

# **UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY GROUNDS CONSERVATION PLAN**

## **VOLUME 1**

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**For the Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney**

**October 2002**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This conservation plan documents the various aspects of heritage significance of the University of Sydney Grounds, develops policies to guide the conservation and management of the grounds, and proposes strategies to implement those policies.

The University of Sydney Grounds are of heritage significance because, among other values:

- they retain evidence of the continuous human occupation of the place from Aboriginal time, through the earliest period of European settlement of Australia, to the current day;
- the University is the oldest in Australia, and has a distinctive pattern of planned features that reflect its continuous use for over 150 years;
- there are a number of individual precincts, buildings and features are significant in their own right;
- the Main Building Group, Anderson Stewart Building, Gate Lodges, and St Paul's, St. Johns and St. Andrews Colleges comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor revival architecture in Australia;
- the layout and development of the Camperdown campus reflects directly changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over a 150 year period;
- the student union and sports facilities reflect the history, and changes in, recreational and social activities over a long period of time;
- Darlington campus retains important evidence reflecting the former residential suburb, and was the site of a major expansion of the University, reflecting major changes in tertiary education in Australia; and
- the University grounds are of social significance because of strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups.

The University continues to operate as a teaching and research institution, and there are obligations, opportunities and constraints on its management that have been taken into account in the development of policies for the conservation of the place. The policies establish a broad framework within which heritage values can be conserved, while at the same time acknowledging the demands for change and development necessary in a modern and expanding university.

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 BACKGROUND AND PLANNING CONTEXT**

This conservation plan is for the grounds of the University of Sydney. It is developed in the context of the obligations of the University under section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977* to develop a register of heritage places it manages. A separate program has identified buildings with heritage significance (Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, 2000). The University, recognising that the heritage values of the university extended beyond the buildings to the setting, landscaping, plantings, views and vistas of the campus, commissioned this plan to define the heritage significance of the grounds, and to propose management policies for the conservation of that significance. A map of the campus is at Figure 1.1.

This plan was used in draft form for one year, during which time it was tested in the context of ongoing planning and day-to-day management. At the end of that period the draft was reviewed and amended resulting in this final plan.

## **1.2 THE CONSERVATION PLANNING PROCESS**

The process of planning for heritage places in Australia has developed over the last twenty years based largely on the concepts and principles embodied in the Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) *Burra Charter*. The process is logical and simple:

1. gather enough information to understand and clearly state why the place is important;
2. understand the condition of the place and what legal, economic and administrative requirements, constraints and opportunities apply to its management;
3. develop policies for the management of the place that as far as possible conserve the place's heritage significance and allow its ongoing use and change;
4. formulate strategies that implement the policies, and carry them out;
5. monitor the success of policies and strategies, and revise the plan as necessary over time.

The process is outlined in the flow chart at Figure 1.2.

This conservation plan is for the grounds of Sydney University. Other plans are being prepared over time for individual significant buildings within the campus, to give more specific guidance for their conservation.

## **1.3 HOW THE CONSERVATION PLAN IS ORGANISED.**

The organisation of the conservation plan echoes the conservation planning process. It provides;

- a brief historical outline which summarises a more lengthy historical analysis included as Appendix A in Volume 2;

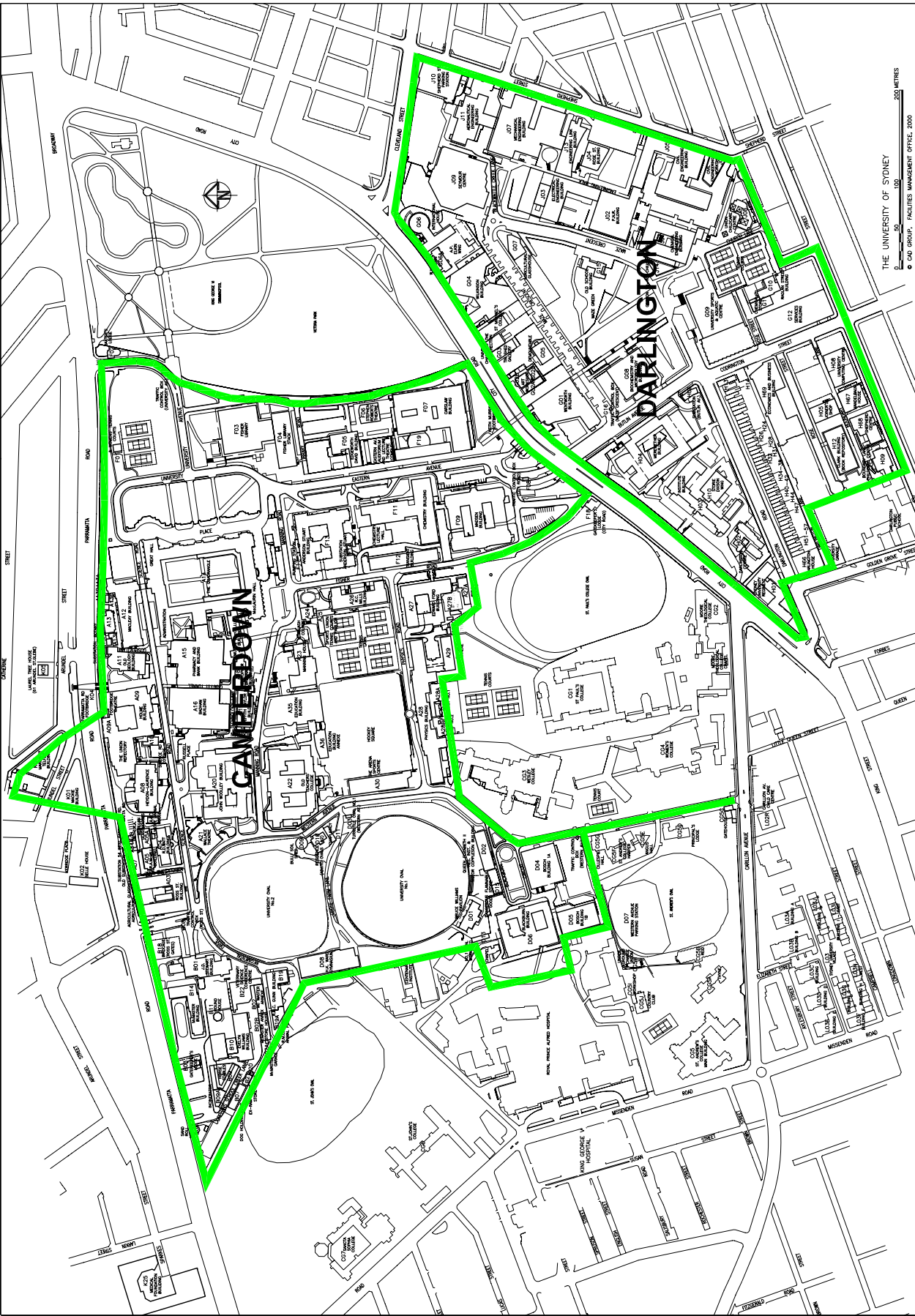


Figure 1.1 - University of Sydney Grounds

- a brief description of the grounds and its component features;
- an assessment of the grounds in terms of its potential heritage values;
- a statement of significance that summarises why the place is of heritage importance;
- a brief discussion of the various matters involved in the ongoing management of the place and its future development;
- policies and strategies for the ongoing conservation of heritage significance.

## **1.4 AUTHORSHIP**

The Conservation Plan has been developed through the combined work of the following team members:

- Dr Michael Pearson of Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd — oversight of the development of the Conservation Plan, analysis of evidence, assessment of significance, and development of policies and implementation strategies;
- Duncan Marshall — physical description, analysis and assessment, and policy development;
- Dr Val Attenbrow, of the Australian Museum, and Cheryl Stanborough — pre-colonial history and land use;
- Sue Rosen and Rosemary Kerr, of Sue Rosen & Associates — research and writing of the history (Chapter 2);
- Dr Donald Ellsmore, of Donald Ellsmore Pty Ltd — physical description, historical and planning analysis, and development of policies and implementation strategies; and
- Chris Betteridge, of Musecape Pty Ltd — landscape development history and description.

## **1.3 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The kind assistance of the following people is gratefully acknowledged.

- Dr Rosemary Annable, historian
- Ross Connell, Sydney City Council
- Trevor Davies, Chippo News
- Graham Findlay, Executive Director, Planning and Resources, University of Sydney
- Professor David Frazer, Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Sydney
- Sioux Garside, Curator, University of Sydney Collection
- Gerard Gabriel, Facilities Information Manager, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Derek Hallam, Assistant Director, Environment and Heritage, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Tracie Harvison, Space Management Officer, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- David Hopper, Sydney University Sports Union
- Graham Hunt, Sydney University Sports Union
- Peter McGeorge, Assistant Director, Facilities Strategic Planning, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Garry Murray, Consultant Landscape Architect, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Andrew Potter, Media Office, University of Sydney

- John Poulton, Heritage Advisor South Sydney Council
- Tim Robinson, Sydney University Archives
- Harry Rourke, Grounds Manager, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Jeremy Steel, former University of Sydney administration officer, and heritage tour organiser
- Alan Tracy, Director of Facilities, Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney
- Professor Richard Waterhouse, Head, School of Philosophy, Gender, History and Ancient World Studies, University of Sydney

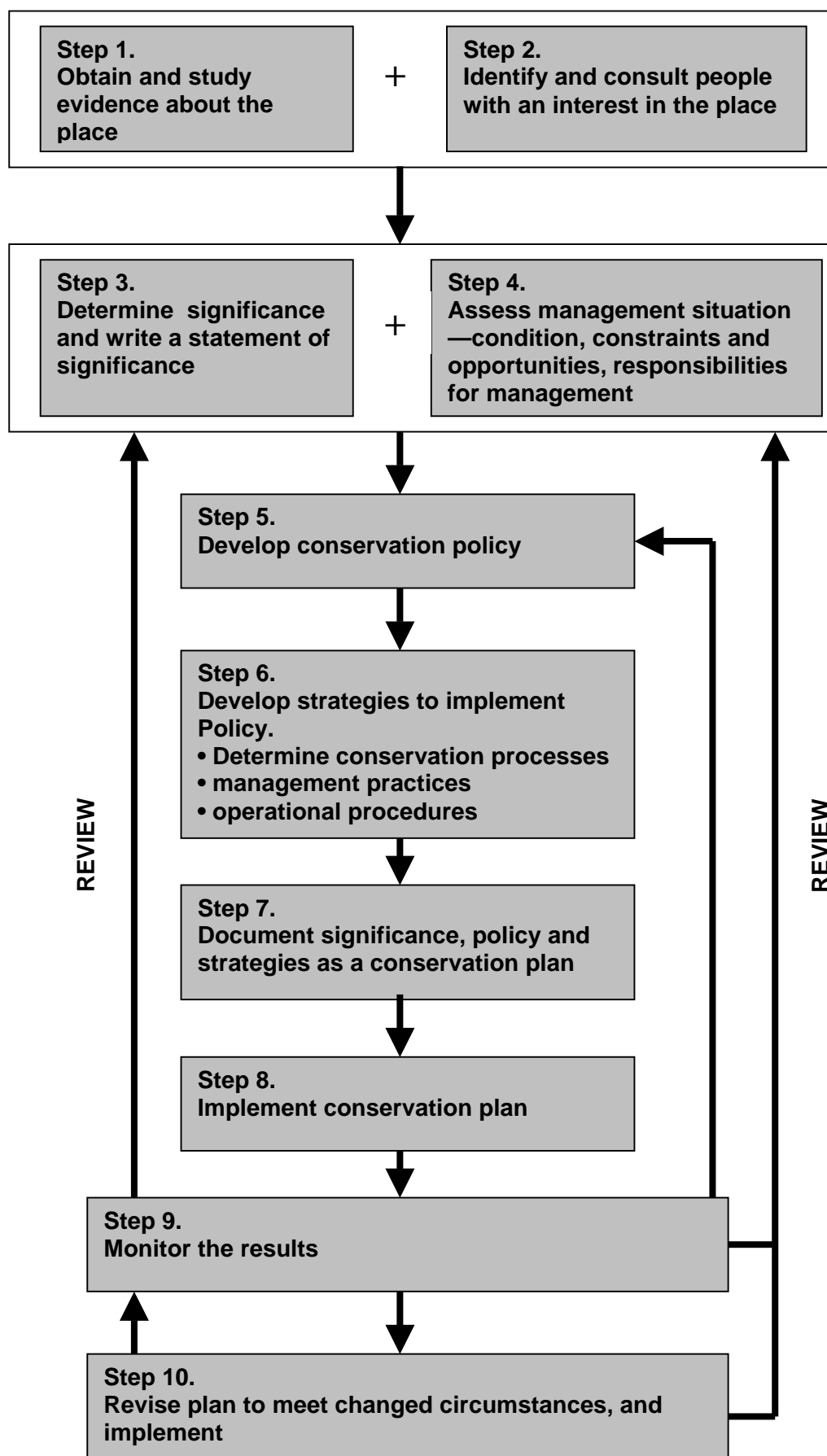
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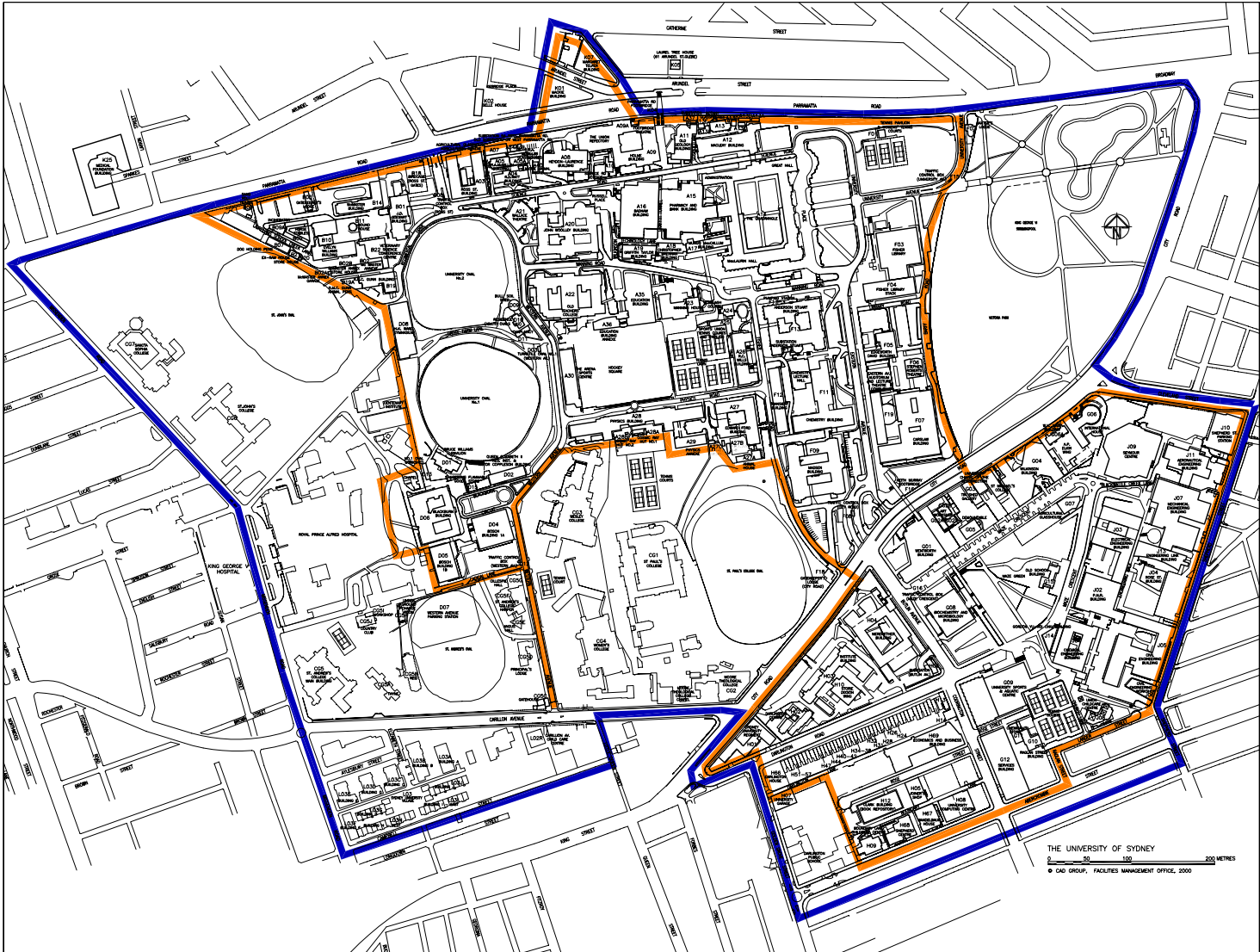
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- Tracy Ireland
- Richard Morrison
- Brendan O'Keefe
- Kyle Oliver
- Marilyn Truscott
- Debbi White



FIGURE 1.2



# STEPS IN PLANNING FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACES





The Univeristy of Sydney - Camperdown and Darlington Campuses

PRIMARY AND RELATED AREAS

-  PRIMARY AREAS
-  RELATED AREAS

## **2. SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY**

A fuller history of the development of the university, upon which the analysis of significance in this report was based, is located at Appendix A. This summary provides a very brief overview of the history of the place. The maps and development charts or matrixes following (at 2.2 and 2.3) show the development sequence of the university and the major development areas within the university grounds.

### **2.1 SUMMARY HISTORY**

The University grounds are on part of a broad ridge system which forms the watershed between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. An arm of the ridge system extends north from the watershed down between Blackwattle Bay and Rozelle Bay and their respective tributaries. These broad ridge tops are capped with Wianamatta shales, underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone. However, there is no outcropping sandstone within the university campus. The geology of the University grounds is important as the absence of Hawkesbury sandstone means that Aboriginal sites that are most commonly found associated with sandstone formations would not have been present. There is potential for the presence of silcrete, one of the most commonly used rock types for making small flaked implements in the Sydney region, associated with the Wianamatta shales in the grounds, but this has not been demonstrated by finds identified in the grounds to date.

The upper reaches 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. On the western side of the University grounds were the upper reaches of Orphan School Creek which had tributaries starting near St Andrews and St Johns Colleges, which ran north then west into Johnstons Creek.

The Camperdown and Darlington campuses of the University of Sydney were occupied by Aboriginal people of the Cadigal and/or Wamagal 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.

About eighteen months after colonisation of Sydney by Europeans in 1788, 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 and used for pasturage of stock. Aboriginal people were thus alienated from the lands that are within and around the University grounds very early in the history of British colonisation. In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor Grose was granted a lease of 30 acres out of the 400 acre Crown reserve on which to build a house, though he later changed the purpose of the lease to farming. Subsequently, leases were granted within and surrounding the reserve to several other

officers for cultivation (Campbell 1925:119, 1930:274-276). Grose sold his lease to another officer when he left the colony at the end of 1794, but the area that is now the University grounds became known as Grose Farm and is marked as such on maps until the mid-1800s.

In 1801 land 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. 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, presumably for 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 Johns College grounds, near Parramatta Road.

The University of Sydney was founded in 1850, in a period characterised by increasing concern among the newly emerged middle classes for an education system which prepared the 'higher grades' of society for leadership and the professions. It began its teaching in 1852 utilising the premises of the former Sydney College, before obtaining a grant at Grose Farm, then used as grazing land for cattle destined for the Sydney meat market.

The first University buildings (the Main building) formed the basis of what is now the Quadrangle, designed by Edmund Blacket between 1855 and 1862, and reflected the philosophy and aspirations of the newly established institution. It set a style which would inform the physical development of parts of the University over a long period. Their grand style in Gothic Revival architecture and their positioning on a ridge commanding a view over Sydney, with an impressive entrance drive, attested to the founders' desire to establish the University within the tradition of the great ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge as well as displaying the new colony's commitment to the ideals of higher learning. This philosophy was echoed in the initially narrow curriculum focussing on classics in an undergraduate Arts program. The structure of the University as a non-denominational, non-residential institution with provision for residential colleges to be established around the main buildings by the four religious denominations represented a uniquely Australian approach to the institution's design.

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 so as not to impinge on the impressive view of them from the east. The buildings erected in this period formed the genesis of what became Science Road, a major scientific precinct.

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) associated with a teaching hospital built within the University grounds (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital). The school's design, workmanship and siting in harmony with the main building 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.

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.

The University's architecture in the period from 1900 to World War I 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. 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.

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 Professor of Architecture and University Architect, Leslie Wilkinson. Wilkinson was perhaps the most influential architect in shaping the physical development of the University from the 1920s onwards. His 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 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 and built 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 and the main Quadrangle; and views down Science Road.

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 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 and led to the development of aeronautical engineering at the University, and was of direct relevance to the defence industry.

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 the beginning of a new phase of expansion in student numbers, curriculum and facilities.

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 suburb, almost all of which was gradually acquired by the University (see the attached plan). 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 development pattern, much of which was retained as University buildings and open space replaced suburban residential, 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 state-of-the-art architecture. 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 two sides of 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 late 1970s to the present have represented a period of reduced Government funding and major structural reorganisation of the tertiary education system. With amalgamations of the 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 for some years physical development was concentrated 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.

**Table 2.1 University of Sydney buildings by date**

Building Number	Building/Place Name	Date Built	Extensions/Notes
A14	Main Quadrangle	1854-59, 1909, 1920s, 1963	Eastern range and tower first, completion in stages. Wilkinson additions along western wing and Admin building in 1920s. Organic Chemistry wing remodelled for Admin 1958. Western tower and cloisters 1963.
-	Oval No.1	1866	Formally developed 1884-1890 as cricket ground. Spoil from City railway used for fill over Orphan School Creek flats.
H02 & H03	Institute building and residence (	1872	Acquired 1975. Renovated 1977.
G15	Darlington Public School	1878	Acquired 1975
F13	Medicine (Anderson Stuart)	1885	Wings 1909-10, 1910-12, 1922 infill completing the north side of building by Wilkinson. Refurbished 1992.

Building Number	Building/Place Name	Date Built	Extensions/Notes
A12	Macleay Building/ Botany	1887, botany 1925	Botany built on eastern side 1925. Science Road Bridge built 1958 by Wilkinson as memorial gate and gallery of fine arts.
A16	Electrical Engineering (Badham)	1888	Extended 1901 (as Trelfall's Building— Physical laboratory), and 1918-19. Substantial additions in 1923-25 by Wilkinson, and 1945 and 1947. Extended 1974. Renovated 1984.
A15	Pharmacy and Bank Building	1888-1890	Formerly Chemistry Laboratory, and former milling and metallurgy (stack and furnace room survive in courtyard). Additions 1902, 1905. Remodelled by Wilkinson 1923-24, new lab in 1943. Adapted for Pharmacy in 1958, linked to Bank and Badham Buildings. Addition at south end 1978.
A11	Old Geology	1895	Connected to Macleay Museum by a bridge in 1915-18. Modified extensively in 1920 by Wilkinson. Replaced medical cottage. hipped roof restored 1981.
A08	Zoology (Heyden- Laurence)	1895-1912	Originally Federation Style, extensively modified 1923 and 1939-40 by Wilkinson in Mediterranean style. Extended 1992 in Wilkinson style.
F18	Gate Keeper's Lodge	1898	Known as Medical School lodge as Anderson Stuart was the closest building. Extended c. 1925. Given the St Paul's College in 1963, now leased back.
A10	Caretaker's Cottage	1903	Described in 1903 plan
A20	English (John Woolley Building)	1908	Designed by Vernon. Workshops added 1906-08 on west. Additions by Wilkinson 1921. South wing built 1939-42, housed vertical wind tunnels. Formerly Engineering (endowed by P.N. Russell), renovated for English 1974-75.
A09	Union (Holme)	1910-12	Replaced old Engineering building. tea room added 1913, Union Hall completed 1916 (Waterhouse and Vernon) Kitchens by Waterhouse and Wilkinson 1921, Refectory (Wilkinson & Waterhouse) 1923-24, extended 1940 with colonnade. 1934 addition to west. Re-worked several times since then.
B01	Veterinary Science (J.D. Stewart )	1910-12	Federation style. Addition at southern end 1939-40, north side 1957, and additions 1961-63 and 1971.
-	Science Road	1910-31	Created c. 1910, remodelled, straightened and kerbed by Wilkinson by 1931.
F01	Pavilion, Womens tennis courts	1911	Women's Sport Association founded 1910
A04	Agriculture (R.D. Watt)	1911-16	Federation style. Continuous use by Agriculture since 1916.
A07	Substation 54	1913	power substation leased to City Council.
A22	Teachers College	1914-25	Construction commenced 1914, partly occupied 1920, completed 1924, opened 1925.
A23	Manning House (Women's Union)	1917	Designed by Waterhouse and Vernon. Additions 1941, 1956-57, 1962-63, all additions demolished in 1999 prior to major redevelopment.

Building Number	Building/Place Name	Date Built	Extensions/Notes
B03	Veterinary Sciences Lodge	1920-21	Built by Wilkinson
B11	Roundhouse	1920-21	Animal observation box designed by Wilkinson.
A25	Sports Union tennis courts pavilion.	1920s	
-	Hockey Square	1921	Permission given to Women's Sports Union 1916 to use Square, but not built till 1921. Tennis Courts built 1911. Banks built 1925 with Physics Building. Use restricted to Women only 1926.
A28	Physics	1925	Designed by Wilkinson
A13	Botany glasshouse	1925?	
	Doric Columns, Science Road	1926?	Part of Wilkinson's remodelling of Science Road
A27	Edward Ford Building	1930	School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Wilkinson inspired design
-	Oval No. 2	1930	
B14	F.D. McMaster Animal Health Laboratory	1930-31	First permanent building added to Vet Sciences since 1912, built in agreement between UoS and CSIRO. Additional wing built 1956. CSIRO vacated 1995.
A29	Physics Annex	1930s?	
B04	McMaster Building	1931	CSIR research centre
D06	Blackburn Building	1933	New Medical School built with Rockefeller Fund donation.
F02	Baxter's Lodge	1939-40	On creation of University Avenue entrance after exchange of original City Road entrance and lake. designed by Wilkinson. extended eastern side 1958
F09	Madsen Building	1940	Former CSIR National Standards Laboratory, western wing completed 1944. Renovated 1978 and handed over by CSIRO to university
A03	Transient Biology labs (Ross St Building)	1945	
F12	Transient Biochemistry	1945	
A21	Wallace Lecture Theatre	1946	
B02	McMaster Annex	1946	constructed across creek from McMaster Building (B14), added to in 1950.
A26	Economics (R.C. Mills)	1949	Government Architect design. Renovated 1980, wings added 1984 and 1988.
D08	H.K. Ward Gymnasium	1957	
D02	Research Institute for others and Children (Victor Coppleson)	1958	Extended 1976-77
A19	Griffith Taylor Building	1959	
F11	Chemistry	1959	
A17	Mungo MacCallum Building	1960	
F07	Carslaw Building	1960-65	Mathematics and Science
G04	Architecture (Wilkinson)	1960-76, 1984 (2 <sup>nd</sup> stage)	
D04	Bosch Building 1a	1960s	
D05	Bosch Building 1b	1960s	

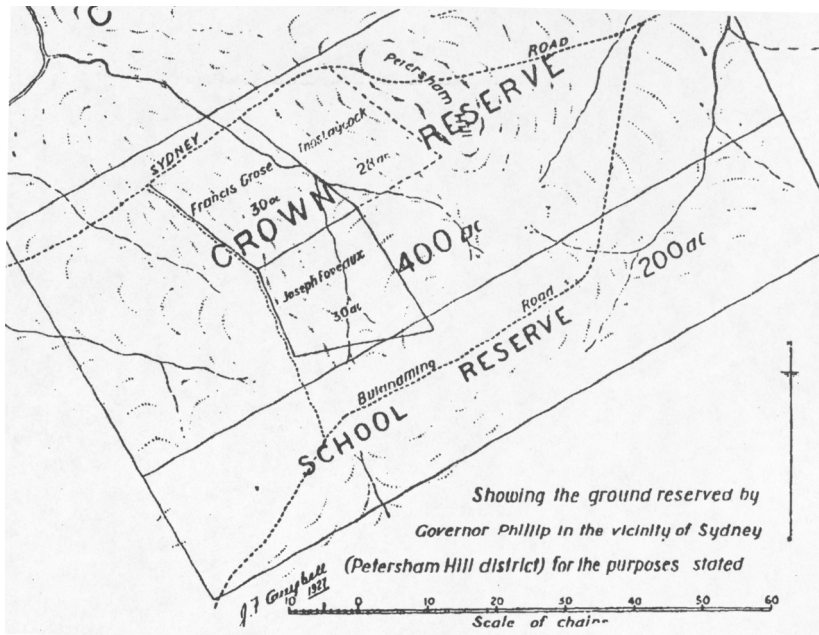


Building Number	Building/Place Name	Date Built	Extensions/Notes
J10	Shepherd St Parking Station	1960s?	
J04	Rose St Building	1960s?	
G09	University Sports Centre	1960s-70s	
F05	Edgeworth David Building	1961	
A05	J.R. McMillan Building (agricultural research)	1962	
F03	Fisher Library	1962	
F06	Stephen Roberts Theatre	1962	
J05	Civil and Mining Engineering	1963	
J06	Civil Engineering Workshop	1963?	
H01	Sydney University Regiment	1964	
J01	Chemical Engineering	1964	
A30	Women's Sport centre	1965	Replaced 1923 clubhouse and dressing shed. Extended 1972.
J03	Electrical Engineering	1965	
J07	Mechanical Engineering	1965	
J11	Aeronautical Engineering Building	1965	
F16	Keith Murray Footbridge	1966	
H04	Merewether Building	1966	
J02	Peter Nicol Russel Building	1966	
A18	Christopher Brennan building	1967	
B10	Evelyn Williams Building, hospital and clinic	1967	
G06	International House	1967	
F04	Fisher Stack	1971	
G01	Wentworth Building	1972	
K04	Parramatta Road footbridge	1972	
G08	Biochemistry	1973	
B19	Veterinary Physiology and Animal Husbandry (R.M.C. Gunn)	1974	
J09	Seymour Centre	1975	
D01	Bruce Williams Pavilion	1976-78	Original No.1 Oval Grandstand destroyed by fire
B22	Veterinary Science Conference Centre	1988	
A35	Education Building	1990-91	
A36	Education Annex	1990-91	
J13	Engineering Link	1990s	
G10	Shepherd Centre	1990s?	

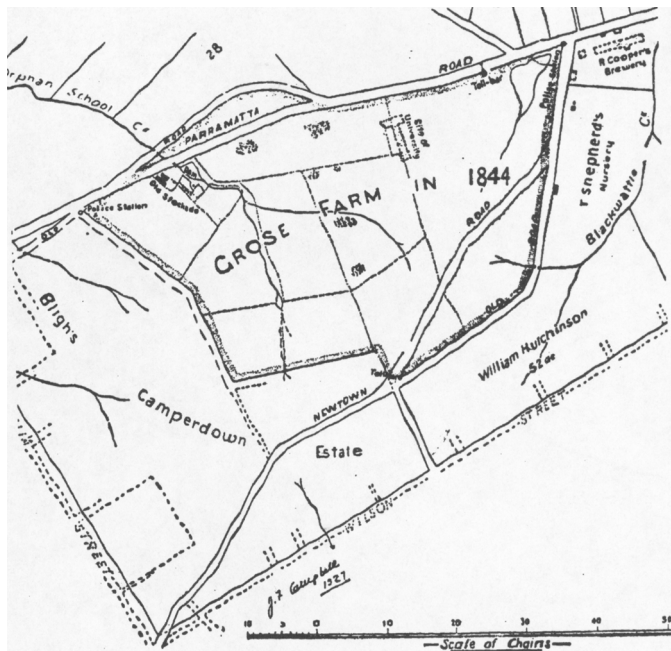
Building Number	Building/Place Name	Date Built	Extensions/Notes
H09	Boundary Lane Child Care Centre	1990s?	
H66	Darlington House	1990s?	
H67	Mandel Balin House	1990s?	
H68	Shepherd Childcare centre	1990s?	
G02	Art Workshed		
G03	Tin Shed Gallery		
G12	Services Building		
H05	Joiner's Shop		
H08	Computing centre		
K01	Mackie Building		
K02	Selle House		
K07	Margaret Telfer Building		
-	Palisade fences, City Road		

## 2.2 DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE PLANS

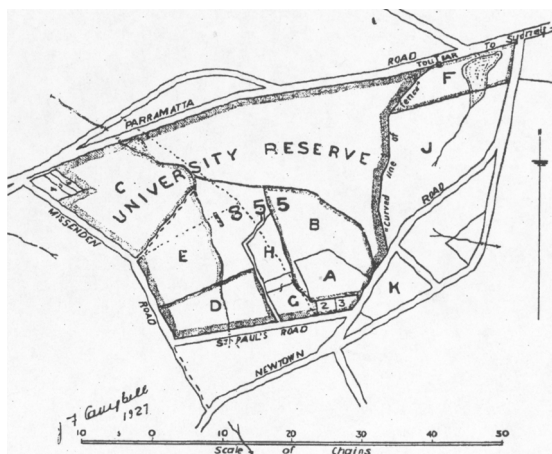
The following set of plans shows the development of the Sydney University Campus from the 1790s through to 2000.



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



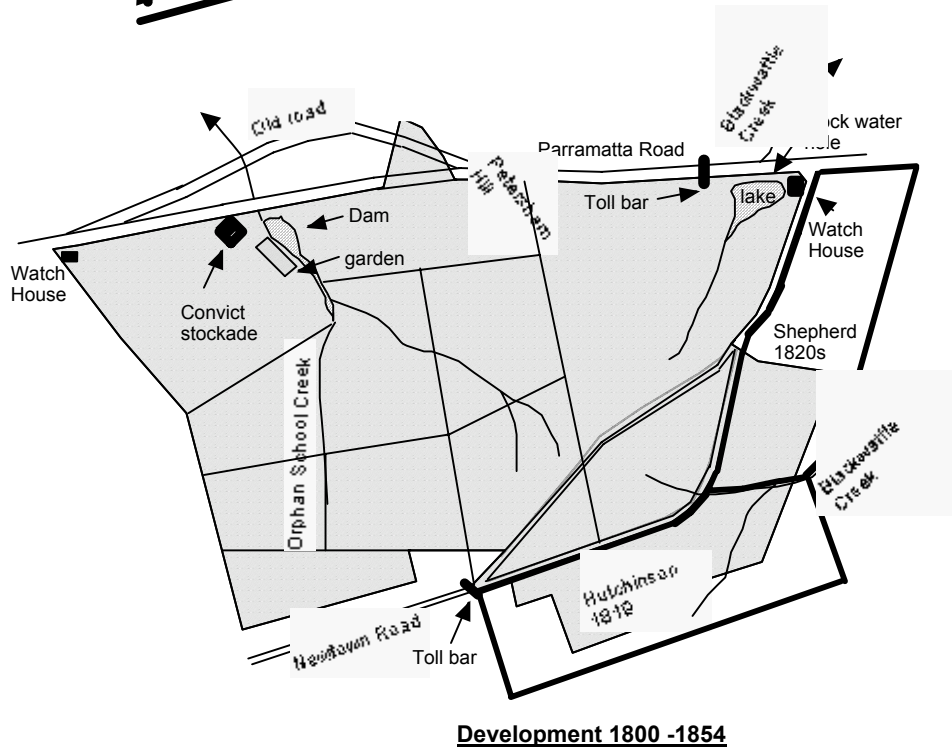
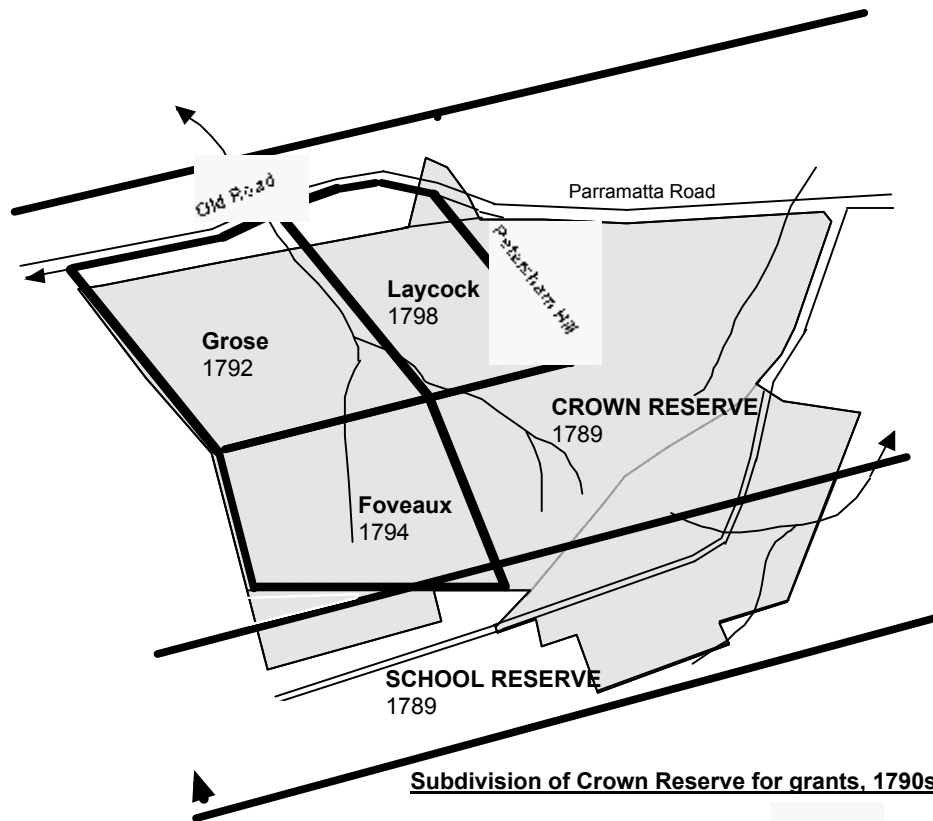
The general term 'Grose Farm' applied to the main campus area by the 1840s. Showing convict stockade and garden, and grants to the south.








Subdivision in the campus area:

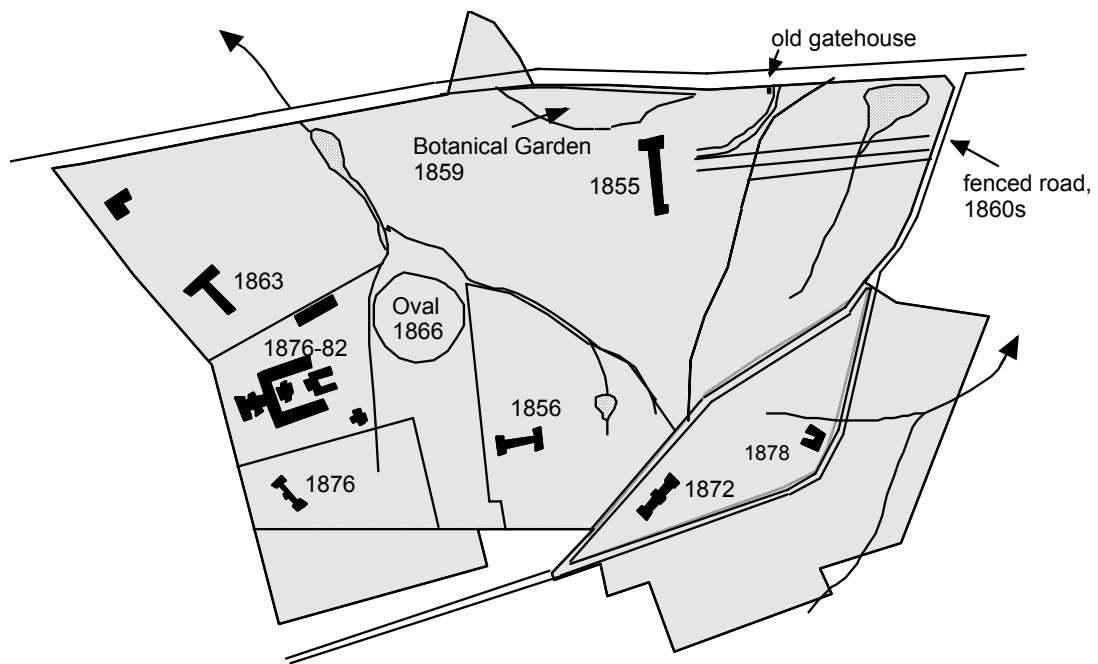
- A. Episcopal residence 1865
- A & B. St. Paul's College 1856
- C. St John's College 1861
- D. St Andrews College 1873
- E. Prince Alfred Hospital 1873
- F. Approach reserve 1863
- G. Women's College 1892
- H. Site for Training College
- J. Victoria Park 1870
- K. Dumb, Deaf & Blind Institute
- 2 -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

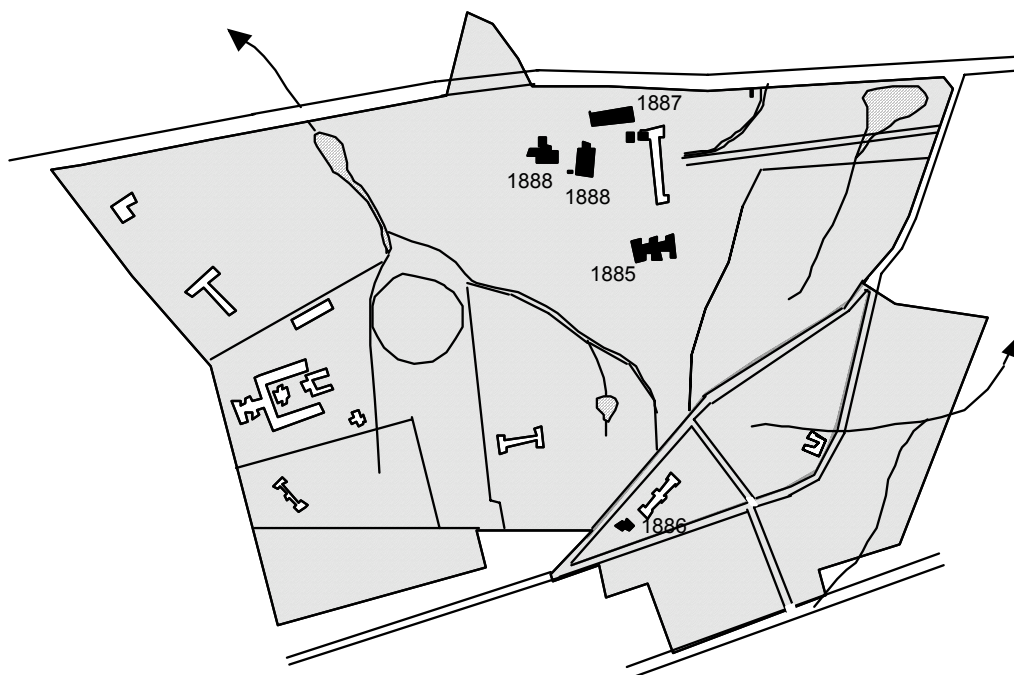


### Key

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | boundaries of reserves and grants   |  | Buildings and developments constructed during the period |
|  | University grounds  |  | lease boundaries   |
|   |  |   | University grounds                                       |



**Development of University 1854-1880**



**Development of University 1880 - 1890**

**Key**

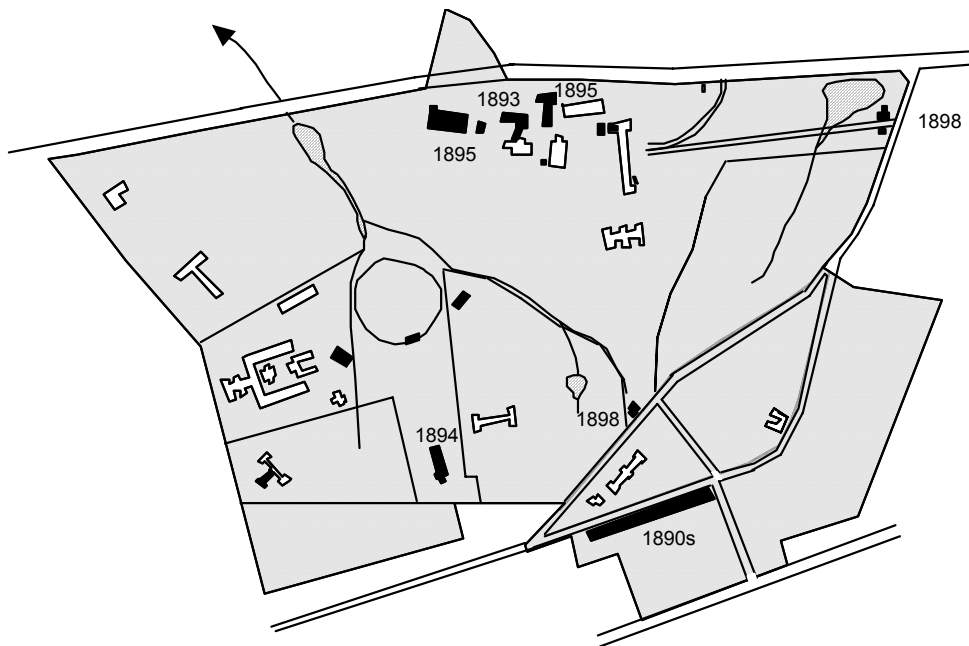


Buildings and developments constructed during the period

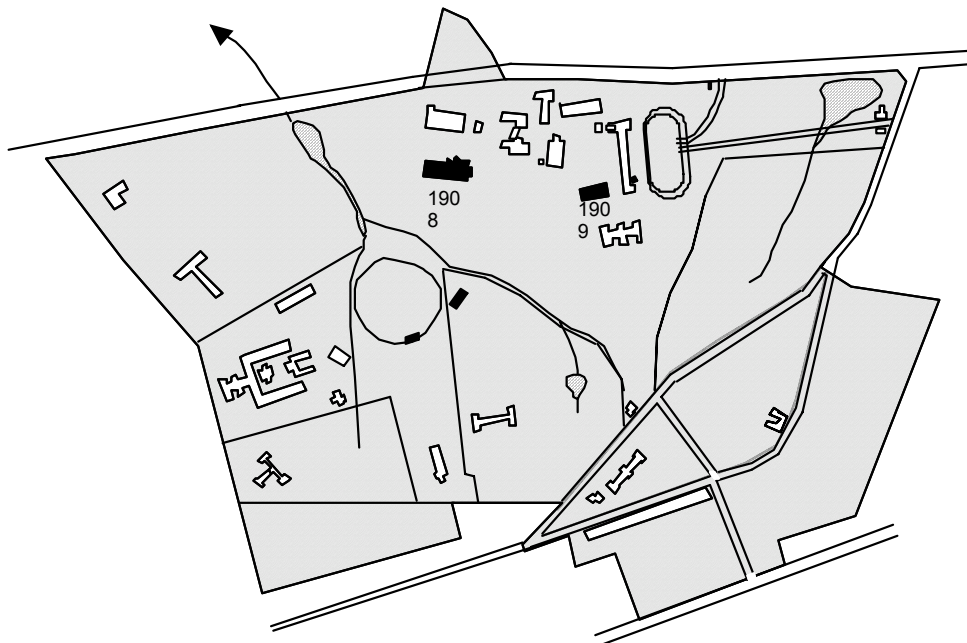
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds



**Development of University 1890 - 1900**



**Development of University 1901 - 1910**

**Key**

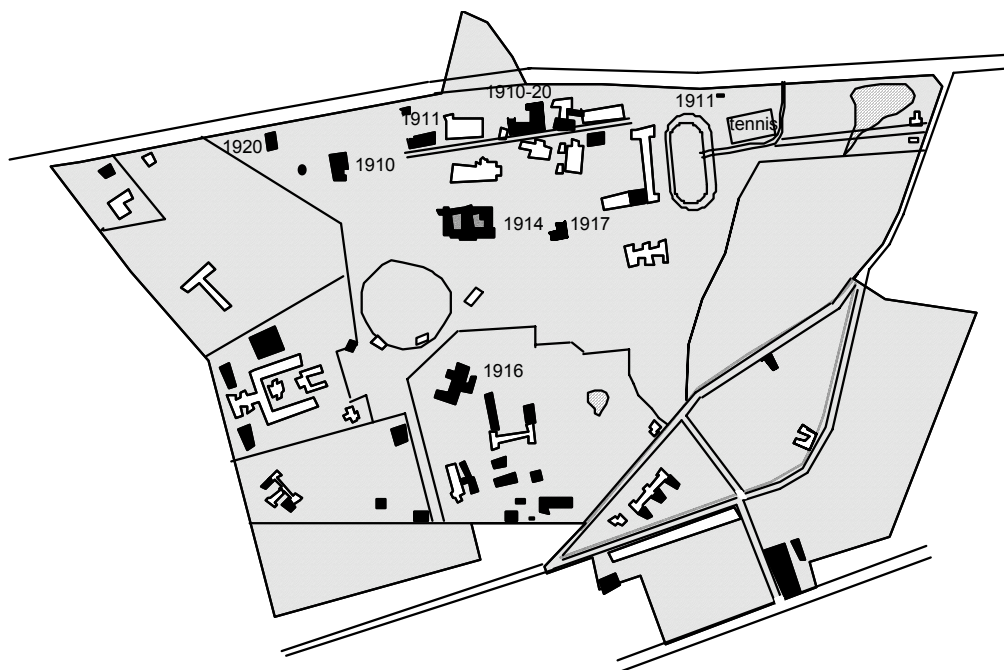


Buildings and developments  
constructed during the period

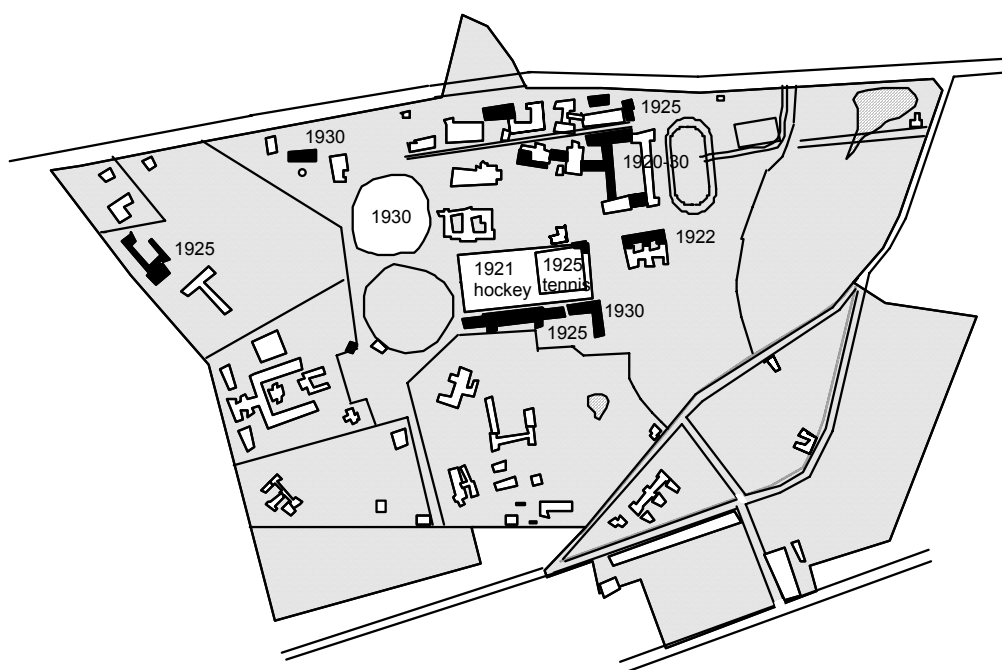
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds



**Development of University 1911-1920**



**Development of University 1921-1930**

**Key**

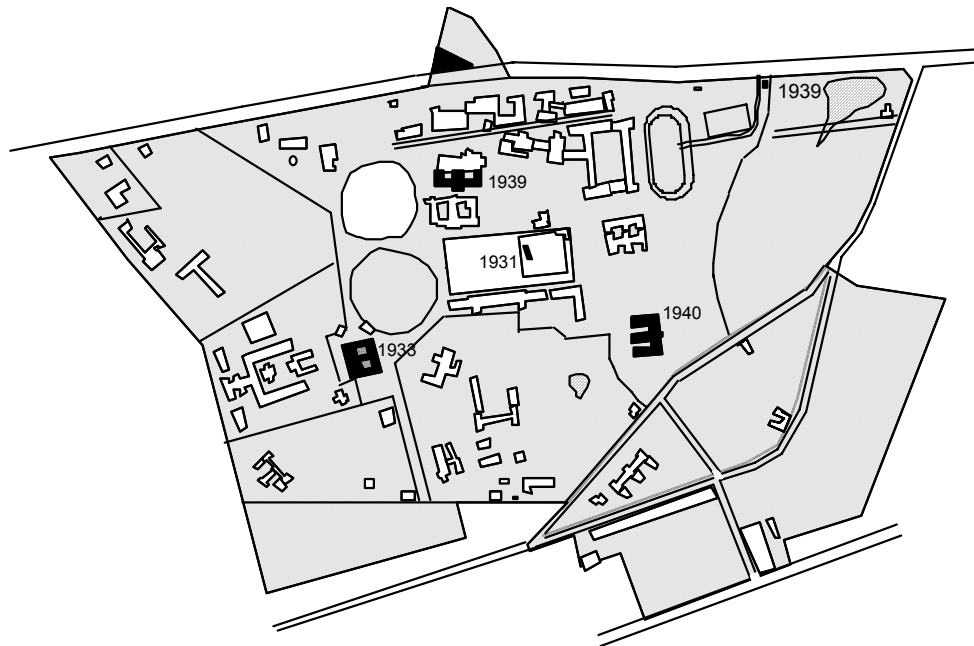


Buildings and developments  
constructed during the period

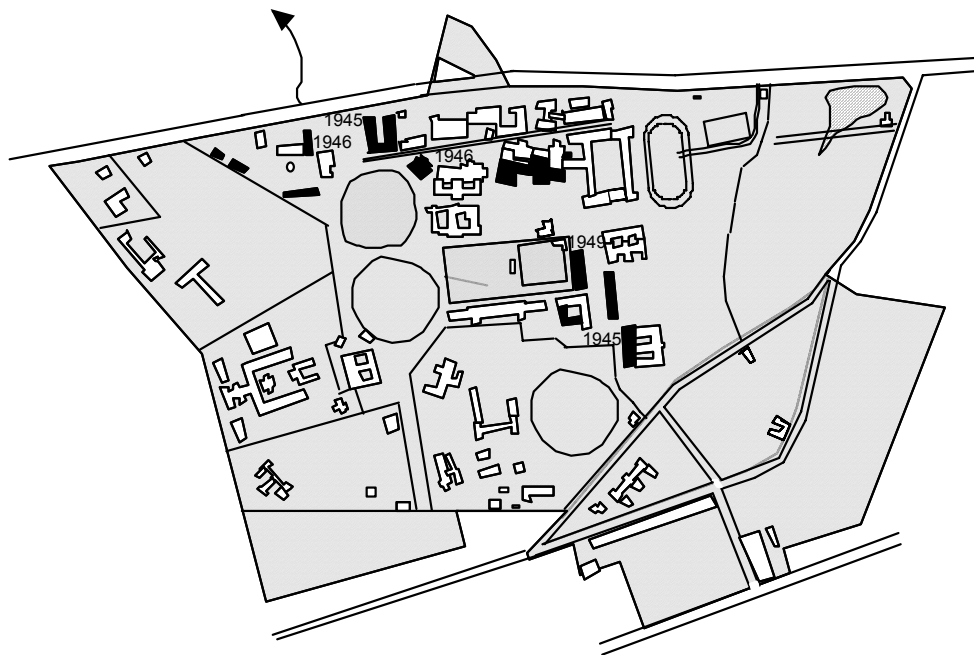
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds





**Development of University 1930-1940**



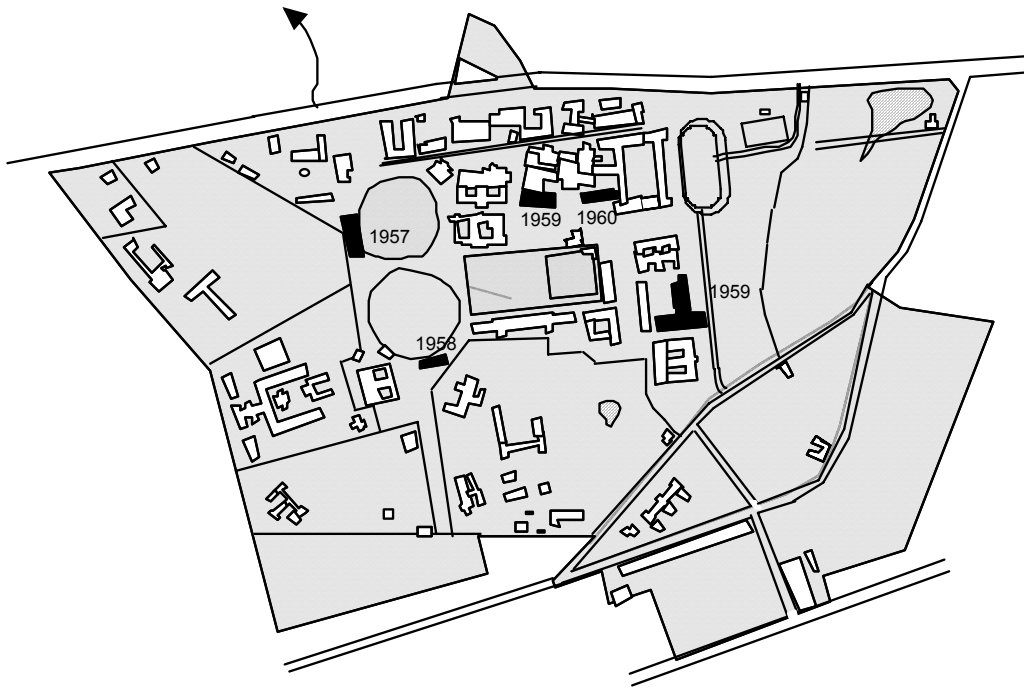
**Development of University 1941-1950**

**Key**

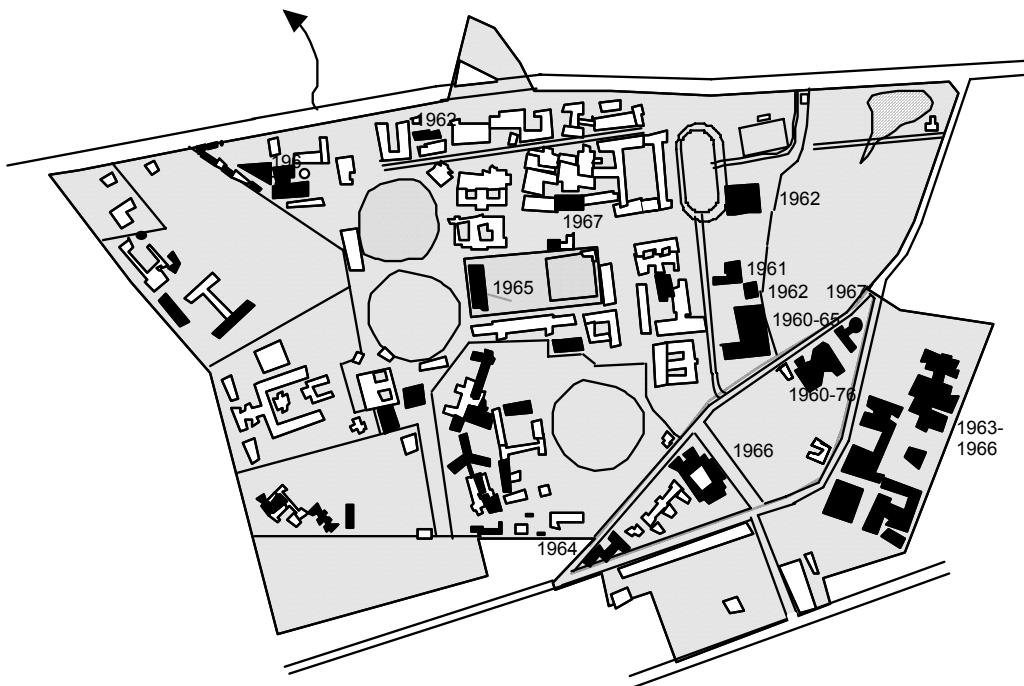
-  Buildings and developments constructed during the period
-  Buildings and features constructed earlier

 University grounds







**Development of University 1951-1960**

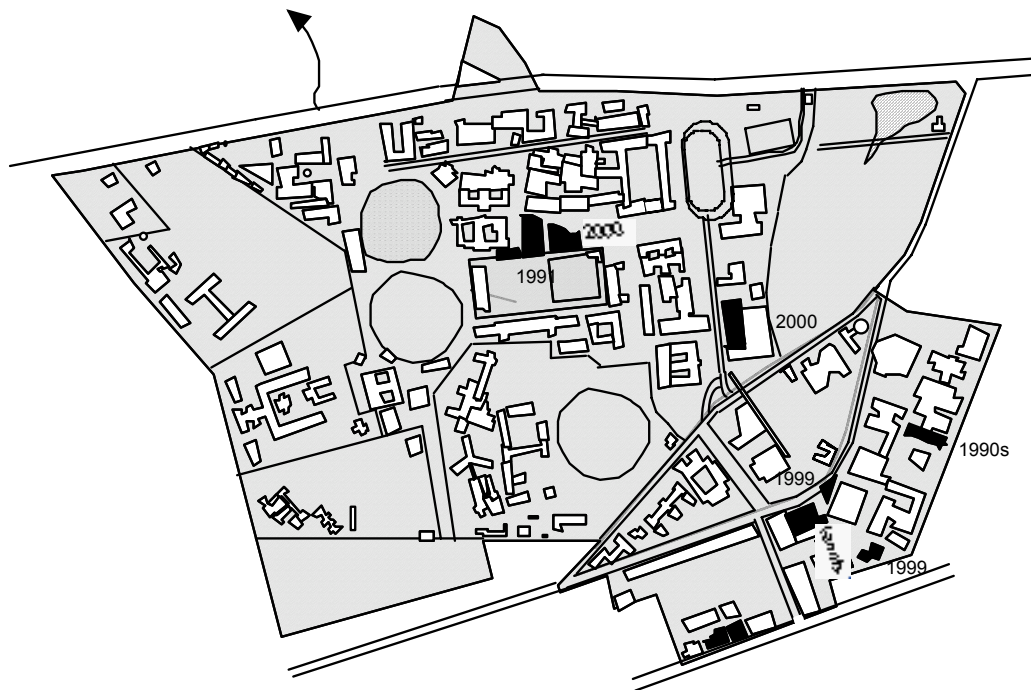


**Development of University 1961-1970**

**Key**



-  Buildings and developments constructed during the period
-  Buildings and features constructed earlier

 University grounds



**Development of University 1990-2000**

**Key**

-  Buildings and developments constructed during the period
-  Buildings and features constructed earlier

 University grounds

## 2.3 DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE CHARTS

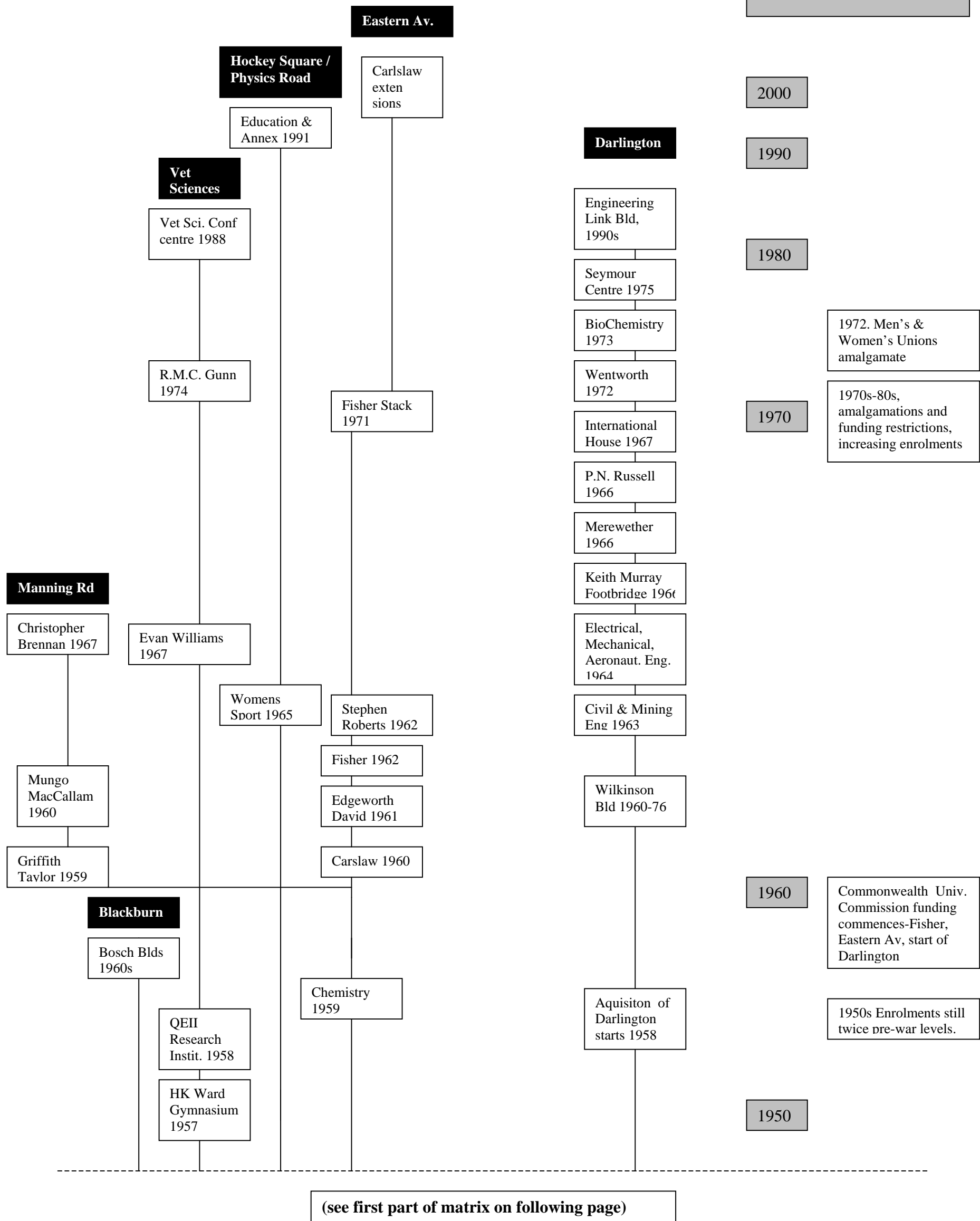
The following sequence charts address important sections of the University grounds, and provide a graphic representation of growth and changes over time, keyed in to external events and developments as they impacted on the University.

Each chart lists in plain boxes the **key buildings** or features in the area being presented. Major additions or changes to each building is linked by a line and a toned box showing **aditn** and date of change. The **demolition** of a building is shown in a black box. Historical developments stimulating changes or impacting on the area are listed as **Context** in plain boxes along the right hand side of the page. A **date** -line is provided in toned boxes on the right hand side as well. Where several areas are dealt with on the one chart, the **name of each area** is identified in a black box at the top of each line.

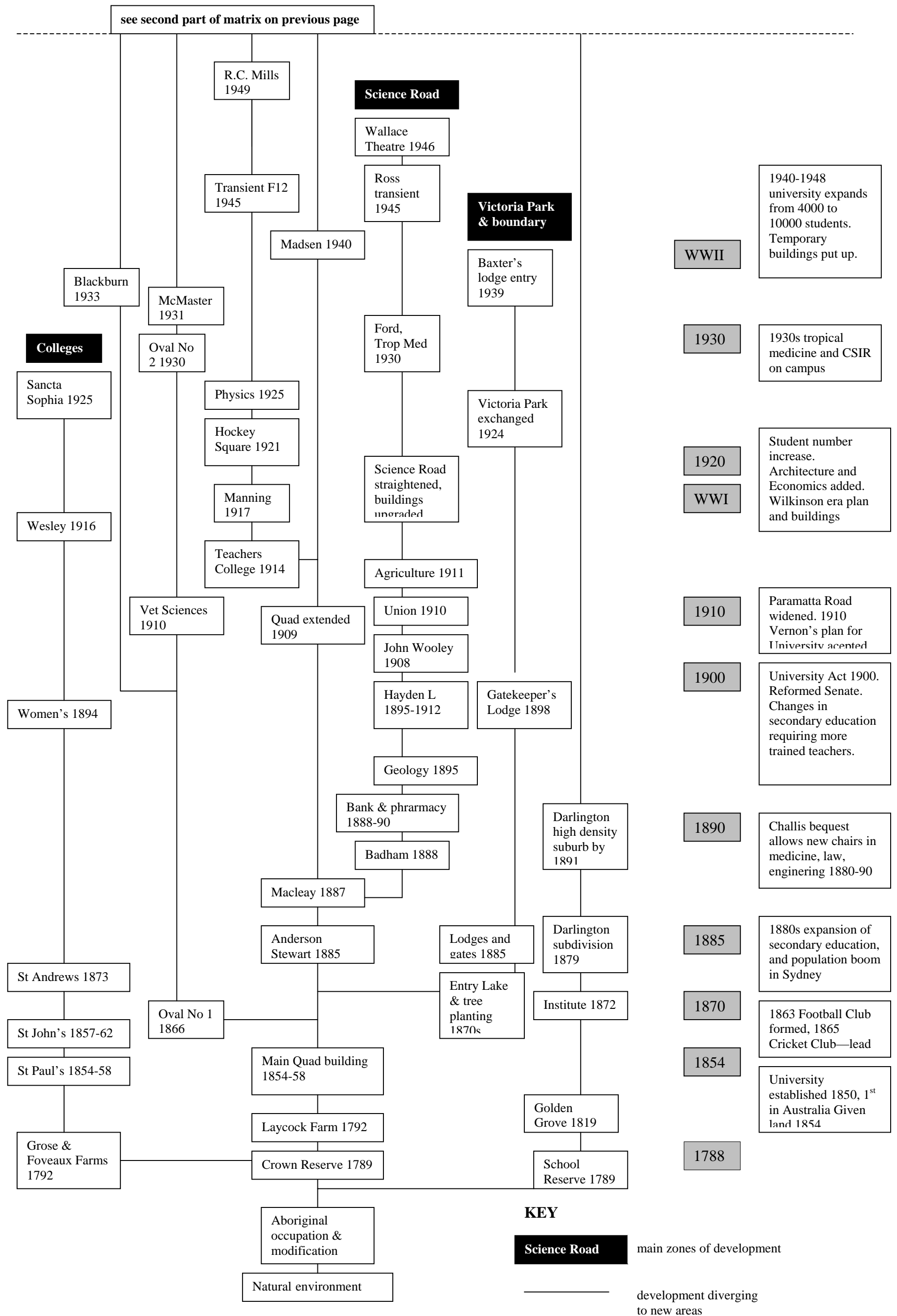
The charts cover the following areas or themes of development:

- Early changes in land tenure
- Overall development of the University of Sydney (two charts)
- Science Road sequence of development
- Hockey Square / Physics Road sequence of development
- Eastern Avenue sequence of development
- Darlington Campus sequence of development
- Sequence of development of sporting facilities.

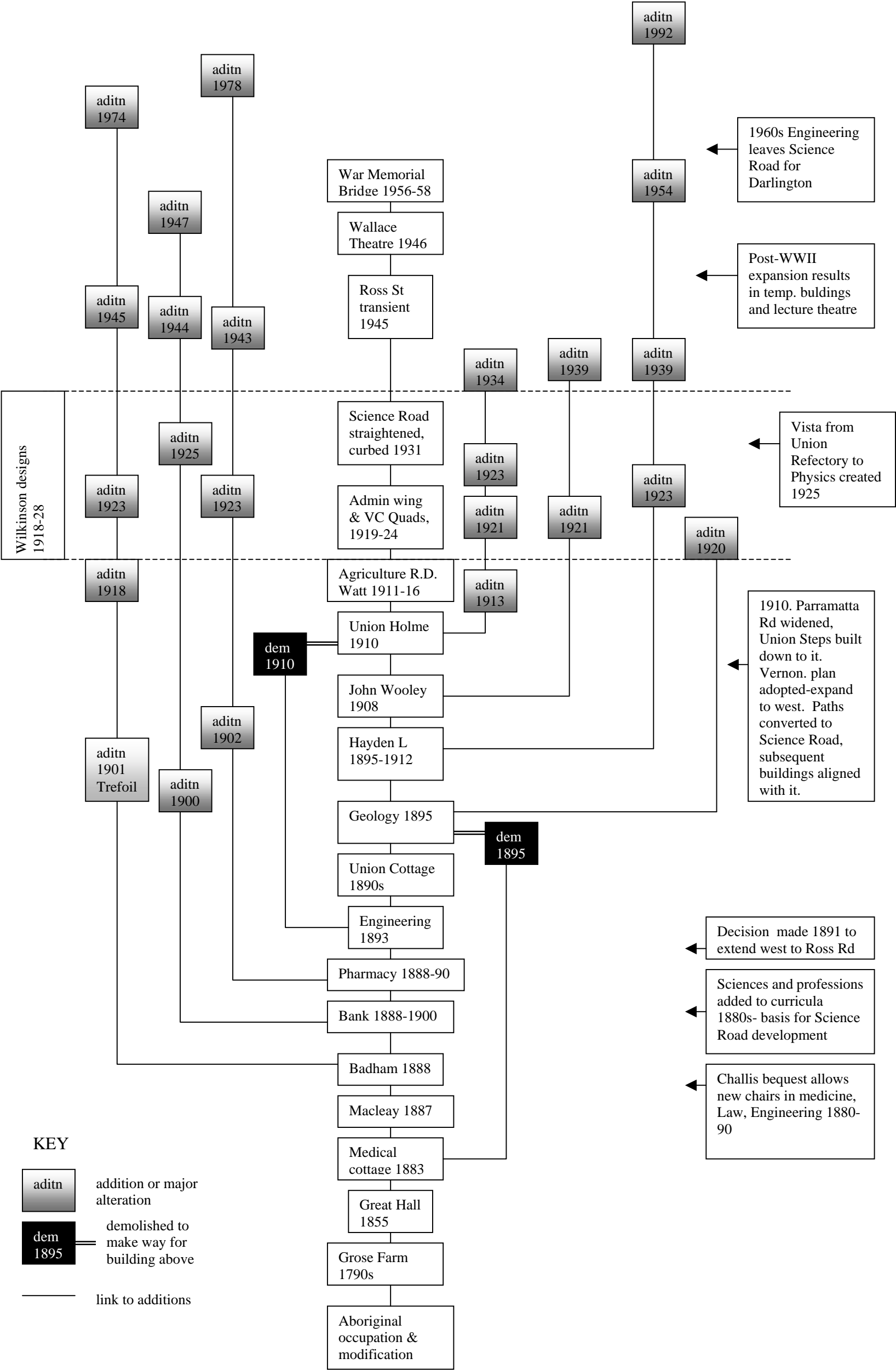
OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—MATRIX 1



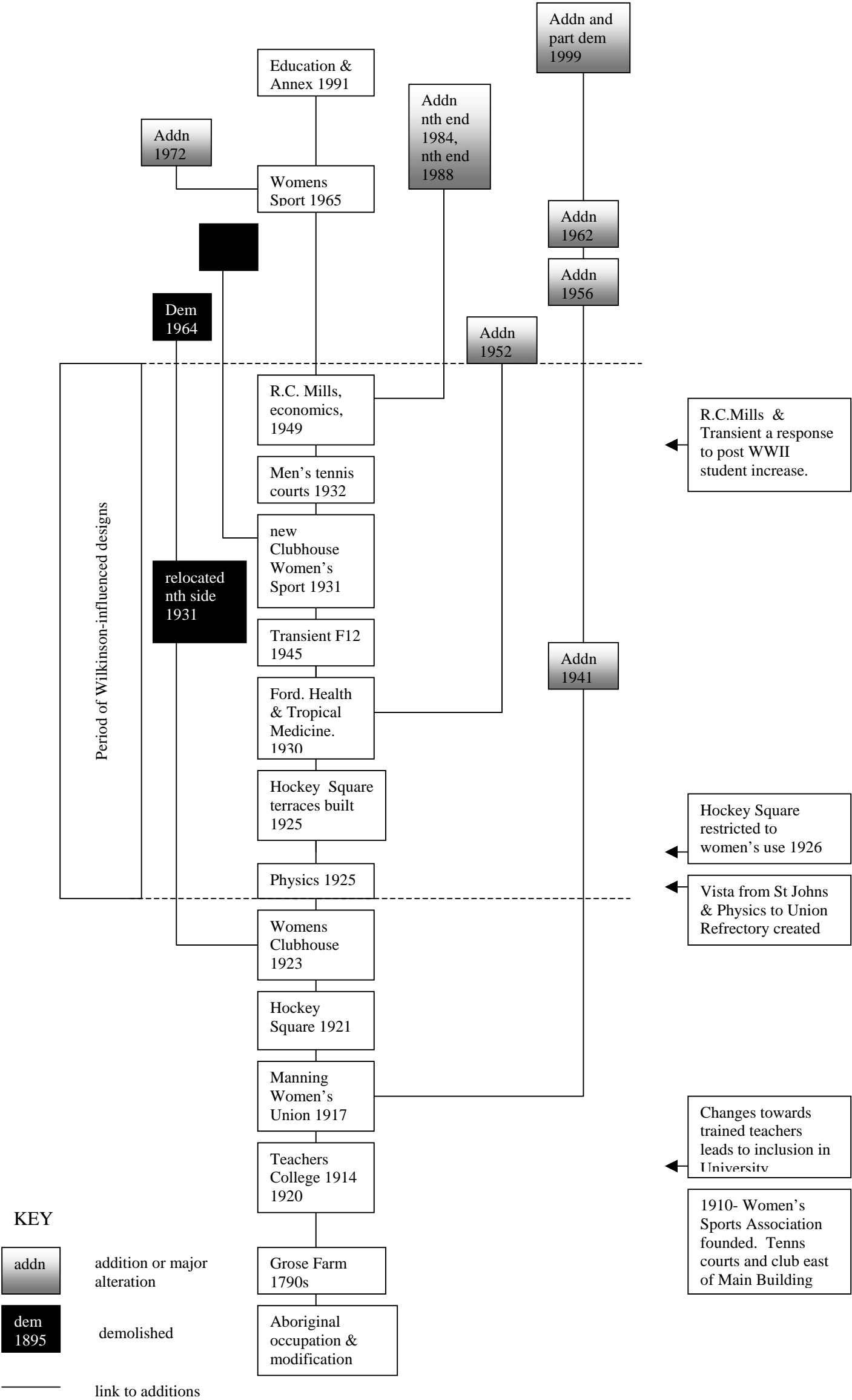
## OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—MATRIX 2



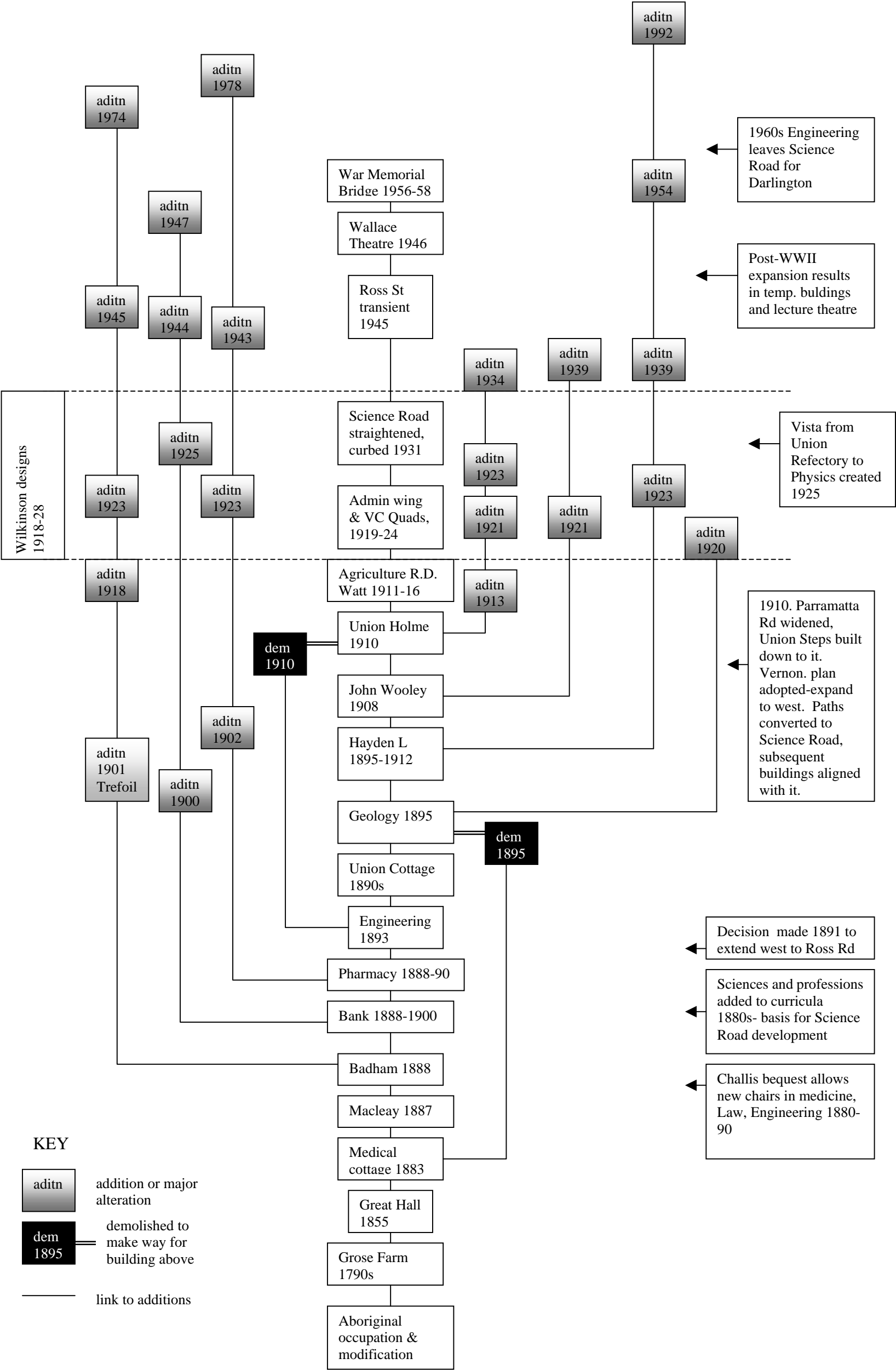
SCIENCE ROAD SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT



HOCKEY SQUARE / PHYSICS ROAD SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT

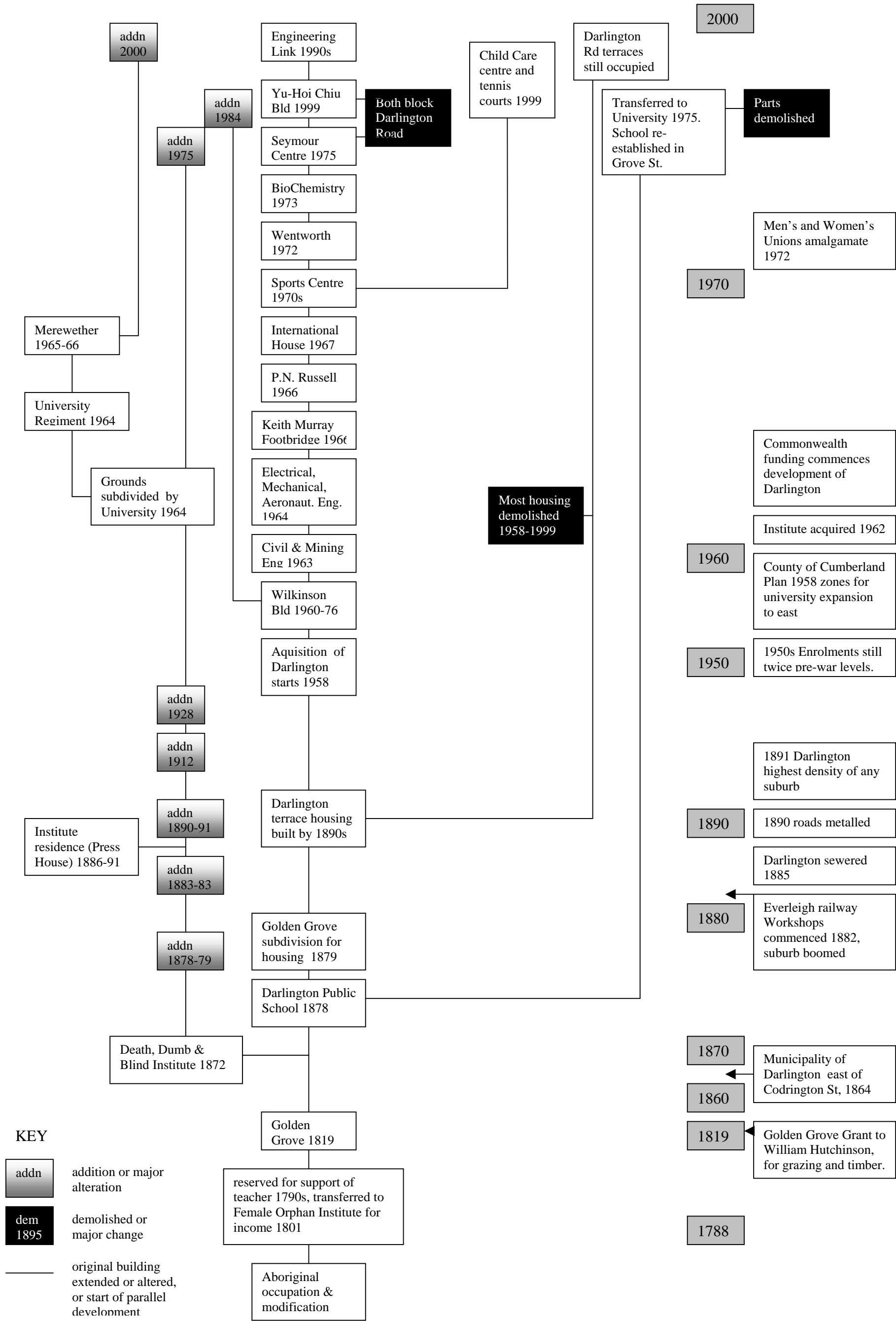


SCIENCE ROAD SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT

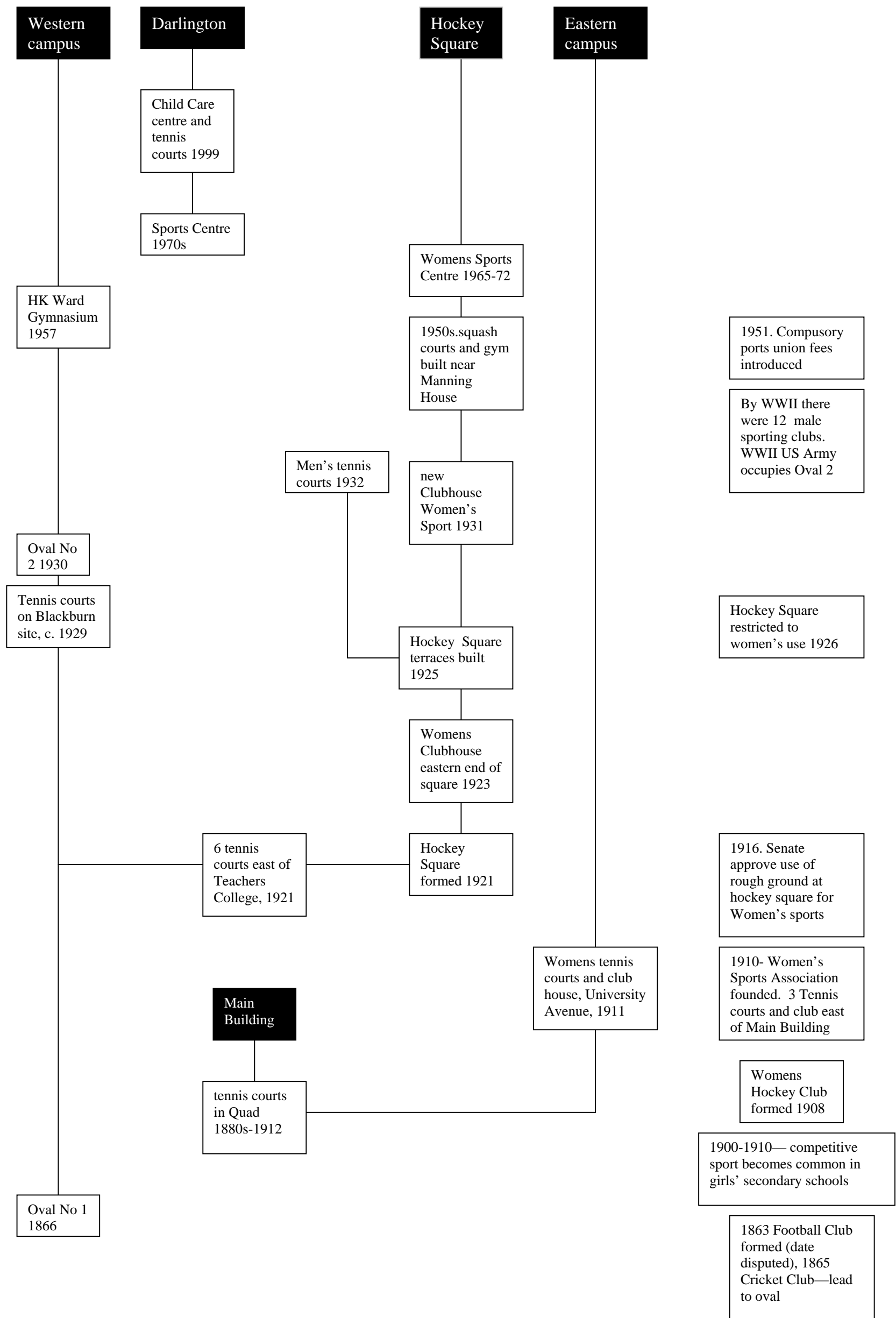




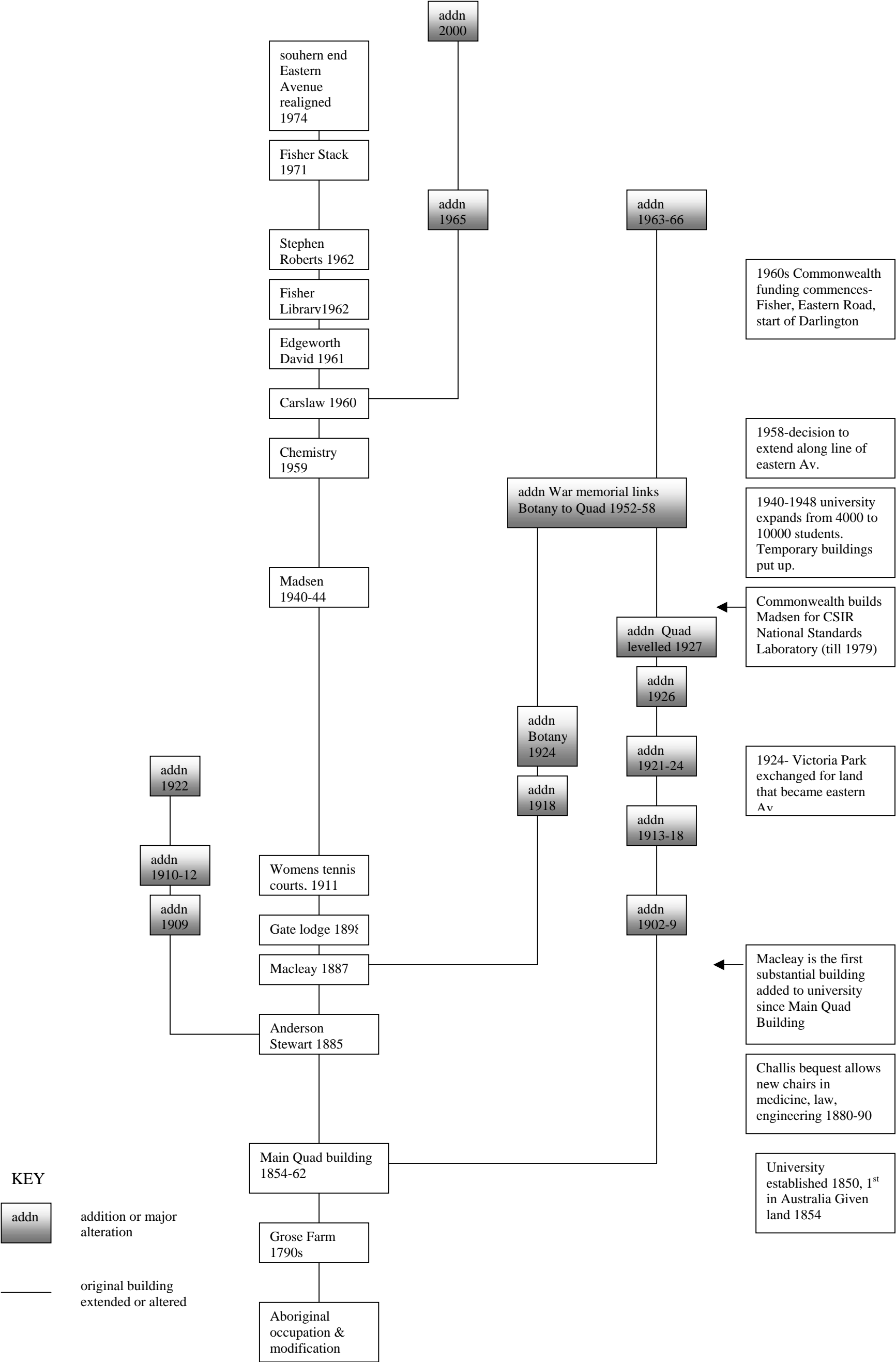
DARLINGTON CAMPUS SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT



SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTING FACILITIES



EASTERN AVENUE SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT



### **3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 GROUNDS AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS: CAMPERDOWN AND DARLINGTON CAMPUSES**

##### **Overview**

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

The Camperdown Campus is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Victoria Park to the east, City Road and a series of residential colleges associated with the University to the south, and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and other colleges to the west. The Darlington Campus is located on the south side of City Road, also south of the Camperdown Campus, and is bounded by City Road on its north side, Cleveland Street and Shepherd Street to the east, Abercrombie Street to the south, and Golden Grove Street to the west, not including the current Darlington Primary School on Golden Grove Street.

The topography of the campuses 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 Darlington Road to avoid the boggy lower ground around the headwaters of Blackwattle Creek through which Darlington Road runs.

The character of the campuses is quite varied reflecting the changing topography, their different histories, the variety of architectural styles and forms of the buildings, and the different landscape treatments and plantings. In addition, the somewhat irregular road system of the Camperdown Campus contributes to the varied, if not confused quality of this campus.

The Camperdown Campus displays the character of its university use since the mid nineteenth century. The Darlington Campus is more mixed, retaining substantial residential, suburban and institutional qualities in addition to later and also substantial University elements.

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 quadrangles to the east of and within the Main 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.

The physical layout of the Darlington Campus is still defined by the original street pattern of the suburb, overlain with new institutional buildings that have largely replaced the former residential terraces and commercial buildings, and have subsumed some of the smaller streets. The original suburb boundary on the south and east followed the line of

the main tributary of Blackwattle Creek, which did not conform in all cases with later street alignments. Hence a few of the University buildings are in fact strictly speaking partially within the neighbouring suburb of Newtown (eg Civil Engineering (J05), and the Union Childcare Centre (J08)). Some of the surviving buildings constructed when Darlington was a suburb reflect street alignments now lost—such as the Rose Street Building (J04) which is aligned on the west to the former Rose and on the south to the former Calder Road, and the rear of the Civil Engineering Workshop (J06) which aligns to the former laneway between Rose and Shepherd Streets. The Institute Building (the former Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute) was excluded from the Darlington suburb area when gazetted in 1864, and this exclusion was reinforced by the brick wall that later formed the Institute's Darlington Road boundary.

The strong influence of the form of Darlington suburb on the current University campus is seen in the remaining streets of Darlington Road and Alma Street (now in part Maze Crescent), Shepherd and Abercrombie Streets, Codrington Street (now in part Butlin Av), Rose Street (west) and its parallel lanes, and is echoed in building alignments or movement corridors along the lines of Rose Street (east), and parts of Raglan Street and Raglan Lane. The surviving suburban-era buildings are the Darlington Road terraces (and streetscape), the former Darlington Public School, and former factory or workshop buildings that are now the Services Building (G12), the Joiners' Shop (H05), the University Garage (H07), Civil Engineering Workshop (J06), the Rose Street Building (J04), the Institute Building and Caretaker's Cotage, and the tin Shed gallery (G03). Other reminders of the suburban origins include fences and walls around the Institute Building grounds, the fence, memorial and gateway features adjacent to Darlington School, the curbing treatments on several streets and other small scale vestiges which have yet to be fully documented.

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 Building, along the City Road boundary near the Carslaw Building and the Institute, and around the colleges.

Some plantings have a Mediterranean style complementary to their associated buildings. This is particularly evident along the main elevation of the Physics Building with its slender cypresses and box hedging.

Institutional plantings on campus to some extent reflect contemporary horticultural fashions, with extensive use of species such as *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar) 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 and the Seymour Centre), of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Five-veined Paperbark) in the Darlington Campus and of native shrubs around the Edgeworth David Building and the Stephen Roberts Lecture Theatre.

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. While this use of a restricted number of species can lead to a consistency of landscape character, it also carries the risks inherent in any monocultures and reduces the

educational value of the plantings for subjects such as Botany, Landscape Architecture, Agriculture and Art.

The University buildings are generally low to medium rise and fall into several broad categories of style/form and these are described in further detail below.

## **Landscape and Plantings**

The University has a diverse range of plantings and landscaping, which is summarised here.

- ***University Avenue plantings***

A roughly triangular area inside the campus, at the southwestern corner of Parramatta Road and University Avenue is planted with an eclectic mix of indigenous and exotic trees underplanted with garden beds and shrubs. Species include a large *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig), several *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine), *Olea europea* ssp. *africana* (African Olive) and *Acacia dealbata* (Black Wattle). These trees are important as part of a group at one of the key entry points to the University rather than as individual specimens.

The mixed plantings along the boundary between the campus and Victoria Park give way to a significant formal avenue of *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig), as University Avenue sweeps up to the major lawn area to the north of the Main Building.

- ***University Place lawns***

These lawns are an important open space, not only providing visual access to the Main Building but also the opportunity for assembly of students and holding of functions and events.

- ***Lawns and plantings south of the Great Hall***

Approaching the intersection of Manning Road and University Place, there are large figs at the southeastern corner of the Main Building. Along the front elevation of the Main Building are shrub plantings of *Camellia* spp. and other shrubs

- ***Main Building quadrangle lawns***

The quadrangle lawns are turfed, with only a single tree in this major open space, a specimen of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) planted in the southeast corner.

- ***Vice Chancellors Courtyard***

The Vice Chancellor's Courtyard is a charming enclosed landscape with important historical associations with Professors Leslie Wilkinson and E G Waterhouse.

- ***Eastern Avenue plantings***

Outside Fisher Library is a large specimen of *Melaleuca armillaris* (Bracelet Honeymyrtle).

Between Fisher Library and the Edgeworth David Building and between the Edgeworth David Building and the Stephen Roberts Lecture Theatre are native plantings. Landscaping around the new Lecture Theatre Complex to the west of the Carslaw Building is mainly limited to turfed courtyard spaces, with the planes along the Eastern Avenue boundary.

Eastern Avenue is lined with planes on its eastern side and Brush Box and eucalypts on its western side, in front of the old Medical School and outside the School of Chemistry. The planting of planes continues on the eastern side to the exit of Eastern Avenue to City Road.

- ***Specimen tree on corner of Fisher and Physics Roads***

The large specimen of *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane) in this prominent location has some landmark value as well as its aesthetic significance.

- ***Trees in the chemistry courtyard***

The plantings of *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane) in the Chemistry Building courtyard are important as a group rather than as individual specimens. Between the rear of the Chemistry Lecture Hall and the Biochemistry Building are specimens of *Olea europaea* (Common Olive) and *O. europaea* ssp. *africana* (African Olive), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) and *Ficus elastica* (Rubber Tree).

- ***Park at the north end of the Mills Building***

The small park at the northern end of the Mills Building, east of the Squash Courts and the pavilion for the University Tennis Club, is dominated by two significant specimens of native figs, one of *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) and the other of *F. obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig).

- ***Azalea and gardenia plantings along Physics Road***

The Tennis Courts in Physics Road are edged with plantings of Jacaranda with understorey planting of *Viburnum* sp. and *Agapanthus*. Along the northern side of Physics Road are shrubberies of *Rhododendron* cultivars (azaleas) and *Gardenia* spp. (Gardenia).

At the eastern end of the Physics Building is a large specimen of Jacaranda and along the front (northern elevation) the architecture of the building is complemented by Mediterranean style plantings of *Cupressus sempervirens* 'Italica', with box hedging, *Agapanthus* and some prostrate juniper.

- ***Hockey Square***

The Hockey Square (also referred to as 'hockey ground' and 'the square') is a major open space on the Camperdown Campus, allowing an important vista from Manning Road south to the Physics Building. The vista is glimpsed through *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean Cypress) at the southeastern corner of Manning House. A further row of the same species lines the eastern side of the Lawn Tennis courts, while the southern boundary is planted with a mix of *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Nettle Tree) and *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum).

- ***Lawns, trees and shrubs along Western Avenue between Carillon Avenue and the laneway to the parking station***

Along Western Avenue in the vicinity of Wesley and St Andrew's Colleges the landscape has more of a rainforest character, with spreading canopies of large native figs, *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), again with extensive use of *Agapanthus* underplanting and *Murraya* hedging. A row of *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) dominates the western side of Western Avenue, just south of the St Andrew's Principal's Lodge.

- ***Tree bordered lawn south of Bosch Building 1A***

This lawn is bordered with a mix of poplars, both *Populus deltoides* (Cottonwood or American Black Poplar) and *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar). At the edge of the Bosch Building is a stand of *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Liquidamber).

- ***Trees and grass in front of the Blackburn Building***

Along the front of the Blackburn Building are planted shrubs of native species such as *Syzygium* sp. and *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (Blueberry Ash). Between the Blackburn Building and the Bruce Williams Sports Pavilion are two rows of closely planted *Cupressus* sp. In front of the Blackburn Building is a brick edged garden with shrubby plantings, *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Buffalo Grass) lawn and two rows of *Platanus* sp. Either side of the steps to the east of the Blackburn Building are native plantings of *Grevillea* sp.

- ***Trees, lawns and shrubs along Western Avenue adjacent to Wesley College***

The area to the north of Wesley College, to the rear of the Physics Building, is planted with a mix of *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar) and *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel). Between Western Avenue and the front of the College the avenue is lined with a mix of native and exotic tree species, including *Ficus microphylla* var. *hillii* (Hill's Fig), *Ulmus parvifolius* (Chinese Elm), *Harpephyllum caffrum* (Kaffir Plum) and *Agonis flexuosa* (Willow Myrtle).

- ***Trees, agapanthus and gardenias along Western Avenue adjacent to Oval 1***

Trees on the edge of Oval No.1, adjoining Western Avenue include an eclectic grouping of *Cupressus torulosa* (Bhutan Cypress), *Podocarpus elatus* (Plum Pine), *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box), *Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark), *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum), *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar Cedar), *Acacia baileyana* (Cootamundra Wattle) and *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Nettle Tree).

Closer to the Avenue on its western side are three large specimens of *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig)

- ***The whole of Ovals 1 and 2 and their encircling tree plantings***

The mature mixed tree plantings around the perimeters of Ovals 1 and 2 define the boundaries of these significant recreational open spaces within the campus. An eclectic mix of indigenous and exotic species includes *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River Oak), *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak), *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), *E. bicostata* (Southern Blue Gum), *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box), *Erythrina x sykesii* (Coral Tree) and *Populus nigra* var. *italica* (Lombardy Poplar).

Closer to Veterinary Science the plantings are dominated by eucalypts, particularly *E. bicostata*, whereas on the Western Avenue side of Oval 2, near Manning Road, there are more exotic species, particularly *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar) and *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean Cypress)

- ***Araucarias on Western Avenue next to the Chaplaincy***

A group of five of the indigenous species, *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) are important to this location.

- ***Specimen tree at the corner of Western Avenue and Manning Road***



The large specimen of *Populus deltoides* (American Black Poplar, Cottonwood) on this landmark site is significant for its high aesthetic value.

- ***Plantings to the east of the Teachers College***

East of the Teachers College, adjoining the Lawn Tennis Courts site, is a row of *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Nettle Tree) and *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box). Within the eastern courtyard of the College are specimens of three palm species, *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palm), *Washingtonia filifera* and *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm).. To the south of the College are specimens of *Populus deltoides* (Cottonwood or American Black Poplar), *Liquidambar straciflua* (Liquidamber) and *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane).

- ***Trees, shrubs and lawns along Science Road***

The mature plantings along Science Road are particularly important in the landscape of the campus. They line one of the major thoroughfares, from the arch between the Main Building and the Botany School in the east, to Western Avenue in the east, and frame the significant buildings along the road. The diverse plantings include indigenous and exotic tree species, with shade-loving underplantings. Garden beds are defined by sandstone kerbs and low walls. Species include numerous mature specimens of *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and other Australian rainforest species with a shrub layer of flowering ornamentals.

Plantings near the War Memorial Art Gallery at the eastern end of Science Road include mature specimens of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (Hibiscus) cultivars and beds of *Agapanthus* (Nile Lily). Trees include *Gleditsia* sp. and *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean Cypress). recent underplantings include *Maranta* sp. and *Spathophyllum* sp. , *Acanthus mollis*, near the Macleay Museum and *Abelia x grandiflora* (Glossy Abelia). On the paving outside the bank building are tubs containing standard specimens of *Ficus* sp.

In the garden to the south of the Holme Building are shrubs such as *Abelia*, *Camellia sasanqua* cultivars and trees including *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar) and *Ulmus* sp. (Weeping Elm). The lawn area to the south of the Holme Building is fringed with flowering shrubs including *Camellia japonica* cultivars.

Further west, past Russell Place, Science Road is bordered by *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Ulmus parvifolius* (Chinese Elm) with dense screen planting of *Murraya paniculata* (Orange Jessamine). Outside the Hayden Lawrence Building, tall Lombardy poplars and stands of *Strelitzia nicolai* (Bird of Paradise Tree) frame the steps. The garden around the building has a rainforest look with dark foliaged trees, camellias and tree ferns.

Outside the Wallace Theatre are Brush Box and *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) with *Ficus pumila* (Creeping Fig) on the walls of the building. Outside the Watt Building are clipped shrubs either side of the main steps and a Jacaranda overarching the entrance. Underplantings include camellias and azaleas and *Dietes* sp. A mix of dark foliaged shrubs with the lighter tracery of the trees' canopies. Once again, heavy use of Brush Box.

Further down Science Road to its western end, shrubbery planting between the road and the Oval includes *Agapanthus*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, and camellias.

- ***Plantings west of the H K Ward Gym***

Past the Sports Clinic are plantings of *Erythrina x sykesii* (Coral Tree) and around the small pavilion on the edge of the oval near the H K Ward Gymnasium is a stand of *Araucaria* spp.

- ***Lawn and trees around the Round House***

At the corner of City Road and Cleveland Street, outside the round building of International House are *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda). To the rear of International House are tall mature casuarinas, with underplanting of tree ferns and *Asplenium* sp. (Bird's Nest Fern).

- ***Trees in front court of the Seymour Centre***

The forecourt of the Seymour Centre, at the corner of Cleveland Street and City Road, is planted with rows of *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane), contemporary with the construction of the performing arts venue and representative of the widespread use of this low-maintenance, pollution-resistant tree species for amenity planting throughout Sydney.

- ***Melaleucas in lane to the east of the Seymour Centre***

Planting at the rear of the Seymour Centre consists of Brush Box and casuarinas, with *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Five-veined Paperbark) along the eastern side of the building.

- ***Casuarinas to south of the Wilkinson Building***

Around the Wilkinson (Architecture) Building are tall mature casuarinas, consistent with the period of construction and the contemporary popularity of native plantings.

- ***Street trees along the north arm of Maze Crescent***

Maze Crescent in the Darlington Campus is lined with casuarinas, eucalypts and planes, again underplanted with masses of *Agapanthus*. Pollarded ?pears are planted between the car parking bays, supplemented with *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar).

- ***Poplars behind the Art Workshop***

To the rear of the Tin Sheds and other buildings fronting City Road are 'spotty' plantings.

- ***Lawns and trees around the Old Darlington School***

This area is important as the setting for the surviving buildings of the Darlington Public School. The streetscape is dominated by a row of *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box).

- ***Lawn area next to the University Sports Centre***

This is an important open space associated with a newer recreational facility on campus.

- ***Vestigial street trees along Darlington Road***

Darlington Road is lined with *Populus deltoides* (Cottonwood or American Black Poplar). This is a significant streetscape, a remnant of the row housing that once typified the suburb of Darlington.

- ***Plantings in front of the Institute Building***

This visually prominent area, adjacent to City Road, is dominated by plantings of *Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii* (Hill's Fig) and *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), with a large and significant specimen of *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) at the northeastern end.

## Buildings

As noted, the University buildings are generally low to medium rise. They fall into several broad categories of style/form, as follows. 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.

Early sandstone buildings	Two or three storey sandstone buildings, usually with tower features and ornate carved decoration (eg the Main Building A14). Although much later, the Madsen Building (F09) continues this form. In formal terms, these early buildings are examples of the Victorian Gothic styles.
Late nineteenth century/early twentieth century brick buildings with sandstone trims	Two to four storey buildings, some domestic in scale, others quite large, dark red brickwork with sandstone trims (eg R D Watt Building A04). Often these buildings reflect the earlier Victorian Gothic sandstone building forms, such as by the use of steeply pitched gables. In formal terms, these buildings are examples of the Victorian/Federation Gothic styles or Federation Free Style.
Early twentieth century painted render/mediterranean	Two to four storey buildings reflecting the Inter War Mediterranean Style (eg Physics Building A28). In some cases these buildings display the use of sandstone trims which gives a sense of continuity with the earliest, fully 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 (eg Ross Street Building A03).
Post 1945 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 (eg Chemistry Building F11), pre-cast exposed aggregate panels, or rough off-form concrete (eg Biochemistry Building G08). The formal styles are the Post War and Late Twentieth Century International styles, and Late Twentieth Century Brutalist Style.
Late twentieth century buildings	Two to six storey buildings displaying a variety of materials and forms but with a playful, decorated character (eg Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building J14 and the Education Building and Annex A35/36). These buildings reflect the Late Twentieth Century Late Modern and Post Modern styles.

## **Gateposts, Gates, Fences and Walls**

Photographic, plan and dated gate posts suggest that until the 1880s there were no formal stone of Physics Road, which are dated 1881, and must have been relocated from elsewhere, as Physics Road did not exist at that date.

### ***Gates***

Several styles of stone gate post survive, as follows.

- Cylindrical dome-topped gates with crenulated collars are found at the old Medical School gatehouse entrance off City Road, at the entrance to St Paul's College and at the Ross Street entrance. If the City Road gates are contemporaneous with the adjacent Medical School gatehouse lodge, this style may have originated about 1898. A modified version of this design is also found at the original entrance to St John's College, off Parramatta Road. The current St Paul's gates appear to have been relocated from their original position in City Road near the Medical School gate house. The City Road gates have plain cast-iron palisade gate panels, while those at Ross Street are more elaborate, with wrought iron details and one post made of filigree wrought iron. The latter are similar to the 1940 gate panels at the University Avenue entrance (see below), and the posts may have been relocated to the Ross Street entrance at about that time from another entrance (the old Parramatta Road entrance?).
- Gate-posts with a square base chamfered to an octagonal top, with crenulated collar and a lantern on top are found at the two entrances to Eastern Avenue off City Road. The northern-most of the two sets is dated 1888. The palisade-style gate panels have iron spears with elaborate wrought iron decoration.
- Gate posts with a square base chamfered to an octagonal section, with a simple octagonal domed top, located at three former entrances to Victoria Park off City Road. Photos show one set of these gates, near Gardener's and Messenger's Lodges, with lanterns on top, which are now missing. If contemporaneous with Gardener's lodge, they date to about 1885. The gates at Gardener's lodge and opposite Myrtle Street are incised with the words 'Victoria Park', and the single post remaining at Gardener's Lodge also has the words 'Bowling club players only' carved in it.
- Gate posts with square columns and a lantern on top, at Baxter's Lodge entrance, into University Avenue from Parramatta Road. These are dated 1940, and have palisade gate panels and supporting iron post frames similar to those at the Ross Street entrance. They were designed by Leslie Wilkinson.
- Gate posts with tapered square columns, and scalloped top at the entrance to the Darlington Town Hall site, off Darlington Road (Maze Crescent).
- Gate posts with square columns and moulded tops, with wrought iron pricket gate panels, at the northern side of old Darlington Public School. These gates are a war memorial, with an honour rolls on a tablet on the pillars. The gates look too close to the school building to be in their original position.

### ***Fences and walls***

Fencing has evolved over time. Until the 1880s boundary fencing seems to have been primarily timber picket fencing, which was progressively replaced with iron palisade fencing. a number of styles and fences and walls are now found throughout the campus, the main varieties of which are outlined below.

- A palisade fence of iron spears set in a sandstone base course supported on a low sandstone wall of varying height, runs along the City Road boundary of the University, then between the University and Victoria Park, then west along the Parramatta Road boundary. This fence, or major sections of it, would appear to date to the 1880s and 90s, when the various gates were formalised. This fence has been subsequently renewed in various places. A section of similar palisade fence survives along the City Road boundary of Victoria Park, south of the Gardener's Lodge, but the majority of the fencing around the park has been removed. Sections of iron palisade fencing have also been used within the grounds, such as around the western side of the Old Teacher's College.
- A stone wall with iron palisade fence above, supported at intervals by square-section sandstone pillars, runs along the City Road and Butlin Avenue frontages of the Institute, Sydney University Regiment and Merewether buildings. This fence returns into Darlington Road around the Regiment Building, which occupies the site where the Institute for Adult Deaf once stood.. This fence was built progressively from 1878 to 1883.
- A polychrome brick wall with stone quoins was constructed along Old Newtown Road (now Darlington Road) from 1885. This fence has been modified on the Institute Building side to support the raised ground level within the Institute grounds.
- A variety of timber picket, post and rail, and iron hurdle fencing had been used at earlier times as boundary and internal fencing in the university grounds. No remnant examples of this earlier fencing was found during the study.
- Low stone walls have been used in a number of locations around the campus to demark building curtilages and to support lawn and garden terracing. The process of wall construction has been ongoing, and continues, so that dating each example would require detailed archival and photographic research. A good example is along Science Road, where low sandstone walls supporting garden beds step down the northern side of the street, adding considerable character to the streetscape. Sections of these walls have been added to or rebuilt in recent decades, while other sections appear to date back to the first half of the last century. The formal stone terrace walling on the lawns of University Place date from the latter part of the nineteenth century, associated with the creation of the terraces which was completed in the early 1870s.

## **Other Constructed Features**

There are a range of additional constructed features located about the campuses, as described below.

L.E.F. Neill Memorial

Sandstone and marble column (formerly a fountain?) with carved panels and a cast bronze panel, located on the south side of University Oval No. 1.

Isabel Fidler Seat

Stone seat with incised lettering from about 1952, located in small park at the junction of Fisher and Manning Roads.

Milestone, Sydney II miles	A square section stone milestone, relocated from elsewhere, with 'Sydney II' on one face and 'Parramatta XIII' on an adjoining face. Located in Science Road outside the Administration building.
Stone Sarcophagus	A stone sarcophagus, being part of the Nicholson Collection, is located on a terrace outside the southern entrance to the Quadrangle.
Fountain	Sandstone fountain with carved head, located on the south side of Science Road
Horse works/wool press(?)	Located southeast of the John Woolley Building (A20).
Two columns and pergola	Located west of the Badham Building (A16). (relocated from an adjacent site between Badham and Woolley buildings after 1976).
Columns adjoining Edward Ford Building	Six columns and wall, with garden bed, in the service area between Edward Ford and Physics Buildings.
Memorial Water Bubbler	Granite pillar and platform with water bubbler mounted on top of pillar adjacent to Old School Building (G15), Darlington. Incised lettering around platform riser.
Perkins Playground Opening Commemorative Stone Plaque	Marble plaque set in sandstone base, located in vegetable garden on south side of north arm of Maze Crescent, Darlington. Associated with opening of a playground in 1948.
Statue of Gilgamesh	A gift to the University from the Sydney Syrian community, 2000, Located between the old Teachers college and the Women's Sports Centre.
Bust of Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay	Located on Science Road garden area outside Macleay Museum.

There is no comprehensive inventory of artworks in the grounds.

### **Memorial Trees**

The grounds contain some memorial or commemorative plantings such as the Jacaranda Tree planted in memory of Dr Ben Teh in about 1998 located in Fisher Road adjacent to the Anderson Stuart Building.

There is no comprehensive inventory of such plantings.

## Visual and Planning Axes

The grounds feature a number of planning, building or landscape axes which give some structure to the form of the campuses. The following table lists major and minor axes, and also a number of relatively short axes which generally relate to the entrances to or design of buildings.

**Table 3.1 Visual and planning axes**

No.	Related View/ Vista	Name of Axis	Description
<b>Major Axes</b>			
A1	V1	University Avenue	Centred on the Main Building (A14) which extends east through University Place, along University Avenue and into Victoria Park, being evidence of the original main entrance road to the University.
A2	None	Main Building North/South	The cross axis of the Main Building (A14) which extends through the War Memorial Bridge.
A3	V3	Eastern Avenue	Along Eastern Avenue from City Road to University Place.
A4	V5	Hockey Square	Another axis which is important, though not easily appreciated in full on the ground, is that which joins St Paul's College, the Physics Building (A28) and the Union Refectory (A09A). This axis is less distinct on the south side of Science Road because of existing plantings which block the view to and from the Refectory. Similarly, there is no longer any visual link between St Paul's and the Physics Building because of mature plantings and more recent buildings.
A7	V11	Science Road	Along Science Road from the J D Stewart building (B01) up though the War Memorial Bridge to University Place.
<b>Minor Axes</b>			
A5	V6	Western Avenue	Western Avenue between Carillon Avenue and the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute Building (D02), although it is not perceived on ground, this axis continues in plan through the University Ovals 1 and 2, and further north along the short section of Western Avenue which joins Parramatta Road.
A6	V7	Blackburn Building	The axis is centred on the Blackburn Building (D06) and runs through the forecourt east of the building.
A8	V12	J D Stewart Building	The axis relates to the entrance to the J D Stewart Building (B01).
<b>Short Axes</b>			
-	None	McMaster Building	Two short axes to the north and west of the McMaster Building (B14).
-	None	Science Road Buildings	The series of short axes related to the buildings along Science Road such as the R D Watt Building (A04), Heydon-Laurence Building (A08), Holme Building (A09), Badham Building (A16), and the Pharmacy and Bank Building (A15). In general these axes relate to the building entrances.
-	None	Wesley College	Though not within the core study area, the short axis



			related to the entrance to Wesley College has a substantial impact on the University grounds.
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## Views and Vistas

The University campuses provide a number of minor and major views and vistas which have some aesthetic value. These are described in the following table. All of the major and minor axes listed above fall into this category, although not the third category of relatively short axes. In some cases the views or vistas along an axis only extend for part of the length of the axis. Additional comments about the major and minor axes are also provided in the table.

**Table 3.2 Views and Vistas**

No.	Related Axis	Name of Vista	Description
<b>Major Vistas</b>			
V1	Part A1	Views along University Avenue (A14) Axis	The rising land from Victoria Park to the Main Building (A14) emphasises the building on the one view and provides an attractive vista down to the park on the other view. The tree lined University Avenue and path reinforce the axis.
V3	A3	Views along Eastern Avenue Axis	This is a tree lined, rising axis towards University Place.
V5	Part A4	View along Hockey Square Axis	Axial vista from in front to the Physics Building (A28) across Hockey Square along the axis leading to the Union Refectory (A09). The terminal view is obscured by mature plantings.
V11	Part A7	Views along Science Road Axis	The road features an attractive rising/falling character with mature trees lining the road, garden beds of flowering shrubs, a varied urban form created by the way the buildings along the road address it, and an attractive streetscape because of the design quality of most of the buildings.
<b>Minor Vistas</b>			
V2	None	View from terrace adjacent to MacLaurin Hall (part of Main Building (A14))	Provides an elevated view to the southwest towards the Tennis Lawn and Hockey Square. The Squash Courts (A24) detract from the view.
V4	None	View from Tennis Pavilion	Provides an elevated view to the southwest over the Tennis Lawn and towards Hockey Square with the Physics Building (A28) as the backdrop.
V6	Part A5	Views along Western Avenue Axis	Features attractive camellia hedge plantings along the west side of the road for an extended length from Carillon Avenue, along with mature, though discontinuous, tree plantings on both sides.

No.	Related Axis	Name of Vista	Description
V7	A6	View along Blackburn Building (D06) Axis	This short axis has some interest as it runs through the treed forecourt east of the Blackburn Building (D06).
V8	None	Views into University Oval No 1 from Western Avenue	Elevated views into the grassed expanse of the oval, through the trees ringing the oval and with the trees on the far side of the oval as a backdrop.
V9	None	Views into University Oval No 2 from Western Avenue	Elevated views into the grassed expanse of the oval, through the trees ringing the oval and with the trees on the far side of the oval as a backdrop.
V10	None	Manning Road Vista	This is an attractive view from the western end of Manning Road towards the elevated western end of MacLaurin Hall (part of the Main Building (A14)).
V12	A8	View along J D Stewart Building Axis	The axial view of the J D Stewart Building (B01) from Western Avenue.
V13	None	Views towards Old School Building (G15)	Elevated views from a variety of points to the northwest and southwest across the grassed park towards the Old School Building (G15).

## 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Pre-Colonial Archaeological evidence within the Grounds of Sydney University

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

Given the intensive developments that have taken place within the University grounds over the last 200 years, the possibility of any undisturbed deposits remaining within the grounds seems small. However, several areas of open land within the University grounds were inspected to assess their potential to contain stone artefacts or deposits relating to pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation. Within these areas patches of ground devoid of grass were inspected for the presence of Aboriginal stone artefacts:

- St Johns College sports ground;
- areas around University Ovals No 1 and 2;
- areas adjacent to the boundary fence between the University grounds and Victoria Park; and
- open areas around old Darlington School.

In addition to being open land at present, these are locations which were adjacent to, or not too far distant from, original water sources – streams and swampy areas, and thus areas which were more likely to be the focus of Aboriginal campsites and other activities. However, today, apart from contour changes, there is no clear evidence of the original creeklines or swamps and all areas are principally landscaped – they are well-grassed, with heavily-mulched gardens and intermittent trees.

### ***St Johns College sports ground***

On the north-eastern side of the levelled playing field, and particularly the embankment beneath the relatively dense growth of trees and bushes, visible ground surfaces revealed many places with mixed deposits containing construction material such as bricks, gravel and glass. A water pipeline has been installed along this side of the sports ground. This side of the playing fields would have been nearest the original line 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 *in situ* and undisturbed.

### ***University ovals and Victoria Park boundary***

No areas with the potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposit were located around:

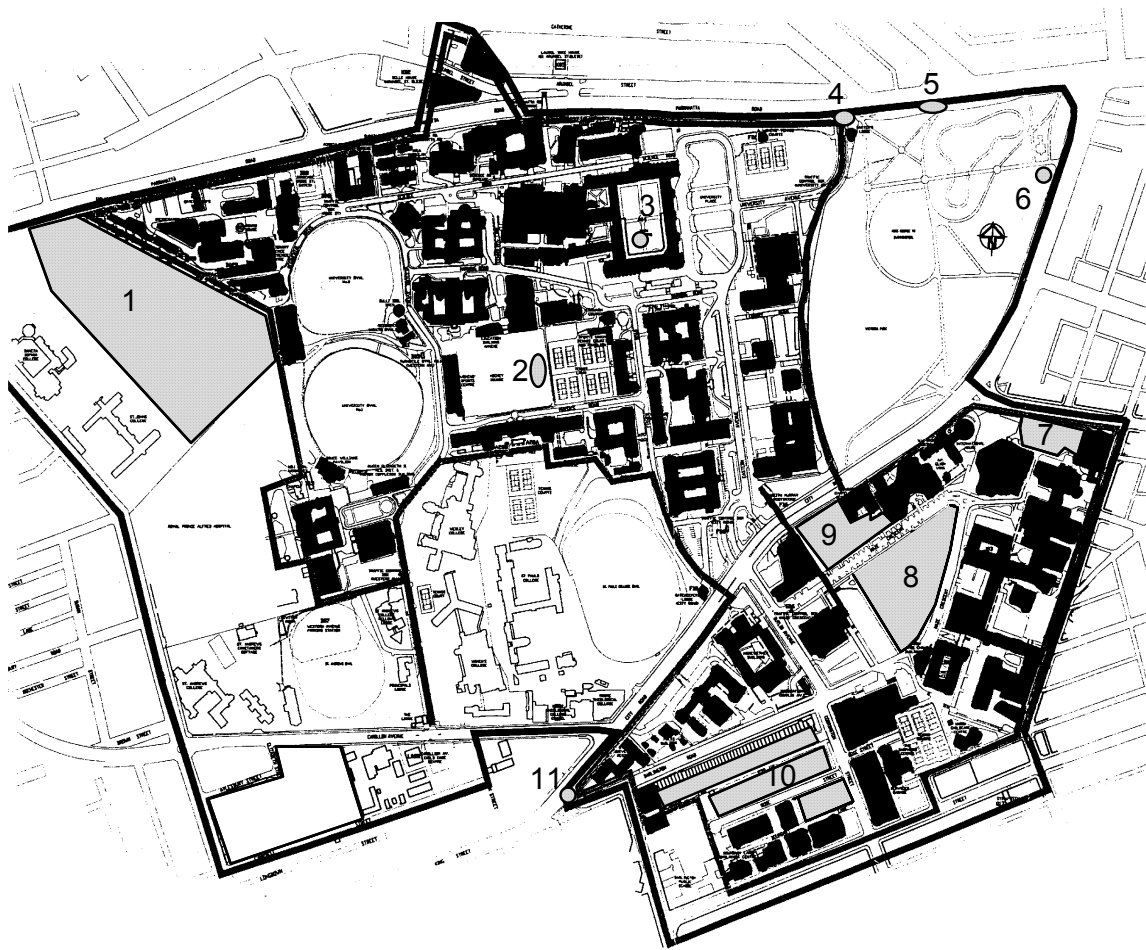
- the university ovals, which have been heavily landscaped to create embankments and the level playing fields; or
- along the Victoria Park boundary fence, where the construction of roadways and parking areas would have completely disturbed the ground.

### ***Around the Old Darlington School***

The early maps show one of the headwater arms of Blackwater Creek beginning in this area. It is considered highly unlikely that any undisturbed surface deposits remain in this area where the 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. The rectangular ‘footprint’ of the foundation of a demolished building adjacent to the old school building was clearly visible in the dry conditions that prevailed at the time of inspection. This very clear outline of the foundations suggests that the demolition process did not involve disturbing the foundations or any underlying deposits of some of the buildings. This situation, combined with the fact that many of the early residential terraces and buildings did not have deep footings, supports the prediction that undisturbed sub-surface deposits may be present. Stone artefacts have been found previously in similar situations, e.g. Angel Place in the Sydney CBD, Moores Wharf on Millers Point, and The Market Place at Richmond (Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants 1997; Lampert 1984). However, the existence of undisturbed deposits in such places will also depend on the type of land use that may have occurred before the Darlington buildings were constructed, e.g. the buildings and garden layout of Thomas Shepherd’s *Darling Nursery*.

### ***Darlington Road terraces***

In addition to the foregoing areas, there is also 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. The reasons for this



#### University of Sydney grounds - archaeologically sensitive areas



Sites and areas potentially containing archaeological material

- 1 - Orphan School Creek, site of Convict stockade, garden (north-east corner), and potentially Aboriginal sites. Moderate-low potential
- 2 - Site of Women's Sports Club. Low potential
- 3 - Site of Women's Common Room. Moderate-low potential
- 4 - Original gate house site. Low-nil potential
- 5 - Toll gate site. Low-nil potential
- 6 - Messenger's Lodge site. High potential
- 7 - Possible housing site. Moderate potential
- 8 - Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site. Moderate potential. Also low potential for Aboriginal sites
- 9 - Housing and commercial building sites. Moderate potential.
- 10 - Terrace housing sites. Moderate potential
- 11 - Toll gate site. Low-nil potential

prediction are the same as those given for the area around the old Darlington Public School. One of the headwater arms of Blackwattle Creek originally extended up to where the present Darlington Public School has been built (this arm is not shown on the early maps, but is visible today in the land contours), and would have run almost parallel to Darlington Road.

### *Summary*

While no Aboriginal artefacts or materials have been found in the University grounds, there are several areas which are relatively undisturbed or may have undisturbed sub-surface deposits which have the potential to contain such evidence. Such deposits, referred to as 'potential archaeological deposits', occur in the St Johns College sports ground, the areas around old Darlington School, and the Darlington Road terraces.

### *Archaeological evidence in areas surrounding Sydney University*

Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the district bounded by Port Jackson, the coastline and Botany Bay and east as far as, say, Leichhardt. They include shell middens which line the shores of the estuary, bay and coast; vast artefact concentrations that once existed in the coastal dunes between Port Jackson and Botany Bay; and rock engravings on the sandstone rock platforms (Attenbrow 1991, 1992; Etheridge & Whitelegge 1907; Stanbury & Clegg 1990). The majority of these sites are on Hawkesbury sandstone and Quaternary sediments which overlay that formation. Very few sites have been found on the Wianamatta shales on which the University grounds are located.

The archaeological material found closest to the University is a stone axe (or hatchet) head unearthed in Victoria Park in the 1890s, which was described as a 'tomahawk' –

[a]n elongated pebble of the spotted altered claystone; worn and blunted at both ends; it is very much heavier and large than usual; it was turned up in trenching the ground of Victoria Park, near the University, the soil of which is derived from a patch of the Wianamatta shale. Weight 4 lbs 7 ozs. Dimensions  $9\frac{1}{8}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". (Liversidge 1894:6)

The whereabouts of this object is not known. The only other stone artefacts associated with the Wianamatta shales and thus the Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney metropolitan area are a ground-edged hatchet (axe) head found in a cutting behind St Mary's Cathedral (Australian Museum [AM] Reg. No E.5161), and some silcrete artefacts reported to have been seen in Camperdown cemetery (Allen Madden, Metropolitan LALC, pers. comm.).

The only other Aboriginal sites that are not in close proximity to the shorelines or strongly-associated with sandstone bedrock are:

- two isolated flaked stone artefacts found in the sand-hills to the east (AM Registration Nos E.10437 and 26055);
- a 'chopping block' found adjacent to the Tank Stream near Hunter Street in Sydney's CBD during a development in 1913 (AM Registration No. E.22266);

- the recently-discovered artefact concentration adjacent to the Tank Street at Angel Place in Sydney CBD (NPWS Site No 45-6-2581; Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants 1998); and
- a fireplace (hearth) and stone artefacts found during archaeological investigations at the Prince of Wales Hospital at Randwick in 1995 (Godden Mackay Pty Ltd & Austral Archaeology 1997:25–26). A thermoluminescence (TL) date of 8400±800 years BP (BP, before present) and a radiocarbon date of 7860±50 years BP (Beta-87211) indicate the hearth was used around 8000 years ago. A second TL date of 5200±400 years BP indicates a second period of use of the hearth (Laboratory numbers for two dates not available from source).

Current archaeological knowledge suggests that the Turpentine-Ironbark forests on the Wianamatta shales were not frequently inhabited or utilised. However, the environmental evidence suggests these forests had resources that the pre-colonial inhabitants could have used. The absence of archaeological evidence may well be due to its destruction during the very early clearance of the forests in order to use these lands for farming, housing and industrial developments, as well as development of the University itself. The situation is also exacerbated by the low visibility that stone artefacts have in forested countryside, and the fact that such sites are often buried and only exposed through natural or humanly-derived disturbance.

### **Archaeological evidence from the post-European settlement period within the grounds of Sydney University (historical archaeology)**

The potential for important 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 the most of the Camperdown campus over time. There are few areas of land that appear to retain their natural undisturbed ground level, because of substantial disturbance by buildings, road construction, landscaping, creek reclamation, benching and cutting (as described above). The sites of earlier buildings and features are generally built over by the development that replaced them.

There is always the possibility that fragments of 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, but in the absence of intensive detailed observation and analysis, it is not possible to identify these sites in this report. The assessment of archaeological potential should be part of the planning process for any new building works or demolition on the campus, so the potential and reality of meaningful archaeological evidence can be identified and the sites investigated.

A study of parts of the Darlington campus undertaken in the last two years indicated that the areas of terrace housing occupying those areas had left archaeological material that was likely to have a low to medium level of research potential (Casey & Lowe Associates, nd).

The following map shows the areas where sites and areas with archaeological potential are located. These are:

1. The site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek, now located in the north-east corner of the St John's College sports

ground, and adjacent to and possibly within the Veterinary Sciences boundary. This area also has potential for Aboriginal sites. The archaeological potential is assessed as moderate to low.

2. Site of the Women's Common Room, which was located in what is now the Quadrangle from the 1990s to about 1917. The tennis courts in this area are not of archaeological interest. The Common Room has low archaeological potential.
3. 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 have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.
4. 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 or nil.
5. Site of the 1898 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.
6. Possible housing site on Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre. The site has moderate to low archaeological potential.
7. 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. It also has a low potential for Aboriginal sites.
8. Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road, not yet intensively redeveloped by the University. Like area 7, this has moderate to low archaeological potential.
9. Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (nd), being the site of former terrace housing. The area has moderate to low archaeological potential.
10. 1840s 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.

### **3.3 EVIDENCE OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **Overview of Sources**

A number of sources were researched in an attempt to establish the nature and extent of social value related to the University. These sources included:

- the draft section 170 register of heritage places for the University;

- communities or groups associated with the University, the:
  - University Senate;
  - residential colleges, associated with current students;
  - student unions, general and sporting;
  - Alumni organisations, including residential college associations for former residents;
  - staff union/NTEU;
  - nearby residents:
    - whose views may be reflected in the heritage studies for the South Sydney local government area and Victoria Park;
    - resident action or other resident groups for adjacent suburbs;
    - oral histories;
    - some specific residents;
  - former students, both in Sydney and Canberra;
- artworks;
- media stories;
- publications; and
- event/function usage (weddings, etc).

From some of these sources, the following evidence of social value was obtained. In some cases, the sources proved not to be fruitful.

### **South Sydney Heritage Study**

This study<sup>1</sup> identifies a large number of heritage places in the South Sydney area, including a conservation area, precinct and components related to the University. These are generally noted elsewhere.

With regard to social value, the study findings are provided in the table below.

The study findings are very brief and lack evidence of the research to substantiate the social values identified. Given the date of the study (1995) and its scope, dealing with the whole of the council area, it seems likely the identified social values are not based on what would now be regarded as best practice identification and assessment methods. Accordingly, while the values are recorded below, no further use is made of them in this report.

***Table 3.3 Social Values identified in South Sydney Heritage Study***

<b>UoS facilities reference</b>	<b>Study reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Social Value</b>
-	8.16	Sydney University Conservation Area (being the whole of the Camperdown campus including the colleges but excluding the hospital)	Educational facility to service the community.
-	8.17	Sydney University Urban	Educational facility to service the community.

<sup>1</sup> Tropman and Tropman 1995.



		Precinct (being the whole of the Darlington campus)	
G15	8.18	Former Darlington Primary School	Noted as having State-level social value.
H3 and H10, also H2?	8.20	Institute Building	Noted as having State-level social value.
-	8.21	Darling Nursery Estate (part of which overlaps the Darlington campus in the vicinity of Maze Crescent, Cleveland and Shepherd Streets)	Noted as having local-level social value. A local residential focus.

### Communities or Groups associated with the University

Two workshops and several meetings were held with a people belonging to a range of communities or groups associated with the University, including:

- staff;
- former students;
- residential colleges;
- student unions, general and sporting;
- alumni organisations, including residential college associations; and
- the staff union, the University branch of the NTEU.

The places identified by the communities or groups as having social value are listed in the following table.

**Table 3.4 Social Value places identified by Communities or groups associated with the University**

UoS facilities reference	Place	Social Value
-	University of Sydney	Strong association because of the feeling of the University being an island in the city
-	Eastern Avenue lawns	Strong association because of remnant green space and recreational use
-	Sandstone fencing and gates along City Road	Strong association because of the experience of walking along fence
A14	Quad/Main Building/University Place, including Jacaranda Tree and Vice Chancellor's Garden	Strong associations because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sense of history/link to the past</li> <li>• location of exam results being posted</li> <li>• student protests</li> <li>• recreational use</li> <li>• aesthetic value</li> </ul>
Part of A14	Great Hall	Strong association because of location of exams
Part of A14	MacLaurin Hall	Strong association because of location of exams
-	View down University Avenue axis to Victoria Park	Strong association because of the nice view/aesthetics
UoS	Place	Social Value

facilities reference		
-	Botany lawn (adjacent to the Great Hall)	Strong association because of aesthetic qualities and recreational use
-	Bass sculpture and plantings at main entrance	Strong association because of aesthetic value
-	Science Road precinct	Strong association because of historic and aesthetic qualities
A15-16?	Tunnel	Strong association because of posters and graffiti which provided current information
A23	Manning House	Strong association because of socialising, including the bar
A24	Squash courts	Strong association for squash club members
Tennis courts and A25	Tennis courts and pavilion	Strong association for tennis club members
G15	Fig trees, Post Office/Old Darlington School	Strong association because of aesthetic qualities and recreational use
Ovals No.1 and 2, probably including D1, also Sports Lane	Ovals No.1 and 2 (possibly including the Bruce Williams Pavilion (D1))	Strong associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• especially for the 7 clubs/sports and their members/players which currently use the ovals;</li> <li>• for the Colleges who use the grounds, especially for the Rawson Cup;</li> <li>• possibly for schools from the surrounding suburbs who use the ovals for sports carnivals and there is a schools sports program run by the SUSU</li> <li>• probably for residents from nearby suburbs who use the ovals for a variety of recreational activities everyday and throughout the day</li> </ul>

### Draft Section 170 Register of Heritage Places for the University

This register<sup>2</sup> includes a large number of heritage places within the University. The register documents social values for areas and components of the University, and these are summarised in the table below.

The register gives no clue as to the research method or evidence used to substantiate the identified social values. It appears that observed continuing use and a professional estimation of social value are the basis for the findings. Assuming this is the case, this method falls short of current best practice. Accordingly, the findings are noted but only used as a secondary source of information about social values.

**Table 3.5 Social Values identified in Draft Section 170 Register**

Reference	Name	Social Value
4726001	University of Sydney	For its continued use as a University. As a Sydney landmark. For its continuing educational role.
4726003	Main Quad/East Range and Great Hall	For its symbolic role, for functions, special events and as the site of graduation ceremonies.

<sup>2</sup> DPWS Heritage Design Services and Otto Cserhalmi & Partners 2000.

Reference	Name	Social Value
4726005	Macleay Museum	Continuing it's role as a university museum, a role it has fulfilled since 1891. As a public museum and collection of archival photographs.
4726007	Anderson Stuart Building	For its continued use as a medical school.
4726010	Science Road Bridge	As a War Memorial and Art Gallery. One of a number of public galleries at the University.
4726044	MacLaurin Hall	For its continued use as a university facility. As a venue for special events, talks and university functions such as enrolments.
4726047	Main Quad/South-West Range	As a formal entry into the Main Quad, used regularly by staff and students. Contributing to the atmosphere of campus.
4726049	Vice Chancellor's Quadrangle	Providing an indication of attempts to create pleasant landscaped quadrangles. Its intention and use continue today.
4726052	Main Building and Approaches	The terrace continues to be used for ceremonies and other events (associated with the Great Hall).

## Oral Histories

While oral history sources tend to provide information about the individual stories of people, they can contribute specific confirming instances of broader community or cultural group attitudes. There are a small number of oral histories which were reviewed as part of the project and which are relevant to the campuses. These histories were provided by long term residents from the Chippendale, Darlington and other adjacent areas.<sup>3</sup>

The oral histories reviewed make brief though perhaps significant mention of the University. The main comments being:

- the grounds were used for play by children, especially as there were few other parks available;
- such use included things like bird egg collecting;
- playing in the grounds was sometimes undertaken furtively, and security staff sometimes chased children away;
- antipathy towards the expansion of the University into the surrounding suburbs;
- a perception of the University being separate, and not part of the residential suburbs; and
- a positive attitude to the University run social club, the Settlement, which was operated by the University for the nearby residents.

Another view of the evidence provided by the oral histories undertaken for South Sydney is that many are silent on the University. It seems possible the perceived separateness of the University from the residential suburbs meant the two communities, University and residential, operated largely without much interaction. The absence of many references to the University in the oral histories may reflect this lack of interaction.

The following are some examples of comments related to the University.

'We played in, probably in the university, where we weren't s'posed to be...

<sup>3</sup> South Sydney Social History Project, Sue Rosen and Associates for the South Sydney City Council, 1995-97.

The university has encroached on the neighbourhood. It's bad. They knocked down a hell of a lot of houses and Darlington school where my brothers used to go, that's not there any more. I think that's their music department now.' (Susan Alloway, born 1961, Chippendale, interview of 16 February 1995)

'But you know, we, with the local kids, and my cousin who, she is just about six months older than me, she lived with us when she was six months until she was about ten, so we'd all, we'd go and hang out with the local kids and go and play in the University grounds. Living in sort of inner city Chippendale, there is not a lot of park area and things like that, so, the university was like this huge playground for us, it was wonderful. It was great to go in there, and have adventures and play pirates and things like that. It was great. They've done a lot of re-development in there now. We spent a lot of time in the area that is around the back of the Seymour Centre, and over towards, I think it was the engineering department. And they used to have native Rosemary shrubs everywhere, and so we would go into those, and it would be like travelling around in an old English hedge maze. You would push through a bit, and it would just be empty inside, the shrubs had grown up and formed a room, so we had sort of little cubby houses here and there. We used to spend a lot of time just playing up in amongst, around the Seymour Centre. They used to set up these large metallic sculptures out the front of the Seymour Centre, and they were just great to climb on, you know, being a ten year old kid...

The university staff, they seemed to let us have our way with the place. We tended not to be destructive or anything like that, because we thought, well this is about the only place that there is grass, and places to play, besides Victoria Park, and so we respected the, the campus and things. Occasionally we would have security guards coming up and checking what we were doing and where we were, but generally they would let us stay and play, so that was good...

We weren't allowed up to the main quadrangle of the University. Mum and dad said we weren't allowed up there, that was too far away. We could stay in the University on Chippendale side of City Road, Seymour Centre around that area, up to where the squash court, swimming pool things are, in the Wentworth building. We weren't really allowed to go across there just because it was too far away.' (Colin Bell, interview at Surry Hills, 23 November 1994)

'Spud Murphy and I used to go raiding bird's nests... There were a few trees around the church up at Camperdown, you know and the University was a great place. If you lived in Newtown that was a happy hunting ground. We would get lots of different eggs. You'd get in there of a Sunday and they'd be chasing you, the security. We got into a place one day where they had all these hockey sticks and we were amazed at all this paraphernalia, it was like a gymnasium. The watchman appeared on the scene and he chased us and it was exciting.' (Leo Hannan, born 1923, Newtown)

'There were a fair few kids living in the area. It was mostly residential and just at the top, near Newtown, there was the IXL fruit canning factory, made jams and things like that. And the university was influential 'cause they own most of the property. And you never knew when they were going to take it over. See you

always knew that you could be asked to leave, after a certain time. We just knew it in the background, it was always in the back of your mind. I had hoped to go and study there, but I didn't make it, unfortunately. You weren't allowed to play there. It was a university and they kept outsiders out. We never thought about going over there. You knew it was a university, you didn't go near it.' (Mervyn Jordan, born 1930, Darlington)

'The churches were the social focus, and The Settlement, of course. The Settlement was a big club run by Sydney University for the people in that area to have social activities. They had the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, and they used to teach you how to play badminton; some of them were Australian champions. And they had bowls; they had the old people's club of the day time and they had the ladies', mothers' club of a Wednesday night, which went for seventeen years. People from the university used to come down and give us talks on their trips overseas and they would teach us acting, singing, cooking and craft. I started going there from about eleven or twelve. It was very popular.' (Jane Lanyon, born 1920, Chippendale and Redfern. Jane was born at home in February 1920 in Balfour Street, Chippendale. She has lived in the Redfern area since moving there in 1926.)

## Artworks

The use of the University for artistic depiction may provide evidence of community valuing of the place. The University art collection was investigated for this aspect, and information was sought from the Sydney College for the Arts.

The only information forthcoming relates to the University's collection. It has been estimated that the collection has about 20 images of the Camperdown campus.<sup>4</sup> The content of these images has not been reviewed.

This moderate number of images suggests some level of community valuing of the University, and lends support to other evidence of social value.

## Media Stories

The portrayal of the University in media stories can be a reflection of social value. Information was sought from the University's Media Office and from the local community newspaper, the *Chippo News*.

No statistics were available indicating the nature and extent of media stories about the University, in particular those relating to the University campuses. However, information on some particular issues/stories was obtained. These related to the:

- Jacaranda tree in the Main Building quadrangle;
- student housing development in Newtown; and
- demolition of houses in Rose Street, Darlington, for redevelopment.

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<sup>4</sup> Information provided by Sioux Garside, Curator, University of Sydney Collection.

While these stories are in no way representative, they do offer evidence of:

- strong and continuing associations with the Jacaranda tree, as indicator of the passage of time related especially to the University calendar; and
- concern at the expansion of the University into the surrounding suburbs, including the treatment of residents and heritage.

Information obtained about the *Chippo News* suggests the University does not feature in many stories.<sup>5</sup> Those few stories that relate to the University have reported on its expansion into the surrounding suburbs, or the demolition of former suburban housing by the University, such as in the case of Rose Street. In these stories the feeling is conveyed or reflected that the University is not a good neighbour to the residential suburbs.

## **Publications**

The University as a place features either directly or as background in a range of University publications. These portrayals contribute to community associations with the University. However, no details of the nature and extent of either these portrayals or their distribution have been obtained.

## **Event/Function Usage (weddings, etc)**

The University appears to be a popular venue for a range of events and functions. These include conferences and weddings. It is understood that venues which are particularly in demand include the Great Hall, the Quad and other spaces around the Main Building.

No details on the nature, locations and frequency of such function usage have been obtained.

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<sup>5</sup> Information provided by Trevor Davies.

## **4. ANALYSIS**

The following analysis of heritage values considers the University grounds in their widest historical and geographical context. Because of this, areas critical to the assessment of the grounds are discussed, and at times assessed, that do not fall within the management responsibility of the University of Sydney. In particular this includes the Colleges, Victoria Park, and Prince Alfred Hospital. These areas share, and contribute to, many of the heritage values ascribed to the University grounds, and it is necessary to include them in the analysis. However, subsequent management policy (at sections 6 and 7) is limited to those areas actually managed by the University. Recommendations are provided for the development of cooperative management approaches with neighbouring land managers where this appears necessary to ensure the conservation of shared aspects of heritage.

### **4.1 ANALYSIS OF DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY GROUNDS**

#### **Pre-University Landscape and Features**

The land occupied by Aboriginal people of the Cadigal and/or Wanngal clans on the future site of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses of the University of Sydney were among the earliest lands utilised by European settlers in Australia. 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, a residential suburb and as a University. Several sites have archaeological potential to provide further, possibly important, information about indigenous and early settler occupation of the land (see 4.4).

The basic topography within which this Aboriginal and early European history unfolded is retained, with the pre-European system of creeks running east and west from the Petersham Hill 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 stressing 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 University 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 up to the Main Building.

While not within the University Grounds in a management sense, this feature is clearly related to the heritage significance of the grounds.

The Darlington campus demonstrates further layers of usage, with agricultural and pastoral pursuits being followed, on part of the area, 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 surviving 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 through which Darlington Road ran, 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.

## **Planning and Built Form**

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 since the birth 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 and 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 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 Building along Science Road..

Blacket established the architectural style of the early University in the Main Building facing Sydney town, and in the first college building, St Paul's. The distribution of the colleges around the periphery separated the teaching buildings from the residential, while stressing the communal nature of the university as a whole. James Barnet'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 Andrews 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 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. 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 masked by vegetation growth and an encroaching building, but still survives as a recoverable planning feature.

The expansion of University buildings west from the Main 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 building alignment and architectural style (ie the Anderson Stuart Building), or it was ensured that new development did not intrude on the primary axes east and south from the Main Building. Hence the development west of the Ridge 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, though this scientific 'campus' survived as a core area for such teaching until the expansion on eastern Avenue in the 1950s and 60s, and into Darlington in the 1960s and 70s. Other disciplines then occupied Science Road, so that the only specialised campus to survive 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, but this met with only limited success, such as formalised the Science Road alignment to which subsequent buildings were oriented. It took another two decades for Vernon's aims to be realised in the work of Wilkinson.

McRae laid out the first plan for the whole University Camperdown site in 1913, though 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

Griffins principles in his 1920 plan. Again, Wilkinson's plan was not carried through to finality, though its influence lasted well beyond his period in 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 student enrolments, that trebled between 1939 and 1945, 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, all contributed to expedient planning and to building styles that were markedly different from those used before the war. However, the skeleton laid down by earlier planning decisions remained very largely in place. The main road system, and the important vistas they help 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 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 and the Grounds Form**

As shown in the history at Appendix A, sport has been a dominant 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 Andrews 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 contribute 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.

### **Comparison with other Australian Universities**

Appendix 3 outlines the development of universities in Australia. It indicates that most of the forces influencing the creation and evolution of the University of Sydney also influenced the other universities at the same period.

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, 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 continued to be the case well into the twentieth 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 teaching general studies, arts and sciences, they quickly developed applied or professional courses such as engineering and medicine. However, some courses were expensive to teach, for example medicine, and these were restricted to the few larger/better funded Universities.

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 therefore not unique in its origins and development, though it was (with Melbourne) one of the leading universities in the nineteenth century, and remains so in the twenty-first century.

## 4.2 HISTORIC VALUE

The criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council to assess historic value is as follows.

An item [such as a site or building] is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Or

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.

Historic value may arise in several ways:

- from association with important events, activities or movements;
- from association with important persons or groups; or
- as the result of a place demonstrating particularly well former philosophies, customs, designs, functions, techniques, processes, and uses.

The degree of the historic value will depend on the importance or length of an association, or the extent to which a place demonstrates a rare or representative history or use, and how important that history or use was in the scheme of Australia's history.

Historic value may be recognised through a number of means:

- through the analysis of the written historical record;
- through the study of the photographic and map record;
- through the recollections of individuals (oral history); or
- through the study of the physical evidence of a place.

There are obviously very many aspects of Sydney University grounds that have historic significance, as can be seen in history and analysis above. The scope of places with potential historical value is seen in the following table. It should be remembered that the assessment is about the places as part of the significance of the Grounds, rather than as individual heritage buildings or items in their own right.

***Table 4.1 Features of Historic Value***

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
<b>High Historic Value</b>		
Main Building Quadrangle lawns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quadrangle lawns</li> <li>• Main Building including later Quadrangle buildings</li> <li>• Vice Chancellor's Courtyard and garden</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia's first university;</li> <li>• major example of Gothic architecture in Australia, and the pre-eminent component of the largest collection of such architecture in the country</li> <li>• close and demonstrable associations with a number of prominent architects and academics</li> <li>• major expression of the social, educational and civic aspirations of 1850s Sydney, and respect for that aspiration in later planning and construction.</li> </ul>
Anderson Stuart Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anderson Stuart building and extensions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• major and last extension of the Gothic style along Petersham Ridge.</li> <li>• shows prominence of Medicine as one of the first professions to be accommodated in university training.</li> </ul>
Hockey Square, Womens' tennis courts (University Avenue), and Oval 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hockey Square sports field, and open space</li> <li>• Womens' Sports Centre</li> <li>• Hockey Square tennis courts and pavilion</li> <li>• Womens tennis courts, Eastern front</li> <li>• Ovals 1 and 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• close association with development of mens' and womens' sport in the university and NSW generally.</li> <li>• survival of earlier and historically important planning approaches to the university.</li> </ul>
Science Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science Road buildings and landscaping</li> <li>• Veterinary Sciences precinct</li> <li>• Wilkinson 'Mediterranean' style buildings and landscape features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• first extension west of Main Building to cater for expanding range of courses.</li> <li>• location of buildings reflected the consciousness of the prestige of the Gothic image for the university.</li> <li>• major extension to the west from 1900 to cater for increasing teaching in the sciences and vocational training (including Teachers College), reflecting growth in the colony and nation.</li> <li>• The Veterinary Science facilities and Agriculture building have been continuously used for those subjects since their construction. The Veterinary Science precinct is the only faculty grouping which has remained wholly in its original location, and its enclosed 'quad' character emphasises its dedication to one discipline.</li> <li>• Wilkinson's stylistic designs and additions are evidence of one of the strongest planned developments of the campus, add unity to Science Road, and link it stylistically to the other Mediterranean style buildings: Physics, Edward Ford and RC Mills Buildings.</li> </ul>

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
Commonwealth Research Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine</li> <li>McMaster Laboratory</li> <li>Madsen Building</li> <li>aeronautics wind tunnel, engineering (Woolley Building)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated with the University's involvement in areas of national importance.</li> <li>Representative of a period of co-operative ventures between the University and Government agencies in the late 1920s to 1940s.</li> <li>Representative of University's increasing emphasis on research as a priority.</li> <li>Siting of Madsen Building (National Standards Laboratory) reflected its prestigious status.</li> <li>Siting of Tropical Medicine at the time was intended to be a prominent position on a major axis.</li> <li>birth of aeronautics as branch of engineering to support war effort.</li> </ul>
Holme Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union building and additions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first permanent purpose-built facility for male students. Representative of the growth and vitality of the student body.</li> <li>together with the Engineering School, Veterinary Science School and Agriculture buildings, forms part of what is possibly the largest collection of Federation Arts and Crafts style buildings in one place in Australia.</li> <li>location on Science Road demonstrates the important role which that precinct had in the University's history, being a major thoroughfare and hub around which several academic and recreational facilities were located.</li> </ul>
Manning House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's Union building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>significant as the first permanent union building for women students. The fact that a separate facility was needed reflects the initial policy of segregation of male and female students in areas of University life other than academic instruction.</li> <li>value possibly diminished by recent additions.</li> </ul>
Colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St. Paul's, St John's, St Andrew's, Wesley, Women's and Sancta Sophia Colleges and grounds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>integral to the historical and social development of the university</li> <li>St. Paul's, St John's, St Andrew's part of major group of university Gothic buildings.</li> </ul>
Road alignments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science Road</li> <li>Manning Road</li> <li>Physics Road</li> <li>Western Avenue</li> <li>Eastern Avenue</li> <li>University Avenue</li> <li>Parramatta Road and City Road as boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reflect the original development of the university and later phases of planning.</li> </ul>
Historic buildings and associated landscapes, Darlington Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old Darlington School and associated school and Town Hall curtilage</li> <li>Lawns and trees around the Old School Building</li> <li>Institute Building and Press Building</li> <li>Darlington Road terraces</li> <li>Darlington Road/southern Maze Crescent alignment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence of the history of the suburb.</li> </ul>

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
Planned axes and alignments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petersham Ridge/ Eastern Avenue axis</li> <li>• Science Road axis</li> <li>• Manning Road Axis</li> <li>• Physics Road axis</li> <li>• Western Avenue/Ross Street axis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• axes of development that established the historical form of the University.</li> </ul>
<b>Medium Historical Value</b>		
Stone entrance gates, fences and gate lodges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gates, fences and lodges off City Road and Parramatta Road, and gates at west end Physics Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate importance and dignity of the university to past communities.</li> <li>• gates, fences and lodges provide remnant landmarks demonstrating continuity of and changes to historical access</li> </ul>
Pre-university landscape remnants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creek lines through Camperdown and Darlington campuses</li> <li>• Petersham Ridge line</li> <li>• Victoria Park Lake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• symbolic reminders of Aboriginal and pre-university European occupation.</li> <li>• potential sites of Aboriginal and early European archaeological interest in several locations</li> </ul>
Remnant industrial buildings, Darlington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• former box factory (UoS Services Building G12)</li> <li>• former IXL factory (University Gargae H07)</li> <li>• Joiners' Shop (H05)</li> <li>• Civil Engineering Workshop (J06)</li> <li>• Rose Street Building (J04)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association with industrial history of suburb.</li> </ul>
Temporary buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ross Street Building</li> <li>• Transient building, Fisher Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates war-time austerity and the growth of student numbers</li> </ul>
Blackburn Building, Bosch buildings and surrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackburn Building</li> <li>• Bosch buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with significant private benefactors – Rockefeller Foundation and George Bosch.</li> </ul>
Eastern Avenue precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemistry, Carslaw, Stephen Roberts, Edgeworth David, and Fisher Library building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• historically important in development of the university in boom period of 1950s-60s</li> <li>• illustrate post-war absence of a unifying planning and design concept for the university, in face of pressing need for accommodation.</li> </ul>
Engineering and architecture precincts, Darlington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection of engineering buildings between Shepherd St and Maze Cres.</li> <li>• Architecture faculty off City Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a major teaching complex marking a long-held university planning objective of co-locating elements of faculties, while at same time abandoning old facilities in Camperdown.</li> <li>• reflects major growth of science and technology post WWII</li> </ul>
Remnant Street alignments, Darlington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern Maze Crescent alignment</li> <li>• Codrington Street/Butlin Av.</li> <li>• Rose St, Darlington Lane, Boundary Lane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association with early road alignments and pre-university suburb planning.</li> <li>• demonstrates persistence of planned landscape and movement corridors.</li> </ul>
University Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lawns east of Main Building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• site of 1960s-70s student protests</li> <li>• open space preserving only remaining long views of Main Building, a major feature of the original university design and a planned statement of</li> </ul>

### 4.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

The criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council to assess aesthetic value is as follows.

An item [such as a site or building] is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

Aesthetic value may arise in several ways or be recognised through a number of means:

- from a formal system of assessing aesthetic value, such as a visual management system;
- from adherence to a particular recognised style with its attendant aesthetic value;
- as a result of a community valuing a particular place for aesthetic reasons, this being related to social value; or
- as a result of an expert judgement involving an experiential approach with a less formal methodology.

The grounds of the University offer a range of aesthetic experiences, some of which are also heritage values. In general terms, these aesthetic and heritage values relate to:

- landscape and planted features, including:
  - individual specimen trees;
  - rows of mature plantings/trees;
  - lawn areas, such as ovals, playing fields and ornamental lawns;
  - gardens;
  - as well as combinations of these features;
- the relationships between buildings including the spaces, views and axes they create or relate to;
- spaces, views and axes; or
- other constructed elements in the grounds such as sculptures, fences, gates and columns.

Some of these experiences are seasonally dependent, such as the flowering of a Jacaranda.

Particular aspects of the grounds which have aesthetic value, and the nature of that value, are provided in the following table.

**Table 4.2 Features of Aesthetic Value**

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
<b>High Aesthetic Value</b>		
University Avenue/ Main Building Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University Avenue Axis (A1)</li> <li>University Avenue plantings</li> <li>Views along University Avenue Axis (V1)</li> <li>University Place lawns</li> <li>Lawns and plantings north of the Great Hall</li> </ul>	This extensive formal landscape is centred on the University Avenue axis and focuses on the Main Building (A14) at one terminus. The plantings either side of the avenue help mark the axis and frame the views, and the lawn areas create a grand arrival space with clear views of the dominant east elevation of the building. The dense planting north of University Avenue along the Parramatta Road boundary helps enclose the axis and maintains the sense of insularity of the precinct. The rising land from Victoria Park to the Main Building emphasises the building on the one view and provides an attractive vista down to the park on the other view. The Main Building itself makes a major contribution to this landscape because of its design quality, massing, siting on a ridge, and that it terminates a major vista.
Main Building Quadrangle lawns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quadrangle lawns</li> <li>Main Building North/South Axis (A2)</li> </ul>	Although a simple lawn area and pathways, their formal setting enclosed within the grand Main Building (A14) provides a strong aesthetic impression. Again, the Main Building provides a major contribution to this lawn area because of its encircling form, scale and quality of design.
Vice Chancellors Courtyard	Vice Chancellors Courtyard	This enclosed, somewhat intimate garden of mature flowering shrubs contrasts with the large open area of the nearby Quadrangle lawns. It is a very attractive garden arising from these enclosed and intimate qualities, as well as the limited range of mature flowering shrubs, the provision of pathways, sculpture and seating. The encircling wings of the Main Building contribute significantly to the quality of the courtyard.
Trees along boundary of St Paul's oval	Trees along boundary of St Paul's oval (part of the University?)	These large mature trees provide a strong and attractive planted edge to this boundary of the University.
Specimen tree on corner of Fisher and Physics Roads	Specimen tree on corner of Fisher and Physics Roads	This large single specimen tree has some landmark qualities at a road junction otherwise dominated by buildings.
Jacaranda tree in the back of the Edward Ford Building	Jacaranda tree in the back of the Edward Ford Building	This large Jacaranda tree provides a dominant planted element in the courtyard behind several buildings on Physics Road, and is especially attractive when in flower. The view of the tree glimpsed between the two buildings on Physics Road provides a sense of surprise.



Name	Components	Discussion of Value
Hockey Square Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hockey Square Axis (A4)</li> <li>• View along Hockey Square Axis (V5)</li> <li>• View from terrace adjacent to MacLaurin Hall (part of Main Building (A14)) (V2)</li> <li>• View from Tennis Pavilion (V4)</li> <li>• Azalea and gardenia plantings along Physics Road</li> </ul>	<p>This landscape focuses on Hockey Square and its encircling buildings, and has a number of related features . There is the remnant axis linking the Physics Building (A28) and the Union Refectory (A09A) and the associated view from in front to the Physics Building north across Hockey Square. In addition there are attractive southwesterly views across the square from several vantage points, with the long northern façade of the Physics Building as the backdrop. Finally, there are attractive ornamental shrubs lining Physics Road, these being of particular interest when in bloom.</p> <p>The buildings which enclose Hockey Square make a significant contribution to the landscape as they provide a sense of enclosure. In addition, the long, medium scaled elevation of the Physics Building enhances the landscape through the quality of its design.</p>
Western Avenue/Ovals Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees, lawns and shrubs along Western Avenue adjacent to Wesley College (though perhaps strictly outside the core university area)</li> <li>• Trees, agapanthus and gardenias along Western Avenue adjacent to Oval 1</li> <li>• The whole of Ovals 1 and 2 and their encircling tree plantings</li> <li>• Araucarias on Western Avenue next to the Chaplaincy</li> <li>• Wesley College</li> <li>• Views into University Oval No 1 from Western Avenue (V8)</li> <li>• Views into University Oval No 2 from Western Avenue (V9)</li> </ul>	<p>This extended and extensive landscape comprises the elevated, winding, tree lined section of Western Avenue which borders the tree-ringed, sunken ovals. The landscape has a number of appealing qualities including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• winding tree and shrub lined road;</li> <li>• elevated views into the grassed expanse of the ovals, through the trees ringing the oval and with the trees on the far side of the oval as a backdrop; and</li> <li>• the contribution of the grand Wesley College building and plantings to a section of Western Avenue (although the College is not part of the core study area).</li> </ul>
Specimen tree at the corner of Western Avenue and Manning Road	Specimen tree at the corner of Western Avenue and Manning Road	A large single specimen tree which has some landmark qualities being located at a road junction.
Old Darlington School Building Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawns and trees around the Old School Building</li> <li>• Views towards Old School Building (G15) (V13)</li> <li>• Street trees along the north arm of Maze Crescent</li> </ul>	<p>These lawns and trees are set in a bowl with the Maze Crescent street trees on the high side, and the Old Darlington School Building (G15) is located at its focus. The extensive landscaped area contrasts with the encircling building development and hard finishes in the vicinity. The landscaped area is the largest on the Darlington campus. The aesthetic values relate to these qualities, and to the attractive, sometimes elevated views into and across the area. The street trees add particular interest in spring when they are in blossom.</p> <p>The Old School Building is an attractive feature of</p>

		this landscape both because of its siting at the focus of the landscape as well as the picturesque qualities of its design.
Historic gateposts, gates, fences and walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University Avenue gates and gatehouse</li> <li>City Road gates (three sets) and gatehouse</li> <li>Ross Street gates</li> <li>Institute Building site fence, gates and wall</li> <li>Old School Building gates</li> <li>Victoria Park fence</li> </ul>	These historic features have several heritage values including an aesthetic value. Some of them are quite ornate involving carved sandstone and wrought iron decoration. In addition, all of these historic features contribute a feeling of the history of the grounds, and the ornate features impart a sense of the grandeur of former times.
Science Road Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees, shrubs and lawns and supporting walls along Science Road</li> <li>Science Road Axis (A7)</li> <li>Views along Science Road Axis (V11)</li> <li>Science Road Buildings</li> </ul>	<p>The Science Road Landscape is a complex feature of buildings, gardens and lawns arranged along the sloping length of the road. Its appealing qualities relate to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rising/falling nature of the road;</li> <li>range of mature plantings and shrubs along its length, some of which provide seasonal colour;</li> <li>varied urban form created by the way many of the buildings address the road at an angle; and</li> <li>the design quality and scale of the buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Medium Aesthetic Value</b>		
Eastern Avenue Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Avenue plantings</li> <li>Eastern Avenue Axis (A3)</li> <li>Views along Eastern Avenue Axis (V3)</li> </ul>	This landscape has some appealing qualities as a long rising/falling road which is lined with trees. It also provides a view towards University Place.
Lawns and plantings south of the Carslaw Building	Lawns and plantings south of the Carslaw Building	This is an attractive garden area comprising mature trees, flowering shrubs and lawns.
Plantings along Fisher Road in front of Edward Ford Building	Plantings along Fisher Road in front of Edward Ford Building	This is an attractive garden area comprising mature trees and shrubs set on a steeply sloping site between the road and the building.
Trees in the chemistry courtyard	Trees in the chemistry courtyard	This stand of mature trees provides an attractive quality to the otherwise hard surfaces of this courtyard.
Western Avenue Landscape between Carillon Avenue and the laneway to the parking station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lawns, trees and shrubs along Western Avenue between Carillon Avenue and the laneway to the parking station</li> <li>Western Avenue Axis (A5)</li> <li>Views along Western Avenue Axis (V6)</li> </ul>	This landscape features attractive camellia hedge plantings along the west side of the road for an extended length from Carillon Avenue, along with mature, though discontinuous, tree plantings on both sides.
Tree bordered lawn south of Bosch Building 1A	Tree bordered lawn south of Bosch Building 1A	This area has some appeal because of the mature trees which encircle a lawn.
Blackburn Building Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees and grass in front of the Blackburn Building</li> <li>Blackburn Building Axis (A6)</li> <li>View along Blackburn Building (D06) Axis (V7)</li> </ul>	This area has some appeal because of the mature trees and lawn/grass area which are set on the Blackburn Building (D06) axis. The Blackburn Building closes the vista through the landscape.

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
Plantings to the east of the Teachers College	Plantings to the east of the Teachers College	This is an attractive garden area with some mature trees.
Lawn and trees around the Round House	Lawn and trees around the Round House	This area has some appeal because of the mature trees and lawn, encircled by buildings which provide a sense of enclosure, and with the Round House (B11) providing a focus.
Trees and lawn north of McMaster Building	Trees and lawn north of McMaster Building	These mature trees and lawn have an appealing quality and relate to the north-south axis of the McMaster Building (B14).
Trees north of the Incinerator	Trees north of the Incinerator	This is a stand of attractive mature trees.
Plantings west of the H K Ward Gym	Plantings west of the H K Ward Gym	This garden area has some appealing qualities.
Trees in front court of the Seymour Centre	Trees in front court of the Seymour Centre	The stand of trees in the front court provide an attractive entry to the Seymour Centre (J09) in contrast to the otherwise hard surfaces of the court.
Melaleucas in lane to the east of the centre	Melaleucas in lane to the east of the centre	These Melaleucas are impressive for their size and are an appealing contrasting/unusual planted feature.
Casuarinas to south of the Wilkinson Building	Casuarinas to south of the Wilkinson Building	This is an attractive stand of mature Casuarinas.
Poplars behind the Art Workshop	Poplars behind the Art Workshop	These mature Poplars have some appeal given their size and form.
Vestigial street trees along Darlington Road	Vestigial street trees along Darlington Road	These remnant mature street trees provide are appealing through their softening of the otherwise built form of the street.
Plantings in front of the Institute Building	Plantings in front of the Institute Building	These are attractive mature trees and shrubs which combine with the boundary fence and Institute Building (H03) to establish an overall landscape with some aesthetic appeal.
Park at the north end of the Mills Building	Park at the north end of the Mills Building	This is an attractive small park featuring mature trees, lawn and a memorial seat.
J D Stewart Building Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>J D Stewart Building Axis (A8)</li> <li>View along J D Stewart Building Axis (V12)</li> </ul>	This small landscape has some appeal deriving from the axial approach and vista towards the J D Stewart Building (B01) from Western Avenue. The design quality of the building contributes to this appeal.
Manning Road Vista	Manning Road Vista (V10)	This is an attractive view from the western end of Manning Road towards the elevated western end of MacLaurin Hall (part of the Main Building (A14)).

## 4.4 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The State Heritage Register criterion for Scientific value is that the place is:

an item [which] has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Scientific value may arise because physical evidence exists at a place:

- that can provide information not available from other source (such as historical documents);
- that can provide information not available from any other place; or
- that can provide information in either of the above categories that is believed to be important in answering worthwhile questions. (see Bickford & Sullivan 1984)

The physical evidence having scientific significance might exist as artefacts, building components or environmental information that have been buried (ie archaeological sites), or in some cases might be part of standing structures, though this is generally the case only where buildings are poorly supported by plan and written evidence and unusual aspects of a place's construction, materials or contents are suspected to exist.

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. Aboriginal archaeological relics are protected under a number of Acts, discussed at Appendix B, and post-colonisation relics older than 50 years by the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The assessment of archaeological potential is based on an understanding of the land use history of the site or area. The presence of an earlier use on a site likely to result in relics can, in many cases, be determined from the historical record, or in the case of Aboriginal sites, predicted from knowledge of land use activities in the general area ('predictive modelling'). The probability of such relics surviving is in large part influenced by the nature of subsequent redevelopment or disturbance of the site. Sites with intensive or multiple phases of building, demolition and rebuilding, or sites with substantial excavation or soil disturbance, are not likely to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits or relics.

### **Aboriginal Archaeological Potential**

The review of historical documents and reconstruction of environmental conditions prior to 1788 suggest the University grounds would have been land on which hunting land animals and gathering plants for food and raw materials would have taken place, and possibly the collection of silcrete for stone implements. (see 3.2 above)

However, the plant and animal resources in the University grounds were probably less abundant than those that occurred in the surrounding estuaries and bays, along the sandstone foreshores and gullies to the north, and the sandhill country to the east. It is therefore unlikely that major campsites would have been established in the area, such places being focussed most probably around the foreshores of Port Jackson and Botany Bay, along the coastline, and adjacent to the lower reaches of creek-lines with more permanent water sources than were likely to have occurred in the ridge-top forests. In addition, the lack of sandstone bedrock means there are no rockshelters (a common focus for habitation in the region) or rock platforms on which engraved figures and grinding grooves were produced.

Hunting and gathering activities in the forests could have been undertaken during day trips out from base camps along the coast and estuarine shorelines, and there probably would have been hunting and butchering sites, and possibly silcrete 'quarry' sites in the area. If overnight camps were made within the area (associated with the foregoing activities, or even by people passing through the countryside) they are more likely to have been located on well-drained ground adjacent to water sources – i.e. around the swampy areas and along creek-lines. Hunting and gathering sites, however, could have been anywhere within the University grounds, and the possible silcrete 'quarries' would depend if and where Tertiary palaeo-channels occur.

It is unlikely that stone implement manufacturing would have been undertaken at campsites in these situations or at hunting/butchering sites, although tool maintenance may have occurred. Thus, flaked or ground artefacts may be present, but only in small numbers. If reasonable quality silcrete was available and accessible, primary working areas, to test the cobbles and boulders or break them into portable pieces, could be represented by larger numbers of artefacts. However, this would depend on the size and nature of the silcrete bodies, if present. As such, the archaeological representation of any sites associated with the foregoing activities would be small in scale. Any materials to survive would probably consist of sparse scatters or isolated specimens of stone artefacts.

Because of the developments that have occurred over the past 200 years, it is very unlikely that many, if any, undisturbed Aboriginal archaeological sites exist within the University grounds. Even areas where potential archaeological deposits may occur have been disturbed to varying degrees. 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, farm buildings and convict barracks in the present St Johns sports field area (see Appendix A history). 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, and the grounds of the former Darlington School and 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.

### **Historical Archaeological Potential**

The potential for important archaeological evidence of the post-European settlement period is discussed at 3.2 above, with 10 areas of potential identified. While the potential exists at these sites, and probably at a number of sites of former buildings now overlaid by standing buildings, there are no sites identified that have high potential for archaeological (scientific) significance.

**Table 4.3 Features of Scientific Value**

Name	Components	Discussion of Value
<b>Medium-low Scientific Value</b>		
St John's College sports ground/ Veterinary Sciences faculty area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• potential for Aboriginal sites</li> <li>• site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a somewhat disturbed former creek environment with a relatively low likelihood of archaeological evidence surviving.</li> <li>• however, there is a slight potential for intact archaeological remains of a place-type being actively researched (convict work sites), giving medium to low archaeological research potential to the site;</li> </ul>
Site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Road, Victoria Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lodge removed in 1940. 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 scientific value.</li> </ul>
Darlington School area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darlington School,</li> <li>• Town Hall,</li> <li>• terraces site</li> <li>• Aboriginal sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• area not yet developed by the University. This area has a moderate to high level of disturbance, and has moderate to low historical archaeological potential. It also has a low potential for Aboriginal sites.</li> </ul>
Area between Maze Crescent and City Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing and commercial building sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not yet intensively redeveloped by the University. Has moderate-low archaeological research potential.</li> </ul>
Areas west of Codrington Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• site of former terrace housing</li> <li>• possible Aboriginal evidence in less disturbed areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (nd), The area has moderate to low archaeological research potential.</li> </ul>
Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible housing site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has not been investigated, but may have moderate-low archaeological research potential.</li> </ul>
<b>Low scientific value</b>		
Main Quadrangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site of the Women's Common Room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• was located in what is now the Quadrangle from the 1890s to about 1917.</li> <li>• has low archaeological research potential.</li> </ul>
Parramatta Road gate house site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lodge site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1870s gatehouse, now demolished. Potential for early study of university staff conditions.</li> <li>• This site was very close to Parramatta road, and is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological research potential is low or nil.</li> </ul>
Toll gate sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parramatta Road, opposite Glebe Point Rd</li> <li>• City Road, cnr Darlington Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and detailed location of these sites has not yet been identified, though as both were very close to the roadways, they are likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so their archaeological research potential is low or nil.</li> </ul>

## 4.5 SOCIAL VALUE

The criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council to assess social value is as follows,

an item [such as a site or building] has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Such assessments usually pay regard to the length of an association and the strength or depth of the association. After a period of years, for example 25 years, social value takes on qualities of historic value and this transformation can continue.

The University has a range of affiliated communities and cultural groups including:

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;
- students, current and former, residential and not; and
- nearby residents.

Given the large number of people associated with these communities and groups, and the limited project resources, the research into social value represents an initial attempt to define the nature and extent of such value related to the University grounds. Suggestions for further research are made elsewhere in this report.

The research found that the University grounds do have substantial social values for a range of the affiliated communities and groups. These values are attached to the whole of the University, each of the campuses, as well as smaller precincts, vistas, buildings and features in the grounds of both the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. The values are summarised in the following table, and are drawn from the evidence presented elsewhere in this report.

It is highly likely there are other components of the grounds which have social value, and further research is required to identify these.

***Table 4.4 Places of Social Value in the University Grounds***

UoS facilities reference	Place	Discussion of Social Value
-	University of Sydney, Camperdown campus	Strong association for current and former staff and students because of the feeling of the University being an island in the city
-	University of Sydney, Darlington campus	Strong association for nearby residents because of concern at the expansion of the University into the surrounding suburbs, including the treatment of residents and heritage
-	University of Sydney, both campuses?	Strong association for nearby residents because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recreational use of the grounds by both children and adults</li> <li>• a perception of the University being separate, and not part of the residential suburbs</li> <li>• a positive attitude to the University run social club, the Settlement, which was operated by the University for nearby residents</li> </ul>
-	Eastern Avenue lawns	Strong association for current and former staff and students because of remnant green space and recreational use
-	Sandstone fencing and gates along City Road	Strong association for a broad range of people because of the experience of walking along fence
A14	Quad/Main Building/University Place, including Jacaranda Tree and Vice Chancellor's Garden	Strong associations for a variety of communities and groups because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sense of history/link to the past</li> <li>• location of exam results being posted</li> <li>• student protests</li> <li>• recreational use</li> <li>• aesthetic value</li> <li>• regarding the Jacaranda tree, as indicator of the passage of</li> </ul>

		time related especially to the University calendar
Part of A14	Great Hall	Strong association for current and former students because of location of exams
Part of A14	MacLaurin Hall	Strong association for current and former students because of location of exams
-	View down University Avenue axis to Victoria Park	Strong association for a broad range of people because of the nice view/aesthetics
-	Botany lawn (adjacent to the Great Hall)	Strong association for a broad range of people because of aesthetic qualities and recreational use
-	Bass sculpture and plantings at main entrance	Strong association for current and former staff and students because of aesthetic value
-	Science Road precinct	Strong association for a broad range of people because of historic and aesthetic qualities
A15-16?	Tunnel	Strong association for current and former staff and students because of posters and graffiti which provided current information
A23	Manning House	Strong association for current and former students because of socialising, including the bar
A24	Squash courts	Strong association for squash club members because of longstanding recreational/sporting use
Tennis courts and A25	Tennis courts and pavilion	Strong association for tennis club members because of longstanding recreational/sporting use
G15	Fig trees, Post Office/Old Darlington School	Strong association for current and former staff and students because of aesthetic qualities and recreational use
Ovals No.1 and 2, probably including D1, also Sports Lane	Ovals No.1 and 2 (possibly including the Bruce Williams Pavilion (D1))	<p>Strong associations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• especially for the 7 clubs/sports and their members/players which currently use the ovals;</li> <li>• for the Colleges who use the grounds, especially for the Rawson Cup;</li> <li>• possibly for schools from the surrounding suburbs who use the ovals for sports carnivals and there is a schools sports program run by the SUSU</li> <li>• probably for residents from nearby suburbs who use the ovals for a variety of recreational activities everyday and throughout the day</li> </ul>



## **5. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **5.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS**

#### **Summary Statement**

The University of Sydney Grounds are significant because:

1. they retain evidence of the continuous human occupation of the place from Aboriginal time, through the earliest period of European settlement of Australia, to the current day;
2. the University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia, and has continuously occupied and developed its campus for over 150 years, resulting in a distinctive pattern of planned features;
3. a number of individual precincts, buildings and features are significant in their own right;
4. the Main Building Group, Anderson Stewart Building, Gate Lodges, and St Paul's, St. Johns and St. Andrews Colleges comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor revival architecture in Australia;
5. the layout and development of the Camperdown campus reflects directly changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over that period;
6. the student union and sports facilities reflect the history, and changes in, recreational and social activities over a long period of time;
7. Darlington campus owes its layout to the pattern of the original suburb, and retains important evidence reflecting its residential and industrial past. Darlington was the site of a major expansion of the University, reflecting important changes in the history of tertiary education in Australia; and
8. the University grounds are of social significance because of strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups.

#### **Full Statement of Significance**

The University of Sydney Grounds are significant because they retain landforms, planned elements, and constructed features that bear witness to the continuous human occupation of the place from Aboriginal time, through the earliest European settlement period, to the current day.

The Camperdown and Darlington campuses of the University of Sydney were part of the traditional country of Aboriginal people of the Cadigal and/or Wanggal clans, and

evidence of this occupation might be preserved archaeologically in specific areas of the university grounds.

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.

Some precincts, together with related buildings, gardens, landscaping, plantings, roads, street furniture, and views and vistas are of significance in their own right for strong historical associations, archaeological potential, aesthetic values and strong associations for university and surrounding urban communities. These are detailed in Table 5.1 below.

The Main Building and Quadrangle, Anderson Stewart Building, Gate Lodges, and St Paul's, St. Johns and St. Andrews Colleges comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor revival 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.

The evolution of student unions and sports unions, both reflecting and leading changes in recreational and social activities in the broader community, is strongly reflected in the spatial and temporal distribution of facilities, and these features also have strong social significance for parts of the current community of students, staff and alumni.

Darlington campus is historically important as a former residential suburb, and as the site of a major expansion of what was, at the time of the expansion, 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 Street terraces, former Darlington Public School 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 archaeological potential.

The University acquisition and development of Darlington is a startling example of both the expansion of Sydney University 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 in 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 twentieth century.

The university grounds were among the earliest lands utilised by European settlers 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, and several sites have archaeological potential to provide further, possibly important, information about early European occupation of the land .

The University grounds have substantial strong or special associations with particular communities and cultural groups for social and cultural reasons. These communities and groups include current and former staff and students, and nearby residents.

## **5.2 RANKING OF ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO SIGNIFICANCE**

The significance of the University grounds is complex. This arises 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 vista), as well as significance to the whole University grounds. Features might be part of overlapping precincts.

Another dimension to this complexity is the range of values: aesthetic, historic, scientific and social. Within each of these values, each feature may have differing expression of the value as well as level of value. In some instances the values relate to the core University story 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.

The section 170 register provides yet another layer with details of the significance of individual structures and buildings.

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, three levels of significance have been identified, to assist in understanding both the elements of overall heritage significance, and to identify the ways in which individual components contribute to significance.

The levels of significance are as follows.

High level of significance	Components of the grounds that have a high degree of historic, aesthetic, social or scientific significance. Places in this category stand out as exceptional when compared with like places elsewhere, or reflect directly and with clarity key aspects of the history or character of the university grounds, or are held in high regard for their aesthetics or for their associations with current communities relating to the place.
Moderate level of significance	Components in this category might contribute to the significance of the grounds as a whole or to specific precincts which have a high level of significance, without having high significance in their own right. The contributory significance might be that the component adds to the understanding of the historic, aesthetic or social heritage values of the place, while not being essential to that understanding,

## Some significance

Components in this category might relate to relatively minor aspects of the significance of the place, without being critical to the understanding of that significance. They might also have a minor or slight association with components or precincts of greater significance.

The following table uses this ranking system to give an indication of the levels of significance of components or elements in the grounds. As noted above, this is to provide a better understanding of significance, especially in the context of some overview or framework of the whole grounds and the many parts. For a more complete understanding of significance, this table should be used in conjunction with the information on the specific heritage values of components and elements found elsewhere in this plan.

Ranking systems must be used with great care with regard to heritage places. There is considerable concern that such systems result in people losing sight of the individual heritage qualities of places, these being replaced by a summary word or score. In addition, such rankings of significance can be automatically and unfortunately taken as an indication of management priority. While significance is a major factor in determining management, there are other important matters which must be taken into account in reaching management decisions. Accordingly, the following table provides information about significance but it does not, in itself, establish management priorities.

***Table 5.1 Levels of Heritage Significance in context of the University Grounds***

Note: This table provides only a simplified portrayal of the significance of components or elements in the grounds. It should not be used in isolation to establish management priorities.

HIGH LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Place or group	Components or elements of significance
University of Sydney, Camperdown campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Camperdown campus is of historic significance in demonstrating the continuity of its form and use as Australia's oldest university</li><li>• Camperdown campus is of social significance because of strong association for current and former staff and students</li></ul> Not all components of the place contribute to these value—individually significant components are listed below.
University of Sydney, Darlington campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Darlington campus is of historical significance in retaining remnant buildings, streets, and general pattern of layout that demonstrate the former suburb of Darlington</li><li>• Darlington campus is of social significance because of strong association for nearby residents</li></ul> Not all components of the place contribute to this value—individually significant components are listed below.
Main Building Quadrangle and associated landscape	The Main Building, including later Quadrangle buildings, is of historic, social and aesthetic significance. Components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Main Building and additions</li><li>• Quadrangle lawns and Jacaranda tree</li><li>• Vice Chancellor's Courtyard and garden</li><li>• University Avenue Axis and vista</li><li>• University Avenue plantings</li><li>• University Place lawns</li><li>• Lawns and plantings north of the Great Hall (Botany lawn) and University</li></ul>

	Avenue
Anderson Stuart Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anderson Stuart building and extensions are historically and aesthetically significant</li> </ul>
Hockey Square, flanking buildings and vistas, Womens' tennis courts, and Oval 1 and 2	<p>The sporting grounds are historically, aesthetically and socially significant. Components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hockey Square sports field (including tennis courts), and open space</li> <li>Hockey Square Axis and views</li> <li>Physics Building, Old Teachers' College, tennis pavilion, R.C. Mills Buildings.</li> <li>View from terrace adjacent to MacLaurin Hall toward hockey Square</li> <li>View from Tennis Pavilion</li> <li>Azalea and gardenia plantings along Physics Road</li> <li>Womens' Sports Centre</li> <li>Hockey Square tennis courts and pavilion</li> <li>Womens tennis courts, Eastern front</li> <li>Ovals 1 and 2</li> </ul>
Science Road, buildings, landscape and views	<p>Science Road buildings and landscaping—(Macleay Museum, Botany, Old Geology, Pharmacy, Bank, Holme &amp; Refectory, Badham, Heydon-Laurence (Zoology), John Woolley, R.D. Watt, Wallace Theatre, milestone and sculpture features) are historically, aesthetically and socially significant. Other components include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wilkinson 'Mediterranean' style buildings and landscape features</li> <li>Trees, shrubs and lawns and supporting walls along Science Road</li> <li>Science Road Axis and view</li> <li>The Tunnel beneath Bank / Badham Buildings</li> </ul>
Commonwealth Research Facilities	<p>The Commonwealth research facilities are of historic significance. Components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (Ford building)</li> <li>McMaster Laboratory</li> <li>Madsen Building</li> <li>aeronautics wind tunnel, engineering (Woolley Building)</li> </ul>
Veterinary Science precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Veterinary Science precinct is historically significant as an early faculty campus, including individually significant buildings (J.D. Stewart, McMaster, Round House, gate lodge), and an enclosed 'quadrangle'. J.D. Stewart building also closes the western end of the Science Road vista</li> </ul>
Manning House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's Union building is of historic and social significance</li> </ul>
Colleges and associated landscapes	<p>The colleges, while not managed by the University, are inextricably linked to the historic, social and aesthetic significance of the University grounds. Components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St. Paul's College <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees along boundary of St Paul's oval</li> </ul> </li> <li>St John's College,</li> <li>St Andrew's College,</li> <li>Wesley College, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees, lawns and shrubs along Western Avenue adjacent to Wesley College</li> </ul> </li> <li>Women's College</li> <li>Sancta Sophia College.</li> </ul>
Road alignments	<p>The road alignments are of historic significance, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science Road</li> <li>Manning Road</li> <li>Physics Road</li> <li>Western Avenue</li> <li>Eastern Avenue</li> <li>University Avenue</li> <li>Darlington Road/ Maze Crescent (Alma St), and other road alignments with suburban origins (Codrington Street/Butlin Av, Rose St, Darlington Lane, Boundary Lane)</li> <li>Parramatta Road and City Road as boundaries</li> </ul>
Planned axes and alignments	<p>Axes of development that established the historical form of the University are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petersham Ridge/ Eastern Avenue axis</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science Road axis</li> <li>• University Avenue axis</li> <li>• Manning Road Axis</li> <li>• Physics Road axis</li> <li>• Western Avenue/Ross Street axis</li> </ul>
Specimen trees	<p>A number of specimen trees are of aesthetic and social significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specimen tree on corner of Fisher and Physics Roads</li> <li>• Jacaranda tree in the back of the Edward Ford Building</li> <li>• Specimen tree at the corner of Western Avenue and Manning Road</li> </ul>
Western Avenue/Ovals Landscape	<p>Landscapes of aesthetic significance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees, agapanthus and gardenias along Western Avenue adjacent to Oval 1</li> <li>• The whole of Ovals 1 and 2 and their encircling tree plantings</li> <li>• Araucarias on Western Avenue next to the Chaplaincy</li> <li>• Views into University Oval No 1 from Western Avenue (V8)</li> <li>• Views into University Oval No 2 from Western Avenue (V9)</li> </ul>
Historic buildings and associated landscapes, Darlington Campus	<p>Evidence of the former suburb is of historic significance, and elements are also of aesthetic and/or moderate scientific significance (see also below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Darlington School</li> <li>• Lawns and trees around the Old School Building</li> <li>• Views towards Old School Building (G15) (V13)</li> <li>• Street trees along the north arm of Maze Crescent</li> <li>• Institute Building and Press Building</li> <li>• Darlington Road terraces</li> </ul>
Historic gatehouses, gates, fences and walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These features have historic, social and aesthetic significance:</li> <li>• University Avenue gates and gatehouse</li> <li>• City Road gates (three sets) and gatehouse</li> <li>• Ross Street gates</li> <li>• Institute Building site fence, gates and wall</li> <li>• Old Darlington School Building fence, gates and memorials</li> <li>• remnant street curbing, fencing, road features and furniture of the former Darlington suburb (not yet fully inventoried).</li> <li>• Victoria Park fence</li> </ul>
<b>MODERATE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Place or group</b>	<b>Components or elements of significance</b>
Pre-university landscape remnants, Camperdown Campus	<p>These features are of historic significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creek lines through Camperdown and Darlington campuses</li> <li>• Petersham Ridge line</li> <li>• Victoria Park Lake</li> </ul>
Temporary buildings	<p>Of moderate historic significance in relation to WWII expansion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ross Street Building</li> <li>• Transient building, Fisher Road.</li> </ul>
Blackburn Building, Bosch buildings and landscape	<p>The group at the western edge of the university are of moderate historic and aesthetic significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackburn Building</li> <li>• Trees and grass in front of the Blackburn Building</li> <li>• Blackburn Building Axis and view</li> <li>• Bosch buildings</li> <li>• Tree bordered lawn south of Bosch Building 1A</li> </ul>
Eastern Avenue precinct and landscape	<p>The Eastern Avenue components are of moderate historic and aesthetic significance in reflecting 1950s and 60s expansion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemistry, Carslaw, Stephen Roberts, Edgeworth David, and Fisher Library buildings.</li> <li>• Eastern Avenue plantings and lawns</li> <li>• Eastern Avenue Axis and views</li> <li>• Lawns and plantings south of the Carslaw Building</li> <li>• Trees in the chemistry courtyard</li> </ul>

Engineering and architecture precincts, Darlington	<p>This Darlington campus group is of moderate historic significance associated with the expansion to the new campus in the 1960s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection of engineering buildings between Shepherd St and Maze Cres.</li> <li>• Architecture faculty off City Road</li> </ul>
Plantings, Fisher Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantings along Fisher Road in front of Edward Ford Building are of moderate aesthetic significance</li> </ul>
Western Avenue Landscape between Carillon Avenue and the laneway to the parking station	<p>The landscape along the southern portion of Western Avenue is of moderate aesthetic significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawns, trees and shrubs along Western Avenue</li> <li>• Western Avenue Axis and views</li> </ul>
Teachers College Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantings to the east of the Teachers College are of moderate aesthetic significance</li> </ul>
Veterinary Sciences precinct landscape	<p>The landscape of the Veterinary Sciences precinct is of moderate aesthetic significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawn and trees around the Round House</li> <li>• Trees and lawn north of McMaster Building</li> <li>• Trees north of the Incinerator</li> <li>• J D Stewart Building Axis and view</li> </ul>
H K Ward Gym plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantings west of the H K Ward Gym are of moderate aesthetic significance</li> </ul>
Darlington Campus plantings	<p>The Darlington Campus plantings are of moderate aesthetic significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees in front court of the Seymour Centre</li> <li>• Melaleucas in lane to the east of the centre</li> <li>• Casuarinas to south of the Wilkinson Building</li> <li>• Poplars behind the Art Workshop</li> <li>• Vestigial street trees along Darlington Road</li> <li>• Plantings in front of the Institute Building</li> </ul>
Isabel Fidler Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park at the north end of the Mills Building containing Isabel Fidler memorial seat is of moderate aesthetic significance.</li> </ul>
Manning Road Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manning Road Vista is of moderate aesthetic significance.</li> </ul>
Potential archaeological sites	<p>The following potential archaeological sites have moderate scientific significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St John's College sports ground/ Veterinary Sciences faculty area has potential for Aboriginal sites and as the site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek</li> <li>• Site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge, City Road, Victoria Park</li> <li>• area around Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site</li> <li>• Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road</li> <li>• site of former terrace housing and possible Aboriginal evidence in areas west of Codrington Street</li> <li>• Possible housing site, Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre</li> </ul>
<b>SOME SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Place or group</b>	<b>Components or elements of significance</b>
Potential archaeological sites	<p>The following potential archaeological sites have some scientific significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site of the Women's Common Room, Main Building Quadrangle</li> <li>• Parramatta Road gate house site</li> <li>• Toll gate sites Parramatta Road, opposite Glebe Point Rd and City Road, cnr Darlington Road</li> </ul>

Some components of moderate significance diminish the appreciation of elements of high significance. Examples include the Chemistry Building, the Fisher Road Transient Building, Fisher Library, and the Seymour Centre. This tension between elements of significance is addressed in the policies.

## **6. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY - OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS**

### **6.1 IMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE**

The identification of heritage values in the statement of significance brings with it implications for conservation policy. The objective of conservation policies is to conserve, as far as is possible, the attributes of the place assessed as being of heritage significance. The following dot-points summarise the implications arising from the assessed significance of the Sydney University grounds.

- The Aboriginal occupation of the landscape, and the early European utilisation of the university area, being subtly but significantly reflected in the present landscape, should be recognised and interpreted where opportunities exist. The direct evidence within the grounds is restricted to general landform, such as Petersham Ridge, and the creek lines of Orphan School Creek and the former swampy area around the Old Darlington School site. The only residual built feature, the lake still present in altered form in Victoria Park, is not managed by the university, and is therefore outside the scope of the policies
- The historical associations resulting from the long and continuous use of the university, reflected in the grounds, should be conserved. This might include adaptation by controlled and sympathetic management, and development of significant spaces or areas.
- The values of the significant set of Gothic / Tudor revival buildings (Main Building, Anderson Stewart Building, Gate Lodges, and St Paul's, St. Johns and St. Andrews Colleges) should be conserved by appropriate management of the buildings and their settings and surrounds. Interpretation of the significant links between some of the scattered elements of the group should be part of the overall interpretation of the Camperdown campus. The policies, however, cannot deal directly with the college buildings in this group, which are not managed by the University.
- The sports grounds (Hockey Square, Ovals 1 and 2, University Avenue tennis courts, and those associated with the colleges) are important open spaces with historic, aesthetic and social significance. As such they are key components of the grounds, and should be managed as open space, with ongoing appropriate sporting functions while that demand exists, and compatible uses found where sport is no longer a desired or feasible use.
- Elements of the Grounds, such as gardens, landscape features, plantings, roads, street furniture, views and vistas, which support the significance of individual buildings or groups identified in the S.170 register, should be managed so as to retain associational significance and building settings.
- The residual evidence of the suburb of Darlington, including surviving buildings and streets, and former street alignments reflected in building alignments, movement corridors and the underlying pattern of the development of the campus, are significant



relics in their own right, and provide an historical and aesthetic setting for the development of the Darlington campus. The conservation of surviving buildings, areas of archaeological sensitivity, and respect for residual street alignments in future planning should be an objective in the continuing development of the campus.

- The plantings, landscape features and views identified in the analysis of components of significance (see 5.2) as making a high contribution to the aesthetic, social or historical significance of the grounds should be managed so as to retain their significance.
- The archaeological potential of parts of the university to provide evidence of earlier uses and occupiers of the grounds should be recognised, and steps taken to integrate archaeological investigations and site protection into any development proposals affecting those areas.

The social value of the grounds introduces another layer of value of the University which has a number of complexities. These complexities include:

- the varying size of areas and components which have social value;
- that some of these values overlap; and
- the differing communities and groups for whom areas and components have social value, including communities outside of the University.

As with all heritage values, social value deserves to be carefully considered and fully respected in the management of the University grounds. Part of this involves recognising and respecting the interests of the affiliated communities and groups, and ensuring heritage management processes involve them. In addition, opportunities should be sought or taken to interpret, support, celebrate or reinforce social value through the affiliated communities or groups.

## **6.2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

### **Indigenous Heritage**

The protection of Indigenous sites and remains is governed by a number of legislative Acts at both the state and Commonwealth level. In brief, the most directly applicable law is the National Parks and Wildlife Act, which makes it an offence to disturb or destroy Aboriginal sites, deposits or relics without written consent. The legislative framework is outlined at Appendix B.

### **Commonwealth Legislation: Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975**

Individual places and areas within the University of Sydney are entered in the Register of the National Estate database. These are listed at Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1 University of Sydney places assessed for the Register of the National Estate (RNE)**

Place	RNE Status
Fence, Gates and Lodge, City Rd	Registered
Gate Lodge (former), City Rd	Registered
Institute Building	Registered
Medical School	Registered
Physics Building	Registered
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital	Registered
Science Road Precinct	Registered
Botany Building	Registered
Commercial Bank of Sydney Facade (former)	Registered
Macleay Museum Building	Registered
Science Road Bridge	Registered
St Andrew's College	Registered
St John's College	Registered
St Paul's College	Registered
Sydney University Main Building Precinct	Registered
Gates and Gate Lodge (Parramatta rd)	Registered
Main Building - East Range and Great Hall	Registered
Main Building Additions & Quadrangle	Registered
Terraces and Street Trees, 86-131 Darlington Rd, Darlington	Registered
The Womens' College	Registered
Two Three-Quarter Columns, Science Rd	Removed from Interim List, not of sufficient significance for entry
Union Building, Science Rd	Removed ditto
Zoology Building	Removed ditto
Badham Building Facade	Removed ditto
John Woolley Building	Removed ditto
Old Geology Building	Removed ditto
Refectory Building, Science Rd	Removed ditto

The last seven places in this table were entered in the Interim list of the Register of the National Estate in 1979, but were objected to by the University of Sydney. An independent assessor found them not to be sufficiently significant individually to enter in the Register, so they were removed. That assessment might be reviewed in the light of the research and assessments undertaken to develop the S.170 register (all of the places are recommended for the s.170 register), and in response to this conservation plan. The Science Road Precinct, following the precedent of the National Trust classification on which it is based, takes as its boundary the edges of the buildings, so the buildings are not themselves included in that registration.

Entry in the Register of the National Estate imposes a requirement on Commonwealth Ministers and departments to take the significance of a registered place into account in making decisions affecting it. The Australian Heritage Commission Act 1976, which establishes the Register of the National Estate, requires in section 30 that all Commonwealth Ministers and Commonwealth bodies do everything within their power, consistent with other relevant laws, not to take any action that adversely affects as part of the national estate any place that is entered in the Register, unless he or it is satisfied that there is no "feasible and prudent alternative" to such an action, in which case all reasonable measures must be taken to minimise the adverse affect.

Before any action is taken, the Minister or authority must inform the AHC of the proposal, and give it reasonable opportunity to comment. "Action" is taken to include the making of a decision or recommendation, including the recommendation to provide financial assistance or grants to a State, the approval of a program, issue of a license or the granting of permission.

The AHC Act does not bind State or local government, only the actions of the Commonwealth. However, where Commonwealth decisions (such as the location of Commonwealth facilities) or Commonwealth funding are concerned, the Act clearly impacts on the ability of the manager to proceed with any actions which the Commonwealth (especially the AHC) thinks are not in the best interests of the National Estate.

### **State Legislation: NSW Heritage Act 1977**

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* requires State government agencies to prepare a register of heritage property under their control (the S.170 register), to properly manage them on behalf of the community, and to report on their condition in their annual reports. Section 170A aims to integrate heritage conservation into asset management from the strategic planning level right down to the routine maintenance, in accordance with the Total Asset Management Guidelines prepared by the Department of Public Works and Services. A component of the TAM guidelines deals specifically with Heritage Asset Management.

The 1999 amendments to the *Heritage Act* established the State Heritage Register, listing on which controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development. Local Environmental Plans (LEP) prepared by local government in accordance with the *Environment Protection and Assessment Act, 1979*, also include heritage schedules, which impose a heritage layer to the local development approvals process. LEPs constrain local councils, as consent authorities, not to grant consent for development of a heritage item or area unless it is of the opinion that the development would:

- conserve the associated heritage significance of the place and any associated places or areas;
- integrate heritage conservation into the planning and development control processes;
- investigate and record sites with archaeological potential;
- provide for public involvement in the process;
- be sympathetic to and not detract from the heritage significance of related places, landscapes, streetscapes or setting;
- ensure sympathetic adaptation for any new uses; and
- include heritage impact statements or conservation management plans where considered (by the Council) to be necessary.

Without the consent of the consent authority (local council), in relation to a scheduled item or area it is an offence to:

- demolish or alter a scheduled item;
- damage a relic (as defined);
- excavate land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic;
- damage or despoil a place;
- erect a building or subdivide;
- damage any tree or land; or
- make structural changes to the interiors of buildings.

The South Sydney LEP Schedule is described below.

The *Heritage Act* also controls the disturbance of non-Indigenous archaeological materials older than 50 years, and this would include any historic era remains of this age within the ground associated with the university's buildings and grounds. Any intervention with areas known or suspected to contain archaeological remains would require a permit from the Heritage Office and the involvement of a qualified archaeologist.

## South Sydney Local Environmental Plan

The Local Environmental Plan 1998 for South Sydney Council (as of Amendment 8, 4 May 2001) includes in *Schedule 2—Heritage items*, the following places within Sydney University Grounds.

**Table 6.2 University Places in South Sydney LEP**

LEP Item Number	Place
199	Womens College Group
232	Gate Keepers Lodge, City Road
233	James Spring Drinking Fountain and Horse Trough (City Road)
234	St Pauls College Group
235	Institute Building
348	terrace house, 88 Darlington Road
349	terrace house, 90-93 Darlington Road
350	terrace house, 94 Darlington Road
351	terrace house, 95 Darlington Road
352	terrace house, 96-103 Darlington Road
353	terrace house, 104-123 Darlington Road
354	terrace house, 124-131 Darlington Road
355	former Darlington Primary School
719	St Andrews College building
720	St Johns College building
833	Site landscaping, including perimeter fence, Ross Street, Parramatta Road and City Road gates and pillars, pergola and two Doric columns and fountain [ie the Grounds of Camperdown campus]
834	J.D. Stewart building (Vet. Science)
835	Physics Building
836	Edward Ford Building
837	R.D. Watt Building (Agriculture)
838	Anderson Stuart Building
839	Badham Building
840	Botany building
841	Bank Building`
842	Baxters Lodge
843	John Woolley Building
844	Macleay Museum Building
845	Main Building and Quadrangle Group
846	Old Geology Building
847	Refectory Building
848	Science Road Bridge (War Memorial Bridge)
849	Holme Building
850	Heydon Laurence Building (ex Zoology)
CA47	Sydney University Conservation Area (Camperdown Campus only)

The Victoria Park group including the gatehouse and landscaping, is also scheduled.

### 6.3 EXISTING UNIVERSITY PLANNING POLICIES

The University's planning policies, as they impact on heritage resources, implement action to satisfy State heritage law, as well as ensure that heritage considerations inform ongoing maintenance, restoration and redevelopment works on campus.

A S.170 register has been developed for the University (DPWS Heritage Design Services and Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, 2000) for heritage buildings and groups across the whole campus. A Heritage Fabric Study has been undertaken to determine the general status of heritage fabric, and individual conservation plans have been prepared for a number of heritage buildings. The University has developed a strategy for the long term conservation of the external fabric of its heritage buildings. Work is currently under way (2001) on the Main Building as part of this strategy.

The 1990 *University of Sydney Strategic Plan* (Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990), and the *University of Sydney Landscape Masterplan* which stemmed from it (Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1993), while no longer regarded as binding planning policies, have been influential in guiding planning thinking within the university. The strategy and masterplan provide useful baseline information, and propose planning approaches, many of which are reflected in the University's *10 Year Capital Development Plan*, which are addressed at section 6.4, below, to the extent that they potentially impact on the conservation planning for the university grounds.

### 6.4 MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, ASPIRATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Capital Development Plan

A series of projects are proposed in the University's *Capital Development Plan*. The 10 year projected commitments indicate the University's current aspirations, though there is the possibility of amending proposals, especially in the case of longer-term projects. Projects with direct implications for identified heritage values in the grounds are shown in Table 6.3.

**Table 6.3** *Heritage implications of project commitments generated through the Capital Development Plan – 10 year projection*

	Project Title	Scope	Heritage Implications	Status
<b>New Buildings</b>				
1.	Economics Building	Removal of original terrace houses and relocation of Grounds storage compound. Large new academic building	Has taken into account the existing street configuration, and has had an archaeological study of the site	Completed

	Project Title	Scope	Heritage Implications	Status
2.	Animal House	New building of similar scale and character to adjoining buildings Possible removal of mature trees Possible need to negotiate use of St Paul's College land	Potential impact on adjacent building curtilages and landscape features and plantings.	Committed in current Capital Plan
3.	McMillan Building extension	New building over previously constructed building foundation	No apparent negative impact, may enhance enclosure?	Committed in current Capital Plan
4.	Eastern Avenue mid-block redevelopment site	Demolition of Edgeworth David Building, Stephen Roberts Theatre and carpark Large new consolidated building incorporation additional floor area and subsurface multi-storey carparking station Possible removal of mature trees	Removal of components of moderate heritage significance. potential impact on the setting/appreciation of the Anderson Stuart building. Potential to either introduce, or cut off, views from eastern Avenue into Victoria Park. Impact of tree removal probably transitory and minor heritage impact, though the developed vista along eastern road should be guarded. Further 'wall' effect along Avenue should be avoided. potential to reduce traffic flow in sensitive areas through the replacement of existing surface carparking	Early FMO consideration
5.	City Road (south) redevelopment site	Demolition of Art Workshops, Tin Sheds Gallery, demountable and possibly St Michaels College Large new infill building occupying majority of site	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring.	Early FMO consideration
6.	Cleveland Street development site	Large new infill building occupying majority of existing grassed site	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring.	Early FMO consideration
7.	Maze Crescent development site	New building partly over existing open space	Potential to further erode appreciation of former Darlington Road alignment. need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring.	Early FMO consideration
8.	Shepherd Street development site	Demolition of Rose Street Building and carpark New larger building of similar scale to adjoining buildings	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring. need to maintain existing street configuration	Early FMO consideration

	Project Title	Scope	Heritage Implications	Status
9.	University Sports & Aquatic Centre Extension	Demolition of original University Garage and Raglan Street Building Likely removal of mature tree New building of similar scale and character to existing Sports Centre building	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring. need to maintain existing street configuration in new design	Advanced proposals developed by Sports Union
10.	Western Avenue redevelopment site	Demolition of either or both Bosch 1A and 1B buildings New replacement building on adjusted building envelope of similar scale to Blackburn Building	would maintain and enhance appreciation of Blackburn Building and back-views to Wesley College	Early FMO consideration
11.	Holme Building redevelopment	Major refurbishment of existing Union services Restoration of original building forms and facades Possible demolition of Footbridge Theatre	need to assess and respect heritage significance of place, and especially of impacted areas, and likely impact on surrounding grounds, especially along Science Road.	Early proposals developed by Student Union
12.	Veterinary Science Precinct redevelopment	Demolition of redundant buildings including McMaster Annexe, store houses, horse stables and animal holding pens Redevelopment of clinic facilities	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring. need to respect heritage values need to maintain precinct enclosed character, and reinforce it in any new development	Early FMO consideration  In part completed (see 14 below)
13.	City Road (north) development	Removal of existing surface carpark New gateway building and setting	need to avoid impacts on existing gates, fences and gatehouse, and on Eastern Avenue view need to maintain sense of City Road as boundary to Camperdown campus	possible development site, no current proposals
<b>Grounds Upgrade</b>				
14.	Veterinary Science carpark (see also 12 above)	Demolition of redundant buildings and structures New carpark (with approx. 20-year life)	need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring. need to maintain the enclosed precinct character, and reinforce it in any new development	completed
15.	Ross Street Building	Building demolition for replacement landscape treatment incorporating reduced long term building envelope	need for specific assessment, and recording program if to be removed. need for sensitive design of new building and grounds, in view of relationship to significant Science Road and Vet Sciences precincts.	Early FMO consideration

	Project Title	Scope	Heritage Implications	Status
16.	University Avenue	Reconstruction of roadway and provision of new Victoria Park entrance Gatehouse replacement (?)	reinforces original axis and views to and from Main Building strengthens linkages in management between University and Victoria Park	Advanced documentation phase
17.	Hockey Square modifications	Replacement of grass surface and provision of facilities for exclusive use as a high standard hockey field	Significant change to the existing and historical use of the site Potential conflict with social, aesthetic and historical significance of the Square Proposed use may result in change from open sports space to one with new structure, which might have heritage implications. needs specific heritage component in a planning study	Schematic proposals developed by Women's Sports Association
18.	Blackburn Forecourt (contingent on implementation of Western Avenue redevelopment site, project No.10 above)	Demolition of Queen Elizabeth II Building Expansion and re-levelling of building entry to create large new forecourt landscape	Opportunity to implement a conceptual Wilkinson vista linking Western Avenue with the University ovals and Ross Street need to maintain and enhance appreciation of Blackburn Building and back-views to Wesley College	Early FMO consideration
19.	Maze Green (partly contingent on implementation of multi-level carpark, project No.4 and City Road (south) redevelopment site No. 5 above)	Existing parkland status and uses redefined and upgraded to incorporate a broader and more accessible community focus for the Darlington campus Improved pedestrian and recreational amenity generally	Possible further erosion of significance of the original Darlington street alignments need to implement archaeological investigation and monitoring.	Early FMO consideration
20.	Services Building carpark (partly contingent on implementation of Sports Centre extension, project No. 9 above)	Replacement and upgrade of existing carpark with more appropriate layout Improved pedestrian entrance and footpath linking Lander Street with Services Building	Removal of existing remnant laneways, reducing old suburban street remnants.	Earlier documented proposals awaiting modification



	Project Title	Scope	Heritage Implications	Status
21.	Transient Building, Fisher Road	Building demolition for replacement landscape treatment incorporating possible reduced long term building envelope	need for treatment of site to be appropriate to significance of the Physics Road view, and the setting of the Mills and Ford Buildings. need for individual assessment, and recording if removed. opportunity to open up new views of the southern and western side of the Anderson Stuart Building	Early FMO consideration

### Heritage Conservation and the s.170 Register

As outlined above, the University has an ongoing program of conservation works for buildings of heritage significance. This acknowledges the value of these buildings, and the aspiration to retain them in good condition as prestigious elements of the campus. The finalisation of the University's s.170 register will formalise obligations to maintain identified heritage places, which will include those already being actively conserved.

The draft S.170 Register (DPWS Heritage Design Services and Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, 2000) currently identifies the following places.

- The University of Sydney generally, including site, landscape and buildings
- The Main Building Precinct, including:
  - Main Building, additions and Quadrangle
  - Vice Chancellors Quadrangle and surrounding buildings
  - Science Road Bridge
  - Anderson Stuart Building
  - Botany building
  - Administration
- The Science Road Precinct, including:
  - The Macleay Museum
  - Old Geology Building
  - Pharmacy, Badham and Bank Buildings
  - The Union (Holme Building)
  - Refectory
  - Zoology
  - John Woolley Building
  - Milestone
  - R.D. Watt Building
  - Veterinary Science precinct
- Manning building
- Physics Building
- McMaster Laboratory
- Institute Building
- Old Darlington School
- perimeter fences and gate lodges, City Road and Parramatta Road

- Hockey Square
- Ovals No 1 and 2.

## **Carparking and Traffic Management**

The 1990 *University of Sydney Strategic Plan* (Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990) saw vehicle movement and parking as a major invasive element in the environment of the University of Sydney campus. This view is still held by University Facilities Management, and is likely to lead to substantial changes in traffic flow and parking arrangements over the next decade.

The potential constraints on this process, from the point of view of heritage, include ensuring that any new car parking arrangements or changes to the landscaping of roads do not impact on significant elements in the grounds, and do not impede appreciation of significant buildings or vistas.

Potential opportunities include the removal or reduction of surface parking and vehicle movement in significant building settings (such as around the Main Building, Anderson Stewart and Pharmacy and Bank buildings), in significant open spaces, such as University Place and Botany Lawn, and in significant vistas, such as along University Avenue, Science Road and Eastern Avenue. The current volume of car parking and movement in these areas obstructs or compromises the appreciation of the heritage values. Generally speaking, a reduction in surface parking and a reduction in traffic flow within the Camperdown campus would substantially improve the appreciation and enjoyment of the heritage values of the grounds.

In the Darlington campus, car parking might be considered part of the evolved character of the former suburb. Car parking in streets such as Darlington Road, for example, is a accepted part of a suburban setting, and traffic flow has decreased rather than increased over recent years. Car parking does not necessarily add to heritage values, but neither does it necessarily detract from them. The management of car parking and traffic flow is much less a heritage issue in Darlington than on the Camperdown campus—it is more of an amenity issue. Heritage impacts would only arise if there was a substantial increase of surface parking or parking structures in sensitive areas, such as in the vicinity of Maze Green where it might impact on the area's archaeological potential, or within the curtilage of the former Darlington Public School, or on the alignment of Darlington Road/Maze Crescent south, where it could conflict with historic and aesthetic heritage values.

## **Access for People with Disabilities**

The provision of disabled access to the university's buildings has a potential impact on the adjacent grounds. However, the issue is best assessed in relation to the heritage values and management needs of the particular building and its setting, bearing in mind the impact any external ramp or other devices might have on the grounds.

## **Aboriginal Archaeological Resources**

All Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and objects are protected by legislation, even if they are not registered in the NSW National Parks & Service Aboriginal Sites Register.

Legislation relevant to the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present in the Sydney University grounds is contained in Appendix B of this report. Any field investigations which are undertaken to determine the presence of sub-surface Aboriginal sites or objects within the University grounds will need to comply with these legislative requirements. Such investigations will require further consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and any other relevant Aboriginal communities.

Even though the areas with potential archaeological deposit (identified at 4.4 above) are considered to be of low significance, archaeological investigations may be necessary if any of these areas and the possible deposits they contain are to be disturbed by future developments.

A policy is presented below which proposes a positive approach to recognising and protecting potential Aboriginal sites, with clear procedures to follow should future development be proposed that might impact on those areas.

The nature of the archaeological investigations will depend on the nature of any proposed development and its exact location. It is recommended therefore that if any developments are to proceed in the archaeologically sensitive areas, an archaeological consultant experienced in pre-colonial Aboriginal sites be employed at the time, early in the planning process, to determine the level of investigation necessary. In areas found through this process to possibly contain undisturbed sub-surface archaeological deposits, a rigorous conventional test excavation may be appropriate in order to identify the degree of disturbance as well as to determine whether archaeological evidence is present. In contrast, in disturbed deposits shovel testing may be all that is necessary, or monitoring of earthworks during development. If archaeological materials are discovered during such investigations, or even at any other time in the future, long-term conservation of some areas of land may be justified.

## **Historic Archaeological Resources**

The University is bound by the *Heritage Act* not to undertake works that might disturb archaeological materials over 50 years old without a permit, so care should be taken to ensure that a qualified archaeologist is involved, and a permit is sought, before sensitive sites are disturbed. The University has successfully followed this process already for recent work on the Darlington campus.

The potential historical archaeological resources are identified in sections 4 and 5 above. A policy is presented below which proposes a positive approach to recognising and protecting potential historical archaeological sites, with clear procedures to follow should future development be proposed that might impact on those areas.

Any works that affect those areas should be preceded by archaeological investigation and assessment. That assessment may make recommendations ranging from ‘no further work required’, through ‘archaeologist to monitor works’, to ‘archaeological excavation required before works proceed’.

## Opportunities

A number of opportunities present themselves for the University to better conserve and present the heritage values of the grounds.

### *Opportunities to enhance the appreciation of heritage places*

As indicated in the assessment of significance, there are a small number of buildings of moderate or lesser degrees of significance that reduce the extent to which the heritage values of more significant buildings or features can be appreciated. The opportunity exists to consider the option of removing or lessening the impact of these buildings whenever their refurbishment or removal is being considered.

Opportunities include:

- Replacing the Fisher Street Transient Building (see Table 6.3) with a structure and/or open space or landscaped area that opens up views of the Anderson Stuart building from the south west along Fisher Road, and improves the visual quality of the termination of the view east along Physics Road. In the longer term, the treatment of this space might enhance the opportunity to appreciate the western side of any new building or landscape feature located on the site of the present Chemistry Building, and linking the Anderson Stuart and Madsen buildings visually.
- Replacing the existing Chemistry Building, when its replacement is due, with a structure and/or open space that is more sympathetic with the heritage values of the Anderson Stuart Building. The present Chemistry Building is located in close proximity to the southern wall of Anderson Stuart, and limits the appreciation of that buildings aesthetic qualities. the opportunity also exists to design a replacement building that respects the Petersham Ridge crest, and visually links the sandstone Madsen Building with Anderson Stuart and the Main Building.
- Removing or redesigning the Seymour Centre, and the non-significant Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building and improve the presentation and appreciation of the old Darlington Road alignment along the southern part of Maze Crescent. The opportunity also exists to draw greater attention to the suburban origins of the Darlington campus, and the University's intention to conserve those associations. Such action would recognise the historical and social links with the campus still felt within surrounding suburban communities, and potentially improve community relations.
- Removing or redesigning the Education Building and Annex, when life-cycle replacement becomes an issue, to re-emphasise the Wilkinson vista between the Refectory and St Paul's college.
- Removing or redesigning the Bosch Building 1A and the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute building and addition (see Table 6.3), to enhance the appreciation of the heritage aesthetic values in the Western Avenue/Wesley College/Oval 1 and Blackburn building precinct.
- Ensuring that if and when the Ross Street Transient Building and /or the Birdcage at the Ross Street gates (see Table 6.3) are redeveloped or removed, any replacement building and landscaping respects, and enhances the appreciation of, the historic, social

and aesthetic values of the Science Road precinct, the Veterinary Science precinct opposite, and the Western Avenue/Ross Street planning axis.

### ***Opportunities to enhance the interpretation of heritage values***

There is currently little active interpretation of the history or heritage of the University of Sydney Grounds. The opportunity exists, using the information provided in this plan and in the s.170 Register study (see above), to provide interpretative signs or displays at key points throughout the campus. The selected points need to be easily accessible, well frequented, and relate visually to components of heritage significance.

Topics which might effectively be included in interpretation include:

- earlier landforms and occupation, Indigenous and European;
- development of the university over time;
- significant buildings and grounds features;
- significant views and vistas;
- significant trees and plantings; and
- memorials and memorial trees.

Interpretation activities should be coordinated by an interpretation policy or plan, which would determine which stories are told where, how the interpretation stations are identified and cross referenced, and the range of most appropriate presentation approaches to use, such as signage, photo-and text display panels, guided tours, and self-guide or topic-based brochures.

Localities for signage/display panel presentation should be carefully chosen. Suggested key locations might include:

- Science Road near Union / Bank;
- Southern terrace of Main Building (outside Nicholson Museum), with views of Anderson Stuart, Main Building, Manning Road and Hockey Square;
- Eastern Avenue (at southern edge of University Place?) oriented to both Eastern Avenue and Anderson Stewart / Main Buildings;
- At Main Building entrance or University Place, near axis of University Avenue (though siting and design would have to be sensitively done); and
- Pedestrian overpass between Wentworth and Biochemistry buildings, overlooking Maze Green.

## **6.5 OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES**

### **Planning Authorities**

The South Sydney Council and the NSW Heritage Office are key stakeholders in the heritage management of the University of Sydney grounds. This conservation plan is prepared, in part, in the context of the S.170 obligations under the *Heritage Act*, and the Heritage Office has a major decision-making role in agreeing the plan. While the past involvement of South Sydney Council in planning decisions on-campus appears to have been little or none, the creation of the S.170 register is likely to increase the level of scrutiny of proposals by the Council.

The opportunity also exists for a dialogue with South Sydney Council about the management of Victoria Park in the context of the management of the adjacent university grounds. The overall historical significance of Grose Farm and the university, and the significance of a number of vistas, inextricably link the management of the university grounds and Victoria Park.

## **Communities of Interest**

The University has a complex and extensive range of affiliated communities and groups. They can be regarded as communities of interest in the heritage planning of the grounds. The complexity of these communities relates to:

- these communities being both on the campuses as well as in adjacent suburbs;
- there is overlapping membership of communities (for example, a staff member who lives at one of the Colleges and is active in one or several of the sporting clubs); and
- there is a changing quality in the affiliation between individuals and the University over time, perhaps resulting in changing membership of communities (for example, the student who graduates from the University but maintains a link through an alumni organisation).

The overall number of members of communities and organisations is also impressive. For example, there are currently about 40,000 enrolled students and 5,600 staff, the Sydney University Sporting Union has 40 affiliated clubs and 20,000 members, and there are 48 alumni organisations.

In general terms these communities variously include:

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;
- students, current and former, residential and not; and
- nearby residents.

Other major or related affiliations arise in relation to the:

- staff union, the University branch of the NTEU;
- residential colleges, associated with current students;
- alumni organisations, including residential college associations for former residents;
- student unions, general and sporting; and
- resident action or other resident groups for adjacent suburbs.

## **The Colleges**

While this plan does not directly affect planning within the college lands (which the University does not manage), it does make assessments that link the heritage significance of the colleges with that of the university campus. There is an opportunity to develop a better dialogue between the colleges, and between the colleges and the Facilities Management Office, about heritage planning issues.

## **National Trust of Australia (NSW)**

The National Trust has Classified a number of sites and areas within the University of Sydney grounds. These are:

- Edward Ford Building (Institute of Tropical Health)
- Main Building Precinct:
  - Main Building, east range and Great Hall
  - Main Building additions and Quadrangle
- Institute Building
- Medical School (Anderson Stewart)
- Parramatta Road Gates and Gatehouse
- City Road fence, gates and lodge
- Fountain and horse trough, City Road (outside Institute)
- War Memorial Bridge
- Physics Building
- Science Road Precinct:
  - Union/Holme Building
  - Refectory
  - Botany Building (A12)
  - Macleay Museum Building and collections
  - Zoology Building (A08)
  - Old Geology Building
  - Commercial Bank Façade (Bank Building)
  - John Woolley Building
  - Badham Building façade
  - Two columns between Badham and Woolley
  - Porch R.D. Watt Building (Agriculture)
  - J.D. Stewart Building (Veterinary Sciences)
  - Milestone, Science Road
- Former Darlington Public School
- Darlington Road houses (86-131 Darlington Road)
- St Andrew's College
- The Women's College
- St Paul's College
- St John's College

While the National Trust Register has no statutory implication, the assessment by the Trust alerts the community and managers of property to heritage values, and has a strong influence on community views.

## 6.6 CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

### Views, Vistas and Axes

For the purpose of considering the condition and integrity of views and vistas, 'integrity' is taken to relate to the extent that the view or vista is still able to be observed, or could be so with minimal work, such as vegetation pruning. A vista or view would lose integrity if a building has been constructed which blocks it. 'Condition' would apply to the maintenance of the view or vista—whether it been kept free of inappropriate or overgrown vegetation which might block it. As an example, the integrity of the St Paul's College to Refectory across Hockey Square has been compromised by the encroachment of the new

Education Buildings, while its condition has been lessened by the growth of trees blocking the vista.

A number of views out of Eastern Avenue to the east have been blocked by buildings and tree growth, while the integrity and condition of other significant views and vistas identified at section 4 is generally good. The condition of the University Avenue vista from the Main Building through Victoria Park has been improved by the recent works in Victoria Park, and would be further improved with proposed works in the University section along University Avenue. Sensitive planning of this latter project is required to avoid lowering integrity by the placement of structures along the vista axis.

## **Plantings**

The management of plantings in the grounds over the recent years has been said (by Alan Correy, former lecturer in Landscape Design at the University) to have been characterised by the gradual reduction in the species diversity on campus. There has been a tendency, for example, to use Plane trees, *Murraya* and *Agapanthus* to simplify plantings and reduce maintenance loads.

This trend has two distinct outcomes, one related to heritage and one to amenity value of the plantings. Firstly, the reduction in species diversity may have the result of changing the aesthetics and historical structure and texture of the planting pattern of the University landscape, and the settings for significant components within the grounds. Secondly, these new plantings are less useful for teaching purposes.

Some trees are reaching old age, and a plantings management program is needed to monitor and plan for the orderly replacement of senescent trees without major disruption of important views, planting groups, or individually significant trees.

## **Gates, Fences and Walls**

In general, gates, fences and walls are in fair condition. Some iron palisade fencing exhibits weathered and cracked sandstone wall sections, though this has been renewed in a number of places at different times. Garden walling within the campus is generally in good condition.

## **Sports Grounds**

The sports grounds on campus are maintained in a fair to good condition.

## **Roads and Paths**

Roads and paths throughout the campus are generally maintained in a fair to good condition. The integrity of some roads in the Darlington campus have been diminished by developments over the last decade, and current proposals will further reduce the number of surviving roadways.



## **7. CONSERVATION POLICY FOR UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY GROUNDS**

### **Introduction**

The terms ‘policy’ and ‘policies’ used throughout this document are to be read solely in the context of accepted conservation management planning terminology, as established in the Burra Charter. ‘Policies’ in this context are agreed principles and guidelines to the appropriate management of the elements of the campus that are of heritage significance. These policies are endorsed by the University as guiding principles. They are not to be confused with higher level management policies established by the Senate of the University of Sydney.

### **7.1 OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the policies is to give management direction in areas that are central to the conservation of the assessed heritage significance of the University of Sydney grounds.

This plan does not replace the Landscape Masterplan (Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1993) or any successor landscape plan, as it only deals with those aspects of the grounds relating to heritage significance, whereas the landscape masterplan is concerned primarily with retaining or improving contemporary user amenity. The suggested broad formal relationship between the plans is described in a policy below.

### **7.2 NATURE AND RELATIONSHIP OF POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

The policies listed below state the major management directions and provide the basis for actions that are necessary to conserve the heritage values identified in this plan. The policies are linked to and are supported by the assessment of significance and the understanding of the management circumstances of the University of Sydney grounds, as outlined in the plan. Any changes to policies or development of new policies during the life of the plan should be similarly linked to the text, which may need revision to reflect the new assessments or new management information that led to the policy changes.

The implementation strategies are general or specific actions that would give effect to the policies. There may be a number of strategy approaches that would satisfy each policy, in addition to those included in this plan. While each strategy has to be consistent with the conservation of the assessed significance of the place and with the policies as a whole, their development is more flexible than is the case with policies. It is to be expected that strategies to implement specific policies will continue to be developed and refined during the life of the plan. Initial strategies, and suggestions for strategy development, follow each policy.

Some policies are already being implemented by the Facilities Management Office.

## 7.3 DEFINITIONS

The definitions for terms used in this report are those adopted by Australia ICOMOS in *The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)* (1999).

**Place** means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

**Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

**Fabric** means all the physical material of the *place* including fixtures, contents and objects.

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural significance.

**Maintenance** means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

**Preservation** means *maintaining* the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Restoration** means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

**Reconstruction** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

**Adaptation** means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed *use*.

**Use** means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

**Compatible use** means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on *cultural significance*.

**Setting** means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

**Related place** means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

**Related object** means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

**Associations** mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

**Meanings** denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

**Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## 7.4 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICY

### Conservation based on Significance and appropriate practices

#### *Policy 1      Significance the basis for planning and work*

The statement of cultural significance set out in Chapter 5 should be a principal basis for future planning and work.

**Policy 2      *Adoption of Burra Charter***

The conservation and development of the University of Sydney grounds, being a place of cultural significance, should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*,<sup>6</sup> and any revisions of that Charter that might occur in the future.

**Policy 3      *Adoption of policies***

The policies recommended in this conservation management plan should be endorsed as a guide for future planning and work.

## **Conservation of Significance**

**Policy 4      *Conservation of the historical planning framework of the University grounds***

The basic historical planning framework of the University grounds should be conserved. This comprises the key historical axes of campus development, people movement, and view and vistas through the two campuses, these being:

- Petersham Ridge/ Eastern Avenue axis
- Science Road axis
- University Avenue axis
- Manning Road axis
- Physics Road axis
- Western Avenue/Ross Street axis
- Fisher Road axis
- St Pauls/Refectory vista axis
- Darlington suburban road pattern (as a planning template), and the Darlington Rd/Maze Crescent south spinal axis.

Conservation of individual components of the place should respect these axes. New developments and uses should be planned to retain or reinforce these axes, without diminishing the significance of any component of heritage significance. (see also the two following policies)

**Policy 5      *Conservation of significant components of the University grounds***

Components of the grounds identified as significant in the statement of significance at Section 5 of this report should be conserved. The significant buildings in both the Camperdown and Darlington campuses should eventually have individual conservation management plans to guide their conservation and future use.

Some aspects of potential heritage significance, such as the minor surviving features of the former Darlington suburb (eg fences, curbs, sculpture/memorials, buildings, roadways, spatial patterning) should be fully documented and assessed as a basis for future planning of the Darlington campus. A more intensive assessment of the heritage potential of post-WWII buildings and developments should be carried out, particularly in the context

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<sup>6</sup> Australia ICOMOS 1999.

of planning for the next generation of University developments, which may propose the removal of some of these buildings.

***Commentary:***

The policy indicates the key concept that places of significance should be conserved. However, the specific management decisions about what conservation action is feasible and appropriate are best considered in a conservation management planning process. A number of individual buildings already have conservation management plans (CMPs).

The information on heritage significance at section 5.2 indicates that features have different levels of significance. However, this does not automatically imply a particular management outcome. Very significant features may have to be changed for justifiable and unavoidable reasons, and features of moderate significance might be well conserved because there is no pressure to change or remove them and their conservation is easily achieved.

The specific heritage values of any feature, including the contextual ranking of heritage values, should be used as a major factor in management decision making. A decision making process for heritage features is specifically dealt with under another policy. In all cases, the effort should be made to maximise the conservation of heritage significance.

***Strategies:***

- Review existing CMPs for University buildings and precincts, and develop a prioritised list of places requiring new or revised CMPs.
- Commission a study of Darlington, incorporating a planning study and a survey/inventory of surviving features of the suburban development (eg fences, curbs, sculpture/memorials, buildings, roadways, spatial patterning).
- Commission a study of post-WWII University buildings and developments to determine their heritage significance.

***Policy 6      Conflicting heritage values***

In those cases where there are overlapping features which have apparently conflicting conservation requirements, the objective should be to seek coexistence of these features and their heritage significance. Failing that, the removal or alteration of one feature to improve the conservation of another can only be justified when what is removed or altered is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

***Commentary:***

There may be cases where, for example, the conservation of a particular heritage building suggests changes to the surrounding heritage precinct, where the values of the building and precinct are somewhat different. The suggested changes might involve removing or damaging the heritage significance of the precinct in order to conserve the heritage significance of the building. In such cases, this policy applies. The primary objective is to

retain the significance of both setting and building, even if this is not a perfect outcome for one or other feature. Making changes which diminish the heritage significance of one feature in order to conserve the significance of another can be justified but only if the significance is slight on the one hand and much greater on the other.

## Conservation of fabric and planning of new developments

### Landscape and plantings

#### **Policy 7**     *Replacement strategy for mature trees*

FMO should develop a program for the identification and replacement of historically or aesthetically important trees and planting groups as they near the end of maturity, so that replacement can occur in a planned fashion.

##### **Strategy:**

- Survey tree age and flag it within the existing tree survey documentation, with should provide triggers for action at certain ages.

#### **Policy 8**     *Retention and maintenance of vistas and views and the settings of significant buildings*

FMO should protect the lines of vistas and views identified in this report. Maintenance would involve the judicious pruning or removal of encroaching vegetation, and the maintenance of framing vegetation and other landscape and built elements. The siting and design of new buildings, planting and other grounds features should be limited so as not to obscure or otherwise reduce significant views, vistas, or other heritage values.

##### **Commentary:**

The opportunity also exists to introduce new vistas and views that, while not strictly related to historical ones, reinforce the visual qualities and appreciation of the University, including its heritage qualities. The provision of views from ground level and from within buildings outwards across Victoria Park towards the city is an opportunity in the planning of new and replacement buildings along the eastern side of Eastern Avenue. The heritage aspects of the potential provision of physical access points into Victoria Park are dealt with in Policy 15.

##### **Strategy:**

- Include the management and retention of vistas and views in the landscape masterplan for the University.

#### **Policy 9**     *Maintain and protect plantings with significant attachment to particular buildings*

Some plantings close to particular buildings were associated with the original design of the building, or have subsequently become an important part of the building's setting. Where such plantings and related buildings are shown to have associations of heritage significance, the plantings should, where feasible, be maintained.

#### **Policy 10**     *Use new plantings to support heritage values*

Where new planting or landscape features are to be developed, they should be planned so as to conserve or reinforce heritage values of the related buildings, spaces and views. This should extend to the selection of plant species, grouping and massing of planting, the appropriate design of fencing, road surfacing and hard landscaping.

##### **Commentary:**

This policy should be extended to precincts, to maintain existing differentiation of planting patterns (as along Science Road for example), or to develop a contemporary precinct character drawing attention of users to aspects of heritage distinctive to that precinct. An example might be the development of a palette of landscaping and planting designs for the Darlington campus, to emphasise its distinctive suburban origins. In the Darlington case, such a landscape/plantings approach should reinforce an understanding of the underlying suburban planning pattern of the campus, rather than confusing or overriding it.

***Policy 11 Current memorial plantings***

Current memorial plantings should be maintained. In the event of dangerous, diseased or dead plantings:

- the particular and continuing significance of the memorial should be assessed;
- those responsible for or associated with the memorial should be consulted, if possible; and
- a decision taken in the light of the above factors about the replanting of the memorial or otherwise.

***Policy 12 Future memorial plantings***

Proposed memorial plantings (either for new memorials or for the replacement of continuing memorials) should:

- be consistent with the conservation of the heritage significance of the grounds—that is, they should not conflict with the understanding and appreciation of buildings or landscape elements of assessed heritage significance; and
- be compatible with existing significant landscape features in terms of species choice and location. This does not preclude the introduction of new species, but demands appreciation and avoidance of any likely adverse visual or physical impact significant landscape elements.

## **Roads, Parking, Pedestrians and Streetscape**

***Policy 13 Design road and parking to be compatible with heritage significance***

Road design, traffic flow rates, and parking areas should be designed to minimise conflict with the conservation and appreciation of heritage features, vistas and views.

***Commentary:***

Within the Camperdown campus vehicle traffic has been both imposed on nineteenth century movement corridors and specifically accommodated in the creation of roads in the twentieth century. Car usage within the campus limits pedestrian circulation space, imposes barriers of parked cars, and thereby reduces the opportunities to appreciate the heritage qualities of the campus. The reduction of vehicle traffic and surface parking would have a beneficial effect on the appreciation of heritage significance.

City Road has always been a boundary defining the Camperdown campus. With the development of the Darlington campus, crossing City Road and creating visual connections has posed challenges in linking and unifying the

two campuses. Planning solutions to these issues should respect and where possible reinforce the heritage significance of both campuses, and particularly the different historical planning patterns of each.



***Strategies:***

- Progressively reduce surface parking and traffic flow east from the Main Building, along Science Road, Eastern Avenue, and Western Avenue near the Ovals, and wherever else it conflicts with significant views or appreciation of heritage buildings, or with longer vistas.
- Planning for improved access and visual connection between the Camperdown and Darlington campuses should respect and where possible reinforce the heritage significance of both campuses, and particularly the different historical planning patterns of each. (see also the need for further historical planning study of the Darlington suburb, a strategy for Policy 5)
- Any road engineering solutions to perceived problems at the junction of City Road, Eastern Avenue and Butlin Avenue should be planned to minimise direct impact on the curtilage of the Institute Building (such as the boundary fencing outside the Merewether Building), and on the fences and gateways into the Camperdown campus. If either of these features has to be disturbed or removed, the fences and gates should be relocated as close as feasible to their current positions, and in a functional relationship with the revised road/entrance arrangement (ie, the gates as gateways and the fences reinstated connecting with historical fence alignments and surviving fencing).

***Policy 14 Design of street furniture***

New street furniture should be designed and located to respect the heritage values of particular precincts and areas, but should avoid mock period designs.

**Gateposts, Gates, Fences and Walls**

***Policy 15 Detailed conservation planning for gateposts, gates, fences and walls***

The conservation of gates, gatehouses, fences and walls, required by other policies, should be guided by detailed conservation management planning that considers these components as a group of related features.

***Commentary;***

The potential exists for providing additional access points into Victoria Park from the Eastern Avenue precinct. This might become an active proposal when new or replacement buildings are planned for this precinct. The boundary between the University and the Park has existed on this alignment since the 1924. The fence appears, from photographic evidence, to have been built before WWII. New penetrations of the fenceline should not obliterate the understanding of the alignment as a boundary of the campus, and should be designed as new gateways rather than as ill-defined gaps in the fence.

## **New Building and Grounds Developments**

### ***Policy 16    New developments or changes to existing buildings or grounds features to respect heritage significance***

The conservation of significant components and values of the grounds should be ensured before any new building or grounds developments or changes to existing buildings are approved. Other policies deal with the conservation of significant components and values.

#### ***Strategy:***

- Implementation of the University's Capital Development Plan (see Table 6.3 above) should include detailed consideration of the heritage implications of proposals, and modification as necessary to ensure the conservation of heritage values.

### ***Policy 17    Relate new buildings to heritage buildings, spaces and views***

Ensure that the design and orientation of new or altered buildings and other developments are sympathetic to significant buildings, open spaces, views and vistas, and the historical planning framework. Along Eastern Avenue this might include orientation both into the University and outward across Victoria Park.

Future development should reinforce patterns of planning and circulation that are of heritage significance. In the case of the Darlington campus, future development should incorporate the historical pattern of suburban street alignments in the form of roads, lanes, building alignments or movement corridors. The physical and social relationship between Darlington and the surrounding suburbs should be considered in the planning of new development and the retention of the Darlington suburban planning pattern.

#### ***Strategy:***

- Incorporate into building design briefs the requirement to design, locate and orientate new buildings, external activity areas, parking, entrances, associated plantings and landscaping to relate to and be respectful of significant built components, open spaces, views and vistas, and the historical planning framework.
- New Buildings along the eastern side of the Eastern Avenue precinct might be oriented towards Victoria Park (while not presenting blank walls to Eastern Avenue), re-introduction this visual relationship and views to the east, largely lost with the development of Eastern Avenue from the 1950s.
- Any proposed development at the eastern end of the Hockey Square precinct (on the current tennis court site) should be designed to respect the open space north of the Physics Building, views of that building from the north and north-east, and views east across Hockey Square towards Petersham Ridge. The height, bulk and design of any new structure will be critical factors in conserving the historic, visual and planning significance of this space, and should be the subject of specific studies during the planning phase.

## Research before Development

### ***Policy 18 Investigate sites of archaeological potential before development***

Investigate the archaeological potential for Aboriginal sites before any decisions on the development or disturbance of land in the following areas:

- Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site, on the area surrounding the former Darlington School, and terrace areas west of Codrington Street, not yet developed by the University; and
- areas around University Ovals No 1 and 2.

Investigate the archaeological potential for historical sites before any decisions on the development or disturbance of land in the following areas:

- The site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek, now possibly partly located within the Veterinary Sciences boundary;
- Site of the Women's Common Room, Main Building Quadrangle;
- Possible housing site on Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre;
- Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site, on the area surrounding the former Darlington School not yet developed by the University;
- Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road, not yet intensively redeveloped by the University; and
- Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (nd), being the site of former terrace housing.

### ***Policy 19 Encourage investigation of sites of archaeological potential on adjacent land***

Through the liaison mechanism established with the Colleges and South Sydney Council, recommended in another policy, encourage the parallel investigation of archaeologically sensitive sites of significance to the University's history.

These sites are the Aboriginal archaeologically sensitive sites in:

- the St John's College sports ground; and
- areas adjacent to the boundary fence between the University grounds and Victoria Park;

and historical archaeologically sensitive areas in:

- the site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek, now located in the north-east corner of the St John's College sports ground, and adjacent to and possibly within the Veterinary Sciences boundary;
- the original Parramatta Road university gate house site, possibly very close to Parramatta road near Baxter Lodge, but exact site not identified;
- toll gate site, very close to Parramatta road, but exact site not identified;
- site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge in Victoria Park, on City Road; and
- 1840s toll gate site, very close to City/Newtown Road, but exact site not identified.

## Use of the Grounds

### ***Policy 20 Overall primary use of the grounds***

The grounds should continue to be used for University purposes including teaching and research, and to provide support services and passive and active recreational amenities for the University community.

### ***Policy 21 Use of the grounds by nearby residents and visitors***

The grounds should continue to be available for passive recreational use by nearby residents and visitors, to the extent possible without compromising the primary use of the grounds by the University and the University community.

### ***Policy 22 Conservation of significant uses***

Particular parts of the grounds should be used in ways which help conserve and interpret their heritage significance. The following table outlines the proposed primary use of specific areas. In all cases carefully designed and located interpretation would be compatible use that would enhance the appreciation of significance (see policy on interpretation below).

***Table 7.1 Use of particular parts of the grounds to retain heritage significance***

Part of grounds	Significant Use
Ovals 1 and 2	Sporting use – open space
Hockey Square	Sporting use – open space
Tennis courts	Sporting use
Quadrangle	passive recreation and low key, short-term university activities
Vice Chancellor's Garden	passive recreation
Botany Lawn	passive recreation and low key, short-term university activities
University Place	passive recreation
Eastern Avenue	recreational /pedestrian use of the green spaces (vehicular use of roads acceptable, but not essential to significance).
The Tunnel	pedestrian passage and display of posters and graffiti
Old Darlington School area/ Maze Green	recreational use / passive enjoyment, and low key, short-term university activities.
Science, Manning and Physics, Fisher Roads and adjacent curtilage	pedestrian use and low key, short-term university activities, (vehicular use of roads acceptable, but not essential to significance)
Darlington Road Terraces	residential and other uses, retaining multiple small-scale uses
Darlington Road / southern Maze Crescent	pedestrian and low-volume vehicular use.
Veterinary Science precinct open space	recreational use / passive enjoyment, and low key, short-term university activities
s.170 Register buildings	uses that retain traditional scale of occupation, conserve significant fabric, and retain important associated elements of the grounds, views and vistas.
Parramatta and City Roads	retain use of roads, fences and gates as defining boundaries to Camperdown campus

## Interpretation

### **Policy 23**    *Interpretation of significance and history*

The heritage significance and history of the grounds should be interpreted for the range of audiences/users of the campuses.

#### ***Strategies:***

- An interpretation plan should be developed, which might include a range of presentation approaches such as signage, plant labels on or near individually significant trees, guided tours, and self-guide or topic-based brochures.
- Topics which should be included in interpretation include:
  - earlier landforms and occupation, Indigenous and European;
  - development of the University over time;
  - significant buildings and grounds features;
  - significant views, vistas and axes;
  - significant trees and plantings; and
  - memorials and memorial trees.
- Localities for signage presentation should be carefully chosen. Suggested key locations might include:
  - Science Road near Union / Bank;
  - Southern terrace of Main Building (outside Nicholson Museum);
  - Eastern Avenue (at southern edge of University Place?) oriented to both Eastern Avenue and Anderson Stewart / Main Buildings;
  - at Main Building entrance or University Place, near the axis of University Avenue (though siting and design would have to be sensitively done); and
  - pedestrian overpass between Wentworth and Biochemistry buildings, overlooking Maze Green.

## General Policies

### **Policy 24**    *Minor ongoing revision of policies*

The conservation management plan should be seen as a living document subject to change as new information or circumstances arise. Accordingly, minor ongoing policy revisions may be undertaken so long as they are consistent with:

- the clearly defined heritage significance of the grounds, noting this may itself change over time;
- such changes being clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence; and
- an understanding of the complete policy framework provided in this plan.

#### ***Strategies:***

- Revise Grounds Conservation Plan in response to changing information and circumstances.

**Policy 25**     ***Grounds Conservation Plan and other planning documents***

All other planning documents developed for the grounds should refer to this conservation management plan as the primary guide for the conservation of the heritage significance of the grounds. The direction given in those documents and in this plan should be mutually compatible. This policy includes existing planning documents, which may need revision in the light of this Grounds Conservation Plan.

***Commentary***

Other planning documents might include landscape plans, development masterplans, plantings management plans, and conservation management plans for individual buildings or other components of the place. Where there is a conflict between other planning documents and this plan, consideration should be given to both documents and a resolution that best achieves the conservation of heritage significance while also achieving the development or management objectives be agreed upon. Any conflict should be resolved by amending the relevant plan.

Where CMPs for components buildings and other places within the University exist, those documents take precedence as a guide for the management of that component (see also Policy 5). If there is a conflict in relation to elements covered in the Grounds Conservation Plan, it should be resolved as outlined above.

***Strategies:***

- Review and if necessary amend existing planning documents in light of the this plan. If the Grounds Conservation Plan itself needs amendment, the process outlined in Policies 24 and 31 should be followed.
- Before implementing works under a CMP for a specific component of the place, compare policies of the CMP with the Grounds Conservation Plan, identify any conflicting or incompatible policies, and resolve them before undertaking works.

**Policy 26**     ***Decision-making process for proposed changes or works***

A clear and consistent decision-making process should be established for all proposed changes or works which may affect the heritage significance of the grounds or features within them.

***Strategies:***

- Promote the reference to and use of planning documents, including the Grounds Conservation Plan, as a normal part of decision making.
- Insert heritage conservation management planning as a clear and integrated step in existing decision-making processes.
- Formally define and adopt the decision-making process relating to the grounds, including heritage matters.

**Policy 27     *Information management system for grounds***

A consistent, integrated information management system should be developed and maintained on the heritage features and their significance within the grounds. This system should include information on significant:

- landscapes;
- plantings;
- views and vistas and axes;
- gateposts, gates, fences and walls;
- other constructed features;
- artworks and memorials;
- memorial plantings;
- buildings (as per s.170 register); and
- areas of archaeological sensitivity.

Any registers created for these places should be integrated sub-components of an overall information system.

***Strategies:***

- Strengthen the heritage ‘layer’ in the University’s GIS by the addition and flagging of heritage features identified in this plan.
- Cross-reference or link GIS and other planning support systems to heritage planning documents for buildings and grounds.
- Keep information management systems and any associated registers/inventories open-ended so that information about newly identified components of the place, or information arising from new research, can be added (such as might arise from a survey of suburban features in Darlington).

**Policy 28     *Link between information system and operations/management decision-making***

All levels of operations and management responsible for taking decisions should have ready access to the information system referred to above. The information system should be checked prior to any decisions being taken which may have an impact on the heritage significance of the grounds or the features within them.

**Policy 29     *Utilise expert heritage conservation advice***

People with relevant expertise and experience in the management or conservation of heritage properties should be engaged for the consistent interpretation of the conservation management plan and the provision of advice to University staff on the resolution of conservation issues, as well as for advice on the design and review of work affecting the significance of the grounds.

***Strategies:***

- Establish a list or register of professional heritage practitioners for quick reference, and refine it as capabilities are tested in the context of the University.

**Policy 30     *Develop in-house heritage expertise***

Staff of the Facilities Office should be encouraged and supported to develop in-house expertise in heritage conservation and management, through formal courses, staff exchanges, and involvement in conservation projects.

***Strategies:***

- Encourage development of heritage skills in staff training programs and in staff work agreements.

**Policy 31     *Periodic and other reviews of the Grounds Conservation Plan***

The conservation management plan should be reviewed to take account of new information and ensure consistency with current management circumstances every five years. The conservation policy should also be reviewed when major changes to the place occur by accident (such as fire or natural disaster), or when the management environment changes to the degree that policies are not appropriate to the new management circumstances.

***Strategies:***

- Identify in forward estimates funding for a review of the Grounds Conservation Plan in five years time.

## **Liaison, Information Flow and Training**

**Policy 32     *Information about proposed changes or works***

Stakeholders should be identified and provided with information about proposed changes or works affecting the grounds.

**Policy 33     *Information and training***

Staff, contractors and others with a role in the management of the grounds should be provided with information and training regarding the significance of the grounds, and the policies and practices for their appropriate management.

***Strategies:***

- Develop an induction package or course for new staff and major contractors as relevant.
- Arrange presentations for appropriate FMO staff about heritage related works and research taking place in the University.

**Policy 34     *Liaison with adjacent land managers/owners***

The FMO should establish a liaison program with adjacent land owners/managers, such as the Colleges, South Sydney Council and Prince Alfred Hospital, to discuss management and any proposed changes or developments in the University and in the areas surrounding the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. The objective of this liaison is to promote the understanding and conservation of heritage significance shared between the University and the adjoining properties.



## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Further research into the social value of the University might include:

- further investigating the views of nearby residents about aspects of the University grounds which might have social value. This might include contacting resident action or other resident groups for adjacent suburbs;
- examining the study of Victoria Park for evidence of social value;
- a review of the images in the University art collection to ascertain their subject matter, and establish whether there is evidence of community valuing of particular components of the University;
- obtaining details of the nature and extent of portrayals of the University in publications, and their distribution; and
- obtaining details of the nature, locations and frequency of event/function usage of the University.

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Note: See also the Bibliography following the Overview History at Appendix A of this report.

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