



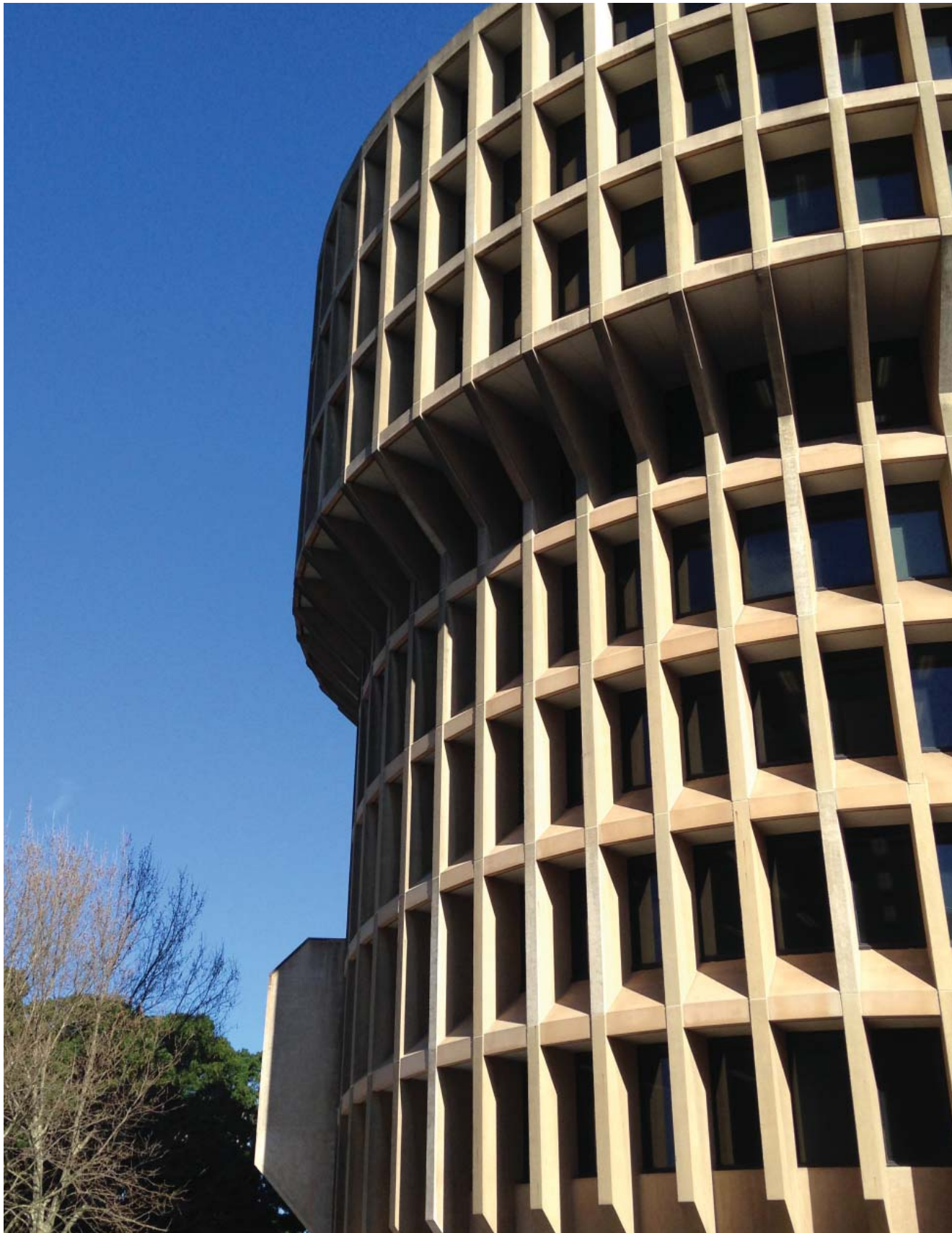
The_Brutalist_Project_Sydney

to survey Brutalist period buildings within the greater region of Sydney and to share this information with the community at large

Byera Hadley
Travelling Scholarships
Journal Series
2016

Glenn Harper

NSW
Architects
Registration
Board





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He was dedicated to architectural education, both as a part-time teacher in architectural drawing at the Sydney Technical College, and culminating in his appointment in 1914 as Lecturer-in-Charge at the College's Department of Architecture. Under his guidance, the College became acknowledged as one of the finest schools of architecture in the British Empire.

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Glenn Harper was awarded the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship in 2015
Cover image: Newcastle Council Administration Offices, Newcastle (1977) by Romberg and Boyd

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Given the demolition of so many Brutalist buildings across Sydney, their assessment and recognition requires our immediate attention, as it makes no sense to erase any more of our city's credible recent history.

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The goal of this research project is to examine the architectural importance of a much maligned period of architectural history and to present this to the community via a six part 'multi-platform' strategy. Social media and a variety of public programs will be used to advocate the The_Brutalist_Project_Sydney.

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Foreward

The_Brutalist_Project_Sydney surveys the Brutalist period buildings within the greater region of Sydney and seeks to share this information with the community at large.

Sharing the legacy of this remarkable period of late modern architecture is via a six stage multiple platform strategy. Through ongoing research this strategy will not only enable community engagement and thereby elicit support, but will disseminate information on the heritage significance of this most prejudiced period of modern architecture.

At a point where many Brutalist buildings are either 'disfigured' or demolished, this project reveals the intentional social values, the structural logic and the craftsmanship of these buildings. Within the city of Sydney for example, the former King George Tower and the former Qantas House have been refurbished 'insensitively', while the future of Sirius Apartments,

The Rocks and The School of Law, University of Sydney are uncertain.

Given the recent demolition of so many Brutalist buildings across Sydney and the limited recognition from various Governments, these buildings require significant community support to persuade government in their recognition and ongoing protection.

This project is only but a start of an ongoing study of this period of architectural history; and together with the many stories this period may tell, we will never be able to build like this again. Consequently it makes no sense to erase any more of our city's credible recent history.

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Acknowledgement

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I am indebted to the NSW Architect's Registration Board for this travel scholarship. Without this level of support I would not have been able to undertake the primary research needed to describe the buildings of the Brutalist period.

In the preparation of this inventory and accompanying thematic study, the following people must be thanked. With gratitude I acknowledge Kate, Peter, Jackie, Bruce, Rob, Noni, Moya, Sophie and Sean. I am grateful for their emotional and intellectual support. Through this dedicated 'team' I have been able to uncover and present our recent cultural heritage via the Brutalist_Project_Sydney. I thank them.

Glenn Harper



Sirius Apartments, The Rocks (1980) by NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect

Brutalist buildings in Sydney are much maligned and with limited interest are now under threat from insensitive refurbishment or demolition. As compelling images of our time these buildings were publicly minded with an attention to detail.

4



former Avon Products Factory, Frenches Forest (1969) by Brown, Brewer and Gregory

1

The Project

This is the first time that such a study has been undertaken. Aimed at providing a greater understanding and appreciation of Sydney's recent cultural history this project is supported by an Inventory of projects defined geographically by Blackheath to the west, Newcastle and Gosford to the north and Wollongong and Port Kembla to the south.

A component of this project involves the presentation of a strategy which, as a series of research-based activities, will promote this important (and neglected) architectural period with the community at large. Refer to Section 2.

To give historic context for Brutalism in Sydney and to also explain why such prejudices now exist towards these buildings (especially with governmental spheres),

an extended thematic essay is provided. Refer to Section 3.

This project is the outcome of an intensive period of research and involves the compilation of an Inventory with over 270 Brutalist buildings constructed in the Sydney region between c1960- c1987. In support of the Inventory are 56 significant projects; and titled The Legacy Projects these are presented chronologically as a visual essay. Refer to Section 4.

In support of this project are three appendices which identify the range of Brutalist wall finishes, lists the Sydney-based architectural practices known to have adopted the Brutalist ethos, and the significant Brutalist projects now lost.

The photographs taken in this report are taken by the author unless noted.

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The Strategy

6



Providing an interactive community exhibition under Strategy 6, image courtesy of The Heroic Project, Boston.

*‘Can we breathe life into our recent heritage, so that heritage can breathe life into our culture?’
Research based advocacy will be used to raise awareness about the cultural importance of our most recent architectural legacy.*

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The_Brutalist_Project_Sydney examines the architectural importance of a maligned period of architectural history. Framed in terms of a series of research-based activities which promote and recognise this important (and neglected) architectural period the Project assumes a ‘multiplatform’ approach.

A six-part strategy is proposed which uses historic research and various forms of media (social media and printed forms) to advocate the importance of this period of architecture.

Strategy 1: Prepare an inventory

Through site investigation and research, prepare an inventory of significant Brutalist buildings within the greater region of Sydney. This inventory will not only identify the legacy Brutalist projects across Sydney but will also chart its evolution and variations.

Action: define the key features of Sydney Brutalism to enable selection and compilation. Arrange the inventory in terms of significant building types and use the inventory as basis for ongoing research under Strategy 5.

Status: Commenced. Refer to Section 4 of this report.

8

Assuming a multiple platform approach, commence a dedicated social media feed via 'Instagram'.

Use short sentences and concise language to convey stories about how Brutalism within the Sydney region developed. Translate complex messages into digestible chunks and make it entertaining.

Status: Commenced in 2015.

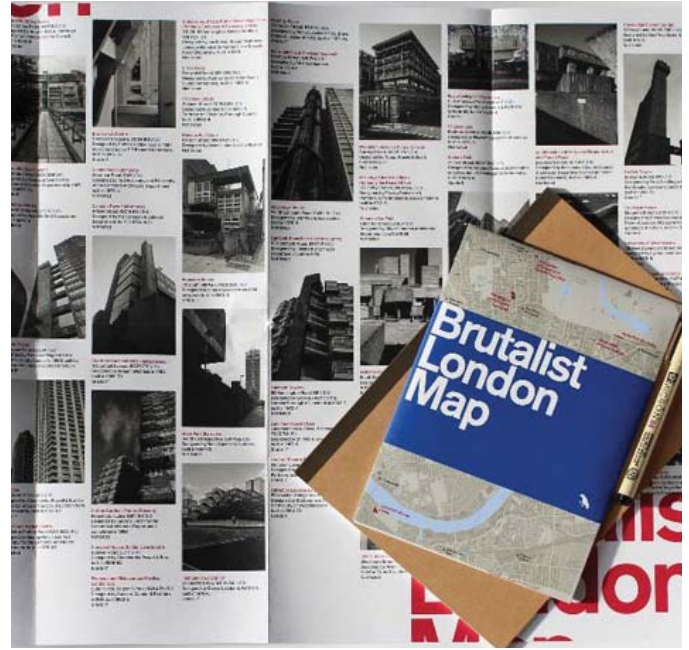
Prepare a 'prospectus' that identifies the project. Use this document to gain ongoing support.

Status: Commenced in part. Refer to Section 3 of this report.

Undertake additional research and investigation. This is likely to take the form of interviews and in depth research under Strategy 4. Consider a small exhibition to share some of the stories, image courtesy of The Heroic Project, Boston.



Provide content for a dedicated map guide and/or Mobile App under Strategy 5, image courtesy of Black Crow Publishing.



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Strategy 4: Undertake additional Research and commence Oral Histories

Interview a number of key Brutalist period architects and undertake additional research to enhance the various case studies undertaken so far.

Prepare a series of investigative architectural drawings which compares the various approaches to detailing Sydney's precast concrete facades.

Action: Undertake additional research that link findings with archival collections. Document various buildings in greater detail and prepare a draft outline for a future monograph. Use this information as a basis for Strategy 6. Consider a small exhibition to share some of the stories.

Status: Not commenced

Strategy 5: Implement the Project either as a print media Pamphlet Guide and/or Mobile App Guide

During this task establish the international context for the Project through either a dedicated print media guide and/or Mobile App. Undertake well-researched information as a mobile educational tool that presents the Project as a curated collection of buildings rich in content, with striking graphics and thoughtful interaction.

Action: Consider various forms of print guides and/or Mobile App. Consider using either 'JAUNT City' or 'City of Sydney App Guide'? As an ideal tool digital guidebook these 'Apps' are self directed and connect residents and visitors with information about the city.

Status: Not commenced

Under Strategy 6 establish an interactive exhibition that invites recognition and community support, images courtesy of The Heroic Project, Boston.



10

Strategy 6: Present the Project via an Exhibition and Monograph

Implement an exhibition that invites recognition and support. Aimed at an international context, this exhibition will showcase Sydney Brutalism as a fully-developed exhibition with an associated published monograph.

The exhibition, with associated events and activities, is to be presented in three parts:

- 1 an introductory 'information space' which describes Sydney Brutalism and locates the legacy projects;
- 2 a 'media room' which features artifacts from the period (film, documents and photographs) and trace the stories of Sydney Brutalism;

- 3 a 'workspace' as a dynamic studio for public interaction and lectures

Action: Consider adopting 'kickstarter.com' as a vehicle for raising funds to help establish the exhibition and to help pay for costs associated with the preparation of the monograph. The timing of this exhibition should coincide with a 'national architecture' event.

Provide curatorial advice for the content of an exhibition including a brief for exquisite professional photographs.

Establish a program of public events in association with the exhibition and launch of the monograph.

Status: Not commenced

Supplementary Information: Approaches to Late Modern Architecture Advocacy

Various approaches to late Modern Architecture advocacy were considered in the development of the six-stage strategy.

The following is noted:

National Trust, The C20 Society and DOCOMOMO

Being registered as Charities and with large memberships these organizations compile their own lists of significant buildings and undertake advocacy through active lobbying. Their approach to the conservation of late modern movement modernism is quite broad and involves the protection of buildings and design through education, advice on repair and preservation, and publish regularly.

DOCOMOMO on the other hand is less community in focus with an academic membership that seeks to discover, document and conserve architectural landscapes of the Modern Movement internationally.

The Heroic Project, Boston

This specific project undertook primary research on Brutalist buildings within the city of Boston. This included the preparation of an inventory, various exhibitions and a well researched monograph.

Their project on 'Boston Brutalism' involves the dissemination of information through considered editorial clarity and scholarly research. Authors of *The Heroic Project* (Mark Pasnik, Michael Kubo and Chris Grimley) interestingly avoided using the term 'Brutalism' and did not want to create a guidebook. Consequently they developed a broad historic framework as the basis of a well-researched monograph. This project took eight years to gestate with primary research and a series of exhibitions undertaken as intervening events. With a long term aim of publishing a high end monograph with editorial clarity, a collection of essays (by various authors), oral histories and well-researched case studies formed the basis of this project. Their first exhibition 'Heroic' presented concrete buildings in Boston, from the founding of the Boston Redevelopment Authority in 1957 to the re-opening of Quincy Market in 1976. Refer to www.overcommaunder.com/heroic/

The uses of a website https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/chrisgrimley/the-heroic-project?ref=nav_search was used to raise funds for the copyright of images and writer's costs. With the recent publication of the monograph a series of lectures (so far 30 events, think tanks and design fairs) has followed.

The Heroic Project, Boston is an excellent model to adopt.

The Centre of Contemporary Architecture CA, Montreal

This private institution undertakes research through public exhibitions, a public engagement program and publications. It encourages research through the provision of archives and a library. The CCA (Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA) is an international research centre and museum in Montreal dedicated to the study of architecture as a public concern. With an extensive collection, research opportunity and exhibition program the CCA considers itself as having a leading voice in advancing knowledge, promoting public understanding and widening thought and debate on architecture, its history, theory and practice and role in society. While undertaking advocacy through exhibitions and publications, its subjects are broad and varied.

They are currently exploring the use of 'epubs' and to enhance the experience of the born-digital material presented in various exhibitions. This is an interesting platform to consider.

Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles

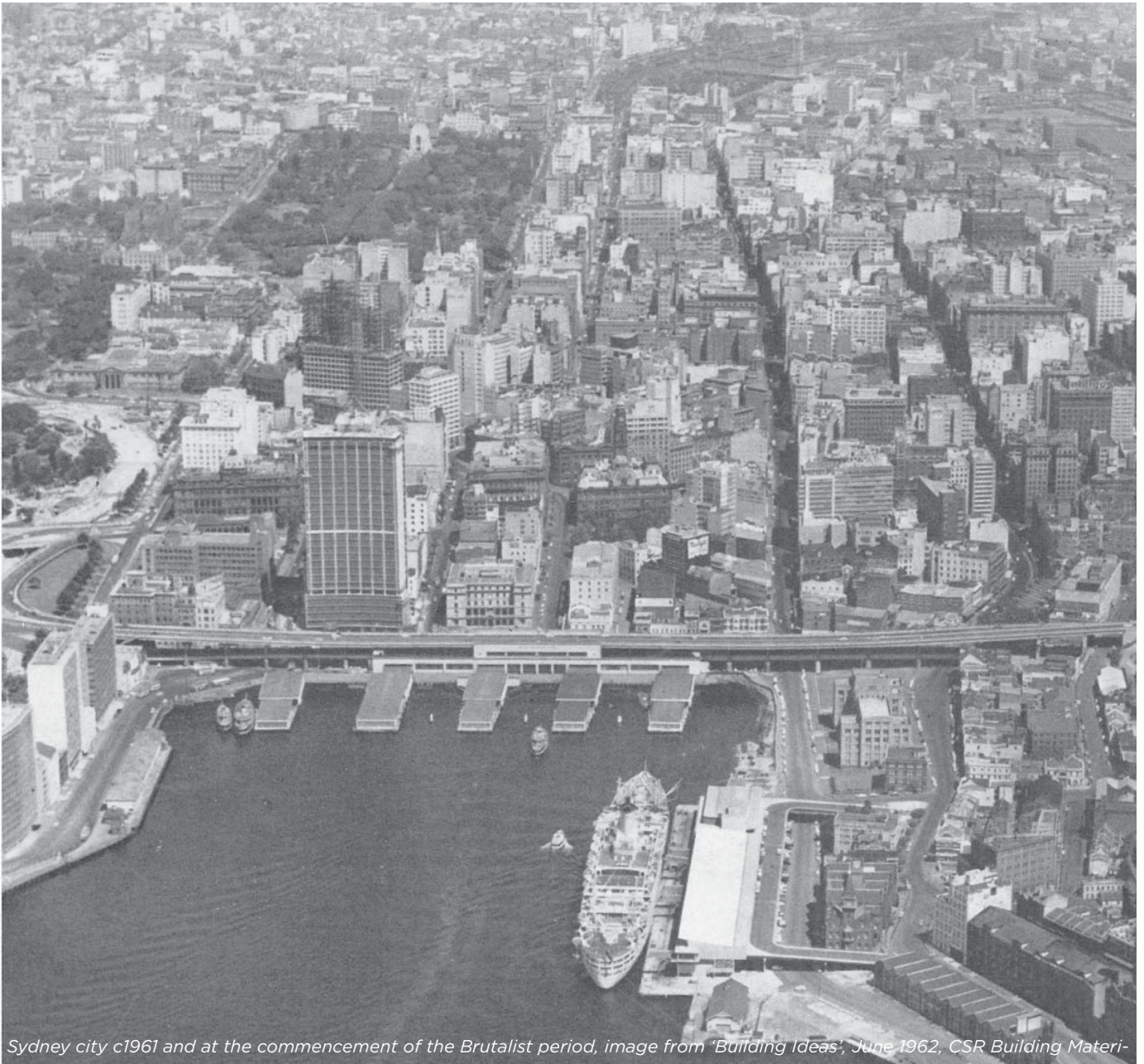
The Conserving Modern Architecture Initiative (CMAI) promotes the conservation of modern movement architecture via a dedicated research program. Broad in their outreach, The Getty Conservation Institute advocates the conservation of 20thC architecture through a range of programs including scientific research, publications and public programs. Their approach to advocacy includes advancing the practice of conserving 20thC heritage through research, convening conferences and developing practical conservation solutions distributed through training programs and publications. Being less community in focus, access to their information is free and can be downloaded off their website at any time; and is aimed at benefiting professionals and organizations responsible for the conservation of the world's modern architecture.

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A thematic investigation: Sydney Brutalism c1960-c1987

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Sydney city c1961 and at the commencement of the Brutalist period, image from 'Building Ideas', June 1962, CSR Building Materi-
Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarships Journal Series

Sydney Brutalism was more than an architectural style. In giving appropriate architectural expression to a range of important social and public uses it represented the last vestiges of architectural modernism that symbolically expressed a modern-day city.



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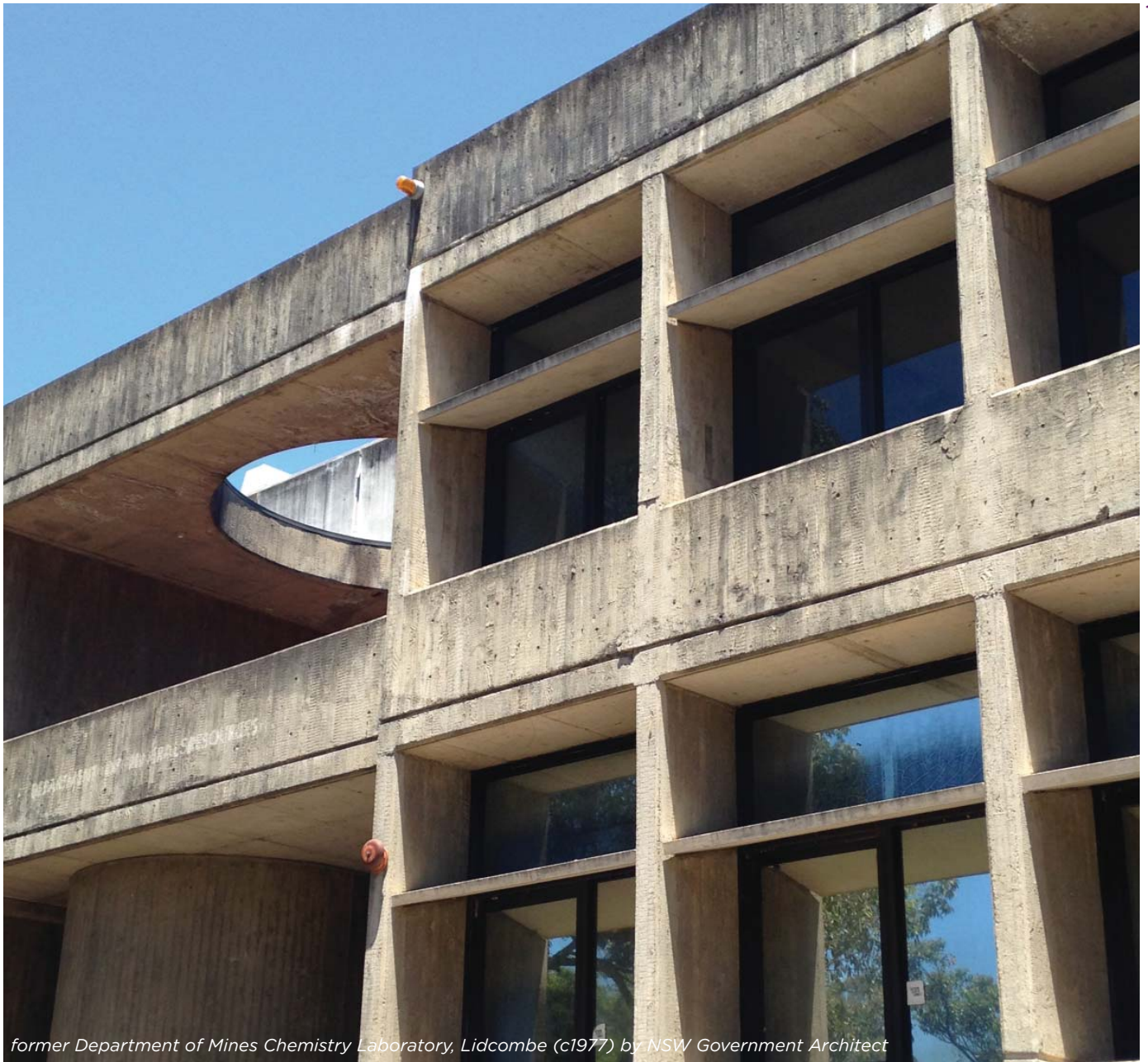
Sydney city 1990 and at the end of the Brutalsit period, image from 'AMP Tower', souvenir booklet, 2000 reprint

14 Introduction

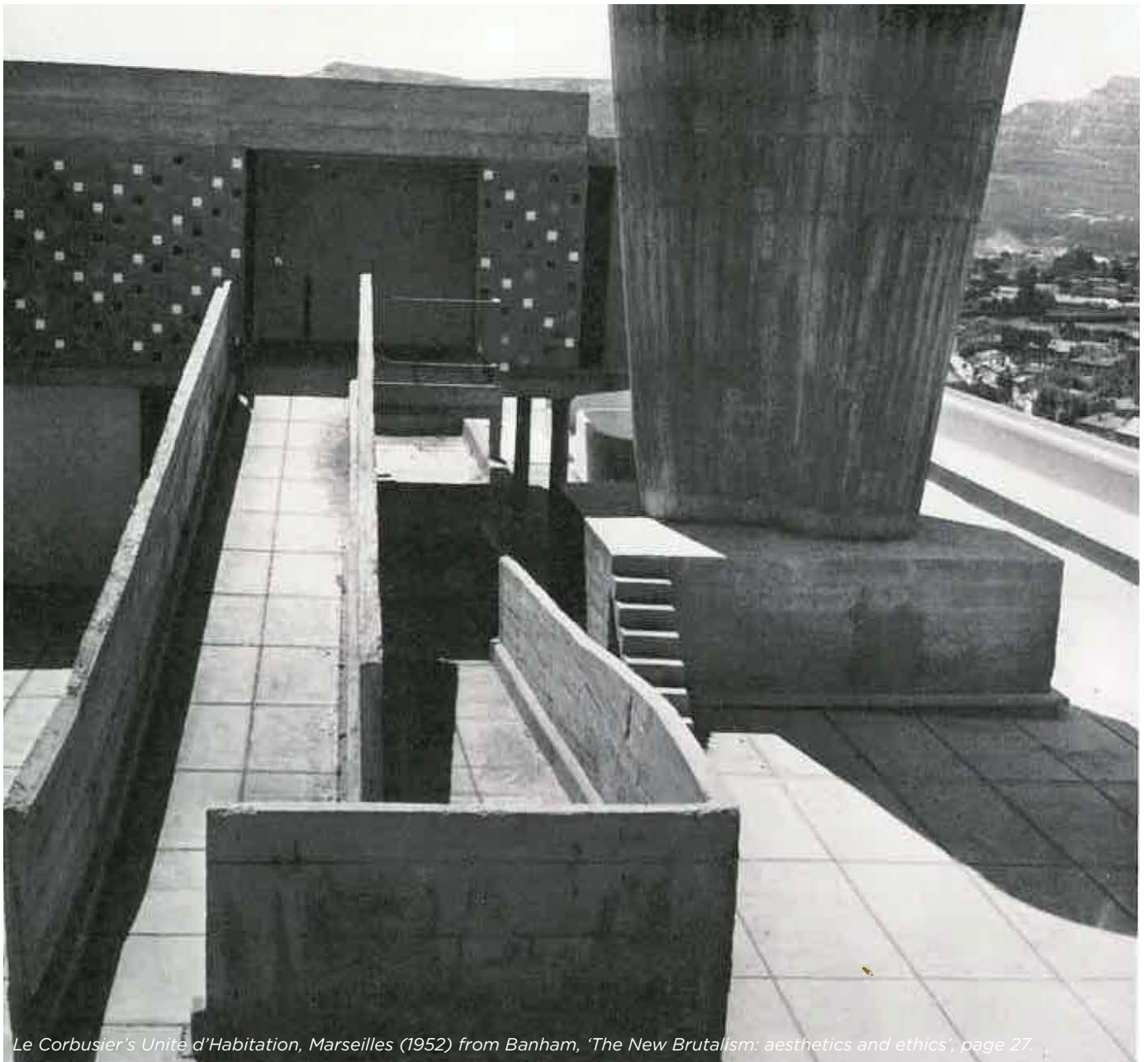
For the twenty-seven years in which the Brutalism aesthetic found favour in Sydney, the morphology of the city underwent great change; and while Brutalism did not necessarily shape the city it certainly was an important contributor resulting in a number of significant projects. While the first Brutalist buildings in Sydney were small experimental houses located in the bushland of Sydney's lower north shore and date to the early 1960s, the later Brutalist projects of the 1980s were large public projects with an urban presence. At the end of this period Brutalism was included in many civic and socially progressive projects including art galleries, post-offices, hospitals, council offices, banks, schools, technical colleges and universities. Consequently Brutalism came to reflect an image of a modern day Sydney - a metropolis that was indeed international.

So what constitutes a 'Brutalist' building, as it was applied across the Sydney re-

gion and to so many building types? As a development of architectural modernism, Brutalism challenged traditional notions of what a building should look like. While the Brutalist aesthetic was certainly not about making a building look ugly, it was about the ethical use of a limited pallet of materials. While the origins of the concept were English, Brutalism became a worldwide phenomenon with a focus on buildings having distinct sculptured form, bold geometries and material rigour - usually in rough or textured concrete. While rough concrete (that is 'beton brut' as described by Le Corbusier) was generally exhibited in these buildings, such a generic feature, especially in the context of Sydney, requires qualification as many other stylistic traits and interests came to be associated with the Sydney phenomena. Sydney Brutalism was more than an architectural style and gave expression to a range of uses as the last vestiges of architectural modernism and before the abyss of Post-Modern rhetoric.



former Department of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Lidcombe (c1977) by NSW Government Architect



Le Corbusier's Unité d'Habitation, Marseilles (1952) from Banham, 'The New Brutalism: aesthetics and ethics', page 27.

What is Brutalism?

Having its origins in the post-war architectural work of Le Corbusier and his 'beton brut' aesthetic, Brutalism gained momentum through the English architectural partnership of Alison and Peter Smithson, and the writings of English historian Reyner Banham. In an essay first raised by Banham in 1955 and later expanded in a monograph titled *The New Brutalism: aesthetics and ethics* Banham argued that in adopting a rigorous approach in the construction of a building, greater social responsibility could take place. This meant that all the materials used in a building's construction would be revealed in all its 'gritty honesty'. For Banham (and the Smithsons) this would contribute to an honest modern urban realm, especially within Britain that had faced enormous levels of reconstruction after WW11. Banham as the main advocate of English 'New Brutalism' described the role of the architectural image (that is the 'memorability of an image') of Brutalist buildings as sculptured with an emphasis on structural expression and extreme material honesty.

In Banham's first essay in 1955 on 'New Brutalism' a selection of architectural images were used to support his essay. These included Le Corbusier's Notre Dame Chapel, Ronchamp (1954), Kahn's Yale University Art Gallery (1953) and competition entries submitted by the Smithsons for Coventry Cathedral, Golden Lane and Sheffield University. By the time of his second essay in 1966 a far greater selection of architectural projects, with diversity in constructional systems, was now used. Starting with the bold concrete forms of Le Corbusier's Unite d'Habitation, (1952), Banham also included the Meiesian inspired project Hunstanton School (1954) by the Smithsons, and together with other projects by other architects showcased 'beton brut', precast concrete and textured brickwork. The last project selected in the monograph - Leicester University Engineering Laboratories (1963) by Stirling and Gowan - was indeed a most curious choice. In its excessive use of material choices and deliberate referencing of elements from the Modern Movement, this project seemed to balance the first project

ever illustrated by Banham on the subject – that is Le Corbusier's Notre Dame. In the expressive nature of this project it became an appropriate endnote to Banham's monograph and certainly foreshadows Sydney's embrace of Brutalism: one in which bold and expressive forms were combined with material richness.

At the same time Nikolaus Pevsner, whom incidentally was Banham's teacher and mentor, defined Brutalism within *The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture* (the first edition dating to 1966) as 'the architectural style of Le Corbusier being nearly always in concrete and exposed at its roughest'. This concise and early attempt to define Brutalism in terms of an aesthetic was more easily interpreted than Banham's all-inclusive description. Through an understanding of Le Corbusier's work, Pevsner's definition would consider the artistic importance of 'beton-brut' as dominating the wall plane but did not consider the symbolic role of Brutalism within a modern day city in the same way as Banham.

Characteristic features

For the purposes of this research project and the acknowledgment of Banham's atlas of material types, Brutalism is taken to mean a combination of the following features:

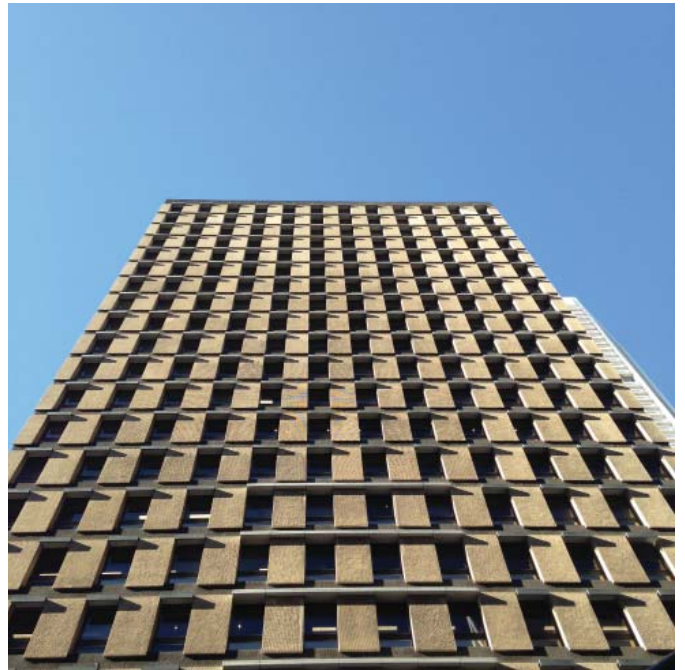
1 The use of unpainted and textured materials that includes unpainted concrete and/or precast concrete and/or textured brickwork; with textured concrete either board marked, bush hammered or exposed aggregate finish;

2 An external appearance made up of bold shapes and massive architectural forms. Symmetry was not a starting point and architectural compositions were expressed as distinct functional parts arranged to suite the topography or urban context;

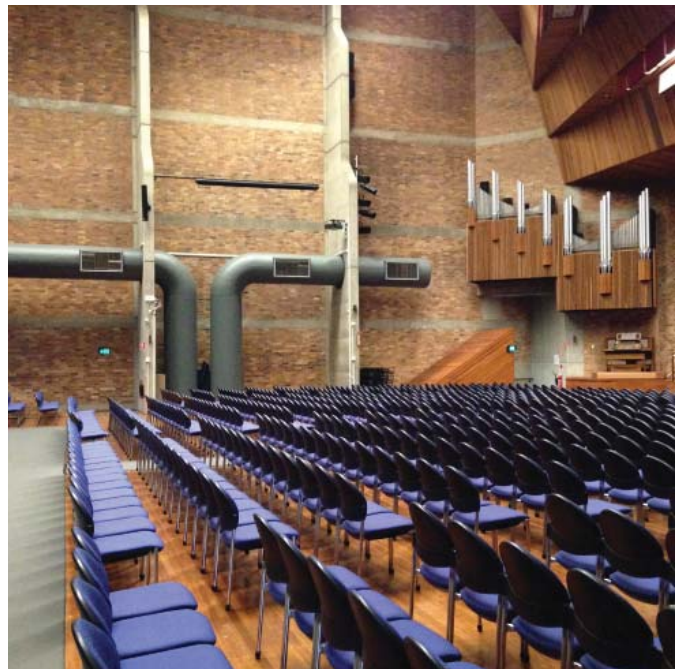
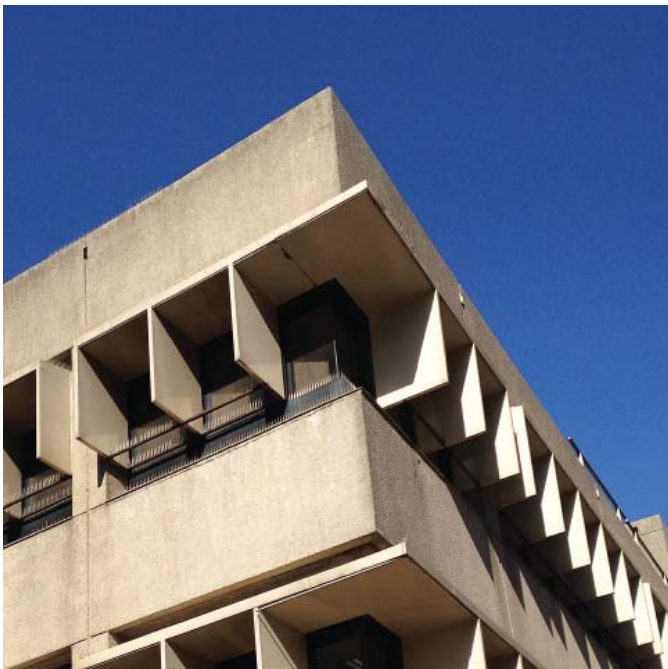
3 Windows as deep slots set well behind the structural frame usually integrated with sun shading devices and/or as openings within a highly modelled precast concrete panel. In some of the later Brutalist projects windows became panels of curtain wall glazing in contrast with solid walls of exposed concrete; and

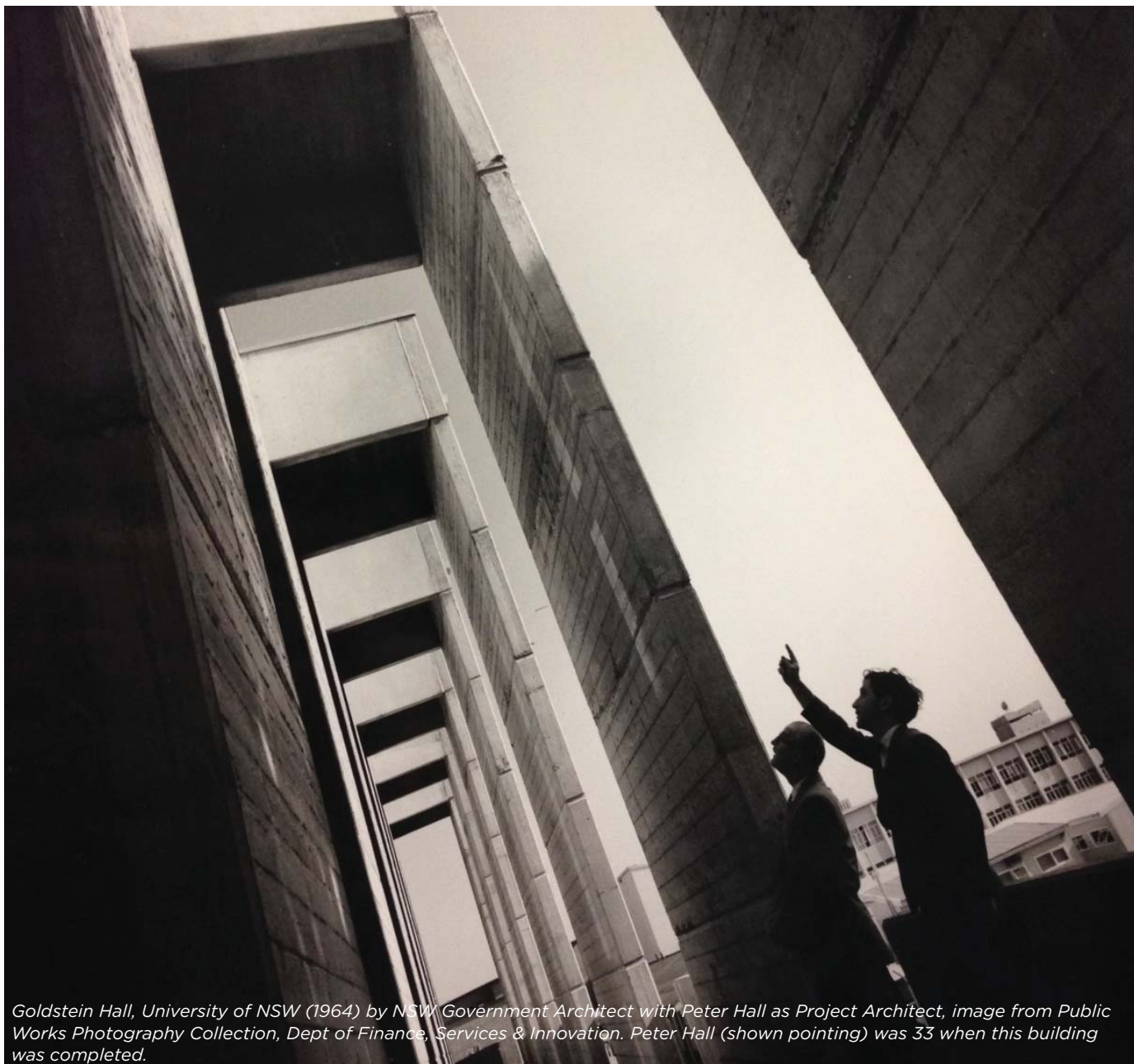
4 An expression of structural elements and/or building services. In some cases mechanical ductwork and other services were carefully arranged and revealed. This required a tremendous effort to fully co-ordinate the structural elements with the services.

images: top left: Cabramatta Library, Cabramatta (1976) by Harry Seidler and Associates; top right: Prudential Insurance Co Ltd, Sydney City (1972) by Alan and Williams and Associates with Stephen and Turner; middle left: Apartments, Double Bay (1965) by Harry Seidler and Associates; middle right: Molecular Science Biochemistry Building, University of Sydney (1970-1973) by Stafford Moore and Farrington; bottom left: Commonwealth Bank, Bondi Junction Branch (c1975) architect unknown; bottom right: University Great Hall, Newcastle University (1968-1973) by Ancher Mortlock and Woolley.



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Goldstein Hall, University of NSW (1964) by NSW Government Architect with Peter Hall as Project Architect, image from Public Works Photography Collection, Dept of Finance, Services & Innovation. Peter Hall (shown pointing) was 33 when this building was completed.

Adoption of the Ideology

Within the Sydney region the adoption of Brutalism drew from a range of diverse sources and experiences. These included the ready access to a range of publications which provided precedents in Europe, North America and Japan, that generally had an affinity to the architectural work of Le Corbusier, and to the ready access of concrete construction practices. Pivotal in the adoption of Brutalism were the Australian architects who returned to Sydney after ‘working overseas’, the European émigré architects imbued in Modernist training, and the NSW Government Architect, who gave opportunity to recently graduated architects to design important public projects in the latest Brutalist thinking. (Philip Goad in a recent paper expands on these experiences within an Australian context refer to: ‘Bringing it All Home: Australia’s Embrace of Brutalism 1955-75’ in *Fabrications*, June 2015.)

With young Australian graduate architects traveling and working overseas their experiences on their return would translate

into Brutalist inspired buildings. This is certainly the case for Tony Moore, Peter Hall and Dan Gazzard who all worked in London during the late 1950s. In addition to this many émigré architects, having been trained in European modernism would interpret the Brutalist ethos in other ways. Architects such as Hugh and Eva Buhrich, Hugo Stossell and Samuel Libson who were all in Sydney by the late 1930s, would occasionally integrate unadorned materials with bold structure in a Brutalist manner. In addition to this, the Canberra based émigré architect Enrico Taglietti working in Sydney during 1960s, as well as the émigré architect Frederick Romburg, having been appointed to the Faculty of Architecture at Newcastle University in 1965, incorporated sculptural richness for buildings in Sydney and Newcastle that aligned with the Brutalists ethos. It was however through the work by the émigré architect Harry Seidler and his ongoing inspiration from Marcel Breuer and Le Corbusier that any ongoing application of ‘beton brut’ and the Brutalist aesthetic would occur outside the office of the NSW

Kagawa Prefectural Government Office, Takamatsu, Japan (1955-1958) by Kenzo Tange, image from Boyd, R., Kenzo Tange, 1962. This book was influential within the office of the NSW Government Architect.



Wollongong Court House Addition, Wollongong (1967) by NSW Government Architect with A N Andersons as Project Architect



22 Government Architect.

Significantly it was due to the young architects employed within the office of the NSW Government Architect with a desire to adopt the Brutalist ideology that any consistency in project output took place. With an increase in the demand for a range of new public buildings Ken Woolley, Peter Hall and Michael Dysart, in their early 30s became young project architects for The Recreational Hall and Chapel, Lidcombe Hospital (1962), Goldestein Hall, University of NSW (1964) and Kuring-gai High School, North Turramarra (1964) respectfully. Importantly these projects demonstrate the range (and differences) of Sydney Brutalism within the NSW Government Architect's office during this early period; a range which included both Le Corbusier's 'beton brut' as well as English derived Brutalism.

The architects of Sydney during this period were certainly not 'starved of information' with international examples of Brutalism readily available in the various *Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarships Journal Series*

architectural journals; including the prestigious international magazine *Zodiac* of which Issue 2 (1958) and Issue 18 (1968) were devoted to Le Corbusier and English styled Brutalism. Monographs on various Brutalist inspired international architects were also available in Sydney including the 1969 publication on *Architecture in Britain Today* and the 1970 publication on *Marcel Breuer New Buildings and Projects* to name a few. Consider also the only English monograph on the Japanese architect *Kenzo Tange* at the time. This was written by Robin Boyd in 1962 and contained a number of projects with a direct reference to the architectural work of Le Corbusier. This small publication was certainly absorbed by Sydney architectural practices after 1965. With the availability in Sydney by mid-1960 of Le Corbusier *Oeuvre complete Volumes 5 and 6* (and containing all his 'beton-brut' projects) the architects of Sydney were now well equipped to consider the various manifestations of international Brutalism in greater detail.

Boston City Hall, Boston MA, USA (1969) by Killmann McKinnell and Knowles.



Town Hall House, City of Sydney Council Offices, Sydney City (1975) by Ancher Mortlock and Woolley



While Seidler and Dysart avoided using the term Brutalism, the architect Don Gazdard applied the term in 1964 to describe a textured brick house at Carlingford he was designing as ‘being direct and Brutalist’ in approach. Interestingly the use of the term here was well before Banham’s last major discussion on the subject in 1966. The architectural critic Robin Boyd lamented in 1967 (as recently quoted by Philip Goad) that ‘brut’ concrete remains generally unacceptable and that we have no ‘New Brutalism’. In Sydney and elsewhere in Australia the term ‘New Brutalism’ (as adopted by the Smithsons and Banham) had simply become ‘Brutalism’ and Boyd’s lament was well before the expressive ‘beton brut’ workmanship at Kuring-gai College, Lindfield (Stage 1: 1971 and Stage 2: 1972). Later Tao Gofer, the project Architect for Sirius Apartments, would indicate that by the mid-1970s Brutalism in Sydney had been well absorbed into the mainstream of architectural practice generally.

During the 1970s a number of architectural practices took the opportunity to ‘reinvent themselves’ and this involved designing buildings in a modified Brutalist aesthetic. While some Sydney practices integrated Brutalism in a limited way, consider the five storey office building at 161 George Street Liverpool (1974) by Reuben Lane and Associates, or even the R M C Gunn Building, University of Sydney (1974) by Priestley and Lumsdaine, as being the only significant Brutalist projects undertaken by these practices, other offices considered greater consistency of change in the adoption of Brutalism. The modernist practice of Ancher Mortlock and Woolley, while continuing to explore the possibilities of the Brutalist ethos, especially in their designs for new university faculties, commercial buildings and even Town Hall House (1975) for the City of Sydney Council, never applied conspicuous Brutalist detail to their medium density residential projects, preferring a ‘softer’ Scandinavian crafts based approach instead. Interestingly the design of Town Hall House and built just before Romberg’s Newcastle



City Council Offices, Newcastle (1977) had more than likely referenced the Brutalist cantilevered forms of Boston City Hall, Boston (1969) by Killmann McKinnell and Knowels.

Now seen as 'risk free' this approach to architectural design became an important part in the oeuvre of a number of well-established commercial and composite Sydney practices, such as Fowell Mansfield and Maclurcan, Stephenson and Turner, Kahn and Finch, McConnel Smith and Johnson and Joseland and Gilling. This level of embrace was further demonstrated by the practices of Harry Seidler and Associates, and Fowell Mansfield and Maclurcan who by the early 1970s relocated their studios into purpose built buildings in the Brutalist aesthetic.

With a well-developed concrete industry that included the availability of a variety of concrete construction practices, achieving a 'Brutalist finish' was a craft in itself. While Le Corbusier complained bitterly about the paucity of good concrete workmanship, hence the birth of his 'beton brut' finish in the late 1940s, Sydney during the 1960s and 1970s integrated cutting edge concrete technology with excellent workmanship. Achieving good 'beton brut' in Sydney meant an even finish in board marked off form concrete as well as an even finish to smooth concrete or precast concrete. The roughness of Le Corbusier's 'beton brut' was now being tamed, especially for the more commercial uses.

Innovative concrete technology within Sydney saw the integration of insitu concrete with precast concrete for both structural and cladding elements. Consider the most significant concrete structure to be built in Sydney at the time. This was the 48 floor Qantas International Centre (1970-1982) by Joseland and Gilling with structural engineering by Miller Milston and Ferris, an engineering practice that was associated with Sydney's most celebrated Brutalist buildings. Having a structural floor of precast beams these were supported by cast concrete blade walls and then hung off insitu cast concrete truss beams (3 per elevation) to enable a column free window edge. With this project featured in the Sydney based journal *Constructional Review* in 1982 (a journal published by the Concrete Association) both architects and structural engineers alike could keep abreast of such innovations in concrete, and without ever referencing the term, keep up to date with Australia's very own Brutalist ideology.

image: The directors of Miller Milston and Ferris, Structural Engineers, c1987. This image is taken from a brochure celebrating 30 years of the company. John Ferris OA (1925-2015) with a passion for post tensioned concrete, is seated front left. Realising Brutalism required the intellectual knowledge and documentation skill of Sydney's Structural Engineers. Most of Sydney's significant Brutalist buildings had structural engineering advice provided by this company.



Library Stage 1, Macquarie University (c1966) by NSW Government Architect with Peter Hall as Project Architect

The Early Projects

The early Brutalist projects incorporated a range of aesthetic incarnations. While some were more eclectic, combining an appreciation of the British exponents of 'New Brutalism' with a romantic attitude of 'place', other projects were more structural in their expression.

Some of the early projects adopted a craft-based aesthetic through a rigour of raw or textured 'as found' materials (i.e. texture brickwork, terra cotta roof tiles and dark- stained timbers) with an inspiration of 'place' as acquired through a study of Scandinavian modernism. This 'softening' of Brutalism, in what Jennifer Taylor promoted as being 'the Sydney School', included such examples as the Johnson House, Chatswood West (1963), Wentworth Memorial Church, Vaucluse (1965), Newcastle Student Union, Newcastle University (1969) and Dee Why Library, Dee Why (1967). These highly modeled projects incorporated clerestory glazing to admit natural daylight into a plan adjusted to the particularities of the site.

Also revealed during this period was the exuberant form and detailing of the Polish War Memorial Catholic Church, Marayong (1964-1966) and the Reader's Digest Offices and Mail Distribution Centre, Surry Hills (1968) that combined baroque like thinking in the treatment of the elevation and in the detail of the elements within the architectural form. Significantly in these early projects the Brutalist treatment of materiality was combined with a romanticised sense of 'place making' which included the rediscovery of the Australian bush landscape.

Another stream of early Brutalism adopted architectonic restraint and a clarity in structural expression. The Lucas House, Castlecrag (1957-c1960), which tends to be overlooked in any critique of Brutalism, combined an open plan house poised on the side of a hill with lightweight construction in unpainted steel framing, wire glass and undressed timber. Later a more monumentalised approach to structural expression and material detailing was considered for Ercildourne Apartments, Eliza-

Lucas House, Castlecrag (1957-c1960) by Bill and Ruth Lucas



Dee Why Municipal Library, Dee Why (1965-1967) by Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Partners



28 beth Bay (1966), Hornsby TAFE, Hornsby (1967), Macquarie University Main Building and Science Complex (1967) and as previously noted Goldstein Hall, University of NSW (1964). In this range of different uses simplified volumetric forms were expressed with 'beton brut' structural framing with infill panels of brickwork as if to foreshadow Sydney's newest vernacular.

Elsewhere, the practice of McConnel Smith and Johnson detailed sophisticated and machine finished precast concrete panelling with the integration of sun control to the Head Office Extension for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board (1965) and four years later to The School of Law, University of Sydney (1969). In these projects the volumetric form of international modernism was adopted to include large precast panels of exposed aggregate in Brutalist detail. The practice of Stephenson and Turner also undertook similar explorations in the use of precast concrete technology in the cladding of their tall city buildings during this early period, of which the former Bank

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of NSW, Woolloomooloo (1967) and Norwich House, Sydney City (1970) had highly textured facades that integrated building services in a new way.

Within the NSW Government Architect's Office a range of 'Brutalist school types' were being considered. Incorporating steel framing, face brickwork, 'beton brut' spandrels and precast concrete walkway roofs to spatially define a series of courtyards, Kuring-gai High School, North Turramurra (1964) became an early Brutalist model. This was later replaced with two other Brutalist school types to reflect on going changes in educational curriculum. With Windsor High School (1968) and Evans High School (1972) being the first of these consecutive models, various structural elements were codified and given a particular material expression: face brick for walls, 'beton brut' for spandrels and balustrades, and smooth finished concrete for slab edges and box gutters. In addition to these three distinct 'Brutalist school types' which were built across the state, the NSW Government Architect undertook

Main Building and Science Complex, Macquarie University (1967) Stafford Moor & Farrington



Ercildoune Apartments, Elizabeth Bay (1966) by Harry Seidler and Associates



the design of many schools and colleges with each being a unique response to their brief and location. With conspicuous Brutalist detail and in a variety of constructional systems these projects included Randwick Girls High School, Randwick (1966), St George TAFE, Kogarah (1968), Bankstown TAFE, Bankstown (1968) and Pennant Hills High, Pennant Hills (1968). During this immense output a structural rigour with an attention to material detail continued to be investigated, however, this embrace of the Brutalist ethos was 'masked' behind pragmatic reasoning that addressed a governmental desire for low cost maintenance. These projects with a simplified tectonic imagery and structural rigour tended to lose favour in the design for public schools by 1975 as a shift in the architectural thinking led by the likes of Chris Johnson favoured a more neo-vernacular expression. Even so the NSW Government Architect's Office would, however, continue to adopt the Brutalist ethos for the design of many other government led projects well into the 1980s.

Brutalism in Sydney, by the end of the early period, had become synonymous with places of tertiary learning. Adopting the latest in modern architectural thinking this level of development for new tertiary colleges and expansion of the universities of Sydney in Brutalist period detail certainly rivalled the expansion of tertiary education that was also taking place in Britain at Essex, East Anglia, Sussex and York and all in distinct Brutalist detail.

With new teacher's colleges planned by the NSW Government Architect and conceived as places of learning within Australia's own arcadia, new institutions were implemented at Wollongong Teacher's College (1965), Newcastle Teacher's College (1970), former Kuring-gai College of Advance Education (Stage 1: 1971, Stage 2: 1972), Nepean Teacher's College (1976) and further west at Bathurst Teacher's College (1970). While each project incorporated conspicuous Brutalist detail, Newcastle Teacher's College (now part of Newcastle University) conveyed memorable form through a staggered structure of

former Newcastle Teacher's College (1968-1974) by NSW Government Architect with J McKinney as Project Architect



Lincoln Building (former Council Building), Macquarie University (1971) by Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Briggs International Pty Ltd



30 parallel box gutter/roof beams and a sequence of stepped courtyards in acknowledgement of its hillside setting. The power of these spaces certainly rivalled the work of Sir Basil Spence at Sussex University (1958-1973) that was completed roughly at the time.

At Macquarie University to a master plan by Walter Abraham, an academic program of precincts (not faculties) were planned out on a north-south 61m (200 foot) grid that emphasised pedestrian spines and an academic core comprising library, student union and administration. This urban grid with plug in precincts as needed aligned with international megastructural thinking which was now a common concept (especially in the UK) for many 'New Towns' where pedestrian circulations linked with services and precincts became a unified structure that could be built over time. While not Brutalist, this planning genre certainly had captured the world wide imagination at the time as it offered the concept of flexibility and endless extendibility with 'new cells' (or buildings) being

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added when needed. With a final concept exhibited in 1966 and the university seeking to open in 1967, the realisation of the gridded master plan was achieved through the separate engagement of a number of like-minded architects to produce a collection of distinct 'beton-brut' buildings between 1967-1971. With some change in the disposition of buildings to that of the gridded masterplan framework these stand-alone buildings defined a series of open-ended courts within a re-contextualised Australian landscape. While the initial concept of 1966 suggested a more unified and megalithic approach to the built form, full pedestrian-vehicle segregation and the position of vehicle parking areas with discrete residential colleges forming an arc along the south edge of the university academic precincts remained unchanged. It is still a truly remarkable Sydney Brutalist landscape.

Redevelopment of Sydney's existing universities also took place during this time with various modern planning strategies applied and completed in Brutalist detail.

Electrical Engineering Building, Darlington Campus, University of Sydney (1964-1966) by Ancher Mortlock Murray and Woolley, Design Architect: Bryce Mortlock



former NSW Institute of Technology (later University of Technology), Ultimo (1968-1975) NSW Government Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect. Dysart did not see this building completed having moved into private practice in 1969.



At the Darlington Campus of the University of Sydney, the School of Electrical Engineering (1966) together with the School of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering (1971-1975) incorporated megalithic forms with pedestrian circulation as either covered ways or overhead bridges. At the University of NSW a different urban strategy was applied with the Sciences School (1974) in distinct 'beton brut' being positioned to spatially frame a smaller 'beton brut' building – the Sir John Clancy Auditorium (1971) within an elevated plaza.

With a different master plan strategy emphasising distinct architectural form making, The NSW Institute of Technology (later the University of Technology), Ultimo (1975) was developed as a series of stepped podiums and multiple towers offset from each other. A strategy for urban rejuvenation within the southern industrial area of Sydney city, this tertiary education campus was set to become a series of distinct urban markers clad in horizontal bands of precast concrete. Only one tower was built and together with its podium

contains a sequence of foyers in heroic proportion. More importantly the 1968 concept report for this distinct Brutalist project as promoted by the NSW Government declared that it would 'symbolise to the community the new significance of technical and advanced education in our time'.



former Kuring-gai College, Lindfield (Stage 1: 1968-1971) by NSW Government Architect with David Turner as Project Architect

The Later Projects

While continuing to explore material expression that emphasised differences between 'beton brut' and precast concrete stylisation, the later Brutalist projects were much larger and simpler in their volumetric articulation. A consistent aim of these later Brutalist projects was the consideration of the role of pedestrian movement in various ways with some being integrated with traditional civic devices while other considered distinct various landscape treatments to imbue greater human scale.

Considering Banham's concept of 'memorability as an image' these socially important projects had sculptured elements adjusted to suite differences in functional brief and urban context. The projects of this later period had certainly become heroic and with projects in the more urban parts of the city this meant a civic formality that reinterpreted the plinth and the colonnade. Consider the treatment of Kingsgrove Post Office, Kingsgrove (1971), Gosford Post Office, Gosford (1978), CBC Bank Headquarters, Crows Nest (1976)

and a whole city block in the Newcastle Government Offices, Newcastle (1983) bounded by concrete louvered pavilions and turret staircases raised on a distinct precast concrete plinth. In these buildings a monumental richness was projected through exaggerated architectural modelling of which the CBC Bank with its stepping forms were visually grounded by an exposed aggregate plinth and a series of 'hollow turrets' that contain services and are a reference to the American work of Paul Rudolph. Being 'of the city' and without civic politeness The Sydney Masonic Centre, Sydney City (1978) with its over scaled Wrightian-like fascia extended this curvilinear drama internally as a series of monumentalised 'landscapes' of which over scaled drum staircases were used as a counterpoint to the circular walled meeting rooms.

In less urban settings functional elements were exaggerated and taken to the extreme to become indirectly picturesque in character. Consider the heroic and exaggerated forms of the former Department

Warringah Civic Centre and Council, Dee Why (1973) by Edwards Madigan Torzillo Briggs



former State Bank Offices, Surry Hills (1976) by Todd, Redd-cliff, Stockley and Johnson Pty Ltd. Hammered nib finish to each structural column required hand working by two laborers at any one time.



34 of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Lidcombe (c1977) with north facing 'concrete bulges' as overemphasised fume cupboards designed to catch the dappled light from the remnant Cumberland Plains forest. Even the Warringah Civic Centre (1973), with a porte-cochere in alignment with its Sydney sandstone outcrop, was designed to connect with an internal ramp as 'architectural promenade', and as symbol of a modern day 'civic acropolis' was arranged as a series of angled platforms to overlook the beachside suburb of Dee Why. By far the most significant of this group is the former Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, (Stage 1: 1971 with Stage 2: 1972), which confidently applied 'beton brut' as a series of internal streets and stepped learning spaces, and when seen rising above the surrounding (and preserved) bushland became Sydney's very own modern day 'ruin' (a concept that intrigued Le Corbusier greatly).

The articulation of the structural frame set in front of the external wall became a common motif for many of these late

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Brutalist buildings. Specifically more modernist in detail, it was the inventive and bold use of concrete integrated with sun control features explored that is of interest during this later period. Consider the former Avon Factory Offices (1968), Seidler Offices (1973) and Art Gallery of NSW (1973) which each explored and exaggerated differences between structure, sun control and glazed wall elements.

With a focus on lettable office space and apartment yield, variations in Brutalist styling were explored with many speculative commercial office buildings and apartments incorporating variations in textured concrete or precast concrete, either as a cladding or as 'lost formwork'. The Munro Street Apartments (1975) at Berry's Bay for example, integrated unpainted concrete with face brickwork in various stepped forms to maximise the water views while the eight-storey and speculative office building off Spring Street Chatswood (1977) and the former State Bank Head Office, Surry Hills (1976) had façades in rope and bush hammered

Telopea Apartments, Telopea (1976) for the Housing Commission of NSW



The Laurels, Sans Souci (c1974) by NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect



finish to give visual distinction and thereby commercial advantage. Variations in precast concrete patterning for buildings within the city as indicated by Transport House (1973) and the former Currency House (1975), continued to redefine the Brutalist aesthetic for Sydney's tall commercial office buildings.

Even within the social housing projects of Sydney differences in high density housing types were constructed adopting the Brutalist aesthetic in various ways. These historically significant projects ranged from the Housing Commission Apartments, Rosebury (1967), Retirement Housing Woollahra (1977), The Laurels, Sans Souci (c1974), The Endeavour Project, Waterloo (1976), Telopea Housing (c1976), 'Sirius Apartments', The Rocks (1980), Mirrabooka Crescent Housing, Little Bay (1980) and Wesley City Mission, Darlinghurst (1981). While the later Brutalist projects more carefully considered the urban context, of which Sirius Apartments (and to a certain extent Wesley City Mission) are a demonstration of this exception-

al inventiveness, each of these projects combined differences in social need with differences in Brutalist materiality. For Sirius exposed off-form concrete walls were combined with acid-etched precast concrete window frames as a direct and truthful exposure of structure and materials. In its modular planning and stepped form responding to topography and existing context, the building's appearance incorporated landscaped streetscape edges and roof gardens to imbue a sense of human scale. This urban-scaled and socially mixed housing development indicated a major shift in design by NSW Housing Commission away from CIAM-influenced urbanism, that is, the architectural forms in tabula rasa landscapes, as seen in the previous Brutalist derived studies at Rosebury, Telopea and the Endeavour Project.

With the publication of the ambitious 'The Sydney Strategic Plan' (1971) published by the City of Sydney Council, the CBD was now conceived as a series of pedestrian focused spaces. Completed in Brutalist period detail the western end of Martin



Place (1972 – Stage 1) now closed to vehicle traffic, incorporated Utzon inspired precast concrete modular seating and paving in front of Barnet's Post Office. Within Sydney Square (1976) large exposed aggregate precast concrete paving units (3.7m x 2.4m) were set on the diagonal to spatially unify and define a new meeting place between Sydney Town Hall, St Andrews Cathedral, Town Hall House (1975) and St Andrews Cathedral School (1975). With floor space bonuses being offered under the Strategic Plan a collection of new plazas were introduced to frame new tall commercial office developments on amalgamated sites. These new forecourts as corporate symbols were nonetheless finished in Brutalist period detail to support the architecture with King George Tower (1976) and Hyde Park Square (1976) being the most significant of this period.

The late Brutalist buildings were indeed bolder in their architectonic expression. For the National Acoustics Laboratory & Ultrasonics Institute, Chatswood (1987) by the Commonwealth Department of

Housing, rectilinear concrete forms were stepped in plan to embed the building into its bushland site. **37**

In the last three major Brutalist projects, all by the NSW Government Architect, highly modelled architectural forms were adjusted specifically in response to their historic urban settings, of which Newcastle Police Station (1975-1982), Bidura Children's Courthouse (1984) and The Sydney Police Centre (1975-1987) are cited. With overhanging terraces, blade walls and civic elements, a highly modelled and rich architectural landscape was developed that adjusted to the scale of their surroundings without resorting to contrived ornamentation. Each of these recall the work by the British 'Brutalist architects' - Sir Denys Lasdun and Patrick Hodgkinson.

image: Bidura Children's Court, Glebe (1984) by NSW Government Architect with Andrew Milcz as Project Architect

38 More than just an architectural style

From its initial British manifesto of the mid-1950s to its recognition and acceptance by the NSW State Government, Local Government, all state universities, the church (for their schools as well as places of worship), corporations and even the speculative developer, the manifestation of Brutalism in Sydney was significant. This study has identified 77 Sydney-based architectural practices known to have embraced the Brutalist ethos and worked with their clients its application. By far the greatest output of projects (as identified in the Inventory) was produced by the Office of the NSW Government Architect where a range of institutional Brutalist types were produced confirming the role and presence of government's positive contribution to the city.

Brutalism internationally has a long and complex history, and as a result takes many aesthetically diverse forms and appearances. Knowing that Brutalism in Sydney was at least 10 years behind any significant international projects, the ar-

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chitects of the Sydney region had ready access to international examples at a time when the Brutalist idiom dominated architectural thinking internationally. The adoption of Brutalism in Sydney was explored in a variety of ways with the earlier projects tending to be more eclectic, while the later projects were heroic and sought to respond to their urban settings. It was in these later projects that a distinct social need was addressed, including a level of architectural thinking that not only accommodated quite complex briefs but represented unique concrete forms in a contextual way. In giving physical form during the last vestiges of architectural modernism, Brutalism in Sydney recognised the opportunity to build unique social outcomes for a prestigious city with a modern day focus.

Astonishingly, the architects of the Sydney region were able to extract from the local building industry a level of craftsmanship that resulted in evenly finished textured concrete and extremely well finished pre-cast concrete. Brutalism in Sydney was

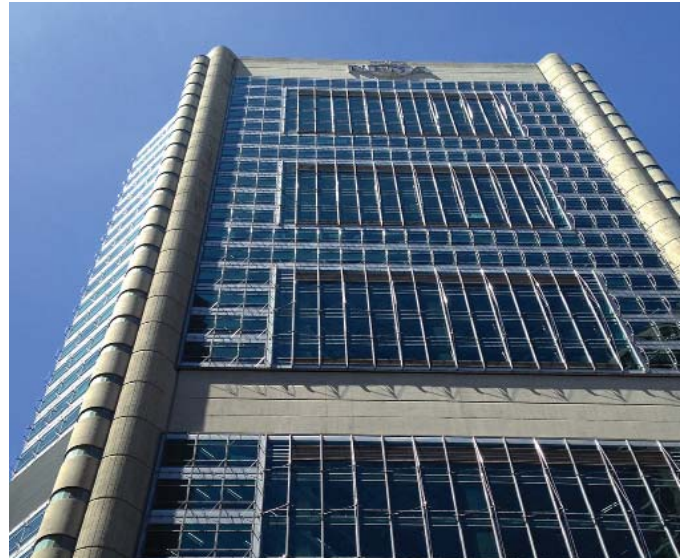


St Patrick's Catholic Church, Sutherland (1983) by Glendening and King Pty Ltd

University Square House, University of NSW (1969) by University Architect J Van der Steen. This building is to be demolished to make way for the Light Rail extension to Kensington.



former King George Tower, Sydney City (1976) by John Andrews International Pty Ltd. This building was insensitively refurbished: glazing and sun shading removed, board marked concrete painted and the seating within the plaza destroyed.



40 architecturally ambitious and wonderfully varied in its textures, but it is also a story about concrete craftsmanship.

In the intervening 40 years Brutalist buildings have sadly become much maligned and are under threat from demolition. Importantly these buildings have now reached a critical time and their importance in the contribution to the cultural and social values of Sydney now requires immediate evaluation to ensure their protection. But are we too late? With good intentions, the extension of the Sydney Light Rail to Kensington will see the demolition of The University Square House (1969) and the equally fine University Pool (c1968) at the University of NSW. The expansionist programme at the University of Sydney (as indicated in their 2014 Campus Improvement Program) will see the deliberate demolition of most of their Brutalist buildings including Bosch Building 1a (1965), Bosch Building 1b (1972), RMC Gunn Building (1974), Wentworth Student Union (1972), Wilkinson (1972 and c1983), Chemical Electrical (1965) and Electrical

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Engineering (1966); and within the city, The School of Law. This former University of Sydney college now lies empty and soon will be demolished. Elsewhere within the city the proposed Sydney Metro will see the demolition of the elegant Prudential Assurance, Martin Place (1971) and the lesser known but equally as elegant former Air New Zealand House (1972). With the demolition underway of Metropolitan WSB building (1966) and with limited community support during the insensitive refurbishment of the former King George Tower (1976), former State Bank (1976) and former Qantas International (now APP) (1982) much is at risk. In the removal of our public assets, the former Department of Mines Chemistry, Lidcombe (c1977), Film Australia, Lindfield (c1980), and Sirius Apartments, The Rocks (1980) are all intended at this stage to be sold off by their owner (that is the government) for land value only. Little to no maintenance has taken place and these properties are certainly deteriorating through 'willful neglect'. The Children's Court Bidura, Glebe (1984) – the subject of a court

former National Acoustics Laboratory & Ultrasonics Institute, Chatswood (1978-1987) by Dept of Housing & Construction with Graham Nichols, Tim Alexander, Paul Dunn, Stephen Frith & Joel Leung as Project Architects. Demolition is now underway.



former Department of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Lidcombe (c1977) by NSW Government Architect. This building is now empty and with no visible maintenance is deteriorating through 'willful neglect'.



case within the Land Environment Court, the former National Acoustics Laboratory and Ultrasonics Institute, Chatswood (1987) and the former Australian Analytical Laboratories, Pymble (1980) have already been sold.

The limited recognition and support for these buildings, especially those that are government owned, is indicative of a shift in socio-political thinking away from government ownership and government led design to one now dominated by the free market. For many of these Brutalist projects their current failing is that they once symbolised government investment and a positive engagement with the public realm. Sadly the celebrated ties for these buildings have changed.

These buildings reveal a celebration of late modern architecture and in this celebration symbolised the cultural values of a confident and masterful Australian city. As an important part of Sydney's identity they are compelling images of our time and having a public mindedness that em-

braced positively with this identify. These buildings were bold, heroic and built with an attention to detail. Put simply the Brutalist Buildings of Sydney do require our attention because as a society we will never be able to build like this again. **41**

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4

Background to the Inventory

42

An important part of The Brutalist_Project_Sydney includes an inventory of Brutalist period buildings selected on the basis of building type. Twenty-three distinct building types are identified and this was further subdivided under the category of Universities and the Commercial Office to capture geographic differences. As a basis for selecting each project the following key features of Brutalism were applied, these are: the use of unpainted and textured materials; an external appearance made up of bold shapes and massive architectural forms; windows as deep slots usually integrated with sun shading devices; and the expression of structural elements and/or building services.

Within each building type projects are listed chronologically using the date of construction (where known) in favour of the design date. Information on the Structural Engineer and the type of construction are also included together with projects that have only just been demolished, or are earmarked for demolition.

It was decided to keep these projects listed within the body of inventory as they are not only significant but also demonstrate how vulnerable these buildings have become; and sug-

gesting that the inventory is fast becoming a historic document.

It was also the intention that each project in the inventory be visited and recorded photographically. Due to issues of privacy, most primary and secondary high schools as well as single dwellings, could not be visited and so this component of the inventory had to rely on archival images.

The role of the photographic image in the inventory adopts a similar approach to the architectural photographic work of Max Dupain and David Moore, with their graphic approach to the use of strong natural light to highlight the buildings surface through a contrast of shadows.

Using mobile telephone technology as a process of portable and instantaneous image making, the process of recording these projects seeks to emphasise composition, shadow and pattern generally against a clear Sydney blue sky. Given the importance of these projects, the role of the image within the inventory seeks to convey a shared artistic and moral dimension.

The Legacy Projects

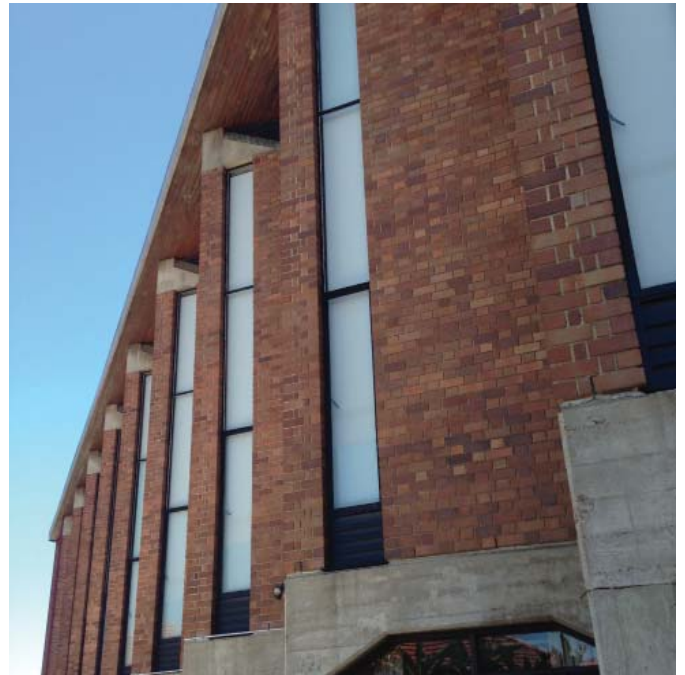
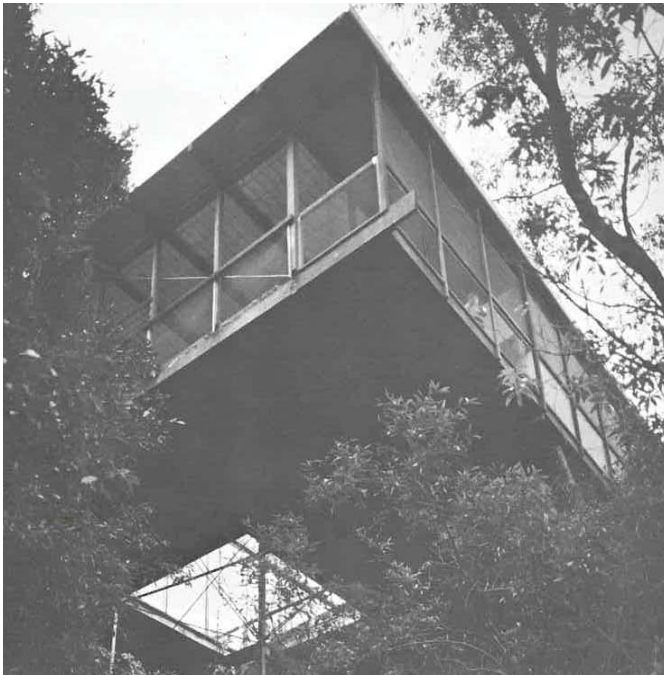
Extracted from the inventory are 56 legacy Brutalist projects. These projects are presented as a visual essay and are arranged chronologically and confirms the development of an immense artistic output during the period c1960-c1987.

These significant projects are selected on the basis of the AIA NSW Chapter Heritage Criteria (2005), as paraphrased below:

- 1 being important in the development and history of Brutalism within the Sydney region (these projects have 'survived');*
- 2 representational in aesthetic quality and demonstrate the principal characteristics of Brutalism as it evolved in Sydney (these projects are in 'good condition'); and*
- 3 have a high degree of creative and technical achievement and adopting the technology of the day in an advanced and creative way.*

The Legacy Projects, c1960

44



Lucas House, Castlecrag (1957- c1960) by Bill and Ruth Lucas
(top image: from Jennifer Taylor, 'An Australian identity: Houses for Sydney 1953-63'; bottom image: David Moore)

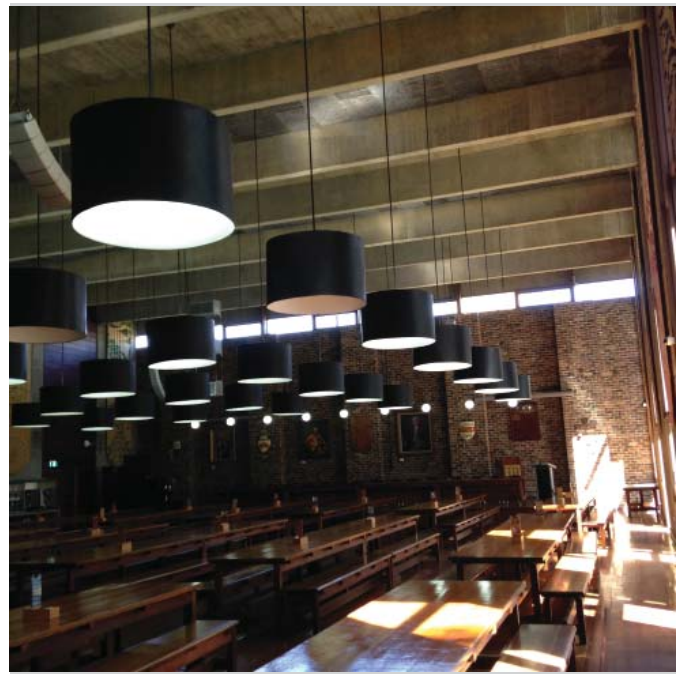


Recreational Hall and Chapel, former Lidcombe Hospital (1962) NSW Government Architect with Ken Wooley as Project Architect
(bottom image: Public Works Photography Collection, Dept of Finance, Services & Innovation)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1964

45



Kuring-gai High School, North Turramarra (1964) NSW Government Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect



Goldstein Hall, University of NSW, Kensington (1964) by NSW Government Architect with Peter Hall as Project Architect
(bottom image: Public Works Photography Collection, Dept of Finance, Services & Innovation)

The Legacy Projects, 1965

46



Florida Apartments, Rushcutters Bay (1965) and Ercildourne Apartments, Elizabeth Bay (1966) both by Harry Seidler and Associates (note that the off form concrete has now painted)



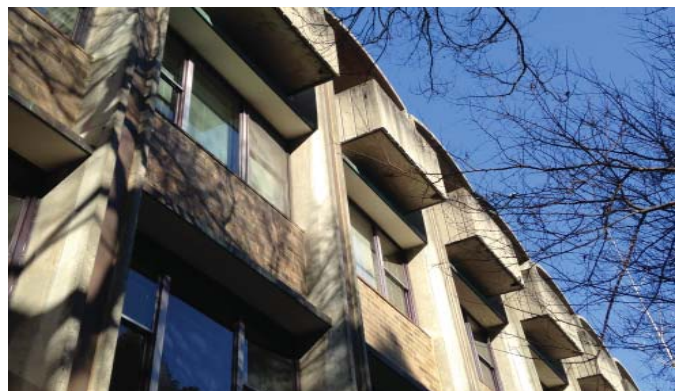
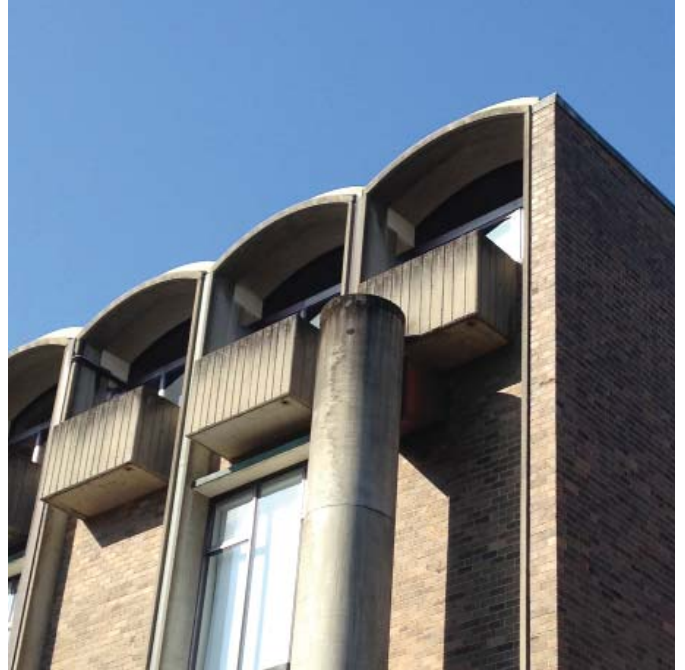
Electrical Engineering, University of Sydney, Darlington Campus (1965) by Ancher Mortlock and Murray, Design Architect- Bryce Mortlock (note that the off form concrete has now painted)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1966



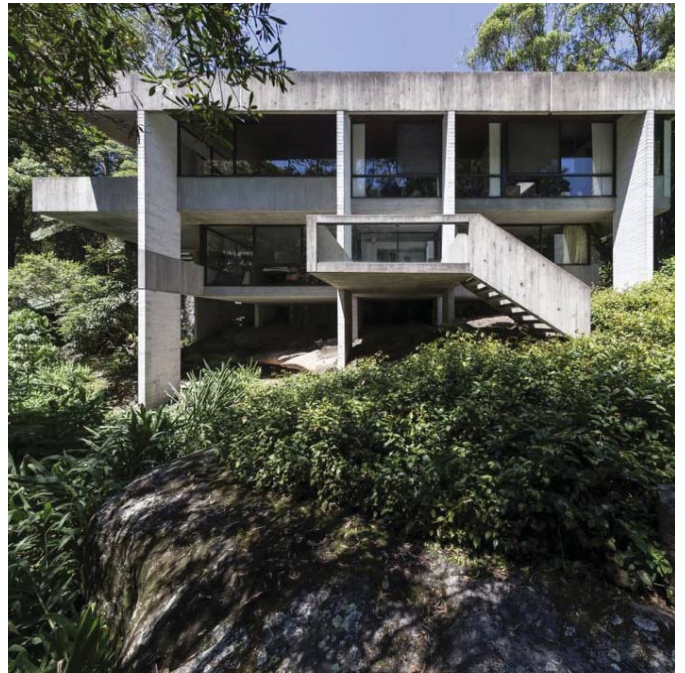
Wentworth Memorial Church (1965) by Clarke Gazzard and Partners



The Chancellery, University of NSW, Kensington (1966) by University NSW Architect- J Van der Steen

The Legacy Projects, 1967

48

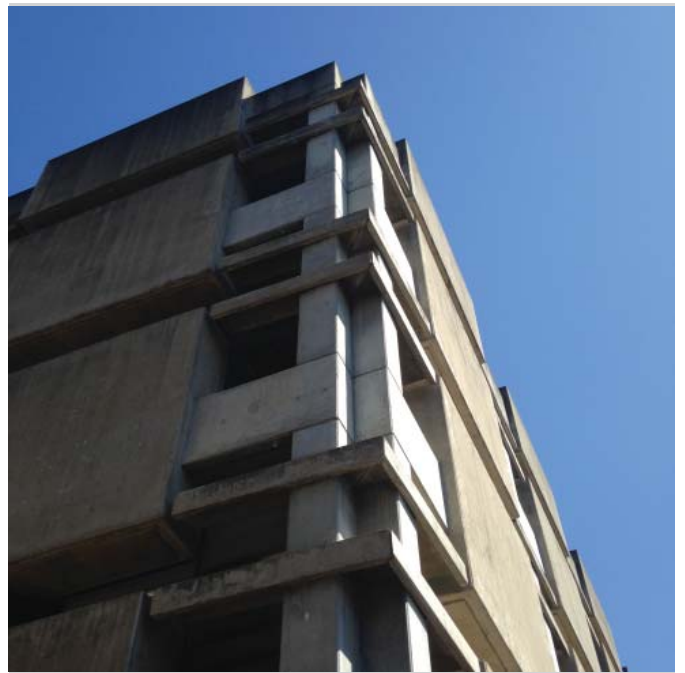


Blackheath Motor Inn, Blackheath (1967) by Bill Lucas

Seidler House, Killara (1967) by Penelope and Harry Seidler
(top image: Ross Honeysett; bottom image: Max Dupain)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1967



49



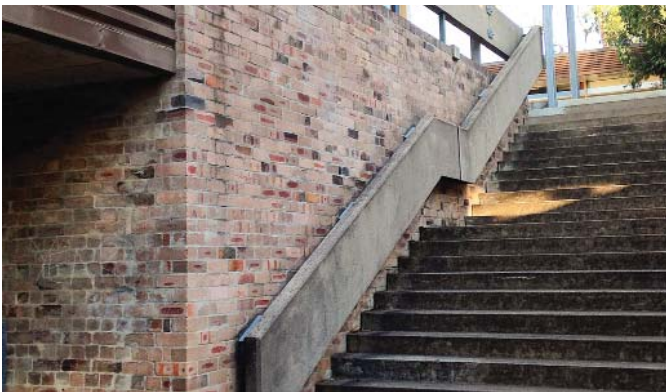
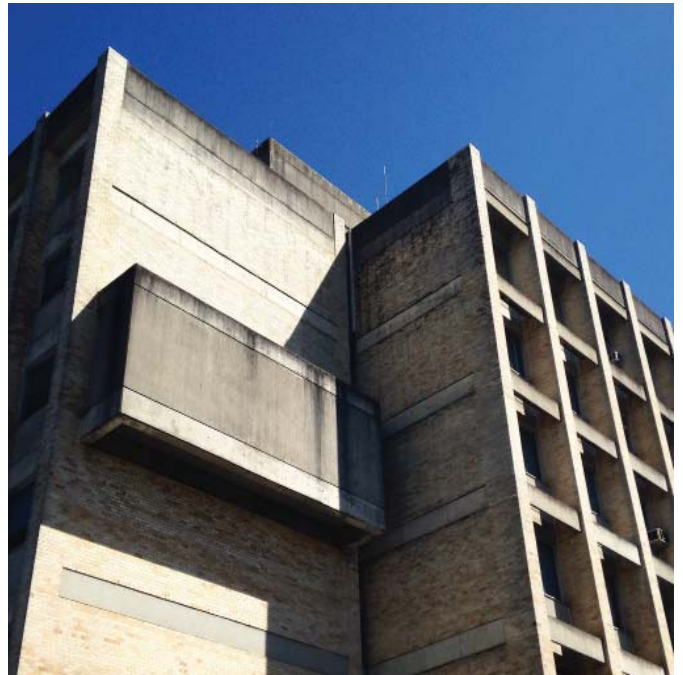
Main Building and Science Complex, Macquarie University (1967) by Stafford Moor and Farrington



Library Stage 1, Macquarie University (c1967) by NSW Government Architect with Peter Hall as Project Architect

The Legacy Projects, 1968

50



Pennant Hills High School, Pennant Hills (1965-1968) by NSW Government Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect



Bankstown Technical College, Bankstown (1968) by NSW Government Architect with P Stephens as Project Architect

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1968



Lecture Theatres, Macquarie University (1968) by Fowell Mansfield and Maclurcan



former Reader's Digest Offices and Mail Distribution Digest, Surry Hills (1964-1968) by John James in association with Docke and Smith

The Legacy Projects, 1968

52



Student Union, Macquarie University (1968) by Ancher Mortlock and Woolley



Church of St Anthony, Marsfield (1965-1968) by Enrico Taglietti

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1969



53



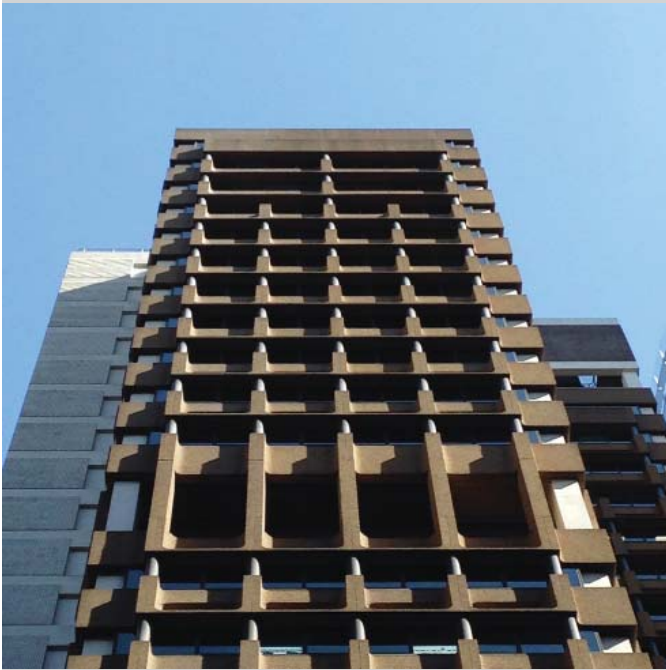
School of Law, University of Sydney, City of Sydney (1969) by McConnel Smith and Johnson



former Avon Products Pty Ltd (now Innovations Direct), Frenches Forest (1969) by Brown Brewer and Gregory

The Legacy Projects, 1970

54



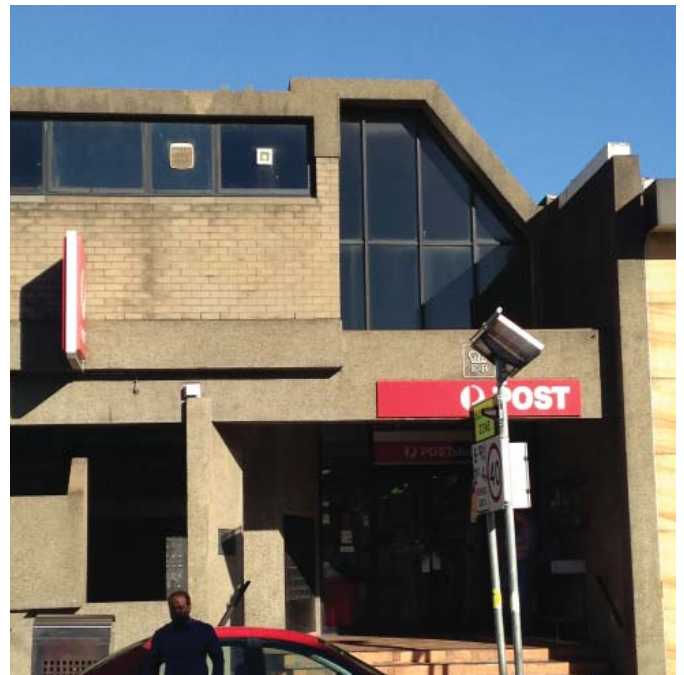
former Norwich House, Sydney City (1970) by Stephenson and Turner



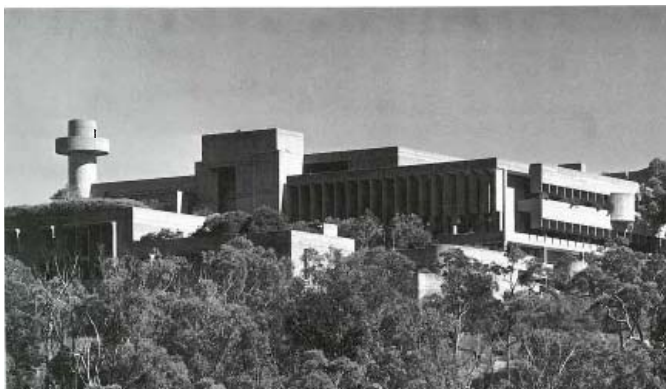
Peter Nicoll Russell Building, University of Sydney, Darlington Campus (1970) Anchor Mortlock Murray and Woolley, Design Architect Stuart Murray

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1971



55



former Kuring-gai College of Advance Education, Lindfield (Stage 1: 1971) by NSW Government Architect with David Turner as Project Architect (lower image: Public Works Photography Collection, Dept of Finance, Services & Innovation)



Kingsgrove Post Office, Kingsgrove (1971) attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

The Legacy Projects, 1972

56



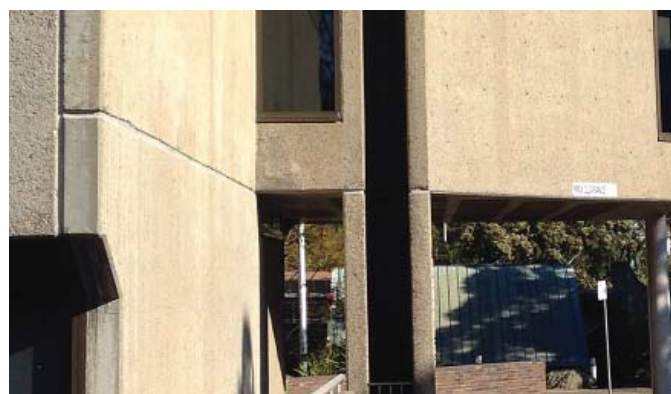
Lincoln Building (former Council Building), Macquarie University (1971) by Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Briggs International



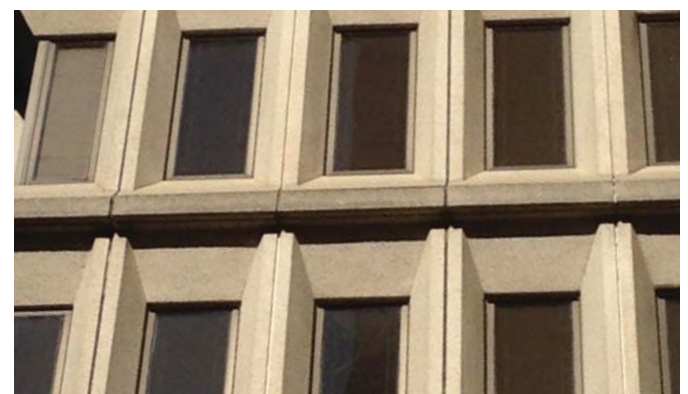
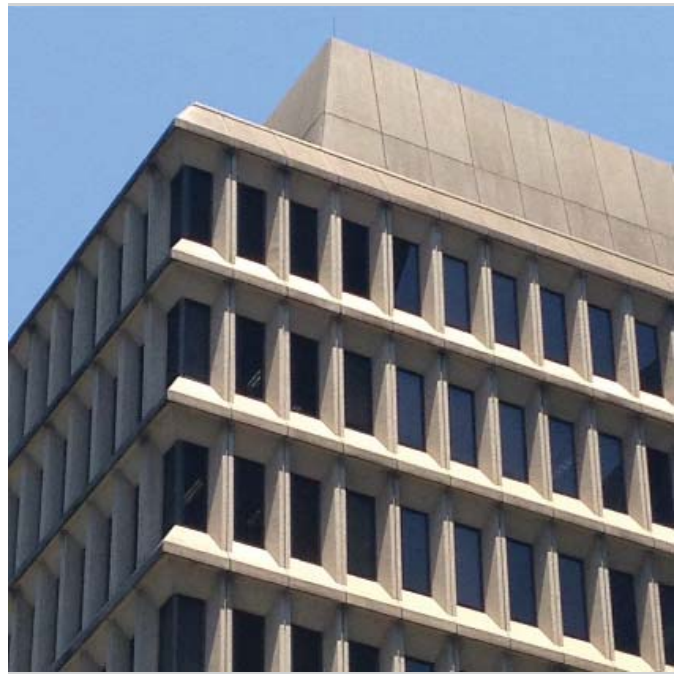
Malone House, Castlecrag (1972) by Geoff Malone (images from *Architecture in Australia* magazine and Google maps)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1973



Warringah Civic Centre and Council Offices, Dee Why (1973) by Edwards Madigan Torzillo Briggs



former Transport House (addition), Sydney City (1973) by Peddle Thorp and Walker

The Legacy Projects, 1973

58



Offices including Architect's Studio, Milsons Point (1973) by Harry Seidler and Associates



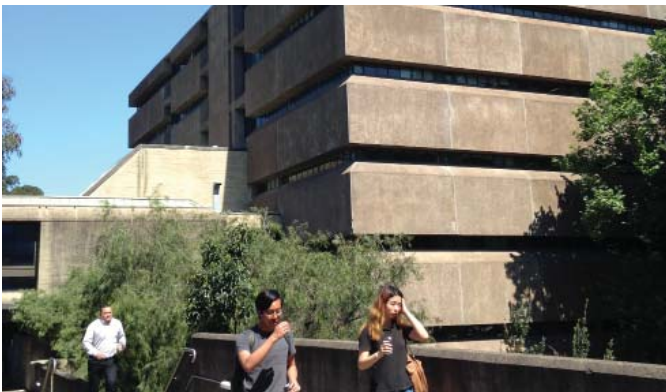
former Newcastle Teacher's College, now Hunter Building University of Newcastle (1974) by NSW Government Architect with J McKinney as Project Architect

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1974



59



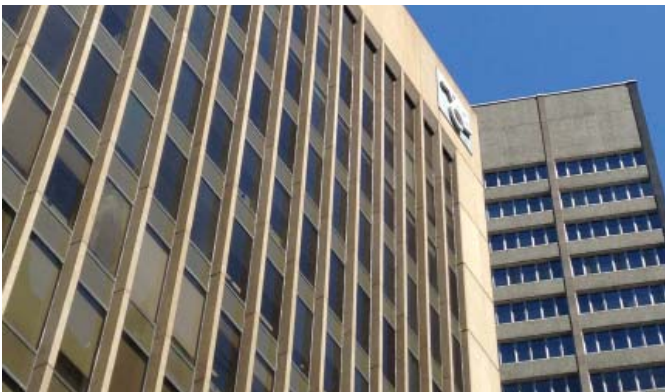
Molecular Science - Biochemistry Building, University of Sydney Darling Campus (1973) by Stafford Moore and Farrington



Davidson High School, Davidson (c1974) by NSW Government Architect, model first developed in 1972 with J McHutchinson D Anderson and R Powell as Project Architects

The Legacy Projects, 1974

60



former South British United Insurance Building, Sydney City (1974)
by Joseland and Gilling



Sydney Town Hall House, City of Sydney Council Offices, Sydney City
(1975) by Ancher Mortlock and Woolley

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1975



61



Commonwealth Bank, Church Street Branch, Parramatta, (c1975) attributed to Bank and Special Projects Branch Department of Housing and Construction



University of Technology (UTS), Ultimo (1968-1975) by NSW Government Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect in association with Gordon M Jenkins and Associates

The Legacy Projects, 1976

62



former CBC Bank Headquarters (now Oxley Business Centre), Crows Nest (1976) by Kerr and Smith with Geoff Malone as Associate Architect in Charge of Design



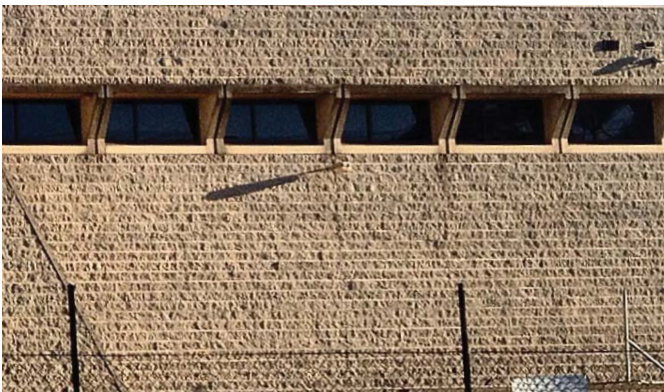
Automated Warehouse, former Avon Products Pty Ltd (now Innovations Direct), Frenches Forest (1976) by Brown Brewer and Gregory

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1977



63



former factory for Torin Industries, Penrith (1976) by Marcel Breuer and Herbert Bekhard NY USA in association with Harry Seidler and Associates



former Department of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Lidcombe (c1977) by NSW Government Architects

The Legacy Projects, 1977

64



Newcastle City Council Offices, Newcastle (1977) by Romberg and Boyd



Newcastle Regional Art Gallery, Newcastle (1977) by B Pile

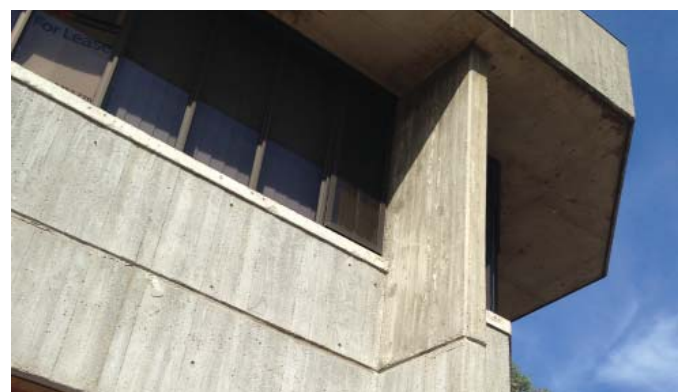
Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1978

65



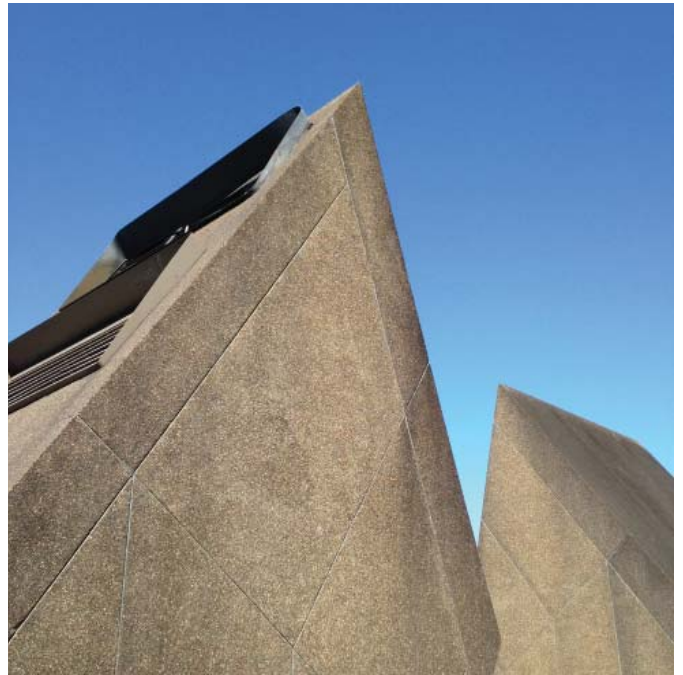
former Medical House (now HCF House), Chatswood (1977) by Robertson and Marks



Gosford Post Office, Gosford (1978) attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

The Legacy Projects, 1979

66



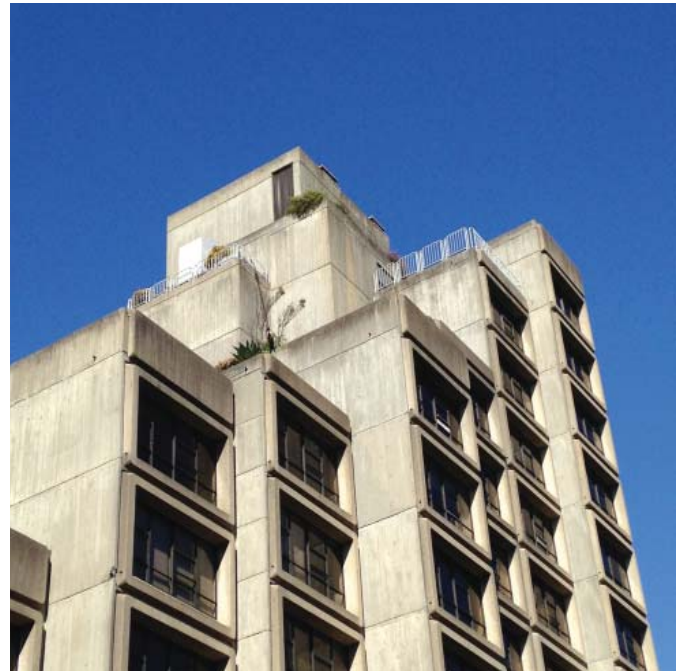
Sydney Masonic Centre, Sydney City (1973-1979) by Joseland and Gilling and Associates Pty Ltd and T W Hodgson and Sons in Association



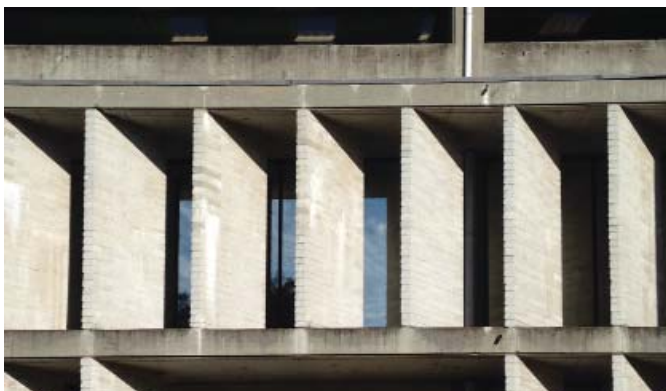
Ventilation Duct, Eastern Suburbs Railway, (c1972-1979) attributed to architectural consultant for Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliffe Stations: Mansfield Jarvis and Mclurcan

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1980



67

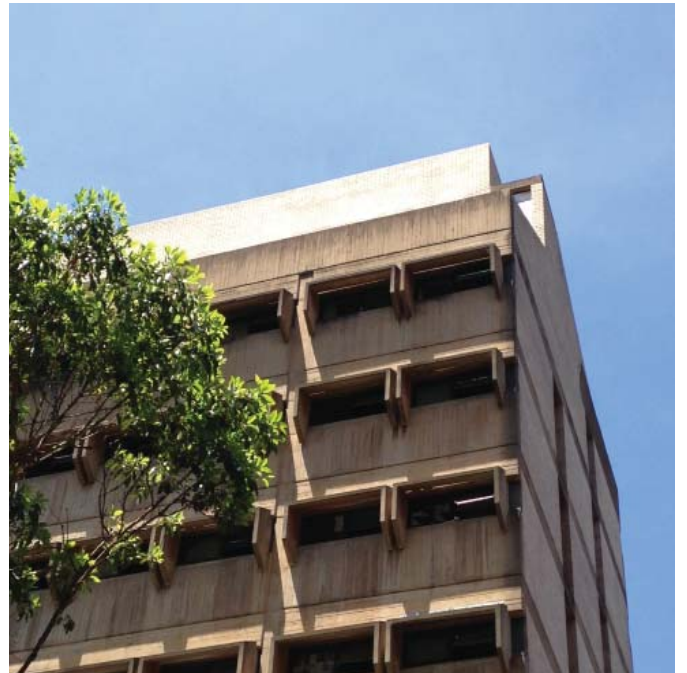


Alexander Mackie College (now Georges River College Oatley Senior Campus), Oatley (1976-1980) by NSW Government Architect with Colin Still as Project Architect. Documentation Architect: Fambertaux Rice and Harley Pty Ltd

Sirius Apartments, The Rocks (1975-1980) by NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect

The Legacy Projects, 1981

68



Garden Island (Naval) Carpark, Potts Point (1980) by John Andrews International



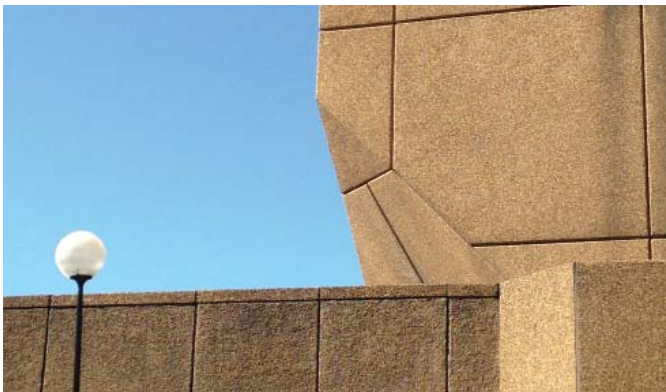
Wesley City Mission, Darlinghurst (1977-1981) by Bruce Taylor Architect Pty Ltd

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1982



69



former Regent Hotel (now Four Seasons Hotel), Sydney City (1982)
by Davis Heather and Dysart Pty Ltd



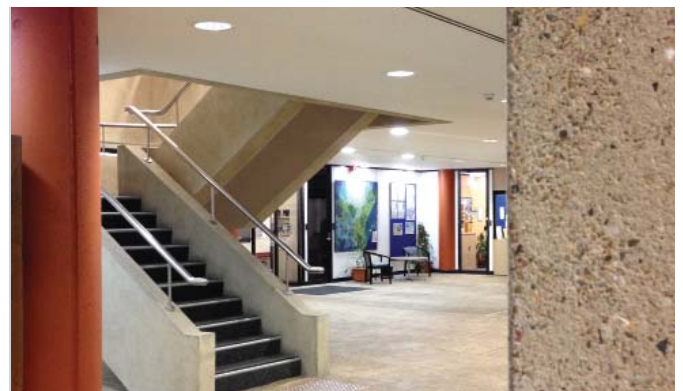
Newcastle Police, Newcastle (1975-1982) by NSW Government
Architect with Tony Taussig as Project Architect

The Legacy Projects, 1983

70



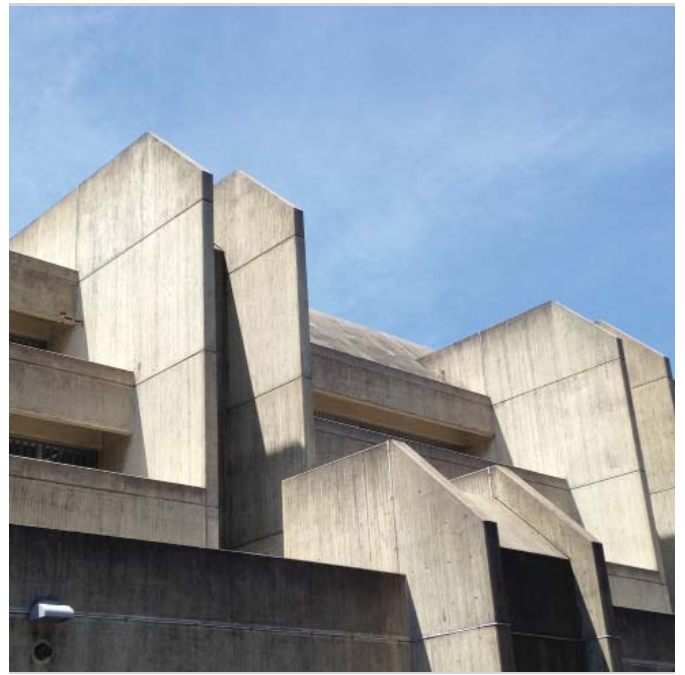
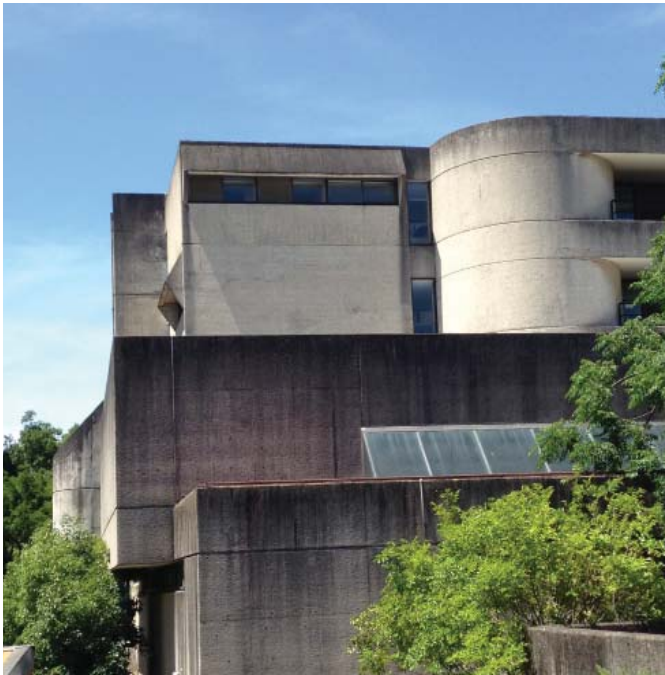
former Qantas International Centre (being Stage 1 of the World Trade Centre) (1970-1982) by Joseland and Gilling



Newcastle Government Offices, Newcastle (1983) by NSW Government Architect with Ian Crowther as Project Architect. Documentation Architect: Ancher Mortlock and Woolley

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

The Legacy Projects, 1984 & 1987



71



Bidura Children's Court, Glebe (1984) by NSW Government Architect with Andrew Milcz as Project Architect. Documentation Architect: Behne Ritche and Hart Pty Ltd



Sydney Police Centre and Police Station, Surry Hills (1987) by NSW Government Architect with Richard Dinham. Documentation Architect: Joseland and Gilling

The Inventory

The inventory is arranged in terms of twenty-three distinct building types and with three Appendices: Typical wall finishes, the known Architectural Practices and the known Lost Projects.

Each building type is give a prefix to assist in the listing.

- A Cultural and State Government
- B Local Government and Community Uses
- C Justice and Police
- D Health
- E Religion
- F Education - Schools
- G Education - University of Sydney
- H Education - Newcastle University
- I Education - University of NSW and Wollongong
- J Education - Macquarie University
- K Education - UTS
- L Education - Former Colleges
- M Education - Technical Colleges (TAFE)
- N Commercial - Offices (Sydney City)
- O Commercial - Offices (Metropolitan)
- P Commercial - Banks
- Q Commercial - Retail
- R Commercial - Motels, Hotels and Conference Facilities
- S Post Offices and Telecommunications
- T Infrastructure
- U Industrial
- V Residential - Town Houses and Apartments
- W Residential - Single Dwelling

- Appendix A: Typical wall finishes
- Appendix B: The known Architectural Practices
- Appendix C: The known Lost Projects

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

A: Cultural and State Government



A1



A2

A1.
James Cook Gallery Addition, Art Gallery of NSW, The Domain
1969-1973
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Andrew Andersons
as Project Architect
Engineer: Taylor Thomson Whitting
Pty Ltd
Status: altered internally

A2.
Seymour Centre, University of Sydney, Darlington
1975
Architect: Allen Jack and Cottier,
Design Architect Kieth Cottier
Engineer: Taylor Thomson Whitting

73



A3



A4

A3.
former Department of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Weeroona Road, Lidcombe
c1977
Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Status: the building is not in use
and its future is uncertain.

A4.
Newcastle Regional Art Gallery, Laman Street, Newcastle
1977
Architect: B Pile
Material: insitu and precast
concrete with split face concrete
block



A5



A6

A5.
Film Australia Auditorium, Eton Road, Lindfield
c1980
Architect: attributed to the Dept of
Housing and Construction
Material: insitu concrete
Status: this Government Institution
is likely to close and the site
redeveloped.

A6.
Fire Brigade's NSW State Training College, Wyndham Street, Green Square
c1980
Architect: attributed to the NSW
Government Architect
Material: precast concrete

A: Cultural and State Government

B: Local Government and Community Uses

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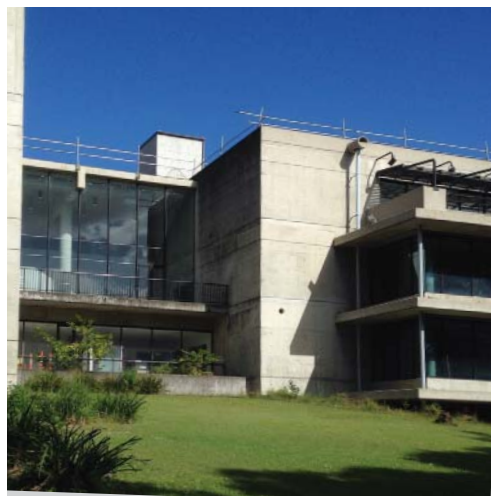
A7



A8



A9



A10



B1



B2

A7.
Brewongle Stand, Driver Avenue, Sydney Cricket Ground, Moore Park
c1982
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Ian Ferrier as Project Architect
Status: pending redevelopment

A8.
Newcastle Government Offices, Cook Hill, Newcastle
1983
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Ian Crowther as Project Architect
Engineer: John Connell Group

A9.
Emergency Services Centre and Fire Station, Ormonde Parade, Hurstville
c1980
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete and split face concrete block

A10.
former National Acoustics Laboratory and Ultrasonics Institute, Greville Street, Chatswood
1978-1987
Architect: Dept of Housing and Construction with Graham Nichols, Tim Alexander, Paul Dunn, Stephen Frith and Joel Leung as Project Architects
Engineer: Bond James Laron Pty Ltd
Status: currently being refurbished

B1.
Dee Why Municipal Library, Civic Parade, Dee Why
1967
Architect: Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Partners
Engineer: Norman and Addicott
Material: brick, steel, precast concrete

B2.
Warringah Civic Centre and Council Chambers, Civic Parade, Dee Why
1973
Architect: Edwards Madigan Torzillo Briggs
Engineer: P O Miller Milston and Ferris
Landscape Architect: Bruce McKenzie and Associates
Material: insitu exposed aggregate concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

B: Local Government and Community Uses



B3



B4



B5



B6



B7



B8

B3. Belrose Library, Lockwood Avenue, Belrose

c1979

Architect: unknown
Status: library is to be relocated with the site sold for redevelopment

B4. Kogarah Civic Centre and Council Chambers, Belgrave Street, Kogarah

1973

Architect: unknown
Material: precast concrete panels and face brickwork

B5. Addition to North Sydney Council Offices, McLaren Street, North Sydney

1975

Architect: Harry Seidler and associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete and split face concrete block
Status: blockwork now painted

B6. Sutherland Shire Civic Centre, Eton Street, Sutherland

1976

Architect: Dunphy Bell and Partners Pty Ltd
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brickwork

B7. Town Hall House, City of Sydney Council Offices, Kent Street, Sydney City

1975

Architect: Ancher Mortlock and Woolley
Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners
Material: precast concrete supplied by EPM Concrete Pty Ltd

B8. Cabramatta Library (Whitlam Library), Railway Parade, Cabramatta

1976

Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Engineer: P O Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: board marked insitu concrete and split face concrete block
Status: second storey addition undertaken Seidler

B: Local Government and Community Uses

76



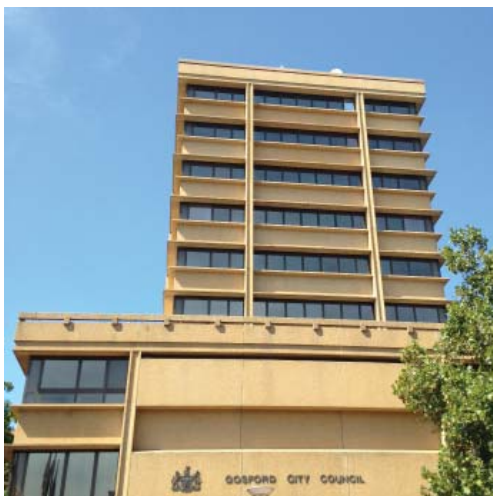
B9



B10

B9.
Campbelltown Civic Centre and Council Offices, Campbelltown
c1975
Architect: unknown
Material: insitu smooth concrete and precast concrete

B10.
Newcastle City Council Offices, Newcastle
1970-1977
Architect: Romberg and Boyd in Association with Suter Architects
Material: precast concrete and smooth insitu concrete



B11



B12

B11.
Gosford City Council, Gosford
c1978
Architect: unknown
Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete

B12.
Waverley Council Chambers and Offices, Bondi Junction
1978
Architect: unknown
Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete and split face concrete block



B13



B14

B13.
Town Centre Arcade and former Municipal Library and Senior Citizens Hall, Katoomba Street, Katoomba
c1982
Architect: Rippon and Associates
Material: split face concrete block
Status: altered

B14. Hurstville City Council
1982
Architect: unknown
Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete and precast

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

C: Justice and Police



C1



C2

C1. Addition to Newcastle Local Court House, Church Street, Newcastle

c1964

Architect: NSW Government
Architect with M Stanley as Project Architect

Engineer: G Mason
Material: precast

C2. Addition to Wollongong Court House, Market Street, Wollongong

1967

Architect: NSW Government
Architect

Material: precast concrete
Status: altered

77



C3



C4

C3. Newtown Police Station, Australia Street, Newtown

1972

Architect: NSW Government
Architect

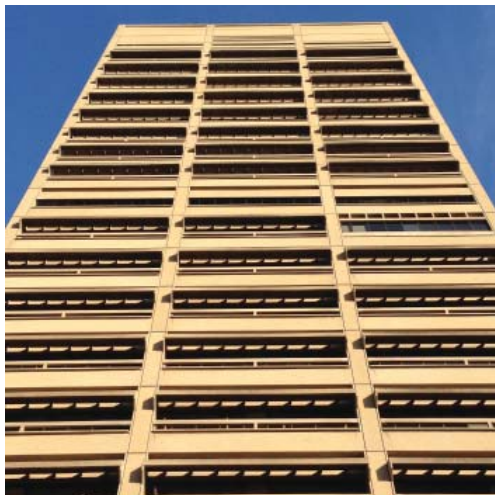
Material: insitu concrete
Status: altered

C4. San Souci Water Police, Water Street, San Souci

1974

Architect: NSW Government
Architect

Material: brick with insitu concrete
Status: concrete roof structure now painted



C5



C6

C5. Commonwealth State Law Courts, Macquarie Street, Sydney City

1975

Architect: McConnel Smith and Johnson with Commonwealth Department of Works

Material: precast concrete
Status: remodelled 2012

C6. Gosford Police Station and Local Court House, Mann Street, Gosford City

c1980

Architect: NSW Government
Architect

Material: precast concrete

C: Justice and Police

D: Health

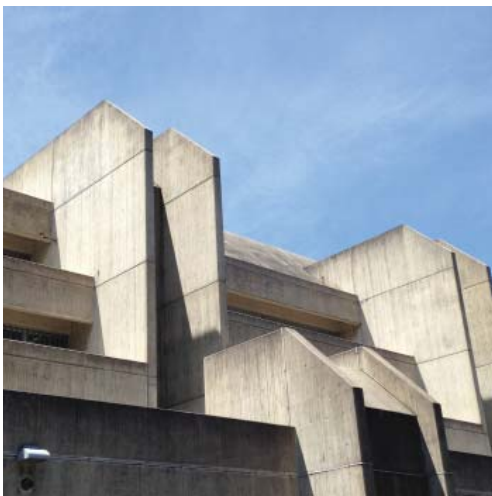
78



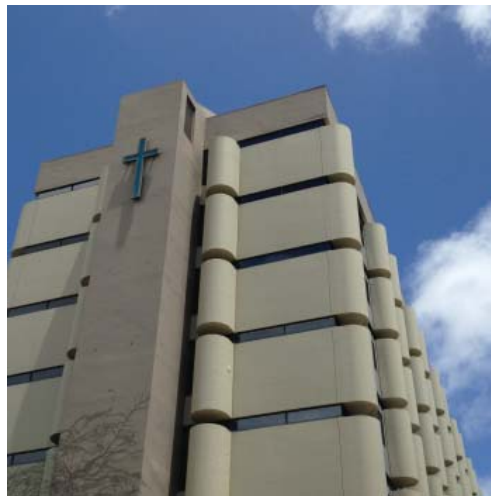
C7



C8



C9



D1



D2



D3

C7 .
Newcastle Police Station, Church Street, Newcastle City
1975-1982
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Tony Taussig as Project Architect
Engineer: Everingham Platt and Anthony Pty Ltd
Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete

C8.
Bidura Children's Court, Glebe Point Road, Glebe
1984
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Andrew Milcz as Project Architect
Engineer: Lehmann and Taty Pty Ltd
Material: smooth and bush hammered concrete

C9.
Sydney Police Centre and Police Station, Goulburn Street, Surry Hills
1975-1987
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Richard Dinham as Project Architect
Engineer: Longworth and Mckenzie Pty Ltd
Material: smooth, exposed and board marked insitu concrete

D3.
New Ward, St Vincents Private Hospital, Victoria Street, Darlinghurst
1970
Architect: Jon Mitchell and Associates
Engineer: Lehmann and Talty Pty Ltd

D5.
Westmead Hospital, Westmead
1977 (Stage 1)
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Ross Bonthorne as Project Architect
Engineer Ove Arup and Partners
Material: brick and smooth finish insitu concrete
The Dental School and Coronor's Court were opened in 1980.
Signage was designed by Neil Burley Design,

D3.
Merrylands Community Health Clinic, Memorial Avenue, Merrylands
c1975
Architect: unknown
Material: brick and smooth finish insitu concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

E: Religion



E1



E2



E3



E4



E5



E6

E1 Recreation Hall and Chapel, former Lidcombe Hospital, Lidcombe

1962

Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Ken Woolley as
Project Architect

Material: face brick and board
marked insitu concrete

E2. Wentworth Memorial Church, Fitzwilliam Road, Vaucluse

1965

Architect: Clarke Gazzard and
Partners

Material: bagged brick and insitu
concrete

E3. St Davids Uniting Church, St David Avenue, Dee Why

c1965

Architect: not known

Material: textured brick and
painted steel

E4. Polish War Memorial Catholic Church, Quakers Road, Marayong

1964-1966

Architect: Michael Dysart

Material: rough cast render and
copper

E5. St Therese Catholic Church, Spit Road, Beauty Point

c1970

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis
and Mclurcan

Material: face brick

E6. Church Hall, All Saints' Catholic Church, Liverpool

c1975

Architect: unknown

Material: face brick and board
marked insitu concrete

E: Religion

80



E7



E8



E9



E10



E11



E12

E7.
Church of St Anthony, Balaclava and Agincourt Roads, Marsfield
1968

Architect: Enrico Taglietti
Material: insitu concrete and textured brick

E8.
Memorial to the Jewish Martyrs, Necropolis Drive, Rookwood Cemetery
1970

Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: insitu concrete with polished black granite

E9.
St Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church, Skelton Street, Hamilton East
1970

Architect: unknown
Material: insitu concrete and face brick

E10.
Former Salvation Army Hall (now Wollongong Gospel Church), Northcliffe Drive, Port Kembla
1976

Architect: Hawkes Breen and Associates
Material: concrete block
Status: external walls now painted

E11.
St Patrick's Church, Belmont Street, Sutherland
1983

Architect: Glendening and King Pty Ltd
Engineer: Woolacott Hale Corlett and Jumikis Pty Ltd
Material: exposed aggregate concrete

E12.
Our Lady of The Way Catholic Church, Princess Highway, Sylvania
1988

Architect: Thompson Glendening and Paul Pty Ltd
Material: concrete columns with face brick

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

F: Education - Schools



F1



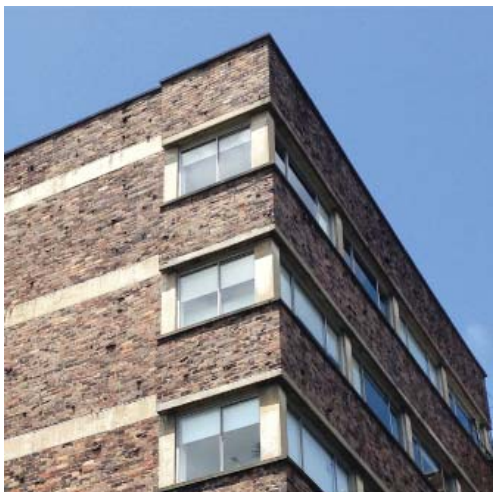
F2



F3



F4



F5



F6

F1.
Kuring-gai High School, North Turramurra
1964
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect
Material: steel, brick with insitu concrete panels and precast

F2.
Randwick Girls High School, Randwick
c1966
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Michael Dysart and S Bishop as Project Architects
Material: insitu concrete

F3.
Pennant Hills High School, Pennant Hills
1965-1968
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect
Material: steel, precast concrete and textured brick

F4.
Whalan Primary School, Whalan
1968
Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: brick and insitu concrete
(Image: Public Works Photography Collection, Dept of Finance, Services & Innovation)

F5.
Classroom block S.C.E.G.G.S, Darlinghurst
1968
Architect: Rogers and Coward
Material: textured brick and insitu concrete panels

F6.
Marton Primary School, Engadine
1971
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with R Powell as Project Architect
Material: brick and board marked insitu concrete

F: Education - Schools

82



F7



F8

F7.
Windsor High School, Windsor
1968
Architect: model first developed at Windsor High School by NSW Government Architect with C Carter as Project Architect
Material: face brick

F8.
Davidson High School, Davidson
c1974
Architect: model first developed at Evans High School (1972) by NSW Government Architect with J Mc Hutchinson D Anderson and R Powell as Project Architects
Material: brick and insitu concrete



F9



F10

F9.
New teaching block and dormitory, Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview
1973
Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan
Material: brick with insitu concrete

F10.
Library, Gymnasium and Pool Complex, Cranbrook High School, Bellevue Hill
c1975
Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan
Material: brick with insitu concrete



F11



F12

F11.
St Andrews Cathedral School, Sydney City
1975
Architect: Noel Bell, Ridley Smith
Material: exposed insitu concrete and precast concrete

F12.
Stewart House, Curl Curl
1977
Architect: Michael Dysart and Associates
Material: exposed insitu concrete and precast concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

G: Education - University of Sydney



G1



G2

G1.
Chemical Engineering (J01),
University of Sydney, Darlington
Campus
1965
Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Byrce
Mortlock
Material: brick with insitu concrete

G2.
Electrical Engineering (J03),
University of Sydney, Darlington
Campus
1966
Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Byrce
Mortlock
Engineer: Taylor Thomson Whitting
Material: brick with insitu concrete
Status: building is earmarked for
demolition

83



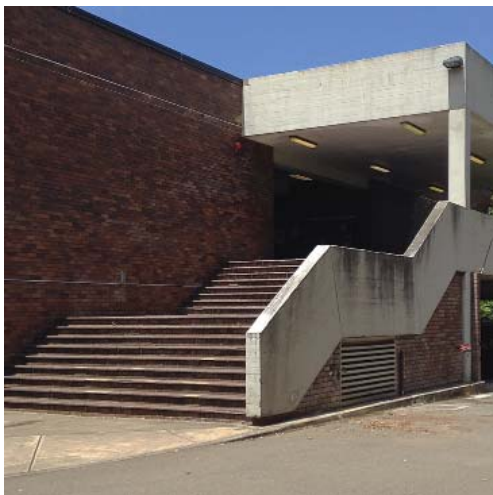
G3



G4

G3.
Peter Nicoll Russel Building (J02),
University of Sydney, Darlington
Campus
1966 and 1970
Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Stuart
Murray
Material: face brick with insitu
concrete

G4.
Thyne Building, St Andrews
College, University of Sydney,
Camperdown Campus
1966
Architect: McConnell Smith and
Johnson
Material: face brick with insitu
concrete



G5



G6

G5.
Bosch Building 1a (D04),
University of Sydney,
Camperdown Campus
1965
Architect: Stephenson and Turner
Material: face brick with insitu
concrete
Status: building is earmarked for
demolition

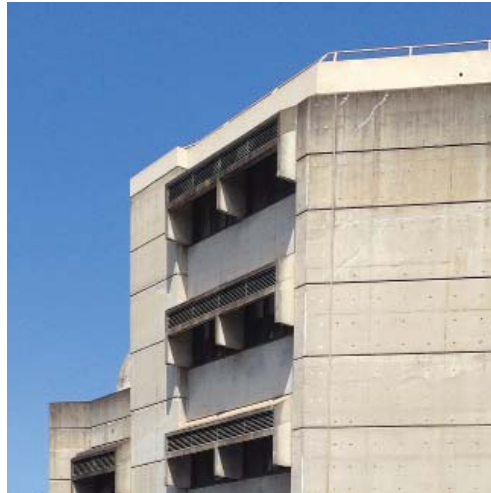
G6.
Bosch Building 1b (D05),
University of Sydney,
Camperdown Campus
1968
Architect: Stephenson and Turner
Material: face brick with insitu
concrete
Status: building is earmarked for
demolition

G: Education - University of Sydney

84



G7



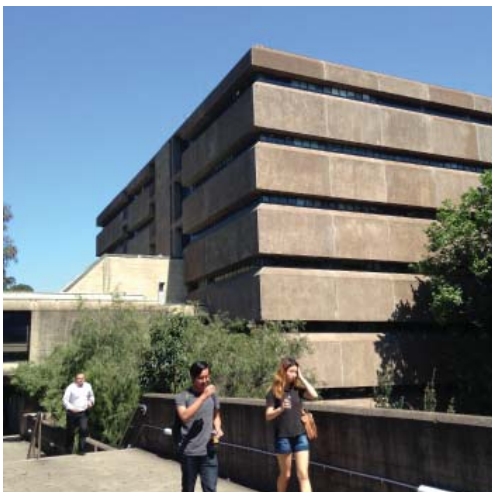
G8



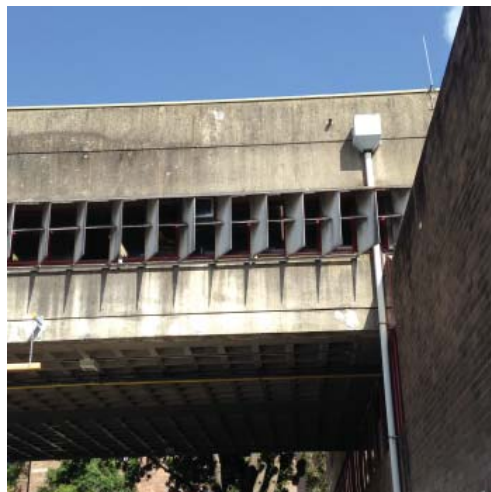
G9



G10



G11



G12

**G7.
Mechanical Engineering (J07),
University of Sydney, Darlington
Campus**

1971

Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Stuart
Murray

Material: face brick with insitu
concrete

**G8.
Addition to Wilkinson Building -
Architecture (G04), University of
Sydney, Darlington Campus**

1972 and c1983

Architect: McConnell Smith and
Johnson

Material: insitu concrete with face
brick work

Status: building is earmarked for

**G9.
Wentworth Building - Student
Union Stage 1 (G01), University of
Sydney, Darlington Campus**

1972

Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Ken
Woolley

Material: insitu concrete, tile and
precast concrete

Status: building is earmarked for
demolition

**G10.
R M C Gunn Building (B19),
University of Sydney,
Camperdown Campus**

1971-1974

Architect: Priestley and Lumsdaine

Material: precast concrete

Status: building is earmarked for
demolition

**G11.
Molecular Science - Biochemistry
Building (G08), University of
Sydney, Darlington Campus**

1971-1974

Architect: Stafford Moore and
Farrington

Material: insitu and precast
concrete

**G12.
Aeronautical Engineering Building
(J11), University of Sydney,
Darlington Campus**

1973-1975

Architect: Ancher Mortlock and
Murray, Design Architect Stuart
Murray

Material: face brick with insitu
concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

H: Education - Newcastle University



H1



H2



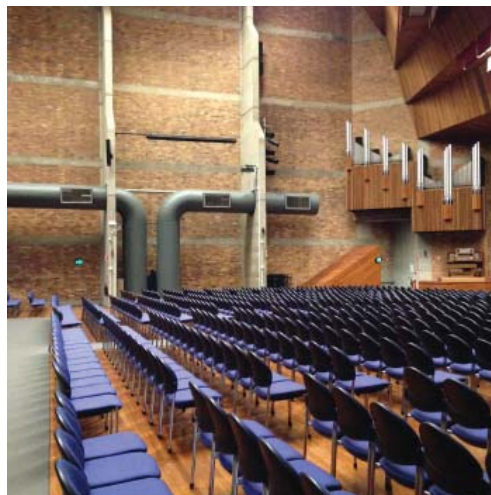
H3



H4



H5



H6

H1. Library, University of Newcastle, Callaghan

Stage 1: 1968, Stage 2: 1974
Architect for Stage2: A W Edwards
Material: smooth and board
marked insitu concrete with face
brick

H2. Architecture, University of Newcastle, Callaghan

1970
Architect: Romberg and Boyd
Material: brick, concrete, timber
and 'fibro' sheet

H3. Social Sciences, University of Newcastle, Callaghan

c1972
Architect: attributed to NSW
Government Architect
Material: smooth and board
marked insitu concrete with face
brick

H4. Medical Sciences, University of Newcastle, Callaghan

c1974
Architect: attributed to NSW
Government Architect
Material: smooth and board
marked insitu concrete with face
brick

H5, H6. Great Hall, University of Newcastle, Callaghan

1968-1973
Architect: Ancher Mortlock Murray
and Woolley
Material: smooth insitu concrete
and face brick

I: Education - University of NSW

86

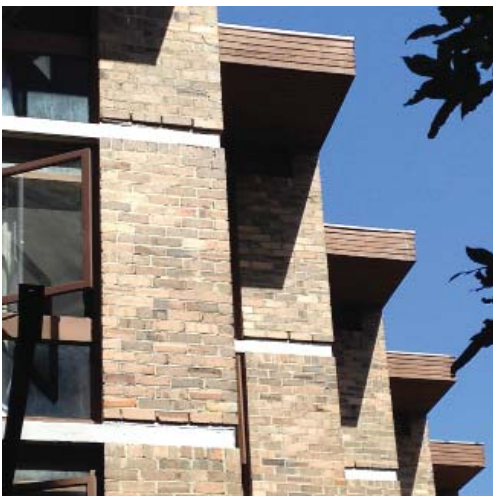


11



12

11, 12.
Goldstein Hall (D16), University of NSW, Kensington
1962-1964
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Peter Hall as Project Architect
Material: insitu concrete and textured brick
Status: concrete is now painted



13



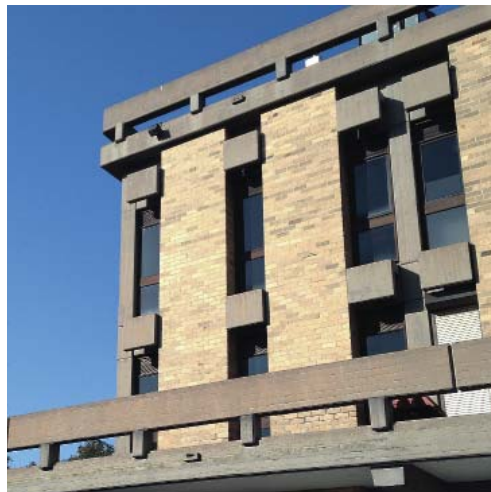
14

13.
USW Hall - Baxter College (D14), University of NSW, Kensington
1966
Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: insitu concrete and textured brick

14.
The Chancellery (C22), University of NSW, Kensington
1966
Architect: University Architect J Van der Steen
Material: insitu concrete and textured brick
Status: concrete now painted in part



15



16

15.
International House (C6), University of NSW, Kensington
1966-1968
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with project Architect Peter Hall
Material: insitu concrete and brick
Status: concrete is now painted

16.
University Square House (E4), University of NSW, Kensington
1969
Architect: University Architect J Van der Steen
Material: insitu concrete and brick
Status: concrete is now painted and building is now earmarked for demolition

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

I: Education - University of NSW

I: Education - University of Wollongong



17



18

17. Sciences Building (F23), University of NSW, Kensington 1974

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis
& Maclurcan
Engineer: Woolacott Hale Corlett
and Jumikis
Material: insitu and precast
concrete. Precast panels supplied
by EPM Concrete Pty Ltd
Status: concrete is now painted

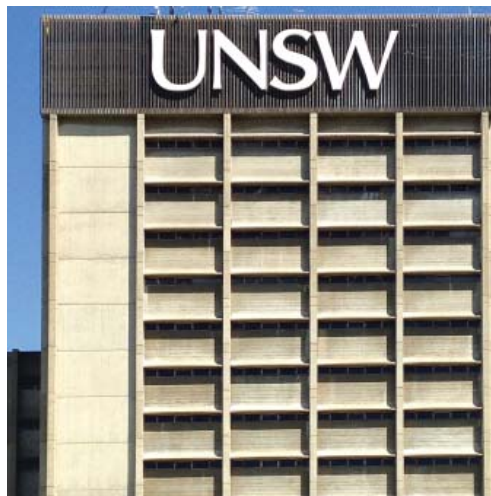
18. Sir John Clancy Auditorium (C24), University of NSW, Kensington 1971

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis
& Maclurcan
Material: insitu concrete
Status: concrete is now painted

87



19



110

19. Pool (B5), University of NSW, Kensington c1968

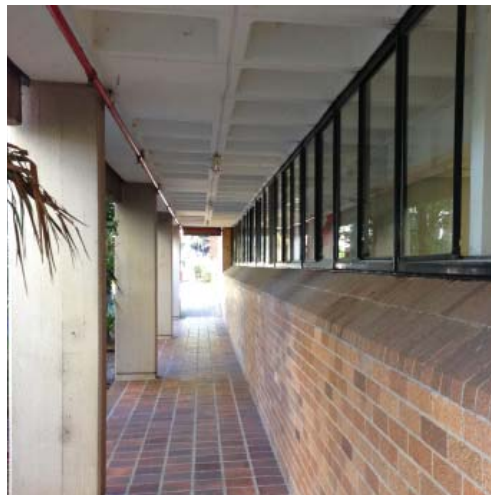
Architect: attributed to University
Architect J Van der Steen
Material: insitu concrete and
textured brick

110. Library Stage 2 (F21), University of NSW, Kensington 1977

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis
& Maclurcan
Material: insitu concrete
Status: concrete is now painted



111



112

111. Library Stage 2 (16), University of Wollongong, Wollongong c1976

Architect: attributed to NSW
Government Architect
Material: insitu and precast
concrete
Status: altered

112. Chemistry - Halpern Building (18), University of Wollongong, Wollongong c1976

Architect: attributed to NSW
Government Architect
Material: insitu concrete and face
brick

J: Education - Macquarie University

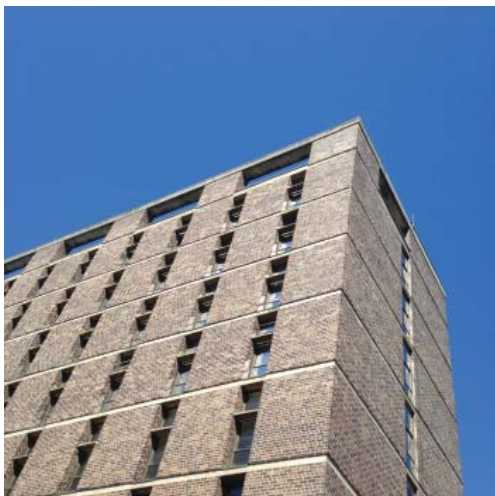
88



J1



J2



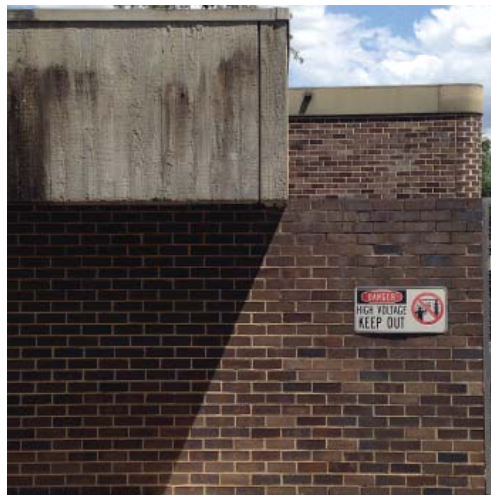
J3



J4



J5



J6

J1.
University Library Stage 1 (C7),
Macquarie University, Macquarie
1967
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Peter Hall as Project
Architect
Material: board marked insitu and
precast concrete

J2-J3.
Main Building and Science
Complex (E7), Macquarie
University, Macquarie
1967
Architect: Stafford Moor &
Farrington
Material: board marked insitu
concrete and manganese face brick
with joints struck flush
Status: the interior of triple height
space is now altered with glazed
roof covered over

J4.
Arts and Sciences (W6),
Macquarie University, Macquarie
1968
Architect: Fowell Mansfield and
Maclurcan
Material: insitu concrete and face
brick
Status: interior is now guttered

J5.
Lecture Theatres (W5), Macquarie
University, Macquarie
1968
Architect: Fowell Mansfield and
Maclurcan
Material: board marked insitu
concrete and face brick
J6.
Central Plant (C1), Macquarie
University, Macquarie
1968
Architect: attributed to Edwards
Madigan Torzillo and Briggs
International Pty Ltd
Material: board marked insitu
concrete and face brick

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

J: Education - Macquarie University



J7



J8

J7.
Union Building (C10), Macquarie University, Macquarie
1968
Architect: Ancher Mortlock Murray and Woolley
Material: insitu concrete
Status: altered internally

J8.
Sciences Faculty (E8), Macquarie University, Macquarie
1970
Architect: Stafford Moor and Farrington
Material: face brick

89

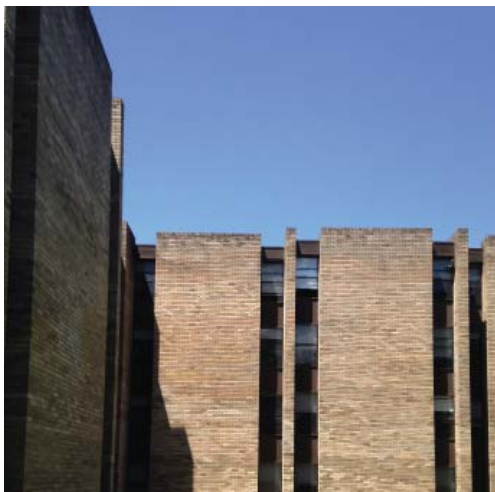


J9

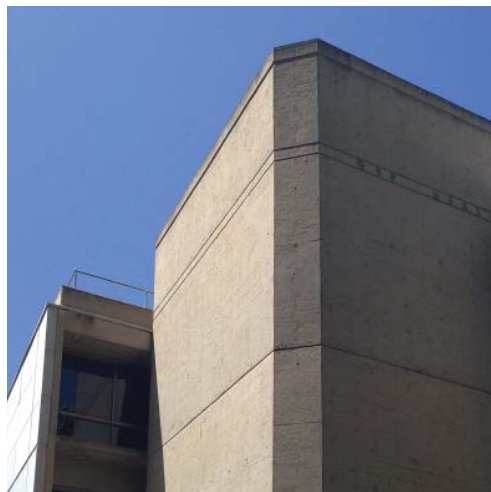


J10

J9-J10.
Lincoln Building (former Council Building) (C8), Macquarie University, Macquarie
1971
Architect: Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Briggs International Pty Ltd
Material: insitu and precast concrete



J11



J12

J11.
Dunmore Lang College, Macquarie University, Macquarie
1970
Architect: Devine, Erby and Stowe
Material: face brick

J12.
University Library Stage 2 (C7), Macquarie University, Macquarie
1972
Architect: NSW Government Architect
Material: insitu and precast concrete

K: Education - University of Technology

L: Education - Former Colleges

90



K1



K2



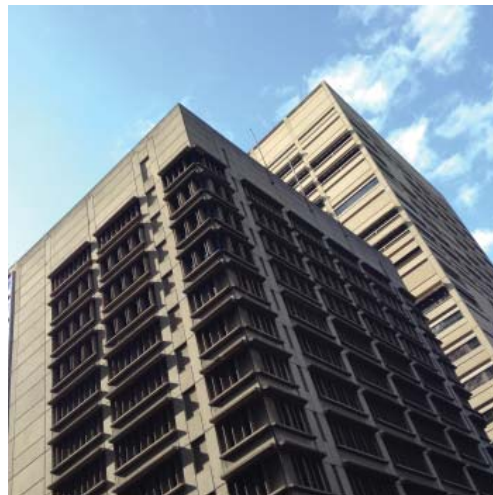
L1



L2



L3



L4

K1-K2.

Main Entrance and Tower Building (CB01), University of Technology, Ultimo

1968-1975

Architect: NSW Government Architect with Michael Dysart as Project Architect in association with Gordon M Jenkins and Associates

Engineer: Bond James Laron and Reid

Material: insitu and precast concrete

Status: northern entry and interior spaces have been modified

L1-L2.

former Kuring-gai College of Advance Education and former Kuring-gai Campus, Lindfield

1968-1985 (Stage 1 illustrated))

Architect: NSW Government Architect with David Turner as Project Architect

Material: insitu concrete and face brick

Status: the building is currently being refurbishment as a school for 2000 students.

Constructed under 6 stages:

- Stage 1: 1968-1971 library, lower lecture rooms, arts and crafts, TV studio, teaching and science blocks
- Stage 2: 1972 medical teaching block, union, administration area, 1000 hall, nearby bus stop and security building
- Stage 3: 1974 gym and sports hall and elevated walkway
- Stage 4: 1977 additional lecture rooms, offices and dining terraces
- Stage 5: 1984 additional lecture rooms and offices
- Stage 6: 1985 child care facilities

L3.

former Newcastle Teacher's College (now incorporated within Newcastle University)

1974

Architect: NSW Government Architect with J McKinney as Project Architect

Material: board marked insitu

L4.

School of Law, University of Sydney, City of Sydney

1969

Architect: McConnell Smith and Johnson

Engineer: Woolacott, Hale, Corlett and Jumikis

Material: insitu and precast concrete. The precast panels supplied by Fabbrostone Pty Ltd

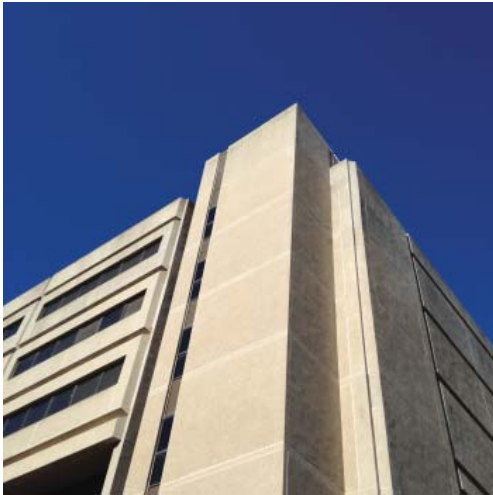
Status: building is earmarked for demolition

Status: pending demolition

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

L: Education - Former Colleges

M: Education - Technical Colleges (TAFE)



L5



L6

L6.
The College of Law, Chandos Street, St Leonards
 1976
 Architect: Winterbottom Moore and Associates
 Material: insitu concrete and exposed aggregate render
L6.
former Callaghan Staff College (now Chabad North Shore), St Ives
 1970-1979
 Architect: Peddle Thorp and Walker
 Material: face brick
 Status: former Commonwealth Bank's residential training college now a centre for Jewish studies

91



L7



L8

L7.
former Nepean Teacher's College (now Western Sydney University), Kingswood
 1976
 Architect: NSW Government
 Architect with B. McDonald as Project Architect
 Engineer: Taylor Thomson Whiting
 Material: insitu concrete and face brick
L8.
former Alexander Mackie College of Advance Education (now Georges River College Oatley Senior Campus), Oatley
 1976-1980
 Architect: NSW Government
 Architect with Colin Still as Project Architect
 Engineer: Longworth and Mckenzie



M1



M2

M1.
Buildings F and G Hornsby Technical College, Hornsby
 1965-1967
 Architect: NSW Government
 Architect with M Zatorski as Project Architect in association with Collard, Clarke and Jackson
 Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick
M2.
Buildings D, G and F, St George Technical College, Kogarah
 1965-1968
 Architect: NSW Government
 Architect
 Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

M: Education - Technical Colleges (TAFE)

92



M3



M4



M5



M6



M7



M8

M3.
Bankstown Technical College, Bankstown

1965-1968

Architect: NSW Government Architect with P Stephens as Project Architect

Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

M4.
Building C, Granville Technical College, Granville

c1970

Architect: NSW Government Architect

Material: board marked insitu concrete and brick

M5.
Buildings B (later addition), M, P (northern portion) and S, North Sydney Technical College, Gore Hill

c1970

Architect: NSW Government Architect

Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

M6.
Hunter Technical College, Gosford Campus

1973

Architect: NSW Government Architect

Material: board marked insitu concrete and brick

M7.
Buildings A, Brookvale Technical College, Brookvale

1973

Architect: NSW Government Architect

Material: board marked insitu concrete, precast concrete and face brick

M8.
Building A, Sutherland Technical College, Gympie

c1975

Architect: NSW Government Architect

Material: predominately face brick

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

M: Education - Technical Colleges (TAFE)



M9



M10

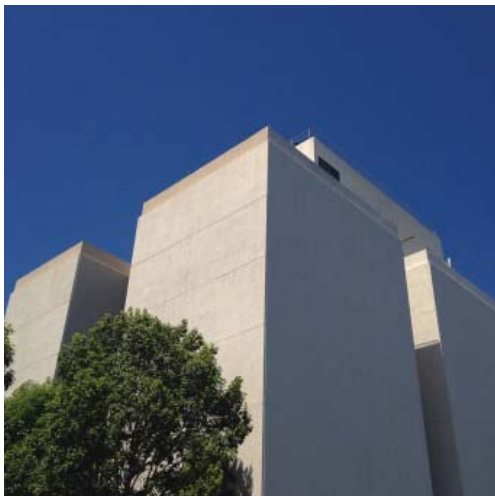
M9.
Buildings A and B, Randwick Technical College, Randwick
c1978

Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: board marked insitu concrete, precast concrete and face brick

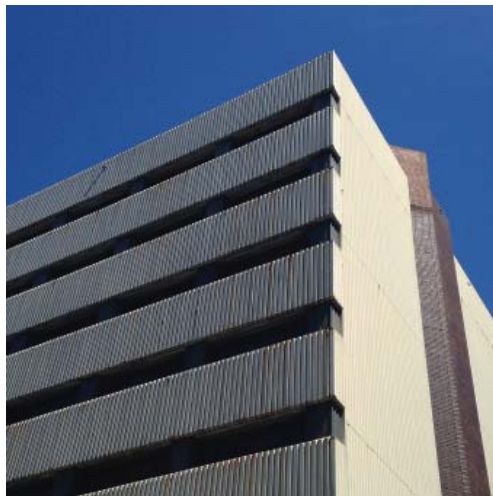
M10.
Hospitality Training School, Ryde
1973-1976

Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Andrew Andersons as Project Architect
Material: smooth insitu concrete, precast concrete and face brick

93



M11



M12

M11.
Building M (Mechanical Engineering), Sydney Technical College, Ultimo
1973

Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: smooth insitu concrete and precast concrete

M12.
Building G (Business Services), Sydney Technical College, Ultimo
1980

Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: brick and rippled metal panel



M13



M14

M13.
Buildings H and J, Meadowbank Technical College, Meadowbank
1981

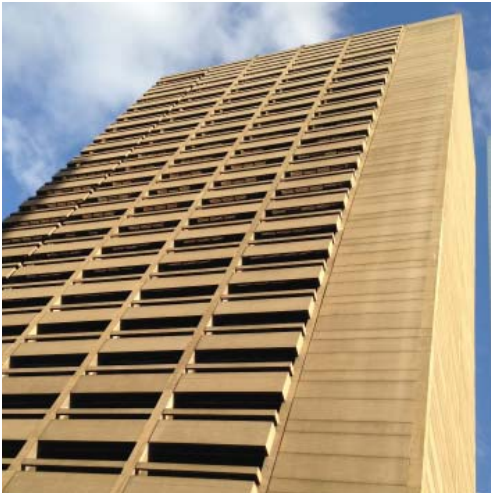
Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: face brick and metal panel

M14.
Building D (Library and Student Services), Sydney Technical College, Ultimo
1982

Architect: NSW Government
Architect
Material: smooth insitu concrete and face brick

N: Commercial - Offices (Sydney City)

94



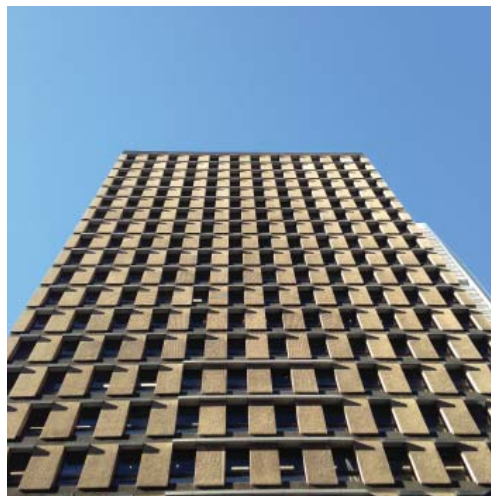
N1



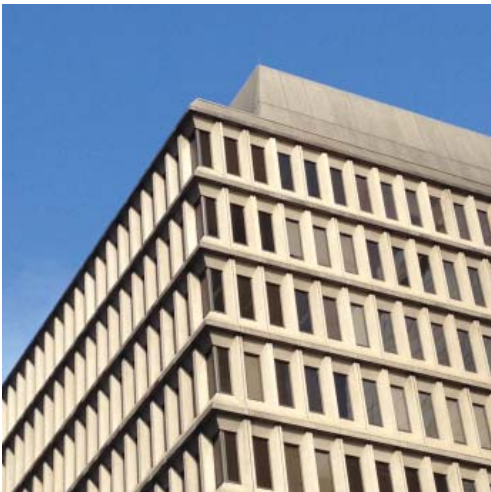
N2



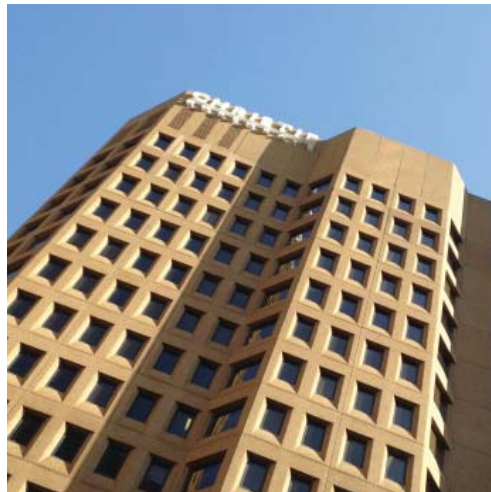
N3



N4



N5



N6

N1.
Head Office Extension to
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage
and Drainage Board, Pitt Street,
Sydney City

1965

Architect: McConnel Smith and Johnson

Material: precast concrete

N2.
former Norwich House, O'Connell
Street, Sydney City

1970

Architect: Stephenson and Turner

Engineer: Rankine and Hill

Material: precast concrete supplied by Melocco Bros Pty Ltd

N3.
Labor Council of NSW, Sussex
Street, Sydney City

1971

Architect: Brewster Murray and Partners

Material: precast concrete

N4.
Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd,
Martin Place, Sydney City

1972

Architect: Alan Williams and Associates with Stephenson and Turner

Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners

Material: precast concrete by Fabbrostone Pty Ltd

Status: pending demolition

N5.
former Transport House
(addition), York Street, Sydney
City

1973

Architect: Peddle Thorp and Walker

Material: precast concrete

N6.
former Farmer's and Grazier's
Building, Spring Street, Sydney
City

1973

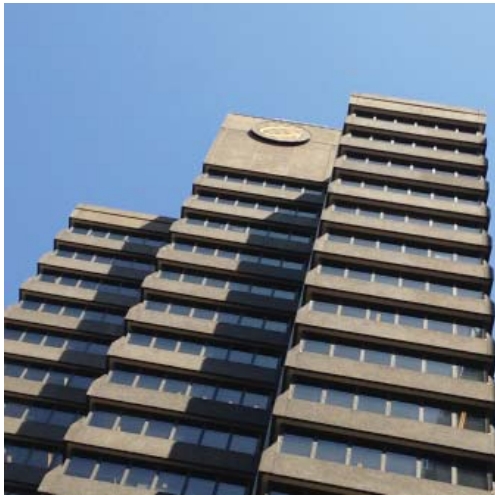
Architect: Anchor Mortlock and Woolley with McConnel Smith and Johnson Pty Ltd in Association

Engineer: Over Arup and Partners

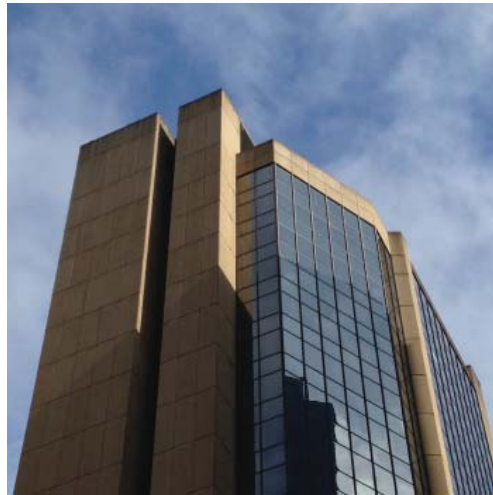
Material: precast concrete by ASC Concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

N: Commercial - Offices (Sydney City)



N7



N8

**N7.
Macquarie House (with Australia Club), Macquarie Street, Sydney City**

1973

Architect: Hanson Todd and Partners in association with Palmer and Turner (Laurie and Heath as architects for the Australia Club)

Material: precast concrete

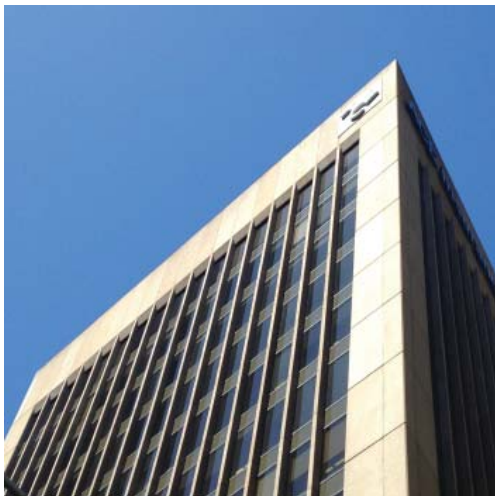
**N8.
former Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Building (CML), Martin Place, Sydney City**

1974

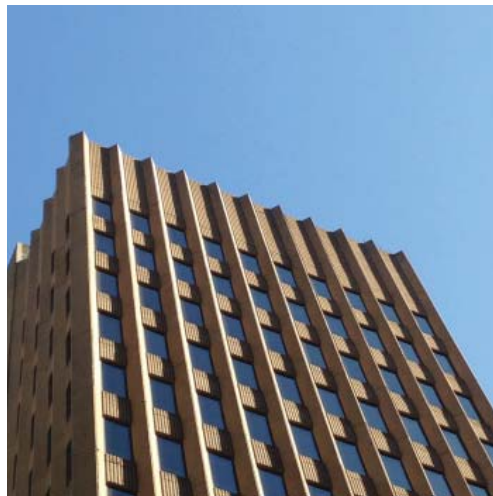
Architect: Joseland and Gilling

Engineer: Docker and Smith

Material: precast concrete



N9



N10

**N9.
former South British United Insurance Building, Hunter Street, Sydney City**

1974

Architect: Joseland and Gilling

Engineer: P O Miller Milston and Ferris

Material: precast concrete

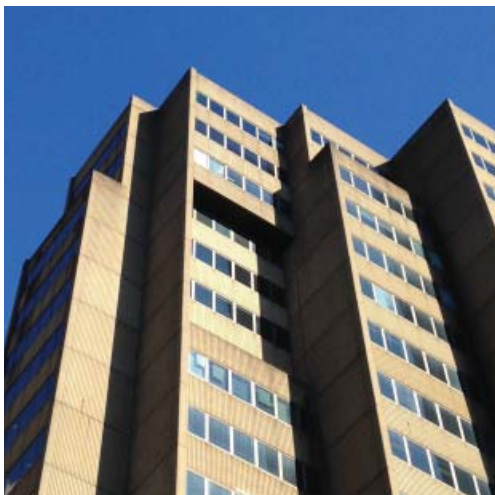
Description: 14 storey concrete perimeter wall supported by post tensioned mullion ties supported off roof beam

**N10.
former Currency House, Pitt Street Sydney City**

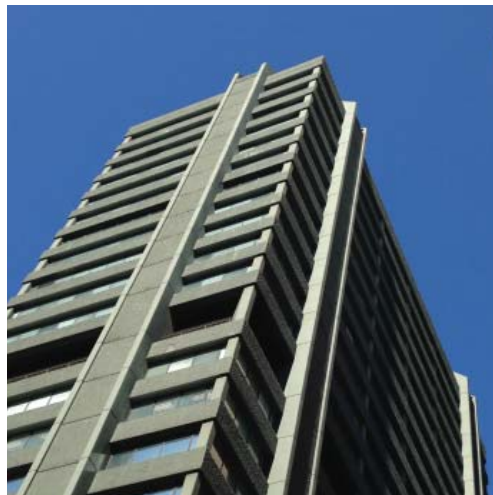
1975

Architect: Kann Finch and Partners Pty Ltd

Material: precast concrete



N11



N12

**N11.
former P&C Tower (now Hyde Park Square), Elizabeth Street, Sydney City**

1976

Architect: Grounds and Co Pty Ltd in Association with Cheesman, Doley, Bradham and Neighbour

Engineer: Connell and Hagenbach

Material: precast concrete

**N12.
former Telstra House, 233 Castlereagh Street, Sydney City**

1972-1976

Architect: Kann Finch and Partners Pty Ltd

Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners

Material: insitu verticle rope concrete finish

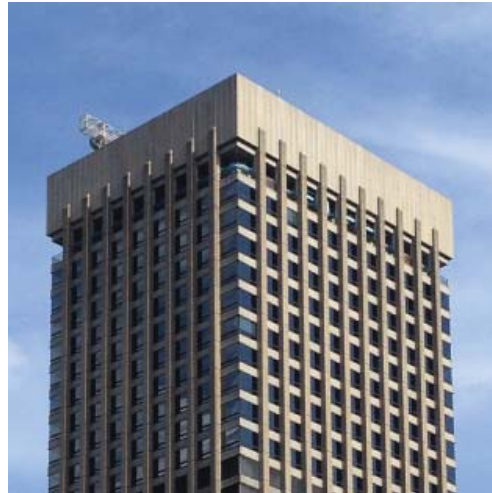
Status: now painted

N: Commercial - Offices (Sydney City)

96



N13



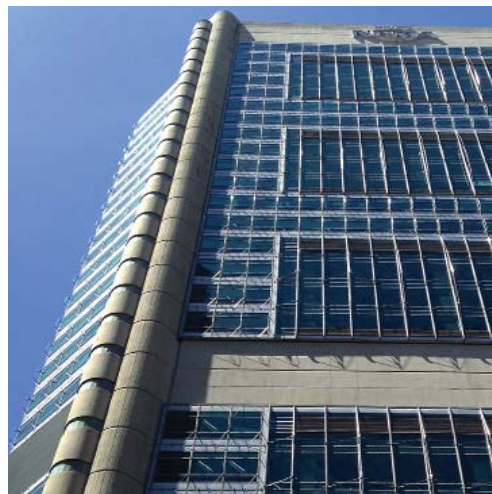
N14

N13.
former State Bank Tower, No 1 Oxford Street, Sydney City
1976
Architect: Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley and Johnson Pty Ltd
Material: hammered nibb insitu concrete and precast concrete spandrels by Fabbrostone Pty Ltd

N14.
former T&G Building, Elizabeth and park Street Sydney City
1978
Architect: Kann Finch and Partners with Peddle Thorpe and Walker as consulting architects
Engineer: Rankine and Hill
Material: insitu concrete



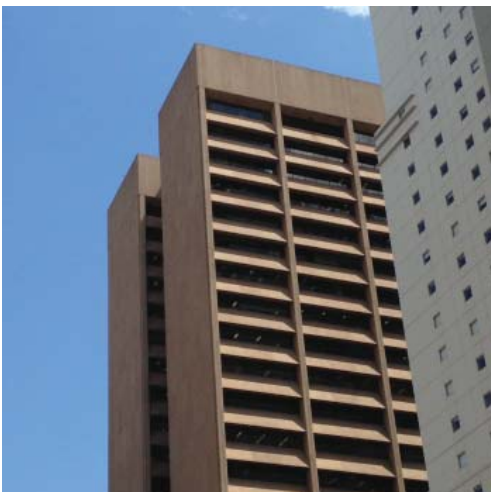
N15



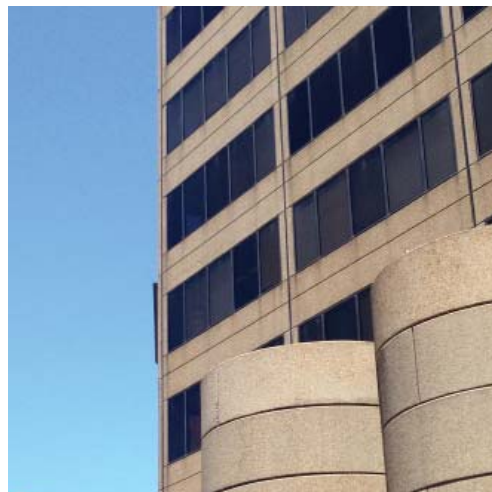
N16

N21.
Leda House, Hunter Street, Sydney City
1975
Architect: not known
Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete

N16.
former American Express Tower, George and King Street, Sydney City
1976
Architect: John Andrews International
Engineer: Wargon Chapman and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete
Status: severely altered



N17



N18

N17.
Rodin Cutler House, Campbell Street, Sydney City
1978
Architect: Meldrum Burrows and Partners Pty Ltd
Material: precast concrete

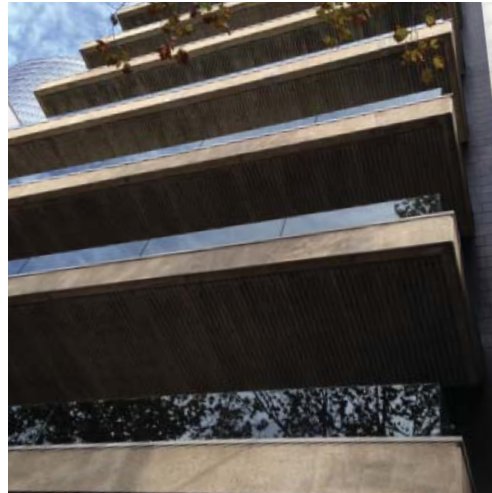
N18.
McKell Building (Rawson Place Government Offices), Sydney City
1979
Architect: NSW Government Architect with Lionel Glendenning as Project Architect
Material: precast concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

N: Commercial - Offices (Sydney City, Woolloomooloo and Surry Hills)



N19

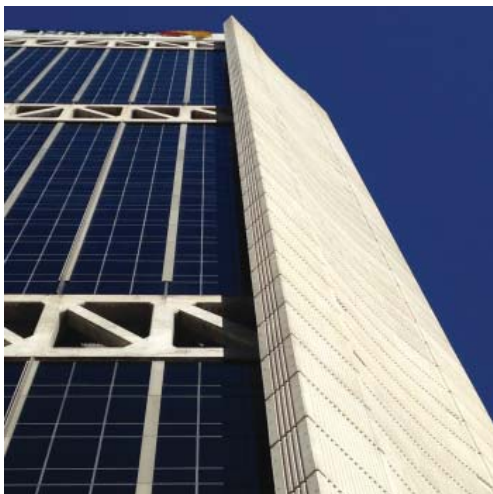


N20

N19.
former University and Schools Club, Phillip Street, Sydney City
 1987
 Architect: not known
 Material: precast concrete

N20.
former Lufthansa House (now Munich Re House), Macquarie Street, Sydney City
 1979
 Architect: Kann Finch and Partners
 Material: board marked insitu concrete to balconies

97



N21



N22

N21.
former QANTAS International Centre (being Stage 1 of the World Trade Centre), George Street, Sydney City
 1970-1982
 Architect: Joseland and Gilling
 Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
 Material: insitu concrete and precast concrete floor system supplied by EPM Concrete Pty Ltd.

N22.
former Bank of NSW Offices, 134 Williams Street, Woolloomooloo
 c1967
 Architect: Stephenson and Turner
 Material: precast concrete



N23



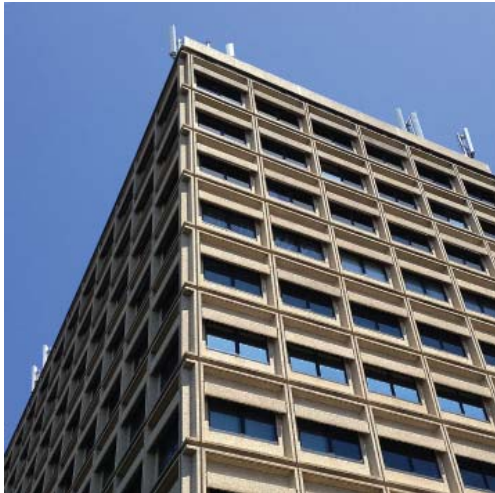
N24

N23.
Olivetti House, 140-148 Williams Street, Woolloomooloo
 c1970
 Designer: Summit Enterprises Pty Ltd
 Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete

N24.
former Amalgamated Metal Worker's Union Building, 136 Chalmers Street, Surry Hills
 1973-c1976
 Architect: Morrison and Partners with Geoff Driscoll as Project Architect
 Material: bush hammered insitu concrete

O: Commercial - Offices (North Sydney and St Leonards)

98



O1



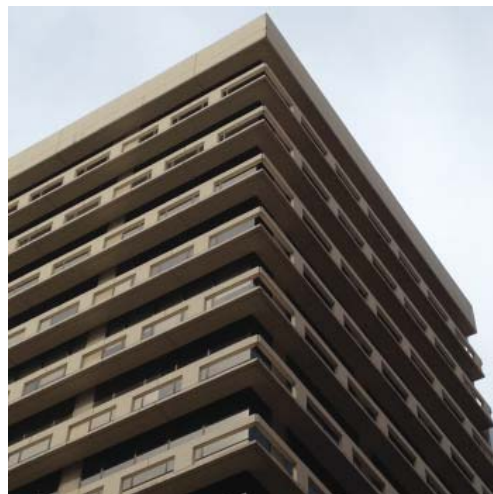
O2

O1.
former Southern Star House,
8-22 West Street, North Sydney
1974
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete

O2.
former Babcock House, 33 Berry
Street, North Sydney
1975
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete



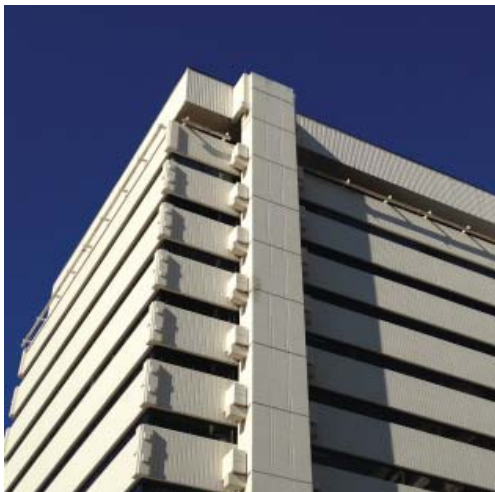
O3



O4

O3.
North Point, Miller Street and
Pacific Highway, North Sydney
1977
Architect: Kolos and Bryant
Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners
Material: precast concrete and
aggregate render

O4.
Office, 83 Mount Street, North
Sydney
1975
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete



O5



O6

O5.
Office, No 1 Chandos Street, St
Leonards
1973
Architect: Fambertaux Rice Hanley
Pty Ltd
Engineer: Taylor Thomson Whitting
Material: insitu concrete
Status: now painted

O6.
former Simsmetal House, 41
McLaren Street, North Sydney
1972
Architect: Harry Seidler and
Associates
Material: insitu concrete and brick
piers forming sun louvres

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

O: Commercial - Offices (North Sydney, Milsons Point St Leonards, Neutral Bay and Edgecliffe)



O7



O8

O7. former Architect's Offices, Rangers Road, Neutral Bay 1971

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan
Engineer: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan
Material: textured brickwork bagged and painted

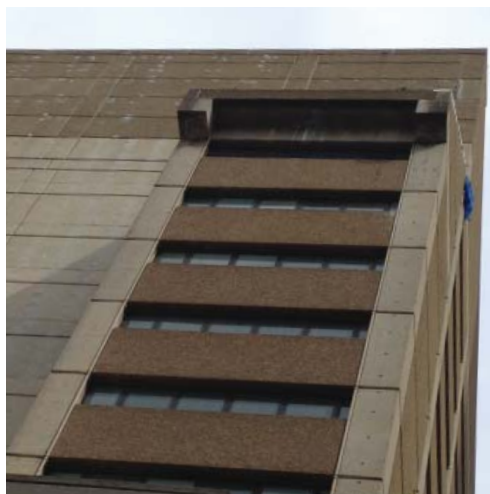
O8. Offices including Architect's Studio, 2 Glen Street, Milsons Point

1971-1973, with 2A Glen Street added 1986-1988
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Engineer: P O Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: Painted precast vertical louvre panels supplied by Humes Ltd

99



O9



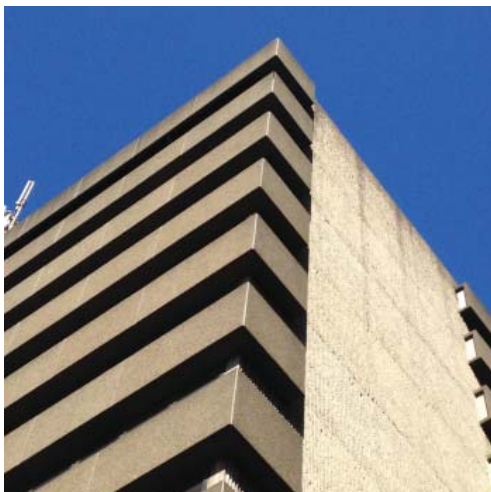
O10

O9. Edgecliffe Centre, New South Head Road, Edgecliffe 1972

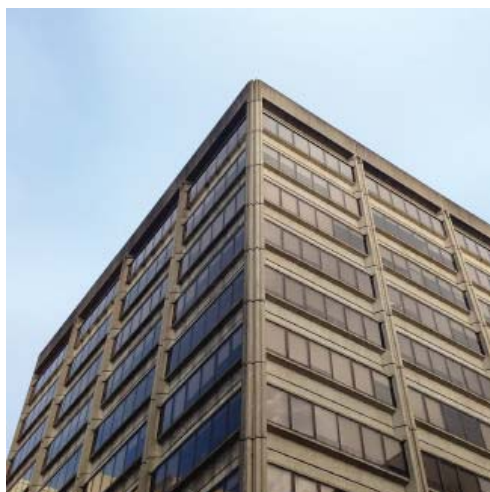
Architect: Clark Gazzard Pty Ltd
Engineer: Rankine and Hill
Material: precast concrete by Fabbrostone
Description: retail and office development integrated with Eastern Suburbs railway

O10. Office, 121 Walker Street, North Sydney

1974
Architect: not known
Material: insitu and precast concrete



O11



O12

O11. former Simms Metal Offices, 621 Pacific Highway, St Leonards 1975

Architect: not known
Material: nib hammered insitu concrete

O12. Office, 100 Christie Street, St Leonards

1984
Architect: Davenport Campbell and Partners
Engineer: Bond James Laron and Murtagh
Material: precast concrete by EPM Concrete Pty Ltd

O: Commercial - Offices (Chatswood, Epping, Hurstville and Campbelltown)

100



O13



O14

O13.
Office and Apartment Complex,
154 Pacific Highway, North
Sydney

1985

Architect: not known

Material: insitu concrete

Status: demolished late 2015

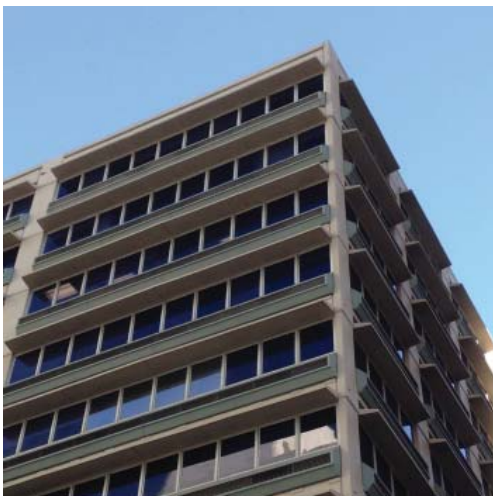
O14.
Office Building, now Westpac
Card Services, Langston Place,
Epping

c1978

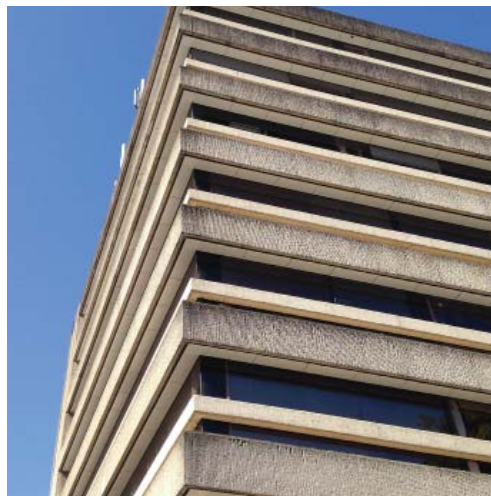
Architect: not known

Material: exposed aggregate insitu
and precast concrete

Status: pending demolition



O15



O16

O15.
former Guardian Royal Exchange,
10 Help Street, Chatswood

1974

Architect: not known

Material: insitu and precast
concrete with fibreglass spandrels

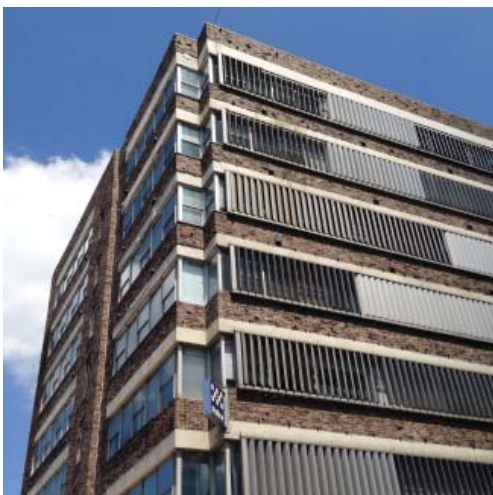
O16.
former Medical House, 13 Spring
Street, Chatswood

1976

Architect: Robertson and Marks

Engineer: Rankine and Hill

Material: rope finish to insitu
spandrels and bush hammered
finish to precast concrete rails



O17



O18

O17.
former IMB House (now Hurstville
Police Station), 36 Ormonde
Parade, Hurstville

c1970

Architect: not known

Material: insitu concrete and
textured brick

O18.
Office Building with ground
floor retail, 174 Queen Street,
Campbelltown

c1975

Architect: not known

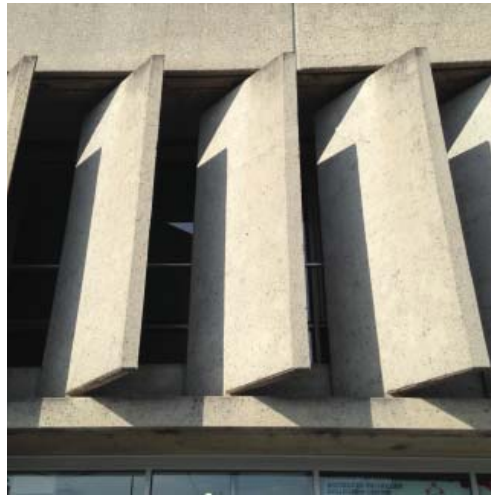
Material: exposed aggregate insitu
concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

O: Commercial - Offices (Summer Hill, Parramatta, Blacktown and Liverpool)



O19



O20

O19.
Offices Building, 158 -161 George Street, Liverpool
1974
Architect: Reuben Lane & Associates
Engineer: R J Crocker and Partners
Material: vertical rope finish insitu concrete

O20.
former Department of Housing Offices, 8 Patrick Street, Blacktown
c1980
Architect: attributed to the Dept of Housing and Construction
Material: exposed aggregate insitu and precast concrete

101



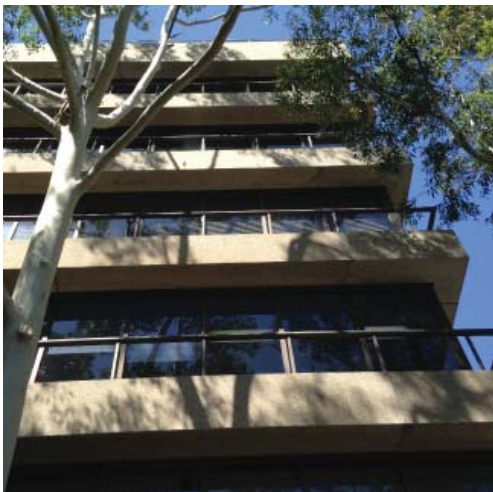
O21



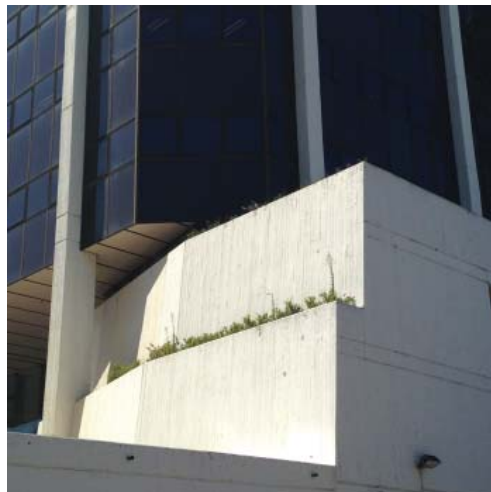
O22

O21.
former Leighton House, 60 Parramatta Road, Summer Hill
1974
Architect: Ancher Mortlock and Woolley
Engineer: Willing English and Devin
Material: bush hammered insitu concrete

O22.
Rotary Down Under House, 43 Hunter Street, Parramatta
1973
Architect: not known
Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete spandrels



O23



O24

O23.
Gough Whitlam Plaza Building, 20 Wentworth Street, Parramatta
1983
Architect: not known
Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete
Building developed by the NSW Labor Council

O24.
Macquarie Towers, 13 Macquarie Street, Parramatta
1978-1983
Architect: Peddle Thorp and Walker
Material: board marked insitu concrete podium with curtain wall glazing
Status: concrete now painted

P: Commercial - Banks

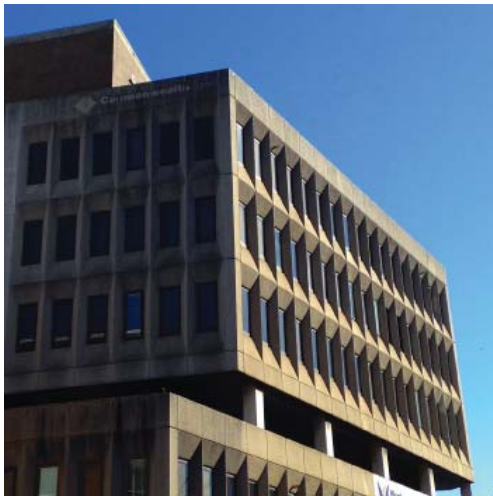
102



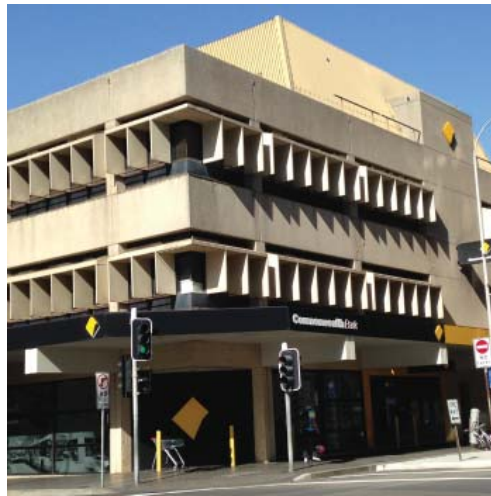
P1



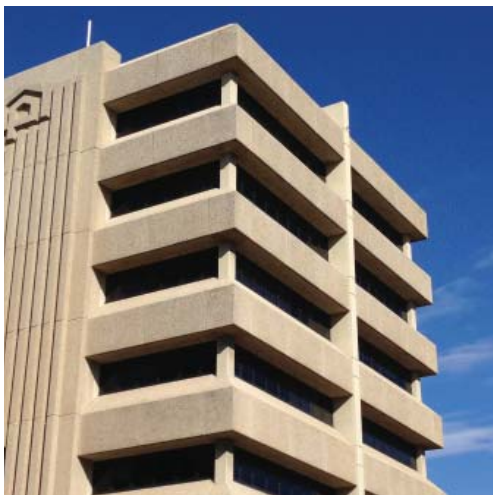
P2



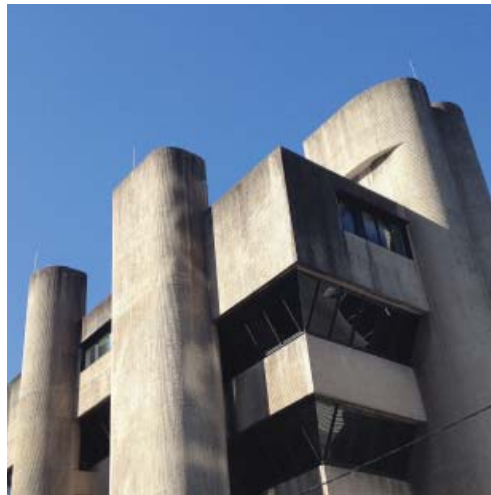
P3



P4



P5



P6

P1.
former Commonwealth Savings Bank, Hunter Street Branch, Newcastle

1968

Architect: Peddle Thorp and Walker

Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete

P2.
Commonwealth Savings Bank, Church Street Branch, Parramatta
c1975

Architect: attributed to Bank and Special Projects Branch, Department of Housing and Construction

Material: brick, textured insitu and precast concrete

P3.
former Commonwealth Savings Bank, Elizabeth Street Branch, Surry Hills
1972- c1977

Architect: Harold H Smith and Jessie Architects

Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete

P4.
Commonwealth Savings Bank, Oxford Street Branch, Bondi Junction
c1975

Architect: attributed to Bank and Special Projects Branch, Department of Housing and Construction

Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete

P5.
Newcastle Permanent Building Society Head Office and Banking Chamber, 307 King Street, Newcastle West
1983

Architect: Valentine, Dick and Crook

Material: insitu concrete and exposed aggregate precast

P6.
former CBC Bank Headquarters (now the Oxley Business Centre), Clarke Street, Crows Nest
1976

Architect: Kerr and Smith with Geoff Malone as Associate Architect in Charge of Design

Material: exposed aggregate insitu concrete and exposed aggregate render

Staub: upper level windows added into walls of former computer room

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

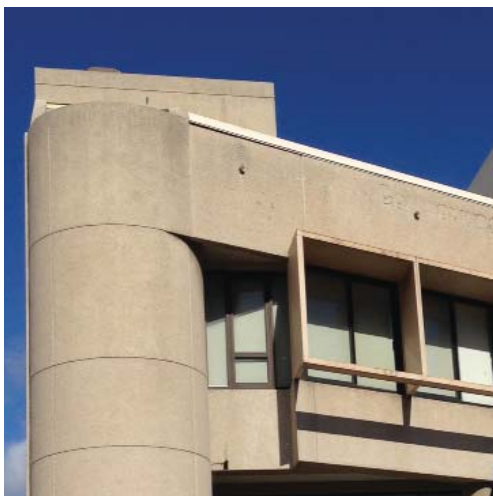
P: Commercial - Banks



P7



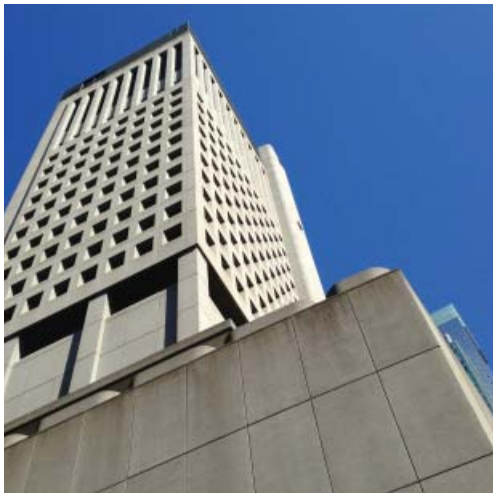
P8



P9



P10



P11



P12

P8.
Westpac Bank, Beaumont Street Branch, Hamilton Newcastle
c1975

Architect: not known
Material: insitu concrete and face brick (now painted)

P7.
Commonwealth Savings Bank, South Street Branch, Granville
c1980

Architect: not known
Material: textured insitu concrete and brick

103

P9.
former Commonwealth Savings Bank, Crown Street Branch, Wollongong
1982

Architect: Bank and Special Projects Branch, Department of Housing and Construction
Engineer: McMillan Britton and Kell
Material: smooth insitu and precast concrete

P10.
Commonwealth Savings Bank, Victoria Street Branch, Chatswood
c1985

Architect: attributed to Bank and Special Projects Branch, Department of Housing and Construction
Material: insitu and exposed aggregate concrete

P11.
Commonwealth Savings Bank Computer Centre, 265 Castlereagh Street, Sydney City
1982-c1985

Architect: Smith Jesse Payne and Hunt
Engineer: Woolacott Hale Corlett and Jumikis
Material: exposed aggregate render and granite faced precast

P12.
former Commonwealth Savings Bank Data Centre, 48-56 George Street, Burwood
1985

Architect: Smith Jesse Payne & Hunt
Engineer: Bond James Laron and Murtagh
Material: fine bush hammered and hammered ribbed insitu concrete

Q: Commercial - Retail

104



Q1



Q2

Q1.
Blacktown Mall, 95 Main Street, Blacktown
c1970
Architect: not known
Material: brick with insitu and precast concrete

Q2.
Retail with upper storey office, 79 Mann Street, Gosford City
c1975
Architect: not known
Material: brick with insitu and precast concrete



Q3



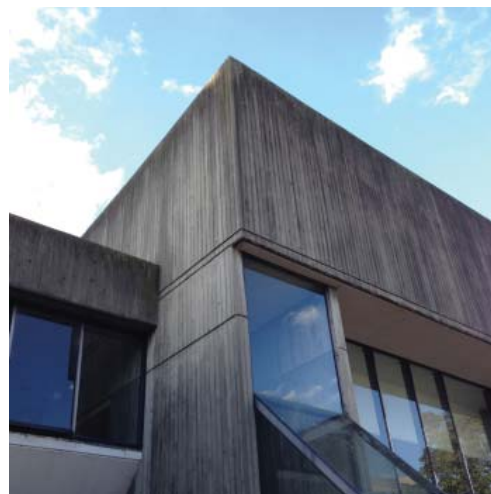
Q4

Q3.
Piccadilly Court, 356-366 New South Head Road, Double Bay
c1975
Architect: not known
Material: insitu concrete

Q4.
Trade Secret Retail Complex, High Street, Penrith
c1975
Architect: not known
Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete



Q5



Q6

Q5.
Retail Complex, Appian Way, Bankstown
c1978
Architect: not known
Material: brick with board marked insitu concrete

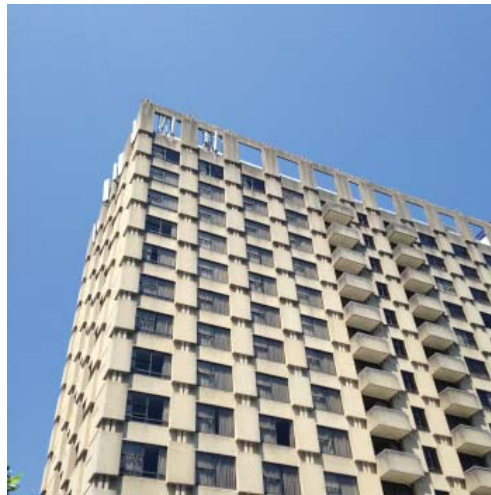
Q6.
Retail with upper storey office, 22 Howard Street, Dee Why
c1975
Architect: not known
Material: board marked insitu concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

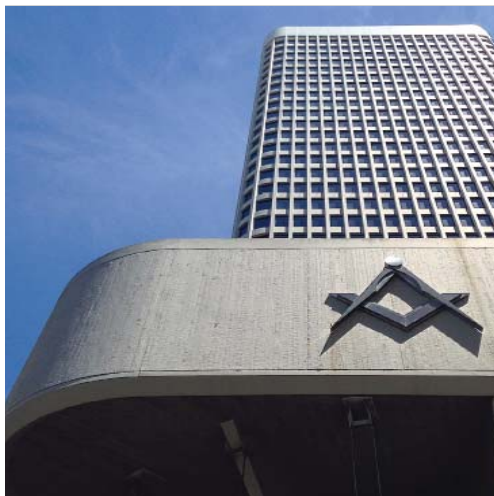
R: Commercial - Motels, Hotels and Conference Facilities



R1



R2



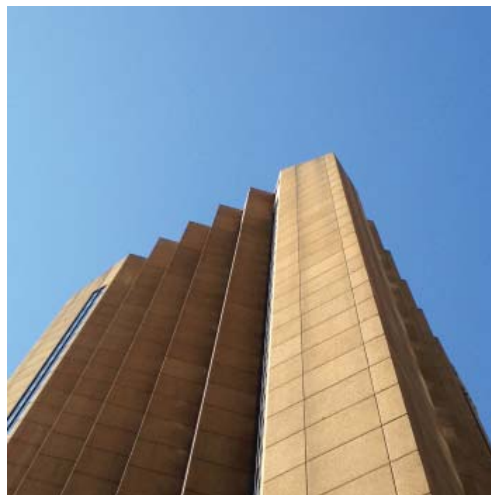
R3



R4



R5



R6

R1.
Blackheath Motor Inn, 282 Great Western Highway, Blackheath
1967

Architect: Bill Lucas

Material: concrete block and timber

Status: external blockwork now painted and the all red interiors by Marion Hall Best are now lost

R2.
former Northside Gardens (now Rydges Hotel), 54 McLaren Street, North Sydney
1972

Architect: Kolos and Bryant

Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners

Material: smooth precast concrete

R3.
Sydney Masonic Centre, 66 Goulburn Street, Sydney City
1979

Architect: Joseland and Gilling with T W Hodgson and Sons in Association

Engineer: Rankine and Hill

Material: board marked, smooth and exposed insitu concrete

Some internal walls were cast as a single pour into 5m high formwork

R4.
former Airport Hilton Hotel (now Mercure International), 32 Levey Street, Arncliffe
1981

Architect: H Stossel and Partners

Engineer: Mateffy Perl Nagy

Material: load-bearing precast concrete

R5.
Intercontinental Hotel, 117 Macquarie Street, Sydney City
1985

Architect: Hotel room tower- Kann Finch

Material: textured precast concrete

R6.
former Regent Hotel (now Four Seasons), 199 George Street, Sydney City
1982

Architect: Davis Heather and Dysart Pty Ltd

Engineer: Civil and Civic

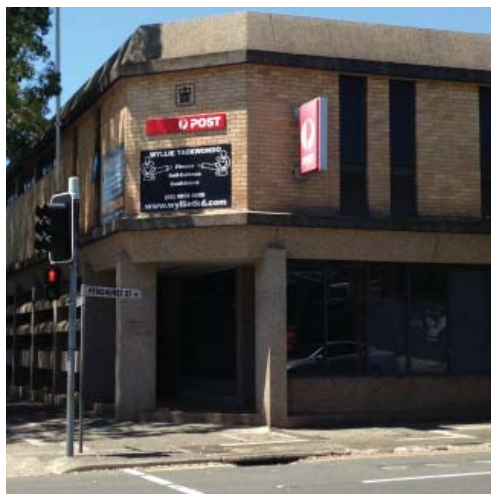
Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete by Rescrete Industries

S: Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges

106



S1



S2



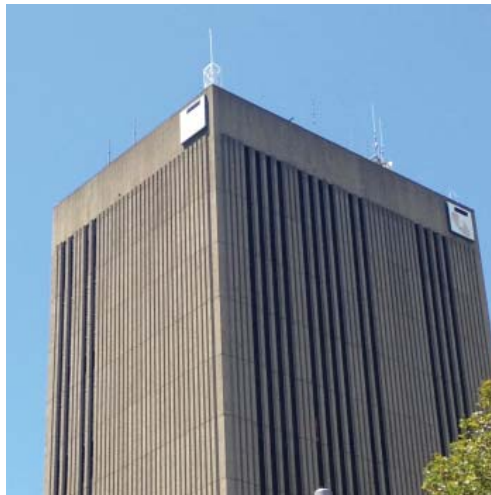
S3



S4



S5



S6

S1.
Kingsgrove Post Office, Kingsgrove Road, Kingsgrove
1971

Architect: attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

Material: exposed aggregate precast concrete and brick

S2.
Willoughby Post Office, Penshurst Road, Willoughby
c1978

Architect: attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

Material: brick with exposed aggregate render and precast

S3.
Gosford Post Office, Watt Street, Gosford
1978

Architect: attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

S4.
Artarmon Post Office, Hampden Road, Artarmon
c1980

Architect: attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

Material: rendered and painted

S5.
Campbelltown Post Office, Dumaresq Street, Campbelltown
c1980

Architect: attributed to Department of Housing and Construction

Material: rendered and painted concrete and/or blockwork (image from Google Streetview)

S6.
Haymarket Telephone Exchange, 31 Parker Street, Sydney City
1979

Architect: not known

Material: precast concrete

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

S: Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges



S7



S8

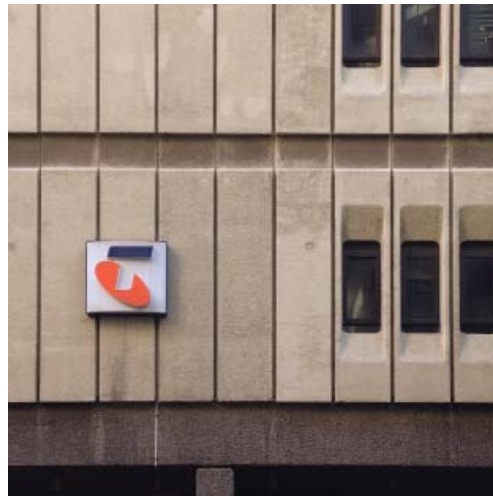
S7.
Edgecliffe Exchange, 297-299 New South Head Road, Edgecliffe
c1975
Architect: not known
Material: exposed aggregate render and precast concrete

S8.
City East Telephone Exchange, Liverpool Street, Darlinghurst
c1985
Architect: not known
Material: smooth and textured precast concrete

107



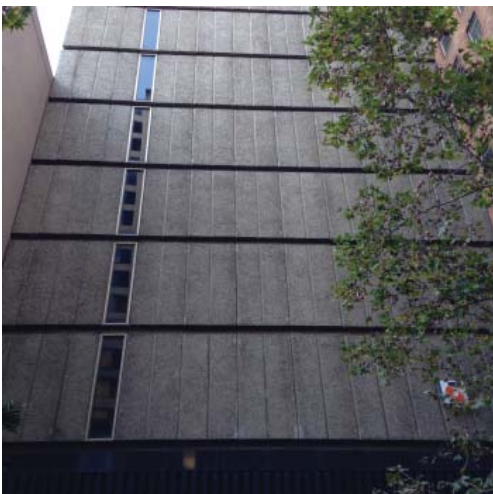
S9



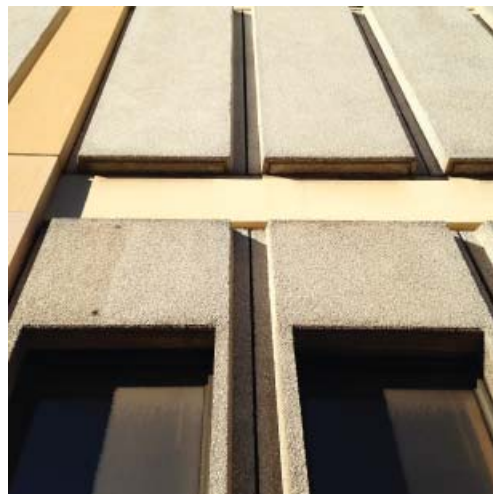
S10

S9.
Telephone Exchange, Wheeler Lane, North Sydney
c1980
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete

S10.
Telephone Exchange, 225 Castlereagh Street, Sydney City
1977
Architect: not known
Material: textured precast concrete and exposed aggregate insitu concrete



S11



S12

S11.
Telephone Exchange, Pitt Street, Sydney City
1971
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete

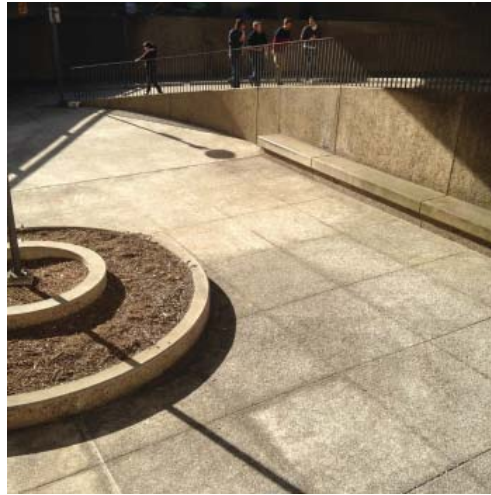
S12.
Telephone Exchange, Pennant Hills Road, Pennant Hills
c1980
Architect: not known
Material: precast concrete

T: Infrastructure

108



T1



T2

**T1.
Sydney City Garage, Whattle
Street, Ultimo**

1970

Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: insitu waffle slab and
mushroom capital columns,
precast concrete and face brick to
exterior

**T2.
Western Distributor pedestrian
pathways, off Kent Street, Sydney
City**

1973

Architect: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis
and McLurcan
Material: exposed insitu concrete
Status: severley altered



T3



T4

**T3.
Shephard Street Carpark for the
Seymour Centre, University of
Sydney, Darlington**

1975

Architect: Allen Jack and Cottier
Material: insitu concrete

**T4.
Bridge Street Carpark, Lidcombe
c1975**

Architect: not known
Material: ribbed insitu concrete to
spandrels



T5



T6

**T5.
Cross Street Carpark, Double Bay
1977**

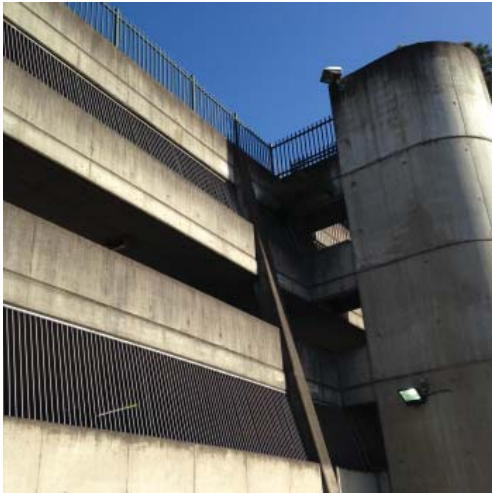
Architect: not known
Material: ribbed insitu concrete
and precast concrete mullions

**T6.
Whistler Street Carpark, Manly
c1975**

Architect: not known
Material: insitu concrete T beams
and smooth insitu concrete edge
beams and spandrel panels

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

T: Infrastructure U: Industrial



T7



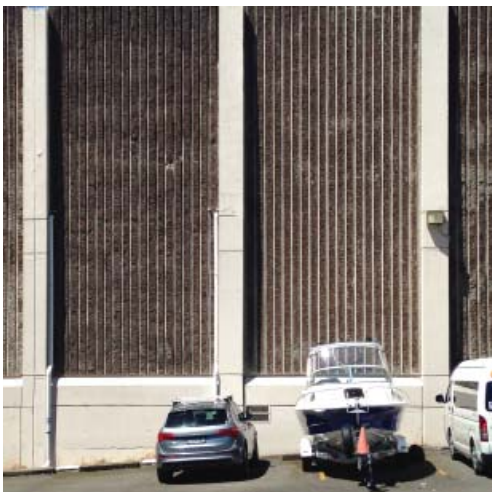
T8



T9



T10



U1



U2

T7. Garden Island (Naval) Carpark, Cowper Wharf Road, Potts Point 1980

Architect: John Andrews
International

Engineer: Ove Arup and Partners
Material: smooth insitu concrete
Landscape Architect: Bruce
McKenzie and Associates

Description: a 5 storey interlinked
carpark structure aligned to a cliff
face with roof top community
garden.

T8. Eastern Suburbs Railway Vents, The Domain, Sydney City 1979

Architect: Attributed to Fowell
Mansfield Jarvis and McLurcan
Material: exposed insitu concrete

T9. Albert Avenue Carpark, Chatswood 1979

Architect: Whitehead and Payne
Engineer: Docker and Smith Pty Ltd
Material: ribbed insitu concrete
spandrel panels with face
brickwork

T10. Carpark to former National Acoustics Laboratory & Ultrasonics Institute, Greville Street, Chatswood 1987

Architect: Department of Housing
and Construction
Material: board marked insitu
concrete
Status: pending demolition

U1. former Commonwealth Bank Store (now Kennards Storage), Booth Street, Annandale 1971

Architect: Clarke, Gazzard &
Partners
Engineer: Woolacott Hale Corlett
and Jumikis
Material: concrete tilt up slabs cast
in pairs and then split to form a
precast wall units

U2. former Reader's Digest Offices and Mail Distribution, Waterloo Street, Surry Hills 1968

Architect: John James in
association with Docke and Smith
Landscape Architect: Bruce
MacKenzie and Associates
Material: face brick with insitu
concrete window reveals

U: Industrial

110



U3



U4



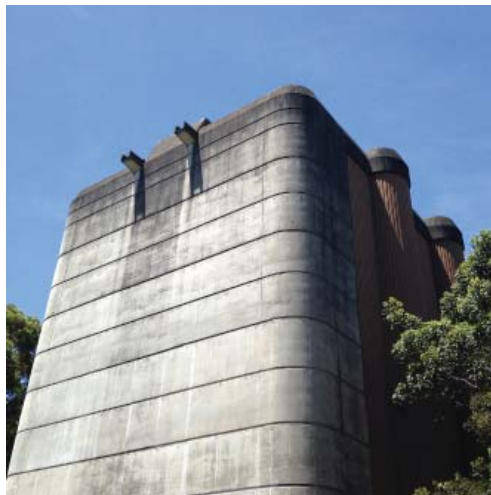
U5



U6



U7



U8

U3.
former Avon Products Pty Ltd
(now Innovations Direct), 431
Warringah Road, Frenches Forest
1969
Architect: Brown Brewer & Gregory
Engineer: Rankine and Hill
Material: insitu and smooth
precast concrete panels

U4.
former Torin Industrial, Coombes
Drive, Penrith
1976
Architect: Marcel Breuer and
Herbert Bekhard NY USA in
association with Harry Seidler and
Associates
Material: split face concrete block

U5.
Tooheys Industrial Complex
including Administration Office,
Nyrang Street, Lidcombe
c1978
Architect: Attributed to Brewster
Murray and Partners
Material: assumed precast
concrete panels supplied by EPM
Concrete Pty Ltd

U6.
Fletcher Street Works Depot,
Fletcher Street, Woolahara
c1975
Architect: Lipson, Kaad,
Fotheringham
Material: insitu concrete, face brick
and metal sheeting
(Image by Kieran McInerney)

U7.
former Dept of Education
Furniture Store, Davis Road,
Wetherill Park
1980
Architect: NSW Government
Architect with Project Architect
Colin Still
Engineer: Wargon Chapman and
Associates
Material: Precast gutters and ridge
beams supplied by EPM Concrete
Pty Ltd and precast wall panels

U8.
former Avon Products Pty Ltd
(now Innovations Direct), 431
Warringah Road, Frenches Forest
1969
Architect: Brown Brewer & Gregory
Engineer: Rankine and Hill
Material: insitu and smooth
precast concrete panels

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

V: Residential: Town Houses and Apartments



V1

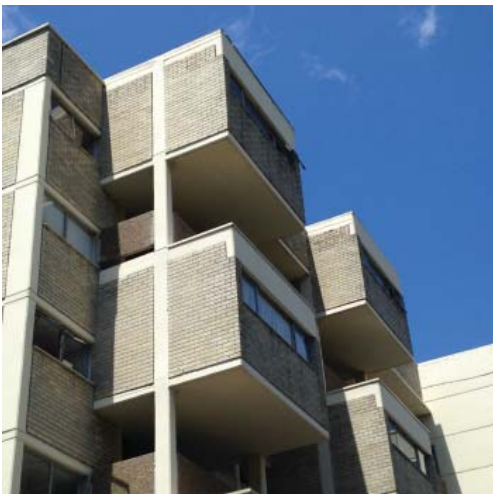


V2

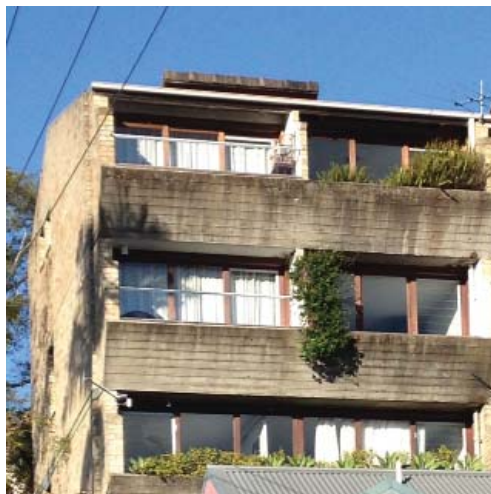
V1.
Florida Apartments, Roslyn Gardens, Rushcutters Bay
1965
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete, exposed aggregate precast concrete balustrade and face brick

V2.
Apartments, Ocean Avenue, Double Bay
1965
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

111



V3



V4

V3.
Ercildoune Apartments, Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay
1966
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete, exposed aggregate precast concrete balustrade and face brick

V4.
Orange Tree Grove, Bennetts Grove, Paddington
1967
Architect: Bill Lucas
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick



V5



V6

V5.
NSW Housing Commission Apartments, Maloney Street, Rosebury
1964-1967
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: board marked insitu concrete and exposed aggregate precast concrete

V6.
Townhouses, Milray Road, Wollstonecraft
1969
Architect: Clarke, Gazzard and Partners
Engineer: Thomas Jumezis
Material: exposed insitu concrete and face brick

V: Residential: Town Houses and Apartments

112



V7



V8

V7.
Wainoni Apartments, Raymond Road, Neutral Bay
1970
Architect: Peter Duffield and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick

V8.
Apartments, Roslyn Gardens, Rushcutters Bay
c1970
Architect: not known
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick
Status: concrete now painted



V9



V10

V9.
Millfield Apartments, River Road, Wollstonecraft
c1970
Architect: not known
Material: rendered insitu concrete and face brick
Status: concrete now painted

V10.
International Lodge and Ling Apartments, Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay
1970
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick



V11



V12

V11.
Apartments, Munro Street, McMahon's Point
1975
Architect: Peter Duffield & Associates
Engineer: Maryon Taylor Brown
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick
Status: concrete now painted

V12.
Retirement Housing, Jersey Road, Woolahara
1977
Architect: Clarke Gazzard Pty Ltd
Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick (concrete now painted)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

V: Residential: Town Houses and Apartments



V13

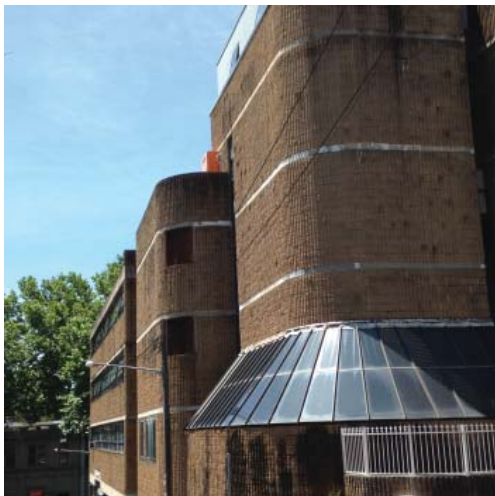


V14

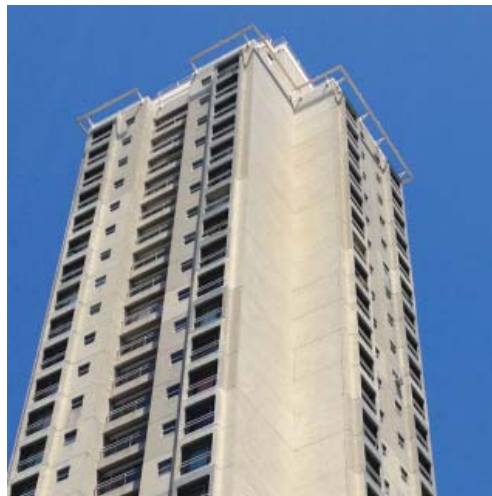
V13.
The Laurels, apartments for the Housing Commission of NSW, Ritchie Street, Sans Souci
 c1974
 Architect: NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect
 Material: board marked insitu concrete and precast concrete

V14.
Apartments for the Housing Commission of NSW, Wellington Street, Waterloo
 1979
 Architect: NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect
 Material: insitu concrete and split face concrete block

113



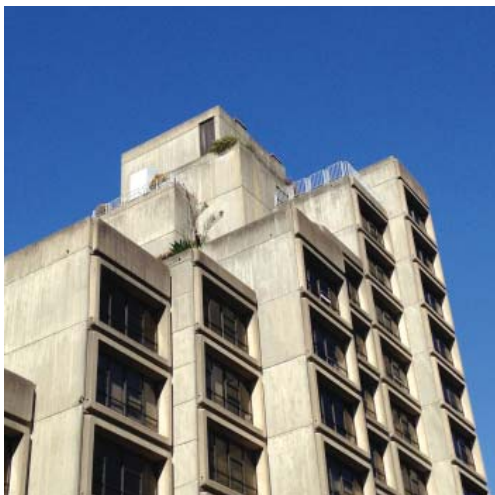
V15



V16

V15.
Mission Australia Rehabilitation Centre, Campbell Street, Darlinghurst
 1971-1976
 Architect: Kerr and Smith, later to become Kerr Smith and Malone
 Engineer: Devere and Haymes Structural Engineers
 Material: insitu concrete and split face (ribbed) concrete block

V16.
Waterloo Apartments - The Endeavour Project, Raglan Street, Waterloo
 Commenced 1976
 Architect: Stafford Moor Farrington for the NSW Housing Commission
 Engineer: McDonald Wagner and Priddle
 Material: Leicon system of precast concrete



V17



V18

V17.
Sirius Apartments for the Housing Commission of NSW, Cumberland Street, The Rocks
 1975-1980
 Architect: NSW Housing Commission with Tao Gofers as Project Architect
 Material: board marked insitu concrete and precast concrete

V18.
Wesley City Mission, Bourke Street, Darlinghurst
 1977-1981
 Architect: Bruce Taylor Architect Pty Ltd
 Engineer: McMillan Britton and Kell Pty Ltd
 Material: pigmented board marked insitu and precast concrete

W: Residential: Single Dwellings

114



W1



W2

W1.
Lucas House, The Bulwork, Castlecrag
1957-c1960
Architect: Bill and Ruth Lucas
Material: steel, timber and wire glass
(image: David Moore)

W2.
Johnson House, Greville Street, Chatswood West
1963
Architect: Peter Johnson
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick
(image: from Fabrications 2015 v.25 Issue 2)



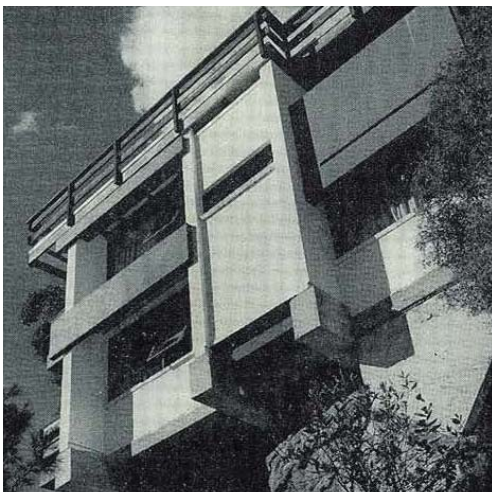
W3



W4

W3.
Seidler House, Kalang Avenue, Killara
1967
Architect: Harry and Penelope Seidler
Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: board marked insitu concrete and concrete block
(image: Harry and Penelope Seidler)

W4.
Lyons House, Port Hacking Bay Road, Dolans Bay
1966-1968
Architect: Robin Boyd with site supervision by McConnell Smith and Johnson
Material: face brickwork and rough saw timber
(image: Peter Bennets)



W5



W6

W5.
Perrett House, Seaforth Crescent, Seaforth
1968
Architect: Cyril Melman from Melman and Newman
Engineer: Paul H Kekete with Ove Arup & Partners and Woolacott, Hale, Bond & Corlett assisting in the analysis
Material: board marked insitu concrete and face brick
(image: from 'Architecture in Australia' magazine)

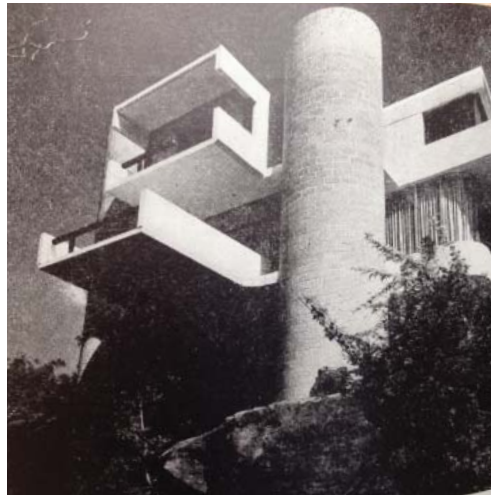
W6.
Gissing House, Wahroonga
1972
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Material: board marked insitu concrete and brick
(image: Max Dupain)

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

W: Residential: Single Dwellings



W7



W8



W9



W10



W11



W12

W7. Buhrich House II, Edinburgh Road, Castlecrag

1972
Architect: Hugh and Eva Buhrich
Material: insitu concrete and brick
(image: from 'Sydney' by Francoise Fromonot)

W8. Malone House, The Barbican, Castlecrag

1972
Architect: Geoff Malone
Material: board marked insitu concrete and concrete block
(image: from 'Architecture in Australia' magazine)

W9. former Smith House, Glenhope Road, West Pennant Hills

1973
Architect: Enrico Taglietti
Material: board marked insitu concrete and concrete block
(image: from 'Australian Houses in The Seventies' by Howard Tanner)

W10. Suters Town House, Wolfe Street, Newcastle

1974
Architect: Brian Suters
Material: insitu concrete and face brick

W11. Basser House, Padulla Place, Castle Cove

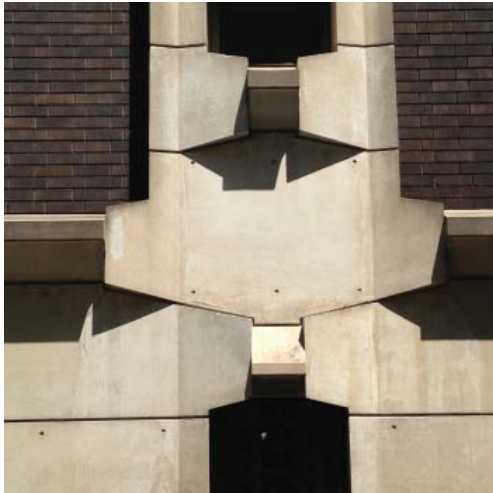
1982
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: board marked insitu concrete and concrete block
(image: Max Dupain)

W12. Bland House, Rose Bay

1983
Architect: Harry Seidler and Associates
Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris
Material: rendered insitu concrete and split concrete block
(image: Max Dupain)

Appendix A: Typical wall finishes

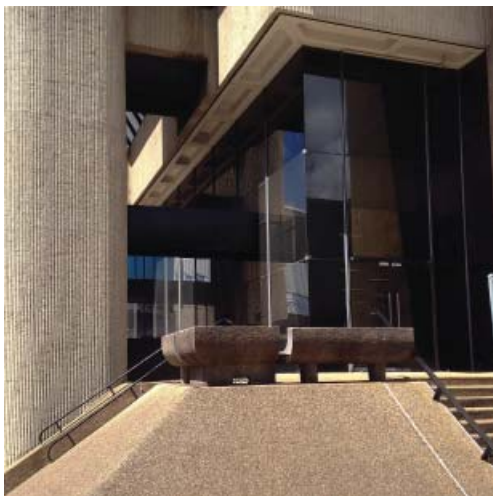
116



X1



X2



X3



X4



X5



X6

X1.
Smooth insitu concrete with face brickwork

X2.
A combination of pitted insitu and board boarded insitu concrete

X3.
A combination of pitted insitu and exposed aggregate render

X4.
Textured 'clinker' face brickwork

X5.
Exposed aggregate render

X6.
Non-load bearing brick walls between board marked finish insitu concrete. Also notice the large format square ceramic floor tiles

Brutalist_Project_Sydney

Appendix A: Typical wall finishes



X7



X8



X9



X10



X11



X12

X7.
Pigmented insitu and precast
concrete

X8.
A combination of pitted insitu and
board marked insitu concrete

X9.
Even hammered nib insitu concrete

X10.
Exposed aggregate insitu concrete

X11.
Exposed aggregate precast
concrete

X12.
A combination of board marked
insitu concrete and exposed
aggregate precast

Appendix A: Typical wall finishes

118



X13



X14

X13.
Board marked insitu concrete in
alternating pattern

X14.
Textured 'clinker' face brickwork



X15



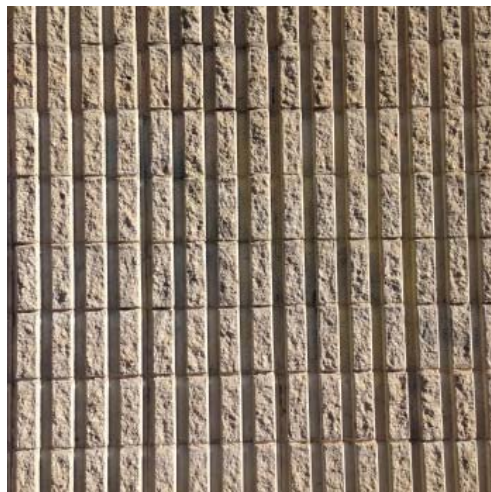
X16

X15.
Even hammered nib insitu concrete

X16.
Achieving uneven hammered nib
insitu concrete
(image from Constructional Review
November 1972)



X17



X18

X17.
Exposed (pitted) insitu concrete
with concrete 'V' joint

X18.
Split face (ribbed) concrete block

Appendix A: Typical wall finishes



X19



X20

X19.
Rough concrete render over nib
cast insitu concrete

X20.
Exposed aggregate precast
concrete

119



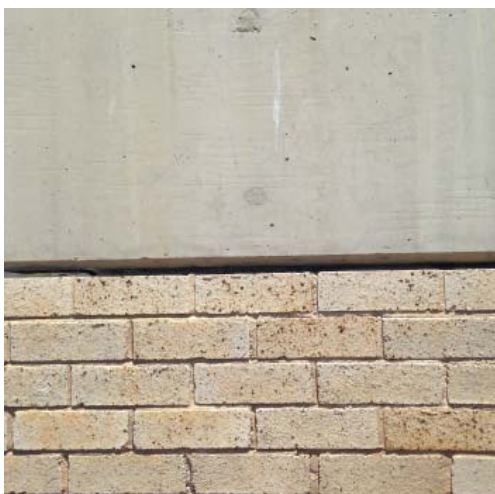
X21



X22

X21.
Face brickwork with off white
mortar joints struck flush

X22.
Rope finish insitu concrete



X23



X24

X23.
Smooth finished insitu concrete
with face brickwork (having raked
joints)

X24.
Achieving rope finish insitu
concrete
(image from Constructional Review
June 1974)

Appendix B: The known Architectural Practices

120 *The following is a list of 77 known architectural practices identified in the Inventory which adopted the Brutalist ethos. For historic accuracy the name of these practices are listed at the time of construction; and in some cases this is combined with a change in name. Knowing that this list is incomplete - as the inventory has many unattributed projects - some of the architectural practices listed may have only undertaken the design of one significant project. By far the largest number of projects identified in the inventory were undertaken by the NSW Government Architect with 60 projects attributed. Within this office various architects were employed as Design and/or Project Architect and where known their names appear at the end of this list.*

A W Edwards Pty Lyd
Alan Williams and Associates
Allen Jack and Cottier
Ancher, Mortlock and Woolley (previously known as Ancher, Mortlock and Murray and/or Ancher Mortlock Murray and Woolley)
B Pile
Bill Lucas
Brewster Murray and Partners
Brian Suters
Bruce Taylor Architect
Brown Brewer and Gregory
Marcel Breuer and Herbert Bekhard NY USA in association with Harry Seidler and Associates
Buckland Druce and Pieth Pty Ltd
Hugh and Eva Buhrich
Clarke Gazzard and Partners
Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction (including Bank and Special Projects Branch)
Davenport, Campbell & Partners
Davis, Heather and Dysart Pty Ltd
Devine, Erby and Stowe
Donald Crone and Associates Pty Ltd
Dunphy Bell and Partners
Edwads Madigan Torzillo Briggs International Pty Ltd (formerly known as Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Partners)
Enrico Taglietti
Fambertaux Rice Hanley Pty Ltd
Fowell Mansfield Jarvis & Maclurcan (later known as Mansfield Jarvis & Maclurcan)
Geoff Malone
Glendening and King Pty Ltd
Grounds and Co Pty Ltd in Association with Cheesman, Doley, Bradham and Neighbour
H Stossel and Partners

Hanson Todd and Partners
 Harry Seidler and Associates
 Harry and Penelope Seidler
 Havens Kirkwood and Meertens
 Hawkes Breen and Associates
 Hely and Horne Architects Pty Ltd
 John Andrews International
 John James in association with Docke and Smith
 Jon Mitchell and Associates
 Joseland and Gilling and Associates
 Kann Finch and Partners
 Ken Woolley
 Kerr and Smith (later known as Kerr Smith and Malone)
 Kolos and Bryant
 Lipson, Kaad, Fotheringham
 McConnel Smith and Johnson
 Meldrum Burrows and Partners
 Melman & Newman
 Michael Dysart and Associates
 Morrison and Partners
 NSW Department of Housing (former Housing Commission of NSW)
 NSW Government Architect
 Neville Clouten Architect, David Stafford design
 Newcastle City Council Architectural Section, John Baker
 Noel Bell Ridley Smith
 Peddle Thorp and Walker
 Peter Duffield and Associates
 Peter Johnson
 Priestley and Lumsdaine
 Reuben Lane and Associates
 Rippon and Associates
 Robertson and Marks
 Rogers and Coward
 Romberg and Boyd

Denis Rourke
 Perri Lyon Mathieson Pty Ltd
 Smith Jessie Payne and Hunt (formerly known as Harold H Smith)
 Stafford Moor & Farrington
 Stephenson and Turner
 Suters Architects (formerly Brian Suters and Associates Pty Ltd or Suters and Busteed Pty Ltd)
 Thompson Glendening and Paul Pty Ltd
 Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley and Johnson Pty Ltd
 Tony Moore
 University of NSW Architect – J Van der Steen
 Whitehead and Payne
 Winterbottom Moore and Associates
 Woodward Taranto and Wallace
 Woolacott Hale Bond & Corlett
 Valentine Dick and Crook

Known Project Architects within the NSW Government Architect's Office:

Andrew Andersons, S Bishop, Ross Bonthorne, C Carter, R Connors, Ian Crowther, Richard Dinham, Michael Dysart, Ian Ferrier, Lionel Glendenning, Peter Hall, J Lowing, J McHutchinson, J McKinney, Andrew Milcz, R Powell, M Stanley, Colin Still, Tony Taussig, David Turner, P Stephens, M Waller, Eric Wisden, G P Webber and Ken Woolley.

Appendix C: The known Lost Projects

122 *The following list includes those known projects either lost through demolition (as of mid-2016), pending demolition or so severely altered that they are now longer recognizable. These projects have been listed chronologically.*

_Moore House, Lord Street, North Sydney (1961) by Tony Moore. Severely altered.

_Welfare Centre for the Aged, Alexandria (1964) by Harry Seidler & Associates. Demolished.

_Stanton Library, North Sydney (1964) by J L Browne. Severley altered.

_Dental Surgery, Gerard and Winnie Streets, Cremorne (1965) by Allen Jack and Cottier. Demolished.

_Water Board Building, Pitt and Bathurst Street, Sydney City (1966) by McConnel Smith and Johnson. Currently being demolished.

_Rourke House, Balmoral (1967) by Denis Rourke. Demolished.

_Wollongong Court House, Market Street, Wollongong (1967) by NSW Government Architect with Project Architect A Andersons. Severely altered.

_former Bath's Pavilion, The Esplanade, Balmoral Beach (1968) by Woodward Taranto and Wallace. Severely altered.

_Liverpool Court House and Police Station (concept 1968) by NSW Government Architect. Severely altered.

_School of Law, University of Sydney, Elizabeth Street, Sydney City (1969) McConnel Smith and Johnson. Now closed and earmarked for demolition.

_East Side Shopping Centre, George Street, Hornsby (1969) by Clarke Gazzard and Partner. Severely altered.

_Bankstown Square, The Mall, Bankstown (1969) by Hely Bell and Horne. Severely altered.

_Precast Concrete Bus Shelter, Victoria Road (Western approach to Gladesville Bridge) Gladesville (1971) by Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Mclurcan. Demolished.

_Medical Block, Prince of Wales Hospital, High Street, Randwick (1972) by NSW Government Architect. Demolished.

_Martin Place Plaza (between George Street to Pitt Street), Sydney City (1972) by Clarke Gazzard Pty Ltd with street furniture by Nielsen Design and Associates. Demolished.

_SAP Office Building Complex, former Northside Gardens, 56 McLaren Street and 168 Walker Street, North Sydney (1972) by Kolos and Bryant. Office tower to be refurbished and reclad as an apartment building.

_St Martins Tower, Market, York and Clarence Streets, Sydney City (1972) by Crooks Mitchell Peacock and Stewart. Severely altered.

_Chatswood Civic Centre, Victoria Road (c1973). Demolished.

_Her Majesty's Theatre, Quay Street, Haymarket (1973) by J W Roberts and Associates. Demolished.

_Goodsell Building (State Offices) Hunter, Elizabeth and Phillip Streets, Sydney City (1966-c1973) by NSW Government Architect with Project Architects: R Connors and G P Webber. Demolished.

_Dapto TAFE, Pacific Highway, Dapto (1970 - 1974) by NSW Government Architect with Project Architect: J Lowing. Now closed.

_former Warehouse for John Fairfax and Sons Ltd, Pyrmont Bridge Road and Jones Street, Blackwhattle Bay (1974) by Havens Kirkwood and Meertens. Severely altered.

_Office building, 154 Pacific Highway, North Sydney (c1975). Demolished, late-2015.

_Hoyts Cinemas, George Street, Sydney City (c1975) by Grounds and Co Pty Ltd. Severely altered.

_Office building, Darcy Street, Parramatta (c1975). Demolished mid-2016.

_Centre Point Retail Complex and Podium Offices, Market Street, Sydney City (c1975) by Donald

Crone. Severely altered.

_Hilton Hotel, George Street, Sydney City (1975) Kolos and Byrant. Severely altered.

_Parramatta Linen Services Building, Parramatta Gaol, O'Connell Street, North Parramatta (1976) by NSW Government Architect. Under threat.

_former Department of Mines Chemistry Laboratory, Weeroona Road, Lidcombe (c1977) by NSW Government Architect. Building is now closed with its future in doubt.

_Film Australia Auditorium, 101 Eton Road, Lindfield (c1980) attributed to the Dept of Housing and Construction. Demolished late 2016.

_former Auburn Library (now Amity Child-care), Queen Street and Kerr Parade Auburn (1980) by Buckland Druce and Pieth Pty Ltd. Severely altered.

_former Australian Analytical Laboratory (now Kennards Storage), No 1 Suakin Street, Pymble (1980) Department of Housing and Construction. Now severely altered.

_Sydney Entertainment Centre, Harbour Street, Haymarket (1983) Brief by NSW Government Architect, Design and documentation by Edwards Madigan Torzillo Briggs International Pty Ltd. Demolished.

_Bidura Children's Court, Glebe Point Road, Glebe (1984) by NSW Government Architect with Andrew Milcz as Project Architect. Under threat with demolition.

_former National Acoustics Laboratory and Ultrasonics Institute, Greville Street, Chatswood (1987) by Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Nichols, Tim Alexander, Paul Dunn, Stephen Frith, Joel Leung. Altered

_Sydney Convention Centre, Darling Harbour (1988) by John Andrews International Pty Ltd. Demolished.



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About the author, Glenn Harper

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Glenn is an architect, urban designer, an independent researcher and a long-time member of the Institute of Architect's NSW Heritage Committee.

As a student he worked in the office of Colin St John Wilson on London's last modern building - the British Library. He is currently a Senior Associate and Urban Design Lead at PTW Architects, a Sydney-based practice with over a 125 year legacy.

Glenn is also the author of the Instagram Feeds @Brutalist_Project_Sydney and @Urban_Schnapps which share stories of the importance of modern architecture with the community at large.

For additional information, please refer to the following links:

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*image: Western Distributor pedestrian links, Sydney City (1973)
by Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Mclurcan*

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