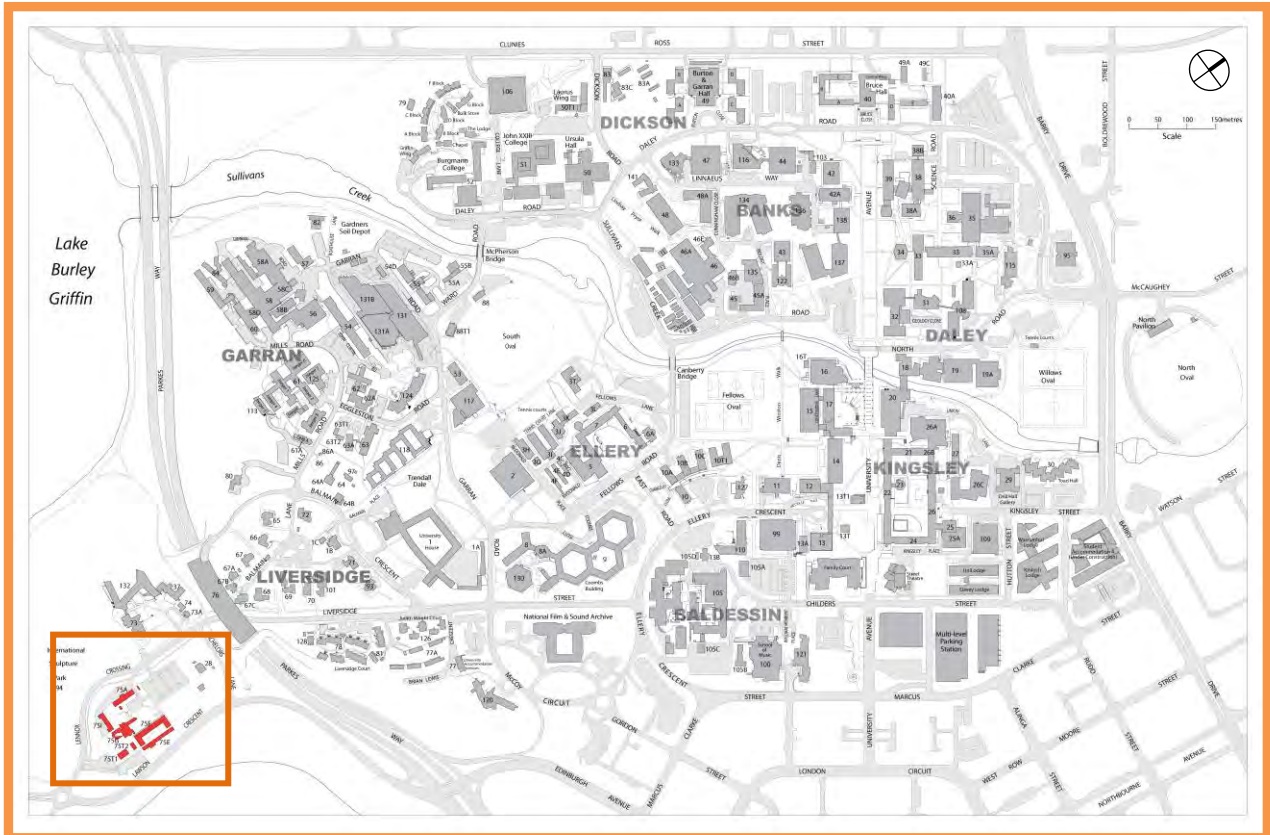


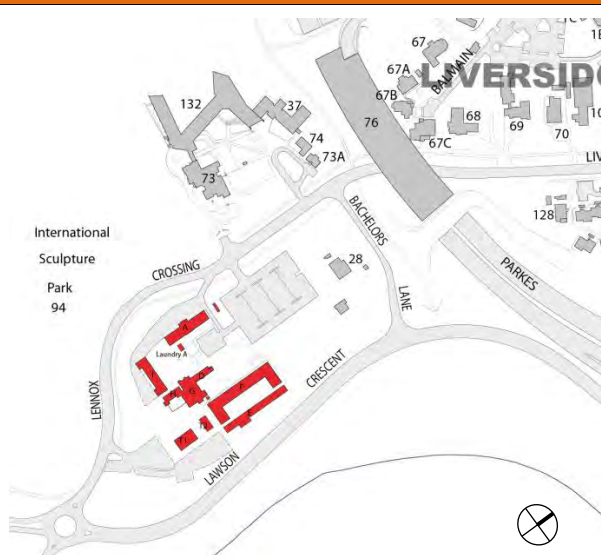
<b>Study Item/ Area</b>	Lennox House
<b>Acton Campus Precinct</b>	LIVERSIDGE Precinct
<b>Building Nos. &amp; Names</b>	75 (Lennox House: Blocks A, D, E, F, G, H, I, Laundry A), 75T1 (Sustainable Learning Community transportable & organic gardens), 75T2 (Canberra Recyclery & Bike Co-op transportable)



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

<b>Heritage Ranking</b>	Lennox House Complex— <b>Exceptional</b> —Meets criteria for Commonwealth Heritage List
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	Lennox House is individually listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) (Place ID 105307) and also listed as part of the Acton Conservation Area on the CHL (Place ID 105340).
<b>Condition—Date</b>	<p>The condition noted here is at June 2011. The extant buildings and trees in the Lennox House area continue to be well maintained for child-care and other supplementary purposes and are in reasonable condition.</p> <p>Many of the original buildings of the Lennox House complex have been demolished. Blocks D, E, F, G and H are used for child-care purposes. The general room configuration has been retained in some areas, though very little evidence of the original bedrooms of the Bachelors Quarters remains.</p> <p>A Block is used as ad-hoc artist studio space. It is in reasonable condition, though requires restoration.</p> <p>I Block is currently vacant and in poor condition.</p>
<b>Relevant Documentation</b>	2009 Heritage Management Plan for the Acton Conservation Area has been prepared by the ANU Heritage Officer. It provides a detailed history and description of the Lennox House complex.

### Context of the Buildings



**Figure 2:** Lennox House in its location on Acton Peninsula adjacent to Parkes Way and the International Sculpture Park.



**Figure 3:** Layout of the Lennox House complex including outbuildings and car parks off Lennox Crossing.

### Brief Historical Overview

After the Limestone Plains region was chosen to become the Federal Capital in 1908, the Commonwealth established a number of temporary workers' camps to house the first workers. The camps consisted of little more than a collection of tents and humpies, though married and single quarters were kept separate, with sections allocated to different 'classes' of workers. The lowest were the labourers, followed by pug (horse and dray), tradesmen, engineers, surveyors and other such officials. Most camps also had a mess and mess caterer.

The first Lands and Survey Camp, which had been pitched near Capital Hill in March 1909, was transferred to the eastern side of Acton Ridge in June 1911. By the end of 1912 a mess hall and more 'temporary' accommodation had been constructed in a number of weatherboard buildings above the slope to the west of the camp. Together referred to as the Professional Officers' Mess, the early Lennox House became the hub of social activities. These activities included the first organised sporting groups in the Capital; the Acton Cricket Club (1912), the Canberra Lawn Tennis Club (1913) and the Canberra Rifle Club (1914). The first amateur theatre group (the Canberra Theatre Players) and the first chess contest in Canberra were also organised at the Bachelor's Quarters in the mid-1920s.

Lennox House was constructed in stages from 1911 to 1927, with some minor additions in later years. The official date of the earliest occupation of G Block (the tent camp mess hall) is given as August 22 1912, the same date as the Administration Offices to the south of Acton Ridge. Officials were originally housed in the early buildings, though gradually vacated as more permanent cottages were constructed to the north.

Some members of the Royal Party were housed in the complex when the Provisional Houses of Parliament was opened by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1927. The complex continued to house Government employees until it was leased to Mrs M Marshall in 1935, who changed the name to the Acton Guest House.

In 1939 the property was commandeered by the Royal Australian Navy to house staff of their Canberra Radio Station until new accommodation for them was completed in 1940. From 1944 to 1945 the United States 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet conducted part of a radio training school for their servicemen in the buildings. After the navy released the buildings in 1946 they were used to accommodate junior public servants and, by April of that year, held 130 guests.

The complex became the property of the ANU in 1953 but continued to be used as a guest house until 1960.

Eight of the original fourteen buildings remain. Each is unique:

A Block – Likely designed by HM Rolland of the Federal Capital Commission, A Block was constructed in August 1927. It was originally called York House to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York.

D Block – Likely constructed in 1912 for married officers, D Block became a staff building after the Second World War.

E Block – Transported from Narellan, Sydney, in 1946, E Block was the last building added to the complex before the ANU took ownership.

F Block – F Block appears to have been constructed in 1925, labelled a 'new pavilion' on site plans of the time. By 1970 the building had been converted into part of the child-care facility.

G Block – Constructed as the mess hall of the workers' camp, G Block is the oldest building in the Acton Conservation Area and the oldest building on the Acton campus. The kitchen was rebuilt in 1966 after a damaging fire, and converted into a Health Department Cytology Laboratory in 1972. The building has been used for child-care purposes since 1979.

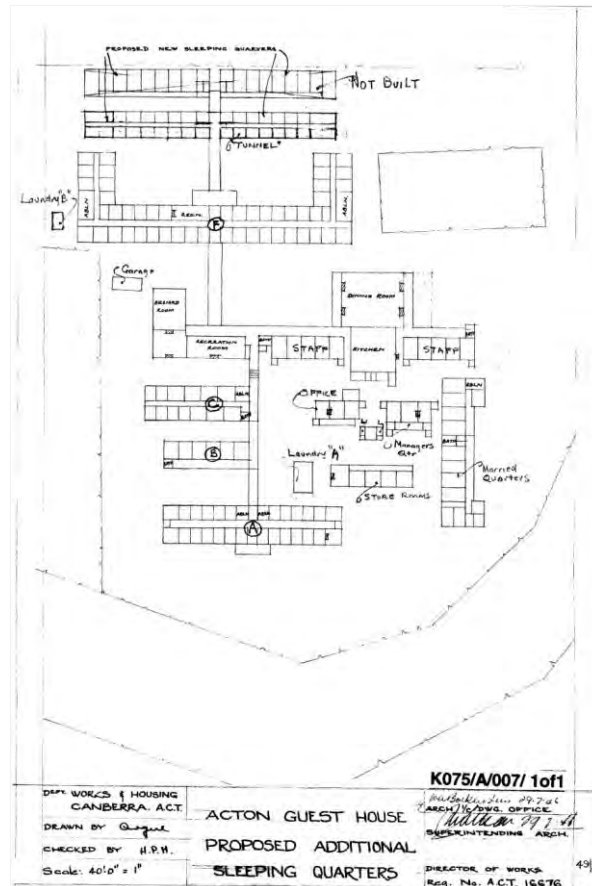
H Block – Constructed in the early 1912 period of construction, H Block was used as 'sleeping quarters' until 1925. The building was used as student accommodation after it fell under control of the ANU and the verandah extended for the child-care facility in 1983.

I Block – Four rooms at the eastern end of I Block were constructed in 1912 and the remainder completed in 1923. The original four rooms comprised the Warden's Flat and had a small detached room (probably a privy). The 1923 extension added six rooms and converted the building to a symmetrical, elongated structure with projecting ends that embraced an open verandah.

A series of modern galvanised sheds have been added for the storage of toys and play equipment near the child-care playgrounds, and a small weatherboard bicycle storage shed with roller shutter doors has also been constructed to the north of the complex along Lennox Crossing.

Two transportables have been erected on the site of the old tennis court, located to the south of F Block. One was until recently used by the Canberra Recyclery, which recently moved to the Union Building (17). The other is used by the Canberra Environment Centre as headquarters of the Sustainable Learning Community. The surrounding landscape has been refurbished and terraced with recycled phone books to create the SLC organic gardens, a not-for-profit enterprise supported by the University.

Lennox House and adjacent Lennox Crossing were named after the NSW pioneer bridge builder David Lennox (1788-1873). The complex represents one of the few remaining links to the early surveyor's camps erected prior to the development of the Capital and has served a number of purposes associated with the growth of the city.



**Figure 4:** Layout of Lennox House with a proposal for additional sleeping quarters, June 1946. (Source: ANU Archives)

### Description of Lennox House

#### Buildings

The individual buildings of the Lennox House complex are basic weatherboard structures clad to a light timber frame, typical of rural Australian dwellings. Eight of the original sixteen buildings remain. Listed alphabetically, they include Blocks A, D, E, F, G, H, I and Laundry A (removed buildings include Blocks B, C, J, K, L, M, Q and Laundry B, along with a number of small garages and other outbuildings).

The design of each building is essentially symmetrical, and there is some evidence to suggest symmetrical planning for the complex as a whole, although this pattern has become obscured with loss of the buildings and later additions. Most buildings were sited to overlook the river corridor and floodplains of what was to become West Basin of Lake Burley Griffin. The majority included verandahs, which would have added to their amenity and provided an architectural response to their rural and exposed locale. It is clear that any cohesive plan for their original siting has not endured.

Blocks A, D, F, G, H, I and Laundry A are clad externally with rusticated weatherboards beneath a corrugated-iron roof. The perimeter walls are of stud construction and partition walls consist of vertical v-jointed boards stiffened with a central horizontal stringer. The buildings have 2.7m high ceilings made of v-jointed boards and a timber floor. Many original surfaces remain intact beneath recently applied caneite and other modern floor coverings. E Block was the last building added to the complex prior to the University taking control of the site and is formed of fibro sheeting (likely asbestos) attached to a light timber frame.

The windows vary throughout the complex, and are able to reveal information of the different waves of alterations. The standard frames are double-hung windows with cords and weights. Transoms are fitted to some of the original windows and the sashes have a central vertical bar and horns in an ogee curve. Others have a variety of sash designs, including a pair of casements on some with hopper sash above. The windows of Laundry A are double hung with ogee horns, although they are without glazing

bars. Modern aluminium alterations to the windows of G Block are obvious. The windows of E Block display two hoppers, each with a central vertical glazing bar.

Condition of each building varies throughout the complex:

**A Block** – A Block has a prominent entry portico, reminiscent of Federal Capital architecture, and a rhythmical sequence of windows that relate to the interior layout of the cubicles, stemming from a central corridor. Original features include 35mm quad cornices and 35mm scotia boards (recently painted white). Sinks have been retained in the bedrooms, some with original brackets. Most original built-in cupboards also remain, constructed of double v-jointed boards. Fragments of the original electrical services remain and some cord switches, each fixed to timber mounting blocks, can be seen above the bed location.

**D Block** – D Block was one of the earliest buildings constructed at the Bachelor's Quarters. The interior originally consisted of five rooms, each leading off the verandah, which faced west onto the tent camp. Internal partitions have since been removed, though nib walls and bulkheads remain to explain the original configuration. An important feature of the building is the remnant carpentry and roofing which was part of the covered link proceeding uphill to B, C and A Blocks. Apart from some other much more ephemeral evidence, this is the only surviving evidence of the covered links between the buildings. Most notable alterations are the concrete verandah floor and replaced verandah posts. Some repair work was carried out in 1998-99 when the building was upgraded to address child-care regulations.

**E Block** – E Block was linked to F Block by a timber roofed structure which reflected the themes of the verandahs throughout the complex. The fibro walls represent a departure from standard rusticated weatherboards seen in the other buildings of the complex. The roof remains corrugated-iron. The addition of E Block signals the loss of symmetrical planning and the obstruction of the main façade of F Block. Internal partitions have been removed, creating a series of large rooms for child-care activities.

**F Block** – F Block displays symmetrically arranged end wings facing east and a central entry verandah beneath a prominent gabled 'portico' roof. In similar fashion to A Block, rooms are accessed via a long central corridor. F Block represents an important step in the architectural character of the region. The gabled roof has a strong pitch and expressed rafter; typical features of the 'Federation Arts & Crafts' style that can be seen in other Acton buildings. Much of the original building survives to demonstrate typical construction techniques, with a skilful use of minimum material to provide a large number of individual rooms.

Interior walls of F Block are built of v-jointed tongue-and-groove (20mm) boards, fixed vertically. Several built-in cupboards remain, built to 1.9m high. Two chimneys are built with roughcast finish and there are lattice vents in the corridor ceilings. Toilet and laundry areas sport ripple-iron linings, with later additions of Masonite and fibro linings to the studwork.

The entry verandah of F Block, built with a timber floor and perimeter posts with rounded corners and grooved details, has largely lost its imposing presence due to the later addition of E Block to the east. Roof purlins are expressed and the roof neatly returns behind the gutter to terminate the base of the gable. A decorative steel acroterion is fixed at the gable ends.

**G Block** – G Block is one of the earliest building on the Acton campus and consists of three phases. The kitchen and dining room are the first two phases and an eastern extension to the dining room was added later. There have been numerous modifications over time to suit a variety of requirements.

G Block is a large, timber-frame structure that is highly expressive of the design and carpentry skills of the period. The original dining room adjoined a verandah to the east, which was framed with two handsome gabled roofs. This has been lost by the alter addition, which has disfigured the original dignified façade. The bold pitch, incorporating a gable, and the expressed rafters, are typical elements of the Federation Arts & Crafts style.

Entry doors have transom windows opening to the verandah and lattice vents are incorporated into the ceiling, which are also assisted by the louvred vents in the gables. The roof construction is expressed by projecting ends to roof purlins.

**H Block** – H Block carries the same methods of construction as D Block. A large, timber-frame deck has been added at the front (east) of the building beneath a modern galvanised roof. This structure obscures the architectural character of the place, though serves a need for the child-care facility. Like all buildings currently used for child-care, H Block was refurbished to address child-care regulations in 1998-99.

**I Block** – The earliest phase of I Block, the Warden's Hut at the western end, uses techniques not seen elsewhere at the Lennox House complex. However, it does retain similar features to those of the dining room (G Block). It is generously decorated with plaster walls with a dado, modified 'lamb's tongue' ogee skirtings about 230mm high and a picture rail.

In one room, the strapped ceilings have a perimeter margin and four central rectangles formed by the strapping (cover strips). The cornice combines scotia and ovolo sections and the floor is tongue-and-grooved, possible Baltic pine. The doors are braced and ledged with rim locks and round brass handles. Each entry door has a transom.



The second phase of the building showcases interior timber walls with horizontal stiffener, similar to walls of other buildings of the complex. The verandah has a caneite ceiling, generations of tongue-and-groove flooring and fibro lining fixed to the outside of the square-dressed posts.

I Block has had several alterations to the doors and windows and the southern verandah has been enclosed with louvres and fibro sheeting. The interior of the Warden's Flat is generally intact and the other rooms are sufficiently intact as to clearly demonstrate the construction of the building. I Block is today maintained only to prevent unauthorised access. Much of the fabric appears to be sound, but begs repair and conservation.

Laundry A was one of two such small weatherboard 'huts' used for utilitarian purposes. This small building is a well-crafted timber structure with rusticated weatherboard and a corrugated-iron roof. It has a single room with a concrete floor and walls lined with fibro and timber cover strips. There is a simple squared fascia supporting a quadrant gutter.

The tennis court site has since become the platform for two demountable 'transportable' buildings, one accommodating the Canberra Environment Centre headquarters and the other housing the Canberra Recyclery/Bike Co-op. These galvanised steel buildings are an unsympathetic part of the complex and obscure the views from H Block. Terraces have been formed in the landscape to the west/southwest of the tennis court site, supported with recycled telephone directories. The organic gardens, including a new brick pizza oven, are a novel approach to an area otherwise underutilised and represent an important community facility used for educating children of the nearby child-care facility.

### **Landscape**

Lennox House is situated on a rise that once overlooked the Molonglo River. The view extends from east to the southwest and is punctuated by the National Museum of Australia at the southern-most tip of Acton peninsula. Much of the view of Lake Burley Griffin has become obscured by the mature vegetation.

### Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

#### CHL Statement of Significance

*A portion of this complex of early Canberra buildings and structures, originally known as the Bachelors' Quarters, predates the formal proclamation of Canberra and the design for the Capital. Constructed between 1911-13, these earliest buildings in the complex are significant as the first residential accommodation for Government staff involved in the establishment of Canberra (Criterion A.4). The complex is significant for its associations with J S Murdoch, Chief Architect of the Commonwealth Department of Works, who was responsible for designing many of Canberra's public buildings. Murdoch designed Block A and was influential in the design of the Bachelors' Quarters. This complex of buildings, now known as Lennox House, is significant as an integral part of a broader cultural landscape on the Acton Peninsula which was the residential and administrative centre for the new city of Canberra. Lennox House is associated with the earliest development of the Federal Capital and with the successive development of Canberra and the Australian National University. Lennox House has been continually used as an accommodation centre. The form of the Lennox House complex expresses the sequence of development of the site, from the first temporary buildings in 1911-12, its subsequent acquisition as a commercial guest house in 1935 and later occupation by Government staff in 1939 until use by the Australian National University as student accommodation from 1960. The significance of the complex is enhanced by its close relationship with other places on the Acton Peninsula associated with the development of Canberra. These places include Old Canberra House (the Residency for the Administrator of the Federal Territory), Acton Cottages and Lennox Crossing. The complex is also significant because of its association with the beginnings of Canberra's social and cultural institutions, being the nucleus of many of Canberra's first sporting and cultural societies and clubs. The complex provided a focus for social activities including the Acton Cricket Club, Canberra Sports Club for Department of Home Affairs employees, Canberra Cricket Club, Canberra Lawn Tennis Club, Rifle Club, the Canberra Community Players and the first Chess Contest. The complex is significant as an uncommon example of early hostel accommodation in the Australian Capital Territory. It demonstrates the distinctive lifestyle experienced by public servants who were accommodated in a low cost, centralised form of Government housing during the formative phase of Canberra's development. The complex represents the first hostel to be built in Canberra and retains a high degree of integrity and continuity of use. The earliest buildings in the complex constructed between 1911-1913 (Blocks D, G, H and part of I) are rare examples of pre-World War One construction in the ACT. Architecturally, the complex displays a uniformity of scale, form and materials and represents one of the few surviving examples in Canberra of pre-Federal Capital architectural design. Individually, the buildings are significant for their retention of original features. Block G, built as a dining room for residents in 1911-12, is significant as the only extant example of a mess building associated with the new city's work camps. It is possibly the second oldest surviving building erected in Canberra for the Federal Capital. It demonstrates the planning principles of the period, with a symmetrical facade addressing the view to the earlier road and river. It includes high quality engineering such as the roof trusses and their supporting posts which exhibit refined details and reflects the carpentry and joinery skills of the period. F Block, constructed in 1911-13 and extended in 1923, represents a significant advance in the development of the architectural character of the region. It is designed in elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style and displays typical characteristics such as the strong roof pitch, gables and expressed rafters. Block A, completed in 1927 and known as York House, also demonstrates the symmetry of form associated with Federal Capital architecture and illustrates the creative and technical aspirations of its period. Lennox House represents a continuing tradition of low cost housing for a variety of social groups, including junior public servants and ANU students up to the present time. The complex has been highly valued by several generations of residents and the local community continues to demonstrate a deep attachment to the place beyond its utility value. Its unpretentiousness, space and size evokes a non institutional village atmosphere. The row of eucalyptus and cypress screen trees on the northern side of the complex is an early planting associated with Thomas Charles Weston, whose first nursery producing trees for the new city was located on the Acton Peninsula.*

## Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Criteria	Assessment
<p><b>(a) Historic</b> 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><b>CHL Criteria</b> <i>A portion of this complex of early Canberra buildings and structures, originally known as the Bachelors' Quarters, predates the formal proclamation of Canberra and the design for the Capital. Constructed between 1911-13, these earliest buildings in the complex are significant as the first residential accommodation for Government staff involved in the establishment of Canberra.</i></p> <p><i>This complex of buildings, now known as Lennox House, is significant as an integral part of a broader cultural landscape on the Acton Peninsula, which was the residential and administrative centre for the new city of Canberra. Lennox House is associated with the earliest development of the Federal Capital and with the successive development of Canberra and the Australian National University. Lennox House has been continually used as an accommodation centre. The form of the Lennox House complex expresses the sequence of development of the site, from the first temporary buildings in 1911-12, its subsequent acquisition as a commercial guest house in 1935 and later occupation by Government staff in 1939 until use by the Australian National University as student accommodation from 1960.</i></p> <p><i>The significance of the complex is enhanced by its close relationship with other places on the Acton Peninsula associated with the development of Canberra. These places include Old Canberra House (the Residency for the Administrator of the Federal Territory), Acton Cottages and Lennox Crossing. The complex is also significant because of its association with the beginnings of Canberra's social and cultural institutions, being the nucleus of many of Canberra's first sporting and cultural societies and clubs. The complex provided a focus for social activities including the Acton Cricket Club, Canberra Sports Club for Department of Home Affairs employees, Canberra Cricket Club, Canberra Lawn Tennis Club, Rifle Club, the Canberra Community Players and the first Chess Contest.</i></p> <p><b>The Lennox House Complex meets CHL criterion (a) for historic values.</b></p> <p><b>Attributes</b> <i>The Bachelor's Quarters, also Lennox House, its sequential development, its long period of use as accommodation plus its position as an integral part of the broader cultural landscape of Acton Peninsula</i></p>
<p><b>(b) Rarity</b> 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><b>CHL Criteria</b> <i>The complex is significant as an uncommon example of early hostel accommodation in the Australian Capital Territory. It demonstrates the distinctive lifestyle experienced by public servants who were accommodated in a low cost, centralised form of Government housing during the formative phase of Canberra's development.</i></p> <p><i>Block G, built as a dining room for residents in 1911-12, is significant as the only extant example of a mess building associated with the new city's work camps. It is possibly the second oldest surviving building erected in Canberra for the Federal Capital.</i></p> <p><b>The Lennox House Complex meets CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</b></p> <p><b>Attributes</b> <i>Evidence of its early use for hostel accommodation, also Block G.</i></p>



## Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p><b>(c) Scientific</b> 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><b>The Lennox House complex does not meet CHL criterion (c) for scientific values.</b></p>
<p><b>(d) Representative</b> 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><b>CHL Criteria</b></p> <p><i>The complex represents the first hostel to be built in Canberra and retains a high degree of integrity and continuity of use. The earliest buildings in the complex constructed between 1911-1913 (Blocks D, G, H and part of I) are rare examples of pre-World War One construction in the ACT. Architecturally, the complex displays a uniformity of scale, form and materials and represents one of the few surviving examples in Canberra of pre-Federal Capital architectural design. Individually, the buildings are significant for their retention of original features.</i></p> <p><i>Block G, built as a dining room for residents in 1911-12 demonstrates the planning principles of the period, with a symmetrical facade addressing the view to the earlier road and river. It includes high quality engineering such as the roof trusses and their supporting posts that exhibit refined details and reflects the carpentry and joinery skills of the period.</i></p> <p><i>F Block, constructed in 1911-13 and extended in 1923, represents a significant advance in the development of the architectural character of the region. It is designed in elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style and displays typical characteristics such as the strong roof pitch, gables and expressed rafters.</i></p> <p><i>Block A, completed in 1927 and known as York House, also demonstrates the symmetry of form associated with Federal Capital architecture and illustrates the creative and technical aspirations of its period.</i></p> <p><b>The Lennox House Complex meets CHL criterion (b) for rarity values.</b></p> <p><b>Attributes</b></p> <p><i>The whole complex, including its integrity and continuity of use. In particular, the planning principles and symmetry evident in Block G, elements of Federation Arts and Crafts style evident in Block F and the symmetry of form in Block A</i></p>
<p><b>(e) Aesthetic</b> 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>At this stage, the Lennox House complex does not meet this part of the criterion because the aesthetic value has not been formally tested by the community or cultural group.</p> <p><b>The Lennox House complex does not meet CHL criterion (e) for aesthetic values.</b></p>

## Significance Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

<p><b>(f) Creative/Technical</b> 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><b>The Lennox House complex does not meet CHL criterion (f) for creative/technical values.</b></p>
<p><b>(g) Social</b> 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><b>CHL Criteria</b> <i>Lennox House represents a continuing tradition of low cost housing for a variety of social groups, including junior public servants and ANU students up to the present time. The complex has been highly valued by several generations of residents and the local community continues to demonstrate a deep attachment to the place beyond its utility value. Its unpretentiousness, space and size evokes a non-institutional village atmosphere</i></p> <p><b>The Lennox House complex meets CHL criterion (g) for social values.</b></p> <p><b>Attributes</b> <i>Its integrity, scale and continuity of use.</i></p>
<p><b>(h) Associative</b> 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><b>CHL Criteria</b> <i>The complex is significant for its associations with J S Murdoch, Chief Architect of the Commonwealth Department of Works, who was responsible for designing many of Canberra's public buildings. Murdoch designed Block A and was influential in the design of the Bachelors' Quarters.</i></p> <p><i>The row of eucalyptus and cypress screen trees on the northern side of the complex is an early planting associated with Thomas Charles Weston, whose first nursery producing trees for the new city was located on the Acton Peninsula.</i></p> <p><b>The Lennox House complex meets CHL criterion (g) for social values.</b></p> <p><b>Attributes</b> <i>Block A and the Bachelor's Quarters plus the row of eucalyptus and cypress screen trees on the northern side of the complex.</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Indigenous</b> The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.</p>	<p><b>The Lennox House complex does not meet CHL criterion (i) for Indigenous values.</b></p>

### Photographs



**Figure 5:** Construction of Block A, the Administrative Building, 1948. (Source: ANU Archives)



**Figure 6:** Front entrance to the child care centre with garden. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



**Figure 7:** Modern interior of Lennox House including frames for original corridors. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



**Figure 8:** Child-care facilities, E Block, 1970. (Source: ANU Archives)

## Photographs



**Figure 9:** Original bachelor's accommodation bedroom repurposed for child care. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



**Figure 10:** Original bathroom/laundry with original fittings. (Source: Heritage Office 2012)



**Figure 11:** Internal courtyard of Lennox House with view of the original building entrance. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)



**Figure 12:** Exterior play area for toddlers at the north entrance to the complex. (Source: ANU Heritage Office 2012)

## Management Issues

### Constraints and Opportunities

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

The Lennox House complex is of exceptional heritage value and meets the EPBC Commonwealth Heritage criteria a) historic, b) rarity, d) representative and g) social and h) associative. Elements of exceptional heritage value are generally associated with the earliest phase of development of the ANU and must be retained and conserved. The tolerance for change level is generally low. Loss or alteration of individual elements of 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 Lennox House is able to tolerate a low level of change through development whereby the significant attributes and characteristics are conserved and interpreted

**Opportunities** arise from the identified heritage values of the Lennox House. The history of the Lennox House 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.

### Recommendations

All proposals for development of the Lennox House complex should refer to the Acton Conservation Area Heritage Management Plan.

An individual Heritage Management Plan for the Lennox House Complex should be developed.

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 Lennox House

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