

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).

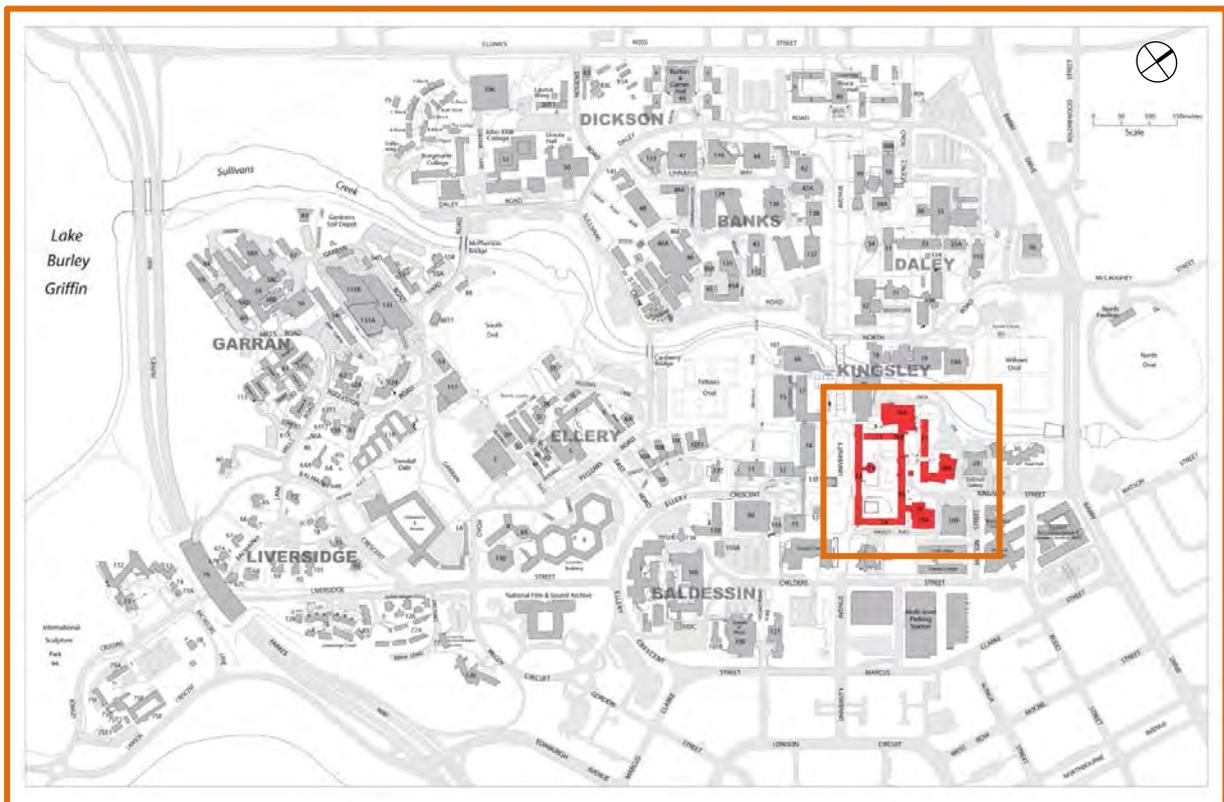


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

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

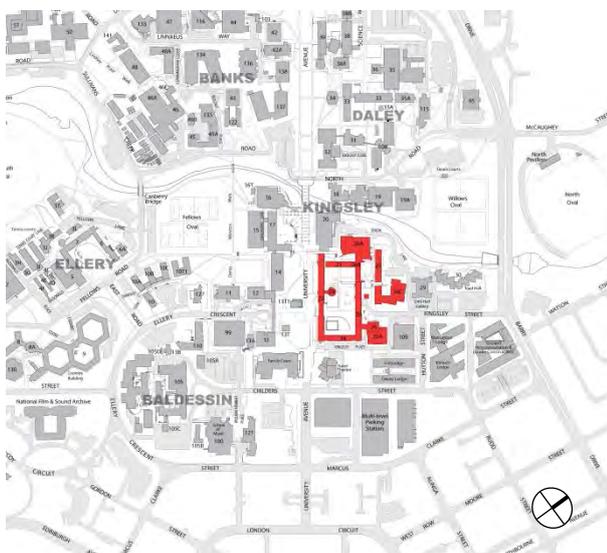


Figure 2: Configuration of the Arts and Economics Precinct in relation to Sullivan's Creek and Childers Street.

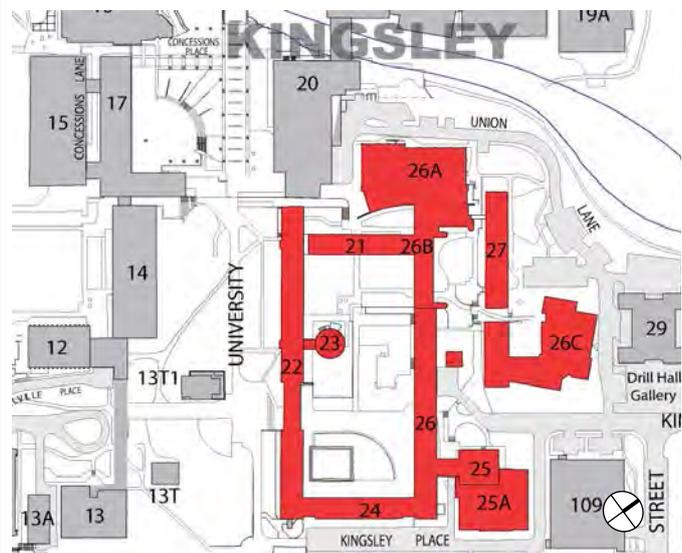


Figure 3: Configuration of the Arts and Economics Precinct Buildings showing their proximity to University Avenue.

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.

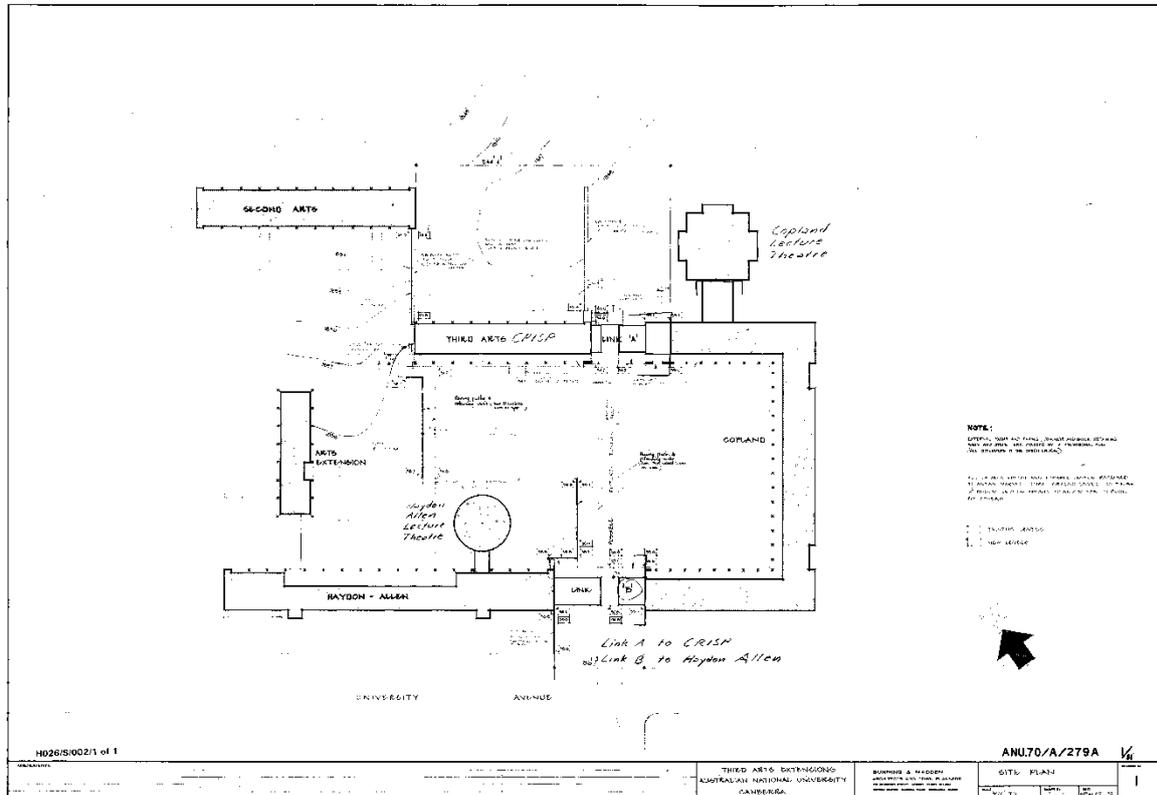


Figure 4: Site plan for the LF Crisp Building, drawn up by Bunning & Madden Architects & Town Planners, September 18 1970.

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
<p>(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>	<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>Attributes</p> <p>The buildings, their evolution, design, location and siting, the central courtyard and their interconnection.</p>
<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>	<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)

Photographs



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

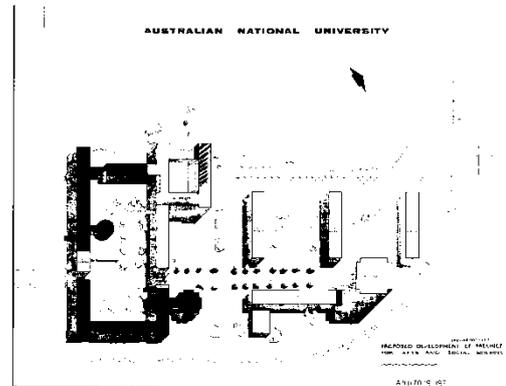


Figure 7: 1966 Drawing of the Arts Economics Precinct proposed development by Bunning and Madden Architects. (Source: ANU Archives)



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.

Recommendations

If development resulting in loss of significant fabric is proposed, interpretation and a heritage impact assessment would be a prerequisite according to EPBC Act requirements.

Photographic recording for the ANU archives should be undertaken prior to any potential loss of significant fabric, buildings or landscaping in any future development of the Arts and Economics Precinct.

A formal assessment of the aesthetic and social values of the building should be carried out.