

Analysis of Axes (Planning and Visual)

The Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney, being the first campus established and the core of the University, has been the main focus of master planning strategies (refer to above). As a result, there are a number of planning and visual axes that relate to past planning schemes and which give some structure to the form of the campus.

These axes are created by the buildings and landscape elements surrounding them and also by features which form portals or starting points at each end of the axis. Some of the apparent axes are historical and were used for planning the layout of the University. These include the 'Vernon Axis' down Science Road (A7) about which the late 19th century University was planned and the 'Wilkinson Axis' extending from the Union Refectory Building to St Paul's College (A4) which was the planning basis for Wilkinson's development of the Union Building, Heydon -Laurence Building and the Physics Building.

In other cases the axis was more or less accidental but is nevertheless represented in the landscape. An example is the Graffiti Tunnel (B2) which appears to be an amplification of a path of travel. In some cases an axis is created merely by the presence of an imposing building façade; for instance Axis B3, the façade of Wesley College facing Western Avenue.

The following Figures 2.21 and 2.22 map the principal planning and visual axes identified at the place and they are listed in Table 2.8.

Note that the 'A' axes are those identified in the CMP 2002 and the 'B' axes have been identified as part of this report.

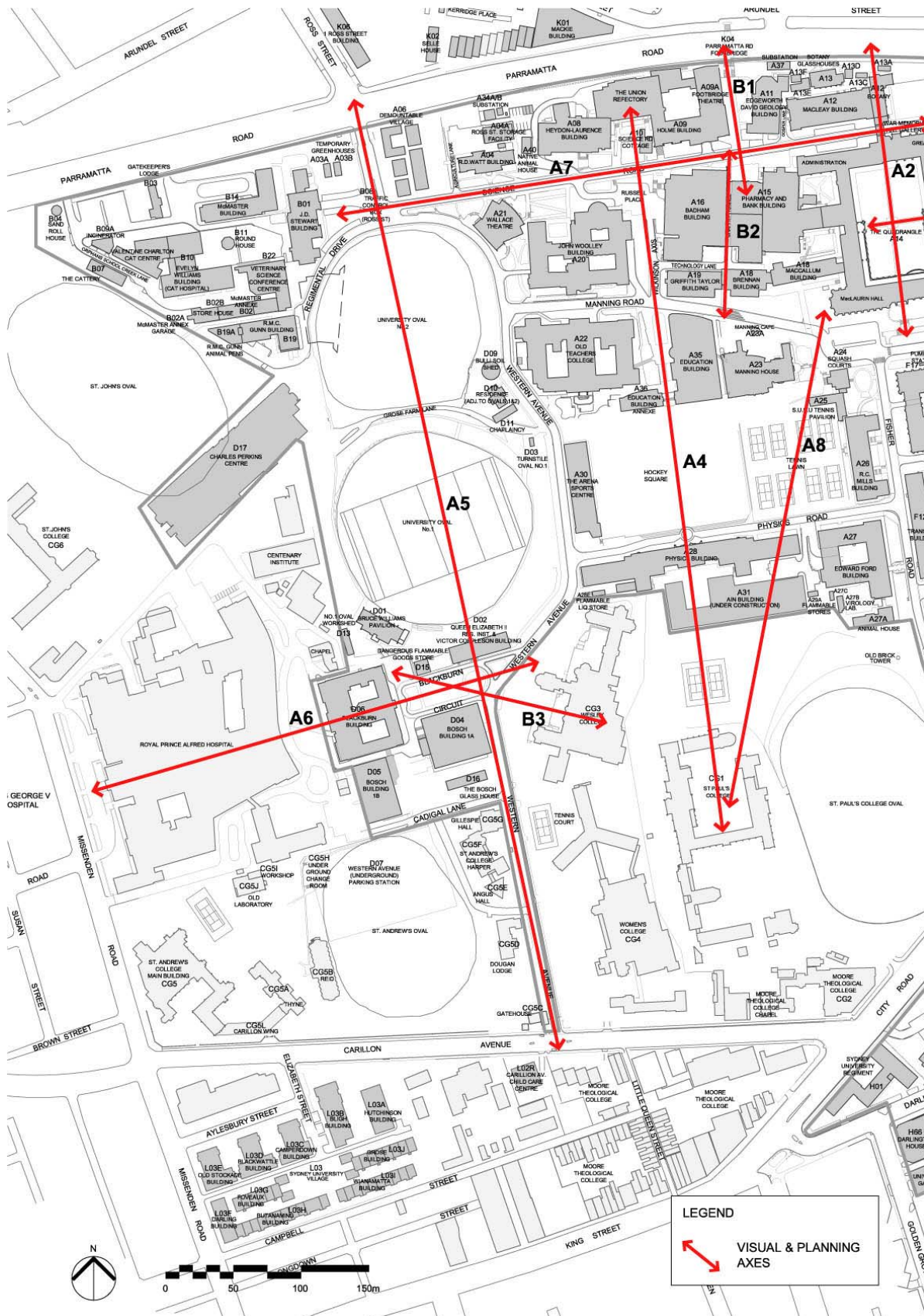


Figure 2. 21: Location of Planning and Visual Axes at the University of Sydney (Part 1)

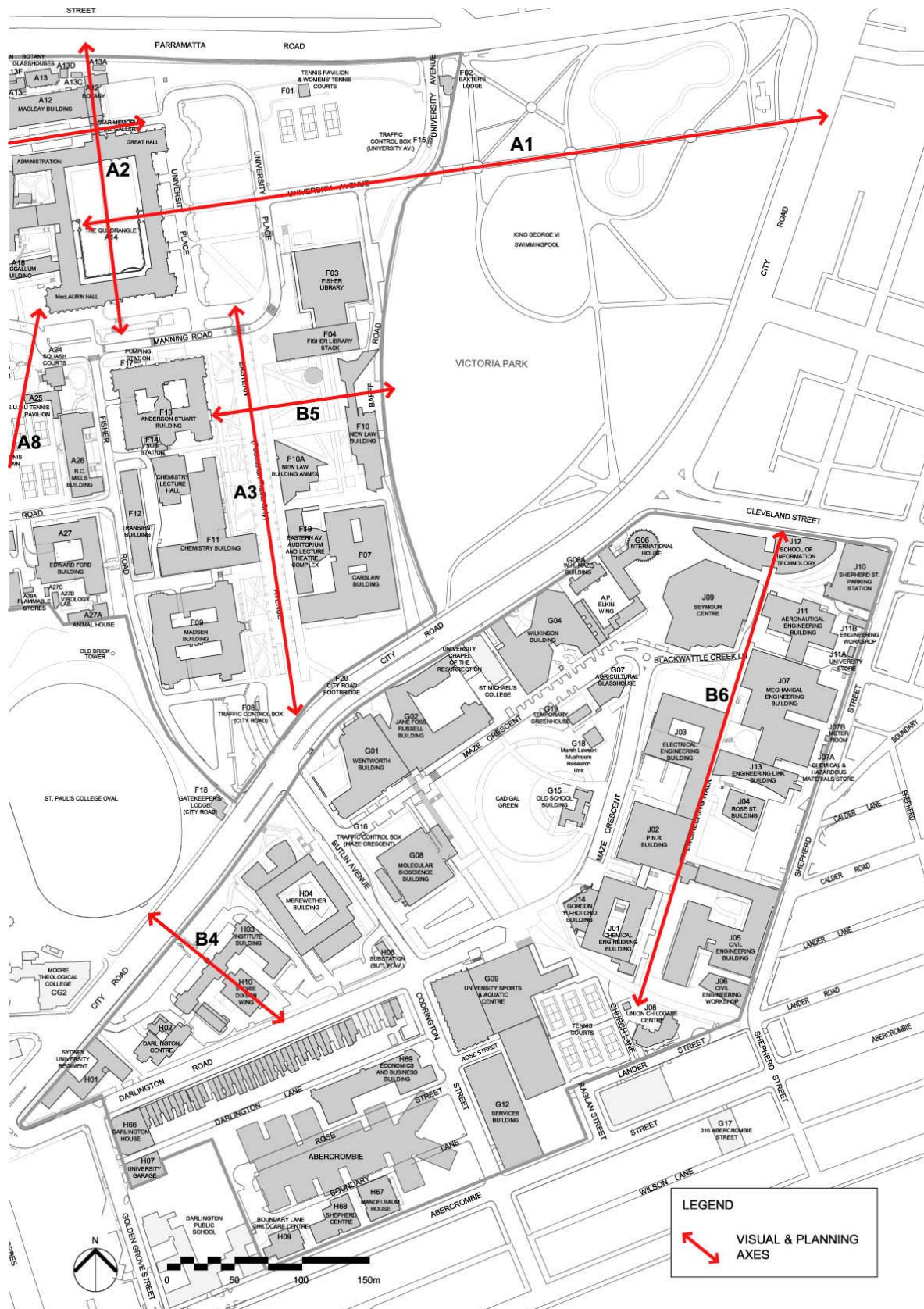


Figure 2. 22: Location of Planning and Visual Axes at the University of Sydney (Part 2)

Table 2. 8: Planning and Visual Axes

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
A1	Victoria Park/ Victoria Avenue	Planned axis following the line of the early pedestrian access into the University, linking City Road to the front entry of the Main Quadrangle Building.
A2	Quadrangle Cross-axis (north-south)	Axis created by the architectural concept of the Main Quadrangle Building
A3	Eastern Avenue	Planned and visual axis established in the 1850s. Reconfigured and landscaped in 2010.
A4	Wilkinson Axis (Union Refectory to St Paul's College)	Visual axis planned by Wilkinson in 1914 and still surviving (in part).
A5	Western Avenue	Visual axis across western side of Camperdown Campus, linking Carillon Avenue to Ross Street, although
A6	Blackburn Building	Planned axis linking entry of Blackburn Building (D06) with entry to RPA Hospital on Missenden Road, representing the links between the two institutions.
A7	Science Road	Planned axis formed in the early 1900s under Vernon's master plan and strong, landscaped, visual axis 'bookended' by the J.D Stewart Building (B01) to the west and the War Memorial Gallery (A14) to the east.
A8	St Paul's College/ Quadrangle Building	Planned, visual axis established in 1858 with the construction of the first building at St Paul's and purposefully forming a visual link between the college and the Main Quadrangle Building. Still surviving, although limited by later buildings.
B1	Footbridge/Bank Building	Visual axis established by Wilkinson in 1923 with the construction (relocation) of the Old Bank Building (A15).
B2	Graffiti Tunnel	Planned axis constructed as part of the Old Bank Building (A15) linking Science Road with Technology Lane and now a unique element within the broader university landscape with much social significance.
B3	Wesley College/ Blackburn Circuit	Axis created by the architectural concept of Wesley College
B4	Institute Building / Storie Dixon	Axis created by the architectural concept of the Institute Building
B5	New Law Building to Anderson Stuart Building Facade	New visual axis established in 2010 providing views from Anderson Stuart Building (F13) east, through the New Law Building (F10) to Victoria Park.
B6	Engineering Walk	Planned axis formed by the remnant street pattern of the suburb of Darlington. The axis follows the line of the former Rose Street and Dean (Deane) Street and is now a pedestrian walkway.

Analysis of Views

Located at the junction of City Road and Parramatta Road, established on a ridgeline and oriented toward the east and the city of Sydney, the University Sydney is a visual landmark within the surrounding district and to the north.

Within the boundaries of the place, a range of internal views are available of the principal buildings as well as broad scale views of the urban landscape of the University.

In addition, views of the principal buildings, views along roadways and broad views of the landscape of the University are available from the surrounding residential and commercial precincts and suburbs. Of these, external views are also notable long range views of the place from the various residential colleges located along the western and southern boundaries of the University.

Distant views are available of the University, in particular of the Main Quadrangle Building, throughout the adjoining suburbs and further to the north.

The principal views to the place are identified in Figures 2.23 and 2.24 and described in Table 2.9. In some cases, there exists a reverse view, for instance those between the colleges and the university.

Views found throughout the Engineering Precinct and the City Road Precinct located in the Darlington Campus have not been surveyed for this report.



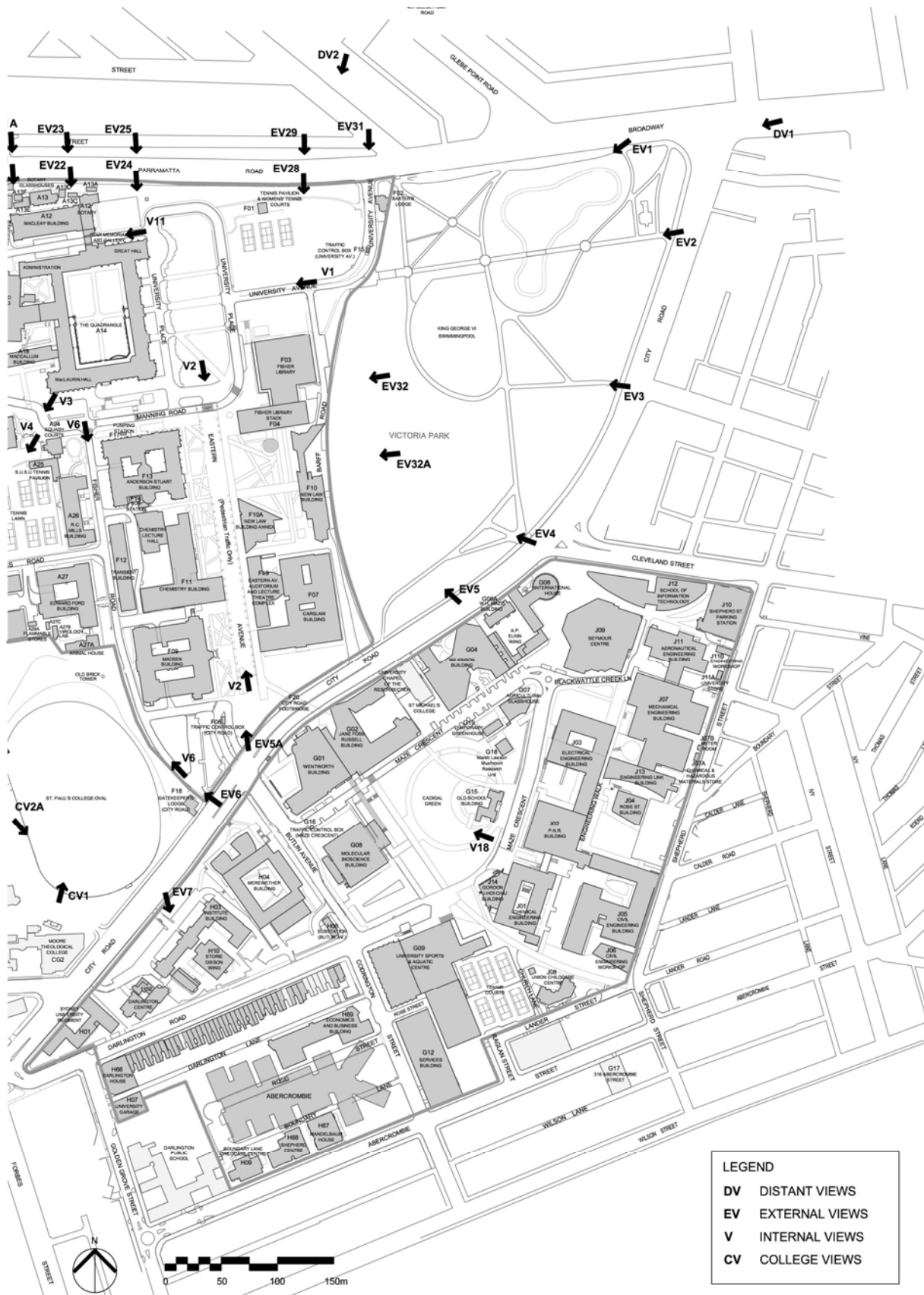


Figure 2. 24: Location plan for views and vistas for the University of Sydney (Part 2).

Legend:

CV = College Views
DV = Distant Views
EV = External Views
V = Internal Views

Table 2. 9: External and internal views of the University Grounds.

NO.	DESCRIPTION
CV1	View from St Paul's College over St Paul's oval, over Edward Ford Building A27 to MacLaurin Hall A14, Anderson Stuart Building F13 including Anderson Stuart tower with Main Quadrangle Building tower beyond southern Main Quadrangle Building A14 roof
CV2	View from St Paul's College over the Physics Building east A28 to MacLaurin Hall, Main Quadrangle Building A14 and tower and lanterns on Science Road Building
CV2A	View from St Paul's College over St Paul's oval and boundary trees of the Institute Building H03 towers
CV3	View from St Paul's College over centre of Physics Building A28 to roofs of Science Road buildings and façade of Union Refectory A09
CV4	Glimpse view through trees from Purser Wing of Wesley College over Physics Building east (A28), over Edward Ford Building (A27) to MacLaurin Hall (A14), Anderson Stuart Building (F13) including Anderson Stuart tower with Main Quadrangle Building tower beyond southern Main Quadrangle Building (A14) roof.
CV5	View from Women's College over St Paul's College to Anderson Stuart Building F13 and Main Quadrangle Building A14 including MacLaurin Hall and south façade of Main Quadrangle Building
CV6	View from St Andrews College residential wing past Blackburn Building (D06), over trees to Education Building (A35).
CV7	View from entrance forecourt St John's College across St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to roofs of Science Road buildings
CV8	View from Sancta Sophia College CG7 over St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to top of Manning Road buildings
DV1	Distant view of top of Main Quadrangle Building A14 from Broadway, Sydney over top of Chippendale buildings
DV2	View of University buildings from west eg. from end of Victoria Road, White Bay
EV1	View from Broadway/Parramatta Road across Victoria Park to University grounds with mature plantings with Fisher Library Stack F04 and Main Quadrangle Building A14 projecting above.
EV2	View from City Road to Main Quadrangle Building A14 along original entrance axis bordered by ficus avenue
EV3	View of Main Quadrangle Building A14 and Eastern Avenue buildings from City Road north of Cleveland Street
EV4	View from mouth of Cleveland Street to Main Quadrangle Building A14 and Fisher Library Stack F04 across Victoria Park
EV5	View of Eastern Avenue buildings from City Road south of Cleveland Street
EV5A	View down Eastern Avenue from City Road
EV6	View across palisade fence from City Road to Gate Keepers Lodge (F18) and down Fisher Road
EV7	View from City Road through trees to Institute Building H03 facade
EV8	View from Missenden Road through Missenden Road gates CG5C down Western Avenue

NO.	DESCRIPTION
EV9	View from Missenden Road across St Andrew's College Oval to upper section of Blackburn Building D06
EV10	View over palisade fence and under trees from Parramatta Road to McMaster Building B14
EV11	View down Ross Street to Ross Street gates with Oval No. 2 plantings and Wesley College fleche in distance
EV12	View from intersection Parramatta Road and Ross Street across palisade fence, Ross Street gates to RD Watt Building A04 and west façade of Heydon Lawrence Building A08
EV12A	View from Parramatta Road through Ross Street gates to JD Stewart Building B01
EV13	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade fence to north elevation of Heydon Lawrence Building A08
EV13A	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade fence to Substation Building A34
EV14	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade of north elevation of Union Refectory A09
EV15-16	Numbers not used.
EV17	Views from Arundel Street, Glebe across Parramatta Road cutting through palisade fencing of north elevation of Heydon Lawrence Building A08, Union Refectory A09, Footbridge Theatre A09A,
EV18	Views from Parramatta Road of north elevation of Footbridge Theatre A09A
EV19	Number not used.
EV20	View from Footbridge between Footbridge Theatre A09A, Holme Building A09 and Edgeworth David Building A11 to Bank Façade A15
EV21	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade fence to mature fig trees and north elevation of Edgeworth David Building A11, MacLeay Building A12, Botany Glass Houses A13
EV21A	View from Arundel Street over timber aris rail fence of mature fig trees and north elevation of Edgeworth David Building A11, MacLeay Building A12 and Botany Glass Houses A13
EV22	View from Parramatta Road of Botany Wing A12
EV23	View from Arundel Street over aris rail fence and palisade fence to north elevation Botany Wing A12
EV24	View from Parramatta Road over palisade fence through mature planting to north and east elevations of Main Quadrangle Building A14
EV25	View from Arundel Street over aris rail fence and retaining wall and palisade fence to north and east elevations of Main Quadrangle Building
EV26-27	Numbers not used.
EV28	View from Parramatta Road to palisade fence and landscaped cutting with eastern University grounds and substantial mature planting beyond
EV29	View from Arundel Street over aris rail fence to palisade fence and landscaped cutting with eastern University grounds and substantial mature planting beyond
EV30	Number not used.
EV31	View from mouth of Derwent Street across Parramatta Road to Baxter's Lodge F02 and entrance gates with University grounds beyond
EV32	View from Victoria Park through palisade fence to undergraduate wing Fisher Library F03
EV32A	View from Victoria Park through palisade fence through opening in New Law School Building F10 to façade of Anderson Stuart Building F13

NO.	DESCRIPTION
V1	View up University Avenue to Main Quadrangle Building A14 and University Place
V2	Views up and down Eastern Avenue with oblique views of adjacent buildings and landscape
V3	View from MacLaurin Hall A14 terrace to southwest over Tennis Lawn to Physics Building A28
V4	View from roof from Squash Courts A24 over Hockey Square to Physics Building A28
V5	View from Physics Building A28 down “Wilkinson Axis” to Union Refectory A09
V6	Series of views up and down Fisher Road extending from Gatekeeper’s Lodge F18 at City Road to Manning Road including oblique views of Edward Ford Building A27, R.C. Mills Building A26, Anderson Stuart Building F13, MacLaurin Hall A14, Madsen Building F09, mature Fig trees at south end and other plantings along the road
V7	View from Western Avenue to façade of Blackburn Building D06
V8	View from Western Avenue through trees to University Oval No. 1
V8A	Views back and forth along Western Avenue including buildings and vegetation adjacent
V9	View from Western Avenue to University Oval No. 2
V10	Views up and down Manning Road with John Woolley Building A20 and Old Teachers’ College Building A22 adjacent
V11	Views up and down Science Road including adjacent buildings and vegetation
V11A	View up and down ‘Wilkinson Axis’ adjacent Old Teachers College A22 and John Woolley Building A20
V12	View from front elevation JD Stewart Building B01 across University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20 and Old Teachers’ College Building A22 with tops of Science Road buildings including fleches beyond
V13	View from in front of RMC Gunn Building B19 across University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.
V14	View from south side University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.
V15	View from road between Oval No. 1 and University Oval No. 2 over Oval No. 1 of John Woolley Building A20 and Old Teachers’ College Building A22 with J.D. Stewart Building B01 and Holme Building A09 roofs and features extending above trees.
V16	View from west side of University Oval No. 1 showing Anderson Stuart Building F13 tower above Arena Sports Building A30 and west elevation of Physics Building A28
V17	View from Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand) D01 across University Oval No.1 to Old Teachers’ College Building A22 and tops of Science Road buildings
V18	View from south end of Maze Crescent across Gadigal Green to Molecular Science Building G08, Wentworth Building G01 and Jane Foss Russell Building G02

Analysis of the Historic Road Pattern

Camperdown Campus

The Camperdown Campus and its broader setting have long been defined by the early roads. Notably, Parramatta Road, City Road (formerly Newtown Road), Missenden Road and Carillon Avenue were all established in the mid-1800s (albeit with minor adjustments over the years) and form the boundaries of the broader university site (inclusive of the residential colleges and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital).

Within the boundaries of the Camperdown Campus, there are also a number of historic roads, dating from the period of establishment through to the mid-20th century that today provide much of the structure to the place, serve to separate faculty precincts, hold historic landscapes as well as providing the main vehicular and pedestrian access into and through the campus.

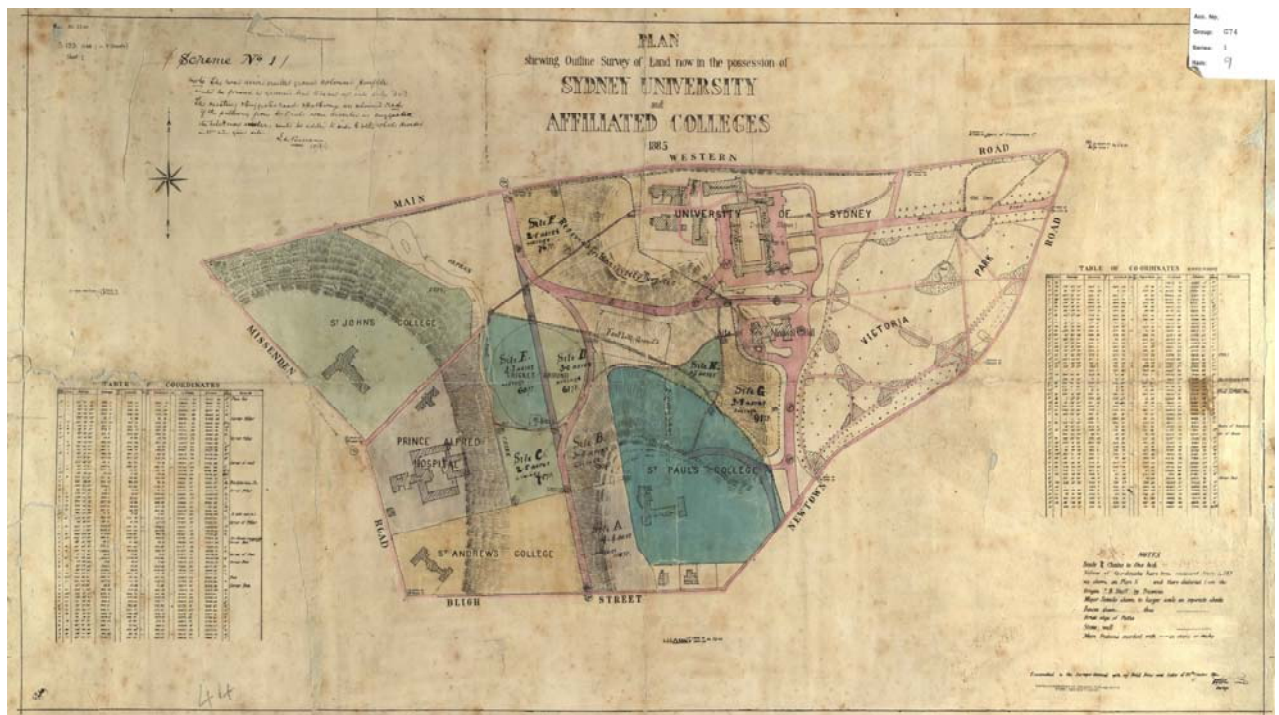


Figure 2. 25: Surveyor General's plan of the University of Sydney, 1885 (Source: University of Sydney Archives)

Darlington Campus

The strong influence of the form of the 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 Avenue), 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 historic roads that define the place are described in the following Table 2.10 and identified in Figures 2.27 and 2.28.



Figure 2. 26: Higginbotham and Robinson plan of Darlington, 1890 (Source: University of Sydney Archives)

Table 2. 10: Historic Roads within and around the University of Sydney.

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
R1	Science Road	Established in the late 1800s as a part of the first major expansion to the University to accommodate Science faculties. Formalised in the early 1900s as a result of Vernon's master plan for the campus.
R2	University Avenue	Original carriageway entry, established in c1885 and reconfigured in the 1880s.
R3	Victoria Park entry	The original entry into the University established in 1855 and reconstructed in c2010.
R4	Eastern Avenue	The second major access into the University, established in the 1850s.
R5	Western Avenue	Established in the 1890s providing access from Carillon Avenue between college lands (Women's College and St Andrews) into the University.
R6	Darlington Road	Originally known as the New Road and later as the Newtown (old) Road, Darlington Road was established in the 1820s.
R7	Darlington Lane	Formerly Caroline Lane and part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R8	Golden Grove Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R9	Maze Crescent (north)	Formerly Alma Street and part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R10	Maze Crescent (south)	Formerly the eastern part of Darlington Road (see R6 above)
R11	Shepherd Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R12	Butlin Avenue/ Codrington Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R13	Rose Street (south)	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R14	Raglan Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R15	Lander Street	Formerly Edward Street and part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R16	Boundary Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R17	Church Lane	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R18	Codrington Lane	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R19	Ivy Street	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R20	Dean (Deane) Lane	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.
R21	Rose Street (north)	Part of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate from the 1870s and 1880s.

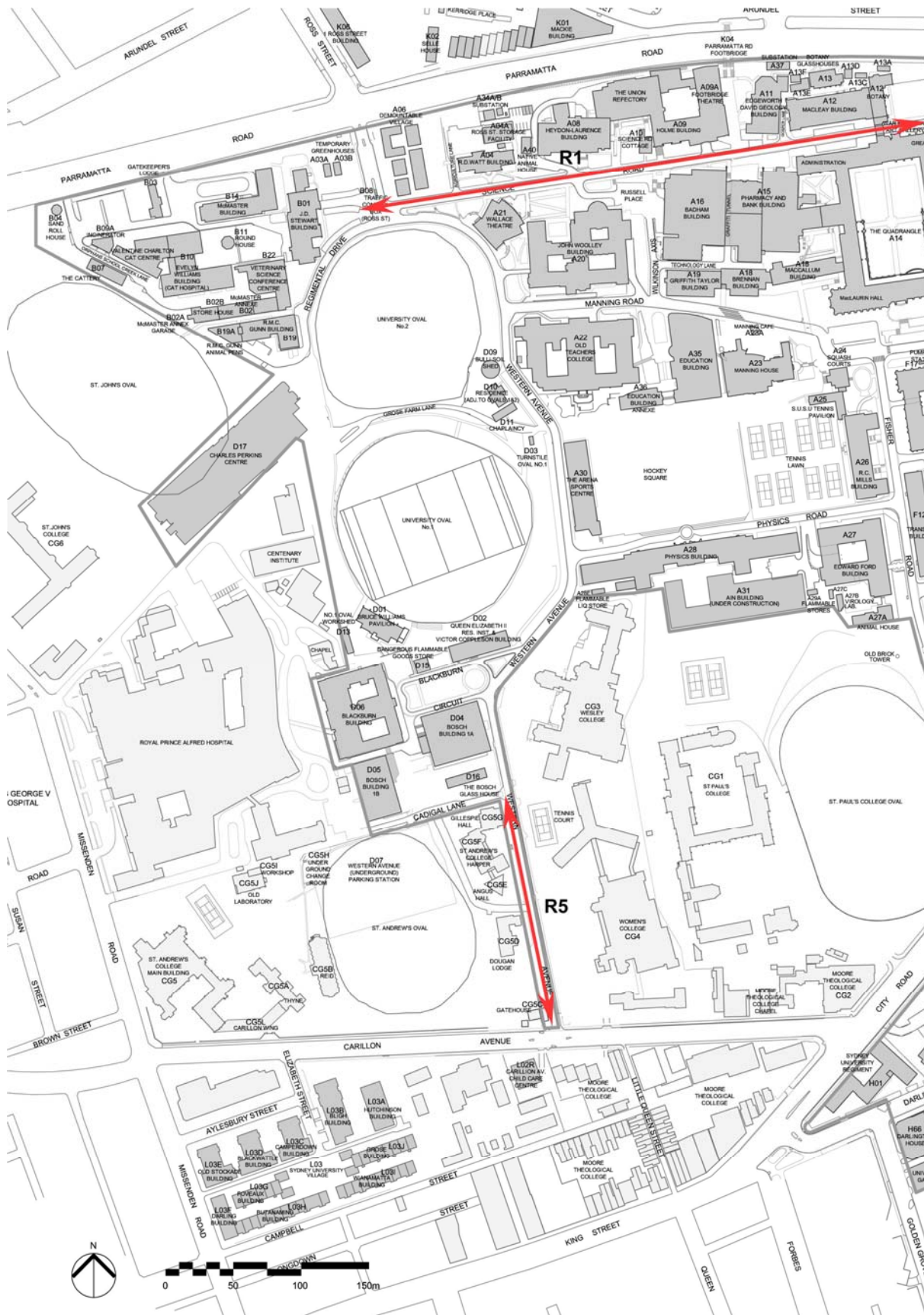


Figure 2. 27: Location of Historic Roads (Part 1)

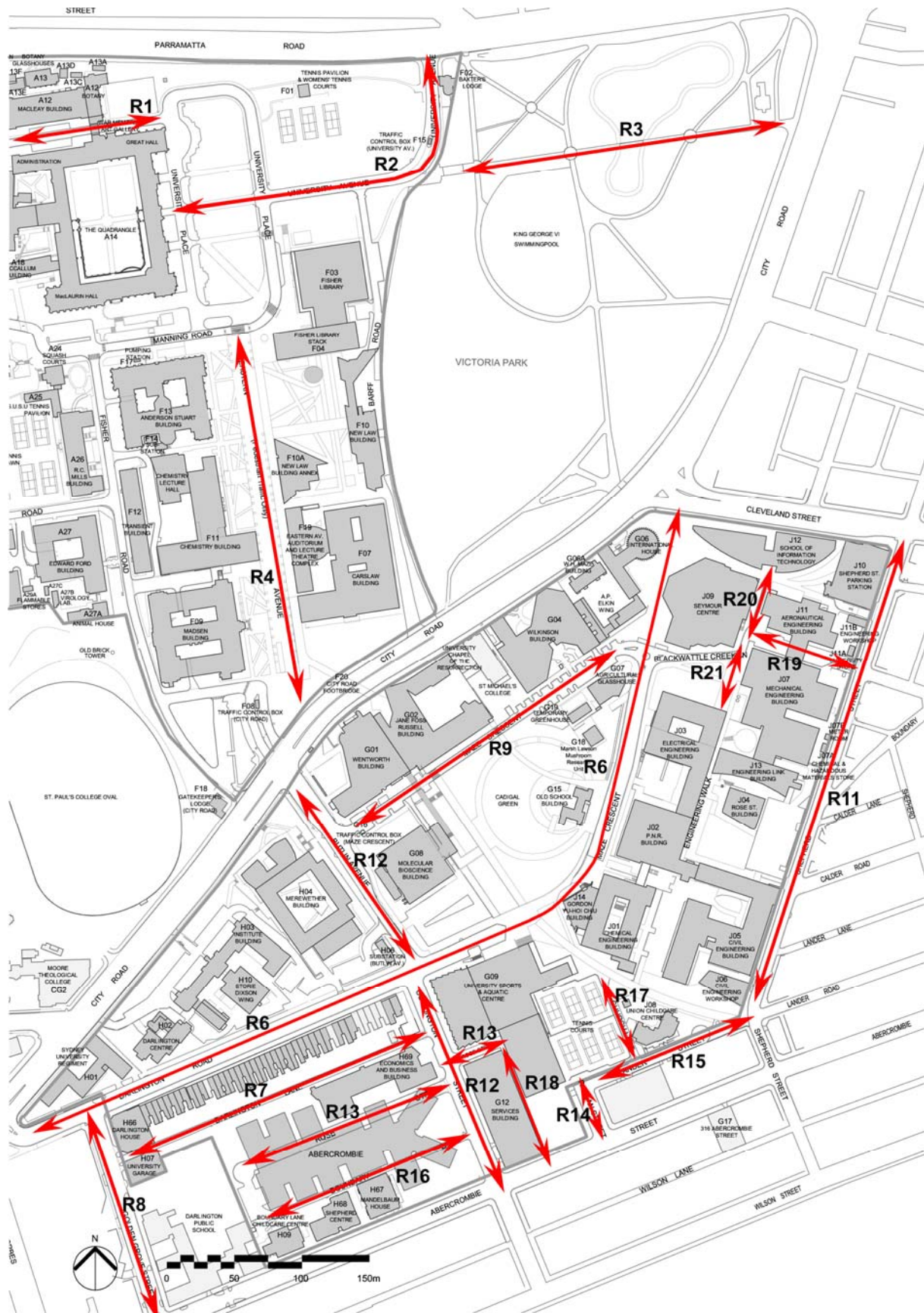


Figure 2. 28: Location of Historic Roads (Part 2)

Analysis of Character Areas and Significant Landscapes

The University of Sydney has a number of precincts that have developed in such a way that they add greatly to the character of the place. In conjunction with available significant views and vistas and significant axes throughout the University, these character areas and landscapes form much of the basis of the aesthetic significance of the place as a whole.

The character of these areas is created by the presence and arrangement of the buildings and landscape as well as the sense of history that they evoke. The most obvious character area is the University Quadrangle where the character is created by the full enclosure of the external space by building facades of high quality and strict formality of the lawn broken only by a single tree. At the other end of the scale, the University Ovals surrounded by trees definitely has a character but one that was possibly never fully planned.

Often the presence of a formal façade or building front is sufficient to create a character area immediately in front of the building. This is the case at the Blackburn Building forecourt and the Institute Building forecourt.

The buildings of the Campus are set in landscaped gardens which mostly consist of a configuration of roads, kerbs, garden walls, shrubbery and trees. Over the years an amount of landscaping has built up and occasionally been redesigned. In addition to this pleasant landscaping, some areas of the campus have been consciously designed as garden areas and some of these have significant historical and aesthetic merit. A few noted gardens include the Botany Lawn G2, Vice-Chancellors Court Yard (G4A) which were designed by EG Waterhouse and Wilkinson and the Isabel Fidler Memorial Garden (G8A) designed by Denis Winston. In addition, some of the gardens have social significance as well as aesthetic significance by being memorials (typically to past academic staff members).

There are also other types of landscape which have aesthetic merit due to their formality; these include the Hockey Square and Tennis Lawn and University Place which, although containing only lawn, have character due to their configuration, spatial qualities and absence of shrubbery / trees.

Character areas and significant landscapes located throughout the Engineering Precinct and the City Road Precinct located in the Darlington Campus have not been surveyed for this report.

The character areas and significant landscapes found at the place are described in the following table (see Table 2.11) and identified in Figures 2.29 and 2.30.

Table 2. 11: Character Areas and Significant Landscapes

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
CHARACTER AREAS		
P1	University Avenue	Historic road with established plantings, the first vehicular entry to the University.
P2	University Place	Historic road/carriage circle / podium / forecourt providing entry to the Main Quadrangle Building linking to University Avenue.
P3	Quadrangle	Bordered by the first buildings to be constructed at the University and the clearest example of traditional collegiate architecture (including cloister that the University holds).
P4	Vice-Chancellor's Courtyard	Outdoor space with landscape design by Eben Gowrie Waterhouse and Leslie Wilkinson, 1924.
P5	Science Road	Historic road developed in association with the major first expansion of the University, continues to hold a number of faculty buildings related to Science and has been developed overtime with significant plantings.
P6	Footbridge /Bank Building Cross-Axis	C1900s pedestrian entry to the University formalised by Wilkinson's placement of the Bank Building facades in the early 20 th century.
P7	Holme Building Courtyard	Courtyard created by Wilkinson's architectural concept for these buildings and the planning axis (A4).
P8	Round House Courtyard	Formed by the facades of McMaster and J D Stewart Buildings, the Round House Courtyard once provided an open, functional area for the examination of animals. Later addition buildings feature colonnades which contribute.
P9	University Oval Nos. 1 and 2	The main sporting facilities for the University, and located on the line of the former Orphans' School Creek. Oval No. 1 established in c1866 and Oval No. 2 in the 1930s.
P10	Lower Manning Road	Outdoor space created by the architectural quality of the adjacent facades fo the Old Teachers College Building (A22) and the Woolley Building (A20).
P11	Hockey Square	A space long associated with sports and formerly established in the early twentieth century as part of the Griffin and Wilkinson's master plans and subsequently identified for women-only use.
P11A	Education Courtyard	Outdoor space created by the architectural quality of the adjacent facades of the Old Teachers College Building (A22) and the Education Building (A35).
P12	Blackburn Forecourt	Forecourt space created by the architectural concept of the Blackburn Building (D06).
P13	Upper Manning Road	Characterful, irregular outdoor space largely created by the architectural concept of MacLaurin Hall (Part A4) and Manning House (A23).
P14	Fisher Road	Outdoor space created by the architectural concepts of the R.C Mills Building (A27), the Edward Ford Building (A26) and the Anderson Stuart Building (F13).
P15-16	Numbers not used	
P17	Eastern Avenue	Developed along main ridgeline running north-south through the University. Recently remodelled.

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
P18	Institute Forecourt	Part of the original design for the Institute Building (H03).
P19	Gadigal Green	Once part of the surrounding grounds of the Darlington Public School, this open space has more recently been landscaped and developed as a shared, passive recreational space with historical interpretation.
P20	Darlington Road Terraces	The most obvious remnants of the former suburb of Darlington, this row of terrace houses, together with the alignment and surviving fabric of Darlington Road continues to present as a late 19 th century suburban, residential street. Defined on the north by the boundary wall of the Institute Building (H03) and its grounds.
SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES		
G1	University Place	Part of the early landscape design for the university containing surviving original fabric and a significant feature of the Main Quadrangle Building (A14).
G1A	Sir Francis Anderson Memorial Garden	Small garden dedicated to the former Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1890-1921, Sir Francis Anderson with a selection of attractive sandstone features including fountain, water bubbler, steps and paving.
G2	Botany Lawn	A small, discrete open space formed by the Gothic facades of the Main Quadrangle Building (A14) and the Macleay Building (A12). Designed in 1925 by Leslie Wilkinson and E.B. Waterhouse and centred on a Chinese elm, planted by Waterhouse.
G3	Parramatta Road Embankment	Established in the 1850s following the re-alignment of Parramatta Road and widened c.1910. Today the embankment is a dramatic built and landscaped feature in the locality with a large, concrete retaining wall topped by metal palisade fencing and mature fig trees.
G3A	Fisher Library Memorial Garden	A small, memorial garden associated with Fisher Library building (F03) and characteristic of the general landscape of the University grounds, containing sandstone site features, lawn and a Jacaranda tree.
G4	Quadrangle	Lawn area within the Main Quadrangle Building cloister including a single Jacaranda tree, designed by E.B. Waterhouse.
G4A	Vice-Chancellor's Courtyard	Established in c1924 when Wilkinson designed the enclosing buildings and garden was designed by Eben Gowrie Waterhouse.
G5	Science Road - East	Sophisticated and well maintained linear garden originally formed in accordance with Wilkinson's design of 1927.
G6	Science Road - West	Roadway lined with mature trees and other plantings framing one of the principal streets of the University.
G7	University Ovals	Historically significant, open, grassed areas long associated with sports at the University and defined by mature tree plantings around their perimeters.
G7A	Western Avenue	Tree-lined avenue forming a strong landscape element and entry experience into the University from Carillon Avenue.
G8	Hockey Square and Tennis Lawn	Historically significant large, open, grassed areas that provide a welcome open space within the dense urban landscape of the broader university grounds and allows uninhibited views of the northern façade of the Physics Building (A28) from Manning Road.

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
G8A	Isabel Fidler Memorial Garden	Pleasant circular, sunken garden located on a prominent corner, established in 1952 and dedicated to the memory of Isabel Fidler, an important figure in the history of women at the University, tutor in women's studies and associated with the construction of Manning House (A23), the women's union building.
G9	Chemistry Building Courtyard	A designed courtyard in the International style with checker board concrete pavers and set in planters, this garden is a modernist interpretation of the traditional university building form.
G10	Fisher Road-South	Strong avenue of Hills fig trees aligning the western side of the road, although much impacted on by the ad hoc car parking area adjacent to the City Road gate entry.
G11	Institute Building Forecourt	Remnant landscape area associated with the Institute Building (H03) and still retaining early site features including fence, entry gates and general configuration and dominated by large, mature Camphor laurel, Hill's figs and Port Jackson figs. A distinctive element in the City Road streetscape.
G12	Gadigal Green	Modern landscape designed open space providing seating areas, water features and interpretive devices as a setting for the Old Darlington Public School building.

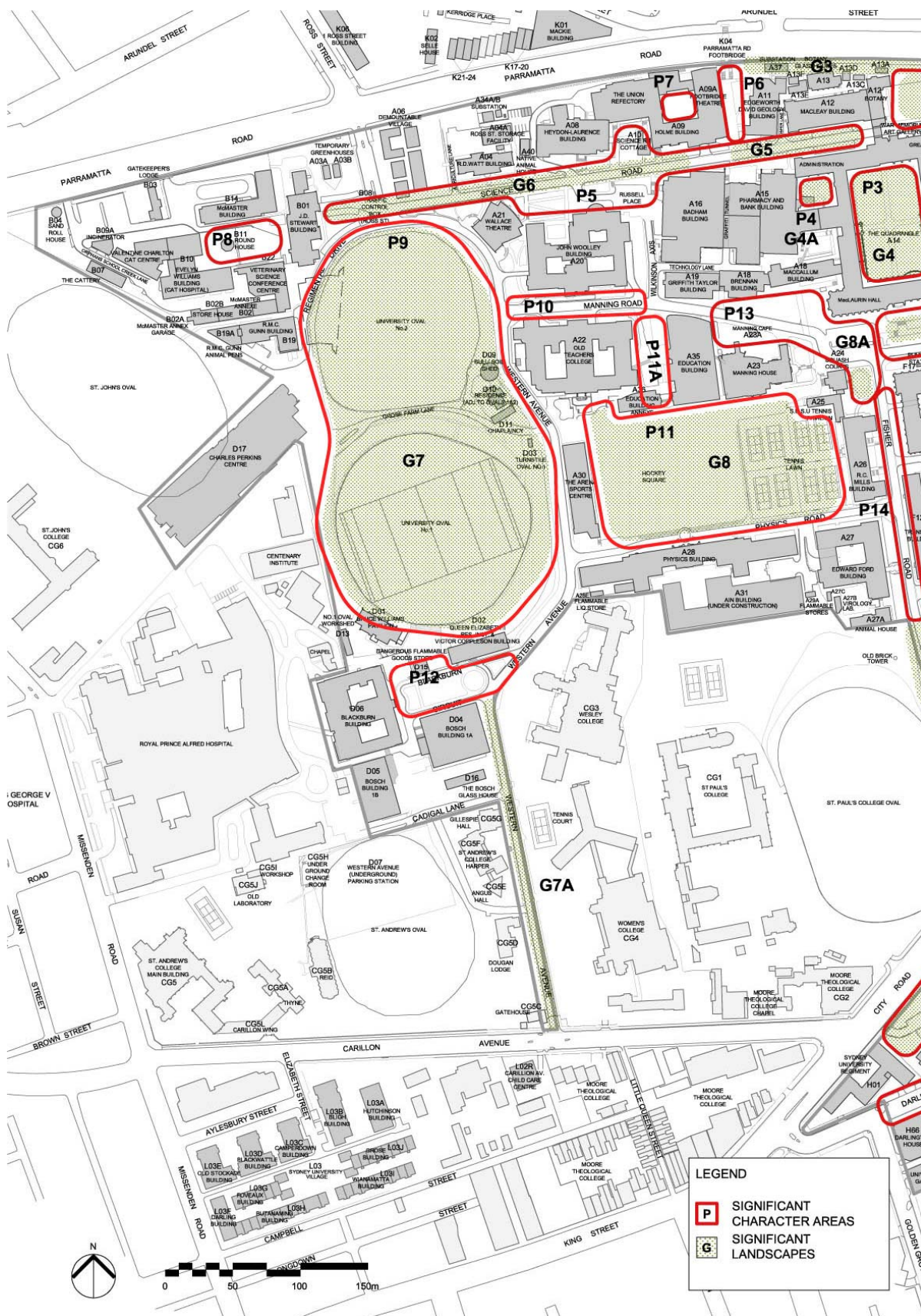


Figure 2. 29: Character areas and significant landscapes of the University of Sydney (Part 1)

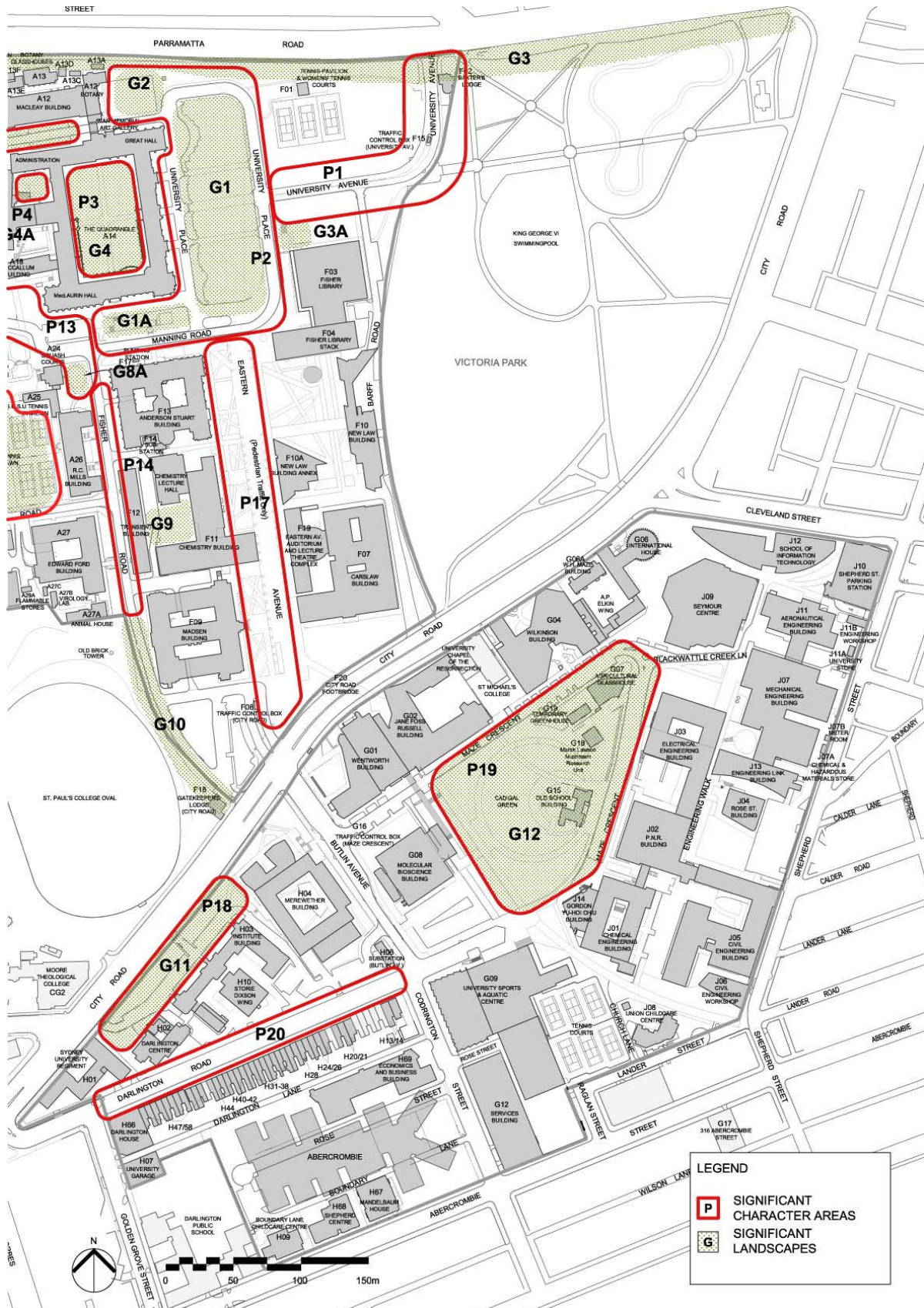


Figure 2. 30: Character areas and significant landscapes of the University of Sydney (Part 2)

Analysis of Historic Continuing Uses

As discussed above, when the University first opened it offered a ‘liberal’ education in the classics, sciences and mathematics, as well as French, German and contemporary political thought. Overtime, and as a result of changing attitudes to education and the needs of the broader community, other facilities and education streams have been introduced. A common approach to the development of the University has been the construction of purpose-built faculty buildings (e.g. J.D. Stewart (B01) for Veterinary Science), which have slowly attached further buildings and expanded to become faculty specific precincts of buildings.

Although this practice continues (as seen in the recent construction of the New Law Building (F10) together with the Law Annexe Building (F10A)), the single use of a particular building by a specific faculty is becoming less common. As result of the shared uses of many of the buildings, the identification of certain groups of buildings with a particular faculty or education stream has diminished. Regardless, there are a number of precincts and individual buildings that continue in their historic use and are described in the following Table 2.12 and Figures 2.31 and 2.32.

Table 2. 12: Areas and Buildings with Historic Continuing Uses

NO.	AREA	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
U1	Vet Science Precinct	Established in 1910-12 with the construction of the J.D Stewart Building (B01) to specifically cater for training and scientific research in agriculture and veterinary science for primary production, a key factor in Australia’s development following Federation. The precinct consists of range of buildings dating from the 1920s through to the early 21 st century, occupying the north western corner of the Camperdown Campus, all servicing the faculty of Veterinary Science.
U2	Agriculture/ Science Precinct	Established in the early 20 th century with the construction of the R.D Watt Building (A04) as a result of the 1890s drought and recession which caused the School of Agriculture to be established. Provides a link between the Science Precinct and the Veterinary Science Precinct, although today much of the Faculty of Agriculture has been relocated.
U2A	Science Precinct	Established in the 1880s under W.L. Vernon when the University widened its curriculum to include the teaching of science and together with an increase in student enrolments, the University need to expand beyond the Main Quadrangle Building (A14). Science Road became the focal area of the University expansion with buildings constructed in the late 19th century for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology/Mining, Engineering and Medicine, of which the majority survive and still cater for the same faculties.
U2B	Science / CSIRO Precinct	Established in the early 20th century with the construction of the Physics Building (A28, in 1925), Edward Ford Building (A27, in 1930), Madsen Building (F09, in 1944) and Chemistry Building (F11, in 1959).
U3	Student Services Precinct	Associated with the University of Sydney Student Union, first established in 1874, initially located in a common room in the Main Quadrangle Building and relocated to the Holme Building, purpose built for the Union in 1910-12. Together with the Refectory Building, the Precinct is the site for the continuous provision of student facilities at the University since 1913.
U3A	Student Services Precinct	Associated with the Sydney University Women’s Union formed in 1914 leading to the construction of Manning House in 1917, specifically for use by women students. Continues as a Student Union facility.

NO.	AREA	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
U4	Administration Precinct	Associated with the initial establishment of the University and the construction of the Main Quadrangle Building (A14) in the 1880s, administration services for the university have been located in the northern wing of the Main Quadrangle Building since that time.
U5	Classics Precinct	The original buildings of the University of Sydney, built to accommodate first subjects to be taught at the university which included Greek, Latin, ancient history, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, experimental physics and logic, and were all contained within the Faculty of Arts. Today, the Main Quadrangle Building still holds the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (in part) including the School of Philosophical and Historical Enquiry.
U6	Education Precinct	Established in 1914 with the construction of the Old Teachers College Building (A22), as the flagship institution for the training of teachers in NSW and in response to the expansion of the secondary school system requiring highly-trained teachers. The building continues in its original use and the precinct includes the later addition Education Building (A35) constructed in 1992-94.
U7	Sports Precinct	Consisting of Oval No. 1, Oval No. 2, the Hockey Square and the Tennis Lawn together with associated buildings, the Sports Precinct is located along the line of the Orphan's School Creek and the precinct is representative of the importance of sports and sporting groups to the University community. Oval No. 1, established in c1866 (initial as a cricket ground), is a surviving feature of an early planning decision for the development of the place. The Hockey Square first appears in an 1890s plan of the place (noted as a football field) with Oval No. 2 and the tennis courts being established in the early 1930s.
U8	Medicine Precinct	The Anderson Stuart Building (F13) has been in continuous use as a medical school, the purpose for which it was originally designed, since 1889.
U8A	Medicine Precinct	Established in the 1930s with the construction of the Blackburn Building (D06) as part of a period of reorganisation and modernisation of the medical curriculum. Located adjacent to and physically linked with the RPA Hospital, the Medicine/RPA Hospital Precinct consolidated the connections between the Faculty of Medicine, the teaching hospital and staff and was a driver in the further expansion of medical facilities in this area (Bosch Buildings 1A and 1B (D04 and D05)).
U9	Residential Precinct	Darlington Road terrace houses, constructed in the 1870s and 1880s as a result of the subdivision of the Darlington Estate, many are still used as residences although no longer privately owned.
U10	Engineering Precinct	The eastern section of the Darlington area, towards Cleveland Street, was designated for development as a large Engineering precinct in the early 1960s following the University's expansion into the areas in the late 1950s. Although engineering had been taught at the University since the early 1880s, it was originally part of the Faculty of Science and it was not until 1909 when the P.N. Russell School of Engineering was constructed (now the Badham Building A16) and remained there until the Darlington expansion. By 1975 the entire Engineering faculty had been relocated to the new premises in Darlington.



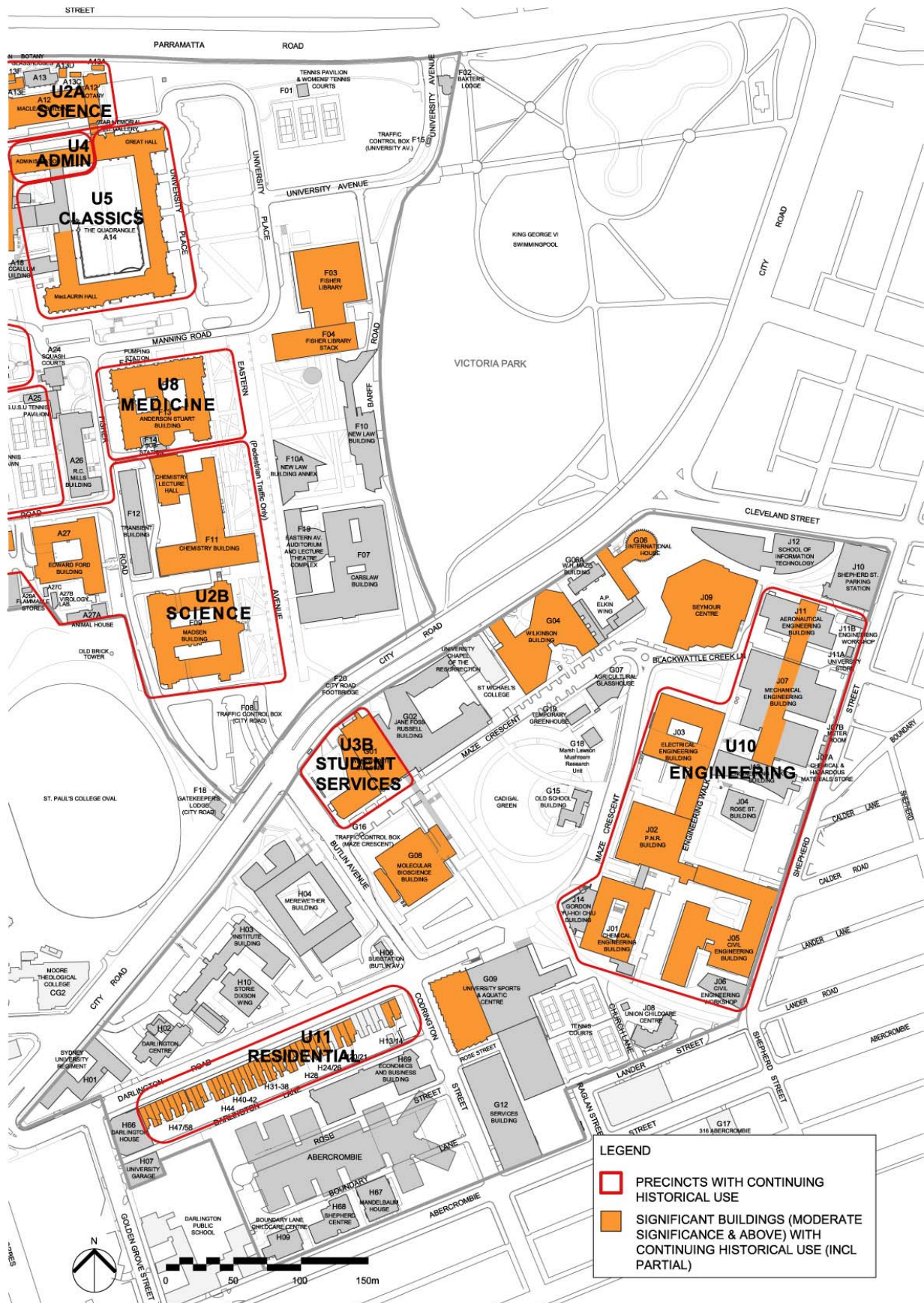


Figure 2. 32: Location of precincts and buildings with continuing historic uses (Part 2)

Archaeological Evidence

Topography

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

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

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

Aboriginal (Pre-Colonial) Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, a recent report into the Aboriginal heritage of the University of Sydney, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan⁶⁶ has a further six areas within the Camperdown and Darlington campuses and notes that historical land use may have inadvertently resulted in the preservation of natural soil profiles containing Aboriginal artefacts via a capping of historical fill. However, the current state of knowledge about the nature of past Aboriginal landscape use in the study area suggests that only few traces of these past inhabitants may be visible in the archaeological record. This results in a low potential for the preservation of in situ Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the study area; however, if found these deposits would be of high archaeological significance due to their rarity.

European Archaeology

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

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

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

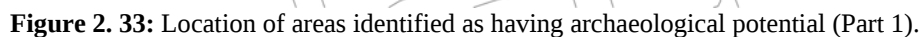
Areas with potential for archaeological evidence (both Indigenous and European) are described in the following Table 2.13 and Figures 2.33 and 2.34.

⁶⁶ Godden, Mackay, Logan, 2013; *University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program- Aboriginal Heritage due Diligence- Report, October 2013*

Table 2. 13: Areas assessed for Aboriginal and European Archaeological Potential

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT
ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY		
AA1	St John's College Sports Ground	Majority of site is located outside of University lands. Former site of Orphan School Creek. Although there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological materials to be present in this area, the level of disturbance suggests that it is highly unlikely that any deposits or materials will be <i>in situ</i> and undisturbed.
AA2	Oval No. 1 and No. 2	The university ovals, which have been heavily landscaped to create embankments and the level playing fields.
AA3	Victoria Park/ University boundary	Along the Victoria Park boundary fence, where the construction of roadways and parking areas would have completed disturbed the ground.
AA4	Old Darlington School Building and Gadigal Green	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 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 <i>Darling Nursery</i> .
AA5	Darlington Road	There exists the possibility that undisturbed buried evidence of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation may be present beneath the surviving terraces in Darlington Road, and possibly in their back gardens as one of the headwater arms of Blackwattle Creek originally extended up to where the present Darlington Public School has been built, and would have run almost parallel to Darlington Road.
AA6	Merewether Precinct	Heavily disturbed.
AA7	City Road Precinct	Heavily disturbed. Area encompasses registered PAD #45-6-2822 which has since been destroyed following further archaeological investigation downgraded the original site assessment.
AA8	Engineering Precinct	Heavily disturbed.
AA9	Blackburn/Bosch Precinct	Heavily disturbed.
AA10	Veterinary Science Precinct	Moderately disturbed. Due to the possible depth of historical fill in this precinct, potentially intact archaeological deposits may be preserved.
AA11	Macleay and Edgeworth David Buildings	Predominantly heavily disturbed.

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT
EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY		
EA1	St Johns College Sports Grounds	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.
EA2	Main Quadrangle Building	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.
EA3	Victoria Park/Parramatta Road	The original Parramatta Road university gate house site, dating from about the 1870s (as distinct from the 1939 Baxter's Lodge, which occupies the same general area). This site was very close to Parramatta Road, and is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.
EA4	University Avenue Entry	Toll gate site, circa 1840s. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close to Parramatta Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.
EA5	City Road Entry to Victoria Park	Now outside of University lands. Site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge on City Road, removed in 1940. The stone from the building is said to have been used to construct the new Baxter's Lodge at the University Avenue entrance. It has not been determined whether the site was excavated when the building was removed, but if this did not occur, the site has moderate to low archaeological potential.
EA6	Cleveland Street	Possible housing site on Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre. The site has moderate to low archaeological potential.
EA7	Old Darlington School and Gadigal Green	Old Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site, on the area surrounding the former Darlington School not yet developed by the University. This area has a moderate to high level of disturbance, and has moderate to low historical archaeological potential.
EA8	Wentworth and Jane Russell Foss Buildings	Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road, not yet redeveloped by the University and this has moderate to low archaeological potential.
EA9	Codrington Street	Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (2001), being the site of former terrace housing. The area has moderate to low archaeological potential.
EA10	University Regiment Building	1840s Newtown Toll gate site. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close to City/Newtown Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.



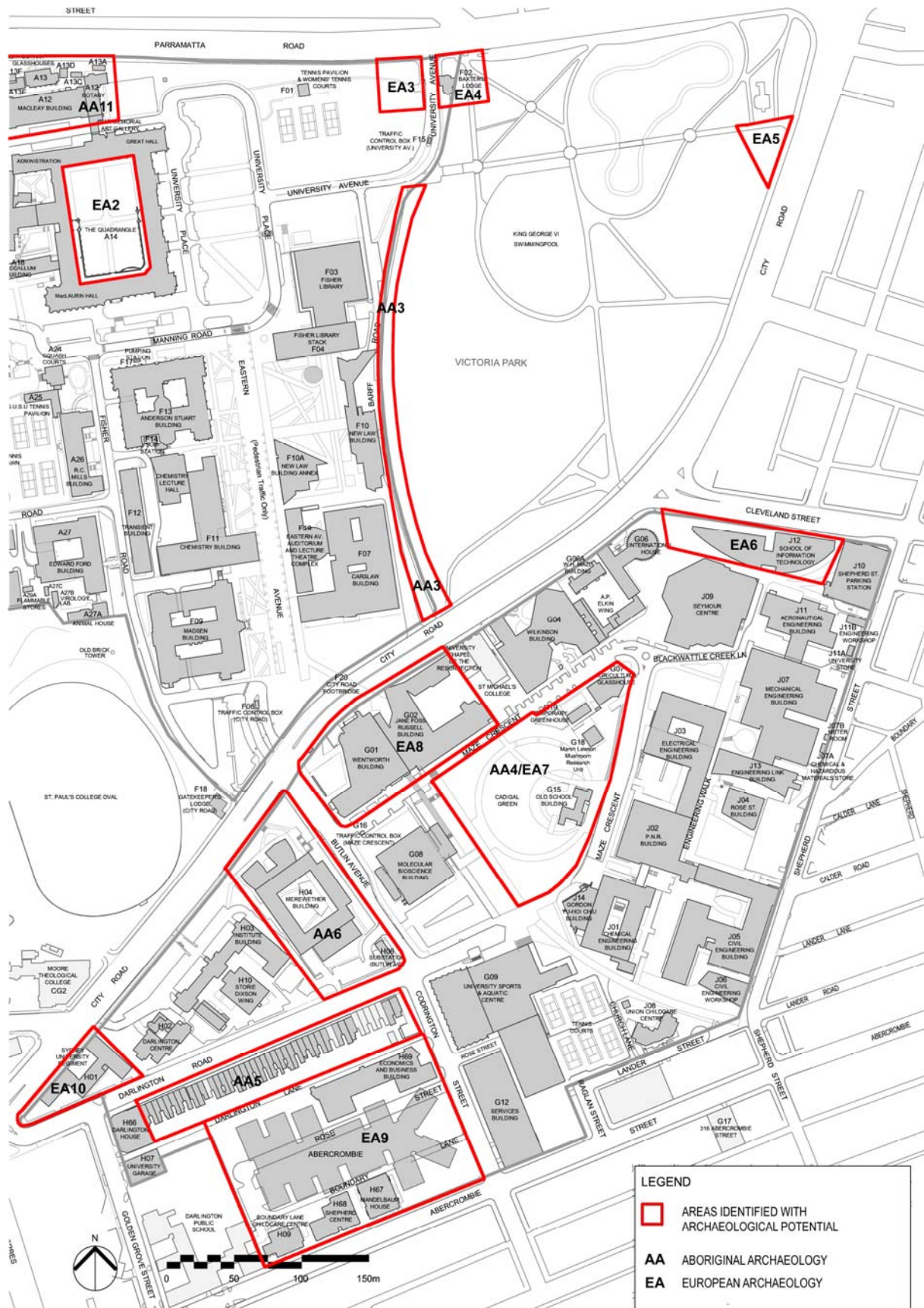


Figure 2. 34: Location of areas identified as having archaeological potential (Part 2).

