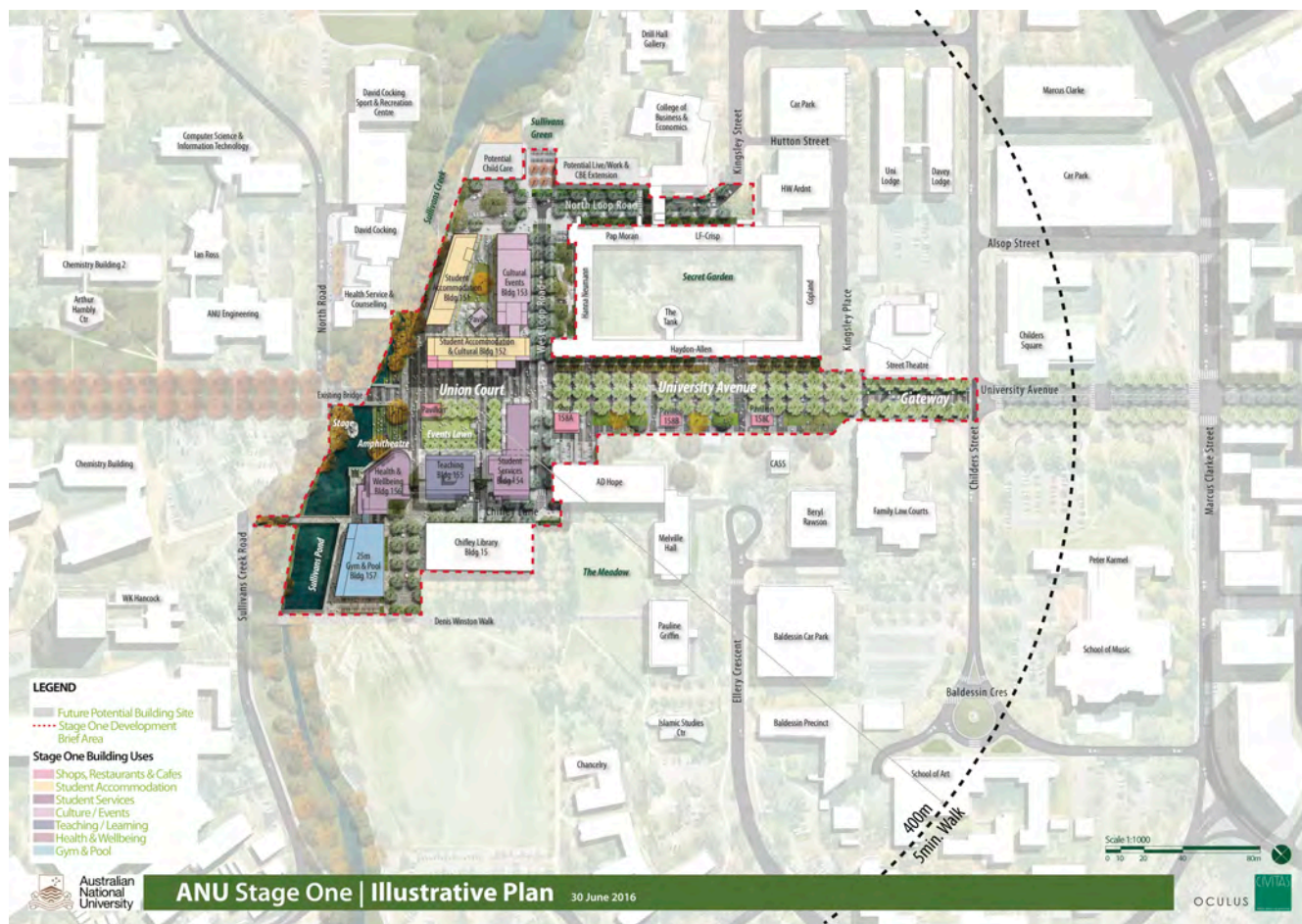
The concept for the redevelopment of the area therefore begins with understanding that a significant opportunity is at hand to combine the very best of the existing campus with the very best of a university village, set in the heart of the campus. The essence of this village is as the central hub of life at the university.

The first stage of this project has been the development of an Urban Design Framework, which has a number of guiding principles:

- Establish the best possible framework for the “building blocks” of the village, describing the optimum relationships between uses, public realm, heights, volumes etc. to achieve the performance, experience and efficiencies required,
- Establish the infrastructure requirements for the village,
- Establish the environmental sustainability framework and objectives
- Determine the most effective design and construction strategies,
- Extend the stakeholder engagement processes including the indigenous community links to enhance project outcomes,
- Advance the design briefs for each of the uses to “design” phase quality,
- Develop the Events and Cultural expressions strategies and programmes,
- Retention of social values through an interpretative strategy

THE STUDY AREA

The study area encompasses University Avenue from Childers Street to Sullivans Creek including the buildings along the Avenue and the Union Court Precinct. Stage 1 of the redevelopment is to occur between the AD Hope Building and Sullivans Creek, incorporating the existing Chifley Library.



AUTHORSHIP

The report was prepared by Howard Tanner. Earlier documentation which informed this report was undertaken jointly by Howard Tanner and Amy Jarvis, ANU Heritage Officer.

Howard Tanner is a Sydney architect. Early in his career he established the courses in heritage conservation at the University of Sydney, and wrote seminal books on heritage conservation and Australian landscape design. Subsequently he established his own architectural practice, and was appointed Chair of the NSW Heritage Council and National President of the Australian Institute of Architects. In recent times he has been a Professorial Fellow at the University of Canberra.

HISTORY AND HERITAGE VALUES OF THE STUDY AREA

ANU is a highly significant place, the Acton campus as a single entity has been assessed to be of Commonwealth and potentially National Heritage value.

The site of the University was originally grassy savannah woodland with eucalypt forests. The fresh water and the fishing opportunities along the Molonglo River encouraged Indigenous camping and trading, while nearby Black Mountain remained a ceremonial site.

With European settlement of the Limestone Plains in the late 1820s, the site of the ANU was occupied by two pastoral properties 'Acton' and Springbank'. This pastoral phase came to an end with the 1910 resumption of the land by the Commonwealth and the 1911 competition for a Federal Capital centred on lakes formed along the course of the Molonglo River, though grazing continued on the site for many years.

ANU was finally established in 1946 as a postgraduate research institution of the highest status. The amalgamation of ANU and the Canberra University College in 1960s saw the urgent need for new facilities to accommodate the first undergraduate students. While the buildings for ANU had been largely iconic and of high quality, the next phase of development saw rapidly designed and constructed of buildings of a largely functional nature.

University Avenue and Union Court are at the heart of the modern ANU Acton Campus and the areas have varied historic, architectural, social and associational heritage values. None of the buildings or landscapes in the study area are listed on the Commonwealth or ACT heritage registers, however some aspects of the study area are of heritage significance.

THE ESTABLISHED CHARACTER OF THE ANU ACTON CAMPUS

The Acton campus is renowned for its open parkland setting, with primarily low to medium scale buildings of varying architectural character. Following its establishment in 1946, ANU endeavoured to make its mark on the national and international stage. Not content with any old professors, stock standard buildings or landscape design, the ANU in this initial phase sought to employ 'the best of the best' in all aspects of its operation.

The world's best minds were attracted to the new University to set up ground breaking Research Schools; these included Nobel Prize winning scientists such as Sir John Eccles and Sir Howard Florey, and Sir Mark Oliphant who had worked on atomic research.

The ANU administration hired award winning architects to design its buildings including Professor Brian Lewis, Roy Grounds, Robin Boyd and Sydney Ancher. These designers and others designed worthy, sometimes iconic, buildings which responded directly to the landscape of the ANU.

The landscape and plantings are the combined legacy of Thomas Charles Weston, Professor Brian Lewis, Professor Denis Winston, Grenfell Ruddock and the likes of Lindsay Pryor (who went on to establish the Australian National Botanic Gardens). The ANU's landscape setting continues to be maintained to a high standard.

In the initial years the University's interiors, furniture and graphic design attracted celebrated designers such as Fred Ward, Derek Wrigley and fabric designers Eclarte. The in-house ANU Design Unit (headed up by Ward) was a world first in integrated or 'total' design within an institution.

This driving ambition for real excellence in the establishment of the University speaks strongly of the national identity being promoted in the post-war years, and provided an important legacy which we can see on the campus today. The campus has an eclectic mix of architectural styles, set in an informal park-like landscape, strategically designed to capitalise on the location of the ANU in one of the finer landscapes within the Australian 'bush capital' setting of Canberra.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

University Avenue was originally named 'Terrace Avenue', and is aligned along Griffin's 'municipal axis', one of three major axes used to plan the fledgling National Capital. Renamed in the late 1920s, University Avenue became the first physical identifier of the desire to locate a University on this site (as per the 1913 Griffin Plan).

Thomas Charles Weston, Officer in Charge of Afforestation of the Federal Capital Territory was tasked with filling the new capital with trees. During the 1920s he planted species along University Avenue to mirror the four seasons:

- Atlas Cedars – Winter
- White and Lombardy Poplars – Autumn
- Flowering Plums – Spring
- English Elms – Summer

Traces of this planting pattern remain, though it is depleted and in some cases is reaching senescence. Weston is also thought to have introduced the large oak trees found in the courtyard between Buildings 21 and 26, which indicate the original line of Kingsley Street.

Originally open to vehicular access, University Avenue was a primary route from the Canberra city (Civic) to Black Mountain. When Bruce Hall was constructed in 1961, the road axis was terminated. Vehicular access was concluded in stages, first toward Bruce Hall, and then when Union Court was constructed from 1974. The paved paths on either side of the avenue were added prior to a visit by Queen Elizabeth II in the 1960s (...as she could not be expected to walk on the grass).

As development continued on the Acton Campus, buildings began to fill in the edges of the avenue. The boom period of development to accommodate undergraduate facilities in the 1960s saw architects Bunning and Madden and McDonald, Eggleston and Secomb design a set of relatively dull, architecturally similar buildings along the avenue. These buildings have largely consistent material palettes and setbacks with some emphasis on verticality where they address the avenue. The buildings are linked through informal courtyards to continue the 'garden city' planning principles being implemented by Denis Winston and Grenfell Ruddock on the campus.

OBSERVATION

University Avenue – the road reserve - was assessed as being of exceptional heritage value in the 2012 Acton Heritage Study for its strong associations with the Griffin plan for Canberra. It is important that Griffin's axis, and his general concept of a tree-lined boulevard is honoured under any proposal.

UNION COURT AND THE UNION AND CONCESSION BUILDINGS

Union Court is the hub of the Acton campus and its location along University Avenue plays a pivotal role in the circulation and planning of the University.

The original Student Union building (to the south of the study area) was outgrown by the 1970s, and Union Court was developed from 1972 to meet provide a focus for student life. The original design was for an open plaza between buildings providing for all manner of student amenities including food, banks, a post office, and health care centre, entertainment and student services.

The development was staged, with the Concessions and Student Services Building completed in 1972. The Concessions Building underwent major refurbishment in 1999, with a lightweight upper building structure added to the above the 1972 building to resolve issues of water ingress.

The University Union Building was completed in March 1973, to the design of Yuncken Freeman Architects and includes the ANU Uni Bar. In 2004, a canopy was erected over the outdoor area to the south of the Uni Bar entrance to provide additional shelter.

Union Court itself was converted into a pedestrian plaza in 1974 for a greater ease of access to the surrounding buildings and as a place for outdoor student activities. By 2001, the area was redeveloped to a design by Cox Architects. In 1999-2001 artist Deborah Halpern designed and installed glazed tile artworks around the Union Court.

Union Court and its buildings were assessed as being of moderate heritage value in the 2012 Acton Heritage Study as a central student gathering places with strong social and associational values.

OBSERVATION

Union Court and its surrounding buildings, while having some significance with regard to social history, are not identified as being places worthy of retention for their architectural significance. While the Social Significance of the buildings in the Union Court precinct has been assessed, and is capable of suitable Interpretation; a similar Architectural evaluation of the precinct has found – apart from the Chifley Library - little of significance worthy of retention. Indeed the southern Union Court buildings diminish the relationship of the Chifley Building with this part of the campus, an issue which can be corrected under the proposals.

ARTS AND ECONOMICS PRECINCT

The quadrangled buildings of this precinct were built in stages to accommodate the rapid spike in student numbers following the 1960s amalgamation of ANU with the Canberra University College. The Haydon Allen Building was the first of this group, completed in 1960. Its homogenous red brick façade with limited sections of curtain walling was designed by architects Bunning and Madden. While imposing in extent, the building appears subservient to University Avenue with its setback and its plain facades. The later buildings in the Arts and Economics precinct were designed in a similar fashion with similar materials and detailing including the Hanna Neumann Building, Copland Building, L.F Crisp Building and the P.A.P Moran Building. These surround an attractively landscaped courtyard set behind the avenue-facing facades.

An interesting element of the landscaped courtyard is the almost free-standing lecture theatre – commonly referred to as The Tank. The building comprises a distinctive circular brick drum with a conical ribbed copper

roof. Designed by Bunning & Madden (1961) the exterior and its perfect geometry is characteristic of the period.

This group of buildings were assessed to be of moderate significance in the Acton Campus Heritage Study for their associations with the growth of the ANU following its amalgamation with Canberra University College.

OBSERVATION

The Tank theatrette, and the landscaped courtyard it sits in, are elements of significance worthy of retention and sympathetic adaption under any development proposals.

It is noted that the current Stage 1 proposals do not involve alteration to the courtyard or its built surround.

CHIFLEY LIBRARY

The Chifley Building was constructed in two stages: Stage 1 (1963) to designs by architect Thomas O'Mahony of O'Mahony, Neville & Morgan with supervision by Bunning & Madden; Stage 2 (1968) by Anthony Cooper and Associates.

Designed to be the central landmark building of the undergraduate area of the Acton Campus, its siting required the realignment of Sullivans Creek in the mid-1960s, and the construction of a basement plinth, to set the three level student library above the general landscape. The basement plinth is concealed on the building's eastern and southern sides by a landscaped embankment or 'berm' which is part of the building's setting, and an important element of the original design.

It was originally known as the School of General Studies Library (undergraduate), before being named after Australia's 16th Prime Minister Joseph Benedict (Ben) Chifley.

It is the University's major undergraduate library.

The entry level (Level 2) has a distinctive colonnade of parabolic arches, and the two upper levels have picturesque copper-clad prismatic bay windows set below the wide eaves of a traditional hipped edge copper roof surrounding a flat galvanised roof. The external impression is of a grand temple-like pavilion. With the same team of architects at the helm – it is easy to draw similarities between this and the Parthenon-inspired National Library of Australia (opened 1968).

Internally the building has a large floor plate, with a regular grid of columns. The interiors are simple and functional, with some timber clad columns and terrazzo stairs.

The construction of the Concessions Building in 1972, its 1999 second storey addition and the development and large scale paving of Union Court firstly in the 1970s and again in 2001 adversely impacted the iconic presence of the library within its wider landscape setting.

The building was assessed as being of high heritage value in the 2012 Acton Heritage Study and worthy of inclusion on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

OBSERVATION

The heritage significance of this building is established, and its retention and sympathetic adaption over time is important. The retention of its key presentations and setting to the south and east is important, and recognition of the opportunity for it to regain its presence in the landscape and clear connection with Union Court under any proposals.

OTHER BUILDINGS ON UNIVERSITY AVENUE

Later development from the 1970s saw the development of AD Hope Building, Melville Hall, Beryl Rawson (formerly Crawford Building). These buildings have wide setbacks from the avenue however includes differences in style and massing from other buildings along this axis. These buildings are generally of low-moderate significance.

OBSERVATION

Replacement or significant adaption of these buildings over time is acceptable.

These buildings are not part of the Stage 1 proposals for this precinct.

HERITAGE VALUES AND HISTORIC THEMES

The relevant Commonwealth and National Heritage Criteria that apply to the precinct are as follows:

CRITERION A: HISTORIC

The place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

CRITERION G: SOCIAL

The place's strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

CRITERION H: ASSOCIATIONAL

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.

OBSERVATION

Historic, Social and Associational Values are not necessarily reflected in tangible ways in the built and natural environment. The buildings and structures proposed to be demolished around Union Court do not have special attributes which innately reveal important roles in the University's story.

The University Avenue and Union Court precincts relates to the following Australian Historic Themes and subthemes:

- Peopling Australia: Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants, Promoting settlement
- Building Settlements Towns and Cities: Planning urban settlements
- Governing: Federating Australia

- Developing Australia's Cultural Life: Organising recreation, Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
- Education and Research: Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education, Building a system of higher education

OBSERVATION

These Australian Historic Themes are self-evident at the ANU, and are not especially well expressed in the University Court precinct.



Image 2: Chifley Library, 1964 (ANU Archives)



Image 3: University Avenue, 1960s (ANU Archives)



Image 4: Carpark near Chifley Library, 1960s (ANU Archives)



Image 5: Copland Building, 1960s (ANU Archives)



Image 6: The Tank, 1960s (ANU Archives)

CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The redevelopment of this area requires consideration of a range of constraints and opportunities for the future of ANU and the precincts themselves. These include:

- constraints on the use and development of the site arising from its significance;
- statutory/legislative requirements;
- requirements of the University;
- the physical condition of the place; and
- opportunities for new development, use and interpretation.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

ANU manages its heritage places and their values in accordance with the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) (EPBC Act) and industry best practice standard including the Burra Charter (developed by the [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#), Australia).

EPBC ACT

The ANU is considered a Commonwealth Agency under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act is the primary piece of legislation for the management of heritage places under the ownership or control of a Commonwealth agency. The Australian Government [Department of the Environment](#) administers the EPBC Act.

The act also provides a set of [Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles](#). The principles aims to guide the way places should be managed in order to protect heritage values for future generations. These principles are the basis of Heritage Management Plans, and are the guide for the management of a heritage place in the absence of a management plan.

The Act requires any Commonwealth Agency to develop a [Heritage Strategy](#) (hyperlink provided, contact www.heritage.anu.edu.au as required) outlining the management of its heritage places and their values. To support this document, ANU also developed a [Heritage Management Manual](#) (hyperlink provided, contact www.heritage.anu.edu.au as required), this document outlines in further detail the day to day management of ANU places and their heritage values. ANU is in the process of updating its Heritage Strategy.

ANU is also required to identify and assess the heritage values of heritage places under its ownership or control. ANU has undertaken an identification and assessment program for its Acton Campus, resulting in the development of its two volume [Heritage Study](#) (hyperlink provided, contact www.heritage.anu.edu.au as required).

ADVICE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT – HERITAGE DIVISION

Representatives from the Department of Energy & Environment have visited the site and discussed the intended outcomes with the project team. The representatives noted that buildings in the precinct were generally utilitarian buildings from the 1960s with the exception of the Chifley Library. The utilitarian buildings, while part of the history of the ANU, were not buildings of special architectural merit, and were thus capable of adaption or replacement.

The Department representatives made the following observations:

University Avenue

They noted that this section of University Avenue is currently a place for pedestrians and bicyclists.

They questioned the desirability of introducing roads into this section of University Avenue given that most proposed buildings could be satisfactorily accessed from the proposed loop road system.

The Landscaped Courtyard/Quadrangle between Buildings 21-26 (Current Arts & Economics Precinct), and Relationship with University Avenue

The retention of the landscaped courtyard, and in particular, of its major trees and distinctive Tank theatre needed to be carefully integrated with the new buildings. The new buildings to both the north and the south of the courtyard/quadrangle must be designed with broken massing to ensure winter sun reaches both the courtyard/quadrangle and University Avenue.

(Note: This area is not affected by the Stage 1 proposals)

The Chifley Building

The distinctive landmark qualities of this building were noted, especially the way it was designed to 'sit' on a landscaped embankment or berm when viewed from the south and the east, especially from The Meadow.

The retention of the east and south berms was recommended, which may require adjustment of the proposed road in this vicinity. A highly considered design of the eastern foreground of the building is required to ensure an attractive and logical design outcome.

The opening up of the views and connection from Union Court to the Chifley Building required detailed consideration to ensure that the proposed Chifley Lane is an effective forecourt to the revised Chifley Building.

The Burra Charter was developed by Australia ICOMOS to provide guidance on the conservation and management of places of cultural significance.

The Burra Charter and its accompanying guidelines are considered the best practice standard for cultural heritage management in Australia and internationally. The Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been revised several times in 1981, 1988 and 1999. The current charter was accepted by Australia ICOMOS on 31 October 2013. ANU applies the principles of the Burra Charter in the management and conservation of its heritage places.

DOCUMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

For the philosophical and theoretic background for the University's Heritage Principles, see Appendix A.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

ANU is a world leading research and teaching institution and needs to continue to grow and provide world class facilities for its staff and students. To compete on the world stage and continue to attract students from afar,

ANU needs to revitalise areas of the campus which have become tired and underutilised, to capitalise on the space on the Acton Campus without compromising the open park-like character of the place.

The current redevelopment proposal provides the ANU with a unique opportunity to reinvigorate the heart of the campus, provide state of the art research, teaching and recreation facilities and build stronger links with urban Canberra.

PRESENTATION AND CONDITION OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY AREA

The condition of the buildings in this area is a major driver for change. The facilities in the precincts were largely constructed for functional rather than aesthetic purposes and the materials used have dated and provide an overall 'tired' appearance to the area. The buildings proposed for demolition are dull structures, typically with confused planning, possibly reflecting the complexities of sequential growth.

The extensive paving of Union Court has meant that it appears unfriendly with limited opportunities for people to interact within the landscape.

The trees along University Avenue are in moderate condition, and the understanding of the original seasonal presentation is limited.

Interpretation is proposed to resolve convey the early history of the precinct and its roles.

OPPORTUNITIES TO CREATE THE HERITAGE OF THE FUTURE

The generally utilitarian architecture along University Avenue makes little contribution to the campus as a whole. This should be an impressive avenue lined with memorable buildings, with Union Court as a major focus. The University's Council and its advisors have consistently requested architecture of a cohesive character, but the individual architects have often ignored the context and sought individual expression, which denies this primary objective.

There is a real opportunity to create buildings which are of appropriate gravitas in this area, defining a new character and identity for the place, and worth of consideration against the other significant building at the ANU such as University House and Menzies Library.

The Design Framework and Guiding Principles in the following section speak to some of the key aspects to be considered in designing new buildings and landscapes worth of implementation at ANU.

INTERPRETATION

The active interpretation of the heritage values of University Avenue and Union Court will support wide recognition and understanding of the site's interesting history, relevance and its heritage significance.

Interpretation of the area should involve associated groups such as students, academics, staff and the wider Canberra community. The Union Court Precinct while currently lacking architectural distinction is an area of high social significance. Interpretive products should be focused on the key stories of ANU and the precinct in particular and respond to potential audiences including the ANU community, local national and interstate visitors and local residents providing a variety of experiences.

An Interpretation Plan/Strategy is proposed for the project.

Interpretive measures should also be easily accessible to all audiences with physical measures being changeable and reversible. Key stories to communicate through interpretation might include:

- The Indigenous Landscape of Acton
- The Pastoral Landscape of Acton
- Acton as part of the Federal Capital Territory (Griffin Plan, early administration on the site)
- The ANU as a park (landscaping from indigenous times, to Weston, to now)
- The establishment of ANU
- The growth of ANU (including amalgamation with Canberra University College)
- Academic achievements
- Student activism and politics
- The Government and ANU.

CONCLUSIONS

THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY AREA

The heritage significance of these areas gives rise to a range of requirements, the most fundamental of which is the obligation to ensure that the heritage values of the place are conserved for present and future generations. These values need to be understood, celebrated and cared for by the site managers and visitors into the future. The significance of individual aspects of this area are outlined above. Aspects of significance should be retained, enhanced and interpreted in future development proposals. Key items of significance within the study area are:

- University Avenue – its alignment, and its significant landscape and plantings.
- Chifley Building – its significant exterior and some interior features and its ‘presence’ in the wider landscape.
- The Tank – lecture theatre, particularly its form and exterior features in its landscaped courtyard setting. (Not part of the Stage 1 proposals)

Given the real opportunity for redevelopment and new buildings within the study precinct, major changes to the identified heritage items as identified in the paragraph above should not be necessary, and indeed should only be considered where they make a positive contribution to heritage significance, improve access, improve visual connection and clearly help to ensure the security and viability of the place.

DESIGN FRAMEWORK AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROJECT

The ANU campus distinctively mirrors the design and planning principles of many U.S. universities with high quality individual buildings in a park setting.

The ANU’s recognised public character is clearly seen in the vicinity of the Menzies Library and University House. This imagery is used to market the university as ‘a uniquely Australian experience’ – a University in a bush setting. In facilitating change, it is noted that the ANU is a highly significant place, the Acton campus as a single entity has been assessed to be of Commonwealth and potentially National Heritage value.

The following guiding principles provide a framework for design and development in context of the study area, and wider campus’s heritage values:

- The revised precinct needs to be:
 - Green, yet urban;
 - Reinforce the best of the ANU’s character;
 - Reflect the ANU’s unique culture and community;
 - Retain the strong treescape and the relaxed, open character of the campus; and
 - Include interesting a high quality buildings which complement the wider campus.
- The redevelopment of this area must understand and complement the existing character of the Acton Campus including its spatial planning, significant buildings and landscapes.
- The project must create a clear entrance statement and recognisable address for the ANU.

- Adaptive reuse should be explored prior to demolition being proposed, in cases where adaption is not possible, replacement building should respect the character of previous buildings and aim to interpret their intent. Adaptation provides for positive environmental outcomes (retention of embodied energy) as well as heritage outcomes.
- The project should include a boulevard of mixed uses of interest to the university community and to Canberra community generally, and an excellent central focus for the university and the community at Union Court.
- The project should be used as a vehicle to interpret and communicate the unique heritage values of ANU to the university community and to local, interstate and international visitors.
- The project should seek to innovatively integrate existing and retained buildings with new architecture which complements as opposed to competing with its surrounds.
- New landscaping should consider historic plans and designs incorporating former planning principles of informal spaces, linked by paths, courtyards and utilising a mix of native and exotic plantings.
- In endeavouring to create building which may be considered the heritage of the future, new buildings should be designed to achieve the following:
 - A minimum 100 year life, with upgrading of services and facilities every 30-35 years;
 - Flexibility through strong footings, and strong frames and floor slabs, enabling adaption, enlargement and additional floors in the future;
 - Excellent floor to ceiling heights, enabling easier adaption over time;
 - Good thermal performance and low energy consumption;
 - Minimisation of air conditioning and heating and use of natural airflow and light;
 - Interesting, but low maintenance facades and key interiors achieving character and permanence in the future;
 - Avoidance of passing trends using exaggerated visual effects and untested materials;
 - An aesthetic consistency with other buildings in their vicinity;
 - A seamless integration with the University's landscaped setting;
 - Interactivity for users, including spaces within, around and on the buildings for users to access and view from.
 - Stepped or broken facades, levels and setbacks, especially for buildings with greater heights to avoid overshadowing and intimidating buildings which dominate the landscape.
- The selection of suitable architects, urban and landscape designers for this project is critical. They have been selected for their ability to design distinctive new buildings and settings which respect and enhance the context and character of a mid-twentieth century university.
- An important aspiration for the project is the creation buildings and places which in due course will be recognised as contributory to the character of the ANU and deserving of their own heritage status.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS IN THE UNION
COURT PRECINCT

EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS IN THE UNION COURT PRECINCT

The outstanding building in the precinct is the Chifley Library, which is to be retained, conserved and its setting improved, specifically its connection with Union Court. It is the landmark building in this precinct and is currently poorly related to University Avenue. It is proposed that new structures will frame and enhance the connection between Union Court and the Chifley Library.

The buildings proposed for demolition represent the early phase of the Australian National University's adaption to include undergraduate studies. While practical, economical structures, they do not represent outstanding values in any way. Yes, they represent the history of the site and their uses can be linked to social significance, but so equally can almost any other structure on the ANU site.

The ANU's needs as a growing university can be met by the demolition of these structures and their replacement with larger buildings and new outdoor areas that can better fulfil current needs.

The new buildings will change the aesthetic of the precinct, but there is every reason to believe that an improved aesthetic will result. The works will keep almost all of the traditional (and thus social and educational) roles of the precinct in place.

In architectural and visual terms there are no substantive grounds to retain the buildings proposed for demolition. This remark is made subsequent to an inspection of the buildings.

I have spent much of my life evaluating buildings and places for heritage protection. It is my view that of the buildings to be demolished their significance is embodied in associations, and not in the building's fabric. Those associations, through specific roles and activities, can continue in the new structures.

The ANU is considered a Commonwealth Agency under the EPBC Act, and it is understood that in the case of the secondary campus building which are proposed for demolition that Self Assessment is acceptable.

In accord with the Department of Energy and Environment's Significant Impact Guidelines:

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Adverse Impacts:

- Removal of elements considered familiar by the university community
- Temporary removal of certain built forms, walkways and trees enabling their considered replacement

Beneficial Impacts:

- Reinstatement/upgrading of University Avenue and Union Court
- Provision of new facilities replacing those currently existing, with enlarged accommodation of considered design
- Improved linkage with Chifley Library

IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

In response to the questions raised on page 16 of the Guidelines:

- Some increase in infrastructure will result from the proposed development due to increased university numbers. In essence the present university community services will continue at a somewhat increased scale. Car parking will be concealed below grade, thus enhancing the pedestrian experience. Access roads will be kept to the periphery, thus enhancing the pedestrian experience
- While the occasional outdoor concert may provide an occasional noisy event, this will be managed to suit the university campus. Other issues of pollution are not envisaged
- The present individuals and student communities will be but temporarily displaced
- It is envisaged that the present cultural, social and community life will be reinstated after the development is completed. The present cultural, social and community life will be temporarily relocated to and accommodated in the Pop-up Village.

HERITAGE VALUES

Consideration must be given to the history, current uses and condition of the environment which is likely to be impacted by the action (i.e. the redevelopment):

- The site's indigenous history is obscured by a century of clearing and grazing, followed by the construction of the university during the second half of the 20th century. Sullivans Creek in this vicinity has been obliterated and diverted into a drainage channel
- The present university role and the present university functions are to continue under the proposed development, which acknowledges the need to amplify the current university facilities and university experience
- Both the treescape and the buildings affected by the development proposals are at a transitional point in their evolution requiring considerable expenditure if retained. The treescape of University Avenue in the area under consideration is haphazard, and in part senescent, deserving of re-consideration and re-planting. The buildings are meanly planned, and of little or no architectural distinction
- Adaptive re-use of the present structures has been considered and dismissed. They are poorly and meanly planned and cannot readily be adapted to a more generous and flexible role
- Current uses will generally continue under the redevelopment proposal
- The present environment is one of harsh, low-maintenance materials – cement and some brick – allied schemes with depleted or unsuccessful planting schemes. Sullivans Creek in this vicinity is effectively a drainage channel amongst grassy verges. The condition of the environment can only be improved by considered works. Namely: a re-formed, and largely re-planted tree-lined University Avenue; Sullivans Creek re-presented as a series of ornamental ponds, such as occurs immediately upstream and downstream; a more intimate, focussed, landscaped Union Court; and new considered architecture for the buildings which largely re-house the existing functions on an enlarged and improved scale
- The works as proposed will have a positive impact on the future quality and use of the precinct.

IMPACTS ON HERITAGE

In response to the questions raised on page 16 of the Guidelines:

- The proposals for demolition do not destroy heritage built fabric. It is noted – with regard to landscape ‘fabric’ - that University Avenue in this precinct will be replanted to replenish its avenue planting and to enable universal (i.e. wheelchair) access. It is also noted that access to, and the presentation of Chifley Library (a heritage item) to the north will be improved under the redevelopment proposal
- The only definitive ‘heritage places’ in the precinct of the proposed works are University Avenue and the Chifley Library. The proposed works related to these two items are consistent with the heritage values of those places
- New structures to the north of the Chifley Library will provide an improved connection with Union Court. A new neatly-framed northern entrance and a reconfigured east entry to the library will improve access and connection to the Library. Additionally the underutilised edge of Chifley library fronting Concessions Lane will be reconfigured to provide a retail and amenity edge to Concessions lane. The new structures will house university facilities that complement the Library’s role. The sightlines to the Chifley library will be enhanced, not diminished
- The proposals for redevelopment will upgrade the existing setting; it is intended that the functions and the aesthetics of the precinct will be improved under the proposals
- The development generally reinstates the existing university community places and continues the heritage of the student hub. Existing cultural or ceremonial roles will be allowed to continue under the re-development

Howard Tanner’s experience in the evaluation of buildings includes:

- National Trust of Australia (NSW) – Historic Building Committee
- Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW) – Chair, Historic Building Committee
- Australian Heritage Council – Councillor
- Australian Architecture Awards – Chair
- NSW Architecture Awards – Jury
- Design Jury Member for City of Sydney, Mirvac, Macquarie Bank, Australian Institute of Architects

The works proposed are in alignment with established guidelines, as they:

- Will not destroy the essence of the ANU’s heritage listing and its values
- Seek to enhance the setting of the important retained Chifley Library
- Intend to retain the existing qualities and values for the university community
- Will not restrict or inhibit the established uses as a cultural site.

In my view adaptive re-use is not logical. The changes will have a minor physical impact on the precinct. However any impacts can be appropriately mitigated by recording and interpretation.

The works will have a positive impact on the future quality and use of the precinct.

CHIFLEY LIBRARY (BUILDING 15)

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Buildings 15 is a building of high significance as a conscious architectural design and an important element of the ANU campus.

It meets the criteria for heritage listing. (H Tanner, A Jarvis)

It is an important building with a worthy role, and is to be maintained, respected and enhanced under any proposals.

The proposal to improve the sightlines of the Chifley building from Union Court, provide a new neatly-framed northern entrance, a reconfigured east entry and conversion of the underutilised edge of Chifley library fronting Concessions Lane will not have a significant impact on the Chifley Library and therefore there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

RETENTION OF A SIGNIFICANT BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

- The setting and presentation of the Chifley Library to the east and the south is highly considered and should be retained under any proposals. Any modification to the existing presentation must be minor and highly considered
- Proposed works will alter the setting of the Chifley Library to the north and the west. These must enhance the presentation of the building, improve its general visibility, and clearly and attractively connect it to the new Union Court. Good connectivity with Union Court is essential.
- The proposals must improve sight-lines to, and the visual prominence of the Chifley Library.
- Chifley Lane is a sub-standard alley at present, and the laneway's upgrading with retail outlets can provide a functional and aesthetic improvement to the Chifley Library's environs.
- Any new plant on the roof of buildings within the precinct must not diminish the strong existing ridge line when viewed from obvious pedestrian positions.
- The exterior of the building requires some thoughtful maintenance*
- The interiors should be thoughtfully upgraded to enable a worthy on-going quasi-public educative role*.

Note: The exterior and interior refurbishment does not form part of this proposal.

OBSERVATION

The proposed Teaching and Student Services Building is to be sited adjacent to the Chifley Library providing a logical relationship.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As a centre of student study, the Chifley Library has Social Significance. Social Significance has been the subject of a specific study of this precinct. This will be interpreted in the development of the site.

(See advisory parameters provided by Margaret Betteridge of Musecape in Appendix E)

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is recommended that a photographic record of the Chifley Library be made prior to any works in its vicinity, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

This will ensure that any works that are carried out in, or on, or near the Chifley Library can make reference to the present circumstance and condition.

The following photographic record – linked to clear plans – is proposed:

- Exterior: comprehensive
- Interior: representative (views of non-descript interiors not required)

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



Study Item/ Area	Chifley Library (JB Chifley Building)
Acton Campus Precinct	KINGSLEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	15 (Chifley Library)

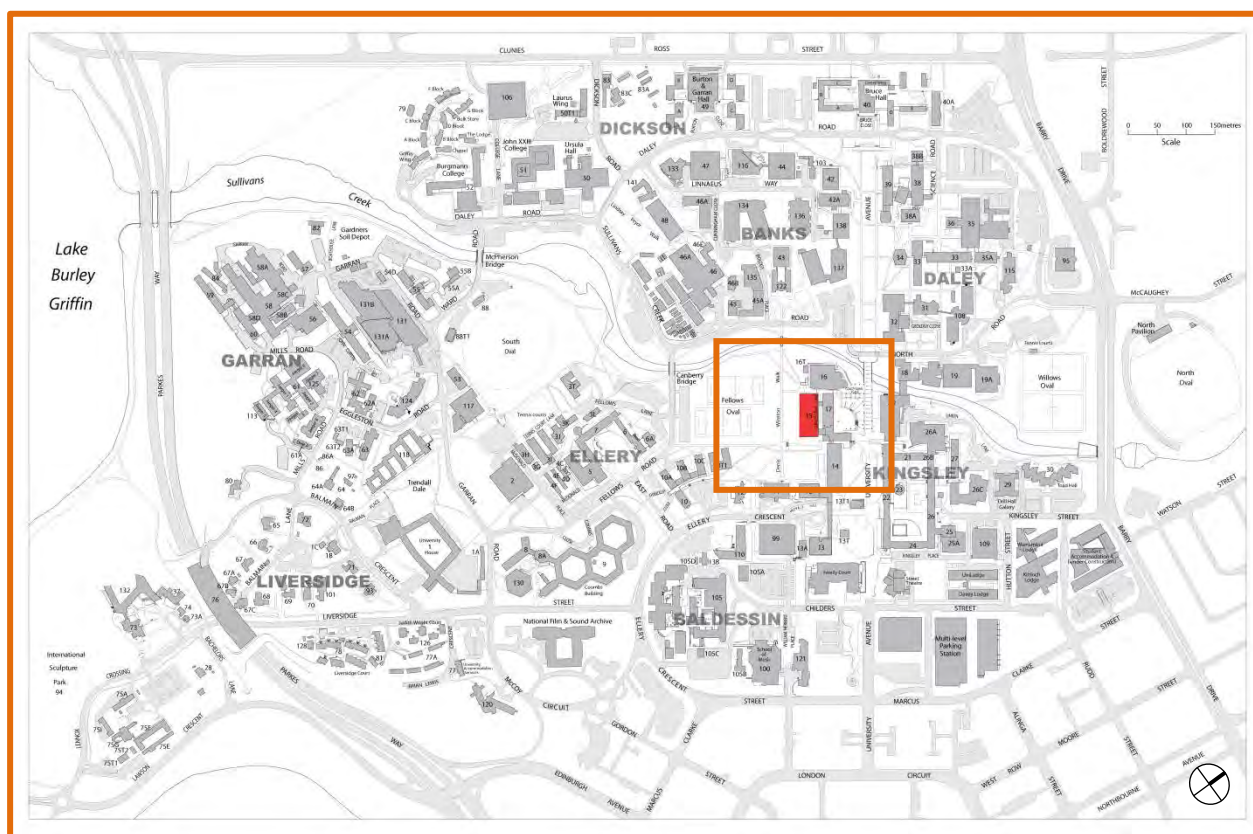


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	Chifley Library— High —Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List
Heritage Listing	The Chifley Library is not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at January 2012. The Library continues to be well maintained for book storage and is in good condition.
Relevant Documentation	There is no relevant documentation for the JB Chifley Library.

Context of the Buildings

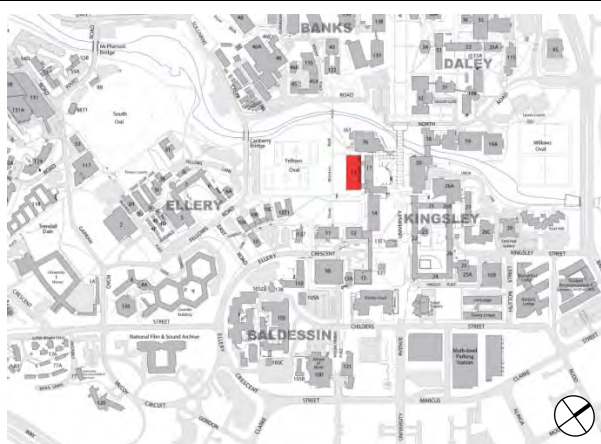


Figure 2: The position of the JB Chifley Library in relation to Sullivan's Creek to the west.

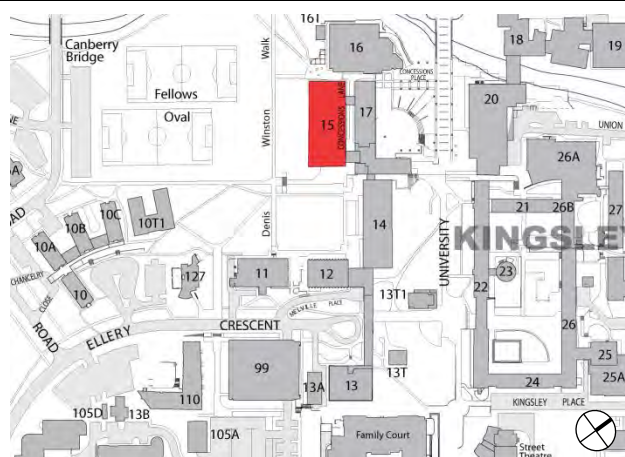


Figure 3: Configuration of the JB Chifley Library in relation to Union Court and University Avenue.

Brief Historical Overview

The JB Chifley Building houses one of three principle libraries on the ANU campus, providing services for staff and students. Its location makes it a major focal and access point for undergraduate students. It contains the main ANU social sciences and humanities collections relating to Australia, Europe and the Americas, as well as the Reserve Area for social sciences and humanities. The principle subject areas housed in the JB Chifley Building include economics, education, fine art, history, languages, linguistics, literature, philosophy, political science, religion, sociology, women's studies and official documents.

The JB Chifley Building stage one was completed in 1964 to the plan of Thomas Edmund O'Mahoney, of O'Mahoney Neville & Morgan supervised by Bunning and Madden and constructed by AV Jennings after the need for a School of General Studies library was realised in 1959. It was originally known as the School of General Studies Library, before being named after Australia's 16th Prime Minister Joseph Benedict (Ben) Chifley. Chifley was the Treasurer for the Labor government under John Curtin. Chifley became Prime Minister of Australia in following the death of John Curtin in 1945 (briefly interrupted by Frances Forde's eight days in office).

Chifley's government introduced the bill which led to the establishment of the ANU and took a strong interest in its development. His government was also instrumental in encouraging post-war migration of Europe's displaced persons and founding the Snowy Mountain Hydro-Electric Authority (which was staffed primarily of post-war migrants) and the National Airlines (now QANTAS).

By 1965, book theft had become a major problem for the Chifley Library, which eventually led to the installation of tighter security measures and door attendants. In 1967 Stage Two of the building was commenced to the plans of Anthony Cooper and Associates Architects, and constructed by Kell and Rigby Builders. This final stage was completed in January of 1968.

By 1977, scattered language laboratories and support services were consolidated as the Instructional Resources Unit (IRU) which was housed in the building until 1995, when it was occupied by the Centre for Networked Information (CNIP). In 2003 major refurbishments were carried out on a range of statutory, occupational health and safety and fire safety upgrades. 80,000 volumes were relocated from level 3 of the library to the Hancock Library, and all service facilities that had been on level 2 were relocated to level 3 except the Circulation Desk, Closed Reserve Collection and their associated services.

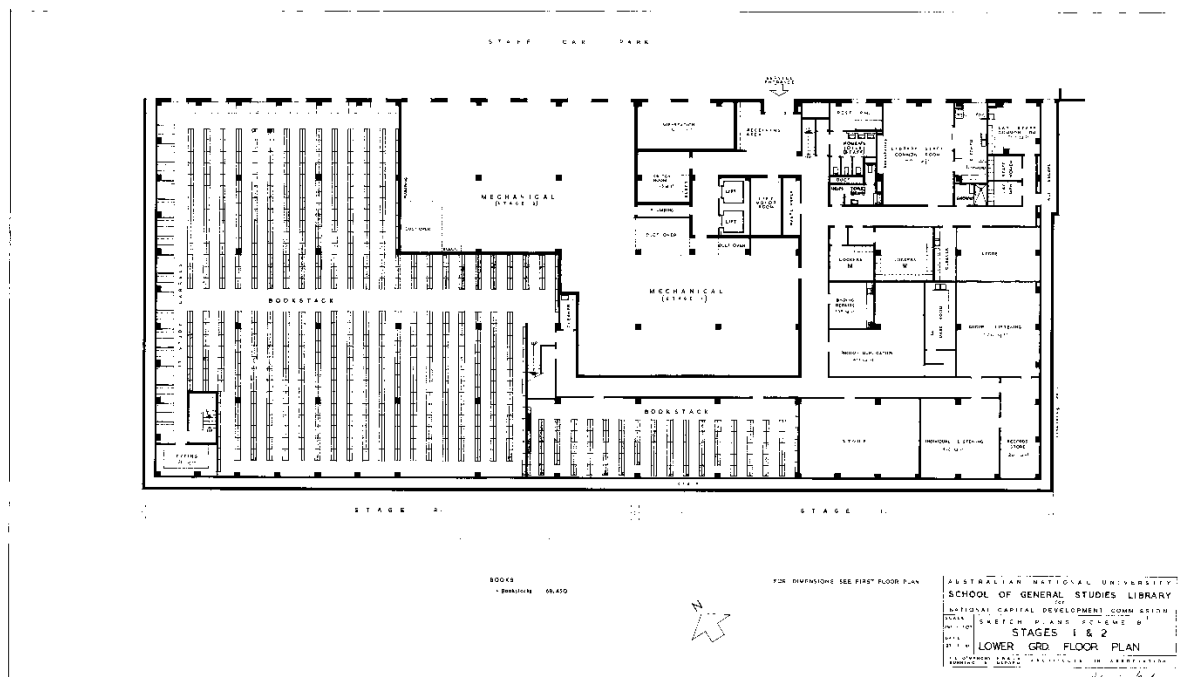


Figure 4: July 1961 floor plans for the first and second stages of the School of General Studies Library for the National Capital Development Commission designed by TE O'Mahoney. (Source: ANU Archives)

Description of the JB Chifley Building

Building

The JB Chifley Building occupies a significant central location on the ANU Campus, providing a major defining element in the Denis Winston Axis between Union Court and Fellows Oval. The library was erected over the deviated creek bed of Sullivan's Creek and the University Avenue Bridge was erected over dry land before the water course was redirected.

Set on an elevated platform, the building stands over the former course of Sullivan's Creek. The large, rectangular building has arched colonnades on the south east, south west and north east facades and triangular prismatic windows reinforced by eave copper roof 'hips' at the corners. The double entry doors are dedicated to Charles Hawker, Minister in the Australian House of Representatives from 1929 to 1938 for the United Australia Party. A textured pebble finish has been applied to the colonnades and exterior walls and has been rendered above the colonnades. The floor of the exterior walkway is constructed of quarry tiles.

Landscape

The landscape around the Chifley Library consists of grassed areas leading to Fellows Oval and concreted paths leading to Union Court. The library is surrounded on the southern and eastern elevations by hedged garden beds and rows of exotics plantings.

The 'Chifley Meadow' to the east of the building provides an open grassed area which is commonly enjoyed by staff and students.

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Criteria	Assessment
(a) Historic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or	The JB Chifley Building is significant as the second library commissioned for the ANU Campus by the National Capital Development Commission after the Menzies Library. The library has been an integral resource since the 1960s for study areas including economics, education, fine art, history, languages, linguistics, literature, philosophy, political science, religion, sociology, women's studies and archaeology. Designed by TE O'Mahoney, the building contains elements of several significant modern styles

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p>	<p>including the mid to late-twentieth century stripped classical style, international style and the entablature of the earlier beaux arts movement. The building is innovative in its design and use of prismatic windows and a colonnaded base and the vast differences in texture and materials are also of significance.</p> <p>Formerly the General Studies Library, the building was named after Australia's 16th Prime Minister Joseph Benedict 'Ben' Chifley. Chifley was influential in the establishment of the Australia National University, passing a bill in 1946. Chifley took a strong interest in many aspects of the University's planning and growth.</p> <p>The JB Chifley Building meets CHL criterion (a) for historic values.</p> <p><i>Attributes</i></p> <p>The building, its architectural styling, its use as an academic library and landscape setting.</p>
<p>(b) Rarity</p> <p>The place has significant heritage values because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building does not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</p>
<p>(c) Scientific</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building does not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values.</p>
<p>(d) Representative</p> <p>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or A class of Australia's natural or cultural environments. 	<p>The JB Chifley Building is highly representative of several significant modern architectural styles, demonstrating a unique interpretation of these styles by TE O'Mahoney and Bunning and Madden, who also collaborated on the design of the National Library of Australia (1968) which emulates some stylistic features of the JB Chifley Building. O'Mahoney also designed the later College of Law buildings with many similarities in their design.</p> <p>The building includes elements of the mid to late-twentieth century stripped classical style, with its symmetrical façade, regular bays with height exceeding width, horizontal skyline, horizontal massing, central entrance and lack of classical detailing. The building also displays elements of the International Style with its contrasting texture and cubiform shape, and the entablature of the earlier Beaux Arts movement. The building is also innovative in its design and use of prismatic windows and the pebblecrete colonnaded base.</p> <p>The JB Chifley Building meets CHL criterion (d) for representative values</p> <p><i>Attributes</i></p> <p>The building and its architectural features including prismatic windows and colonnaded base.</p>
<p>(e) Aesthetic</p> <p>The place has significant heritage value because of the</p>	<p>The landscape in the area, the architectural features and the differentiation in the building's design are of aesthetic significance and may valued by the University or wider community, however aesthetic values must be demonstrated as being valued by the community to qualify for recognition on the CHL. At this stage, JB Chifley Building does not meet this criterion because community appreciation of aesthetic</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	<p>value has not been formally tested.</p> <p>The JB Chifley does not meet CHL criterion (e) for community held aesthetic values.</p>
<p>(f) Creative/Technical</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building has strong connections with the ANU community, both for historic associations with the early establishment of the University, and its recent ongoing contemporary use. The presence of social value (strong or special attachment to the place by an identified community group) has not been formally tested.</p> <p>The JB Chifley Building does not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values.</p>
<p>(g) Social</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building has strong connections with the ANU community, both for historic associations with the early establishment of the University, and its recent ongoing contemporary use, however the presence of social value (strong or special attachment to the place by an identified community group) has not been formally tested.</p> <p>The JB Chifley Building does not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values.</p>
<p>(h) Associative</p> <p>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 and cultural history.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building is strongly associated with its namesake, Joseph Benedict 'Ben' Chifley, who was the Prime Minister of Australia from 1945-1949. Chifley was instrumental in the establishment of the ANU, passing an Act of Parliament in 1946.</p> <p>The building is also associated with architects Thomas Edmund O'Mahoney of O'Mahoney Neville & Morgan supervised by Walter Bunning and Charles Madden of Bunning and Madden Architects and with AV Jennings, a highly influential building company in Australia's history.</p> <p>The JB Chifley Building meets CHL criterion (h) for associative values</p> <p><i>Attributes</i></p> <p>The building and its architectural features including prismatic windows and colonnaded base.</p>
<p>(i) Indigenous</p> <p>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</p>	<p>The JB Chifley Building does not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.</p>

Photographs



Figure 5: August 16 1962 photograph of the Chifley Library under construction. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 6: Photograph of the Library's reference floor, November 25 1963. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 7: 1969 view from north of Sullivans Creek towards the Library. Union House (No. 11, now the Pauline Griffin Building) can be seen to the east in the background. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 8: August 8 1963 photograph of the main entrance and side view of the Library from the Haydon Allen Building (#14), eastern corner of University Avenue and Ellery Crescent. (Source: ANU Archives)

Photographs



Figure 9: View of the Chifley Library exterior including sculpture Levy by Sydney artist Paul Hopmeier. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2011)



Figure 10: View of the communal study area, level 2 of the Chifley Library. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 11: View of the entry foyer, level 2 of the Chifley Library. The current loans desk is on the opposite side to the original. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 12: View of the communal study area, level 4 of the Chifley Library including quiet rooms for group meetings and study. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

Constraints arise from the identified heritage values of the Chifley Library and it is a requirement of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)* (EPBC Act) to conserve them. The significant fabric of the Chifley Library, as indicated in the attributes above, should be conserved wherever possible.

The JB Chifley Library is of high significance and meets the EPBC Commonwealth Heritage criteria a) historic, d) representative and e) associative. Elements of 'high' heritage value embody Commonwealth Heritage values in their own right and make a significant contribution to the values of the Acton Campus as a whole. Elements of high heritage value should be retained and conserved. They require a high level of care in their management and the tolerance for change is generally low or able to tolerate some change and adaptive reuse. Loss or unsympathetic alteration would diminish the Commonwealth Heritage values of an individual element and the campus as a whole.

The Tolerance for Change heritage management tool, outlined in Section 7.6 of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Study 2012, will assist in conserving heritage values through a process of change. The Chifley Library is able to tolerate some level of change through development whereby the attributes and characteristics are conserved and interpreted.

Opportunities arise from the heritage values of the Chifley Library. These values should be interpreted. A greater degree of change may be tolerated if interpretation is of a very high quality and considered in any future development, which presents the identified heritage values for the future.

ARTS BUILDING CENTRE (BUILDING 16)

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Building 16 is proposed for demolition.

Building 16 does not meet criteria for heritage listing.

Building 16 is a utilitarian structure, undistinguished architecturally.

The proposal to demolish Building 16 and replace with new structures as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefore there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

- This building is not a heritage item and has been assessed by persons qualified in heritage matters (H Tanner, A Jarvis)
- Retention and adaptive re-use is not an option
- The site is required for a new building providing superior student facilities
- The demolition will have a minor impact on the precinct
- The impact can be appropriately mitigated by recording and interpretation

OBSERVATION

The proposed Function, Culture and Events Centre (on the site of Buildings 20 and 26A) includes a drama theatre which will provide a new and superior performance space as a direct replacement of the Arts Centre.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As a performing arts centre it has Social Significance. Social Significance has been the subject of a specific study of this precinct. This will be interpreted in the development of the site.

(See advisory parameters provided by Margaret Betteridge of Musecape in Appendix E)

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of Building 16 be made prior to demolition, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Given the limited merit of the interiors, the following photographic record – linked to clear plans – is proposed:

- Exterior: comprehensive

- Interior: representative (views of non-descript interiors not required)

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



tStudy Item/ Area	Arts Centre
Acton Campus Precinct	KINGSLEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	16 (Arts Centre), 16T (Arts Centre Transportable)

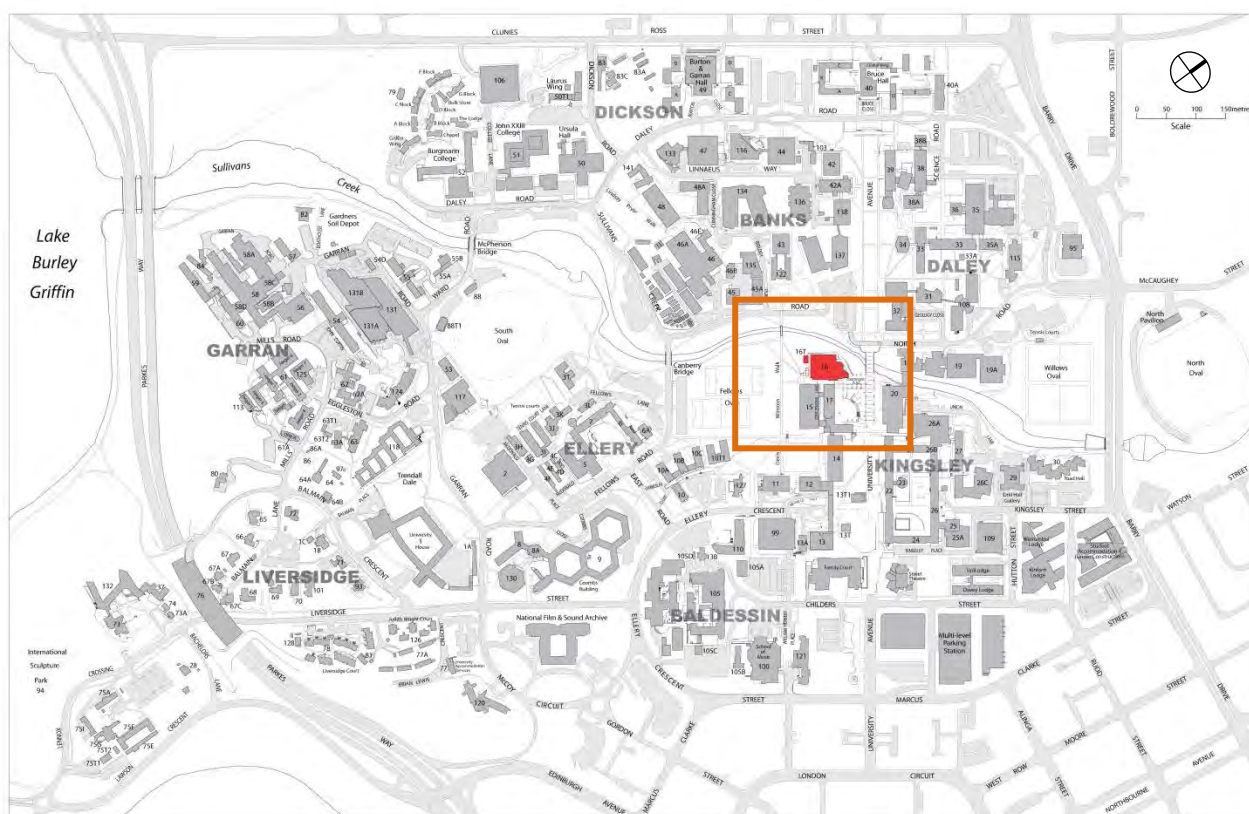


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	Arts Centre— Low —does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List Arts Centre Transportable— Neutral —does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List
Heritage Listing	The Arts Centre is not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at January 2012. The Arts Centre continues to be well maintained for commercial and student use and is in good condition.
Relevant Documentation	There is currently no relevant documentation for the Arts Centre.

Context of the Buildings

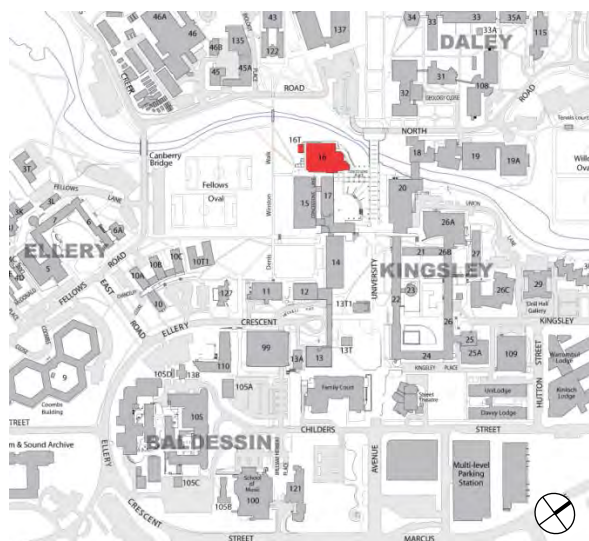


Figure 2: The location of the Arts Centre in relation to the University Avenue and Sullivans Creek.

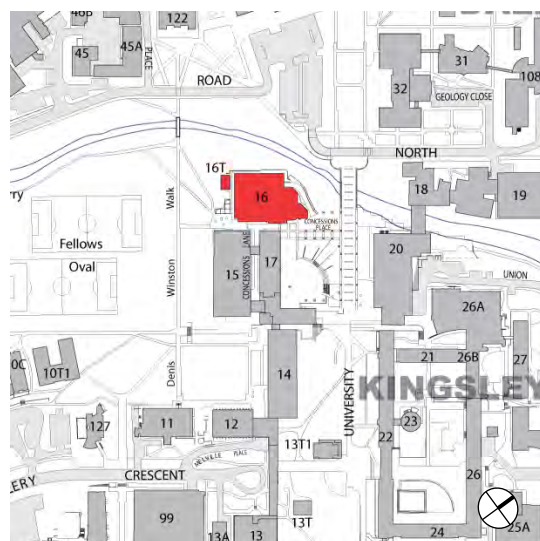


Figure 3: Configuration of the Arts Centre Buildings within the context of University Avenue to the north.

Brief Historical Overview

Built from 1975 by O'Mahoney, Neville and Morgan architects and Tom Brown and Associates Theatre Consultants to foster involvement in the arts and enrich cultural life on the campus, the Arts Building was designed to provide a flexible space, stimulating and encouraging participation and activity in artistic enterprise and creative experiment. The centre was completed in two stages, with minor additions and alterations being constructed since. The Federal government did not under write the total cost of the building and funding relied heavily on sponsors, resulting in a slow construction process.

Preliminary plans were first prepared for a Performing Arts Centre in 1967. Construction began in 1975 by TH O'Connor and later Norwich Building Company, however due to funding constraints the building was only partially in use by 1977. In 1985 architects Anthony Cooper and Associates, with the Griffin Building Group completed stage two of the construction process, which included the main theatre hall, rehearsal room, dressing rooms, studio, offices and a projection room. The \$200,000 needed to complete this stage of the building's construction was loaned to the University from the Commonwealth Bank. The foyer was subsequently refurbished in 1991 and 1993. In 1999 the building was refurbished by Collard, Jackson and Clark Architects, and the roof was reconditioned in 2001 by ANU Project Coordinator Lino Fiorese. In 2006 major landscaping works to the entrance of the Arts Centre by Segeri Holdings included the construction of a ramp, block wall, and the placement of rocks to the value of \$43,000.

The interior has been extensively altered, demonstrating a 'theatrical' attitude to the use of the building and reflecting the requirements of an energetic occupant. The Arts Centre currently houses the Drama Department, College of Arts and Social Sciences, the God's Café, Teatro Vivaldi Restaurant, STA Travel and the University Pharmacy.

Building 16T, the Arts Centre Transportable, was formerly the site accommodation shed for the Parliament House construction. Originally relocated onto campus to provide accommodation for the Old Geology Building, it was relocated to its current site to the south of the Arts Centre in 1992. It was expected to only be needed for two years to combat acute overcrowding and provide studio and change room facilities for the Drama Group.

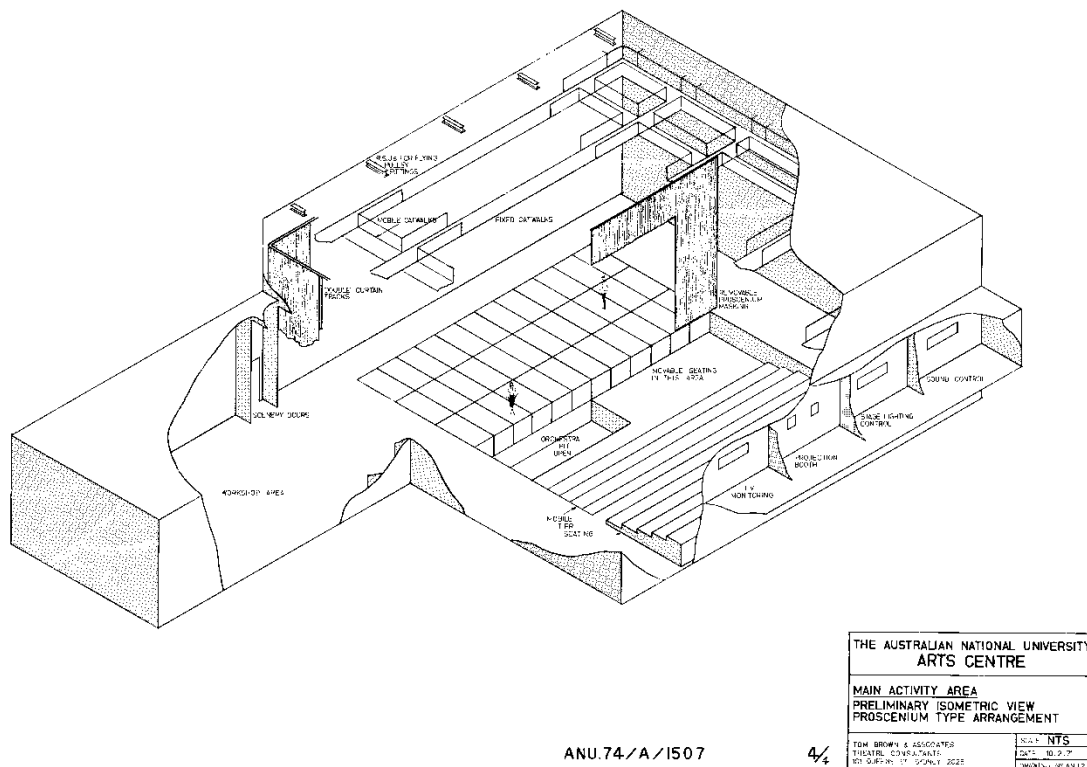


Figure 4: February 1971 drawing of the main activity area of the Arts Centre Building, created by Tom Brown and Associates Theatre Consultants. (Source: ANU Drawing Office).

Description of the Arts Centre

Buildings

The Arts Centre Building (16) is set into the ground, providing a low scale at odds with the larger spaces and extent of floor space within the building. The use of internal colour gives the building a bright, unique character that distinguishes it from most campus buildings. Creeper covers the majority of the western end. The exterior materials consist of dark brick with pre-coated, ribbed metal roofing and cladding. The eastern facades contain bronze anodised aluminium shopfronts, and the fascia of the exterior has a textured finish. Internally, walls are face and painted brick, with carpet flooring and painted and stained timber. Ceilings are suspended and door frames are metal.

Building 16T is a rectangular transportable building with a single room. It has a mono pitched roof with a folded metal parapet and treated pine skirtings to conceal brick piers. The exterior consists of pre-coated metal cladding with aluminium windows, and the interior is painted sheet wall and ceiling lining with carpet flooring. In 2008 the transportable was replaced to house ANUgreen. It currently houses ANU Connect Ventures.

Landscape

The landscape around the Arts Centre and Arts Centre Transportable is maintained in good condition. A creeper covers much of the western wall of the Centre, however this does not appear to have caused any damage.

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Statement of Significance

N/A

Criteria	Brief Assessment
(a) Historic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (a) for historic values.
(b) Rarity The place has significant heritage values because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.
(c) Scientific 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.	The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values.
(d) Representative 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.	The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (d) for representative values.

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(e) Aesthetic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</p>	<p>The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.</p>
<p>(f) Creative/Technical 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.</p>	<p>The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (f) for creative/technical values.</p>
<p>(g) Social 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.</p>	<p>The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values.</p>
<p>(h) Associative 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 and cultural history.</p>	<p>The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (h) for associate values.</p>

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(i) Indigenous The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</p>	<p>The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.</p>
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Photographs



Figure 5: Front entrance to the Arts Centre as viewed from University Avenue. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 6: The front entrance to the Woroni Offices in the Arts Centre Transportable, to the south of the Arts Centre Building. (Source: Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 7: The main entrance to the Arts Centre Building. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 8: The link way between the Concessions Buildings and the JB Chifley Library. (Source: Heritage Office 2012)

Photographs



Figure 9: View north to the Arts Centre and Arts Centre transportable from Fellows Oval to the south. (Source: Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 10: The western façade of the Arts Centre (with transportable in foreground) showing extent of creeper coverage. (Source: Heritage Office 2012)

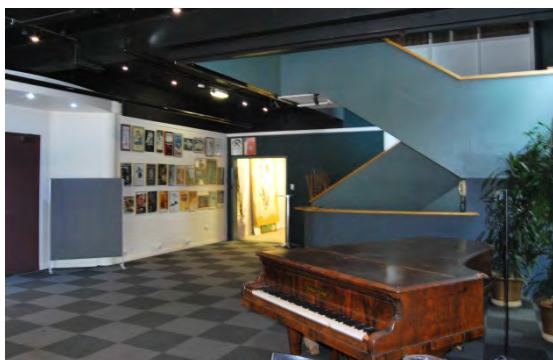


Figure 11: The ground floor foyer of the Arts Centre. (ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 12: The first floor landing of the Arts Centre. (ANU Heritage Office 2012)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

As Arts Centre is of low significance and the Transportable is of neutral significance, no constraints are noted.

The Arts Centre is ranked as being of 'Low' significance as it contributes to the overall significance/values of the ANU Acton campus, however it does not fulfil criteria for heritage listing on its own merit.

The Transportable is ranked as being of 'Neutral' significance as it does not embody, reflect or demonstrate Commonwealth or National Heritage values. The Transportable does not make any contribution to the site nor does it detract from the overall heritage values of the ANU Acton campus.

The Tolerance for Change heritage management tool, outlined in Section 7.6 of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Study 2012, will assist in conserving heritage values through a process of change. The Arts Centre and Transportable are able to tolerate a moderate amount of change through development. Removal of these elements is not necessary unless it allows for heritage values of the campus to be regained, reinforced or conserved.

As the Arts Centre is of low significance and the Transportable is of neutral significance, no opportunities are noted.

UNION COURT, INCLUDING CONCESSIONS BUILDING (17), STUDENT UNION BUILDING (20), AND UNION COURT PLAZA

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Buildings 17 and 20 and the plaza are proposed for demolition to allow the construction of an underground car park and new larger buildings with superior accommodation to each side of a new plaza. The plaza also requires rebuilding to ensure universal access in place of existing steps and changes in levels.

The items do not meet most criteria for heritage listing. Social Significance is the only grounds for listing.

The items are utilitarian in nature and character, with an excess of grey cement. They are undistinguished architecturally, with clumsy planning.

The artworks in Union Court may be replicated in some way in the redevelopment.

The proposal to demolish Building 17 and 20 and replacement with new structures as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefore there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

- These items are of extremely limited heritage significance, only Social Significance appears applicable. The items have been assessed by persons qualified in heritage matters (H Tanner, A Jarvis)
- Retention and adaptive re-use is not an option, though the artworks in Union Court may be re-used or replicated
- The site is required for a new underground car park, a new plaza providing universal access, the latter flanked by new buildings providing superior student and public facilities
- The demolition will have a minor impact on the precinct
- The impact can be appropriately mitigated by recording and interpretation

OBSERVATION

New accommodation for the Student Union, student health services and student food and retail needs is provided under the proposals, providing a direct (and improved) replacement for the current facilities.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As a centre of student life Union Court has Social Significance. Social Significance has been the subject of a specific study of this precinct. This will be interpreted in the development of the site.

(See advisory parameters provided by Margaret Betteridge of Musecape in Appendix E)

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of these items be made prior to demolition, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Given the limited merit of the interiors, the following photographic record – linked to clear plans – is proposed:

- Exterior: comprehensive
- Interior: representative (views of non-descript interiors not required)

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



Study Item/ Area	Concessions Building / Union Court / Union Building
Acton Campus Precinct	KINGSLEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	17 (Concessions Building), 20 (Union Building), Union Court

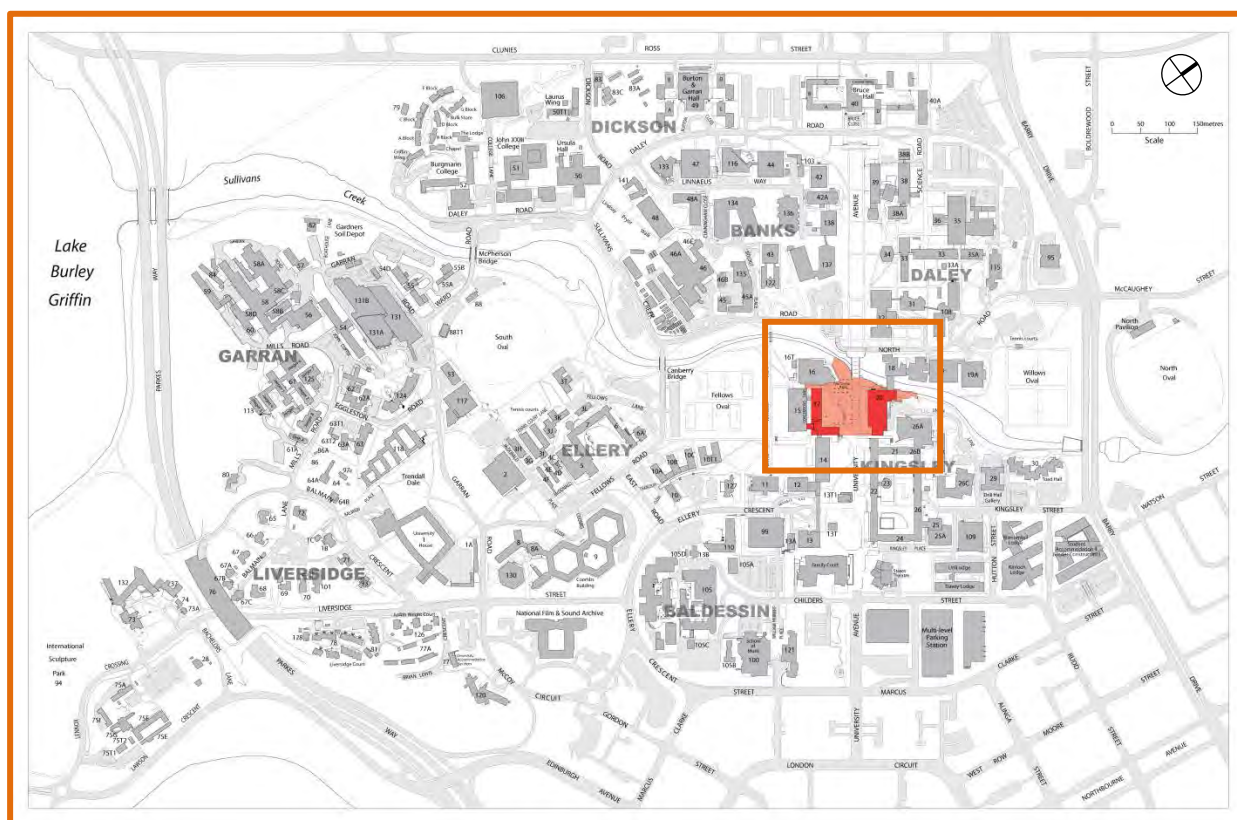


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	Concessions Building— Moderate —Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List Union Court— Moderate —Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List Union Building— Moderate —Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List
Heritage Listing	The Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Buildings are not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at February 2012. The extant buildings (and trees) of The Concessions Building, Union Court and the Union Building continue to be well maintained for office and retail accommodation are in reasonable condition.
Relevant Documentation	There is currently no relevant documentation for this set of buildings.

Context of the Buildings

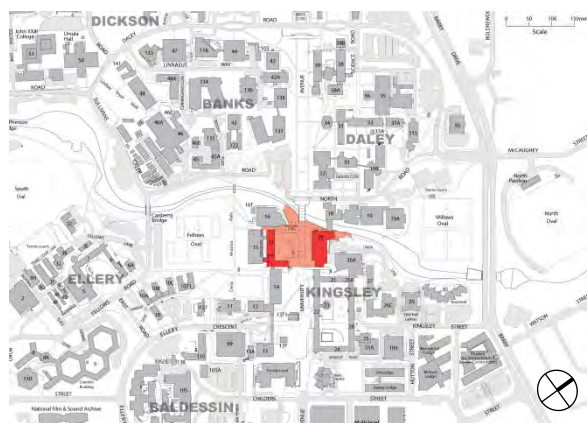


Figure 2: The Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building in relation to the Daley, Kingsley and Banks Precincts.

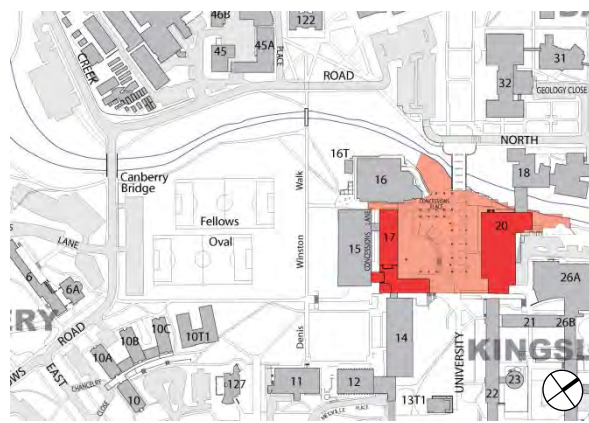


Figure 3: The Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building in relation to Sullivans Creek and Fellows Oval.

Brief Historical Overview

Concessions and Student Services Building

In 1971, planning began for a new Concessions Building; to house a banking centre, credit union, bookshop, Post Office and pharmacy, and by December 1972 the building was complete, with the ground floor dedicated to Concessions and the first floor to student services. The Concessions Building underwent major refurbishment in 1999, and in 2011 solar panels were installed on the roof, which were officially launched on September 7 2011 by Senator the Honourable Don Farrell, Parliamentary Secretary for Sustainability and Urban Water. This project was known as the "ANU Concessions Building Photovoltaic Array".

This building currently houses the ANU Student Association (ANUSA), Union Café, Chaplaincy, Commonwealth Bank, Service One Credit Union, Sizzle Bento Sushi Bar, University Information and the Co-op Bookshop.

University Union Building

The original Student Union was house in the Pauline Griffin Building; however when the fledgling University quickly outgrew the space, plans were drafted for a new Union. The Union Building was completed in March 1973, and opened by Kim Beazley, Minister for Education. The building was designed by Yuncken Freeman Architects and built by Leighton. The ANU Uni Bar within the Union Building has hosted many renowned local and international music acts. In February 2004, a canopy was erected over the outdoor area to the south of the Uni Bar entrance to provide shelter from the elements.

Union Court

In 1974 University Avenue was converted into a pedestrian plaza for a greater ease of pedestrian access to the surrounding buildings. By 2001, the area was once again reconstructed to a design by Cox Architects and carried out by Manteena Constructions to redevelop the Union Court square. In 1999 artist Deborah Halpern was commissioned by the University to design artworks for the Union Court area, and in 2001 her glazed tile artworks, entitled Spirit of Enquiry were installed around the court. In 2003 a ramp was installed for cyclists in the northeast corner of Union Court between the upper and lower levels of University Avenue in order to reduce pedestrian/cyclist conflict.

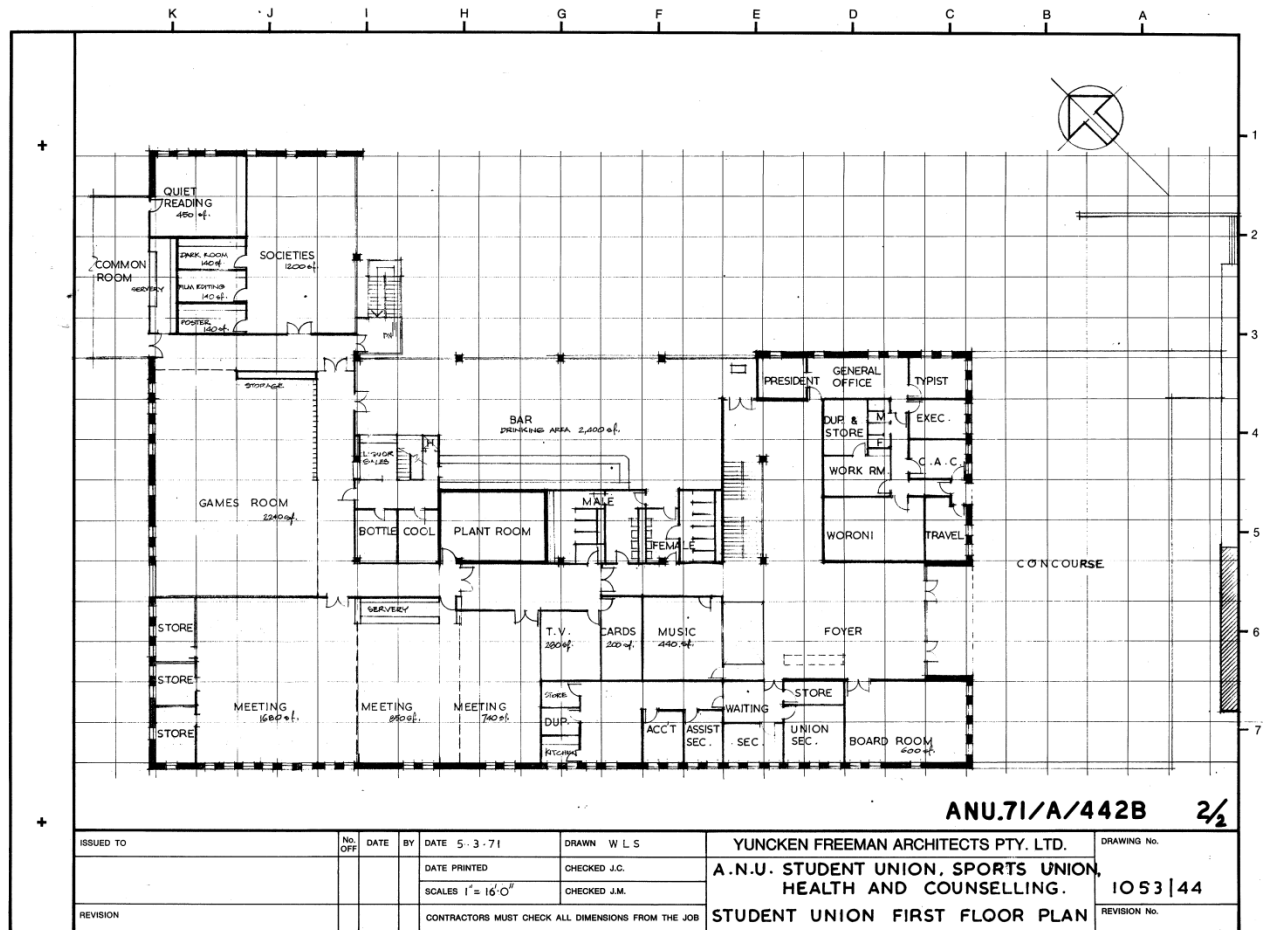


Figure 4: The original plan of the original administrative layout of the ground floor of the ANU Student Union Building. By Yuncken Freeman Architects 1971.

Description of the Union Building & Concessions Building

Buildings

Concessions Building

The Concessions Building is a flat roofed concrete building with a promenade, sited to address the courtyard off University Avenue. Vines soften the impact of the harsh materials used in its construction. The Concessions Building is sited to give an 'in-ground' effect, with a pair of receiving dishes dominating the roof line. The exterior is constructed of concrete panel, concrete pavers and off form concrete structures. The roof of this building provides the JB Chifley Building entrance with a covered walkway. The interior consists of concrete panels, off form concrete frame blocks and painted timber shop fronts.

Union Building

The Union Building is a two storey brick and concrete building. The exterior of the building is face brick on the second story, with the ground floor highly fenestrated with full height aluminium framed windows and sliding doors. The building has a flat roof, hidden behind a concrete parapet.

Landscape, Including Union Court

The landscape in this area is largely concrete pedestrian areas,

Union Court is a large open courtyard, including part of university avenue and the redeveloped area in front of the Concessions

Building (19). The area primarily consists of concrete pathways and brick paving. There are several trees to provide shade for users and sections of bedded shrubs and grassed areas. This area has seen much redevelopment since its initial construction including the alteration of ground levels and the removal of several trees.

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Criteria	Brief Assessment
(a) Historic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court are significant in demonstrating the growth of the University in the 1960s and 1970s, and the enhanced requirements for student services and amenities.</p> <p>The ANU Bar within the Union Building is historically significant as the venue of many significant music performances during including the likes of the Beastie Boys, Cypress Hill, Black Eyed Peas, Korn, Public Enemy, and grunge legends Nirvana.</p> <p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court meets CHL criterion (a) for historic values.</p> <p><i>Attributes</i> The buildings, their use for student amenities, the ANU Bar as a venue for significant musical performances.</p>
(b) Rarity The place has significant heritage values because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</p>
(c) Scientific 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.	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values.</p>

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(d) Representative 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.</p>	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (d) for representative values.</p>
<p>(e) Aesthetic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</p>	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.</p>
<p>(f) Creative/Technical 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.</p>	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (f) for creative/technical values.</p>
<p>(g) Social 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.</p>	<p>While it is highly likely that the The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court would hold social value for staff and students of the ANU, this has not been formally tested. The Arts Centre and Transportable do not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values.</p>

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(h) Associative 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 and cultural history.</p>	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (h) for associate values.</p>
<p>(i) Indigenous The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</p>	<p>The Union Building, Concessions Building and Union Court do not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.</p>

Photographs



Figure 5: View of Union Court September 1973 (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 8: View of Union Court Site 7th May 1965 (Source: ANU Archives)

Photographs



Figure 7: Union Court before major refurbishment September 1973 (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 6: View of Union Court and the Unicycle Bicycle Centre. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

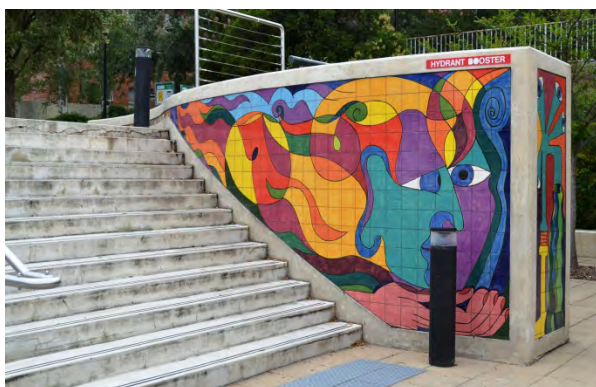


Figure 9: Artwork by Deborah Halpern, 2001. Commissioned By the ANU. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 10: Front entrance of the ANU University Union Building. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

Constraints arise from the identified heritage values of the Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building and it is a requirement under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)* (EPBC Act) to conserve them. The significant values of the Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building, as indicated in the attributes above, should be conserved wherever possible.

The Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building are of Moderate heritage value and meet the EPBC Commonwealth Heritage criteria a) for historic values. Elements are of moderate heritage value and make a contribution to the overall heritage significance of ANU Acton campus and should be retained and conserved. They require care in their management and can generally tolerate a low degree of change or some change and adaptive reuse. Loss or unsympathetic alteration could diminish the Commonwealth Heritage or local heritage values of the ANU Acton campus.

The Tolerance for Change heritage management tool, outlined in Section 7.6 of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Study 2012, will assist in conserving heritage values through a process of change. The Concessions Building, Union Court & Union Building is able to tolerate a moderate level of change through development whereby the historic, creative/technical and associative attributes and characteristics are conserved and interpreted.

Opportunities arise from the identified heritage values of the Concessions Building, Union Court and the Union Building. The history of the Concessions Building, Union Court and the Union Building should be interpreted to maintain the historic and associative values of significant attributes identified in the assessments above. A greater degree of change may be tolerated if interpretation is of a very high quality and considered in any future development, which presents the identified heritage values for the future.

COUNSELLING AND HEALTH SERVICES BUILDING (BUILDING 18)

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Building 18 is not proposed for demolition.

Building 18 does not meet criteria for heritage listing.

Building 18 is a utilitarian structure, undistinguished architecturally.

What is proposed for demolition is the elevated steel-framed enclosed walkway linking Buildings 18 and 20 across Sullivans Creek.

The proposal to demolish the elevated steel-frame enclosed walkway as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefore there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

- The elevated walkway is to be demolished
- These buildings (18 and 19) it is attached to are not heritage items and have been assessed by persons qualified in heritage matters (H Tanner, A Jarvis)
- Retention and adaptive re-use of the walkway is not an option as Building 20 is to be demolished
- Building 18 (which the walkway is listed with) is to be retained
- The demolition will have a minor impact on the precinct
- The impact can be appropriately mitigated by recording and interpretation

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The walkway is deemed not to have Social Significance.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of the walkway be made prior to demolition, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Given the limited merit of the interiors, the following photographic record – linked to clear plans – is proposed:

- Exterior: comprehensive
- Interior: representative

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



Study Item/ Area	Counselling Centre & Health Services/Sport & Recreation Centre
Acton Campus Precinct	DALEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	18 (Counselling Centre & Health Services), 19 (Sport & Recreation centre), 19A (Sports Union extension)

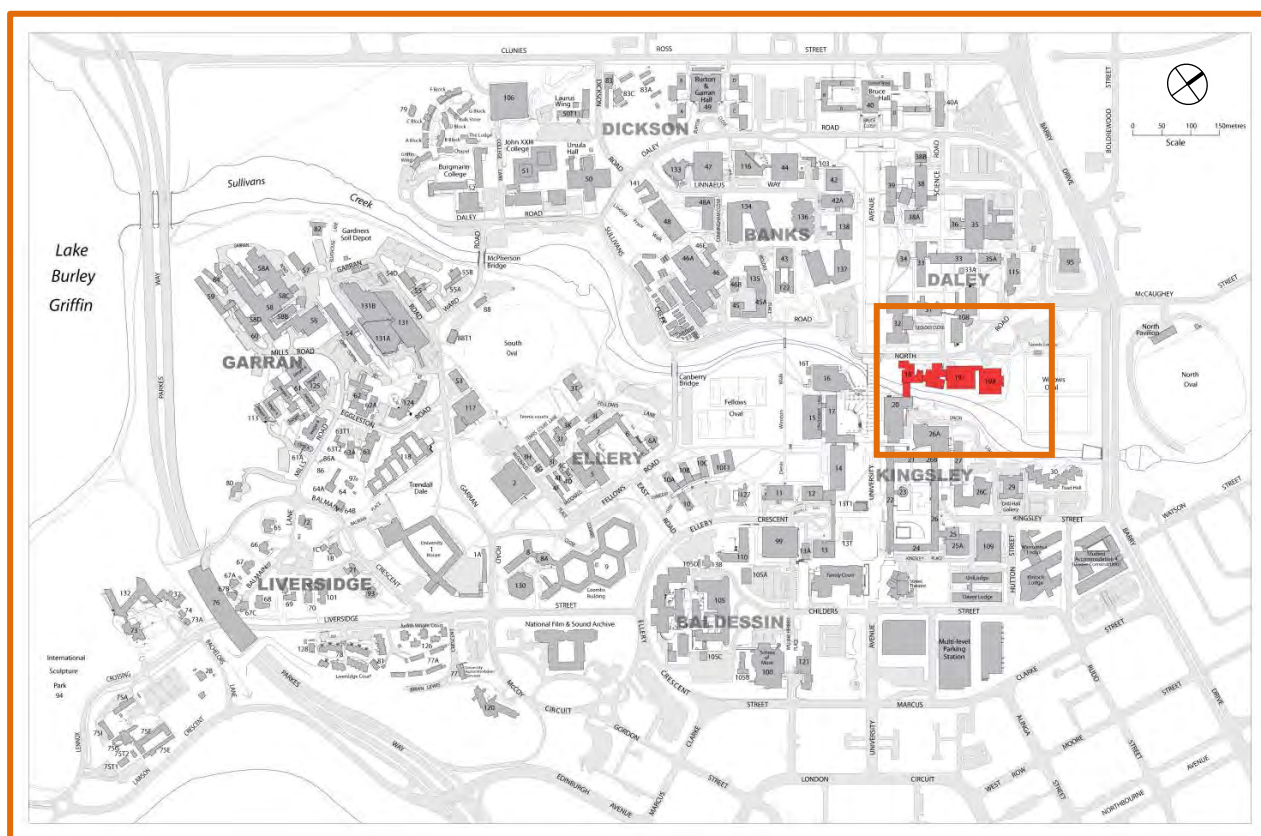


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	Counselling Centre and Health Services— Low —Does not meet the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List Sports and Recreations Centre and Extension— Low —Does not meet the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List
Heritage Listing	The buildings within this study area are not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at January 2012. The extant buildings and trees in the study area continue to be well maintained and are in reasonable condition.
Relevant Documentation	There is no relevant documentation for the buildings in this study area.

Context of the Buildings

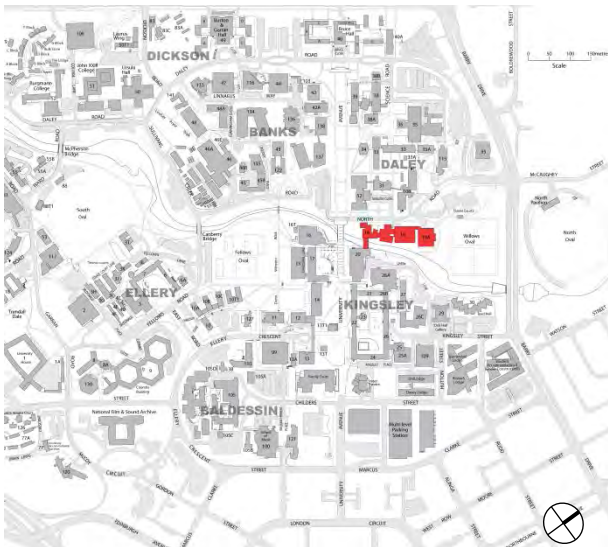


Figure 2: The configuration of the study area buildings with Sullivan's Creek to the east.

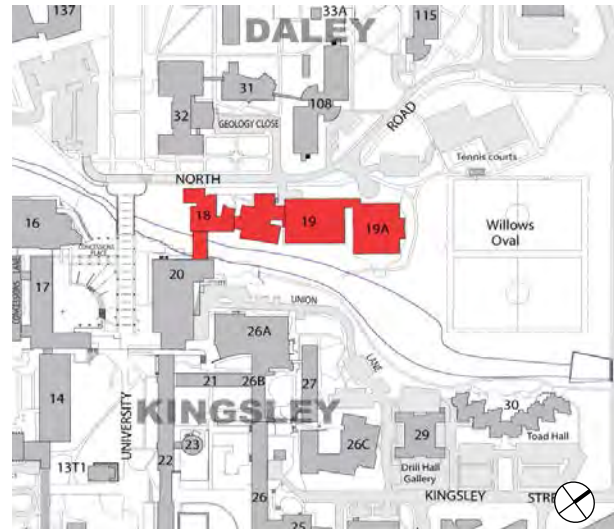


Figure 3: Configuration of the three buildings of the study area in relation to University Avenue and Sullivan's Creek.

Brief Historical Overview

Building 19, the Sports and Recreation Centre, was completed in December 1972 by Westland Building Company. It was designed by Smith, Potter and Madden and was named the David Cocking Fitness Centre. The Centre has undergone internal modifications during its lifetime in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1987 and 1993. An extension, Building 19A, was added in 2003 by Manteena Pty Ltd and was designed by Facility Design Group Architects.

Building 18 houses the Health Centre and the Counselling Centre. Both were originally housed in the Copland Building and moved when the Counselling Centre and Health Services Building was completed in 1973. It was constructed by Leighton Constructions and was designed by Yuncken Freeman. On completion it was linked to the Union Building over Sullivan's Creek.

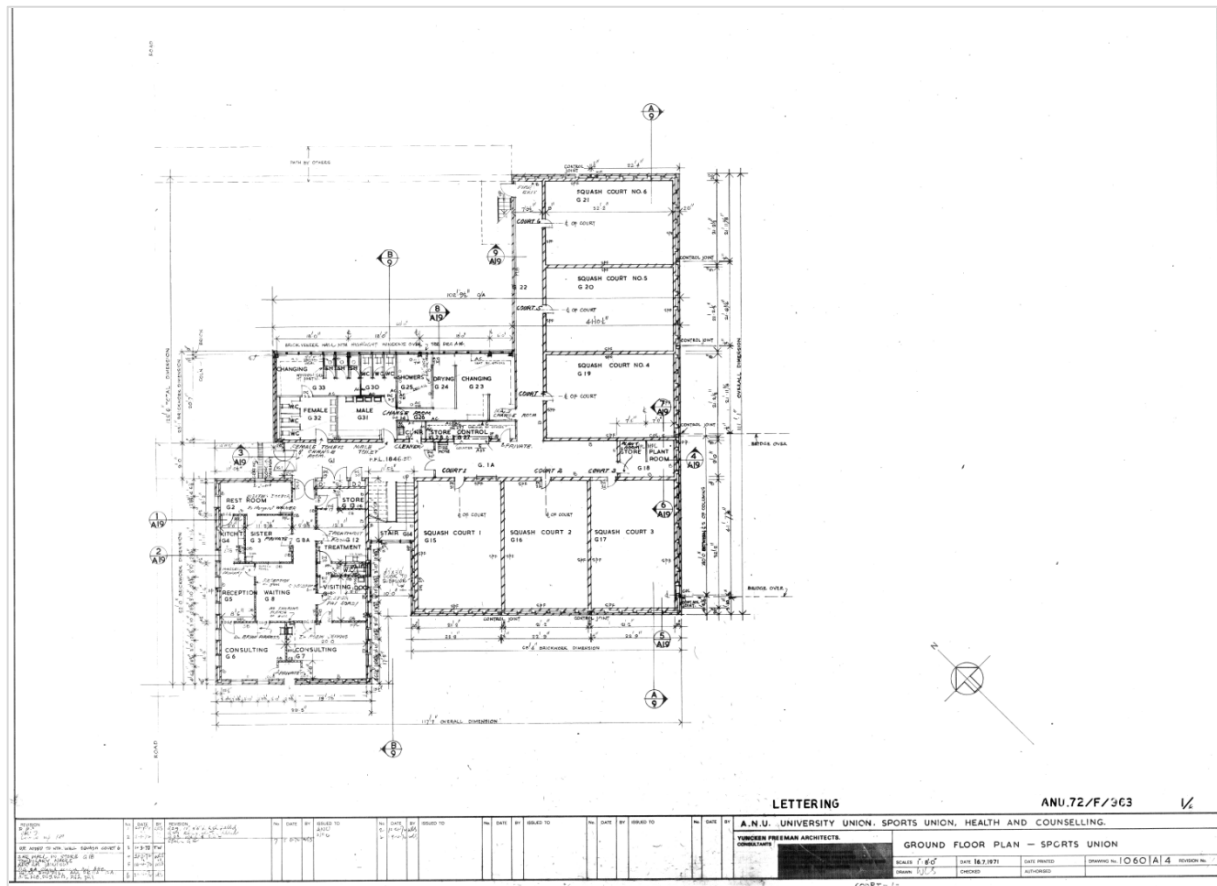


Figure 4: Ground floor plan of the University Union Sports Union, Health and Counselling Building, 1972. (Source: ANU Drawing Office)

Description of the Counselling Centre & SRA

Buildings

Building 18 consists of block like elements with a white flat roof and simple flat surfaces. Windows are vertical and horizontal strip layout. One wing has fascia flush with brickwork, and is linked to Building 20 with a distinctive steel framed structure. The interior is constructed of painted brick and block work walls with plasterboard ceiling. Floors have various finishes including vinyl tiles, carpets and concrete. Door frames are metal. The exterior of the building is dark brown brick with raked joints and pebble finished concrete block coping. Grey pointed timber windows and concrete base are seen between brick panels.

Building 19 is a brick building with main courts behind angular steel façade. The entry wing has simple vertical windows and a horizontal parapet. On the interior, the ceilings are vermiculite sprayed to underside of wattle slab suspended ceilings and areas of parquet flooring.

Building 19A is a modern building which has been heavily clad in corrugated metal with orange sheeting on the lower exterior.

Landscape

The Landscaping around the buildings is minimal with the main plant forms being mature exotic trees and shrubs. Much of the area is paved for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. To the east (behind the buildings) is the northern part of Sullivans Creek .

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Statement of Significance

N/A

Criteria	Assessment
(a) Historic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (a) for historic values.
(b) Rarity The place has significant heritage values because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.
(c) Scientific 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.	The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values.
(d) Representative 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.	The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (d) for representative values.

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(e) Aesthetic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</p>	<p>The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.</p>
<p>(f) Creative/Technical 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.</p>	<p>The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (f) for creative/technical values.</p>
<p>(g) Social 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.</p>	<p>The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values.</p>
<p>(h) Associative 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 and cultural history.</p>	<p>The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (h) for associative values.</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

(i) Indigenous
The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

The Counselling Centre and the SRA do not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.

Photographs



Figure 5: View of Building 19 David Cocking Sport & Recreation Centre. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

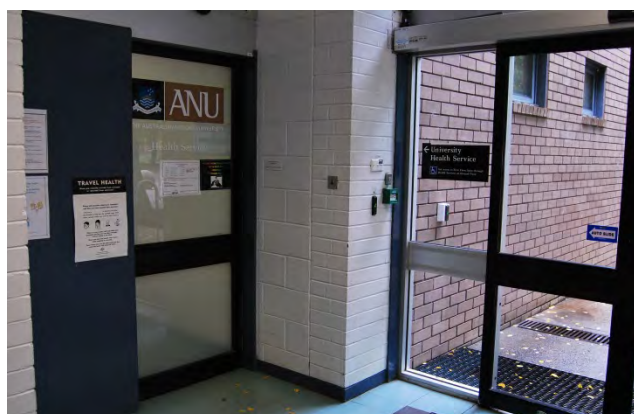


Figure 6: Foyer of the Counselling and Health Services Centre. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 7: View of the Purple Pickle Café as a part of Building 19, the David Cocking Building. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

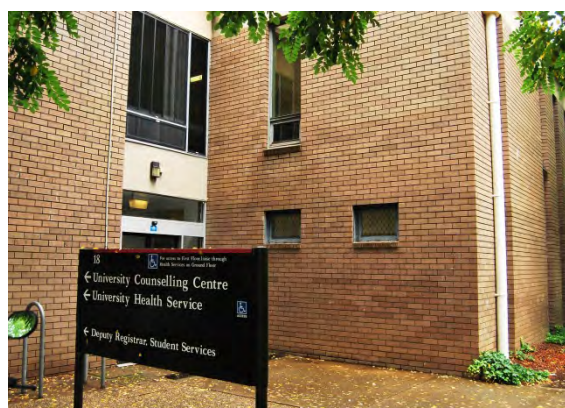


Figure 8: Front entrance of Building 18 the Counselling and University Health Centre. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

As the Counselling Centre and SRA are of low significance, no constraints are noted.

The buildings are ranked as being of 'low' significance in that they contribute to the overall significance/values of the ANU Acton campus; however they do not fulfil criteria for heritage listing on their own merit.

The Tolerance for Change heritage management tool, outlined in Section 7.6 of the ANU Acton Campus Heritage Study 2012, will assist in conserving heritage values through a process of change. The Counselling Centre and SRA are able to tolerate a moderate amount of change through development.

As Counselling Centre and SRA are of low significance, no opportunities are noted.

MANNING CLARK CENTRE (BUILDING 26A)

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Building 26A is proposed for demolition.

Building 26A does not meet criteria for heritage listing.

Building 26A is a utilitarian structure, undistinguished architecturally internally, with clumsy portico entries as its external feature.

The proposal to demolish Building 26A and replace with new structures as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefore there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

- This building is not a heritage item and has been assessed by persons qualified in heritage matters (H Tanner, A Jarvis)
- Retention and adaptive re-use is not an option
- The site is required for a new building providing superior student and public facilities
- The demolition of this building will leave 'raw' elevations where 26A is removed from Buildings 26B and 27. Thoughtful architectural works are required to make sense of the exposed surface
- The demolition will have a minor impact on the precinct
- The impact can be appropriately mitigated by recording and interpretation

OBSERVATION

The Manning Clark Centre contains lecture halls and related teaching areas. Similar and improved facilities are to be provided in a new dedicated multi-function teaching building.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As a centre of lectures and teaching the building has Social Significance. Social Significance has been the subject of a specific study of this precinct. This will be interpreted in the development of the site.

(See advisory parameters provided by Margaret Betteridge of Musecape in Appendix E)

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of Building 26A be made prior to demolition, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Given the limited merit of the interiors, the following photographic record – linked to clear plans – is proposed:

- Exterior: comprehensive
- Interior: representative (views of non-descript interiors not required)

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



Study Item/ Area	Arts and Economics Precinct (Buildings 21-27)
Acton Campus Precinct	KINGSLEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	21 (Hanna Neumann Building), 22 (Haydon-Allen Building), 23 (Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre), 24 (Copland Building), 25 (Copland Lecture Theatre), 25A (H.W. Arndt Building), 26 (L.F. Crisp Building), 26A (Manning Clark Centre), 26B (Pap Moran Building), 26C (College of Business and Economics), 27 (John Dedman Building).

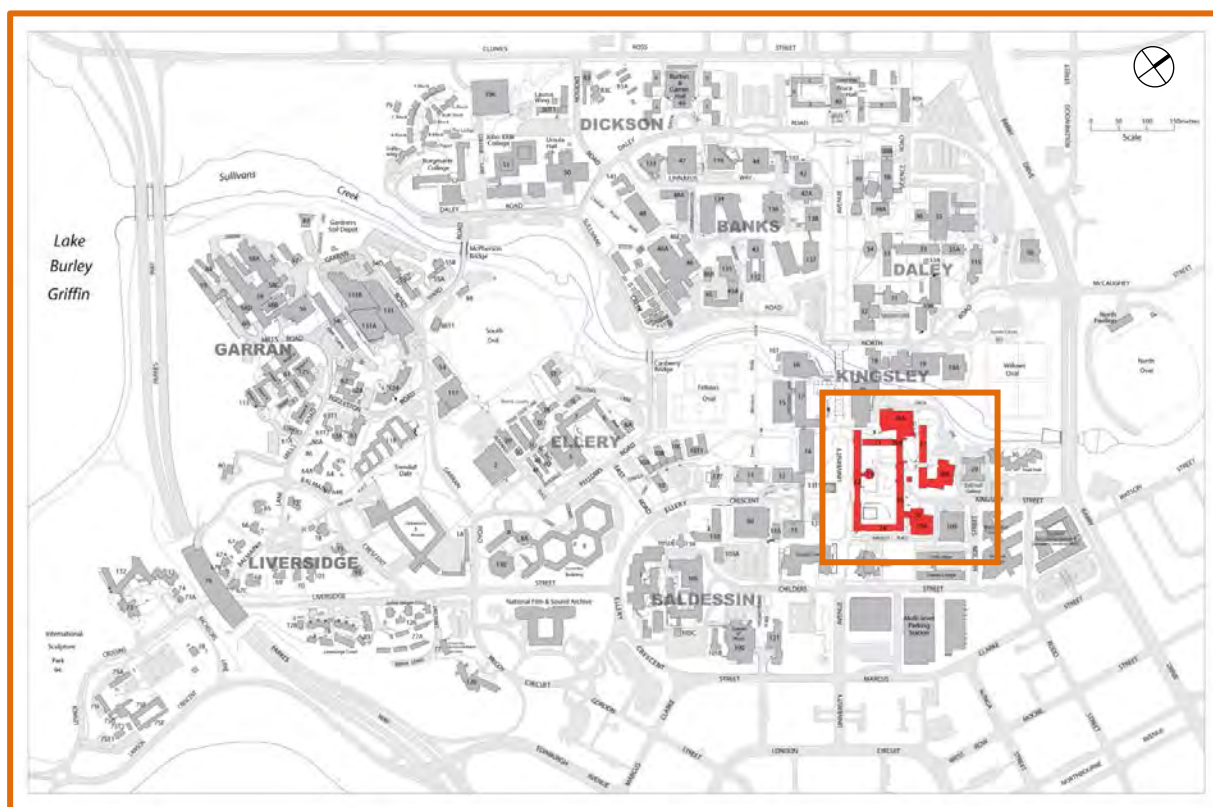


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	<p>Precinct—Moderate—Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>Hanna Neumann Building—Moderate—Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>Haydon-Allen Building, Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre—Moderate—Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>Copland Building, Copland Lecture Theatre—Moderate—Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>H.W. Arndt Building—Neutral—Does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>L.F. Crisp Building—Low—Does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>Manning Clark Centre—Neutral—Does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>Pap Moran Building—Neutral—Does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>College of Business and Economics—Neutral—Does not meet criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p> <p>John Dedman Building—Moderate—Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List</p>
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Heritage Listing	The Arts and Economics Precinct is not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at April 2012. The extant buildings and trees of the Arts and Economics Precinct continue to be well maintained for student study and research and are in reasonable condition.
Relevant Documentation	There is no relevant documentation for this area.

Context of the Buildings

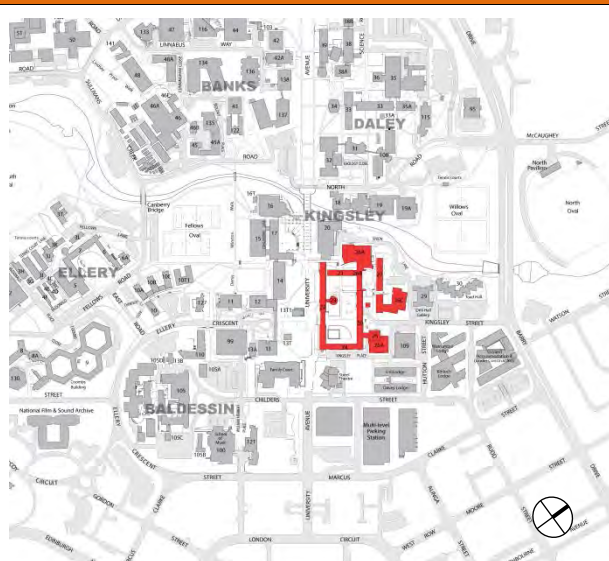


Figure 2: Configuration of the Arts and Economics Precinct in relation to Sullivans Creek and Childers Street.

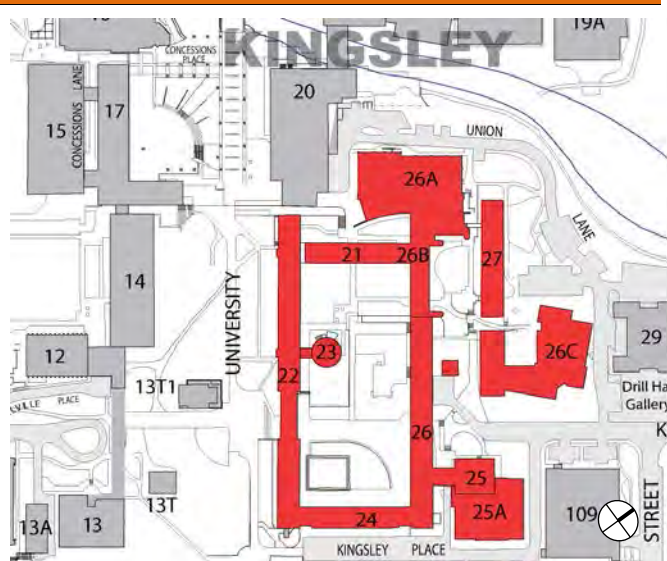


Figure 3: Configuration of the Arts and Economics Precinct Buildings showing their proximity to University Avenue.

Brief Historical Overview

Construction of the Arts and Economics Precinct began in 1959 with the erection of the Haydon-Allen Building (22), designed by Bunning and Madden architects and built by AV Jennings. The foundation stone for this building was laid (for the Canberra University College (CUC) Arts Building) by Prime Minister RG Menzies on October 12 1959, and opened by the Governor General, First Viscount Dunrossil (William Morrison) on September 14, 1960. It was named in the honour of the first fulltime members of the CUC academic staff, Professor Jeffrey Haydon (1882-1967), Senior Lecturer in Modern Languages, and Doctor Leslie Allen (1879-1964), Senior Lecturer in English and Latin, who began at the CUC in 1931. The Haydon-Allen Building (22) was the first permanent building constructed for the CUC in 1959-1960, and was one of the first four permanent buildings constructed on campus, and the first building to house the Faculty of Arts (School of General Studies). By 1996, it had become the Faculty of Arts, History, Political Science and Sociology. It currently houses the School of Social Sciences, including the Schools of History, International Relations, Political Science, Sociology, and the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics.

The following year the Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre (23), or 'The Tank', was completed and opened. Designed by Bunning and Madden, the construction was completed by Kennedy and Bird builders. A National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) design presented first was met with opposition from ANU. It was the first purpose-built lecture theatre to be constructed on campus.

Originally built to house the Department of Mathematics, the Hanna Neumann Building (21) was also designed by Bunning and Madden and constructed by AV Jennings. Built as an extension to the Haydon-Allen Building (22) on the west side of the Arts/Economics Courtyard, in 1973 the building was named after world renowned mathematician and first woman to head a Faculty (Department of Pure Mathematics) Hanna Neumann after her death in 1971. It currently houses the Faculty of Economics and Commerce.

The Copland Building (24) was designed by Richard Meldrum and Partners Architects (through the NCDC) and constructed by AV Jennings. In 1963 the Faculty of Economics Building was in its design stage, in which the NCDC had a large role. This led to some initial difficulties with the user committee. In October 1963 Kingsley St was closed to eliminate through traffic, and the courtyard of the precinct was formed. In 1965 the University decided to name the building in honour of Sir Douglas Copland, a renowned economist who became the University's first Vice-Chancellor (1948-1953) and later Australian High Commissioner to Canada. Completed in 1966, it was originally designed to house the Departments of Economics, Economics history, Political Science, Statistics and Accountancy with Geography as a temporary occupant. Towards the end of 1965, Law displaced Geography as funds were not provided for the Law Building until the 1967-69 triennium. It again moved in late 1967 to its own newly constructed building near Oriental Studies (Law-North Wing). In April 1967 the building was informally opened in the presence of Lord Florey (Chancellor) and Sir Douglas Copland. It currently houses the ANU College of Business and Economics, the School of Economics and Applied Statistics, and the Division of Information – Space Services Program.

In 1969 construction of the Copland Lecture Theatre (25) was begun by SDC Kennedy and Bird Builders to the design of Richard Meldrum and Partners Architects. Work was completed in 1970.

In 1968 the John Dedman Building (27) (originally called the Arts II Building) was constructed by AV Jennings to the design of W Bunning (for Bunning and Madden). It was originally built to house the Departments of Geography, French, German, Russian and Linguistics, with the largest of these, Geography, to be housed on the lower two floors with language labs on the top floor. The building was designed in a stringent financial climate to provide a maximum of urgently needed space, and to complement the nearby Haydon-Allen Building (22). It was extended in 1970-72, and in 1993 part of the School of Mathematics was located in the building. In 1995 it was refurbished for Mathematical Sciences. After his death, the building was named in honour of John Dedman, Minister for Post-War Reconstruction, who was instrumental in the legislation which led to the establishment of the ANU in 1945. John Dedman was a member of the University Council until his death.

In 1972 Bunning and Madden were again commissioned to design the Arts III Extension (LF Crisp Building (26)). Built by Integrated Construction Management Services, it was named the LF Crisp Building in honour of Leslie Finlay 'Fin' Crisp (1917-1984), Professor of Political Science at CUC and later ANU. By 1996 it had become the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, which it still houses to this day.

The HW Arndt Building (25A) was built in 1995 by ACT Builders to the design of AC&A Architects as an extension to the Copland Lecture Theatre (25). Named after Heinz Wolfgang Arndt (1915-2002), Arndt was Chairman of Economics at CUC and head of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies (RSPAS). He was also President of the Economics Society of Australia and New Zealand. The building currently houses the School of Economics.

The Manning Clark Centre (26A) is a lecture theatre complex designed by Woods Bagot Architects and constructed by Integrated Construction Management Services in 1993. It was opened that year by Prime Minister Paul Keating, and in 1994 named after Emeritus Professor Charles Manning Hope Clark (1915-1991), author of *A History of Australia*.

The Pap Moran Building (26B) was constructed by Integrated Construction Management to the design of Wood Bagot Architects in 1999 and its plaque was unveiled by Vice-Chancellor Professor Terrell. It currently houses the Mathematical Science Institute.

The College of Business and Economics (CBE) was completed in 2009, having been designed by AC&A Architect's Principal Peter Jepson and constructed by Construction Control builders.

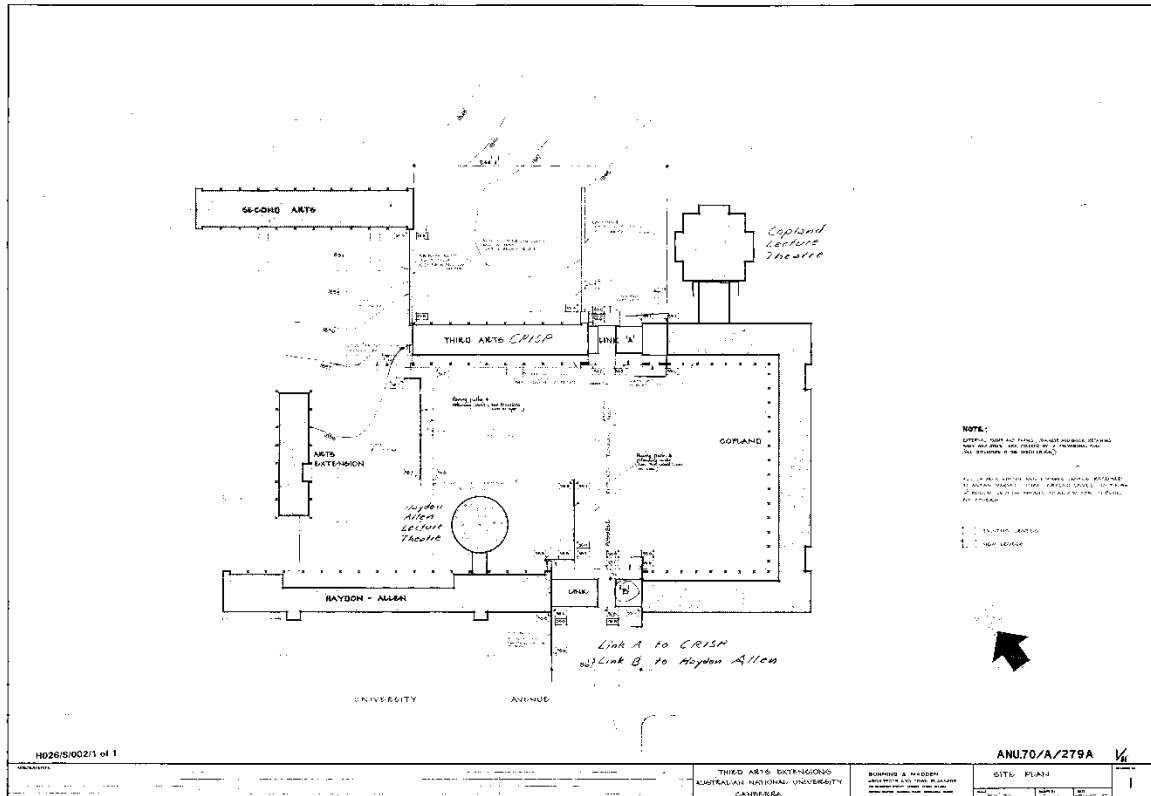


Figure 4: Site plan for the LF Crisp Building, drawn up by Bunning & Madden Architects & Town Planners, September 18 1970.

Description of the Arts and Economics Precinct

Buildings

The Hanna Neumann Building (21) is a rectangular structure addressing the courtyard and University Avenue. It has a shallow pitched metal deck roof with narrow eaves, and a low level link to the Haydon-Allen Building (22). It forms a complete rectangle with buildings 21, 24 and 26, enclosing the Arts and Economics Precinct courtyard. The interior materials consist of painted rendered brickwork with suspended ceiling and metal door frames. Internal modifications took place in 1995. The exterior consists of white ribs with grey panels at the entry, bridging the building 24 entry. The ceiling is waffle slab, with external walls clad in river pebble panels and mill finish aluminium windows between rendered concrete columns.

The Haydon-Allen Building (22) a rectangular building also addressing the courtyard and University Avenue. It has a shallow pitched metal deck roof with narrow eaves, red face brick façade facing the courtyard uniting this building with Building 24. Extensions were added in 1967, and the link to the Hanna Neumann Building (21) was completed in 1972. The interior consists of terrazzo flooring, red face brick walls and a suspended ceiling. Externally, the building is comprised of white ribs with grey panels at the entry, bridging the building 24 entry. As with the Hanna Neumann Building, it has waffle slab ceiling in the exterior tunnels. Exterior walls are river pebble panels with mill finish aluminium windows between rendered concrete columns.

The Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre (23) is a distinctive red brick curved cylindrical building with a low conical ribbed metal roof and no eaves. It has an aluminium and glass link to the Haydon-Allen Building (22). The pattern of niches in the exterior brick wall provides visual interest to the exterior. Internally, the brickwork is 'hit and miss' cream brick panels.

The Copland Building (24) is comprised of two three-storey blocks connected by a two-storey block, with the three blocks forming a U-shape and an adjoining single storey link structure connecting it to the 400 seat Copland Lecture Theatre. The Foundations of the building were sunk to fourteen feet as the site was a natural drainage area from the Canberra High School grounds to Sullivans Creek.

Its three wings frame the central Arts and Economics Precinct courtyard shared by Buildings 21, 22 and 26. It has a shallow pitched metal roof with narrow eaves, a colonnade framed by painted concrete columns, and grey panels under windows providing continuity between other buildings around the courtyard. Externally the building is constructed of red brick and painted off form concrete with mill finish aluminium window frames and grey panel soffits. Internally the building has rendered brick walls with plasterboard, suspended acoustics, vermiculite ceilings, and metal and timber door frames.

The Copland Lecture Theatre (25) is a rectangular building with rib and tray 'baromila' copper roof. The external brick 'flutes' are formed of simple corbels. It has red face brick with a concrete rib and glass link to Building 24 and copper downpipes. Internally, the walls are bagged brickwork with continuous laminated timber desks. The floor descends to the teaching area, with a stepped ceiling. The H.W. Arndt Building (25A) was built in sympathy to this design, with primarily similar features.

The L.F. Crisp Building (26) is also a rectangular building addressing the Arts and Economics Precinct courtyard. It also has a shallow pitched metal deck roof with narrow eaves, and is linked to building 21. While this is a later building, it was designed to complement the existing buildings on the site. It forms a rectangle with buildings 21, 22 and 24. Its colonnade faces the courtyard, and parapets conceal the roof. Externally the construction consists of white ribs with grey panels at the entry, bridging to Building 24. The ceilings are waffle slab. External walls are river pebble panels with mill finish aluminium window frames between rendered concrete columns, with some blue glazed bricks and copper roof plumbing. Internally the building is constructed of painted rendered brick work with suspended ceilings and metal door frames. In 1993 an extension was added completing the perimeter of the courtyard, but with little reference to the themes established within the neighbourhood. It currently houses the Faculty of Economics and Commerce.

The Manning Clarke Centre (26A) is a complex of large theatrettes and lecture theatres off a generous foyer. Concrete porticos with a 'fluted' motif reflect the Art Deco style. There are blind windows in the red brick side walls and the use of covered walls and glass brick in the stairwell are typical of this period of construction. Externally the building consists of red brick with blue/black brick banding, off form concrete with rolled on texture finish, metal coping to parapets and blue/grey and sea green doors and window frames.

The Pap Moran Building (26B) is a three storey building with alternating blue and red brick construction with aluminium casement windows. This building links the LF Crisp Building to the Manning Clark Centre.

Building 26C, the College of Business and Economics (CBE), currently houses the School of Business and Economics.

The John Dedman Building (27) is a concrete framed rectangular building placed on a north/south axis with a gabled roof. A central corridor extends the building with offices and teaching rooms branching off each side. The entrance is in line with pedestrian access from the Hanna Neumann Building (21) and it is connected by a link walkway to the Manning Clark Centre (26A). The concrete structure is instilled with mill finish aluminium awning windows, coloured and exposed pebble panels and a face brick base to the east and west facades. Interior materials consist of vinyl floor tiles with paint and render to block work walls.

The College of Business and Economics (CBE) was completed in 2009, and is a highly modern multistorey building clad in rendered concrete.

Landscape

The landscape around the Arts & Economics precinct is heavily structured, with concrete paths surrounding a mainly grassed courtyard with a some of mature trees of both native and exotic species accompanied by mainly exotic shrubberies. The courtyard formed by buildings 21, 22, 24 and 26 is a hugley utilised space for events and recreation.

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Statement of Significance

The Arts and Economics Precinct is significant in the early establishment of the ANU, which has grown rapidly since the 1960's. This group of buildings grew to accommodate the needs of these schools, however did not do so in the ad hoc manner which was occurring elsewhere at the University. These buildings are particularly significant as each new building was designed to complement the form and fabric of existing buildings. This was achieved in the use of similar materials and massing, and the installation of discreet links for functionality. These buildings were also consciously sited to create a useable and aesthetically significant central courtyard, and to address and complement University Avenue.

The Haydon Allen Building was the first permanent building constructed for the Canberra University College and one of the first four permanent buildings constructed on the campus. The Haydon-Allen lecture theatre was the first purpose-built lecture theatre to be constructed on campus.

The buildings are also significant as examples of the work of distinguished architects Bunning and Madden, who designed several significant campus buildings and were also responsible for the design of the National Library of Australia.

Criteria	Assessment
(a) Historic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct is significant as a group of buildings which evolved over rapidly to accommodate the growing needs of these schools, while paying significant attention to the form and fabric of existing buildings, and installing discreet links for functionality. These buildings were consciously sited to create a useable and aesthetically significant central courtyard, and to address and complement University Avenue.</p> <p>The Haydon Allen Building was the first permanent building constructed for the Canberra University College (predecessor to the ANU) and one of the first four permanent buildings constructed on the campus. The Haydon-Allen lecture theatre was the first purpose-built lecture theatre to be constructed on campus.</p> <p>Several of the buildings (21, 22, and 23) were designed by Bunning and Madden Architects, who were prominent in Australia during the 1960s and 70s and especially in the early development of the ANU. Bunning and Madden were also responsible for the design of the National Library of Australia.</p> <p>The Arts and Economics Precinct meets criterion (a) for historic values</p> <p><i>Attributes</i></p> <p>The buildings, their evolution, design, location and siting, the central courtyard and their interconnection.</p>
(b) Rarity The place has significant heritage values because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(c) Scientific 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.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values</p>
<p>(d) Representative 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.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (d) for representative values</p>
<p>(e) Aesthetic The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values</p>
<p>(f) Creative/Technical 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.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (f) for creative/technical values</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>(g) Social 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.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (g) for social values</p>
<p>(h) Associative 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 and cultural history.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (h) for associative values</p>
<p>(i) Indigenous The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</p>	<p>The Arts and Economics Precinct does not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values</p>

Photographs



Figure 5: 1966 view of the eastern façade of the newly constructed Copland Building (24). (Source: ANU Archives)

Australian National University

Acton Campus — Site Inventory



Photographs



Figure 6: View of the south eastern façade of the Arts & Economics precinct. Circa July 1965. (Source: ANU Archives)

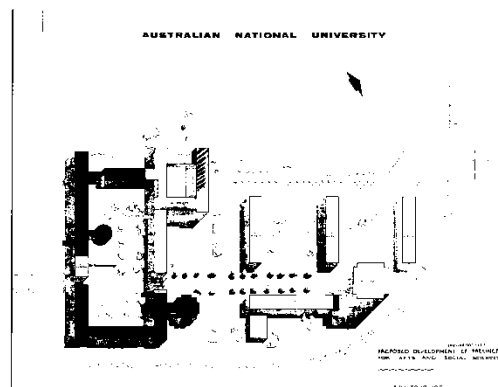


Figure 7: 1966 Drawing of the Arts Economics Precinct proposed development by Bunning and Madden Architects. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 8: View of courtyard entrance to Copland Building. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)



Figure 9: View of the entrance to LF Crisp Building including landscaping and artwork. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)

Photographs



Figure 10: View of the Haydon- Allen Building including the Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre (The Tank). (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)



Figure 11: View of the Main Entrance to the Hanna Neumann building including landscaping. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

Constraints arise from the identified heritage values of the Arts and Economics Precinct and the requirement under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC Act) to conserve them. The significant fabric of the Arts and Economics Precinct, as indicated in the attributes above, should be conserved wherever possible.

The Arts and Economics Precinct is of Moderate heritage value and meets criterion (a) for historic values. Elements are of moderate heritage value, making a contribution to the overall heritage significance of ANU Acton campus and should be retained and conserved. They require care in their management and can generally tolerate a low degree of change or some change and adaptive reuse. Loss or unsympathetic alteration could diminish the Commonwealth Heritage or local heritage values of the ANU Acton campus.

The Tolerance for Change heritage management tool, outlined in Section 7.6 of the ANU Action Campus Heritage Study 2012, will assist in conserving heritage values through a process of change. The Arts and Economics Precinct is able to tolerate some level of change through development whereby the attributes and characteristics are conserved and interpreted.

Opportunities arise from any future identifiable heritage values of the Arts and Economics Precinct. A greater degree of change may be tolerated if interpretation is of a very high quality and considered in any future development, which presents the identified heritage values for the future.

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS IN THE UNION COURT VICINITY

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: University Avenue does meet criteria for heritage listing.

It lines on a primary axis established by the Griffin plan for Canberra, intended as the connector with the university within early planning.

Its most distinguished presentation is west of Sullivans Creek and thus outside the precinct under discussion.

The area proposed for change contains some plantings by Thomas Weston, an important figure in the early landscaping of Canberra. His plantings are no longer clearly representational of the seasons (as intended); some have disappeared; some are senescent. It appears that several of the significant trees – large conifers – may be retained in the works.

Removal of numerous trees from the precinct is required to: enable the construction of a large underground car park (thus removing cars from view); and to enable rationalisation of levels, and thus universal (i.e. Wheelchair) access.

The proposal to works to rationalise levels and provide universal access as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefor there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.



Image 7: A typical, unremarkable, view of University Avenue, here in the vicinity of Building 22.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

NEW LANDSCAPE WORKS AND FEATURES (INCLUDING CARPARKS)

- How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the exiting landscape been minimised?

The majority of University Avenue within the ANU will remain unchanged; a current request retains several large conifers in the subject area, which is being altered to ensure universal access. Relevant new avenue planting will reinstate the avenue formation

- Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?

Thomas Weston's planting of University Avenue is clearly established in Conservation Studies of the ANU. It has not been a total success, and replanting of large sections within the subject precinct is timely. Because of the mixed success of the earlier scheme, reinstatement of the avenue formation is proposed, but not exact reinstatement of the earlier planting scheme.

- Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so what alternatives have been sought?

Howard Tanner has written the key texts on the history of landscape design in Australia. At his behest the retention of several large established within the avenue is being investigated.

- How does the work impact on views to, and from adjacent heritage items?

The primary axial vista will be retained and reinforced. A cross-vista with the Chifley Library (heritage item) will be created.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

University Avenue has aesthetic, historic and social significance, and its reinstatement and enhancement in the affected areas by the introduction of considered avenue planting is essential and agreed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of the subject area of the avenue be made prior to tree removal, excavation and grading, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

SULLIVANS CREEK

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(by Howard Tanner based on established guidelines)

Comment: Sullivans Creek is not a heritage item, though it is obviously an environmental item. This remark is substantiated through the knowledge that: the original creek flowed in the vicinity of the Chifley Library, and was diverted c.1960 as a stone edged channel, flanked by uniformly sloped embankments.

Thus Sullivans Creek in this vicinity does not meet criteria for heritage listing, as it is only marginally superior to a stormwater culvert.

Sullivans Creek in this vicinity is an undistinguished utilitarian structure.

What is proposed is a creative ponding of Sullivans Creek in this vicinity, similar to what has occurred north and south of this precinct. An amphitheatre is proposed alongside the re-formed creek, adjacent to the University Avenue axis, enabling outdoor performances, and general use and enjoyment of the creek's environs.

The proposal to works to Sullivans Creek as part of the Union Court Redevelopment will not have a significant heritage impact and therefor there is no need for a referral under the EPBC Act.



Image 8: Sullivans Creek re-aligned as a drainage channel. The enclosed elevated walkway connecting Buildings 18 and 20 is shown in the distance.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

NEW LANDSCAPE WORKS AND FEATURES (INCLUDING CARPARKS)

- How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the exiting landscape been minimised?

Sullivans Creek has no evident heritage significance in this vicinity. No rare flora or fauna has been identified in its vicinity.

- Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?

There is no obvious merit in the present stone-edged channel and its margins.

- Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so what alternatives have been sought?

Not relevant.

- How does the work impact on views to, and from adjacent heritage items?

The proposed works will enhance the environs of Union Court, University Avenue and the Chifley Library.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Sullivans Creek is not deemed not to have Aesthetic or Social Significance in this vicinity. It does have minor Environmental and Historic significance.

Given the complete reconstruction of the creek in this vicinity as a linear stormwater culvert, no endangered flora and fauna or traces of indigenous occupation are likely to exist. These aspects have been researched through the Department of Energy and Environment on-line search system and a commissioned report on indigenous history in the precinct.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

It is proposed that a photographic record of the Sullivans Creek be made prior to alteration, following the framework for such recording recommended by the Heritage Council of NSW.

APPENDICES

A: GUIDING DOCUMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

THE BURRA CHARTER

[The Burra Charter](#), The Australia [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance was developed by to provide guidance on the conservation and management of places of cultural significance.

The Burra Charter and its accompanying guidelines are considered the best practice standard for cultural heritage management in Australia and internationally. The Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been revised several times in 1981, 1988 and 1999. The current charter was accepted by Australia ICOMOS on 31 October 2013. ANU applies the principles of the Burra Charter in the management and conservation of its heritage places.

ANU HERITAGE PRINCIPLES

In implementing the requirements of the legislation and guidelines, ANU developed a set of Heritage Management Principles which are applicable to all work on heritage places and in the day to day management of the heritage values of ANU. These guidelines were developed as part of the [ANU Acton Campus Masterplan 2030](#) and work in unison with the [Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles](#), the EPBC Act and the Burra Charter. The Principles are as follows:

- Recognition and conservation of ANU heritage values in day to day site management will include integration with the ANU's Environmental Management Plan, the Biodiversity Management Plan, the ANU Tree Database, the ANU Campus Master Plan 2030 and its subsequent masterplanning processes for ongoing campus development.
- Conservation and development will respect the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings of individual elements, buildings and places with heritage value at the ANU.
- Decisions which will have impact on ANU heritage places and values will draw upon all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to its conservation and heritage management.
- All aspects of ANU cultural and natural heritage values will be considered without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- The Burra Charter principles and processes will be used in framing development decisions that impact heritage places and values.
- An appropriate visual and landscape setting will be retained for heritage places.
- New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or heritage relationships are not appropriate. (Refer to *Design in Context*, 2002, RAIA and NSW Heritage Office).

- The physical location of an element, building or place is part of its cultural heritage values. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- Moveable heritage items or art collections such as furniture, fixtures, public art, sculpture and objects contribute to the cultural significance of the ANU and should be retained at ANU. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and preservation; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place and its values.
- The contribution which related places and related objects make to the cultural heritage value of the ANU should be retained and celebrated.
- Conservation, interpretation and management of the ANU's heritage values should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special associations and meanings or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.
- Co-existence of Indigenous cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.
- Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a use; retention of associations and meanings; maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and interpretation; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Refer to the Burra Charter for definition of terms.
- Change should be guided by an understanding of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the ANU (both listed and identified in this study) and the individual place in question and its appropriate interpretation.
- Maintenance is fundamental to asset management and to good conservation outcomes and should be undertaken regularly where physical fabric is of cultural heritage significance.
- Adequate technical and financial resources should be provided for heritage maintenance, conservation and the celebration and interpretation of the heritage values of the ANU.
- Significant associations between people and places should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of research achievements and personal associations should be investigated and implemented at ANU.
- The heritage values of the ANU and its contributory elements should be explained by an active program of interpretation to enhance understanding and enjoyment of the campus landscapes and buildings, and be culturally appropriate.

- Consultation with the ANU heritage officer should be sought when new works are proposed for places on the campus included in the CHL or a place with identified heritage values in this Heritage Study or Volume 2 of this study.
- Standard ANU procedures for seeking works approval (included in the ANU Heritage Management Manual 2010) may be sought from the Department responsible for the EPBC Act and the National Capital Authority for places included in the CHL or with identified heritage values contained in the ANU Heritage Study and related reports.
- New work such as additions should not distort or obscure the heritage values of the ANU Acton campus or individual places on the campus with identified heritage value, or detract from its interpretation and appreciation.
- New work should respond to its heritage context in its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should be avoided and new work should be readily identifiable as such.
- The potential heritage impact of proposed changes on the cultural heritage values of the ANU should be analysed with reference to its Statement of Significance and the policies and plans established for managing the ANU, using standard heritage impact assessment processes.
- Within the University, the organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions impacting heritage places and values should be identified and specific responsibility taken for assessing and minimising the heritage impacts of each decision.
- Competent heritage direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages of development, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate heritage knowledge and skills.
- Records about the history and heritage of ANU should be protected and made publicly available subject to requirements of security and privacy and where this is culturally appropriate.

B: SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The relevant report is:

Sandy Blair and Kirsty Altenburg

The Australian National University's Union Court: A Social History.

ANU, Canberra, 2017



A social history

The Australian National University's
Union Court on University Avenue

Sandy Blair and Kirsty Altenburg MARCH 2017

vi



Australian
National
University

Cover image: Students lined up in Union Court (Stuart Hay). Below: Spring blossom in University Avenue, (ANU Archives 579-607-1)





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This social history was prepared by Sandy Blair and Kirsty Altenburg for the Australian National University's redevelopment of University Avenue and Union Court project, part of Reimagining ANU 2025.

Union Court 1972 (Greg Dickins)



Introduction

The idea for a social history of Union Court and University Avenue arose during discussions and investigations of the heritage significance of buildings and landscapes along University Avenue as part of the ANU Union Court and University Avenue redevelopment project. On this newer part of the ANU campus, visionary plans and grand architecture gave way to pragmatic considerations about how to accommodate the incorporation of the Canberra University College (CUC) and undergraduate courses onto the ANU campus, and the need for extensive new student amenities and teaching facilities. The CUC amalgamation into the university in 1960 united undergraduate teaching facilities to an older national research institution and initiated an intense period of building which has created the current configuration of Union Court and University Avenue, with its buildings and open spaces linking the university to Australia's national capital.

Buildings in the University Avenue precinct responded to these needs of undergraduate students with pragmatic, utilitarian buildings, such as the two-storey concrete and brick University Union building, completed in 1973, and the large, open plaza linked to University Avenue that forms Union Court, an 'expansive and rather barren landscape' that has been

a focus for student activities, including Orientation Week and Bush Week, as well as regular markets and multi-cultural events, over more than forty years (Tanner, 2015).

The legacy of Union Court and University Avenue is thus not its outstanding architecture or landscape, but rather, the social history connections, as a place where activities and events occurred that often welcomed students into the university, creating a sense of belonging and ongoing connection and integration. Often these experiences had a formative influence, shaping involvement in university life from a multiplicity of perspectives, and influencing later careers and outlooks. These experiences and perspectives sometimes created challenges for those in authority, as student democracy gained strength on campus and individual students and student organisations rejected, renegotiated, or simply ignored dominant ideas of the time during intense phases of student activism on campus. Marches and protest were organised out of the ANU Student Union, at its various locations around Union Court, and from the earlier Ellery Crescent building. The University's open spaces around Chifley Library and along University Avenue have hosted, and continue to host, social and sporting activities for students, new and old, with

outdoor entertainment benefitting from Canberra's often sunny and dry weather. These places and their associations from the recent past are remembered with affection and nostalgia by many in the ANU community, staff, students, alumni and alumnae.

This social history has provided a unique opportunity to commemorate these formative events by collecting the stories from the perspectives of staff and students, past and present, through interviews and oral history recording. We have also been able to draw on the rich photographic archives and collections within the University's Menzies Library and in private hands. No doubt these stories, memories and cultural materials will continue to emerge as the redevelopment of Union Court progresses. These collections, along with the intangible heritage of people's memories and associations, provide opportunities for an active interpretation program to present and interpret the social history as the precinct is redeveloped. This approach will enable us to collectively safeguard the heritage of our recent past, commemorating important aspects of the ANU's social history and strengthening an authentic sense of place and people-place connections as Union Court is regenerated at the heart of the rapidly changing university.

Multi-cultural festival Union Court, 2013 (Stuart Hay)





The making of Union Court and University Avenue

The growth of the ANU was a major factor from the 1960s, with the expansion of the campus and increases in the staff and student community triggered by the 1960 amalgamation with the Canberra University College. From this time, the CUC became the School of General Studies at the ANU and undergraduates became part of ANU life for the first time. At the time of the amalgamation, the ANU consisted of four central research schools, focused on research and post-graduate teaching, which became known as the Institute of Advanced Studies, while the School of General Studies had Faculties of Arts, Economics, Law and Science.



There was a rapid growth in undergraduate numbers in the years following amalgamation. In 1961 there were 948 undergraduates, mostly from the CUC, swelling to 2387 in 1965, with an undergraduate growth rate of three times the national average (Foster and Varghese, 1996, p.197). Over the next decade, numbers continued to climb, so that by 1976 there were 5058 undergraduates, more than double the 1965 figure. Undergraduate numbers continued at around this level until the late 1980s, when there was a national boom in undergraduate student university enrolments.

ANU undergraduates predominantly came from Canberra and the surrounding region, and men outnumbered women, initially three males to one female, though by 1976 the gap had narrowed to three to two, which was the average for all Australian Universities. Students were young, mostly

aged 17-21, with a small proportion in their thirties and a few aged 40 and above.

These changes fueled a building boom which rapidly changed the appearance of the ANU campus. The University's first architect, Brian Lewis, had arranged the buildings in a dispersed pattern along the dominant geographical feature of Acton ridge (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012, p.81). With amalgamation, the University decisively moved off the ridge towards University Avenue, the site assigned in earlier planning to the Canberra University College. The new architect, Denis Winston, was given a commission to prepare a site plan for the new, expanded campus, which guided the University during the 1960s and fixed the location of major buildings including the Chancery, the Chifley Library, the 1965 Student Union building and most of the teaching faculties (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012, pp.191-193).

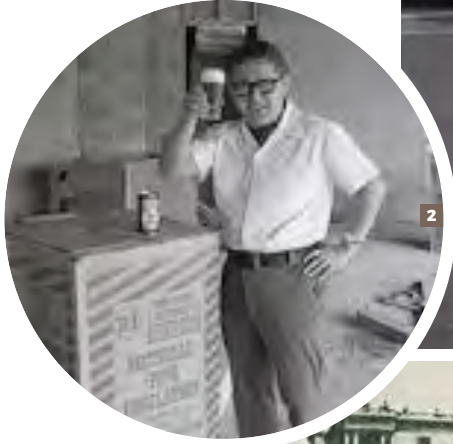


1 Students in Union Court (ANU Archives ANUA 226-300)

2 Student Union interior, 1966 (ANU Archives)

3 Student Union, construction nearing completion, 1965 (ANU Archives)

4 Aquarius Festival for University Arts, May 1971 (ANU Archives)



The University's shifting centre of gravity northwards was continued by the following planner and architect (of Yuncken and Freeman), Roy Simpson, appointed in 1967. Simpson sited an auditorium, exhibition building and other public entertainment areas to the eastern end of University Avenue, which was to be developed as a pedestrian precinct, and 'the main spine of undergraduate activities'. Here, where the University faced the city and at the heart of undergraduate activity, this grouping would provide 'a striking and appropriate theme for the main gateway to the University, merging town and gown with considerable drama' (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012, pp. 194-195).

Rather than isolate itself on Acton ridge, Simpson turned the University towards the City Centre, creating a significant point of arrival which served both the University and the people of Canberra. These links

were to be progressively strengthened over the coming decades.

This arrangement also respected the vista along University Avenue towards City Hill, a significant element of Griffin's plans for the National Capital – aligning with the Municipal Axis. Originally named 'Terrace Avenue', University Avenue was renamed in the late 1920s, an indication of the intention to locate a University on this site, consistent with the series of Griffin Plans (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012, pp. 132-135).

During the 1920s, Thomas Charles Weston, Officer in Charge of Afforestation of the Federal Capital, planted species along University Avenue to mirror the four seasons, the evergreen Atlas cedar for winter, flowering plums for spring, picture elms for summer and poplars for autumn (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012, p. 135).



21. Professor Winston's first plan for ANU, September 1960.

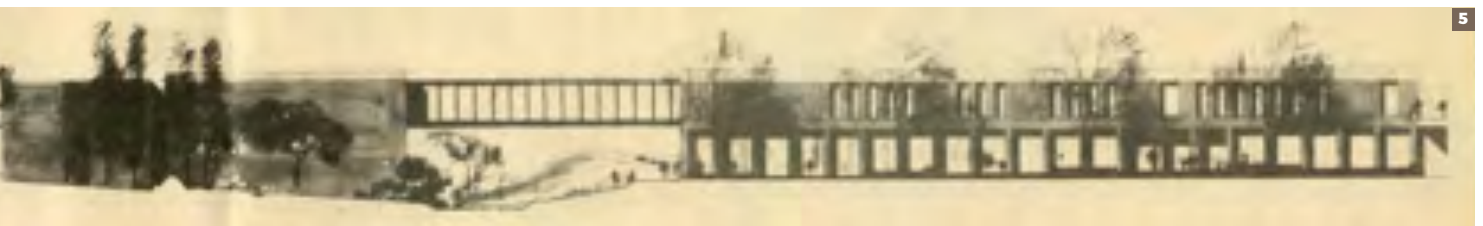
1 Undergraduate library from the upper deck of the ANU Union, March 1970 (Greg Dickins).

2 New Union nears completion: Union administrator Gene de Toth raises a glass, December 1972 (Greg Dickins).

3 Artist's depiction of the proposed new student union, *Woroni* 29 April 1969 (ANU Archives ANUA 300–29-4-1969)

4 The ANU, *The History of the Site Plan 1912-1971*, (ANU 1973)

5 Montage of the new student precinct (ANU Archives 224-22-10-1971-2)



Originally open to traffic, University Avenue was the main route from Canberra City to Black Mountain. When Bruce Hall was constructed in 1961, this access was terminated. The paved paths on either side of the avenue near Sullivan's Creek were added prior to a royal visit by Queen Elizabeth II in 1963, so that she did not have to walk on the grass. Eventually, in 1974, Union Court was converted into a pedestrian plaza to provide a greater ease of pedestrian access to the surrounding buildings.

From the 1960s, during the boom period of development at the ANU to accommodate the growing undergraduate numbers, buildings designed for undergraduate teaching began to fill in the edges of University Avenue. These included the Haydon Allen Building (1960) and 'The Tank' Theatre (1961), the Hanna Neumann Building (1962) and several of the later buildings in what is now the Arts and Economics Precinct. A rather 'mixed bag' architecturally, these buildings did not conform to a single style, but rather served the functional needs of different faculties.

Constructed from 1963-1965 on Ellery Crescent, the Student Union was designed by eminent modernist architect Sydney Ancher in the late twentieth century international style (Tanner and Jarvis, 2015). Ancher was noted for the way his buildings related to their sites and the links between indoors and outdoors. The flat-lined terraces flanking the western side of the building and overlooking the Library Lawn and Fellows Oval were immediately

popular with students, who sat along them to soak up the sun and enjoy whatever activities were going on in and around the building. Originally coated in a white bag render on its masonry, with a dark paint motif accentuating the guttering, windows, door frames and balcony railings, it has the typical period feeling of an ocean liner, and ANUSA Secretary Di Riddell remembers it with nostalgia as simply 'the white building' (Riddell interview, 6 March 2017).

It provided a permanent home for the Student Association and Student Representative Council (also responsible for ANU sports and social committees), and the *Woroni* student newspaper, as well as providing meeting rooms and spaces for talks and even performance, discussions and socialising, or just 'hanging out'. The building was designed to accommodate 265 people; a dining room to cater for 100 people and coffee rooms opening on to large glass-screened terraces overlooking the University grounds to the west. Shortly after the building was completed work began on the formation of the open area between the Union Building and Chifley Library to the northwest (Jarvis, 2015).

These facilities were a big step up from previous arrangements. Arts graduate of the early 1960s, Diane ('Jill') Waterhouse, remembers the rudimentary staff and student facilities housed in the wooden buildings in Childers Street, where 'Commons' and 'Concessions' were unknown, and domestic staff served tea from a counter in the Student Common Room. In her time, student activism

was often marshaled at the Hotel Civic (Waterhouse interview, 6 February 2017).

Until its closure in 1972, the ANU Student Union on Ellery Crescent was the focus of student life outside the classroom, housing the various student organisations and providing a venue for diverse student activities. It is remembered with great affection by staff and students for its role in university life in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The ANU Student Union was at the heart of the heady protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s, from the Vietnam War and anti-conscription protests, to Aboriginal rights, feminism, Apartheid and the other political causes that were taken up with enthusiasm by ANU students. It was conveniently close to the Chancery, where the University Council met upstairs in the Mills Room, and where students staged sit-ins and protests from time to time.

It was also home to some of the biggest traditions for the undergraduate year, such as Orientation Week and Bush Week.

In 1972, when the new Student Union building opened on University Avenue, the Ellery Crescent building became the Chancery Annex, home to University central administration and student services. Its elegant, light-filled spaces were partitioned to become offices. In 2001, it was renamed after Pauline Griffin AM, a well-known member of the ANU community who served on the University Council from 1978 to 1998. When interviewed in 2016, Griffin recalled loving

Students enjoying Bush Week from terraces of the Student Union, 1969 (Gabe Carpay, ANU Archives)







the siting of this building, 'facing the oval, looking across to Chifley Library and up to the Chancelry, and the openness about it' (*ANU Reporter*, 47:2, 2007).

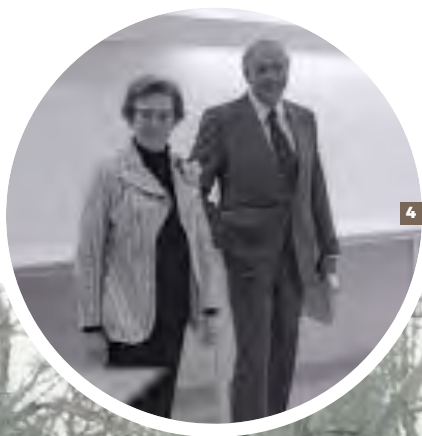
In his 1969 report, ANU planner Roy Simpson described the School of General Studies Library (renamed the Chifley Library) as the 'centre of gravity of the under-graduate population', and also 'the pivot and centre of heaviest pedestrian traffic movement' (ANU 1973, *The Australian National University The History of the Site Plan 1912-1971*, p.20).

Chifley Library is sited to command a large area of open space, with Fellows Oval to the south, running down to Sullivans Creek, and an open grassed area between the Chifley Library and the 1965 Student Union building, known simply as the Library Lawn, or more formally, the Chifley Meadow. This invaluable area of open space has hosted numerous events

and activities over the years, none more famous than the 1971 Aquarius Festival of University Arts which, while it reached across campus and into Canberra's cultural venues, scheduled the festival highlights, including the rock bands such as Daddy Cool, from tents and stages on Fellows Oval and the Library Lawn. Today, Orientation Week concerts make use of the same general area.

In less than 10 years, the student population had outgrown the Ellery Crescent building. Planning for a new building had been underway from 1969, as part of the broader planner for a proposed new Union Court and University Avenue, to be developed as a central mall, or series of connected courts.

Both the long-running student newspaper, *Woroni*, and the university's *ANU Reporter*, newly established in 1970, took a keen interest in site planning for these new student facilities, sharing with their



1 Official opening, new ANU Union Building, March 1973 (Greg Dickins)

2 Gene de Toth, Union Administrator, speaks with Minister for Education, Mr K E Beasley, at official opening, new ANU Union Building, 31 March 1973. Richard Refshauge (later to become ACT judge) in background (Greg Dickins)

3 Visiting students from the USSR chat with counterparts from the ANU in the new union building, May 1973 (Greg Dickins for *ANU Reporter*)

4 1973 Di Riddell inspects her new quarters, official inspection, new ANU Union Building, March 1973 (Greg Dickins)

5 Students in Union forecourt (Darren Boyd, 26/8/91, ANU Archives ANUA 579-100)

readership detailed floor plans as they emerged from the planner's office and reporting on key Council decisions. As envisioned by the University's landscape designer, J M Stevens, University Avenue was to contain 'enclosed courtyards, sheltered places for capturing winter sun, pleasing pavements, pools, and possibly some sculpture' (*ANU Reporter*, 10 April 1970, p. 6).

With heavy irony, in an issue dated 29 April 1969, *Woroni's* artist optimistically depicted the proposed new Student Union as a grand mansion, with classical Greek columns (alluding to the fledgling student democracy on campus?) and a generous water frontage on Sullivan's Creek (little more than a drain at that time).

The original site plans drew widespread criticism. There were concerns that the new eating facilities at the Union would be unduly far from the Law and Asian Studies

buildings. At the same time, the Union Board resisted moves to provide 'mini unions' across campus to cope with the distances that had to be travelled across the dispersed campus, though it later relented.

As plans firmed up, the *ANU Reporter* published sketch plans of the new buildings, including a new Union, Sports Union, Health and Counseling Buildings, joined by a bridge over Sullivans Creek, with a montage of how the new student precinct would look. A planned new concessions building would link the Chifley Library to the new Union Court complex.

One of the key selling points of the new ANU Student Union building was it was to be twice as large as the present building, with generous provision of a wide range of student facilities, as well as room for the expected future expansion of student numbers. The second, and possibly more compelling, argument in favour of the

new building was that it would include the ANU bar, where 'beer and wine may be served with meals, Monday to Friday, during lunch and dinner periods. Liquor may also be sold at the upstairs bar, Monday to Saturday, from 5 pm to an hour (not later than 10 pm) to be determined by the Union Board in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor' (*ANU Reporter*, 22 May 1970).

On University Avenue, the bland architecture proposed for the new teaching facilities did not please everyone. In a letter to the editor of *Woroni* of 8 October 1971, a student complained of the proposed new Arts Building's 'drab design', and asked why it had to be the same as those surrounding it'.

Some people were concerned about the loss of the existing character of University Avenue. There were concerns about the planned removal of established trees



along the avenue, though ANU landscape designer, J M Stevens, predicted that the 'beauty and practical benefits arising from the planned changes would more than compensate for loss of the area's old established character'. He felt that the complete closing of the avenue to through traffic as part of the proposed development would enhance the quiet atmosphere.

Possibly the most original suggestion came from the Union Board of Management, which suggested that the historic trams of Ballarat and Bendigo, which were about to be phased out, should be purchased cheaply to provide a transport service for the somewhat dispersed campus. The *ANU Reporter* of 8 October 1971 wrote that the Union Board was to further investigate this possibility.

There was considerable discussion at this time about the optimum size for a university, consistent with the need to retain a sense of community, with opportunities for interaction across disciplinary lines 'as far apart as Chemistry and Hindi' (Foster and Vargese, 2009, p. 172). The concept of Union Court was a response to this desire to create a heart, or hub, which would serve as a meeting place, so that students and staff had a series of indoor and outdoor spaces where they could easily socialise and interact, with essential facilities such as cafes, banks and a post office nearby.

The original design for Union Court was as an open plaza, formed on two sides by the Concessions and Student Services building and the ANU Student Union. Student amenities were to include a



1



2

1 Deborah Halpern's designs for tiled murals for Union Court (ANU Archives, ANUA 53/12.4.3.53 (Box 1135))

2 Deborah Halpern with examples of designs for the public art works for Union Court, (Stuart Hay, *ANU Reporter*, 17 November 1999)



refectory, banks, a post office, a health care centre, entertainment and student services. The development was staged, with the Concession and Student Services building completed by 1972. Designed by Yuncken Freeman, it has a reinforced concrete base structure, with a light weight upper-storey addition that was apparently an after-thought, as it abuts and conceals the Chifley Building, one of the ANU's architectural gems (Tanner 2015).

The University Union Building, completed in 1973, was also designed by Yuncken Freeman Architects, as a utilitarian concrete framed building with brick infill panels. Planned across two levels, it has somewhat confused internal planning (Tanner, 2016). The ground floor of the two-storey building was to contain a refectory and private dining room, as well as a milk bar and union shop. The first

floor housed the Union administration, the Students Association and *Woroni* offices, the Union Bar and also a clubs and society's wing, dark room, film editing and poster making facilities, areas for games, music and cards and three meeting rooms (*ANU Reporter*, 10 April 1970, p. 6).

There have been periodic refurbishments in an attempt to improve the internal layout of the Student Union building. Poorly sited, the building heats up during Canberra's hot summers. A canopy added in 2004 over the outdoor area to the south of the Uni Bar entrance was an attempt to keep out the worst of the hot sun.

Converted into a pedestrian plaza in 1974, the Union Court plaza has provided a ready-made open space for student meetings, protests, markets and a host of other events in the student calendar, including Orientation Week and Bush Week.

ANUSA Secretary Di Riddell, who worked from the ANUSA offices on Union Court for more than twenty years, described it as 'not very lively', with 'all that concrete', although she concedes that it did centralise student services, until then scattered along Childers and Kingsley Street. She felt that the ANU Union building was 'a bit of a dead duck', badly planned and 'a bit of a rabbit warren'. Over the years of its operation, it has not provided the 'dynamic, different student spaces' needed to accommodate varied interests and activities.

Di Riddell retains a special affection for the ANU Arts Centre, a non-descript brick structure built progressively from 1972, intended mainly for student theatre

productions. In 1990, Di Riddell moved from the Student Association, which she felt had become 'a bit tame', to become manager of the ANU Arts Centre, and as a university employee, to at last build up some superannuation for her retirement.

In 2001, the Union Court area was redeveloped to a design by Cox Architects, creating the current Union Court Amphitheatre as a large open paved space linked to University Avenue by descending steps and curving terraces. Even today it is a somewhat barren area, though seating added in the last five years has made it more inviting. Its function as a meeting place is still an important part of university life. It has been both a catalyst and a setting for student activities which are described in the following chapters.

In 1999 as part of the redevelopment Deborah Halpern, sculptor, ceramic artist and mosaic artist who was well known for her prominent and popular works of public art, was selected to design a public art work for Union Court. 'Spirit of Enquiry' is a series of glazed ceramic tiled walls set into the terracing of the Court, including 'medallions' along the gallery of the Student Services Building. Colourful, whimsical and funky images are painted on the 150mm x 150mm tiles to make up the full image. The images are the artist's representation of life and the human experience. The exuberant and vibrant works were intended to give the court an 'uplifted' atmosphere.







Participating in the student community

Very little history has been written about student organisations on the ANU campus, notably the long-running representative bodies, founded as the ANU Student Association (ANU SA) and the Research Student Association (RSA), currently known as ANUSA and PARSA. Changing terminology has created some confusion about the role of the Australian National University Union (ANU Union) relative to ANUSA, and even ANUSA and the Student Representative Council (SRC). The archival records of these organisations are somewhat dry and relatively unknown, with more than 50 boxes of correspondence, position papers, constitutions, statutes and regulations, meeting agendas and minutes, and a whole miscellany of notes and administrative records, tucked away in the Menzies Library.

Luckily, we also have a complete set of the student newspaper *Woroni*, and a whole series of orientation handbooks and programs published by the Students' Association for new students.

The history of the peak student body ANUSA would make an interesting research project for an ANU student thesis.

Originally called the Australian National University Students Association (ANU SA), ANUSA as it is now known is the longest running student body on the ANU campus, established in 1953. Its official journal *Woroni* published its first issue in 1954 (first published as a student-run newspaper for Canberra University College students and staff).

There seems to have been an earlier Student Association connected to the

Canberra University College, though this ceased in 1960.

The focus and influence of ANUSA has changed considerably over the many decades of its operation. Past Presidents include notable ANU alumni such as Richard Refshauge, Liz O'Brien and Gary Humphries.

This earlier version of ANUSA was run by an elected student executive, consisting of the President, Vice President and a range of other official positions. This student executive was also known as the Student Representative Council (SRC), which took on its own life from time to time, separating from the Student Association.

It also paid student fees to the Australian Union of Students, and sent delegates to their annual conferences. Again, this relationship has fluctuated over the years,



1 Di Riddell at work in the Student Union (Gabe Carpay)

2 John Bannon, President of the National Union of Australian University Students, arriving at the Union forecourt for meetings, April 1969. John was to become premier of South Australia (Greg Dickins)

3 Richard Whittington (left) and Clive Scollay in the *Woroni* office, 1968 (Greg Dickins)

4 Oh my god – it's the *Woroni* photographer (*Woroni*, ANUA 300-29-4-1969 (2))

5 Students' Representative Council (SRC) leadership outside ANU Union building: From left, Russell Miller, Alan Brooks and Chris Blaxland, April 1969 (Greg Dickins)

6 Pat Sorby's Farewell, (l-r) Louise Tarrant, Jeffrey Dalton, Liz O'Brien, Ian Nicholson, Peter Cardwell, Richard Refshauge, Pat Sorby, Stephen Barton, Di Riddell (*ANU Reporter*, Vol 12, No 6, p. 1)

and currently fees are voted (or withheld) on an annual basis determined by its current programs and activities.

The ANU Union was formed slightly later in 1965, with a charter to provide a meeting place for students, staff and graduates. Its role ever since has been to provide student amenities such as the current catering and retail operations in the ANU Union and Concessions buildings. It was and is managed by the Union Board, which has elected and appointed representatives from the Student Association and other University bodies. In the 1960s and 1970s, it was often simply referred to as the Student Union, and housed the offices of the Student Association and *Woroni*.

On completion of the original Student Union in 1965, the Student Association was housed in two upstairs offices. Di Riddell, Administrative Secretary from 1965-1990, occupied one of these offices, while *Woroni* occupied the other. From this office, Riddell nurtured generations of students, becoming something of an institution, equally capable of helping students to organise 'a demonstration or a dance', according to *Woroni*.

Over her career of 25 years as Administrative Secretary, Di Riddell recalls that the Student Association was involved in an incredibly wide range of issues: 1966 was the year that students won the struggle for representation on Council, and also the year of Federal government commitment

of Australian conscripts to the American war in Vietnam 'beginning six years of bitter strife on Australian campuses'. Di Riddell and the Student Association Office became the organisational hub for these and other causes.

At a time of heightened student activism in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Greg ('Charlie') Dickins remembers the many rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations that started or finished at the Student Union. On a few memorable occasions, these protests spilled up Ellery Crescent to the nearby Chancelry, with sit-ins and student occupations of the Mills Room, where the University Council routinely met.

With such a concentration of student services and activities located in a small space, the Student Union in this period was 'a terrific catalyst', according to Dickins, functioning in a way that was possibly unique, compared to other Australian University campuses, such as Sydney and Monash Universities, where large campuses dispersed student activities and services (Dickins interview, 26 February 2017).

As a newly arrived undergraduate student, student activist and draft resister Stephen Padgham recalls that in between attending lectures, he spent much of his time in the Student Union's milk bar, socialising and talking student politics, or downstairs in the *Woroni* office. He remembers people were always coming and going –

visitors from interstate, staff and students (Padgham interview 26 February 2017).

In retrospect, a surprising aspect was the lack of security, with people able to freely come and go and access all parts of the building. For some months, Stephen Padgham was able to live out of his campervan parked in the Union car park, as he had been banished from the family home in suburban Canberra (Padgham interview, 26 February 2017).

In the 1970s, visiting Aboriginal activists involved with the nascent Aboriginal Embassy at Parliament House (now the Museum of Democracy, Old Parliament House) also congregated with their student and staff supporters at the Student Union. Di Riddell remembers having a pot of stew always on the go for hungry activists, and finding beds in the Childers Street buildings for these visitors (Riddell interview, 6 March 2017).

The range of welfare and other services provided during the late 1960s and 1970s was a pragmatic response to emerging issues affecting undergraduate students living and studying at the ANU. Together with the community nurse Patricia Sorby, Di Riddell was instrumental in setting up welfare and advisory services through the Student Association and the University Health Centre, securing low cost student accommodation in university owned off-campus housing stock, and in the 1970s, through an arrangement with Westpac



1 Orientation Week evening function, Union, 12 March 1969 (Greg Dickins)



2 Bush Week Iron Man Race on lawns in front of ANU Union. A competitor consumes pies and beer at race check point, August 1969. Student identity, Craddock Morton (with dark beard to right of competitor) was later to become director of the National Museum in Canberra (Greg Dickins)



3 *Woroni* staff photo, outside the newspaper's office, lower Ground Floor, ANU Union, September 1969. Back row from left: Tony Seelaf, John Mandryk, Robert Somosi, ?, Frank Boddy, Sheridan Howells, Sue Kesteven, Steve Padgham. Front row from left: Michael Hess, ?, Penny Joy, Mary Carse, Greg (Charlie) Dickins, Mary Clowry, Di Riddell, ??, Deborah Peacock (Greg Dickins)

4 Bush Week flour bomb fight on lawn outside ANU Union, July 1970 (Greg Dickins)

5 Jack Waterford in the 1960s (<http://canberraclub.blogspot.com.au/2012/12/how-i-lost-my-marbles-canberra-times.html>)

6 Bush Week and the Miss University competition, Union terrace, August 1969 (Greg Dickins)

7 Bush Week and the Miss University competition, Union terrace. The spectators. August 1969 (Greg Dickins)

bank, arranging a student welfare loan fund. It was also her love of theatre and the arts that was an important factor in building support for the fledgling ANU Arts Centre.

Woroni was published fortnightly, except during examination times. Although the quality and tone of the early journalism varied greatly with the skills and personality of the current student editor and key staff, it was often outspoken and provided a broad coverage of events on the ANU campus. It was not until 1970 that the University established the *ANU Reporter* to provide official coverage and news.

Greg ('Charlie') Dickins was editor of *Woroni* from 1968-1969. A former student at the Canberra High School, he describes 'moving across the road' to the ANU, and signing up with some school friends in Orientation Week to join the *Woroni* staff. After leaving the ANU he made a career

in journalism, working for the *Australian* and later as a journalists' union official.

The *Woroni* office was run by student volunteers, the editor was assisted by 'communal workers' who gathered information and gossip from across campus.

It gave others besides Dickins their early steps on the path to a career in journalism. Well known Canberra personality and Editor in chief of the *Canberra Times*, Jack Waterford, helped out at the *Woroni* office while pursuing his Law Degree at the ANU. In 2007, he was Canberra's Citizen of the Year as the champion of many causes and as a leading figure in his trade of journalism.

Student democracy was a work in progress, as the *Woroni* issue of 29 April 1969 covering the SRC elections made clear. Editor Charlie Dickins described the candidates as 'almost, to a man, newcomers to the student political scene'. Candidates were given the opportunity



to declare their platform for *Woroni* readers, and issues ranged from 'too much SRC time and effort devoted to administration', which could be partly solved by 'the amalgamation of the Union Board, SRC and Sports Union', to 'the SRC should be one of the political driving forces on campus', or alternatively, 'I disagree with a political SRC – I have no policy'. No wonder Dickins was in despair, complaining that 'if the policies of the candidates submitted to *Woroni* are to be taken as any guide, we can be pretty sure that the new SRC will have as little initiative as the last...and no experience'.

One candidate thought that the SRC had 'separated itself from the student body, with an attitude of being 'infallible, all-knowing and select'. Another thought that the Union Board was dictatorial, and that it should review its excessive prices in the Refectory and book shop. While most of the candidates on offer were male, a handful of women sought

election on policies ranging from 'seeking student participation at Faculty, Board and Council level' to 'I want to encourage students in the halls to venture outside the hallowed precincts and realise that there is a university out there'.

Election to serve a term on the SRC or Union Board confers considerable power, with recurring complaints over the years that this often 'went to the individual's head, resulting in dictatorial and tyrannical behavior'. The 1996 'Wadgate' election scandal, when a student sitting in a café on Union Court saw a voter attempt to stuff a wad of ballots into the ballot box to support a particular presidential candidate did nothing to enhance the reputation of SRC elections, even though the fraudulent votes were excluded from the results (*Canberra Times*, 5 February 1997).

Much of the administrative work of the Student Association then as now was in the running of the multiplicity of clubs and societies, and those regular events in

undergraduate calendar, Orientation Week and Bush Week.

Orientation Week, often simply known as O-Week, has always consisted of a packed program aimed at initiating new students into campus life. A handbook was published, clubs and societies touted their activities from tables and stalls set up around the Student Union and Chifley Lawn, there were talks, dances, concerts and a host of other welcoming events.

In O-Week of 1981, there was even a play, 'Every Student', written and produced by the Student's Association at a time when the Fraser Government was threatening to re-introduce university fees abolished under the Whitlam Government. Not surprisingly, it argued the need to organise through student committees, ending with the warning to new students that 'students can't sit back on their laurels, they have to remain critically vigilant, unless of course they want to go back to the good old days of the three R's, Repression, Reaction, and Rack off non Anglo Saxons, women and the working class' (ANU ANUA 529 – 7).

Now these events spill out from Union Court into the surrounding areas and across the ANU campus. The ambitious program for 2017 included 'Feast of Strangers @ Fellows Bar', 'Music in the Meadows @ Chifley Meadows', film screenings, Market Day@University Avenue, events on Sullivan's Creek and Union Court, a 24 Hour Dance Party@ AD Hope, and Universal Picnic Hour@ Fellows Oval. There were talks and Q&A by the International Students Department, 'BOSSY Launch by the Women's Department, and the STEM Outreach



Festival 'Dream Something Big' on University Avenue.

Bush Week has undergone a metamorphous from the early treasure hunts and iron man events which were often highly creative and occasionally gross. It is now a second O-Week for inducting those students who arrive at the university at the start of the second semester.

The Bush Week Treasure hunt was traditionally a highlight, with creative and impossible lists of items to be collected by competing teams of students.

As always, the promise of free food and drinks was an important attraction for joining up with a student club or society. Over the years, the SRC has traditionally provided funding for student groups to host members' events over wine and cheese, or perhaps jugs of beer and chips. These

clubs and societies, currently numbering 190, have performed an important function in helping to integrate newly arriving students into ready-made friendship groups of people with common interests.

Especially important have been the many multi-cultural clubs, from EKTA – the South Asian Students' Society, to the Indian, Korean and Malaysian Student Associations, to the Muslim Students' Association – groups that celebrate the ANU's cultural diversity and help to maintain different ethnic identities on campus.

A long-running initiative of the Student Association has been the establishment of the community radio station 2XX, begun in the early 1970s by the ANU Radio club.

The Research Students Association (RSA) was set up as the post-graduate



1 Impossible items – where do you find a nun with a pocket of Omo? (ANU Archives, ANUA 226-331-3-BushWeek1973)

2 The RSA is 'Out of Order' (*ANU Reporter* 24 October 1975, ANUA 226-307)

3 Multicultural Festival in Union Court 2013 (Stuart Hay)

4 Orientation Week club and society recruiting stalls outside ANU Union, February 1973 (Greg Dickins)

5 From Mexican to traditional roasts, from hamburgers to health food, the Union Refectory and adjacent food bars can provide a complete range of appetising food', *ANU Reporter*, 25 July 1986 (ANU Archives, ANUA 228-308)

representative body. Its aims were to protect the welfare of its members, help to maintain high standards of research and represent post-graduates during policy discussions with other sections of the University. However, volunteer staff could be fickle: the RSA ceased operation for a time in the 1975, when according to the *ANU Reporter* of 24 October 1975, 'for the second year in a row, the President has had to hang an 'Out of Order' sign on the office door, owing to the failure to get sufficient nominations at election time.

It has been reinvigorated as the ANU Postgraduate and Research Students' Association (PARSA), now run by the elected Postgraduate Representative Council (PRC) as a representative and advocacy body for postgraduate and research students on the ANU Campus.

PARSA runs its own Orientation Week activities for new post-graduate students.

After 21 years of operation, there was a major attempt to revamp the University Union to make it more student-friendly in the mid-1980s. A supplement to the *ANU Reporter* of 25 July 1986 was aimed at students to show them the wide range of facilities on offer, and explain changes in direction under the new Union Chair Boyd Hunter. He argued that there was a risk of insularity if student politics continued to be determined by a few 'high flyers', isolated from mainstream views, as was the case with the Student Association. Rather, free from political aspirations, the Student Union could offer a 'vibrant meeting place for the cross-fertilisation of fertile minds'. As the main changes proposed for the revamped Student Union were for the

provision of a beer garden and hairdresser, it hard to see how this grandiose vision was to be achieved. The foreshadowed changes did also include adding an Activities Officer to the staff, with Thursday 'Jazz and Jug' nights, featuring half-price beer for the first hour, as well as comedy and quiz nights.

The Student Association moved into its current premises in the Concessions Building in Union Court in 1999, following a major refurbishment. The Brian Kenyon Student Space was opened in 2011, named after Brian Kenyon, who drove the ANU's late night bus for 26 years until 2014.



Student activism and politics

The original student union, now the Pauline Griffin Building was the site of student activism and early protests. Stephen Padgham and Greg ('Charlie') Dickins who were students from 1968 – 1972 remember that 'The union building was the central point for our social interaction at the ANU... the central location of the first student union building created a democratic place where students, academics and university workers all met and socialised.

The Union was really the epicenter of university. You got the mixture of students, academics and workers.... the heart of the university where everyone was welcome. A huge amount of activity was centred on that building and on the lawns outside. The office of *Woroni* was in the Union Building, which was a home, more than a home for us, where we created the newspaper and socialised.... The building was full of activity, with the café/milk bar on the ground floor where we spent a lot of our time, almost all our leisure time.

A huge amount of activities was centred on that building and the area outside, the lawns.... When Don Dunstan came he talked on the lawn. ...an extraordinary wealth of activities happened there. There used to be regular poetry readings.... Most of our political organisation came from that building. Di Riddell's office was there too

and Di was an absolute legend, the way she nurtured so many, it seems to me, so many generations of students. ...Bush Week was centred on the Union everything worked around that building'.

'Having the Union as a central area was a terrific catalyst.... We'd say, call on students to rally at the Union building.... It was beaut to have that.... You went out to your lectures and did your revision and stuff in the library and then you came back to the Union' (Padgham and Dickins, interview 26/2/2017).

ANU students became part of the revolutionary movement that was sweeping across the western world. Situated in Canberra they had access to politicians and prominent national and international visitors to the capital who were willing to come and talk on the issues of the day. Students increasingly debated whether ANU should be at forefront of political activism. There was continuing debate



1 Marxist and author Andy Blunden burning his draft card in Melbourne in March 1966 (<http://home.mira.net/~andy/>)

2 South Australian Premier, Don Dunstan, addresses students on the library lawn, 1 August 1968 (Greg Dickins)

3 Canberra satirist, author and commentator Alan Fitzgerald held forth on life in the national capital in the bar of the Union on the first day of Orientation week (Greg Dickins, *ANU Reporter*, 26 February 1971).

4 Arts student Megan Stoyles made headlines in the press with 'Make love not war' featured prominently across the front of her t shirt in 1966 (2016 image, Stuart Hay; 1966 image AAP photos)

about whether the Students Representative Council, as elected representatives of the Students Association, should take a political stand.

'World wide there was ferment everywhere. There was acute awareness of all the issues in 1968 when we first went to university' (Padgham and Dickins interview). They recall university administrators like Colin Plowman, the Academic Registrar who in an interview for the *Canberra Times* in 1989 saw students as 'the lifeblood of any university. The late 1960s and early 1970s saw turbulent times at universities.

Those students were set to be a group which tested some very conventionally held views about our relationships to wars that have nothing to do with us; to apartheid, government, democracy, to government restriction which arose out of both of those things. And they had a great desire to see freer discussion and freer response to many things.' (*Canberra Times, Sunday Magazine*, 20 August 1989, p. 28).

In retrospect, as Foster and Varghese note in the fiftieth anniversary history of the ANU (2009), it was possible to trace a gradually increasing political awareness as conversations in the Union moved from football to Vietnam, Aborigines and land rights, apartheid, feminism and gay rights. The arrival of the all-white Springboks rugby team to play at Manuka Oval intensified attitudes against apartheid with

student protests and a heavily increased police presence.

Demonstrations and ongoing protests against the Vietnam war and young Australian men being conscripted and sent to the war embroiled ANU students from the late 1960s until the newly elected Whitlam government in 1972 repealed the conscription laws. When American President Lyndon Johnson came to Canberra in 1966 ANU students demonstrated against the war and the Australian government's support for the war.

Alan Gould, the novelist, essayist and poet was an ANU student who was radicalised by the Vietnam war. He has written reflectively on his time as a revolutionary student who, initially resistant to the anti-war cause and political involvement found 'it was not enough to realise that one particular area of Australian or American government policy was in error; one must admit that an entire Cold War way of thinking had become rigid and outmoded.' (*Canberra Times*, 19 May 1991, p. 17)

Gould has vividly described the first demonstration he attended, outside the Canberra Rex hotel where President Johnson was staying. Although feeling slightly uneasy 'I was excited by being at the edge of a great mass of like-minded people under police floodlights, surrounded by the thin lines of white-capped, blue tunicked constables. As the crowd swayed

this way and that like sea-kelp responding to the invisible currents of the ocean, there was the sense of being part of a magnified presence which was thrilling. There were television cameras on their wooden tripods, and the continuous winking of flashlight bulbs from conventional cameras. A bosomy blonde girl had the slogan "Make Love Not War" emblazoned across her front and many of the cameras seemed to be directed at her. As we waited for the US President to appear, it was easy to believe that our presence was discharging a significance that made us the veritable centre of the national stage' (*Canberra Times*, 19 May 1991, p. 17).

This iconic image of Megan Stoyles has been remembered, partly because the image was printed in *Time* magazine in America. Megan still has the tshirt but thinks the *Time* magazine story is an 'urban myth' (*Canberra Times*, 19 October 2016, 'Fifty years since the Make Love not War t-shirt caused a stir around the world, viewed 1 March 2017). Stoyles recalls this protest as being good natured, of having a beer with fellow students and a chat with the police. A New York reporter at the demonstration wrote 'young Miss Stoyles was one of about 3,000 anti-war pickets who had assembled outside the Rex Hold here waitingfor LBJ. They were drinking beer and singing songs and exchanging good natured banter with cops' (<http://www.anu.edu.au/alumni/our-alumni/spotlight/megan-stoyles>, viewed 1 March 2017).



Early in 1967 there were demonstrations against Marshall Ky, the Prime Minister of South Vietnam's visit to Australia, while for those politically active students who had followed the tumultuous events in Europe in 1968, students rebelling in Paris, the Prague spring with the prospect of Russian tanks entering Czechoslovakia, everything was happening at ANU. Gould remembers that 'Throughout 1967 and '68 I had the sense of living in an intensifying and polarising atmosphere' (Gould, Canberra Times, Sunday 19 May 1991, p. 17, viewed 1 March 2017). Demonstrations and moratoriums against the Vietnam war and conscription, at the French embassy against nuclear bombs, against apartheid and support for Aboriginal land rights and setting up the Tent Embassy led to increasing confrontations with the police.

Chris Swinbank was another well-known radical student who later described himself as a political ratbag. He supported Abschol, which organised scholarships for Indigenous Australians and led the local protest against apartheid during the all-white South African Springboks rugby team tour of Australia in 1968. Swinbank became an ardent anti war protester who was in forefront of the Vietnam moratorium campaigns, and in one protest masqueraded as a soldier to dismantle an Army recruiting booth in the Civic Centre.

Foster and Varghese cite a 1969 *Bulletin* survey of student activism at Australian universities that categorised campuses as 'hot' to 'frigid' and described the ANU

as 'simmering steadily' (Foster and Varghese, 2009, p. 214) They agreed that the description remained apt for the next few years.

The anti apartheid movement was very active in Canberra emanating from the Students Union and Bruce Hall. When the Springboks played at Manuka oval I think they trained in 300 NSW Police and built a really high fence around... to stop people throwing stuff over (Padgham and Dickins interview).

Padgham and Dickins, editors of *Woroni*, supported the Aboriginal land rights movement. They participated in the first Aboriginal marches and the Tent Embassy. The Indigenous newspaper Abschol 'was a land rights oriented publication which was done in the Union. Aboriginals came from all over Australia. Because it's Canberra if people were coming down, when the Gurindji people from Wattie Creek were coming down with Frank Hardy they came. ... Aboriginals came and visited from all over Australia.... They came down and addressed students. I remember Frank Hardy addressing the students upstairs in the Union' (Padgham and Dickins interview).

Students agreed to support the Aboriginal Embassy financially in 1972. They agreed that the ANU Students' Association 'donate a monthly sum of \$40 each month for the next six months plus a lump sum of \$100 now to the Aboriginal Embassy and that the monthly payments be reviewed at the expiry of the six months'. President

of the Students' Association Refshauge said that he was proposing this motion 'as a means by which we may assist the Aboriginal Embassy to survive with a regular source of income. It was necessary for the Aboriginals to take a political stand if they were to get any significant move on their issues, and it was his hope that students would be willing to contribute money to enable them to continue with their fight' (ANU 340 Series, Minutes of the ANU Students' Association, Book 3 May 1972-May 1974, Minutes of the General Meeting of the ANU Students' Association held in the Union Refectory on Tuesday 27th June 1972, pp. 2-3).

During their time there was a lot of cooperation and empathy between the staff and students. Padgham and Dickins remember the students as being 'predominantly left wing but there was a very powerful opinion against the Vietnam War and conscription which were linked. There was a spread of political opinion. A Nazi was there and he came and spoke. The Democratic Labor Party and the Liberal Party. They were there but they were badly outnumbered by the left wingers....some of the staff were on side.... Most of the philosophy department had their lunch at the Union.... Champions like Colin Plowman spent most of his time there. It was used by the academics... They certainly used it like it was their own place' (Padgham and Dickins interview).

It was an extraordinarily democratic milieu with a close relationship between



1 Pre meeting: members of the University Labour club mull agenda prior to meeting in the Union. Left, John Percival nude painting adorns milk bar wall. Right, Ian Black, 1st year student (Greg Dickins)

2 Political meeting: Democratic Labor Party leader, Senator Vince Gair addresses students in the ANU Union, 1 February 1973 (Greg Dickins)

3 Presentation of Bush Week charity proceeds cheque in ANU Union. From right ?, Richard Refshauge (later to become ACT judge) and ?. September 1972 (Greg Dickins)

the students, staff and workers in the building. The theatre group, the cinema and the poets were all very active and many interesting people started their careers there. Jack Waterford, later editor of the *Canberra Times* took his first leap into journalism in *Woroni*.... 'that was the sheer beauty of it. Anyone could have a go, and they did (Padgham interview).

What had initially started as a campaign against conscription became more militant each year. It was 'called a revolution... Clothing styles and hairstyles became the badges of a new ideology (Gould, *Canberra Times*, Sunday 19 May 1991, p. 17, viewed 1 March 2017).

Stephen Padgham, the best known of the student draft resisters, remembers it as 'a period of heightened activity'. He had set up a political group called Impact which immediately made its own impact and morphed into Students for a Democratic Society and later the Draft Resisters Union as the moratoriums against the war in Vietnam became more frequent. We led a campaign of civil disobedience.... Gough Whitlam got involved and came and speak.

'In Charlie's [Dickins] photos we have our coats and ties in 1969 and we're having quite good dealings with the police. We're going to picket the Department of Labour and National Service, the conscripters. In the photos you can see later the coats and ties have gone and the hair is longer. In the photos around 1972 the slogans have gone saying end the war and they're saying bring them home. With the implied argument

that if you not going to end the war you'll have war on the streets' ... (Padgham interview).

Gould has written that 'the essential outrage, the fuel that impelled me and, I think most others into the anti-war movement, was the horrendous cruelty of the American and allied prosecution of the war, beamed nightly into our homes. Perhaps because it was the first televised war, the agony of Vietnam became the trauma of my generation — not only my generation, of course. It became embedded in one's emotional and intellectual being, like an addiction.... By 1968 I was unequivocally opposed to the US and allied involvement in the war and committed to the campaign to end it' (*Canberra Times*, Sunday 19 May 1991, p. 17, viewed 1 March 2017).

'We were new leftists who sort of thought what was happening around the world was all pretty good, the causes were certainly there in a big way... it was our year that took up the war cause' (Padgham interview). Gould has written in hindsight that 'We called ourselves "The New Left", which was a licence to keep the edges of our ideology fuzzy. Participation was in and The Party was out'... this peculiar mixture of earnest and irony enabled us to relish Billy Snedden's description of peace activists as "political bikies pack-raping democracy"..... Above all, Direct Action was in and The Right Channels were out' (Gould, *Canberra Times*, Sunday 19 May 1991, p. 17, viewed 1 March 2017).

Gould and other draft resisters believed that it wasn't enough to escape conscription by taking advantage of the religious or philosophical provisions allowed in the National Service Act. They saw the Act as both unfair in the selective process and that Australia was allowing the Vietnam War to continue. They wanted to make the Act unworkable and refused to comply with its provisions. Padgham, Gould and others refused to obey orders to attend an Army medical and eventually they were sent arrest warrants '...one lived underground as it was called. It was all quite exciting' (Alan Gould, *Australians at War*, http://www.australiansatwar.gov.au/throughmyeyes/vi_toh.asp, transcript viewed 7 March 2017).

Padgham was twice jailed in Goulburn goal — the first time for seven days in 1971 for failure to attend his National Service Medical Examination. He remembers his time there. 'We had a number of people who did time in Goulburn.... They didn't put any other ANU students in maximum security — they put them all on the outer section.... I'd organised all the guys in maximum security to all come out and give the clenched fist salute' (Padgham and Dickins, interview). *Woroni* printed an underground interview with Steve Padgham, member of Draft Resisters Union, when he was on the run and facing arrest for failure to obey a call-up notice which meant an 18 month prison sentence (*Woroni*, April 27, 1972, vol 24, no 5, p. 3).

The Student Union was the centre of activity where two moratoriums were organised against the war in Vietnam in 1970 and three in 1971. These 'involved many meetings, much liaising with interstate committees, the writing, roneoing and distributing of leaflets, the haranguing of crowds, the drumming up of funds from unions, student associations, individuals. There was the paraphernalia of badges and stickers, banners and posters. There was good fellowship, hard argument, both with those who supported the war and among ourselves, and a readiness to undertake tasks — say the leafletting of a couple of suburbs or the supplying of calico or spray paint, all of which gave us the heady sense, not simply that ours was the just cause, but that we were part of an irresistible tide of outrage and protest' (Gould, *Canberra Times*, Sunday 19 May 1991, p. 17, viewed 1 March 2017). Gould has described Canberra's May 1970 moratorium in his novel *To The Burning City*.

As the moratoriums became more frequent they became more violent, culminating in what became known as the May Day of Rage. 'May 21 was a vital turning point for politically conscious ANU students. Take note - there is no such thing as the right to peacefully assemble or demonstrate even on our own campus. The ACT Police have shown that they are willing to use force. There were minor injuries to dozens of students and a few police (*Woroni*, 10 June 1971, p. 4). Some 200 people were arrested and 185 charged under the Public Order Act which had been introduced to curtail protest. It was the first time that the Act had been used against demonstrators in Canberra and created enormous resentment among students who were arrested on campus following battles with the police as far as the Union Building and the Library lawn.

'What distinguished this demonstration was the deliberately provocative attitude of the police. From the start a deliberate policy was to arrest those who the police thought were leaders — that is those with megaphones or those whom they recognised. Jack Waterford, Chris Swinbank and Robert Somosi were the original arrests. In latter stages Bill Forster, myself [Julius Roe] and others were especially picked out and had squads running for the specific purpose of catching us' (*Woroni*, 10 June 1971, p. 5).

ANU student being grabbed by police during May Day or Rage demonstrations, 1971 (Foster and Varghese)

Elizabeth O'Brien recalled that when the police chased the students back on to campus, 'they were met by a forbidding duo in Riddell and Plowman, who pleaded immunity for the students. Not, says Plowman, that the ANU was any kind of medieval sanctuary, but the police "knew they had Di to contend with", and peace was quickly restored' (*Canberra Times*, Sunday 16 July 1995, p. 19, viewed 1 March 2017).

Protests continued with draft resisters and anti war demonstrators leading the charge. When a warrant was issued for the arrest of Stephen Padgham for non-compliance with the National Service Act the Students' Association held a General Meeting on the Union terrace on 11 May 1972 with around 80 people present. The President, Richard Refshauge called for the campus to be declared a sanctuary for ANU draft resisters. He urged that students assist any resister against the National Service Act by providing shelter, food and protection. The motion was carried and the campus was declared a sanctuary (Australian National University Archives: ANU 340 Series, Minutes of the ANU Students' Association, Book 3, May 1972 - May 1974, p. 2).

After several months on the run Padgham was finally arrested in Sullivan's Creek. He was facing an 18 month prison sentence when the Labour Government was elected. As one of his first acts Gough Whitlam, the new Prime Minister ended conscription and pardoned all those who had been arrested for resisting the draft.

Sullivan's Creek will remain 'forever famous as the site of Steve Padgham's capture by the law to end his time on the run as a draft dodger' (Greg Dickens, email of 14 March 2017).

Colin Plowman, in an interview for the *Canberra Times* in 1989 lauded Diana Riddell, the secretary of the Students Association as 'mother to you all,... and you owe her a great deal. The times she got out the tin and went down to bail someone out; the number of times she and I talked to [Sgtl Ron Dillon and said, 'Try to keep your boys from getting too upset when they're called pigs' (*Canberra Times*, *Sunday Magazine*, 20 August 1989, p. 28). He also remembered 'the first marijuana that I ever saw was in about 1969 in Di



Riddell's office and everybody wondered what it was, including the students.' The following week the *Canberra Times* clarified that 'Diana Riddell's office was the ANU Student Association office, through which hundreds of students milled each day. Neither Colin Plowman nor the *Canberra Times* meant to suggest that Diana Riddell was in any way involved with drugs' (*Canberra Times*, 27 August 1989, p 2).

Diana Riddell in her many roles as Secretary of the Student Association from 1965 -1990 worked tirelessly for the students. When the demonstrations began in earnest there was more practical work to be done. 'I was always bailing kids out,' says Riddell, who once carried \$30,000 in cash to the "cop shop". The police realised that with Riddell's support for the students negotiation was better than summary arrest. Former Detective-Sergeant Ron Dillon, then head of Special Branch in the ACT, confirmed this story. "When a student demonstration was pending,... "I knew Di would be putting aside the bail money just in case""(*Canberra Times*, Sunday 16 July 1995, p. 19, viewed 1 March 2017).

She also got involved with both sides of the law, both as a witness and under arrest. She appeared as a witness for a former student and journalist who had refused military service. Di told the court that she had known Ronald Colman for three years, and



1 ANU student being grabbed by police during May Day or Rage demonstrations, 1971 (Foster and Varghese)



2 Emancipation? ANU Union had installed a condom vending machine – but only in the men's toilet 3, January 1973. Here feminist, Eileen Haley makes the point for the Orientation Handbook (Greg Dickins)

3 Nude poetess ANU Union, 1 September 1972 (Greg Dickins)

4 Students march in 1972 protesting in support of draft resistor Stephen Padgham (Canberra Times)



during this time he had been active in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and had founded the *Aboriginal Quarterly*. ... he had been strongly opposed to violence (*Canberra Times*, 27 August 1989, pp. 2-3). Colman was the first ACT man exempted from military service as a conscientious objector.

Di supported the women's movement march on Anzac Day protesting that women, even nurses were not allowed to march. After being handed earrings from student protesters as they were being arrested, to protect them from the police who dragged them by the ears, she also took the megaphone for safe keeping (Diana Riddell interview 6 March 2017). Walking away from the demonstration the police saw her with the megaphone and arrested her. Charges were later dismissed (*Canberra Times*, 14 May 1982, p. 10).

Steve Padgham and Greg Dickins remember that students were becoming involved in the gay rights movement and the women's movement. *Woroni* was actively engaged in informing students about social issues and encouraging political activism. In an August edition in 1972 *Woroni* published 'Dennis Altman on himself. Interview following publication of *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation* a year ago'. followed by a review of Altman's book by Paul Paech, as 'an important departure from what's been written about homosexuality before' (*Woroni*, August 1972, Vol 24, No 11, pp. 7-8, p. 11).

Sexuality, contraception and drugs featured prominently in *Woroni*. Dickins recalls that while half the students working on the newspaper were female the walls of the *Woroni* office were covered with very

radical political posters, their radicalism didn't extend to removing the entirely inappropriate photos of partly clad women.

Installing the first condom machine in a male toilet in the Union building was quite radical at the time. Dickins, as editor of the 1971 Orientation Handbook set up a photo with Eileen Haley, a prominent member of the women's movement posing with the condom machine in the men's toilet to highlight the discrimination.

Dickins was a keen photographer who remembered seeing a half naked woman busking in the Union. She was a stripper from Sydney who was reciting poetry to make some money. 'It was the sort of thing that wasn't all that unusual and wouldn't happen now.... there wasn't any security' (Padgham and Dickins interview).



1 Michael Dunn, President of the Student Association for 1974, the first Marxist elected as student leader (*ANU Reporter*, ANUA 224, Vol 4, No 18, p.7)

2 Discussions held following the September occupation of the Chancery (*ANU Reporter*, 11 October 1974, p. 4)

3 Liz O'Brien, new President, Orientation 1976, p. 3, *ANU Reporter*, Vol 6, No 18, p. 1, (ANUA 226/10, item 306)

4 From Union Court it was a short step to the Chancery and occupation of the corridors, *ANU Reporter*, 26 April 1974 (ANUA 224, Vol 5, No 5, p. 9)

5 1974 ANU students in Chancery Mills Room (ACT Heritage Library)

6 At a Union Court meeting, David Lockwood puts the case for action on student demands (*ANU Reporter*, 26 April 1974, ANUA 224, Vol 5, No 5, p. 8)

With the election of the Whitlam Labour government in December 1972 it seemed that the government would address many of the issues that students had been protesting. 'I did not suddenly abandon my belief in social revolution, though the word "eventual" had crept into my thinking. But the Labor victory did mean that, quite abruptly, the causes of our political disaffection — the immediate causes at least — were being dealt with by government. The imperative to Direct Action, to organise and mobilise, which we had taken upon ourselves as our responsibility, as our contribution to the evolution of democracy, was now the responsibility of those Right Channels' (Gould, *Canberra Times*).

Student activists started to seek a much greater say in the way the University was managed. The election of Michael Dunn as president of the Student Association for 1974 prompted the *ANU Reporter* to note that he was the first Marxist elected as student leader (*ANU Reporter*, 9 November 1973). Dunn was seeking ways to engage students in issues which had a broad appeal, such as student housing, the right of

students to form their own assessments and the proposed telecommunications tower at Black Mountain.

In early 1974, a year which would earn the nickname The Troubles, student frustration and sense of powerlessness on academic issues led to confrontation with the University Council.

Following a mass meeting of students at Union Court around one hundred students occupied the Mills Room in Chancery. About thirty or so spent the night there and confronted Council members the following morning demanding that course content be equally shared by staff and students; students be able to choose their own means of assessment; an increase the number of tutorials and lectures to combat overcrowded classrooms; and create a Women's Studies course to be designed by the women of the university (*Woroni*, Vol 27, No 9, 2 May, 1974, p. 1). Council in a meeting of about 300 students in Melville Hall agreed to set up a 10/10 Committee to decide how to implement the students' demands.



After hearing that a proposal of the 10/10 Committee to meet their demands was rejected by the Board, students again met at the Union and planned to occupy the Chancelry (*Woroni*, Vol 27, No 14, 24 July, 1974). On 8 August students entered the Chancelry while some students raided the University telephone exchange. In an unprecedented move Deputy Vice-Chancellor Noel Dunbar called in the police due to the risk of a lack of communications in an emergency. 27 students were arrested for trespassing on Commonwealth Property. The students however remained determined to see the proposals implemented from the beginning of 1975 (*Woroni*, Vol 27, No 16, 10 September 1974, 'Call the Cops!' 163) and commenced a 48 hour occupation of the Chancelry building. The *ANU Reporter* represented the occupation as ending in a compromise agreement with a staff/student voice in running of departments (*ANU Reporter*, Vol 5, No 14, 13 September 1974, p. 1). *Woroni* highlighted 'The most successful occupation yet held at this University' (*Woroni*, Vol 27, No 16, 10 September 1974, 164).

Foster and Varghese concluded that while it seemed that the students had got what they wanted, 'on closer inspection the change fell far short of their demands' (Foster, Varghese 2009, p. 224). Being on committees required knowing what you wanted and using your voice effectively, while continuous assessments took away time from organising protest meetings.

The ANU Women's Studies Department came from the radical student education movement and its establishment was an outcome of the Chancelry occupation. At the start of the academic year in 1976 there was a Womens Studies course at ANU for the first time (*Woroni*, 23 Vol 28, No 1, February 1976, p. 16).

Elizabeth O'Brien was a student activist at ANU who was at the forefront of the women's movement at ANU. Having had her first contact with the Canberra Women's Movement in 1971 Liz became heavily involved in student politics in 1974 when she returned as a full time student with the introduction of Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS). With other ANU students she had attended a Feminism and Socialism conference in Melbourne which adopted the proposition that there should be a women's department in the Australian Union of Students (AUS). Liz was elected as the first female President of the Students' Association in 1975.

Liz attributes the big debates, whether Trotskyist or Maoist to being 'very important but very valuable too. You had to be organised and able to talk the talk – it was a terrific education.... We set up the Women's Department, a very significant move for women's politics' (Interview with Elizabeth O'Brien, welfare rights and legal centre administrator / interviewer, Elizabeth 'Biff' Ward <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/35186304?q&versionId=43705219>, 4-5 April 2000, accessed 3, 6 March 2017).

Liz set up a session on feminism and racism in the Women's Group, having learnt from Aboriginal women like Cheryl Buchanan and at the ABSCHOL Annual Conference how necessary it was to take on issues of racism. Aboriginal activists who were very strongly against the Springboks tour made Liz and others realise they had 'better clean up our own backyard.' In conversations with Cheryl Buchanan and other women the women's group became aware of issues of rape and racism. They became involved in the Australian Union of Students (AUS) Council, the political discussions and the establishment of the AUS-funded Black Resource Centre. They fought for its funding which was 'targeted by the right as it was not a university thing'.

Liz remembered that 'The group was very close knit and had to be very organised... coming up against structure, a career structure for male careers a political organisation... In hindsight I would say a very exciting time. At the time we felt exhausted and a bit frightened. ... Also great fun. We had a great time. Also it was a very bad time..... Exciting, joyous, new doing it all together. Women all together doing it together. It was exciting and very empowering. I had never thought before that women can do all this.... The social pressure was overwhelming.... We learnt that we could think politically, strategically and it was important to be these strategic people and do the shit work as well. It became very important in the organisational structure The flavour



was you don't have to sleep, you don't have to sweep – you just did it.... It was many, many years later that we thought we could take a break'. (Interview with Elizabeth O'Brien, welfare rights and legal centre administrator / interviewer, Elizabeth 'Biff' Ward <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/35186304?q&versionId=43705219>, 4-5 April 2000, accessed 3, 6 March 2017).

The Canberra women's refuge was set up in Watson, officially opened on International Women's Day in 1975 and after being open for three months was proving to be 'far too small....Over 100 Canberra women (some of them ANU students) work as volunteers in the refuge on a 3 shift roster' (*Woroni*, 13 June 1975, p. 2).

Liz O'Brien outlined the political lesson that she learnt from the women's movement: collective operation is crucial, everything matters and everyone is important, feminists need to be involved in leadership structures and the feminist agenda needs to be part of the agenda of all social movements. 'In student politics we had to be sure that we were there.... giving speeches in Palestinian debates, anti Apartheid... anti nuclear war stuff. Feminists moved into these movements' (Interview with Elizabeth O'Brien 2000).

Changes in government in 1975 provoked protests nationally. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam was popular at ANU and his dismissal by the Governor-General in 1975 led to widespread protests on campus. Whitlam had called on the public to maintain the rage and professors and students alike voiced their disapproval.

The ANU's proximity to Parliament House intensified the discontent, and vocal

opposition of some professors towards the appointed Fraser Government led to a deterioration of relations between the federal government and the university. They were further dampened when Vice-Chancellor Anthony Low was caught on tape protesting outside Parliament House (Amy Jarvis, 2015, Political History Tour)

Student protests during the period of the Fraser Liberal Government focused on budget cuts to universities. Following the release of treasurer John Howard's budget in 1979 ANU students joined a protest rally in front of Parliament House. Ian Warden, the *Canberra Times*' satirist disparaged the student rally commenting that without the band the demonstration 'would have been almost completely lacking in rage.' About 400 students Warden found were 'scarcely enough to create a mood of collective purpose', as they released balloons with a cartoon by Cook of Mr Howard. Warden considered the cartoon, 'a trifle unfairly, as a toothy dwarf clutching at a bag of loot rather as an insecure toddler may clutch at a golliwog'

(*Canberra Times* (ACT: 1926 - 1995), 22 August 1979, p. 2, <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110576837/12391300>, viewed 12 March 2017).

The Students' Association President Stephen Bartos saw the rally, march and vigil on August 21, 1979 as noteworthy in a year in which he reported on 'the continued low level of student involvement in Student Association affairs. While he saw some improvement there was still not enough.' He identified the unemployment policies of the Fraser government, inadequate allowances, the university's harsh assessment policies and heavy workloads as



being causes in student apathy (Australian National University Archives: ANU 340 Series – 9, Minutes of the ANU Students' Association, Book 6, March 1978-October 1979 Agenda for the meeting of the ANU Students' Association, 17 October, President's report, viewed 10/3/17).

As the numbers of women on campus increased, issues for women in tertiary education continued to be aired and supported by women's groups.

'Students – of both sexes – were out to support Bluestocking Day on campus. A lunchtime rally in Union Court heard Senator Susan Ryan (Lab, ACT) and Tina Nightingale, the national women's officer for the Australian Union of Students, talk about women and tertiary education. The gathering was part of national celebrations held to draw attention to the needs of women studying at Australian universities and colleges. The rally also provided a forum for the Friends of AUS to make a stand on the question of ANU membership of AUS. Among the women at the rally were (from left) Vicki Tanner, Catriona Mackenzie, Alison Smith, Denise Meredith, Jane Connors and Tina Nightingale' (*ANU Reporter*, 13 August 1982, ANUA, Vol 13, No 12, p. 5).



1 Taking a stand for women (Sandra King)

2 Protesters gather at Union Court during demonstrations over proposed cuts (Bob Cooper, Coombs Photography, *ANU Reporter*, 24 September 1997, ANUA Vol 28, No 9, P. 3)

3 ANU student and staff joined hundreds in Canberra for a national day of action to protest against up-front fees and HECS increases (*ANU Reporter*, 21 May 1997, ANUA 224, Vol 28, No 5, p.1)

4 *Woroni* cover, 28 February 1983 (ANU Archives)



While *Woroni* saw plenty of issues to stimulate students into political action at the start of the 1983 academic year student politics degenerated into battles between the left and right, as big political issues like conscription and apartheid which had dominated student activism a decade earlier were no longer of concern. In the late 1970s and early 1980s students' battles were over voluntary student unionism (Foster and Varghese, 1996, p. 367).

The Government's disapproval of the University's perceived left-wing bias came to a head in 1979. Liberal-supporting students contacted the Fraser Government to request that no income from the General Services Fee, which was paid by all students, be distributed to left-wing organisations, such as the Australian Union of Students. The Government agreed and for the first time in the University's history overruled the ANU Council's recommendations.

The Government determined that federal funding could only go to federally approved organisations, and that students would have the ability to choose whether they wanted to join groups like the Students' Association.

In the 1990s student protests were 'more related to pockets than hearts and minds

(Foster and Varghese, 1996, p. 369) and continued primarily on financial issues which affected student fees and increases in HECS.

Students around Australia protested on 9 May 1997 calling for an end to up-front fees and a reversal in HECS increases. In Canberra about 800 people, including 200 ANU staff members, joined the protest (*ANU Reporter*, 21 May, 1997, Vol 28, No 5, p. 1).

The most potent issues to engage students in the 21st century have been protests against successive cuts in funding to higher education. When the ANU announced cuts to the Music School in 2012 musicians of very different styles joined the protest in Union Court. The School of Music choir silenced the drumming and chanting choir with their 'exquisite singing'. Following fiery speeches denouncing the cuts ANUSA President Dallas Proctor, Music Representatives Jack Hobbs and Yasmin Masri presented a petition signed by over

21,000 people (<https://www.nteu.org.au/qute/article/ANU-rally-to-protest-School-of-Music-cuts---photo-gallery-12723>, accessed 12 May 2017).

In the lead up to the federal budget in 2016 the ANU Students' Association transformed Union Court into a graveyard in protest against government policies to successively cut funds to universities. In April Simon Birmingham, the Education minister had confirmed that the government intended to continue with plans to deregulate universities and lower the threshold for the repayment of education loans.

The ANU Student Association's education officer James Connolly explained, 'The graveyard was to present a bleak vision of the future, in the sense it would demonstrate to students the natural consequence of a corporate approach to universities,... [Where] universities are so inaccessible, very few students can afford to attend.' Mr Connolly wanted to highlight a lack of student consultation with the government's plans, and didn't know of any consultation with ANU students.

'While there's this perception that students are constantly angry and constantly protesting ... given that students are so obviously heavily affected there needs to be greater consultation. Our perspective is that higher education is the gateway to a high skill economy long term, and that requires investment in education' (<http://www.canberratimes.com.au/act-news/students-turn-university-into-graveyard-to-protest-cuts-20160413-go5ils.html> (accessed 12 March 2017)).

Demonstration against the reintroduction of tertiary fees, 19 August 1986. (R Dowhy, ANUA 579/588)







1 Students gather outside the ANU Union for music festival, May 1971 (Greg Dickins)

2 The Festival of University Arts crowd gathered at the ANU 15 - 22 May 1971 (ANUA 222-193-2)

3 Light tower (ANU Archives).

4 Hanging out at the Student's Union during the festival, May 1971 (Greg Dickins)

5 Dancers, library lawn, May 1971 (Greg Dickins)

6 Aquarius festival – note light tower in top left of image (ANUA206-193-1)



Arts and culture

'It's the running jumping and standing still Arts Festival! It's the counter culture invasion of the nation's capital! Its eight days of meeting people and being part of it', such was to be the promised experience of the Aquarius Festival of University Arts, to be held at the ANU from 15-22 May in 1971 (Aquarius Festival Pamphlet, Series 53 Correspondence files, AU ANUA 53-10.02.2.54 (2)).

The brainchild of the Australian Union of Students, this was to be the third festival of University Arts, with the previous festival staged at the University of Melbourne in 1969. The Festival Convener was Penny Chapman, who later became a leading television producer. She ran the Arts Festival Office and worked with a committee of ANU and other interest groups.

It was a big undertaking for the ANU, with an expected audience in the thousands and limited infrastructure compared to a major capital city. Canberra was to be turned into a tent city, with massive tent dormitories at the showground and a circus top for the 10 hours a day of rock music and 'Son of Woodstock' pop culture program. The program spanned not only rock, but classical and folk music, art, drama and dance, chess, jazz, poetry, films, choral, debates, photography, literature and pornography 'bring your own', as well as multi-media occurrences, guerilla theatre, excursions to 'Captain Cook ejaculation pool', scavenger hunts and games.

Many of the clubs and societies hosted their annual intervarsity event as part of the festival week – the Jazz intervarsity promised members jam sessions in the pub, original tunes competition, concerts and the Daley Wilson Big Band, while the choral intervarsity promised 'a lot of noise and some really good concerts'.

The eight day event attracted performing artists and groups of national and even international caliber, such as the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, or in the dance program, Liz Dalman and the Australian Dance Theatre, Ronnie Arnold and the Australian Contemporary Dance Company, Margaret Lasica and the Melbourne Dance Ensemble and Sue Musitz 'Athletes and Dances', who were giving a premier performance of a new Sculthorpe work in conjunction with Syrius (Third Festival of University Arts program, Series 53 Correspondence files, AU ANUA 53-10.02.2.54 (2)).

Venues were across Canberra's performance venues and all over campus, with the centre of gravity being Fellow's Oval and the Library lawn, where a circus tent was erected beside the Chifley Library to showcase Australia's top groups such as Daddy Cool, Spectrum, and Syrius.

A huge light tower was built in three days, programed to change colour on different musical notes. It was a collaboration between university architect Derek Wrigley and ANU Arts Fellow Stan Ostoja Kotkowski who was a sound and



light sculptor. Wrigley remembers it as ‘a dazzling display and great fun, particularly at night’, and also as a ‘vivid display of the close relationship between art and science through colours and sound frequencies’ (DWF Designs folder provided by Amy Jarvis, ANU Heritage Officer).

Those who attended never forgot the experience. Up to 10,000 young people, many but not all university students, converged on Canberra for the 1971 Aquarius Festival.

Sheri Burke remembers watching performances from the terrace of the Student Union Building, hugging the rails. There was a great deal of beer available in jugs, ‘I was a bit prim and didn’t drink’, but we had ‘lots of deep and meaningful discussions about student politics’. While she loved the music, Sheri remembered being uncomfortable with the high level of drug use. The festival had a lasting impact as she became involved in student politics at Macquarie University, where she was a student.

Debbie Argue was an undergraduate student at ANU at the time. She remembers enjoying the ‘Daddy Cool’ concert, but also the impromptu performances on the lawn in front of

Chifley Library by Daddy Cool and others, with festival goers dancing to the music. It was ‘an exciting experience, being with friends, with music everywhere’. A lasting memory is that ‘all of these students so focused on politics and human rights left such a large amount of litter behind to be cleaned up’.

A one-hour split screen film called *Good Afternoon* by Sydney film-maker Phil Noyce attempted to capture the ‘incredible atmosphere’ of the festival. This film had its premiere showing at the ANU in April 1972. It is now part of the collection of the National Film and Sound Archive, along with an oral history interview with Noyce in which he speaks about the festival and making of the film (*Woroni* 13 April 1972).

The festival itself was primarily peaceful, with only a few arrests for use of drugs and disruptive behavior. All this changed with the ‘Day of Rage’ anti-war demonstration on 21 May, when over 2000 demonstrators staged a sit-in in Civic, and the ensuing arrest of nearly 200 of them spilled over onto the campus. As reported by the *Canberra Times* of Saturday 22 May 1971, the battle between police and students raged up and down University Avenue, where students shouted abuse and police in riot gear with drawn batons ran down and

arrested individual students. In general, there was restraint on both sides, and the demonstration resulted in only minor injuries to some students and a few police.

One disgruntled parent who chose the May school holiday week to bring her children to visit Canberra for the first time, complained bitterly that the city had been taken over by ‘a horde of grubby looking individuals in grotesque clothing, using very offensive language quite openly’, and using the university ‘as a refuge from which to throw bricks at the police’, causing her to cut short the family visit (Letter 29 May 1971, Series 53 Correspondence files, AU ANUA 53-10.02.2.54 (2)).

As the tents and other festival infrastructure were dismantled and the ANU campus returned to its daily routines, the Arts Festival Office and Festival Committee took stock, reporting to the Australian Union of Students funding body that the festival had made a loss of about \$10,000, mainly costs incurred to provide accommodation and buses for festival ticket holders from the Canberra showground. A final concert held on the Saturday afternoon to raise this money was poorly attended, as many festival-goers had already departed.



Yet overall, the Arts festival was hugely successful. On its own terms, it achieved the aims of the Australian Union of Students to encourage university students to engage more strongly with a wider variety of arts and music, including dance and classical music, which were not at that time part of student culture. The biennial Arts festival was conducted under the auspices of the Aquarius Foundation, which published the *Yellow Magazine*, and conducted literary competitions and summer schools in the arts around Australian University campuses. It also developed a campus circuit so that local and international artists and films could be toured to all campuses. Building on the success of the ANU Arts Festival, the next Festival of University Arts was the infamous Aquarius Festival held at the northern NSW village of Nimbin in 1973. Many ANU students attended and some become part of the counter-culture and environmentally sustainable living movements originating at Nimbin in the aftermath of the festival.

In Canberra, the Arts Festival strengthened links between cultural interests at the university and the city, with events spread throughout Canberra's theatres, cinemas, pubs and cultural areas, as well as across the ANU campus.

The ANU Cultural Affairs Committee (CAC) of the Students Association, formed in 1970, was very active both during and after the Arts Festival, sustaining an annual program of visiting performers and student experimental workshops. Groups active on campus in 1973 included the ANU Choral Society, the National University Dance Ensemble (NUDE), the Creative Arts Group and the ANU Theatre Group.

Di Riddell remembers show business and media luminaries such as Richard Roxburgh, Penny Chapman, John Stephens and Andrew Pike being active on the CAC at various times. The once popular annual ANU Student revues had lapsed by the 1970s, but planning was underway for a new Arts Centre (Riddell interview, 6 March 2017).

The ANU Arts Centre had a somewhat difficult start, as funding had to be scrounged from many sources, including a student levy. The initial building shell was completed in 1975, and the Arts Centre was in partial use for theatre and music productions by 1977. However, further fund raising was needed to complete the stage equipment and auditorium fit-out. Di Riddell and production manager Val McKelvey gradually put these deficiencies to right, and a new era of theatre and music began on campus.

As Arts Centre Manager, Di Riddell remembers that much creativity was needed, and that the running of the Centre was kept 'under the radar', so that when the God's café and Teatro Vivaldi's restaurant were added, the commercial concession revenues from these and other businesses were directed back to the Arts Centre, rather than going to the University coffers. Unemployed students were paid to build the sets required for some of the more lavish productions. A highlight was Paul Thom's production of Handel's 'Susanna' in 1986 (ANU Arts Centre Production of Susanne, Series 16, AU ANUA 6-447). Paul Thom from the ANU Philosophy Department was a major figure in the performance of Baroque music, performing as harpsichordist with Capella Corelli, one of Australia's foremost baroque chamber ensembles. Thom mounted productions

of baroque opera at the Centre that were to attract national attention. The Centre steadily became more or less financially independent, cross-subsiding 'serious music and plays' from more profitable popular concerts and other events (Riddell interview, 6 March 2017).

The ANU fostered local and Australian poets, with readings on the Library lawn and elsewhere around the campus by poets of the caliber of Geoff Page and Mark O'Connor. An impressive list of poets was assembled for the 1971 Aquarius Festival, including David Malouf, Vicki Vildikas, David Campbell and Thomas Shapcott, with Festival organisers heralding a renaissance of poetry on Australian campuses (Third Festival of University Arts program, Series 53 Correspondence files, AU ANUA 53-10.02.2.54 (2)).

The ANU Union Bar, or Uni bar as it was known affectionately to its patrons, has been the focus of a lively, and often rowdy, music scene for over thirty years. By day a bar and cafeteria with some pool tables, by night it becomes a sweatbox filled with a horde of screaming fans. With programs creatively nurtured by successive Student Union Activities Officers, Steve Hyde in the 1980s and Peter Spicer in the 1990s, it became a popular venue for Australian and even international rock bands, including Nirvana, the Black Eyed Peas and Public Enemy. Staff and students alike remember hearing leading Australian groups such as Midnight Oil, Silverchair and the

1 Folk music festival, top floor ANU Union, 2 June 1972 (Greg Dickins)

2 Members of visiting Russian ballet company perform for students and staff upstairs in the ANU Union, April 1969 (Greg Dickins)

3 Music on the library lawn: Don Burrows' Quintet, September 1972 (Greg Dickins)

4 Stage diving at the gig by American band Fishbone, 3 December 1996 (Jason Richardson)

Whitlams there. Canberra's location as a convenient overnight stop between Sydney and Melbourne meant that while it was often overlooked for the biggest bands, it was an essential stopover for any self-respecting alternative rock band.

Bree Winchester, writing for the *Canberra Times* in January 2017, remembers 'feet stuck to the alcohol-soaked carpet, beer in hand, and a room full of 1700 people as obsessed with the people on stage as you were. The frenzied joy of attending an ANU Bar gig was always underpinned by a stomach-clenching feeling of disbelief – are they *really* here? In Canberra? Playing for us?' She remembers hearing 'Hunters and Collectors, The Church, Tool, Lou Reed, Faith No More, Beastie Boys, Nick Cave and The Bad Seeds, Frenzal Rhomb. They've all graced the ANU Bar Stage – blaring amps pumping out rock, hip-hop and punk anthems to a writhing, sweaty mass of Canberra fans'.

Peter Spicer, Union Activities Officer from 1992-97, has vivid memories of the many gigs, and especially the Nirvana gig in 1992, which he recalls as 'a concert memory of a lifetime'. Nirvana was an American rock band playing mostly alternative rock and grunge. In 1991 they unexpectedly hit the

big time with the release of the *Nevermind* album, which included the song '*Smells Like Teen Spirit*', which went to the top of the American charts, displacing Michael Jackson. Peter Spicer remembers that the sold out concert at the ANU Union Bar became a magnet for students and Canberra's GEN Xers. Getting inside the gig became a matter of desperation; some even hid in the toilet ceiling, to emerge for the concert. Of the 2000 who did get in, the memory was 'exhilarating mayhem'. *Woroni* described 'bodies joined so close together it was all just a writhing mass of heat, sweat and shoulders and only the stage divers stood out as individuals'.

Trouble started when those unable to get in pushed through a floor to ceiling glass window. According to Peter Spicer, 'there would have been about 2000 people inside and about 2500 outside – as the band moved through *Come As You Are*, *Lithium* and into *Teen Spirit*, the crowd outside began trying to force its way in.' Although there was thousands of dollars damage to the bar, Steve Hyde remembers the concert as 'phenomenal'.

In 2012, twenty years after the event, remaining members of Nirvana recalled the ANU gig as one of the wildest nights

of their touring career; 'we played in Canberra at a school and it was nuts...it was nuts'.

Canberra entertainment magazine BMA (for Bands, Music, Action) was co-founded by Peter Spicer and Lisa Howdin in 1992. The ANU Union Bar gigs featured regularly in its upcoming programs and reviews. Lisa recalls that Peter brought many of the alternative rock groups, including Beastie Boys, Public Enemy, Hoodoo Gurus, The Damned, Violent Femmes and many more to the ANU Union Bar. It was 'ground zero for punk rock', and 'a pretty scary place' at times, as it attracted skinheads and national front group members. The 'jazz and jugs' nights, with jugs at two dollars, were particularly popular with often impoverished students (Howdin interview, 15 March 2017).

The ANU Bar was also a popular folk venue, and hosted performances as part of the annual Canberra Folk Festival.

The tradition continues, with gigs scheduled at the ANU Bar up to its impending closure sometime in 2017 and a farewell concert scheduled.

Consolidation and new directions

From the 1990s and into the twenty-first century, 'bread and butter' student issue, such as the quality and cost of higher education and threatened cuts to Federal funding of universities came to the fore in a new era of student activism.

In 2012 the introduction of the Student Services and Amenities Fee by the Gillard Government led to a doubling of the ANUSA budget, stimulating a new phase of growth and significant increases in staffing. This has enabled ANUSA to represent and advocate for students from marginalised groups, such as those with disabilities and LGBT affiliations. New departments included a focus on women's issues and ethno-cultural groups on campus. It also became active in new areas of mental health and safety on campus, and placed more emphasis on environmental issues (ANUSA website at <https://anusa.com.au/viewed/25/3/2017>).

The current ANUSA President James Connolly is an undergraduate student studying Law and Asian Studies. He is passionate about higher education advocacy and was Education Officer before being elected as President. For him, Union Court is centrally associated with campaigning for ANUSA elections, often in the cold, rain and winds of a Canberra winter, and running advocacy campaigns such as turning Union Court into a graveyard to highlight the likely impacts of proposed deregulation of universities being floated by the Coalition ahead of the 2016 election (*Canberra Times* 13 April 2016).

He describes the focus of ANUSA now as involving three core pillars of student welfare, advocacy issues and social activities. He sees ANUSA's role in student welfare as particularly important, proving a safety net particularly in emergency situations such as tenancy disputes, or when students have no money or nowhere to stay, where it can provide emergency financial assistance and free legal advice (Connolly interview, 6 March 2017).

ANUSA has also had 'lots of success' in the advocacy area, which is run 'by students for students', for example, opposing the university's attempts to schedule examinations on Sundays, which would affect working students, and also resisting attempts to increase library fines, which would impact adversely on students. Connolly also ran a successful campaign to resist attempts by the Federal Government in 2016 to make large cuts to the Higher Education Participation and Partnership (HEPP) scheme, which supports disadvantaged student to access higher education. He felt that this issue had gone 'under the radar', and he filmed an interview with a disabled student highlighting the impacts that the cuts would have, which was picked up by the media and then became part of a national campaign by the National Union of Students.

Social activities are the more visible part of ANUSA's activities, with O-Week programs now twice a year, and a strong clubs and societies area. Connolly

reflects that 'if you talk to any alumnae, they remember the people they met by joining an ANU club or society'. O-Week highlights that 'university exists beyond the classroom, and opportunities are presented to meet new people and make lasting connections'.

Overall, he believes that ANUSA plays an invaluable role that is appreciated by students and the University. A recent external review recommending the removal of student representatives from the Council was resisted by both students and the university, 'as the university really appreciates the role that students play'.

He sees the biggest risk for the future as the threatened reduction in higher education funding by the Federal Government, and the lack of bipartisan support for ongoing funding levels, with the proposed move to demand driven funding models.

Connolly considers that the role of ANUSA President is in reality a full time job, taking 50-60 hours a week, and needing to be balanced with ongoing studies. Connolly admits that 'a five year degree will become a six year degree', but that 'the skills and experience gained through the role are invaluable'. He reflects that 'not many 22 year olds can say they have been CEO of a 2.1 million dollar enterprise with nine staff' (Connolly interview, 6 March 2017).

The past and the future

Academic and former student Richard Baker has a special connection to the ANU, as his parents met on campus in the 1950s, and his childhood memories are of his academic father, historian Don Baker, taking him as a 12 year old for a lemonade on the terrace of the old Students Union. The Aquarius Festival was on at the time, which was 'a pretty amazing scene'. He attended the ANU as a student in the late 1970s and later returned as an academic. His current job as Pro Vice-Chancellor (University Experience) involves him in working closely with student organisations and activities on campus. Reflecting on the effectiveness of these organisations, he sees ANUSA and PARSA as 'front and centre' of university life, with a strong advocacy role, a presence on many university committees and an ability to influence policy to make the ANU a better place for students from all backgrounds and identities. Baker cites a string of studies undertaken by ANUSA, including how to improve the student experience of undergraduate education, making campus safe and promoting respectful behavior towards women (Baker interview, 15 March 2017).

Since the mid-1960s, student organisations have operated from Union Court, though office locations have moved around the different buildings and many of the student activities happen elsewhere across and beyond the ANU. It doesn't matter where they are based, in Baker's opinion it is the people who are important, and involvement in student organisations is an important part of building life skills.

According to Baker, Union Court is most successful as a venue for events such as the Thursday Common Lunchtime activities, or the Orientation Week market stalls, which bring crowds of students and staff to enliven the plaza. He has a special affection for the end of year Vietnamese Festival hosted by ANU's Vietnamese students, which brings the Canberra Vietnamese community, from diplomats to parents of intending students, making Union Court a multi-cultural meeting place.

In essence, it is the open spaces of Fellow's Oval, the Chifley Meadows, around University Avenue and the Sports Union, which work well in Canberra's climate, providing much-used venues for concerts, movies, sport and other outdoor activities,

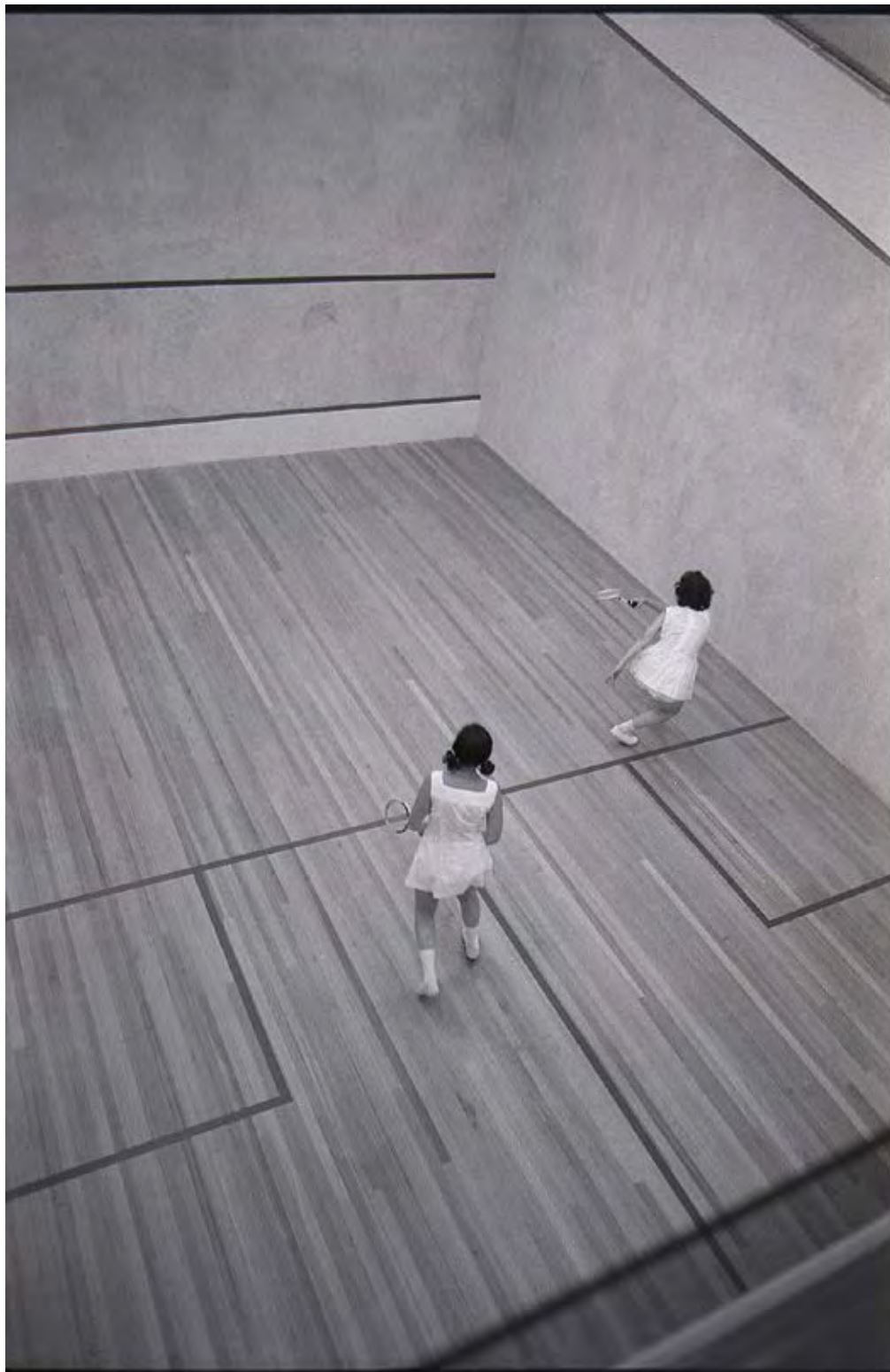
that are most valued, in Baker's view. Planning for the future evolution of Union Court needs to create outdoor spaces where these events can continue to happen, keeping faith with Canberra's meaning in Ngunnawal language as 'meeting place' (Baker interview, 15 March 2017).

The ANU's *Strategic Plan 2017-2021* aspires to create an 'unrivalled campus environment', including a commitment to 'regenerate Union Court as the heart of University life'. Hopefully part of this regeneration process will be an ongoing process to collect, record and interpret the stories and memories that have made Union Court what it is today, 'warts and all'.

Students at the multi-cultural festival 2013 (Stuart Hay)



ANUR opening 1973 (Greg Dickins)



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ANU

Oral History project

Emeritus Faculty Oral History 'Interview with Diana Riddell, Student Association Secretary and Arts Centre Manager, 9 December 2009, https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/12927/2/diana_riddell.html viewed 25/3/2017.

Interviews conducted as part of this social history

Interviews were conducted by Sandy Blair (SB), Kirsty Altenburg (KA) and Amy Jarvis (AJ). The recordings of these interviews will become part of the ANU Oral History project. Some interviews were not recorded.

James Connolly, President of ANUSA, 6 March 2017 (SB)

Richard Baker, Pro Vice-Chancellor (University Experience), 15 March 2017 (SB)

Lisa Howdin, 15 March 2017 (SB) – not recorded.

Diana ('Di') Riddell, 6 March 2017 (SB, KA, AJ) – not recorded

Diane ('Jill') Waterhouse, 6 February 2017, (SB) not recorded

Sheri Burke, 21 March 2017 (SB) not recorded

Debbie Argue, 23 March 2017 (SB) not recorded

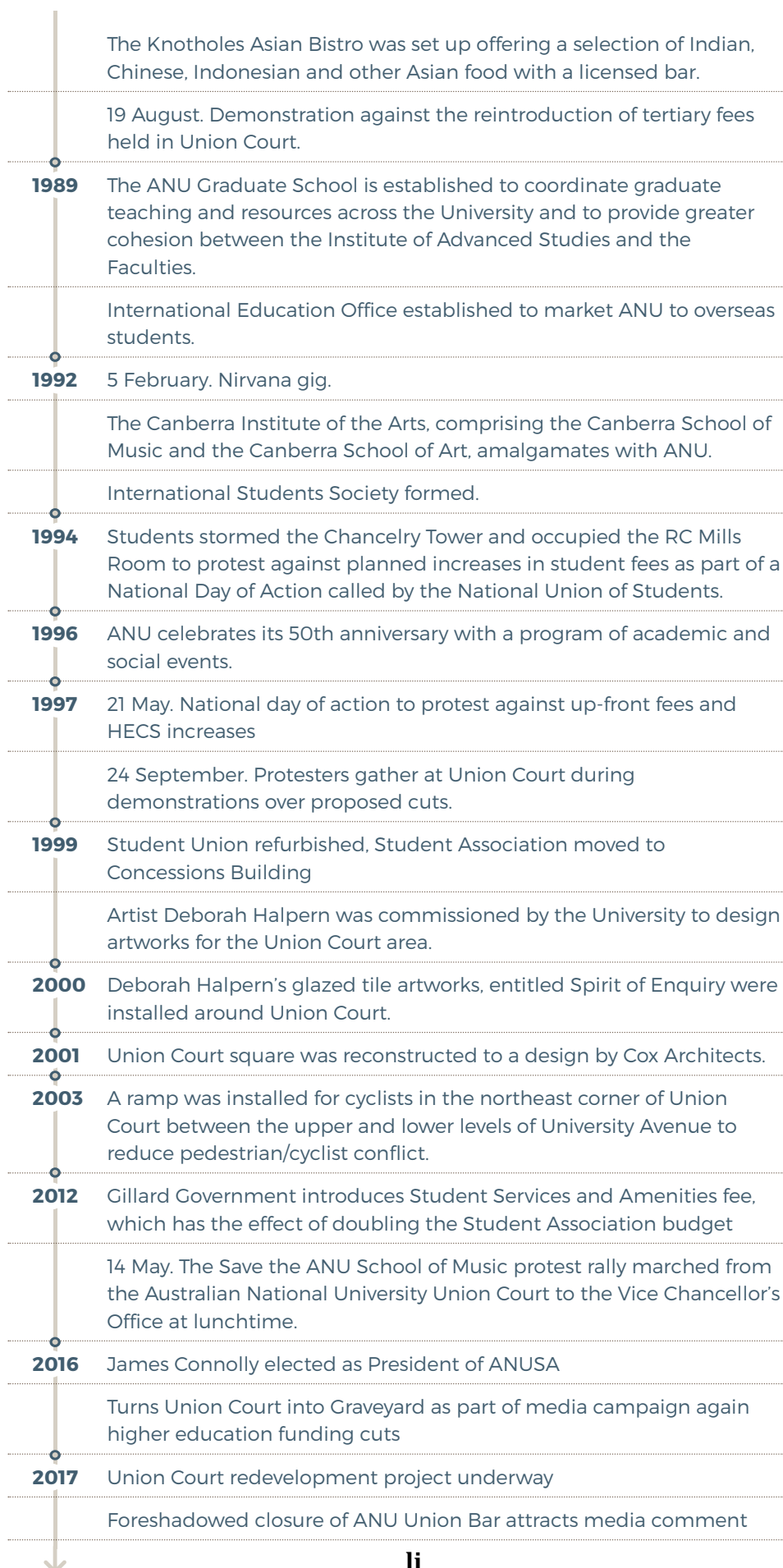
Stephen Padgham and Greg ('Charlie') Dickins, 26 February 2017 (KA).

A timeline of key events



1953	ANU Student Association formed
1954	First edition of <i>Woroni</i> is published as student-run newspaper for Canberra University College students and staff
1960	ANU amalgamates with Canberra University College. CUC becomes the School of General Studies at ANU and undergraduates become part of ANU life for the first time.
1961	Bruce Hall, the first residential hall for undergraduate students on campus, is occupied.
1963	Chifley Library opened as General Studies Library for undergraduate teaching collection.
1968	Students gained limited participation in university government through representation on the Council.
1970	ANU Cultural Affairs Committee formed 27 February. The first issue of <i>ANU Reporter</i> is published. 22 May. Vice Chancellor approves liquor orders for Union and Bruce Hall. The ANU is the first University in Australia to permit regular drinking by students on campus.
1971	5 April. Release in Canberra of Warwick Freeman's feature film <i>Demonstrator</i> , about communists on campus and clashes with Federal Government. 15-22 May. Aquarius Festival of University Arts held at ANU in a circus big top on Chifley lawn attended by thousands of local and visiting students. 21 May. The May Day of Rage when some 200 demonstrators were arrested and 185 were charged under the Public Order Act for taking part in a moratorium against the Vietnam War. 10 June. Students demonstrated in Canberra's fourth Vietnam moratorium march. 26 November. The Radio Club is to set up a radio station, to be named Radio ANU, to provide communication across the campus and involve students in University activities.
1972	28 March. The ANU Environment Club was formed. 13 April. The first full time Aboriginal student was negotiating entry into the Law Faculty, who together with a part time student would become the first two Aboriginal students at ANU. 14 April. Premiere of <i>Good Afternoon</i> , a film of the 1971 Aquarius Festival. 16 June. Demonstration outside the French Embassy to the French nuclear bomb. 28 June. Call for parents on campus to attend lunch-time meeting to obtain official status in ANU to solve child minding problems. 30 July. In one of the biggest demonstrations in Canberra ANU students marched with Aboriginal supporters to erect the Aboriginal Tent Embassy outside Parliament House for the third time.

	30 December. New Concessions and Student Services Building on Union Court completed.
1973	February. <i>Woroni</i> full edition on women's issues, feminism and gay liberation.
	March. Students join large protest to oppose the Black Mountain tower project.
	31 March. K E Beasley the Minister for Education officially opened the new Union building.
	The ANU Union, having moved from a single room in the Childers Street Barracks to the Chancelry Annex (now the Pauline Griffin Building) moved to the Union Building.
	13 April. Official opening of Radio ANU, located at Kingsley Street Hall, took place in the Union building.
1974	18 April. Protest meeting at Union Court about overcrowding in lectures, lack of student say over course content and repressive exam system.
	25 July. Students at the Union planned the occupation of the Chancelry when the Board of Board of the School of General Studies met to consider implementing students' demands for representation in preparing course content, wider choice in assessment and a women's studies course.
	26 July. Students stormed the Chancelry Tower and occupied the RC Mills Room to demand representation. The occupation lasted over three days and brought the University and the protest to national attention.
	University Avenue was converted into a pedestrian plaza for pedestrian access to the surrounding buildings.
1975	ANU Arts Centre building completed
	April. Demonstration on student housing crisis and 37 ANU students arrested for occupying vacant housing.
	27 June. ANU students and Friends of the Earth whose Canberra branch has a strong ANU student membership protested against Australian uranium mining and exporting.
	1 December. Elizabeth O'Brien becomes first woman president elected to ANU Students Association.
1976	23 February. First Women's Studies course at ANU introduced in response to students' demands.
1977	Performances start at the new Arts Centre
1979	Fraser Government abolished compulsory student unionism
1982	Rally at Union Court on women and tertiary education address by Senator Susan Ryan
1983	Battles on campus between the left and right wing organisations about voluntary student unionism
1986	Paul Thom's production of Handel's <i>Susanna</i> at Arts Centre
	May. The Executive Centre opened in May on the ground floor to provide word processing and printing services.



Aquarius Festival 1971 (Greg Dickins)



C: INDIGENOUS VALUES

The relevant report is

Union Court: Indigenous Contexts and Design Engagement

ANU (April) 2017.



Australian
National
University

UNION COURT INDIGENOUS CONTEXT AND DESIGN ENGAGEMENT



UNION COURT + UNIVERSITY AVENUE





UNION COURT INDIGENOUS CONTEXT AND DESIGN ENGAGEMENT

OUTLINE OF ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

- Preliminary engagement Indigenous Context workshop with key internal stakeholders (including Anne Martin (Tjabal Centre) and Richard Baker) undertaken 12 September 2016 to establish approach to Indigenous interpretation in the Precinct. Preliminary engagement with nominated Indigenous student representatives also undertaken.
- Dave Johnston (Aboriginal Architects Australia) was appointed October 2016 to undertake facilitation of engagement with the four registered local Representative Aboriginal Organisations (RAOs). Dave Johnston's involvement was suggested by Anne Martin to act as an independent facilitator with preexisting relationship with local RAOs.
- Engagement with the RAO groups commenced in November 2016, with a series of meetings undertaken with nominated representatives of each RAO on 16 and 17 January 2017. The meetings were facilitated by Dave Johnston and also attended by a project team representative (Sam Jordan), design team representative (Kate Luckraft, Aspect Studios), The Hornery Institute (Alissa Huie), Fiona Peterson (Tjabal Centre, attending on behalf of Anne Martin), and Richard Baker.

The purpose of the initial meetings was to introduce the project, gain preliminary feedback from each group on the proposal, and enable the project team to develop an understanding of key opportunities and ideas for exploration and implementation. In particular, groups outlined the significance of the area, key sites and potential opportunities for indigenous interpretation and design in the precinct, potential as well as process and protocols for implementation going forward.

Four registered local RAO groups engaged: **Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation** (attended by Wally Bell and Karen Denny); **Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council** (attended by Matilda House and Ambrose House); **King Brown Tribal Group** (attended by Carl Brown); **Ngarigu Currawong Clan** (attended by James Mundy).



KEY EMERGING THEMES AND EARLY IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PRECINCT

- **Acknowledging the traditional owners and welcoming to Country** – Welcome signage at the Gateway entry and welcome signage from local Indigenous families at Sullivans Creek; Use an Indigenous name for the Village ('Kanbri')
- **Celebrating the creek and water** – Creekside walk with seating and signage to tell local Indigenous family stories; Bush food garden; Artwork in and along the creek edge; Indicate the original creek line with pavement treatments, art and signage.
- **Highlighting significant landmarks and reference points** – A ground map artwork outlining key points of reference and significant points in the landscape
- **Showcasing flora and fauna significant to the area** – Showcasing Bogong moth and other significant fauna; Featuring the bluebell flower, Ngunawal plants and stories about scar trees in the area
- **Telling the contemporary Indigenous story of the place** – Celebrate Indigenous Alumni and Indigenous Leaders in the University through artworks
- **Integrating Indigenous art and design in the precinct** – Integrate artwork from local and nationally significant artists in the precinct to showcase art, crafts, design, literature and poetry.
- **Enabling a living indigenous culture and place of learning** – Use the Village program and events to celebrate, teach and communicate Indigenous Culture; Guided tours; Acknowledge Indigenous Peoples from other Nations and Indigenous culture more broadly – A map of nations.
- **Ongoing local indigenous custodian involvement in the design and delivery of the precinct** (including employment and procurement).

NEXT STEPS

- Project team to commence development of concepts based on emergent themes from engagement to date with agreed checkpoints with RAO representatives to gain feedback. Input and alignment with cultural process and protocol.
- Involve RAO representatives in the development of briefs for specific elements.
- Engage Indigenous students with development of concepts going forward
- Establish internal reference group with key ANU staff and relevant project team (including Anne Martin and Richard Baker) to develop briefs and oversee development of concepts through to implementation.



SUMMARY OF KEY THEMES AND POTENTIAL PROJECTS

The following table outlines 8 key themes and corresponding project ideas emerging from preliminary discussions with local registered Representative Aboriginal Organisations (RAOs).

THEMES	POTENTIAL PROJECT IDEAS
1. Acknowledge the traditional owners and Welcome to Country	Signage with welcome at the University / Precinct entrance
	Use an Indigenous name to name the Village
	Flags
2. Celebrate the creek & water	Creekside walk (at Sullivans Creek)
	Indicate the original creek line
3. Highlight significant landmarks and reference points	Landscape map (ground map)
	Night time place
4. Showcase flora and fauna significant to the area	Reference significant fauna through art and design
	Reference flora and plantings significant and local to the area



	PROCESS AND NEXT STEPS
<p>Signage saying welcome in language/s located at the entrance gateway to the Campus/precinct and creek as follows:</p> <p><i>Official Welcome:</i> Generic welcome from each traditional owners and University at the Gateway</p> <p><i>Local Family Welcome:</i> At the back near creek entrance to precinct the individual family/clan welcomes with oral statements (will contain 4 welcome statements)</p>	<i>Dave to complete</i>
Use the word "Kanbri" * as a name for the village.	Confirm spelling with groups
If flags are to be flown in the precinct ensure Indigenous flags are included	
<p>Family stories and seating along the creek line – Provide opportunities to sit, read and reflect on historic stories provided by local Indigenous families. The story fo Onyong (key figure); Black Harry (key figure); Nunnawal Warrior; Emu stories (stories in the sky/ aboriginal astrology); and others have been suggested by families to date</p> <p>Educational signage – Provide signage outlining general information and interpretation (such as the significance of the water and creek to Indigenous people)</p> <p>Bush food garden – Plant local bush foods along the creek supported by interpretive signage.</p> <p>Artwork – Integrate art or sculpture opportunities on, in or next to the creek. Ideas suggested include: Sandstone blocks along the creek edge and stepping stones through the creek (potentially with carvings or axe grinding grooves); Explore art concepts around raft canoes as inspiration for artwork as well as creek life fauna such as muscles, fish, ducks and duck eggs.</p>	
Use indicators to show where the original creek and ponds would have been. Indicators may take the form of pavement treatments such as inlays, artworks, markers or other signage). Consider indicating the creek line inside buildings.	
A ground map artwork that outlines key points of reference and significance on a map located on the ground and places Union Court in context	See Goobidarah example
Tell the story of the night sky through artwork (e.g. lighting installations) supported by signage to add to the atmosphere of the precinct at nighttime.	
<p>Bogong moth and Uriarra Story – Potential to use the Bogong Moth as a motif in art and design in the precinct (e.g. Potential use as a lighting treatment) Tell the story of Uriarra ("running to the feast") and convey a message of 'sharing and inviting'. * Note: don't over use the moth in the Precinct.</p> <p>Reference other significant fauna such as the Platypus, Buru (Kangaroo) and Eagle</p>	
<p>A garden of bluebells – Include a feature garden of local Bluebell flowers known to be significant in the area</p> <p>Local native plants – Plant local native plants throughout the precinct and liase with local Indigenous Rangers, Landcare and plant experts to identify species and sources</p> <p>Stories of the local scar trees – Integrate signage that tells the story of local scar trees in the area and links to the ANU Heritage Trail.</p>	Euroka Gilbert



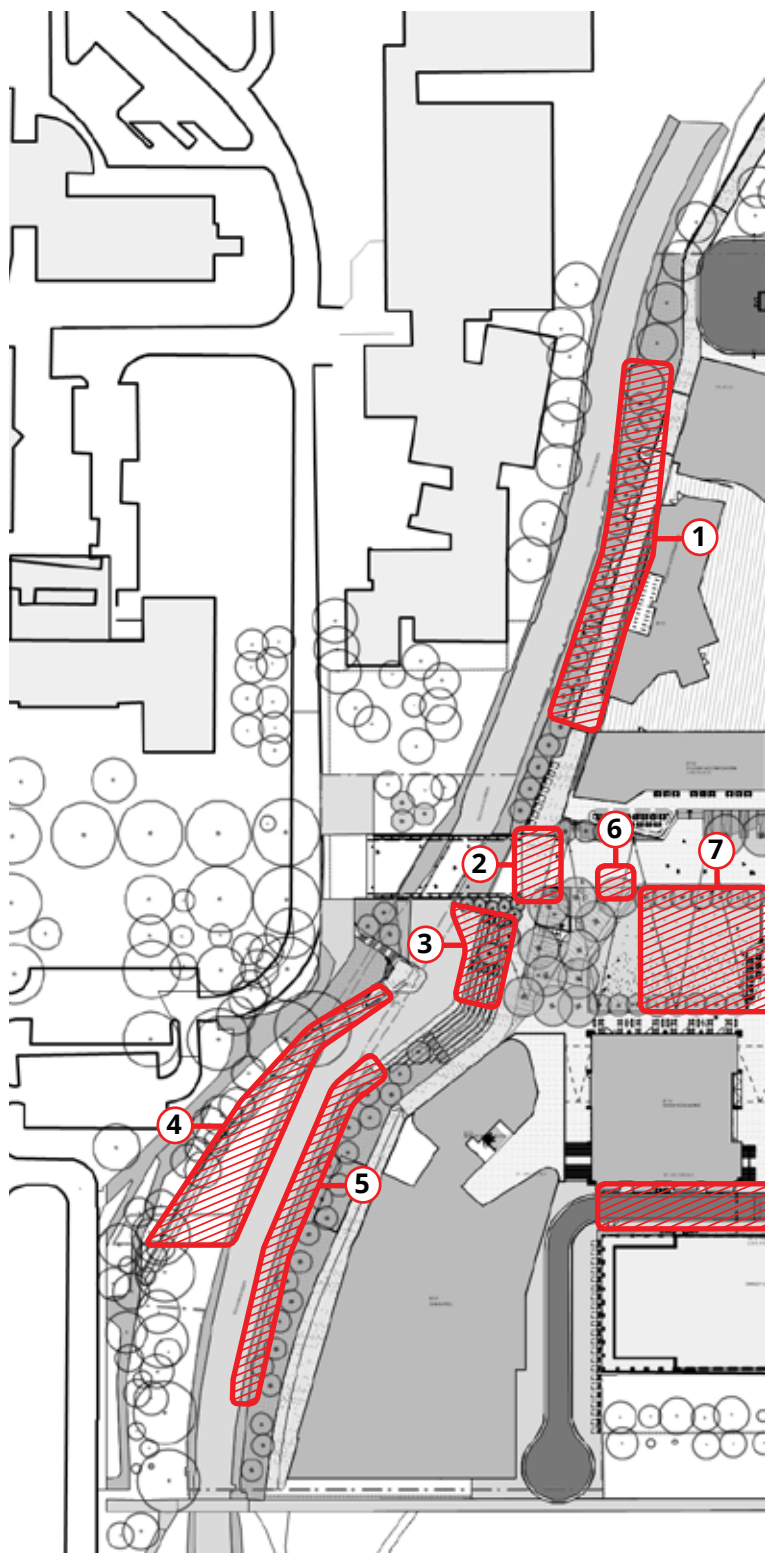
5. Tell the contemporary Indigenous story of this place	Celebrate Indigenous Alumni
	Recognition to Indigenous leaders in the University
6. Celebrate Indigenous art in the precinct	Local and nationally significant indigenous arts, crafts and design
7. Enable a 'living Indigenous culture' & place of learning	Use the village program and events to bring Indigenous culture to life
	Acknowledge Indigenous Peoples from other nations and Indigenous Culture more broadly
8. Involve local Indigenous custodians, ANU staff and students in the design and delivery of the precinct over time	Ongoing engagement
	Indigenous procurement and employment

<p>Alumni wall or plaques (or other acknowledgement) embedded into pathway containing names of all ANU Indigenous Alumni and link to the Indigenous Alumni Group;</p> <p>Map of alumni nations – a map outlining the nations of origin of all Indigenous ANU graduates</p>	
<p>Use art, programs and events to recognise Indigenous leaders and friends of the university (honorary Aunty and Uncles)</p>	
<p>Engage local artists and craftspeople to deliver art for the precinct including arts, crafts, literature and design. May include temporary and permanent pieces. Use signature buildings to house significant art work e.g. Culture and Events building and Student Life building.</p>	<p>Uncle Jim Bowser is one local artist that could be engaged suggested by the RAOs.</p>
<p>Calendar of events – establish key events celebrating, teaching and communicating Indigenous culture such as talks, lectures, ceremonies and workshops involving local Indigenous groups. Consider the integration of a fire pit as part of the Creek Amphitheatre to be used appropriately with permission of custodians for special ceremonies and events (such as at Walatooga NSW)</p> <p>Elder in residence – explore the concept of an Elder in Residence program</p> <p>Guided tours supported with a mobile App and brochure to give students and visitors further opportunities to connect with Indigenous culture and country</p>	
<p>Map of Indigenous Nations – Provide reference to other Indigenous groups and nations in Australia.</p> <p>Find opportunities to provide information for the community and visitors to learn and connect with Australian Indigenous people and culture more broadly (beyond just local groups)</p>	
<p>Continue to engage with local Indigenous custodians and groups throughout the project and in the future.</p> <p>Involve Indigenous ANU staff and students in the process of developing and delivering concepts over the life of the development.</p>	
<p>Explore potential opportunities for Indigenous employment including social enterprise opportunities (such as Indigenous social enterprise café) as well as procurement in the development of the precinct (from services through to landscaping supplies, such as plants).</p>	

MASTERPLAN OVERVIEW

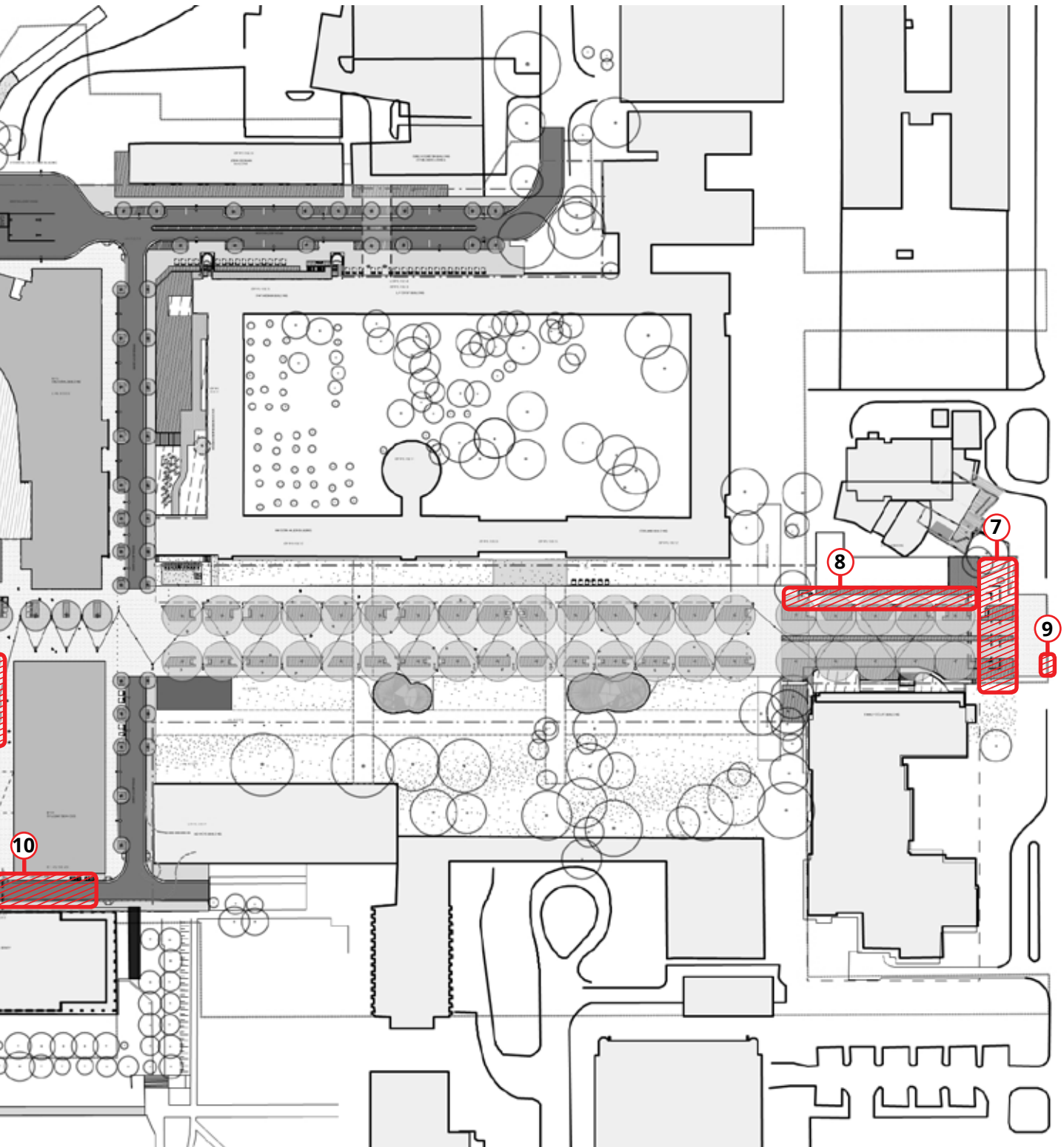
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE INTERPRETATION STRATEGY LEGEND

1. Family stories and seating along the creek line – provide opportunities to sit, read and reflect on historic stories provided by local Indigenous families.
2. A ground map artwork that outlines key points of reference and significance on a map located on the ground and places Union Court in context.
3. Establish calendar of events celebrating, teaching and communicating Indigenous culture such as talks, lectures, ceremonies and workshops involving local Indigenous groups. Provide space for fire pit which can be used by invited custodians for ceremonies.
4. Bush food garden – plant local bush foods along the creek supported by interpretive signage.
5. Artwork – integrate art or sculpture opportunities on, in or next to the creek, made by local artist/s.
6. Local Family Welcome – near creek entrance to precinct the individual family/clan welcomes with oral statements (will contain 4 welcome statements. Use the word “Kanbri” as a name for the village).
7. Potential for significant public art work designed by contemporary indigenous artist/s.
8. Alumni wall or plaques (or other acknowledgement) embedded into pathway containing names of ANU Indigenous Alumni and link to the Indigenous Alumni Group; Map of alumni nations – a map outlining the nations of origin of all Indigenous ANU graduates.
9. Signage saying welcome in language/s located at the entrance gateway to the Campus/precinct.
10. Contemporary street art opportunity for indigenous artist/s.



General Arrangement Plan

Note: NTS refer to Appendix drawings



lahznimmo
architects

ASPECT Studios™

D: RARE AND ENDANGERED FLORA AND FAUNA ALONG SULLIVANS CREEK

Report to be submitted separately.

E: INTERPRETATION POLICY

IDENTIFYING AND INTERPRETING SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

MARGARET BETTERIDGE, DIRECTOR, BETTERIDGE CONSULTING PTY LTD

For many years, the investigation and assessment of cultural heritage traditionally considered the evidence of places including built form, landscapes, archaeological remains and artefacts. These features represented tangible, physical evidence of former activities on historic sites and places which documented human occupation, adaptation and change and could be read by heritage practitioners. Cultural heritage no longer stops with monuments, sites or collections of objects - it also recognises the importance that the community – and groups within communities – values the traditions, memories and attachments that people have through their interaction with heritage items.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. 1 More specifically, social significance of cultural heritage represents the meanings attached to buildings and objects which are important to people, social groups and communities. Social value is measured through research, investigation and consultation to identify the ways in which people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Places of social cultural value also have associations with contemporary community identity which is built on their historic values. Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group'. 2(Australia ICOMOS Guidelines to the Burra Charter 2013: Cultural significance Article 2.5).

A heritage item is considered to have social significance if an item has particular associations with the community. 'An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual at State or local level'.3

Tangible heritage is embodied in physical evidence such as extant structures places, artefacts and archaeological evidence which heritage sites can reveal. Intangible cultural heritage is embodied within the heritage fabric as the cultural and social expression of the people associated with those places. It can be identified through oral traditions, social practices knowledge and skills, rituals, language, names, expressions, feeling, memories and ways of speaking. It is defined by UNESCO as follows:

'Intangible cultural heritage means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and in

¹ Australia ICOMOS, 2013, The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 Guidelines to the Burra Charter 2013, Article 1.2), accessed online at <http://australia.icomos.org>

² Ibid, Article 2.5

² Ibid, Article 2.5

³ Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance*. Accessed online at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

*some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible heritage, transmitted from generation is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity.*⁴

Social significance relates to those qualities which define society as a community and its organisation and which are valued by that community. In assessing social significance of heritage places, the Heritage Division considers that social significance applies if 'An item has strong or special social, cultural or spiritual associations and attachments with a particular community or cultural group in NSW at State or local level.' (Criterion d) 5.

These values can also be assessed through a process of consultation and review of documentary sources according to their representativeness – whether the site demonstrates the principal characteristics and is a good representative example of that site type; and rarity - the degree to which such a site is known elsewhere and whether the site is uncommon, rare and endangered. Heritage items are also ranked for their level of social significance as Exceptional, High, Moderate, Low and Intrusive, according to the degree of their social value/s to the community.

Understanding and assessing the context and circumstances in which places or items are/were significant relies on an exploration of and an appreciation for the personal associations and relationships which connected places to people. but they require interpretation to give them meaning to wider audiences. To convey this information, the social values need to be transmitted and interpreted.

Interpreting cultural heritage has drawn largely on the early work of American theorists, Professors Sam Ham and Freeman Tilden, whose work in national parks set benchmarks for heritage sites across the world. Using a simple interpretive framework, they encouraged the organisation of information about historic sites to be Entertaining, Organised, Relevant and Thematic. While explanations of things which are visible is generally straightforward, interpreting social significance of things which are often invisible is more difficult. Interpretation has to work harder to convey the significance of social values and reveal the layering of personal experience, identity, interaction, and connections. It requires context, appropriate voice and tone and often sensitivity to different points of view or cultural taboos. Sometimes, the interpretation of social significance can only be a contemporary perception, drawn from memory, the living expressions inherited from ancestors and passed on to descendants or from primary and/or secondary reference sources when direct connections have been lost in time.

Intangible cultural heritage is an important factor in maintaining and promoting intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and mutual respect in the face of growing globalization. It helps to foster the inter-generational transmission of cultural traditions, knowledge and skills and can have important social and economic outcomes for minority groups.

⁴ UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage accessed online at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/convention>

⁵ Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, accessed online at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

The three pillars of the Australian National University Student's Union (established 1965) are the welfare of members and the quality and equity in tertiary and education, advocacy on behalf of the student membership and providing social activities and interaction within the student community to balance the academic rigour of study.

While built evidence associated with the Union will have varying levels of significance to the student community past and present, it is the evolving and continuing activity which the Union generates which is significant to the University community. Social values which are relevant might include the following:

- social inclusion through the promotion of, and adherence to, Union principles;
- social interaction through traditional and contemporary activities which maintain, contribute to and create identities and communities within the University environment;
- inter-generational inheritance of cultural traditions associated with campus life;
- activism on matters significant to the rights and welfare of students;
- impacts by significant personalities associated with Union representation
- changing role of student unions.

Future methods for interpreting these social values might consider techniques which contribute to the cultural landscape of the University and which could draw on the intellectual and artistic resources of the institution.

Interpretation which addresses social significance and intangible cultural heritage may take traditional forms of signage, times, chronologies and narratives. Sometimes they are better expressed in public artwork which embodies some of the intangibility through thoughtful, reflective or confronting responses.

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METHODS OF INTERPRETATION

Static narratives using text and images to develop historical storylines:



Image 1: Signage at Fremantle prison discussing prison riots

Chronologies can use text and images with interactive elements to introduce personal stories:

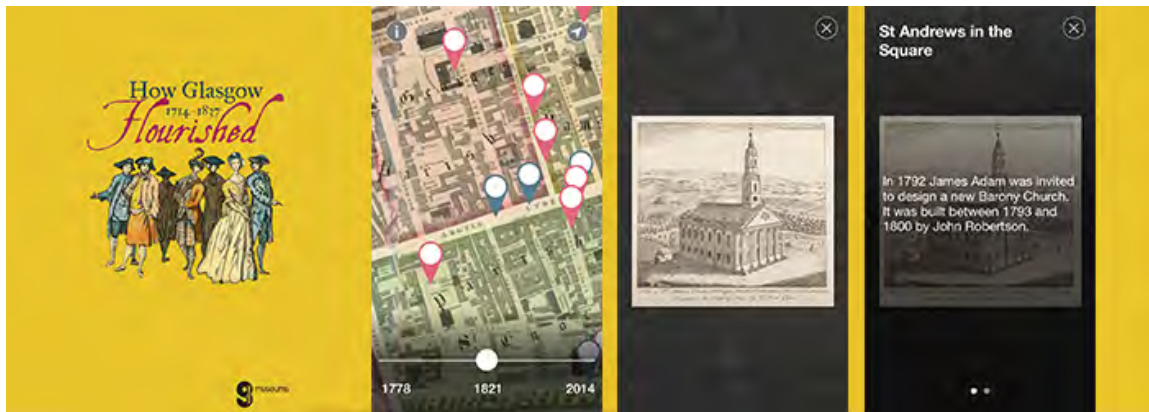


Image 2: Chronology presented as an illustrated timeline at the peoples' Palace, Glasgow

Definition of removed elements provides spatial interpretation which can convey a sense of experience:



Image 3: Architectural interpretation, Cascades Female factory, Hobart

Performance-based events can highlight current issues or re-enact past events:



Image 4: Performance art outside Parliament House, Sydney protesting against the closure of the National Art School

Opportunities for personal reflections enable communities to express loss – and draw strength in hope:



lxix

Perceptions of feelings associated with emotional responses:



Image 7: Cascades Female Factory, Hobart

Landscape of memory and loss of cultural heritage:



Image 8: Project 32: Barrangal dyara (skin and bones) by Jonathan Jones for Kaldor Art projects

Pavement embeddings:



Image 9: Federation Square designed by Karres en Brands, landscape architects

Sentiments of dislocation and memories:

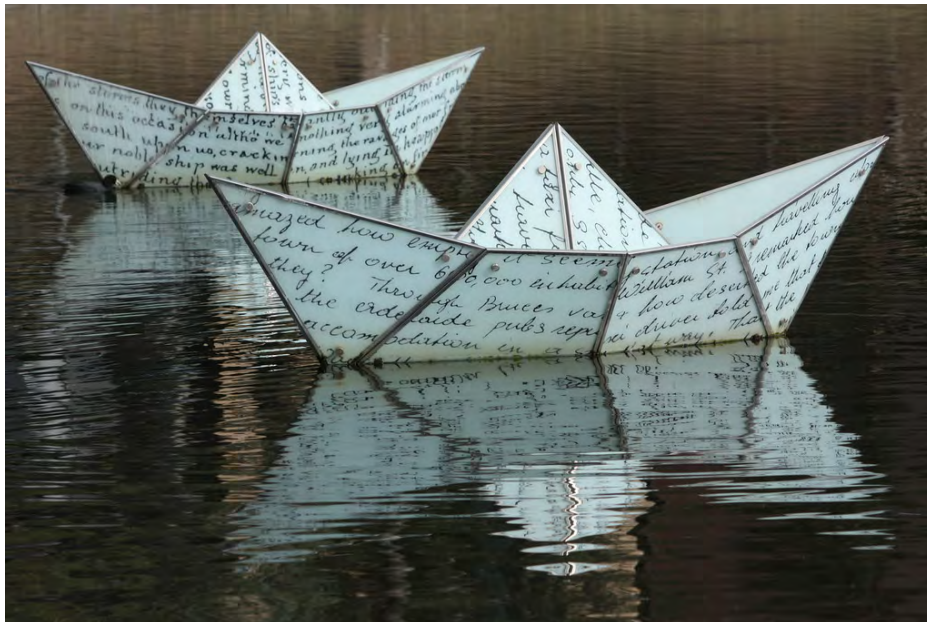


Image 10: 'Talking our way back home' by Shaun Kirby, Adelaide

Place making:



Image 11: Creative Corridor, University of Arkansas

Writing on the wall:



Image 12: Street art by Banksy

Silent protest:



Image 13: Sea of Hands at Parliament House, Canberra

Public art:- static:



Image 14: 'Friendship knot', Sioux Falls

interactive:



Image 15: 'Public address' by Simon Perry, Federation Square, Melbourne

Lost evidence:



Image 16: Memory Line by Turpin + Crawford

Forgotten sounds:



Image 17: Bird song

Memory of war:



Image 18: Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red (poppies) by Paul Cummins and Tom Pipe, Tower of London, UK

Transcripts:



REFERENCES

NSW Heritage Office, 2001, Assessing heritage significance. NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Parramatta accessed online at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>.

Debbie Byrne, Helen Brayshaw, Tracey Ireland, 2001 (revised June 2003), Social significance: a discussion paper. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville, accessed online at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/SocialSignificance.pdf>