

Study Item/ Area	Drill Hall Gallery
Acton Campus Precinct	KINGSLEY Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	29 (Drill Hall Gallery)

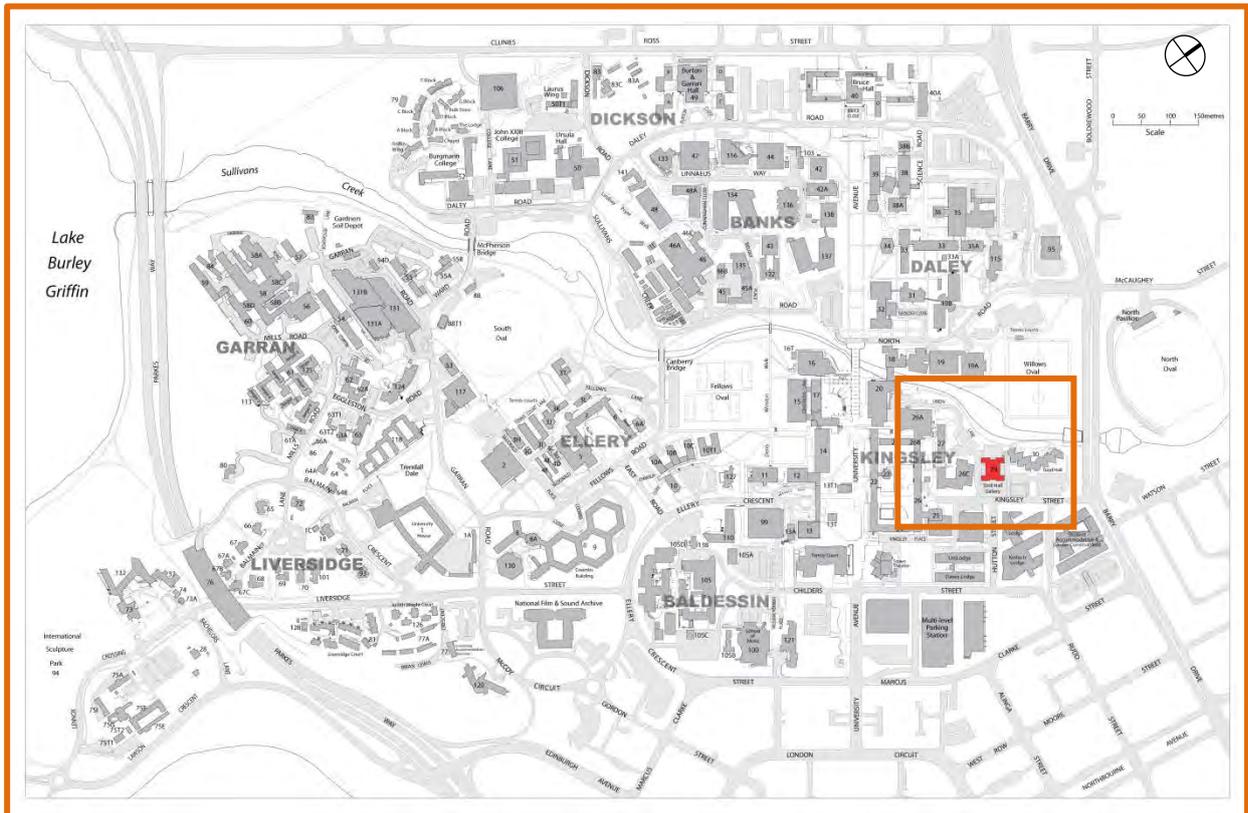


Figure 1: Location of study area within the ANU Acton Campus site.

Heritage Ranking	Drill Hall Gallery— Exceptional —Commonwealth Heritage value
Heritage Listing	The Drill Hall Gallery is listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (Place ID: 105635) The Drill Hall Gallery is also nominated for the ACT Heritage Register, included on the Australian Institute of Architect's Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture (Place ID R059), and is also included on the ACT Heritage Register (Place ID AC0035).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at December 2011. The extant building and trees of the Drill Hall Gallery continue to be well maintained for exhibition and office accommodation and are in reasonable condition.
Relevant Documentation	2010 Heritage Management Plan for the Drill Hall Gallery has been prepared by the ANU Heritage Officer. It provides a detailed history and description of the buildings within the Drill Hall Gallery vicinity.

Context of the Buildings

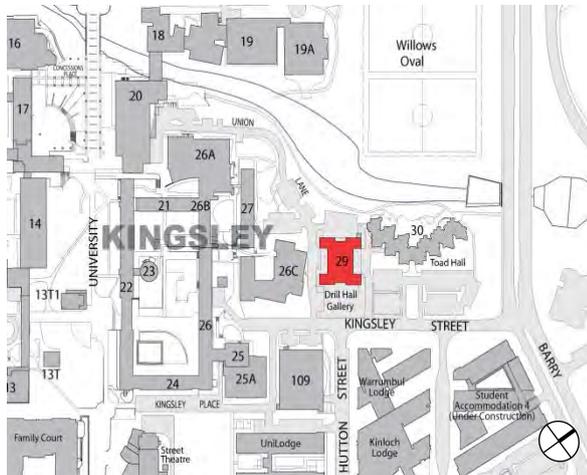


Figure 2: The Drill Hall Gallery in its context of the Kingsley Precinct, including the Manning Clark Centre (26A) to the south.

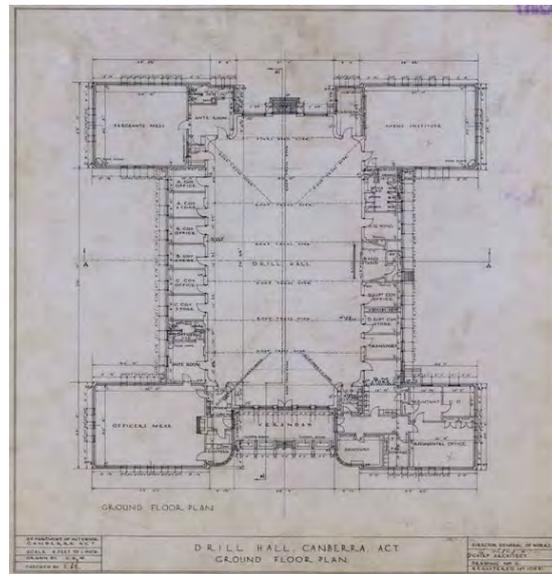


Figure 3: 1939 Site Plan of Drill Hall Gallery. (Source: NAA A2617, 2/10581)

Brief Historical Overview

Constructed between 1939 and 1940 in the lead up to World War 2 (WWII) to the design of EH Henderson, Chief Architect of the Department of the Interior (1926-1936), this building served as a drill hall for activities of many military groups including the 3rd Battalion, Royal New South Wales Regiment and the 7 Australian Light Horse. The group of drill halls designed in the late 1930s was intended to provide accommodation in each military district for physical training of both the military and militia, as a large-scale recruiting drive began and compulsory service was reintroduced prior to WWII. During the 1940s its space was used by groups as diverse as School Cadets, Air Training Corps and the Returned Sailor's, Soldier's and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), now known as the Returned and Services League of Australia (RSL).

After several submissions by community groups, the premises were given over to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in 1947, on the proviso that access was to be granted to all members of the community, including the Australian Military Forces (AMF). The post WWII period saw the reintroduction of Citizen Military Forces units in Australia and the Drill Hall was returned to the Department of the Army in early 1948.

In 1967 the *Australian National University (Leases) Ordinance 1967* was passed and the second Perpetual Lease for the ANU was approved. This took in the land on Kingsley Street, including the Drill Hall, but since the building was still under the control of the AMF at this time it was not officially included. It was not until the granting of the Third Perpetual Lease on 6 November 1974 that the site was included in the University's leasehold.

The Drill Hall was vacated by the 3rd Battalion, Royal NSW Regiment after a new Drill Hall was constructed in Allara Street, Reid (later named the Werriwa Training Depot in the 1970s). From the end of 1968 the hall was primarily used by the University. In 1969 the Drill Hall became the Kingsley Street Hall to reflect its new associations with the University, and was used by the Examinations Section, the Sports Union and the ANU Health Service. By 1971 the Stamp Club was occupying the northeast room and two adjacent rooms. The University radio station requested the use of the rooms shortly after, and the long association of the Kingsley Street Hall with the University radio station began.

The eastern ancillary area of the Drill Hall initially housed Radio ANU from April 1973, a station established by students to broadcast to university halls, colleges, the University Union and University House by a system of landlines. In 1976 Radio ANU became Radio 2XX, Australia's first broad-based community radio service. Over the years 2XX fostered a vibrant music culture in the ACT through concerts and live recordings as well as providing a voice for 'grass-roots' activists, ethnic and community groups and progressive movements. The long association between Radio 2XX and the Drill Hall came to an end on 17 December 1999 when the station moved to Bunda Street, Civic. By 1977 the Sports Union and Health Services had relocated to

new premises in Union Court, with the northeast room used for martial arts until it was taken over by the National Gallery of Australia (NGA) in 1984.

The residential cottage located to the south of the site was built for the Drill Sergeant sometime between 1947 and 1950. Purchased with the Drill Hall and Parade Grounds, it provided space for University purposes, such as the Community Affairs Unit and the Australian National Dictionary Project. By 1995 this building was empty and soon after was declared unsafe and demolished. A number of light 'transportable' structures were erected on the site in the following three years, and were replaced by the large, modern College of Business and Economics (26C) in 2009.

In 1974, the Toad Hall Student Residence was constructed in the area of the old Parade Ground between Kingsley Street and Barry Drive. Toad Hall presented a new design for student accommodation facilities and is also listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

On 29 March 1985 the ANU entered with a joint initiative with the NGA to use the Kingsley Street Hall as an exhibition space. Soon after, the building was renamed the ANU Drill Hall Art Gallery and re-opened as an annex of the NGA. Initially, the National Gallery leased the main hall and the northwest room and did much to upgrade these spaces to appropriate gallery standards. This included the installation of false walls and, in the northwest room, environmental controls. By 1998 the NGA were also using part of the southwest room and completed further upgrades in this area.

Today, the Drill Hall Gallery has a charter to provide the Canberra community and the University with a selective program of high quality exhibitions of Australian and international art. The Gallery serves an important role in supporting the arts in the ACT by providing link exhibitions developed in conjunction with the University's wide ranging academic interests, or exhibitions that coincide with major conferences and public events. National and international exhibitions, and works from the University's own extensive collections, are features of the Gallery's program. Four areas at the Drill Hall Gallery (a large gallery and three intimate exhibition rooms) provide sufficient space for large or small exhibitions. This flexibility allows the Drill Hall Gallery to show concurrent exhibitions by different artists.

Description of the Drill Hall Gallery

Buildings

The Drill Hall was sited to symmetrically address a recreation reserve, now the Willows Oval area, of the ANU. The design of the symmetrical building is typical of Drill Halls constructed before and during WWII in the Inter-War Functionalist style. The Hall consists of a large central double-height hall with ancillary rooms running along either side, providing connecting halls for areas at each of the corners of the building.

The single-storey brick building originally contained an Officers' Mess in the southwest corner, Sergeants' Mess in the northwest corner and Men's Institute serviced by a canteen. The southeast corner contained an armoury, clothing store, regimental office, Quartermasters store and offices for the Commanding Officer and Adjutant. Running parallel to the main hall, on both sides, were connecting hallways that led into offices and stores for the various companies making use of the Drill Hall. Showers and lavatories were also located in these areas.

The building was originally designed with; terrazzo thresholds and tallowwood floors in the Hall, a 'Band Entrance' (a band alcove behind which was the master switchboard), Quartermasters store, Officer's mess, Sergeants' Mess, Men's Institute, Ante Rooms, Cloak rooms, Company Offices and Canteens. All other areas had hardwood floors. The skirtings were of Alpine Ash. Windows were constructed of mild steel with the larger examples casement hung with a transom upper section. Wrought iron grills were used on the windows of the Armoury, Clothing Store and Company Offices. The roof was constructed of pine joists and trusses with wrought iron suspension straps and box-gutters over a purlin soffit, with rectangular rain-heads and downpipes.

The flanked curved walls of the main entrance draw the eye towards the front door of the building, behind four oval brick columns. The double entry doors are flanked by two large timber-frame sash windows, emphasising the symmetry of the plan. Large double doors provide access from the rear, set beneath a steel awning. Oversize rectilinear timber-frame windows surround the doors. They have one large lower pane and are topped by two smaller panes. Four-pane timber sash windows are set into the walls of the northeast and northwest corners that face onto the rear entry.

The southeast corner originally housed the main offices of the Drill Hall. The windows of this area are long and narrow five-pane casement examples with a double pane transom window above. These windows are set in metal frames; the three easterly examples showcase the original iron grills. The remaining two windows have iron bars.

Three windows have been replaced on the wall that curves toward the front entrance. The original casement windows have been

Description of the Drill Hall Gallery

replaced with large single-pane inoperable examples. The top transoms have been painted over and are no longer functional. On the eastern side are two remaining original windows with working transoms, though they have been bricked internally. The third window along this wall has been replaced with a fixed, timber-frame rectangular example, approximately two-thirds the height of the original casement windows. The top portion of the opening has been bricked. There are at least three different types of glass used in these windows, indicating breakage and repair. All windows have rounded edges and brick sills. Two fixed single pane windows replace the originals at the rear. A rectangular brick air-conditioning enclosure has been added to the northeast corner of this area.

The southwest corner originally housed the Officers' Mess. All eight original casement windows have been retained along the front, though different types of glass reveal past breakages. The three windows on both the western and northern walls are original. All windows have rounded edges and brick sills. Original rain-heads with rectangular downpipes were observed on the western side, with one later round downpipe on the rear wall.

The northeast corner originally housed the Men's Institute. This section displays the same pattern of triple casement with transom, set in steel frames. Many original elements have been retained in this area, such as the windows, rain-heads and downpipes along the eastern wall; round downpipes on the eastern side replace the originals. A brick enclosure for an air-conditioning unit has been erected in the northeast corner, similar to that found on the opposite side of the building.

The northwest corner originally housed the Sergeants' Mess. All original windows have been preserved on the northern side, as have the smaller transom and casement windows closer to the rear entry doors. On the western side the southernmost window has been replaced by a single door, though again is no longer used. The original rain-heads and downpipes have been retained.

The eastern side of the Drill Hall has four windows set on either side of a single door that was originally used as a band entry. The rectangular windows are a contrast to the narrow examples seen on the four corner areas. Each is a four-pane timber sash and flanked by one slotted vent on each side. A single glass door with transom window above has been inserted at the southern end, replacing the original double doors. The clerestory level windows are important design elements, characterised by five sets of ribbon windows. There are three original rain-heads and downpipes on the upper level of this side.

The western side of the building mirrors its counterpart, though no door is evident. Eight windows similar to those on the east side punctuate the wall at regular intervals, though one (the closest to the front) has been replaced with a single-pane fixed window that is shorter than the others. The clerestory windows are identical and there are only two rain-heads and downpipes on this side of the building.

The roof of the Drill Hall Gallery has three very distinct levels. The highest is the central section sheltering the main hall. The existing colorbond blue roof was laid directly over the original metal roof, ensuring its preservation, in 2005-06. The front gabled end terminates in a small flag pole. The roof of the side galleries and front entrance are flat colorbond and sit below similar designs for the roof of the corner sections. The stepped effect of the varying roof levels help to accentuate the horizontal planes of the building, providing a visual counterpart to the high central aspect and the tall, narrow windows on the corner aspects.

Internally, a number of significant features have been retained in the Drill Hall Gallery. While these are not able to provide specific information on the exact nature of Defence Force activities, other elements such as fabrics, provide tantalising hints of the function and purpose of different areas. These elements include joinery, cladding, flooring and some fixtures.

A false ceiling was installed in the main hall during the 1980s renovations to allow for gallery lighting and fire management systems. The original ceiling was formed of asbestos sheeting. Platform partition walls were installed in this area by the National Gallery in 1985. These light walls run the entire length of the hall, each set about 1.5m away from the original walls, with two free-standing horizontal sections. The flooring of the main hall is polished timber with original three-tier cornices. The curved front corners of the hall reinforce the Art Deco design and provide a pleasing contrast to the firm square corners of other parts of the building.

The brickwork is fair-faced and has raked joints. There are two wooden string courses ('picture rails') located at intervals about one-third the height of the internal walls. Modern air-conditioning ductwork has been installed along the upper levels of the hall. These have a direct impact on the amount of light permitted through the clerestory windows. It is important to have an effective climate-control system for the gallery, but these do have an impact on the amount of light in the hall.

The internal arrangement of rooms in the southeast corner remains essentially identical to the original plan, with only minor modifications in parts. The large Regimental Office denoted on the original plans has been partitioned into two smaller offices, with access provided from this area to the original CO's Office. The original door has been blocked, though the location is clearly defined. Plans from the late 1980s indicate that these changes occurred after this date.

Description of the Drill Hall Gallery

The original Cloakroom adjacent to the Quartermaster's Store had been converted into a washroom and laundry with linoleum floor by 1988. The double entry doors remain. Timber floors have been retained throughout the southeast corner except in the two northernmost offices and the original Adjutant's Office, which have been carpeted. Original skirtings remain. The Armoury room has different, three-tiered skirtings, similar to the cornices. This room also has a different parquet floor, indicating that it may have been replaced since construction. False ceilings have been installed throughout except for the western area, which has become the tea room. Three original window grills are also present.

The internal layout of the southwest corner has also been largely conserved. Modifications appear to have been carried out after 1988, including the removal of a door leading from the original kitchen area to the canteen. At the same time, false walls were installed. The kitchen has been gutted and now serves as a small display room commemorating the 3rd Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment and 3rd RNSWR, with a small display case fitted neatly into the fireplace. The original floors have been retained in the Officers' Mess. The canteen floors have been carpeted, though the skirtings remain. The Officers' Mess has become Gallery 3 and a false wall installed along the southern and western walls; false ceilings have been installed throughout. The fireplace in this room has been covered. Water damage to the false ceilings in the old kitchen area led to remedial works, uncovering the original (asbestos) ceiling. The damages have been repaired.

Very little natural light penetrates the northeast corner, which is now used as Gallery 2. This was a deliberate move, in order to ensure climate conditions were strictly controlled for the protection of the artworks on display. The original flooring and skirtings remain. The single door that can still be seen on the exterior of the building is no longer used. The kitchen in this area sits beneath a false ceiling that lowers the height to the top of the casement windows. It has a linoleum floor and modern fittings.

In the northwest corner, the general layout of the Sergeants' Mess, lavatory and ante-room have been retained. The most notable alteration is perhaps the removal of the door providing access from the canteen to the ante-room. The lavatory contains original joinery and finishes, though the fixtures have been upgraded and linoleum has been laid. The flooring extends from the anteroom to the Sergeants' Mess (now Gallery 4) with original skirtings. False walls, running along the northern and western sides, were installed in Gallery 4 by the NGA in 1985. The windows on both these sides, as well as the door on the western side, have been covered over. Light does not penetrate, however, through the windows on the southern side. The fireplace in the southeast corner has been covered. A modern climate-control system has been installed. A large crack has appeared on the northern (rear) wall of this room and appears to be a recurring problem, though it has been addressed in the past.

The eastern side was originally formed as three rooms. Eastern entry doors provided access to the offices and lavatory in this space. All rooms opened directly to the main hall. The doors of the first two rooms (south of the entry) have been blocked. The original timber flooring and skirtings remain, with false ceilings added. The cornices in the centre room have been removed. The lavatory has been upgraded to become the accessible toilet and the office immediately north of the side entry has been converted into male toilets. The third room has become the Gallery's plant room (upgrades carried out by the NGA in the mid-1980s).

The west side of the Drill Hall originally consisted of the ante-room to the Officer's Mess, the Officer's lavatory, six company offices and a store. All these rooms (bar the lavatory) were accessed via doors from the main hall, though some have now been blocked. The ante-room and lavatory were modified by the NGA in 1985 to provide for female toilets. An adjoining wall between the next two offices was removed prior to 1988, resulting in one large room. Another plant room is found in one of the other offices. The three northern rooms all have access from the main hall and doors provide access between the rooms themselves; all have false ceilings. Carpet has been laid on the original timber floorboards in some rooms, and has recently been replaced after it was damaged in the 2007 Canberra hailstorms. Original skirtings have been retained.

Generally, the external façade is in good condition, but signs of age and wear are evident in some places. Although the damages do not appear to threaten the structural integrity of the building, they do detract from the overall appearance of the original fabrics. A recurring problem is the large crack in the rear wall of Gallery 4 that has already been repaired on at least one occasion.

There is evidence of ongoing water damage to the cornices in the main hall and floor around the door leading into the tea-room.

The greatest damage to the Drill Hall Gallery in recent years was the result of the intense hailstorms that swept through the Canberra CBD area in February 2007. This event impacted on most areas of the building, in particular the western aspect and female toilets. Some false ceilings were replaced, as well as carpets. The timber floors were also damaged. The Drill Hall Gallery remained closed for several months and a number of exhibitions were cancelled. Unfortunately, minor instances of leaking have continued in the building despite the replacement of the roof prior to and after the hailstorm event. The box gutters are the primary source of water egress, though it is difficult to address this issue without major alterations to the original design.

Modern additions include external lighting, some fixtures and fittings and, in particular, the climate-control systems and associated

Description of the Drill Hall Gallery

ductwork.

Landscape

The landscape surrounding the Drill Hall Gallery was once part of the larger planting scheme for Kingsley Street, spreading from Boldrewood Street (now Barry Drive) to the Copland Building to the south. This loose scheme consisted of *quercus bicolor* species along Kingsley Street, almost all of which have been retained throughout developments on adjacent land.

Two mature *quercus pedunculata fastigiata* (Pedunculate oaks) flank the front entrance of the Drill Hall, both of which can be seen in Figure 3.2 (likely planted in the early 1950s). In the 1980s a group of *pyrus pashia* were also planted in the terraced area in front of the Gallery as part of the refurbishment works to convert the building into exhibition space. All of the trees mentioned above are significant for their heritage value, and are also considered to be of high or exceptional status for tree species on the ANU campus.

A number of significant white poplar trees have been retained and protected to the rear of Drill Hall and neighbouring Toad Hall. These appear to pre-date the construction of the student residence and are considered to have high significance. These species, as with the street oaks, contribute heavily to the views of the two buildings and must be maintained. The area to the rear of the Drill Hall and Toad Hall buildings, along Sullivans Creek, is part of an important biodiversity corridor for the ANU campus. It is vital that any future works along the Creek ensure protection of these values.

A *Sophora japonica* (Japanese Pagoda tree) was removed from the western side of the Drill Hall in 2002 to make way for one of the air-conditioning units and enclosures.

The development of Toad Hall in the mid-1970s destroyed any evidence of the Drill Hall Parade Ground, and the replacement of some of the oak species. Willows Oval has always been a recreation reserve, and likely had associations with the occupants of the Drill Hall Gallery. This use has been continued with the formal implementation of Willows Oval as a sporting ground. The new College of Business and Economics Building, completed in 2009, obliterated any surviving evidence of the residential cottage associated with the Drill Hall to the south.

The ring road that ran around the Drill Hall has been retained, with access roads either side of the building. The heavy setback from Kingsley Street was formed after the front *porte cochere* was removed in the 1980s. The artwork *Untitled* by Ken Unsworth has been installed at the front of the building, and is today recognised as an important part of the ANU Sculpture collection. This large piece complements the symmetrical façade of the Drill Hall and is well-suited to the site.

Any small sheds, utilitarian buildings or structures associated with early drill hall practices have been removed. No evidence remains of the firing range to the rear of the building.

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

The Drill Hall Gallery is individually listed on the CHL. The following assessment includes the original text from the CHL Citation, and a revised assessment undertaken for this project.

CHL Citation—Statement of Significance

The Drill Hall Gallery, ANU, is significant as the only extant drill hall in the Australian Capital Territory.

The Drill Hall, constructed in 1939-40, is significant for its role in the history of Canberra. As a Drill Hall, designed in the lead up to the World War II, it had a strong association with Canberra life during World War II and for 25 years. It served as a drill hall for the activities of the 3 Battalion Royal New South Wales Regiment (RNSWR), the 7 Australian Light Horse (ALH), a supply depot platoon, school cadets, Air Training Corps, the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), the Sydney University Regiment and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). As the Kingsley Street Hall, is associated with the development of community public radio in the ACT, housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years. The Drill Hall Gallery, is an exemplar for its successful reuse as a gallery, retaining the original drill hall character. It is important as a former annex of the Australian National Gallery and as one of the art venues of the Australian National University, providing the Canberra community and the University with exhibitions of Australian and International art.

The Drill Hall demonstrates a structure typical of drill halls with its massing and use of material, symmetry of design with some Art

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Deco detailing in its brickwork, and simple but robust Inter-War Functionalist architectural style. The Drill Hall with its clerestory lighting is a significant architectural and historical building in the area west of Civic.

The Drill Hall is associated with work of the Chief Architect, Department of the Interior, E Henderson (1932-1936).

Revised Statement of Significance

The Canberra Drill Hall is significant as one of few Drill Halls constructed around Australia in the interwar period, and as the only extant Drill Hall in Canberra. The Drill Hall is also significant for its use by the Australian National University, as the Kingsley Street Hall and the development of community public radio in the ACT—housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years.

The use of the Drill Hall as a gallery is significant, as an exemplar for its successful adaptive reuse, as a former annex of the National Gallery of Australia and as one of the primary venues for the ANU, which is committed to the support arts in the ACT.

The Drill Hall Gallery is rare in Canberra and in Australia as one of very few Drill Halls constructed during the interwar period (1918-1939) and as the only extant Drill Hall in Canberra. The building is also unique as the only Drill Hall to be successfully reused as a gallery.

The Drill Hall is representative of typical Drill Hall construction in the interwar period, in its massing and fabric, symmetrical design, Art Deco detailing and other key elements of the Interwar functionalist style. The Drill Hall is a particularly good example of this architectural style, which is increasingly rare in the ACT. The Drill Hall's internal layout and siting is also representative of military drill halls, with separate spaces for different ranks and functions including mess areas, training areas and offices. The siting near open grassed areas (now occupied by Toad Hall) for use as a parade ground is further representative of this use.

The Drill Hall Gallery is strongly associated with its designer, EH Henderson, Chief Architect of the Department of the Interior, 1926-1936 who was instrumental in several interwar functionalist and art deco buildings in Canberra including Forrest Fire Station Precinct, Manuka Swimming Pool, Ainslie Primary School, the Canberra School of Art (formerly Canberra High School) and renovations to Government House in 1939.

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>CHL Citation <i>The Drill Hall, constructed in 1939-40, is significant for its role in the history of Canberra. As a Drill Hall, designed in the lead up to the World War II, it had a strong association with Canberra life during World War II and for 25 years. It served as a drill hall for the activities of the 3 Battalion Royal New South Wales Regiment (RNSWR), the 7 Australian Light Horse (ALH), a supply depot platoon, school cadets, Air Training Corps, the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), the Sydney University Regiment and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). As the Kingsley Street Hall, is associated with the development of community public radio in the ACT, housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years. The Drill Hall Gallery is an exemplar for its successful reuse as a gallery, retaining the original drill hall character. It is important as a former annex of the Australian National Gallery and as one of the art venues of the Australian National University, providing the Canberra community and the University with exhibitions of Australian and International art.</i></p> <p>Attributes <i>Evidence of its original use as a Drill hall.</i></p> <p>Revised Assessment The Canberra Drill Hall is significant as one of few Drill Halls constructed around Australia in the interwar period, and as the only extant Drill Hall in Canberra. The building served as a Drill Hall for the activities of the 3rd Battalion Royal New South Wales Regiment (RNSWR), the 7th Australian Light Horse (ALH), a supply depot platoon, school cadets, Air Training Corps, the Returned Sailor's, Soldier's and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), the Sydney University Regiment and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).</p> <p>The Drill Hall is also significant for its use by the Australian National University, as the Kingsley Street Hall and the development of community public radio in the ACT—housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years. The Drill Hall has also been used by other sections of the ANU including Sports Union,</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

	<p>Health Club and Stamps Club.</p> <p>The use of the Drill Hall as a gallery is also significant, not only as an exemplar for its successful adaptive reuse, but as a former annex of the National Gallery of Australia and as one of the primary venues for the ANU which is committed to the support arts in the ACT.</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery meets CHL criterion (a) for historic values.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>Evidence of its former use as a Drill Hall and ongoing use by the ANU and wider community.</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>CHL Citation</p> <p><i>The Drill Hall Gallery, ANU, is significant as the only extant drill hall in the Australian Capital Territory.</i></p> <p>Attributes</p> <p><i>The whole building and its ability to demonstrate its former use as a Drill hall.</i></p> <p>Revised Assessment</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery is rare in Canberra and in Australia as one of very few Drill Halls constructed during the interwar period (1918-1939) and as the only extant Drill Hall in Canberra. The building is also unique as the only Drill Hall to be successfully reused as a gallery.</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery meets CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>Interwar construction period and adaptive reuse as a gallery.</p>
<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 Drill Hall Gallery 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>CHL Citation</p> <p><i>The Drill Hall demonstrates a structure typical of drill halls with its massing and use of material, symmetry of design with some Art Deco detailing in its brickwork, and simple but robust Inter-War Functionalist architectural style. The Drill Hall with its clerestory lighting is a significant architectural and historical building in the area west of Civic.</i></p> <p>Attributes</p> <p><i>Its integrity, the evidence of its use as Drill hall plus its Inter-War Functionalist architectural style demonstrated by the features noted above.</i></p> <p>Revised Assessment</p> <p>The Drill Hall is representative of typical Drill Hall construction in the interwar period, in its massing and fabric, symmetrical design, Art Deco detailing and other key elements of the Interwar functionalist style. The Drill Hall is a particularly good example of this architectural style, which is increasingly rare in the ACT.</p> <p>The Drill Hall's internal layout and siting is also representative of military drill halls, with separate spaces for different ranks and functions including mess areas, training areas and offices. The siting near open grassed areas (now occupied by Toad Hall) for use as a parade ground is further representative of this use.</p>

Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

	<p>Attributes</p> <p>Elements of interwar and art deco architectural styles, former demonstrated use as drill hall and siting.</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>While it is highly likely that the Drill Hall Gallery is of aesthetic significance, to fully meet these criteria, this significance must be demonstrated as being appreciated by a community group.</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery 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 Drill Hall Gallery does 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 Drill Hall Gallery is of social significance to the ANU and arts community, to fully meet these criteria, this significance must be demonstrated as being strongly associated with a community group.</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery 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>CHL Citation</p> <p><i>The Drill Hall is associated with work of the Chief Architect, Department of the Interior, E Henderson (1932-1936).</i></p> <p>Attributes</p> <p><i>The whole building, internally and externally, including form, fabric, detail, finish and colour.</i></p> <p>Revised Assessment</p> <p>The Drill Hall Gallery is strongly associated with its designer, EH Henderson, Chief Architect of the Department of the Interior, 1926-1936 who was instrumental in several interwar functionalist and art deco buildings in Canberra including Forrest Fire Station Precinct, Manuka Swimming Pool, Ainslie Primary School, the Canberra School of Art (formerly Canberra High School) and renovations to Government House in 1939.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole building, internally and externally, including form, fabric, detail, finish and colour.</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 Drill Hall Gallery does not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.

Photographs



Figure 5: The Front of the Drill Hall Gallery, 1951. (Source: NAA A7973, INT85)



Figure 6: False walls and ceilings were added to the building when it was converted into an art gallery in the mid-1980s. (September 1984, Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 7: Gallery 4 in use as an exhibition space in March 1987. (Source: ANU Archives, 2011)



Figure 8: The entrance to the Drill Hall Gallery seen from Kingsley Street, mid-1980s. (Source: ANU Archives, 2011)

Photographs



Figure 9: Roll of Creative Arts Fellows attached to the Drill Hall Gallery. This includes the Architectural detailing of the curved walls as a part of the original design. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)

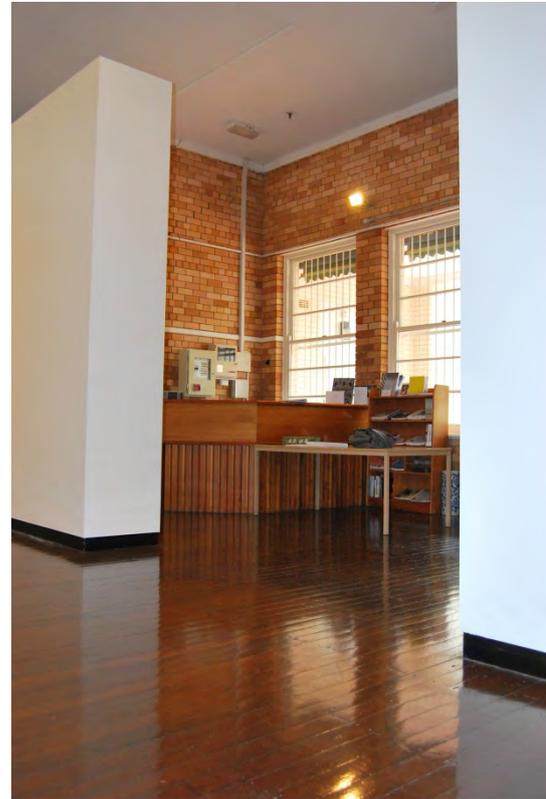


Figure 10: View of the timber finished front desk and resources of the Drill Hall Gallery foyer and the metal bar security screens on the exterior of the building. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)



Figure 11: View of the Main Gallery space. (Source: ANU Heritage Office, 2012)



Figure 12: View of the Main entrance to the Gallery including the sculpture *Untitled* by Artist Ken Unsworth, 1975. (Source: <http://heritage.anu.edu.au/?pid=122>)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

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

The Drill Hall Gallery is of exceptional heritage value and meets the EPBC Commonwealth Heritage criteria a) historic, b) rarity, d) representative and h) associative. Elements of exceptional heritage value make an irreplaceable contribution to the heritage significance of the ANU Campus and must be retained and conserved. The tolerance for change level is generally low. Loss or alteration of individual elements that may have exceptional significance would significantly diminish the Commonwealth Heritage (or other) 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 Drill Hall Gallery is able to a low 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 Drill Hall Gallery. The history of the Drill Hall Gallery should be interpreted to maintain the historic, rarity, representative and associative values of the site as 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.

Recommendations

Referral to the current Heritage Management Plan for the Drill Hall Gallery is required when preparing advice for alterations to the Drill Hall Gallery.

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 Drill Hall Gallery.

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