



Figure 6: Blocks E & F – Upgrade (1999) (JAA)

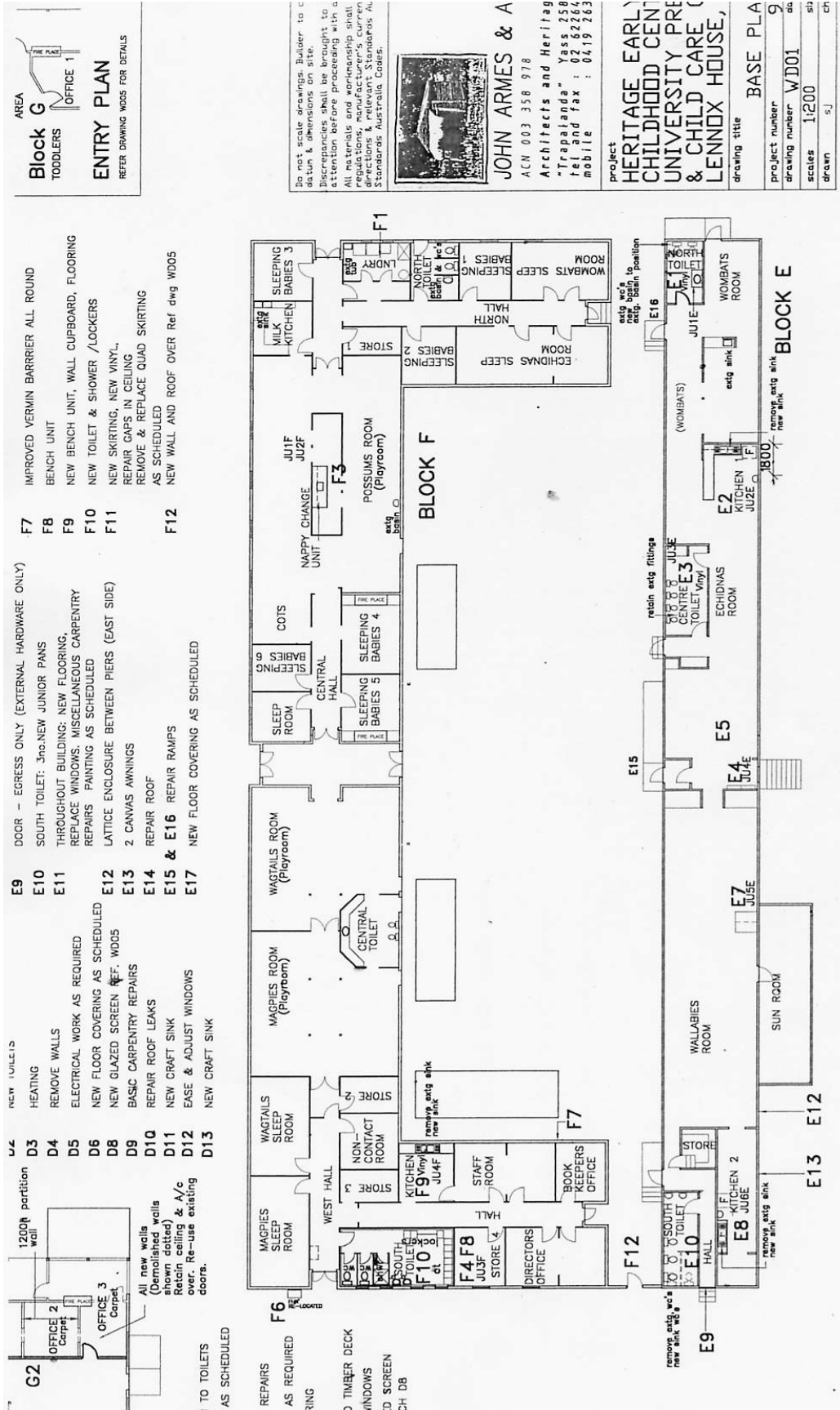
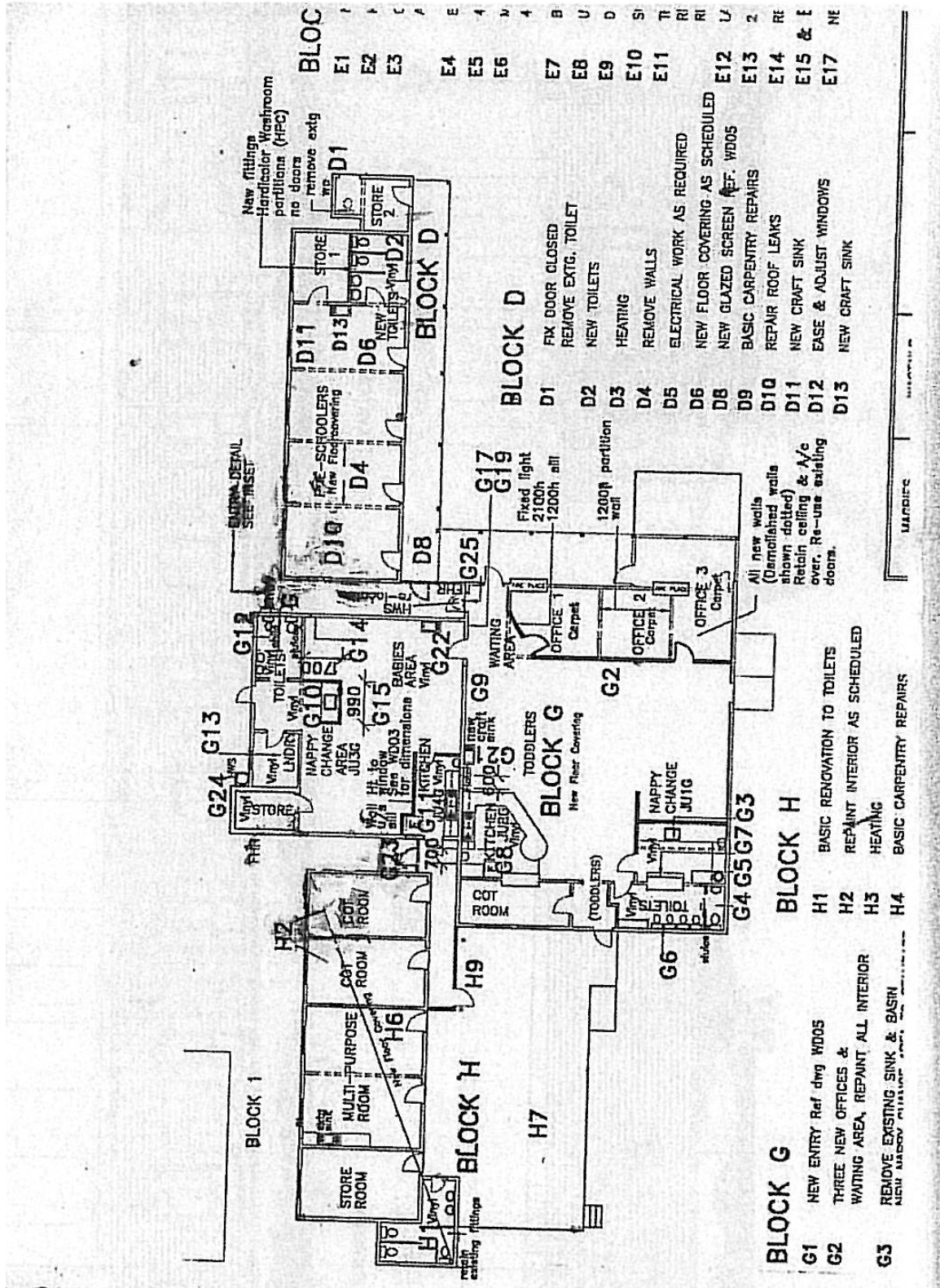


Figure 7: Blocks D, G & H – Upgrade (1999) (JAA)





**Figure 9: Block I – Scope of Conservation Works (external) (1996) (JAA)**

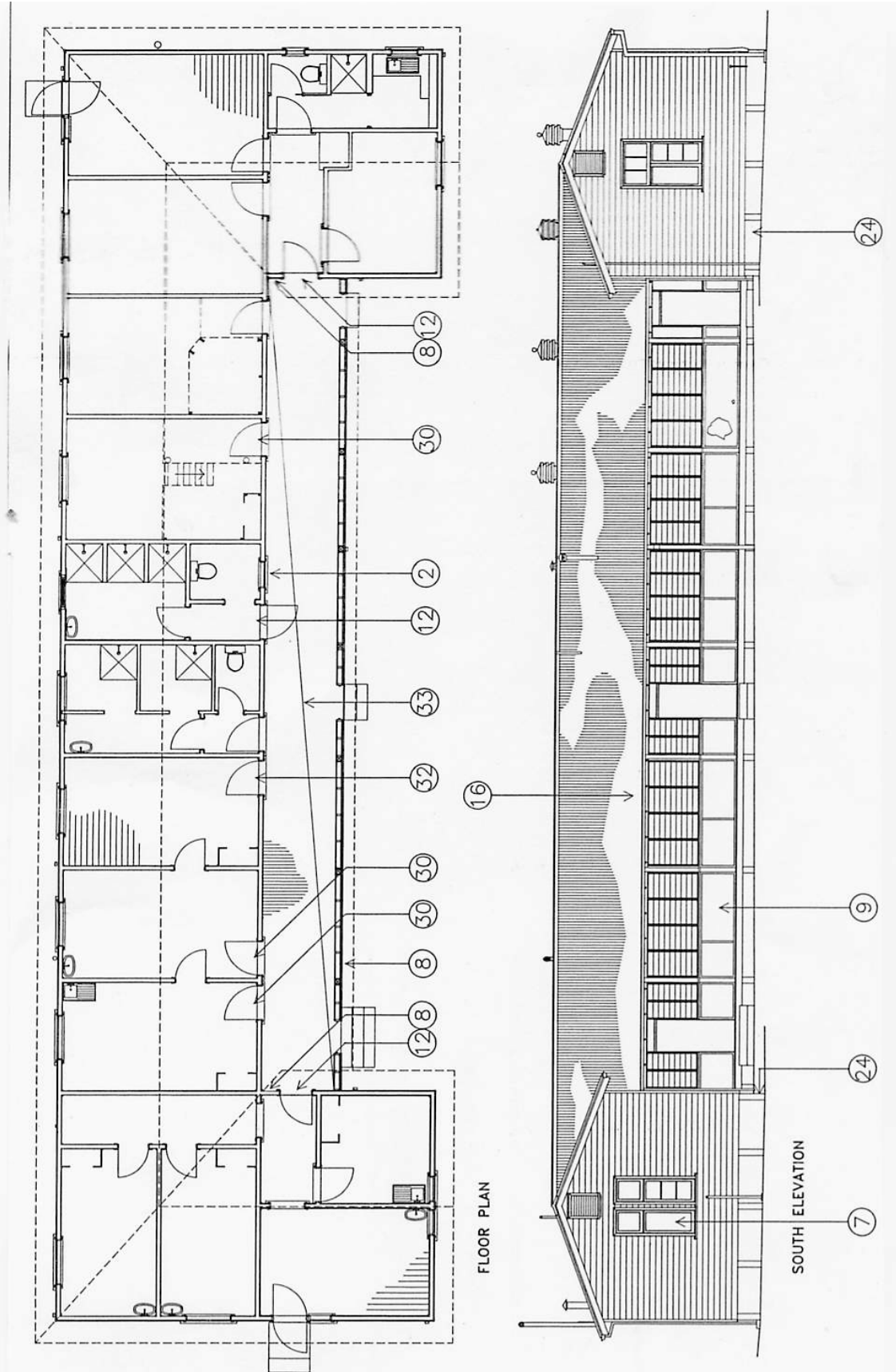


Figure 10: Block I – Childcare proposal (1998) (JAA)

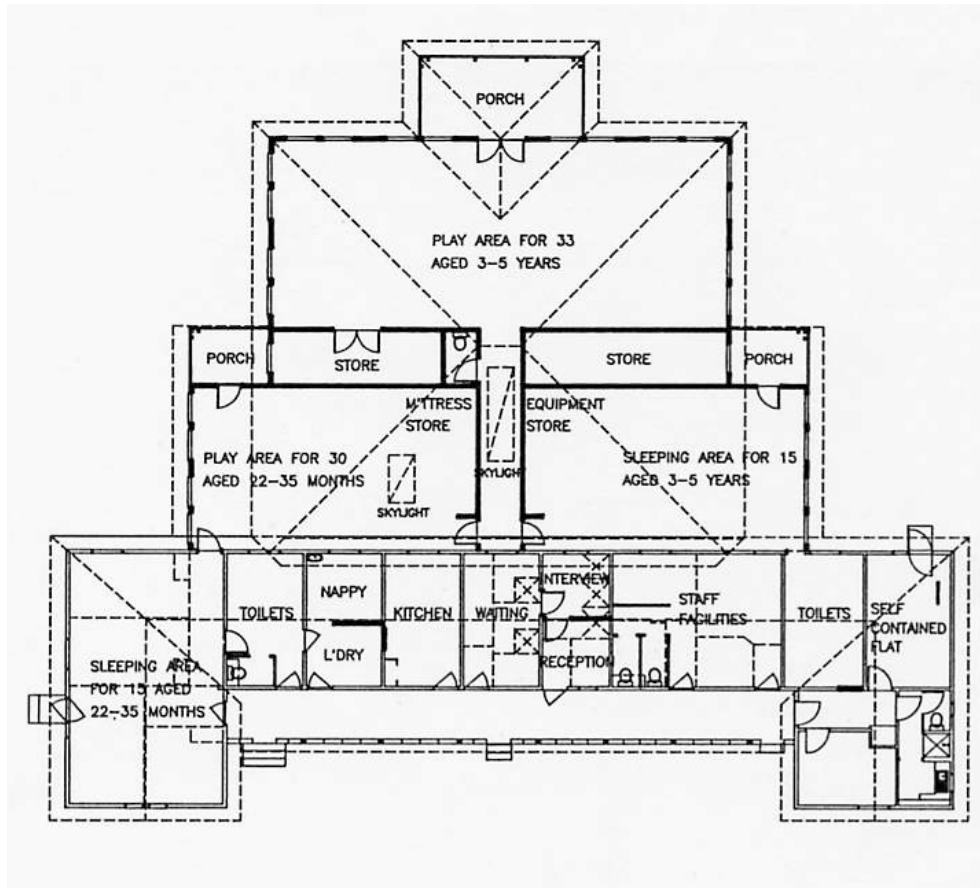




Figure 11: Block J – Measured drawing for Archival Purposes (1998) (JAA)

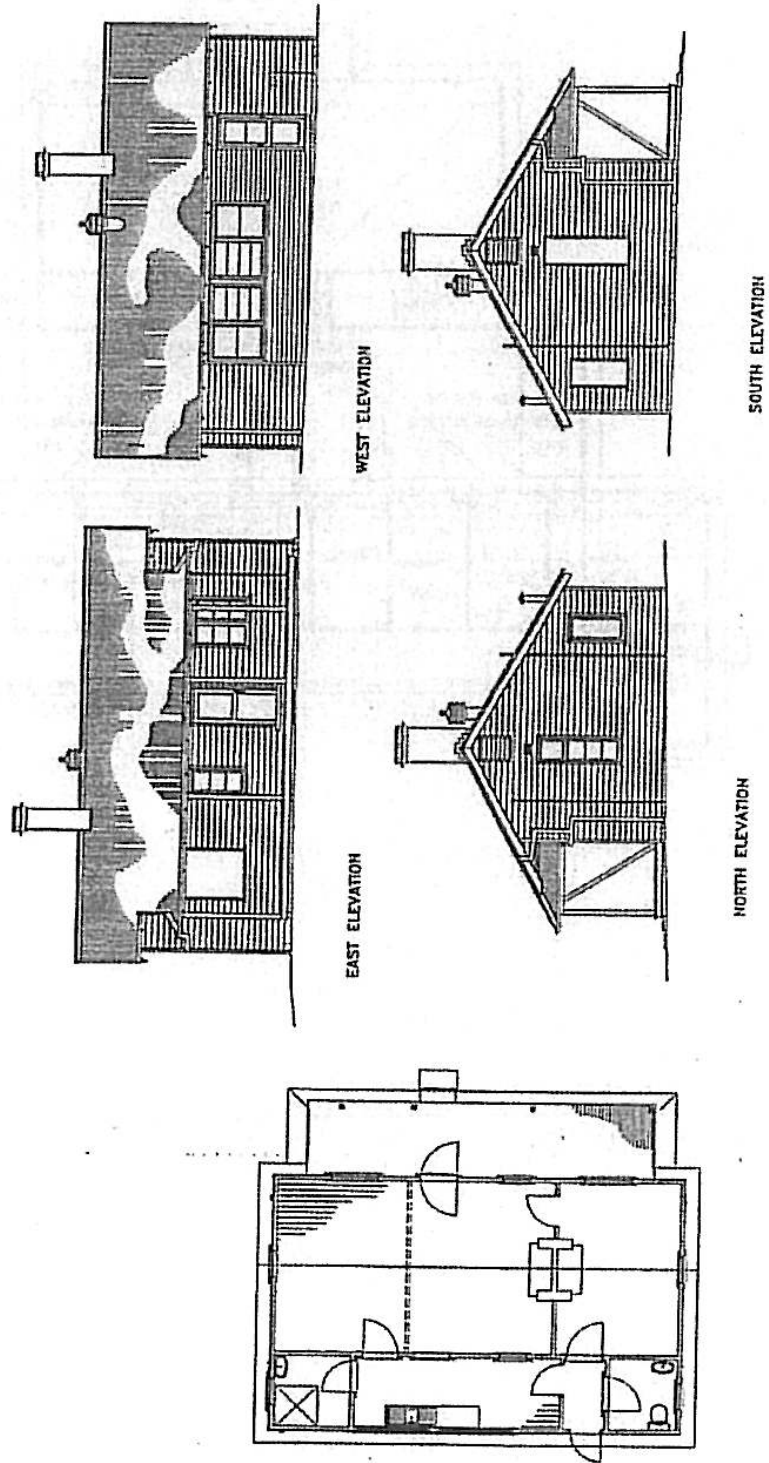
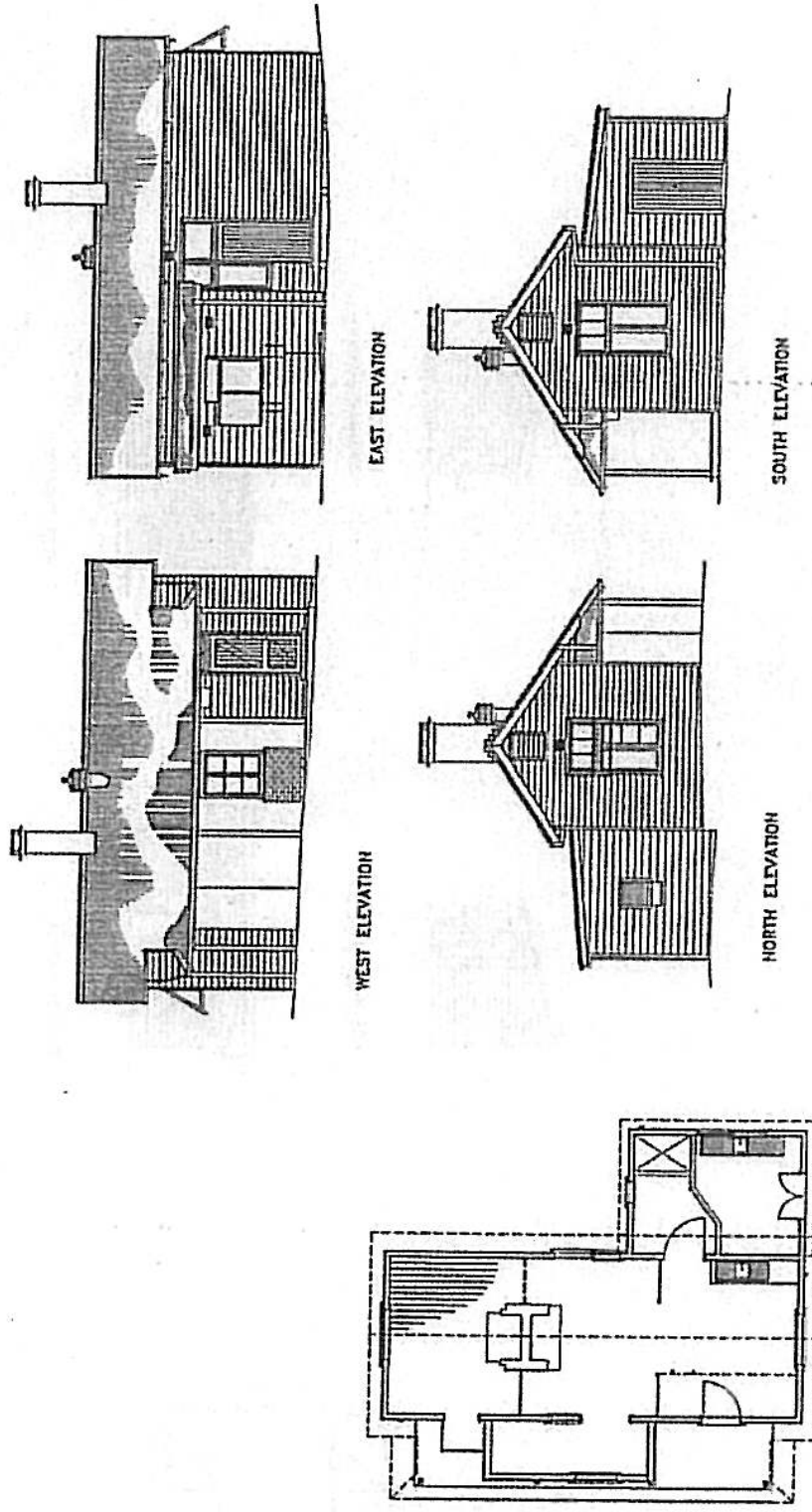
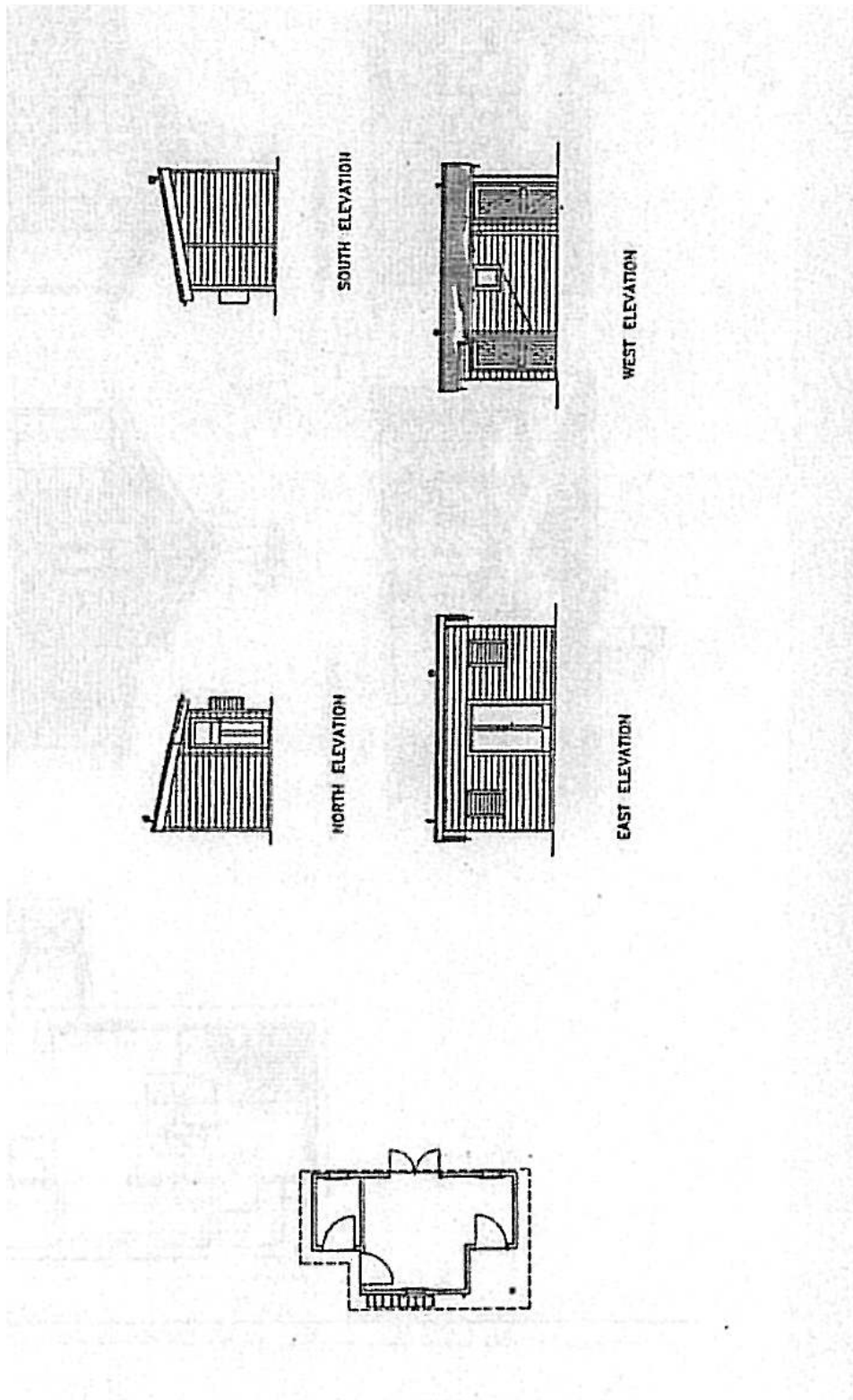


Figure 12: Block K – Measured drawing for Archival Purposes (1998) (JAA)





**Figure 13:** Block M – Measured drawing for Archival Purposes (1998) (JAA)



**Figure 14: Laundry A – Scope of Conservation Works (external) (1999) (JAA)**

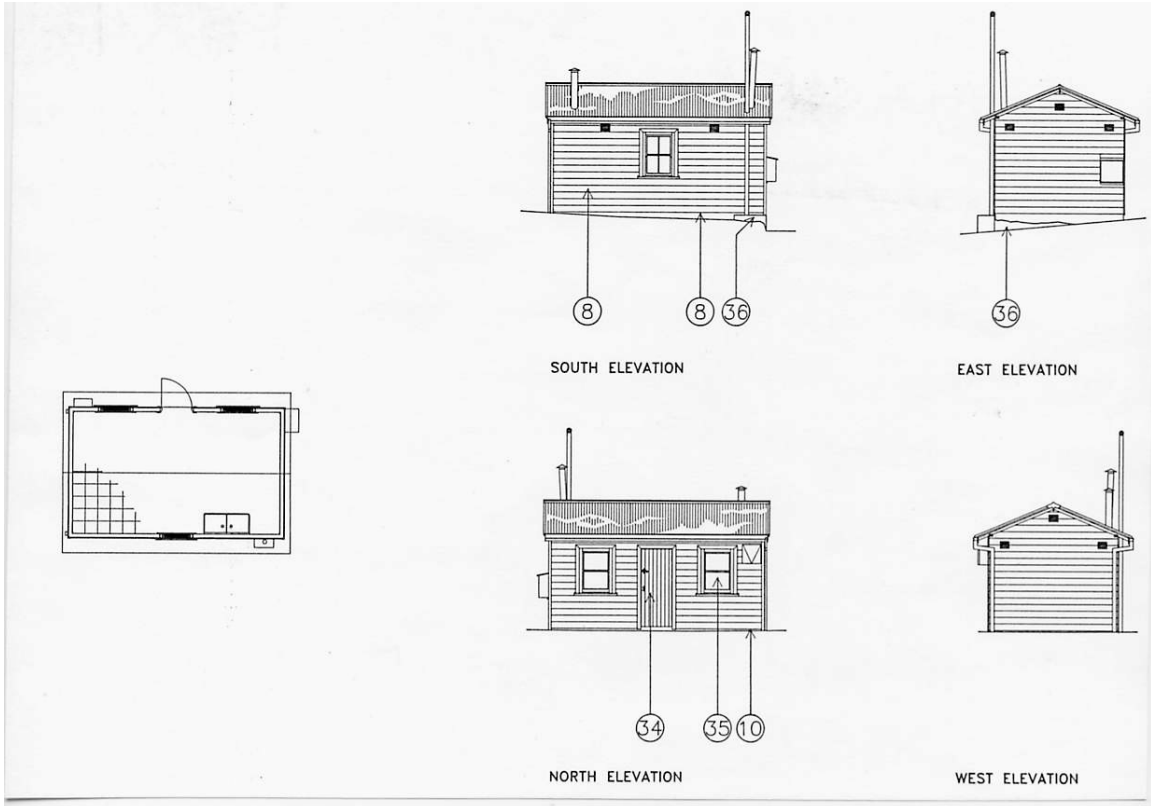
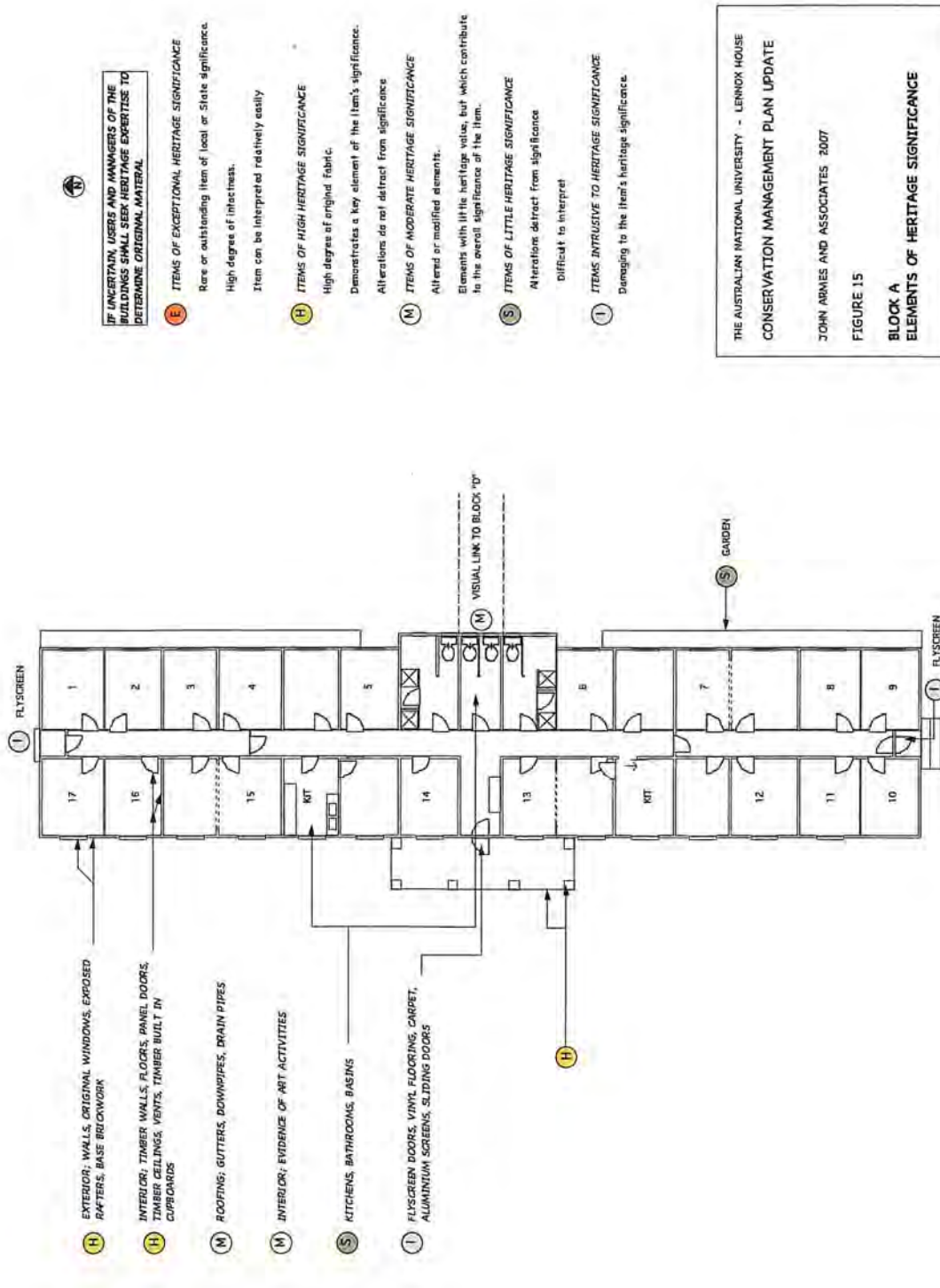


Figure 15: Block A – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY - LENNOX HOUSE  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

JOHN ARMES AND ASSOCIATES 2007

FIGURE 15

BLOCK A  
ELEMENTS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Figure 16: Block D – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

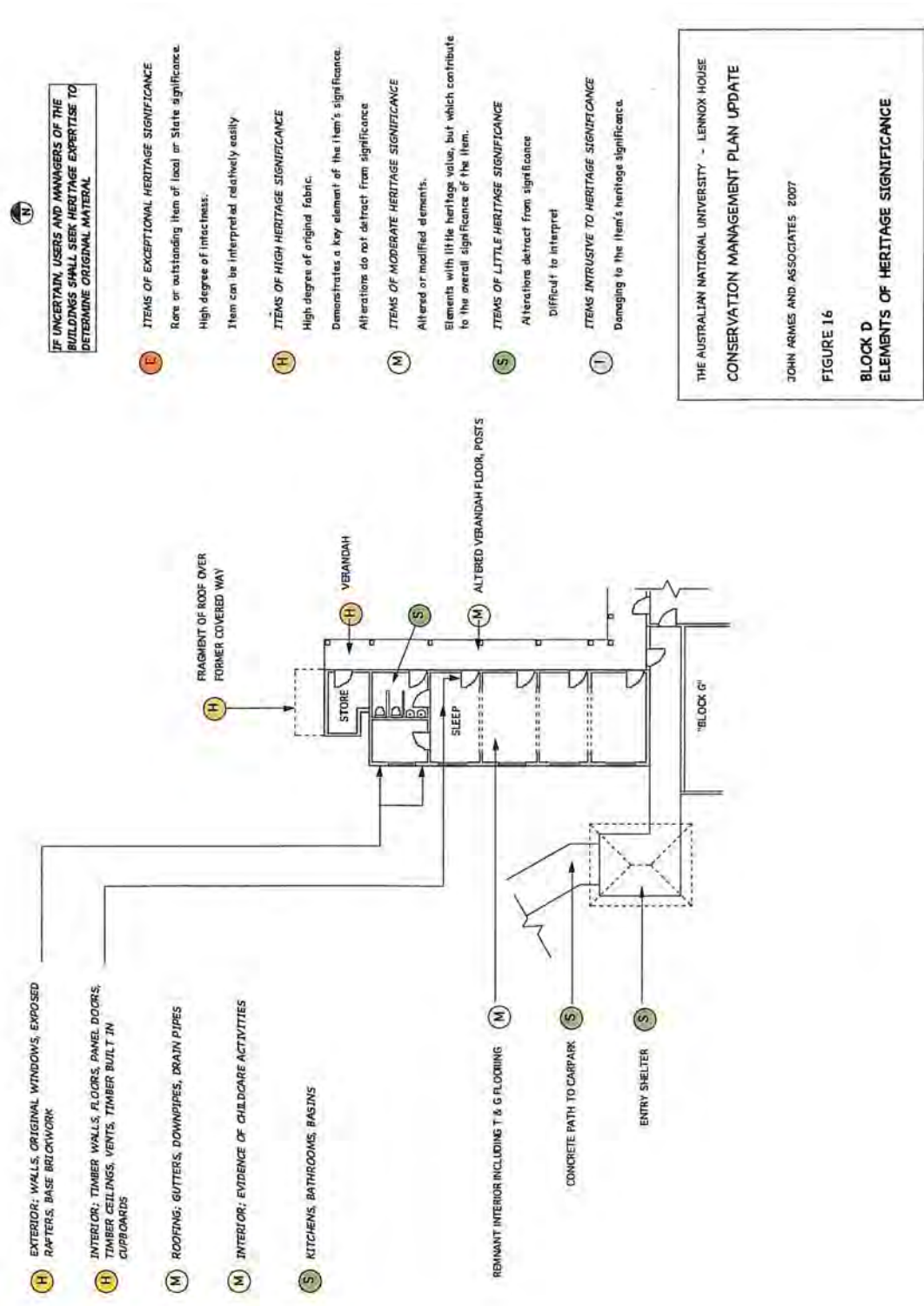


Figure 17: Block E – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

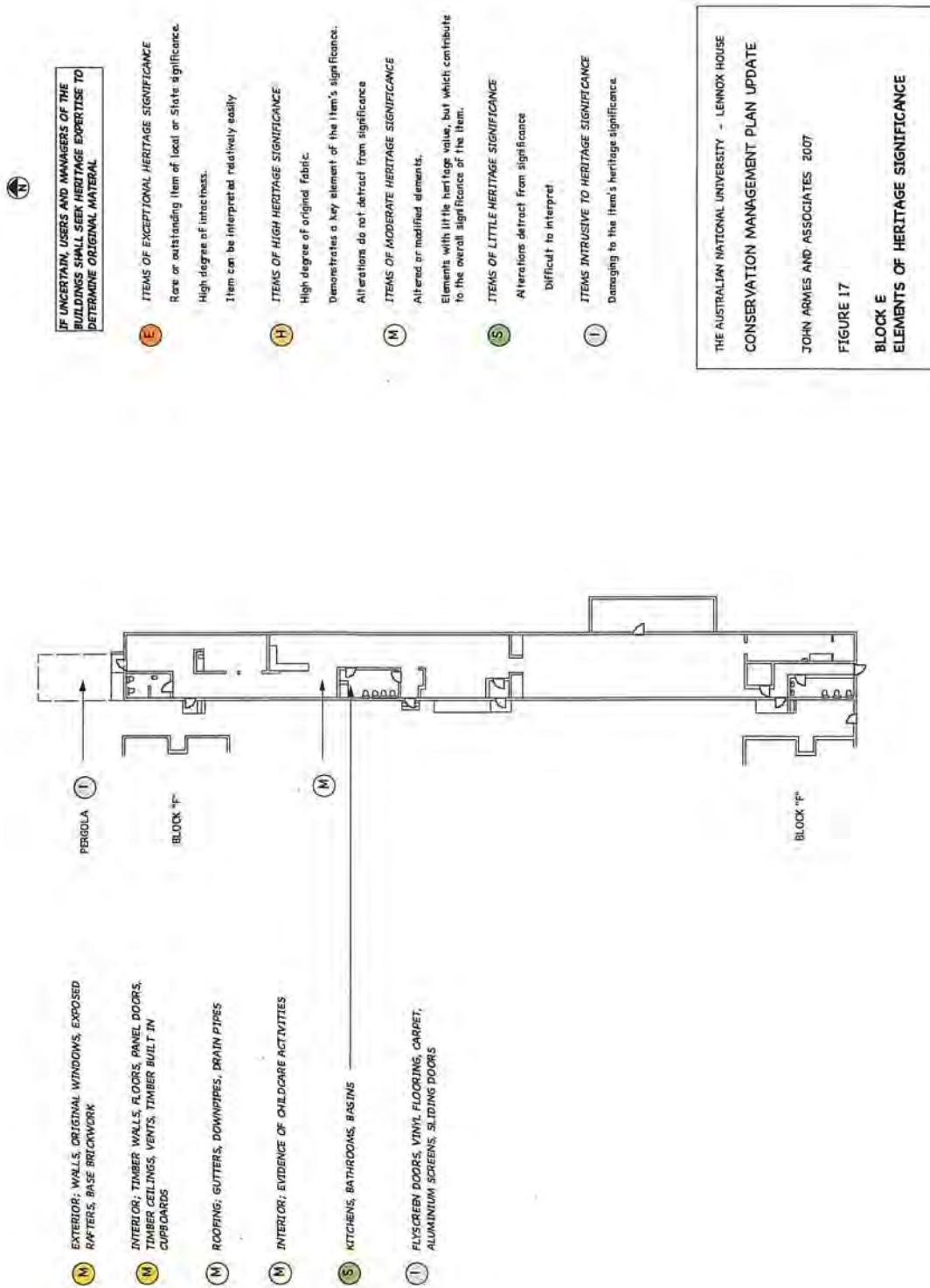


Figure 18: Block F – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

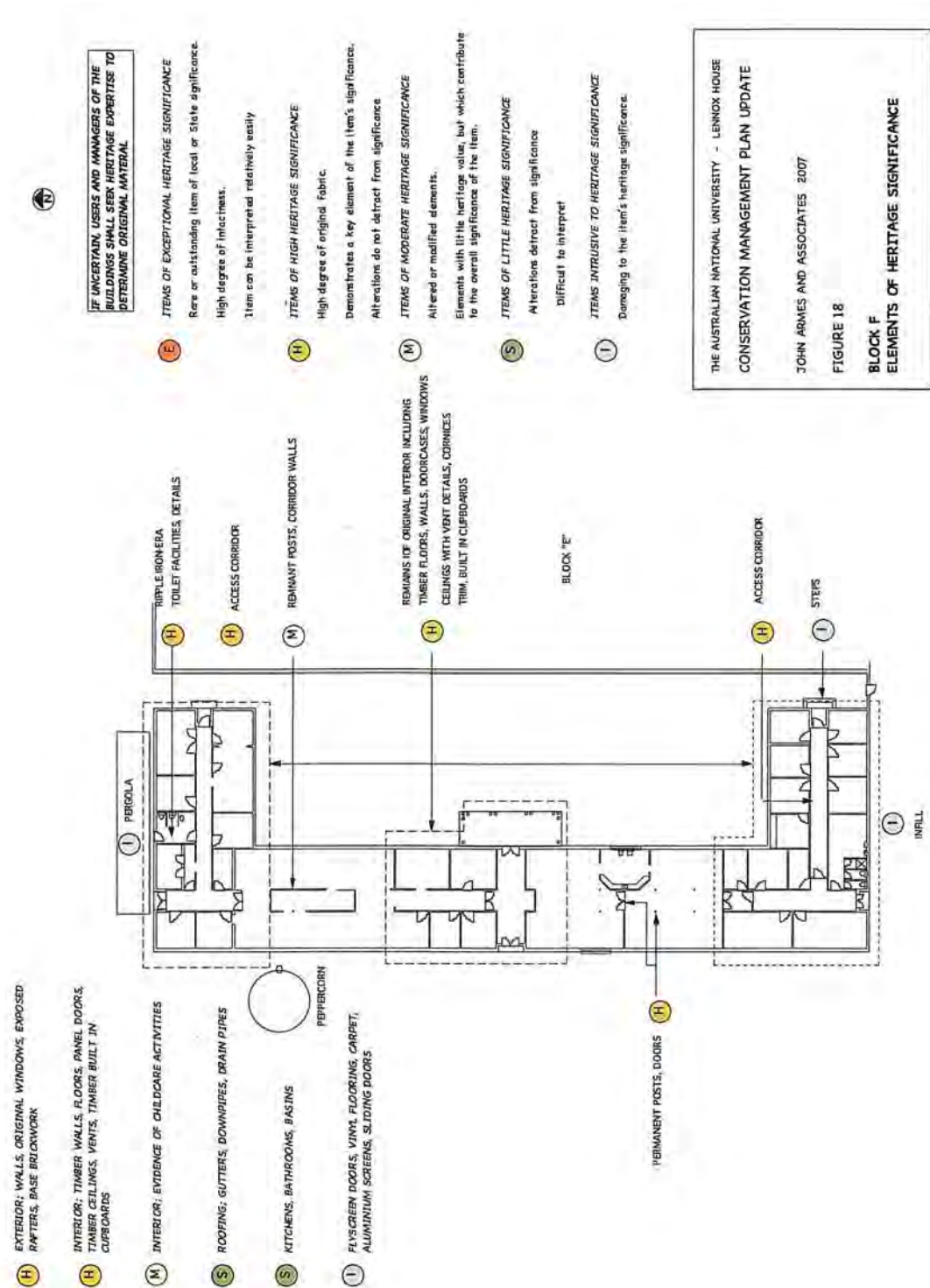




Figure 19: Block G – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

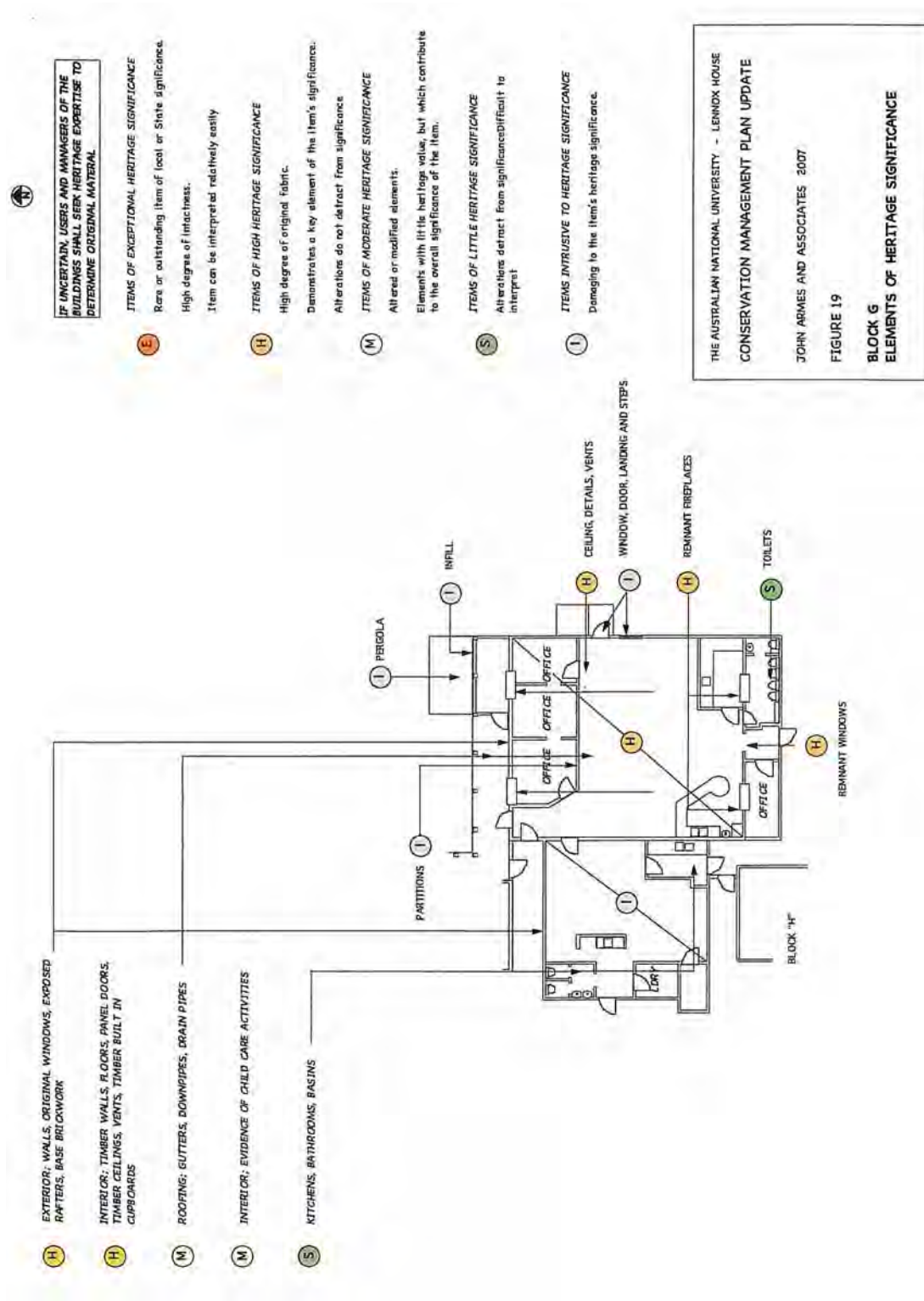


Figure 20: Block H – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

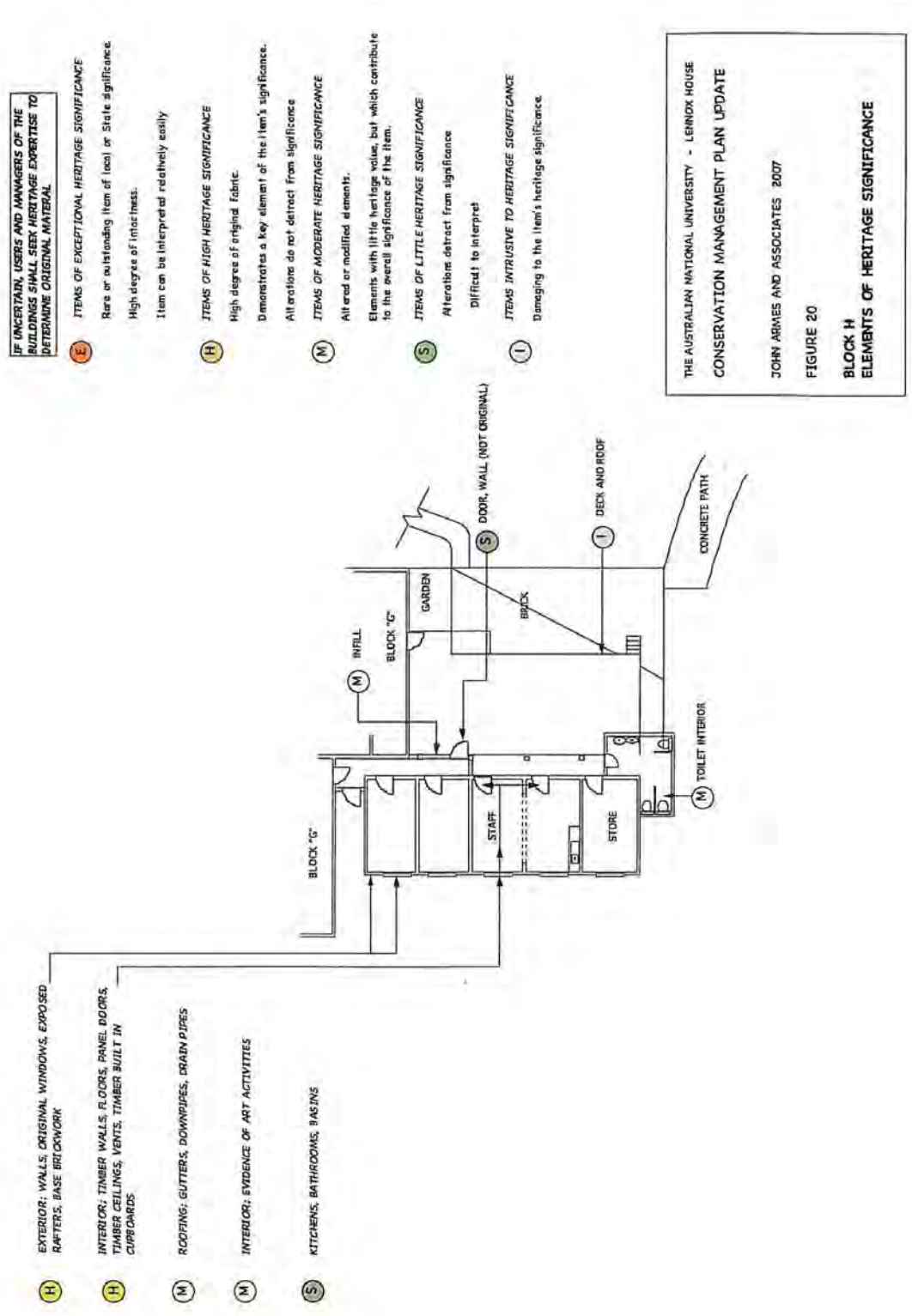


Figure 21: Block I – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)

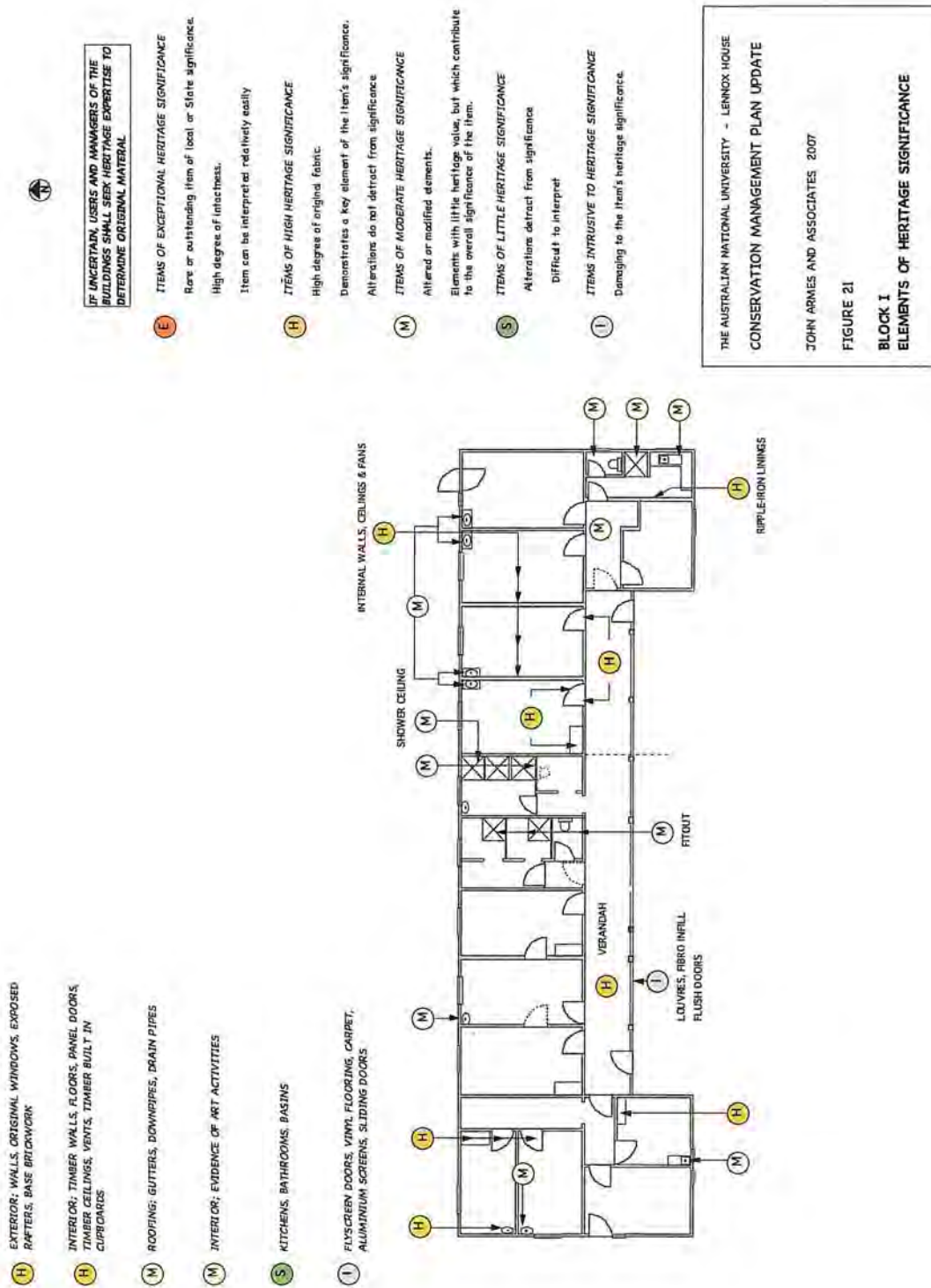
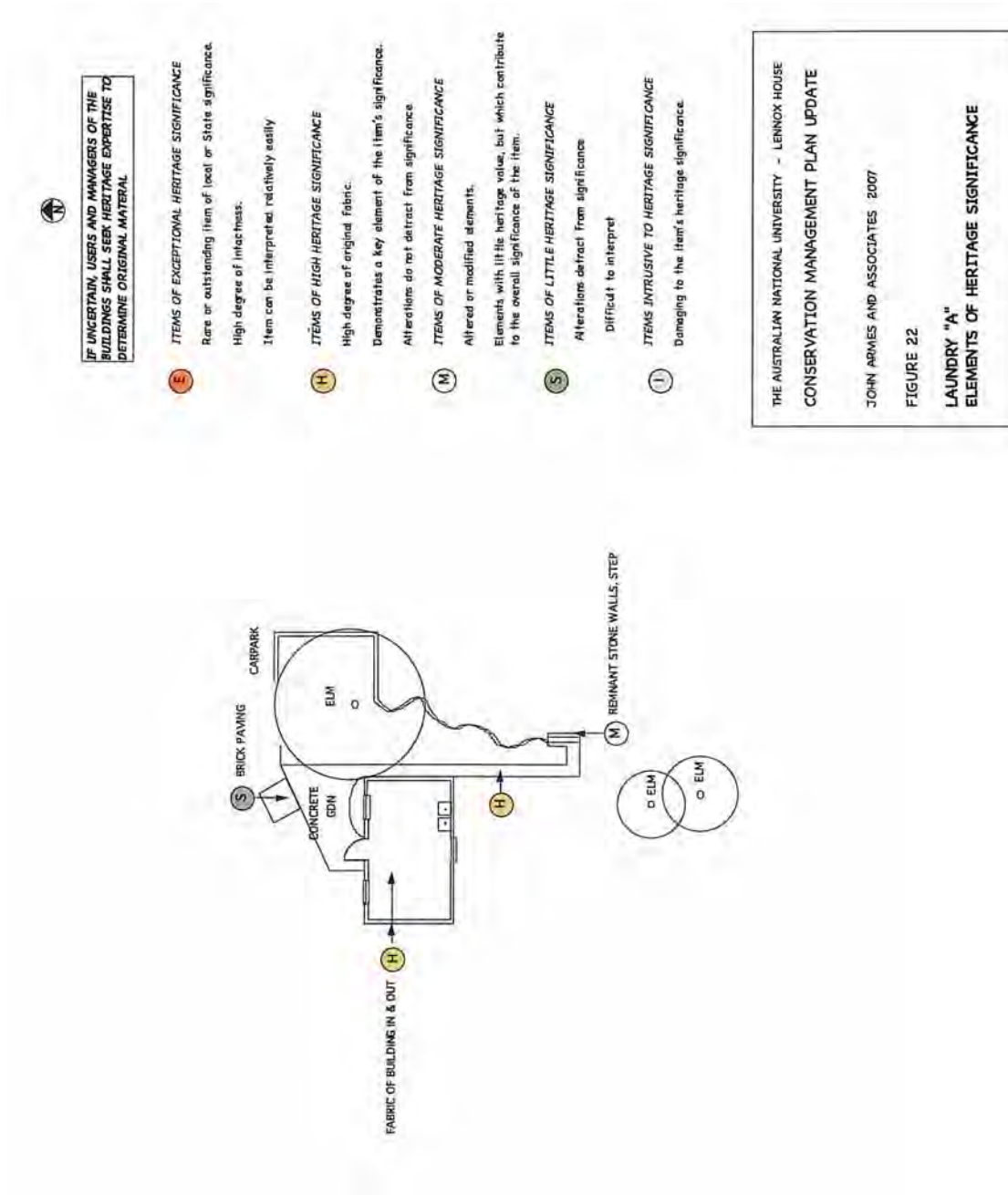


Figure 22: Laundry A – Elements of Heritage Significance (JAA)



## APPENDIX A

### COMMONWEALTH ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations  
2003 (No. 1)

Regulation 10.03A – Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

- (a) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) 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;
- (d) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
  - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
  - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.
- (e) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) 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;
- (g) 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;
- (h) 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, or importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (i) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

## APPENDIX B

### REQUIREMENTS OF CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

#### Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations 2003 (No. 1)

#### Schedule 7A: Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage Places

A management plan must:

- (a) establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;
- (b) provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;
- (c) provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses;
- (d) provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place;
- (e) describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;
- (f) describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;
- (g) describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;
- (h) have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:
  - (i) the management and conservation processes to be used;
  - (ii) the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for Indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;
  - (iii) the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;
  - (iv) the policies and protocols to ensure that Indigenous people participate in the management process;
  - (v) the protocols for the management of sensitive information;
  - (vi) the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;
  - (vii) how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed;
  - (viii) how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;
  - (ix) how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;
  - (x) how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;
  - (xi) the research, training and resource needed to improve management;
  - (xii) how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted;
- (i) include an implementation plan;
- (j) show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and
- (k) show how the management plan will be reviewed.



## APPENDIX C

### COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Environment protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment Regulations  
2003 (No. 1)

Schedule 7B: Commonwealth Heritage management Principles

1. The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.
2. The management of Commonwealth heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values.
3. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
4. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.
5. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement, especially people who:
  - (a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and
  - (b) may be affected by the management of the place.
6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.
7. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.

## APPENDIX D

Commonwealth Heritage Places Inventory:

Lennox House complex; identifier #105307

### Lennox House Complex, Lennox Crossing, Acton, ACT, Australia

<b>Photographs:</b>	None
<b>List:</b>	Commonwealth Heritage List
<b>Class:</b>	Historic
<b>Legal Status:</b>	<u>Listed place</u> (22/06/2004)
<b>Place ID:</b>	105307
<b>Place File No:</b>	8/01/000/0436
<b>Summary Statement of Significance:</b>	
<p>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 (Criterion H.1). 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</p>	

successive development of Canberra and the Australian National University (Criterion A.4). 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 (Criterion A.4). 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 (Criterion A.4). 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 (Criterion A.4). 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 (Criterion B.2). 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 (Criterion D.2). 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 (Criterion D.2). 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 (Criteria B.2 and D.2). 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 (Criterion D.2). 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 (Criterion D.2). 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 (Criterion G.1). 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 (Criterion H.1).

#### **Official Values:**

##### **Criterion: A Processes**

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.

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.

#### Attributes

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.

#### **Criterion: B Rarity**

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.

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.

#### Attributes

Evidence of its early use for hostel accommodation, also Block G.

#### **Criterion: D Characteristic values**

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 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.

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.

#### Attributes

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.

### **Criterion: G Social value**

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.

#### Attributes

Its integrity, scale and continuity of use.

### **Criterion: H Significant people**

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.

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.

#### Attributes

Block A and the Bachelor's Quarters plus the row of eucalyptus and cypress screen trees on the northern side of the complex.



### **Description:**

The Lennox House complex comprises eleven timber framed buildings dating from about 1911 onward, constructed for public service employees as living quarters at the initial development of Canberra as the National Capital. The buildings are hardwood framed, lined externally with western red cedar weatherboards, internally with timber boarding and fibre cement sheeting. The roofs are timber framed with corrugated steel roofing. The buildings are single storeyed. The construction is of high quality in both materials and workmanship which is evidenced by the good general condition despite the age of the buildings.

Individual buildings: A Block. This building is an elongated, rectangular, single storey structure, with a prominent entry portico and a rhythmical sequence of windows that relate to the interior layout of cubicles and a central corridor. The exterior is lined with rusticated weatherboards and a new corrugated iron roof with a colourbond finish. The construction is similar to many of the Bachelor's Quarters buildings. It achieves a great deal of accommodation, using minimum quantities of materials, but the application of few, simple details provides a pleasing result that belies the temporary status of these buildings. The perimeter wall is of stud construction and partition walls consist of vertical, V-jointed boards stiffened with a central horizontal stringer. (See F Block) The building has 2.7m ceilings and a timber floor. The corridor walls are load bearing. Many original surfaces remain intact beneath recently applied caneite, with simple 40x10 cover strips, or half round in some areas. The skirtings are 35mm quad and the cornice is 35mm scotia. There are painted finishes throughout. Ceilings are double V-jointed boards. Each bedroom has a sink and some original sink brackets survive (eg Room 15). Most original built in cupboards remain and are built of double V-jointed boards and have a rail, shelf and a top plate with a scotia bead surround. Fragments of the original electrical installation survive. Cord switches over bed locations are fixed to timber mounting blocks. The doors are fitted to match in F Block, with the interesting combination of one piece timber as a stud and a jamb, morticed into the top plate. Doors have two lower vertical panels and a single top panel, deriving from the Edwardian period. Transom windows were fitted and some remain. Windows are double hung, with cords and weights. The sashes have a single, central, vertical bar and the horns have an ogee curve. The long corridors obviously display a sequence of doors to the individual rooms. The kitchen door is mounted on modern sliding guides, but the original door leaf has been adapted for re-use. The walls show the reverse side of the V-jointed boards of the bedrooms, but without the stringer. There is a quad skirting and a scotia cornice. The interior is largely intact and many accretions are reversible. The kitchen has been modernised and there is a new south wall. Most of the original door hardware has been replaced. Bathrooms have been modernised and are built behind a protruding extension on the east, which extends to behind the gutter line. There is a simple brick fireplace in the south-west room. It is painted brickwork, with cut and struck

joints and three top courses to form a mantle. The entry doors are timber framed and consist of two vertical bottom panels and a four pane, glaze top panel. D block. D Block is one of the first four buildings for the Bachelor's Quarters built in the 1911-12 period (the others are G, part 1 and H). D Block is characteristically weatherboard and corrugated iron with the same minimal construction for internal walls. The interior consists of five rooms, each leading off the verandah. The interiors are sound. The five rooms of D Block are typical of the early phase of Lennox Buildings. Rooms are generously decorated with (fibrous) plaster walls with a dado modified lambs tongue skirtings about 230mm high and a picture rail. In rooms, the strapped ceilings have a perimeter margin and four central rectangles formed by the strappings (cover strips). It has a pressed (zinc?) vent with quatrefoil perforations. The cornice combines scotia and ovolo sections and the floor is tongue and grooved, possibly Baltic pine. The doors are braced and ledged, with rim locks and round brass handles. Each entry door has a transom window. Most original built in cupboards remain and are built of double V-jointed boards and have a rail, shelf and a top plate with a scotia bead surround. These are similar to those found in A Block and may be later additions. The verandah posts are simple, square timbers with rounded corners. the windows have a variety of sash design, but form a pair of casements and a hopper sash above. This design has been used on the house at 16 Lennox Crossing and provides evidence to confirm J S Murdoch as influential in the design of the Bachelor's Quarters. The outside linings are rusticated weatherboards and the exposed rafter tails hold quadrant gutter. The rectangular downpipes may be original, although round ones have been used on the later Lennox Crossing cottages. If the downpipes are replacements, then there have been phases of maintenance demonstrated by the variety of astragals used to secure them to the walls. The building was naturally ventilated through the ceiling via steel vents in the roof. The eaves are unlined, but the gables have V-jointed boards on the soffits. It is important to record that at the northern end, there are the remains of the original covered way roof that connected the building to Block C. E Block. This building is an elongated, timber framed building, with fibro cladding and corrugated iron roof. The exterior of the building is typical of low budget barracks buildings. Its military origins are interesting and the building demonstrates the resourcefulness required to house Australians in a post war period of shortages. Relocating this building was a considerable task. It is interesting to note that Block E, although it is a late addition to the complex, sustains the traditions of temporariness attributed to the Bachelor's Quarters. The interior has been altered to proved large spaces for the child care facility. The ceiling is coffered and wall linings are fibrous plaster with 40mm x 10mm timber strips. Cornices are scotia mouldings, original architraves are 90mm x 20mm splayed and recent architraves are bullnosed. The interior doors are flush panel, suggesting they are not original. Tongue and groove flooring at one entry indicates that this material may have been used throughout. Pressed metal, slotted vents are provided to ventilate rooms. These are located both inside and outside the building. The external fibro linings and cover

strips (45 x 12) have travelled well during the relocation, but it is probable that some of this material was replaced due to its brittle nature. The building sits on Canberra red brick piers, with galvanised antcaps. Original entry doors are of braced and ledged construction. The construction of the windows is interesting. They are painted timber, consisting of two hoppers, one above the other. Each hopper sash has a central glazing bar. The canvas awnings are not original. Quadrant mouldings are commonly used for trim and covering. The corrugated iron roof is painted and fixed with springhead nails. There are some modern, hex head screws in some areas. This suggests some loosening of the original fasteners. There are rolled cappings and barges, rectangular downpipes and the underside of the iron roof is seen above the tails of the exposed rafters.

F Block This building is a long single story, timber framed structure, with symmetrically arranged end wings facing east and a central entry verandah under a prominent gabled portico roof. The roofing is painted corrugated iron, the wall cladding is rusticated weatherboards and windows are double hung. Although the building was conceived as a temporary structure, awaiting the development of the new capital city, it is a worthy example of the carpentry and joinery skills of the period. For all its apparent unimportance, the building is executed with an affection for simple, yet visually interesting details. The origin of the design of the building lie in the Federation Arts and Crafts style, relying on restrained carpentry and joinery details to convey some character to a temporary building. The roof, incorporating gables, a strong pitch and expressed rafters are typical features of this style. It is also a significant advance in the development of the architectural character of the region. The building demonstrates skilful use of minimum material to provide a large number of individual rooms with 2.7m ceilings. Rooms are reached by long central corridors which have load bearing walls. This suggests a roof construction with under purlins and struts. Much of the original building survives to show typical construction techniques. Timber floors were not seen under finishes. Interior walls are built of a single thickness of v-jointed tongue and groove (20mm) boards fixed vertically. These are fitted to one side of seen top and bottom plates. A central, horizontal (6 x 2) timber stringer stiffens the panelling. The stringer has a chamfer on the top edge. The cornice and vertical corner beads are scotia mouldings and the skirting is a simple quod. Door jams continue to the top plate and are connected there by mortice and tenon joints. The doors are of panelled construction, with two elongated bottom panels and a single panel at the top. Above the door is a transom hopper window sash, with a vertical glazing bar. The architraves are splayed and some original door hardware survives. Entry doors retain the two vertical lower panels and incorporate a four-pane glazed panel above. An exterior architrave is used and this is double chamfered. The double hung windows have box frames concealing cords and weights. The sashes have single, vertical glazing bar each repeating the style used in the transoms. The sash horns have a simple, splayed detail. Most windows have a modern, steel framed flyscreen, with a single horizontal bar at the centre. The ceilings are built of V-jointed, tongue and grooved boards. All the interior finishes are painted,

(a basic cream) suggesting that the timbers used were modest, given the temporary ambitions for the building. Several original built in cupboards remain. These are built to 1.9m high and the walls are tongue and groove V-jointed boards, with minimal framing. A braced and ledged door is provided, with T-hinges. Room A (or 16) has a painted brick fireplace with an arched opening. There are three courses of corbelled brickwork supporting a painted timber mantle which extends around the chimney breast and along the side walls to form built-in cupboards below. There are lattice vents in the corridor ceilings. Toilet and laundry areas are built with ripple iron linings. Later changes to the buildings introduce masonite and fibro linings to studwork. These are applied with cover strips and quad mouldings. The entry verandah has largely lost its original imposing presence due to the location of Block E. It is built with a timber floor and the perimeter posts have simple, rounded corners and grooved details at the top. The original balustrade has disappeared and has been replaced with fibro and a more recent picket style. The roof has an imposing gable with a semi-circular louvred vent. Roof purlins are expressed and the roof neatly returns behind the gutter to terminate the base of the gable. A decorative steel accretion is fixed at the gable ends. The corrugated iron roofing is trimmed with rolled cappings and barges. Distinctive vents are located above the corridors below. There is no fascia board and the exposed rafter tails provide anchorage for the quadrant gutter. The eaves are lined with timber boards above the rafters. The rectangular steel gutters may not be original. Two chimneys are built in brick, with a roughcast finish. The rusticated weatherboards are 231mm deep and are painted grey under the present cream colour which is badly weathered.

G block. Block G consists of three phases. The kitchen and part of the dining room are the first two phases and an eastern extension to the dining room is the last major phase. Verandahs have been added and altered to suit current requirements. The building is a large timber framed building with timber linings and iron roof which are typical of Lennox House. The building is highly expressive of the carpentry and design skills of the period. The original dining room adjoining a verandah at the east. The verandah was framed with two, handsome, gabled roofs. This has been lost by the later addition, which has disfigured the dignified original facade. The origin of the design of the building lie in the Federation Arts and Crafts style, relying on restrained carpentry, joinery and fibrous plaster details to convey some character to a temporary building. The bold roof pitch, incorporating a gable and the expressed rafters are typical features of this style. It is also very new to the architectural character of the region. The interior of the kitchen section has mostly disappeared under the fit out of the child care centre. The dining room remains highly intact, apart from recent painting. The timber floor was not seen, but is built on bearers and joists and concrete piers. The walls are fibrous plaster, decorated with cover beads. There is a picture rail and a dado rail and a sealed brick fireplace. The roof is built using large trusses. Access to the roof space was denied, but it is possible that these trusses are similar to those in the dining room at Gorman House (1924). The bottom chord of the trusses is exposed and

these form the main decorative features of the ceiling design. Where trusses meet walls there are pilasters with a scotia bead along arris. This neatly stops at the junction of the dado and picture rails. The ceiling is fibrous plaster, with cover strips having a scotia scribed into each arris. This provides a stimulating strapping effect with a pattern of squares. The external cladding is of rusticated weatherboards and slatted eaves present a degree of finesse. The building is naturally ventilated, as entry doors have transom windows, opening to the verandah. Lattice vents are incorporated into the ceiling and these are assisted by louvred vents in the gables. Projecting ends to roof purlins express the roof construction. The extension at the rear (west) is lined with bevelled weatherboards with rounded bottom. The roof is painted green and barges and cappings are rolled steel. Quadrant gutter is used, but the rectangular downpipes may not be original. The gutter is secured to exposed rafter tails. There is no eaves lining above the rafters. H block. See D Block. I Block. The building has two distinct phases. The earliest from 1911-13 was the Warden's flat and had a small attached room probably a privy (toilet). The second phase, of 1923 added eight rooms and a verandah and converted the building to a symmetrical, elongated structure, with two projecting ends, embracing the verandah. The verandah was filled with louvres and fibro at a later date, probably after the middle 1960s. The first phase is typical of other bedrooms at the Bachelor's Quarters. It has similar features to much of the dining room (G Block). It is generously decorated with (fibrous) plaster walls with a dado, modified lambs tongue skirtings about 230mm high and a picture rail. In two rooms, the strapped ceilings have a perimeter margin and four central rectangles formed by the strappings (cover strips). It has a pressed (zinc?) vent with quatrefoil perforations. The cornice combines scotia and ovolo sections and the floor is tongue and grooved, possibly Baltic Pine. The doors are braced and ledged, with rim locks and round brass handles. Each entry door has a transom window. The second phase of the building uses internal construction techniques not found in other original buildings. The interior walls and ceilings are timber (pine?) double V-jointed boards, with skirting and cornice of 35mm quad. Rooms have pressed metal (tin?) central vents, with floral (rosette?) design. The doors are braced and ledged, with rim locks and round brass handles. Each entry door has a transom window. The outward appearance of these rooms is generally consistent with the earlier buildings. Wet areas of the first phase have ripple iron on the walls to 6ft but fittings have been upgraded. The exterior consists of 145mm rusticated weatherboards, concrete piers, a corrugated iron roof with exposed rafters and beaded boards at the eaves concealing the underside of the corrugated iron. The gutter is standard quadrant. The downpipes are rectangular and may be replacements. Roof vents occur above ceiling vents and occur only on the original part of the building. The verandah has a caneite ceiling, generations of tongue and groove flooring and fibro lining fixed to the outside of the square dressed posts. J K and M Blocks. These buildings were demolished in 1996 and were located to enforce the axial planning and symmetry of the neighbouring buildings. They were small structures. J Block

contained three standard early phase size rooms (similar to D and early phase I Block rooms), with a spanning corridor (a later addition) later containing kitchen and ablutions areas. K Block contained three standard rooms, later interconnecting, and an addition formed an L configuration. M Block was a shed with two toilets in it. Both J and K Blocks rooms had features consistent with the early phase buildings of Lennox (see D Block). Laundry A. Laundry A was one of two at the Bachelor's Quarters. The other, Laundry B, was a small building located near the northern end of F Block. Laundry A (also known as The Palace) has also served as a Maid's Quarters and latterly as single room accommodation. The building is small, well crafted and the construction uses many techniques found in the study area. It has a single room, with a concrete floor and fibro linings with timber cover strips internally. The design uses a dado and a coffered ceiling with a quad cornice. There are vertical scotia mouldings in the corners and wall vents have been sealed. The windows are double hung, without glazing bars and ogee horns. Architraves are 90mm x 20mm bullnose. The corrugated iron roofing is secured to a gabled roof. There is a rolled steel barge mould, coupled with a quad moulding nailed to the bargeboard. The barges project to form an unlined eaves. These are supported at the lower ends by top plates projecting from the corners of the building. There is a simple square fascia, which holds quadrant gutter. The exterior is lined with rusticated weatherboards.

**History: Not Available**

**Condition and Integrity:**

The passage of time and lack of adequate maintenance have created some deterioration to the verandahs, windows and doors and bathroom and laundry areas. Three buildings of the complex have been lost by fires or demolition over the years (Blocks B, C and L). These represent a minority of building and their loss does not significantly affect the integrity of the complex. The buildings maintain a high degree of integrity. Many changes are reversible. Blocks J, K and M were demolished in 1996.

**Location:**

Lennox Crossing, Acton, comprising Blocks A, D, E, F, G, H and I; laundry block near Block A and tree windbreak extending east from the northern end of Block A.

**Bibliography:**

RATCLIFFE, R & ARMES, J. 1993, Australian University Heritage Study, Stage 1 Volumes 1-2.

O'SULLIVAN, M 1991, Outline of conservation plan for Lennox House, (Unpublished)

LUDELLUN, H 198? Old Lennox House - A Canberra Institution.



## APPENDIX E

Extracts from the Burra Charter 1999  
(The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of Cultural Significance)

Definitions (p.2)

- 1.3 Fabric means the physical material of a place, including components, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration and /or reconstruction.
- 1.6 Preservation means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 Restoration means returning the *fabric* to an earlier known state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 Reconstruction means returning a place to an earlier known state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

## APPENDIX F

### SCOPE OF CONSERVATION WORKS PROPOSED IN 1996

Some of the following works have been carried out in the 1998 upgrade to Blocks D, E, F, G, and H. The following legend explains the key numbers on the following drawings.

For Block I, refer to figures 8 and 9 in the main report, and for Laundry A, refer to Fig 14.

Blocks D, F, G and H are represented in the following figure F-1-F-4, respectively.

### GENERAL ITEMS TO BLOCKS D, F, G, H, I, AND LAUNDRY A

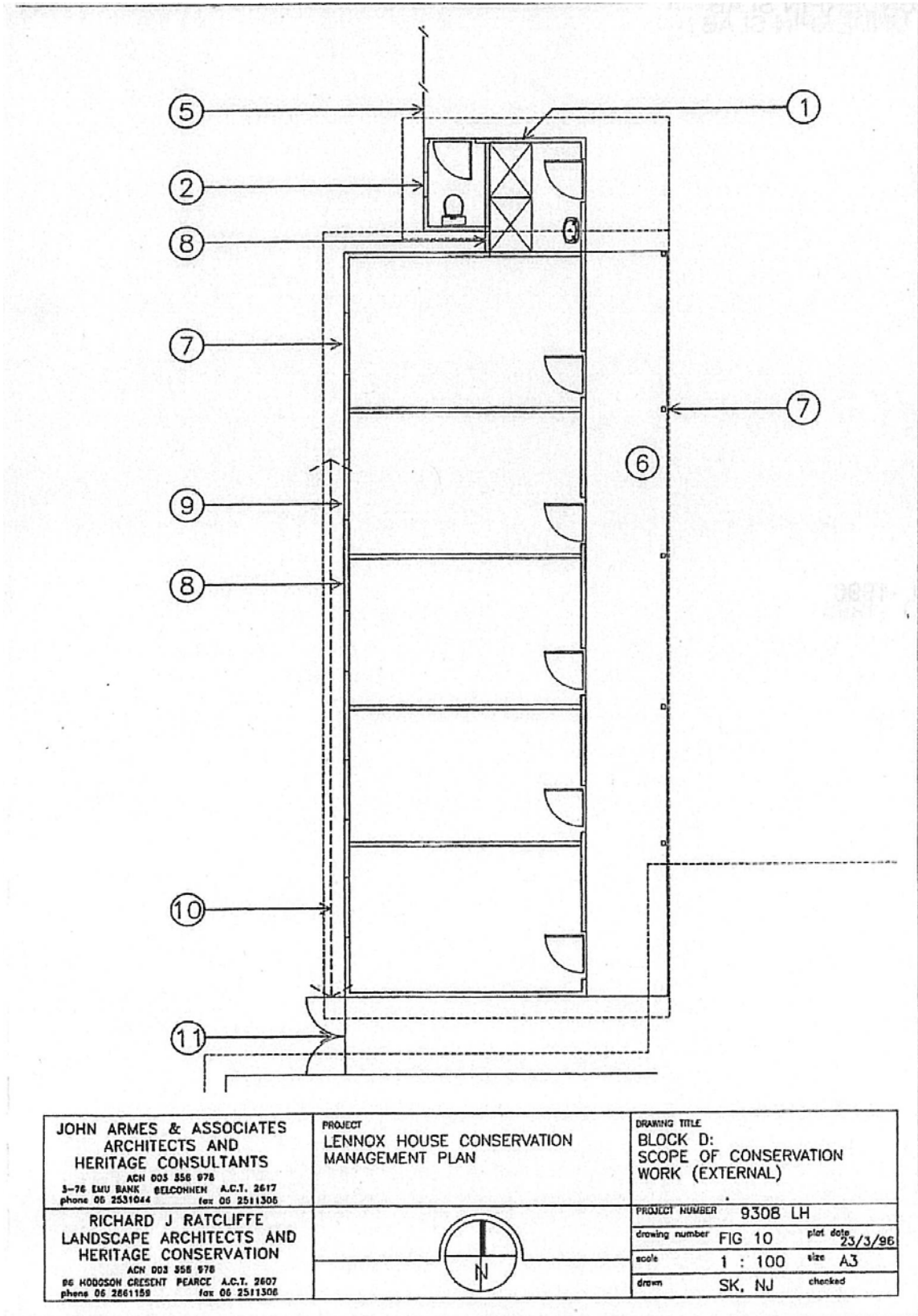
- A Repaint external walls, doors, windows, roofs
- B Remove/replace fencing
- C Repair all doors, windows to operating order
- D Install galvanized antcaps where access permits
- E Connect all downpipes to new underground stormwater system

### LEGEND

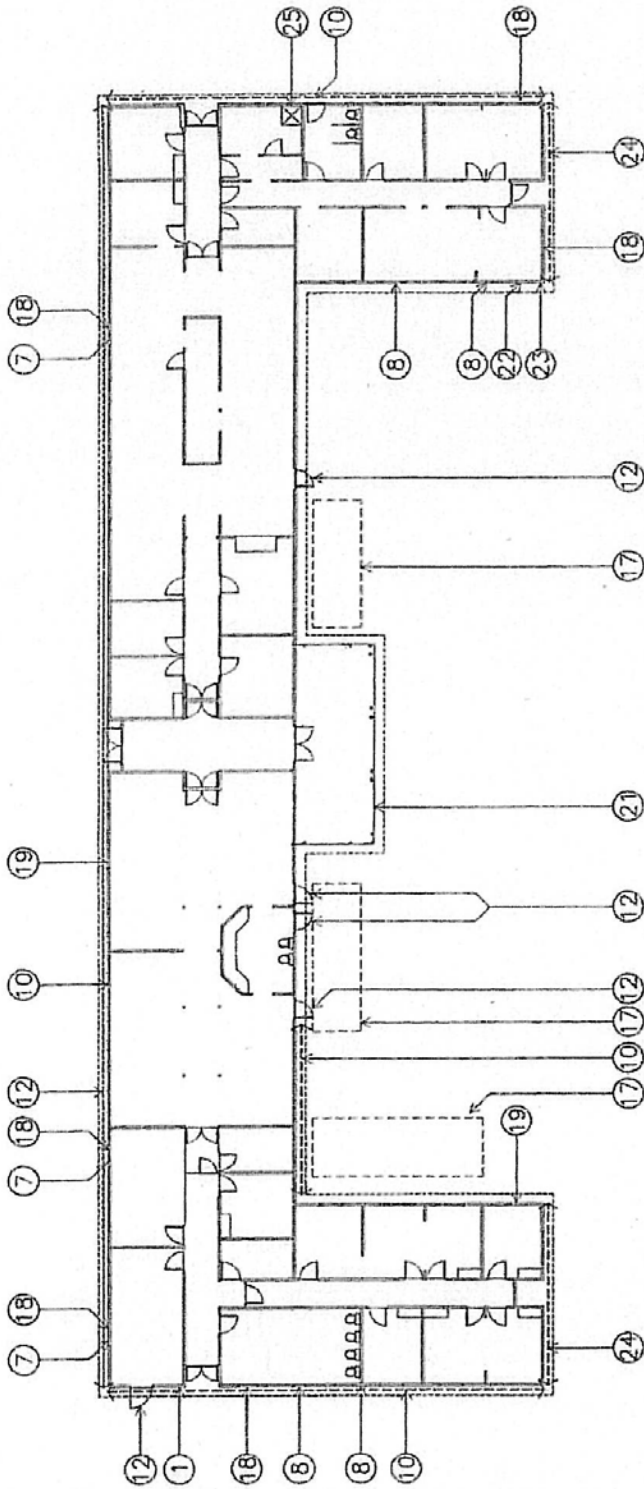
- 1 Remove redundant wiring
- 2 Reglaze sash
- 3 Repair steel frostguard
- 4 Replace verandah posts
- 5 Remove barrier
- 6 Remove concrete, replace with timber
- 7 New sashes
- 8 Repair weatherboards
- 9 Remove fibro, studwork, louvers
- 10 Lower ground to ensure subfloor ventilation
- 11 Remove gates
- 12 Replace door with period style
- 13 Replace architrave to match
- 14 Replace aluminium windows (x no. off)
- 15 Demolish deck, roof over
- 16 Replace roofing with galvanized orb in short lengths

- 17 Demolish and rebuild pergola in period style
- 18 Remove/relocate fans from windows
- 19 Remove air-conditioning unit and make good
- 20 Resecure roofing
- 21 Replace balustrade to period design
- 22 Remove exhaust fan from wall and make good
- 23 Renew downpipe
- 24 Remove/replace subfloor barrier
- 25 Remove sink, terminate plumbing
- 26 Secure downpipe
- 27 Remove debris from subfloor
- 28 Remove steps
- 29 Remove door, reconstruct window and cladding
- 30 Trip paint from glazing
- 31 Remove redundant plumbing, make good
- 32 Remove gauze from transom
- 33 Remove, replace tongue and groove hardwood flooring
- 34 Repair door
- 35 Remove flyscreen
- 36 Underpin slab

**Figure F-1: Block D (1996) (JAA)**



**Figure F-2: Block F (1996) (JAA)**



<p><b>JOHN ARMES &amp; ASSOCIATES</b>  <b>ARCHITECTS AND</b>  <b>HERITAGE CONSULTANTS</b>          5-10 FAY          AVE 03 200 978          FAY 03 231 231 TELEPHONE 06 231 235</p>	<p><b>PROJECT</b>          LENNOX HOUSE CONSERVATION          MANAGEMENT PLAN</p>	<p><b>REVISED TITLE</b>          BLOCK F:          SCOPE OF CONSERVATION          WORK (EXTERNAL)</p>
<p><b>RICHARD J. RATCLIFFE</b>  <b>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND</b>  <b>HERITAGE CONSERVATION</b>          40 WINDSOR STREET FAY 03 200 978          FAY 03 231 231</p>	<p><b>PROJEC NUMBER</b> 3308 LH</p>	<p><b>DATE</b> 2/2/96</p>
	<p><b>SCALE</b> 1 : 200</p>	<p><b>DATE</b> 2/2/96</p>
	<p><b>NO. OF SHEETS</b> 11</p>	<p><b>NO. OF SHEETS</b> 11</p>

Figure F-3: Block G (1996) (JAA)

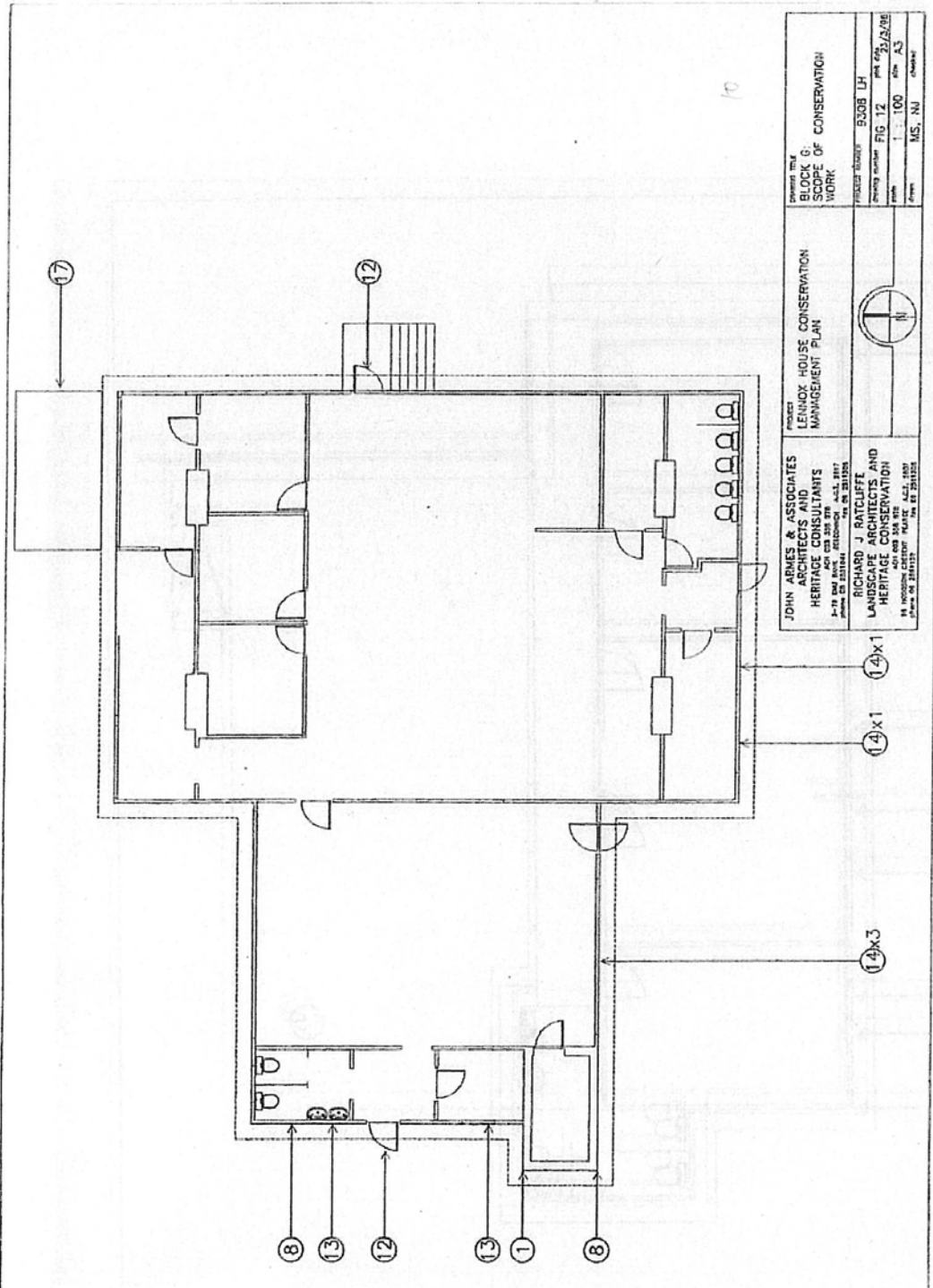
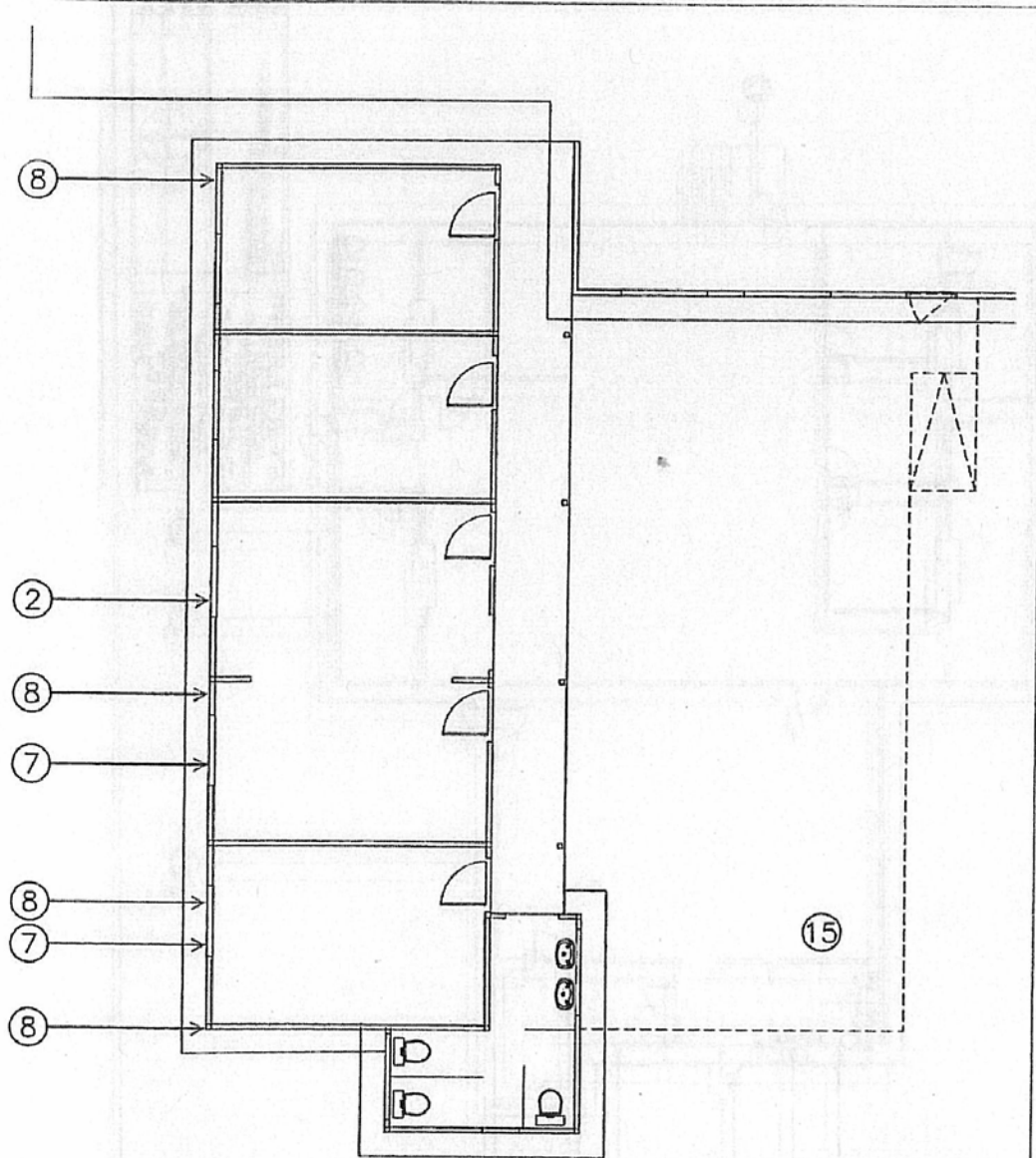



Figure F-4: Block H (1996) (JAA)



<p><b>JOHN ARMES &amp; ASSOCIATES</b>  <b>ARCHITECTS AND</b>  <b>HERITAGE CONSULTANTS</b>          ACH 003 356 978          3-76 EMU BANK BELDENHIN A.C.T. 2617          phone 06 2531044 fax 06 2511306</p>	<p><b>PROJECT</b>  <b>LENNOX HOUSE CONSERVATION</b>  <b>MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p>	<p><b>DRAWING TITLE</b>  <b>BLOCK H:</b>  <b>SCOPE OF CONSERVATION</b>  <b>WORK (EXTERNAL)</b></p>
<p><b>RICHARD J RATCLIFFE</b>  <b>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND</b>  <b>HERITAGE CONSERVATION</b>          ACH 003 356 978          86 HODGSON CRESENT PEARCE A.C.T. 2607          phone 06 2601159 fax 06 2511306</p>		<p><b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 9308 LH  <b>drawing number</b> FIG 13 <b>plot date</b> 23/3/96  <b>scale</b> 1 : 100 <b>size</b> A3  <b>drawn</b> MS, NJ <b>checked</b></p>

## APPENDIX G

### JOHN SMITH MURDOCH – BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

John Smith Murdoch was born in 1862 at Forres, Scotland, where he received his early education. He served his articles with Matthews and Mackenzie and later worked for Dr Alexander Ross, and the Glasgow firm Campbell Douglas and Sellars. He later worked for the South-Western Railways Department. he qualified as an architect, and migrated to Australia in 1884.

Murdoch gained employment with the Melbourne firm Reed, Henderson and Smart, before moving to Queensland to be employed by the Ministry of Mines and Works. He was to spend seventeen years in Queensland, and his work there exhibits a growing understanding of Australian conditions. He designed a number of houses, as well as larger government projects. He progressively rose through the ranks to senior positions in Queensland Government agencies.

Murdoch moved to Commonwealth employment in 1904, joining the Department of Home Affairs. He was to enjoy a long career here, eventually appointed Director-General of Works and Chief Architect. In 1912, Murdoch traveled to England and America on behalf of the Department. In America he was to persuade Walter Burley and Marion Mahoney Griffin to relocate to Australia to participate in the implementation of their successful design for the new Capital City. It can be surmised that his experience in America, as well as his contact with the Griffins, introduced Murdoch to the Prairie-Style of architecture. As the construction of Canberra commenced, Murdoch was responsible for the design of the Kingston Powerhouse and the Administrator's Residence at Acton (Old Canberra House). The Federal Capital Advisory Committee (FCAC) was assisted by the Commonwealth Works Department, and Murdoch led the design of the first hostels. The horizontality of the hostels reflects the influence of the Prairie-Style.

Murdoch's influence on the design of early Canberra buildings is highly significant. He describes his work as 'modern Renaissance style' with an emphasis on 'proportions and lines rather than lavish old-fashioned details'.

His promotion to Director-General of Works in 1924 meant that his involvement with Canberra and the newly-formed Federal Capital Commission (FCC) was reduced. He declined the offer of the position of Head Architect of the FCC, a position taken by Henry Maitland Rolland. Murdoch retired in 1929, but continued as a commissioner of the FCC for a short time in 1930, when the Commission was disbanded.