

Merewether and City Road Precincts
Darlington Campus, University of Sydney

Heritage Impact Assessment



Prepared for
The University of Sydney

Issue C • December 2013
Project number 13 0711

Document / Status Register

Issue	Date	Purpose	Written	Approved
P1	4 October 2013	Draft issue for information.	RL	
P2	15 October 2013	Draft issue for review	RL	CMJ
P3	12 November 2013	Revised draft report	RL	CMJ
A	22 November 2013	Final issue	RL	CMJ
B	25 November 2013	Reviewed final issue	RL	
C	6 December 2013	Final issue – revised drawings	RL	

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

This heritage assessment report for certain buildings in the Darlington Campus located along City Road has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects on behalf of the University of Sydney. The purpose of the report is twofold:

- To assess the heritage significance of International House, the Wilkinson Building, Wentworth Building, Merewether Building and the University Regiment Building and provide an assessment of their potential for refurbishment, partial replacement or full replacement;
- To assess the impact of the proposed Stage 1 on the heritage significance of the existing University of Sydney Conservation Area and existing heritage items, in compliance Condition 7 of the Director General's requirements for Application Number SSD 13_6123 - University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program Staged State Significant Development (Darlington Campus).

1.2 Report methodology and structure

This heritage impact assessment report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 (The Burra Charter)*. *The Burra Charter* is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document for conservation work and practices of places of cultural significance. *The Burra Charter* has been adopted widely as the standard for best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia.

The content and format of the report also follow the guidelines for the preparation of significance assessments and conservation policy provided by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. It is also consistent with the methodology set out in *The Conservation Plan* (seventh edition, 2013), prepared by JS Kerr and published by Australia ICOMOS.

1.3 Author identification

This heritage assessment has been prepared by Dr Roy Lumby, senior heritage specialist of Tanner Kibble Denton Architects. It has been reviewed by Megan Jones, Practice Director of Tanner Kibble Denton Architects.

1.4 Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following in the preparation of this report:

- Chris Legge-Wilkinson, Heritage Architect, University of Sydney;
- Ian Kelly, Heritage consultant for the University of Sydney;
- Roslyn Kelly, archivist, City of Sydney Archives;
- David Ellis, Director, Museums and Cultural Engagement, University of Sydney.

1.5 Limitations

Access to the sites of the four buildings was provided. Visual inspection of building fabric and spaces within the buildings was undertaken from normal vantage points. No fabric was removed or damaged during the investigation. Inspection of some spaces was restricted due to lack of access or for reasons of privacy. The University Archives could not be consulted because of closure due to building works.

The timeframe in which the report needed to be undertaken was necessarily limited.

1.6 Study area

The study area is within the Darlington Campus of the University of Sydney. It is restricted to the section of the campus bounded by City Road, Darlington Road and Maze Crescent and is specifically restricted to the sites of International House, the Wilkinson Building, Merewether Building and University Regiment Building.

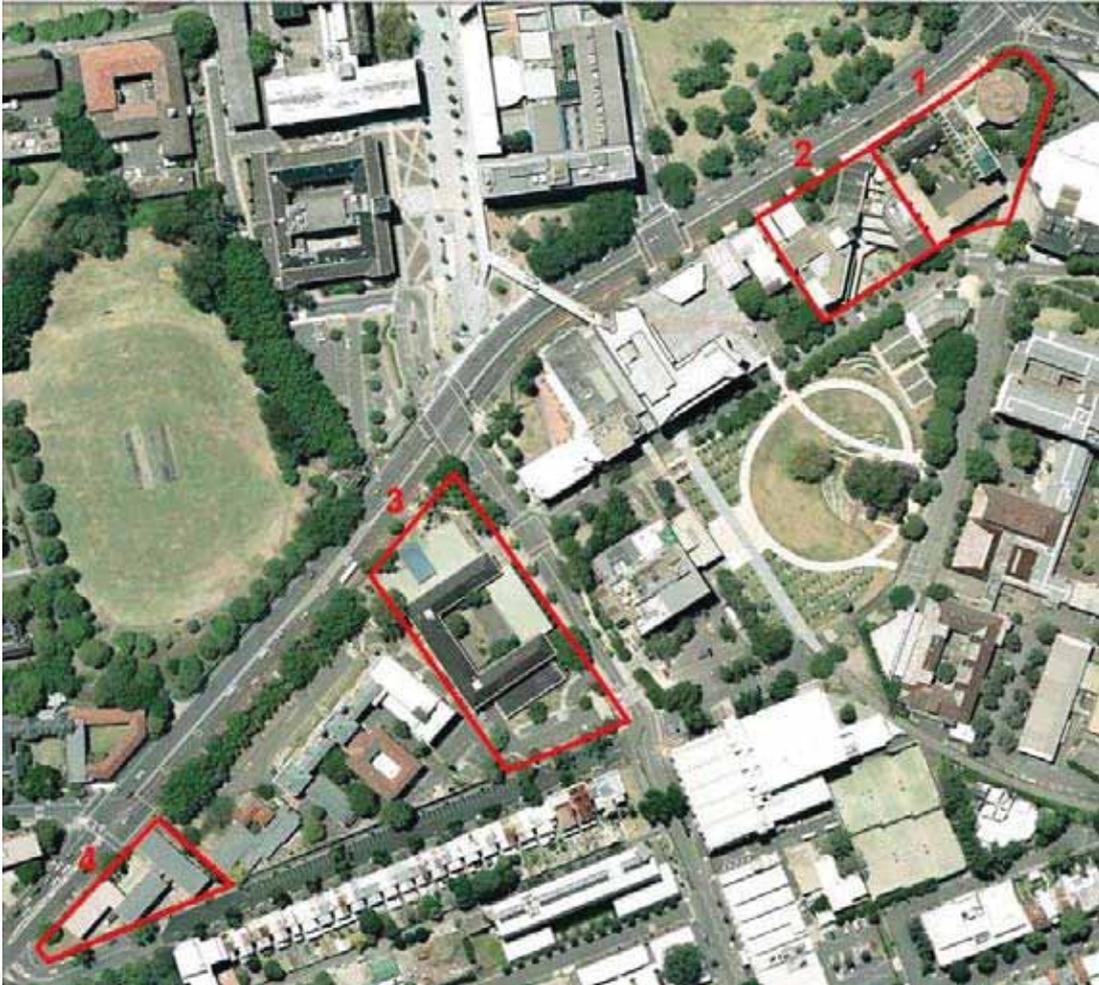


Figure 1-1 Location plan, not to scale. The subject buildings are: 1 - International House; 2 - Wilkinson Building; 3 - Merewether Building; and 4 - University regiment.
Source: Google Earth with Tanner Architects overlay, 2012.



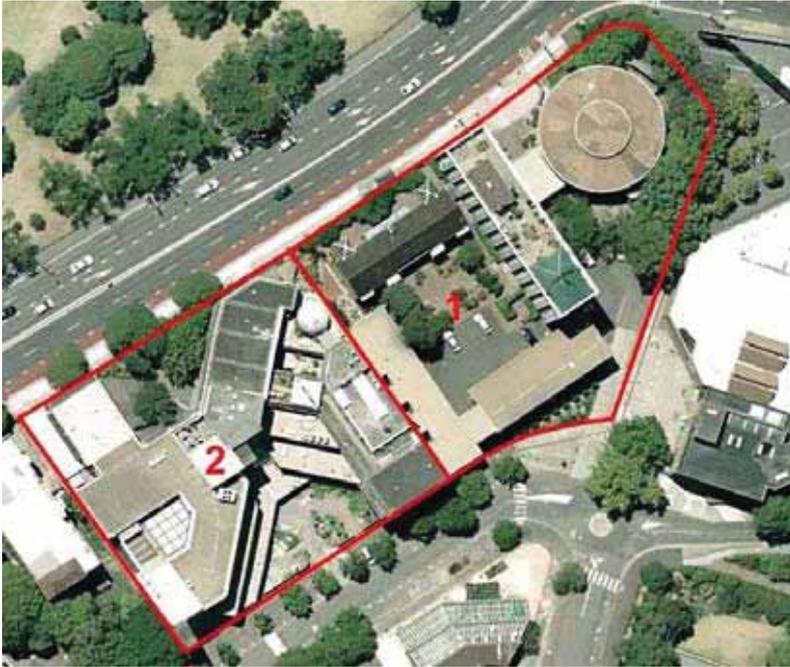


Figure 1-2 Site plan showing International House (1) and the Wilkinson Building (2), not to scale
Source: Google Earth, with Tanner Architects overlay, 2013.

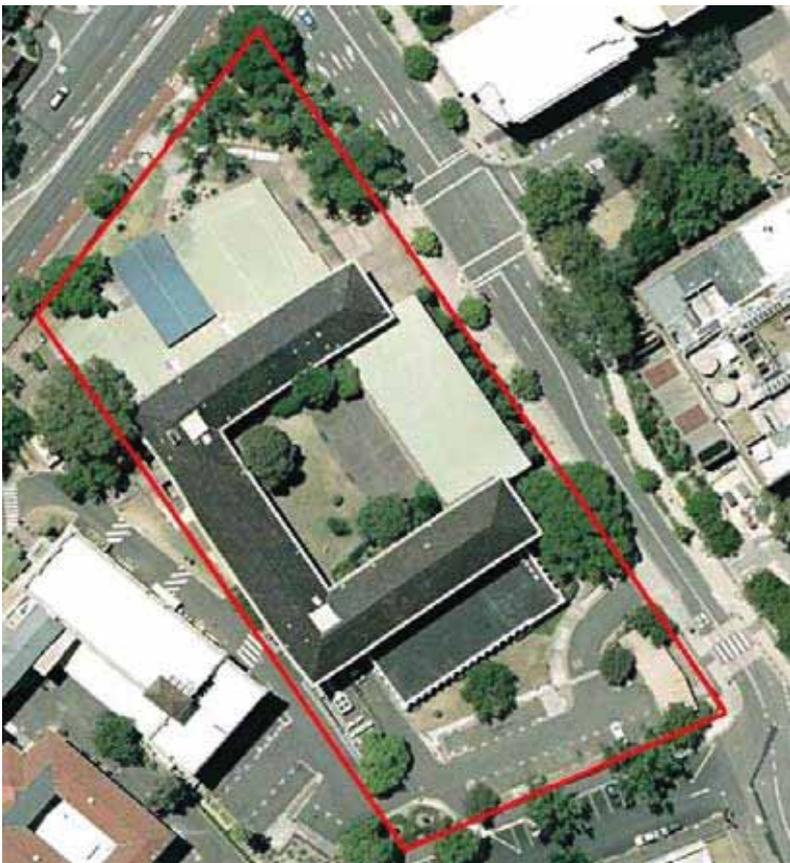


Figure 1-3 Site plan showing the Merewether Building, not to scale.
Source: Google Earth, with Tanner Architects overlay, 2013

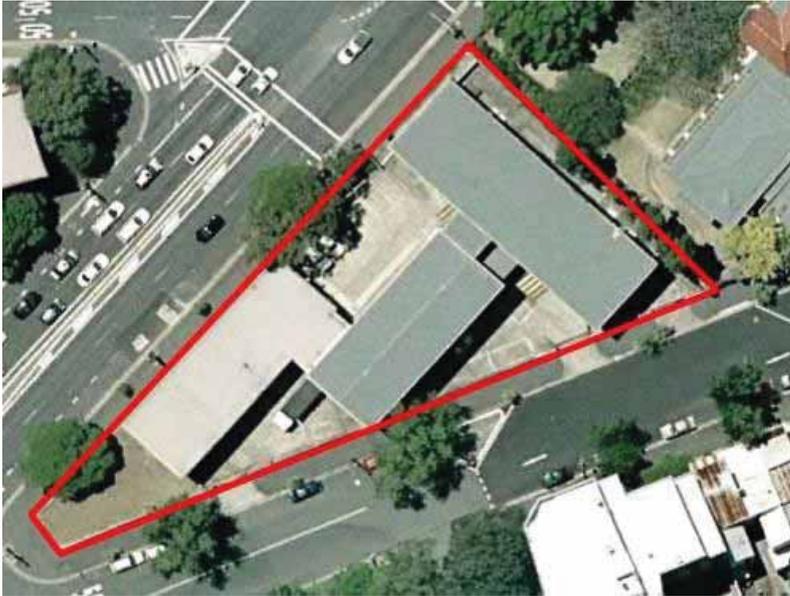


Figure 1-4 Site plan showing the University Regiment, not to scale.
Source: Google Earth, with Tanner Architects overlay, 2013.

1.7 Documentation

Documents referred to in this report include the following drawings prepared by the University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services:

- Drawing SSD-B-01 City Road - Site Survey;
- Drawing SSD-B-02 City Road Elevation – Existing;
- Drawing SSD-B-11 Proposed Envelope Plan;
- Drawing SSD-B-12 City Road Elevation – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-B-13 Maze Crescent Elevation from Cadigal Green – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-B-14 Section from Cadigal Green to City Road – Proposed.

- Drawing SSD-C-01 Merewether - Site Survey Plan;
- Drawing SSD-C-02 City Road West Elevation – Existing;
- Drawing SSD-C-11 Merewether – Proposed Envelope Plan;
- Drawing SSD-C-12 Merewether Precinct – City Road Elevation – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-C-13 Merewether – Darlington Road Elevation – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-C-14 Merewether – Butlin Ave Elevation – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-C-15 Merewether – Institute Building Section – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-C-16 Merewether – G08 Carpark Site Butlin Ave Elevation – Proposed;
- Drawing SSD-C-17 Merewether – G08 Carpark Site Elevation – Proposed.

1.8 Definitions

Technical terms used in this report are defined in the Burra Charter and are as follows:

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Heritage Curtilage means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance—Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning.

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

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

Natural significance means the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value—Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

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

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of the Burra Charter.

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

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

1.9 Abbreviations

The commonly used abbreviations in the CMP are:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CCS	Council of the City of Sydney
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
NLA	National Library of Australia

NSW	New South Wales
OSB	Overseas Students Bureau
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
SRC	Student Representative Council
UNSW	University of NSW

2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Aboriginal Presence

The Camperdown and Darlington campuses of the University of Sydney, along with the sites of the Colleges, would have been occupied by members of the Cadigal and/or Wangal clans. Fresh water from creeks and swamps in and around the University site to the west and east of the Petersham Ridge may have attracted Aboriginals, but the lack of sandstone outcrops across the campus and College grounds, which were commonly used by Aboriginals in the region, and lack of stone for tool-making purposes, may have discouraged occupation. There is also a lack of identified Aboriginal sites in the University and College grounds.¹

2.3 Early Site History

Around eighteen months after the arrival of Europeans in Sydney Cove in January 1788 an area of 242.8 hectares of what was known as the “Kangaroo Ground”, near what is now the intersection of Parramatta and City Roads, was reserved for Crown and school purposes. Some roads traversed the reserve from an early period. Bulanaming Road (subsequently known as Newtown Road) may have been a track by the early 1790s, connecting Sydney and the Cooks River. Missenden Road was in existence by 1792 in the form of a crude track.

In 1792 Lieutenant Governor Francis Grose was granted 12.14 hectares in the midst of the Crown reserve of 162 hectares. The locality eventually became known as Grose Farm. Grose took over the role of Governor Philip after the latter departed NSW in 1792 and in this capacity granted a fourteen year lease to an adjacent 12.14 hectares of land to administrator Joseph Foveaux in February 1794. In 1801 the Female Orphan School was established and several grants of land were vested in its trustees. They included 202.35 hectares at Grose Farm, exclusive of Foveaux’s land. The grant was intended to provide the Orphan School with land for raising and grazing of stock and to be disposed of as required for the benefit of the institution. By 1806 the Orphan School was offering leases; in the same year some 97 hectares was granted to Governor William Bligh, thus shrinking the Orphan School holdings. In 1808 Foveaux’s land became part of Grose Farm after the lease expired, and in 1823 the Orphan School land reverted to the Crown.² In 1832 it was then leased in blocks of about 12 hectares that were mainly used for grazing cattle.

What was to become the suburb of Darlington was largely contained in the 80.94 hectares of land set aside for school purposes, but part lay within the south eastern section of the Crown Reserve. The two areas of reserve were separated by Bulanaming Road. Subdivision began during Governor Macquarie’s administration. Businessman and emancipated convict William Hutchinson received 21 hectares to the south of the study area in 1819 that became known as Golden Grove. Thomas Shepherd was granted around 11.5 hectares, which in 1827 became his Darling Nursery. Robert Cooper was granted about 7 hectares. The rest was included in land granted to William Chippendale.

The southern boundary of Darlington was defined by Black Wattle Swamp Creek. Bulanaming/Newtown Road passed through the swampy ground associated with the Creek so a new track was formed to bypass this difficult section and established the realignment of Newtown Road (and the future City Road).

¹ University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan, Volume 1, October 2002, p.5.

² J F Campbell, “The early history of Sydney University grounds”, *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal & Proceedings*, Volume 16, 1930, pp.277-284.

The early alignment then became known as Old Newtown Road and subsequently Darlington Road. A toll bar and gatehouse were erected at the intersection of the two roads.

128 acres of Grose Farm, bounded by Parramatta and the realigned section of Newtown Road, were granted to the University of Sydney in 1855. In 1856 the southern portion of the land between the new and old Newtown Roads was surveyed as the site of an Industrial and Elementary National School. The southern tip was dedicated as a site of a reservoir but never used for this purpose.³ The 3.64 hectares of land to the north-east was granted to Francis O'Brien on 16 July 1856. The land appears to have been placed in trust to his wife and children. The trustee was Edward Smith Hall, Georgina O'Brien's father.⁴ What was termed O'Brien's South Sydney Estate was subdivided and allotments offered for sale towards the end of the 1850s. Alma, Raglan and Codrington Streets were formed at this time

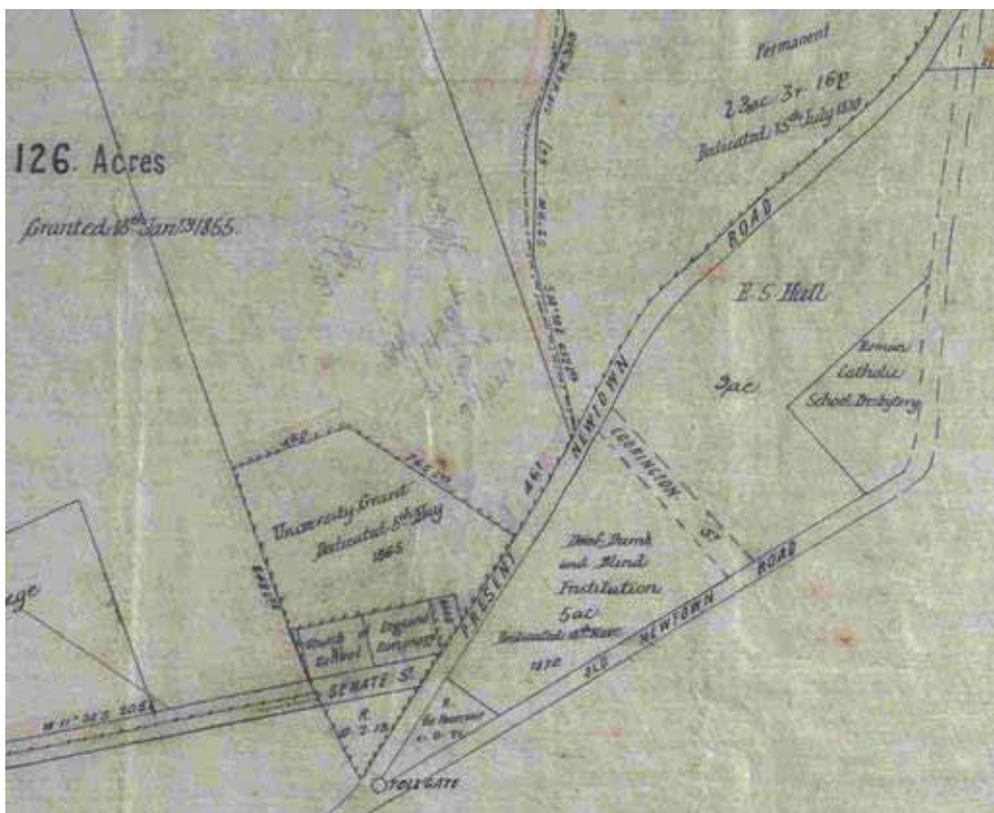


Figure 2-1 Portion of a post-1870 map showing the land granted to the University of Sydney in 1855. It also includes that part of Darlington that was later to be incorporated into the University's Darlington Campus. O'Brien's grant is annotated with the name of his father-in-law E S Hall, who was trustee to O'Brien's wife and children.
Source: University of Sydney Archives G74-1-01.

³ John Graham & Associates, Institute and Superintendent's Residence, the University of Sydney, Conservation Management Plan, p.3.

⁴ Edward Smith Hall was a prominent banker and newspaper editor. At the end of 1856 Hall wrote to the newspaper *Empire* responding to allegations that he had benefitted by O'Brien's Grose farm grant. Hall stated that he was acting as trustee for Mrs O'Brien and his grandchildren. In 1851 Hall had acquired 200 acres at Bondi in trust for Georgina and he and O'Brien subdivided and attempted to sell the land
http://www.waverley.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0008/8738/O'BrienEstate.pdf, accessed 10 September 2013.

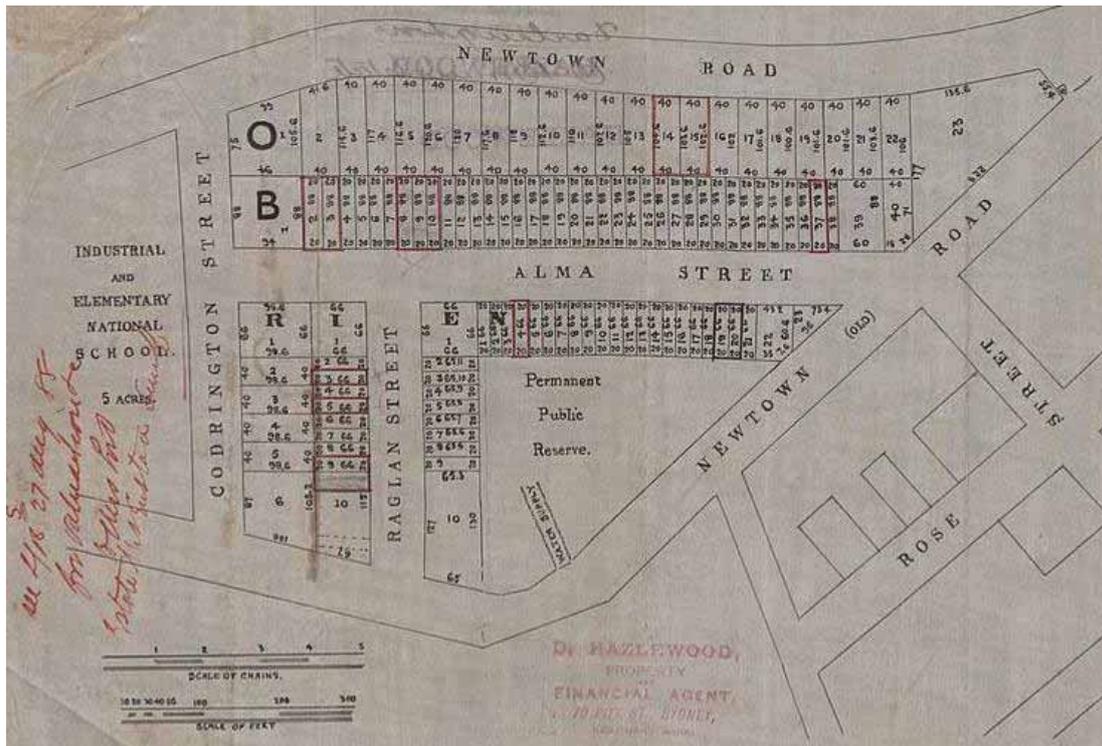


Figure 2-2 Subdivision of O'Brien's grant.
Source: NLA nla.map-f144-e

2.4 The Suburb of Darlington

The Municipality of Darlington was gazetted on 16 August 1864.⁵ At 64 acres, it was the smallest local government area in metropolitan Sydney, with just 169 households and a population of 700 people. The suburb continued to develop over the following years.

In 1870 the Committee for the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which was declared a public charity in October 1861, applied to the Government for a grant of land to accommodate a larger building. The Institute was granted the land on Newtown Road earmarked for the Industrial and Elementary National School and staged a completion for a new building in 1871. The winner was architect Benjamin Backhouse, but the building only reached its definitive form in the 1890s.

William Hutchinson's 1819 Golden Grove escaped development for a number of years and was used for grazing cattle. It was eventually sold by the Master in Equity, subdivided in 1879 and the allotments sold for housing.

⁵ "The Government Gazette", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 August 1864, p.5.

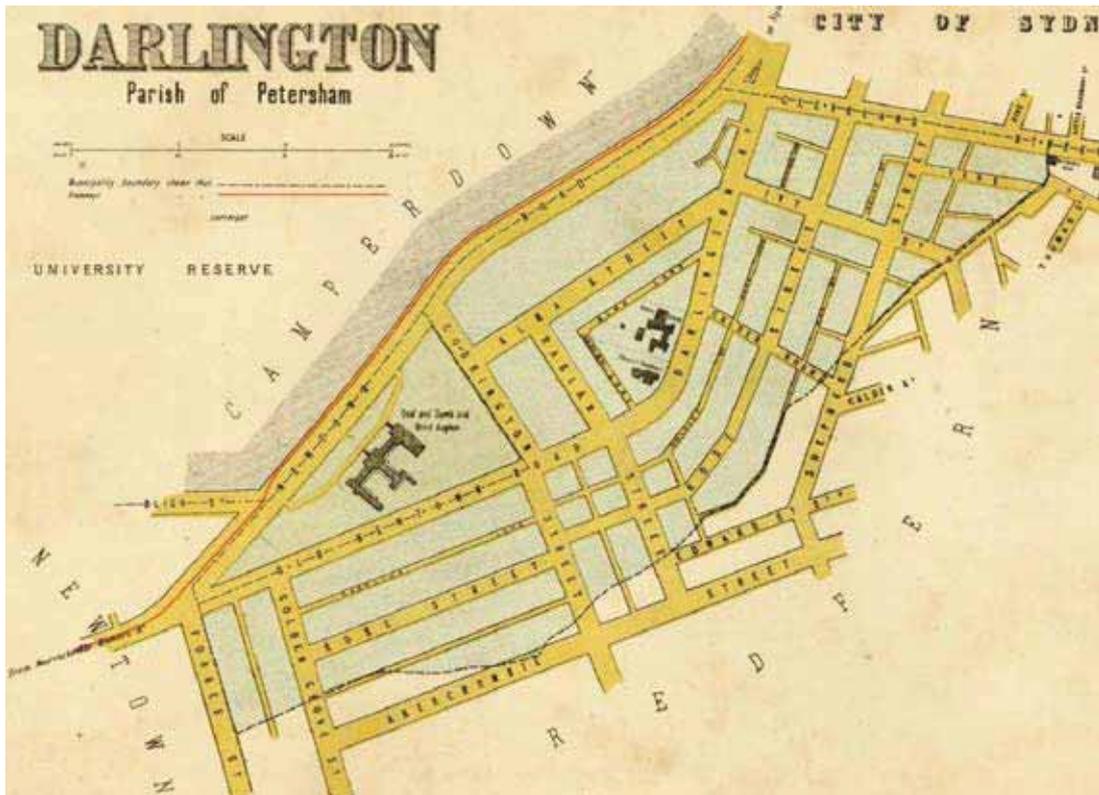


Figure 2-3 Portion of Higginbotham & Robinson's circa 1885-1890 Atlas of the Suburbs of Sydney, delineating the Municipality of Darlington. The Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was the largest built feature of the suburb.

Source: City of Sydney Archives, Historical Atlas of Sydney.

The release of Golden Grove coincided with the development of the railway workshops and yards. The railway line extending westwards from Sydney was to the south of Golden Grove. The Eveleigh site was chosen to relocate workshops near Prince Alfred Park in 1875 and land acquisition was completed five years later, from which time the facilities were developed into what became the largest railway workshops in the Southern Hemisphere. The workshops required a large number of tradesmen and labourers and surrounding areas were transformed by the construction of tracts of terrace houses. The population of Darlington grew quickly as a result.

The suburb became increasingly industrial in character over the years and by the 1930s was stigmatised as a slum. Nevertheless it could boast some worthy institutions. The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind on City Road was far and away the grandest and the largest of its kind in Australia. The Institution was granted the site at the beginning of the 1870s and by the beginning of the 1890s its imposing building had arrived at its current form. The Sydney University Settlement was established in 1891 by the University Women's Society to assist the poor and purchased a hall in Edward Street during the 1920s. On the lighter side, the Surryville Dance Hall on City Road provided entertainment and a venue for social gatherings from the 1890s to the 1960s.

Darlington was amalgamated with the City of Sydney in 1948.



Figure 2-4 City Road south of Cleveland, October 1928.
Source: State Library of NSW, Government Printing Office 1 – 14677.

2.5 The Darlington Campus

The County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, which was gazetted in 1951, included the rezoning of the northern part of Darlington for special uses allied to the University of Sydney. The zoning was carried through to the City of Sydney's Planning Scheme. In 1954 the Vice-Chancellor's Policy and Planning Committee gave some consideration to the University's requirements for land over the next decade and suggested the need to acquire properties in Darlington between City Road and Darlington Road, and properties in Glebe. This was made easier because the University was declared a charitable institution under the Land Acquisition (Charitable Institutions) Act, 1946 that year, and was now able to resume land.⁶

The University Senate appointed a committee in 1957, which was charged with planning new development and by this time the process of acquisition and construction had commenced - the first development in Darlington was alterations to the building at 118-120 City Road in premises formerly occupied by the firm of Kennard & Alderton, which were completed the following year and accommodated Architectural Science.⁷ In 1960 the state government formally assented to the University purchasing all land within an area of 14.5 hectares without regard to the usual planning regulations. The NSW Cabinet defined the boundaries of the Special Uses Area in Darlington – City Road, Cleveland, Shepherd, Lander, Raglan, Abercrombie and Golden Grove Streets. It contained 416 houses, 28 house/shops or shop-only buildings, 47 factories, five pubs, the Surryville dance hall and the Royal Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, along with Darlington's Town Hall, post office and public school.⁸

⁶ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1956*, p.1086.

⁷ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1959*, p.1063. Kennard & Alderton manufactured K & A Home Efficiency Products.

⁸ <http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/darlington>; *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1962*, p.830.



Figure 2-5 Darlington properties along City Road prior to their acquisition by the University of Sydney.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, Historical Atlas of Sydney

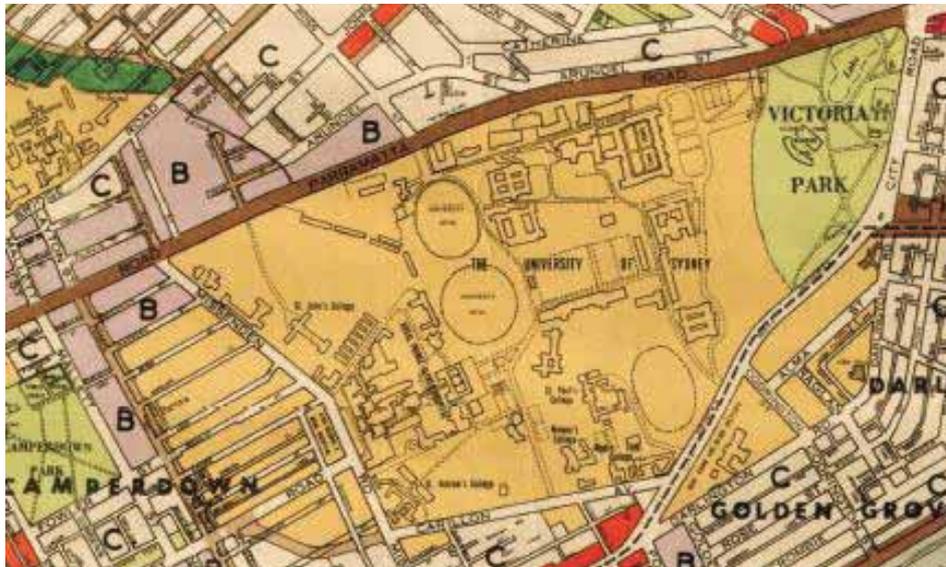


Figure 2-6 Extent of land at the University of Sydney, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Darlington identified in the 1958 City of Sydney's Planning Scheme for Special Purposes.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, Historical Atlas of Sydney.



Figure 2-7 George Molnar's wry comment on the University's extension plan into Darlington.
Source: National Library of Australia nla.pic-an25065498.

The imminent upheaval was the subject of a cartoon by George Molnar, a lecturer in the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sydney at this time and a regular contributor to the Sydney Morning Herald. The cartoon (Figure 2-8) had the following rather cynical caption "Homes will be demolished! People'll move away! Voters! Loss of votes! It's against the interest of the nation!"

A plan was prepared for Darlington by Walter Abraham (1923-2006), who studied architecture and town planning at the University of Sydney after World War II, subsequently lecturing on town planning there for five years and assisting on the planning of its post-war expansion. He is perhaps better known for the planning and design of Macquarie University from 1964.

The Planning Committee presented its findings in 1961. There were four recommended principles:

- reorganising the university into functional precincts giving each faculty its own area;
- buildings to be designed so that facilities for large numbers of students were at ground floor or lower levels, leaving upper levels for small groups, seminars and staff offices;
- spaces between buildings to be attractively landscaped; and
- pedestrians to have precedence over motor vehicles.

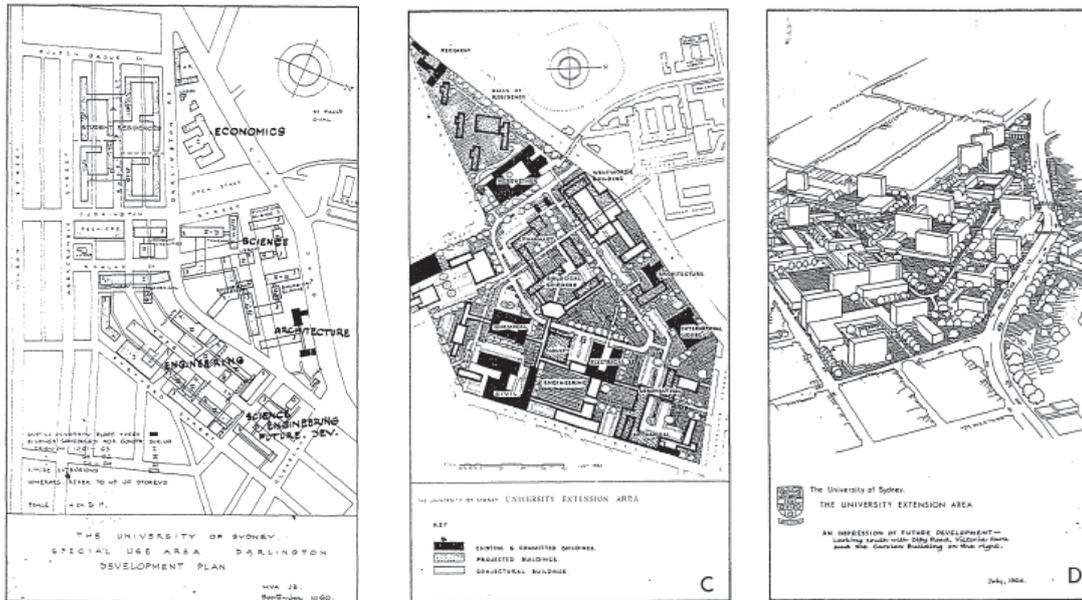


Figure 2-8 Planning the Darlington Campus: 1960 concept by Walter Abraham imposed over the Darlington street pattern (left), revised plan from 1964 envisaging demolition of the Institute Building and construction halls of residence in its place (middle) and an impression of how the 1964 plan might turn out.

Source: Institute Building & Superintendent’s Residence CMP, pp.38, 41.

Initial post-war development was focused along Eastern Avenue and included the School of Chemistry, the building for Geology known as Edgeworth David, the new Fisher Library and the Carslaw Building, constructed to accommodate Science and Mathematics classes.

The first faculty to relocate to Darlington was Architecture, which took up occupation during 1958 and 1959. In 1959 the Senate approved the development of a precinct to house the Faculty of Engineering’s five departments and ancillary functions. The works were undertaken between 1960 and 1975.

The site of the Royal NSW Institute for Deaf and Blind Children was subjected to several development pressures. The southern portion of the site became the home of the University Regiment in 1964. Land to the north of the Institute Building was developed so that Economics Faculty could move into the Merewether Building in 1966. The Institute Building itself was remodelled to accommodate Faculty of Arts departments, student medical centre and somewhat later the department of Geography. The University Press was accommodated in the “cottage” (the former Superintendent’s House).

The collegiate side of the university had enjoyed a long presence in Darlington after the first Rector of St John’s College moved into a house called Cypress Hall in 1860. It was subsequently occupied by the first principal of St Andrew’s College and from 1923 by nuns teaching at Sancta Sophia College. Between 1928 and 1930 the building was remodelled and became St Michael’s Hostel for young Catholic women; it became St Michael’s College in 1967, the same year that the vastly more ambitious International House at the intersection of City Road, Cleveland Street and Darlington Road.

Darlington was linked to Eastern Avenue by the Keith Murray Bridge, which became a crucial component of the Wentworth Building, designed in 1968-69⁹ and completed in 1972 as the first stage of a student union complex. At the same time the School of Architecture was facing a major program of alteration, and the resulting Wilkinson Building was completed in 1975. This coincided with the cessation of the great construction boom, brought to a halt after the University was instructed not to proceed with any new building funded via the Universities Commission. Little building took place for about 15 years afterwards.

According to the authors of the history of the University, *Australia's First*,

The remarkable building program between the opening of the Chemistry Building in 1958 and the Architecture Building in 1976 made an important contribution to the maturing of the university. It was still very largely an undergraduate university; but by the mid-1970s it was not merely the oldest and largest university in Australia, it had also become probably the best-equipped university.¹⁰



Figure 2-9 Aerial view of buildings along City Road between Codrington and Cleveland Streets taken circa 1968. The Faculty of Architecture and International House are in the right-hand section of the photograph.

Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in *The Tin Sheds*, University of Sydney CMP, p.6.

⁹ City of Sydney Archives DA 122/69 lodged 3 March 1969. BA 997/69 was lodged on 27 June 1969.

¹⁰ W F Connell, G.E. Sherington, B.H. Fletcher, Clifford Turney, Ursula Bygott, *Australia's First: a History of the University of Sydney*, Volume 2, p.84.



Figure 2-10 Aerial view of buildings along City Road between Codrington and Cleveland Streets taken in 1973. The first stage of the Wentworth Building, top left, has been completed.
Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in *The Tin Sheds*, University of Sydney CMP, p.6.

2.6 International House

Traditionally, colleges undertook the education of undergraduates and prepared them for university examinations. When the University of Sydney was founded in the 1850s it was given the responsibility of undergraduate education and colleges were given “the ancillary responsibility of accommodating students in a suitable environment that would assist with their moral, physical and spiritual development and offer religious instruction.”¹¹ To avoid the Churches withdrawing support for the new university it was agreed that the various denominations would have no control over the university curriculum but would be granted land and given limited funding to erect residential colleges. Construction and administration of the colleges was left to each denomination.¹²

The oldest denominational college, St Paul’s, was founded by the Anglican Church in 1854. St John’s Roman Catholic College was established in 1858 and St Andrew’s College was incorporated by the Presbyterian Church in 1867. The non-denominational Women’s College was established in 1889. In the twentieth century the Methodist Wesley College was established during the second decade of the twentieth century while Sancta Sophia, the Roman Catholic women’s college, was built during the second half of the 1920s and formally established by an Act of Parliament at the end of the decade. The initiation and construction of International House accompanied the University’s major program of expansion and building from the middle of the 1950s to the middle of the 1970s.

The first International House was funded by John D Rockefeller and constructed near Columbia University, New York, in 1924 as a place where American and overseas students could live and gain understanding of each other’s cultures. Rockefeller went on the fund Houses in Chicago, Berkeley in California and Paris.

¹¹ Trevor Howells, *University of Sydney Architecture*, p.133.

¹² Howells, p.133.

Australian universities experienced an influx of overseas students after the scheme that was later known as the Colombo Plan was introduced. At a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Colombo, Ceylon, in January 1950, a scheme under which bilateral aid could flow to developing countries in South and Southeast Asia was initiated. The founding nations were Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, which over four years were joined by Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, the Philippines, the United States, Vietnam and Thailand. The initiative "brought Asia and the West together at a time of great political and economic uncertainty."¹³ The Colombo Plan was an important milestone in Australia's relations with Asia, remembered for sponsoring thousands of Asian students to study or train in Australian tertiary institutions, but it also permeated many aspects of Australia's foreign policy.¹⁴ The Colombo Plan was responsible for overseas students attending the University of Sydney. Numbers grew quickly then remained fairly level. In 1955 there were 33, representing 12.5% of Asian students attending the University. Numbers peaked in 1960 with 133 students and by 1964 had fallen slightly to 113 students.

On 24 August 1951 the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Ernest O'Dea, opened an appeal to raise funds for the construction of hostels to accommodate country and overseas students attending the University of Sydney. The appeal was part of the University's Centenary Appeal.¹⁵ At the beginning of 1952 it was reported that the University of Sydney had set up

*Australia's first International House for students. Nearly 60 students from 12 Asiatic, Pacific and American nations meet each week with about an equal number of their Australian class mates. In addition, they join in community activities both in and outside the University. The first president chosen by the group is Hilary Gocnawardene, of Ceylon.*¹⁶

The nature of the "International House" appears to have been for social and discussion purposes rather than an actual building.

The Sydney Chapter of the International House Association and the Overseas Students Bureau intended to launch an appeal in February 1953 to fund the construction of an International House consisting of two buildings at the Universities of Sydney and Technology (later UNSW). They hoped to raise £250,000 within six years. The Overseas Students Bureau was formed in July 1952 and consisted of 2 delegates from each of 11 student organisations. It was supported by eight other organisations, including Rotary, and 13 diplomatic representatives.¹⁷ Whether or not the appeal was launched, the secretary of the Bureau prepared a report the following year outlining the need for an International House. By 1955 the Student Representative Council had accepted responsibility for the student side of the campaign¹⁸ but by July 1959 the fundraising appeal was in need of help, and so the University was able to have the Lord Mayor's hostel funds made available to cover the costs of the appeal.

The first meeting of the International House Trustees took place in May 1959. The following year the University Senate appointed a committee to consider the financial ramifications of the project.¹⁹ The efforts of the Student Representative Council faded away, but in 1961 Districts 268 and 275 of Rotary became seriously involved and a new appeal was launched, to raise funds for International Houses at Sydney and

¹³ https://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/colombo_plan/, accessed 1 October 2013.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ "Funds for Hostels", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 August 1951, p.2.

¹⁶ "International House at Sydney University", *Cairns Post*, 7 January 1952, p.4.

¹⁷ "International Student House At University", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 January 1953, p.4.

¹⁸ John Gascoigne (editor), *Passing the Light: a history of the University of Sydney's International House*, pp.3-4.

¹⁹ Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1962, p.830.

UNSW. As well, the University Senate approved the allocation of land for its site at the intersection of Cleveland Street and Darlington Road.

A Provisional Board of Management was set up at the University of Sydney in 1964. A Project Planning Committee was established, which defined what International House would be:

*The House will have two main purposes. On the one hand it should provide for strangers in a strange land, facilities for living and study as individuals under reasonably comfortable conditions. On the other, it should provide opportunities for easy contact between individuals and groups of overseas students with Australian students. In regards to the latter objective, particular significance is to be attached to the provision both for eating facilities, communal and incidental and places for social intercourse, recreation and conversation ...*²⁰

The project was to house 150 male and female students. Its amenities were intended to facilitate an exchange of ideas and cultures – “It is hoped that the house will promote friendly relations between peoples of all races and especially between Australians and S E Asians in view of the predominance of that area on our overseas student numbers.”²¹

Properties making up the site of International House were acquired between 1960 and 1963. The site included Mongan Lane and the Junction Hotel at the intersection of City Road and Cleveland Street. The realignment of Cleveland Street resulted in the relocation of its northern boundary.²²



Figure 2-11 Original sites of International House and the Faculty of Architecture (located on the site of J Kennett Ladders Pty Ltd 's premises).

Source: City of Sydney Archives.

²⁰ Gascoigne, p.11.

²¹ Gascoigne, p.12.

²² City of Sydney Archives DA 1131/64.

A board consisting of 22 members from the University and the community (including representatives of Rotary and International House residents) was appointed. International House was built between 1965 and 1967. The initial plans for the building were enlarged by the addition of two bays, approved by the Senate during 1965. The college was officially opened by the Governor of NSW, Sir Roden Cutler, on 16 June. The complex was designed by the respected firm of Bunning & Madden, which designed a number of buildings for the Australian National University campus during the 1960s and 1970s. It was intended to house a mix of local and overseas students and consisted of an eight storey residential tower and a circular three storey pavilion (the rotunda) containing a communal dining room, kitchen, library, common room and meeting rooms.

Documentation associated with formal applications to the City Council showed a second stage, consisting of a slab block at right angles to the residential block that extended into the southern part of the site. However, Bunning & Madden anticipated that the future staging would take a different form, "an additional 12 storey block for 198 student bedrooms and 20 tutors. This will be sited parallel with the existing slab block."²³



Figure 2-12 The site of International House – construction has commenced on the rotunda. The photograph shows the character of earlier development on the site and the location of the boundary marker on Cleveland Street (highlighted).
Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in City of Sydney Boundary Marker CMP, p.26

²³ *The Work of Bunning & Madden*, p.60.



Figure 2-13 Both sections of International House under construction.
Source: NAA image A1501, A6829/1.

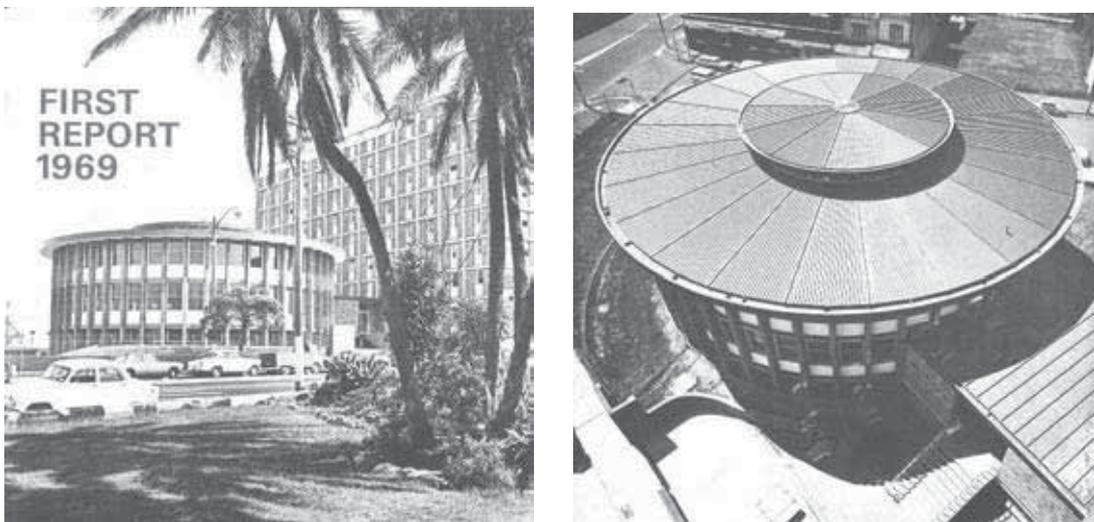


Figure 2-14 International House's distinctive rotunda shortly after completion. Properties on Darlington Road can be seen beyond the roof of the building in the image at left.
Source: *International House, The University of Sydney First Report 1969*, front and back covers.

During 1967 the Senate approved submission of preliminary plans to the Australian Universities Commission for the second stage of International House as part of its submission for works to be undertaken during the 1970-72 triennium.²⁴

The top level of the 1967 residential block was refurbished in 1970 to allow for self catering residents, reflecting a need that had not been evident when the building was designed.²⁵ From 1971 the role of International House was extended to serve all overseas students in NSW, under an arrangement between the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Co-ordination Committee for Overseas Students.²⁶ O'Mahony Neville & Morgan's eastern wing, designed in 1970, took the place of Bunning & Madden's second stage and opened in 1972. It provided additional accommodation for single students and couples as well as a flat with a lounge, ensuite and kitchen. Some rooms were paired around a shared bathroom, while some were served by a communal ablutions area. There were 22 additional rooms, increasing the capacity of International House to 150 residents. The building was extended some years later; the A P Elkin Wing²⁷ was officially opened by Sir Zelman Cowan on 13 October 1979 and provided accommodation for an additional 30 students.

Further accommodation was provided by the W H Maze Wing, which was designed by the prominent architectural firm Philip Cox & Partners in 1984. The building, which contained self-catered apartments, was officially opened in November 1985.²⁸

The naming of the Maze and Elkin Wings recalls a scheme from the middle of the 1960s for three halls of residence to be constructed on the Institute site. Apart from Maze and Elkins, the third building was to be named C R McRae Hall. Although schemes were prepared, one by Bunning & Madden, the other by Stafford Moor & Farrington, the proposal never eventuated.²⁹

²⁴ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1969*, p.996.

²⁵ Gascoigne, p.54.

²⁶ *International House University of Sydney: Second report 1972*, no pagination.

²⁷ Emeritus Professor A P Elkin was an anthropologist who was chairman of the International House council between 1972 and 1977 and chairman of the house and finance committee for 1966 until his death in July 1979.

²⁸ Gascoigne, p.85.

²⁹ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1964*, pp.948-49.



Figure 2-15 The interior of the rotunda (left) and the exterior of the eastern block, and double study/bedroom within it, 1972.
Source: *International House, The University of Sydney, Second Report 1972*, no pagination.



Figure 2-16 Portion of the 1973 photograph of the University showing International House and the first stage of the Elkin Wing.
Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in *The Tin Sheds, University of Sydney CMP*, p.6.

2.7 Wilkinson Building

A series of lectures that constituted the first course in architecture was available at the University in 1884. Some years later, in 1890, the Senate began considering a full architectural course and the Faculty of Science was requested to prepare by-laws associated with a Bachelor of Science in Architecture degree. The Institute of Architects of NSW asked if it could offer assistance, which was accepted. Despite the Senate accepting and by 1892 adopting draft by-laws, the financial turmoil of the 1890s postponed

subsequent action from then through to the first decade of the 20th century. In the interim, John Sulman was appointed lecturer in architecture. Fellows of the Senate showed little or no enthusiasm about a degree in architecture.

In 1910 Jack Hennessy, a principal in the prominent firm of Sheerin & Hennessy and at that time acting president of the Institute of Architects of NSW, raised the question of a Chair of Architecture at the University. He and the Institute continued to push, but nothing eventuated and World War I put an end to immediate action. The Institute, however, did not give up its efforts and by the end of 1916 the Senate had decided to establish a school of architecture, subject to financial assistance via the Minister for Public Instruction. The Chair of Architecture finally became a reality the following year. Professor Leslie Wilkinson was appointed to the Chair in 1918. The School of Architecture received Faculty status in 1920 and the first graduates received their degrees in 1922. The Faculty was located in the southern section of the western range of the Quadrangle, designed by Wilkinson. The University now played a significant role in architectural training.

After Leslie Wilkinson retired in 1947 the position of Professor of Architecture was taken up by Henry Ingham Ashworth in 1949. Ashworth modernised the course and introduced several innovations.

As stated above, the first post-war accommodation in Darlington was provided by the 1957-58 works to 118-120 City Road which accommodated Architectural Science. In 1957 the Senate decided to relocate the Faculty of Architecture to City Road.³⁰ A sketch plan of the new School of Architecture was prepared in the office of Baldwinson, Booth & Peters in November 1957,³¹ replacing factory buildings occupying the site. Working drawings for the new building were prepared by architect Eric Andrew (1905-1991).³² Construction commenced in 1958 and was completed during the middle of 1959. It was the first new building on the Darlinghurst Campus. T-shaped in plan, functions were organised over several levels around a central circulation core. Architectural drawings suggest the exterior of the building was restrained to the point of being diagrammatic.

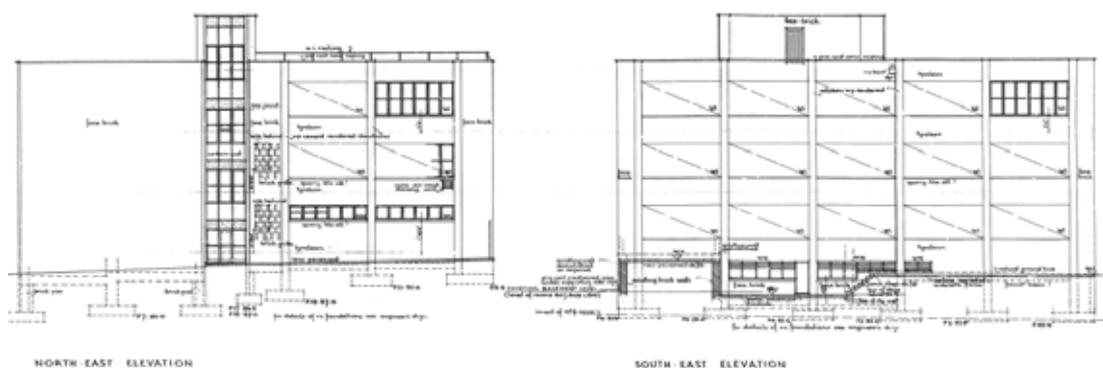


Figure 2-17 Eric Andrew's documentation of School of Architecture elevations.
Source: University of Sydney.

³⁰ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1959*, p.1063.

³¹ Arthur Baldwinson (1908-1969) was one of the important pioneers of Modernist architecture in NSW. He was one of the first generation of Australian architects to gain first hand experience of European Modernism. He held a full-time teaching position at the University from 1952 until 1969.

³² City of Sydney Archives Building Application 126/58.

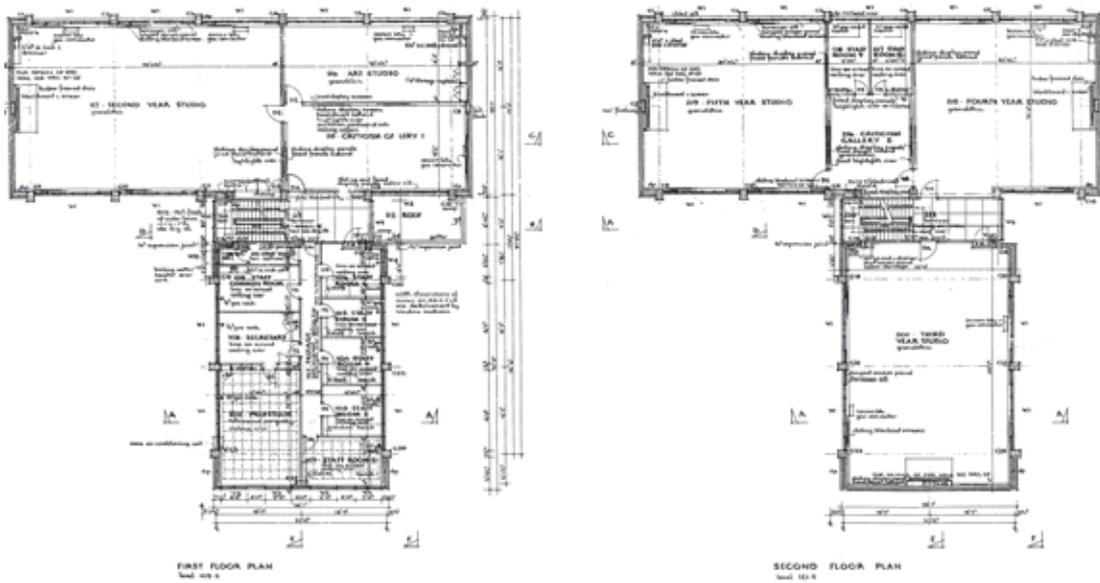


Figure 2-18 Eric Andrew's documentation of the first and second floor building plans.
Source: University of Sydney.



Figure 2-19 Detail from the 1973 photograph showing the Faculty of Architecture's original building. International House can be seen at bottom right.
Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in The Tin Sheds, University of Sydney CMP, p.6.

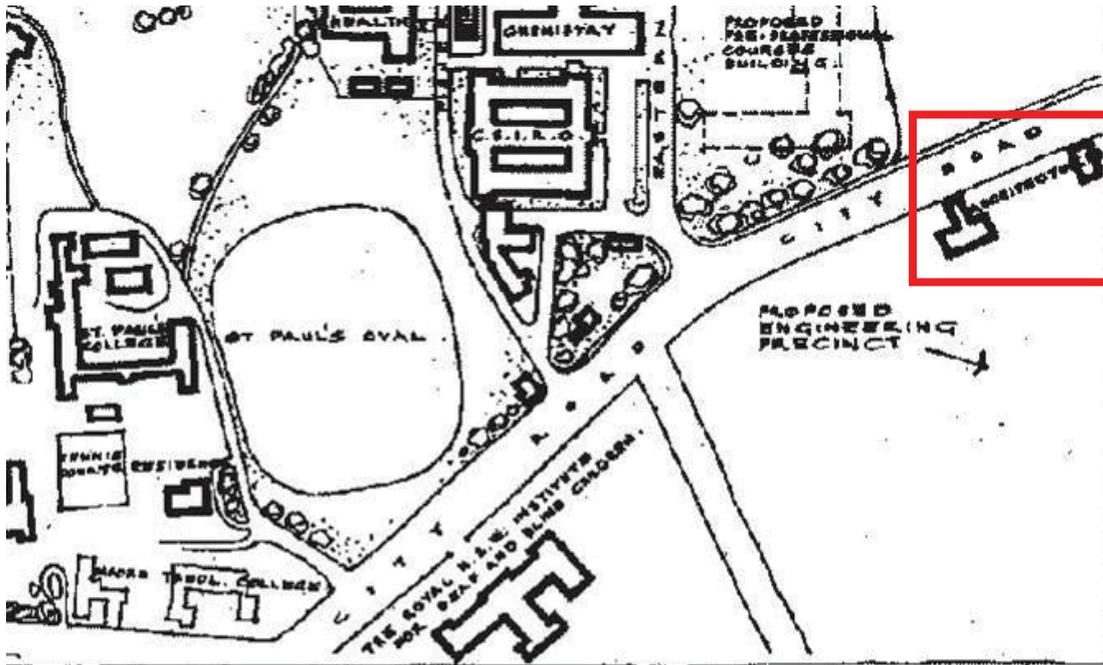


Figure 2-20 Relationship of the buildings housing the Faculty of Architecture and Architectural Science.
Source: *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1960*.

Architect Peter Johnson succeeded Ashworth, who resigned in 1963, but did not take up the position of Professor and Dean of the Architecture Faculty until 1966. The Senate gave approval in principal for preliminary plans for alterations and additions to the School of Architecture in 1965. Johnson was a principal of the firm of McConnel Smith & Johnson and this firm has been credited with the design of substantial alterations and additions to the School of Architecture.³³ However, in 1967 the Senate considered the sketch plans and detailed brief prepared by members of the Faculty of Architecture under Johnson, which if approved were to be documented by Fowell Mansfield Jarvis & Maclurcan. In any case, it approved "notional" plans for the building in 1968.³⁴

The final scheme was documented in 1972. It moved away from the rectilinear, centralised plan of the existing building to a plan based on circulation along diagonal "spines", while the Brutalist style exterior was a dramatic break from the restrained Modernism of the earlier building. The building was completed in 1975, the last on Darlington Campus for a number of years. The building was subsequently refurbished to the design of architects Bates Smart over four stages between 2002 and 2005. The Tin Sheds Gallery, next door to the Faculty, was relocated into the building at this time.³⁵

³³ Howells, p.124; *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the year 1969*, p.995.

³⁴ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the year 1970*, p.1059.

³⁵ Howells, p.124.

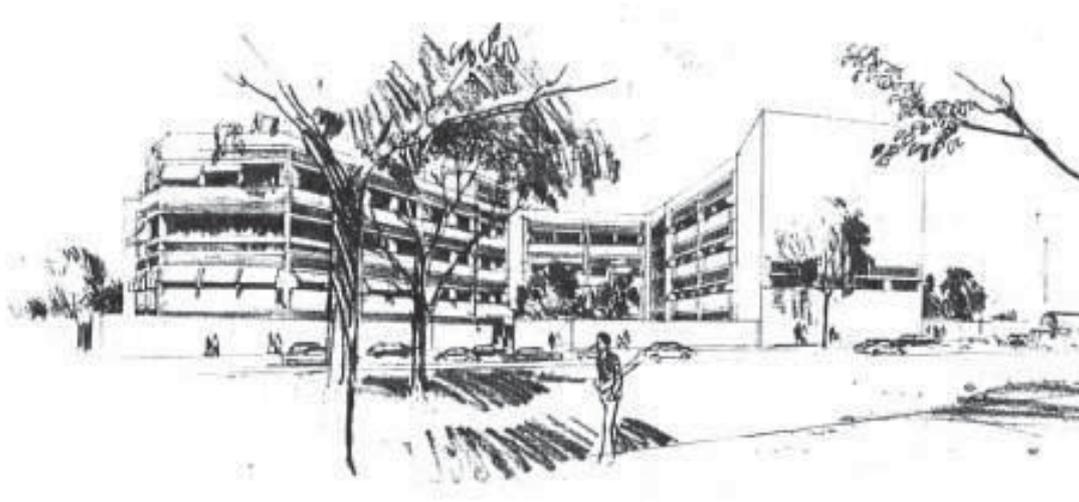


Figure 2-21 Sketch describing major additions to the Wilkinson Building.
Source: University of Sydney Archives.

2.8 Wentworth Building

Student Unions at the University of Sydney originated in 1874 with the formation of the Sydney University Students Union, a debating club for male students based on similar clubs at English universities. A Men's Common Room was constructed next to the Macleay Museum in 1884, in effect a small timber cottage with space to study and facilities for providing meals. The Union moved into more salubrious premises after the completion of the Holme Building, designed in the Government Architect's Office in 1913. It was built without a dining room and after some years of putting up with dining facilities elsewhere on the campus a refectory was built nearby in the first half of the 1920s to the design of Leslie Wilkinson in association with Bertrand Waterhouse.³⁶ The building accommodating the Women's Union, Manning House, was completed as late as 1914.

During 1963 the Senate approved proposals for developing the site extending from the Surryville Dance Hall to Codrington Street for Union and other staff and student facilities. The following year it was resolved to set the site aside for these purposes, and decided to name the first building of the project Wentworth.³⁷ Masterplanning for the site was undertaken during 1965.³⁸

The Surryville Dance Hall was one of Sydney's more remarkable social institutions. In March 1891 Thomas Smith advertised dance classes at what he called the Surreyville Academy on Newtown Road. This inaugural event launched what was to become a popular and enduring social and recreational venue for Sydneysiders over the next seventy or so years. The Academy quickly caught on, to the extent that it was holding regular monthly social gatherings only six months after opening.³⁹ Its popularity as a venue for dancing and social interaction continued unabated until the building was destroyed by fire in October 1910.⁴⁰ It was quickly rebuilt, and by the middle of World War I was the scene of numerous evening euchre and dance parties staged by various organisations. These events continued into the 1920s.

³⁶ Howells, pp.55 and 57.

³⁷ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1965*, p.p.863; *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1966*, p.948.

³⁸ *Australian Architects: Ken Woolley*, p.43

³⁹ "Sydney Notes, *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 19 September 1891, p.34.

⁴⁰ *Northern Star*, 26 October 1910, p.5.

The Surryville was “practically rebuilt” in 1934, being extensively modified and its facilities enlarged.⁴¹ It remained a popular venue during the 1940s and in the 1950s was the scene for ballroom dancing and rock’n’roll.



Figure 2-22 Bob Gibson and his band at the Surryville, June 1955.
Source: SLNSW, Australian Photographic Agency – 42859, Jack Hickson photograph.

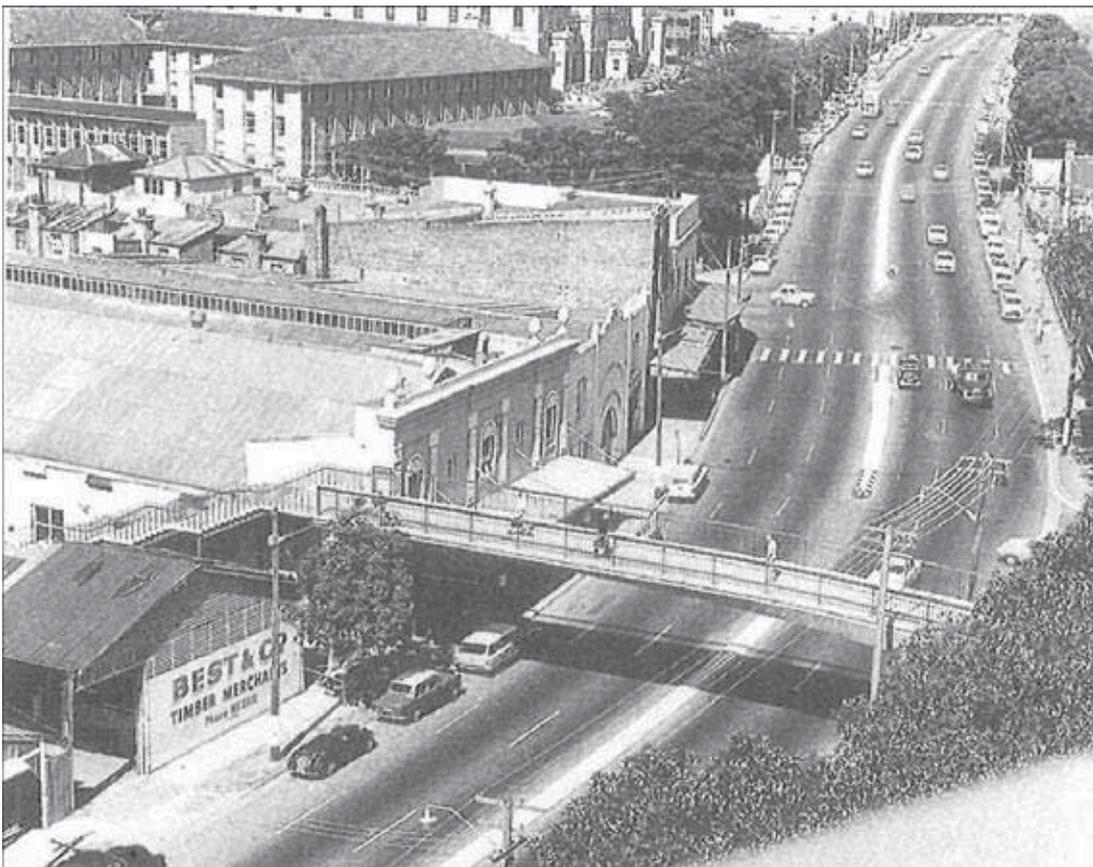


Figure 2-23 Photograph showing the Keith Murray Bridge and the Surryville Dance Hall immediately beyond it. The recently completed Merewether Building can be seen at top left.
Source: *Australia's First: a pictorial history of the University of Sydney*, p.113.

⁴¹ “A Dancing Academy”, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 December 1934, p.14.

Preliminary plans for the new building were approved by the Senate in 1968. Perhaps as a concession to changing student demands, the Senate had no objection to proposals received in 1969 from the Sydney University Union and the Sydney University Women's Union for Wentworth to have a liquor licence.⁴²

The Wentworth Building was designed by prominent architect Ken Woolley (refer to Appendix A) and constructed by Mainline Constructions Pty Ltd. The structural engineer was Taylor Thompson Whitting. It was the first combined male and female union at the university. Completed in 1972, the same year that the male Sydney University Union and the Sydney University Women's Union amalgamated into the University of Sydney Union, it fulfilled many functions – restaurants, banking merceries, meeting rooms, music and games rooms – and was an important link in the pathway leading from the Camperdown campus to Redfern station. The Keith Murray Bridge was an integral component of the Wentworth Building, providing the principal access between the Darlington and Camperdown campuses. The plans for the bridge were approved by the Senate during 1964. It was designed by structural engineers MacDonald Wagner & Priddle in association with architect Walter Abraham.

According to Professor Jennifer Taylor, "Woolley has exploited the varied circulation and functional demands to produce an assured example of an intentionally complex, formalist, functional architecture."⁴³ Wentworth shares affinities with Denys Lasdun & Partners' Royal College of Physicians in London:

External similarities include the projecting upper level, grooved in a way that suggests precast concrete slabs (though in fact *in situ*) which open occasionally to provide slit windows, and another similarity is the use of white tiles. A comment made by one author of the Lasdun building that 'the main organising element of the interior is the staircase' is equally applicable to the Woolley one. The location, in Wentworth, of the white tiles on structural members, escape stair and rear duct, is a striking set of choices, and in the City Road elevation heightens a boldly geometrical display of interpenetrating forms in a Constructivist manner.⁴⁴

⁴² *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the year 1971*, Volume 2, p.58.

⁴³ Jennifer Taylor, *Australian Architecture Since 1960*, p.88. The Wentworth Building is the only building included this study to warrant analysis in Taylor's book.

⁴⁴ David Saunders and Catherine Burke, *Ancher, Mortlock, Murray, Woolley; Sydney Architects 1946-1976*, pp.48-49.

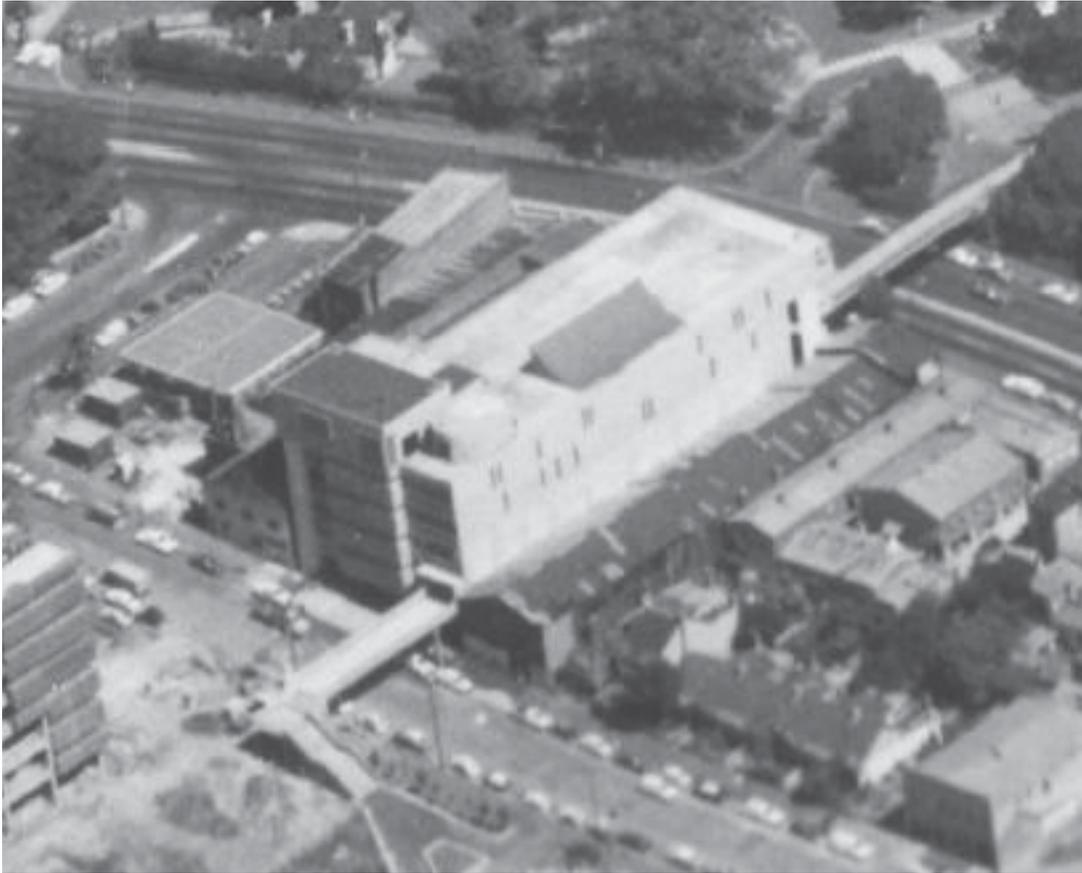


Figure 2-24 Detail of 1973 photograph showing the recently completed first stage of the Wentworth Building. The pivotal role that the building played in linking the Darlington and Camperdown campus' is evident.

Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in *The Tin Sheds*, University of Sydney CMP, p.6.

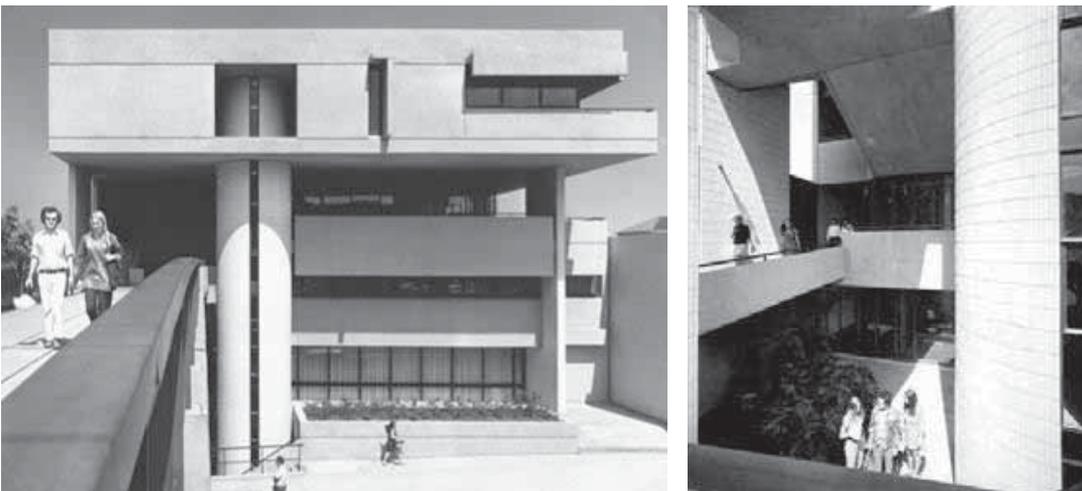


Figure 2-25 Photographs by Max Dupain of the first stage of the Wentworth Building shortly after completion in 1972.

Source: National Archives Image Nos. B4498, 29A5 and B941
EDUCATION/UNIVERSITIES/EXTERIORS/SYDNEY/1



Figure 2-26 Denys Lasdun & Associates' Royal College of Physicians, London.
Source: Michael Webb, *Architecture in Britain Today*, pp.166-167.



Figure 2-27 Interior of Wentworth - "The building strongly exploits the heavy pedestrian movement through it as a means of creating lively, busy spaces ..."
Source: *Constructional Review*, May 1972, p.30.



Figure 2-28 Communal space (left) and clerestory above the circulation spine (right).
Source: *Constructional Review*, May 1972, p.34.

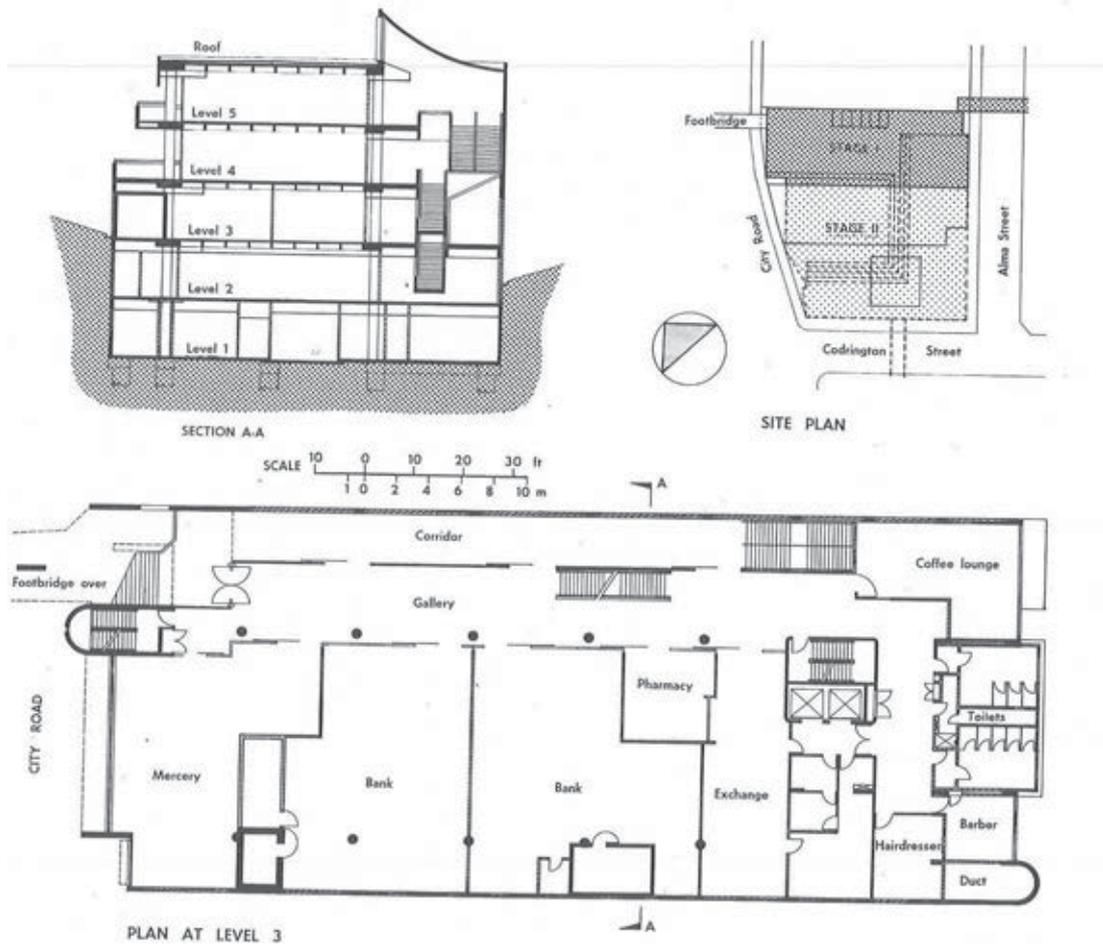


Figure 2-29 Sectional drawing, site plan showing proposed staging and Level 3 plan of the Wentworth. The plan indicates the variety of facilities on offer in the building.
Source: *Constructional Review*, May 1972, p.32.

Architect Bruce Bowden designed Stage 2 of Wentworth, "a sinuous addition" completed in 1987 on the southwestern side of Woolley's first stage that provided additional communal eating areas. Bowden was also responsible for the final stage of 1991-92.⁴⁵ Bowden was a principal architect with Government Architect for 10 years and the principal of large Sydney firm for 18 years.⁴⁶

The Phil Jones Garden, a feature of the open landscaped area abutted by Butlin Avenue and City Road, was officially opened during 1986. It is dedicated to the memory of Associate Professor Phillip Berthon Jones (died 1982), Dean of the Faculty of Engineering who served on the Sydney University Union Board and University of Sydney Union Board, and was the first president of the University of Sydney Union in 1972-73.

2.9 Merewether

The growth of commercial activity that took place during the final decades of the nineteenth century raised concerns about appropriate education to enhance its strength and efficiency. The chambers of commerce that developed in Australian cities formed the General Council of Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia early in 1901. Both the local bodies and the General Council regarded education in commercial subjects an important goal.

In 1903 the Sydney Chamber of Commerce wrote to the University Senate suggesting the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce. After further discussion and consultation a commerce course was introduced in 1907. A Department of Economics and Commerce, offering a three year course, was attached to the Law Faculty. In 1911 a Government endowment to the University included funding for a Chair of Economics and Commerce, which was established the following year. By-laws for a three year course for Bachelor of Economics came into operation in January 1913. The department became a faculty in 1920.

⁴⁵ Howells, p.126.

⁴⁶ <http://www.bowdenmcpeake.com.au/>, accessed 30 September 2013.



Figure 2-30 Aerial photograph showing the Institute Building and associated development prior to the erection of the Merewether Building and the University Regiment.

Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in Institute Building & Superintendent's Residence CMP, p.42.

During the 1950s the Faculty of Economics was located in the R C Mills Building. In 1959 the Senate

... agreed to purchase the property owned by the Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children on City Road, Darlington, for £350,000. It was decided that the Faculty of Economics should be accommodated in this building and that the existing dining room and kitchen should be retained as dining and club rooms. It was agreed that the recreation area at the Codrington Street end of the site should be retained as such.⁴⁷

In 1962 the University senate approved both the recommended new site for the Faculty, to the northeast of the Institute Building and the sketch proposal for its new building.⁴⁸ The following year it decided that the building would be named Merewether. It was designed by the architectural firm of Eric Andrew & Bland, constructed by J G Pettigrew and completed in 1966. The building was traditional in form, organised around a central quadrangle, and conservative in appearance. It was extended recently towards City Road.

2.10 University Regiment

The University Volunteer Rifle Corps was raised on the 17 November 1900. It was sponsored by Professor of Geology Tannat William Edgeworth David and anatomist James Thomas Wilson, founder of the University's anatomy school and a captain in the New South Wales Scottish Rifles. It formed part of New South Wales' military forces of New South Wales. There were 100 volunteers undertaking military training the following year and the Regiment made its first public appearance when King Edward VII was crowned in August 1902. The name of the Corps was changed to the Sydney University Scouts in 1903 and by this

⁴⁷ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1961*, p.793.

⁴⁸ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1964*, p.897.

time consisted of two rifle companies. Numbers increased dramatically in 1911 when eligible undergraduates were drafted into it after the Federal government instituted compulsory military training for males between the ages of 12 and 26 from January 1911.⁴⁹ The Scouts were renamed the Sydney University Regiment in 1927. Later that year the King's and regimental colours were consecrated to the Regiment, on 10 September 1927.⁵⁰ In December 1929 King George V approved the alliance of the Regiment with the King's Royal Rifle Corps.⁵¹

The regiment suffered something of a hiatus during World War II. The revived Citizen Military Force was inaugurated in the middle of 1947 and enlistments began in July 1948; the Sydney University Regiment was integrated into the 2nd Division, Citizen Military Forces.⁵² National Service was revived in 1951 and over the rest of the decade the Regiment achieved a peak of 1,900 members. From 1960 the Regiment has been responsible for first appointment training for potential Army Reserve officers. Between 1965 and 1972 the Regiment increased in strength on account of "selective" National Service. New Colours were presented in 1994 by the Governor of NSW and the old Colours installed in the Great Hall. In 1997 it came under the command of the Royal Military College of Australia.

During the 1950s the Regiment's headquarters were located on the western side of Oval No. 2 near Veterinary Science. Disaster struck when the building was destroyed by fire at the beginning of June 1959, resulting in the loss of many of its records.⁵³

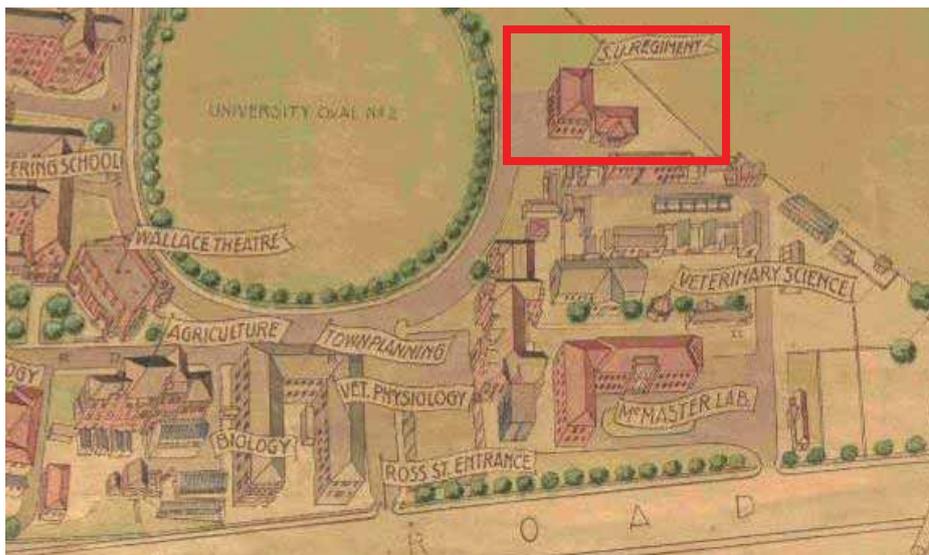


Figure 2-31 Location of the Sydney University Regiment's headquarters prior to its destruction by fire.
Source: University of Sydney Archives G74 Series 1 Item 40

Rather than rebuild on the existing site, a decision was made to relocate the building. In 1960 the Institute for the Deaf and Blind gave permission for the construction of a new building for the Regiment and the Sydney University Squadron at the southwestern corner of its site, before the University was given full

⁴⁹ <http://regimental-books.com.au/the-sydney-university-regiment-centenary-parade-p-2131.html>, accessed 10 September 2013.

⁵⁰ "University Regiment. Colours Presented. Artillery Display", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 September 1927, p.10.

⁵¹ "Military Alliances", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 December 1929, p.17.

⁵² "Commanders Announced. Citizen Forces", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 April 1948, p.4.

⁵³ "Regiment Loses Headquarters", *The Canberra Times*, 8 June 1959, p.3.

vacant possession of it.⁵⁴ The University Senate approved sketch proposals for the new building in 1961. The present building was designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing and was officially opened by Lt General Sir Eric Woodward on 4 April 1964.

It was constructed on the site of the Institute for the Adult Deaf that was erected by the Board of the Institute in 1902 on leased ground to the design of architects A L & G McCredie. The completed building was opened on 21 June 1902. The building was intended to harmonise with the main Institute building and contained an auditorium to accommodate 250 people and was served by a lobby. The first floor of the building contained above reading and "amusement rooms."⁵⁵

The Sydney University Regiment will be moving from City Road to a new depot in the former IXL Garage near Abercrombie Street in 2014.⁵⁶

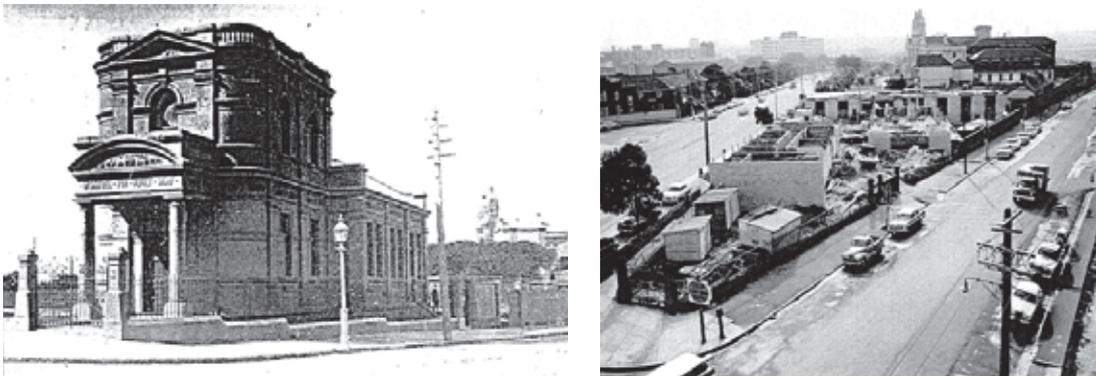


Figure 2-32 The 1902 Institute for the Adult Deaf (left) and construction of the building for the University Regiment and Squadron underway (right).

Source: University of Sydney Archives, reproduced in Institute Building & Superintendent's Residence CMP, pp.30, 36.

⁵⁴ *Calendar of the University of Sydney for the Year 1962*, p.830. The RAAF Sydney University Squadron was raised in October 1950.

⁵⁵ "The Adult Deaf. New Institute Opened", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 June 1902, p.3.

⁵⁶ "Regiment marches on", *Sydney Alumni Magazine*, October 2013, p.10.

3 ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 International House

International House consists of several sections that reflect the four phases of development across its site. The original section consists of the three storey rotunda and eight storey residential tower, linked by a two storey section that contains the formal entry to the establishment. The plan of these buildings, notwithstanding inevitable modifications over time, is remarkably intact; a large amount of original external and internal fabric has survived in quite good condition.

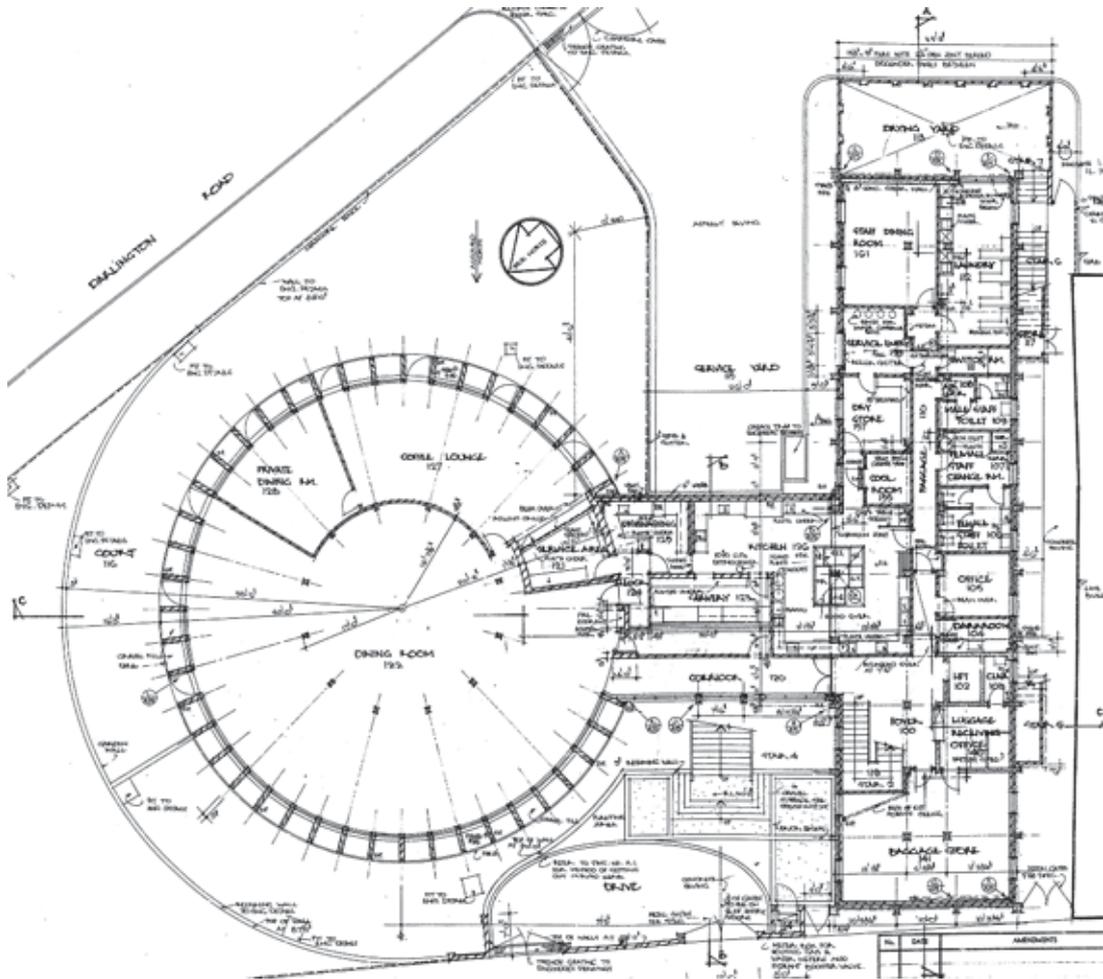


Figure 3-1 Bunning & Madden’s documentation of the ground floor of International House.
Source: University of Sydney.

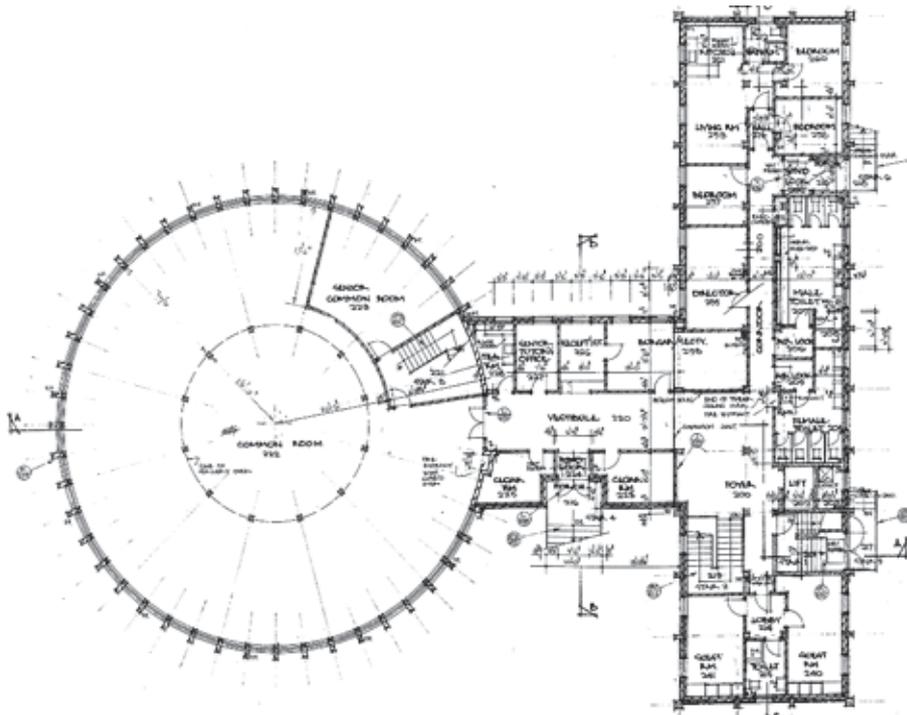


Figure 3-2 Bunning & Madden’s documentation of the first floor of International House. Source: University of Sydney.

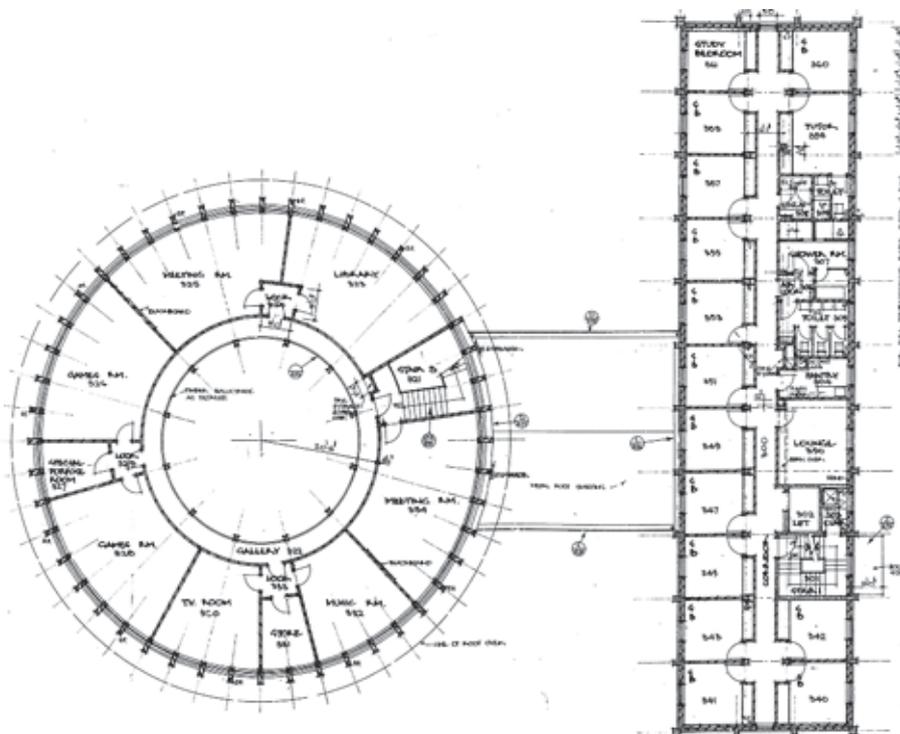


Figure 3-3 Bunning & Madden’s documentation for the second floor of International House. Source: University of Sydney.

The exteriors of the rotunda and tower have been designed in a Modernist architectural aesthetic. The reinforced concrete structure of the tower is expressed externally, infilled by recessed walls of brick and precast concrete spandrels below windows. The structure of the rotunda consists of a ring of external brick piers and a ring of internal steel columns supporting the concrete floor slab of the second floor. The trafficable roof is utilised as a recreational area for the occupants.

The ground floor of the rotunda contains dining facilities, including a private dining room. The kitchen is located on the lower level of the two storey link. The central section of the common room, on the first floor, rises through two storeys. It has retained the original timber parquet floor, timber lined ceiling and chandelier. Clerestory windows provide natural lighting. The second floor level is a mezzanine accommodating meeting rooms, a library with finely crafted fitted joinery, games rooms and other ancillary spaces. Internal finishes include face brick walls and original suspended ceiling linings (sections of which are deteriorating) following the rake of the roof.

The ground floor of the residential tower contains administrative and service spaces. The upper levels consist of a central corridor with bedrooms on either side. The bedrooms are generally augmented by common areas and communal bathing facilities. Vertical circulation is organised by a stair and lift. Finishes are functional and include face brick walls and stained timber joinery.

The A P Elkin Wing maintains the brick vocabulary of the rotunda and tower, but is considerably more restrained in appearance. It is L-shaped in plan and consists of two residential levels above an undercroft that is used for parking cars. The interior is similar in character to the 1967 tower.

According to Trevor Howells, the W H Maze Wing

... introduced a distinctly different building type. It is consciously domestic in scale and residential in character and detailing, and uses traditional building elements. To provide a range of studio, one and two bedroom accommodation the architects developed a simple rectangular plan which has been enlivened by projecting and recessed bays, balconies and stair towers, all sitting below a broad hipped roof. Using a palette of dark brown brickwork, painted pierced metal balustrades and glazed roof tiles the W H Maze Wing produces a richness of detail and harmony of materials.⁵⁷

However, when viewed from City Road it appears out of scale and out of place with its older neighbours, lacking their robustness and architectural presence.

The setting of International House includes a boundary stone, which was adopted in an alignment survey of the Old Newtown Road (Darlington Road) and other streets in 1865. It was located on the southwestern corner of the intersection of Darlington Road and Cleveland Street. A development application was lodged during 1964 for its relocation.⁵⁸ The boundary stone is located on the northern side of the site, near the circular pavilion.

International House is described in the following photographs.

International House: exterior

⁵⁷ Howells, p.154.

⁵⁸ City of Sydney Archives DA 3306/64.



Figure 3-4 International House viewed from the north on City Road (left); the rotunda viewed from City Road (right).

Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-5 The rotunda and the residential tower are linked by the structure containing the main entrance to the college (left); the residential tower viewed from the roof of the Wilkinson Building, with the W H Maze Wing in the foreground (right).

Source: TKA Architects.



Figure 3-6 O'Mahony, Neville & Morgan's A P Elkin Wing: the 1970 section (left) and 1979 section (right). The two sections can be distinguished by subtle differences in brick colouring.

Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-7 The 1970 section of the A P Elkin Wing viewed from Maze Crescent. The Wilkinson Building can be seen beyond it in the photograph at left.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-8 Landscaped terrace bounded by the A P Elkin and W H Maze Wings.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-9 The relationship between the 1967 residential tower and the W H Maze Wing, viewed from the internal International House court (left); looking to the internal court of the International House complex from the Wilkinson Building (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-10 Later ramp giving access to the rotunda (left); terrace on the roof of the residential tower (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-11 W H Maze Wing viewed from City Road.
Source: TKD Architects.

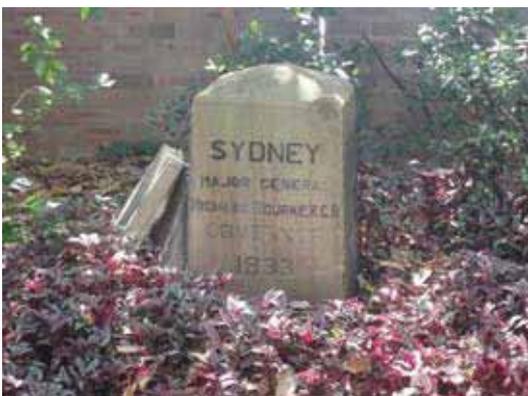


Figure 3-12 The relocated boundary stone.
Source: TKD Architects.

International House: interior



Figure 3-13 Plaques commemorating the official opening of International House (left) and the A P Elkin Wing (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-14 Entrance lobby of International House, situated between the rotunda and the residential tower block.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-15 The rotunda in the circular pavilion has retained a substantial amount of original fabric and spatial qualities. The photograph at left was published in 1970.

Sources: *The Work of Bunning & Madden*, p.62; TKD Architects.

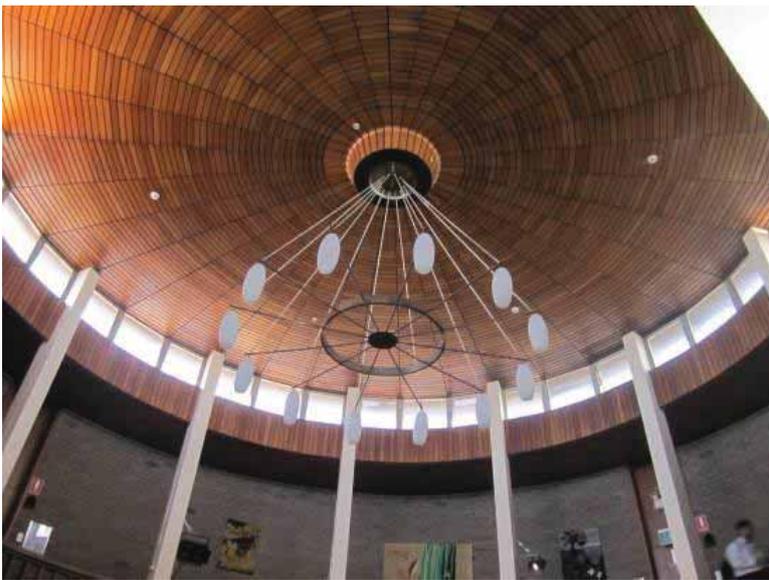


Figure 3-16 The timber lined ceiling and chandelier above the central section of the rotunda are original, and significant components of the building.

Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-17 Looking into the atrium from the mezzanine (left); lounge area surrounding the atrium (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-18 Commemorative plaques in games rooms on the second floor of the rotunda.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-19 The library (left) and a games room (right) on the second floor of the rotunda.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-20 Dining area on the ground floor of the rotunda.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-21 The kitchen area on the ground floor of the rotunda has been modified and includes ceramic tile wall linings (left). Common areas in the A P Elkin Wing are more intact (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-22 Typical internal corridor (left) and ablutions area (middle) within the 1967 tower; common area in the A P Elkin Wing (right).
Source: TKD Architects.

3.2 Wilkinson Building

The exterior of the Wilkinson Building demonstrates many of the characteristics of the Brutalist idiom, such as extensive areas of off-form concrete and exploitation of concrete's plastic qualities. It also reflects concerns about sun control that characterised much of the Modernist architecture of the 1960s in NSW, reflected in the heavy concrete hoods shading windows. Remnants of the 1959 building can be seen in the City Road facade, limited to the glazing associated with the stairwell and a tall panel of brickwork next to it. There are landscaped forecourts at the front and rear of the building that provide access from City Road and Maze Crescent, as well as an internal courtyard and roof terraces. The hemispherical dome of the acoustics laboratory is a notable feature of the building. A portrait bust of Lloyd Rees by sculptor Stephen Walker (1988) is located in the courtyard off City Road.

The interior of the building is organised into two sections around centrally located vertical circulation elements – a stair and lift which open onto a foyer on upper levels. The building contains a variety of workshop, studio, administration and staff spaces; access to the various parts of the building is via a relatively convoluted series of corridors that do not always make the configuration and location of spaces legible. Original internal finishes included off-form concrete, painted steel tubing, quarry tiles, face brick and stained timber. In a number of areas these have been modified, concealed or removed as part of the early twenty first century renovations.



Figure 3-23 Ground floor (Maze Crescent level) plan of the Wilkinson Building.

Source: University of Sydney



Figure 3-24 Third floor plan of the Wilkinson Building.
Source: University of Sydney.

Wilkinson Building: exterior



Figure 3-25 Wilkinson Building viewed from Butlin Avenue (left) and Maze Crescent (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-26 Wilkinson Building viewed from Maze Crescent near Blackwattle Creek Lane.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-27: Wilkinson Building viewed from City Road.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-28: Wilkinson Building viewed from City Road (left); forecourt to City Road entrance (right).
Source: TKD Architects



Figure 3-29 Forecourt off City Road (left). The remnant section of the 1959 building (right) rises above it.
Source: TKD Architects.

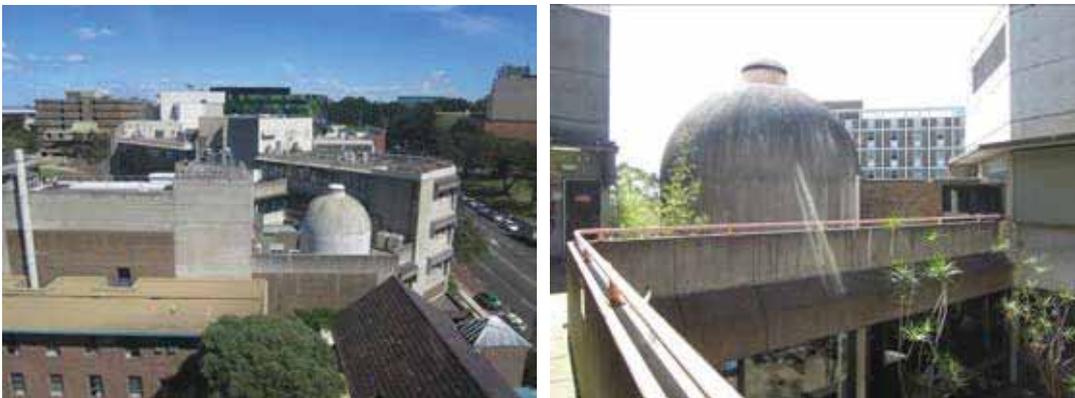


Figure 3-30 The Wilkinson Building viewed from the roof of International House (left). The dome of the acoustics laboratory on the third floor is a distinctive feature of the building (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-31 Stephen Walker's bust of Lloyd Rees in the City Road courtyard.
Source: TKD Architects.

Wilkinson Building: Interior



Figure 3-32 Circulation within the Wilkinson Building: entry vestibule and stair associated with the Maze Crescent entry (left, middle) and stair from the 1958 building, incorporated into the later additions (right).

Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-33 Refurbished interiors within the Wilkinson Building.

Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-34 Upper level corridors and lift foyers have retained more early fabric, such as doors and brick walls. However, brickwork has been painted and intrusive new services introduced. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-35 Refurbished lift vestibule and stair landing. The original character of the building has here been obscured. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-36 Lecture theatre on the City Road level of the Wilkinson Building (left) and internal courtyard within the building (right). Source: TKD Architects.

3.3 Wentworth

The Wentworth Building is a sculptural five to seven storey facility located on a prominent corner site in the Darlington Campus. The original, five storey section is located on the eastern side of the building and externally is a refined and sculptural interpretation of the Brutalist idiom. All three stages of the building have been constructed of off-form reinforced concrete; the sandblasted finish of the original section has been obscured by a surface coating, as have most of the ceramic tiles lining the exterior of the City Road stair tower.

Although the layout of the original section of the Wentworth Building has been obscured by subsequent alterations and additions, the design intent is still legible and some spaces are still relatively intact. The most notable of these are the circulation corridors and the circulation space on the upper-most level of the building, which still retains the clerestory and ceiling form above the stair and landing.

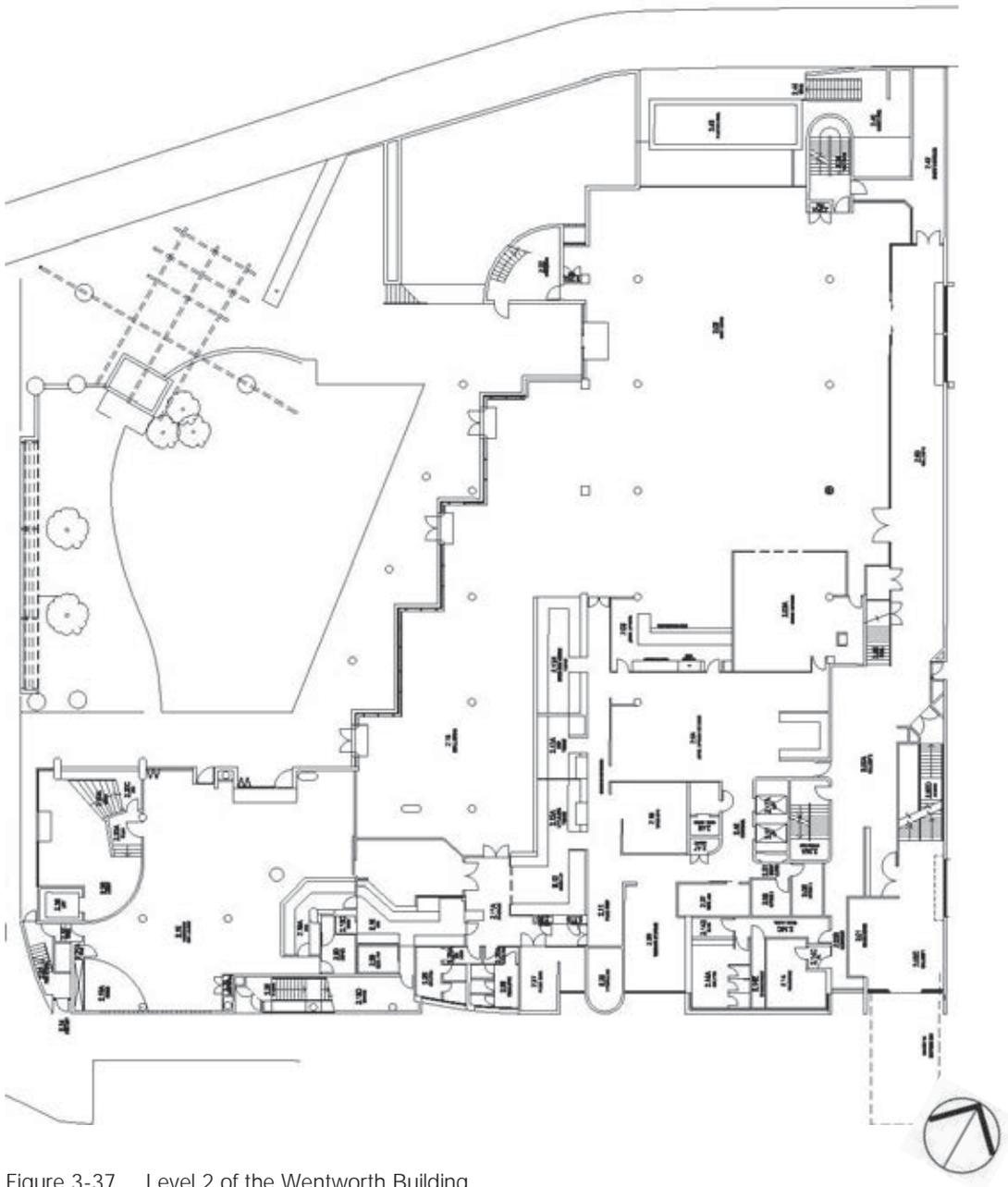


Figure 3-37 Level 2 of the Wentworth Building.
Source: University of Sydney.

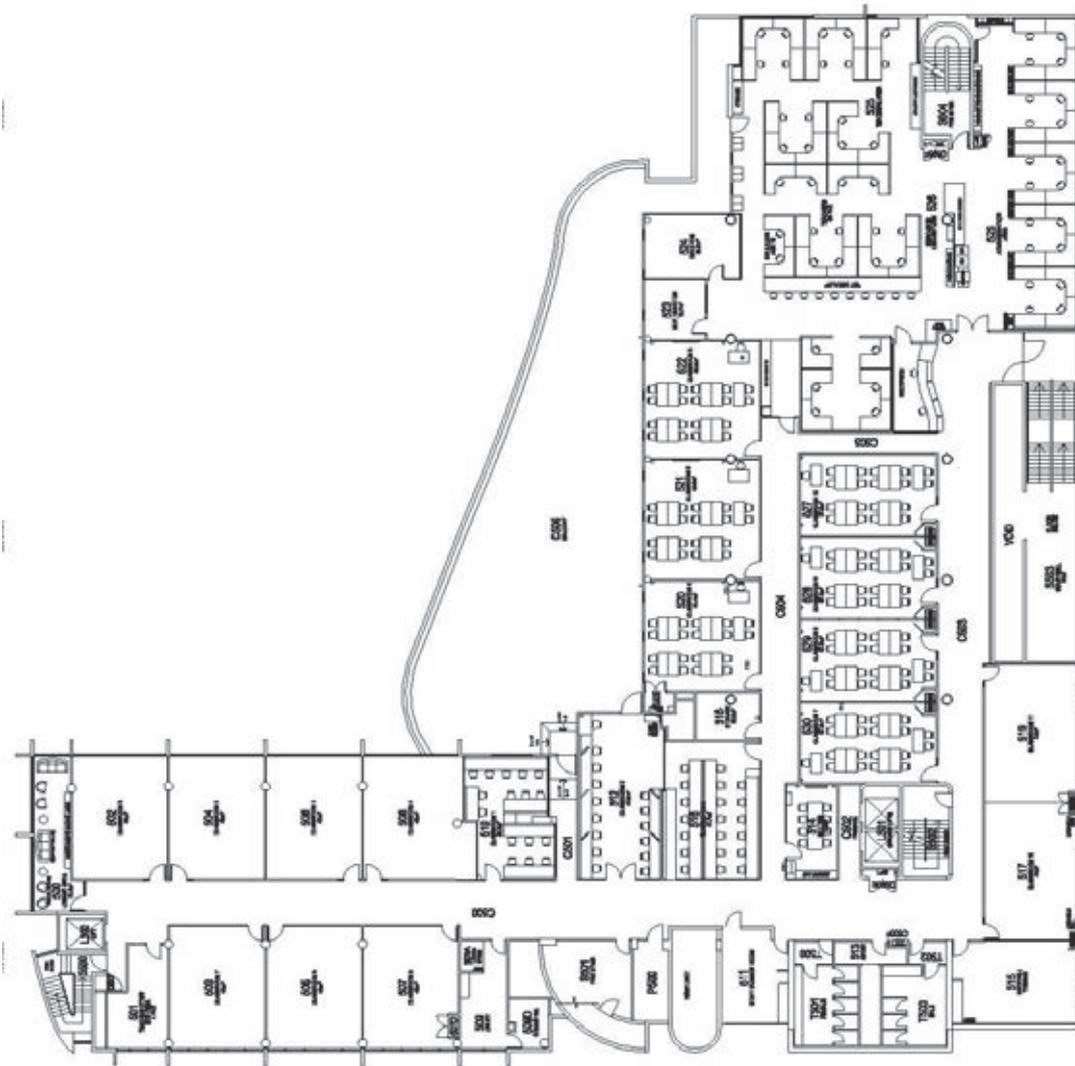


Figure 3-38 Level 5 of the Wentworth Building.
Source: University of Sydney.

The L-shaped configuration of the building's plan accommodates a generous landscaped area on the northwestern section of the site. The commemorative plaque honouring Phil Jones and the related garden are located on the northern side of this area, which is enclosed by a wall along City Road.

Wentworth Building: Exterior



Figure 3-39 The character of the original City Road facade of the original component of the Wentworth Building is still very much in evidence, despite the relocation of the pedestrian bridge across City Road and the application of a coating to off-form concrete and ceramic tile finishes. Sources: National Archives Image No B4498, 29A5; TKD Architects.



Figure 3-40 The Wentworth Building viewed from different vantage points along City Road. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-41 Extensions to the original section of the Wentworth Building. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-42 Rear of the Wentworth Building at Maze Crescent. The original section of the building is easily distinguished from later additions because of its design.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-43 Plaque commemorating the installation of the Phil Jones Garden in 1986.
Source: TKD Architects.

Wilkinson Building: Interior



Figure 3-44 Early pedestrian ways through the Wilkinson Building have retained original fabric and some of their original character.



Figure 3-45 Student amenities in Wentworth include dining facilities and retail outlets. The column in the photograph at left has retained its original ceramic tile cladding.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-46 The dramatic circulation space on the fifth level of the original section of the building (left) and circulation spaces in the later additions.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-47 Spaces within the original section of Wentworth. Early fabric such as timber joinery and ceramic tile facings have survived.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-48 Circulation and student amenity spaces within the additions to the Wentworth Building.
Source: TKD Architects.

3.4 Merewether Building

The Merewether Building is organised around a central landscaped quadrangle. Three sides of the quadrangle are flanked by three storey wings and the quadrangle is closed by a two storey wing with a wide internal verandah. Single storey lecture theatres with shallow pitched roofs lined with copper face City Road. The exterior of the building is constructed out of face brick, the severity of which is relieved by recessing window bays back from the main wall plane to create a gentle rhythm across elevations and laying courses of bricks in verandah piers building corners and window reveal edges at a splayed angle. Window sills are fabricated out of precast concrete. Shallow-pitched hipped roofs are covered with brown tiles. A recently completed addition has been constructed between the two City Road lecture theatres.

There are two sculptures in the courtyard, which form part of the University Art Collection. They are Stephen Walker's *The Sea* (1977), donated by Harry Shaw in 1987 and Louis Haddad's *Ethics and Economics* (2002), purchased with funds from the Faculty of Economics and Business in 2002.

The interior of the Merewether Building is planned around a double-loaded central corridor. Finishes are generally functional and include cement rendered walls, stained timber joinery and terrazzo floors in public spaces. Some parts of the interior have been modified to provide student amenities such as a lounge.

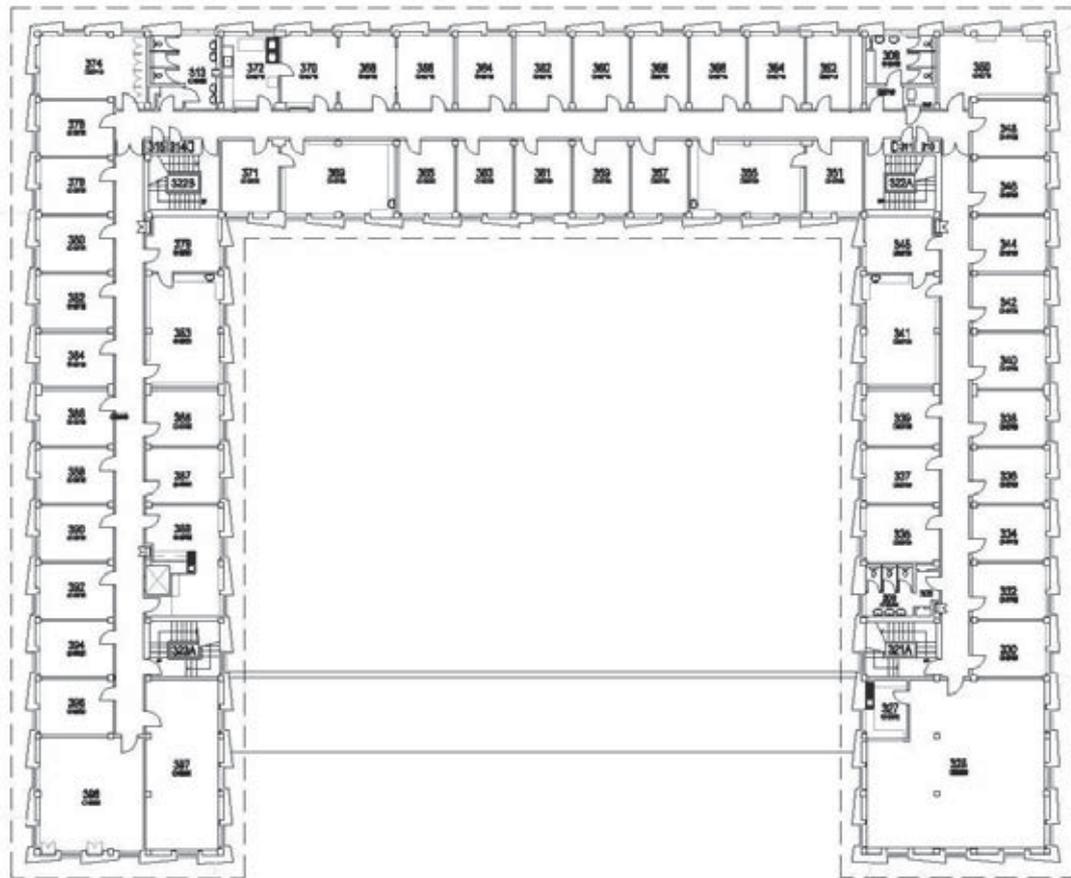


Figure 3-49 Merewether Building: second floor plan.
Source: University of Sydney.



Merewether Building: Exterior



Figure 3-50 One of the lecture theatres that projects from the northern side of the Merewether Building (left) and the recent addition adjacent to it (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-51 Merewether Building viewed from the front of the Institute Building site (left) and the relationship between both buildings (right).
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-52 Eastern side of the Merewether Building.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-53 Views within the Merewether Building's landscaped central quadrangle.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-54 Detailing of brick piers associated with the verandah along one side of the central quadrangle (left) and the building viewed from the southeast (right).
Source: TKD Architects.

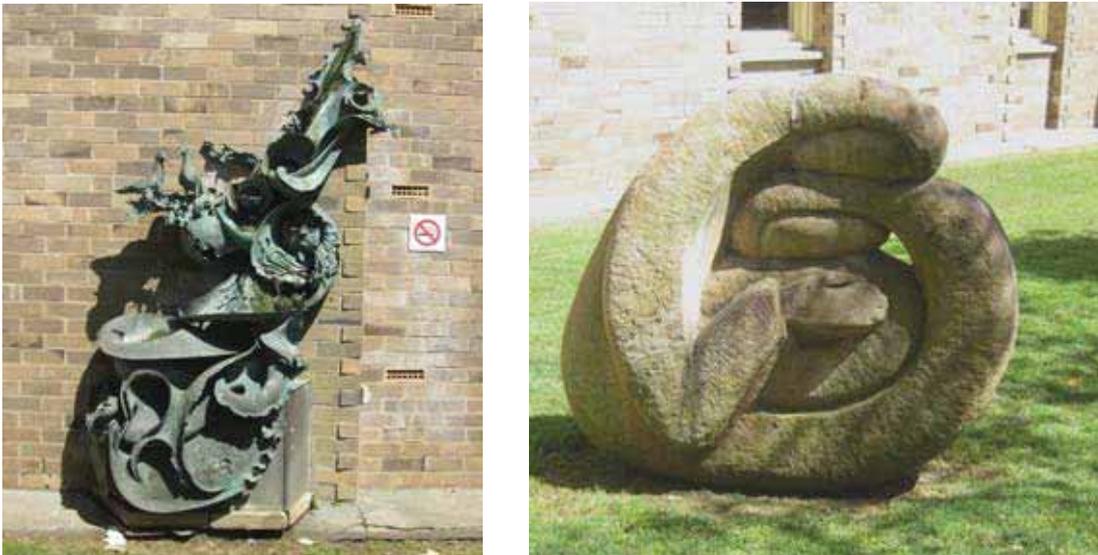


Figure 3-55 Stephen Walker's *The Sea* (left) and Louis Haddad's *Economics* (right).
Source: TKD Architects.

Merewether Building: Interior



Figure 3-56 Entry foyer (left) and one of several stairs (right) within the Merewether Building.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-57 Refurbished student lounge area (left) and lecture room.
Source: TKD Architects



Figure 3-58 Typical corridor within the Merewether Building.
Source: TKD Architects.

3.5 University Regiment

The University Regiment is a functional two/three storey building occupying a prominent corner site. It consists of a series of three linked pavilions organised around a small parade ground. The building has no particular stylistic affinities, although its overall simplicity and direct architectural expression reflects a Modernist influence. The building exterior is finished with pale toned face bricks. The northern pavilion has spandrel panels finished with exposed aggregate and decorative grilles on openings facing City Road. The building has a flat roof. The interior of the building is equally functional, with few decorative flourishes other than a panel of concrete blocks in the main entry. The building contains officer's messes, offices, lecture rooms and storage areas. The floor levels of the buildings are offset, resulting in a relatively large number of stairs throughout.

University Regiment: Exterior



Figure 3-59 University Regiment viewed from the intersection of City Road and Carillon Avenue. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-60 University Regiment viewed from the southwest from City Road (left) and south from Darlington Road (right). Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-61 Exterior of the University Regiment viewed from Darlington Road.
Source: TKD Architects.

University Regiment: Interior



Figure 3-62 Bar and lounge in the lower ground floor of the building (left) and auditorium on the ground floor (right).
Source: TKD Architects.

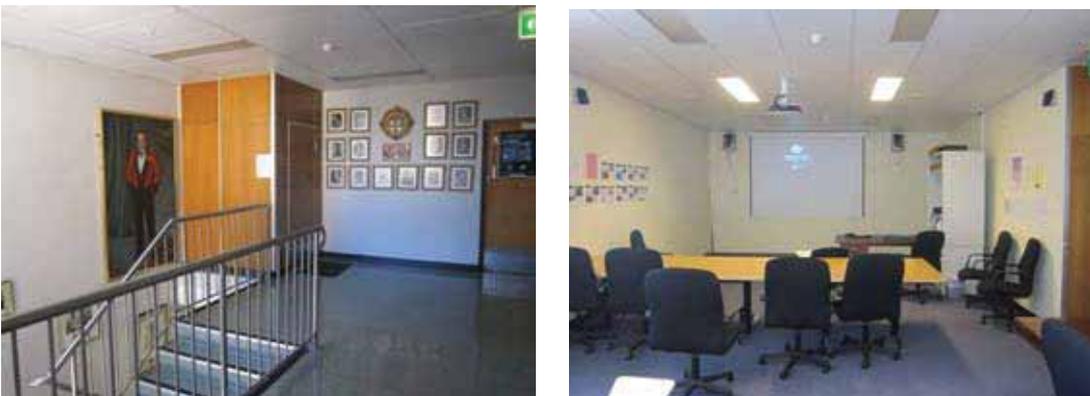


Figure 3-63 Upper level stair landing (left) and conference area in the Regiment.
Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 3-64 Passage linking the main entry to the University Regiment and the bar and lounge shown in Figure 3-59 (left), corridor on the first floor of the building (centre) and finishes within one of the building's lavatories (right).

Source: TKD Architects

4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report compares International House, the Wilkinson, Wentworth and Merewether Buildings and the University Regiment with comparable buildings at other universities, to establish a context for them and to assist in evaluation of their heritage significance. It also includes a general discussion on the architectural style of buildings constructed for tertiary education during the post war period.

4.2 The Modern Movement and Tertiary Education

The architecture of the Modern Movement was introduced to tertiary education from the middle of the 1930s. The impetus came from the Government Architect's Branch, particularly in the work of architect Harry Rembert (1902-1966). He became influenced by the influential brick architecture of Dutch architect Willem Dudok, resulting in buildings such as the Newcastle Technical College (1934-1938), the School of Automotive Engineering at the Sydney Technical College (1937-1938) and the Wallace Theatre at The University of Sydney (designed in 1945).

After World War II a large number of returned servicemen were admitted to universities as part of a wider scheme to educate them for future needs. With the release of the Murray Report in 1957 and establishment of the Australian Universities Commission in 1959 Australian universities enjoyed a boom in construction that stretched from the end of the 1950s to the beginning of the 1970s. The University of Sydney was consolidated by the construction of new buildings and there was a burst of activity with the foundation of new universities across the state - the University of NSW and Macquarie University were founded in metropolitan Sydney, while Newcastle University, Wollongong University and the University of New England provided tertiary education in other parts of the state.

The Government Architect's Branch was responsible for university buildings during the 1950s. It designed several buildings after the establishment of the University of NSW's Kensington campus in 1949. The first building to be constructed was the so-called Main Building, which was officially opened in April 1955. The building was designed circa 1953, "a functional building defined by the weighty material presence of its brickwork. The building's austerity reflects the shortage of funds and materials in the postwar period ..."⁵⁹ Subsequent buildings were restrained Modernist works with a straightforward brick and concrete aesthetic and functional fenestration, but some were more innovative and representative of the ways local architects were interpreting post war Modern Movement design. For instance, the Dalton Building, completed in 1957, boasted a metal framed glazed curtain wall whilst the Heffron Building, completed in 1962, shielded glazed areas from the sun through a rhythmic series of baffles.

The first major facility to be completed at the University of Sydney was the Chemistry Building, designed in the Government Architect's Office (Peter Webber and Ken Woolley were project architects) in 1955 and completed in 1958. The building contrasted radically with its vastly more traditional neighbours, introducing a glazed curtain wall system, exposed aggregate external cladding and the geometries of the Modern Movement onto the campus. Nearby, the Fisher Library, also designed in the Government Architect's Office (Ken Woolley and T E O'Mahony), was built between 1958 and 1962. A building of high architectural quality, it was awarded the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' prestigious Sulman Medallion in 1962.

⁵⁹ Desley Luscombe, *UNSW Campus: A guide to its architecture, landscape and public art*, p.25.



Figure 4-1 Lecture theatres and associated vestibule attached to the School of Chemistry, University of Sydney.

Source: Roy Lumby.



Figure 4-2 The controlled geometries of Ken Woolley's Fisher Library and Bookstack (left) contrasted with the expressive structuralist forms of Stafford Moor & Farrington's demolished 1964 Stephen Roberts Theatre, which reflects post war architects fascination with the possibilities of structure.

Source: Roy Lumby,

During the 1960s local variants of Modern Movement architecture emerged. Brutalism, derived from late pre war and post war architecture of Le Corbusier and the philosophy of Peter and Alison Smithson in England, informed the architecture of British universities during the 1950s and 1960s. Many young Australian architects worked in England after graduating. Ken Woolley was one, studying and working in London and Europe in 1956-57.

The Brutalist aesthetic swept Australian universities. It was considered particularly appropriate in this context:

Bold forms in rugged board-marked concrete have now become as typical for Australian University buildings as red brick neo-gothic once used to be for schools ... At the new universities architects have had more freedom to follow their inclinations ... strong forms and tough finishes seem to express youth, strength, non-conformity and an impatience with formality ...⁶⁰

⁶⁰ "Union Building Macquarie University", *Constructional Review*, November 1969, pp.22-23.

At the University of Sydney it is represented by the Engineering Precinct on the Darlington Campus, which demonstrates its robust, sculptural forms and massive scale.



Figure 4-3 Brutalist architecture in the Engineering Precinct at the University of Sydney.
Source: TKD Architects.

Macquarie University at North Ryde was distinguished from other universities because its University Council established its own architect-planner's office under the control of Walter Abraham, who oversaw planning and development for 20 years. The planning and design of the university was influenced by overseas developments in university planning – the design team and consultant architects travelled abroad to observe developments at first hand. It was less a strict plan than a framework by which the campus could be developed in an orderly fashion. It included a concept of building by functional types rather than one-off individuals; a restricted palette of building materials and colours; the academic area was intended to be relatively dense and “urban” in character, while the residential areas were to be more informal and open in character. The whole scheme focussed on a central “core”, a plaza surrounded by four buildings: Union, Library, Council (administration) and Great Hall.



Figure 4-4 Brutalism and a restrained palette of materials at Macquarie University – the Council Building and Library (left) and Faculty of Science block.
Source: Roy Lumby.

The Library, Student Union and Council Building at Macquarie University are good examples of the Brutalist style. Unlike the Engineering Precinct at the University of Sydney, the expansive character of the site enabled their three dimensional character to be fully exploited.

One specific local response to the Modern Movement was the so-called Sydney school, which adapted the planning and spatial character of the Movement but expressed it in vernacular forms using “natural” building materials. Good examples of Sydney School derived architecture are the Student Union and Staff House at University of Newcastle (Ancher, Mortlock, Murray & Woolley, 1964-1970) and the Peter Nicol Russell Building at the University of Sydney (Ancher, Mortlock, Murray & Woolley, 1966-1970). The massive Ku-ring-gai College of Advanced Education, which was commenced during the 1970s, is also seen to be a fine example of the Sydney School in terms of its careful response to a bush-covered site, but influenced strongly by Brutalism.



Figure 4-5 Peter Nicol Russell Building, University of Sydney (left) and Staff House at the University of Newcastle (right). Both were designed by the same firm of architects.



Figure 4-6 Ku-ring-gai College of Advanced Education. Its architect, David Turner, is posed in front of the building.

4.3 International Houses

The University of Sydney was not alone in striving to construct an International House. International House appeals were launched in Victoria and Western Australia during 1953.

The first purpose-designed University House was built at the University of Melbourne, which had a large number of students attending as a result of the Colombo Plan, a large number of students enrolled at the University of Melbourne. Various groups within and outside the University of Melbourne were interested in making these students feel welcome and assisting them to form friendships with Australian students. What was anticipated as the first stage of International House College was opened 1957 for its first intake of forty-two men from Australia and overseas as an independent, multi-cultural, self-supporting residential college owned and operated by the University of Melbourne. It was officially opened the following year by the Prime Minister of the day, the Rt Hon Robert G Menzies. The

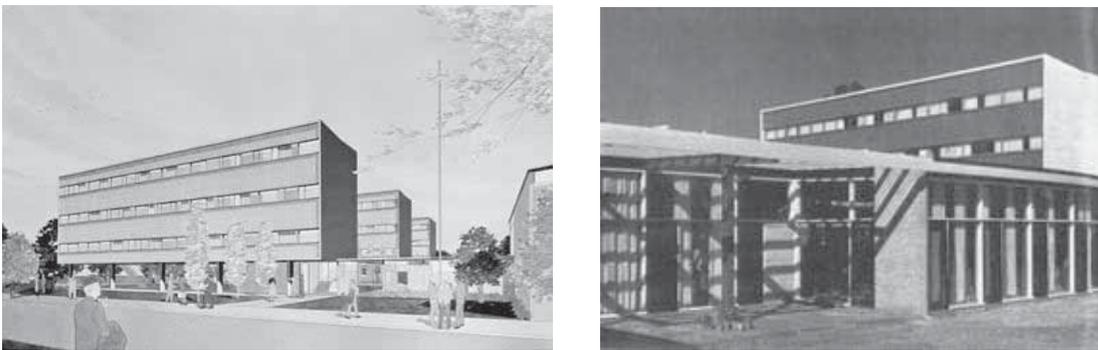


Figure 4-7 Architectural rendering of the University of Melbourne's International House (left) and completed section of the college, 1957 (right).

Sources: NAA A1501, A512/12; *Architecture and Arts*, August 1957, p.24.

The building was designed by the respected firm of Leighton Irwin & Company in association with Raymond Berg. It was funded via local appeals, gifts from overseas and a Commonwealth grant drawn from Colombo Plan funds. The entire facility, when completed, was intended to house 130 students. The scheme consisted of a series of three elevated three-storey blocks linked by a single storey component containing a dining hall, common area, library and games room.⁶¹ The 1960s saw the House continue to expand and in 1972 International House was the first residential college at the University of Melbourne to become co-educational.⁶²

At the University of NSW construction of an International House commenced on 4 May 1967, around the time that the complex at the University of Sydney was completed. The building was officially opened on 14 June 1968 by Sir Roden Cutler. It was designed to house 200 students. The building was designed in the Government Architect's Office by Peter Hall and features the ubiquitous brick and concrete aesthetic shared by contemporary buildings on the UNSW campus.

⁶¹ "International House", *Architecture and Arts*, August 1957, pp.24-27.

⁶² <http://www.ihouse.unimelb.edu.au/about-international-house/history/>



Figure 4-8 International House, University of NSW.

Source: National Archives, photography by A Ozolins, image no. A1501:A8206/5.

The initial student accommodation for the University of Wollongong was its International House, which was the only college affiliated with the University. It was non-denominational and in 1975 housed 222 students. International House was acquired by the University in 1980. It was not until the second half of the 1980s that further accommodation was provided, this time on-campus. The hall of residence known as Kooloobong was built between 1985 and 1989 and provided autonomous housing for students.⁶³ At Newcastle University the International House, which is understood to have been the second student accommodation facility at the University was approved by the University Council in 1989.⁶⁴

One of the most distinctive International Houses is at the University of Queensland, which owes its series of free standing towers designed by the architectural firm of Fulton & Collin (who also designed the University's Union Complex) to Rotarian Bert Martin, who initiated the project in 1954. The project was supported by the University of Queensland, the State government, City of Brisbane, Rotary, other service clubs, the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce and the Queensland Country Women's Association. The foundation stone of International House was laid on 15 June 1963. Four towers, Martin Hall and the Warden's House were completed in 1965, two more towers in 1966 and a tower for female students in 1969. There were 151 students at undergraduate and postgraduate level living there by 1970. The facility continued to grow, with an administration block completed in 1986, four new towers built after 1998 and further facilities completed in 2009.⁶⁵

⁶³ *Introducing the University of Wollongong*, pp.6 and 20; Josie Castle, *University of Wollongong: an illustrated history 1951-1991*, pp.57 and 67.

⁶⁴ *The University of Newcastle: an introduction*, p.13; Don Wright, *Looking Back: a history of the University of Newcastle*, pp.116, 188.

⁶⁵ <http://www.internationalhouse.uq.edu.au/documents/ih-history.php>, accessed 11 September 2013.



Figure 4-9 Towers of the University of Queensland's International House, 1965.
Source: NAA image no. A1501, A7685/1 and A7685/2.

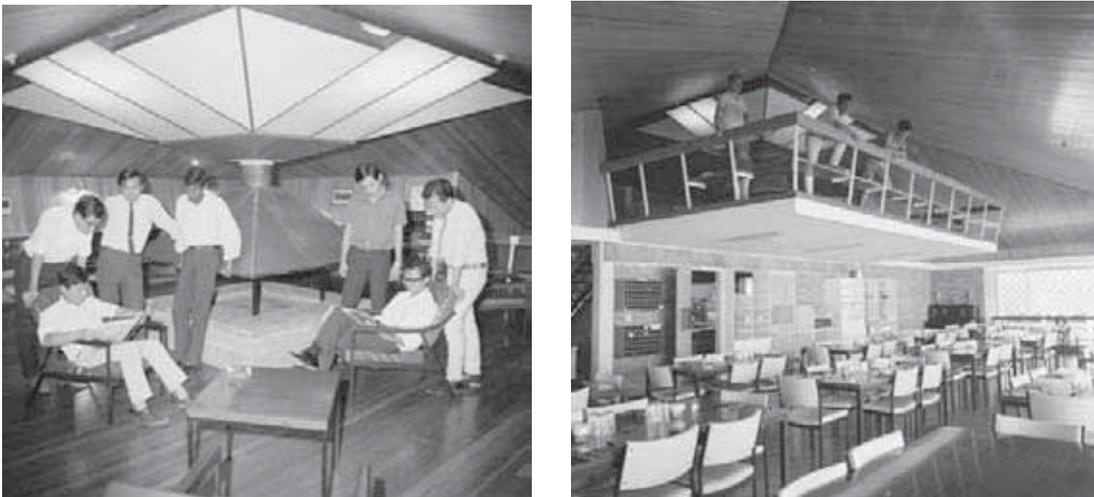


Figure 4-10 Interiors of recreational and communal areas at the University of Queensland's International House, 1965.
Source: NAA image no. A1505, A7685/3 and A7685/5.

4.4 Collegiate architecture

International House was by no means the first college at the University of Sydney to be influenced by the Modern Movement. The long-established colleges on the western side of the Camperdown campus, particularly St Andrew's College, St Paul's College, Wesley College and the Women's College initiated construction programs to expand and upgrade their facilities after World War II.

In response to the increasing need for student accommodation, the softly Modern Movement Reid Building, designed by Emil Sodersten, opened in 1953. While three levels were constructed, it was always designed to be six levels in total, with a central lift. It was named Reid to commemorate the major benefactor for the building, Andrew Thyne Reid, a member of the Council and former student of the College.

The firm of McConnel Smith & Johnson, architects of the Wilkinson Building, designed two new buildings at St Andrews. They worked in association with Tony Moore, on the triangular Angus Hall (1960) a small lecture theatre strongly influenced by Sydney School tenets. This was followed several years later by the more Brutalist Thyne Building (1966), which

The architects of the recent Principal's residence, McConnel, Smith and Johnson, designed the new building, which steps as it follows the contours of the site. The project architect is understood to have been Tom Heath. More than half the cost of the building was provided by the Commonwealth Government, in a funding programme initiated in the late 1950s after the Murray Committee recommended that the Government provide grants to Colleges (as well as Universities) to increase capacity and upgrade facilities.



Figure 4-11 The mildly Modern Movement architecture of Emil Sodersten's Reid Building (left) is in marked contrast to the bold forms of McConnel Smith & Johnson's Thyne Building (right). Source: TKD Architects.

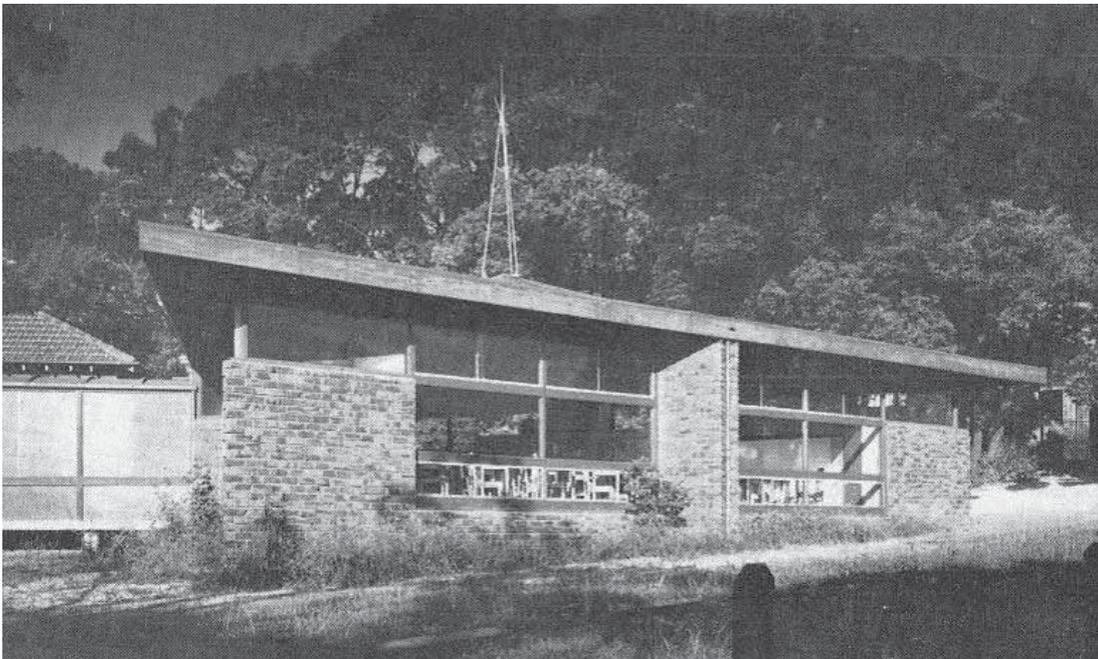


Figure 4-12 Angus Hall. Source: *Architecture in Australia*, March 1962.

St Paul's College was enlarged during the same period. Fowell Mansfield Jarvis & Maclurcan designed the Arnott Wing and the Chapel (1961-62), essentially another quadrangle in the early 1960s that reproduced Blacket's layout in contemporary materials and a restrained Modernist aesthetic. They went on to design the Library and the Tower Wing (1966). This firm of architects was responsible for numerous buildings at the University of Sydney and other universities during the 1960s. The quadrangle was finally completed in 2000 with the construction of the Albert Wing designed by Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners, who also designed the Carillon Building at St Andrew's College. The entire ensemble of St Paul's College is a harmonious blend of traditional and more contemporary architectural expressions.

Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan designed alterations and additions to existing buildings at the Women's College and the new Langley Wing during the mid 1960s. It also designed additions to Wesley College.



Figure 4-13 Post war development at St Paul's College: Fowell Mansfield & Maclurcan's Arnott Wing and chapel (left), and the same firm's Mansfield Memorial Library. Source: TKD Architects.



Figure 4-14 New buildings from the 1960s at Wesley College (left) and the Women's College (right). Source: TKD Architects.

At the University of NSW student housing was initially served by migrant hostel buildings on the site. Basser College was the first purpose-designed accommodation to be completed on the campus. Construction of the college, which commenced during August 1957, was in large part financed by the benefaction of Adolph Basser, an optician and jeweller of Polish extraction who had migrated to Australia in 1908. The building was designed by a small consortium consisting of Professor Neville Anderson, Peter

Spoooner and Frank Woolard in association with the NSW Government Architect's Office. It was officially opened on 1 July 1959. It was the first of the so-called Kensington Colleges.

The three buildings of the Kensington College group were a significant contribution to the University's pressing need for student accommodation and a direct University initiative. The other two were Goldstein College and Baxter College. Both were designed by Peter Hall in the Government Architect's Branch.

According to Don Gazzard:

It is tempting but misleading to describe [Goldstein College] as 'brutalist'. Apart from clinker brickwork and off-form concrete, the glazing to the great north face of the dining hall is done with naturally finished rough sawn joinery. Other materials have also been chosen carefully for their low maintenance cost and are mostly used 'as found'. But there is not quite the freedom (the swinging acceptance of the mechanical services, for instance) that goes with real brutalism.⁶⁶



Figure 4-15 An undated photograph by John Garth shows, from left to right, Basser College, the School of Electrical Engineering, and the dining hall and a hall of residence associated with Goldstein College (left); the dramatic northern facade of Goldstein Hall (right)
Source: University of NSW Archive CN 1127/3; SLV 22621, Peter Wille photograph.

Goldstein College, which consisted of two four storey halls of residence and a dining hall, was held in sufficiently high regard to be awarded a Sulman Medal in 1964. The halls of residence have since been demolished. Baxter College, completed a couple of years later, maintained the direct brick and concrete idiom established by Goldstein.

⁶⁶ Don Gazzard, "Discussion" in "Goldstein Hall, University of New South Wales", *Building Ideas*, September 1964, p.4.



Figure 4-16 Baxter College at the University of NSW.
Source: TKD Architects.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s several affiliated colleges were established at the University of NSW on land leased from the University.

Warrane College was officially opened on 13 June 1971. The facility was directed by Opus Dei, a Catholic lay association but was open to all denominations. It was designed by K P L Finn & McKinlay in association with Neville Anderson as a 6 storey tower with an expressed off-form concrete frame and dark brickwork. Another Roman Catholic college, Creston, was founded in 1970. The Anglican New College was officially opened on 12 October 1969. It was designed by Taranto Wallace & Associates and consisted of a four storey block organised around a central court. Its aesthetic was one of exposed reinforced concrete and face brick. The Jewish Shalom College was opened 29 March 1973. Designed by Henry Pollack & Associates, it has a Sydney School aesthetic of brick, stained timber and tiled roofs.

The University of New England was formed in 1938 as the New England University College, an adjunct to the University of Sydney. It became an autonomous institution in 1954. Although temporary residences complete with a dining room and kitchen block, were completed in 1949, most students lived off-campus in rented accommodation until a college system was established during the second half of the 1950s.⁶⁷ A period of relatively rapid development followed, with three male residential blocks (Wright College) and one female block, the Mary White College, being completed in 1958.

The Government Architect's Office had strong links to the early development of the campus from its foundation to the second half of the 1960s. It was involved in master planning and also designed several of the University's buildings. Amongst these were colleges – two stages of Mary White College, Robb College (1964), Duval College (1964) and Earle Page College (1966-67).

⁶⁷ Matthew Jordan, *A Spirit of True Learning: the jubilee history of the University of New England*, pp.59, 61, 63-64.

Robb College is perhaps the best known of these colleges. Designed by Michael Dysart in 1958, it housed male students in 3 dormitory blocks configured in a square “donut” plan with central courts. Coincidentally, it shares similarities with Basil Spence’s Falmer House at the University of Sussex, designed from 1959.

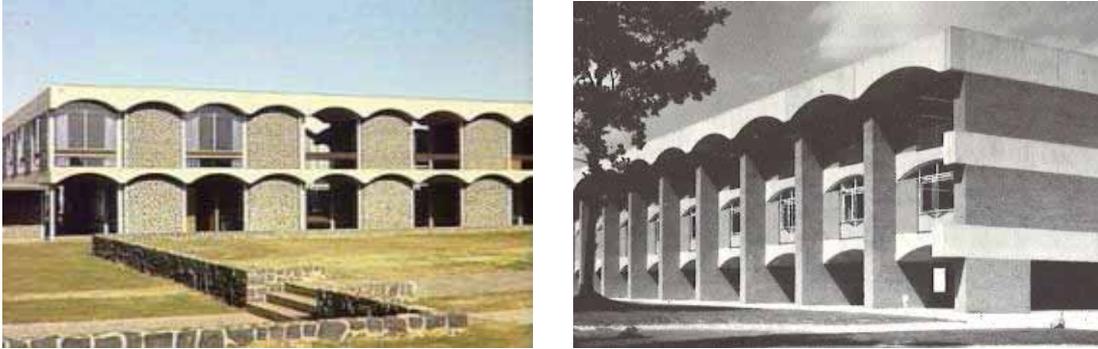


Figure 4-17 Michael Dysart’s Robb College (left) and Basil Spence’s Falmer House (right).
Source: SLV – image no. 22608; *Architecture in Britain Today*, p.14.

At the Australian National University five colleges are located in one precinct and were constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. Several were designed by Sydney based architects. Bruce Hall, the oldest, was designed by Bunning & Madden and completed around 1961. It was designed to accommodate male and female students. Its architecture was influenced by the Internationalist phase of Modernist design, with expressed structural framing, brick and curtain wall infill panels and a shallow pitched gabled roof form. Toad Hall, the last to be built, was designed by noted architect John Andrews and completed in 1975. A self-catering complex, bedrooms are clustered around common areas, kitchens and bathrooms. The exterior is a direct expression of brick and concrete construction. The clusters are organised around stair towers and form a line of interconnected structures. It has been likened to Louis Kahn’s 1965 student residence at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.⁶⁸



Figure 4-18 Bunning & Madden’s Bruce Hall (left) and John Andrews’ Toad Hall (right)
Source: Roy Lumby.

⁶⁸ Andrew Metcalf, *Canberra Architecture*, p.66.

4.5 Schools of Architecture

Apart from the University of Sydney, architecture is offered at the University of NSW, University of Newcastle and University of Technology. The original Faculty of Architecture building at the University of NSW was designed by McConnel Smith & Johnson and completed in 1968. It was restrained in appearance, with a brick and concrete vocabulary. The building has been extensively modified and extended so that its original character is not legible. It is now part of Mitchell Giurgola & Thorp's so-called Red Centre, completed in 1998.

In December 1953 the Newcastle University College, established under the authority of the New South Wales University of Technology, opened at Tighes Hill in suburban Newcastle. Growth in student numbers and community support lead to the College gaining autonomy, becoming the University of Newcastle in January 1965. Amongst the earliest buildings to be constructed was the Faculty of Architecture, designed by the Professor of Architecture at the University, noted Modernist architect Frederick Romberg. The building was designed with a pronounced Sydney School aesthetic, a long structure of brick with timber framed windows and massive tiled roofs. Wide dormers on either side of the ridge bring natural light into the interior. The Faculty has been augmented by two recent buildings of sophisticated design. The 1992 Building Services Corporation Building was designed to contrast with Romberg's original building and is a visually stimulating red-coloured steel building designed by prominent English architect Michael Wilford in association with local architects Sutera Architects Snell. The "big silver box"⁶⁹ of the Architecture Design Studio was designed by Grose Bradley and completed in 1994. The open plan building is simple in form and elegantly detailed.



Figure 4-19 McConnel Smith & Johnson's School of Architecture at the University of NSW (left) and Frederick Romberg's School of Architecture at the University of Newcastle (right).

Source: University of NSW Archives CN 945-9-2-1; Roy Lumby.

⁶⁹ Barry Maitland, *Architecture Newcastle: a guide*, p.182.

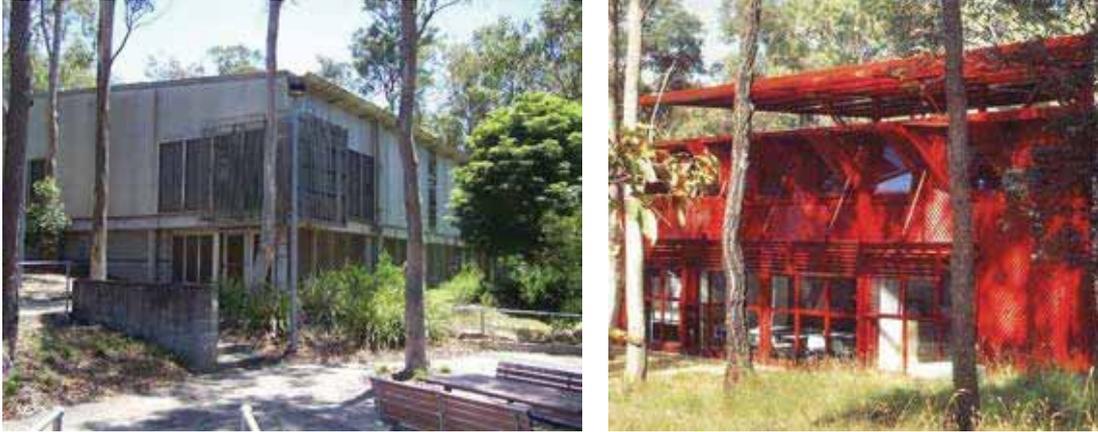


Figure 4-20 Recent additions to the Faculty of Architecture at Newcastle University: the Architecture Design Studio (left) and Building Services Corporation Building (right).
Source: Roy Lumby; *Architecture Australia*, July/August 1992, p.

4.6 Student Unions

Like Wentworth at the University of Sydney, student unions at other universities share the same architect and are outstanding architectural statements. Sidney Ancher, a principal of the firm of Ancher Mortlock Murray & Woolley and an early local Modernist, designed the Union at the Australian National University. Completed in 1964, it reflects the influence of the Modern Movement in its open planning (since lost), expanses of glass, horizontal terraces and sculptural stair. The building has been modified. Ken Woolley's Union at Newcastle University was designed in 1964 and completed in 1970. Like Romberg's Faculty of Architecture, it is an example of Sydney School architecture, an informal rambling brick and precast concrete building with extensive areas of tiled roof punctuated by dormers. The tiles have since been replaced with steel decking. Woolley and fellow director Bryce Mortlock were involved in the design of the Union at Macquarie University, completed in 1969. It is an outstanding example of local Brutalist architecture, with expressive sculptural massing constructed out of rugged board-marked off-form concrete. The building was intended to serve both students and staff because of the relative isolation of the university at that time and was planned around a central service spine with flexible open spaces on either side and broad terraces oriented to the north.



Figure 4-21 The Modernist Union at the Australian National University as originally built.
Source: J R Connor, *A Guide to Canberra Buildings*, p.30.



Figure 4-22 The Unions at Newcastle University (left) and Macquarie University (right):
Source: Roy Lumby.

Perhaps the most distinctive Union was the Roundhouse at the University of NSW. It was intended as the first stage of a larger complex that was to include a theatre wing, outdoor relaxation areas, a swimming pool and squash courts. It had a memorable circular form with radiating cantilevered trusses supporting a shallow dome over a space not unlike that of the International House rotunda. The Roundhouse was an iconic image of the University, presenting a striking contemporary image to busy Anzac Parade.

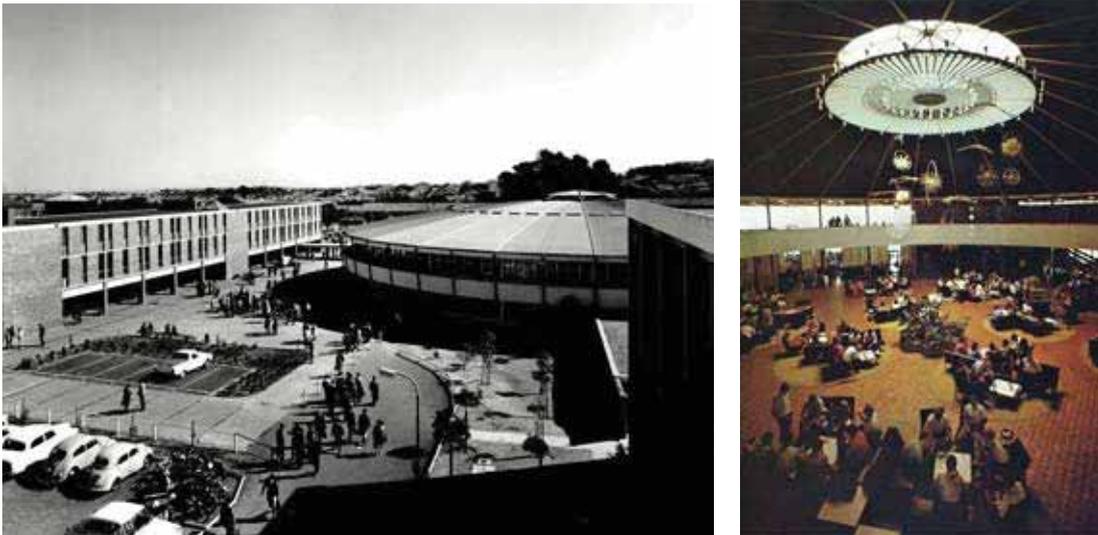


Figure 4-23 The Roundhouse at the University of NSW. McConnel Smith & Johnson's 1964 Blockhouse, built for the Student Union, can be seen at the left of the domed structure (left); central space within the Roundhouse (right).

Source: UNSW Archive image no. 2012-03-28-135847-9; Helmut Gritscher photograph reproduced in *To Sydney With Love* (1968), p.59.

4.7 University Regiment

The University of New South Wales Regiment was originally known as the New South Wales University of Technology Regiment after. Army Headquarters gave its approval to form the unit in July 1951. The regiment was founded along the lines of the Sydney University Regiment. The regiment was renamed the University of New South Wales Regiment when the University changed its name in 1958. The Regiment was first presented with Colours in October 1963 and it became allied to the British Army's Middlesex regiment in 1964. The Regiment had two principal roles - commissioning officers for service in the Army Reserve and to provide military training for students. Since 1989 its role changed to producing officers for the General Reserve.

The Regiment had associations with other universities. The University of Newcastle Company was formed in 1955 for students at the Newcastle College of the University of Technology. Similarly a Company was established at the Wollongong University College in 1967.

The Regiment subsequently raised two new detachments in 2002 at other universities: the Charles Sturt University Detachment at Bathurst, and the Riverina Detachment at Wagga Wagga. The New England University Company was transferred to the University of New South Wales Regiment in November 2001, ending a half-century association with the Sydney University Regiment. The Regiment was also given the responsibility for the University of Western Sydney Company in 2003.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ http://unswr.com/regimental_history.htm, accessed 24 September 2013.

The Regiment occupied a functional and austere two storey red brick buildings away from the main Kensington Campus, which appear to have been constructed during the 1960s.

The University of Melbourne Regiment building in Carlton was constructed during 1964. Photographic records held at the National Archives of Australia suggest that it was designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works. It too was a functional building, but given some distinction by the use of considered proportions and a balance of glazed and solid areas externally.



Figure 4-24 The University of NSW Regiment Building (left) and University of Melbourne Regiment Building (right).

Source: Google Earth; NAA image number B6295, 1079B.

5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

The assessment of significance establishes why is a place of importance to the local and wider community of New South Wales and the relative levels of significance of its components.

Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations. Cultural significance includes a range of ideas or concepts that come together in a particular place. Significance can be embodied in the actual fabric of a place, the setting and context in which it is found, the fit out and items within it, the use of the place and its history, records of use and memories and responses which are made to the place by its direct associated users.

5.2 Previous heritage significance assessments

The Institute Building is the only building along City Road that is identified as a statutory heritage item. However, the development site is in close proximity to the heritage listed terraces in Darlington Road.

5.2.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The first stage of International House has been listed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The statement of significance on the Trust's classification report is as follows:

The International House at the University of Sydney, dating from 1967, is historically significant for being amongst the first university colleges to offer secular accommodation for students in NSW. As part of an international "movement" of "International Houses" begun in the United States in the early twentieth century, International House was deliberately designed to provide more independent, inexpensive and culturally flexible accommodation for a multicultural array of residents of both sexes and all ages, both domestic and international. These consciously 'modern', cosmopolitan social expectations of encouraging interaction and integration between cultures are expressed in the modernist architectural style of the building complex and by its location on the city side of the campus, bounded by busy roads and public transport rather than being located in the more suburban, park-like college precinct.

International House has social significance for its past and present associations with the approximately 4,000 people, representing 93 nationalities, who have so far lived there while studying at the University of Sydney. It has aesthetic significance as a fine example of the Late Twentieth Century International Style, designed by leading Sydney modernist architects Bunning & Madden in 1967, which projects the style's qualities of "precision, sharpness, transparency and spatial quality". It uses pure geometric shapes to distinguish between different functions of the institution — a cylinder for the college's communal spaces and a rectangular prism for the living quarters.

International House occupies a landmark position on a major road heading into the Sydney CBD. It has a high degree of intactness for a 1960s institutional building. It is a representative Sydney example of an international genre of buildings, along with the UNSW International House designed by Edwards Madigan Torzillo [sic] Briggs and constructed also in 1967.

It should be noted that International House at the University of NSW was designed by Peter Hall, not Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs.

5.2.2 Conservation Management Plan Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from Section 5.1 of the Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence Conservation Management Plan (July 1995) written by John Graham & Associates:

The Institute Building and its curtilage are of considerable cultural significance because:

Fabric as evidence:

1. for nearly a century it was the largest institution for deaf, dumb and blind children in Australia and, according to the 1898 Royal Commission, the most successful public charity ...;
2. the prominent siting of the building and the grandeur of the fabric makes it a prime example of the high status usually accorded such charitable institutions in the late nineteenth century;
3. of the way in which its fabric continues to reveal the planning approach chosen for a first class institution of the type and in particular.
 - the bipartite layout of the building and grounds to permit the separation of the sexes in the dormitory, classroom, playground and hospital.
 - the cross ventilation and natural lighting intended to promote a healthy regime.
 - the fine cantilevered stone staircases to ensure separate egress for both boys and girls in the event of fire.
 - the grand main hall, used for art and music classes and recitals, which were important to the cultural development of both the deaf and the blind;

Associations

4. the NSW Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has strong associations with numerous philanthropists including Rev. George King who was a founder of the institution, Sir Arthur Renwick, who supervised the planning and erect ion of the building at Darlington, Thomas Storie Dixson who was also a president of the Institution and after whom the 1930 addition was named, and J R Fairfax who was a member of the Institute committee for a number of years;

Character and quality

5. of the extravagant architecture of the building both as an essay in Late Victorian design and as a major townscape element with an impressive skyline;
6. of the quality of many of its interiors including ceilings, panelling, joinery, tiling, ventilator plates and etched glass in both the north and south wings;

Grounds

7. the perimeter fencing, walling and landscaping which define the setting of the building are important elements of townscape, particularly along City Road where there is a similar treatment to the grounds of St Paul's oval;
8. the polychromatic brickwork and incised masonry of the retaining wall along Darlington Road provide the sole remaining visible evidence of the decorative treatment of the complex which was Backhouse's original aesthetic.

The Superintendent's residence and its curtilage are of considerable cultural significance because:

9. they reflect the importance placed on the Superintendent as symbolic head of the greater family of children;
10. the Superintendent's residence is a competent and intact example of its type, and reflects the public esteem associated with the position.

Darlington Road Terraces

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from Section 4.6 of the 104-119 Darlington Road and 121-123 Darlington Road, Darlington, Conservation Management Plan (December 2008) written by Tanner Architects:

The terrace, constructed by the migrant Swedish builder Alfred Petterson (1854-1923) in 1883, demonstrates the historic development of the suburb of Darlington following the subdivision of the Golden Grove estate in 1880 as a place of residence and the contemporary development of the Eveleigh railway complex nearby as a place of employment. The terrace, comprising nineteen individual dwellings, is representative of late-nineteenth century terraced housing in its scale, layout and decorative details that are indicative of the Victorian Filigree architectural style. Now owned and managed by the University of Sydney and utilised for residential or office accommodation with tertiary education associations, the terrace demonstrates the expansion of the University into the former suburban residential enclave of Darlington and it is an important contributory element in the rare heritage streetscape of Darlington Road within the Darlington Campus of the University of Sydney.

University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan

The Grounds CMP is currently undergoing review.

5.2.3 State Heritage Inventory

There are several listings relating to the Institute Building in the State Heritage Inventory. The following Statements of Significance apply to each listing:

Former Institute for the Deaf Dumb and Blind Group, University of Sydney

The NSW Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was the first school for the deaf in Australia. For nearly a century it was the largest institution for deaf, dumb and blind children in Australia and a successful public charity. The building is a fine example of 19th century charitable institutions and in its development and fabric displays the philosophy, growth and planning of its educational and residential facilities. The Institution had strong associations with well-known philanthropists of the period.

The acquisition of the complex by Sydney University was a significant part of the University's extension beyond its original site, into the formerly residential suburb of Darlington. The retention of the building is representative of changing planning schemes for the University, changing perceptions of the heritage value of Victorian architecture and the development of conservation philosophy and planning.

A fine example of a high Victorian institutional building, whose composition derives from its construction in stages.

The Press Building (former Superintendent's Building) is an example of residential accommodation provided for the head of a large 19th century charitable organisation reflecting the esteem and status associated with the position of Superintendent. A competent and intact example of its type, with associated curtilage and fencing.

Institute Building

The NSW Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was the first school for the deaf in Australia. For nearly a century it was the largest institution for deaf, dumb and blind children in Australia and a successful public charity. The building is a fine example of 19th century charitable institutions and in its development and fabric displays the philosophy, growth and planning of its educational and residential facilities. The Institution had strong associations with well-known philanthropists of the period.

The acquisition of the complex by Sydney University was a significant part of the University's extension beyond its original site, into the formerly residential suburb of Darlington. The retention of the building is representative of changing planning schemes for the University, changing perceptions of the heritage value of Victorian architecture and the development of conservation philosophy and planning.

A fine example of a high Victorian institutional building, whose composition derives from its construction in stages.

Institute Building Grounds

The NSW Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was the first school for the deaf in Australia. For nearly a century it was the largest institution for deaf, dumb and blind children in Australia and a successful public charity.

The building is a fine example of 19th century charitable institutions and in its development and fabric displays the philosophy, growth and planning of its educational and residential facilities. The surviving fencing is an important feature of the Institution indicating the boundaries of the original curtilage.

Retaining evidence of the polychromatic brickwork & associated sandstone detail indicating the status of the institution's importance to the streetscape.

Press Building

An example of residential accommodation provided for the head of a large 19th century charitable organisation reflecting the esteem and status associated with the position of Superintendent. A competent and intact example of its type, with associated curtilage and fencing.

Darlington Road Terraces.

The following individual listings in the State Heritage Inventory apply to the Darlington Road Terraces:

- 86-87 Darlington Road;
- 88 Darlington Road;
- 90-93 Darlington Road;

- 94 Darlington Road;
- 95 Darlington Road;
- 96-103 Darlington Road;
- 104-123 Darlington Road; and
- 124-131 Darlington Road

The Statement of Significance is the same for each listing:

Two storey Victorian terrace associated with the development of the Golden Grove Estate and the expansion of workers housing related to the development of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops in the 1880s and 1890s.

5.3 Assessment of City Road buildings against criteria

The following assessment uses the framework for the assessment of heritage significance provided by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now the NSW Department of Planning) in the guidelines used in the NSW Heritage Manual. In this framework, places are assessed in accordance with the defined set of criteria set out below. The assessment also builds on the assessment included in the 2004 CMP.

5.3.1 International House

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

International House provides evidence of the importance and influence of the Colombo Plan in education and in fostering friendly and meaningful relations between Australia and Asian countries.

International House, particularly the rotunda and residential tower is a significant element in a nation-wide movement to establish International Houses during the 1950s.

International House is evidence of the important role played by community groups in achieving worthwhile projects to provide important benefits. Divisions of Rotary were notable supporters of the project.

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

The 1967 components of International House are associated with the prominent architectural firm of Bunning & Madden, but designed several years after the death of Charles Madden.

The 1970 and 1979 additions have associations with Tom O'Mahony, an architect of some significance.

The Maze Wing is associated with the architectural practice of Philip Cox, who has been prominent since the mid 1960s and whose office has designed many buildings of a high architectural standard and significance.

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

The configuration of the original section of International House, that is the low circular communal building with the residential slab block rising behind it, was a response to the site conditions imposed by the road network as it then existed in this part of Darlington that produced a memorable building composition. It demonstrates the influence of the Modern Movement on post World War II architecture in NSW.

Although the A P Elkin Wing is associated with Tom O'Mahony's architectural practice, its architecture is functional and unassuming. The building does not demonstrate a high level of aesthetic excellence and is of lower architectural quality than the 1967 buildings.

Although the Maze Wing is associated with an important architectural practice, it is not considered to be one of its major works.

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

The initial phase of International House has associations with Rotary.

International House is likely to have special meanings for students who resided there and for local students who benefited from the social and cultural exchanges that it facilitated.

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

International House contributes to an understanding of the cultural and political history of NSW during the post World War II era.

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

The 1967 components of International House were the first of this type of facility to be completed at a university in NSW. The integrity of the rotunda and tower both externally and internally allow the significance of the place to be meaningfully interpreted.

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

The original sections of International House are representative of collegiate architecture in the post war period, demonstrating a restrained but effective interpretation of Modern Movement architecture.

The place as a whole is representative of collegiate architecture during the second half of the 20th century.

5.3.2 Wilkinson Building

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

The Wilkinson Building has some historical significance because the Faculty of Architecture was the first to be transferred to Darlington. The building's initial phase, some of which is still evident, marked the commencement of development on the Darlington Campus

The 1972 alterations and additions have minor historical significance because they were the last works to be completed in the great building program that extended over 20 years from the mid 1950s to the mid 1970s of 1958-1976

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

Although the building has some associations with architect Eric Andrew, there is relatively little extant fabric in evidence of the building that is credited to him.

The building has associations with the highly regarded architect Peter Johnson and the influential firm of which he was a principal, McConnel Smith & Johnson.

The Lloyd Rees sculpture by Stephen Walker commemorates the important role that Rees played in the education of architecture students at the University.

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

The Wilkinson Building demonstrates several characteristics of the Brutalist style, such as extensive use of off-form concrete and expressive building forms and details. The building has some dramatic spaces, especially those relating to vertical circulation from the Maze Crescent entry.

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

The building has some social significance because of the number of architects, some of whom have achieved prominence, who have been educated here.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled. Although it may have some rarity as a purpose designed building for the instruction of architecture, this characteristic is common to other university buildings designed to suit the special needs of their Faculty. The design of the building in some regards is similar to those that were constructed in the Engineering Precinct.

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

The Wilkinson Building is representative of Brutalist style buildings erected at universities and colleges of advanced education during the 1960s and 1970s. Its integrity has been diminished by recent internal refurbishment.

5.3.3 Wentworth Building

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

The Wentworth Building is significant in the history of the University of Sydney because it was the first union building to house both male and female students and marks the formation of the University of Sydney Union, out of the male Sydney University Union and the Sydney University Women's Union.

The building marks an important endeavour to link the Darlington and Camperdown campuses of the University, thus relating the new campus to the established campus. The role of the building as a pivotal element in the movement of students between the Darlington and Camperdown Campus has been diminished by the removal of the 1960s bridge and the recent deflection of the main path of travel via the Central Building.

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

The original section of the Wentworth Building was designed by architect Ken Woolley, one of the most influential and important architects to have practiced in NSW from the second half of the twentieth century.

The Phil Jones Garden commemorates the important historic associations that Jones had with the Student Union at the University of Sydney for many years.

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

The original section of the Wentworth Building is an outstanding example of the Brutalist aesthetic, demonstrating a skilful adaptation of a notable British precedent (Denys Lasdun's College of Physicians in London).

Whilst the second and third stages of the building maintain the Brutalist aesthetic, they are not considered to be of the same calibre as the original portion.

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

Whilst the Wentworth Building has been a centre for students to interact socially and make use of its amenities, it lacks the associations and historical presence of other Union buildings on the Camperdown campus such as Manning and Holme.

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

The Wentworth Building provides evidence of the changing nature of student life and amenities at universities during the second half of the 20th century, and the changing nature of the relationship between female students and university life.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled. While the Wentworth Building, especially its original section, is a fine example of this type of building, equally distinctive and architecturally accomplished unions were built at Macquarie and Newcastle universities. Significantly, they were also designed by Ken Woolley.

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

Despite subsequent modifications, the Wentworth Building is a good representative example of this building type.

5.3.4 Merewether Building

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

The Merewether Building furnishes some evidence of the consolidation of the University of Sydney and the Darlington Campus during the 1960s. It has little or no other historical significance.

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

The building is the work of architect Eric Andrew. However, it is not regarded as an outstanding building or a better example of his work.

There are likely to have been prominent people educated in the building who have become prominent in their field, but this is a possibility with all of teaching buildings at universities.

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

The building is not considered to fulfil this criterion. Its architectural design is, when compared to contemporary buildings at the University of Sydney such as International House, Fisher Library and the

buildings in the Engineering Precinct, restrained and conservative, with little special character apart from some pleasing brick detailing.

The sculptures by Stephen Walker and Louis Haddad are a significant component of Merewether and aesthetically significant as works of art. The Haddad work was purchased by the Faculty of Economics and Business.

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

This criterion may not be fulfilled. It is possible that the building has special associations with past and present students.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled.

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

The Merewether Building is at best representative of University architecture from the post war period.

5.3.5 University Regiment

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

Whilst the University Regiment has strong historical associations with the University, it has only occupied the premises on City Road since 1964. The occupation of the building by the Regiment will shortly cease.

The site of the University Regiment's Building has some historical importance because a part of it was the site of the Institute for the Adult Deaf, which was constructed in 1902 and demolished around 1962 to make way for the Regiment Building.

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

The University Regiment Building was designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing, which is understood to have designed buildings for other University Regiments in other cities. The building for the Melbourne University regiment is amongst the more distinctive of these.

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

The building demonstrates typical characteristics, detailing and finishes of institutional buildings informed by the influence of the Modern Movement during the first half of the 1960s. It is not an outstanding example of this typology.

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

Whilst the University Regiment has important and special associations with the University of Sydney, these are not likely to extend to this building, which is on the periphery of the Campus. There are significant moveable items on the Camperdown Campus, such as the Regiment's Colours, that provide evidence of the social significance of the Regiment.

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

This criterion is not fulfilled.

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

Although it could be argued that the building is a rare example of a purpose-designed building for the use of a university regiment, its architectural expression, planning and level of finish is representative rather than rare. There is nothing in the actual architecture of the building to suggest the purpose for which it was designed.

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

The University Regiment Building is at best a representative example of institutional architecture from the first half of the 1960s and of this particular building typology.

5.4 Relative Heritage Significance

The key elements of a place contribute to its heritage significance, although loss of integrity or poor condition may diminish significance. Understanding the importance of the contribution that key elements make to the heritage significance of a place assists with determining appropriate future actions for them.

The Heritage Branch, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, has established gradings of significance to facilitate this process. The table below sets out these gradings, which have been modified to suit the University of Sydney.

Significance	Justification
Exceptional	Item that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of the University of Sydney. It exhibits a high degree of integrity with alterations minor in nature and generally reversible. Its demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of the University of Sydney.
High	Item that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of the University of Sydney. It may have alterations that do not detract from its significance. Its demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of the University of Sydney.
Moderate	Item that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of the University of Sydney. It may have undergone considerable alteration that detracts from its significance. Its demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration may diminish the heritage significance of the University of Sydney.
Little	Item that makes only a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of the University of Sydney. It may have undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret. Its demolition/removal would not diminish the heritage significance of the University of Sydney (or element).
Intrusive	Element that adversely impacts the overall heritage significance of the University of Sydney and/or other elements of heritage significance. Its demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance of the University of Sydney and/or the heritage significance of other elements.

Exceptional heritage significance

None of the items that form the subject of this report have Exceptional heritage significance.

High heritage significance

The rotunda and 1967 residential block of International House are considered to have High heritage significance because of their historical, architectural and social associations.

Moderate heritage significance

The 1972 section of the Wentworth Building is considered to have Moderate heritage significance. Although it has historical significance and is associated with an important architect, later changes to the building have impacted on its overall level of heritage significance.

The Wilkinson Building is considered to have Moderate heritage significance. It is associated with a prominent firm of architects and has some aesthetic and historical significance but its overall heritage significance has been diminished by later modifications.

Little heritage significance

The Merewether Building is considered to have Little overall heritage significance. While it is associated with an architect of some note, it makes only a minor contribution to the history of the University and to the fabric of the Darlington campus and has only moderate aesthetic significance as a building.

The University Regiment Building is considered to have Little heritage significance.

The 1987 and 1991-92 additions to the Wentworth Building have Little heritage significance.

The A P Elkin and W H Maze Wings at International House are considered to have Little heritage significance. The A P Elkin Wing is associated with an architect of some note but is architecturally nondescript. The W H Maze Wing is associated with a prominent firm of architects and has some architectural merit. Neither building contributes notably to an understanding of the heritage significance of International House and neither has historical importance.

Intrusive

None of the items that form the subject of this report are considered Intrusive.

6 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program

The University of Sydney's Campus Improvement Program (CIP) is a development implementation framework informed by a range of strategies intended to position the University of Sydney as Australia's leading teaching, learning and research institution. It has established a seven year program extending from 2014 to 2020 for the delivery of its objectives, which include:

- Integration and streamlining the provision of services and facilities;
- Supporting the undertaking of world class teaching and research;
- Attracting the best students and staff;
- Providing a significant increase in affordable student accommodation on campus;
- Furnishing the opportunity for multi-disciplinary facilities and delivery of efficiencies through co-location; and
- Demonstrating respect for the significance of the established environment.

A number of outcomes are perceived:

- Rationalisation of a range of building, public domain and access opportunities;
- Assisting collaboration in research, learning and teaching through co-location of faculties and resource sharing, which is envisaged as assisting the University retaining and improving its status as a world class educational and research institution;
- Student accommodation is intended to provide a unique campus living experience, as well as easing pressure on the local rental market and provide affordable options for students. Improvements in permeability across and into the campus is intended to link in to City of Sydney pedestrian and bicycle networks and reduce reliance on private vehicle usage. The local community will also benefit by improved access to University facilities;
- Retention of students on campus on a more permanent basis will benefit local businesses and improve safety and surveillance by the increase of population on the campus;
- The rationalisation of land uses will deliver financial savings through the removal of unnecessary silos and duplication of facilities;
- The CIP will provide greater opportunities for shared facilities and administration of facilities and services. The effectiveness of the campus will be enhanced through common physical and IT access to shared research disciplines;
- The CIP will implement the University of Sydney's Sustainability Strategy by the delivery of future development projects that will reduce tenant utility and transport costs and will improve affordability.

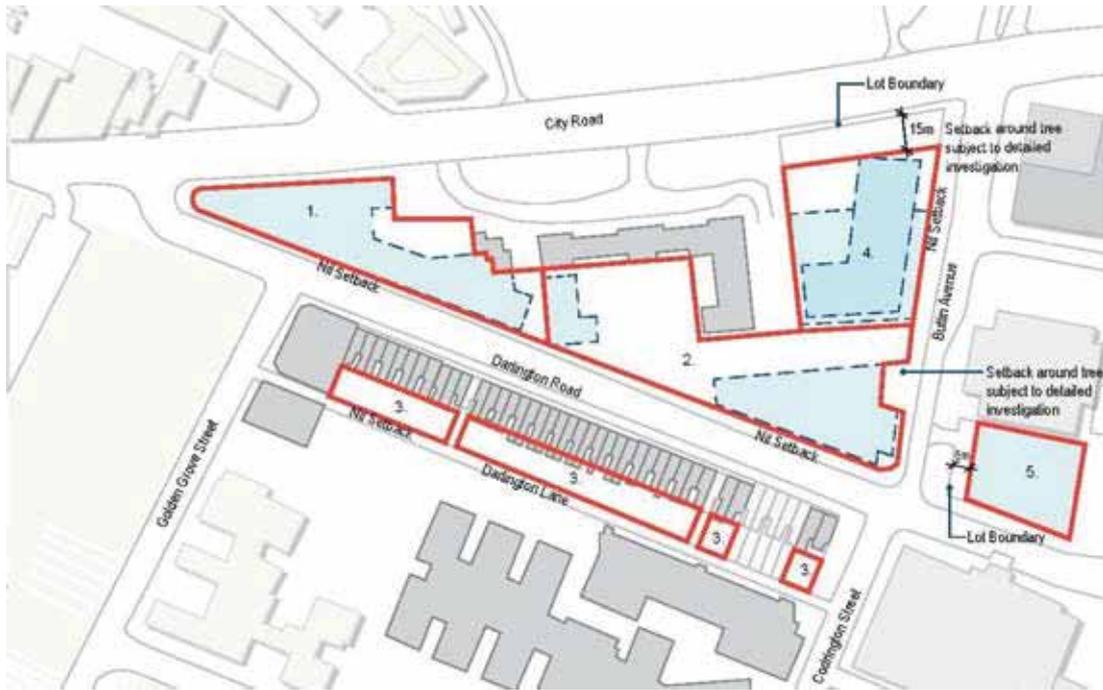


Figure 6-2 Merewether Precinct: footprint of proposed development (indicated by red outline).
Source: University of Sydney.

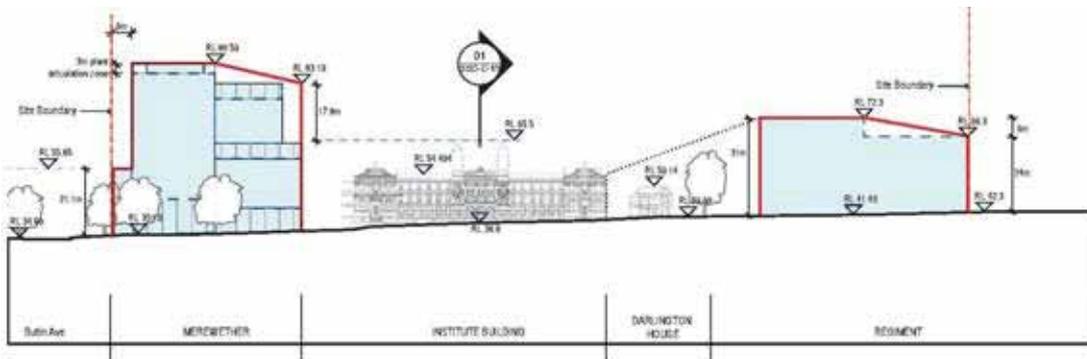


Figure 6-3 Merewether Precinct: City Road elevation, proposed development.
Source: University of Sydney.



Figure 6-6 City Road Precinct: footprint of proposed development (indicated by red outline).
Source: University of Sydney.

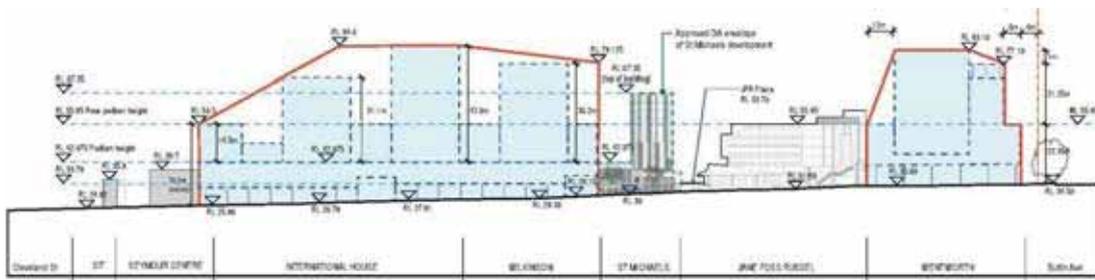


Figure 6-7 City Road Precinct: City Road elevation, proposed development.
Source: University of Sydney.

7 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT: PRECINCT A - MEREWETHER

7.1 NSW Heritage Office Model Questions

The assessment of heritage impacts has been undertaken in reference to the model questions given in the NSW Heritage Office's publication *'Statements of Heritage Impacts'*.

Demolition of a building or structure	✓
Minor partial demolition	×
Major partial demolition	×
Change of use	×
Minor additions	×
Major additions	×
New development adjacent to a heritage item	✓
Subdivision	×
Repainting	×
Re-roofing/re-cladding	×
New services	×
Fire upgrading	×
New landscape works and features	×
Tree removal or replacement	×
New signage	×

Demolition of a building or structure

Question: Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?

Discussion:

The Institute Building, Superintendent's Residence and Darlington Road Terraces are retained.

The development proposal does not include retention of the Merewether Building and the University Regiment. There is no heritage impact arising simply from their demolitions.

The intention to demolish palisade fencing along Butlin Avenue, presently associated with the Merewether Building and historically associated with the Institute Building, is a negative impact. The extent of demolition should be considered when a scheme for redevelopment is finalised so that it can be minimised and specifically related to the design of the building.

Question: Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?

Discussion:

The development proposal does not involve demolition of heritage items included in statutory planning instruments.

Question: Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?

Discussion:

The Campus Improvement Program does not envisage retention of the buildings that are proposed for demolition. Their demolition is required to achieve its full objectives as well as the objectives of this development proposal.

Question: Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?

Discussion:

The design development of the building envelopes in the Merewether Precinct was undertaken prior to the preparation of this report.

New development adjacent to a heritage item

Question: How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?

Discussion:

The building envelopes have been formulated with setbacks in massing and sight planes so as to minimise the impacts of future buildings on heritage items on the Institute site and the Darlington Road terraces. Setbacks from site boundaries along City Road and in building masses will also reduce any impacts on the University of Sydney Conservation Area.

Building heights are also controlled by the envelopes. However, the height of future buildings in combination with their footprints and location adjacent to heritage items on the Institute Building site may have a negative impact on these items, especially the Superintendent's Residence.

Question: Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?

Discussion:

The envelopes have been developed as controls for future development in the Darlington Campus that is intended to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Campus Improvement Program.

Question: How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?

Discussion:

The curtilage around the heritage items will allow the Darlington Road Terraces to retain their heritage significance, including their relationship to Darlington Road.

The curtilage around the Institute Building will allow it to be read as a free-standing building. However, the scale of the buildings accommodated by the proposed envelopes will impact on its contribution to City Road and views to the building. The Merewether Building and the University Regiment are considerably lower than the potential new buildings, which enhances its presence and historical landmark role. This will be diminished in the future if the full potential of the building envelopes is realised.

The proposed envelope for the redevelopment of the University Regiment has the potential to negatively impact on the curtilage of the Superintendent's Residence, particularly on the Darlington Road side of the site.

Question: How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?

Discussion:

The proposed envelopes allow future development that has greater bulk and height than existing development, which will impact on views to and from remaining heritage items in their vicinity. An endeavour is made to reduce these impacts through setbacks from boundaries and in building mass. Views to the rear of the Institute Building have the potential to be enhanced by the proposal.

Question: Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

Discussion:

European archaeological impacts form the subject of a separate report.

In reference to Aboriginal archaeology, The University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence (October 2013) Report, written by Godden Mackay Logan concludes that the Merewether Precinct is heavily disturbed with low potential to preserve intact subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

Question: Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?

Discussion:

The proposed development consists of envelopes that are intended to constrain and regulate future development and use across the City Road edge of the Darlington Campus. There is insufficient information on the form and detailing of future buildings, other than aspects addressed elsewhere in this section of the Heritage Impact Assessment, to determine the impacts of these buildings on the Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence.

Question: Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?

Discussion:

Proposed future development is unlikely to dominate the Darlington Road Terraces because of the setbacks and height planes established by building envelopes.

There is some potential for future development to dominate the Institute Building because of the height and bulk of the proposed building envelope on the Merewether site. This potential is greater for the Superintendent's Residence because of the proximity and scale of the proposed building envelope for the regiment site.

Question: Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?

Discussion:

Future development, as guided by the building envelopes, will not affect public and user appreciation of the significance of the Darlington Road Terraces, although it will have some impact on the Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence because of modifications to their setting.

7.2 Conservation Management Plan

7.2.1 Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence CMP

The development proposal has been assessed against the relevant conservation policies included in the CMP

Conservation Policy	Discussion
<p><i>Policy 32</i></p> <p><i>The perimeter walling and fencing should be conserved.</i></p>	<p>It is intended to remove fencing along Butlin Avenue and a section of the wall along Darlington Road. This is considered to be a negative heritage impact. However, assessment of impacts can only be determined when the proposed development of the site is finalised and the extent of demolition known.</p>
<p><i>Policy 39</i></p> <p><i>The curtilage to the superintendent's residence which includes the front garden as far as the southern boundary of the site and the area originally fenced at the rear, should be conserved.</i></p>	<p>The building envelope for the Regiment site, which also includes the western section of the Institute site, has the potential to negatively impact on the curtilage of the superintendent's residence.</p>
<p><i>Policy 48</i></p> <p><i>The area behind the main building and the wall to Darlington Road is appropriate for future development, provided:</i></p> <p><i>(i) the existing pre-1893 fabric, namely the main building, school building (ground floor), main hall and hospital, is conserved;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) the new work does not obstruct natural ventilation or light to the existing nineteenth century buildings;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) any new building is similar in scale to the Institute;</i></p> <p><i>(iv) the dual courtyard is retained;</i></p> <p><i>(v) any new free-standing building within the courtyard is symmetrical about the central axis.</i></p>	<p>In principal the proposed building envelope behind the Institute allow the objectives of this policy to be achieved. The scale and foot print of the envelope are consistent with the policy. It does not include a free-standing building within the courtyard.</p>

Conservation Policy	Discussion
<p><i>Policy 50</i></p> <p><i>The Sydney University Regiment site is appropriate for future development, provided:</i></p> <p><i>(i) the perimeter walling is retained and the perimeter planting extended;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) the new building is aligned to both City and Darlington Road;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) any new building is similar in scale to the Institute.</i></p>	<p>The building envelope generally complies with this policy in terms of footprint and alignment with both roads. The height and scale of future building may be greater than that of the Institute Building, although the section along City Road is set well back from the item and the section along Darlington Road steps down to a comparable scale.</p> <p>It should be noted that the wall around the Regiment site is contemporary with the Regiment Building. It does not have the same level of heritage significance as the wall around the Institute site. Any future walling around the Regiment site would be part of a separate application.</p> <p>The Institute of the Adult Deaf Building that formerly occupied the site was an important townscape element that defined the intersection of City and Darlington Roads. There is the opportunity to regain this townscape quality in future development.</p>
<p><i>Policy 51</i></p> <p><i>The northern portion of the site currently occupied by the Merewether building is appropriate for future development, provided:</i></p> <p><i>(i) the original alignment of the roadway is reinstated.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) views to the Institute building along City Road are preserved.</i></p> <p><i>(iii) any new building is similar in scale to the Institute.</i></p>	<p>The proposal does not comply with aspects of this policy – the alignment of Butlin Avenue is unchanged, the potential building described by the proposed envelope is larger in scale than the Institute Building, which in turn will impact on views to it from certain vantage points on City Road most particularly along the City Road boundary of the Merewether Building approaching the Institute.</p>

7.2.2 Darlington Road Terraces CMP

Policy 21 in the CMP relates to new development and states:

New development should only be undertaken in response to specific proposals generated by Campus 2020. Such development must not detrimentally impact on the cultural significance of the terrace as a whole and its components.

The proposed development describes an envelope for new student housing at the rear of the Darlington Road Terraces. In principal it conforms to the envelope described in Campus 2020. The height of the envelope is comparable to the height of the terraces. However, the footprint of the envelope appears to fill

the rear yard of the terraces, leaving only a light court defined by the service wing of the terraces. The footprint may result in a negative impact on the houses by obscuring their original form.

7.2.3 University of Sydney Grounds CMP

This CMP is presently under review.

7.3 Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

Section 5.10 Heritage conservation of the LEP contains heritage provisions. The development proposal has been assessed against the relevant provisions.

Section 5.10 Provisions	Discussion
<p>5.10(1) Objectives</p> <p><i>The objectives of this clause are as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the City of Sydney,</i></p> <p><i>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,</i></p> <p><i>(c) to conserve archaeological sites,</i></p> <p><i>(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.</i></p>	<p>The proposed development complies with the objectives in that heritage items included in Schedule 5 of the LEP are retained and conserved. Potential impacts on their setting and views are discussed elsewhere in the Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Potential archaeological impacts are the subject of a separate report.</p> <p>Potential impacts on Aboriginal archaeology are the subject of a separate report, although it should be noted that the various sites of proposed buildings are considered to have low potential for intact subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>5.10(2) Requirement for consent</p> <p><i>Development consent is required for any of the following:</i></p> <p><i>(e) erecting a building on land:</i></p> <p><i>(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.</i></p>	<p>Although development consent is generally required for the proposed development, this provision applies to development in the vicinity of the Institute Building and Superintendent's Residence. This report has been prepared to form part of a development application for the proposal.</p>
<p>5.10 (4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance</p> <p><i>The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).</i></p>	<p>This Heritage Impact Statement has been written to assist in the evaluation of the impacts of the proposed development on heritage items and conservation areas in its vicinity.</p>

Section 5.10 Provisions	Discussion
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5.10 (5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development: Refer to the preceding discussion.

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

7.4 Sydney Development Control Plan 2012

The Darlington Campus is not part of the University of Sydney Conservation Area 9 (Heritage Map - Sheet HER_009) but is adjacent to several conservation areas.

Section 2 of the DCP contains character statements for various localities within the local government area. The Darlington Campus is located within the University of Sydney/Royal Prince Alfred Hospital locality:

Section 2.3.5 Locality Statement University of Sydney/Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

This locality is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Missenden Road to the west, City Road and Shepherd Street to the east and Abercrombie Street, Darlington Road and Carillon Avenue to the south.

The University of Sydney and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital will continue to play significant roles in the city as specialised centres for education, research and health. Their heritage values are to be conserved and supplemented by contemporary facilities. Renewal of the campus grounds is to include strong connections to surrounding areas with a network of walking and bicycle links. The boundaries of the campus are to be improved with landscaping particularly along Shepherd Street, Darlington. The connection to the emerging cultural precinct at Eveleigh Railway workshops is to be reinforced.

The proposal has been assessed against the principles that apply to the University of Sydney Conservation Area.

Locality principle	Discussion
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(a) Development must achieve and satisfy the outcomes expressed in the character statement and supporting principles.	The proposal acknowledges pedestrian links as an important planning principle. It provides the potential to satisfy a number of these outcomes.
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(b) Development is to respond to and complement heritage items and contributory buildings within heritage conservation areas, including streetscapes and lanes.	The proposal endeavours to link development along City Road with important views and visual links to the Camperdown Campus, which will provide greater coherence and visual relationship
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Locality principle	Discussion
	between the two campuses.
(c) Enhance the university's landscape campus setting and provide a more legible internal street and pedestrian network.	The proposal provides the opportunity to initiate a more legible internal street and pedestrian network.
(d) Encourage landscaping of the university's campus boundaries to improve the interface to adjacent neighbourhoods.	There is the potential to achieve this principle in future development.
(e) Enhance local and regional vistas to landmark buildings within the University of Sydney campuses, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital campus and Victoria Park.	The proposal identifies key views and contextual relationships between significant components of the University of Sydney and addresses them as a planning parameter.
(f) Retain views from the University of Sydney campus across Victoria Park.	This principle is not applicable.
(g) Improve pedestrian and bike links through the University of Sydney, Victoria Park and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.	The proposal provides for pedestrian access and movement across and through the development site, linking it to other parts of the Darlington Campus.
(i) New University development adjoining the surrounding neighbourhoods is to step down to the scale of those streets and the predominant scale of adjoining heritage conservation areas	Building envelopes have been designed to step down where they abut significant buildings. This principle has also been used where future buildings are located near neighbouring conservation areas.
(j) Provide sufficient curtilage around existing significant buildings, structures and landscape elements to maintain their setting.	Refer to discussion elsewhere in this section of the report.

Section 3.9.5 of the DCP contains provisions relating to heritage items, some of which are applicable to the proposed development:

3.9.5 (1) Development affecting a heritage item is to:

- (c) enable the interpretation of each of the significant values of the item through the treatment of the item's fabric, spaces and setting; and
- (f) not reduce or obscure the heritage significance of the item.

Whilst the proposed building envelopes endeavour to minimise impacts through vertical and horizontal setbacks and by relating building heights to elements such as the Institute's towers. Future development will impact on the setting of heritage items because its scale and form is greater than that which presently exists.

8 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT: PRECINCT B – CITY ROAD

8.1 NSW Heritage Office Model Questions

The assessment of heritage impacts has been undertaken in reference to the model questions given in the NSW Heritage Office's publication *'Statements of Heritage Impacts'*.

Demolition of a building or structure	✓
Minor partial demolition	×
Major partial demolition	×
Change of use	×
Minor additions	×
Major additions	×
New development adjacent to a heritage item	✓
Subdivision	×
Repainting	×
Re-roofing/re-cladding	×
New services	×
Fire upgrading	×
New landscape works and features	×
Tree removal or replacement	×
New signage	×

Demolition of a building or structure

Question: Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?

Discussion:

The development proposal does not retain International House or the Wilkinson Building. It is recommended that the retention of the original section of International House, consisting of the rotunda and slab block, and the original section of Wentworth, is investigated and their adaptive reuse potential evaluated. They are considered to have sufficient heritage significance to warrant such action. There is no heritage impact arising from other demolitions.

Question: Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?

Discussion:

The development proposal does not involve demolition of heritage items included in statutory planning instruments. Future development is proposed for remaining sites along City Road, other than the recently completed Jane Foss Russel Building and the site of St Michael's College, which is currently being redeveloped. The development proposal does not envisage retention of any components of International House or the Wentworth Building, which are not included on statutory listings and have been identified as having some heritage significance in this report.

Question: Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?

Discussion:

The Campus Improvement Plan does not envisage retention of the buildings that are proposed for demolition. Their demolition is required to achieve its full objectives as well as the objectives of this development proposal. However, it is recommended that an assessment of the potential for adaptive reuse of those buildings identified as having heritage significance in this report (the original stages of International House and the Wentworth Building) should be undertaken.

Question: Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?

Discussion:

The design development of the building envelopes along City Road was undertaken prior to the preparation of this report.

New development adjacent to a heritage item

Question: How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?

Discussion:

The building envelopes have been formulated with setbacks in massing and sight planes so as to minimise the impacts of future buildings on the University of Sydney Conservation Area.

Question: Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?

Discussion:

The envelopes have been developed as controls for future development in the Darlington Campus that is intended to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Campus Improvement Plan.

Question: How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?

Discussion:

The curtilage of the University of Sydney Conservation Area is considered sufficient to minimise any impacts, allied to the controls imposed by building envelopes.

Question: How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?

Discussion:

The proposed envelopes allow future development that has greater bulk and height than existing development along City Road. However, the proposed buildings will be separated from the University of Sydney Conservation Area by the width of City Road, and are located on its periphery.

Question: Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

Discussion:

European archaeological impacts form the subject of a separate report.

In reference to Aboriginal archaeology, The University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence (October 2013) Report, written by Godden Mackay Logan concludes that the City Road Precinct has been heavily disturbed with low to nil potential to preserve intact subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

Question: Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?

Discussion:

The proposed development consists of envelopes that are intended to constrain and regulate future development and use across the City Road edge of the Darlington Campus. There is insufficient information on the form and detailing of future buildings, other than aspects addressed elsewhere in this section of the Heritage Impact Assessment, to determine the impacts of these buildings on heritage items in their vicinity.

Question: Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?

Discussion:

Future development is unlikely to impact on the University of Sydney Conservation Area because of its location relative to it. It should be noted that aspects of the proposal carefully relate future new development to important view corridors in the Camperdown Campus.

Question: Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?

Discussion:

Future development, as guided by the building envelopes, will not affect public and user appreciation of the significance of the University of Sydney Conservation Area.

The significant sections of International House and the Wentworth Building are likely to be demolished if the full potential of the envelopes is realised.

8.2 University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan

This CMP is presently under review.

8.3 Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

Section 5.10 Heritage conservation of the LEP contains heritage provisions. The development proposal has been assessed against the relevant provisions in the LEP.

Section 5.10 Provisions	Discussion
<p>5.10(1) Objectives</p> <p><i>The objectives of this clause are as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the City of Sydney,</i></p> <p><i>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,</i></p> <p><i>(c) to conserve archaeological sites,</i></p> <p><i>(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.</i></p>	<p>The proposed development complies with the objectives in that heritage items included in Schedule 5 of the LEP are retained and conserved. Potential impacts on their setting and views are discussed elsewhere in the Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Potential archaeological impacts are the subject of a separate report.</p> <p>Potential impacts on Aboriginal archaeology are the subject of a separate report, although it should be noted that the various sites of proposed buildings are considered to have low potential for intact subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>5.10(2) Requirement for consent</p> <p><i>Development consent is required for any of the following:</i></p> <p><i>(e) erecting a building on land:</i></p> <p><i>(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.</i></p>	<p>Development consent is generally required for the proposed development. This report has been prepared to form part of a development application for the proposal.</p>
<p>5.10 (4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance</p> <p><i>The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).</i></p>	<p>This Heritage Impact Statement has been written to assist in the evaluation of the impacts of the proposed development on heritage items and conservation areas in its vicinity.</p>

Section 5.10 Provisions	Discussion
<p>5.10 (5) Heritage assessment <i>The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:</i></p> <p><i>(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or</i></p> <p><i>(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or</i></p> <p><i>(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),</i></p> <p><i>require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.</i></p>	<p>Refer to the preceding discussion.</p>

8.4 Sydney Development Control Plan 2012

The Darlington Campus is not part of the University of Sydney Conservation Area 9 (Heritage Map - Sheet HER_009) but is adjacent to several conservation areas.

Section 2 of the DCP contains character statements for various localities within the local government area. The Darlington Campus is located within the University of Sydney/Royal Prince Alfred Hospital locality:

Section 2.3.5 Locality Statement University of Sydney/Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

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The University of Sydney and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital will continue to play significant roles in the city as specialised centres for education, research and health. Their heritage values are to be conserved and supplemented by contemporary facilities. Renewal of the campus grounds is to include strong connections to surrounding areas with a network of walking and bicycle links. The boundaries of the campus are to be improved with landscaping particularly along Shepherd Street, Darlington. The connection to the emerging cultural precinct at Eveleigh Railway workshops is to be reinforced.

The proposal has been assessed against the principles that apply to the University of Sydney.

Locality principle	Discussion
<p>(a) Development must achieve and satisfy the outcomes expressed in the character statement and supporting principles.</p>	<p>The proposal acknowledges pedestrian links as an important planning principle. It provides the potential to satisfy a number of these outcomes.</p>
<p>(b) Development is to respond to and complement heritage items and contributory buildings within heritage conservation areas, including streetscapes and lanes.</p>	<p>The proposal endeavours to link development along City Road with important views and visual links to the Camperdown Campus, which will provide greater coherence and visual relationship between the two campuses.</p>

Locality principle	Discussion
(c) Enhance the university's landscape campus setting and provide a more legible internal street and pedestrian network.	The proposal provides the opportunity to initiate a more legible internal street and pedestrian network.
(d) Encourage landscaping of the university's campus boundaries to improve the interface to adjacent neighbourhoods.	There is the potential to achieve this principle in future development.
(e) Enhance local and regional vistas to landmark buildings within the University of Sydney campuses, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital campus and Victoria Park.	The proposal identifies key views and contextual relationships between significant components of the University and addresses them as a planning parameter.
(g) Improve pedestrian and bike links through the University of Sydney, Victoria Park and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.	The proposal provides for pedestrian access and movement across and through the development site, linking it to other parts of the Darlington Campus.
(i) New University development adjoining the surrounding neighbourhoods is to step down to the scale of those streets and the predominant scale of adjoining heritage conservation areas	Building envelopes have been designed to step down where they abut significant buildings. This principle has also been used where future buildings are located near neighbouring conservation areas.
(j) Provide sufficient curtilage around existing significant buildings, structures and landscape elements to maintain their setting.	Refer to discussion elsewhere in this section of the report.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

The proposed development consists of envelopes defining limits to future buildings on the Merewether and City Road Precincts. The impacts of these buildings can only be evaluated once definitive proposals are in place. However, there are some impacts that can be determined by the proposal:

- There is no heritage impact resulting from the demolition of the Wilkinson, Merewether and Regiment Buildings only;
- There is no heritage impact resulting from the demolition of later additions to the original sections of International House and the Wentworth Building;
- The demolition of the original sections of International House and the Wentworth Building is a negative heritage impact both in terms of the loss of the buildings and on the University of Sydney campus as a whole;
- The demolition of fencing associated with the Institute Building on Butlin Avenue is a potentially negative heritage impact. While it is proposed, there is no application for its actual removal in place at this time;
- The proposed building envelopes have the potential to create negative heritage impacts on the Institute Building. These impacts, if any, can only be determined once detailed designs for buildings on the Merewether and Regiment sites are finalised.

9.2 Recommendations

The following actions are recommended:

- Of the buildings evaluated in this report, the original section of International House, consisting of the rotunda and residential slab block, has the highest level of heritage significance. It is significant historically, socially and architecturally. The original section of the Wentworth Building is also significant for historical and architectural reasons. It is recommended that a thorough investigation is made of the potential for adaptive reuse and retention of these buildings. It needs to be demonstrated convincingly that these buildings cannot be retained and reused before consideration is given to their demolition;
- The maximum amount of 19th century palisade fencing around the Merewether site should be retained and conserved as part of the development. The clear need for partial demolition needs to be demonstrated in the detailed designs for the Merewether site;
- Undertake consultation with the Business School if it was decided to relocating the two sculptures in the Merewether courtyard to another part of the University of Sydney. The sculptures should be retained and conserved in a suitable location on the University campus.
- A clear curtilage needs to be established for the Institute Building to protect views to the building and assist in maintaining its heritage significance. The volume and scale of future development needs to be carefully considered in relation to it. Sufficient space between new development and the Institute building must be maintained to preserve the visual integrity of the latter.

- In the event of demolition of International House, the Wilkinson, Wentworth and Merewether Buildings and the University regiment, an archival quality photographic recording should be undertaken in line with Heritage Council guidelines.
- Interpretation should form part of any future redevelopment involving demolition of buildings. Moveable items such as plaque commemorating the opening of buildings should be retained and conserved within the development, and incorporated into interpretive devices.
- Ensure the boundary stone within the International Hose site is retained and conserved close to its original location at the intersection of City Road and Cleveland Street. It should be placed in an appropriate accessible location if relocated as a result of site redevelopment;
- Consideration should be given to the placement of the Lloyd Rees portrait bust, which is an important commemorative item associated with a well-loved and respected teacher at the School of Architecture. It should remain on site if the Faculty of Architecture continues to occupy it. If the Faculty is relocated to a new site then the sculpture should also be relocated to that site;
- The Phil Jones Garden and the accompanying plaque commemorate an individual who had strong associations with the University and the Union. The garden and plaque should be incorporated into new development. The most appropriate location would be in association with any future Union development.

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APPENDIX A SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTS

Professor Leslie Wilkinson (1882-1973) trained as an architect in London, and came to Sydney in 1918 to take up a new Chair of Architecture at the University of Sydney. He was the first Dean of the new Faculty of Architecture upon its creation in 1920, continuing to teach in the faculty for 30 years. For the period of 1919 to 1928, he was the University Architect, and he had a strong impact on the University's built environment during this time. Wilkinson master planned the campus, remodelled Science Road, completed the main quadrangle, and designed many new campus buildings. Wilkinson was the first president of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and won the Sulman Medal on two occasions.

Bunning & Madden was founded on 19 May 1945 by Walter Ralston Bunning (1912-1977) who was joined by Charles Madden (1909-1960) on 29 May 1946. Bunning is the better documented of the two. Walter Bunning was born in Brisbane but studied architecture at the Sydney Technical College. He was an outstanding student, winning the Kemp Medal in 1933 and the NSW Board of Architects Travelling Scholarship in 1935. Bunning travelled abroad, working in England between 1936 and 1939. Along the way he seems to have absorbed a rationalist approach to architecture along with leftist attitudes to social issues. On his return to Sydney he became a founding member of the ambitious but short-lived Modern Architecture Research Society (MARS). From the 1940s he wrote building reviews and journal articles, and published books, including a section in the MARS publication *The post-war home* (1944) and his widely known *Homes in the Sun* (1945), which espoused domestic architecture that was responsive to siting, climate and orientation and humane urban planning. Bunning remained involved with town planning throughout his career. He was chair of the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee from 1945 to 1964. In 1968 he was appointed commissioner into the future of the suburb of Paddington and in 1969 he became a member of the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority. In 1975 Bunning was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George

Both Bunning and Madden worked in the Commonwealth Department of Public Works (Banks and Special Projects Section). Bunning left in May 1945 to establish their practice and was joined a year later by Charles Madden, who was a graduate of the University of Sydney. After graduation he spent several years overseas and served in the RAAF during World War II.⁷¹

The two had very different personalities and the practice effectively split into two offices. Kevin Smith and Bruce Collins joined the practice in 1950, Wellesley Noel Potter in 1953. After Madden died Smith and Potter became partners and Arthur Robb became an associate (subsequently a partner in 1969).⁷²

Bunning's 1952 house at Quaker's Hat Bay was widely published. In 1950s and 1960s he looked to America for influence, for the forms for the various buildings that were designed in the firm. Its first major project came out of the 1948 Anzac House competition for a building in Martin Place, which was subsequently built in a different location and reduced scale some years later. It won the RIBA Gold Medal for 1958 and has since been demolished.

In the 1950s and early 1960s Bunning & Madden were responsible for several prestigious projects that included buildings for the Atomic Energy Commission at Lucas Heights, a major retail complex for Grace Bros at Parramatta. Liner House in Bridge Street, Sydney for the Wilhelmsen Line, which won the 1961

⁷¹ "Sudden Death of Charles Madden. Well-known Sydney Architect", *Building, Lighting and Engineering*, July 1960, p.45.

⁷² Andrew Metcalf, "ANZAC House and Liner House, Sydney", in Jennifer Taylor, *Australian Business Going Up: tall buildings 1945-1970*, pp.153-156.

Sulman Medal. The firm's well known National Library in Canberra, which was commissioned in 1961, resulted in the opening of the Canberra office by Potter in 1964 after tendering completed.

Bunning & Madden designed a number of buildings at the Australian National University, including Bruce Hall and Warden's residence, (1961), General Studies (1963, in association with O'Mahony Neville & Morgan), the Geography Department, Faculty of Arts (1968), Haydon Allen Stage 1 (1960), Haydon Allen Tank (1961), the Haydon Allen Link (1969-70), Department of Mathematics (1962), L F Crisp (1972), the Sports Union (1977) and the Faculty of Asian Studies (1965, in association with O'Mahony Neville & Morgan).



Haydon Allen and Haydon Allen Tank (left); General Studies (right).

Sources: National Library of Australia nla.pic-vn4590754-v; State Library of Victoria, Peter Wille collection, image number a22715.

McConnel, Smith & Johnson was formed in 1955 by Kenneth McConnel (1895-1976), Stanley Smith (1919-2005), and Peter Johnson (1923-2003). The firm is well known for its contributions to Sydney's early high rise office buildings, notably the Law Courts at Queens Square, the Water Board Building, Kindersley House, and the University of Sydney City Law School and Faculty of Architecture buildings. Peter Johnson's design for his own home, in the Sydney School style, won the 1964 Wilkinson Award for excellence in domestic architecture. A collection of drawings by Kenneth McConnel and the firm is held by the University of Sydney Faculty of Architecture.

McConnel Smith & Johnson was involved in other university projects during the 1960s and early 1970s, which included documentation of the second stage of Robb College at the University of New England, Armidale (1961), the Blockhouse at the University of NSW (1964) and Angus Hall and Thyne Building at St Andrews College. The firm also designed the finely modulated old Law School in King Street, Sydney (1969). This building has strong visual associations with McConnel Smith & Johnson's celebrated extensions to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Building in Bathurst Street, Sydney, completed in 1965, and the Commonwealth State Law Courts at Queens Square, Sydney, which is adjacent to the Law School and was commissioned in 1967. In 1959 McConnel Smith & Johnson had been approached to design a Law School to the west of the University's Main Gate on Parramatta Road.



University of Sydney Law School (left) and the Blockhouse at the University of NSW (right).

Source: TKD Architects.

Eric Andrew (1905-1991) was born in Young and graduated from the University of Sydney in 1928. Initially working as a clerk of works for the Government Savings Bank, in 1931 he left Australia and travelled to London where he worked for several architectural firms. Following this he toured and studied architecture in Europe and North America. Andrew returned to Sydney in 1936 and established his own practice. Late that year he won the completion for the new Manly Surf Pavilion at South Steyne, designed in association with architect Winsome Hall. The building was completed in December 1938 and was awarded the Sulman Medal the following year. Andrew served during World War II and married Winsome Hall in 1942. The couple set up in practice in 1944. Andrew played an active role with the NSW Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, serving as its President in 1952 and had a keen interest in town planning. In this capacity he was a Fellow of the Planning Institute of Australia and a member of the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee of NSW.⁷³

As well as Architecture and Merewether, Andrew also designed the 1960 music auditorium of the Griffith Taylor Building.

Ken Woolley (born 1933) studied architecture at the University of Sydney. He graduated in 1955 with the University, Sulman and Stephenson & Turner Medals. Woolley worked in the Government Architect's Branch from graduation until 1963, apart from working and studying in London and Europe in 1956-57. While at the Government Architect's Branch Woolley was design architect for some outstanding buildings, including the Chapel of St Margaret's Hospital (1955-58) the School of Chemistry (with Peter Webber, 1956-58) and Fisher Library (with Tom O'Mahony, 1962) at the University of Sydney, and the State Office Block in Macquarie Street (1960-67). Woolley designed his own house at Mosman (1962), which is an exemplar of Sydney School architecture.

After resigning from the Government Architect's Branch he was approached by Bryce Mortlock to join Ancher Mortlock & Murray. His career since then has included numerous highly regarded buildings of differing scales and character. They include project homes for Pettit + Sevitt, several family homes, Town Hall House for the City of Sydney (1971), the Australian Embassy in Bangkok (1973-78), Park Hyatt Hotel at Campbell's Cove (1986-90) and venues for the 2000 Olympics. University Commissions have included the Unions at Macquarie and Newcastle Universities. Woolley has made important contributions to the

⁷³ *Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, p.22.

profession and has lectured at several universities. He was awarded the RAIA Gold Medal in 1993 and the Order of Australia in 1998.

Thomas Edmund O'Mahony (1914-2000) was born in Lancaster, Victoria and studied architecture at the Gordon Institute of Technology in Geelong. He won the Royal Victorian Institute of Architect's Bronze Medal in 1933 and it's Silver Medal in 1936. He worked for a time with Stephenson & Turner then went abroad in 1937 to Europe, working with Walter Bunning in Dublin and touring Britain and Scandinavia with him. O'Mahony returned to Australia in 1939. He assisted in the establishment of MARS with Bunning. Between 1946 and 1954 he worked with the RAAF Works Branch and War Housing Business, and then went into sole practice. In 1957 the University of Sydney invited O'Mahony to design the Fisher Library, in collaboration with the Government Architect's Branch. O'Mahony, Neville & Morgan was formed in 1967 to handle projects from the National Capital Development Commission, Australian National University, University of Sydney and other clients. Apart from the A P Elkin Wing at International House, they were responsible for the 1968-69 University Chapel of the Resurrection at St Michael's College on City Road (recently demolished).