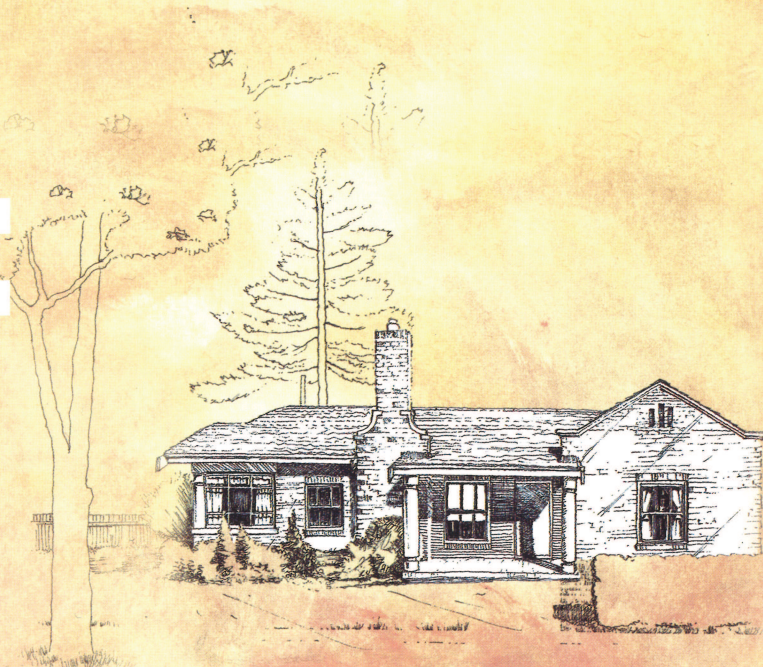


WHAT HOUSE IS THAT?



A guide to the Australian Capital Territory's Housing Styles



ACT
Government

This project was supported through funding made available by the ACT Government under the ACT Heritage Grants Program.



**Australian
Institute of
Architects**

This project has been completed by Eric Martin AM, FRAIA input from Ken Charlton, AM, FRAIA and Graeme Trickett, FRAIA, Nicholas Goodwin, ARAIA and ACT Heritage. The sketches have been prepared by Shibu Dutta, ARAIA

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1	7.0	Arts And Crafts and Old English 1925-1945	12	13.0	Post World War II Brick Veneer 1950-1970	24
2.0	Federation Bungalow Style in Canberra's First Period 1913-1924	2	8.0	Inter-War Functionalist or Early Modern 1930-1945.....	14	14.0	'Sydney School' Houses 1960-1975	26
3.0	Federal Capital - Artisan Timber Cottages 1924-1930.....	4	9.0	Post World War II Rebuilt Tocumwal 1945-1955.....	16	15.0	Timeline.....	28
4.0	Federal Capital - Mid Public Service Masonry Cottages 1924-1930	6	10.0	Post World War II Prefabricated Riley Newsum 1945-1955	18	16.0	Tips For Sustainable Renovation	29
5.0	Federal Capital - Higher Level Public Service and Private Masonry Cottages 1924-1930	8	11.0	Post World War II Prefabricated Monocrete 1945-1955.....	20	17.0	Health And Safety	30
6.0	Inter-War Georgian Revival 1925-1945	10	12.0	Modern 1950-1970	22	18.0	Acknowledgements	31

1.0 INTRODUCTION

All cities grow and tastes change over time. This is reflected in the architecture of the day. Architectural styles, which can be grouped into distinct periods, evolve gradually and have recognizable features. However, some houses are so unusually designed that they are often difficult to place in any particular style.

When people choose to live in a house, whether it is heritage listed or not, they frequently want to preserve something of the original. This booklet will help to achieve that objective. It describes the main styles, key exterior and interior features and colours related to various distinctive phases/styles of Canberra housing from 1913 to 1975.

Canberra's Housing styles are a little different to the rest of Australia particularly at its formative stage in the 1920s and 1930s, but there are similarities with Australian domestic architectural styles in other cities.

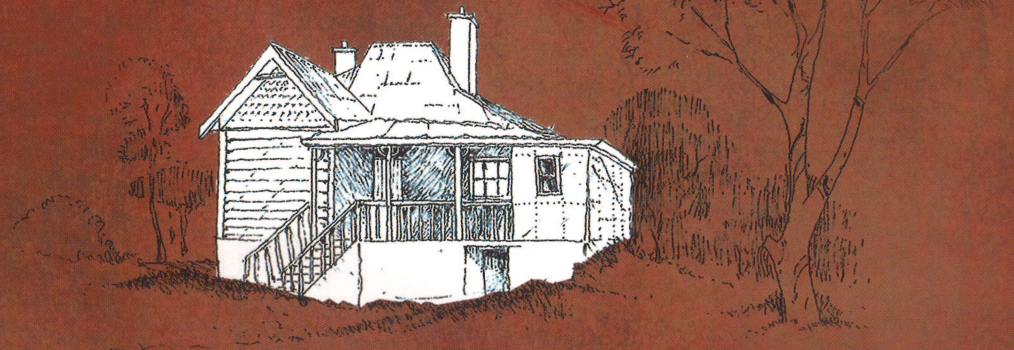
The basic details provide some information which guides owners and builders to understand a particular house and therefore appreciate the original details and provide ideas to assist any change.

Sustainability includes a greater energy efficiency. Houses may change to include better orientation and passive energy design. A respect for the original building and a good design that harmonises with the original usually enhances value. This booklet aims to help guide such development. Another aspect of sustainability is minimising waste and not discarding material or finishes because they are from an earlier style/period.

Understanding of a house and its style together with innovation and quality design can result in successful outcomes without major alteration or cost. This booklet aims to improve such an approach.

FEDERATION BUNGALOW STYLE IN CANBERRA'S FIRST PERIOD

1913-1924



Government housing constructed 1913-1924 prior to the approved plan of Canberra is located in Acton, Yarralumla and Braddon. The Acton houses, primarily located in Liversidge Street and Balmain Crescent, were modest timber houses for senior officials associated with establishment and management of the formative phase of Canberra. The houses were mainly symmetrically planned and had small porches or verandahs and some Georgian Revival style characteristics including windows, portico and verandahs.

The brick houses in Yarralumla were for the Canberra Brickworks' staff and those in Braddon were laid out in the first neighbourhood of Griffin's 1918 plan. These are located between Currong and Elimatta Streets, and were mainly constructed in 1921-4 to a c1918 design.



DARK GREY
T167-7A



RUST
T173-5SR



FOREST
GREEN
T174-7MBC



BEIGE
T174-3W



PALE
CREAM
T20-1W

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Face brick or wide painted or stained weatherboards
Sometimes brick piers and/or brick base
- Roofs: Pitched corrugated metal or terracotta tiles
- Windows: Small rectangular timber casement or double hung with small panes, usually with a vertical proportion

INTERIOR

- Plain skirtings and architraves dark stained
- Panelled doors, dark stained
- Walls generally painted but sometimes walls had dark stained timber or wallpaper to picture rails
- Flat fibrous plaster ceilings broken into panels by dark timber battens and timber cornices

GARDEN

- These gardens were minimalist with mainly open dryland grass, cyprus trees beside drives and small garden beds of lilac, iris, violets, unca, agapanthus, photinia and privet. Back yards had fruit trees and vegetable gardens. Hedges were along the street frontages.

COLOURS

External

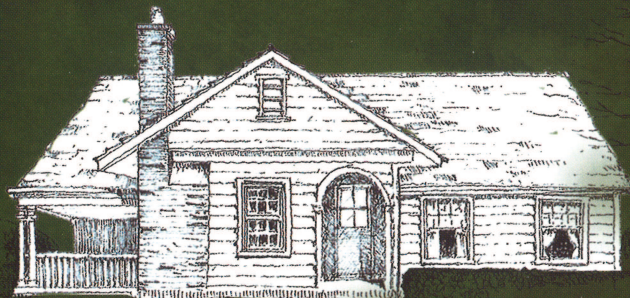
- Walls Darker colours such as grey, rust
- Windows Forest green or beige
- Doors Pale cream

Internal

- Cream walls White ceilings and upper section of walls
- Dark stained timber

FEDERAL CAPITAL - ARTISAN TIMBER COTTAGES

1924-1930



Government houses constructed in the 1920s for the emerging Canberra were generally grouped into three types reflecting socio-economic conditions. The Artisan Timber Cottages were considered the cheapest group and are represented by a range of timber houses, primarily located in Ainslie. They were relatively small, mainly symmetrically planned, timber weatherboard cottages. They included small porches or verandahs.

MID GREY

FOREST
GREEN
T174-7MBC

BEIGE
T174-3W

PALE
CREAM
T20-1W

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Painted timber weatherboards
- Roofs: Pitched corrugated metal, metal tiled or terracotta tiled
- Windows: Timber framed, double hung with either margined glazing or 6-light upper sashes and single light lower sashes

INTERIOR

- Plain splayed skirting and architraves sometimes dark stained but generally painted
- Panelled doors, usually stained
- Walls generally painted
- Flat fibrous plaster ceilings broken into panels by dark timber or painted timber battens and timber cornices

GARDEN

- These gardens were minimalist with mainly open dryland grass, cyprus trees beside drives and small garden beds of lilac, iris, violets, unca, agapanthus, photinia and privet. Back yards had fruit trees and vegetable gardens. Hedges were along the street frontages.

COLOURS

External

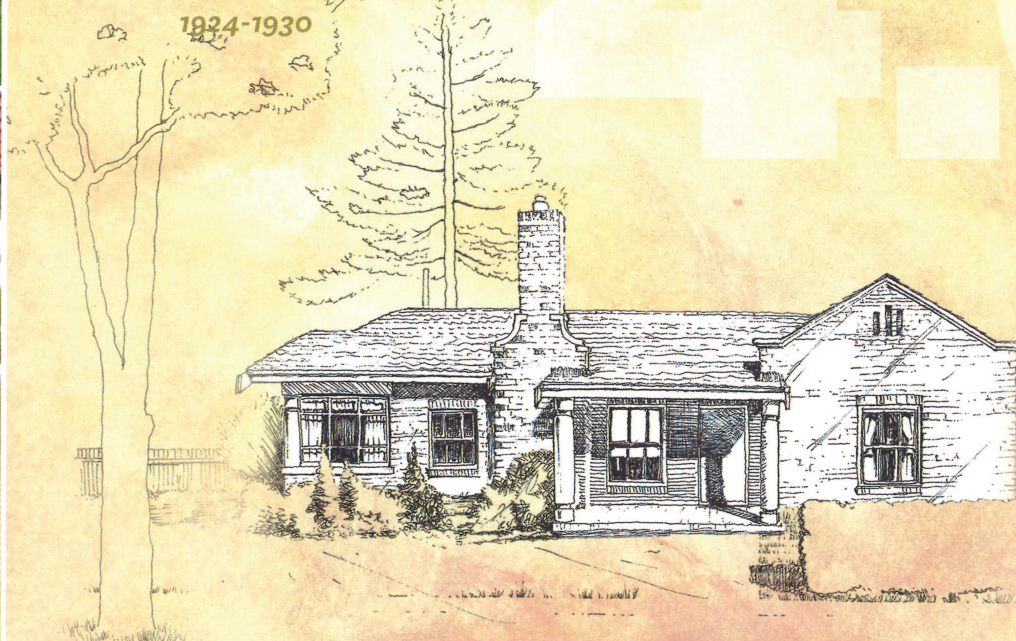
- Walls Mid colours including grey
- Windows Forest green or beige
- Doors Pale cream

Internal

- Cream walls
- White ceiling and upper section of wall
- Dark stained timber

FEDERAL CAPITAL - MID PUBLIC SERVICE MASONRY COTTAGES

1924-1930



Government houses constructed in the 1920s for the emerging Canberra were generally grouped into three types reflecting socio-economic conditions. The Masonry Cottages were to accommodate the bulk of the public servants being brought to Canberra to service the Commonwealth Government. It is the largest grouping of this period and is represented by a range of standard designs in Braddon, Reid, Barton, Griffith and Kingston. They were designed for the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) by its own architects under Rolland and Casboulte.

The houses were modest sized, of red brick or roughcast render with terracotta tiled roofs. They included small porches and small verandahs with a chimney featuring on one external wall.

OCHRE
T173-3A

FOREST
GREEN
T174-7MBC

BEIGE
T174-3W

VERY DARK
BROWN
T173-8

EAU DE NIL
T98-3W

PALE
CREAM
T20-1W

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Face red brick or roughcast render
- Roofs: Pitched terracotta tiled
- Windows: Timber framed, double hung with usually six light upper sash and single light lower sash

INTERIOR

- Plain splayed skirtings and architraves, sometimes dark stained
- Panelled doors, usually stained
- Walls generally painted, but sometimes dark panelled
- Flat fibrous plaster ceilings broken into panels by dark timber or painted timber battens and timber cornices

GARDEN

- The gardens included a cottage garden to the front including plants such as lilac, iris, violets, unca, agapanthus, photinia and privet with small lawn areas.
- Back yards had fruit trees and vegetable gardens with some lawn areas. Hedges were along the street frontages. Hedge plants were contoneaster, ligustrum ovatafolium (hedge privet), lanicera (honeysuckle), euomyrus japonica (spindle tree), pyracantha yurinensis and viburnum tinus.

COLOURS

External

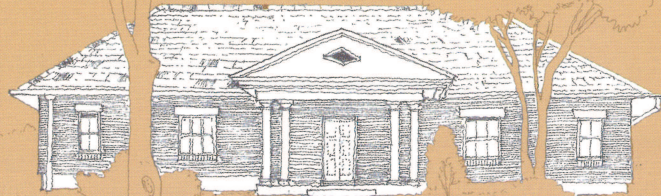
- Walls Red face brick or earthy ochre tones for painted render
- Windows Forest green or beige
- Doors Pale green or dark brown

Internal

- Pale colour walls where painted or dark timber panelling
White ceilings and upper section of walls. Dark stained timber

FEDERAL CAPITAL - HIGHER LEVEL PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE MASONRY COTTAGES

1924-1930



Housing constructed in the 1920s for the emerging Canberra was generally grouped into three types reflecting socio-economic conditions. The first houses designed specifically for senior public servants are in Forrest and came from a competition for the Federal Capital Advisory Committee (FCAC) in 1923 won by architects Oakley, Parkes and Scarborough.

These larger houses were located in Forrest and Red Hill and were for senior public servants, officers & private citizens. The designs were reflective of Georgian revival and Mediterranean Styles.

Georgian Revival. This style recreated characteristics of the Old Colonial Georgian style: clarity, simplicity

and well-proportioned symmetrical fenestration with simplified classicism, such as simple portico, smaller loggia and modest string courses. Emphasis was placed on a central entrance and red brick walls.

Mediterranean. This style was derived from houses around the Mediterranean Sea, with more informal massing, stuccoed surfaces and rounded openings compared with Georgian Revival houses.

Both styles had similar characteristics and were traditionally red brick, sometimes stucco finish, with terracotta tiled roofs. Some designs had porches with columns, arched openings, a mix of red brick bases and stucco above.



CREAM
T173-1W

MEDIUM GREEN
T175-6MBG

OCHRE
T173-3A

VERY DARK
BROWN
T173-8

INDIAN RED
T173-6

PINK
T132-1W

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Red brick or stucco (roughcast) finish generally but, some had weatherboards
- Roofs: Pitched terracotta tiled
- Windows: Relatively small rectangular timber framed double hung windows. Usually with 6 pane sashes, particularly in upper sashes

INTERIOR

- Rendered walls painted
- Fibrous plaster ceilings with cover strips (often of stained timber) and modest cornices
- Stained timber bevelled edge skirting and architraves and often a picture rail
- Stained timber floor with rugs

GARDEN

- English cottage garden with some formal layout such as a central path. Drive strips to a rear (detached) garage. Grass used extensively which was dryland as irrigation systems were not available. Annuals and perennials and often a feature tree. Flowers included roses and dahlias. Front hedges (no fence) often photinia or cypress. Back gardens regarded as private, less formal with emphasis on productivity with fruit and vegetables.

COLOURS

External

- Earthy colours such as cream, ochre, buff, dark brown, medium greens with sometimes black and Indian red tones. Dark timber stains for windows and doors with pale creams, pink, blue internally. Stained timber floors with centre rugs. Internal wall colours soft tones of cream, buff, pale blue, manila. True white was rarely used externally.

Internal

- Colour schemes rarely comprised more than 3 colours

Notes Calthorpes' House is the best example of the style including interiors and garden. Sample colour scheme: Walls: pale ochre - Doors shutters, fascia: brown - Window eaves: sand
Alternative - Walls: off white/cream - Windows: deep indian red - Doors, gutters: straw - Window, fascia: buff - Eaves: lichen
Peter Cuffley's book on Australian Houses of the Twenties and Thirties details exterior, interior, garden plus renovation and extensions including colours.



INTER-WAR GEORGIAN REVIVAL

1925-1945



After the initial phase of the 1920s, growth slowed and the supply of houses for Canberra's public service was under the control of the Department of Home Affairs (1930-32) then the Department of the Interior (DOI).

They were designed by EH Henderson and are best represented in Griffith with some infilling of the other existing suburbs of the time, such as Reid.

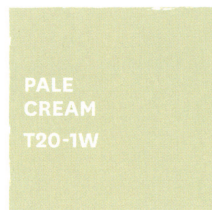
The houses were of modest size, mainly symmetrically planned and mainly red face brick with small porches.



OCHRE
T173-3A



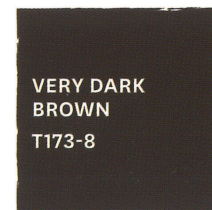
BEIGE
T174-3W



PALE
CREAM
T20-1W



WHITE



VERY DARK
BROWN
T173-8

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Red face brick
- Roofs: Pitched terracotta tiled
- Windows: Timber framed, usually multi-paned sashes

INTERIOR

- Plain splayed skirtings, stained
- Panelled doors, stained
- Walls – painted with dark stained details and panelling
- Flat fibrous plaster ceilings – painted

GARDEN

- The garden included cottage garden to the front, usually with a hedge to the street, with a selection of plants and small lawn areas
- Back yards had smaller vegetable gardens and some fruit trees and lawn areas

COLOURS

External

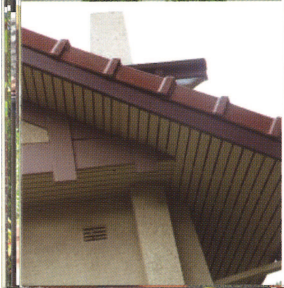
- Walls Red face brick
- Windows Beige, ochre or light stain
- Doors Painted

Internal

- Painted white above panelling
- White ceiling
- Dark stained timber trim

ARTS AND CRAFTS AND OLD ENGLISH

1925-1945



Canberra has some privately built houses which are late examples of the Federation Arts and Crafts style and a few in the Inter-War Old English style, while others are not clearly in either style.

The principal characteristics of the Arts and Crafts style are a conspicuous roof, prominent eaves, exposed rafters, roughcast walling and tall chimneys. Characteristics of the Old English style are asymmetrical massing, gables with decorative barge-boards and imitation half-timbering.

BEIGE
T174-3W

PALE
CREAM
T20-1W

WHITE

MISSION BROWN
T173-8

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Roughcast or face brick with imitation Old English having half timbering to upper walls or gables
- Roofs: Steep pitched terracotta tiled
- Windows: Timber framed double hung or casement, often with lead lights

INTERIOR

- Panelled walls, usually painted but sometimes stained
- Beams defined in dark stained timber
- Large fireplaces

GARDEN

- The gardens were cottage gardens with paving in panels meandering through selected plants such as sunflower, hollyhocks, foxgloves, rosemary and lavender
- The rear garden usually retained a small vegetable garden and some fruit trees in lawn

COLOURS

External

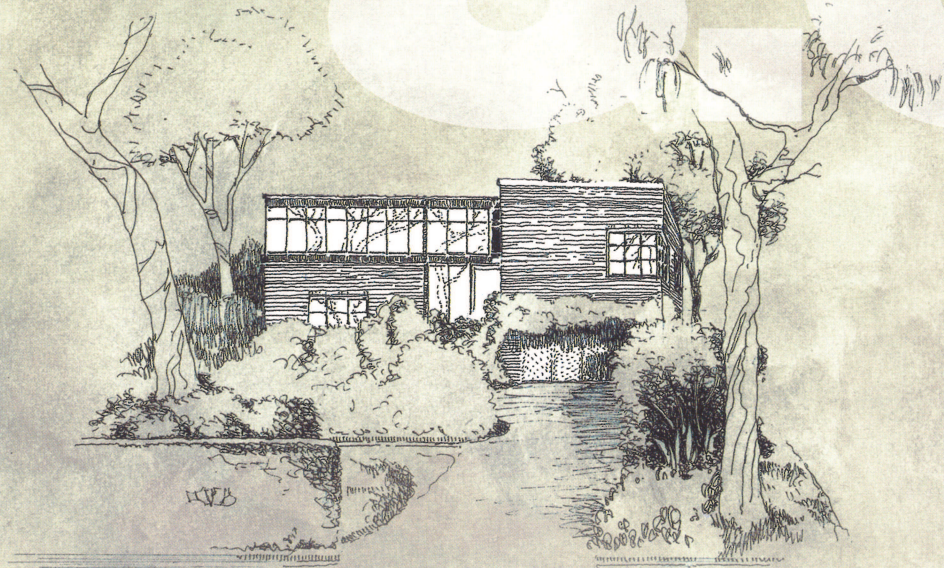
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| - Walls | Dark face brick and white or light earth coloured painted infill |
| - Windows & Doors | Varied from dark to light colours, frequently in contrast to the background |

Internal

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| - Walls | Light colour (white) with dark timber details. |
| - Ceiling | Fibrous plaster white with dark features (eg beams) |
| - Timber Details | Dark stain |

INTER-WAR FUNCTIONALIST OR EARLY MODERN

1930-1945



Modernism is characterised by simple bold geometric shapes with little or no ornamentation. It included larger open areas with larger windows and newer materials such as steel windows and flat metal tray roofs.

In 1937 the Forrest Fire Station houses and the architect Moir's own house (1936) were the beginning of modern housing in Canberra. Some examples from government housing are the Griffith 'butterfly houses' but the better examples were by private architects such as Moir and Sutherland and Dirk Bolt. Houses are scattered through Griffith, Deakin, Campbell, Braddon, Dickson, Turner and O'Connor. House designs had squarish proportions, tending to the horizontal.

CHARCOL GREY
T170-8A

EAU DE NIL
T98-3W

CANARY
T13-8A

OFF WHITE
T175-1W

BURNT ORANGE
T30-8G

EXTERIOR

- Walls: There was a range of materials including brick and render, usually arranged in rectilinear geometric shapes. Feature elements were sometimes included using materials such as stone in angular detail. Occasionally bold curved elements including windows, projecting concrete elements or entry stair were added
- Roofs: Flat or low pitched metal deck
- Windows: Wall to wall, floor to floor windows in timber or steel frames were common. But sometimes blank walls had small, often circular windows

INTERIOR

- Open plan with dining, kitchen, living areas often open to each other Painted flat plaster walls with minimal cornices
- Simple small or sometimes no architraves and skirting in stained or painted timber
- Plasterboard ceilings painted
- Thin brick surrounds to fireplaces

GARDEN

- Large areas of lawn with narrow perimeter garden beds
- Low garden walls often in stone
- Concrete wheel strips for driveways often in simple bold curved form
- Use of exotic plants such as palm, ficus, yuccas and rock gardens
- Garage an integral part of the house
- Back yard designed for entertaining

COLOURS

External

- Usually white, black grey but also some stronger colour such as lemon yellow, charcoal grey, turquoise

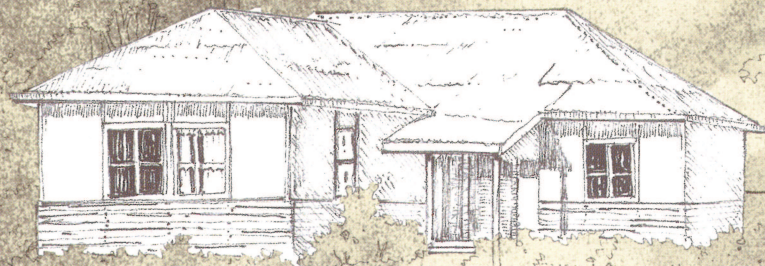
Internal

- Internally colours were white, off white, cream but also some strong colours such as canary, burnt orange, salmon and eau-de-nil

Notes Peter Cuffley's book on *Australian Houses of the Twenties and Thirties* details exterior, interior, garden plus renovations and extensions including colours.

POST WORLD WAR II REBUILT TOCUMWAL

1945-1955



In 1947 disused sleeping huts from Tocumwal air base were transported to Canberra and refitted as family homes. The huts had been built originally to resemble houses rather than barracks to avoid aerial detection and bombing. They are of weatherboard and fibro construction and have wide verandahs. 100 of the "Tocumwals" were erected in O'Connor around a central park. Some Tocumwals were also located in Ainslie. Many are still standing to this day. Unusually, the houses were erected without concrete foundations in order to save time and money; the brick footings sat on a double row of bricks laid directly onto the ground in a shallow trench.



EXTERIOR

- Walls: Horizontal weatherboards to sill height with fibro sheet with cover battens above
- Roofs: Pitched with corrugated metal
- Windows: Timber framed double hung windows usually with two light sashes

INTERIOR

- Painted fibrous plaster wall and ceiling with minimal cornice
- Small painted timber architraves

GARDEN

- Large areas of lawn with narrow perimeter garden beds
- Use of exotic plants to front
- Small vegetable gardens and lawn to rear

COLOURS

External

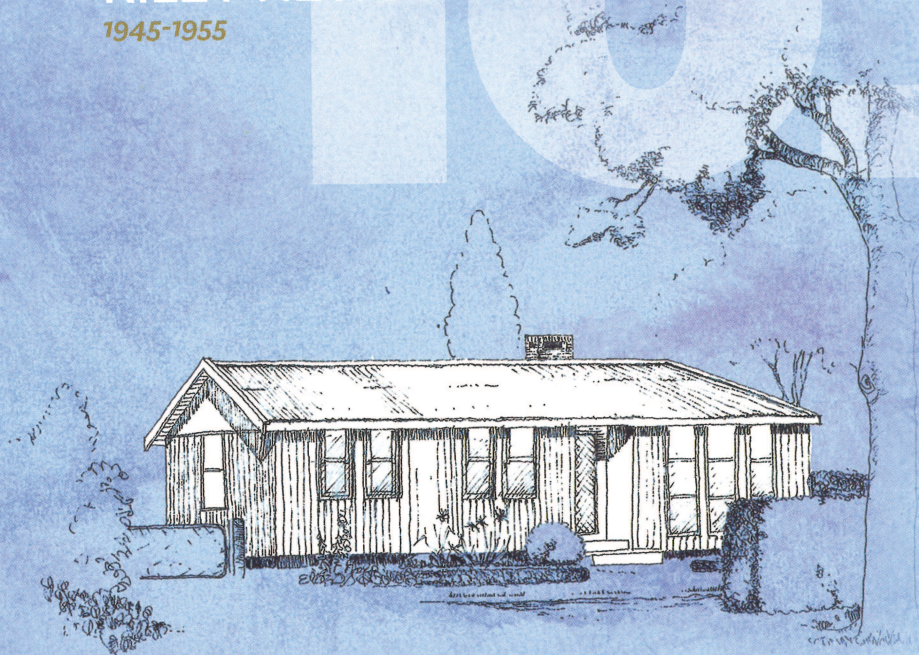
- Walls Earth tones of ochre and pale cream
- Windows & Doors Painted white

Internal

- Walls Light colour
- Ceiling White

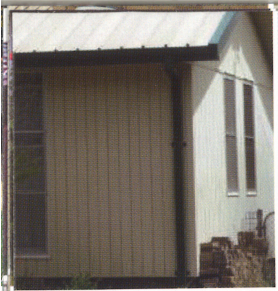
POST WORLD WAR II PREFABRICATED RILEY NEWSUM

1945-1955



These prefabricated homes were imported from the Newsum factory in Lincoln, UK from c1950 in boxed crates with everything required to build the house included. The system was developed by James Riley and they were designed by Australian Architect AB Armstrong. They were timber framed and lined with tongue and grooved boards and sat on brick perimeter walls and concrete stumps with sheet metal roofing. All the elements, including the boxed crate, were used.

They are best represented at Ainslie, O'Connor and the Fairbairn RAAF Base.





EXTERIOR

- Walls: Vertical timber tongue and grooved boards in panels
- Roof: Gabled corrugated metal
- Windows: Full height timber framed or anodised aluminium

INTERIOR

- Plasterboard wall and ceiling lining painted
- Small painted timber architraves and skirting

GARDEN

- Large areas of lawn with narrow perimeter garden beds
- Use of exotic plants to front with feature tress such as Roman Cyprus
- Small vegetable gardens and lawn to rear

COLOURS

External

- Walls Medium grey walls
- Windows Painted white
& Doors
- Eaves and Soffit Pale blue
- Entrance Porch Yellow

Internal

- Walls Light colour
- Ceiling White
- Trim Mid colour

POST WORLD WAR II PREFABRICATED MONOCRETE

1945-1955



From 1946 the government began experimenting with concrete construction with a test precast concrete wall being added to a house in Turner. The initial contract was for 100 Monocrete Prefabricated houses to be built in Turner and O'Connor. Monocrete houses in Yarralumla and other suburbs followed. They were constructed of precast concrete panels about 50mm thick often with an aggregate finish externally.

OCHRE
T173-3A

CREAM
T173-1W

WHITE

EXTERIOR

- Walls: Generally unpainted concrete but was sometimes painted
- Roofs: Pitched tiled
- Windows: Timber framed double hung with single light sashes

INTERIOR

- Painted concrete walls and fibrous plaster ceilings with small architrave and skirting

GARDEN

- Large areas of lawn with narrow perimeter garden beds
- Use of exotic plants to front
- Small vegetable gardens and lawn to rear

COLOURS

External

- Walls Earth tones of ochre and pale cream
- Windows & Doors Painted white

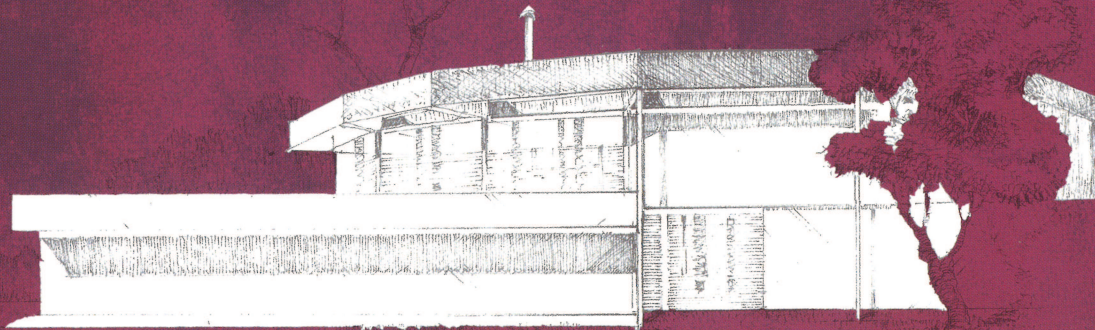
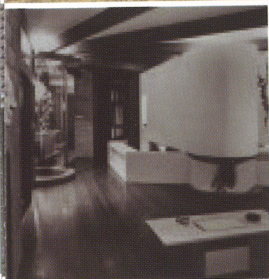
Internal

- Walls Light colour
- Ceiling White
- Timber Details Dark stain

MODERN

1950-1970

120



A new beginning after World War II was the simpler form of the international style which was embraced by a number of architects, mainly for private clients. There were some regional characteristics transported to Canberra during this expansion period, particularly from Melbourne, with architects such as Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds, and Alex Jelinek and from Sydney with architects such as Harry Seidler.

The broad characteristics were low pitched steel roofs, wide eaves, large areas of glass, exposed structural elements, plain smooth wall surfaces, and sun control louvres. The design displays a stronger relationship between internal and external spaces by the use of large windows and designing the external spaces to be seen from or become part of the internal spaces.



EXTERIOR

- Walls: Large areas of glass, especially facing north with other walls plain, smoother wall surface of painted brick or render
- Windows: Vertical timber framed full height with some openable sections, usually awning type
- Glazed doors
- Roofs: Low pitched metal usually steel with wide eaves

INTERIOR

- Plasterboard walls, painted
- Painted small timber trims, often with no cornices
- Plasterboard ceilings, painted
- Timber floors often clear finished

GARDEN

- Open garden areas with greater use of natives around lawns
Small vegetable gardens to rear and sometimes a small orchard

COLOURS

External

- Walls White
- Windows Painted white
- Doors Timber framed glass painted white

Internal

- Walls Softer colours but could include plum, yellow or beige
- Ceiling White or same colour as walls
- Timber Details Painted white.

1930

POST WORLD WAR II BRICK VENEER

1950-1970



These became the realm of the standard builder's house of this period with a stepped facade facing the street consisting of three rooms or two rooms and an entry porch.

They were cream brick with concrete tiled roof on trusses and part of the mass produced housing for the expanding demand through Australia. Canberra was no different to other cities and included these in the growth period after the formation of the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). They are found in the new suburbs of the time such as Macquarie, Hughes, Curtin, Watson, Downer and Hackett. Houses include standard components and greater use of mass-produced products. Initially they included traditional timber floors above ground but there was a gradual move toward concrete slabs on ground.





EXTERIOR

- Walls: Cream face brick
- Roofs: Concrete tiled roofs on trusses
- Windows: Anodised aluminium sliding

INTERIOR

- Painted plasterboard walls and ceilings and small cove cornices
- Painted timber bull nosed or chamfered skirtings and architraves
- Wall to wall carpets and tiles to wet areas

GARDEN

- Modest development of lawn, perimeter shrub and flower beds and network of concrete paths
- Some native shrubs and trees
- Full width concrete driveways to a garage usually attached to or close to the side of the house

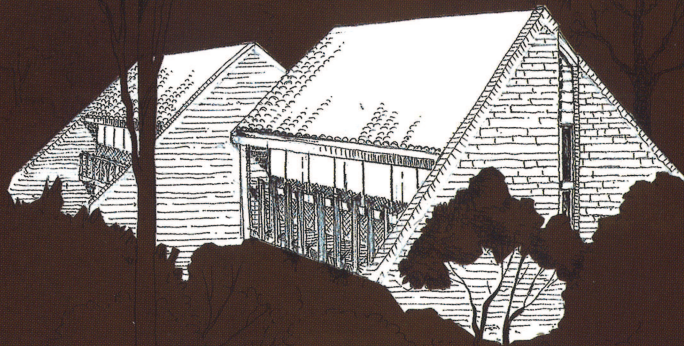
COLOURS

External & Internal

- Lighter tones both internally and externally, usually white to off white
- Trims usually white
- Some light blues, yellows, greens internally

'SYDNEY SCHOOL' HOUSES

1960-1975



The Late Twentieth Century Sydney Regional style of architecture is sometimes referred to as “nuts and berries”. It is characterised by concrete slab with dark bricks and dark stained timber, often with split levels. Houses developed a strong link between internal and external spaces with an emphasis on natural materials and colours and on native plants and gardens.

Most of the government housing of the time did not develop these characteristics but did start to include

elements such as concrete block and lower pitched dark coloured concrete roof tiles. The main exponents of the style were architects such as Ken Woolley (Pettit and Sevitt houses), Anthony and Roger Pegrum, Ian McKay and Allan Jack and Cottier.

The main area is Aranda, with some examples in Cook (Wybalena Grove), Campbell, O'Connor, Dickson, Yarralumla and Deakin.





EXTERIOR

- Roofs: Dark coloured concrete tiled usually in large single sloping skillion forms
- Walls: Dark bricks, often clinker with dark stained timber boards above and below windows or on gable ends
- Windows: Dark stained timber, wall to wall, floor to floor windows with sliding and hinged openable sections

INTERIOR

- Mainly painted plasterboard but some face brick and feature walls
- Sloping ceilings of white plasterboard supported by exposed dark stained timber beams
- Simple rectangular dark stained timber architraves and cornices
- Timber, wall to wall carpet, vinyl or tiled floors
Sometimes brickwork was laid on the slabs and then sealed

GARDEN

- Less formal designs
- Extensive use of native trees and shrubs and mulched areas with less lawn
- Precast concrete paving blocks
- Concrete driveways with open car ports closer to the road

COLOURS

External & Internal

- Mission brown on timber
- Unpainted brick or white painted brick
- White walls and ceilings internally

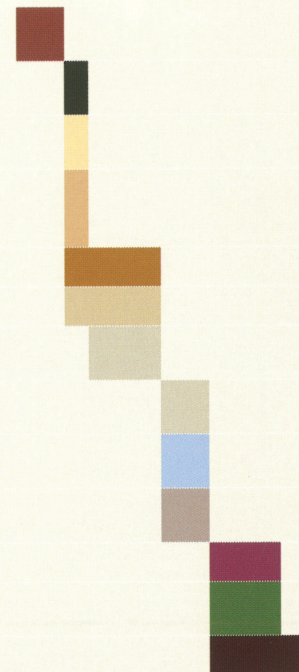
15.0 TIMELINE

An architectural style emerges when each of a number of buildings exhibit similar, but not necessarily identical, sets of characteristics that relate to the shape, exterior and interior details and colours.

This booklet does not cover all known styles in Canberra but looks at the most common ones or those from particular periods of Canberra's growth.

2	FEDERATION BUNGALOW STYLE	1913-1924
3	FEDERAL CAPITAL ARTISAN TIMBER COTTAGES	1924-1930
4	FEDERAL CAPITAL MID PUBLIC SERVICE MASONRY COTTAGES	1924-1930
5	FEDERAL CAPITAL HIGHER LEVEL PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE MASONRY COTTAGES	1924-1930
6	INTER-WAR GEORGIAN	1925-1945
7	INTER-WAR ARTS AND CRAFTS	1925-1945
8	INTER-WAR FUNCTIONALIST OR EARLY MODERN	1930-1945
9	POST WAR II PREFABRICATED TOCUMWAL	1945-1955
10	POST WAR II PREFABRICATED RILEY NEWSUM	1945-1955
11	POST WAR II PREFABRICATED MONOCONCRETE	1945-1955
12	MODERN STYLE	1950-1970
13	POST WORLD WAR II BRICK VENEER	1950-1970
14	SYDNEY SCHOOL	1960-1975

10s 20s 30s 40s 50s 60s 70s



16.0 TIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE RENOVATION

Whether a house is an example of a particular style or one that is heritage listed, there are many things that can be done to make the house more sustainable and still maintain its character. This also applies if the house has only some key style features and the desire is to modify it to be a more contemporary design.

Some of the following tips will help to achieve this, save money, make living more comfortable, help the environment and yet maintain the character of the house:

- Choose north facing rooms if proposing to open areas up for living spaces (even if it was not the original use)
- Use pergolas and deciduous trees on the north side for shade in summer and permit sun penetration in winter
- Reduce the exposure to east/west with dense plantings, shutters or screens
- Add or extend eaves to provide the summer sun shading but maintain winter sun penetration
- Install self closing exhaust fans and close off old wall vents · Insulate walls and ceilings and under floor
- Minimise waste in renovations. Careful design can reduce extent of demolition, the use of new material and maximise the reuse of material
- Consider water saving features in all plumbing fittings
- Change plant species to more drought tolerant ones
- Relocate hot water systems to reduce water drain off before hot water reaches outlet
- Change irrigation systems to drip feed
- Reduce the extent of lawn areas
- Install solar hot water, photovoltaic systems or hot boxes to minimise energy usage

17.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Many older houses may contain materials that are hazardous. These include:

1. Asbestos sheeting (wall sheeting, eaves, wet area lining) or asbestos insulation. This particularly applies to houses from 1945-1980.
2. Lead paints were commonly used up to 1980 so care needs to be taken in sanding, preparing and repainting.

Additional Advice. Seek the advice of a registered builder, building surveyor, asbestos assessor or architect to advise on the health and safety issues. For detailed advice on home modifications, particularly in heritage areas, contact the Australian Institute of Architects or ACT Heritage. Heritage Guidelines for Alterations and Additions to a Heritage Place, provide a useful and detailed guide for heritage listed and even non-heritage listed buildings.

The Heritage Advisory Service provides one hour of free heritage and architectural advice to prospective or existing owners of heritage properties. Contact details available from ACT Heritage on 13 2281.

For plants and gardens seek advice from a landscape architect or nursery.

Other Notes. Original paint colours can often be revealed by careful stripping back existing painted surfaces.

Any high pressure blasting technique to remove paint needs to be exercised with care so as not to damage the substructure and if lead based paints are involved potentially contaminate the ground/garden areas with lead based paint.

18.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The text was prepared by Eric Martin, AM, FRAIA with input from Ken Charlton, AM, FRAIA and Graeme Trickett, FRAIA, Nicholas Goodwin, ARAIA and ACT Heritage. The sketches have been prepared by Shibu Dutta, ARAIA.

Thanks are extended to Manning Clark House, Australian National University and Canberra Museum and Gallery for access to properties and approval to reproduce images.

Photographs are by Eric Martin & Associates except for the following. (Please note photographs are numbered left to right).

5.0 Federal Capital – Higher Level Public Service and Masonry Cottages (1924- 1930) Georgian Revival image – Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Annual Report 2008/9 http://www.dpmc.gov.au/annual_reports/2008-09/outputs/group_5.cfm

Federal Capital – Higher Level Public Service and Masonry Cottages

Image 1 – Calthorpes' House Museum Guide Image 3 – Calthorpes' House Museum Guide 12.0 Modern (1950 – 1970) Image 3 – National Library of Australia, Professor Benjamin's House, Canberra, 1958 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-vn4503049> 19.0

SELECTED REFERENCE LIST

Apperly, R, Irving, R and P Reynolds A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1989

Archer, J, The Great Australian Dream – The History of the Australian House, Angus and Robertson, Sydney 1996

Bickford, A, Calthorpes' House Museum Guide, Cultural Facilities Corporation, Australian Capital Territory, 2003

Charlton, K, Garnett, R and Dutta, S Federal Capital Architecture, Canberra 1911-1939, National Trust of the Australia ACT, 2001

Cuffley, P, Traditional Gardens in

Australia, Five Mile Press, Melbourne, 1991

Cuffley, P, Australian Houses of the Twenties and Thirties, Five Mile Press, Melbourne 1993.

Cuffley, P, Australian Houses of the Forties and Fifties, Five Mile Press, Melbourne 1993

Evans, I Lucas, C and Stapleton, I, Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses, Flannel Flower Press, Sydney, 1999 (first published 1984)

Evans, I Lucas, C and Stapleton, I, More Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses, Flannel Flower Press, Sydney, 1992

Federal Capital Commission, General Notes for the Information of Public Servants, April, Canberra, 1926

Freeman, P, The Early Canberra House – Living in Canberra 1911-1933, Federal Capital Press, ACT, 1996

Garnett, R and Hyndes, D, The Heritage of the ACT, ACT National Trust, 1992

Harvey, D, What House is that – A Guide to Victoria's Housing Styles, Heritage Victoria, Building Commission, Victoria, 2004

Irving, R, The History and Design of the Australian House, Oxford Univ Press, Melbourne 1988

Lewis, M, The "Portable House" in The History and Design of the Australian House, Oxford Univ Press, Melbourne 1988

McDougal M, Early Government Housing in Canberra: A History, Unpublished Canberra CAE Thesis

Metcalf, A, Canberra Architecture, Watermark, Sydney, 2003

O'Callaghan, J, The Australian Dream – Design of the Fifties, Powerhouse Publications, Sydney 1993

Stapleton I and M, Australian House Styles, Flannel Flower Press, Sydney, 1997

Wright, B, Cornerstone of the Capital – A History of Public Housing in Canberra, ACT Housing, 2000.



ACT
Government