

Study Item/ Area	Research School of Earth Sciences (RSES)
Acton Campus Precinct	GARRAN Precinct
Building Nos. & Names	61A (OHB Administration Block), 61B (Jaeger 8), 61-1 (Jaeger 1), 61-2 (Jaeger 2), 61-3 (Jaeger 3), 61-4 (Jaeger 4), 113 (Shrimp III) (Jaeger 5), 61-6 (Jaeger 6), 125 (Jaeger 7)



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

Heritage Ranking	Research School of Earth Sciences Group— Moderate —Meets the criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List OHB Administration Block is covered in inventory for Old Hospital Buildings (this building is of Exceptional significance)
Heritage Listing	The Research School of Earth Sciences is not individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
Condition—Date	The condition noted here is at October 2011. The extant buildings and trees in the Research School of Earth Sciences (RSES) area continue to be well maintained for office accommodation and are in reasonable condition. Many of the original Canberra Community Hospital buildings were demolished for the construction of the RSES.
Relevant Documentation	There is currently a Heritage Management Plan for the Acton Conservation Area, in which one building of the Jaeger/RSES complex is included—OHB Administration Block. There is no relevant documentation for the RSES Area.

Context of the Buildings

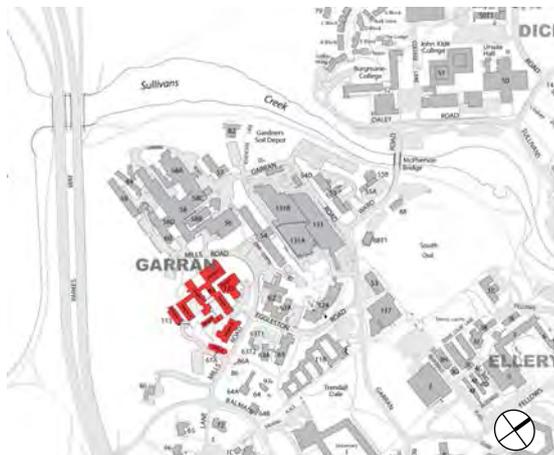


Figure 2: Jaeger Buildings in the context of the Garran Precinct, north of Parkes Way.

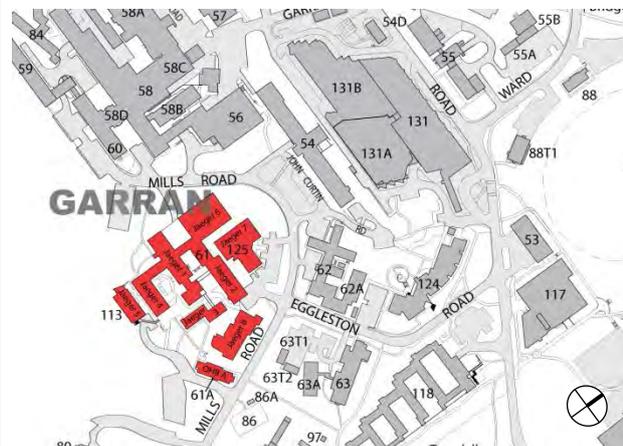


Figure 3: The Jaeger Buildings in relation to JCSMR to the north and Mills Road.

Brief Historical Overview

The Buildings of the RSES complex were originally built as a part of the Canberra Community Hospital complex, including Hospital Administration and Maternity. Canberra's first hospital has its origins as early as 1911 when Doctor Peter Lalor, the first Resident Medical Officer at Duntroon sent a letter suggesting that a pavilion tent be set up in the workmen's camp adjacent to the college as a temporary Home Affairs Hospital. The building of a temporary hospital was approved by King O'Malley, Minister for Home Affairs in December 1912 following a report by Dr W. Perrin-Norris. The report included the suggestion that a 'well qualified and tactful nurse' be appointed as a visiting nurse to reside at Acton. Miss Margaretta Katherine Charles-West was appointed and took up the position in January 1913.

By February 1913 sketch plans of the proposed hospital were submitted and, following some changes by Dr Perrin-Norris, working drawings were completed for a building with an estimated cost of £3047. The building was to be constructed on fifteen acres of land relinquished by Mr Sullivan of 'Springbank'. The first stage of the hospital was opened on the May 27 1914.

The original hospital consisted of:

- Building 1: A timber Administration Block containing a room for reception of patients, a dispensary and living quarters for the Matron and two sisters.
- Building 2: Another timber pavilion type building located behind Building 1 and connected by a timber walkway which served as the kitchen, with store rooms and pantry with quarters for a maid and cook.
- Building 3: Behind Building 2 and connected by a covered timber walkway was the timber wards building with two wards accommodating a total of 8 patients and opening onto a verandah which faced north. The building also included bathrooms.
- Building 4: From the end of the verandah of Building 3 was a covered walkway leading to the brick operating theatre.

In 1953 ownership of the Old Community Hospital Buildings passed to the Australian National University.

The Research School of Earth Sciences (RSES) has its origin in the Department of Geophysics, which was an original department of the Research School of Physical Sciences (RSPHysS), a founding research schools in the Institute of Advanced Studies of the Australian National University (ANU). The appointment of Professor JC Jaeger, the foundation Professor of Geophysics at ANU and the first professorial appointment in geophysics in Australia commenced on January 1 1952.

In 1973, the Department ceased to be part of RSPHysS, and became the new RSES, with AL Hales as its first director. Growth has continued since that time, with research efforts continually moving into new fields opened by experimental and theoretical developments, and instrumental possibilities (including computing). RSES has been, from the start, non-departmental, with research groups set up less formally, making scientific interactions easier between scientists across the school. That tradition

has continued, although the school is now grouped for administrative purposes into four areas: Earth Chemistry, Earth Physics, Earth Materials and Processes, and Earth Environment.

Geophysics was initially housed in a set of buildings at the western end of Acton Peninsula, first looking out onto the Canberra Racecourse, and then onto Lake Burley Griffin as it was filled in the early 1960s. Soon the Department of Geophysics and Geochemistry had moved to new buildings to the east, at a high point on the ridge of the peninsula, where Canberra Hospital had been in the period 1914-1943. Some of the hospital buildings, in the typical country-hospital weatherboard style of the early 20th century, are preserved in the RSES complex.

Overview

61A (OHB Administration Block)—constructed in 1928, designed by HM Rolland for the Federal Capital Commission

61-1 (Jaeger 1)—constructed in 1964, designed by Collard and Clarke Architects

61-2 (Jaeger 2)—constructed in 1969, designed by Collard and Clarke Architects

61-3 (Jaeger 3)—constructed in 1988, designed by Collard, Clarke and Jackson Architects

61-4 (Jaeger 4)—constructed in 1979, designed by Bunning and Madden Architects

113, 61-5 (Shrimp III) (Jaeger 5)—constructed in 1994, designed by Collard, Clarke and Jackson Architects

61-6 (Jaeger 6)—constructed in 1958, designed by Collard and Clarke Architects

125 (Jaeger 7)—constructed in 1998, designed by Anthony Cooper and Associates.

142 (Jaeger 8)—constructed in 2012, designed by Collard Clarke and Jackson Architects

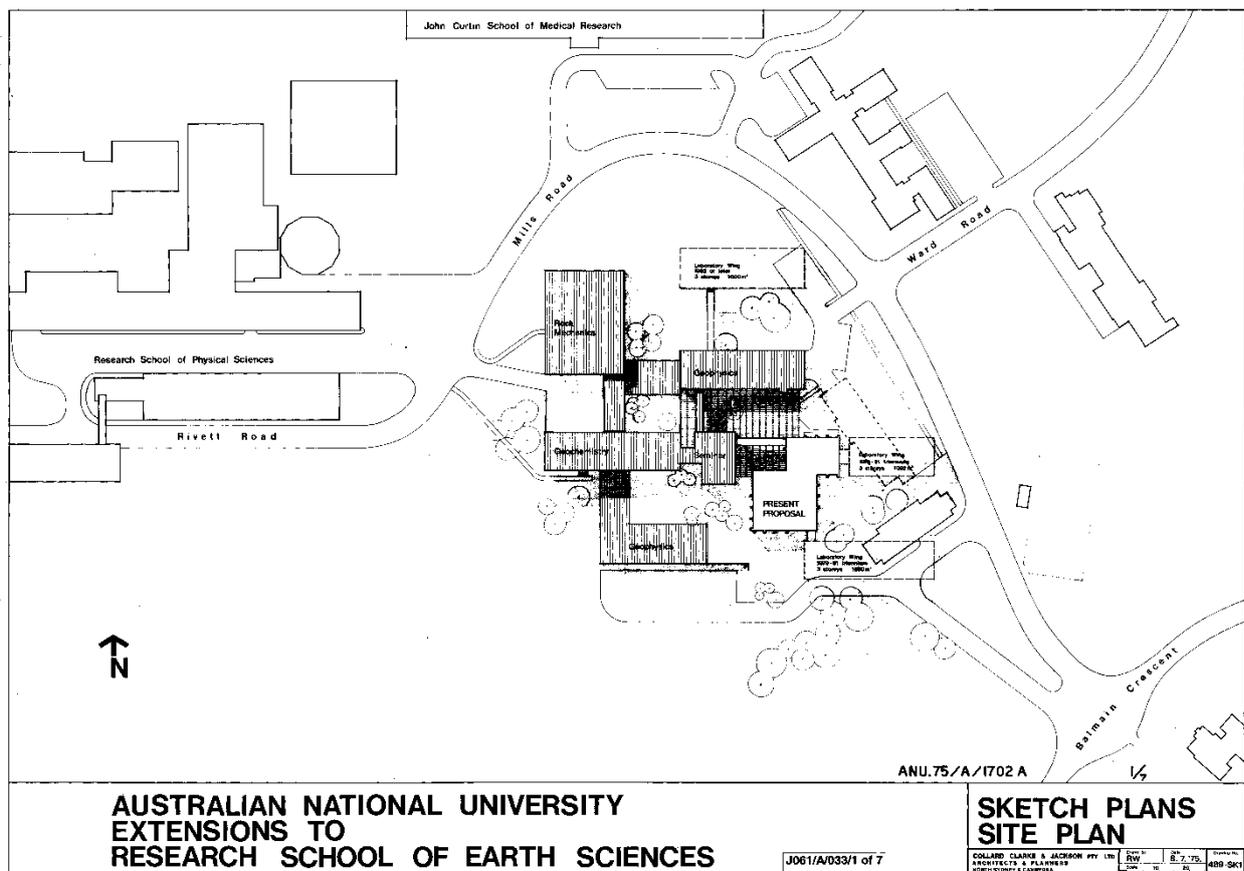


Figure 4: 1975 Layout of the Jaeger complex with proposed building by Collard Clarke and Jackson Pty Ltd.

Description of the RSES

Buildings

Jaeger 1 Brick exterior, cream rendered. Windows glass with aluminium casement, some on hydraulic opening systems. Partial concrete floored balcony with metal balustrade and brown painted wooden rails. Interior rendered brick walls with wood parquet on ground floor and vinyl upper floor. Interior doors are wood with glass inserts. Stairs poured concrete with stone treads and safety stripping attached. Balustrades are metal with stained wooden rails.

Jaeger 2 Brown rick exterior. Windows glass with aluminium casement in three tiers. Multiple opening styles. Partial concrete floored balcony with metal balustrade and brown painted wooden rails. Limited to no balcony access visible. Interior plasterboard walls with vinyl flooring. Stairs are poured concrete with stone treads and safety stripping attached. Interior doors are wooden.

Jaeger 3 Red brick exterior. Windows glass with aluminium casement in three tiers. Multiple opening styles. Interior plasterboard walls with vinyl flooring. Stairs are poured concrete with carpeted treads and safety stripping attached. Interior doors are painted wood.

Jaeger 4 Two level building within landscape. Upper floor metal framed with floor to ceiling glass windows in aluminium casements. Periodic dormer windows opening outwards from the top. Patio style shade area attached to building with painted but weathered wood frame green shade cloth. Lower floor is brick with ventilation fans.

Jaeger 5 Combination of exposed and rendered brick with corrugated iron sheeting on exterior. Windows are glass in aluminium casements. Interior is plasterboard walls and ceiling with vinyl flooring and card security access to building.

Jaeger 6 Rendered brick exterior with sloped skillion roof. Sash windows of glass with aluminium casements. Interior is workshop fitted with concrete floor, bare walls and metal fittings.

Jaeger 7 Rendered brick exterior with metal panelling. Interior is plasterboard walls and ceiling with carpeted floors and stairs. Stairs include safety stripping and metal balustrades.

Jaeger 8 Face brick exterior with, the innovative design uses ecologically sustainable (ESD) features that control temperatures by a hierarchy of measures with the least energy using measures used first. These measures include – night pre-cooling of fabric/structure by ventilation, natural ventilation, forced ventilation, use of natural cooling effect stored in water tank and use of mechanical cooling effect stored in water tank

OHBA Red brick pedestal with weatherboard cladding exterior on a wooden frame. Windows are glass with wooden casements and multiple opening styles. Front portico features Doric Columns and redbrick paving. Red ceramic Marseilles tiles. Interior is plasterboard with wooden flooring with some coverings.

Landscape

The landscape of the area is bedded native plantings with pebblecrete paths linking the buildings. The site also includes mature trees and shrubs.

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Statement of Significance

The group pf buildings is significant in demonstrating the evolution and rapid growth of the Research School of Earth Science at the ANU. The buildings also showcase the changing architectural style and strong assovcations with of Collard and Clarke, later Collard, Clare and Jackson Architects who designed six of the nine buildings in the precinct from 1958 to 2012. The buildings are significant for their associations with their namesake Professor JC Jaeger, the foundation Professor of Geophysics at ANU.

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	The group of buildings are significant in demonstrating the growth of the Research School of Earth Sciences at the Australian National University. From its establishment as part of the Department of Geophysics, an original department of the Research School of Physical Sciences (RSPHYS) in the early 1950s, to its separation as a standalone Research School in 1973 – RSES grew rapidly and required new facilities to accommodate this growth. After relocating from the western end of the peninsula, the Department of Geophysics (later RSES) began occupying extant buildings formerly used part of the

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>natural or cultural history.</p>	<p>Canberra Community Hospital. In 1958 the first of the Jaeger Buildings (Jaeger 6), as they are now called, was constructed by Collard and Clarke Architects, later Collard, Clarke and Jackson, who continued a long association in the precinct, subsequently constructing Jaeger 1 in 1964, Jaeger 2 in 1969, Jaeger 3 in 1988, Jaeger 5 in 1994 and Jaeger 8 in 2012. The Old Hospital Buildings (A Block and the recently demolished B Block), Jaeger 4 (1979 Bunning and Madden) and Jaeger 7 (1998, Anthony Cooper and Associates) are the only buildings in the precinct to be designed by different architectural firms. The ANU has a significant and ongoing association with Collard, Clarke and Jackson, who have also designed several other buildings on the campus, however this precinct is particularly significant in demonstrating this association.</p> <p>The Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings meets CHL criterion (a) for historic values</p> <p><i>Attributes</i></p> <p>The grouping and architectural features of the RSES Buildings and the design of six buildings by Collard and Clarke, later Collard, Clarke and Jackson Architects.</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 Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings do not meet CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</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 Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings do 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 Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings do not meet CHL criterion (d) for representative values.</p>
<p>(e) Aesthetic The place has significant heritage</p>	<p>The Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings do not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.</p>

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p>value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</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 Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings 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 Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings 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 RSES group is strongly associated with their namesake, Professor John Conrad Jaeger (1907-1979), the founding professor of Geophysics at the ANU. Jaeger was internationally renowned for building up research of international standing in the solid-earth sciences. After years of perseverance, Jaeger succeeded in the establishment of the Research School of Earth Science in 1973. Since its establishment under Jaeger's guidance, ANU Geosciences has been rated as the top university program in Australia and in the top ten of its class in the world and RSES is a leader in research into the physics, chemistry, material properties and environmental conditions of the Earth</p> <p>The RSES group is also strongly associated with the architectural firm Collard and Clarke, later Collard, Clarke and Jackson who designed six of the nine buildings in the complex. ANU has had a strong association with this firm all throughout the Acton campus; however this precinct is particularly significant in demonstrating their evolving architectural style and use of materials between 1958 and 2012.</p> <p>The Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings meets CHL criterion (h) for associative values.</p> <p><i>Attributes</i> The buildings as a group.</p>
<p>(i) Indigenous The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous</p>	<p>The Research School of Earth Sciences Buildings do not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.</p>

Summary Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

tradition.

Photographs



Figure 5: Exterior Façade of Jaeger 8, currently under construction. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 6: View of Jaeger 2 including concrete balconies and exposed brickwork. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 7: View of entrance to Jaeger 6, the main workshop for the Research School of Earth Sciences under construction. (Source: ANU Archives, 1958)



Figure 8: View of the entrance to the upper floor of Jaeger 5. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

Photographs



Figure 9: View of the main entrance to Jaeger 4 including ramp access. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 10: View of Entrance to Jaeger 3 featuring decorative brickwork and render combination on the building's exterior. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 11: Front entrance to Jaeger 7. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



Figure 12: Front entrance of Jaeger 1 with wood detail. (Source: ANU Heritage Office. 2012)

Photographs



Figure 13: View of the administration (Old Hospital) Building/A Block 1964. (Source: ANU Archives)



Figure 14: View of the Women's Ward (Old Hospital) Building or B Block 1964. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2010)

Management Issues

Constraints and Opportunities

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

The RSES Group is of moderate heritage value meets the EPBC Commonwealth Heritage criteria a) historic and H) Associative. Elements 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 some degree of change and adaptive reuse. Loss or unsympathetic alteration could diminish the Commonwealth 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 RSES Group (excluding OHB A Block) is able to tolerate a moderate level of change through development whereby the significant attributes and characteristics are conserved and interpreted.

Opportunities arise from the identified heritage values of the RSES Group. The history of the RSES Group should be interpreted to maintain the historic and associational 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.

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 RSES Group.

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