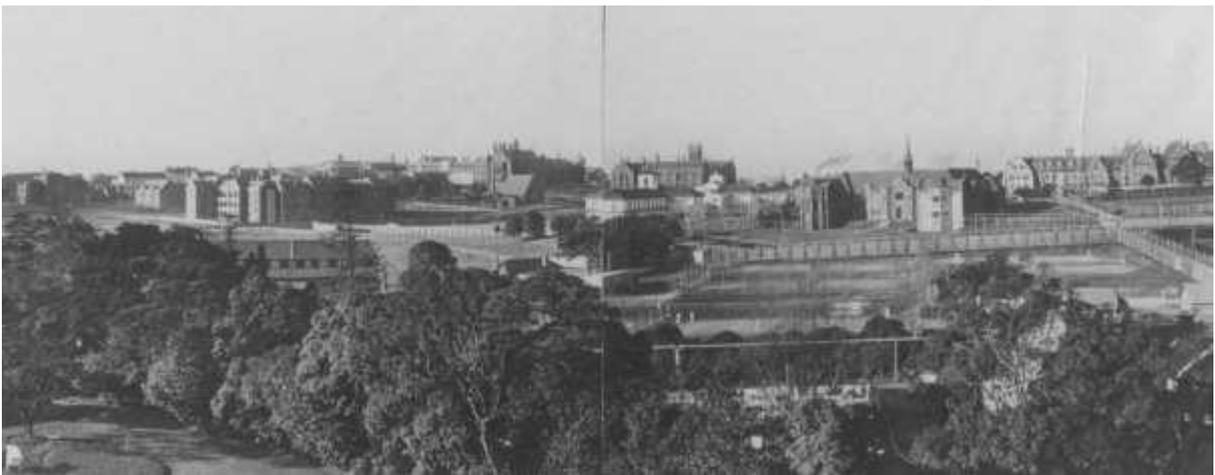


Camperdown, NSW

Grounds Conservation Management Plan (Revised)



Prepared for:

The University of Sydney
Campus Infrastructure Services
Building G12 Codrington Street
DARLINGTON NSW

Prepared by The Planning Team
Campus Infrastructure Services

based on information and methodology provided by
Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty. Ltd

with cultural landscape significance material prepared by
Circle Square Design Landscape Architects

Amended date:
April 2017

Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty. Ltd.

155 Brougham Street
Kings Cross, Sydney, 2011
Telephone: (02) 9357 4811
Facsimile: (02) 9357 4603

circle square design landscape architects

20 Day Street
Marrickville NSW 2204
Telephone: (02) 9559 1182
Facsimile: (02) 9559 5345

Grounds Conservation Management Plan (revised)

Executive Summary

This report is a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Camperdown and Darlington campuses of the University of Sydney, including the grounds of the place. The CMP is a revision of the previous CMP for the place, the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan* (2002). This report incorporates documentary research and the study of all fabric (Section 2) to provide an understanding of its cultural significance (Sections 3 and 4) as follows:

The University of Sydney Grounds:

- With adjacent lands, is the pre-Colonial land of the local Aboriginal people, the Cadigal and/or Wannigal.
- The significance of this site lies in its topography, and the values, responses and interpretation impressed on it by its custodians and designers, which is evident across its large-scale cultural landscape. In particular, Blacket's location of the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle (1854-1862) utilised the site's topography to provide a dramatic presentation of the University on approach from the city, a setting which remains today.
- With adjacent lands, reflect a fulfilment of Governor Phillip's designated land reserve (1789) for school, Crown and church purposes, after an interim period of colonial usage including stock agistment, Grose Farm, convict stockade and orphan school.
- Granted with an allowance for the "formation of a park and garden in connection therewith", the University grounds are inextricably linked to Victoria Park.
- Contain the first and oldest university in Australia.
- Are the site of the higher education of large numbers of Australians and foreign individuals who have later played key roles in the history of Australia and the World.
- Are the site of many notable events, advanced research and theory development over the 150 years of its existence.
- Are associated with many Australians and other individuals and groups of historical note.
- Reflect directly, changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes over a period of more than 150 years, through the layout and development of the Camperdown Campus.
- Reflect directly the influence of E.T.Blacket (1850s), W.B.Griffin (1910s), Prof. L.Wilkinson (1920s) and the Government Architect's Office (1960s) in planning the campus layout.
- Reflect the influence on the landscape and cultural plantings of Charles Moore and Prof E.G. Waterhouse.
- With the adjacent University Colleges, contain many components of architectural and landscape merit, including groups of features, gardens, trees, roads and views and examples of the work of many notable and well-known architects and designers that gives the place its distinctive park-like setting and aesthetic character.

- Contain several buildings and landscapes of exceptional aesthetic merit.
- Contain part of the land developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Sydney suburb of Darlington. Substantial remains of Darlington survive, represented by the Old Darlington School Building (G18), terraced housing along Darlington Road, several light industrial buildings and remnants of the former street pattern.
- Contain land with some archaeological potential regarding pre-colonial and post-colonial events, ways of life and research techniques, buildings and landscape now altered.
- Are held in regard by many Australians and other individuals and groups as a place of high university education, the place of their higher education, as the locale of past events, including social protest, and especially for its research potential and for its fine buildings and landscape.

Opportunities and constraints on the treatment and use of the place are outlined in Section 5. This includes the statutory heritage listings and their legislative requirements, the existing condition of the fabric, the requirements of the owner and the likely expectations of the public.

The CMP provides, in Section 6, a clear set of policies to guide the future care of the place, derived from an understanding of the place's significance. The conservation policies address:

- treatment of the fabric
- interpretation of the place
- use of the place
- intervention in the fabric identified to be conserved
- adaptation of the fabric identified to be conserved
- new landscape elements
- conservation procedures and practices
- adoption and review of the proposed conservation policies

Not all these policies will necessarily be achievable when other external matters, for instance the owner's finances, are taken into account.

Frontispiece: 1930s panorama of the University and grounds viewed from Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
(Source: University of Sydney Archives G3_224_1551)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Grounds Conservation Management Plan

The University of Sydney is Australia's first university, having been incorporated under an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales in 1850: "*An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney*". The University is governed by the University of Sydney Senate.

The Act of Incorporation 1850 was amended by subsequent Acts enlarging the scope of the University. The University of Sydney Act 1989 came into effect on 1 January 1990.

Currently consisting of a network of teaching campuses across Sydney and a number of research stations throughout Australia, the University's original site and the core of the institution is located in the suburb of Camperdown with an adjoining campus directly to the south in the suburb of Darlington. These two core areas of the University are the subject of this report.

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared for the University of Sydney, Campus Infrastructure Services and is an update of the previous CMP for the place, the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan* (2002). The brief for the report includes:

- General review of the 2002 University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.
- Amendment and updating to reflect changes to the place since 2002.
- Updating of the decade by decade historical landscape and buildings development plans.
- Focus on the assessment of the historical landscape, demonstrating landscape typology and landscape significance.
- Focus on assessing the modern and late modern architecture of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses, assessing significance.
- Revision of policies.

For a complete overview of the tasks undertaken for this report refer to Appendix 5.

1.2 Methodology

This report draws on the research and analysis prepared for the previous *Grounds Conservation Plan 2002*, with additional research into the recent history of the place and site recording and analysis of the current configuration of its components.

The form and methodology of this report follows the general guidelines for conservation management plans outlined in J S Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, The National Trust of Australia (NSW), sixth edition, 2004; the guidelines to the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*; and the NSW Heritage Branch and Planning NSW's publication *Heritage Manual* (November 1996, as amended July 2002).

For a flowchart of this methodology refer to Appendix 1.

1.3 Terms & Abbreviations

This report adheres to the use of terms as defined in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1). The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:

<i>The University</i>	The study site: the University of Sydney Camperdown and Darlington campuses combined.
<i>CMP</i>	Conservation Management Plan.
<i>CMP 2002</i>	University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan (2002).
<i>GCMP</i>	Grounds Conservation Management Plan
<i>CIP</i>	Campus Improvement Program (2013)

1.4 Author Identification

This conservation management plan has been prepared by the Planning Team, Campus Infrastructure Services, University of Sydney, based on information provided by Ian Stapleton, Kate Denny, Anthony Geck, Alice Stapleton and Mark Turnbull of Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, with additional material prepared by Christine Hay of Circle Square Design Landscape Architects. Unless otherwise stated, photographs are by Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners.

1.5 Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the following:

- the authors of the *CMP 2002*, from which much of the base information has been taken for this report; specifically the research and analysis prepared by Dr Michael Pearson, Duncan Marshall, Dr Donald Ellsmore, Dr Val Attenbrow, Sue Rosen, Rosemary Kerr and Chris Betteridge.
- The Heritage Advisory Group, The University of Sydney
- The University of Sydney Archives

Concurrent with the production of this report, individual CMPs were also prepared for some of the precincts and buildings located at the University. As such, the significance of the buildings of the Engineering Precinct and the City Road Precinct, both located in the Darlington Campus has been drawn from the following work:

- *Sydney University Engineering Precinct, Preliminary Assessment of Significance*, prepared by Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Ltd, dated October 2013.
- *City Road Buildings, Darlington Campus Heritage Assessment*, prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, dated October 2013 (Issue P2).
- *Blackburn and Veterinary Science Precincts, Statement of Heritage Impact*, prepared by Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, dated December 2013.
- Conservation Management Plans (listed in Appendix 3).

Further information on the landscape development of the grounds, its architecture and planning has been drawn from the following works:

- *The Science Road Precinct CMP*, prepared by C. Hay, A. Simanowsky, X. Luo, A. Vickers, *Science Road Precinct, Conservation Management Plan Volume 1 and 2*, 2013.
- *The University of Sydney Grounds and Gardens: from Bushland to the Present Day*, David Curtis, unpublished manuscript, 1981.

1.6 Copyright of Images

The images and photographs (except those of the authors) used in this report have been reproduced for this report only. Copyright continues to reside with the copyright owners and permission must be sought for their use in any other document or publication.

1.7 Definition of the Place and Features

The University of Sydney is located in the suburbs of Camperdown and Darlington, west of the central business district of Sydney, NSW. The study area consists of the whole of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney and includes its grounds, buildings, trees, lawns, fields and gardens.

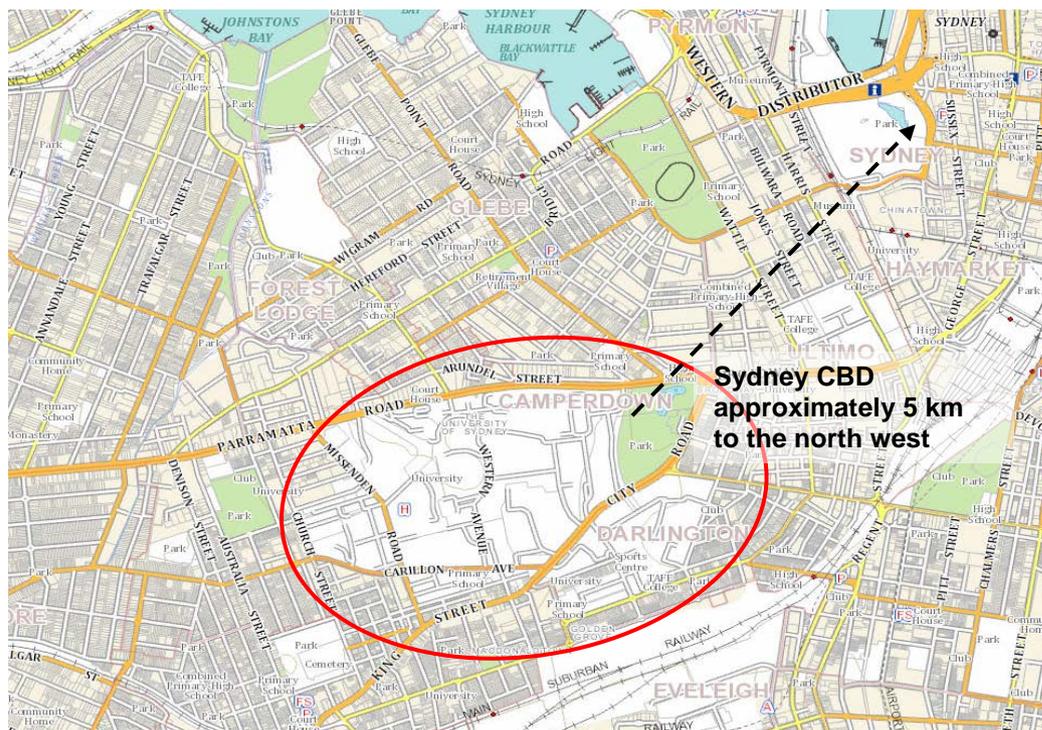


Figure 1. 1: Location plan of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney (circled). (Source: GoogleMaps, 2013 < <https://maps.google.com.au/>>)

There are also a number of residential colleges, including St Paul's College, St John's College, St Andrew's College, the Women's College, Wesley College and Moore College located on the boundaries of the Camperdown Campus which, although intrinsically linked historically to the place, are not part of the University lands. These areas have not been fully addressed within the assessment or conservation policies of this report, but have been included because of their historical connection to the place. (The University Colleges each have their own CMPs.)

Camperdown Campus

Camperdown campus occupies the eastern portion of Camperdown and is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Victoria Park to the east, City Road and Carillon Avenue to the south and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and university colleges fronting Missenden Road to the west.

Darlington Campus

Directly to the south of the main Camperdown Campus is the adjoining Darlington Campus, which occupies most of the suburb of Darlington. This area is bounded by City Road to the northwest, Cleveland Street to the north, Shepherd Street to the east, Abercrombie Street to the south and Golden Grove Street to the west. (See Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)



Figure 1. 2: Aerial view of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney .The separate campuses are circled.

(Source: NSW Land and Property Information, Spatial Information Exchange < <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>>)

Expanded Curtilage

The term ‘curtilage’ is defined in the NSW Heritage Office’s Heritage Manual, Terms and Abbreviations as “the geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance.”¹ An expanded curtilage is defined as:

“Where the heritage curtilage required is greater than the property boundary. In defining an expanded curtilage, the prominent observation points from which the item can be viewed, interpreted and appreciated must be identified.”

¹ *Terms and Abbreviations*, Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996, URL accessed at: http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_terms_abbreviations.pdf, accessed 24/6/13.

In the case of the University of Sydney, the public perception of the university grounds extends beyond the University's actual land holdings and encompasses the adjacent university colleges, the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park. Apart from their strong physical and visual connection, these adjacent places also have an historical connection with the University that dates back beyond the original University land grant (1855) to Gov. Phillip's initial land reserve (1790)².

For these reasons the University Grounds CMP encompasses an expanded curtilage as outlined in Figure 1.3.



Figure 1.3: Plan of the study area of the University of Sydney Camperdown - Darlington campus (The land owned by the University is outlined in light purple. The expanded curtilage of the University and associated places, i.e. the University Colleges and Victoria Park, is defined by the dark broken line.) (Source: University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services, 2014)

It should be noted that the expanded curtilage for the GCMP differs from the State Heritage Register curtilage (Figure 1.4), which reflects the original Grose Farm land grant and does not, therefore, encompass the later Darlington campus.

² Christine Hay, *The Governor's Gift: Phillip's Landscape Vision*, Unpublished Research Report, The University of Sydney, 2015.



**State Heritage Register - Proposed Curtilage for Investigation:
The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park. Plan: 2734**

0 250
Metres
Scale: 1:10,000 @A4
Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994
Date: 13/10/2015



Legend	
	Proposed Curtilage
	SHR Curtilage
	LGAs
	Suburbs
	Land Parcels
	Water
	Roads
	Railways
	NSW Reserves

Figure 1. 4: Curtilage of the State Heritage Register listing of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park
(Source: Heritage Council of NSW)

1.8 Limitations

This conservation management plan (CMP) was prepared to develop policies for the future management of the University Campus as a whole site and does not cover individual buildings and open spaces in detail. Each building ranked in this CMP as having 'Exceptional' or 'High' significance has its own detailed CMP, which must be consulted prior to undertaking any works.

The history prepared for this conservation management plan was for the purpose of assisting in the analysis of the physical fabric, assessment of significance and formulation of the conservation policies and strategies.

2 Collected Evidence

2.1 Understanding the Place

In order to understand the place, information from both documentary and physical sources has been collected and analysed as follows.

2.2 Documentary Evidence

The following summary of aspects of the development of the University of Sydney provides a brief overview of the history of the place and has been extracted from the *CMP 2002*, unless otherwise indicated. Additional information has been provided from research by Dr Sue Rosen, Christine Hay and JF Campbell. Dr Sue Rosen was engaged by the University's Facilities Management Office in 2003 to research the history and exact location of the convict stockade located on what is now St John's College Oval. JF Campbell's research paper 'The early history of the University grounds' was published in the Royal Australian Historical Society Journal Volume 16 in 1930. Christine Hay's research paper 'A History of the establishment of Victoria Park' was researched and published in 2015. A fuller history of the development of the University of Sydney is located at Appendix 2.

2.3 Summary History

Incorporation of the University of Sydney

The following is drawn from the publications: 'The University of Sydney Architecture' (2007)⁸ and 'Sydney the Making of a Public University' (2012).⁹

Movements towards a colonial university were part of broader discussions about the prospects for responsible government. The idea of responsible government presupposed that ministers be responsible to an elected parliament and the hope was that male colonists from any class might be elected, or undertake leading civic roles. It was presumed therefore that successful self-government required a local university as without one, the likelihood was that the colony's leaders would almost certainly be from the gentry, who had the resources to send their sons to be educated in Britain.¹⁰

This new university was to provide a 'liberal' education in the Classics, Sciences and Mathematics, yet also offer instruction in modern subjects such as French, German and contemporary political thought. A liberal education, argued the university's advocates, was the best instruction for the colony's future leaders.¹¹

⁸ Howells, T, 2007; *The University of Sydney Architecture*, The Watermark Press, Sydney

⁹ Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *Sydney: The Making of a Public University*, The Miegunyah Press, Sydney

¹⁰ Howells, T, 2007; *Op cit.* p.9

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Led by William Charles Wentworth, the NSW Legislative Council brought the University into existence, establishing a committee, calling for submissions and within 15 days a proposal for a colonial university had been prepared. At the crux of the proposal were the principles of mid-nineteenth century liberalism, secularism and public endowment as a sound investment for colonial growth and development.¹²

The foundation of the University of Sydney as a secular and non-denominational institution was integral to its character as a public institution. In the early debate between the university founders and the churches, the argument for a predominantly secular institution eventually won, on the principle that a public university had to be seen to serve all faiths.¹³ In the spirit of compromise, each of the major Christian denominations: Anglican, Roman-Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, was sub-granted land from the University's site, upon which each would build a residential college.¹⁴

When the time came to open the University of Sydney to students on 11th October 1852 a grand function was held in a hall that is now part of Sydney Grammar School and where lectures were first held.¹⁵ It was not until 1859, following the completion of Blackett's Main Building and Great Hall on the top of the ridge at Grose Farm, that the University of Sydney was officially opened at its designated site with a five day festival of music.¹⁶

The Development of the University of Sydney

Topography and geology

The University grounds are on an arm of a broad ridge system which forms the watershed between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. The ridge tops of these grounds, capped with Wianamatta shales, underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone, were once cloaked by a turpentine-ironbark forest. (Figure 2.37) These broad ridge tops are capped with Wianamatta shales, underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone.

The upper catchments of several creeks running into Port Jackson have their headwaters within the University grounds. Blackwattle Creek, which runs into Blackwattle Bay, began in a swampy area where Darlington School now stands, and another tributary began in Victoria Park. Both ran north-east through Glebe, Chippendale and Ultimo. In the western catchment of the University grounds were the upper reaches of Orphan School Creek which had tributaries starting near St Andrew's and St John's Colleges, which ran north then west into Johnstons Creek. (Figure 2.11)

The Camperdown and Darlington campuses of The University of Sydney were originally occupied by Aboriginal people of the Cadigal and/or Wannigal clans. The freshwater sources and swamps within or in close proximity to the University grounds, west and east of the Petersham Ridge, may have attracted occasional Aboriginal occupation. However, there are no sandstone outcrops (commonly utilised by Aborigines in the region) on the campus, no source of stone for tool manufacture have been found, and no Aboriginal sites have yet been located within the area of the grounds.

¹² *Ibid.*; p. 10

¹³ Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *op cit.* p.7

¹⁴ Howell, T, 2007; *op. cit.*; p. 12

¹⁵ Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *op. cit.*; p.1

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; p.2

Aboriginal Period 40,000BC – 1788

Aboriginal peoples first emigrated to the Australian continent approximately 40,000 years ago via the island chain from the Asian continent, what is now Indonesia, according to evidence which is still in the process of being discovered and collected. Most of what is known about the local population was written down in the various diaries of the officers from the first fleet, namely Arthur Phillip and Watkins Tench, and from the systematic exploration to find arable land to make the new colony self-sufficient. This exploration brought contact with the local aboriginal tribes.

Contact with the local aboriginal population and the topography were major influences on the pattern of the early settlement. Phillip's instructions included a requirement to establish contact with the aboriginals and after the first contact at Botany Bay successive attempts were met with mixed success, as outlined in various letters to the Colonial Secretary. By the time Phillip left the colony in 1792 contacts between the aboriginal population and individual settlers and groups occurred on a regular basis. Phillip wrote that when settlers were unarmed they were attacked. In an attempt to learn the language Phillip had two aboriginals, Bennelong and Colbee kidnapped and detained, but after a period of time both separately escaped. Bennelong later returned and became friendly with Phillip.¹⁷ After Phillip left the colony, and through successive Governors, the aboriginal clans resisted contact with the settlers as more land was cleared, encroaching on tribal lands.¹⁸

What are now City Road and Parramatta Road followed existing aboriginal tracks, which were the only routes due to the topography and surrounding bush. City Road was originally named as 'Bulanaming Road' on the earliest European maps. The suburb St Peters and Camperdown were named 'Bulanaming' and 'Kanguroo Grounds' on these maps. (Figure 2.1)

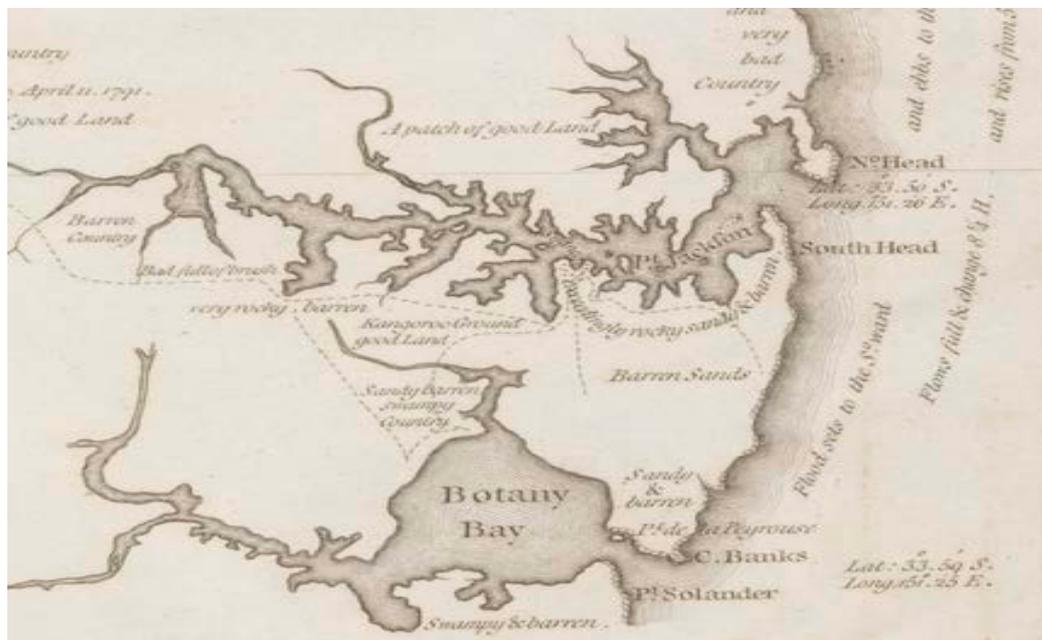


Figure 2.1: Explored Country Map of 1791 (Walker, J. sculpt., 1793, 'A Map of the hitherto explored country contiguous to Port Jackson: lain down from actual survey', <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/11818861>)

¹⁷ Tench, W., A complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson, 1793, SLNSW, CY2102

¹⁸ Karskens, G., The Colony, 2009, p81-83, 422

Colonial Period 1788 - 1854

About eighteen months after the colonisation of Sydney, part of the 'Kangaroo Ground' near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes by Governor Phillip. (Figure 2.2) As part of 'Additional instructions' sent to Arthur Phillip on 20 August 1789 provided for the allotment of land of 1000 acres for church and school purposes.^{19 20}

'And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that a particular spot in or near each town as possible be set apart for the building of a church, and four hundred acres adjacent thereto allotted for the maintenance of a minister, and two hundred for a school-master.'

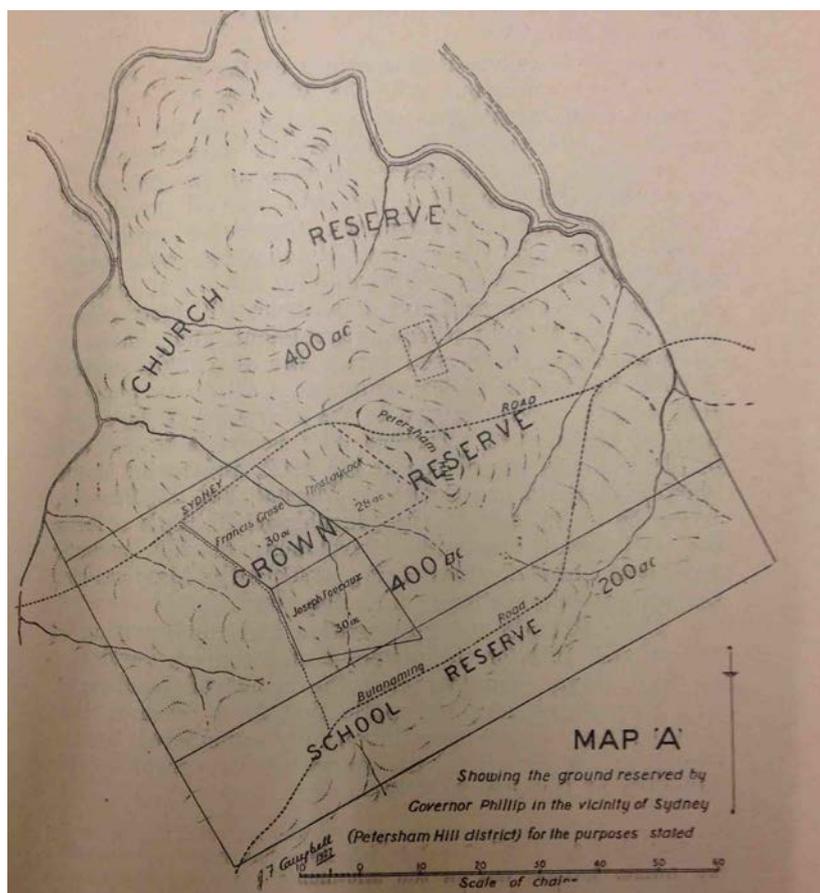


Figure 2.2: Governor Phillip's Crown, Church and School Reserves (1789), as drawn by JF Campbell (Source: Mitchell Library).

Phillip's instructions also set out details on the locations of towns near waterways, allotment sizes, a ratio of crown reserves dependent on lots allocated, terms and conditions including 14 years lease terms for the land grants. Aboriginal people were thus alienated from the lands within and around what would eventually become the University grounds very early in the history of British colonisation. In 1792, prior to leaving the colony, Governor Arthur Phillip granted Lieutenant-Governor Grose a lease of 30 acres out of the 400 acres Crown reserve on which to build a house, though the precise location was not defined. (Figure 2.3)

¹⁹ Campbell, JF, p275, Royal Australian Historical Society, 1930, Vol 16.

²⁰ Mitchell Library, Historical Records of Australia. 1788-1796, Series 1/Volume 1, p124

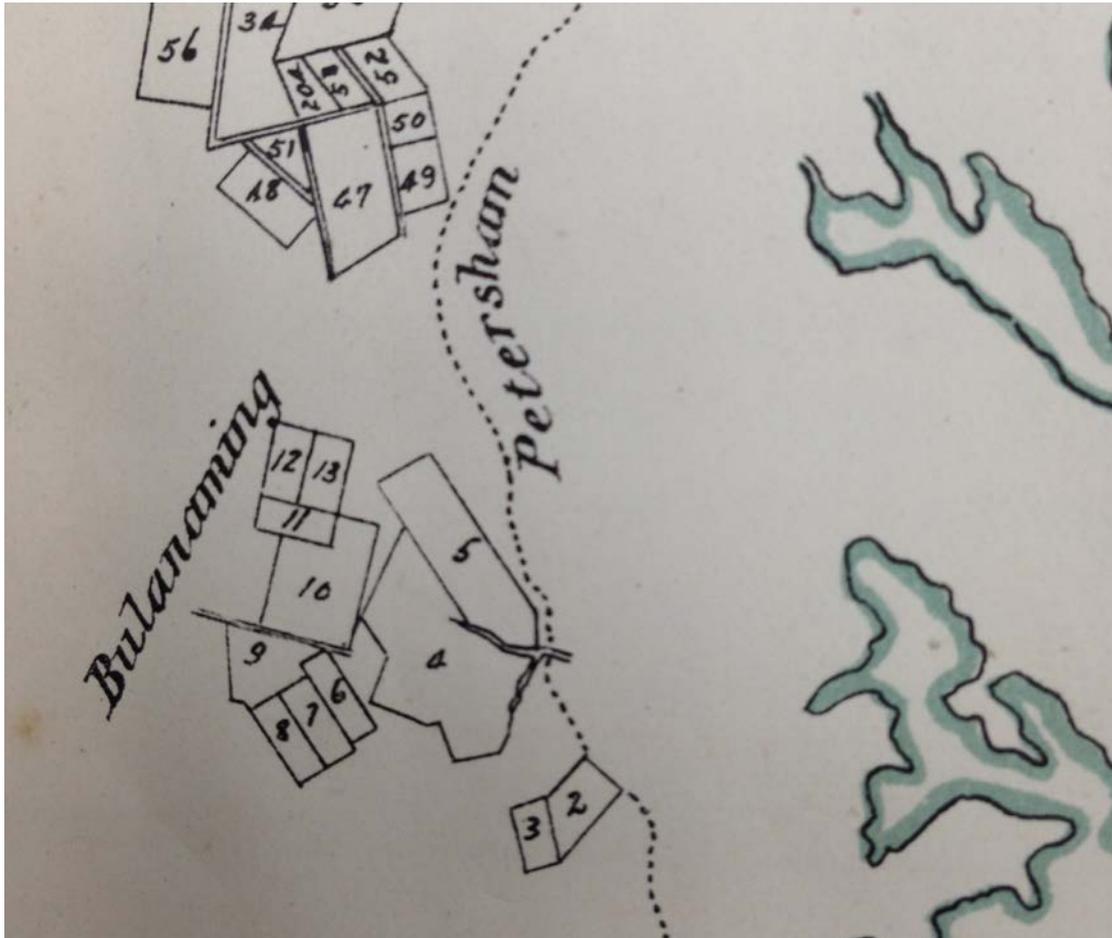


Figure 2.3: Detail of Plan of Settlements in New South Wales by C. Grimes, Deputy Surveyor General (1796).
 (Source: Mitchell Library Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol 3, 1796 to 1799, Hunter.)
 The plan shows the leases to Grose (2) and Foveaux (3), but the boundaries of the church and school lease have been omitted.

Grose Farm (1793 – 1801)

The first known development on the land that became known as Grose Farm was the construction of a timber yard to assist James Wilkinson in the construction of an improved flour mill. Work commenced in October 1793 on a timber yard, nine huts for the convicts and sixty acres cleared of timber.²¹

By 1794, Grose had changed the purpose of his lease to farming. Other leases were granted within and surrounding the reserve to several other officers for cultivation. (Figure 2.4)
 When Grose left the colony at the end of 1794, he sold his lease to Thomas Laycock, however the area that is now the University grounds retained the name Grose Farm. (Figure 2.5)
 Between 1793 and 1854 the site was variously used as private farming, government farming, training, road building on one portion, and private leasehold land.²²

²¹ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p33

²² Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p4 and p34, The Grose Farm Stockade Site, Sydney University and St Johns College, Assessment of Archaeological Potential, February 2003.

80	Wm. Cote	25	25	S. I
81	St. Bun	25	26	J. E
82	Benj. Urch...	...	25	27	Wm
83	Benj. Harrison	...	25	28	G. G
84	Benj. Jewison	...	25	29	J. D
				30	J. S
				31	J. E
				32	Geo
				33	Di.
				34	Wm
				35	B. J
				36	The
				37	J. E
				38	Wm
				39	F. V
				40	Wm
				41	Rd.
				43	Rt.
				44	Hy
				45	Cb.
				46	The
PETERSHAM.					
4	Tho. Rowley	...	170		
5	Geo. Johnston	...	140		
2	Fras. Grose	...	30		
3	J. Foveaux...	...	30		
47	J. Foveaux...	...	100		
48	J. Bloodsworth	...	50		
49	H. Cable	...	30		
50	Do.	...	15½		
51	Edw. Haven	...	25		
52	Edw. Archer	...	30		
53	J. Morris	...	19		
54	J. Clephan...	...	100		

Figure 2.4: Schedule of Leases on Grimes Plan (1796).

(Source: Mitchell Library Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol 3, 1796 to 1799, Hunter.)

By April 1794 Wilkinson's flour mill had failed and he returned to Parramatta.²³ After Wilkinson left it is believed the yard was used by convicts until 1801, there being various references in survey field books to a Government Paddock in the vicinity of Grose Farm.

In July 1799, William Hutchinson arrived in the colony and was made an overseer at Grose Farm. Hutchinson later recalled that 'most of the buildings extant in 1845 had been there on his arrival.....from the middle of 1799 the farm was used to raise food for government stock and to accommodate convicts working on the roads'.²⁴

Female Orphan Institution (1801)

In 1801 500 acres, south of Parramatta Road, within the school and Crown reserves was granted to the Female Orphan Institution, who set up a farm on what became known as Orphan School Creek. The intention was to lease the land with the proceeds going to support the institution'.²⁵

Over the next thirty years the land was further subdivided, and a convict stockade was established on Orphan School Creek, possibly on the site of the Orphan School farm. This stockade, associated with the development of Parramatta Road, was located at what is now the north west corner of the University grounds, and north east corner of St John's College grounds, near Parramatta Road.

On August 10 1806 Governor King granted the Orphan School Committee 240 acres, which was the remainder of the Crown Reserve after King had granted 260 acres to William Bligh, the incoming governor, 260 acres. Sydney Gazette, 12 August 1806.²⁶

²³ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G. p34

²⁴ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p34

²⁵ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p35

²⁶ Ibid. p41

Also included in the gazettal was a road reserve of 1 chain wide for access to ‘farms at Bulanaming’. This road followed the line of what is now Darlington Road. (Figure 2.5)

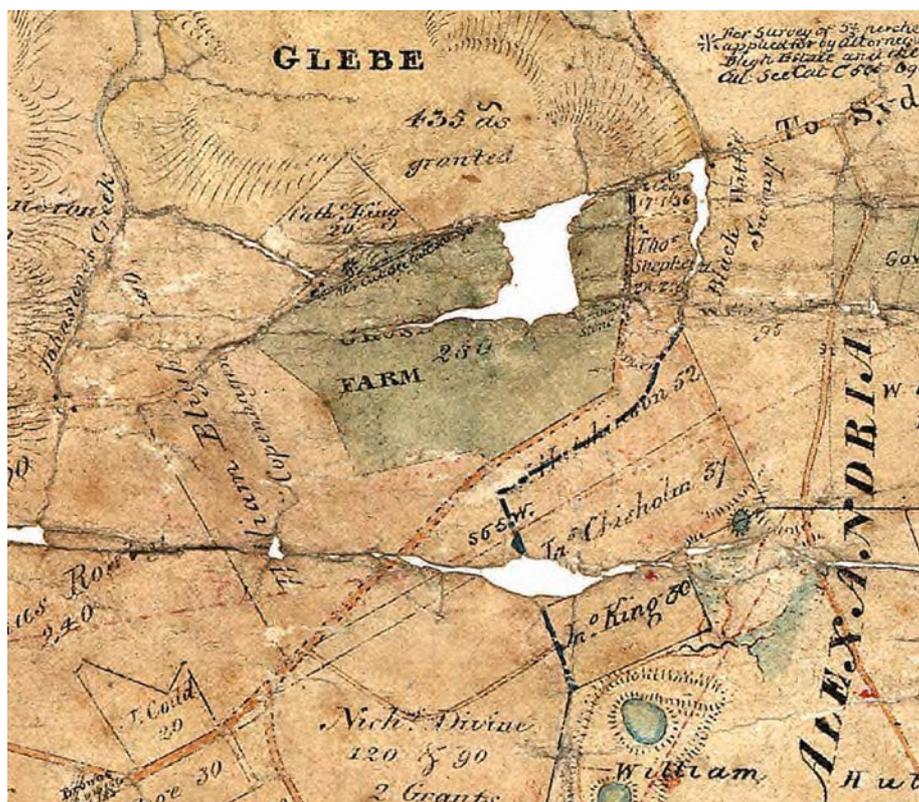


Figure 2.5: Grose Farm Plan (c.1820), showing Grose Farm, Bligh’s grant, and the early routes of City and Parramatta roads.
(Source: Land and Planning Information, accessed 22 June 2016)

1812 – Livestock Grazing

In 1810 Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived to replace Bligh. It was reported in the Sydney Gazette, 7 Jan 1810, that the 73rd Regiment which accompanied the new Governor initially camped at Grose Farm.²⁷

Grose Farm was advertised for lease in the Sydney Gazette (29 Feb 1812. p2b) for a lease of 5, 7, 10 or 14 years and was described as 250 acres of land, garden, dwelling house, and outhouses, and well watered.²⁸ But later that year Macquarie requested the Orphan School Committee to relinquish Grose Farm in exchange for a land grant elsewhere as the farm was required for the Government’s cattle.²⁹ It appears that the Government took control of the farm from 1812 onwards, although the land transfer was not completed until Governor Darling’s administration, as reported in the Sydney Gazette, 12 August 1826.

A ‘ditch fence’ was constructed around the boundary of Grose Farm by Abraham Whittacker and Joseph Tennyman, who were paid 481 pounds and seventeen shillings in four instalments on 30 April, 6 August, 1 November 1814 and 22 April 1815, as reported in the Sydney gazette.³⁰

²⁷ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p35

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ SRNSW, Colonial Secretary, Letters sent, 4/3491, p226-7

³⁰ Ibid

In 1819 Major Druitt, who was in charge of public works reported and recommended to Governor Macquarie to use the paddocks at Grose Farm to supply food for the Government's horses and bullocks. In October and November 1819 Commissioner Bigge, who was commissioned to investigate and report the affairs of the colony, heard evidence from Major Druitt about Grose Farm. It was also reported that 52 acres were cleared and planted with corn and a further 20 acres was divided into paddocks for sick horses.

An extract from Commissioner Bigge's Report of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales, provides a description of Grose Farm in 1821:

'The use to which it was first applied was that of affording pasture for the horses and draught cattle employed in the works as Sydney. Latterly, and since the early part of 1819 the land, which is of a very inferior description, has been gradually cleared of trees and stumps. Farm buildings have been erected, and the old dwelling houses enlarged. Sleeping rooms for 160 men and boys, with airing sheds of brick have been constructed, and much pains have been taken to form a series of tanks, by deepening and widening the course of a small rivulet that traverses a portion of the farm, and in making a reservoir of water in the lowest part where it adjoins the public road. Gardens for use of the convicts have been laid out on the banks, and have been made very productive in the common kinds of vegetables. The old fence which surrounded the farm has been removed, and in its place, a very strong and well-made four rail fence has been nearly completed. Within the two years attempts have been made to exhibit, in this farm, several of the processes of English husbandry, and by the most abundant supply of implements, materials and manure, to insure their success. The farm is placed under the immediate superintendence of a convict named Ebenezer Knox, who acquired his knowledge of agriculture in one of southern counties of Scotland: but the direction of operations has been wholly in the hands of Major Druitt, the chief engineer. The produce of the farm has been chiefly consumed as green food for the draught cattle that are employed as Sydney.'

By 1823, however, things had changed, with Bigge reporting "that since his initial favourable review he had subsequently come to the conclusion that Grose Farm...had suffered under poor management." (Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales, Volume 1, p36-37).³¹ Bigge's report issued 10 January concluded that Grose Farm, then under the superintendence of Captain Gill and Major Druitt, with a convict overseer Ebenezer Knox, , was uneconomical. (Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales, Vol 1, p24).³²

The following year the Superintendent of Grose Farm, James Smith, reported that 23 convicts and 1 free man were employed at the farm, which had by then 300 acres of cleared land, 22 working bullocks, 2 horses and 400 sheep.³³ In September 1825 Governor Brisbane, writing to Earl Bathurst in reply to an enquiry by Archdeacon Scott of the Anglican Church seeking to have Grose Farm transferred to the church, advised that Grose Farm would be required if the governor ever moved residence to Sydney. (Historical Records of Australia, Series 1, Volume 11, p846.)³⁴

In August 1826 the transfer of Grose Farm from the Orphan School Estate back to the Crown was completed. By December in 1827 Grose Farm had been reduced to 201 acres by other land grants to William Hutchinson and others. Hutchinson's grant later became the suburb of

³¹ Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p15

³² Rosen, S. and Tweedie, G., p40

³³ Ibid. p40

³⁴ Ibid, p16

Darlington.³⁵ Two plans prepared in 1827 and 1828 show land grants to Cooper, Shepherd and Hutchinson and also the extant convict compound on Grose Farm. (Figures 2.6 and 2.7)

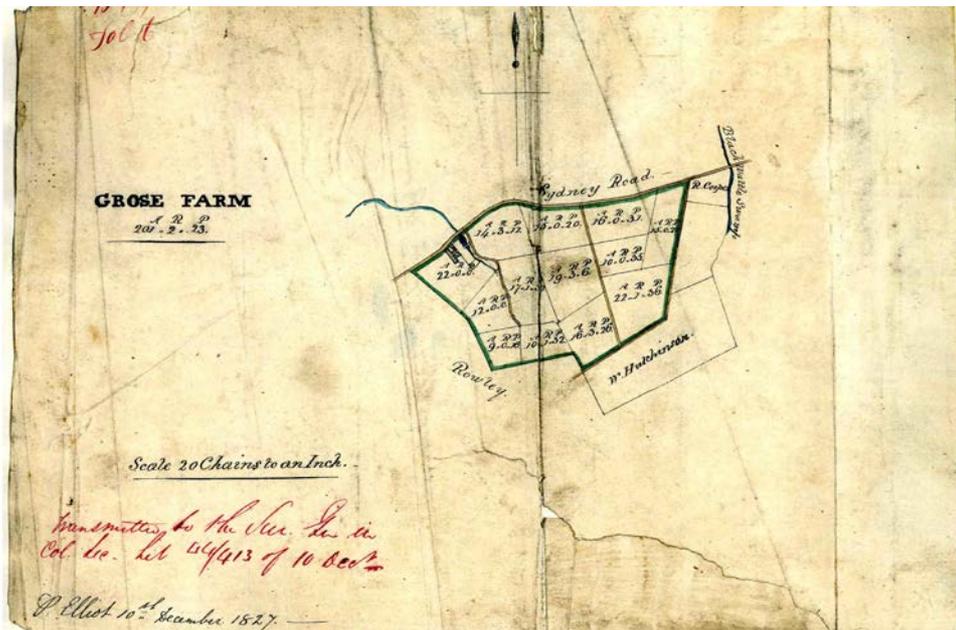


Figure 2.6: Grose Farm Allotment Survey (1827).
(Source: Mitchell Library, Surveyor General's sketch books Vol 1 Folio 7)

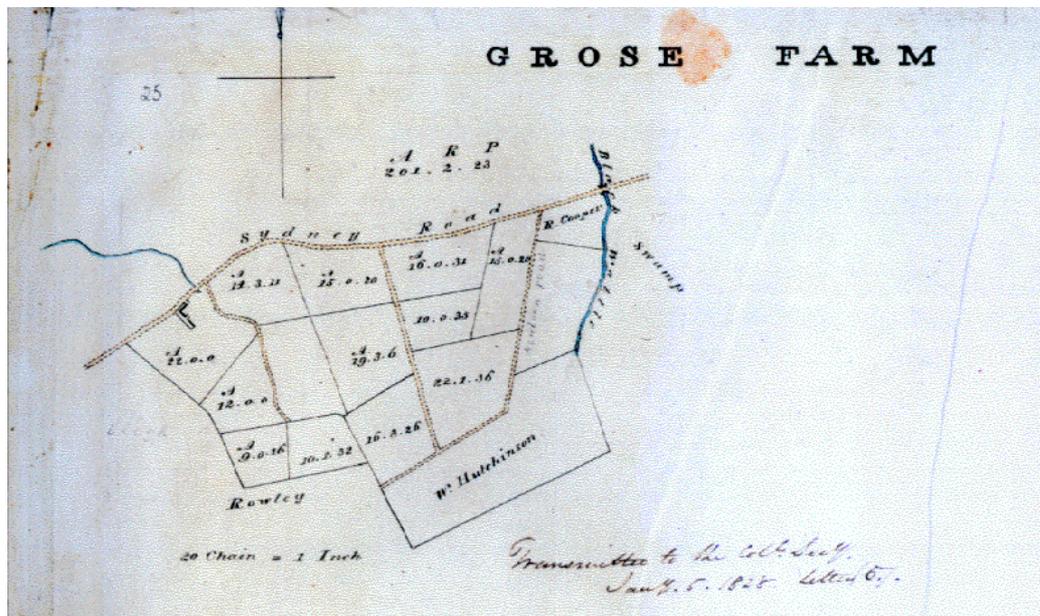


Figure 2.7: Grose Farm Allotment Survey (1828)
(Source: SRNSW, Surveyor General's sketch books Vol 1 Folio 7)

One of the fields of Grose Farm was put forward as a race course for the newly formed Australian Racing Club. (Sydney Gazette, 25 April).³⁶ (Figure 2.8)

³⁵ Ibid, p40

³⁶ Ibid, p41



Figure 2.8: ‘A Race Meeting at Petersham’ drawn by W Scott, 1845.
(Source: Mitchell Library, V1/Race/1.)

In February 1829 Governor Darling ordered that a maximum of 3 overseers and 19 labourers to be employed at Grose Farm.³⁷ This was a major decrease from the ‘31 man road party was stationed at Grose Farm to maintain the Western Road’, reported in the previously year.³⁸

Grose Farm continued to be used for the grazing of government owned livestock with many requests for use as the city grew and land available for grazing steadily reduced. Letters from surveyors to the Surveyor-General reported the road gang was still stationed at Grose Farm, with 55 people being accommodated at the time.³⁹ In 1832 a request was made by James King to the British Secretary for War and the Colonies for 50 acres and a proposal to establish a new government house in Sydney be constructed with Grose Farm used for the grazing of the Governor’s animals. Nothing eventuated from these requests and the accommodation continued to be used for the road gang.⁴⁰

In 1839 Alexander Brodie Spark recorded in his diary the first ever golf games being played at Grose Farm. Captain James Ferrier, having commenced operations at Grose Farm, provided clubs and ‘feathers’ (balls) which he had brought with him on his ship. Ferrier invited a number of players, including Alexander Brodie Spark who was, later, a foundation member of the Australian Golf Club. The playing of golf did not continue at Grose Farm beyond 1839, and it would be some years before the Australian Golf Club started again at Moore Park in 1882.⁴¹

³⁷ Ibid, p41

³⁸ Ibid, p41

³⁹ Ibid, p42

⁴⁰ Ibid, p20

⁴¹ The Australian Golf Club website, accessed 12 July 2016

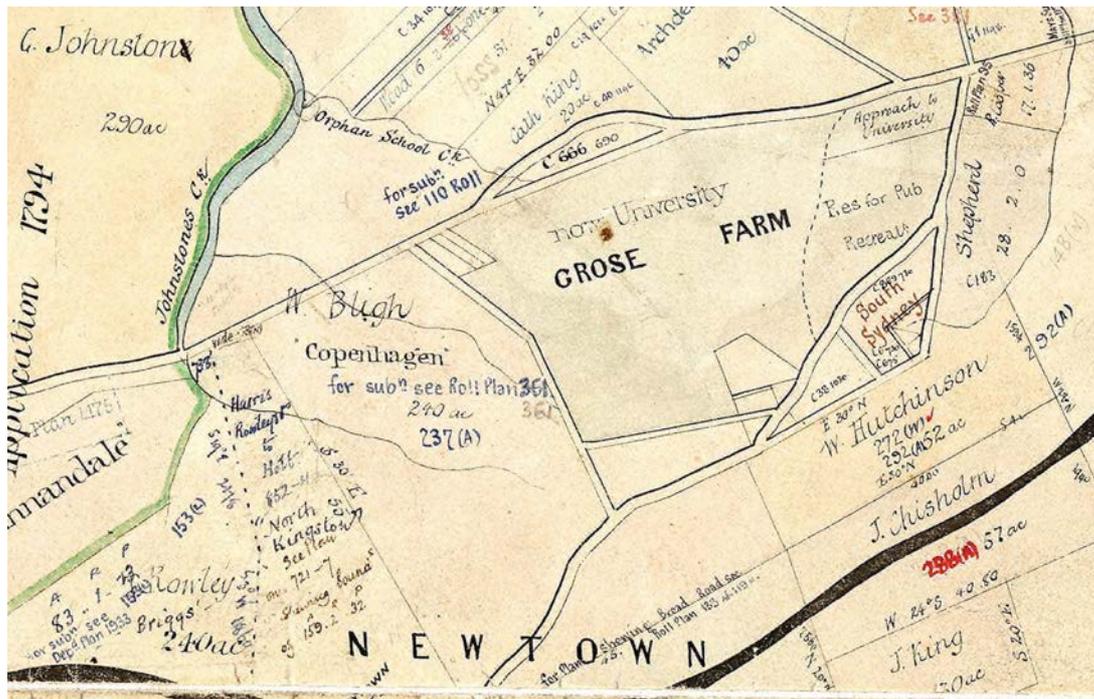


Figure 2.10: Grose Farm Plan (c.1855), showing reserves and land grants for public recreation (now Victoria Park), site for R.C. school and Anglican Church (now Moore College) and site for what is now St Paul’s College. (Source Land and Planning Information, accessed 22 June 2016)

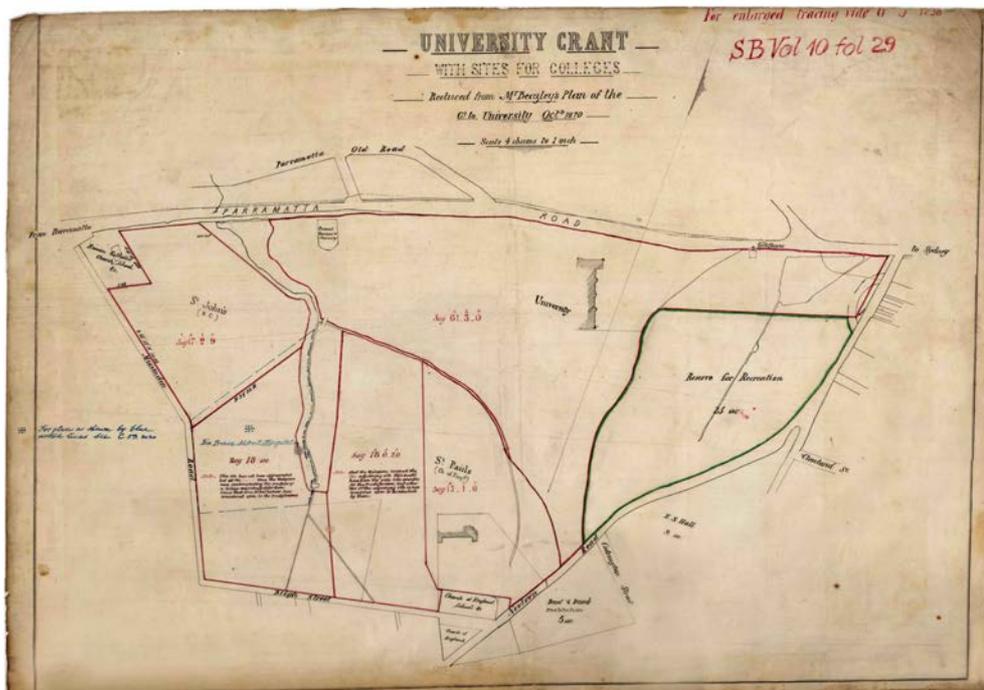


Figure 2.11: University Grant, with sites for Colleges (as in c.1870)
(Source: Mitchell Library, Surveyor General’s Field Books Volume 10 Folio 29)

The first University buildings (the Main Buildings), which formed the basis of what is now the Great Hall and the Quadrangle, were designed and built by Edmund Blacket between 1855 and 1862. (Figure 2.12)

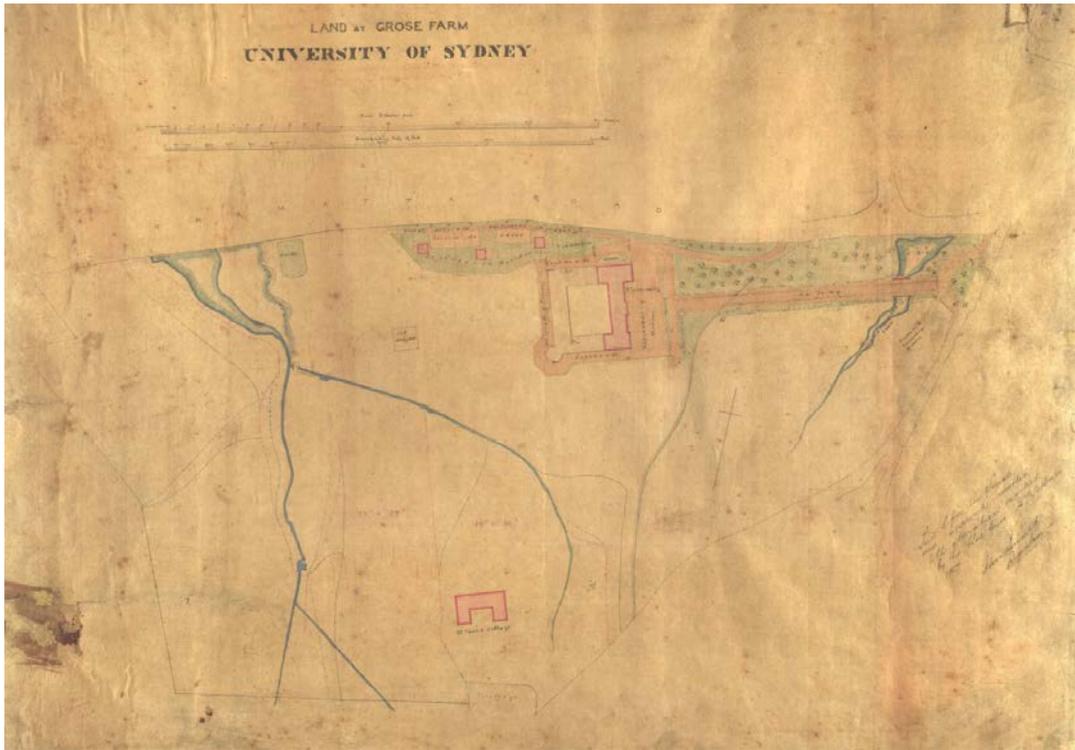


Figure 2.12: Plan showing university buildings, 1857
(Source: University of Sydney Archives, G74/1/)



Figure 2.13: View of the proposed University Building (1854), painted by Conrad Martens.
(Source: University Art Collection)

These buildings reflected the philosophy and aspirations of the newly established institution. They set a style which would inform the physical development of the

University. This grand Gothic Revival architecture and its positioning on a ridge commanding a view over Sydney, with an impressive entrance drive, suggests the founders' desire to visually emulate the great ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. (Figure 2.13)

The collegiate influences of the Scottish universities and of the University of London, were also evident in the new colonial university's commitment to the ideals of higher learning. This philosophy was echoed in a curriculum focussing on classical education, rather than tuition in the professions of Medicine or Law. The structure of the University as a non-denominational, non-residential institution with provision for residential colleges to be located on the ridges, viewed across the valley from the Main Buildings by the four religious denominations represented a uniquely Australian approach to the institution's development.

The College Land Grants

In January 16 1855 the University was granted 126 acres of Grose Farm, which included the land sub-grants for the four affiliated denominational residential colleges. A later plan shows the location of the four colleges: Anglican (St Paul's College), Roman Catholic (St John's College), Presbyterian (St Andrew's College) and Methodist (Wesley College). (Figure 2.14) Wesley College was not established within the stipulated 5 years and, consequently, in 1873 the designated site was assigned to the establishment of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. The plan also shows two other sites which had already been granted prior to the University land grant: 3 lots for the Church of England at the corner of what is now Carillon Avenue (Senate Street) and City Road (Newtown Road), now part of Moore College; and 4 lots for the Roman Catholic Church at the north west corner of the land grant to St John's College.

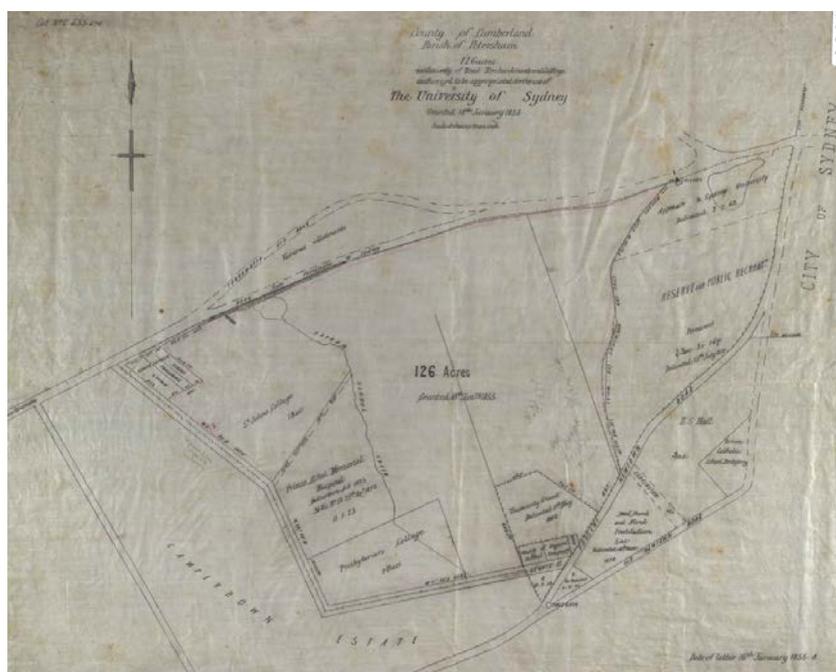


Figure 2.14: Plan of University and University Colleges land sub-grants, 1855 (Source: University of Sydney Archives G74/1/1)

Women's College (1894) and Wesley College (1910) were established on later sub-grants of university land, while Sancta Sophia College was established in 1929 on a portion of the original St John's College land grant.

Table 2.1: University and University College Land Grants.
(Source: NSW Government Legislation website, accessed 2 February 2016)

Date	Land grants to the University of Sydney and University Colleges
1 October 1850	The University of Sydney Act of Incorporation
July 1854	Land comprising 126 acres chosen and approved at Grose Farm.
1 December 1854	St Paul's College Incorporation Act
2 December 1854	Sydney Universities Affiliated Colleges Act
18 January 1855	Deed of Grant to the University for 126 acres
15 December 1857	St John's College Incorporation Act
1 June 1860	Wesley College Incorporation Act (This college was not established until 1910 and its original land grant was given to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital)
5 December 1860	St John's College Deed of Sub-grant transferred 18 acres to college.
12 December 1867	St Andrews College Incorporation Act
6 August 1873	St Andrews College Deed of Sub-grant (10 acres)
September 1889	Women's College Endowment Bill passed
5 May 1894	Women's College opens, building designed by Sulman and Power.
8 December 1926	Wesley College Deed of Sub-grant.
23 December 1929	Sancta Sophia College Incorporation Act 1929 (A sub-grant of 2 acres, 3 roods and 19 ¾ perches from the St John's College sub-grant and St Joseph's Presbytery.)
29 November 1929	Women's College Lands Act. (A sub-grant of 16 ¼ perches on the northern side of Carillon Avenue.)
18 January 1955	University and College Lands (Saint Paul's College and Wesley College) Act. (A sub-grant of 1 rood and 37 perches from the St Paul's College sub-grant, plus a number of rights of way.

Victoria Park

The first plantings commenced in Victoria Park in the 1880s. These plantings, attributed to Charles Moore, the first director of the Botanic Gardens, extended into the grounds of the University along the eastern boundary. (Figure 2.15)

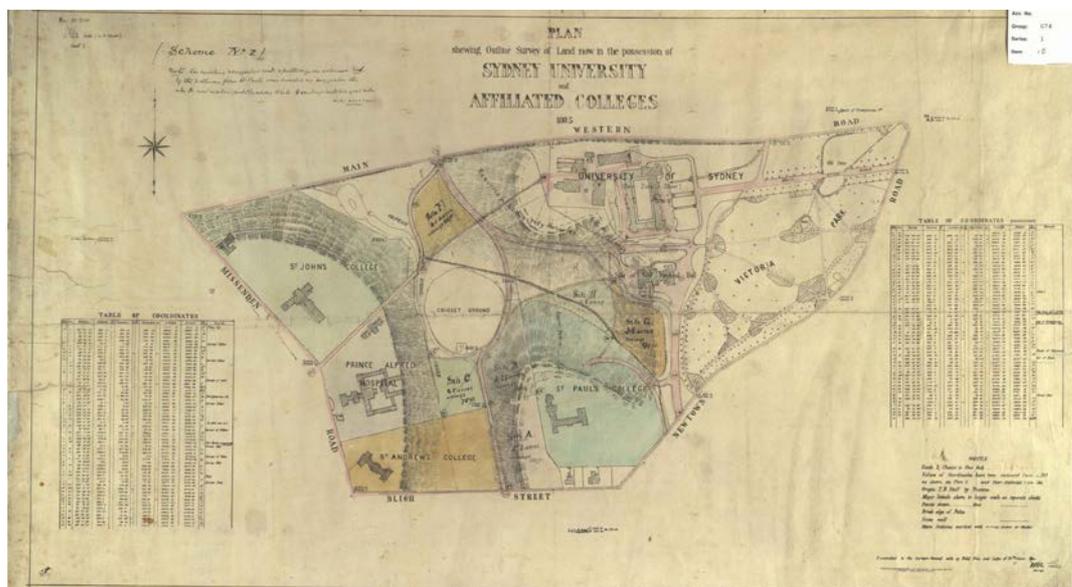


Figure 2.15: Survey of campus buildings and landscape 1885
(Source: University of Sydney Archives G74/1/10)

Science Road

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the University faced pressure to make its curriculum more relevant to the needs of an increasingly industrialised society. The development of the sciences led to the erection of functional, purpose-built facilities, hidden behind the Main Buildings, influenced by the Colonial Architect, James Barnet, so as not to impinge on the impressive view from the east. The buildings erected in this period were built as temporary structures, their alignment parallel to Parramatta Road formed the heart of the fine grain of the University and what became Science Road, a major scientific precinct. (Figure 2.16)

The Challis Bequest, received by the University in 1890, facilitated much physical and academic development. A significant new work was the establishment of a medical school (Anderson Stuart building) also designed by Barnet, associated with a teaching hospital (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital) built on land originally designated for the Methodist university college. The medical school's design, workmanship and siting in harmony with the Main Buildings represented the prestigious and dominant role of Medicine within the University and in society generally.

The early years of the twentieth century saw the continued growth of professional education, particularly in the fields of agriculture, veterinary science, engineering and commerce in response to the great pastoral and commercial expansion that had occurred in preceding decades. In turn, the experience of the 1890s depression brought on by drought highlighted the need for expertise in land management and pastoralism, on which the Australian economy

very much depended. In this period, facilities were constructed for Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Geology and Applied Science.

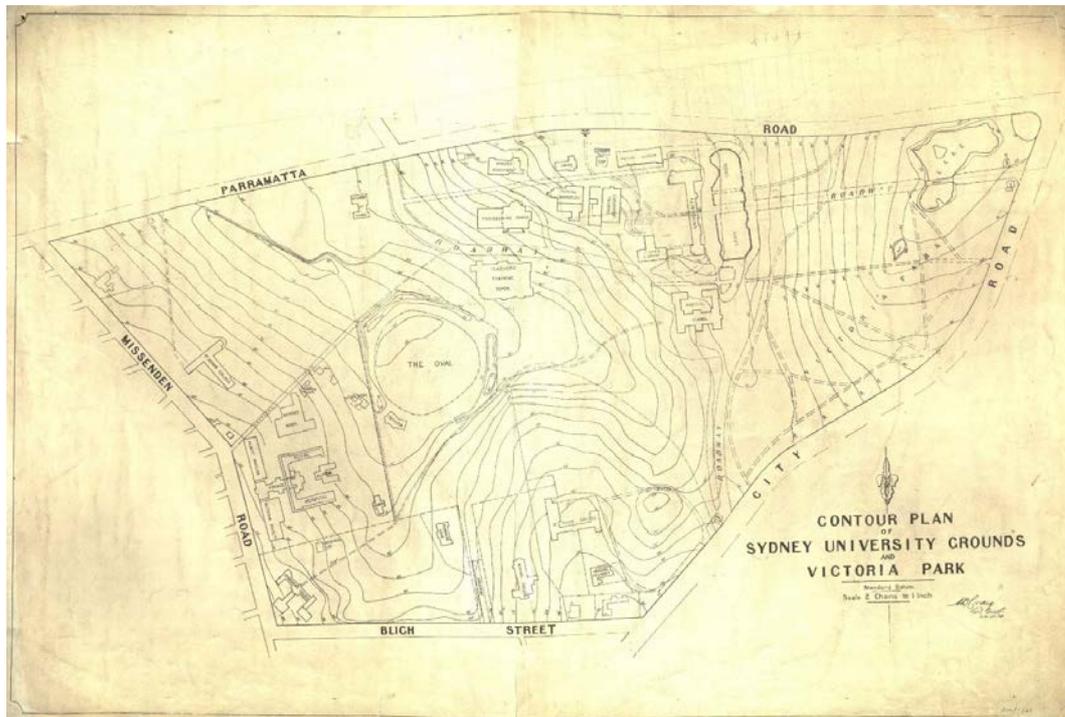


Figure 2.16: Contour Plan, Sydney University Grounds and Victoria Park. 1914
(Source: Sydney University Archives G74/1/21 ID 65082)

Sport Fields

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century sporting and leisure facilities for the growing student population began to develop. A major influence on the nature of that development was the admission of women to the University which had been sanctioned in 1881. The need for segregated common rooms and separate spaces for sporting activities reflected the social mores of the times and impacted upon the development of the Union Building, Manning House, women's tennis courts and the Hockey Square.

Architecture and Campus Planning

The University's architecture in the period from 1900 to World War I (1914-18) was associated with the work of Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon and his successor George McRae. Attempts were made to bring harmony to the campus by continuing the style of the Main Buildings in that area and, in the case of the Fisher Library (now McLaurin Hall), to advance the public's appreciation of art. (Figure 2.17)

In the Science Road precinct, the Federation Arts and Crafts style, of which Vernon was a master, was utilised in an effort to provide a sense of order and harmony among the newly constructed buildings, in contrast to the earlier science facilities which had no architectural pretensions.

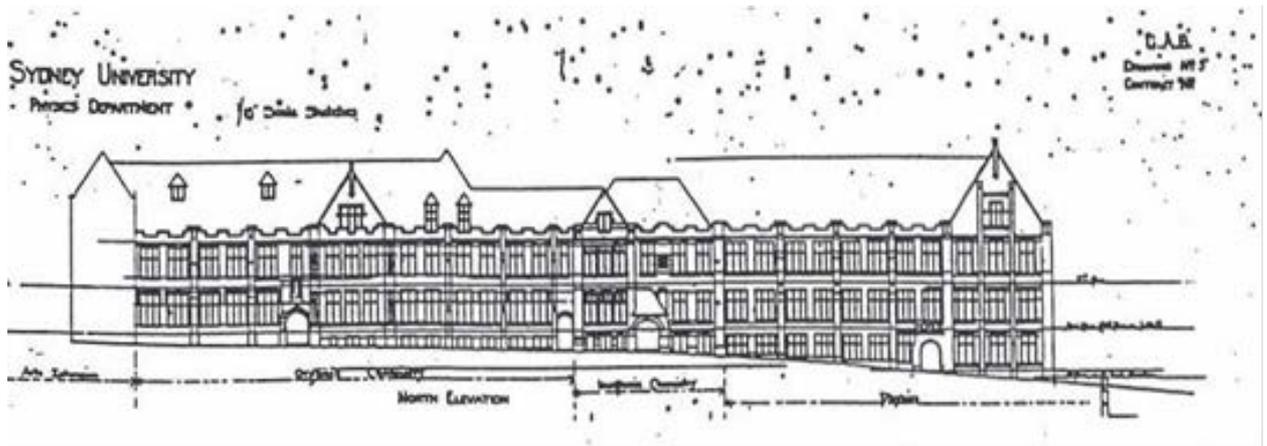


Figure 2.17: Science Road elevation of the proposed extension to the Quadrangle (1917), prepared by the Government Architect (Source: Quadrangle CMP, 2008)
The elevation illustrates the favoured continuation of the Gothic Revival style.

In 1915 and 1917, respectively, Walter Burley Griffin and the Government Architect’s Office prepared master plans for the campus, which for the first time included elements of landscape design and town planning (Figure 2.18 and Figure 2.19), but a focus on the war effort meant that neither of these campus plans were implemented.

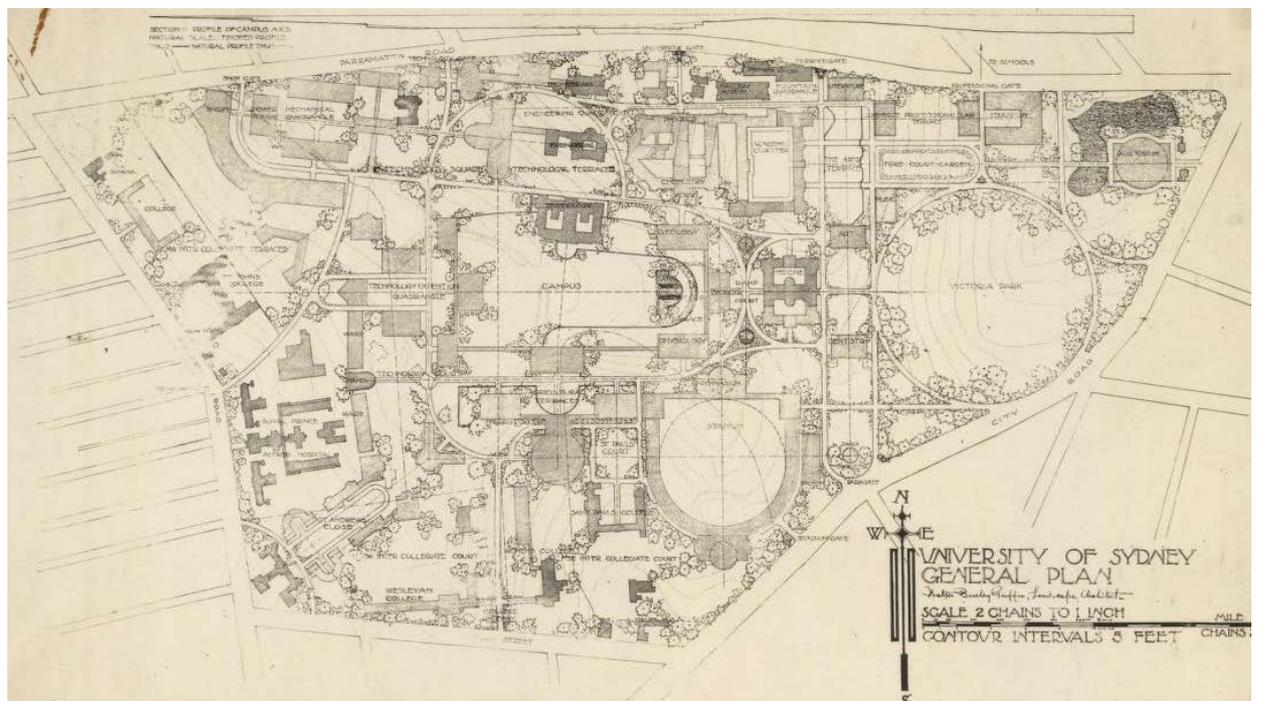


Figure 2.18: Walter Burley Griffin’s General Plan for the University of Sydney (1915). (Source: Part of Eric Nicholls Collection, National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3603884-s210)

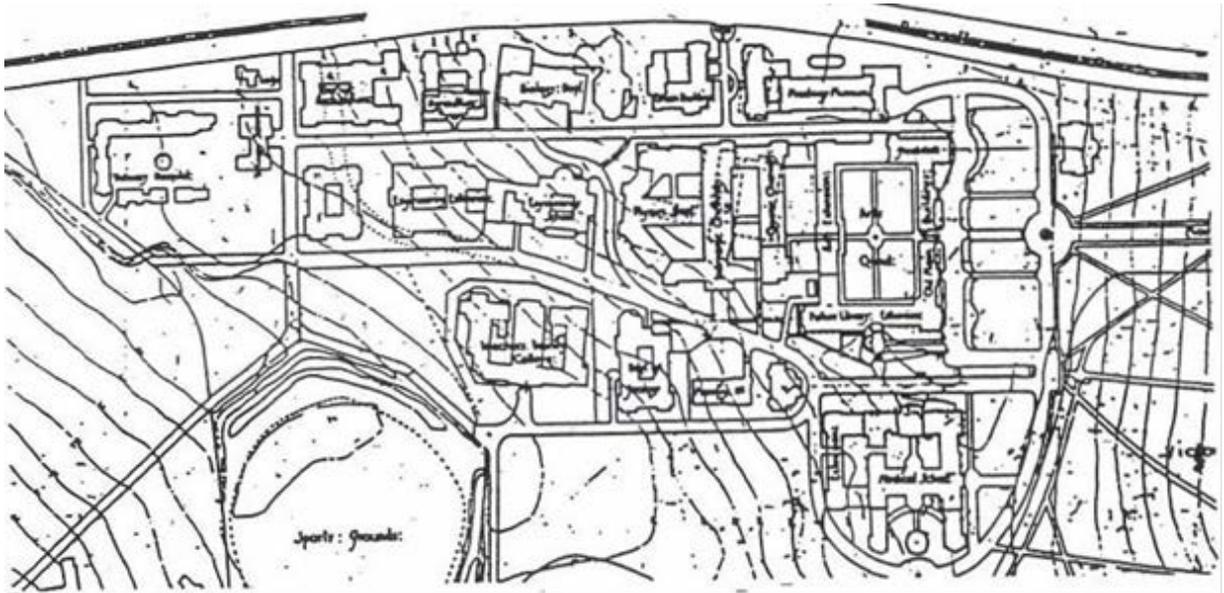


Figure 2.19: Plan by Government Architect for extension of the Quadrangle (1917).
 (Source: Quadrangle CMP (2008)).

For the first time Science Road is defined as a straight road descending from the Great Hall to the JD Stewart Building.

In the period following World War I further attempts were made to bring a sense of unity, order and beauty to the campus through the work of the newly appointed Professor of Architecture and University Architect, Leslie Wilkinson. (Figure 2.20 and Figure 2.21)



Figure 2.20: Plan of the extant University Buildings and Landscaping (1919), prepared by Leslie Wilkinson.

(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

This drawing accompanied Wilkinson's 1920 Masterplan (below)

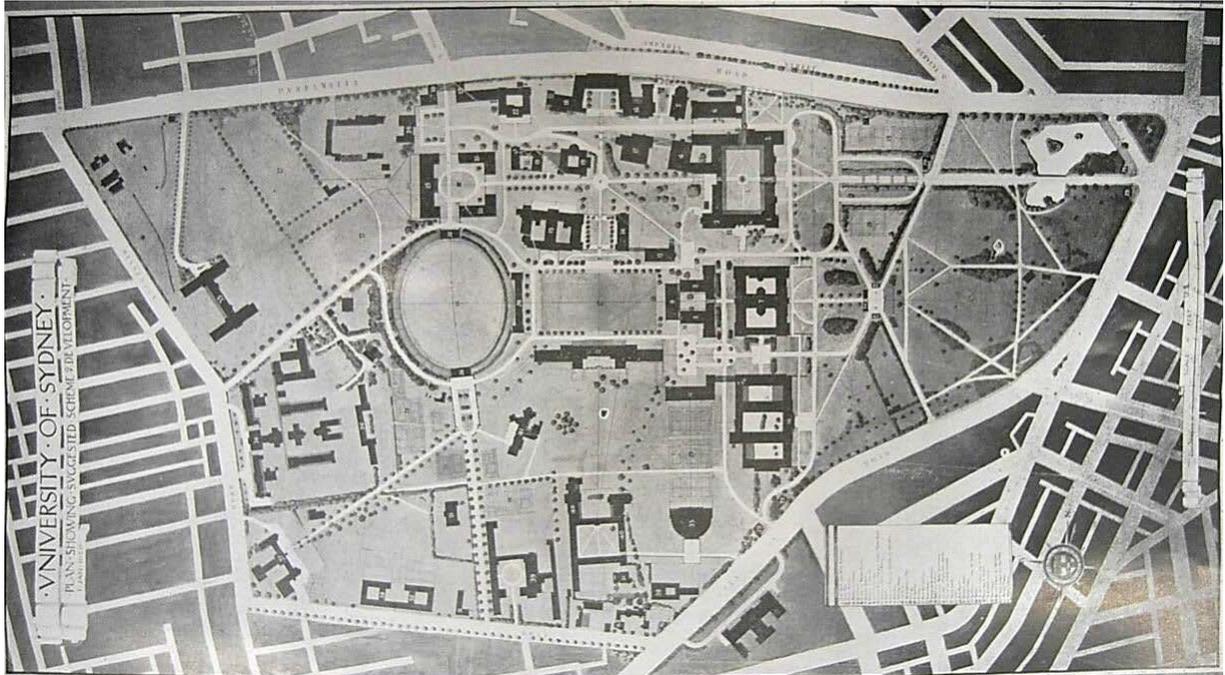


Figure 2.21: Campus Master Plan (1920), prepared by Leslie Wilkinson.
(source: University of Sydney Archives)

Wilkinson was perhaps the most influential architect in shaping the physical development of the University campus from the 1920s onwards. His master plan involved the creation of vistas by carefully placed axes, open and closed courtyards and the creation of a harmonious architectural style, with a predominantly Mediterranean influence, which Wilkinson believed to be more suitable to the Australian environment than the earlier Gothic styles. Wilkinson's work included the bringing together of previously disparate styles of architecture, particularly in The Quadrangle-eastern Science Road area; the re-alignment of buildings in Science Road and their treatment in the Mediterranean style; the re-use of historic materials such as the CBC Bank facade and Doric columns; the creation of the Vice-Chancellor's Quadrangle and extension of the Union Building.

Wilkinson also designed completely new buildings, such as those for Physics and Tropical Medicine, in a distinctive style which were located in previously undeveloped parts of the campus. Integral to his plans was the maintenance of vistas from various parts of the campus, such as from St Paul's College across the Hockey Square to the Union Refectory; St Paul's College to The Quadrangle; and views down Science Road. Professor E.G. Waterhouse, working with Wilkinson, designed the plantings down Science Road, the Pleasaunce and Vice-Chancellors Courtyard. Many of the trees extant on Science Road are the mature plantings by Waterhouse.

One consequence of Wilkinson's campus master plan (1920) was an agreement in 1924 by the University and the City of Sydney to an exchange of land between the University and Victoria Park. (Figure 2.22 and Figure 2.23) (This alteration of the University's eastern boundary would later have a major impact (both physical and visual) in the development of post-World War II campus.)

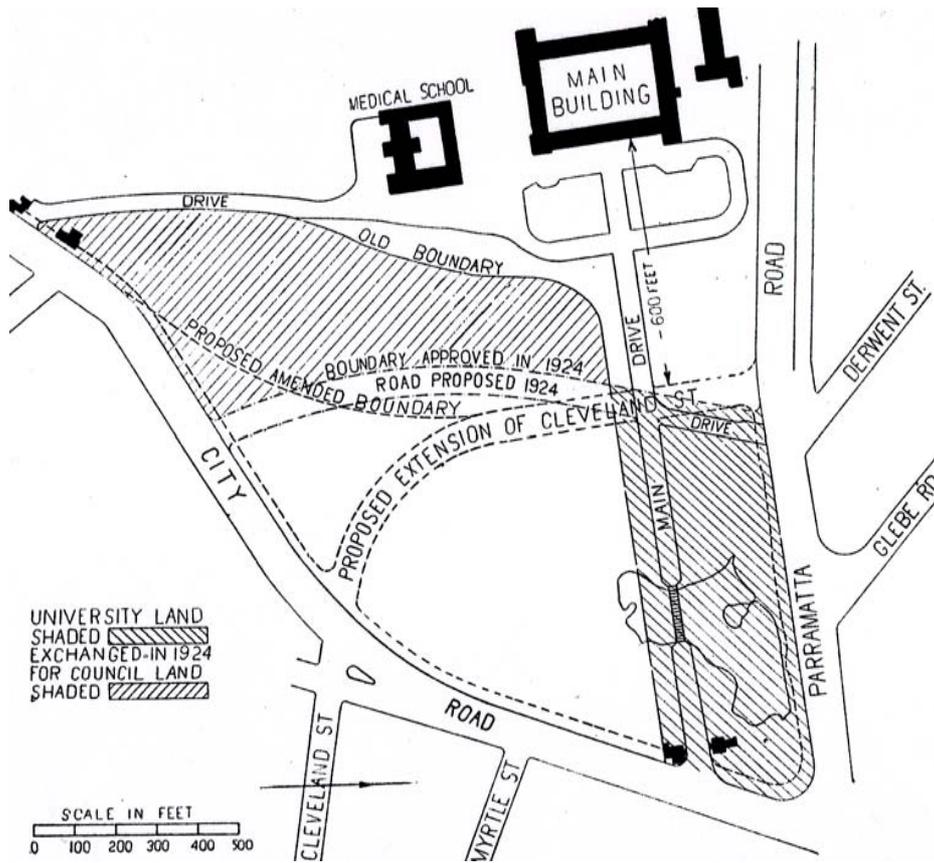


Figure 2.22: University / Victoria Park Land Exchange (1924).
 (Source: University of Sydney Archives). The later proposed road extension was firmly rejected.

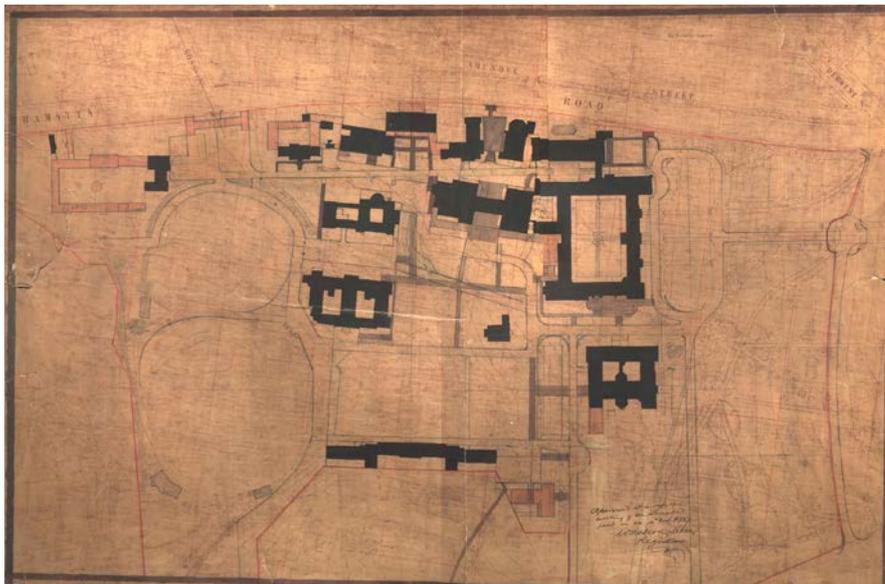


Figure 2.23: University Campus Plan, signed by the Registrar, 1927.
 (Source: University of Sydney Archives)
 The plan shows the proposed boundary for the Victoria Park land exchange and, also for the first time, Oval No. 2.

From the late 1920s the University became involved in collaborative arrangements with various Commonwealth Government agencies, whereby facilities were established for research on matters of national importance. The School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (1929), the McMaster Laboratory (1930) and the Madsen Building (1939) are examples of such facilities. The first involved the Department of Health, while the other two buildings were established in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for animal health research and a National Standards Laboratory respectively. The approach of World War II intensified the Commonwealth's interest in scientific and industrial research led to the development of aeronautical engineering at the University, which was of a direct relevance to the defence industry.

World War II had an enormous impact on the University. The post-war years marked the beginning of a new phase of expansion in student numbers, curriculum and facilities. Consequently, several hastily built 'transient' buildings were constructed to cope with the influx of ex-service personnel under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. The increased involvement of the Federal Government in funding universities paved the way for a massive building program and in the late 1950s the University extended its campus across City Road into Darlington. Darlington was a fully developed inner city suburb, almost all of which was gradually acquired by the University. The only sections of the original suburb not taken up for University use were a small portion bounded by Cleveland, Shepherd and Boundary Streets, and two half-blocks either side of Golden Grove Street. (Darlington had its own sub-division pattern, much of which was retained as University buildings, and open space replaced terrace housing, public and industrial buildings). The majority of university buildings in this area represented a departure from previous construction in that for the first time the University built a large purpose-designed complex using contemporary architecture. (Figure 2.24)



Figure 2.24: Aerial view of the Darlington Campus, c.1968
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

The campus underwent considerable reorganisation into precincts and with the building of the new Fisher Library at one end of Eastern Avenue and the creation of the footbridge across City Road, (linking the campus), Eastern Avenue became a major thoroughfare.) This represented a reorientation of the hub of the campus away from Science Road towards Eastern Avenue and Darlington. The mid-to-late 1980s to the present represented a period of reduced Government funding and a major structural reorganisation of the tertiary education system. With the amalgamations of universities and former Colleges of Advanced Education, the University of Sydney acquired several other campuses, necessitating the management and maintenance of a much enlarged physical resource. On the main University campus physical development was concentrated for some years on the modification of buildings for different purposes, reflecting the increasingly diverse curriculum.

With tertiary education now a far more common prerequisite for many fields of employment than it was in the pre-war era, the student population is likely to continue to grow. The constantly changing international environment, global economy and the current emphasis on the development of new technologies is likely to result in further major physical and organisational changes at the University of Sydney.

In 2003 the University commenced the Campus 2010 development which included the construction of the School of Information Technologies (2007), Jane Foss Russell (2008) and Law (2009) buildings, the creation of Cadigal Green in Darlington and the landscaping of Eastern Avenue into a pedestrian precinct. More recently completed University buildings include the Charles Perkins Centre (2014) and the Nanoscience Building (2016) on the Camperdown campus and the Abercrombie Business School (2016) on the Darlington campus.

In February 2015 the University gained a staged approval for the Campus Improvement Program (SSD 6123), which enables the future redevelopment of six precincts across the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. (Figure 2.25) Work has now commenced in some on these precincts.

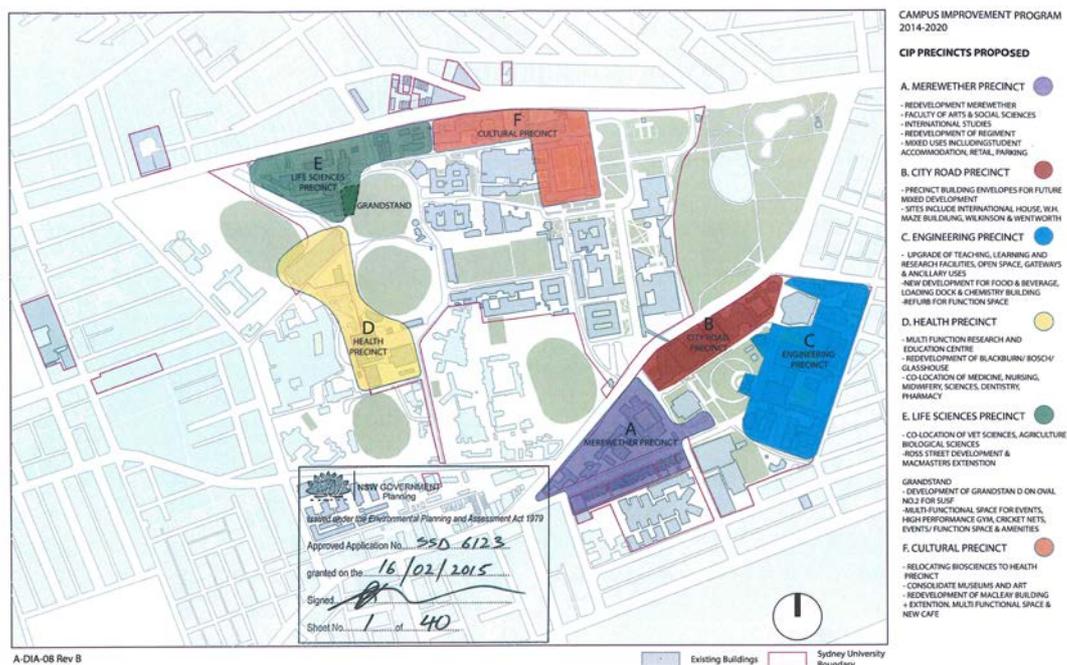


Figure 2.25: Campus Improvement Plan (2014-20)
(Source: CIS, University of Sydney)

Chronology of the Physical Development of the Camperdown Campus

The following is a chronology of the physical development of the Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney, drawn from the full history of the place. (refer to Appendix 2)

Table 2.2: Chronology of the Physical Development of the Camperdown Campus

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1790	<p>Part of what was known as the 'Kangaroo Ground' near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes and used for pasturage of stock. The arrangement was formalised when in June 1790 one thousand acres (404.69 hectares) was divided as follows: 400 acres (161.87 hectares) on the north fronting the harbour was designated as church or glebe land; 200 acres (80.93 hectares) on the south for the maintenance of a schoolmaster; and 400 acres (161.87 hectares) between, for the Crown.⁴³</p> <p>The site on which the first campus of the University of Sydney was developed formed part of the 400 acre (161.87 hectares) Crown Reserve, while what later became the Darlington area was situated within the 200 acres (80.93 hectares) of School Reserve.</p>
1792	<p>Lieutenant-Governor Grose was granted a lease of 30 acres (12.14 hectares) out of the 400 acre (161.87 hectares) Crown reserve on which to build a house, however he later changed the purpose of the lease to farming. Although Grose sold his lease to another officer when he left the colony at the end of 1794, the area that is now the University grounds became known as Grose Farm and continued to be marked as such on maps until the mid-1800s.</p>
1794	<p>Captain James Foveaux was granted 30 acres (12.14 hectares) adjoining Grose Farm on the south. Nearly four years later another lease of 28 acres (11.33 hectares) was granted to Quartermaster Thomas Laycock, adjoining Grose Farm on the east.⁴⁴</p>
1801	<p>Land within the School and Crown reserves was granted to the Female Orphan Institution, which set up a farm along what became known as Orphan School Creek. Over the next thirty years the land was further subdivided, and a convict road gang stockade was established on Orphan School Creek, possibly on the site of the Orphan School farm. This stockade, presumably used in association with the construction of Parramatta Road, was located at what is now the north west corner of the University grounds and north east corner of St John's College grounds, near Parramatta Road.</p>
1850s	<p>Some small grants were dedicated to the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church for purposes of schools, parsonage and presbytery, however no building took place and the area remained used for grazing.</p>
1850	<p>The University of Sydney was founded. It began teaching in 1852 utilising the premises of the former Sydney College (now occupied by Sydney Grammar School), before obtaining a land grant at Grose Farm, then used as grazing land</p>

⁴³J.F. Campbell, "The Early History of the Sydney University Grounds," *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings*, Vol. 16, Part IV, 1930, 274-292, pp.274-276, 282.

⁴⁴Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.277-278.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
	for cattle destined for the Sydney meat market.
1853	<p>A Building Fund had been established in 1853, providing for £50,000, originally to be paid in instalments of £5,000 to £10,000 per annum. While it was always intended to build on a grand scale, it was recommended that initial construction be limited to buildings that were essential for the working of the University - a library, lecture rooms, a laboratory, apartments for an office and residence for the Registrar and a room for meetings of the Senate. The “Elizabethan” style of architecture was recommended as it could be extended without damaging the appearance of the whole.</p> <p>The committee also recommended that Mr Edmund Blacket, Colonial Architect, ‘whose great ability and taste in Medieval Architecture is widely known’ should be commissioned as Architect for the University.⁴⁵</p>
1855-1862	<p>The first University buildings (the Main Buildings) which formed the basis of what is now The Quadrangle, was designed by Edmund Blacket and reflected the philosophy and aspirations of the newly established institution. It set a style which would inform the physical appearance of parts of the University over a long period.</p> <p>Several minor outbuildings were also built around the Main Buildings. These included stone-built privies and temporary structures such as stables and huts with paling and rail fences to keep out livestock which grazed in the grounds.⁴⁶</p>
1863	Football Club formed.
1865	Cricket Club formed.
1870	<p>The Institute Building was built on five acres of land granted on the Newtown Road in 1870 to the NSW Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. After a limited architectural competition, Benjamin Backhouse was appointed architect for the first stage of construction to accommodate 70 children. The grounds of the Institute encompassed most of the triangular block fronting Newtown Road (now known as City Road) and were originally bounded by a picket fence and later permanent fencing was erected. The stone piers of the fence feature the signature motif of architect Benjamin Backhouse and some of the fencing survives as an important indication of the original boundary.⁴⁷</p>
1881	<p>University’s Senate resolved to "admit women to all University privileges, and to place them in all respects as regards University matters on an equal footing with men...."</p> <p>The University was amongst the earliest in the world to do so and many decades before either the universities of Cambridge and Oxford.⁴⁸</p>
1882	Isola Florence Thompson and Mary Elizabeth Brown were the first two women to enrol at the University in 1882, graduating in 1885 each with a Bachelor of Arts degree.
Mid-1880s to 1894	Towards the end of the nineteenth century the University faced pressure to make its curriculum more relevant to the needs of an increasingly industrialised society. A number of new ‘temporary’ purpose-built facilities for professional

⁴⁵Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.98-99.

⁴⁶Phillips, Thorp, *op. cit.*, p.7; McKenzie, *op. cit.*, p.18.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*

⁴⁸ The University of Sydney website < <http://sydney.edu.au/about/profile/history/origins.shtml>>, downloaded, September 2013

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
	subjects were constructed out of sight of the main building. As they were strictly functional and made no pretensions to contribute to the University's architecture, they were 'hidden' so as not to disfigure the grand buildings of the main complex. The buildings constructed in this period formed the genesis of what was to become Science Road , lined with science facilities. ⁴⁹
1884 - 1885	In the 1880s many new sporting clubs were founded, including the Boat Club in 1884 and the Athletic Club in 1885. The most successful of the new clubs was the Tennis Club, also founded in 1885. The club was originally allocated four grass courts near where The Quadrangle is situated, close to the Men's and Ladies' common rooms, allowing the men to watch the women playing and make disparaging comments on their game.
1887	A separate Ladies' Tennis Club was formed, the first women's sporting club at the University. ⁵⁰
1890	The Challis Bequest enabled the University to expand its teaching of new disciplines and the construction of new buildings.
1891	Decision made to extend west to Ross Street .
1900	University Act 1900 enacted.
Early 1900s	The experience of the 1890s economic depression, brought on by drought, highlighted the need for improved expertise in land management and pastoralism, upon which the Australian economy very much depended. Accordingly, facilities were constructed for Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Geology and Applied Science .
1901-1910	<p>Between 1901 and 1910 the Government Architect's office under Walter Liberty Vernon, developed a plan for the University which involved expansion to the west of the main buildings. Part of the plan included the demolition of the temporary science facilities that had been constructed in the 1880s and 1890, with the intention of bringing that part of the campus extending along Science Road into harmony with the general design of the Main Building.</p> <p>Science Road was created when the paths around the 'temporary' science buildings built between 1899 and 1916 were replaced by a straight line of road running from the Macleay Museum to a proposed entrance opposite Ross Street. Newer buildings were aligned to this frontage.⁵¹</p> <p>Vernon made the first attempt to tidy up the campus through the planning of individual buildings and by the establishment of a new east west axis along which the science faculties were consolidated. However, the direct results of his work were limited.</p>
1908	Women's Hockey Club formed.
1910	Parramatta Road widened and the Women's Sports Association founded with tennis courts and clubhouse located east of the Main Building.
1916	Senate approves use of an area of land that would eventually become the Hockey Square for women's use.
1913-	George McRae , Vernon's successor as Government Architect, prepared the first

⁴⁹Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1880-1910; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.257-265, 267-268, DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726015.

⁵⁰Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.312; Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, pp.3-7.

⁵¹DPWS, *op. cit.*, Items 4726014 & 4726018.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1917	<p>plan for the whole University site in 1913, in which he proposed new buildings in conjunction with a full layout of the grounds. His plan included demolition of James Barnet's Physics and Chemistry buildings, which were to be replaced with an impressive range of Gothic style buildings, and the straightening of Science Road. The plan also included the completion of the Main Building, and an arched structure over Science Road to link the Macleay Building with the Main Building.</p> <p>The plan was a building master plan that failed to address landscaping issues.⁵² It nevertheless remained in use until 1917 when it was re-drawn to include completed works and refinements in planning details.</p>
1915	<p>By 1915 the University administrators sensed the need for an over-arching landscaped campus plan and they engaged Walter Burley Griffin to prepare such a plan. Although Griffin's expansive plan was not adopted, its design principals were acknowledged by the University and followed quite closely by University Architect Leslie Wilkinson.</p>
1919-1920	<p>In 1919 it had been agreed by the University Building and Grounds Committee that Professor of Architecture and University Architect, Leslie Wilkinson with Assistant Professor Madsen of the School of Engineering and A.D. Craig, Lecturer in Surveying, should advise on the general layout of the University grounds.</p> <p>Their report was presented to the Senate in 1920. Some of their key recommendations included: keeping roads narrow like park drives; planting trees; placing services wires underground; and providing fences to keep out grazing animals. The report also reviewed the accommodation needs of all departments and allocated spaces for them.</p> <p>Their plans involved the creation of vistas by carefully placed axes, open and closed courtyards and the creation of a harmonious architectural style with a predominantly Mediterranean influence, which Wilkinson believed to be more suitable to the Australian environment than the earlier Gothic revival styles.</p> <p>Integral to the plan was the maintenance of vistas from various parts of the campus, such as from St Paul's College across the Hockey Square to the Union Refectory; St Paul's College to the Quadrangle; and views down Science Road.</p> <p>While some of the Wilkinson plan was implemented in the 1920s and 1930s, the pressures for growth in the post-World War II period meant that much of it was never implemented.⁵³</p>
1924	<p>The University's Grand Avenue was truncated and exchanged for the western portion of Victoria Park, which would eventually become Eastern Avenue.</p>
1926	<p>Hockey Square restricted to women's use.</p>
Late 1920s	<p>From the late 1920s the University became involved in collaborative arrangements with various Commonwealth Government agencies, whereby facilities were established for research on matters of national importance. The School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, the McMaster Laboratory and the Madsen Building are examples of such facilities. The first involved the Department of Health, while the other two buildings were established in</p>

⁵² University of Sydney Site Plan showing existing and suggested future buildings in conjunction with the lay out of the grounds. Drawn by Gorrie M. Blair and signed by George McRae, dated 3rd July 1913.

⁵³M. Dupain, P. Johnson, G. Molnar, D. Wilkinson, *Leslie Wilkinson, A Practical Idealist*, Valadon Publishing, Sydney, 1982, pp.66-67.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
	<p>collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for animal health research and a National Standards Laboratory respectively.</p> <p>The threat of another war intensified the Commonwealth's interest in scientific and industrial research which led to the development of aeronautical engineering at the University, a subject of direct relevance to the defence industry.</p>
Late 1940s	<p>World War II had an enormous impact on the University. The immediate post-war period saw the construction of several hastily built 'transient' buildings to cope with the influx of ex-service personnel under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. The post-war years marked a new phase of expansion in student numbers, curriculum and facilities.</p>
1951	<p>In 1951 the State Government formally adopted the County of Cumberland Plan in which areas adjacent to the University in the suburb of Darlington were designated as a special zone for University expansion.</p>
1954	<p>In 1954 the Vice-Chancellor's Policy and Planning Committee considered the University's land requirements up to 1964 and indicated that it would need to acquire the area south and east of City Road up to Darlington Road, including the site of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children as well as an area to the north of Parramatta Road up to Catherine and Beaver Streets. The Committee suggested that the land south of Darlington Street and east to Cleveland Street should also be acquired at a later date.⁵⁴</p>
1958	<p>The delivery of the Murray Report (1958), which assessed the needs of all Australian universities⁵⁵, heralded an era of permanent and growing involvement of the Commonwealth and the Universities Commission in university funding. The increased involvement of the Federal Government in funding universities paved the way for a massive building program.</p> <p>An area of some 70 acres, including a large part of Darlington, was set aside under the Cumberland County Council Plan for 'Special Uses - Educational and Medical,' to ensure that land was available for any necessary expansion of the University.</p> <p>Darlington had its own sub-division pattern, much of which was retained as new university buildings and open space replaced terrace housing, and public and industrial buildings. The majority of university buildings in the Darlington area represented a departure from previous construction in that for the first time the University built a large purpose-designed complex using contemporary, Modernist, architecture.</p>
1958	<p>The road which came to be known as Eastern Avenue ran beside an extensive vacant area bordering on Victoria Park and ending at the City Road gates. In 1958 it was decided that this area would be used for the construction of buildings for first-year Science courses, Geology and Geophysics and for a new library block.⁵⁶</p>
1958	<p>In 1958 a large new Chemistry School in modern architectural style was completed to the south of the Old Medical School. Consequently, between 1950 and 1990 the Chemistry School became one of the most distinguished centres of research and teaching in the University.⁵⁷</p>

⁵⁴Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.76-77.

⁵⁵Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.57; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para.5.9.

⁵⁶Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.77-78.

⁵⁷Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp. 254, 255-256.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1959	The first building in the University extension area in Darlington was completed for Architecture and this became the first faculty to relocate to the opposite side of City Road in 1960. The eastern section of the Darlington area, towards Cleveland Street, was designated for development as a large Engineering precinct.
1960	In 1960 the special uses area was reduced to 35 acres, later called the University Extension Area , after opposition to the extensive purchasing program from local land owners and tenants.
1963	A building for Civil and Mining Engineering was constructed, followed by Chemical Engineering (1964); Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering and Electrical Engineering (1965) and the new Peter Nichol Russell Building (1966). By 1975 the entire Engineering faculty had been relocated to new premises in Darlington. ⁵⁸
1961-1965	<p>In the early 1960s other science facilities were completed on the east side of Eastern Avenue including the Edgeworth David Building for Geology and Geophysics, completed in 1961. The Carslaw Building for first-year Science and Mathematics was begun in 1960 and completed in 1965, occupying the southern end of Eastern Avenue. The Stephen Roberts Theatre partly filled the space between these two buildings by 1962.⁵⁹</p> <p>The construction of the new Fisher Library (1961-1962) completed the Eastern Avenue precinct. Fisher was a building of striking and innovative design for which its architects were awarded the Sulman Medal and the 1962 Royal Institute of British Architects Bronze Medal.⁶⁰</p>
1962-1965	The University acquired the buildings of the Royal NSW Institute for Deaf and Blind Children , which dated from 1870, following the Institute's relocation to new premises in 1962. The main building (H03) was remodelled to provide accommodation for some Faculty of Arts departments, the student medical service and later, the Department of Geography. Other University buildings were built within the original curtilage of the Institute; these include: the University Regiment Building (H01) in 1964 and the Merewether Building (H04) in 1965, which housed the Faculty of Economics. ⁶¹
1968	In 1968 the area up to Golden Grove Street was restored to the University Extension Area , and another 9 acres were added. By this time, the University had acquired about ten per cent of the area bounded by Darlington Road, Golden Grove, Abercrombie and Codrington Streets. ⁶²
1970	Men's and Women's Unions amalgamate
Mid 1970s	By the mid-1970s, as many departments and facilities had relocated to the south-east of the old campus or across City Road, Eastern Avenue became the

⁵⁸Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.79; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1940-1960.

⁵⁹Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.78; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1960-1990.

⁶⁰Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.78; "Fisher Library Sydney University," *Architecture in Australia*, December 1963, 70-75, pp.71,74.

⁶¹Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.78-79; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726012.

⁶²Casey and Lowe, *op. cit.*, pp.10-11.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
	University's main thoroughfare rather than Science Road. The southern entrance off City Road was re-aligned to match Butlin Avenue during 1974. ⁶³
1975-1978	The Old Darlington School was transferred to the University. In 1976 several outbuildings were demolished and the site cleared in preparation for the construction of a new building for Biological Sciences, which was to relocate from Science Road. Protests from locals and some within the University ensured that the original school building was preserved. The building was renovated for use by the Department of Music and as a theatre workshop in 1978. ⁶⁴
1980s	University resources were spent on facilities at the newly acquired campuses, however provision also had to be made for construction on the traditional campus. Considerable adaptive reuse of older buildings occurred and, for the first time, an official policy of heritage maintenance was adopted. ⁶⁵
c. 2009	The University completed the Campus 2010 project , transforming the configuration and visual aspect of the Camperdown-Darlington campuses. This project included the construction of the New Law Building and Jane Foss Russell building , a new pedestrian bridge over City Road, reconfiguration and landscaping of the City Road entry and Eastern Avenue, and the reestablishment of the main visual axis through Victoria Park leading to the Main Quadrangle Building.
2010-2016	Recently completed buildings include the Charles Perkins Centre , a medical research and education hub for academics and students from all disciplines working in obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases; the Abercrombie Precinct Redevelopment providing for an amalgamation of the University's Business School; and a new building for the Australian Institute of Nanoscience .
2015 - ongoing	In February 2015 the University gained a staged approval for the Campus Improvement Program (SSD 6123), which enables the future redevelopment of six precincts across the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. Work has now commenced in some of these precincts.

Chronology of the Physical Development of the Darlington Campus

The following is a chronology of the physical development of the Darlington Campus of the University of Sydney, drawn from the full history of the place. (refer to Appendix 2)

Table 2.3: Chronology of the physical development of the Darlington Campus

Date	Darlington Campus: Event
1820s	During Governor Macquarie's administration, when land in the <i>Grose Farm</i> area was fenced for pastoral purposes the land to the south-east of Newtown Road was granted to various individuals.

⁶³Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.78, 80; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1960-1990.

⁶⁴Sutherland, *op. cit.*, pp.11-12; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726033.

⁶⁵Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para. 6.15.

Date	Darlington Campus: Event
	William Hutchinson received 52 acres, known as 'Golden Grove'. The Golden Grove Estate was also known as the 'Bullock Paddock' as it was used to pasture cows destined for the Sydney meat market. Thomas Shepherd, a horticulturalist, received 28 ½ acres and Robert Cooper, 17 ½ acres on which he established a brewery. The remainder of the area was included in William Chippendale's grant. ⁶⁶
1827	Shepherd establish a garden and nursery business at Darlington and named his property the Darling Nursery , presumably in honour of the then incumbent Governor Darling. The nursery became a landmark in the area and is commemorated by the streets named Shepherd, Pine, Ivy, Vine, Myrtle and Rose. It is believed that the name Darlington was derived from Shepherd's Darling Nursery. ⁶⁷
1850s	The beginnings of residential development in the area and the establishment of hotels and commercial buildings.
1864	The municipality of Darlington was established, its boundaries being Blackwattle Creek, Cleveland Street and Codrington Street.
1879	'Golden Grove' Estate was subdivided into 36 sections for housing. ⁶⁸
1878	The school, located on half an acre next to the Darlington Town Hall on the Old Newtown Road, was opened. The school was designed by George Allen Mansfield, architect to the Council of Education.
1880s	Further school buildings and a teacher's residence were erected on land next to the original school, purchased from a Roman Catholic trust. ⁶⁹
1950s	Following the adoption of the Cumberland County Planning Scheme, the State Government re-zoned part of the Darlington area as a 'special uses' or University Extension Area, enabling the University of Sydney to extend its campus across City Road into Darlington (refer to above). This expansion, which began in the late 1950s and continued throughout the next decades resulted, despite increasing community opposition and resentment, in the loss of about 650 dwellings as well as shops, factories, bank, post office, Town Hall and other amenities, which were demolished. Roads and lanes were progressively closed or removed and the population of Darlington decreased by about 2,000.

Chronology of the Development of the Landscape of the Camperdown Campus

The following is a chronology of the physical development of the Landscape of the Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney, drawn from the full history of the place. (refer to Appendix 2)

⁶⁶Casey & Lowe Associates, *Archaeological Assessment Sections of the Darlington Campus, University of Sydney*, Unpublished report for University of Sydney, n.d., p.9; Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp. 283-284; Shirley Fitzgerald, *Chippendale, Beneath the Factory Wall*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1990, pp.13-16.

⁶⁷Norman, *op. cit.*, p.45; Ann Sutherland, *Darlington Public School, 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School Parents & Citizens Association, Sydney, 1978, p.7.

⁶⁸Sutherland, *op. cit.*, p.7; Casey and Lowe, *op. cit.*, pp.9, 11.

⁶⁹Sutherland, *op. cit.*, pp.8-9.

Table 2.4: Chronology of the development of the Landscape of the Camperdown Campus

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
Pre - 1788	<p>The University grounds are located on a ridge top with freshwater sources and swamps present in or in close proximity to most parts of the grounds. The upper reaches of several creeks running into Port Jackson have their headwaters on the watershed ridge between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Most of these creeks are now concrete canals or landscaped, particularly in their upper reaches, so that they are no longer recognisable as creek lines.</p> <p>Blackwattle Creek, which runs into Blackwattle Bay, began in a swampy area where Darlington School now stands. It ran north-east through what is now the Engineering Faculty towards Victoria Park and Chippendale, where there were several other freshwater swampy areas, before it ran into the estuarine Blackwattle Swamp.</p> <p>On the western side of the University grounds were the upper reaches of watercourses running into Johnstons Creek, in particular Orphan School Creek which started where Ovals No.1 and No.2 were built.</p>
1819	<p>The Female Orphan School was removed to Parramatta upon completion of its new premises and the land at Grose Farm was gradually cleared of trees and stumps.</p>
1823	<p>When Grose Farm reverted to the Government in 1823 an attempt was made to instruct the male orphans in the cultivation of vineyards, with a view to introducing their cultivation in the colony. However, with little prospect of return this idea was abandoned and it was decided to break up the establishment and to use the greater part of the area for pastoral purposes only.⁷⁰</p> <p>In order to secure the land for the agistment of horses and cattle it was necessary to fence off the Parramatta, Newtown, St Paul's and Missenden Roads. This reduced the enclosed area to 194 acres, including Foveaux's lease. The marginal area to the south-east, which later developed into part of the suburb of Darlington, was then granted to various individuals.⁷¹</p>
1827	<p>Probably in association with the convict stockade, a series of tanks had been formed by 'deepening and widening the course of a small rivulet that traverses a portion of the farm' and a reservoir was made in the lowest part where it adjoined the public road (Parramatta Road).⁷²</p> <p>The old fence surrounding the farm was replaced by a four-rail fence and efforts were made to make Grose Farm an example of the best methods of English modes of agriculture and husbandry through use of the best labourers and implements.⁷³</p>
Early 1830s	<p>Extensive improvements were made to the road system by the Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell.</p>
1850s	<p>During the 1850s the course of Parramatta Road was altered and the cutting through which it now passes was created. The old road, now Arundel Street, once</p>

⁷⁰Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.283-285.

⁷¹Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.283-284.

⁷²John Ritchie (ed.), *The Evidence to the Bigge Reports, NSW Under Governor Macquarie, Volume 1 the Oral Evidence*, Heinemann, Melbourne, 1971, pp.31-32; Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.282, 283; Tunnicliffe, *op. cit.*, pp.262, 264; SR: Surveyor's Sketchbooks, Vol. I, Folio 7, Sketch by Surveyor P. Elliott, "Grose Farm" 10 December 1827.

⁷³Campbell, *op. cit.*, p.282.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
	passed very close to the site on which the Botany buildings are now located. It is possible that remnants of the old road may be found beneath this area. ⁷⁴
1850s	The first plantings in the University grounds took place in the late 1850s and included Port Jackson Figs and pines in a large plantation which stretched along Parramatta Road from the site of the Old Geology building to the corner of City Road. Young trees for this plantation and the avenue of trees lining the main drive were raised in a nursery on the site of the present Veterinary precinct. ⁷⁵
1859-1870	The main entrance to the University was intended to create an impression of grandeur. It was planned that an imposing carriageway and walkway shaded by a double avenue of trees on each side would lead up from a main gateway on the Newtown Road (City Road) directly to the clock tower. In April 1859 land from the recreation reserve adjoining the University was requested for this purpose, it was not formally dedicated until 1863 and the planting of trees did not occur until 1870. ⁷⁶
1863	Tradition has it that the first University sporting club formed was the football club, dating from 1863. A cricket club was founded 1865 and in 1866 the Senate resolved that part of the University grounds be reserved temporarily as a cricket ground. The area chosen (now Oval No. 1) was in a low lying part of the grounds between Orphan School Creek and the water course which fed into it on the east side and which formed the northern boundary of the grounds of St Paul's College. ⁷⁷
1884-1890	A cricket ground (now Oval No. 1), originally set aside in 1866, was properly formed during improvements to the University grounds carried out as part of unemployment relief works at the instigation of the Chancellor, Sir William Manning. With a team of about 60 men under the supervision of the Yeoman Bedell the ground was levelled, cut back, sloped banks built, drained and turfed. ⁷⁸ In 1886 new north-to-south turf wickets were laid. ⁷⁹
1886	Impressed with the success of the sports clubs, the Senate approved construction of a level ground playing field for the Football Club close to the colleges midway between the Prince Alfred Hospital and the new Medical School. A map of the University (c. 1890s) shows the Football Ground located in approximately the same area that in later years became the Hockey Square . ⁸⁰
1880s	The University grounds remained very rough. In the gully behind the University a creek ran through paddocks from below St Paul's College to Parramatta Road, in some places forty feet wide and eight feet deep. The greater part of the land between the University and the colleges had been let to a dairy proprietor for grazing purposes. Some students surmised that the grounds leased for grazing must

⁷⁴Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.286, 291; SR: Surveyor's Sketchbooks, Vol. I, Folio 7, Sketch by Surveyor P. Elliott, "Grose Farm" 10 December 1827; David Curtis, "The University of Sydney Grounds & Gardens "From Bushland to the Present Day," unpublished manuscript, 1981, (SUA: R.387), p.17. Curtis cites Sam McKay, an ex-collector of the Botany Department as his informant re the possibility of finding remains of the old Parramatta Road under the Botany precinct.

⁷⁵Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.26.

⁷⁶Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.102; McKenzie, *op. cit.*, pp.88-90; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1850-1880; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726009.

⁷⁷Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para. 2.8.6; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.137, 166; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726008.

⁷⁸DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726008.

⁷⁹Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.312.

⁸⁰SUA: Plan 413/165/003, Group G.074, Series 1, Folder 1.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
	have included the football field since ‘the lowing herd preferred this sequestered spot to any other in their wide domain.’ ⁸¹
1883-1885	Improvements were made to the main approaches to the University in the 1880s with the construction of lodges and gates . Between 1883 and 1885 two lodges, for the gardener and the messenger, were built. They flanked the grand drive from Newtown Road which had been planted with fig trees and aligned on the central archway of the main building. However, the road leading from the entrance was rugged and strewn with loose stones and pebbles. This track led past the partially completed front lawn to the portico of the centre tower.
1890s	<p>Other works were carried out in the grounds during the 1890s as part of the unemployment relief scheme, involving at least 150 men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plantation to Derwent Street was widened and more shrubs planted. • On each side of the main entrance avenue fig trees were cut down; later, the pines were removed and replaced with Port Jackson Figs. • Beside the main road trenches were dug for drainage and borders were planted with shrubs from the Botanic Garden and Chancellor Manning’s own garden. • Paling fences were replaced with iron palisade fences. • The pond at the bottom of Victoria Park, that had once been a stock watering hole, was turned into a large ornamental lake by deepening and raising the water level. • A bridge across the lake carried the entrance drive up to the main buildings. • Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Fig trees were planted to line the lake and Parramatta Road.⁸²
1916-1921	<p>The Senate granted the SUWSA’s application, allowing ‘use of the sparse and lumpy piece of ground known as the Square, which lay between the Oval and Manning House.’⁸³</p> <p>Progress in developing the ground was delayed by the First World War. After WWI the SUWSA Grounds Committee organised the work to transform the area into a hockey square, including fencing, building, levelling, draining and top dressing.</p> <p>By 1921 the Hockey Square was ready for use, available at all times to the women’s sports clubs, it was also hired out on Saturday afternoons to provide a further source of income to the Association. In the long vacation of 1922 a dressing shed was erected at the end of the Square nearest the Medical School to provide facilities for meetings, dressing and showering.⁸⁴</p>
1926	<p>As well as designing buildings, Wilkinson also played a major role in shaping the grounds of the University. His concept of small scale areas of visual interest or ‘courts’ is exemplified by the Vice-Chancellor’s Quadrangle, plans for which were approved in 1926. Its paths of re-used stone, probably from Darlinghurst Gaol, were laid in 1927.</p> <p>At the request of Vice-Chancellor, Sir Mungo MacCallum, a garden was designed by Professor Eben Gowrie Waterhouse, a staff member, linguist and camellia</p>

⁸¹Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.175.

⁸²Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.34.

⁸³Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, pp.21-22.

⁸⁴Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, p.22.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
	expert who made substantial contributions to the improvement of the campus. The garden included azaleas, fuchsias in black and white tubs, camellias, hydrangeas, oleanders and Christmas bush. ⁸⁵
1924	Within the Union Building complex a courtyard was formed by extensions made during the 1920s and the area was known as the Union Pleasaunce . From 1924 until 1952 the gardens in the Pleasaunce were extensively cultivated and well maintained under the supervision of Professor E. G. Waterhouse . Over the years, however, the pressure of growing student numbers meant that the Union's building began to encroach more and more on the Pleasaunce until little of the original remained. ⁸⁶
1924	The University exchanged 7 ¾ acres of lake and main drive with the Municipal Council of Sydney for 9 acres of Victoria Park in the Eastern Avenue area as this would provide more suitable land for building extensions. A condition of the exchange was that the lake remain as an ornamental feature and that the land exchanged be used by the Council for park purposes. When the Council decided to fill the lake and chop down the Moreton Bay figs lining Parramatta Road a public outcry forced it to change its plans, however many of the trees were lopped. ⁸⁷
1925-1926	<p>The main responsibility for the alignment of roads and planting of shrubs rested with Professors Madsen and Waterhouse. The plantings that occurred during the 1920s represented the first attempts at beautifying areas of the campus other than the main approaches.</p> <p>Waterhouse was responsible for many of the plantings in front of the main building and down Science Road including camellias, azaleas and Japanese Maples. He also planted white cedars, poplars, oaks and jacarandas, including the one in the Main Quadrangle Building; much of the work being prompted by the proposed visit of the Duke of York in 1927. Funds were provided for the improvement of paths and unemployment relief was used for works in the Main Quadrangle Building.⁸⁸</p>
1931-1932	<p>The Women's Sports Association's basketball courts on the eastern end of the Square had to be demolished to make way for eight lawn tennis courts for the Men's Sports Union. In return, the old Hockey House was relocated to the northern bank of the Square. In October 1931 building began on a new clubhouse for the association at the western end of the Square, the site of the current Arena Sports Centre.</p> <p>The Women's Sports Pavilion was officially opened in May 1932 and this new facility created a 'home' for the association for many years. At this time Oval No. 2 was constructed to the north-east of the existing oval.⁸⁹</p> <p>Soil relocated from the building site of the new sports pavilion was used to elevate the eastern and southern banks of the Hockey Square to improve drainage and the entire Square was top-dressed at the same time.</p>
1939-1940	A new entrance gate and two-storey lodge , designed by Leslie Wilkinson, were built on Parramatta Road to create a new formal entrance to the University. The new lodge is thought to have been constructed using some of the stone from the Messenger's Lodge, one of the two lodges flanking the original City Road entrance, which was demolished in 1939. A single-storey bedroom extension was

⁸⁵DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726049.

⁸⁶Good, *Holme Sweet Holme, op. cit.*, p.31.

⁸⁷Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.469.

⁸⁸ Curtis, *op. cit.* p.54; Annable, 'Pharmacy, Bank, Badham,' pp.29-30

⁸⁹Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, p.54; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726008.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
	built on the east side in 1958. Baxter's Lodge is named after the Yeoman Bedell, George Baxter, who lived there. ⁹⁰
1953	In 1953 the Isabel Fidler Memorial Garden was constructed on the corner of Manning and Fisher Roads to commemorate Fidler, who had died in 1952. Fidler had held the position of Tutor to Women Students since 1900 and had been actively associated with the University for most of her life as a powerful figure in the women's graduates' association and other women's organisations in Sydney. The garden was designed by Professor Denis Winston , Chair of Town and Country Planning, in the form of a small amphitheatre of lawn surrounded by yellow jasmine.
1950s-1960s	<p>Attempts were made at landscaping various parts of the campus, however the expansion of construction activity often meant the loss of earlier plantings.</p> <p>In the 1950s members of the Botany Department planted a 20 to 40 ft. wide strip of trees along the edge of Victoria Park near Eastern Avenue to provide specimens for Botany classes. This was bulldozed in the 1960s to make way for the Carslaw Building and the only surviving remnant of those plantings is a single Honey Myrtle.</p> <p>Prior to the construction of the new Fisher Library a large grove of trees grew on the site. Most of these were lost when the library was built, the only survivors being a pine and Moreton Bay Fig, the latter of which was labelled in 1981.⁹¹</p> <p>The Hockey Square was enlarged by excavating part of the Teachers' College garden and the hard tennis courts on the northern side. The remaining high ground was used to make space for two golf practice enclosures and two cricket practice wickets.</p> <p>New paths and steps were constructed to provide a more direct route to the Square from Manning House; the Teachers' College linked the high ground with the Square, which was by then used for cricket, soccer, softball and archery as well as hockey.⁹²</p>
1968	The ' Chancellor's Garden ' on the northern side of Fisher Library is another commemorative garden. It was opened in 1968 as a tribute to Sir Charles Blackburn , who was Chancellor from 1941 to 1964. ⁹³
Post 1960s	Gardens along Eastern Avenue , which have mainly been planted since the 1960s represent a change in style from earlier gardens such as those along Science Road. Eastern Avenue plantings are characterised by a large number of native plants reflecting a more modern approach to landscaping, consistent with the contemporary architectural style in that area of the campus. ⁹⁴

⁹⁰DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726009.

⁹¹Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.125, 134.

⁹² Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p. 365; Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, p.86.

⁹³Curtis, *op. cit.*, pp.135, 160; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.608; Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.277.

⁹⁴Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.124.

History of Master Plans of the University of Sydney

The following is a chronology of the Master Plans developed for the University of Sydney drawn from the full history of the place (refer to Appendix 2) together with notes prepared and provided by Campus Infrastructure Services, the University of Sydney, 2013.

Table 2.5: History of Master Plans of the University of Sydney

Date	Master Plan
1891	<p>The question of an overall plan for the future development of the University had first been considered in 1891 when deliberations over possible sites for the Women's College forced the University to address its own needs for the future. While the first known plan for the completion of The Quadrangle and other buildings was prepared in November 1890 by J. L. Bruce, foreman of works in the Government Architect's Branch of the Public Works Department, it was never used. An earlier plan from 1885 is shown in Figure 2.15.</p> <p>However, in 1891 Bruce was involved in assisting the Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee with planning. The Committee resolved to reserve the area between the proposed roadway from the Ross Street entrance and the University buildings. Bruce provided advice and pegged out sites for the Committee's deliberations.⁹⁵</p>
1904	<p>When plans were prepared for the new Engineering School, a 'general plan prepared by the Government Architect for future extensions of the University buildings' was also submitted by the Building, Grounds and Improvements Committee to the Senate. It is not clear, however, whether the plan was for extensions to existing buildings only.</p>
1907	<p>The Government Architect (W.L. Vernon) was asked to prepare a 'general survey of the whole university grounds showing proposed roadways and sites that could be used for future additional buildings or extensions of existing buildings including also portions of the grounds of St Paul's and St John's colleges at present unused.'</p>
1910	<p>A general plan for the development of the University grounds had been prepared by W. L. Vernon and approved by Senate. However, no surviving drawn plans from the period 1907-1910 have been located.⁹⁶</p>
1913	<p>A plan of the whole University 'showing existing and suggested future buildings in conjunction with the layout of the grounds' was prepared in 1913 by George McRae, who succeeded Vernon as Government Architect.</p> <p>The plan proposed demolition of the existing physics and chemistry laboratories (by Barnet) and the construction of the same site of an impressive range of Gothic style buildings. Science Road was to be straightened and adorned with a new archway at the eastern end running between the Macleay Museum and the Main Quadrangle Building. The Veterinary Science building terminated the vista down Science Road.</p>

⁹⁵Rosemary Annable, *A History of the Pharmacy, Badham and Bank Buildings in the Science Road precinct and of the adjacent part of the Main Quadrangle surrounding the Vice-chancellor's Garden*, for the Office of Facilities Planning, University of Sydney, 1995, pp.14-15.

⁹⁶Annable, 'Pharmacy, Bank, Badham', p.15; Minutes of the Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee 15 July, 1904, 7 November 1907, 21 April 1910 (SUA: G1/5/1).

Date	Master Plan
1914	<p>The Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee turned its attention to landscaping issues and recommended that a landscape architect be engaged to advise on the best method of laying out the grounds, including sites for buildings, roads and areas for playing fields. This was the first occasion on which planning for the whole area bounded by Parramatta Road, City Road and Missenden Road was addressed. The adviser appointed was Walter Burley Griffin, who presented a master plan in 1915. (Figure 2.26)</p> <p>Griffin’s plan retained the dominant axial alignments of University Avenue, Eastern Avenue and Science Road and overlaid a system of circular pathways bordered with dense plantings to introduce a strong landscaped garden feeling. A new east-west axis was established on the alignment of the Anderson Stuart Building and down through the disputed land, which he labelled ‘campus’ on the plan, and terminated, in a Quadrangle on the site of ovals. It was an ambitious plan that went a little further than had been intended by the University.</p> <p>Although the scheme was not implemented, it did influence later planners, particularly Leslie Wilkinson, who embraced parts of Griffin’s plan in his work as University Architect in the 1920s.⁹⁷</p>
1917	<p>Vernon’s 1910 plan was refined and re-drawn in 1917 by Gorrie Blair of the Government Architect’s Branch. (Figure 2.19) The plan also shows a more formal approach to the roadways and pathways and the sporting fields but not the hockey square. The plan indicates that McRae was attempting to maintain a green buffer between the colleges and the University.</p>
1920	<p>Leslie Wilkinson (1882-1973) took up the newly created Chair of Architecture in 1918. He soon became involved in University planning issues, including master planning. In 1919 a recommendation was accepted by the Senate that Wilkinson, with Assistant Professor Madsen of the School of Engineering and Mr A.D. Craig, Lecturer in Surveying, should advise on the layout of the University grounds.</p> <p>Wilkinson’s plan (Figure 2.27) gave the University much of the substantial order that lasted until the post-World War II explosion of works and the indiscriminate placement of many buildings that are wholly out of scale with the Griffin/Wilkinson vision for the place.</p> <p>Surviving elements include the east-west axis through the Anderson Stuart Building and the open Hockey Square, as well as the view from the Refectory Building across the valley to his new Physics building and St Paul’s College beyond.</p>
1924	<p>The City of Sydney and University agreed in principle to an exchange of land in Victoria Park. (Figure 2.23) The implications for the 1920 Wilkinson Masterplan was that buildings would be built on the eastern side of the established building line between the Great Hall and Anderson Stuart Building.</p>
1930	<p>Victoria Park Land Exchange: The University wrote to the City Council requesting an amendment to the new boundary to ‘create’ a gateway to the Park in line with the east west axis through the Anderson Stuart Building. The proposed changes to the boundary were rejected by the City Council.⁹⁸</p>
1939	<p>Leslie Wilkinson prepares a masterplan showing new buildings proposed for the land swapped from Victoria Park. (Figure 2.28) The plan also shows two new</p>

⁹⁷Annable, ‘Pharmacy, Bank, Badham’, pp.16-17.

⁹⁸ Building and Grounds Committee Minutes, 1930, University Archives.

Date	Master Plan
	buildings with quadrangles on the sites for the current Chemistry and Madsen Buildings.
1957-61	<p>A committee was appointed by the Senate in 1957 to prepare a plan for the future overall development of the University site.</p> <p>The plan was prepared in the office of the Assistant Principal W.H. Maze under the direction of the Architect-Planner, W.V. Abraham, and presented in 1961. (Figure 2.29)</p> <p>The plan was based on the following <u>four principles</u>: the redesign of the University into functional precincts so that each faculty would have a recognisable area in which staff and related facilities could be conveniently found; buildings would cater for larger numbers of students on floors at or near ground level, while higher storeys would provide for small classes, seminars and staff offices; spaces around and between buildings were to be attractively landscaped and planted; and within the University grounds pedestrians were to take precedence over vehicular traffic.⁹⁹ (Figure 2.30)</p>
1988-90	<p>The University commissioned Conybeare Morrison & Partners to undertake a detailed Master Planning exercise. The final Strategic Plan was presented to the University in March 1990. (Figure 2.31) The strategy set in place a number of principle and controls that were adopted and guided development over the following 13 years.</p> <p>Two major departures from the previous master plan was the identification of heritage buildings that under the new Heritage Act needed to be retained and the need to better integrate the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses.</p>
1993	A Landscape Master Plan , produced by Conybeare Morrison and Partners for the systematic development, management and enhancement of the public domain areas on campus. (Figure 2.32)
2001	<p>A Limited Campus Planning Review of the 1990 Conybeare Morrison Strategy Plan prepared by MGT (now FJMT) Architects. The terms of reference for this study were limited initially to assisting the University in determining the capacity and suitability of selected development sites to accommodate projects predetermined as being of immediate priority for the University to undertake in order to retain its competitive advantage. The commission was later extended to cover the whole of the area covered by both campuses in an attempt to identify the remaining capacity to cater for future growth and facilities development.</p> <p>This work ultimately informed the feasibility study and project definition plan for what became known as the Campus 2010 + Building for the Future Program which was presented to and approved by Senate in October 2002.</p>
2002	<p>Following on from a recommendation of the Conybeare Morrison & Partners Strategic Plan, The University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan undertaken by the Facilities Management Office was presented to the University.</p> <p>The plan was the first time that a holistic or campus-wide policy guiding the conservation and management of the grounds of Camperdown and Darlington Campuses had been prepared.</p>
2003	The University Facilities Management Office re-examined the planning work undertaken over the previous 13 year period with the view of updating the 1990 Strategy Plan.

⁹⁹Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.77.

Date	Master Plan
	The key features of the revised Campus Planning Strategy (CPS) was to introduce concepts of community impacts and organisational goals, rather than just to focus on physical attributes, development potential and infrastructure.
2008	<p>The Campus 2020 Masterplan was prepared by Cox Architects in association with Campus Infrastructure Services to address the key challenge of providing sufficient accommodation for the needs of research and teaching during the next 50 years, by mapping the capital development envelopes which may be utilised. The 2020 Masterplan also addressed the issues of motor vehicle access, parking and traffic management, which did not exist in Wilkinson's day. (Figure 2.33)</p> <p>The 2020 Masterplan sought to remedy the errors of the past, by providing for restoration and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings, removal of intrusive works, restoration of green space and visual and pedestrian linkages across the Camperdown campus. In addressing these issues, the masterplan moved away from the previous approach of infill and small footprint development, to a new principle of precinct development.</p>
2015-ongoing	<p>A Campus Improvement Program (CIP) (SSD 6123), prepared by the Campus Infrastructure Services Design Studio with the aim of providing a 7-year (2014-2020) campus development and infrastructure program, was approved by the Minister for Planning. (Figure 2.34)</p> <p>This revised Grounds Conservation Management Plan forms part of the strategy embodied in the CIP.</p>

The Surviving Master Plans

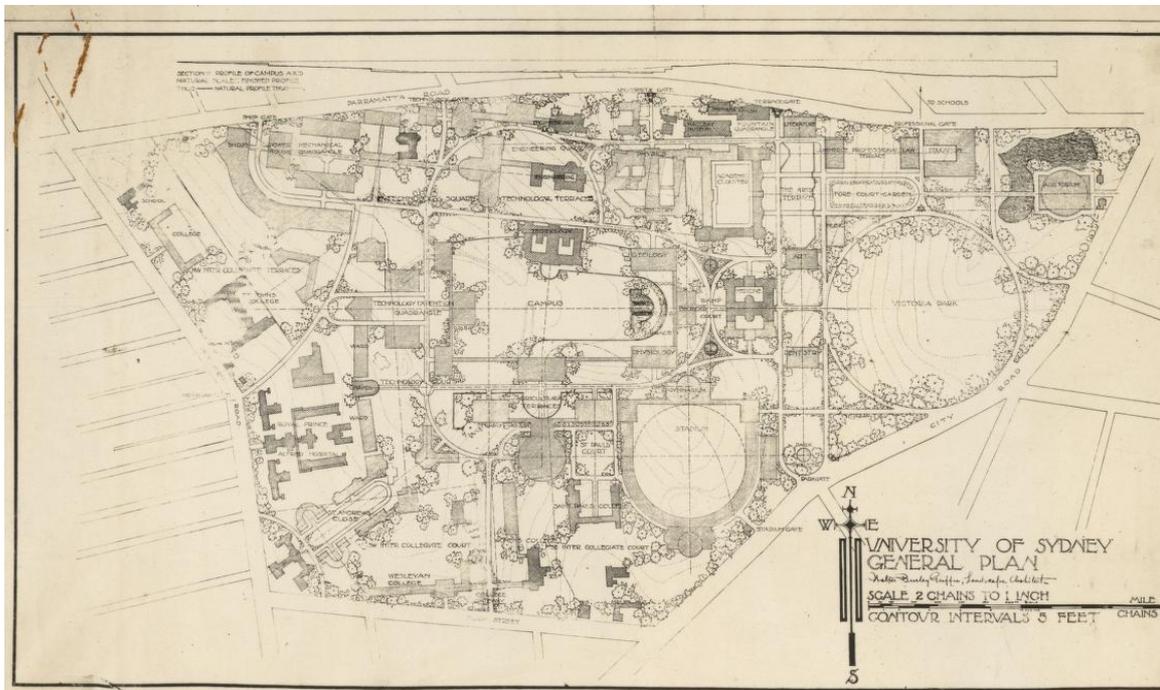


Figure 2. 26: Walter Burley Griffin's General Plan for the University of Sydney (1915). (Source: Part of Eric Nicholls Collection, National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3603884-s210) Presented to the Building and Grounds Committee on 22 January 1915, the plan ignored the existing university and college boundaries and the oval. The Committee requested the plan be revised accordingly, but no evidence exists that a revised plan was ever prepared or submitted to the Committee or the Senate.

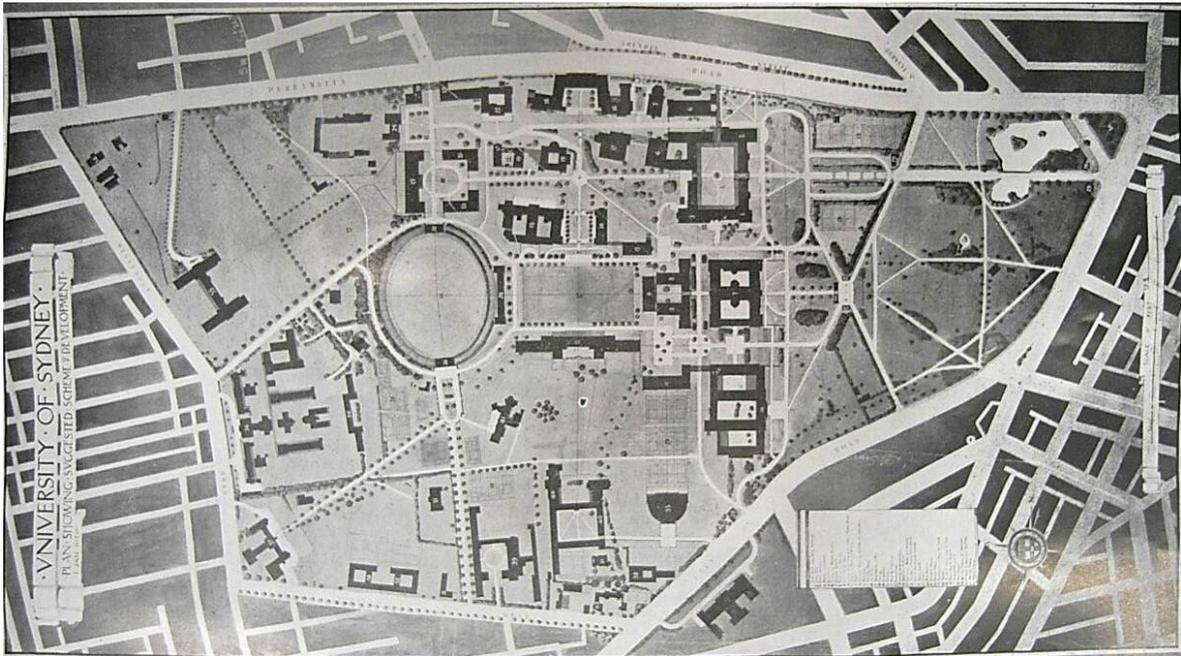


Figure 2.27: Leslie Wilkinson's Master Plan (1920).
 (Source: Buildings and Grounds Committee Minutes 1900 to 1925, University of Sydney Archives)
 Submitted to the University Senate on 11 May, 1920, Wilkinson's plan show two buildings east of the University's boundary, prompting a subsequent exchange of Victoria Park land with the City of Sydney.

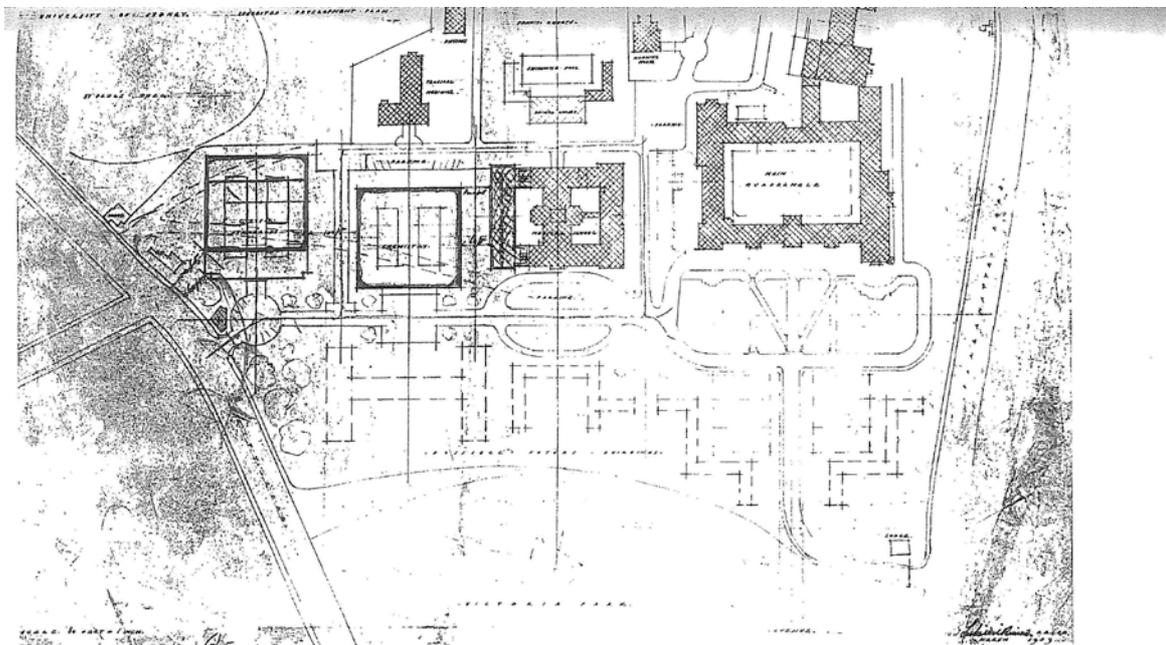


Figure 2.28: Leslie Wilkinson amended Master Plan (1939).
 (Source: University of Sydney Archives)
 Note the alignment of buildings on the sites of the future Madsen (1939) and Chemistry (1958) buildings, the outlines of future buildings on the eastern side of Eastern Avenue and University Place and, also, the axes fixed on the existing Edward Ford, Anderson Stuart buildings and Eastern Avenue.

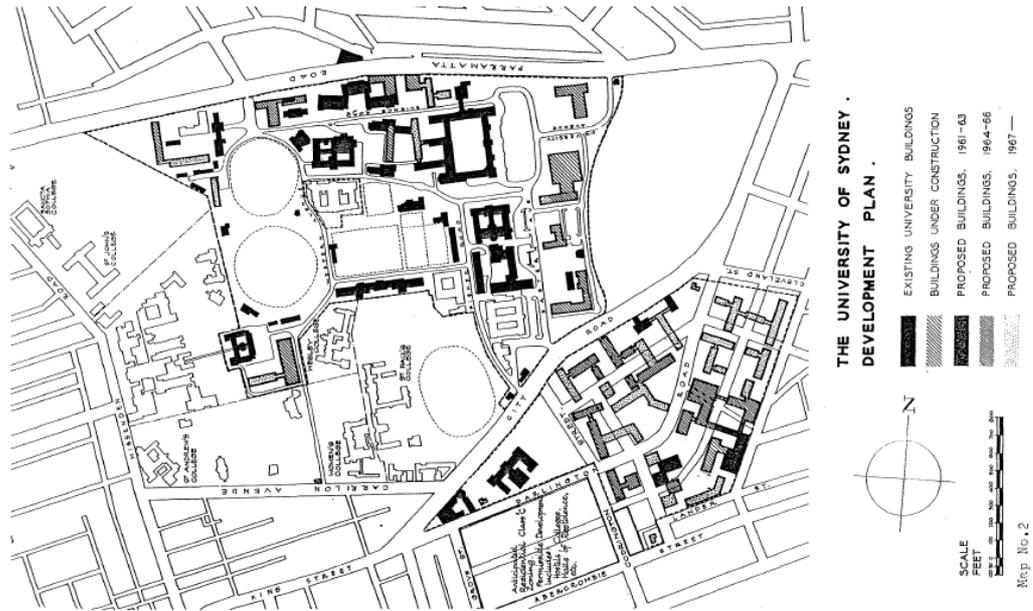


Figure 2.29: Draft Report on the Development of the University Site (1961), prepared in the office of the Assistant Principal, W.H. Maze.
 (Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)

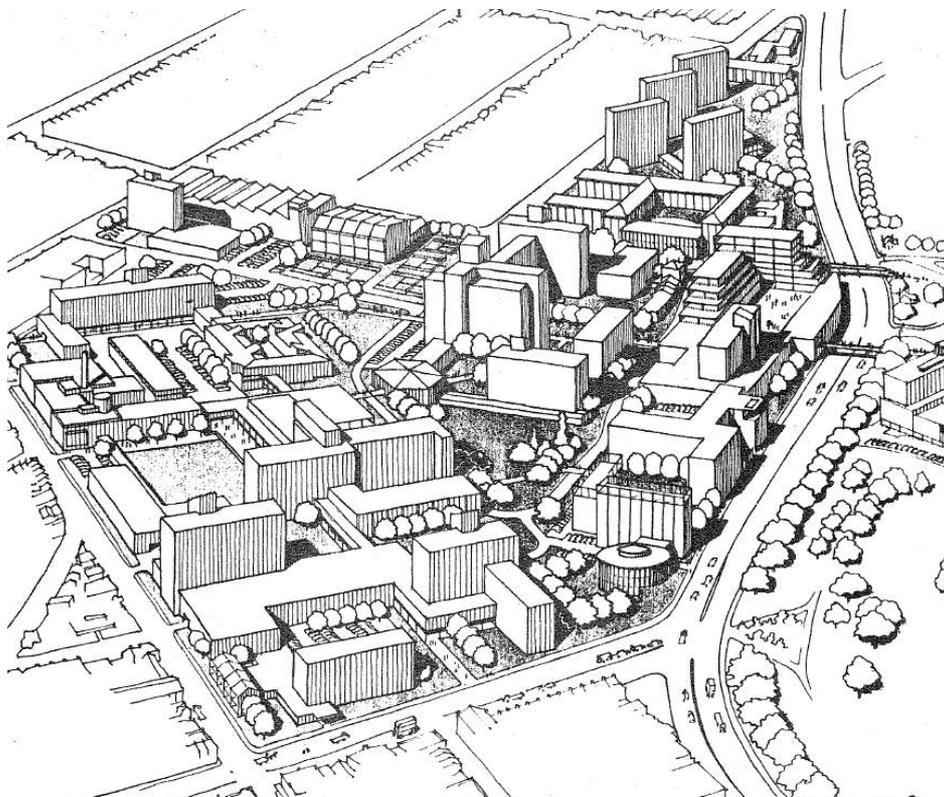


Figure 2.30: Aerial perspective of Darlington (1971)
 (Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)

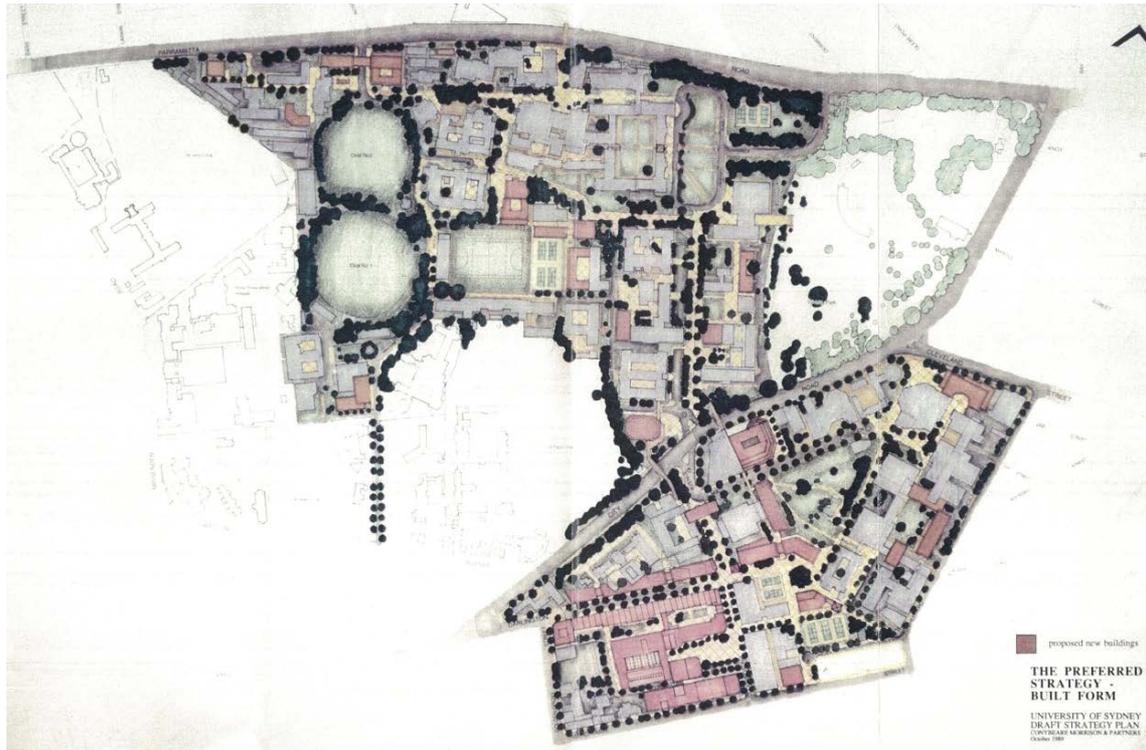


Figure 2.31: University Strategy Plan (1990), prepared by Conybeare Morrison & Partners. (Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)

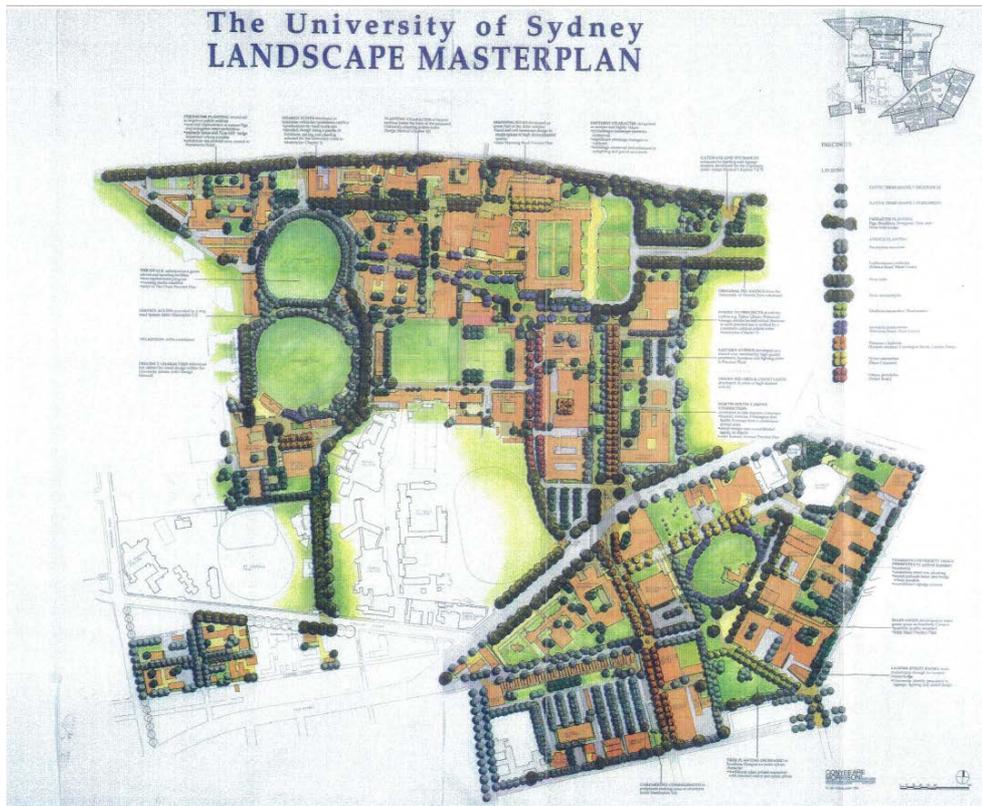


Figure 2.32: Landscape Master Plan (1993), prepared by Conybeare Morrison & Partners (Source: *The University of Sydney Landscape Master Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners)



Figure 2.33: Campus 2020 Masterplan (2008), prepared by Cox Architects (Source: CIS, University of Sydney)

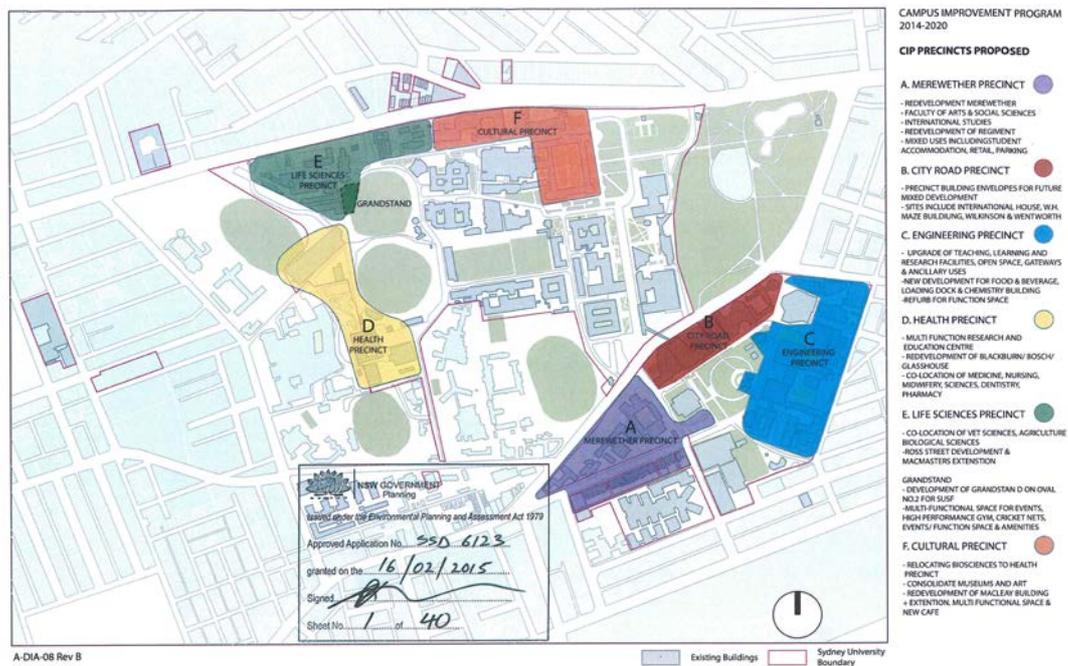
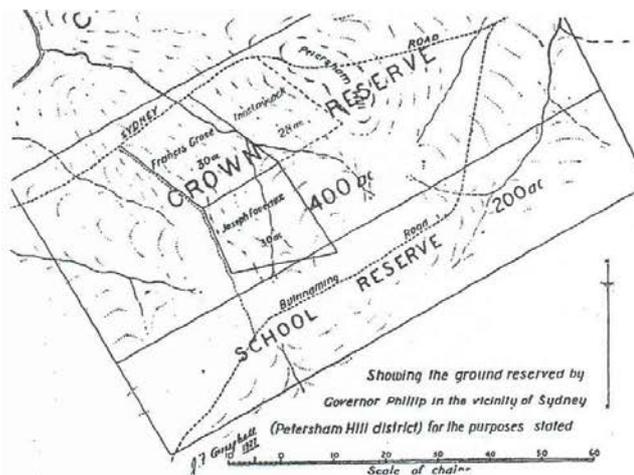


Figure 2.34: Campus Improvement Plan (2014-20) (Source: CIS, University of Sydney)

2.4 Understanding the Development of the Place

Physical Development of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses

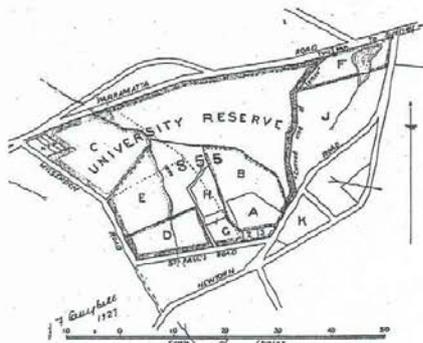
The following drawings illustrate the early land grants and subdivision of the land that eventually became the University of Sydney and the associated places. (Figure 2.35)



Original reserve and land grants, 1789-1798. The future University grounds can be judged by the roads.



The general term 'Grose Farm' applied to the main campus area by the 1840s. Showing convict stockade and garden, and grants to the south.



Subdivisions in the campus area.

- A. Episcopal residence 1865
- A & B. St Paul's College 1856
- C. St John's College 1861
- D. St Andrews College 1873
- E. Prince Alfred Hospital 1873
- F. approach reserve 1863
- G. Women's College 1892
- H. Site for Training College
- J. Victoria Park 1870
- K. Dumb, Deaf & Blind Institute
- 2-6. allotments for C of E and Roman Catholic Churches

SOURCE: Campbell, J.F. 1930. 'The early history of Sydney University grounds', *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal & Proceedings*, Vol 16: 274-293.

Figure 2.35: The early subdivision of land and the establishment of the University grounds.

Landscape and Setting

The landscape and setting of the University precinct originates with the natural systems that shaped the Sydney Basin, a geological formation on the NSW coast. These systems developed the natural landscape character of Sydney including the local environment of University of Sydney.

Climate

Sydney lies within a high rainfall zone which runs parallel to the coast,¹⁰⁰ and experiences warm wet summer-autumns and cool drier winter-springs.¹⁰¹

Sydney's Climate	Annual average maximum	Annual Average minimum
TEMPERATURE	22.2 C	13.4 C
MONTH. ¹⁰²	January is the hottest	July the coldest
RAINFALL 1083mm. ¹⁰³	-	-

Geology and Soil

The Sydney Basin consists of a number of distinct geomorphic units. Sydney and therefore Sydney University occurs on the unit known as the Cumberland Plain. The rolling landscape of the University is characterised by rounded hills, broad ridges, wide valleys and (once) swampy lowlands. This landform is typical of the Cumberland Plain and its deeply weathered Wianamatta Group shales.¹⁰⁴ This geology overlays the University from Victoria Park to Oval No.1 and encompasses the study site of the Camperdown/Darlington Campus precinct. These clay soils retain moisture and are reasonably fertile. Alluvial soils occur around the site of Orphan School Creek.¹⁰⁵

Topography

Petersham Hill is 40m above sea level,¹⁰⁶ a highpoint in the broad, north-south aligned Petersham ridgeline (Eastern Avenue) that crosses the University grounds. (Figure 2.36) This ridgeline forms a watershed between two sub catchments, the creeks of which once flowed into the bays of Sydney Harbour dropping off from the main flat ridge is the line of a spur (Science Road precinct), sloping gradually and steeper in parts, down from its highest point near the Great Hall to its lowest levels near the original Orphan School Creek line (south of J.D. Stewart, Veterinary Science building). The natural form of the spur is as a long gentle slope running down the middle of a 'tongue' to lower ground, with steep gradients falling off to the side. These steeper slopes are found in the vicinity of the Woolley Building and Russell Place.

¹⁰⁰ Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, URL accessed at:

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_066037.shtml , April 2013

¹⁰¹ Benson, D & Howell, J, *Taken for Granted: The bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, Kangaroo Press, 1995, p.11

¹⁰² Benson, D. & Howell, J, *Taken for Granted: The bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, p.11

¹⁰³ Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, URL accessed at:

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_066037.shtml ,April 2013

¹⁰⁴ Walker, P.H., *A Soil Survey of the County of Cumberland, Sydney Region, New South Wales*, NSW Department of Agriculture, 1972, p.18

¹⁰⁵ Kerr,R., Attenbrow,V., & Stanborough, C., *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan, Appendix A, Volume 1, University of Sydney Overview History*, 2002, pp.A8-A9.

¹⁰⁶ *University of Sydney Grounds CP, Appendix A*, p.A8

Microclimate

Sydney is influenced by its position near the ocean, northeast and southeast winds carry moisture from the sea, and salt that dissipates over the coastal land area. Exposed to cold westerlies in the winter and hot north-westerlies/westerlies in summer, these winds increase the evaporation rate on exposed ridge tops and rob the soil and vegetation of moisture. The elevated grounds of the University are exposed to these drying prevailing winds. The sloping sides of the University's wide valleys are sheltered to a limited degree.

Geographic Aspect

The spur is oriented to the west; its steeper side slopes face south-west. This aspect is exposed to the hot winds from the west in summer and cold westerlies in winter. Cool north easterly breezes in the summer and southerly busters are also characteristic of Sydney's weather patterns in summer.

Original vegetation

The Wianamatta shale soils of the University supported a Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (Figure 2.37). This group of species was characteristically a forest with big trees, some of which probably reached over 20-30m high.¹⁰⁷ Refer to Table 2.6 (below) for tree species of the original forest.¹⁰⁸ There are no known remnants of the Turpentine-Ironbark forest community in the University grounds.

Table 2.6: Turpentine-Ironbark Forest

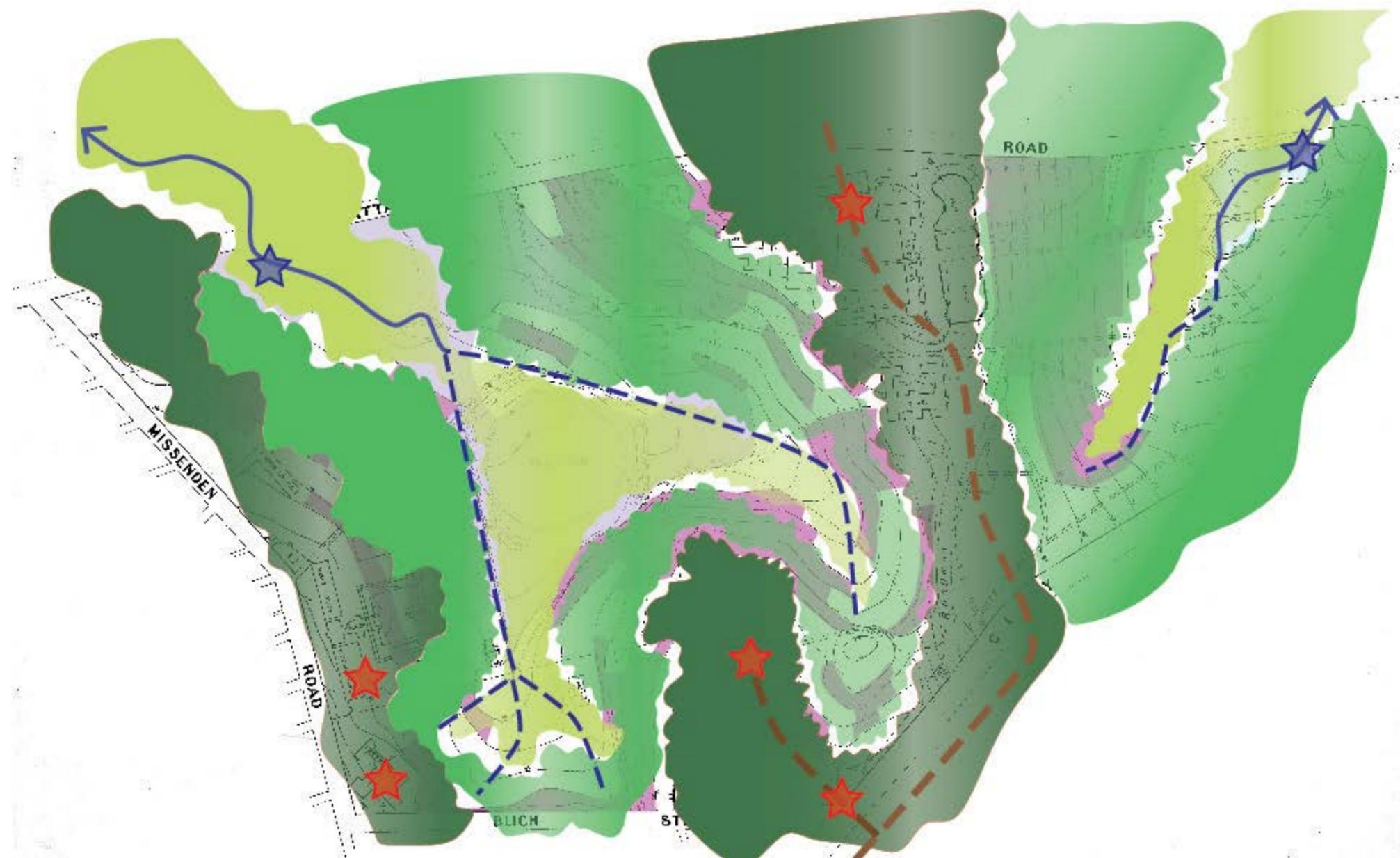
Forest Trees	
<i>Common name</i>	<i>Species</i>
Angophora costata	Smooth Barked Apple
Red Bloodwood	Corymbia gummifera
White Stringybark	Eucalyptus globoidea
Scribbly Gum	Eucalyptus haemastoma
Red Mahogany	Eucalyptus resinifera
Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata
Turpentine	Syncarpia glomulifera

¹⁰⁷ University of Sydney Grounds CMP, Appendix A, pp.A9-A14

¹⁰⁸ University of Sydney Grounds CMP, Appendix A, pp.A9-A14



Figure 2.36: The topography of the University and its expanded curtilage (pre-1850).



KEY

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SLOPES STIF | CREEK LINE GULLY STIF | RIDGETOP STIF |
| RIDGETOP FLAT AREA | SITE HIGH POINTS | SYDNEY TURPENTINE AND IRONBARK FOREST (STIF) |
| STEEPER SLOPES | SITE LOW POINTS | CREEK LINE |
| INTERMITTENT WATER COURSE | RIDGE LINE CATCHMENT | |

Figure 2.37: The vegetation of the University and its expanded curtilage (pre-1850)

2.5 Staged development drawings

The following plans illustrate the sequential development of buildings and landscape elements across the University campus.

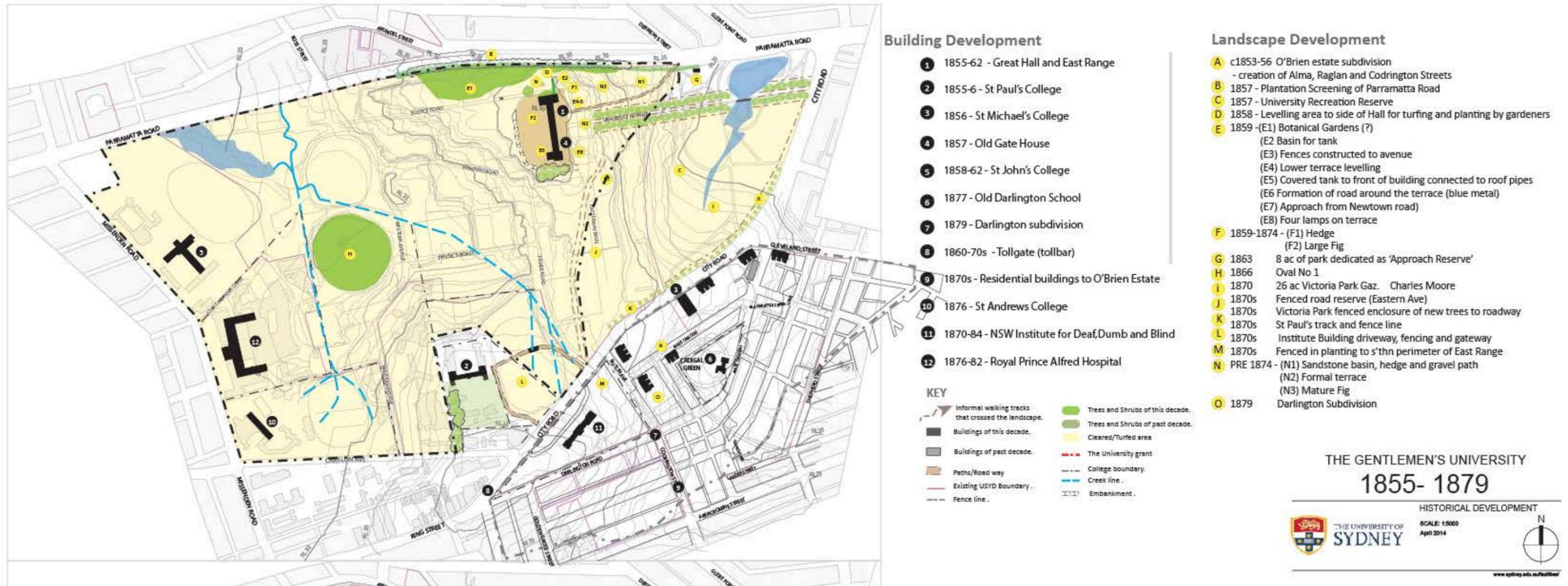
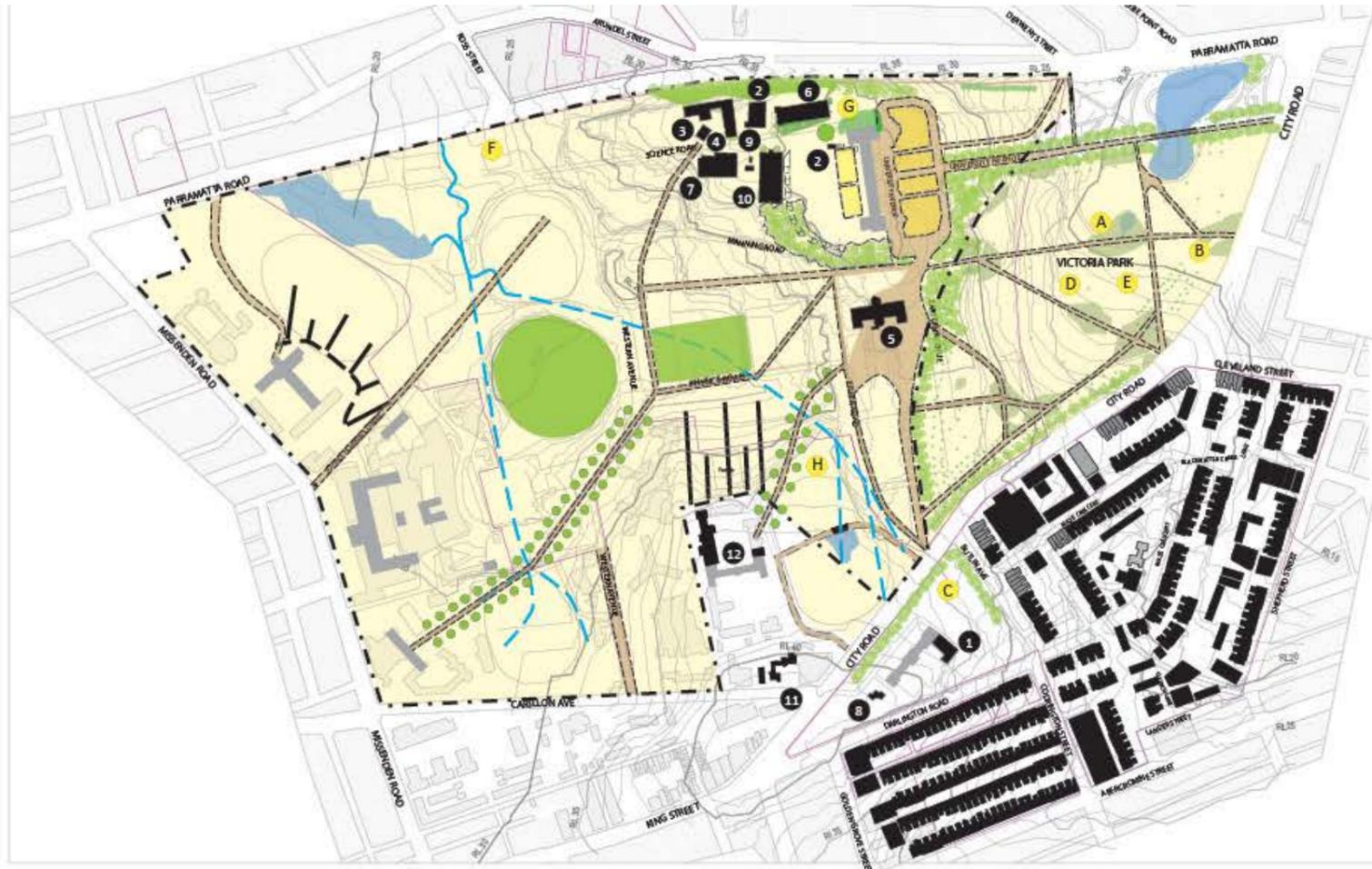


Figure 2.38: The Gentlemen's University (1855 -1879)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1870-84 - NSW Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind
- 2 1883 - Medical School cottage (demolished c1895)
- 3 1883 - Engineering Building (demolished c1907)
- 4 1883-85 - Staff cottage
- 5 1883-92 - Anderson Stuart Building
- 6 1885-87 - Macleay Building
- 7 1887 - Physics Building
- 8 1887 - NSW Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Director's Residence
- 9 1887 - Battery House
- 10 1888-90 - Chemistry Laboratory (Pharmacy Building)
- 11 1889-91 - Moore College
- 12 c 1880 - St. Paul's College Additions

Landscape Development

- A 1880 Willows planted in Victoria Park by Charles Moore
- B 1884 Tree guards to Victoria Park
- C 1884, Perimeter fencing and planting of Moreton Bay Fig trees to Institute Building land.
- D 1885 First formal design to Victoria Park by Charles Moore
- E 1887 Victoria Park rededicated
- F 1880's Ross Street gate (unemployment relief scheme)
- G c.1880s Formal lawn on north side of Great Hall. This is the first formal landscape design
- H 1880s Tree Lined Tracks

KEY

- Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
- Buildings of this decade.
- Buildings of past decade.
- Paths/Road way
- Existing USYD Boundary.
- Fence line.
- Embankment.
- Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
- Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
- Paddock
- Lawn
- The University grant
- College boundary.
- Creek line.

THE PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY 1880- 1889

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 15000
April 2014

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

www.sydney.edu.au/foi/0101/

Figure 2.39: The Professional University (1880 -1889)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1890's - Union cottages
- 2 1892-93 - St Andrews College
- 3 1891-94 - Women's College
- 4 1893-95 - Old Geology Building (School of Mines Building)
- 5 1894-95 - Science Road Cottage (nightwatchman's residence)
- 6 1898 - Gardeners and Messengers Lodge
- 7 1898 - Gate Keepers Lodge
- 8 1899 - Heydon-Laurence Building (Department of Biology)
- 9 Date Unknown - Grandstands
- 10 c 1890s - Womens Tennis Pavilion
- 11 c 1890s - Organic Chemistry

Landscape Development

- A c1895 Enclosed Formal lawn with Chinese Elm
- B c1895 Tree Planting to Science Road
- C 1898 3rd gatehouse for University sth of Victoria Park
- D c1890 Large group of trees (Brushbox and conifers) north of Anderson Stuart Building
- E Pre -1900 -(E1) Planting Against Great Hall (E2) Planting Around Macleay Building (E3) Old Engineering Building, Shrub Planting (E4) Broad Mass Tree Planting
- F c 1895 Cutting and Levelling : Hockey Ground

KEY

- Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
- Buildings of this decade.
- Buildings of past decade.
- Paths/Road way
- Existing USYD Boundary.
- Fence line.
- Embankment.
- Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
- Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
- Paddock
- Lawn
- The University grant
- College boundary.
- Creek line.

THE PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY 1890- 1899



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



www.usydney.edu.au/facilities

Figure 2.40: The Professional University (1890 -1899)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 c 1900 - Services Building
- 2 1901-09 - MacLaurin Hall and South Range (Fisher Library and Stack)
- 3 1901-09 - Nicholson Museum
- 4 1906 - John Woolley Building (Engineering)
- 5 1908 - Edgeworth David (Geology and Mines)
- 6 1909 - Anderson Stuart Building - Vernon

Landscape Development

- A 1900 Continuous belt of tree planting
- B c.1902 Women's College grounds: mature trees to east of college building
- C 1903 Gatekeeper's Lodge entry: maturing fig adjacent - sandstone base & iron palisade fence to boundary
- D 1907 City Road unofficially named.
- E c.1900 St John's College approach avenue from west planted with tree guards
- F c.1900 Orphan School Creek fenced
- G c.1900 St Paul's College grounds (oval) with fenced pool (dam)
- H c.1900 St Paul's College grounds boundary to City Road planted with trees and walled.
- I c.1900 St Paul's College approach avenue from north planted with tree guards
- J c.1900 St John's College boundary planting to creek with tree guards.
- K c.1900 Women's College grounds: western boundary avenue planting with tree guards (CK)
- L c.1900 NSW Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind: mature figs and wall to boundary (City Road)
- M c.1900 University Oval No 1: Camphor Laurels planted to western embankment
- N 1909 Anderson Stuart Building: trees to the SW

KEY

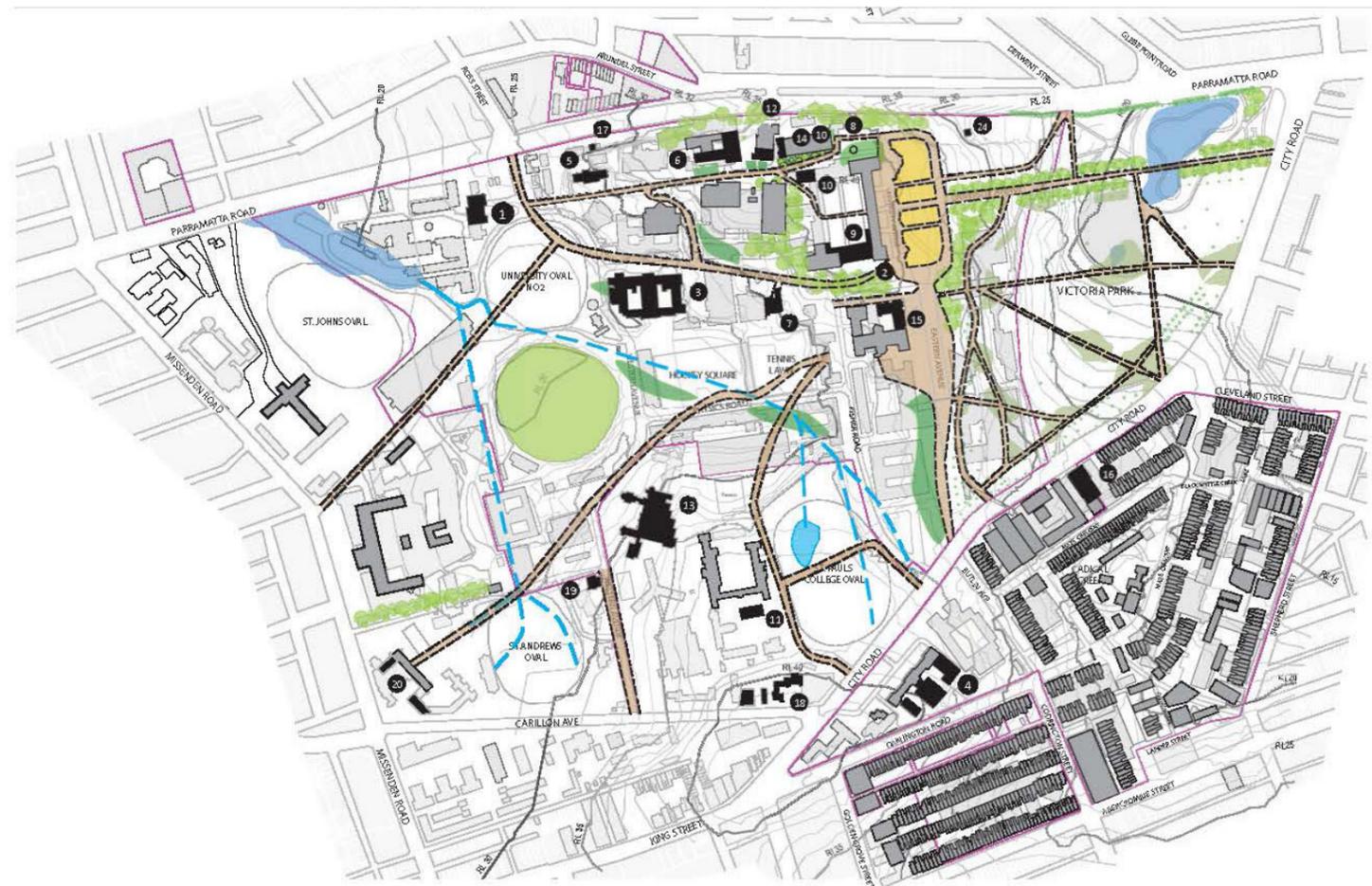
Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.	Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
Buildings of this decade.	Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
Buildings of past decade.	Paddock
Paths/Road way	Lawn
Existing USYD Boundary.	The University grant
Fence line.	College boundary.
Embankment.	Creek line.

THE PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY- ARTS & CRAFT'S
1900- 1909



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
 SCALE: 1:5000
 April 2014

Figure 2.41: The Professional University (1900 -1909)
 Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1910 - JD Stewart Building (Veterinary Sciences)
- 2 1911-21 - South Range of Quadrangle
- 3 1912-21 - Old Teachers College Building
- 4 1912 - NSW Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind - additions
- 5 1912-16 - RD Watt Building
- 6 1910-20 - Holme Building
- 7 1914 - Manning House
- 8 1914 - Botany Department moves into Macleay Building temporarily
- 9 1915 - Cloister to Quadrangle
- 10 1915 - Macleay Building - additions and amendments - lecture theatre/partitions
- 11 1915 - St Paul's College - Timber Chapel 1915-46
- 12 1915-18 - Old Geology Building - additions and arched span over Gosper Lane
- 13 1917-22 - Wesley College
- 14 1918 - Botany Department moves into Macleay Building permanently
- 15 1911-13 Anderson Stuart
- 16 c1910 - St. Michaels College
- 17 c1918 Substation
- 18 Moore College

- 19 St. Andrews College - Males Home
- 20 St. Andrews College
- 21 Tennis Pavilion

THE PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY- ARTS & CRAFT'S
1910 - 1918

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



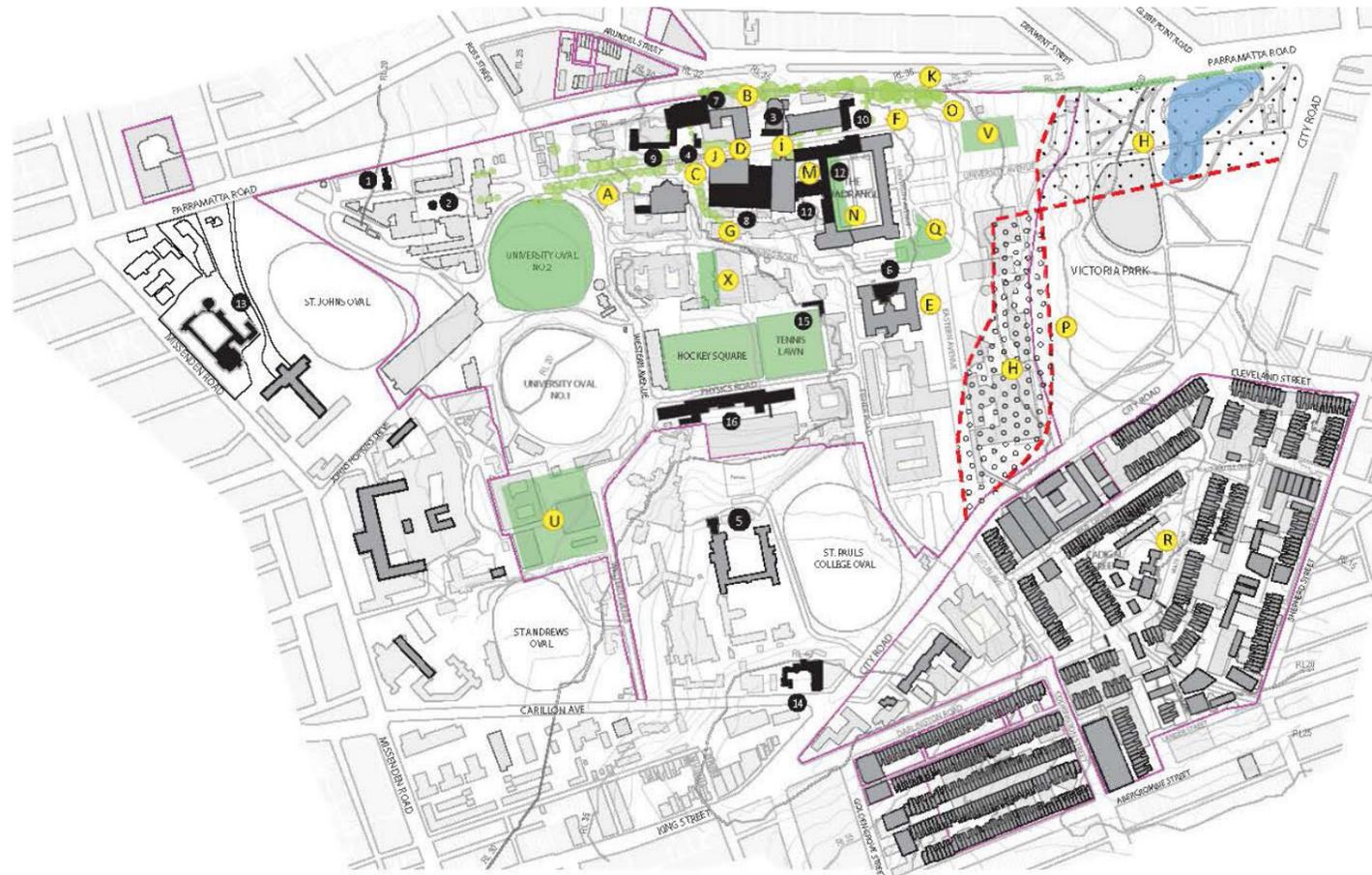
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SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



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Figure 2.42: Arts and Crafts (1910 -1918)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1919-23 - Veterinary Sciences , Caretaker's cottage
- 2 1920 - Round House
- 3 1920 - Old Geology Building
- 4 1920 - Science Road Cottage
- 5 1921 - St Paul's College
- 6 1922 - Anderson Stuart Building
- 7 1922-24 - Refectory
- 8 1923-24 - Remodelled Chemistry and Physical Laboratory (Wilkinson)
- 9 1923 - Heydon-Laurence Building Laboratory (Wilkinson)
- 10 1923-24 - Botany Wing to Maceley Bldg
- 11 1924 - Western & Northern Ranges
- 12 1924-25 - Final stage of Cloisters
- 13 1926,1928 - Sancta Sophia College
- 14 1927-28 - Moore College
- 15 1925 - Tennis Pavillion
- 16 1925 - Physics Building

Landscape Development

- A c1920s Oaks, pines, gums, figs, cypresses, cedars, poplars and Celtis trees planted by Professors' G.R. Holme & E.G. Waterhouse
- B c1920 Trees to Pleasance by Professor Holme; palms, pine
- C 1920s Union embankment thickly planted.
- D c1920s Union Steps tiered beds: Chir Pine, Brush Box, Moreton Bay Fig, Coral Tree, Peppercorn Tree,
- E 1921 Palms to Anderson Stuart courtyard
- F c1922 Chinese Elm to Science Road
- G 1923 Formation of Graffiti Tunnel
- H 1924 Land swap with Victoria Park
- I c1924 Oleanders to Old Bank Building
- J c1925 Mephistopheles Fountain
- K 1925 Parramatta Road, widened, major loss of fig trees
- L 1926 Mature trees (local species?) behind Darlington Town Hall - sandstone & metal palisade fence, entry posts to hall.
- M 1928 Vice-Chancellor's Courtyard by Wilkinson/E.G. Waterhouse - Prince of Wales plaque (later Edward V111)
- N 1928 Lawn & paving to Quadrangle Wilkinson/E.G. Waterhouse
- O 1928 Moreton Bay Fig in planting belt of mature trees
- P 1928 Tree and shrub planting along border of Victoria Park
- Q 1928 Mature Brush Box and conifer south of Main Tower.
- R 1929 Granite drinking fountain and memorial
- S 1925 Lawn tennis courts
- T 1927 Oval No2
- U c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts
- V c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts
- X c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts

KEY

- In formal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
- Buildings of this decade.
- Buildings of past decade.
- Existing USYD Boundary.
- Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
- Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
- Paddock
- Lawn
- The University grant
- Land swap from university to council
- Land swap from council to university

THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY- WILKINSON POST WAR EXPANSION

1919- 1929

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

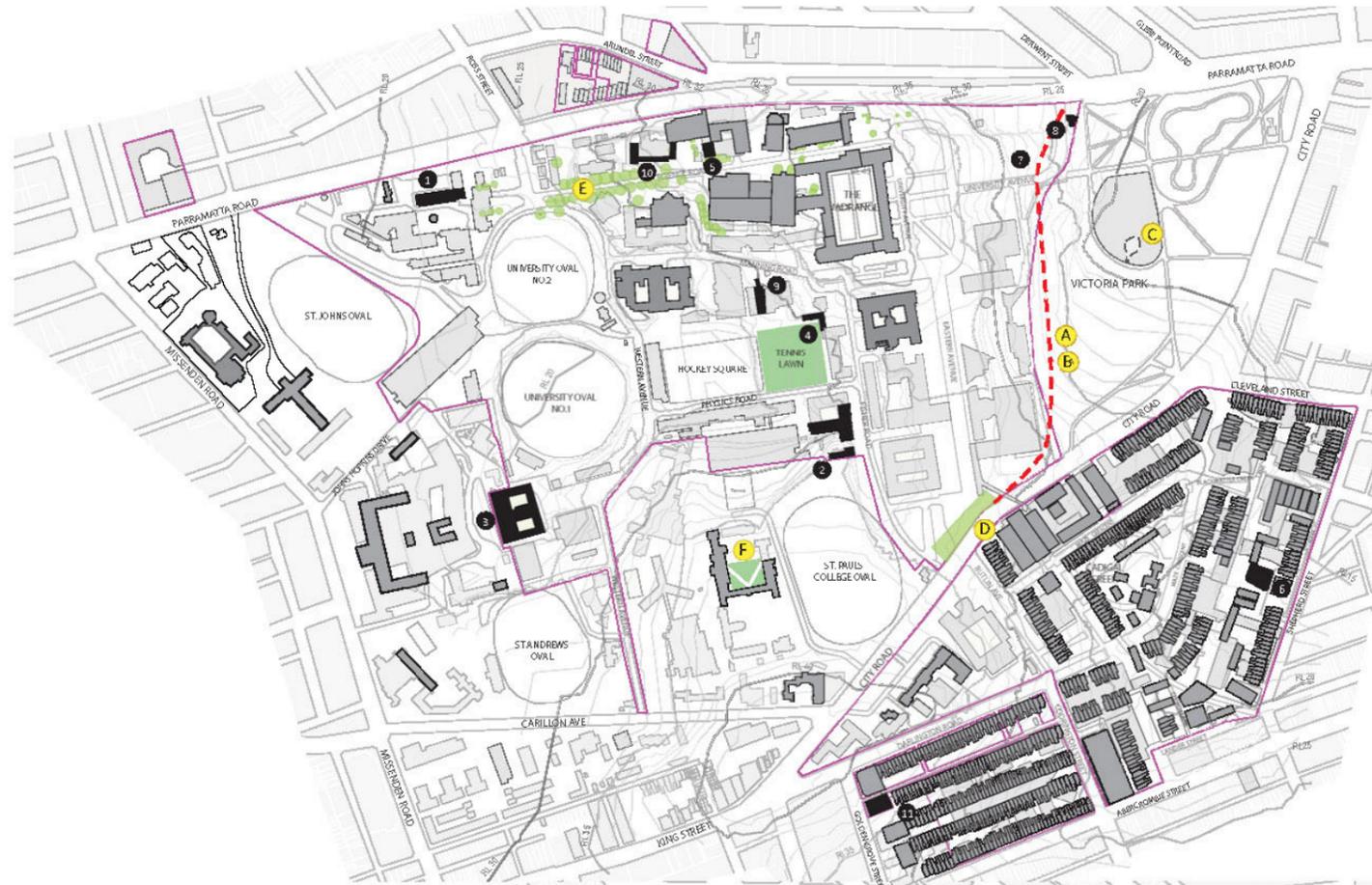
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April 2014

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

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Figure 2.43: Wilkinson Post-War Expansion (1919 -1929)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1930 - MacMasters Building
- 2 1930 - Edward Ford Building
- 3 1930-33 - Blackburn Building
- 4 1931-32 - Tennis Pavilion
- 5 1934 - Holme Building
- 6 c1935-40 - Rose Street Building
- 7 1939 - Realignment of The Main Vehicular Entrance
- 8 1939 - Baxter's Lodge
- 9 1939-40 - Manning House
- 10 1939 - Heydon-Laurence Building
- 11 1935 - IXL Garage

Landscape Development

- A 1932 Victoria Park land swap finalized
- B 1933 Boundary fence between Victoria Park and university constructed - regrading of adjacent ground in Victoria Park
- C 1937 Small pool filled in, Victoria Park
- D 1939 Messenger's Gate Lodge piers relocated to Eastern Avenue - near City Road?
- E c1930 Science Road paving and tree planting
- F 1931 St. Pauls Quadangle, paths & lawn

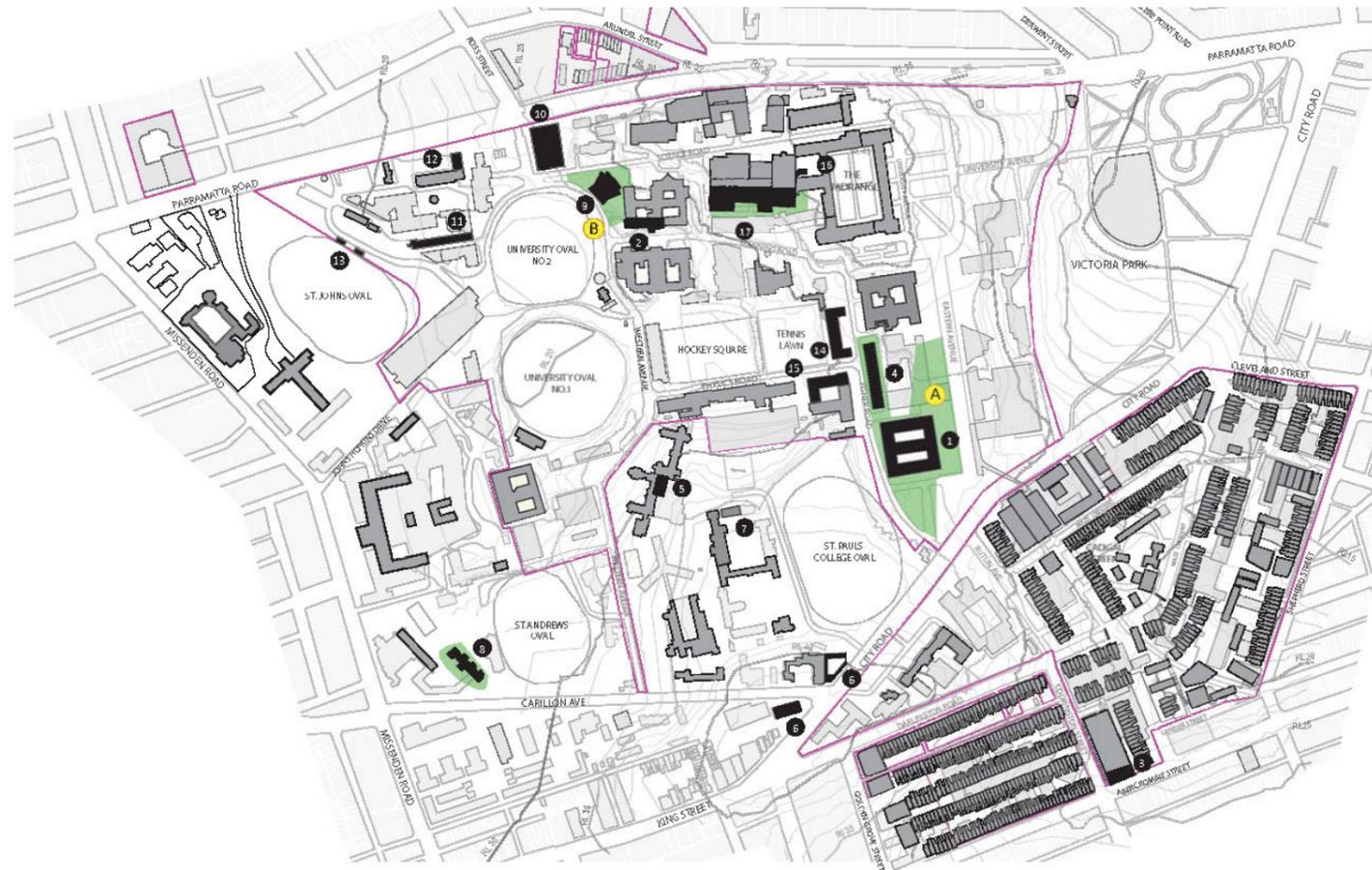
KEY

Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.	Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
Buildings of this decade.	Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
Buildings of past decade.	Paddock.
Existing USYD Boundary.	Lawn.
The University grant	

THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY- WILKINSON
1930- 1939

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
 SCALE: 1:5000
 April 2014

Figure 2.44: Inter-War Years (Wilkinson) (1929 -1939)
 Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1939-44 - Madsen Building
- 2 1940 - John Woolley Building
- 3 c1940s Services Building
- 4 c1945 - Transient Building
- 5 c1943 - Wesley College
- 6 1947-48 - Moore College
- 7 1948 - St Paul's College - Denison Wing
- 8 1949-53 - St Andrews College
- 9 1946 Wallace Lecture Theatre
- 10 1940s Ross Street Building (Demolished)
- 11 1946 McMaster Annexe
- 12 1946 McMaster Addition
- 13 c1940s Vet Science Sheds
- 14 c1940s R.C.Mills Building (Economics)
- 15 c1940s Edward Ford Building (Tropical Diseases)
- 16 Pharmacy Stair
- 17 Badham Bank & Pharmacy Building

Landscape Development

- A 1940s Road south from Anderson Stuart Building is blocked
- B Wallace Lecture Theatre hard and soft landscape

KEY

	Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.		Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
	Buildings of this decade.		Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
	Buildings of past decade.		Paddock
	Existing USYD boundary.		Lawn
	The University grant		

THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY- POST WILKINSON
1940- 1949
 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
 SCALE: 1:5000
 April 2014

www.usyd.edu.au/colleges/

Figure 2.45: Inter-War Years (post-Wilkinson) (1940 -1949)
 Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1953-58 - War Memorial Art gallery
- 2 1956-57 - Manning House- additions
- 3 1958 - Chemistry Building
- 4 1958-59 - Wilkinson Building
- 5 1958 - Baxter's Lodge- alterations and additions
- 6 1955-61 - Footbridge Theatre
- 7 1956-59 - Griffith Taylor Building
- 8 1956 - McCallum Building
- 9 c1950 - HK Ward Gymnasium
- 10 1954 - QE2 and Victor Coppleson Building
- 11 c1950 Squash Centre

Landscape Development

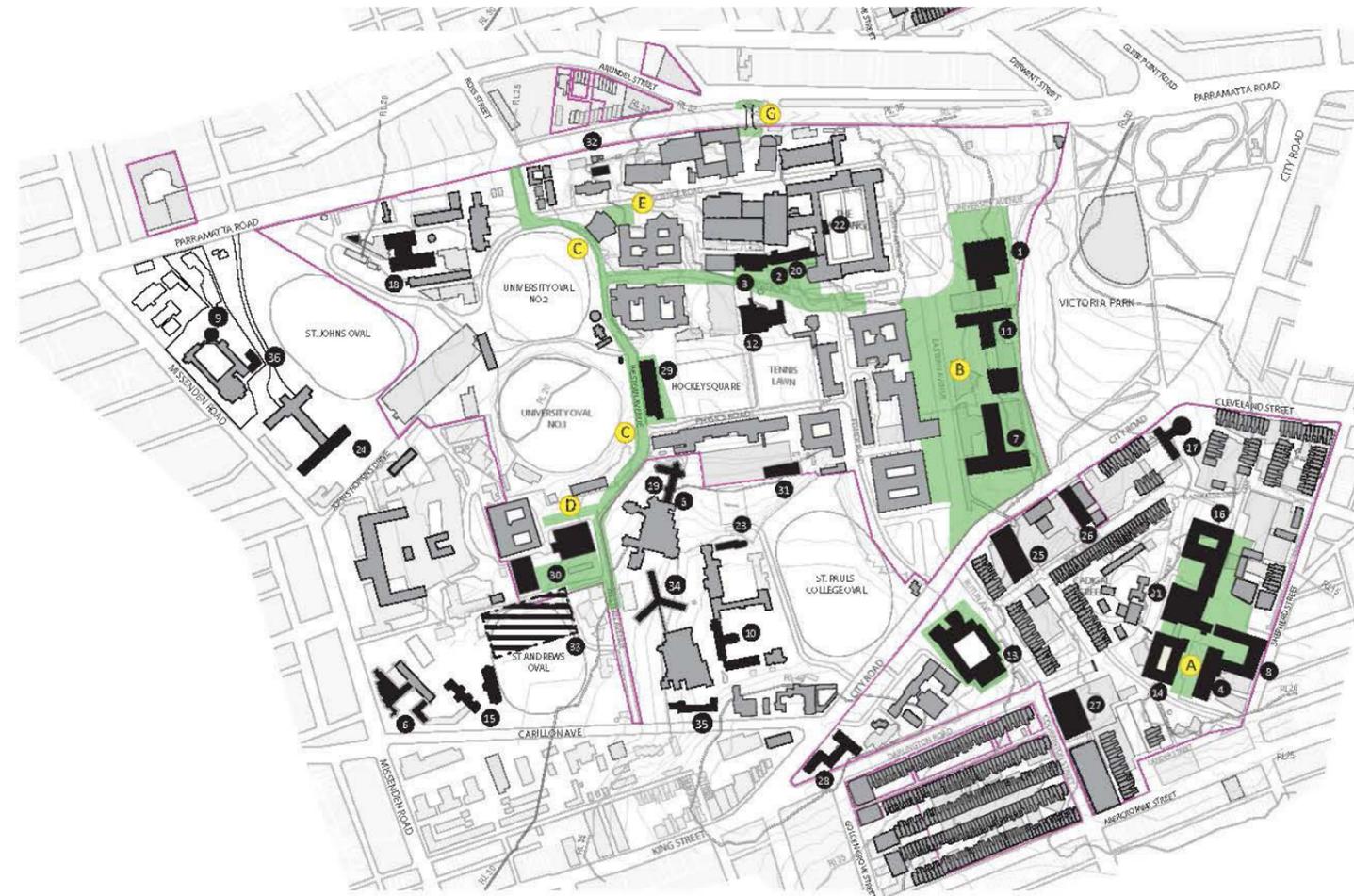
- A 1952 Isobel Fidler Garden

KEY

Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.	Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
Buildings of this decade.	Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
Buildings of past decade.	Paddock
Paths/Road way	Lawn
Existing USYD Boundary.	The University grant
Fence line.	College boundary.
Embankment.	Creek line.

THE LATE MODERN UNIVERSITY- POST WAR
1950- 1959
 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
 THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
 SCALE: 1:5000
 April 2014

Figure 2.46: Post-WW II (Modernism) (1950 -1959)
 Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1958-62 - Fisher Library
- 2 1959-60 - Mungo MacCallum Building
- 3 1960 - Griffin Taylor Building - Music Auditorium
- 4 1960 - Materials and Structures Testing Laboratory
- 5 1960 - Wesley College
- 6 1960 - St Andrews College
- 7 1960-65 - Carlaw Building
- 8 1961-63 - Civil Engineering Building
- 9 1961-62 - Sancta Sophia College Addition
- 10 1961-62 - St Paul's College
- 11 1962 - Edgeworth David Building
- 12 1963 - Manning House - additions
- 13 1963-66 - Merewether Building
- 14 1963-65 - Chemical Engineering Building
- 15 1964 - St Andrews College
- 16 1964-66 - Electrical Engineering Building
- 17 1965-67 - International House
- 18 1965-67 - Evelyn Williams Building
- 19 1965, 1969 - Wesley College
- 20 1966-67 - Christopher Brennan Building
- 21 1966-70 - Peter Nichol Russell Building

Landscape Development

- A Engineering link
 - B Eastern Avenue carparking, road & soft landscaping
- Designed by University Architect WV Abraham
 - C 1969 Western Avenue Road and Landscape works
 - D 1969 Roundabout to Western Avenue
 - E Landscaping to front of Wallace Theatre
 - F Re-grading of Manning Road
 - G Parramatta Footbridge
-
- 22 1966 - Western Tower to Quadrangle
 - 23 1966-68 - St Paul's College
 - 24 1967 - St John's College
 - 25 1968-72 - Wentworth Union Building
 - 26 1968-69 - St Michael's College - Chapel
 - 27 1969-71 - Noel Martin Recreation Centre Hall
 - 28 1964 University Regiment
 - 29 1965 Womens Gymnasium
 - 30 1965 Bosch 1A & 1B
 - 31 c1960s Physics Annexe
 - 32 1962 McMillan Building
 - 33 1969 Western Avenue Carpark
 - 34 1965-69 Reid Wing, Womens College
 - 35 1965-69 Williams Wing Addition - Womens College
 - 36 c1960s Sancta Sophia College Additions

THE LATE MODERN UNIVERSITY- POST WAR
1960- 1969

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



www.sydney.edu.au/heritage/

Figure 2.47: Post-WW II (Late Modernism) (1960 -1969)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney

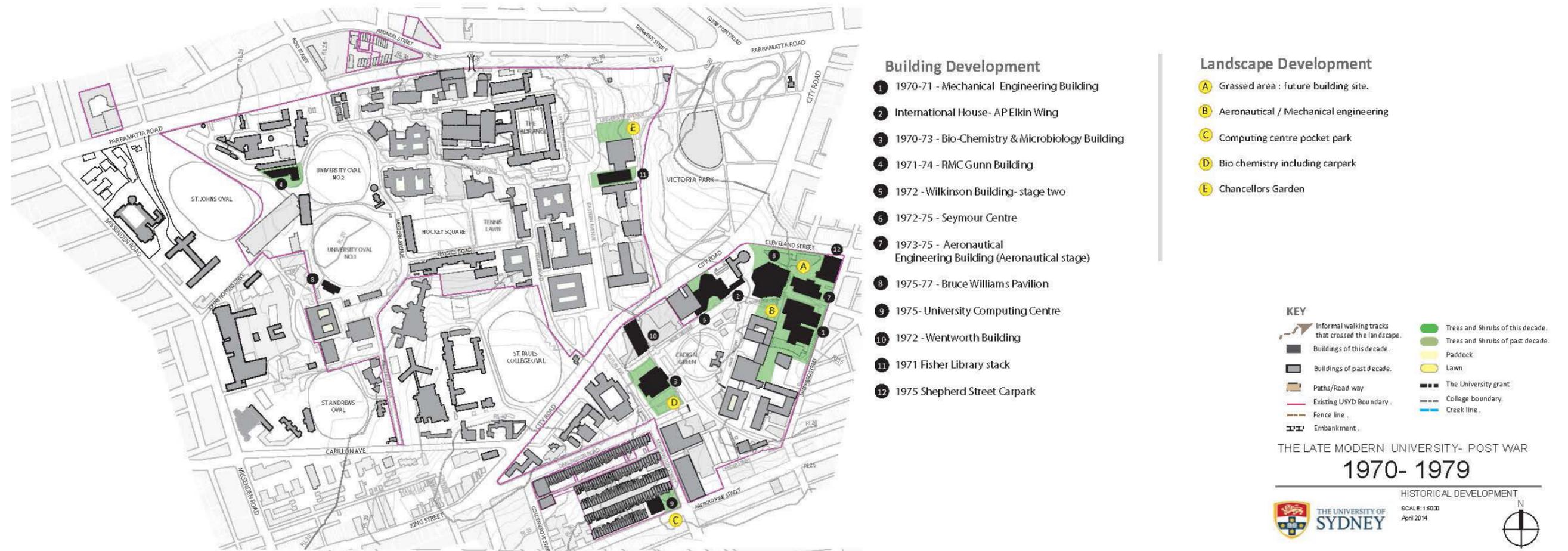
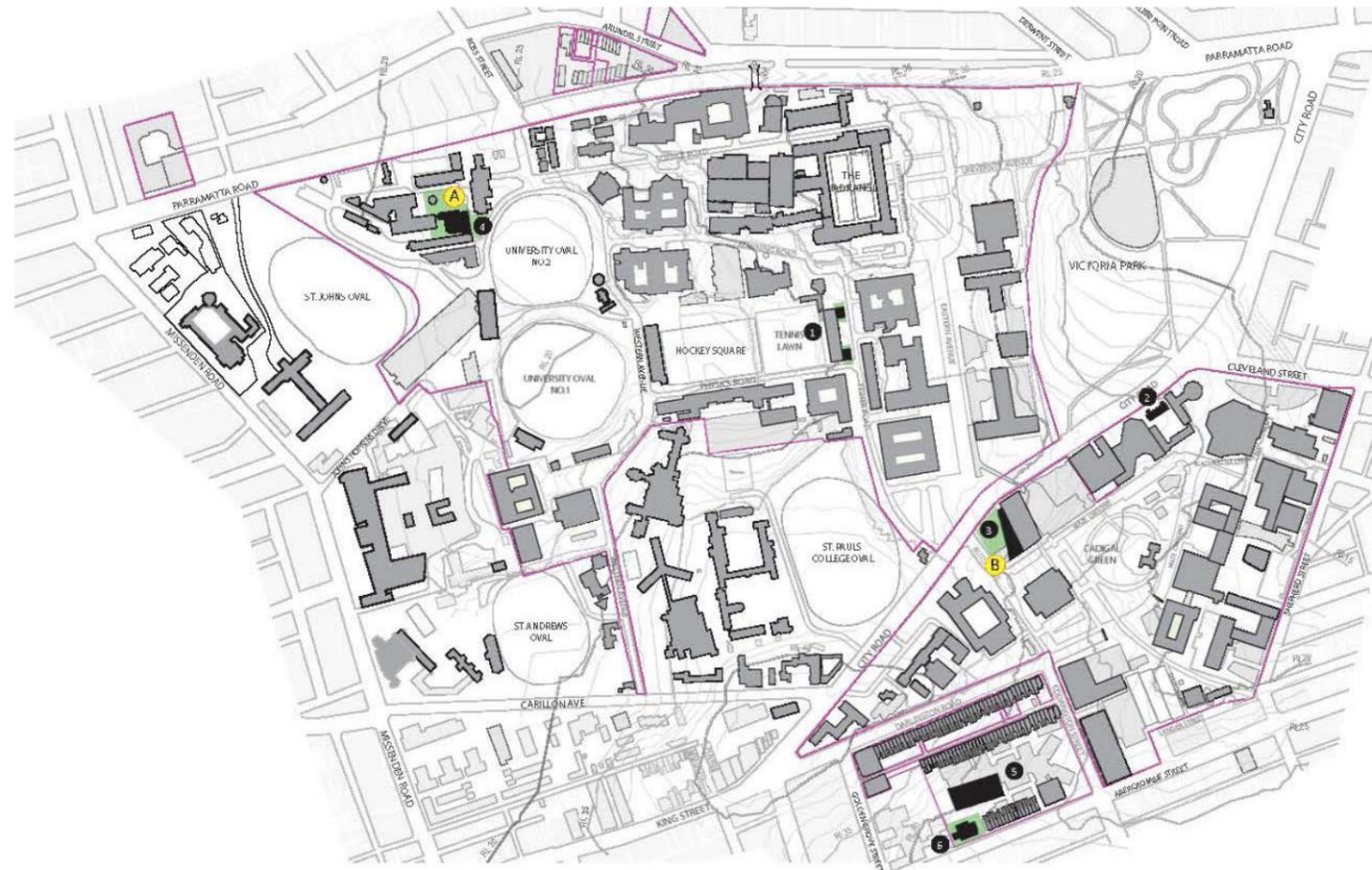


Figure 2.48: Post-WW II (Modernism) (1970 -1979)
 Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1981 - Addition to RC mills Building
- 2 1984-86 - International House- WH Maze Wing
- 3 1987 - Wentworth Union Building- second stage
- 4 1988 - Veterinary Science - Conference Centre
- 5 1980s - Clark Building (Library Repository)
- 6 1980s - Shepherd Centre

Landscape Development

- A Vet Science conference centre
- B Wentworth lawn

KEY	
	Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
	Buildings of this decade.
	Buildings of past decade.
	Paths/Road way
	Existing USYD Boundary
	Fence line
	Embankment.
	Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
	Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
	Paddock
	Lawn
	The University grant
	College boundary.
	Creek line

THE MODERN UNIVERSITY 1980- 1989



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



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Figure 2.49: The Modern University (1980 -1989)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1991-92 - Wentworth Union Building
- 2 1992-94 - Education Building
- 3 1994-96 - Mandelbaum House
- 4 1996-97 - Noel Martin Recreation Centre
- 5 1997-98 - Gordon Yu-Hoi Choi Building
- 6 1998-2002 - Economics and Business Building
- 7 c1990s Union Childcare Centre
- 8 1994 - Link Building
- 9 1999s - Lander Street Union Childcare Centre
- 10 1999 - Eastern Avenue Lecture Theatre

Landscape Development

- A University avenue - Victoria park entry and bridge by South Sydney & City of Sydney
- B New education building landscaping
- C Hockey ground terrace and physics road
- D Darlington road partial closure and landscaping associated with Gordon Yu-Hoi Choi Building

KEY

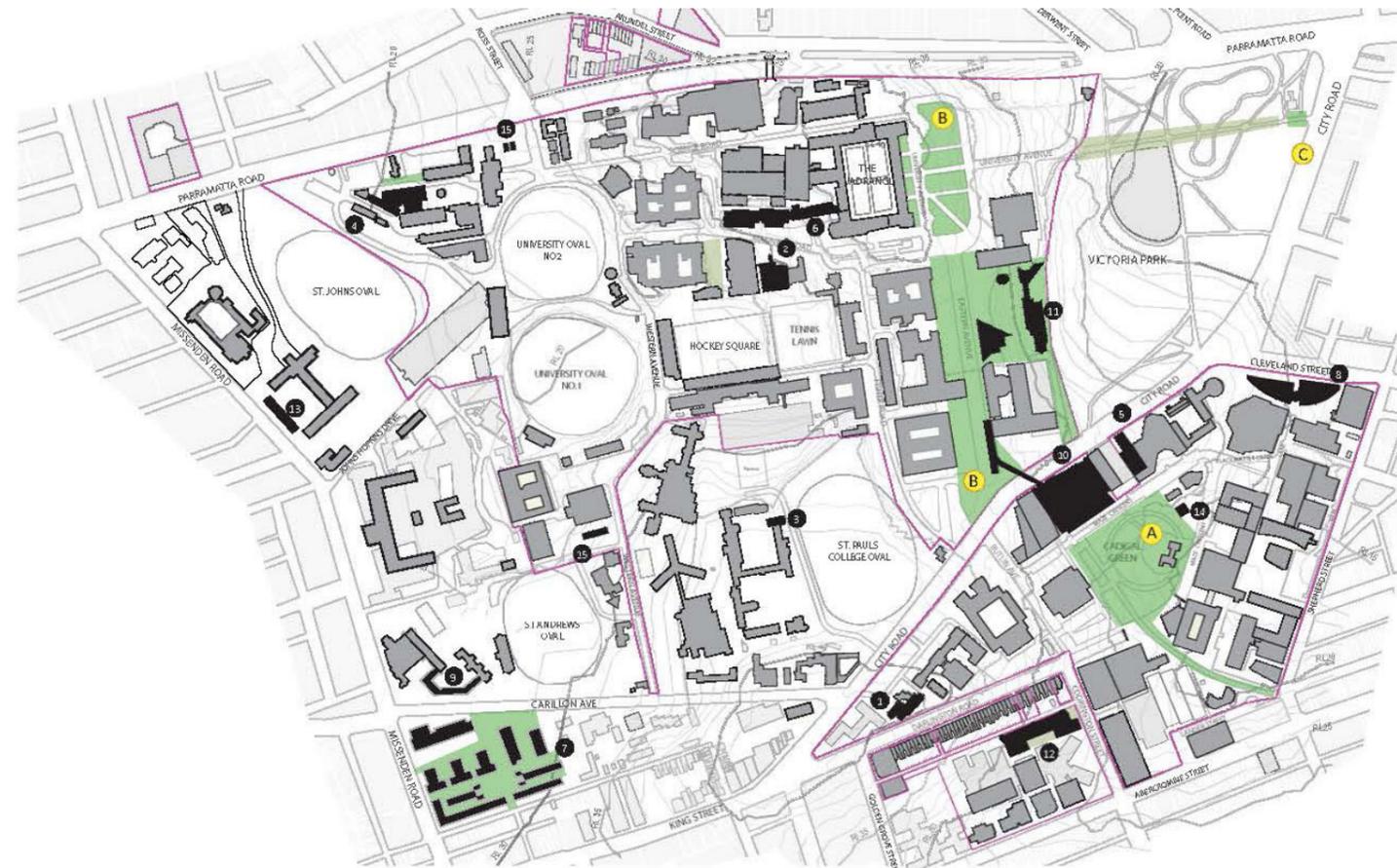
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape. | Trees and Shrubs of this decade. |
| Buildings of this decade. | Trees and Shrubs of past decade. |
| Buildings of past decade. | Paddock |
| Paths/Road way | Lawn |
| Existing USYD Boundary | The University grant |
| Fence line | College boundary |
| Embankment | Creek line |

THE MODERN UNIVERSITY 1990- 1999



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014

Figure 2.50: The Modern University (1990 -1999)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney



Building Development

- 1 1999-2002 - Darlington Centre
- 2 2000 - Manning House- additions & alterations
- 3 2000 - St Paul's College
- 4 2002-03 - Valentine Charlton Cat Centre
- 5 2002-05 - Wilkinson Building Tin Shed Gallery
- 6 2003-2004 - Mungo MacCallum Griffith Taylor refurbishment
- 7 2003 - Sydney University Village
- 8 2002-06 - School of Information Technology (SIT) Building
- 9 2005-06 - St Andrews College
- 10 2005-08 - Jane Foss Russell Building + City Road Footbridge
- 11 2009 - New Law School Building
- 12 2002- Economics and Business Building
- 13 2009-10 - St Johns College New Wing
- 14 2009- Marsh Lawson Mushroom Research Centre
- 15 2009- Temporary Greenhouses

Landscape Development

- A 2008 - Cadigal Green and Shepherd Street entry
- B 2008 - Eastern Avenue and University Place
- C Relocation of University gate to original location in Victoria Park

KEY

- Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
- Buildings of this decade.
- Buildings of past decade.
- Path/s/Road way
- Existing USYD Boundary.
- Fence line.
- Embankment.
- Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
- Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
- Paddock.
- Lawn.
- The University grant.
- College boundary.
- Creek line.

THE MODERN UNIVERSITY 2000-2009



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



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Figure 2.51: The Modern University (2000 -2009)
Source: CIS, University of Sydney

Recent Changes

Since the completion of the Grounds *CMP 2002*, the University has undertaken many projects in association with the Campus 2010 and Campus 2020 strategy plans. Projects have been focused on the eastern portion of the Camperdown Campus as this is the hub for undergraduate teaching and learning. (Table 2.7)

Table 2.7: Campus Development (2000-2016)

<p><i>Demolition of buildings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J.R. McMillan Building (A05) • H.K. Ward Gymnasium (D08) • Edgeworth David Building (F05) (the name 'Edgeworth David' is now used for the Old Geology building (A11)) • Stephen Roberts Theatre (F06) • Keith Murray Footbridge (F16) • Tin Shed Gallery (G03) • Physics Annex (A29) • Other smaller sheds and ancillary structures. 	<p>2010</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2013</p>
<p><i>Construction of new buildings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Law Building (F10) • New Law Building Annex (F10A) • Eastern Avenue Auditorium (F19) • Jane Foss Russell Building (G02) • City Road Footbridge (F20) • Extension to University Noel Martin Sports and Aquatic Centre (G09) • Charles Perkins Centre for Obesity and Cardiovascular Diseases (D17) • Abercrombie Precinct Redevelopment • The Australian Institute for Nanoscience 	<p>2009</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2000</p> <p>2008</p> <p>2008</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2016</p> <p>2016</p>
<p><i>Landscaping Works:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Avenue • City Road entry • University Avenue • Victoria Park Axis 	<p>2009</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2008</p> <p>2000</p>

2.6 Physical Evidence

Description of the Place Generally

The main campuses of the University of Sydney are an extensive complex of buildings, sport grounds, trees, gardens, lawns, roads, car parks, fences, gates and other features. The campuses cover 72 hectares and include about 111 buildings, not including the terrace housing in Darlington and Forrest Lodge.

The topography of the place is gently undulating. There is a ridge approximating the line of Eastern Avenue on the Camperdown Campus, and land falls to the east and west away from the ridge. The Darlington Campus slopes generally to the south-east away from City Road. The current route of City Road was diverting away from the earlier Darlington Road to avoid the boggy lower ground around the headwaters of Blackwattle Creek through which Darlington Road runs.

The character of each campus varies reflecting the changing topography, their different histories, approaches to planning and development and their uses.

Camperdown Campus

The core of the University of Sydney, the Camperdown campus, displays the character of university use since the mid nineteenth century. The cultural landscape of the campus is an eclectic mix of buildings, open spaces, tree-lined avenues and internal streets and ornamental plantings. Major lawn areas include The Quadrangle (to the east of and within the Main Quadrangle Building), the Botany Lawn, the Hockey Square and the various ovals and other playing fields such as tennis courts. With increasing development of the campus the amount of open space has declined.

Darlington Campus

The character of the Darlington Campus is more mixed, retaining substantial residential, suburban and light industrial qualities of Darlington in addition to later and more substantial University elements. The physical layout of this campus is still largely defined by the original street pattern of the suburb, overlain with new institutional buildings that have largely replaced the former residential terraces and commercial and light industrial buildings, and have subsumed some of the smaller streets.

The Buildings

The University buildings are generally low to medium rise and fall into several broad categories of style/form as per the following categories. (Table 2.8) This categorisation is not intended to be comprehensive or definitive rather it provides a broad sense of the style and form of buildings on the campuses. In addition to the buildings which fall into the following categories, there are many other individual buildings which defy such an approach.

Table 2.8: Typical building types at the University of Sydney

Building Type	Description	Example
Early sandstone buildings	Two or three storey sandstone buildings, usually with tower features and ornate carved decoration (e.g. the Main Quadrangle Building (A14), pictured). The Madsen Building (F09) continues this form although much later. In formal terms, these early buildings are examples of the Gothic Revival style.	
Late nineteenth century/early twentieth century brick buildings with sandstone trims	Two to four storey buildings, some domestic in scale, others quite large with dark red brickwork with sandstone trims (e.g. R D Watt Building (A04) and the Holme Building (A09), pictured). Often these buildings reflect the earlier Victorian Gothic sandstone building forms, defined by the use of steeply pitched gables. In formal terms, these buildings are examples of the Arts & Crafts style, sometimes with Gothic Revival influences.	
Early twentieth century painted render	Two to four storey buildings reflecting the Inter-war/ Mediterranean Style (e.g. Physics Building (A28), pictured). In some cases these buildings display the use of sandstone trims which gives a sense of continuity with the early sandstone buildings and the slightly later brick and sandstone buildings.	
Post 1945 temporary/ lightweight buildings	Two to three storey buildings with a brick plinth and corrugated asbestos cement sheet walling and roofing (e.g. Transient Building (F12), pictured; demolished in 2016).	
1950s to 1980s glass curtain wall/exposed aggregate/off form concrete	Four to seven storey buildings reflecting a number of post War architectural styles. However, generally this group displays the use of glass curtain wall construction (e.g. Chemistry Building (F11), pictured), pre-cast exposed aggregate panels, or rough off-form concrete (e.g. Biochemistry Building (G08)). The formal styles are the Post-war and Late Twentieth Century International styles,	

Building Type	Description	Example
	and Late Twentieth Century Brutalist styles.	
Late twentieth century buildings	Two to six storey buildings displaying a variety of materials and forms but with a playful, decorated character (e.g. Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building (J14), and the Education Building and Education Annex (A35/36), pictured). These buildings reflect the Late Twentieth Century, Late Modern and Post Modern styles.	
Contemporary buildings	Two to seven storey contemporary style buildings including the Jane Foss Russell Building (G02), New Law Building (F10) and the School of Information Technology Building (J12).	

Landscape and Vegetation

Shaping the campus landscape has been a crucial part of the development of the University grounds since 1855 when the land was first granted to the University of Sydney. Major landscape development occurred from 1855 to the outbreak of WWII in 1939, and from the late 1950s, when the Commonwealth government provide substantial infrastructure endowments.

Older parts of the Camperdown Campus are characterised by mature plantings of *Ficus* species, particularly the areas along the Parramatta Road boundary leading up to the Main Quadrangle Building (A14), along the City Road boundary near the Carslaw Building (F07) and Institute Buildings (H03), and around the university colleges.

Some plantings have been selected to complement the architectural style of their associated buildings. This is particularly evident along the main elevation of the Physics Building (A28) with its slender cypresses and box hedging.

Institutional plantings on campuses to some extent reflect contemporary horticultural fashions, with extensive use of species such as Brush Box *Lophostemon confertus* and Lombardy Poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica' for avenue planting. The fashion for use of native plant species from the 1960s onwards is evident in the widespread use of casuarinas (eg around the Wilkinson Building, (G04), and the Seymour Centre, (J09)) and Five-veined Paperbark *Melaleuca quinquenervia* in the Darlington Campus.

In recent years there has been a trend towards simplification of the palette of species used for amenity planting on campus. Rows of the hardy *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane) have proliferated, with screen plantings of the ubiquitous *Murraya paniculata* (Orange Jessamine) and masses of *Agapanthus orientalis* (Nile Lily) filling every available garden bed.

Recently, Eastern Avenue has been extensively re-landscaped in an overtly modern way utilising hard paving, native shrubs and trees.

Landscape development of the University grounds

The University of Sydney grounds demonstrate the historical development of ideas about the landscape, a preference for trees and particular tastes in plants. The Camperdown Campus has many significant individual trees, such as the Chinese Elm in Botany Lawn, and screen plantings such as along the Parramatta Road boundary. Some of these examples date back to the earliest days of the University, and represent the first attempt at creating a suitable landscape for the campus. The grounds also contain many plants dating from the 1920s and 1930s, a period which saw the first comprehensive use of planting and gardens to beautify the precinct; while in the 1960's a rising interest in an "Australian identity" was reflected in the planting of native gums and flora, particularly in the Darlington campus. (Figure 2.52)

Across the campus there are landscapes and gardens which demonstrate the following aesthetic characteristics:

- *Picturesque (1850s-1890s)*
A park-like treatment of the grounds, characterised by asymmetrical architecture positioned in response to the topography, surrounded by rolling pastoral lawns, tree lined scholar walks and informal tree borders of mixed and exotic species. Trees were also used to define building view lines.
- *Arts and Crafts (1890s-1917)*
A painterly approach to woodland gardens influenced by British landscape designer Gertrude Jekyll, and featuring an informality in planning and massing of soft landscape. Resurgent interest regarding a colonial planting palette was led by Prof. E.G. Waterhouse and William Hardy Wilson.
- *Georgian Revival / Mediterranean (1915-1940s)*
A landscape influenced by formality, symmetry, axes and vistas is evident in a sequence of courtyard spaces derived from atrium building types combined with simple planting design treatments. This reflects both the simplicity of the Interwar style and the influence of Prof. E.G. Waterhouse and the ideal of the pursuit of beauty in the grounds 'as a place where scholars can dream! Planting forms were vertical, rounded and horizontal compositions; and included the use of Poplars *Populus nigra* 'Italica', Hills Fig *Ficus micocarpa Hilli* and Brush Box *Lophostemon confertus* avenues.
- *Modernist (1947-1980s)*
The initial interest in a highly stylised abstract use of plants, as demonstrated in the Chemistry Building courtyard, evolved into an interest in the decorative use of Australian natives, such as the copse planting of Maiden's Gums for their feature trunks, and the use of native shrubs for their floral displays. Conifers were used to highlight building forecourts.
- *Contemporary Urban landscape design (1990s-Present)*
More recently landscape projects on campus have typically utilised a palette of local species in a decorative manner, integrating water sensitive urban design with the requirement for low maintenance, while creatively managing drainage issues.

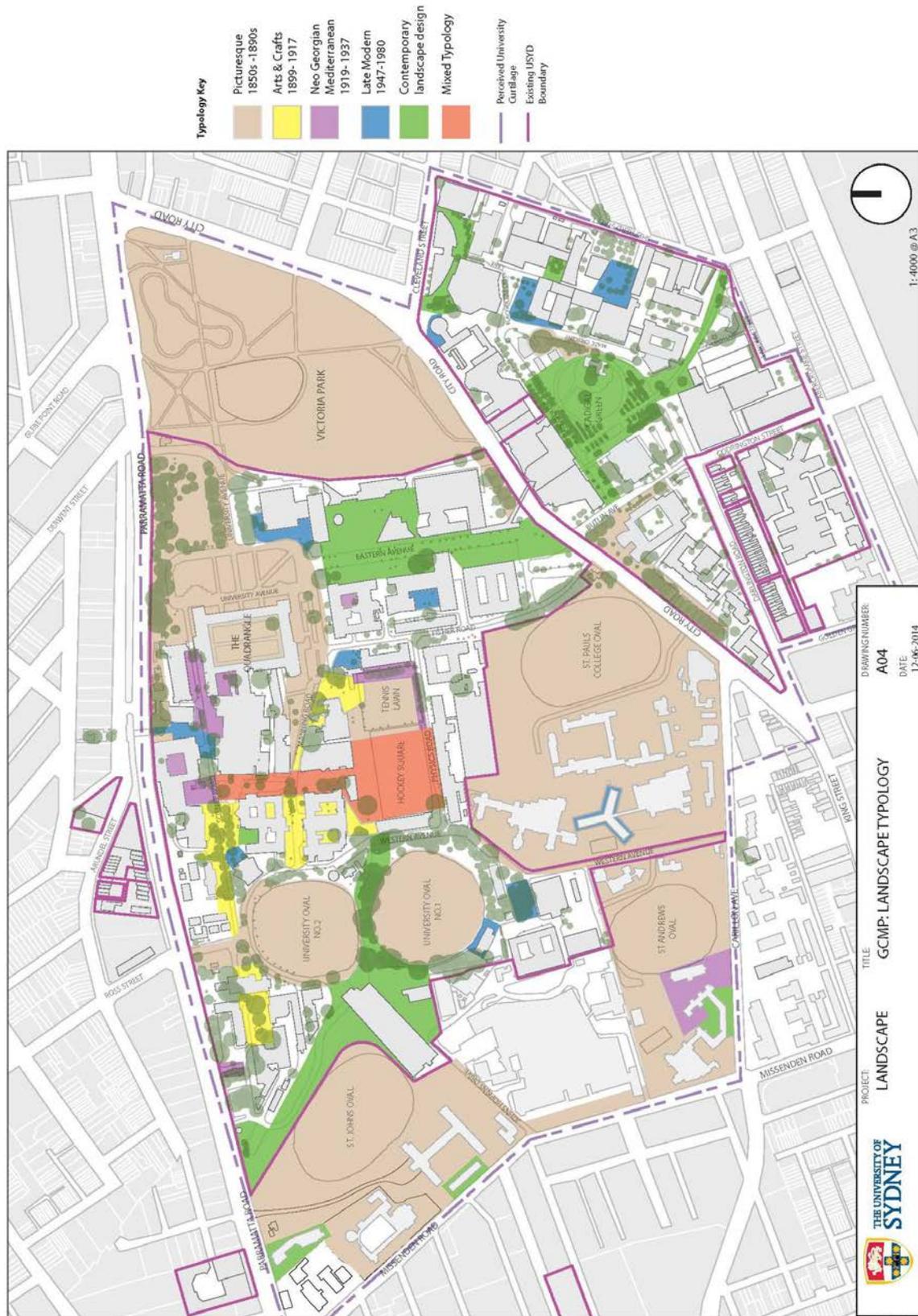


Figure 2.52: Landscape Typology

Site Features

As a large tertiary institution with a long history, there are necessarily a range of site features located throughout the grounds that represent the many phases of development the University has undergone. The most striking of these features are the avenues of mature trees, the individual large, mature trees dotted throughout the grounds, the entry gates located on Parramatta Road and City Road, as well as the clearly defined boundaries of the Camperdown campus with retaining walls and iron palisade fencing on stone bases, such as the Parramatta Road boundary. These prominent features are also some of the earliest (mid to late nineteenth century) site features to still survive on the grounds.

Of particular historical interest are those site features that survive from the period prior to the establishment of the University in particular those associated with the suburb of Darlington.

Other site features, although less visually dominant, are still able to tell the story of change and expansion that the University has experienced and are in many cases a reflection of the tastes and styles of the time. Examples of features that survive from various periods, from the late nineteenth century through to present day, include sandstone paving and kerbing to streets, stairs, pathways, lamp posts, seats and benches, retaining walls and small gardens. Other, more mundane features include traffic calming devices and signposts.

Art Works and Memorials

Throughout the grounds of the University are located various art works that have been donated, gifted or bequeathed to the university. The university's art collection began with the foundation of the University itself with one of the first acquisitions being a "clock, a portrait of Sir Francis Forbes, two maps, two blackboards with stands and a pair of large globes". Since that time, the University now holds more than 2600 artworks in their collection including a range of sculptures located throughout the grounds. The University art collection is managed by Sydney University Museums.

The University grounds are also the location of a number of memorials and commemorations that are represented in a range in forms including plaques, tree plantings, outdoor furniture as well as the naming of landscape areas, buildings and streets. Many of the memorials are to past academics, generous benefactors or to commemorate events in the life of the University itself.

Archaeological Evidence

Topography

The basic topography within which the Aboriginal and early European history unfolded is retained, with the pre-European system of creek beds on each side of the Petersham Ridge. The spine of the Petersham Ridge is the most prominent feature, underlying the buildings along Eastern Avenue. The boundary demarcations between the University and neighbouring suburbs were established before the University came into being, with the alignments of Parramatta and City (Newtown) Roads. The subsequent strengthening of these boundaries, by the excavation of the Parramatta Road cutting and the heavy traffic usage of City Road, has reinforced the sense of the Camperdown Campus as an island in the city.

The boundary demarcation between the University and the colleges and Prince Alfred Hospital, and between Darlington Campus and the neighbouring suburbs, to a large degree, reflect both the original creek system and the early European land allocation boundaries from the period before, during and after the creation of the University.

The most enduring constructed feature from the early settlement period is the lake in Victoria Park. This is a direct echo of the original creek system, and was dammed to form a stock watering hole by at least the 1840s, later being formalised as a landscape lake feature in the 1870s, complete with a bridge carrying the drive way up to the Main Quadrangle Building. While not within the University grounds in a management sense, this feature is clearly related to the heritage significance of the grounds.

Aboriginal (Pre-Colonial) Archaeology

No archaeological sites or artefacts relating to Aboriginal occupation appear ever to have been found in the University grounds.

In the University of Sydney grounds, scientific value is most likely to be found in the archaeological potential of particular areas. 'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood of a site containing meaningful archaeological relics and information. On the campus the potential exists for relics of the European settlement period, and to a lesser extent of Aboriginal occupation of the area.

Such disturbances include the initial clearing of the forest vegetation, early colonial farming activities with vegetable gardens and animal husbandry, as well as the building water retaining systems along the creeks and farm buildings and convict barracks in the present St John's sports field area.

Since 1850, there has been the on-going construction works associated with development and expansion of the University. Potential areas along the Orphan School Creek tributaries have been sculpted or thickly covered with spoil to create the current sports ovals and Hockey Square. Though there is potential for undisturbed sub-surface deposits to exist between the footings of demolished and extant buildings in the Darlington Campus, if present, they will be discontinuous and small in area.

Because of these factors, the probability of finding any Aboriginal sites or artefacts is low, and, although some undisturbed buried archaeological deposits may exist, such as near the Orphan School Creek on the eastern side of what is now St John's College sports fields, the grounds of the former Darlington School, the surrounding former residential area (such as the Darlington Road terraces), the probability of finding any undisturbed archaeological deposits is low. On these grounds, the scientific/archaeological significance of areas identified as archaeologically sensitive (potential archaeological deposits) is considered to be low.

In addition, a recent report into the Aboriginal heritage of the University of Sydney, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan¹⁰⁹ has a further six areas within the Camperdown and Darlington campuses and notes that historical land use may have inadvertently resulted in the preservation of natural soil profiles containing Aboriginal artefacts via a capping of historical fill. However, the current state of knowledge about the nature of past Aboriginal landscape use in the study area suggests that only few traces of these past inhabitants may be visible in the archaeological record. This result in a low potential for the preservation of in situ Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the study area; however, if found these deposits would be of high archaeological significance due to their rarity.

European Archaeology

The potential for significant archaeological evidence of the post-European settlement period relates to the pre-university land use of Grose Farm, the suburban development of Darlington, and the early development of the University itself. There has been intensive development of most of the Camperdown campus over time and there are few areas of land that appear to retain their natural undisturbed ground level. Many of the known sites of earlier buildings and features have generally been built over by the university related development.

Regardless there is always the possibility that fragments of disturbed and undisturbed land containing archaeological relics of earlier buildings or land uses remain near or beneath extant buildings, and will become available for investigation over time. In the absence of intensive detailed observation and analysis, it is not possible to identify these sites in this report.

However a study of parts of the Darlington campus undertaken in c.2000 indicate that the development of terrace housing occupying those areas had left archaeological material that was likely to have a low to moderate level of research potential (Casey & Lowe Associates, 2001).

Areas with potential for archaeological evidence (both Indigenous and European) are described in the following Table 2.9 and Figure 2.53 and Figure 2.54.

Table 2.8: Sites with archaeological potential

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL
ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY			
AA1	St John's College Sports Ground	Majority of site is located outside of University lands. Former site of Orphan School Creek. Although there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological materials to be present in this area, the level of disturbance suggests that it is highly unlikely that any deposits or materials will be <i>in situ</i> and undisturbed.	Mod- Low
AA2	Oval No. 1 and No. 2	The university ovals, which have been heavily landscaped to create embankments and the level playing fields.	Nil
AA3	Victoria Park/ University boundary	Along the Victoria Park boundary fence, where the construction of roadways and parking areas would have completely disturbed the ground.	Nil
AA4	Old Darling School Building and Gadigal	The early maps show one of the headwater arms of Blackwater Creek beginning in this area. It is	Mod-Low

¹⁰⁹ Godden, Mackay, Logan, 2013; *University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program- Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence- Report, October 2013*

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL
	Green	considered highly unlikely that any undisturbed surface deposits remain in this area where the former Darlington Town Hall and many residential buildings of the suburb of Darlington have been demolished. However, there is a possibility that undisturbed buried stone artefacts or archaeological deposits occur in some parts, for example within the surviving foundations of demolished buildings.	
AA5	Darlington Road	There exists the possibility that undisturbed buried evidence of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation may be present beneath the surviving terraces in Darlington Road, and possibly in their back gardens as one of the headwater arms of Blackwattle Creek originally extended up to where the present Darlington Public School has been built, and would have run almost parallel to Darlington Road.	Mod-Low
AA6	Merewether Precinct	Heavily disturbed.	Low
AA7	City Road Precinct	Heavily disturbed. Area encompasses registered PAD #45-6-2822 which has since been destroyed following further archaeological investigation downgraded the original site assessment.	Low/Nil
AA8	Engineering Precinct	Heavily disturbed.	Low
AA9	Blackburn/Bosch Precinct	Heavily disturbed.	Low
AA10	Veterinary Science Precinct	Moderately disturbed. Due to the possible depth of historical fill in this precinct, potentially intact archaeological deposits may be preserved.	Mod-Low
AA11	Macleay, Edgeworth David Buildings and Botany Lawn	Predominantly heavily disturbed. An earlier configuration of Botany Lawn featured a curved carriageway enclosing a formal landscape including a quatrefoil shaped pond. The Peter Nicol Russell Memorial was originally installed in this area.	Low
EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY			
EA1	St Johns College Sports Grounds / Veterinary Science faculty car park	The site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek, is located in the north-east corner of the St John's College sports ground, and adjacent to and possibly within the Veterinary Science faculty car park.	Mod-Low
EA2	Main Quadrangle Building	Site of the Women's Common Room, which was located in what is now The Quadrangle from the 1890s to about 1917. The tennis courts in this area are not of archaeological interest. The Common Room has low archaeological potential.	Low
EA3	Victoria Park/Parramatta Road	The original Parramatta Road university gate house site, dating from about the 1870s (as distinct from the 1939 Baxter's Lodge, which occupies the same general area). This site was very close to Parramatta Road, and is likely to	Low/Nil

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL
		have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction.	
EA4	University Avenue Entry	Toll gate site, circa 1840s. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close to Parramatta Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low.	Low/Nil
EA5	City Road Entry to Victoria Park	Now outside of University lands. Site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge on City Road, removed in 1940. The stone from the building is said to have been used to construct the new Baxter's Lodge at the University Avenue entrance. It has not been determined whether the site was excavated when the building was removed, but if this did not occur, the site has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA6	Cleveland Street/	Possible housing site on Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre. The site has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA7	Old Darlington School and Gadigal Green	Old Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site, on the area surrounding the former Darlington School not yet developed by the University. This area has a moderate to high level of disturbance, and has moderate to low historical archaeological potential.	Mod- Low
EA8	Wentworth and Jane Russell Foss Buildings	Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road, not yet redeveloped by the University has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA9	Codrington Street	Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (2001), being the site of former terrace housing. The area has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA10	University Regiment Building	1840s Newtown Toll gate site. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close to City/Newtown Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.	Low/Nil

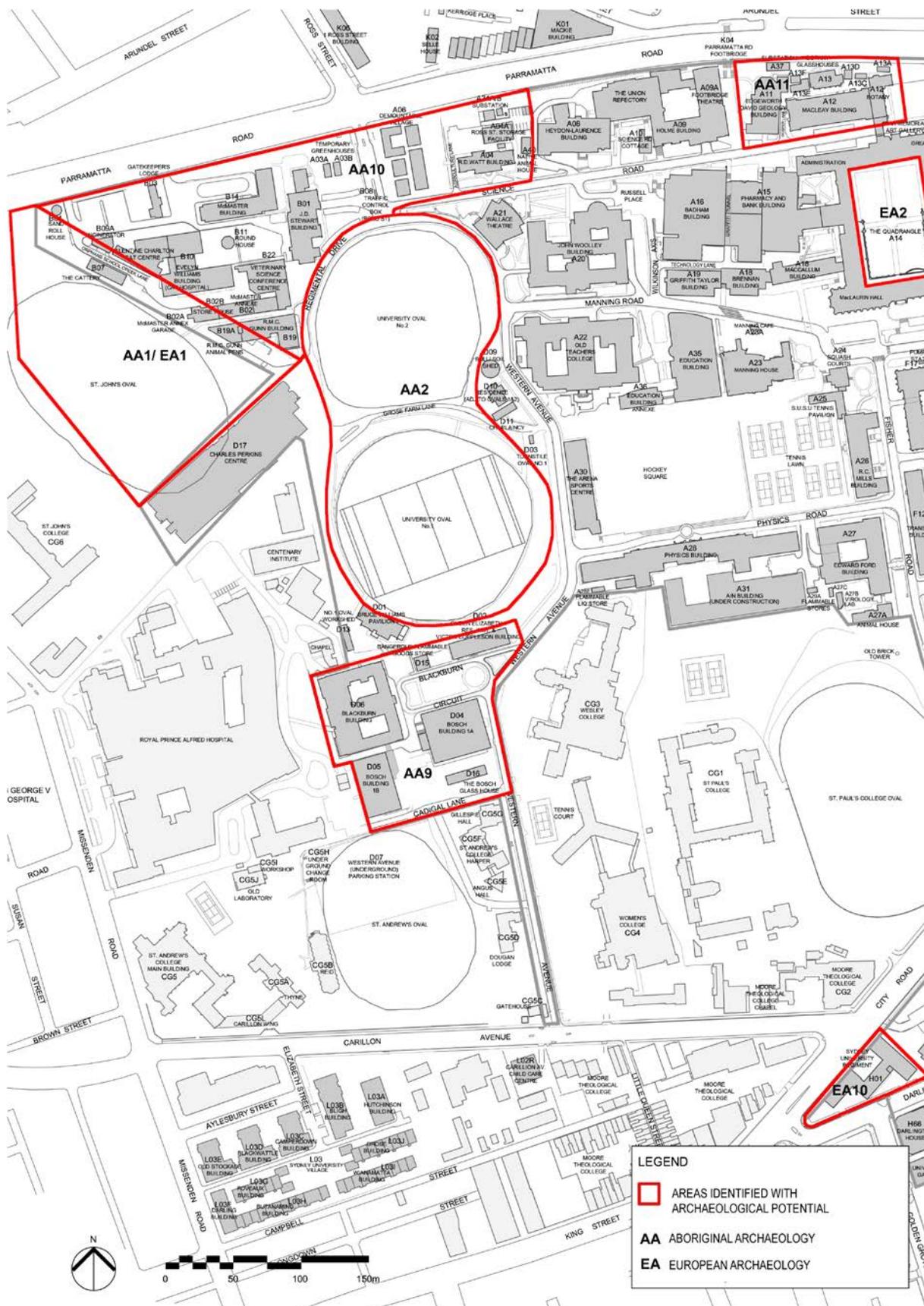


Figure 2.53: Location of areas identified as having archaeological potential (Part 1).

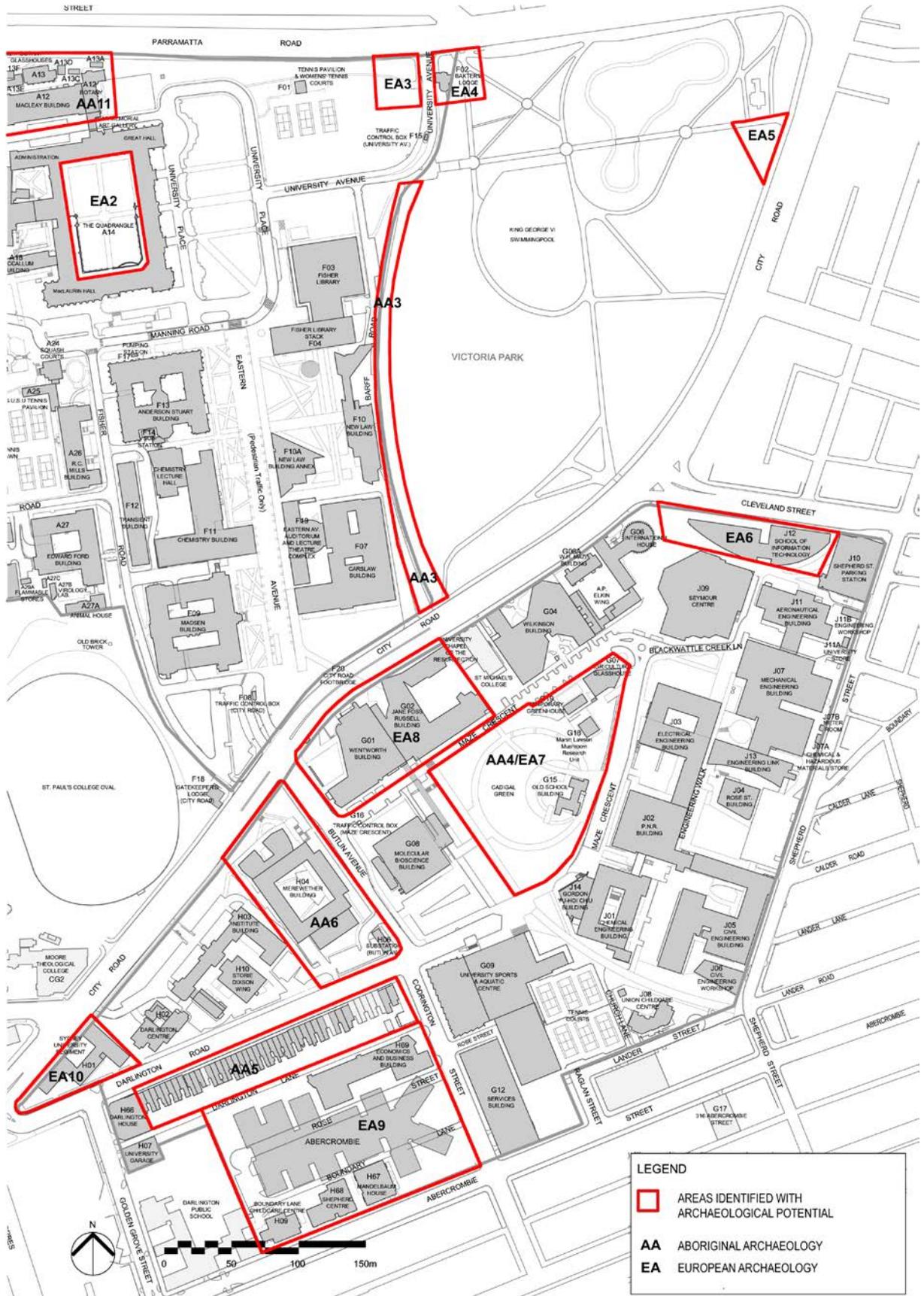


Figure 2.54: Location of areas identified as having archaeological potential (Part 2).

3 Analysis of Significance

An assessment of the University of Sydney Grounds cultural significance has been undertaken:

3.1 Heritage Assessment Criteria

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance ‘The *Burra Charter*’ (2013) (see Appendix 1) defines cultural significance according to the following five types of value:

- historic
- aesthetic
- scientific
- social
- spiritual.

3.2 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

The assessment of the significance of a place requires an evaluation of the fabric, uses, associations and meanings relating to the place, from which a detailed statement of significance can be formulated. The following assessment of significance has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the NSW Heritage Office and Planning NSW’s publication, *Heritage Assessments* (1996, amended July 2002).

State Historical Themes

Guidelines from the NSW Heritage Office emphasise the role of history in the heritage assessment process. Local historical themes are usually identified within local heritage studies and a list of state historical themes has been developed by the NSW Heritage Council. These themes assist in determining comparative significance and prevent one value taking precedence over others. For example, themes such as *events*, *industry*, *social institutions* and *welfare* can highlight important historical and social values which may be of equal or greater significance than an item’s aesthetic or research potential.

For the list of state historical themes developed by the NSW Heritage Council, see the Appendices.

The NSW heritage assessment criteria, as set out in *Heritage Assessments* encompasses the five types of significance expressed in a more detailed form by the following criteria:

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s

cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

- Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).
- Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

The NSW Heritage Office recommends that all criteria be referred to when assessing the significance of an item, even though only complex items will be significant under all criteria.

The NSW Heritage Office also recommends that items be compared with similar items of local and/or State significance in order to fully assess their heritage significance.

3.3 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of Australian universities demonstrates that for all universities established in the same period as the University of Sydney, many of the same factors influenced the initial establishment and subsequent patterns of development.

Of the four Australian universities established in the colonial period (Sydney 1850, Melbourne 1853, Adelaide 1874, Tasmania 1890), a common characteristic was the coalition of private and public interests in their establishment and development. The early Australian universities were urban, mostly non-residential, and focused on imparting knowledge and professional training rather than, for example, induction into a privileged culture. They were explicitly secular, in the sense that they professed secular education and were not sectarian, although often associated with denominational residential colleges, and were predominantly government funded. However, private donations were an important source of funds, especially for major initiatives, and this continues to be the case well into the twenty-first century.

Student numbers at all universities were very low until the growth in secondary education in the 1880s provided a greater number of potential university students, and a growing economy and society provided greater employment opportunities for graduates. While the Universities began with a curriculum based in arts and sciences, the University of Melbourne introduced courses in the professions of law and medicine from its foundation in 1853, whereas it was several decades before the University of Sydney offered applied or professional courses such as engineering and medicine.

Two early and continuing features of Australian universities are the presence of student unions, providing a range of services to the student body, and sporting organisations.

The University of Sydney was, not unique in its origins and development, although it was the first university to be established in Australia. Along with Melbourne University, it was one of the leading universities in the nineteenth century, and remains so today.

The first universities to be established in each state and territory in Australia are as follows:

- University of Sydney, 1850 (oldest in Australia and Oceania)
- University of Melbourne, 1853 (oldest in Victoria)
- University of Adelaide, 1874 (oldest in South Australia)
- University of Tasmania, 1890 (oldest in Tasmania)
- University of Queensland, 1909 (oldest in Queensland)
- University of Western Australia, 1911 (oldest in Western Australia)
- Australian National University, 1946 (oldest in Australian Capital Territory)
- Northern Territory University, 1989 (amalgamated as part of Charles Darwin University in 2004)

While the University of Sydney shares a number of things in common with the other Australian universities both individual histories and patterns of growth were very different. New South Wales and Victoria had the largest populations and economies, and New South Wales was the first state. Comparison is difficult and serves to show the uniqueness of the University of Sydney.

3.4 Heritage Assessment of the University of Sydney Grounds

Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The grounds of the University of Sydney and the associated properties have a historical connection that dates back to the foundation of the colony. They encompass a portion of the original 1,000 acre (404.685 ha) ‘Kangaroo Ground’ reserved by Governor Arthur Phillip in June 1790. Inclusive of timbered land, prominent ridges, and valleys with fresh water sources, this tract of land was designated for church (400 acres), Crown (400 acres) and school (200 acres) usage. The university grounds are a vestige of the latter two areas.

Parramatta Road and City Road, the junction of which defined the north-eastern portion of Phillips’ land reserve (now Victoria Park), are considered to have Aboriginal origins as local tracks. The southern track, initially named Bulanaming Road on early plans and later known as Darlington Road, lies within the Darlington Campus grounds.

Gov. Phillip’s designation of the reserve land for the social, educational and spiritual needs of future generations reflected the British government’s approach to colonial strategic planning. The later leasing of the part of this land to military officers (Grose Farm) and its use for agistment, agricultural experimentation, farming education and also a stockade for convicts provides an understanding of the cultural history of the local area.

Camperdown Campus

The University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia. The Camperdown campus is significant because it is a site continuously used for university purposes and was created within a few years of the foundation of university education in Australia, and the buildings, grounds layout, and features include evidence of major changes in tertiary education, public building planning and design, landscape and streetscape design, and social attitudes to institutions over that period.

A key aspect of the heritage significance of the University grounds is the continuity of planning, development and use from the first buildings in the early 1850s to the present time. Despite expansion and infill development, many planning axes, alignments and building groupings established progressively through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remain as prominent and defining features of the University.

The prominence offered by the topography of the Petersham Ridge was utilised to create the first of these, with the placement of Edmund Blacket's Main Quadrangle Building on the crest of the ridge, with sweeping views up to it from the main artery leaving the city, Parramatta Road. The positioning of the building was a conscious statement of the importance of the University. The orientation of the Main Building, and the axis of the view up to it, established two of the most enduring aspects of the planning arrangement of the University, these being the prominence of the Petersham Ridge, which became Eastern Avenue, and of the east-west axis that extends along University Avenue and through Victoria Park, and west of the Main Quadrangle Building along Science Road..

Blacket established the architectural style of the early University in the Main Quadrangle Building facing Sydney town, and in the first college building, St Paul's College. The distribution of the University colleges around the periphery separated the teaching buildings from the residential, while stressing the communal nature of the University as a whole. James Barnett's design of the Anderson Stuart Building, together with the earlier work by Blacket and the architects William Wardell (St John's College) and William Munro (St Andrew's College) consolidated the sandstone Gothic and Tudor revival architectural character and the dispersed planned form of the early University. These buildings comprise what is arguably the most important grouping of Gothic/Tudor Revival architecture in Australia, and the landscape and grounds features associated with them contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their architectural aesthetic qualities.

While Edmund Blacket established a visual axis between the Main Quadrangle Building and the first college building, St Paul's, this was lost progressively from the 1930s onwards with the growth of the University in the intervening space. Leslie Wilkinson emphasised a different visual link when he designed the Physics Building so as to retain a view from St Paul's north across the Hockey Square to the developing Science Road area. The aesthetics of this axis are currently partly masked by vegetation growth and the Denison wing (St Pauls College, Stephenson and Turner, 1948), but still survives as a recoverable planning feature.

The expansion of University buildings west from the Main Quadrangle Building emphasised the importance placed on the Petersham Ridge alignment and vistas by the University planners. The late nineteenth century developments either reinforced and extended the original Main Quadrangle Building alignment and architectural style (ie. the Anderson Stuart Building), or ensured that new development did not intrude on the primary axes east and south. Development west of the ridge proceeded along what would become Science Road.

Science Road became the main alignment for expansion, to be roughly paralleled by Manning and Physics Roads to the south in the period from the First World War through the 1930s. Expansion north of Science Road was prevented by the excavation of the ever-deepening Parramatta Road cutting

from the 1870s onwards. Science Road catered for the expansion of the scientific and professional courses offered, and this scientific ‘campus’ survived as a core area for such teaching until the expansion on Eastern Avenue in the 1950s and 1960s, and into Darlington in the 1960s and 1970s. Other disciplines then occupied Science Road, so that the only specialised precinct to survive fully is Veterinary Science at the western end of the road.

The somewhat ad hoc expansion of the university to the west, combined with more limited funding, resulted in a range of architectural styles being used, and building location and site planning was poorly controlled. The Government Architect, Vernon, made plans to impose some unifying planning and stylistic control over campus growth, such as the formalisation of the Science Road alignment to which subsequent buildings were oriented, but this met with only limited success. It took another two decades for Vernon’s aims to be realised in the work of Wilkinson.

Government Architect George McRae laid out the first plan for the whole Camperdown site in 1913, thought it failed to deal with landscaping issues, and was only partially acted upon. It nevertheless remained in use until 1917 when it was re-drawn to include completed works and refinements in planning details. Similarly, Walter Burley Griffin’s more landscape oriented plan of 1915 was not carried through, though Leslie Wilkinson adopted some of Griffin’s principles in his 1920 plan. Again, Wilkinson’s plan was not carried through to finality, though its influence lasted well beyond his period of control and is a dominant theme in today’s Camperdown Campus, as is his application of a Mediterranean inspired architectural style.

World War II marked a turning point in the planning and style of the University. The immediate need to accommodate the explosion in post-war student enrolments, the lack of a masterplan, and the post-war shortages in materials, combined with the transition of the building industry from trades-based to technology-based methods, led to expedient planning and to building styles that were markedly different from those used before the war. However, the *framework* laid down by earlier planning decisions remained very largely in place. The main road system, and the important vistas they helped to maintain, changed little. The east-west axes of University Avenue—Science Road, Manning Road and Physics Road—and the north-south axes of Eastern Avenue, Fisher Road and Western Avenue, were retained, and new construction generally augmented rather than replaced older building, so the evolved character of the Main Quadrangle Building /Anderson Stuart area, Science Road, and much of the western campus survived. Eastern Avenue became a primary teaching area, and provided an axial link into the Darlington Campus as it developed from the early 1960s.

Sport also has been an important factor in University student life and in the use of the University grounds. There are no fewer than five ovals (counting St Paul’s, St Andrew’s and St John’s Colleges), twenty-one tennis courts in four locations, three indoor gymnasiums, three indoor multi-purpose courts, squash courts and an indoor swimming pool. There are grandstands and small tennis pavilions catering to the needs of players and spectators.

The sporting facilities at the University contributed significantly to the retention of open space and green buffers between the built forms of the campus. They are traditional open spaces that are readily associated with university and college life, and they form a strong element of the traditional campus form.

Darlington Campus

The Darlington Campus demonstrates further layers of usage, with agricultural and pastoral pursuits being followed on part of the area occupied by Thomas Shepherd’s Darling Nursery, from which it is thought the later suburb of Darlington derived its name. Associations with the nursery are perpetuated by street names such as Shepherd and Rose. The area developed from 1864 as a residential,

commercial and industrial suburb and was also the location of the NSW Institution for the Deaf Dumb and Blind, the largest such institution in Australia, before being taken over by the University. Virtually the whole suburb was taken over by the University, and the suburban street pattern was imprinted on the form of the University's developments. Major streets survive, while others are echoed in building alignments and movement corridors.

A range of buildings and features survive, some of them having substantial individual heritage significance (such as the Institute Building and the former Darlington School), while others, such as the Darlington Road terraces and the various factory and workshop buildings, have significance as surviving remnants of the former suburb, giving time-depth to the built form of the campus.

Darlington Road, which follows the line of the original ('Old Newtown') road south from Sydney towards Botany Bay, has been a major planning axis through the area from the period of early settlement, even before the suburb of Darlington was created. Even when the main road alignment was moved west to the present line of City Road, to avoid the swampy land, Darlington Road survived in the planning of the new suburb. It is therefore a planning element that links the early European settlement period with the development of Darlington suburb, and since the 1950s with the planning of the University campus. Several developments, particularly the building of the Seymour Centre and the Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building, block or encroach on this historical route through Darlington.

Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

As a long-standing tertiary institution there are necessarily a large number of people who have been associated with the place that are of importance, not only in NSW or Australia, but world-wide. In particular, there are many academics and former students that have contributed to the fields of science, history, politics, medicine and health, the arts, business, engineering and law, who have strong associations with the place. However, for the purposes of this report these associations are too numerous to mention and relate more specifically to the individual faculties located at the University.

In regards to the University of Sydney as an historic cultural landscape, there are a number of people who were involved in the initial establishment and subsequent development of the University and so have strong associations with the place. These include the following:

Table 3. 1: Persons with strong or special associations with the place.

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
Part of 'Kangaroo Grounds' reserved for future church, Crown and school usage (1790).	Governor Arthur Phillip
Original leaseholder (1792)	Lieutenant Governor Francis Grose
Member of the Legislative Council who initiated the formation of the University of Sydney (1849) Great Hall and East range (1855) and St Pauls College (first stage 1857) Legislative Council	William Charles Wentworth
First Chancellor of the University (1851 -1854)	Edward William Terrick Hamilton

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
First Vice Chancellor of the University (1851 -1853)	Sir Charles Nicholson
First Principal of the University, appointed to the Chair of Classics and Logic (1852-1866)	The Rev. John Woolley
Original 16 members of the Senate appointed by proclamation of the Governor. (1851)	The Rev. William Binnington Boyce The Hon. Edward Broadhurst Sir John Bayley Darvall The Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Davis The Hon Sir Edward Deas Thomson Alfred Robert Denison The Hon. Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson Edward Hamilton The Hon. James Macarthur The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether Sir Charles Nicholson Bartholomew O'Brien The Rev. William Purves His Honour Sir Roger Therry The Hon. William Charles Wentworth
First architect for the University of Sydney and responsible for the core buildings the Quadrangle Building. (1854-62)	Edmund Blacket (former NSW Colonial Architect)
First Director of the Botanic gardens responsible for the design of the plantings in Victoria Park and University Place in front of Quadrangle (1880)	Charles Moore
Architect for the University of Sydney and part of the Anderson Stuart Building. (1883-92)	James Barnet (NSW Government Architect)
Graduate of the University, Senate member and Member of the NSW Parliament, representing the seat of the University of Sydney (1879-80). Later, Prime Minister of Australia	Edmund Barton
Architect for the University of Sydney and responsible for the first whole of site plan for the place.	Walter Liberty Vernon (NSW Government Architect)
Architect for the University, developed a plan for the whole of the place (1914), resulting in the formalising and development of Science Road.	George McRae (NSW Government Architect)
Architect who developed a whole of site plan for the University focussing on landscape and visual and planning axes. (1915)	Walter Burley Griffin
First chair of the Faculty of Architecture and architect for the University of Sydney whose campus plan (1920) further developed Griffin's ideas for the place, many aspects of which survive today. Also integrated a diversity of buildings in Science Road.	Leslie Wilkinson

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
A linguist, landscape designer and international camellia expert, Waterhouse worked in collaboration with Wilkinson. The pursuit of beauty, a guiding Interwar philosophy, informed their selection and placement of courtyard planting schemes, street tree avenue planting and character trees. (1920s-1930s)	Eben Gowrie Waterhouse
Assistant Principal of the University who developed a plan for the redevelopment of the University, including extending the campus into the suburb of Darlington.(1964) Maze Crescent is named after him.	Wilson Harold Maze
The first women to enrol (1882) at and graduate (1885) from the University of Sydney	Mary Elizabeth Brown and Isola Florence Thompson
The Tutors to Women Students: (Phillips, 1891-92) (Russell, 1892-99) (Fidler, 1899-1939) The position was established to assist women students in adapting to university life.	Helen Phillips Jane Foss Russell Isabel

In addition, there have been a large number of well-known architects and architectural firms associated with the design and construction of individual buildings, precincts and gardens that are valued as individual elements within the grounds; many of whom are worth noting (in alphabetical order):

- Allen, Jack and Cottier
- Anchor, Mortlock, Murray and Woolley
- Benjamin Backhouse
- Philip Cox and Partners
- Devine, Erby and Mazlin
- E.H. Farmer (NSW Government Architect)
- Jackson, Teece, Chesterman and Willis
- John Andrews International
- John Sulman
- Archibald Liversidge
- George Allen Mansfield
- Noel Bell Ridley Smith
- T.E. O'Mahoney
- Cobden Parkes (NSW Government Architect)
- Priestley and Lumsdaine
- Edwin Evan Smith (NSW Government Architect)
- Stafford, Moor and Farrington
- Stephenson and Turner
- Denis Winston
- Bertrand James Waterhouse

Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).

The grounds of the University contain a number of aesthetic characteristics that serve to emphasise or highlight the cultural significance of the place as a whole. These aesthetic values relate to:

- Landscape and planted features, including individual specimen trees; avenues of mature trees, open lawns, designed gardens and courtyards.
- Spatial relationships between the buildings experienced via views, vistas and planned and visual axes as well as vehicular and pedestrian access ways.
- Groups of buildings either lining internal roads or surrounding courtyards or gardens.
- Site features such as the boundary treatments, gateways, artworks (sculptures) and memorials that individually and together contribute to the overall aesthetic and historic character of the University as a whole.
- Individual buildings that demonstrate high quality architectural design and contribute greatly to the overall aesthetic character of the University as a whole.

In addition, because the buildings located throughout the grounds were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia (that is, university use). It is possible that some of the building techniques involved are of technical interest; for example, the Badham Building (A16) (formerly Physics Building) is known to have been constructed on highly stable foundations in order to cater for the particular needs of the faculty.

Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The University has substantial social values for a range of affiliated communities and groups. These values are attached to the whole of the University, each of the campuses and individual faculties, as well as smaller precincts, vistas, buildings and features in the grounds of both campuses. These values may be associated with a specific building or element for a range of values as well as for the experiences and memories that these places may hold.

In some cases, these special associations and the high regard that the University is held are demonstrated in the amount of cultural material that exists for the place and by the level of involvement in the University by the broader community. For example:

- The number of artworks, media stories and publications with the University as a subject matter; and
- The use of the University grounds and buildings as a communal cultural space, including social protest (eg. Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War, and for private events and functions (e.g. weddings).

As a tertiary institution that has been in use for over 150 years, there are a large number of groups that hold the University in high regard. These include:

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;

- students, current and former;
- members of sporting clubs;
- University extra-curricular social and academic club members; and
- benefactors.

Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The pre-University history of the land reflects a continuous pattern of human use and occupation, its occupation by Aboriginal people, then by Europeans for pastoral and agricultural purposes, with particular areas used as a timber yard, a convict stockade, an Orphan School and then partly, a residential suburb.

Several sites have archaeological potential to provide further information about Indigenous and Colonial occupation of the land; however because of the level of development that has occurred over the past 200 years, it is very unlikely that many, if any, undisturbed archaeological sites exist within the University grounds.

Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The grounds of the University contain a number of buildings and landscapes that are unique. This uniqueness relates to:

- Landscape and planted features, including individual specimen trees; avenues of mature trees, open lawns, designed gardens and courtyards.
- The spatial relationships between the buildings experienced via views, vistas and planned and visual axes as well as vehicular and pedestrian access ways.
- Groups of buildings either lining internal roads or surrounding courtyards or gardens.
- Site features such as the boundary treatments, gateways, artworks (sculptures) and memorials that individually and together contribute to the overall aesthetic and historic character of the University as a whole.
- Individual buildings that demonstrate high quality architectural design and contribute greatly to the overall aesthetic character of the University as a whole.

In addition, because the buildings located throughout the grounds were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia. As the University is under constant challenge to provide up to date facilities the existing fabric that has heritage significance needs to be identified for protection.

Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area’s cultural or natural places or environments).

The University is linked to the early development of NSW and the development of the state and nation. It is an important part of the development of NSW and Australia into the country that is what we see today. It is a significant example of the influence of government funded education.

Many important events have occurred at the University. Many important people have attended or taught at the university.

The university has affected the lives of many people around the world, and is physical reminder of this continuing connection.

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;
- students, current and former;
- members of sporting clubs;
- University extra-curricular social and academic club members; and
- benefactors.

4 Statement of Significance

4.1 Statement of Significance

Considering the assessment in Section 3.0 Analysis of Significance, an appropriate statement of significance for the place is:

Broad scale Landscape Significance

The significance of this site lies in its topography, and the values, responses and interpretation impressed on it by its custodians and designers. Catchment landforms and ridgelines, encompassed in the university campuses and associated properties, are legible in its large-scale cultural landscape. This relatively intact broad scale landscape tells a significant story, in four parts, about the development of Sydney.

In the first part the park-like grounds of the university campuses and Victoria Park are inextricably linked as adjacent valleys and ridges. In the second part these landform units have tangible connection to Governor Phillip, First Governor of NSW, Commodore of the First Fleet, and his strategic planning and forethought during the first years of the infant colony, Sydney Town, as a vestige of his original 1,000 acres (404 ha) 'Kangaroo Grounds' reserve of 1789. In the third part the site displays an exceptional historical connection to the 18th century British government's approach to colonialism and its concept of 'terra nullius' as the foundation for dispossession of Aboriginal land in the immediate area of Sydney.

In the fourth part the story relating to the significance of the site is that of Grose Farm. Reduced in size from Phillip's land claim, its adjacent catchments and ridges remained intact as a property during the colonial era of 1792-1855, its rivulets dammed to create reliable water supplies. A myriad of uses over time including as Government paddocks for grazing, an experimental farming school for boys and as a convict stockade make this an exceptional site, demonstrating early industrial activities in the colony.

The final and ongoing story of the site is that of the University of Sydney grant (1855), a remnant of the reserve set aside by Governor Phillip sixty years earlier, transformed in line with its original purposes, for school and crown, for the greater good of the common people.

The site was granted with an allowance for the "formation of a park and garden in connection therewith." The bond between the University grounds and Victoria Park was the consequence of earlier European land management that conceived of these two sites as one, initially as Phillip's reserve and then Grose Farm. The two sites, though now under different management authorities, are in many ways inseparable, with each providing 'borrowed landscape' for the other. This new planning was attribute to Edmund Blacket, as Colonial Architect (1849-54).

In 1854-62 when designing the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle, influenced by the English Picturesque movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Blacket utilised the prominent ridgeline and slopes of the park's catchment to provide a depth of field for the dramatic landscape presentation of the University of Sydney on approach from the city. This placement, this asymmetrical massing and Neo-Gothic architecture on a spectacular scale, formed a new context for the park as a setting and curtilage for the university. An approach road on the axis of the Quadrangle main tower was planted with lines of figs leading to the gateway at City Road to further embellish the grounds and experience of the site.

The University of Sydney and Victoria Park as connected landscapes have tangible links to Charles Moore, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens (1848-1896) and designers using prevalent 19th century theories of landscape design, plant material and horticultural techniques.

Landscape in response to buildings

The grounds of the University of Sydney campuses are culturally significant as evidence of the historical development of the University's architecture, landscape and urban design.

The grounds contain significant trees, some of which date back to the late 19th century and the mass planting of shrubberies dispatched from the Botanic Garden in the 1860s and 1870s. These trees represent the first attempts at creating a suitable landscape and setting for the university campus. The campus gardens also contain many plants dating from the 1920s and 1930s, a period which saw the first comprehensive use of planting and gardens to beautify the university.

Strongly associated with Professor Leslie Wilkinson and the implementation of his 1920 master plan, the University grounds, more than any other site, reflects Wilkinson's work in beautifying and unifying buildings and their settings. This pursuit of beauty can also be seen in the work of Professor Eben Gowrie Waterhouse, who made a significant contribution to the planning and planting of gardens in the Camperdown Campus in the Inter-war years.

The university grounds have a distinctive aesthetic quality. The architecture, courts and vistas combine to form an environment of immense appeal. The mature trees and gardens are a vital part of this aesthetic.

The rarity of the University grounds lies within its cultural landscapes, plantings of botanical collections and scientific origins such as camellia plantings by Waterhouse and rare cultural landscape groupings of significant trees.

Criterion A: Historical Phases and Events

The University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. The occupation of the place by the University has seen a continuity of use and major built and historical planning elements for a period extending over 150 years.

The Camperdown Campus is significant because the layout of its buildings, grounds and associated features include evidence of the history of, and major changes in, tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over that period. The University has a campus style similar to many other late nineteenth and early twentieth century universities.

Darlington Campus is historically important as a former Sydney residential and light industrial suburb and as the site of a major expansion of what was, at the time, an inner-city university. While having much in common with other now inner-urban suburbs from the mid-to-late nineteenth century, Darlington is of some historical noteworthiness as probably the only suburb to be almost completely taken over for other land use purposes. The history of the suburb is reflected in surviving buildings (the Institute Building, Darlington Road Terraces, the Old Darlington School Building and a number of factory and workshop buildings); in the residual street layout together with street fencing, walls and furniture; in the alignment of buildings and movement corridors echoing earlier streets and lanes; and in the relatively undisturbed sites of earlier buildings and developments that have some archaeological potential.

The University's acquisition and development of Darlington is an example and evidence of both the expansion of the University of Sydney and tertiary education in general from the 1950s, related to the increasing role of the Commonwealth in funding the sector. The combination of these related factors

resulted, in particular, to the development of Engineering and Architecture faculty precincts that achieved co-location of related subjects, a long-term but largely unachieved aim of Sydney University planners throughout the early twentieth century.

The University grounds were among the earliest lands utilised by European colonists in Australia from 1788, and have important historical associations as a result. The pre-University history of the land is echoed in subtle but distinct ways in the University grounds shown by the topography and selection of sites for the first buildings and sport fields. Several sites have archaeological potential (although of low to moderate potential) to provide further, important information about early European occupation of the land.

Criterion B: Association with historical People

The University of Sydney is associated with a large number of notable people who were involved in the development and expansion of the University, its lands, the buildings, landscape and grounds. These include the initial land owners, those responsible for and involved in the initial establishment of the University as an institution, and the architects and designers who have designed and constructed the principal buildings and landscapes throughout each campus and developed the master plans for the place. (See section 3 of this report for the history of these people.)

As a long-standing tertiary institution there are necessarily a large number of people who have been associated with the place that are of importance, not only in NSW or Australia, but world-wide. In particular, there are many academics and former students that have contributed to the fields of science, history, politics, medicine and health, the arts, business, engineering and law, who have strong associations with the place.

Sir Charles Nicholson, the Rev. John Woolley, Edmund Blacket (former NSW Colonial Architect), Charles Moore, James Barnet (NSW Government Architect), Edmund Barton, Walter Liberty Vernon (NSW Government Architect), George McRae (NSW Government Architect), Walter Burley Griffin, Leslie Wilkinson, Eben Gowrie Waterhouse, Wilson Harold Maze, Mary Elizabeth Brown, Isola Florence Thompson, Helen Phillips, Jane Foss Russell and Isabel Fidler.

A number of architects and planners

- Allen, Jack and Cottier
- Anchor, Mortlock, Murray and Woolley
- Benjamin Backhouse
- Philip Cox and Partners
- Devine, Erby and Mazlin
- E.H. Farmer (NSW Government Architect)
- Jackson, Teece, Chesterman and Willis
- John Andrews International
- John Sulman
- Archibald Liversidge
- George Allen Mansfield
- Noel Bell Ridley Smith
- T.E. O'Mahoney
- Cobden Parkes (NSW Government Architect)
- Priestley and Lumsdaine
- Edwin Evan Smith (NSW Government Architect)
- Stafford, Moor and Farrington
- Stephenson and Turner
- Denis Winston
- Bertrand James Waterhouse

Criterion C: Aesthetic/Creative Value

The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's College, St John's College and St Andrew's College, comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in Australia, and the landscape and

grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their architectural qualities.

Criterion D: Special Association with a Group of People

The University has substantial social values for a range of affiliated communities and groups. These values are attached to the whole of the University, each of the campuses and individual faculties, as well as smaller precincts, vistas, buildings and features in the grounds of both campuses. These values may be associated with a specific building or element for a range of values as well as for the experiences and memories that these places may hold.

Alumni of the University include many eminent persons who have made contributions to New South Wales and Australia. Alumni have also made contributions to sport, in particular cricket and rugby.

Criterion E: Science/Research Value

The pre-University history of the land reflects a continuous pattern of human use and occupation, which includes occupation by Aboriginal people, then by Europeans for pastoral and agricultural purposes, with particular areas used as a timber yard, a convict stockade, an Orphan School and then, in parts, a residential suburb.

Several sites have low to moderate archaeological potential to provide further information about Indigenous and Colonial occupation of the land.

Criterion F: Rare/Endangered

The University has buildings located throughout the grounds that were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia (that is, university use). The University buildings and grounds are rare for their architectural style, intactness of the groupings of buildings across the history of the development on the Camprdown and Darlington Campus. The University buildings and grounds development is a representative microcosm of the development of architectural design and town planning in New South Wales and Australia. As the University is under constant challenge to provide up to date facilities the existing fabric that has heritage significance needs to be identified for protection.

Criterion G: Class of NSW cultural heritage

The University grounds is linked to the early development of NSW and the development of the state and nation. It is an important part of the development of NSW and Australia into the country that it is today. It is a significant example of the influence of government funded education.

4.2 Summary Statement of Significance

The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park are collectively regarded to be a place of state historical significance, as a vestige of Governor Phillip's original 1,000 acres (404 ha) 'Kangaroo Ground' Crown reserve of 1790 and for its connection to the 18th century British government's approach to colonialism and its concept of 'terra nullius' as the foundation for dispossession of Aboriginal land in the immediate area of Sydney.

The cultural landscape is regarded to be of state heritage significance for its ability to demonstrate

activities of the colonial era (1792–1855) associated with Grose Farm, orphan school and convict stockade.

The place is regarded to be of state heritage significance in demonstrating the aspirations of colonial Sydney to shape its own society, polity and ideals that ultimately led to the establishment of the University of Sydney by Act of Parliament in 1850 and being granted land at Grose Farm in 1855.

The University of Sydney is regarded to be of state historical significance as the first and oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. Reflecting in the cultural landscape changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes; including the establishment of the first university college for women in Australia, Women's College in 1892.

The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's, St John's and St Andrew's Colleges, as a rare composition, comprise what is the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in New South Wales and potentially Australia; the landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their state aesthetic significance.

The cultural landscape is regarded to be aesthetically significant at a state level reflecting directly the influence of E.T. Blacket (1850s), Sir J. Sulman (1890s), W.B. Griffin (1910s), Professor L. Wilkinson (1920s) and the Government Architect's Office (1960s) in shaping the place. In particular, Blacket's location of the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle (1854–1862) utilised the site's topography to provide a dramatic presentation of the University on approach from the city, a setting with planning axis that still remains.

The University of Sydney and Victoria Park as connected landscapes have tangible links to Charles Moore Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens (1848–1896) and subsequent designers using prevalent 19th century theories of landscape design, plant material and horticultural techniques.

Strongly associated with Professor Leslie Wilkinson and the implementation of his 1920 master plan, the University grounds, more than any other site, reflect Wilkinson's work in beautifying and unifying buildings and their settings. This pursuit of beauty can also be seen in the work of Professor E. G. Waterhouse, who made a significant contribution to the planning and planting of gardens in the Inter-war years.

The University of Sydney is regarded to be of state social significance for its role as a site for student activism during the 20th century; in particular, the 1965 Freedom Ride, Vietnam War and conscription protests.

The 1965 Freedom Ride, a bus tour of University of Sydney students led by Charles Perkins—the first Aboriginal person to head an Australian Government department—shone a spotlight on the parlous state of Australia's race relations and is now recognised as one of Australia's most significant civil rights events.

The University of Sydney Grounds contain part of the land developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Sydney suburb of Darlington. Substantial remains of Darlington survive, represented by the Old Darlington School Building (G18), terraced housing along Darlington Road, several light industrial buildings and remnants of the former street pattern.

The University of Sydney Grounds are held in regard by many Australians and other individuals and groups as a place of high university education, the place of their higher education, as the site of past events, including social protest, and especially for its research potential and for its fine buildings and landscape.

4.3 Grades of Significance

The significance of the University grounds is complex. This is because the grounds are extensive and contain a large number of buildings and landscape features. In addition, these features may have individual significance, significance as part of a group, precinct or linear feature (such as an axis or view), as well as significance to the whole University grounds. In addition, site features, landscape elements and buildings might be part of overlapping precincts.

Another dimension to this complexity is the range of values embodied: aesthetic, historic, scientific and social. Within each of these values, each feature may have differing expression of the value as well as the significance of the value. In some instances, the values relate to the core University story historical and significances, in other cases there are other stories and values (such as suburban Darlington). These latter values are not necessarily lesser simply because they are not part of the core University story, they are just different.

Given this background, a simplified approach to significance must be treated with great care or else the particular quality and complexity of heritage values may be lost. Bearing this caution in mind, **five levels of significance** have been identified, to assist in understanding both the elements of overall heritage significance, and to identify ways in which individual components contribute to the overall significance of the University's Camperdown-Darlington campus.

All the components of the place have been ranked to correspond to the NSW Heritage Office's recommended gradings of significance. For a detailed explanation of the levels of significance, refer to Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Levels of Significance

LEVEL	EXPLANATION	STATUS
Exceptional	A component of the University grounds that has itself an exceptional level of significance for its historical, aesthetic, social, scientific values and/or rarity. Elements in this category stand out as exceptional for being valued for a number of criteria together, are key aspects of the history or character of the place, are highly intact, are held in high regard for their aesthetic and/or social significance and are considered rare.	Fulfils criteria for National and State listing
High	A component of the University grounds that has itself a high level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category stand out as high as they directly reflect key aspects of the history or character of the place, and/or are held in high regard for their aesthetic values or for their historic associations.	Fulfils criteria for State listing.
Moderate	A component of the University grounds that has itself a moderate level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values and/or are representative of a particular aspect of the heritage values of the place as a whole. Elements in this category might contribute to the significance of the grounds as a whole or to specific precincts without having high significance in their own right. The contributory significance might be that the component adds to the understanding of the historical, aesthetic or social heritage values of the place, while not being essential to that understanding.	Fulfils criteria for State or Local listing.

LEVEL	EXPLANATION	STATUS
Little	A component of the University grounds that has itself some level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category might relate to aspects of the significance of the place, without being critical to the understanding of that significance. They might also have some association with components or precincts of greater significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for Local listing.
Intrusive	A component of the University grounds that has no significance. Elements in this category may have historical associations with the place as a whole while not having heritage values in themselves.	Does not fulfil criteria for any listing.

Grades of Significance for Components of the University of Sydney

The following figures use the above ranking systems to give an indication of the relative levels of significance of components at the place as a tool for planning. This is to provide a better understanding of significance, especially in the context of some overview or framework of the University of Sydney grounds and buildings.

Legend

E	Exceptional Significance
H	High Significance
M	Moderate Significance
L	Little Significance
In	Intrusive
N/A	Significance not assessed



Figure 4.1: Significance Ranking of the Campus Buildings

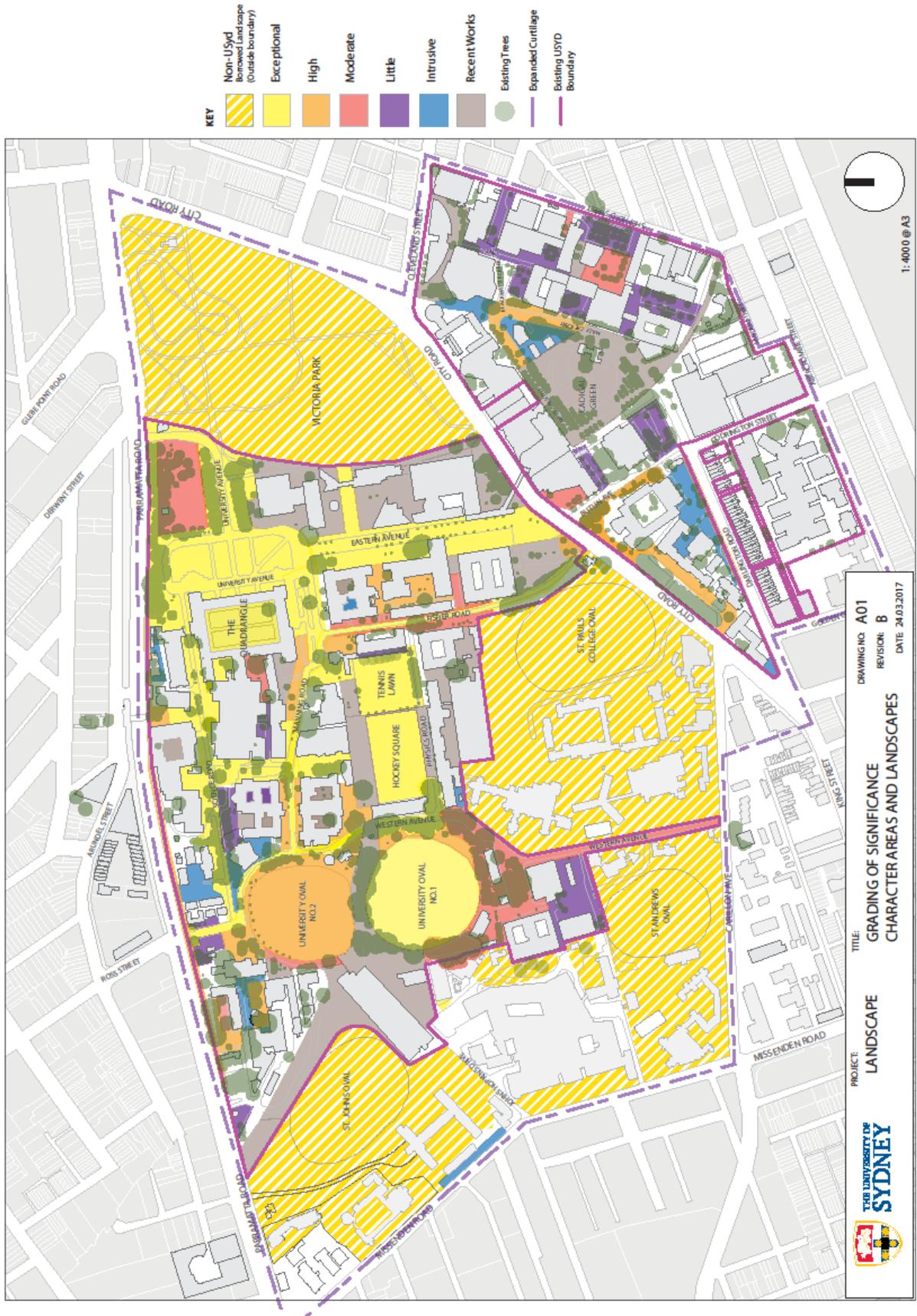


Figure 4.2: Grading of significance: landscapes and open spaces

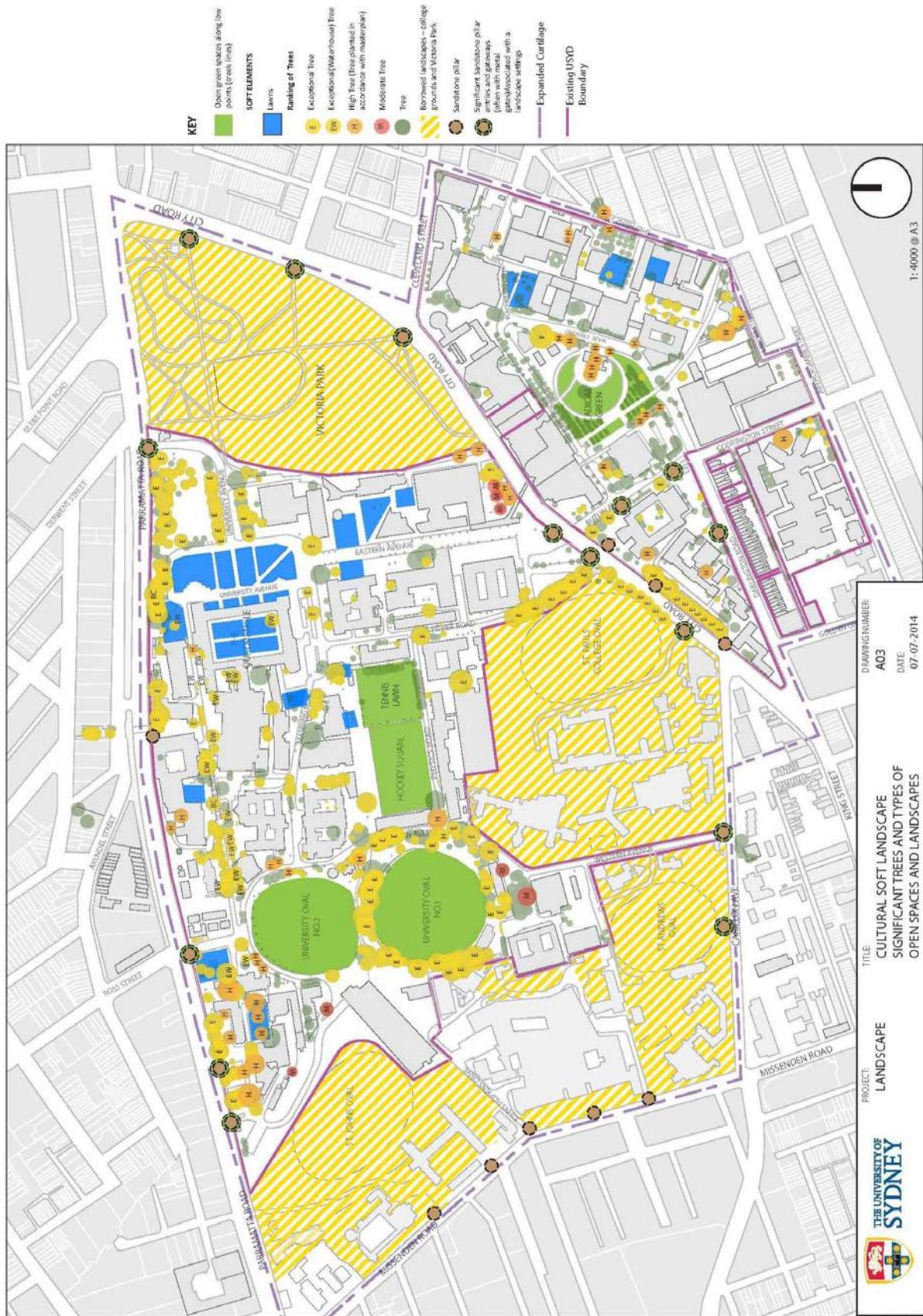


Figure 4.3: Cultural soft landscape: significant trees and types of open spaces and landscape

5 Constraints and Opportunities

The significance of the place creates obligations and opportunities regarding its treatment. In addition, many other factors are relevant to the development of appropriate conservation policies for the place. These are discussed below.

5.1 Obligations and Opportunities Arising from Significance

The following ideals are derived from the main issues raised in the Statement of Significance. *While not all of these ideals will necessarily be achievable in conservation policies* when other issues are taken into consideration, the goal should be to work toward satisfying as many as possible.

5.2 Procedural Constraints Arising from Significance

Because the University of Sydney is of exceptional cultural significance, works at the place should be carried out in accordance with a recognised cultural conservation methodology such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. The following procedures are recommended:

- Significant fabric, uses, associations and meanings should be preserved and conserved. (Article 3, *Burra Charter*)
- Works to the fabric should be planned and implemented taking into account the relative significance of the elements of the place. Unavoidable intervention should be carried out on elements of lesser significance in preference to those of higher significance. Alterations to interior spaces, such as removal of original finishes, partitioning or construction of new openings and installation of new services should be carried out in spaces of lesser significance to those of higher significance. (Article 5.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Uses should, if possible, be related to the cultural significance rather than uses that do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place. (Article 7, *Burra Charter*)
- If possible, items of significance should be interpreted by either introduced interpretative devices or applicable restoration and reconstruction. (Article 25, *Burra Charter*)
- The use of the place should be organised to minimise the removal or concealment of significant fabric due to statutory requirements, including the need for new services, provision of fire egress and access for disabled people. (Article 7.2, *Burra Charter*)
- All alterations and adaptations of the significant fabric should be clearly identified by means of introduced devices, or by method of style of construction, as new work. (Article 22.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Work should be carried out by personnel experienced in conservation, both professional disciplines and building and engineering trades. (Article 30, *Burra Charter*)
- Work should be carried out by qualified persons; heritage conservation experts, landscape architects, arborists, landscapers and gardeners.

- Appropriate recording and documentation procedures should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Conservation guidelines for the place should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, *Burra Charter*)

5.3 Present Condition

The condition of the components of the place is generally good with ongoing maintenance, repair and restoration works being undertaken periodically.

5.4 Integrity

The effect of the integrity of the place on significance was previously emphasised when addressing procedural constraints. Overall, many features of the University of Sydney retain their integrity from the date of their establishment. Such features include the alignment of the site boundaries and their treatments, the internal layout of many of the roads, the configuration of buildings and gardens, and the uses of a number of the buildings and precincts.

As it is still in its original use and continually evolving, discussion of the integrity of the Camperdown Campus to its ‘original’ or ‘fully developed’ configuration is not all that useful and complicated by the continuous redevelopment and the re-interpretation of its cultural heritage elements by each succeeding generation of architects. For example, the solution to the increased student population is being addressed by the closure of some roads and their conversion to pedestrian only access. This approach has resulted in a change of landscape character and the removal of an element of scale on Eastern Avenue, potentially forever. The roads on Camperdown are an element of high significance as much as the open space and individual buildings. Similarly, many of the older buildings are being re-purposed and some, such as Pharmacy (originally Physics), are on their second generation of faculty.

Section 4 - Statement of Significance includes Figure 4.1 Significance of Buildings, Figure 4.2 Grading of Character Areas and Landscapes and Figure 4.3 Cultural Soft Landscapes, Significant Trees and types of Open Spaces and Landscapes. These three diagrams show the core elements, exceptional, high and moderate, of the campus and should be retained in the existing layout and complemented by new works rather than construction of new work involving the removal of elements ranked exceptional, high or moderate.

With the Darlington Campus, there is a distinction to be made regarding the extent that the features of the old suburban configuration of the area have survived the university-related development. Generally, the old road pattern survives and is evident, as does terrace housing in Darlington Road and a small number of light industrial buildings. The Darlington Campus Engineering Precinct between Darlington Road and Shepherd Street was designed by the firm Ancher, Mortlock and Woolley and is a rare example of Late-Modernist campus architecture exhibiting high integrity, particularly in the earlier buildings (Chemical Engineering, Civil, and the Peter Nicol Russell buildings). Architects need to be cognisant of the complicated layering of campus development to understand which elements have exceptional, high and moderate significance.

5.5 Statutory & Non - Statutory Heritage Constraints

The statutory and non-statutory heritage status of the University of Sydney and its components according to the following organisations is described in the table below:

Abbreviations Used in Table 5.1

LEP	Local Environmental Plan
S170	S170 Heritage Register
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
NT	National Trust of Australia
RNE	Register of the National Estate
AIA	Australian Institute of Architects
AHPI	Australian Heritage Places Inventory
AHD	Australian Heritage Database

Note: The description of the buildings, site features and precincts listed below are as per the actual listings (statutory or non-statutory) and are sometimes unclear or repetitive.

Table 5. 1: Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
University of Sydney (Camperdown and Darlington Campuses)		YES	YES (part)					
University of Sydney Conservation Area (Camperdown Campus only)	YES		YES					
PRECINCTS								
Hockey Square		YES	YES					
Veterinary Science Precinct		YES	YES					
Mallett Street Campus		YES						
Darlington Conservation Area					YES		YES	YES
BUILDINGS								
86-131 Darlington Road				YES				
“Roma” and “Frelin”, 86–87 Darlington Road	YES							
94 Darlington Road	YES							
95 Darlington Road	YES							
96–103 Darlington Road	YES							
104–123 Darlington Road	YES							
124–131 Darlington Road	YES							

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
Administration		YES				YES		
Aero Mechanical						YES		
Anderson Stuart Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Animal House		YES						
Badham Building	YES	YES						
Bank Building	YES	YES						
Blackburn Building		YES						
Botany Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulli Soil Shed						YES		
Chemical Engineering Building						YES		
Civil Engineering Building						YES		
Old Darlington School	YES	YES		YES				
Edward Ford Building	YES	YES						
Electrical Engineering Building						YES		
Fisher Library and Bookstack		YES						
General Lecture Theatre 1		YES						
Gordon Yu-Hoi Chui Building						YES		
Heydon-Laurence (Zoology) Building	YES	YES						
Holme Building (Union)	YES	YES				YES		
Institute Building and Grounds (including the Superintendent's Residence)	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES
J.D. Stewart Building	YES	YES				YES		
John Woolley Building	YES	YES				YES		
MacLaurin Hall		YES						
Macleay Museum	YES	YES			YES			
Madsen Building		YES				YES		
Main Quad / East Face of Western Tower		YES						
Main Quad / East Range and Great Hall		YES				YES		
Main Quad / North & North-west Ranges		YES						
Main Quad / South Range and Cloisters		YES				YES		
Main Quad / South-west Range		YES						

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
Main Quad / Additions and Quadrangle, Manning Rd					YES		YES	YES
Main Quad / Additions-paving and grass to Quadrangle				YES				
Main Quad / Main Building and Quadrangle group	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Main Quad / North and northwest Ranges						YES		
Main Quad / South-west range and west face of Western Tower					YES		YES	YES
Main Quad / Stone retaining wall, fence and steps	YES							
Main Quad / Vice-Chancellor's Quadrangle		YES						
Main Quad / East face of Western Tower and Cloisters						YES		
Manning Building		YES						
Materials and Structures Laboratory						YES		
McMaster Laboratory		YES						
Old Geology Building	YES	YES						
Old Sydney Teachers College		YES				YES		
Peter Nicol Russell Building						YES		
Pharmacy Building		YES						
Physics Building	YES	YES			YES		YES	YES
R C Mills Building		YES				YES		
R M C Gunn Building						YES		
R.D. Watt Building	YES	YES				YES		
Refectory Building (including interior, forecourt and loggia)	YES	YES						
Round House						YES		
Science Road Bridge		YES		YES	YES		YES	YES
Science Road Bridge (including roll of honour)	YES							
Seymour Centre						YES		
Shepherd St Parking Station						YES		
Wallace Theatre						YES		

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
Science Road		YES			YES		YES	YES
LANDSCAPE and SITE FEATURES								
University Ovals 1 and 2		YES	YES					
Site landscaping, perimeter fencing and gates	YES		YES					
Milestone Sydney II (2 Miles)		YES						
Gate Keeper's Lodge, City Road Fencing & Gates		YES	YES		YES		YES	YES
Gate Keeper's Lodge, City Road	YES		YES					
Gate Lodge & Gates (Parramatta Road)	YES	YES	YES (gates)		YES		YES	YES
Doric Columns		YES						
MOVABLE FABRIC								
School of Civil Engineering: Greenwood & Batley Materials Testing Machine (now held by the Powerhouse Museum)				YES				
Macleay Museum Collections		YES		YES				

Table 5. 2: Significant Tree Registers

City of Sydney Significant Tree Register								
Fisher Road Precinct								
Merewether Institute – Butlin Avenue and Maze Crescent								
Parramatta Road frontage								
Physics and Manning Roads								
University Avenue								
Western Avenue								

5.6 Statutory Heritage Provisions

State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council

The University of Sydney (Camperdown Campus), together with the University Colleges (St Andrew's College, St John's College, St Paul's College, Sancta Sophia College, Wesley College, Women's College and Moore College) and Victoria Park, is jointly **listed** on the State Heritage Register. (Figure 5.1)

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register - Proposed Curtilage for Investigation:
The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park. Plan: 2734

0 250
Metres
Scale: 1:10,000 @A4
Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994
Date: 13/10/2015



Legend

- Proposed Curtilage
- SHR Curtilage
- LGAs
- Suburbs
- Land Parcels
- Water
- Roads
- Railways
- NSW Reserves

Figure 5.1 Curtilage for the State Heritage Register listing of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park
(Source: NSW Heritage Council)

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) established the NSW Heritage Council and the State Heritage Register. The aim of the Act is to conserve the heritage of New South Wales. The aim of heritage management is not to prevent change and development, but to ensure that the heritage significance of recognised items is not harmed by changes. ‘Heritage items’ refers to buildings, works, relics or places of known historic, aesthetic, scientific or social significance.

The State Heritage Register is a separate listing to the State Heritage Inventory and includes items which are accorded SHR listing through gazettal in the NSW Government Gazette. Nominated items of potential state significance are considered by the NSW Heritage Council, which then recommends items for listing on the State Heritage Register to the Minister for Heritage. Under Section 130 of the Heritage Act, the Heritage Council is empowered to place an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) on an item or place of potential state significance. Items subject to a current IHO are automatically listed on the State Heritage Register.

When a development application is sought for an item on the State Heritage Register, the NSW Heritage Council becomes an approval body for the development.

The first step in the approvals process is usually to apply for an Integrated Development Approval (IDA) through the local council. Local councils are required to advertise all IDAs in local and state newspapers for a period of 30 days. An IDA must be determined within 60 days of lodgment. The local council then refers the application to the Heritage Council. Copies of any public submissions received are also forwarded to the Heritage Council. The Heritage Council then assesses the application and indicates the general terms of its approval or intention to refuse the application. These general terms are then incorporated into the local council’s conditions of approval for the IDA, should the local council decide to approve the application. Approval to carry out the proposed work (Section 60 applications) is still required following the receipt of an approval pursuant the IDA process, but this is usually straightforward. Notwithstanding the above, the University of Sydney, as a government agency, can first gain a section 60 approval from the Heritage Council for works to a SHR listed heritage item prior to lodging a Development Application with the local council.

If major changes are proposed, the Heritage Council may request the preparation of a conservation management plan. For minor works, a heritage impact statement may be sufficient. If there is likely to be disturbance of archaeological relics, an archaeological assessment may need to be prepared.

Activities that require Heritage Council approval include:

- demolition or partial demolition of a building or work;
- alterations or damage to a building;
- moving, damage, destroy or excavate to expose a relic or movable object;
- development, including intangible development such as subdivision or change of use;
- the addition of notices or advertisements; and
- damage or destruction of a tree or vegetation.

It should be noted that the *Heritage Act* sometimes protects the interiors and curtilages of buildings and structures, which is not always the case with heritage items listed in Local and Regional Environmental Plans.

Owners of items on the State Heritage Register are required by the Heritage Amendment Regulation 1999 to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair. The standards are set out in the Regulation and include weatherproofing, fire protection, security and essential maintenance of the heritage item.

The Heritage Council has exempted some kinds of minor maintenance and repairs from the heritage approval process (Section 57(2) standard exemptions). These exemptions include minor maintenance and repairs, repainting, limited excavation, strictly defined restoration and specific conservation works described in a Conservation Management Plan endorsed by the Heritage Council. The Heritage Council can also gazette Site Specific Exemptions for a heritage item.

State Environment Planning Plans (SEPPs), NSW Department of Planning

*The University of Sydney is **not included** in any SEPP as a heritage item.*

Local Environment Plans (LEPs), Local Government Councils

*A number of buildings and site features **are included** in the City of Sydney Council LEP as heritage items (refer to Table 5.1).*

*The University of Sydney **is located** in a Conservation Area (C5) included in the City of Sydney Council LEP.*

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (1979), local councils are required to identify and manage heritage items in their areas. They do this by means of local heritage studies and heritage schedules within LEPs.

Standard heritage provisions in LEPs require that councils must consider heritage issues when assessing development applications for listed items. Development refers to alterations, additions and demolition, damage to, defacement, or moving of heritage items and may also refer to development in the vicinity of a heritage item, and development affecting relics identified as potential Aboriginal and archaeological deposits, trees and landscape items.

LEPs also designate ‘conservation areas’ within local council areas. While buildings within a conservation area do not usually have the same statutory protection as individually listed items, local councils are still obliged to consider heritage issues when assessing development applications for places within the area.

Local councils can usually require the submission of heritage impact statements and in some cases can require the submission of conservation management plans with development applications for LEP-listed items and places located within conservation areas.

Development Control Plans (DCPs) prepared by local councils may also contain heritage planning policies which councils endeavour to implement within their boundaries.

Where items are listed on the State Heritage Register, an Integrated Development Application (IDA) is required (see under State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council, above). In such cases, in accordance with Section 92 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the consent authority (being the council) must not refuse the Development Application on heritage grounds.

In addition, the Minister for Planning may authorise a council, pursuant to Section 25 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, to make Interim Heritage Orders for items in the council’s area. Some councils throughout Sydney and NSW have been given this authority. A council authorised under this section may make an Interim Heritage Order for a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct in the council’s area that the council considers may be of local heritage significance and the council considers it is being or is likely to be harmed. This extends councils’ existing powers and allows them to quickly respond to an item or items under threat.

Non-inclusion of a place on a local heritage schedule or within a conservation area does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

Section 170 State Agency Heritage Registers under the Heritage Act 1977

The University of Sydney and a number of individual buildings, precincts, site features and components are listed on the S.170 Register for the University of Sydney. (refer to Table 5.1)

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, NSW State Government agencies are required to compile a list of heritage properties owned and managed by the agency. This Register includes details of each item of the environmental heritage which:

- are listed as heritage items under an environmental planning instrument;
- items that are subject to an interim heritage order;
- items that are listed on the State Heritage Register;
- items identified by the government instrumentality concerned as having State heritage significance; and
- in the case of a statutory body, is owned or occupied by the statutory body; or
- in the case of a Department Head, is vested in or owned or occupied by, or subject to the control of, the appropriate Minister or the Department.

Government agencies are required under the *Heritage Act* to:

- review and amend, if required, the Register not less than once a year;
- supply the NSW Heritage Council with the Register; and
- make the Register available for inspection by the public.

The NSW Heritage Council has a policy of including all items appearing on S.170 Registers with a significance level of State, or higher, on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

Management of heritage items by government agencies is legislated under Section 170A of the *Heritage Act*, which requires all items listed on a S.170 Register, as well as all items listed on the State Heritage Register which are under a state government agency's care, control, or management, to be maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

Agencies must notify the Heritage Council of their intent to remove an item from the S.170 Register, transfer ownership of an item, end their occupation of, or demolish an item on the S.170 Register or listed on the State Heritage Register no less than 14 days prior to the action.

Annual reports of state government agencies must include a statement as to the condition of items listed on S.170 Registers or the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council may also direct government agencies to include particular information in their annual reports with respect to their S.170 Registers.

Non-inclusion of a place on an agency's S.170 Register does not imply that the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

Interior Heritage, NSW Heritage Council & LEPs

The City of Sydney Council's LEP includes the Planning NSW's Standard Instrument in relation to Heritage assessment (see below).

*The City of Sydney Council LEP **has identified** interior features or fittings as part of its statutory listing.*

The NSW State Heritage Register listings automatically include the interiors of the buildings (see below).

Under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, when a building is listed as an item of state heritage significance, that listing applies to the whole of the site, including the interiors of a building. Consent from the NSW Heritage Office may be required for works to the interior of a building, including the repair or renovation, or the painting, plastering or other decoration, of the listed building or place. In addition, requirements for essential maintenance and repair include interior finishes and details.

The heritage provisions contained under Clause 5.10 of the NSW Planning Department's *Standard Instrument - Principal Local Environmental Plan* (LEP) requires development consent only for changes to the exterior of a heritage item, internal structural changes, or for making changes to anything inside that is listed in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) of the LEP in relation to the item. Some councils have adopted the Standard Instrument in their LEP thus reducing their ability to consider proposed non-structural internal changes when assessing an application.

As many listed heritage items have significant interiors, some local councils may include a description of significant internal features and details as part of an item's individual listing in their LEPs, thus increasing their ability to consider proposed internal changes when assessing an application unless the interiors are specifically listed.

Non-inclusion of interior features and details as part of the significance of a place does not imply they are of no cultural significance. They may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion reflects administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

The collection of the MacLeay Museum is identified as an item of cultural significance under the S.170 Register of the University of Sydney.

The NSW Heritage Act defines 'movable heritage' as any natural or manufactured object of heritage significance. It does not include archaeological relics found underwater or underground.

Movable heritage ranges from significant everyday objects to antiques and may be a single item, a group of items or a whole collection, and can include machinery, furniture and domestic collections, transport items such as trams and ferries, religious or ceremonial objects, fossils and botanical specimens, and museum objects and collections.

Movable heritage is easily sold, relocated or thrown away during changes of ownership, fashion and use. For this reason, movable heritage is vulnerable to loss, damage, theft and dispersal, often before its heritage significance is appreciated.

The NSW Heritage Division does not maintain a separate list of movable heritage items. Very important collections or objects can be registered as individual items on the State Heritage Register, but generally movable heritage items are protected via their inclusion within an inventory or schedule as part of the statement of significance for a place or large item. Some government agencies maintain registers of movable heritage as part of their S.170 Registers.

Non-inclusion of movable heritage items as part of the significance of a place does not imply they are of no cultural significance. They may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion reflects administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

Archaeological Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

Known and potential archaeological sites may be identified in local heritage studies and may be included as heritage items in LEPs.

*The University of Sydney is **not** an identified archaeological site.*

*The University of Sydney **does not** lie within a known archaeological area.*

*Because of the history of the site, the potential to discover relics during intervention at the University of Sydney is **low to moderate**.*

Non-indigenous archaeological sites and relics (historic and maritime) are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended). The Act is administered by the NSW Heritage Council. A non-indigenous archaeological relic is defined as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local significance.

This means that depending on the history of a place, most occupied land could potentially contain relics.

All Aboriginal objects and places in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, administered by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* protects the State's natural and cultural heritage and Aboriginal places or objects that are listed on the State Heritage Register.

Development proposals that affect archaeological sites and deposits may need to include an excavation permit (Section 140 permit) from the Heritage Council of NSW to disturb or destroy any known or potential site or relic. A local council cannot grant consent to a development proposal unless it is satisfied that the likely impact upon an archaeological site has been assessed, the NSW Heritage Council has been notified and comments received (within 28 days), have been taken into consideration, and the necessary permit has been obtained. These provisions also apply to sites of potential archaeological significance not yet identified in any planning instrument but are reasonably likely to have non-Aboriginal heritage significance.

Many councils (e.g. City of Sydney and Parramatta) have prepared archaeological zoning plans to help assess and control development applications within known sites of significance.

Non-inclusion of a place in the SHR, a LEP or other planning instrument does not necessarily imply that the place does not contain relics of state or local significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

An excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW is required if the owner knows or thinks that a relic may be disturbed as a result of excavation.

National Heritage List (NHL), Australian Heritage Council

*The University of Sydney is **not included** on the National Heritage List.*

Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), Australian Heritage Council

*The University of Sydney is **not included** on the Commonwealth Heritage List.*

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), Indigenous Heritage, Office of the Environment and Heritage

Three sites located in or near the University of Sydney are recorded on the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS.

The Office of the Environment and Heritage (including the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service) has the legal responsibility to protect Aboriginal heritage sites and relics under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (1974).

An Aboriginal site or relic is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (which may consist of human remains) relating to Aboriginal habitation of an area whether before or after its occupation by persons of European extraction.

The Office of the Environment and Heritage maintains a register of identified Aboriginal sites throughout New South Wales. Development applications affecting listed Aboriginal sites require a permit from the Director-General of the Office of the Environment and Heritage to disturb or destroy any known Aboriginal site or relic. A local council cannot grant consent to a development proposal unless it is satisfied that the likely impact upon an Aboriginal site has been assessed, the Director-General of the Office of the Environment and Heritage has been notified and comments received (within 28 days), have been taken into consideration, and the necessary permit has been obtained.

Non-inclusion of a known Aboriginal site or relic does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

5.7 Non-Statutory Heritage Provisions

The non-statutory heritage listings of the University of Sydney and its individual components by the following organisations is identified in Table 5.1.

State Heritage Inventory (SHI), NSW Heritage Council

*The University of Sydney and a number of the individual buildings, precincts, site features and components **are listed** on the State Heritage Inventory (see Table 5.1).*

The State Heritage Inventory is an electronic database of all heritage items listed in NSW statutory schedules and registers. The database is managed by the NSW Heritage Branch and includes heritage items listed in local council LEPs, state government agencies' Heritage and Conservation Registers, as well as places listed by the Heritage Council of NSW itself.

Places listed may be protected by the local council (see above), the Heritage Council of NSW (see below), or both.

Listing requirements for items on the State Heritage Inventory are consequently the same as for heritage items in local LEP heritage schedules, and local councils must consider heritage issues when assessing development applications to listed items.

Although every effort is made by the NSW Heritage Division to keep the data contained in the SHI up to date, the SHI cannot be relied upon to contain all local council or state government agency listings. These sources should be consulted directly for confirmation of the heritage listing status of an item.

Non-inclusion of a place on a local heritage schedule or within a conservation area does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or a lack of resources.

Register of the National Estate (RNE), Australian Heritage Council

A number of the individual buildings and site features of the University of Sydney are included on the Register of the National Estate (see Table 5.1).

The Register of the National Estate is an Australia-wide reference database that operated from 1976 to 2007. A place is included in the Register of the National Estate where it has been assessed to have natural, cultural or indigenous value at a local, state, national, or international level and this significance is considered to have value for future generations.

On 19 February 2012 statutory references to the RNE in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* were repealed. This means the register ceased to be a statutory heritage list, although it continues to exist as a (closed) inventory of Australian heritage places that were registered between 1976 and 2007.

The *EPBC Act 1999* now provides protection of heritage on Commonwealth land and from Commonwealth actions on other places, as well as targeted protection for nationally significant places found on Australia's National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists (refer to above).

The Register remains publicly available as an information and educational resource only on the Commonwealth web site.

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)

A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts located at the University of Sydney are included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (see Table 5.1).

The register lists those buildings, sites, items, and areas which, in the Trust's opinion, fall within the following definition:

components of the natural or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community

The purpose of the register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities which prompted the listing.

When the significance of a place is under threat, the National Trust will take whatever action is deemed appropriate to ensure its protection, including giving advice to the property owner and seeking the use of the NSW *Heritage Act* or local government planning powers. For the purposes of such action, the National Trust makes no differentiation between classified and recorded listings in its register.

Inclusion does not have any legal effect, but the register is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of a place.

Non-inclusion of a place does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI)

*A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (see Table 5.1).*

The Australian Heritage Places Inventory is managed by the Australian Heritage Council within the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and is a cooperative project between Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments.

The Inventory contains summary information about places listed in State, Territory and Commonwealth Heritage Registers and Lists and information from these sources is used to maintain the Australian Heritage Inventory. These sources should be consulted directly for confirmation of the heritage listing status of an item.

Australian Heritage Database (AHD)

*A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts **are included** on the Australian Heritage Database (see Table 5.1).*

The Australian Heritage Database is managed by the Australian Heritage Council within the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and contains information about more than 20,000 natural, historic and Indigenous places. The database includes:

- places in the World Heritage List
- places in the National Heritage List
- places in the Commonwealth Heritage list
- places in the Register of the National Estate
- places in the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia
- places under consideration, or that may have been considered for, any one of these lists.

The legal status of a heritage place describes its position in the heritage listing assessment process. Examples of types of legal status include nominated, rejected, and listed. Each list has its own types of legal status. Places with a legal status of 'Indicative' or 'Nominated' have not been assessed and the data in reports relating to these places will reflect the views of the nominator, not necessarily the view of the Council or the Minister. The original sources should be consulted directly for confirmation of the heritage listing status of an item.

Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance, Australian Institute of Architects

*A number of buildings located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the AIA Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance (see Table 5.1).*

The Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance is maintained by the Architectural Conservation Committee of the Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter).

A place or item is included on the register if it is judged to be representative of architectural excellence between 1890–1950 and may include:

- the most significant examples of the work of leading architects
- those buildings that are recognised as important landmarks in the development of architecture, and
- those buildings which, because of their quality and siting, make a contribution to the environment.

Inclusion does not have any legal effect, but the register is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of a place.

Non-inclusion of a place does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

5.8 Interpretation

Because of its significance and the amount of documentary information available about the place held by the University of Sydney Archives as well as the individual faculties, the place has considerable potential to be explained to visitors by appropriate interpretation. This is already being done in a number of ways including the publishing of books, historic information being made available on the University's website, various interpretation signs located throughout the place, as well as some of the contents of the University's archive collection being available electronically.

5.9 Owner's Requirements

The University of Sydney has provided the following information in relation to their current requirements for the University of Sydney grounds:

The University of Sydney's Campus Improvement Program (CIP) sets out a seven year (2014-2020) program for the delivery of new development, access, public domain and infrastructure works to accommodate the strategic direction and delivery of the University and its programs. The CIP has been informed by a number of University strategies that aim to position the University as the leading teaching, learning and research institution in Australia.

The CIP is driven by the University's identified needs to:

- Provide state of the art teaching and learning facilities;
- Enable cutting edge research;
- Promote collaboration between faculties and achieve greater efficiencies of use across the Camperdown /Darlington campus;

- Provide increased and affordable student accommodation on campus;
- Conserve indigenous and non-indigenous heritage on the campus; and
- Provide a campus that is accessed by both the University community and wider resident community for the mutual benefit of both: (Cadigal Green, Noel Martin Centre, Women's Gymnasium, Hockey Ground, Tennis Courts, Ovals 1 and 2.)

The CIP applies to the University's Camperdown and Darlington Campuses within the City of Sydney Local Government Area. Pending Senate endorsement of the CIP, the University will continue this program of strategic review with similar campus improvement programs for the University's regional campuses during 2014.

The CIP projects this review of strategic opportunities commencing with the three transformational projects currently being undertaken on the Campus, including the Charles Perkins Centre, Abercrombie Business School, and Australian Institute of Nanoscience. The completion of these projects will facilitate the decanting of existing buildings on the campus, allowing for the staged roll out of new teaching research and student accommodation facilities.

The CIP delivers on the University's adopted strategies and findings of *The University of Sydney White Paper*, *Health and Medical Research Strategic Review* ('The Wills Review'), *Student Accommodation Review*, and *The University of Sydney Disability Action Plan 2013*. It also reflects and coordinates the delivery of a number of strategy overlays to improve overall campus functioning and give strategic direction to University land uses (including integrated learning and research facilities, student accommodation, sport and recreation, museum, exhibition and event space, waste management and service distribution centres), security, transport and accessibility, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance, use of open space, sustainability, infrastructure, and information & communications technology.

The CIP proposes specific development precincts for the location of new buildings and facilities. These precincts include:

Precinct A – City Road West, Darlington campus (Regiment to Maze Crescent car park): A mixed use precinct which will incorporate, but not be limited to, the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sydney College of the Arts, shared teaching and learning spaces, student accommodation, retail, conference, and parking facilities.

Precinct B – City Road East, Darlington campus (Wentworth Building to International House): This precinct currently accommodates existing Faculty of Architecture Design and Planning (Wilkinson), student accommodation (International House) and administrative functions and libraries in the Jane Foss Russell and Wentworth buildings. This future of this precinct will define building envelopes addressing the campus length of City Road and Victoria Park to the north, Cadigal Green to the south, and the inter-relationship and connection between future site developments. The building envelopes are designed to accommodate a variety of future uses incorporating faculty, student accommodation, professional service units, retail and amenities.

Precinct C –Engineering, Darlington campus: The precinct is bounded by Shepherd Street, Cleveland Street (Shepherd Street car park), and the eastern edge of the campus' Cadigal Green. The systematic refurbishment and redevelopment of the existing Engineering precinct is proposed to deliver world class teaching learning and research facilities over time.

Precinct D – Health, Camperdown campus: The new Health precinct incorporates redevelopment of the Blackburn-Bosch group of buildings for the proposed co-location of the Sydney Nursing School and Faculties of Health Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry. The precinct will accommodate a mixed use development containing health clinics, shared teaching and learning spaces, library facilities, some residential accommodation, and basement parking. The precinct will also address

future connections to the adjoining Royal Prince Alfred Hospital west of the precinct, and the Charles Perkins Centre north of the precinct.

Precinct E – Life Sciences, Camperdown campus: The new ‘Life Sciences’ precinct is bounded by the current Veterinary Science precinct including the area between McMaster Building to RMC Gunn Building and the Ross Street entry area (temporarily occupied by demountable buildings), and the rear of the RD Watt building. This new precinct will accommodate the co-location of a number of faculties and schools including but not limited to, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Faculty of Agriculture and Environment and the School of Biological Sciences. Basement parking will be provided for in this precinct.

Precinct F – Cultural Precinct, Camperdown campus: The cultural precinct seeks to convert the heritage significant Science Road area into a principal visitor destination precinct accommodating cultural, museum and heritage components. The precinct will be reinforced by the internal refurbishment of the Macleay and Edgeworth-David buildings in developing a museum and cultural exhibition centre, and incorporating minor building additions.

Precinct G – Sports Grandstand, Camperdown campus: The University’s sports facilities will be further enhanced by the construction of a Grandstand to Oval No.2 incorporating indoor sports and ancillary facilities and a raked outdoor seating facility.

The CIP envisages the relocation of three satellite campuses into the Camperdown-Darlington campus including the Sydney Nursing School from Mallet Street Camperdown, the Sydney College of the Arts from Callan Park, Rozelle, and Faculty of Health Sciences from Cumberland campus. The relocation of these faculties will drive the next generation of collaborative precincts at the Camperdown-Darlington campus.

University Policies

The University of Sydney has a number of policies guiding the management of the place, including some that impact on the culturally significant components of the place. These include:

Infrastructure Policies

- Traffic and Parking Policy 2012
- Traffic and Parking Procedures 2013
- University of Sydney (Campus Access) Rule 2009

Environmental Policies

- Bird Control with University Grounds Policy
- Environmental Policy
- Tree Management Policy

Land and Buildings Policies

- Advertising on Campus Policy
- Air Conditioning Policy
- Approval and Management of Building Works Policy
- Campus Names Policy
- Heritage Management Policy
- Naming of Buildings and Other Significant Physical Assets Policy

- Space Management Policy 2012
- Tree Management Procedure

5.10 Other Interested Individuals and Groups

As a functioning tertiary education institution, the University of Sydney has academic and professional links with a range of other institutions and organisations throughout the world. In addition there would be a range of other interested individuals and groups with links to the University, including current and former students, staff and academics, visitors and members of clubs, associations and societies affiliated with the University both past and present.

While this plan does not directly affect planning within the adjoining college lands it does make assessments that link the heritage significance of the colleges with that of the University grounds. There may be an opportunity to develop a better dialogue between the colleges and the University about heritage planning issues.

5.11 Other

Planning Controls

The place is located within City of Sydney Council area (the local government area) and is subject to local and state planning controls applicable to this locality.

The City of Sydney LEP 2012 contains an incentive provision relating to heritage items which permits non-complying uses at the discretion of the council.

Building Controls

The place is subject to the provisions of the National Construction Code (NCC), including the *Building Code of Australia* (BCA). The BCA contains 'engineered solutions' provisions which may allow some non-compliance, provided the place can be shown to meet the objectives of the BCA.

Disability Discrimination Act

The Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act* 1992 (DDA), as amended 2013, contains equitable access requirements for persons with a disability which applies to all buildings, new and existing, except where unjustifiable hardship in providing access can be demonstrated. In a legal sense, the DDA will normally override other Commonwealth and state heritage legislation, and solutions must therefore be found to provide dignified access to heritage buildings whilst minimising impacts on heritage values.

The University of Sydney operates under its own *Disability Action Plan (2013-18)* that sets out the University's strategy for providing a learning and working environment that is inclusive and accessible for all students, staff and visitors.

Current Uses

Apart from the use of the place as a tertiary education institution catering for a range of academic disciplines, the place is also used for a range of sporting and cultural events and as a venue for functions such as weddings, conferences and corporate events.

Current Leases

The Camperdown Campus is NSW Crown Land, administered via the *University Act 1900* and governed by the University of Sydney Senate, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Principal. The Darlington campus is owned by the University of Sydney.

Excluded from these lands are the public roads defining the boundaries of the place including Parramatta Road, City Road, Darlington Road, Codrington Street, Raglan Street, Lander Street and Cleveland Street as well as Boundary Lane and Darlington Lane.

We are advised that no current leases affect the control of the lands of the Campuses as a whole.

Parking

Areas of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses are designated ticketed parking areas for use by staff, students and visitors. The demand for parking within the boundaries of the place is increasing.

Public Access

Public access is available to the University of Sydney grounds and buildings. The University provides a range of services particularly for the public (i.e. other than services for students and staff) that include public lecture series, tours, access to the museums and art galleries, concerts and performances as well as the use of the various sporting facilities.

Legal Constraints

Apart from the general laws of the land and planning controls no particular legal constraints on the use of the land have been identified.

Traffic

Bounded by two main arterial roads, Parramatta Road and City Road, the University of Sydney is somewhat constrained by these busy roadways and in response have constructed pedestrian bridges over each to provide access from the Camperdown Campus to the Darlington Campus and to the neighbouring suburb of Forest Lodge.

Other roads, including Carillon Avenue, Butler Avenue and the suburban roads of Darlington and Chippendale experience less traffic. These secondary roads tend to service traffic accessing the University, surrounding colleges, the RPA Hospital, as well as the residences and businesses in the immediate locality.

Public Perceptions

Because of its status as Australia's first university and, for a long time, the only university in Sydney, the quality of the architecture, the high calibre of many of its alumni and teaching staff (past and present) and its long history as a tertiary institution, the University of Sydney is likely to be held in high regard by the broader community of NSW and Australia.

Security

The security of students, staff and visitors to the University is an important consideration in the daily activities of the place, for the use of the existing buildings and grounds, and for the planning of new buildings. The University provides services to support safety on the Camperdown and Darlington campuses including a security service patrolling the grounds and a free shuttle bus service between the University and Redfern Railway Station during semester times.

6 Development of Conservation Policies

This section outlines the conservation policies to conserve and protect the heritage values of the University of Sydney Camperdown and Darlington. These policies address the use, conservation of the fabric, curtilage, setting, vistas, management, ownership, heritage interpretation and future uses. This section also identifies further research and a timetable to implement and review the policies.

6.1 Definition of Terms

Many of the words used below have special meanings defined by the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendices).

6.2 Preamble

A conservation management plan should provide a clear set of policies derived from an understanding of the place in order to guide the future care of the place.

Conservation policies for the place can be developed in regards to :

- treatment of the fabric
- interpretation of the place
- use of the place
- intervention in the fabric identified to be conserved
- adaptation of the fabric identified to be conserved
- new landscape elements
- conservation procedures and practice
- adoption and review of the proposed conservation policies

Such policies can operate at the level of the landscape of the whole of the place, at the level of precincts or areas within the place and at the level of the components of the place, such as individual buildings and structures, contents, vegetation and other site features.

Not all these policies will necessarily be achievable in a management plan for the place when other external matters, including the owner's finances, are taken into account.

The following section describes the main concepts involved in the development of appropriate conservation policies for both the whole place and components of the place.

6.3 Defining the Place

Extent of the Place

For clarity and planning purposes the extent of the place should be clearly defined. Ideally the place should include all of the University's Sydney campuses. However in this case, for practical reasons the study area for this report is taken as the Place; that is the Camperdown Campus and the Darlington Campus. This has some justification as these campuses can be seen as the core campuses of the University.

Policy 1: The extent of the Place, that is the University owned land across the Camperdown - Darlington Campus, is defined by the red line as shown in Figure 1.3. on page 5

Definition of the Expanded Curtilage and Visual Setting

From a visual and historical perspective the curtilage of University of Sydney is perceived by the community to encompass an area far greater than the boundaries of its titled land. The expanded curtilage includes the University lands, the University Colleges, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park. (see Section 1.7)

For clarity and planning purposes the extent of the visual setting of the place should be clearly defined. Given the level of significance of the University, the setting should be considered the area in which development may have an adverse impact on the place.

- To the east views of the University are available throughout the suburbs of Darlington and Chippendale and down Broadway from the city of Sydney.
- To the west views of the University are available from along the length of Missenden Road in the suburb of Camperdown.
- Missenden Road is an historic road and defines the broader site boundary of the University encompassing the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and a number of residential colleges.
- To the north views are available from a substantial distance given the placement of the Main Quadrangle Building and Eastern Avenue buildings on the top of a ridge. In addition, Parramatta Road forms part of the historic boundaries of the place with areas of development and expansion historically associated to the University.
- To the south, the setting of the place encompasses the suburb of Darlington including Darlington Campus and extends further south to the include areas of development to the north historically associated with the University.

As the identified setting of the place is a large area, encompassing residential and commercial areas throughout a number of suburbs in the district, it is known to contain a range of other heritage items (of local and state significance). Although not necessarily related to the University of Sydney, these other items of cultural significance should be recognised by the University in any future planning for the place.

Policy 2: The expanded curtilage of the Place is defined by the blue line as shown in Figure 6.1, whereas the visual setting of the place is defined by the purple line.

Policy 3: The managers of the place should attempt to recognise and respect any culturally significant attributes that the Expanded Curtilage and the Visual Setting contain.

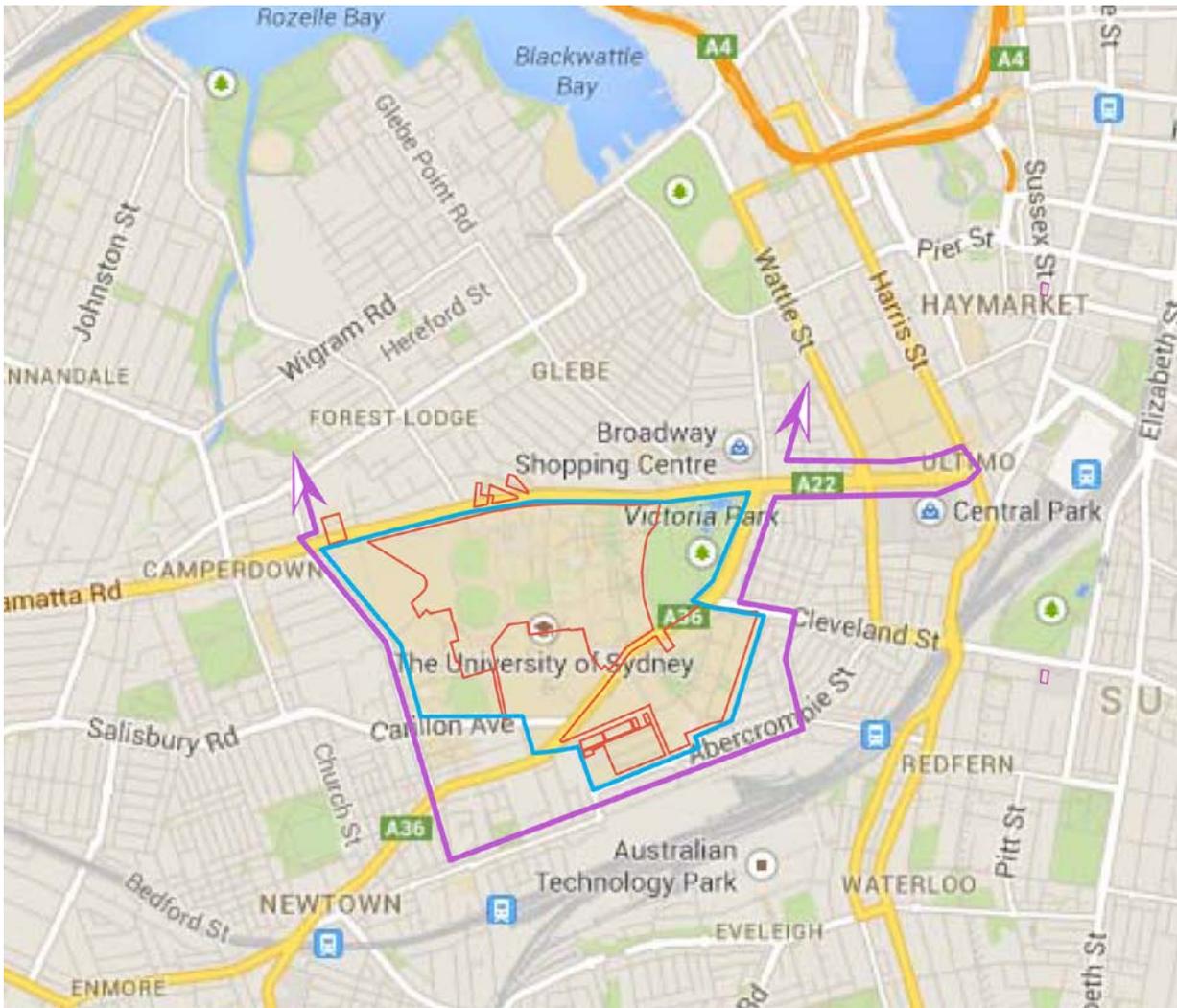


Figure 6.1: Definition of the University, the Expanded Curtilage and its Visual Setting and relevant considerations (the location of each campus is outlined in red).

Identification of Associated Places

For clarity and planning purposes places associated with the place, historically, or for other reasons, should be identified.

In this case the whole of the University of Sydney is formed by a group of places, including other campuses, student housing, teaching establishments, teaching hospitals, research stations as well as properties not necessarily used for educational purposes.

For the purposes of this report, associated places of relevance are those that have historic associations (pre-1975) with the University, and used for educational purposes, or were part of the early development of the place.

Policy 4: Places associated with, but not part of the place, include:

- **Sydney Grammar School, College Street, Sydney (original teaching location)**
- **St James Campus (Sydney Law School), Sydney**
- **Sydney Dental Hospital, Chalmers Street, Surry Hills**
- **Mallet Street Campus, Camperdown**
- **Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown**

- **Royal North Shore Hospital, North Sydney**
- **Crommelin Field Station, Woy Woy, NSW**
- **St Paul's College, St John's College, Wesley College, Women's College, St Andrew's College, Sancta Sophia College, Moore Theological College and St Michael's College**

Identification of Associated Objects

The range of significant objects and collections associated with the University of Sydney is extensive and includes items of outstanding cultural significance. However, for the purposes of this report, individual components, movable fabric and contents are not addressed, as they are (or should be) included within the conservation management plans for the individual components of the place (refer to Appendix 3).

Regardless, there are a number of objects that are associated with the initial incorporation and establishment of the University which are of exceptional historic significance and should be conserved and continue to be held at the University of Sydney.

Policy 5: Objects associated with the incorporation and establishment of the place that should continue to be held by the University and conserved include:

- **Government Gazette supplement dated 24th December 1850 appointing the original Senate (held by the University archives)**
- **The University of Sydney Senate mace.**

6.4 Hierarchy of Conservation Planning Documents & Further Research

This CMP is for the place as a whole. It contains policies for the care of the whole place and attributes that extend beyond individual buildings. It covers building groups, character areas, significant landscapes, visual and planning axes, use precincts and roads. It also covers smaller components, called site features, not generally included in assessments of individual buildings and general views to and within the place.

A number of the individual components of the place (including buildings, precincts and site features) have had conservation management plans prepared and in these instances, decisions regarding the care of an individual component should also consider the conservation policies contained within these individual reports (refer to Appendix 3).

Regardless, there are a number of components (including buildings, precincts and site features) where conservation management plans have not to date been prepared. Many of these individual components could be considered to be of moderate or higher significance and as such, conservation management plans should be prepared for those components that currently do not have conservation management plans. In particular, further research and a detailed analysis should be undertaken of the following precincts: the Eastern Avenue precinct (University Place, Quadrangle and Vice Chancellor's Courtyard); sports ground precinct (Ovals 1 & 2, Western Avenue, Hockey Ground and Tennis Courts); and the Engineering precinct.

Policy 6: These conservation policies should be considered applicable to the place as a whole and to building groups, character areas, significant landscapes, visual and planning axes, use precincts, roads, site features and general views to and within the place.

Policy 7: The relative significance of components included herein should be taken into account when making decisions about the place involving more than one component.

Policy 8: Conservation Management Plans (including a Fabric Survey) should be prepared for the individual components (both built items and landscape precincts) of the place ranked in this report as being of Moderate significance or higher in order to establish detailed policies for the care of these components.

Policy 9: Further research should be undertaken into character areas, significant landscapes and site features, such as the Engineering Precinct, prior to works being undertaken.

6.5 Treatment of the Fabric

Significant Fabric

Much of the significance of the place is embodied in its fabric. The fabric includes the landform, landscape (including gardens), vegetation, building(s), building elements (components), building contents, site features (including road and fence alignments), subsurface remains of buildings and occupational deposits (archaeology). It also includes significant landscapes, character areas and the physical manifestation of visual and planning axes which are defined by fabric. For clarity and planning purposes the significant fabric should be clearly identified.

In this case, as the place continues in its historic use, the whole of the fabric can be said to reflect aspects of its history and is to some extent culturally significant.

For the purposes of this report a nominal ‘cut-off’ date of 1975 has been selected as buildings and site features constructed or introduced after this date are too recent to be considered “heritage”, although they may have social and/or aesthetic interest and may, in time, be judged to have heritage values.

Likewise, in terms of archaeological remains, although part of the historical use of the place, subsurface remains and occupational deposits introduced since 1950 are often common place and are therefore not considered significant.

Policy 10: The extent of the significant fabric should be identified as:

- The landform of the place.
- All of the landscape (including gardens), vegetation, buildings, contents and site features (including road and fence alignments) introduced to the place prior to 1975, including significant landscapes, character areas and the physical manifestation of visual and planning axes.
- The subsurface remains (archaeology) of former landscape, vegetation, buildings, contents and site features introduced prior to 1950.
- The occupational deposits (archaeology) beneath and around the above introduced to the place prior to 1950.

Nature of Fabric

In the physical survey for this report it has not always been possible to determine the age and history of some components and care should be taken that these items are not inadvertently damaged or removed if they are significant.

In the first instance, existing conservation management plan documents for individual components should be consulted (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 11: Where the nature of a component of the place is uncertain, it should be further investigated by documentary and physical research, prior to carrying out work or removal.

Fabric to be Conserved

Conservation policies for the place should recommend the extent of retention and conservation of the significant fabric.

The most significant fabric should be retained and conserved in accordance with recognised conservation principles and procedures such as that included in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Such conservation includes maintenance, preservation and interpretation including restoration and reconstruction. It also includes adaptation which means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

In this case, as discussed above, fabric introduced since 1975, although significant as part of the history of the place, is historically commonplace and need not be conserved as culturally significant.

Policy 12: The following fabric should be retained and conserved:

- All fabric identified as being of exceptional, high and moderate significance introduced prior to 1975 (including fabric denoted EN, MN, LN, ET, MT in surveys in this report)
- All fabric recorded in this report as previous reconstructions unless replaced by a better reconstruction
- All fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.

Changes to Fabric

There are sometimes cases where fabric that otherwise should be retained and conserved needs to be altered or removed for good reasons. In this (and most) cases some parts of external fabric and vegetation will eventually need to be replaced for maintenance reasons.

As the University of Sydney is of outstanding significance, some fabric is so significant that it should be changed only in extraordinary circumstances or as a result of a major 'historic' event such as war or the result of climate change.

As the University continues to function in its original use as a tertiary institution, the continuation of this historic use of the place is also of high significance. As such, there may be circumstances where the removal or alteration of some fabric could be justified in order to maintain the continuing historical use of the place as a whole.

Considering the relative significance of components listed in Section 4, the following policy is considered appropriate:

Policy 13: Elements of exceptional significance are rare or outstanding elements that directly contribute to the place's overall heritage significance: they retain a high degree of integrity and intactness in fabric or use: any change should be minimal and retain significant values or fabric.

Elements of high significance have a high degree of original fabric: they demonstrate a key aspect of the place's overall heritage significance and should be retained and conserved: retention should be considered in-situ; minor change is allowed so long as significant values and fabric are retained and conserved.

Elements of moderate significance have been altered or modified or do not demonstrate a key aspect of the significance of the place; they contribute to the place's overall heritage significance however change is allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance.

Elements of **little significance** do not substantially add to the significance of the place in a positive way, though neither do they detract from its overall significance. Elements of little significance may also reflect fabric that is reproduction or may have been substantially altered or modified or may reflect non-significant phases of development. Changes are allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance.

Elements identified as **neutral** do not contribute or detract from significance. The attribution of 'neutral' typically applies to introduced new or utilitarian fabric that does not relate to a significant historical period or use. Changes are allowed so long as they do not impact on associated fabric of higher significance.

Intrusive elements are damaging to the place's overall heritage significance; they should be considered for removal or alteration.

Fabric of **exceptional significance** should be retained, conserved and maintained in accordance with the Burra Charter.

Maintenance – Landscapes and Open Spaces

In the case of landscape and garden fabric this includes vegetation, the layout of components including clearings in vegetation and the modified landform. Maintenance of landscape elements and vegetation should address the following:

- regular maintenance of tree canopies and shrubs to maintain and protect the significant lines of vistas and views as identified;
- thinning of tree canopies and shrubs that screen or mask significant architectural features, as identified in the CMPS of built items identified; and
- gradual removal of weed tree species and replacement with suitable species as identified in the Concept Landscape Plan (2014)

Policy 14: Where trees (with the exception of weed tree species, see above) or other plants die of disease or old age or become senescent, they should be replaced with matching species in the same location in accordance with this CMP, precinct CMP and landscape masterplan. A replacement strategy for mature and significant trees that have reached the end of their life or have become senescent should be developed as a part of the overall maintenance strategy for the place.

The removal of any significant tree or vegetation, as identified in the *Cultural soft landscape: significant trees and types of open spaces and landscapes* (Fig 4.3), should be in accordance with the University's Annual Tree Pruning and Removal Permit, as issued by the City of Sydney.

Views

Although not strictly fabric, the views to the place and views within the place that are defined by fabric can be identified as contributing to the significance of the place and either protected from change or re-established.

As the place is a landmark, identified views to the place should be preserved.

In addition, as the University grounds now consists of a number of notable buildings and historic streets/roads, character areas, landscaping and site features, the place as a whole has developed its own particular urban landscape character and vistas throughout the grounds allow for clear understanding of the history and architectural significance of the place as whole.

The continuing historic use of the place has also relied on visual connections between different buildings at the place and these include both internal views between faculty buildings (within the University grounds), as well as external views to and from the surrounding residential colleges and grounds (the expanded curtilage) to the Main Quadrangle Building (A14). Other views of significance include those that were formed as a result of the historic master planning of the place, in particular the work implemented as a result of the Griffin master plan and the Wilkinson master plan.

As for fabric, the blocking or alteration of a view may be justifiable if it is to continue the historical use of the place as a whole, although there are some views that are so significant that they should only be disrupted in extraordinary circumstances or as a result of a major 'historic' event.

Policy 15: Significant views to and from the expanded curtilage and internal views within the University grounds (as shown in Figures 6.1) should be retained and if possible enhanced.

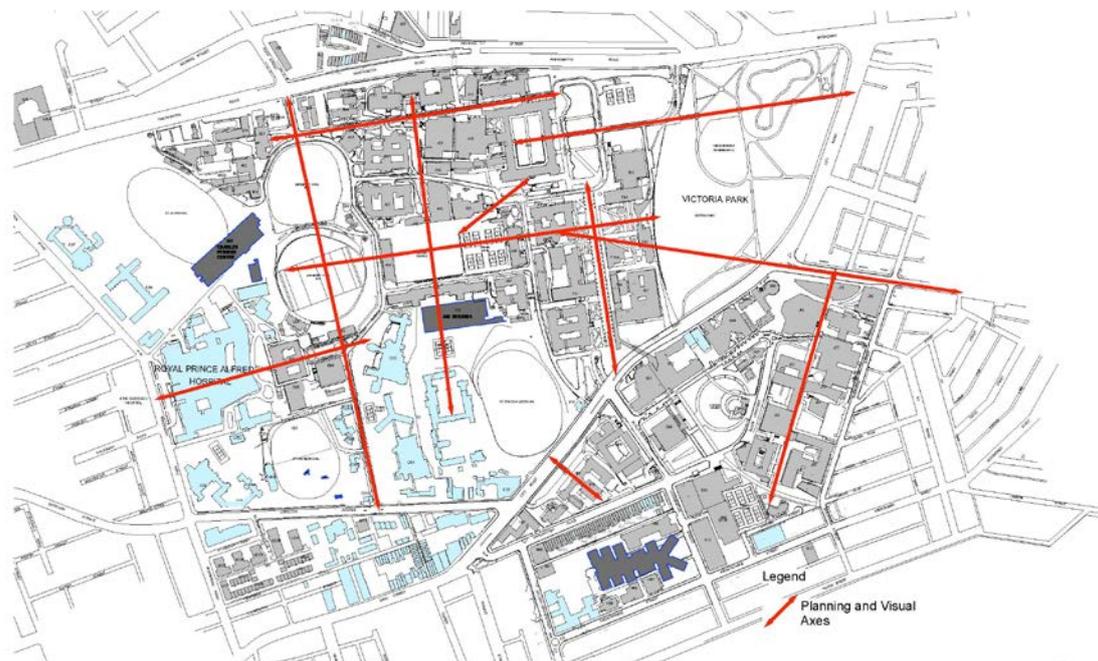


Figure 6.1 Planning and Visual Axes

6.6 Interpretation of the Place

Generally

As the place is of outstanding significance there are many opportunities to interpret the place and its history to visitors.

The University of Sydney already has in place many interpretative strategies and devices including the museums, naming protocol for buildings, streets and gardens, the publication of books, the inclusion of histories on the University website, on-line exhibitions, special events, visitors tours, interpretive signage at the place and electronic access to the University archives. The continuation of all of these strategies should be encouraged.

Nevertheless, as the place has evocative character, care should be taken not to detract from the character of the place or the high quality of the architecture by the introduction of detracting interpretive devices.

Policy 16: An Interpretation Strategy should be prepared for the Place. The Interpretation Strategy should include all of the aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance, as well as the indigenous and non-indigenous heritage significance of the various Landscapes and Open Spaces outlined in Fig. 4.2 and 4.3 on page 87 and 88.

Restoration/Reconstruction Works

Another way to interpret the place is to carry out selected restoration and reconstruction works. These terms are defined in the *Burra Charter*. Restoration and reconstruction cannot in themselves increase the cultural significance of a place, but can promote understanding of the former arrangement of components of the place.

The architecture and planning of the place as a whole has been very well considered and generally well maintained. However, opportunities do exist to restore or reconstruct internal views to significant buildings in order to benefit their interpretation. There are also opportunities to restore/reconstruct visual axes and historic roadways in order to better explain the earlier, historically significant phases of development.

A list of the appropriate opportunities is provided in the policy below.

Policy 17: As opportunities arise selected components of the place could be restored/reconstructed to the date/configuration indicated subject to the qualifications indicated:

Element	Date	Qualification
Science Road, Western Avenue, Fisher Road and Manning Road	N/A	Adjust landscape to show significant buildings to their best advantage and to enhance internal view lines.
Visual Axes (A5)	Pre-1958	Reinstate view north down Western Avenue across Oval No.1 and 2 to Ross Street entry gates.
Vet Science Courtyard (P8)	Pre-1959	Remove southwest addition to the J.D Stewart building (B01)

Note that the restoration and reconstruction works to the buildings and precincts are (or should be) addressed within the conservation management plans for the individual components of the place. See Appendix 3.

Essential Restoration/Reconstruction Works

In some cases restoration/reconstruction work is essential to any proper understanding of the place. In this instance, no essential work has been identified, apart from the removal of detracting elements described in Policy 15.

Provision for Future Restoration/Reconstruction

It is desirable that present or short-term activities do not prejudice future opportunities for interpretation by restoration/reconstruction, ie. the works should be *reversible* in accordance with the Burra Charter guidelines.

Policy 18: Where components of the place are not selected for restoration /reconstruction, the place should, if possible, be managed in a way that will not preclude restoration/reconstruction of the component at a future date.

Identification of Adaptations

In accordance with proper practice and to avoid misinterpretation, restoration/reconstruction works at the place should be identifiable as such at close inspection and adaptation works should be clearly identifiable as new work.

Policy 19: All works, be they restoration/reconstruction or adaptation, introduced pursuant to these guidelines should be identifiable on close inspection, by method and/or style of construction, as being introduced.

6.7 Use of the Place

Historical Uses and Land Use that should be Continued

The University continues to undergo much change, and continues to be under pressure to accommodate increased student numbers, changing approaches to tertiary education and the need to house new technologies for research and teaching purposes.

In order to accommodate the changing needs of the various faculties and to support the ongoing use of the place as a tertiary institution, the University currently has a policy to share the use of buildings between faculties as much as possible. Regardless, consideration should be given to the continuation or reinstatement of the historic use of significant buildings and precincts. Where feasible, shared use of the individual component is acceptable, as long as the original use and/or faculty continues to be associated with the building/s, at least in part.

Policy 20: When planning new buildings in an established precinct of historic continuing use the traditional use of the precinct should be taken into account.

Organisation of the Uses and Activities at the Place and Setting

The circulation pattern and uses of parts of the place and within its setting should be arranged so as to involve the least intervention in the fabric identified to be conserved.

Policy 21: The use of the place and activities at the place and if possible within its setting should be organised in a way that allows the conservation of the fabric in accordance with the Policy for the Treatment of the Fabric including considering:

- the effect of traffic control and car parking
- the effect of intensification of use on landscape elements and building fabric
- the effect of providing safety and security
- the effect of statutory requirements
- the effect of service installations
- the effect of structural loadings
- the effect of providing access for people with disabilities

Inappropriate Uses and Activities within the Place and its Setting

When organising or allowing activities within the place, components of the place and its setting, care needs to be taken not to obscure or confuse its significance. This includes the practice of re-naming the principal significant buildings and other components in line with a new use or amalgamating names of buildings.

Policy 22: Uses, activities and naming of things within the place, components of the place and within its setting, which lessen, obscure or confuse its historical associations and meanings, should be discouraged.

Uses and Interpretation

Choice of uses can help promote the interpretation of the place and its components and conservation guidelines should address this.

Policy 23: Uses of the place related to the cultural significance of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be encouraged. Conversely, uses of the place that do not take advantage of the interpretation potential of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be discouraged.

6.8 Intervention in the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

Appropriate Intervention

At places of cultural significance, there was always pressure to make changes (interventions) for many practical reasons. These include maintenance, access and improvement of services. At important sites, there is often also a need to intervene for research purposes. A conservation policy should identify what types and degrees of intervention are appropriate.

Policy 24: Work to significant fabric identified to be conserved should be limited to:

- stabilisation and maintenance.
- restoration and /or reconstruction in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation.
- adaptation in accordance with the Policy for Adaptation of the Fabric (see below).

- **introduction of interpretative devices in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation**
- **other reasons only as listed below.**

Areas of Historical Archaeological Importance

Conservation guidelines should identify areas of archaeological potential and indicate the degree of professional involvement appropriate to any disturbance.

Based on previous reports, and given the amount of development that has occurred at the place, the potential for archaeology, either Aboriginal or European is considered to be low and over the majority of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses, ground disturbance could proceed without any archaeological supervision. However, a small number of places have been identified as having low to moderate archaeological potential. These are:

- St John's College Sports Ground and western section of the Veterinary Science Precinct
- Old Darlington School Building and Gadigal Green
- Darlington Road terraces
- Veterinary Science Precinct
- City Road Entry to Victoria Park (although no longer within the University Grounds)
- Cleveland Street
- Wentworth and Jane Foss Russell Buildings
- Codrington Street

Policy 25: **The historical archaeological (including Aboriginal or European) potential of parts of the place should be managed and conserved in accordance with the archaeological provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977**

Further Research and to Guide Conservation

Investigation to increase knowledge of Australian history and/or to aid conservation work at the place should also be addressed. Investigation includes documentary and archival research as well as physical and potentially invasive research.

Policy 26: **Investigation of the place for research should identify further areas of research to increase knowledge of Australian history and other aspects of the occupation and construction of the place. Such investigations should be guided by specific and scrutinised research goals and when there are adequate resources available to undertake, complete and publish results of the study.**

Areas for further research, amongst others, include:

- the archives of all faculties and buildings associated with the Place
- the community's attitudes to and social values of the Place
- extant original street furniture
- the historical background of various moveable heritage
- the influence of historical figures associated with landscaping the Place
- the cultivar names of early 19th century plantings, and;
- the original design of the Pleasance (garden), within the Holme Building.

6.9 Adaptation of the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

Most extensive intervention at a place will occur during adaptation work to accommodate the expansion of existing uses or introduction of new uses. Depending on significance, different types of alteration may be appropriate.

For example, in the case of the University grounds, these types are usually:

- Dividing of spaces and areas by new construction or the introduction of site features
- Joining of spaces and areas by openings, through demolition or reconfiguration.
- Introduction of new vehicular roads and pedestrian walkways and paths
- Introduction of, or removal of landscaping
- Covering of significant fabric (e.g. external elevations concealed from view as a result of additions)
- Minor changes to significant fabric
- Substantial changes to significant fabric
- Retention of only the concept and idea of the significant fabric
- Complete removal of significant fabric
- Installation of new elements or construction of new buildings
- Installation of new services

For planning purposes it is useful to relate such types of alterations to the relative significance of the affected elements.

Adaptation of Landform

Altering the landform of the place is a substantial intervention but may be nevertheless appropriate.

In this case, the natural topography of the land had some influence on the initial layout of the University grounds in the 1850s; most notably the Main Quadrangle Building was purposefully constructed on Petersham Ridge to allow clear views to the place from the east. Likewise, Oval No. 1 and Oval No. 2 were development on the low lying areas of the campus lands where the Orphan's School Creek originally ran.

Because the University of Sydney is a big institute and large buildings and structures will be constructed at the place, there is the potential to obscure the natural topography of the land and this should be carefully considered.

Policy 27: Changes to the place should be made in such a way that the original topography of the place remains evident. Regrading of the ground plane should be avoided unless absolutely essential.

New Development

Even at places of outstanding significance there are usually areas where new developments, buildings and features can be placed without detracting from or reducing the significance of the place. The impact of such adaptations depends on their bulk, form, height, proportions, scale, materials, colours etc. and the creativity of their design.

In this instance the configuration of the place has many attributes of high significance making any more than minor changes inappropriate in many areas.

There are also several areas within the place that contain buildings of only little or some significance where substantial new buildings and changes to the landscape could be constructed and the adjacent landscape adjusted to suit, provided they are of an appropriate design.

Because the place contains areas and groups of buildings which have high historical continuity there are locations where new buildings and plantings should be of traditional character and not be of overtly modern design.

The policy below identifies a range of locations and suitable treatments for new work.

See also *Section 6.10: New Landscape Features*.

Policy 28: Development of new buildings and other features at the place (adaptation of parts of the landscape and vegetation) should be made taking into account the significance rankings in Section 4 and Policy 13.

Adaptation of Exteriors of Buildings

When considering the whole of the grounds of the University of Sydney, the exteriors of buildings and adjacent landscaping are also an essential component of the overall character of the place. As a result of the dominant architectural styles in use at the place (Gothic Revival, Arts & Crafts, Mediterranean etc.), the University has an accepted 'heritage' character that has aesthetic value and is held in high regard.

In some case, groups of architecturally distinguished buildings and adjacent landscaping form notable streetscapes or contribute to the significance of views of the place. As such, consideration of the form, scale and use of materials to be used for adaptations of the exteriors of buildings and adjacent landscaping should take into account the contribution the building and landscaping makes to the overall character of the place (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 29: The adaptation of the exterior of an individual building or other component of heritage significance should be guided by the conservation management plan prepared for that building or component.

When considering adaptations of the landscape adjacent to individual components, the overall architectural character of the University of Sydney grounds should be taken into account, including the provisions of Policy 31.

Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons

Adaptations for practical reasons need to be addressed as part of the management of the place. Specific reasons may include:

- For structural reasons
- For replacement of existing services
- For installation of new services and equipment
- To meet safety and security requirements
- To meet fire safety and other statutory requirements

- To deal with asbestos and other hazardous materials
- To provide access by people with disabilities

The desire for new air conditioning equipment or additional service hubs has the potential to clutter the campus landscape, and be unsympathetic to the aesthetic qualities of the place and should be controlled and limited. In the first instance, existing service structures should be adapted for new services. However, should new service structures be needed, they should not be located in front of significant buildings. Over time existing services should be relocated away from the facades of significant buildings to be included within less visually intrusive new structures.

Policy 30: Adaptation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is appropriate, provided alteration of fabric identified to be conserved is minimised.

Policy 31: Replacement of existing services is appropriate, provided that work is planned and carried out to minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and that, as a general rule, building services are concealed within buildings in spaces of lower significance and exterior services are located in inconspicuous positions and designed and finished to be self-effacing.

Policy 32: The installation of new services and equipment in the place in connection with maintained uses or introduced in accordance with Policy for Use is appropriate, provided that:

- equipment is installed in areas and spaces of lower significance in preference to those of higher significance
- that the installation is designed and constructed in a way that causes minimum damage to fabric identified to be conserved and is removable without further damage to significant fabric
- the work is planned and carried out with regard to the underground, inter-floor and roof space archaeology of the place.

Components of the place that accommodate existing services (e.g. substations and air conditioning hubs) should be adapted and reused as first preference, rather than the construction of additional structures.

Policy 33: Alteration of fabric identified to be conserved in order to:

- comply with the spirit of fire safety;
- remove hazardous material;
- facilitate disability access; and / or
- improve safety and security

is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative strategies and designs in order to minimise impacts. Alterations should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to significant fabric and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.

6.10 New Landscape Elements

At most important places, changes can be made to the landscape without detracting from the character of the place, but should be controlled.

When considering the addition of new elements to the landscape, the existing conservation management plans for individual components should be consulted in the first instance (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 34: New elements including planting within the place are appropriate provided they are in accordance with:

- the campus landscape masterplan;
- the Interpretation Strategy (Policy 19);
- Intervention Policy (Policy 27);
- Adaptation Policy (Policy 30); and / or
- items of a minor nature associated with an existing use or for a new compatible use, such as fences, paths, pump houses, service lines, signposts, provided they are designed and located to cause minimal intrusion or for the purposes of water and land conservation and other critical landscape management procedures

Unavoidable Intervention

In many cases some detracting intervention is unavoidable and the policy should address this.

Policy 35: Unavoidable intervention should be located in areas of lesser cultural significance in preference to those of higher cultural significance.

Mobile and Temporary Structures for Associated Uses

In most places of significance the introduction of temporary and mobile structures for good reason is acceptable, provided they are capable of easy and quick removal.

However, given the level of significance of the University as a whole and the potential to detract from views of buildings, character areas, significant landscapes and historic roads, the placement of mobile and temporary structures in external spaces and on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, should be capable of daily removal.

Policy 36: The erection of mobile or temporary structures within the place for ceremonial purposes, the distribution of information, sales of goods, etc. is appropriate, provided the mobile and temporary structures erected in front of buildings or on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, are capable of daily removal.

Policy 37: The erection for limited periods of exposition type structures for festivals and the like is appropriate provided they are designed to be sympathetic with the character of their immediate locality and are scheduled for removal at the close of the event.

Outdoor Furniture, Rubbish Bins, Signs and Other Facilities

The University grounds already has a large amount of site elements provided for the practicalities of using the place, such as outdoor tables and chairs, rubbish bins, signs, lamp posts etc. Some of these elements are significant for their historic and aesthetic values.

The accumulative impact of additional small site elements has the potential to clutter the landscape and detract from the overall character and significance of the place. As such, preference should be given to replacing existing site elements of little significance with new, or adapting existing site elements of higher levels of significance to a new use or for upgraded services, rather than adding more components to the place.

In this case, such new features should not include larger, more permanent structures that will detract from the exceptional significance of the place.

Policy 38: The introduction of outdoor seating, garbage receptacles, lighting, vehicle barriers, etc. associated with compatible uses identified in the Policy for Use is appropriate provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion.

- Policy 39:** Such facilities should not be erected directly in front of the main elevations of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher.
- Policy 40:** The replacement of existing site elements of little significance should be given preference to the adaptation or replacement of site elements of higher significance.
- Policy 41:** The erection of large outdoor facilities normally found in public parks including fixed cooking facilities, picnic pavilions and amenity blocks is not appropriate, except where in accordance the campus landscape masterplan or other policies for the place.

Roads and Parking Areas

Vehicular traffic is rapidly increasing and needs to be controlled in accordance with the level of significance of the place. Although much work has already occurred to limit vehicular access (e.g. Eastern Avenue is now a pedestrian only thoroughfare), further opportunities exist to limit vehicular access within the principal, historic areas of the Camperdown Campus.

Ideally, the existing number of on-street car parking spaces within the place should be reduced, and car parking bays and facilities for bicycle parking, while the latter is to be encouraged, should be located away from the front facades of significant buildings.

Policy 42: A Vehicular Access Strategy should be prepared for the place, and should include the following principles:

- limit vehicular entry points onto campus;
- locate new underground car parks around the perimeter;
- avoid the creation of new roads, except in essential circumstances;
- avoid the establishment of new surface car parking; and
- remove car parking and bicycle facilities from in front of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher when the opportunity arises

Floodlighting

Because of the significance and location of most important places, flood lighting is appropriate provided it does not reduce the amenity of the place in a way that weakens its economic viability.

In this case, flood lighting is appropriate for the University grounds in order to provide up-lighting to architecturally significant buildings as well as a means of lighting public spaces (i.e. the ovals) and to provide security throughout the grounds (in particular along the boundaries of the place).

Policy 43: The introduction of floodlighting for a specified purpose is appropriate, provided the service is designed and constructed in a way to cause minimal visual intrusion and light spill.

Intervention in Setting and Expanded Curtilage

New structures, buildings and features and other activities within the setting of the place or the expanded curtilage (associated places) may also be detrimental to the place and should be addressed in the conservation guidelines.

Policy 44: Works and activities within the University grounds and the expanded curtilage, particularly on the boundary of the place should, if possible, be controlled to minimise visual intrusion and misunderstandings about the associations and meanings embodied at the place.

6.11 Conservation Procedures and Practice at the Place

Procedures

Because the place is of outstanding cultural significance, procedures for managing change and activities at the place should be in accordance with recognised conservation methodologies such as that of Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Issues to be addressed by conservation policies should include:

- management and conservation philosophy
- the setting of the place and the expanded curtilage (associated places)
- professional advice
- trade skills
- documentation
- archaeological finds
- site recording.

Policy 45: *Burra Charter*. The place should be treated as of outstanding cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place should be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).

Policy 46: *Management*. The place should be managed in a way which permits the maximum number of these policies included in this report to be followed.

Policy 47: *Setting and Expanded Curtilage*. The management body of the place should if possible involve itself in the protection of the setting of the place and the expanded curtilage and objects from inappropriate uses and activities.

Policy 48: *Professional Conservation Team*. Personnel with demonstrated skills and experience in disciplines of conservation practice at a professional level should be engaged as appropriate to advise on and implement conservation aspects of the place.

Policy 49: *Skilled Trade Team*. Skilled and experienced traditional building and engineering trades should be engaged as appropriate to advise on the conservation of the place and to carry out all conservation aspects at the place.

All building, trades people and specialist professionals working on heritage items or in areas of heritage significance within the University should undertake an induction program, which includes receiving a copy of the relevant policies taken from this GCMP.

Policy 50: *Reference Documentation*. Copies of all known historical illustrations and the major written primary and secondary records relating to the place should be assembled, catalogued and made readily available, in a permanent archive.

Policy 51: *Archaeological Finds*. All archaeological finds that have been or are in the future removed from the place should be assembled, catalogued and safely housed. These should be stored in the one place, apart from individual items that might be distributed to repositories elsewhere for particular research or interpretative reasons.

Policy 52: *Systematic Photographic Survey*. Systematic photographic surveys of the place should be carried out before, during and after any works and the results catalogued and archived.

Practice

Because of the significance of the place it is important that the proposed changes are achieved involving a high standard of conservation practice.

Policy 53: Changes at the place should be achieved in the following way:

- (a) *Conservation Guidelines:*
 - Proposals for the place should be assessed in the light of what is recommended in this report and any other conservation management plans that may exist for components of the place. It may be necessary to carry out further research in order to assess and implement the proposed work to a high standard.
 - Research can include physical intervention, for example a search for former decorative surface finishes.
- (b) *Configuration Survey:* Before commencement of work to a component of the place, a full photographic and measured survey should be carried out. Recording should:
 - identify the extent and nature of the fabric; and
 - if possible, the age of each part of the fabric.

This information should be reproduced in a report with a copy held at the archive for the place, as recommended above.
- (c) *Documentation of Conservation Works:* Proposed work to a component should be documented for implementation in a way that allows the scrutiny of others before the work is executed and also for posterity. A statement setting out the precise aims of the work should be made. The documentary or physical evidence upon which restoration and reconstruction decisions are made for each component should be cited. A copy of the documentation, including schedules and plans, should be held at the archive for the place.
- (d) *Preservation of Fabric and Patina:* During documentation of proposed work to a component of the place, and during the work, the maximum amount of significant fabric and patina should be retained consistent with the preservation of the element and in relation to the relative significance of the element. Replacements, no matter how accurate, should be considered of far less heritage value than the existing fabric.
- (e) *Information Revealed during Conservation Work:* New information about the materials, configuration, use, age, evolution, etc. of a component of the place that comes to light during the work should be recorded in a report, a copy of which should be held at the archive of the place.
- (f) *Identification of Personnel:* Personnel involved in the documentation and implementation of works to components of the place should be recorded for future reference.

6.12 Adoption and Review of Conservation Policies

Conservation policies should include recommendations about their adoption, review and compliance.

Policy 54: *Adoption of Conservation Guidelines.* These policies should be adopted by the Director of the Campus Infrastructure Services, as delegate of the University Vice-Chancellor, as the Conservation Management Plan for the place, to guide the operation of the management body. If not adopted, these policies should be revised and then adopted before further works or activities are carried out at the place.

Policy 55: *Amendment of other Plans.* Any master development plan or management plan that may exist for the place should be revised to be consistent with these policies.

Policy 56: *Compliance with Conservation Management Plan.* Works and activities at the place should be in compliance with the adopted Conservation Management Plan.

- Policy 57:** **Proposals that are not in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan should only be implemented following a revision of the whole of the Conservation Management Plan which results in the conclusion that such proposals are consistent with the revised plan. Ad hoc changes in Conservation Management Plans should be avoided.**
- Policy 58:** ***Review of Conservation Management Plan.* The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed at regular intervals, suggested, seven years from its adoption.**
- Policy 59:** ***Distribution of Conservation Management Plan.* Unless for reasonable security reasons, copies of the Conservation Management Plan should be held at the archive for the place and be made available to local and other public libraries and be freely available for public inspection.**