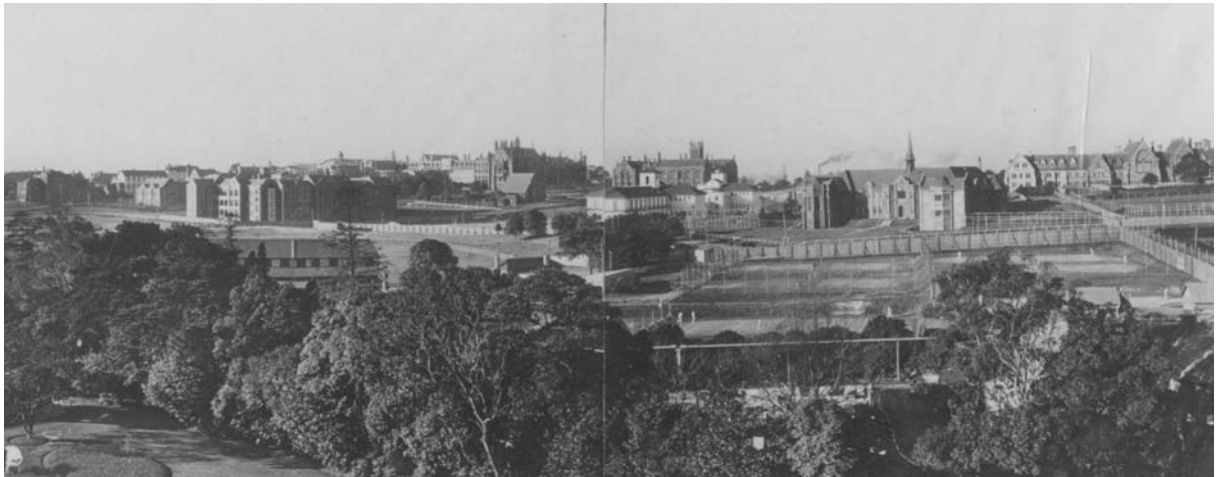


**The University of Sydney
Camperdown, NSW**

**Grounds Conservation Management Plan
(Revised)**



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The University of Sydney
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The University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (revised)

Executive Summary

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

The University of Sydney Grounds:

- With adjacent lands, is the pre-Colonial land of the local Aboriginal people, the Cadigal and/or Wannigal.
- Is the first and oldest university in Australia and in its fabric reflects the egalitarian and secular views of its founders.
- Is the site of the higher education of large numbers of Australians and overseas individuals who have later played key roles in the history of Australia and the World.
- Is the site of many notable events, advanced research and theory development over the 150 years of its existence.
- Is associated with many Australians and other individuals and groups of historical note.
- Reflects directly, changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over a period of more than 150 years, through the layout and development of the Camperdown Campus.
- With the adjacent University Colleges, contains many components of architectural and landscape merit, including groups of features and views and examples of the work of many notable and well-known architects and designers.
- Contains several buildings and landscapes of exceptional aesthetic merit.
- Contains part of the land developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Sydney suburb of Darlington. Substantial remains of Darlington survive, represented by the Old Darlington School Building (G18), terraced housing along Darlington Road, several light industrial buildings and remnants of the former street pattern.
- Contains land with some archaeological potential regarding pre-colonial and post-colonial events, ways of life and research techniques, buildings and landscape now past/gone.
- Is held in regard by many Australians and other individuals and groups as a place of high university education, the place of their higher education, as the locale of past events, for its research potential and for its fine buildings and landscape.

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

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

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

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

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Conservation Management Plan

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

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

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

- General review of the 2002 University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.
- Amendment and updating to reflect changes to the place since 2002.
- Additional analysis and ranking of the buildings, views, character areas, significant landscapes, continuing uses and historic roads.
- Focus on assessing the modern and late modern architecture of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses, assessing significance.
- Revision of the development sequence plans.
- Revision of policies.

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

1.2 Methodology

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

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

For a flowchart of this methodology, see Appendix 1.

1.3 Terms & Abbreviations

This report adheres to the use of terms as defined in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:

<i>The University</i>	The study site: the University of Sydney Camperdown and Darlington Campuses combined.
<i>CMP</i>	Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Plan
<i>CMP 2002</i>	University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan (2002)

1.4 Author Identification

Ian Stapleton, Kate Denny, Anthony Geck, Alice Stapleton and Mark Turnbull of Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners prepared this report. Unless otherwise stated, photographs are by the authors.

1.5 Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the authors of the *CMP 2002*, from which much of the base information has been taken for this report; specifically the research and analysis prepared by Dr Michael Person, Duncan Marshall, Dr Donald Ellsmore, Dr Val Attenbrow, Sue Rosen, Rosemary Kerr and Chris Betteridge.

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

- *Sydney University Engineering Precinct, Preliminary Assessment of Significance*, prepared by Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Ltd, dated October 2013.
- *City Road Buildings, Darlington Campus Heritage Assessment*, prepared by Tanner, Kibble, Denton Architects, dated October 2013 (Issue P2).

The authors also wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following:

- Mr Chris Legge-Wilkinson, University of Sydney
- Mr Ian Kelly, heritage consultant for University of Sydney

1.6 Copyright of Images

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

1.7 Definition of the Place and Features

The University of Sydney is located in the suburb of Camperdown, west of the central business district of Sydney, NSW. The study area consists of the whole of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney which, in this case, includes all the elements of the place including buildings, site features, gardens and landscapes.

Other smaller satellite University lands and campuses are located within the immediate vicinity of the study area, including the Mallet Street Campus, student housing in Newtown, the School of Social and Political Sciences in Forest Lodge and the St James Teaching Space (the Institute of Transport and Logistic Students). There are also a number of residential colleges located on the boundaries of the Camperdown Campus which, although historically linked to the place, are not part of the University lands. These areas have not been fully addressed within the assessment or conservation policies of this report, but have been included in some considerations such as views.

Camperdown Campus

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

Darlington Campus

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

See Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

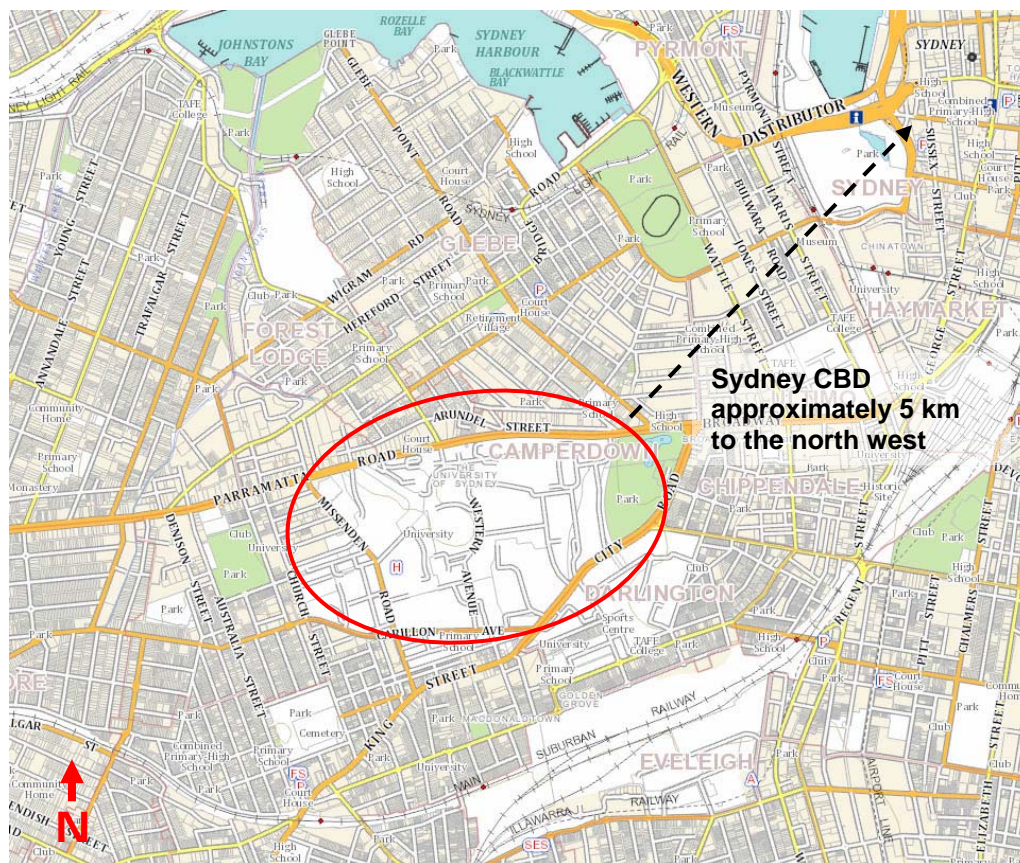


Figure 1. 1: Location plan of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney (circled). (Source: GoogleMaps, 2013 < <https://maps.google.com.au/>>)



Figure 1. 2: Aerial view of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses of the University of Sydney .The separate campuses are circled. (Source: NSW Land and Property Information, Spatial Information Exchange < <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>>)

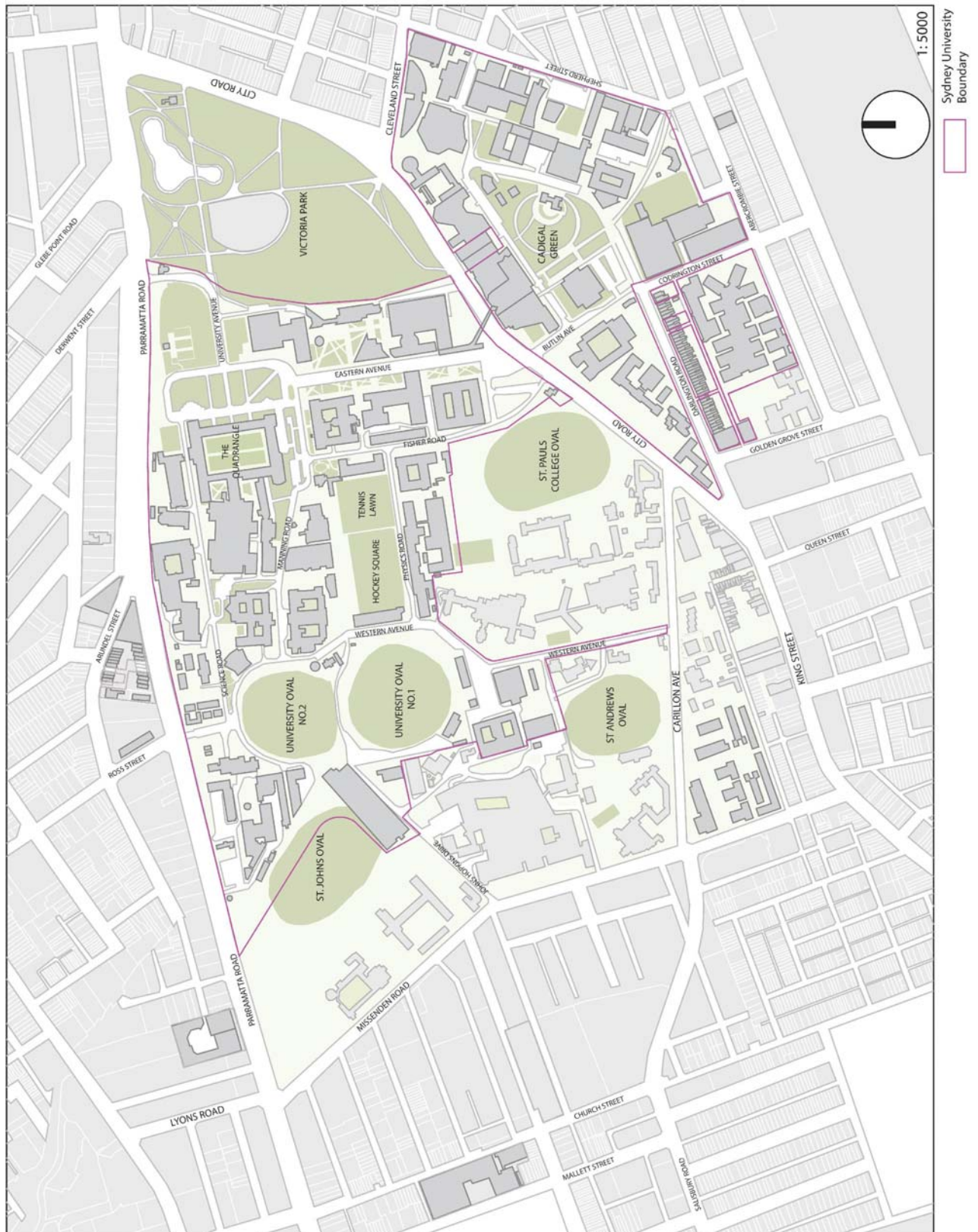


Figure 1. 3: Plan of the study area of the University of Sydney Camperdown and Darlington campuses (outlined in purple). (Source: University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services, 2013)

2 Collected Evidence

2.1 Understanding the Place

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

2.2 Documentary Evidence

The following summary of aspects of the development of the University of Sydney provides a brief overview of the history of the place and has been extracted from the *CMP 2002*, unless otherwise indicated. A fuller history of the development of the University of Sydney is located at Appendix 2.

2.3 Summary History

Incorporation of the University of Sydney

The following is drawn from the publications: 'The University of Sydney Architecture' (2007)¹ and 'Sydney the Making of a Public University' (2012).²

Movements towards a colonial university were part of broader discussions about the prospects for responsible government. The idea of responsible government presupposed that ministers be responsible to an elected parliament and the hope was that male colonists from any class might be elected, or undertake leading civic roles. It was presumed therefore that successful self-government required a local university as without one, the likelihood was that the colony's leaders would almost certainly be from the gentry, who had the resources to send their sons to be educated in Britain.³

This new university was to provide a 'liberal' education in the Classics, Sciences and Mathematics, yet also offer instruction in modern subjects such as French, German and contemporary political thought. A liberal education, argued the university's advocates, was the best instruction for the colony's future leaders.⁴

Led by William Charles Wentworth, the Legislative Council brought the University into existence, establishing a committee, calling for submissions and within 15 days a proposal for a colonial university had been prepared. At the crux of the proposal were the principles of mid-nineteenth century liberalism, secularism and public endowment as a sound investment for colonial growth and development.⁵

¹ Howells, T, 2007; *The University of Sydney Architecture*, The Watermark Press, Sydney

² Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *Sydney the Making of a Public University*, The Miegunyah Press, Sydney

³ Howells, T, 2007; *Op cit.* p.9

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*; p. 10

The foundation of the University of Sydney as a secular and non-denominational institution was integral to its character as a public institution. In the early debate between the university founders and the churches, the argument for a predominantly secular institution eventually won, on the principle that a public university had to be seen to serve all faiths.⁶ In the spirit of compromise, each of the major Christian denominations: Anglican, Roman-Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, was sub-granted land from the University's site, upon which each would build a residential college.⁷

When the time came to open the University of Sydney to students on 11th October 1852 a grand function was held in a hall that is now part of Sydney Grammar School and where lectures were first held.⁸ It was not until 1859, following the completion of Blacket's Main Building and Great Hall on the top of ridge at Grose Farm, that the University of Sydney was officially opened at its designated site with a five day festival of music.⁹

The Development of the University of Sydney

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 Andrew's and St John's 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 Wonnagal 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

⁶ Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *op cit.* p.7

⁷ Howell, T, 2007; *op. cit.*; p. 12

⁸ Horne, J and Sherington, G, 2012; *op. cit.*; p.1

⁹ *Ibid.*; p.2

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 John's 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 Buildings) 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 Buildings represented the prestigious and dominant role of Medicine within the University and in society generally.

The early years of the twentieth century saw the continued growth of professional education, particularly in the fields of agriculture, veterinary science, engineering and commerce in response to the great pastoral and commercial expansion that had occurred in preceding decades. In turn, the experience of the 1890s depression brought on by drought highlighted the need for expertise in land management and pastoralism, on which the Australian economy very much depended. In this period, facilities were constructed for Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Geology and Applied Science.

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 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.

Chronology of the Physical Development of the Camperdown Campus

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

Table 2. 1: Chronology of the Physical Development of the Camperdown Campus

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1789	Part of what was known as the ‘Kangaroo Ground’ near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes and used for pasturage of stock. The arrangement was formalised when in August 1789 one thousand acres was divided as follows: 400 acres on the north fronting the harbour was designated as church or glebe land; 200 acres on the south for the maintenance of a schoolmaster; and 400 acres between, for the Crown. ¹⁰ The site on which the first campus of the University of Sydney developed formed part of the 400 acre Crown Reserve, while what later became the Darlington area was situated within the 200 acres of School Reserve.
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. 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.
1794	Captain James Foveaux was granted 30 acres adjoining Grose Farm on the south. Nearly four years later another lease of 28 acres was granted to Quartermaster Thomas Laycock, adjoining Grose Farm on the east. ¹¹
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 John’s College grounds, near Parramatta Road.
1850s	Some small grants were dedicated to the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church for purposes of schools, parsonage and presbytery, however no building took place and the area remained very much a wasteland, used for grazing.
1850	The University of Sydney was founded. It began teaching in 1852 utilising the premises of the former Sydney College (now Sydney Grammar School), before obtaining a grant at Grose Farm, then used as grazing land for cattle destined for the Sydney meat market.
1853	A Building Fund had been established in 1853, providing for £50,000, originally to be paid in instalments of £5,000 to £10,000 per annum. While it was always intended to build on a grand scale, it was recommended that initial construction be limit to buildings that were essential for the working of the University - a library, lecture rooms, a laboratory, apartments for an office and residence for the Registrar and a room for meetings of the Senate. The “Elizabethan” style of architecture was recommended as it could be extended without damaging the appearance of the whole.

¹⁰J.F. Campbell, “The Early History of the Sydney University Grounds,” *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings*, Vol. 16, Part IV, 1930, 274-292, pp.274-276, 282.

¹¹Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.277-278.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1853 cont.	The committee also recommended that Mr Edmund Blacket , Colonial Architect, 'whose great ability and taste in Medieval Architecture is widely known' should be commissioned as Architect for the University. ¹²
1855-1862	<p>The first University buildings (the Main Buildings) formed the basis of what is now The Quadrangle, designed by Edmund Blacket, 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.</p> <p>Several minor outbuildings were also built around the main buildings. These included stone-built privies and temporary structures such as stables and huts with paling and rail fences to keep out livestock which grazed in the grounds.¹³</p>
1863	Football Club formed.
1865	Cricket Club formed.
1870	The Institute Building was built on five acres of land granted on the Newtown Road in 1870 to the NSW Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind . After a limited architectural competition, Benjamin Backhouse was appointed architect for the first stage of construction to accommodate 70 children. The grounds of the Institute encompassed most of the triangular block fronting City Road and were originally bounded by a picket fence and later permanent fencing was erected. The stone piers of the fence feature the signature motif of architect, Benjamin Backhouse and some of the fencing survives as an important indication of the original boundary. ¹⁴
1881	University's Senate resolved to " admit women to all University privileges, and to place them in all respects as regards University matters on an equal footing with men...".
1881 cont.	The University was among the earliest in the world to do so, and many decades before either the University of Oxford or Cambridge. ¹⁵
1882	Isola Florence Thompson and Mary Elizabeth Brown were the first two women to enrol at the University in 1882, graduating in 1885 each with a Bachelor of Arts degree.
Mid 1880s to 1894	Towards the end of the nineteenth century the University faced pressure to make its curriculum more relevant to the needs of an increasingly industrialised society. A number of new 'temporary' purpose-built facilities for professional subjects were out of sight of the main building. As they were strictly functional and made no pretensions to contribute to the University's architecture, they were 'hidden' so as not to disfigure the grand buildings of the main complex. The buildings constructed in this period formed the genesis of what was to become Science Road , lined with science facilities. ¹⁶
1884/1885	In the 1880s many new sporting clubs were founded, including the Boat Club in 1884 and the Athletic Club in 1885. The most successful of the new clubs was the Tennis Club, also founded in 1885. The club was allocated four grass courts where The Quadrangle was situated, close to the Men's and Ladies' common rooms, allowing the men to watch the women playing and make disparaging comments on their game.

¹²Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.98-99.

¹³Phillips, Thorp, *op. cit.*, p.7; McKenzie, *op. cit.*, p.18.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵The University of Sydney website < <http://sydney.edu.au/about/profile/history/origins.shtml>>, downloaded, September 2013

¹⁶Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1880-1910; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.257-265, 267-268, DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726015.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1887	A separate Ladies' Tennis Club was formed, the first women's sporting club at the University. ¹⁷
1891	Decision made to extend west to Ross Street .
1900	<i>University Act 1900</i> .
Early 1900s	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 .
1901-1910	<p>Between 1901 and 1910 the Government Architect's office under Walter Liberty Vernon, developed a plan for the University which involved expansion to the west of the main buildings. Part of the plan included the demolition of the temporary science facilities that had been constructed in the 1880s and 1890s and an attempt to bring that part of the campus extending along Science Road, into harmony with the general design of the main complex.</p> <p>Science Road itself was created when the paths around the 'temporary' science buildings built between 1899 and 1916 were replaced by a straight line of road running from the Macleay Museum to a proposed entrance opposite Ross Street. Newer buildings were aligned to this frontage.¹⁸</p> <p>Vernon made the first attempts to tidy up the campus through the planning of individual buildings and by the establishment of a new east west axis along which the science faculties were consolidated. The direct results of Vernon's work were limited.</p>
1908	Women's Hockey Club formed.
1910	Parramatta Road widened and Women's Sports Association founded with tennis courts and club located east of the Main Quadrangle Building.
1916	Senate approves use of area of land that is become the Hockey Square for women's use.
1913-1917	<p>McRae laid out the first plan for the whole University site in 1913, in which he proposed new buildings in conjunction with a full layout of the grounds. His plan included demolition of Barnet's Physics and Chemistry buildings, which were to be replaced with an impressive range of Gothic style buildings, and the straightening of Science Road. The plan also included the completion of the Main Quadrangle Building, and an arch structure over Science Road to link the Macleay Building with the Main Quadrangle Building.</p> <p>The plan¹⁹ was a building master plan that failed to deal with landscaping issues. It nevertheless remained in use until 1917 when it was re-drawn to include completed works and refinements in planning details.</p>
1915	By 1915 the University administrators sensed the need for an over-arching landscape plan and they engaged Walter Burley Griffin to prepare such a plan for the whole campus. Although Griffin's plan was not adopted, its principals were acknowledged by the University and followed quite closely by Wilkinson (see below).

¹⁷Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.312; Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, pp.3-7.

¹⁸DPWS, *op. cit.*, Items 4726014 & 4726018.

¹⁹ University of Sydney Site Plan showing existing and suggested future buildings in conjunction with the lay out of the grounds. Drawn by Gorrie M. Blair and signed by George McRae, dated 3rd July 1913.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1919-1920	<p>In 1919 it had been agreed that Professor of Architecture and University Architect, Leslie Wilkinson with Assistant Professor Madsen of the School of Engineering and A.D. Craig, Lecturer in Surveying, should advise on the general layout of the University grounds.</p> <p>Their report was presented to the Senate in 1920 and some of the recommendations included: keeping roads narrow like park drives, planting trees, placing wires underground, providing fences and keeping out grazing animals. It also reviewed the accommodation needs of all departments and located spaces for them.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Quadrangle; and views down Science Road.</p> <p>While some of his plan was implemented, the pressures for growth in the post-World War II period meant that much of it was lost.²⁰</p>
1924	Portion of Victoria Park exchanged for land that became Eastern Avenue .
1926	Hockey Square restricted to women's use.
Late 1920s	<p>From the late 1920s the University became involved in collaborative arrangements with various Commonwealth Government agencies, whereby facilities were established for research on matters of national importance. The School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, the McMaster Laboratory and the Madsen Building are examples of such facilities. The first involved the Department of Health, while the other two buildings were established in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for animal health research and a National Standards Laboratory respectively.</p> <p>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.</p>
Late 1940s	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.
1951	In 1951 the State Government formally adopted the County of Cumberland Plan in which areas adjacent to the University in the suburb of Darlington were designated as special Zones for University expansion.
1954	In 1954 the Vice-Chancellor's Policy and Planning Committee considered the University's land requirements up to 1964 and indicated that it would need to acquire the area south and east of City Road up to Darlington Road, including the site of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children as well as an area to the north of Parramatta Road up to Catherine and Beaver Streets. The Committee suggested that the land south of Darlington Street and east to Cleveland Street should also be acquired at a later date. ²¹

²⁰M. Dupain, P. Johnson, G. Molnar, D. Wilkinson, *Leslie Wilkinson, A Practical Idealist*, Valadon Publishing, Sydney, 1982, pp.66-67.

²¹Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.76-77.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1958	The late 1950s heralded an era of permanent and growing involvement of the Commonwealth and the Universities Commission in university funding following the delivery of the Murray Report of 1958 which assessed the needs of all Australian universities. ²² Decision to extend along the line of Eastern Avenue with new buildings.
Late 1950s	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 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.
1958	The road which came to be known as Eastern Avenue ran beside an extensive vacant area bordering on Victoria Park and ending at the City Road gates. In 1958 it was decided that this area would be used for the construction of buildings for first-year Science courses, Geology and Geophysics and for a new library block. ²³
1958	In 1958 a large new Chemistry School in modern architectural style was completed to the south of the Old Medical School. Between 1950 and 1990 the Chemistry School became one of the most distinguished centres of research and teaching in the University. ²⁴
1958	An area of some 70 acres, including a large part of the Darlington area was set aside under the Cumberland County Council Plan for 'Special Uses - Educational and Medical,' to ensure that land was available for any necessary expansion of the University into the Darlington area.
1959	The first building in the University extension area in Darlington was completed for Architecture and this became the first faculty to relocate to the opposite side of City Road in 1960. The eastern section of the Darlington area, towards Cleveland Street, was designated for development as a large Engineering precinct.
1960	In 1960 the special uses area was reduced to 35 acres, later called the University Extension Area , after opposition to the extensive purchasing program from local land owners and tenants.
1963	A building for Civil and Mining Engineering was established followed by Chemical Engineering in 1964; Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering and Electrical Engineering in 1965 and the new Peter Nichol Russell Building in 1966. By 1975 the entire Engineering faculty had been relocated to new premises in Darlington. ²⁵
1961-1965	In the early 1960s other science facilities were completed on the east side of Eastern Avenue including the Edgeworth David Building for Geology and Geophysics, completed in 1961. The Carslaw Building for first-year Science and Mathematics was begun in 1960 and completed in 1965, occupying the southern end of Eastern Avenue. The Stephen Roberts Theatre partly filled the space between the other two buildings by 1962. ²⁶

²²Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.57; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para.5.9.

²³Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.77-78.

²⁴Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp. 254, 255-256.

²⁵Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.79; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1940-1960.

²⁶Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.78; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1960-1990.

Date	Camperdown Campus: Event
1961-65 cont.	The construction of the new Fisher Library in 1961-1962 completed the Eastern Avenue precinct. Fisher was a building of striking and innovative design for which its architects were awarded the Sulman Medal and the 1962 Royal Institute of British Architects Bronze Medal. ²⁷
1962-1965	The University acquired the buildings of the Royal NSW Institute for Deaf and Blind Children , which dated from 1870, following its removal to new premises in 1962. The main building (H03) was remodelled to provide accommodation for some Faculty of Arts departments, the student medical service and later, the Department of Geography. Other University buildings were built within the original curtilage of the Institute; these include: the University Regiment Building (H01) in 1964 and the Merewether Building (H04) in 1965, which housed the Faculty of Economics. ²⁸
1968	In 1968 the area up to Golden Grove Street was restored to the University Extension Area , and another 9 acres were added. By this time, the University had acquired about ten per cent of the area bounded by Darlington Road, Golden Grove, Abercrombie and Codrington Streets. ²⁹
Mid 1970s	By the mid-1970s as many departments and facilities had relocated to the south-east of the old campus or across City Road, Eastern Avenue became the University's main thoroughfare rather than Science Road. The south end of Eastern Avenue was re-aligned during 1974. ³⁰
1970	Men's and Women's Unions amalgamate
1975-1978	The Old Darlington School was transferred to the University. In 1976 several outbuildings were demolished and the site cleared in preparation for the construction of a new building for Biological Sciences, which was to relocate from Science Road. Protests from locals and some within the University ensured that the original school building was preserved. The building was renovated for use by the Department of Music and as a theatre workshop in 1978. ³¹
1980s	University resources were spent on facilities at the newly acquired campuses, however provision also had to be made for construction on the traditional campus. Considerable reconstruction of older buildings occurred and, for the first time, an <u>official policy of heritage maintenance</u> was adopted. ³²
c. 2009	The University completes the Campus 2010 project , transforming the configuration and visual aspect of the central Sydney campuses including: construction of the new Law Building and Law Annex , the Jane Foss Russell building , a new pedestrian bridge over City Road, reconfiguration and landscaping of the City Road entry and Eastern Avenue and the reestablishment of the main axis through Victoria Park leading to the Main Quadrangle Building.
2013-ongoing	New buildings currently underway: Charles Perkins Centre for research and education hub to support academics and students from all disciplines working in obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases; the Abercrombie Precinct Redevelopment providing for an amalgamation of the University's Business School and a new building for the Australian Institute of Nanoscience.

²⁷Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.78; "Fisher Library Sydney University," *Architecture in Australia*, December 1963, 70-75, pp.71,74.

²⁸Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.78-79; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726012.

²⁹Casey and Lowe, *op. cit.*, pp.10-11.

³⁰Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, pp.78, 80; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1960-1990.

³¹Sutherland, *op. cit.*, pp.11-12; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726033.

³²Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para. 6.15.

Chronology of the Physical Development of the Darlington Campus

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

Table 2. 2: Chronology of the physical development of the Darlington Campus

Date	Darlington Campus: Event
1820s	During Governor Macquarie's administration, when land in the <i>Grose Farm</i> area was fenced for pastoral purposes the land to the south-east of Newtown Road was granted to various individuals. William Hutchinson received 52 acres, known as 'Golden Grove'. The Golden Grove Estate was also known as the 'Bullock Paddock' as it was used to pasture cows destined for the Sydney meat market. Thomas Shepherd, a botanist, received 28 ½ acres and Robert Cooper, 17 ½ acres on which he established a brewery. The remainder of the area was included in William Chippendale's grant. ³³
1827	Shepherd establish a garden and nursery business at Darlington and named his property the Darling Nursery , presumably in honour of the then incumbent Governor Darling. The Nursery became a landmark in the area and is commemorated by the streets named Shepherd, Pine, Ivy, Vine, Myrtle and Rose. It is believed that the name Darlington was derived from Shepherd's Darling Nursery. ³⁴
1850s	The beginnings of residential development in the area and the establishment of hotels and commercial buildings.
1864	The municipality of Darlington was established, its boundaries being Blackwattle Creek, Cleveland Street and Codrington Street.
1879	'Golden Grove' Estate was subdivided into 36 sections for housing. ³⁵
1878	The school, located on half an acre next to the Town Hall on the Old Newtown Road, was opened. The school was designed by George Allen Mansfield, architect to the Council of Education.
1880s	Further school buildings and a teacher's residence were erected on land next to the original school, purchased from a Roman Catholic trust. ³⁶
1950s	Following the adoption of the Cumberland County Planning Scheme, the State Government re-zoned part of the Darlington area as a 'special uses' or University Extension Area, enabling the University of Sydney to extend its campus across City Road into Darlington (refer to above). This expansion, which began in the late 1950s and continued throughout the next decades resulted, despite increasing community opposition and resentment, in the loss of about 650 dwellings as well as shops, factories, bank, post office, Town Hall and other amenities, which were demolished. Roads and lanes were progressively closed or removed and the population of Darlington decreased by about 2,000.

³³Casey & Lowe Associates, *Archaeological Assessment Sections of the Darlington Campus, University of Sydney*, Unpublished report for University of Sydney, n.d., p.9; Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp. 283-284; Shirley Fitzgerald, *Chippendale, Beneath the Factory Wall*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1990, pp.13-16.

³⁴Norman, *op. cit.*, p.45; Ann Sutherland, *Darlington Public School, 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School Parents & Citizens Association, Sydney, 1978, p.7.

³⁵Sutherland, *op. cit.*, p.7; Casey and Lowe, *op. cit.*, pp.9, 11.

³⁶Sutherland, *op. cit.*, pp.8-9.

Chronology of the Development of the Landscape of the Camperdown Campus

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

Table 2. 3: Chronology of the development of the Landscape of the Camperdown Campus

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
Pre - 1788	<p>The upper reaches of several creeks running into Port Jackson have their headwaters on the watershed ridge between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Most of these creeks are now concrete canals or landscaped, particularly in their upper reaches, so that they are no longer recognisable as creek lines.</p> <p>Blackwattle Creek, which runs into Blackwattle Bay, began in a swampy area where Darlington School now stands. It ran north-east through what is now the Engineering Faculty towards Victoria Park and Chippendale, where there were several other freshwater swampy areas, before it ran into the estuarine Blackwattle Swamp at its mouth.</p> <p>On the western side of the University grounds were the upper reaches of watercourses running into Johnstons Creek, in particular Orphan School Creek which started where Ovals No 1 and 2 were built. Thus, while the University grounds are on a ridge top, freshwater sources and swamps were present in or in close proximity to most parts of the grounds.</p>
1819	<p>Since 1819, when the Female Orphan School was removed to Parramatta upon completion of its new premises, the land at Grose Farm was gradually cleared of trees and stumps.</p>
1823	<p>When Grose Farm reverted to the Government in 1823 an attempt was made to instruct the male orphans in cultivation of vineyards, with a view to introducing their cultivation in the colony. However, with little prospect of return this idea was abandoned and it was decided to break up the establishment and to use the greater part of the area for pastoral purposes only.³⁷</p> <p>In order to secure it for the agistment of horses and cattle it was necessary to fence off the Parramatta, Newtown, St Paul's and Missenden Roads. This reduced the enclosed area to 194 acres, including Foveaux's lease. The marginal area to the south-east which later developed into the part of the suburb of Darlington was then granted to various individuals.³⁸</p>
1827	<p>Probably in association with the convict stockade, a series of tanks had been formed by 'deepening and widening the course of a small rivulet that traverses a portion of the farm' and a reservoir was made in the lowest part where it adjoined the public road (Parramatta Road).³⁹</p> <p>The old fence surrounding the farm was replaced by a four-rail fence and efforts were made to make Grose Farm an example of the best methods of English modes of agriculture and husbandry through use of the best labourers and implements.⁴⁰</p>
Early 1830s	<p>Extensive improvements were made to the road system by the Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell.</p>
1850s	<p>During the 1850s the course of Parramatta Road was altered and the cutting through</p>

³⁷Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.283-285.

³⁸Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.283-284.

³⁹John Ritchie (ed.), *The Evidence to the Bigge Reports, NSW Under Governor Macquarie, Volume 1 the Oral Evidence*, Heinemann, Melbourne, 1971, pp.31-32; Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.282, 283; Tunnicliffe, *op. cit.*, pp.262, 264; SR: Surveyor's Sketchbooks, Vol. I, Folio 7, Sketch by Surveyor P. Elliott, "Grose Farm" 10 December 1827.

⁴⁰Campbell, *op. cit.*, p.282.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
	which it now passes was created. The old road, now Arundel Street, once passed very close to the site on which the Botany buildings are now located. It is possible that remnants of the old road may be found beneath this area. ⁴¹
1850s	The first plantings in the University grounds took place in the late 1850s and included Port Jackson Figs and pines in a large plantation which stretched along Parramatta Road from the site of the Old Geology building to the corner of City Road. Young trees for this plantation and the avenue of trees lining the main drive were raised in a nursery on the site of the present Veterinary precinct. ⁴²
1859-1870	The main entrance to the University was intended to create an impression of grandeur. It was planned that an imposing carriageway and walkway shaded by a double avenue of trees on each side would lead up from a main gateway on the Newtown road (City Road) directly to the clock tower. While in April 1859 land from the recreation reserve adjoining the University was requested for this purpose, it was not formally dedicated until 1863 and the planting of trees did not occur until 1870. ⁴³
1863	Tradition has it that the first University sporting club formed was the football club dating from 1863. A cricket club was founded 1865 and in 1866 the Senate resolved that part of the University grounds be reserved temporarily as a cricket ground. The area chosen (now No. 1 Oval) was in a low lying part of the grounds between Orphan School Creek and the water course which fed into it on the east side and which formed the northern boundary of the grounds of St Paul's College. ⁴⁴
1884-1890	A cricket ground (now Oval No. 1), originally set aside in 1866, was properly formed during improvements to the University grounds carried out as part of unemployment relief works at the instigation of Chancellor, Sir William Manning. With a team of about 60 men under the supervision of the Yeoman Bedell the ground was levelled, cut back, sloped banks built, drained and turfed. ⁴⁵ In 1886 new north-to-south turf wickets were laid. ⁴⁶
1886	The Senate constructed for the Football Club a level ground for a playing field close to the colleges midway between the Prince Alfred Hospital and the new Medical School, as it was impressed with the success of the clubs. A map of the University c. 1890s shows the Football Ground located in approximately the same area that became the Hockey Square in later years. ⁴⁷
1880s	The University grounds remained very rough. In the gully behind the University a creek ran through paddocks from below St Paul's College to Parramatta Road, in some places forty feet wide and eight feet deep. The greater part of the land between the University and the colleges had been let to a dairy proprietor for grazing purposes. Some students surmised that the grounds leased for grazing must have included the football field since 'the lowing herd preferred this sequestered spot to any other in their wide domain.' ⁴⁸

⁴¹Campbell, *op. cit.*, pp.286, 291.; SR: Surveyor's Sketchbooks, Vol. I, Folio 7, Sketch by Surveyor P. Elliott, "Grose Farm" 10 December 1827; David Curtis, "The University of Sydney Grounds & Gardens >From Bushland to the Present Day," unpublished manuscript, 1981, (SUA: R.387), p.17. Curtis cites Sam McKay, an ex-collector of the Botany Department as his informant re the possibility of finding remains of the old Parramatta Road under the Botany precinct.

⁴²Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.26.

⁴³Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.102; McKenzie, *op. cit.*, pp.88-90; Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, Table of themes 1850-1880; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726009.

⁴⁴Annable, Cable, *op. cit.*, para. 2.8.6; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, pp.137, 166; DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726008.

⁴⁵DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726008.

⁴⁶Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.312.

⁴⁷SUA: Plan 413/165/003, Group G.074, Series 1, Folder 1.

⁴⁸Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.175.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
1883-1885	Improvements were made to the main approaches to the University in the 1880s with the construction of lodges and gates . Between 1883 and 1885 two lodges, for the gardener and messenger, were built. They flanked the grand drive from Newtown Road which had been planted with fig trees and aligned on the central archway of the main building. However, the road leading from the entrance was rugged and strewn with loose stones and pebbles. This track led past the partially completed front lawn to the portico of the centre tower.
1890s	<p>Other works were carried out in the grounds during the 1890s as part of the unemployment relief scheme, involving at least 150 men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plantation to Derwent Street was widened and more shrubs planted. • On each side of the main entrance avenue fig trees were cut down; later, the pines were removed and replaced with Port Jackson Figs. • Beside the main road trenches were dug for drainage and borders were planted with shrubs from the Royal Botanic Gardens and Chancellor Manning's own garden. • Paling fences were replaced with iron fences. • The pond at the bottom of Victoria Park that had once been a stock watering hole, was turned into a large ornamental lake by deepening and raising the water level. • A bridge across the lake carried the entrance drive up to the main buildings. • Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Fig trees were planted to line the lake and Parramatta Road.⁴⁹
1916-1921	<p>The Senate granted the SUWSA's application, allowing 'use of the sparse and lumpy piece of ground known as the Square, which lay between the Oval and Manning House.'⁵⁰</p> <p>Progress in developing the ground was delayed by the War, however, after WWI the SUWSA grounds committee organised the work to transform the area into a hockey square, including fencing, building, levelling, draining and top dressing.</p> <p>By 1921 the Hockey Square was ready for use, available at all times to the women's sports clubs, it was also hired out on Saturday afternoons to provide a further source of income to the Association. In the long vacation of 1922 a dressing shed was erected at the end of the Square nearest the Medical School to provide facilities for meetings, dressing and showering.⁵¹</p>
1926	<p>As well as designing buildings, Wilkinson also played a major role in shaping the grounds of the University. His concept of small scale areas of visual interest or 'courts' is exemplified by the Vice-Chancellor's Quadrangle, plans for which were approved in 1926. Its paths of re-used stone, probably from Darlinghurst Gaol, were laid in 1927.</p> <p>At the request of Vice-Chancellor, Sir Mungo MacCallum, a garden was designed by Professor Eben Gowrie Waterhouse, a staff member, linguist and camellia expert who made substantial contributions to the improvement of the campus. The garden included azaleas, fuchsias in black and white tubs, camellias, hydrangeas, oleanders and Christmas bush.⁵²</p>

⁴⁹Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.34.

⁵⁰Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, pp.21-22.

⁵¹Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, p.22.

⁵²DPWS, *op. cit.*, Item 4726049.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
1924	Within the Union Building complex a courtyard was formed by extensions made during the 1920s and the area was known as the Union Pleasaunce . From 1924 until 1952 the gardens in the Pleasaunce were extensively cultivated and well maintained under the supervision of Professor E. G. Waterhouse . Over the years, however, the pressure of growing student numbers meant that the Union's building began to encroach more and more on the Pleasaunce until little of the original remained. ⁵³
1924	The University exchanged 7 3/4 acres of lake and main drive with the Municipal Council of Sydney for 9 acres of Victoria Park in the Eastern Avenue area as this provided more suitable land for building extensions. A condition of the exchange was that the lake remain as an ornamental feature and that the land exchanged be used by the Council for park purposes. . When the Council decided to fill the lake and chop down the Moreton Bay figs lining Parramatta Road a public outcry forced it to change its plans, however many of the trees were lopped. ⁵⁴
1925-1926	<p>The main responsibility for the alignment of roads and planting of shrubs rested with Professors Madsen and Waterhouse. The plantings that occurred during the 1920s represented the first attempts at beautifying areas of the campus other than the main approaches.</p> <p>Waterhouse was responsible for many of the plantings in front of the main building and down Science Road including camellias, azaleas and Japanese Maples. He also planted white cedars, poplars, oaks and jacarandas, including the one in the Main Quadrangle Building; much of the work being prompted by the proposed visit of the Duke of York in 1927. Funds were provided for the improvement of paths and unemployment relief was used for works in the Main Quadrangle Building.⁵⁵</p>
1931-1932	<p>The Women's Sports Association's basketball courts on the eastern end of the Square had to be demolished to make way for eight lawn tennis courts for the Men's Sports Union. In return, the old Hockey House was relocated to the northern bank of the Square. In October 1931 building began on a new clubhouse for the Association at the western end of the Square, the site of the current Sports Centre.</p> <p>The Women's Sports Pavilion was officially opened in May 1932 and this new facility created a 'home' for the Association for many years. At this time the No. 2 Oval was built to the north-east of the existing oval.⁵⁶</p> <p>Soil relocated from the building site of the new sports pavilion was used to elevate the eastern and southern banks of the Hockey Square to improve drainage and the entire Square was top-dressed at the same time.</p>
1939-1940	A new entrance gate and two-storey lodge , designed by Leslie Wilkinson, were built on Parramatta Road to create a new formal entrance to the University. The new lodge is thought to have been constructed using some of the stone from the messenger's lodge, which was one of two lodges flanking the original City Road entrance, and was demolished in 1939. A single-storey bedroom extension was built on east side in 1958. Baxter's Lodge is named after the Yeoman Bedell who lived there. ⁵⁷
1953	In 1953 the Isabel Fidler Memorial Garden was constructed on the corner of Manning and Fisher Roads to commemorate Fidler, who had died in 1952. Fidler held the position of Tutor to Women Students since 1900 and had been actively associated with the University

⁵³Good, *Holme Sweet Holme*, op. cit., p.31.

⁵⁴Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, op. cit., p.469.

⁵⁵Curtis, op. cit. p.54; Annable, 'Pharmacy, Bank, Badham,' pp.29-30

⁵⁶Lilienthal, op. cit., p.54; DPWS, op. cit., Item 4726008.

⁵⁷DPWS, op. cit., Item 4726009.

Date	Camperdown Campus Landscape: Event
1953 cont.	for most of her life as a powerful figure in the women's graduates' association and other women's organisations in Sydney. The garden was designed by Professor Denis Winston , Chair of Town and Country Planning, in the form of a small amphitheatre of lawn surrounded by yellow jasmine.
1950s-1960s	<p>Attempts were made at landscaping various parts of the campus however the expansion of construction activity often meant the loss of earlier plantings.</p> <p>In the 1950s members of the Botany Department planted a 20 to 40 ft. wide strip of trees along the edge of Victoria Park near Eastern Avenue to provide specimens for Botany classes. This was bulldozed in the 1960s to make way for the Carslaw Building and the only surviving remnant of those plantings is a single Honey Myrtle.</p> <p>Prior to the construction of the new Fisher Library a large grove of trees grew on the site. Most of these were lost when the library was built, the only survivors being a pine and Moreton Bay Fig, the latter of which was labelled in 1981.⁵⁸</p> <p>The Hockey Square was enlarged by excavating part of the Teachers' College garden and the hard tennis courts on the northern side. The remaining high ground was used to make space for two golf practice enclosures and two cricket practice wickets.</p> <p>New paths and steps were constructed to provide a more direct route to the Square from Manning House; the Teachers' College linked the high ground with the Square, which was by then used for cricket, soccer, softball and archery as well as hockey.⁵⁹</p>
1968	The ' Chancellor's Garden ' on the northern side of Fisher Library is another commemorative garden. It was opened in 1968 as a tribute to Sir Charles Blackburn , who was Chancellor from 1941 to 1964. ⁶⁰
Post 1960s	Gardens along Eastern Avenue , which have mainly been planted since the 1960s represent a change in style from earlier gardens such as those in Science Road. Eastern Avenue plantings are characterised by a large number of natives reflecting a more modern approach to landscaping, consistent with the contemporary architectural style of that area of the campus. ⁶¹

⁵⁸Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.125, 134.

⁵⁹ Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p. 365; Lilienthal, *op. cit.*, p.86.

⁶⁰Curtis, *op. cit.*, pp.135, 160; Turney, Bygott, Chippendale, *op. cit.*, p.608; Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.277.

⁶¹Curtis, *op. cit.*, p.124.

History of Master Plans of the University of Sydney

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

Table 2. 4: History of Master Plans of the University of Sydney

Date	Master Plan
1891	<p>The question of an overall plan for the future development of the University had first been considered in 1891 when deliberations over possible sites for the Women's College forced the University to address its own needs for the future. While the first known plan for the completion of The Quadrangle and other buildings was prepared in November 1890 by J. L. Bruce, foreman of works in the Government Architect's Branch of the Public Works Department, it was never used.</p> <p>However, in 1891 Bruce was involved in assisting the Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee with planning. The Committee resolved to reserve the area between the proposed roadway from the Ross Street entrance and the University buildings. Bruce provided advice and pegged out sites for the Committee's deliberations.⁶²</p>
1904	<p>When plans were prepared for the new Engineering School, a 'general plan prepared by the Government Architect for future extensions of the University buildings' was also submitted by the Building, Grounds and Improvements Committee to the Senate. It is not clear, however, whether the plan was for extensions to existing buildings only.</p>
1907	<p>The Government Architect (W. L. Vernon) was asked to prepare a 'general survey of the whole university grounds showing proposed roadways and sites that could be used for future additional buildings or extensions of existing buildings including also portions of the grounds of St Paul's and St John's colleges at present unused.'</p>
1910	<p>A general plan for the development of the University grounds had been prepared by W. L. Vernon and approved by Senate. However, no surviving drawn plans from the period 1907-1910 have been located.⁶³</p>
1913	<p>A plan of the whole University 'showing existing and suggested future buildings in conjunction with the layout of the grounds' was prepared in 1913 by George McRae, who succeeded Vernon as Government Architect.</p> <p>The plan proposed demolition of the existing physics and chemistry laboratories (by Barnett) and the construction of the same site of an impressive range of Gothic style buildings. Science Road was to be straightened and adorned with a new archway at the eastern end running between the Macleay Museum and the Main Quadrangle Building. The Veterinary Science building terminated the vista down Science Road.</p>
1914	<p>The Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee turned its attention to landscaping issues and recommended that a landscape architect be engaged to advice on the best method of laying out the grounds, including sites for buildings, roads and areas for playing fields. This was the <u>first occasion</u> on which planning for the whole area bounded by Parramatta Road, City Road and Missenden Road was addressed. The adviser appointed was Walter Burley Griffin, who presented a master plan in 1915 (see below).</p>

⁶²Rosemary Annable, *A History of the Pharmacy, Badham and Bank Buildings in the Science Road precinct and of the adjacent part of the Main Quadrangle surrounding the Vice-chancellor's Garden*, for the Office of Facilities Planning, University of Sydney, 1995, pp.14-15.

⁶³Annable, 'Pharmacy, Bank, Badham', p.15; Minutes of the Buildings, Grounds and Improvements Committee 15 July, 1904, 7 November 1907, 21 April 1910 (SUA: G1/5/1).

Date	Master Plan
1914 cont.	<p>Griffin's plan retained the dominant axial alignments of University Avenue, Eastern Avenue and Science Road and overlaid a system of circular pathways bordered with dense plantings to introduce a strong landscaped garden feeling. A new east west axis was established on the alignment of the Anderson Stuart Building and down through the disputed land, which he labelled 'campus' on the plan, and terminated, in a Quadrangle on the site of ovals. It was an ambitious plan that went a little further than had been intended by the University.</p> <p>Although the scheme was <u>not implemented</u>, it did influence later planners, particularly Leslie Wilkinson, who embraced parts of Griffin's plan in his work as University Architect in the 1920s.⁶⁴</p>
1917	<p>Vernon's 1910 plan was refined and re-drawn in 1917 by Gorrie Blair of the Government Architect's Branch. The plan also shows a more formal approach to the roadways and pathways and the sporting fields but not the hockey square. The plan indicates that McRae was attempting to maintain a green buffer between the colleges and the University.</p>
1920	<p>Leslie Wilkinson (1882-1973) took up the newly created chair of Architecture in 1918. He soon became involved in University planning issues, including master planning. In 1919 a recommendation was accepted by the Senate that Wilkinson, with Assistant Professor Madsen of the School of Engineering and Mr A.D. Craig, Lecturer in Surveying, should advise on the layout of the University grounds.</p> <p>Wilkinson's plan gave the University much of the substantial order that lasted until the post-World War II explosion of works and the indiscriminate placement of many buildings that are wholly out of scale with the Griffin/Wilkinson vision for the place.</p> <p>Surviving elements include the east-west axis through the Anderson Stuart Building and the open Hockey Square, as well as the view from the Refectory Building across the valley to his new Physics building and St Paul's College beyond.</p>
1957	<p>A committee was appointed by the Senate in 1957 to prepare a plan for the future overall development of the University site; this was presented in 1961.</p> <p>The plan for the future was based on the following <u>four principles</u>: the redesign of the University into functional precincts so that each faculty would have a recognisable area in which staff and related facilities could be conveniently found; buildings would cater for larger numbers of students on floors at or near ground level, while higher storeys would provide for small classes, seminars and staff offices; spaces around and between buildings were to be attractively landscaped and planted; and within the University grounds pedestrians were to take precedence over vehicular traffic.⁶⁵</p>
1961	<p>A plan was prepared in the office of the Assistant Principal W.H. Maze under the direction of the Architect-Planner, W.V. Abraham and presented in 1961.</p>
1988- 1990	<p>The University commissioned Conybeare Morrison & Partners to undertake a detailed Master Planning exercise. The final Master Planning Strategy was presented to the University in March 1990. The strategy set in place a number of principle and controls that were adopted and guided development over the following 13 year.</p> <p>Two major departures from the previous master plan was the identification of heritage buildings that under the new Heritage Act needed to be retained and the need to better integrate the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses.</p>

⁶⁴Annable, 'Pharmacy, Bank, Badham', pp.16-17.

⁶⁵Connell, Sherrington, Fletcher, Turney & Bygott, *op. cit.*, p.77.

Date	Master Plan
1993	A Landscape Master Plan , produced by Conybeare Morrison and Partners for the systematic development, management and enhancement of the public domain areas on campus (see below).
2001	<p>A Limited Campus Planning Review of the 1990 Conybeare Morrison Strategy Plan prepared by MGT (now FJMT) Architects. The terms of reference for this study were limited initially to assisting the University in determining the capacity and suitability of selected development sites to accommodate projects predetermined as being of immediate priority for the University to undertake in order to retain its competitive advantage. The commission was later extended to cover the whole of the area covered by both campuses in an attempt to identify the remaining capacity to cater for future growth and facilities development.</p> <p>This work ultimately informed the feasibility study and project definition plan for what became known as the Campus 2010 + Building for the Future Program which was presented to and approved by Senate in October 2002.</p>
2002	<p>Following on from a recommendation of the Conybeare Morrison & Partners plan, the Grounds Conservation Plan undertaken by the Facilities Management Office was presented to the University.</p> <p>The plan was the first time that a holistic or campus-wide policy guiding the conservation and management of the grounds of Camperdown and Darlington Campuses had been prepared.</p>
2003	<p>The University Facilities Management Office re-examined the planning work undertaken over the previous 13 year period with the view of updating the 1990 Strategy Plan.</p> <p>The key features of the revised Campus Planning Strategy (CPS) was to introduce concepts of community impacts and organisational goals, rather than just to focus on physical attributes, development potential and infrastructure.</p>
2008	<p>Campus 2020 prepared by Cox Architects in association with Campus Infrastructure Services to address the key challenge of providing sufficient accommodation for the needs of research and teaching during the next 50 years, by mapping the capital development envelopes which may be utilised. The 2020 Masterplan also addresses the issues of motor vehicle access, parking and traffic management, which did not exist in Wilkinson's day.</p> <p>The 2020 Masterplan sought to remedy the errors of the past, by providing for restoration and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings, removal of intrusive works, restoration of green space and of visual and pedestrian linkages across the campus. In addressing these issues, the masterplan moved away from the previous approach of infill and small footprint development, to a new principle of precinct development.</p>
2013- currently underway	<p>A Campus Improvement Plan is currently under development by the Campus Infrastructure Services Design Studio with the aim of providing a 7-year development and infrastructure program.</p> <p>This revised Grounds Conservation Plan forms part of the current master plan strategy.</p>

The Surviving Master Plans

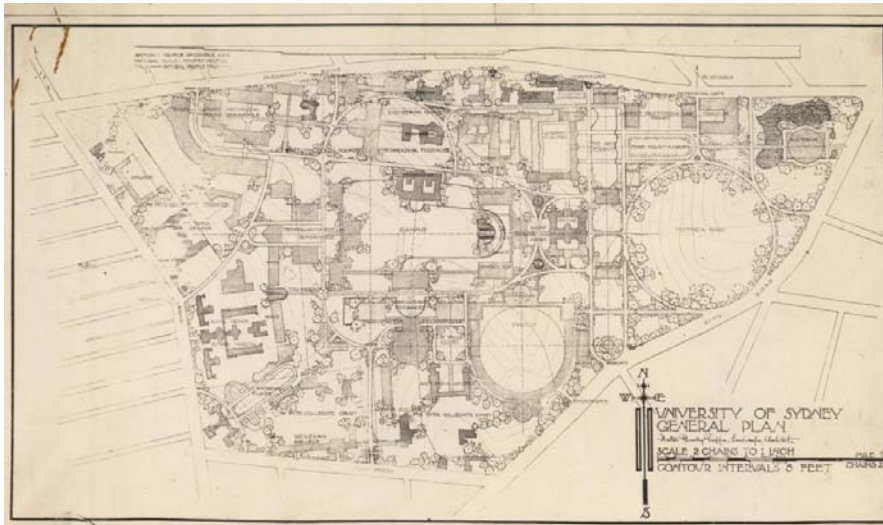


Figure 2. 1: Walter Burley Griffin's General Plan for the University of Sydney, 1920. (Source: Part of Eric Nicholls Collection, National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3603884-s210)

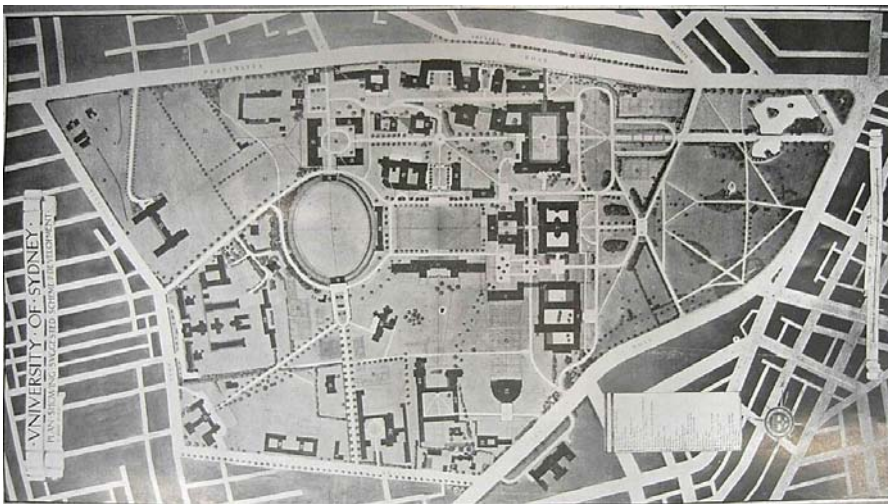


Figure 2. 2: Leslie Wilkinson's master plan, submitted to the University Senate in January, 1920. (Source: University of Sydney Archives)

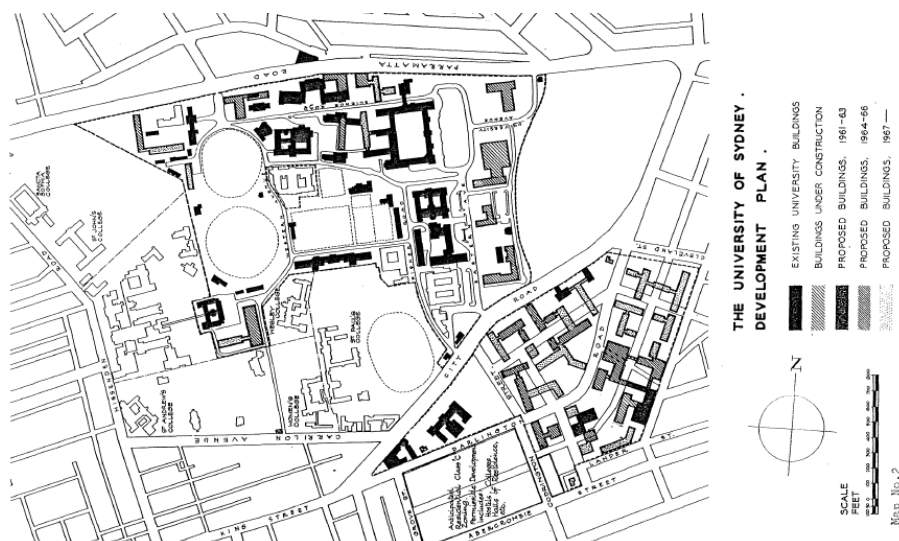


Figure 2. 3: Draft Report on the Development of the University Site, prepared in the office of the Assistant Principal, W.H. Maze, May 1961. (Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)



Figure 2. 4: 1990 University Strategy Plan (Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)

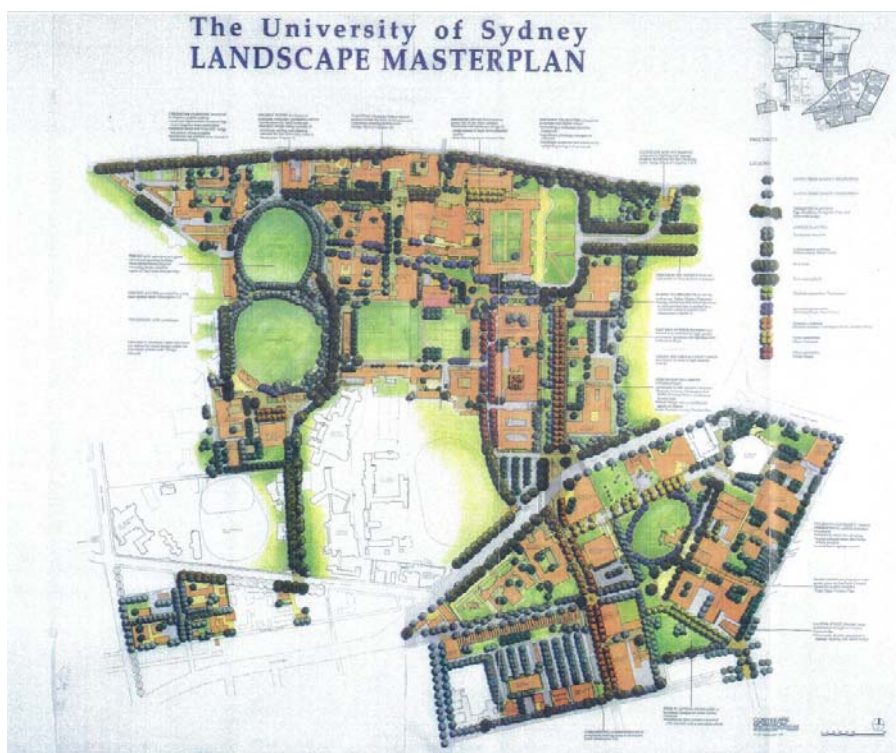
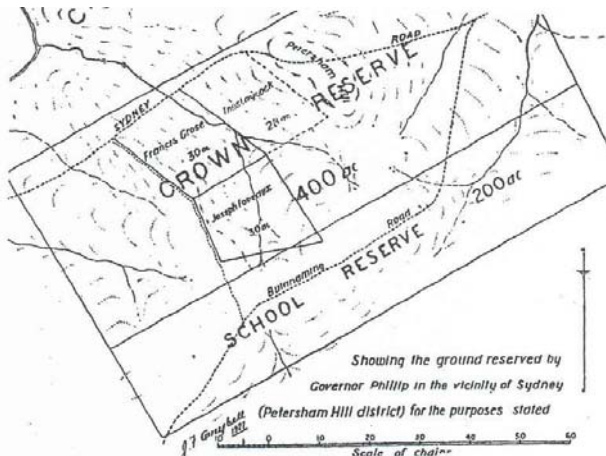


Figure 2. 5: 1993 Landscape Master Plan (Source: *The University of Sydney Landscape Master Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners)

2.4 Understanding the Development of the Place

Physical Development of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses

The following sequence of diagrams for the dates 1790 to 2000 have been extracted from the *CMP 2002*.



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



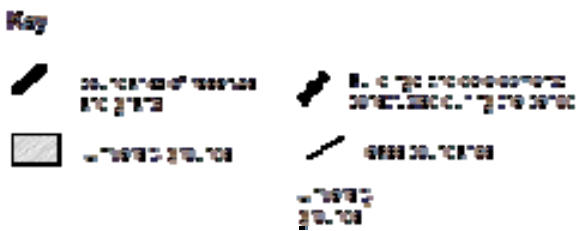
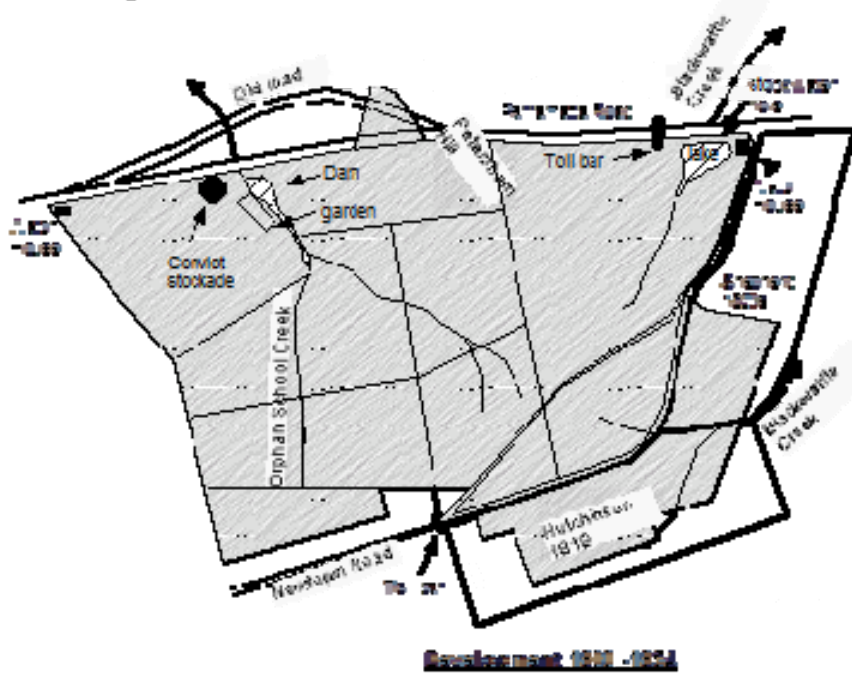
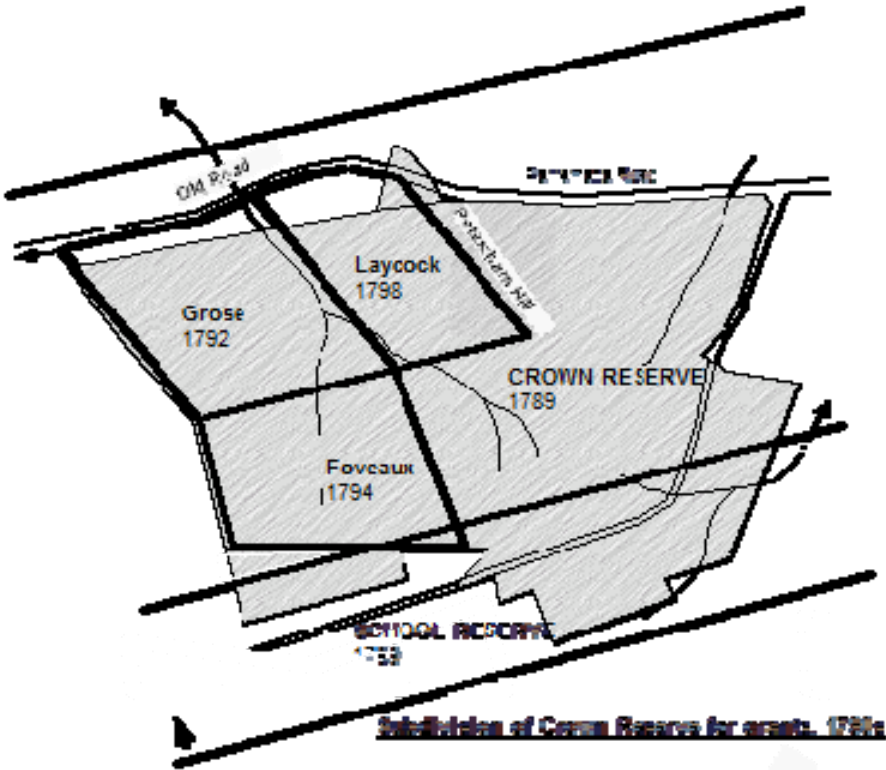
The general term 'Grose Farm' applied to the main campus area by the 1840s.
Showing convict stockade and garden , and grants to the south.

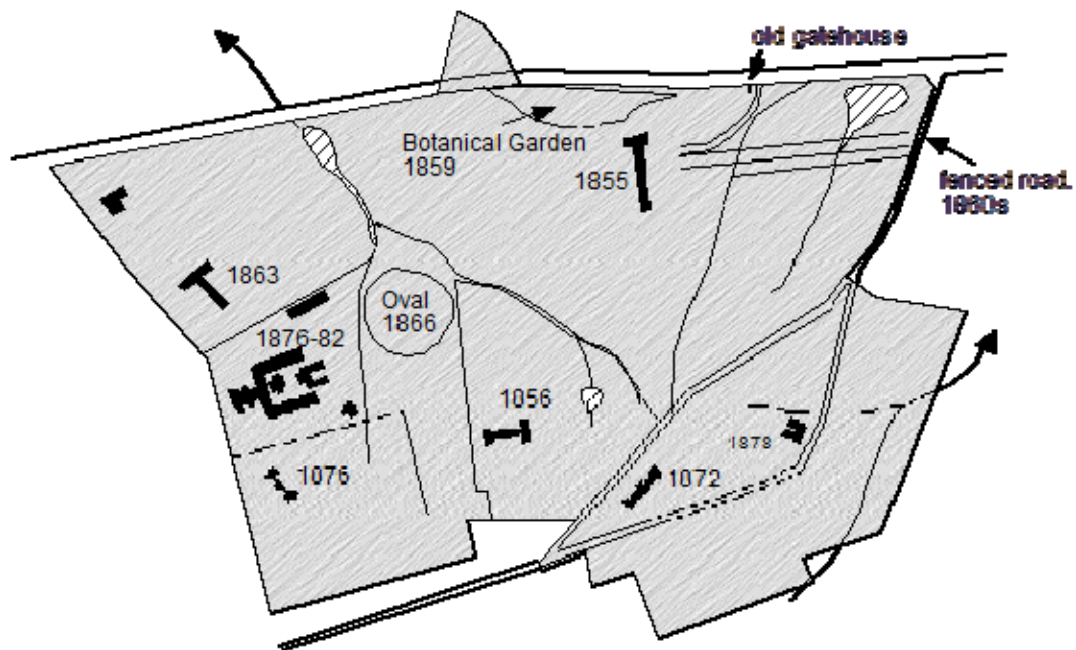


Subdivisions in the campus area.

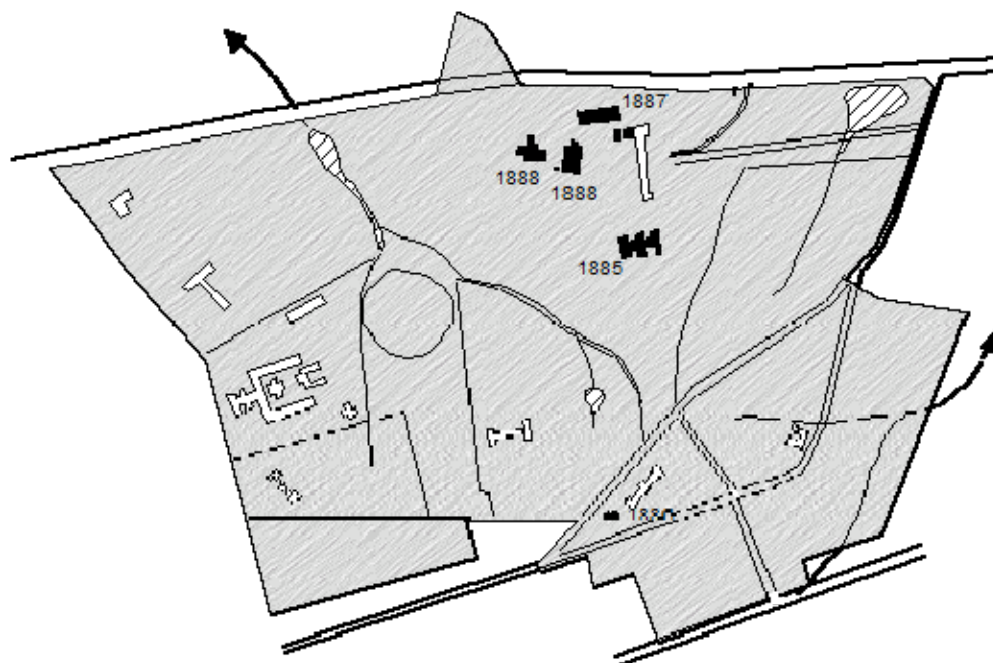
- A. Episcopal residence 1865
- A & B. St Paul's College 1856
- C. St John's College 1861
- D. St Andrews College 1873
- E. Prince Alfred Hospital 1873
- F. approach reserve 1863
- G. Women's College 1892
- H. Site for Training College
- J. Victoria Park 1870
- K. Dumb, Deaf & Blind Institute
- 2-6.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

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





Development of University 1854-1880



Development of University 1880 - 1890

Key

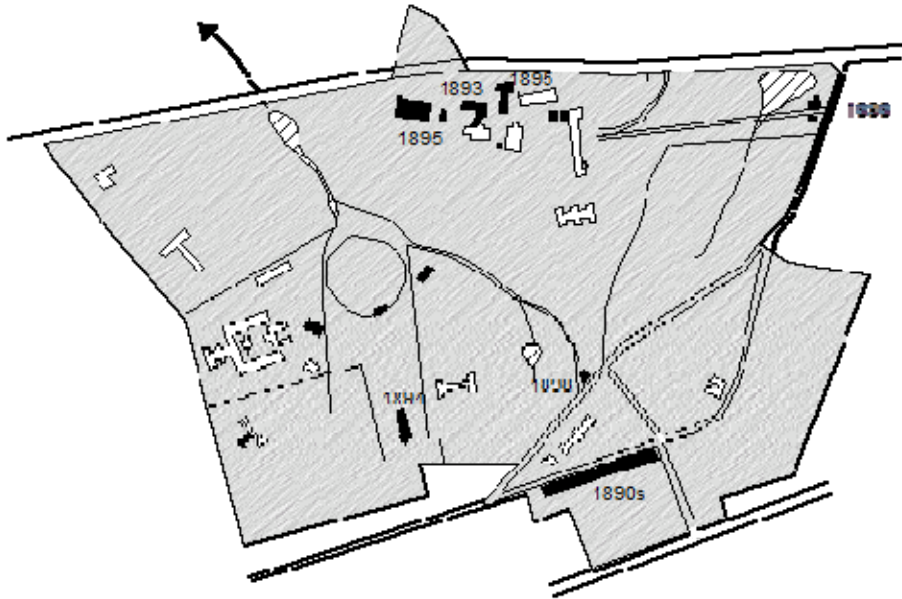


Buildings and developments
constructed during the period

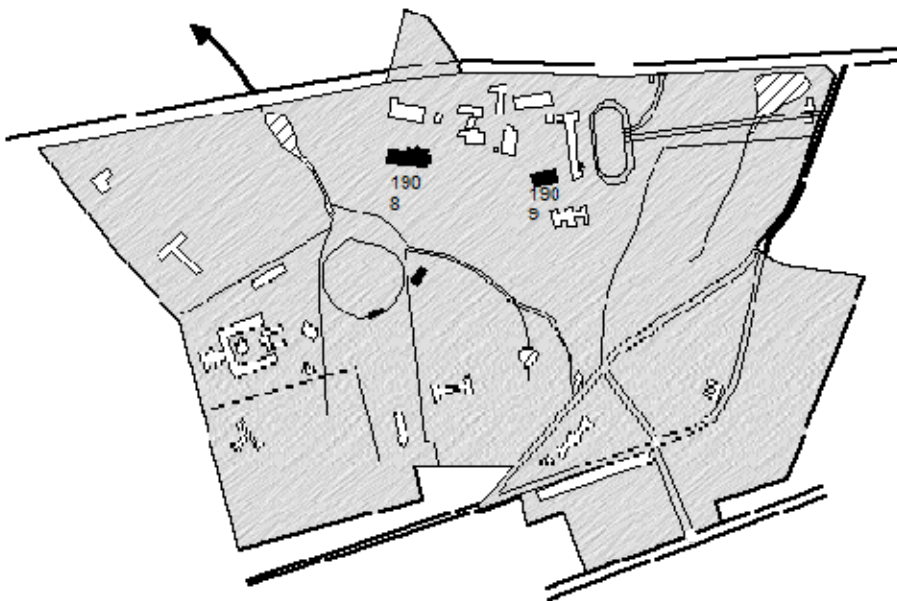
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds






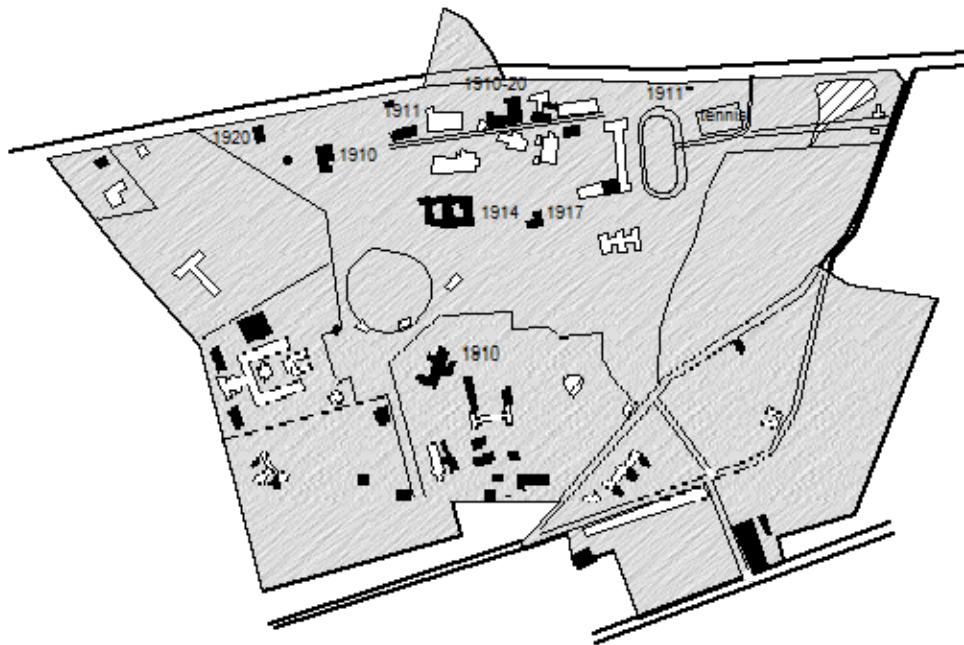
Development of University 1890 - 1900



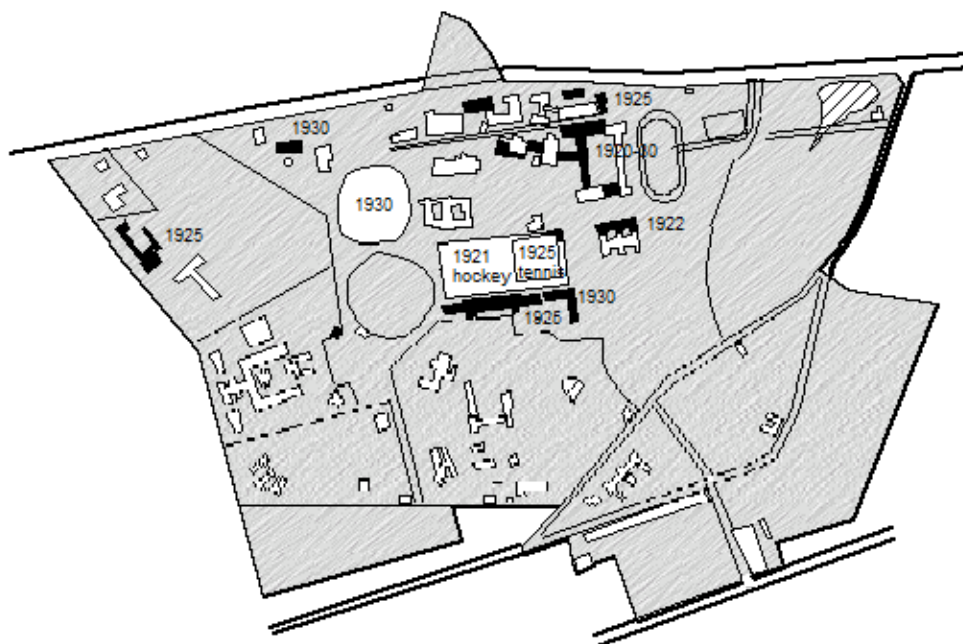
Development of University 1901 - 1910

Key

	Buildings and developments constructed during the period		University grounds
	Buildings and features constructed earlier		



Development of University 1911-1920



Development of University 1921-1930

Key

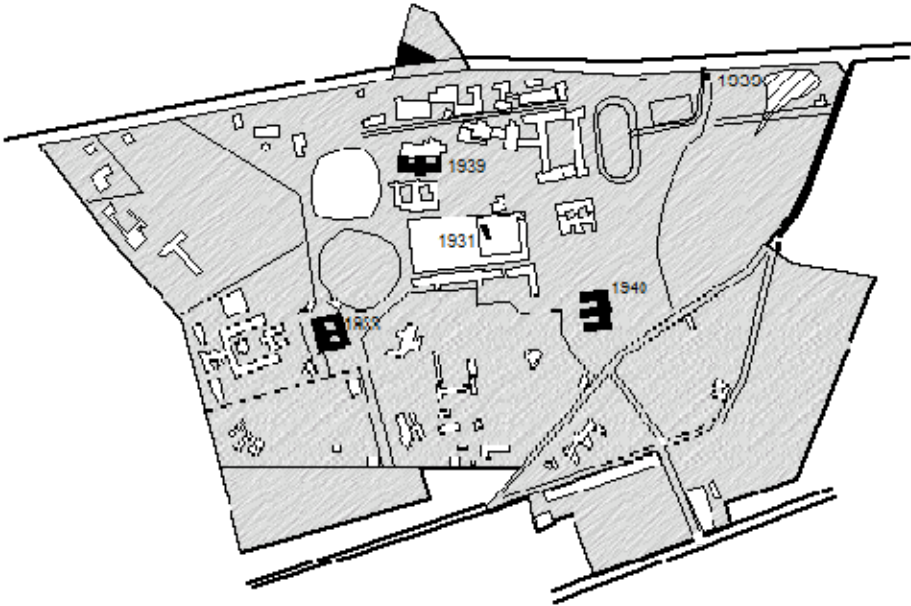


Buildings and developments
constructed during the period

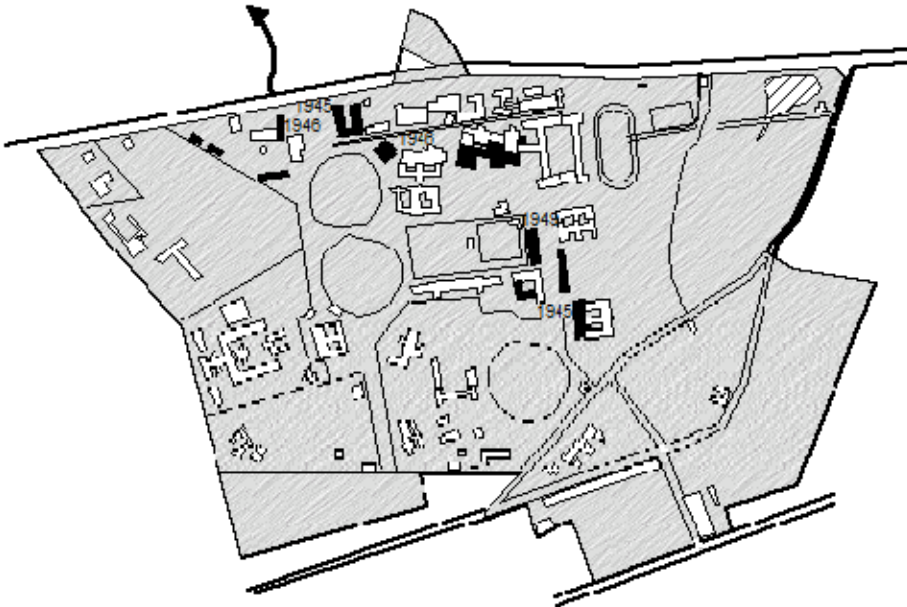
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds



Development of University 1930-1940



Development of University 1941-1950

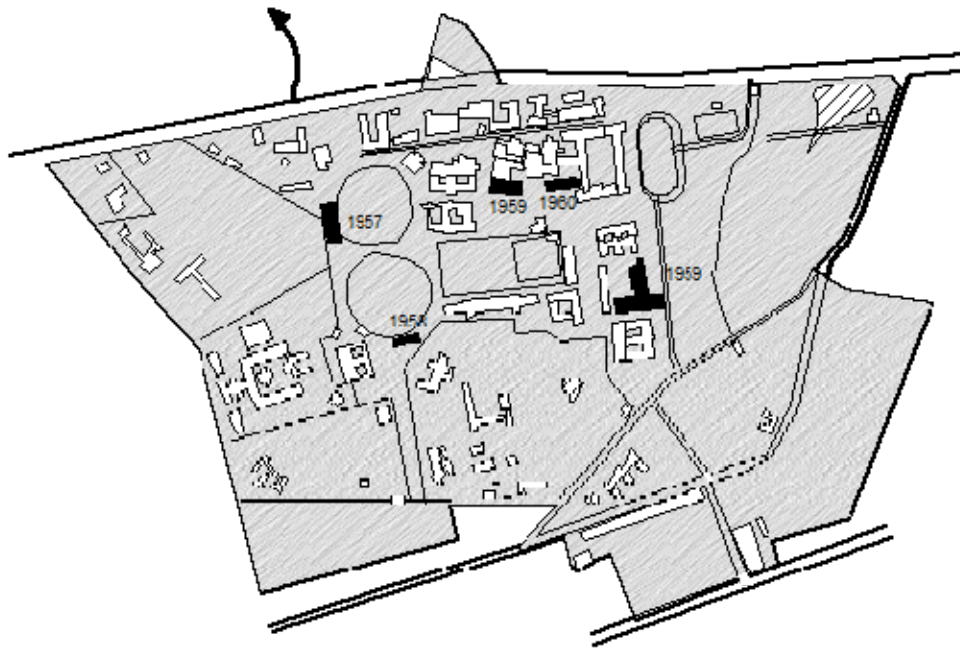
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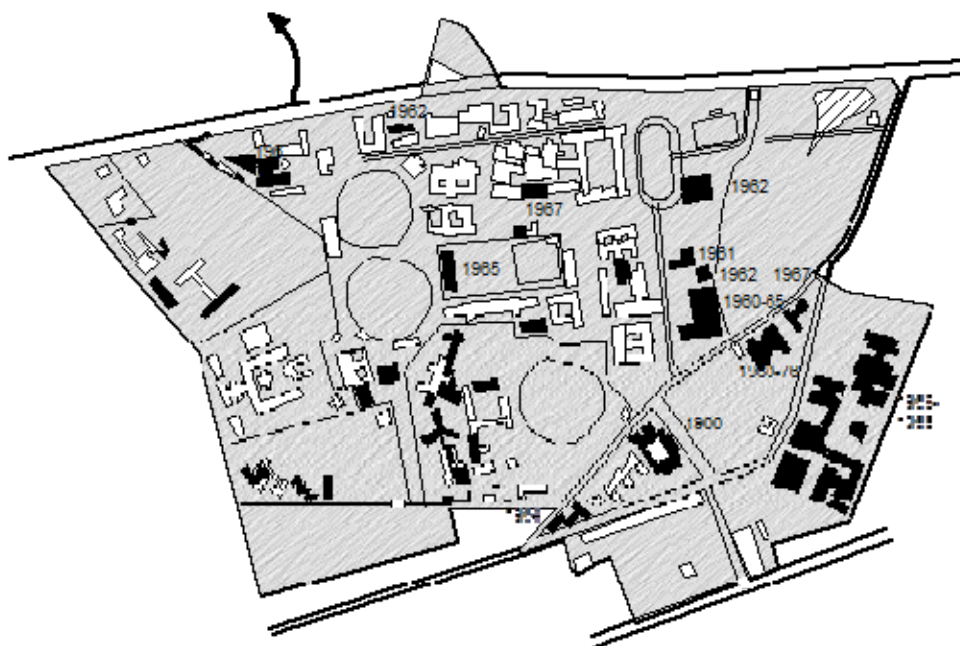
Buildings and developments
constructed during the period
Buildings and features constructed earlier



University grounds





Development of University 1951-1990

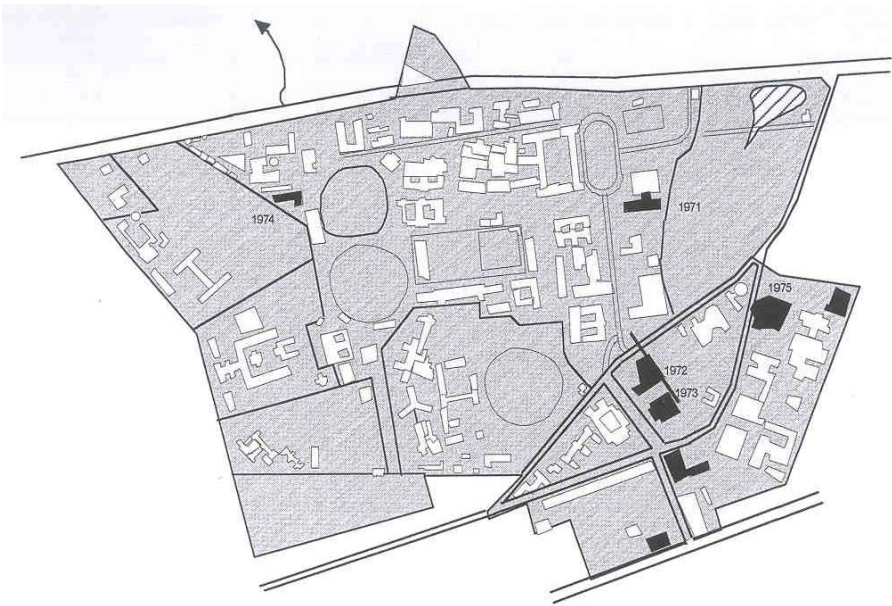


Development of University 1961-1970

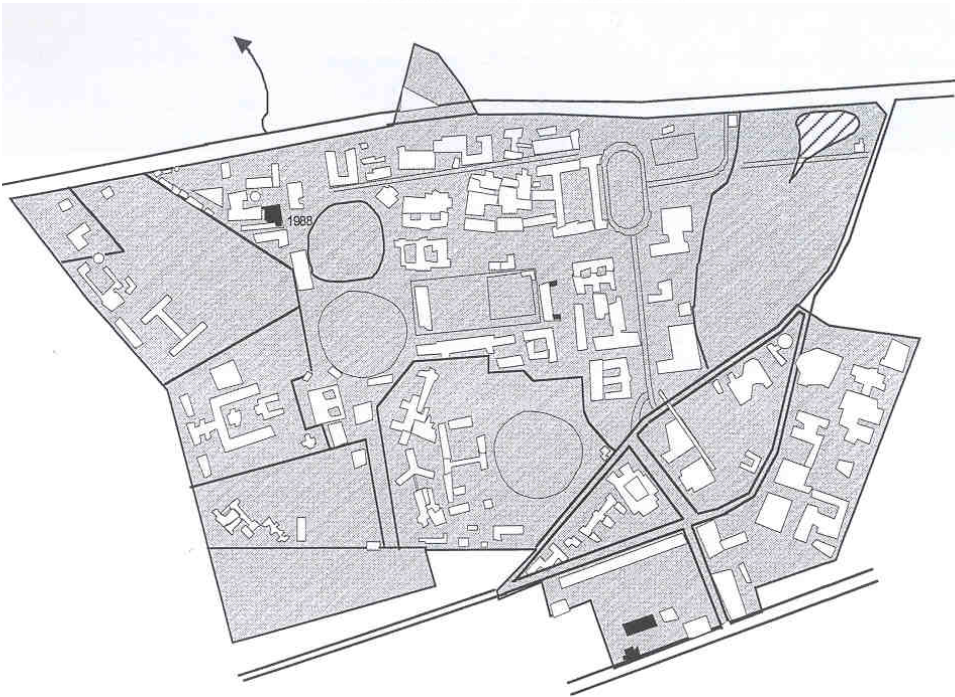
Key

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

 University grounds





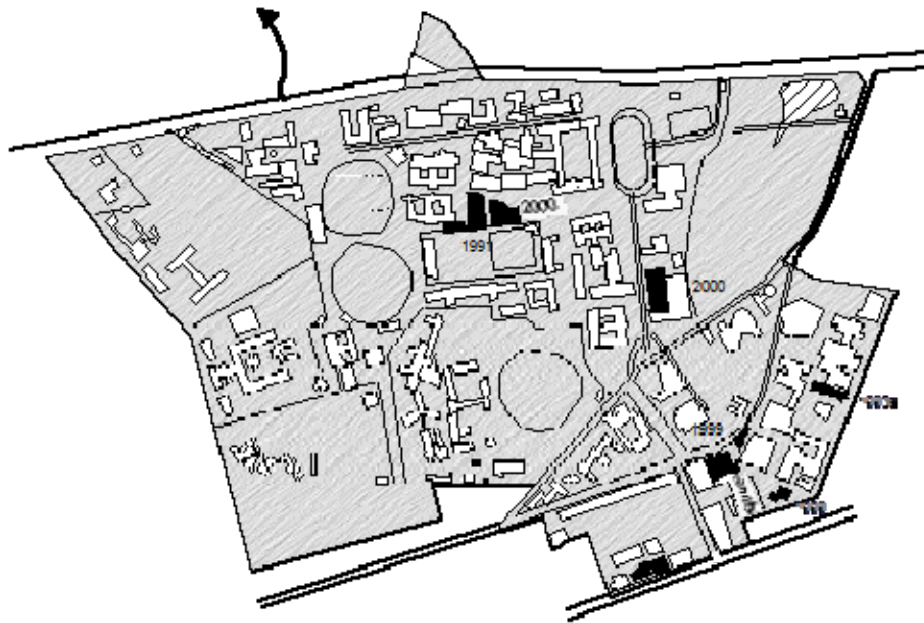
Development of University 1971-1980



Development of University 1981-1990

Key

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



Development of University 1990-2000

Key



**Buildings and developments
constructed during the period**



Buildings and features constructed earlier

University grounds

Recent Changes

Since the completion of the *CMP 2002*, the University has undertaken numerous works in association with the Campus 2010 and Campus 2020 strategy plans. Works have in the main focused on the eastern portion of the Camperdown Campus and along City Road. In brief, these include:

Demolition of buildings:

- J.R. McMillan Building (A05)
- H.K. Ward Gymnasium (D08)
- Edgeworth David Building (F05)
(the name 'Edgeworth David' is now used for the Old Geology building (A11))
- Stephen Roberts Theatre (F06)
- Keith Murray Footbridge (F16)
- Tin Shed Gallery (G03)
- Physics Annex (A29)
- Other smaller sheds and ancillary structures.

Construction of new buildings:

- New Law Building (F10)
- New Law Building Annex (F10A)
- Eastern Avenue Auditorium (F19)
- Jane Foss Russell Building (G02)
- City Road Footbridge (F20)
- Extension to University Sports and Aquatic Centre (G09)

Landscaping Works:

- Eastern Avenue
- City Road entry
- University Avenue
- Victoria Park Axis

Buildings currently under construction:

- Charles Perkins (D17)
- Abercrombie Precinct Redevelopment
- The Australian Institute for Nanoscience

A current detailed plan for the University showing buildings, roads, etc., is at Figures 2.7 and 2.8.