

Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd.

ARCHITECTS AND HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

155 Brougham Street, Kings Cross, Sydney, 2011, Australia

Telephone: 61 (02) 9357 4811 Facsimile: 61 (02) 9357 4603 Email: mailbox@clsparchitects.com

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Blackburn & Veterinary Science Precincts, University of Sydney, Camperdown

Proposed Schemes for Redevelopment

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

Prepared for: Campus Infrastructure Services,
The University of Sydney

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Introduction

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) provides an analysis of a proposal to make alterations and additions within the western and north-western areas of the Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney. These areas consist of the Blackburn Precinct, the Veterinary Science Precinct, the Agricultural Science Precinct and the Ovals.

This report has been prepared to accompany an application to NSW Planning for 'the University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program Staged State Significant Development' (application No. SSD 13_6123). In addition, the proposal includes a modification to an already approved development application for the construction of a new grandstand to Oval No. 2. The proposed grandstand is to be located slightly to the north of the location originally approved.

This report was prepared by Kate Denny and Ian Stapleton of this office with review by Ian Stapleton (see attached CV). The site was inspected on a number occasions throughout September 2013 by Ian Stapleton and Kate Denny.

Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners prepared the *Blackburn Building Conservation Management Plan* (CMP) (2002) and have recently completed an update of the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (2013) for the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses.

Other reports relied on are: *The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory Conservation Management Plan*, University of Sydney (1995) prepared by Jyoti Somerville Pty Ltd, *The School of Veterinary Science Conservation Management Plan* (2006) prepared by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd and *The Roundhouse, Veterinary Science Precinct* (2005), prepared by Kate Clinton, Alison Henning, Pip Sanders & Rebecca Thompson for the Conservation Methods and Practices course, University of Sydney.

All of the above documents have been referred to for the history, significance and assessment portions of this report.

This report follows generally the methodology recommended by the NSW Heritage Office in *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Revised 2002).

Description

The University of Sydney is located in the suburb of Camperdown, west of the central business district of Sydney, NSW. It is Australia's first university and has been in continuous operation since 1852. Consisting of approximately nine separate campuses, as well as a number of associated sites (teaching hospitals, student accommodation, research stations and faculty colleges and schools), the core of the University is the Camperdown Campus which was established on land dedicated for university use and where the first university buildings were constructed in the 1850s.

The Camperdown Campus is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, City Road and Carillon Avenue to the south, Victoria Park to the east and the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital and a number of associated university colleges fronting Missenden Road to the west (see Figure 1).

The Blackburn, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Science Precincts and the Ovals are located at the Camperdown Campus and occupy the north-western and western portions of the campus. The precincts are bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Cadigal Lane to the south, RPA Hospital, St Johns College and Sancta Sophia College to the west and Western Avenue to the east (see Figures 2 and 3).

Veterinary Science Precinct

The northern portion of the study area is occupied by a collection of buildings that cater for the Veterinary Science faculty (the Veterinary Science Precinct), including the J.D Stewart Building, the Valentine Charlton Centre, the McMaster Building and McMaster Annex, R.D Gunn Building, Evelyn Williams Building, the Veterinary Science Conference Centre, the Round House as well as numerous other ancillary buildings. The Veterinary Science Precinct is accessed internally via Science Road and Regimental Drive and externally from Parramatta Road via the Ross Street entry, with a second entry from Parramatta Road further to the west. On the western side of the study area adjacent to the Veterinary Science Precinct, a large, new building is currently under construction, the Charles Perkins Centre to be used by the Faculty of Medicine (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

Blackburn Precinct

The southern portion of the study areas holds a smaller group of buildings associated with Medical Science uses (the Blackburn Precinct), including the Blackburn Building, Bosch Buildings 1A and 1B and the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Building. The Blackburn Precinct is accessed from the south from Carillon Avenue via Western Avenue (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

The Ovals

Between the above two precincts, and occupying the majority of the land in the middle of the study area is the two main sports ovals for the University, Oval No. 1 and Oval No. 2 with various associated buildings including the Bruce Williams Pavilion. The Ovals are bounded by Western Avenue to their east and Regimental Drive to their north (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

Agricultural Science Precinct

Until recently, the western end of Science Road held a number of buildings associated with Agricultural Sciences, including the R.D. Watt building and some buildings recently cleared such as the McMillan Building. Many of the other buildings in this area are temporary including the Demountable Village. An early substation (A34a) is located on the Parramatta Road boundary to the northwest of the Heydon Laurence Building. Separating the Veterinary Science Precinct and the Agricultural Science Precinct on Science Road West are the Ross Street Gates and entry road, providing access into the area from Parramatta Road (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

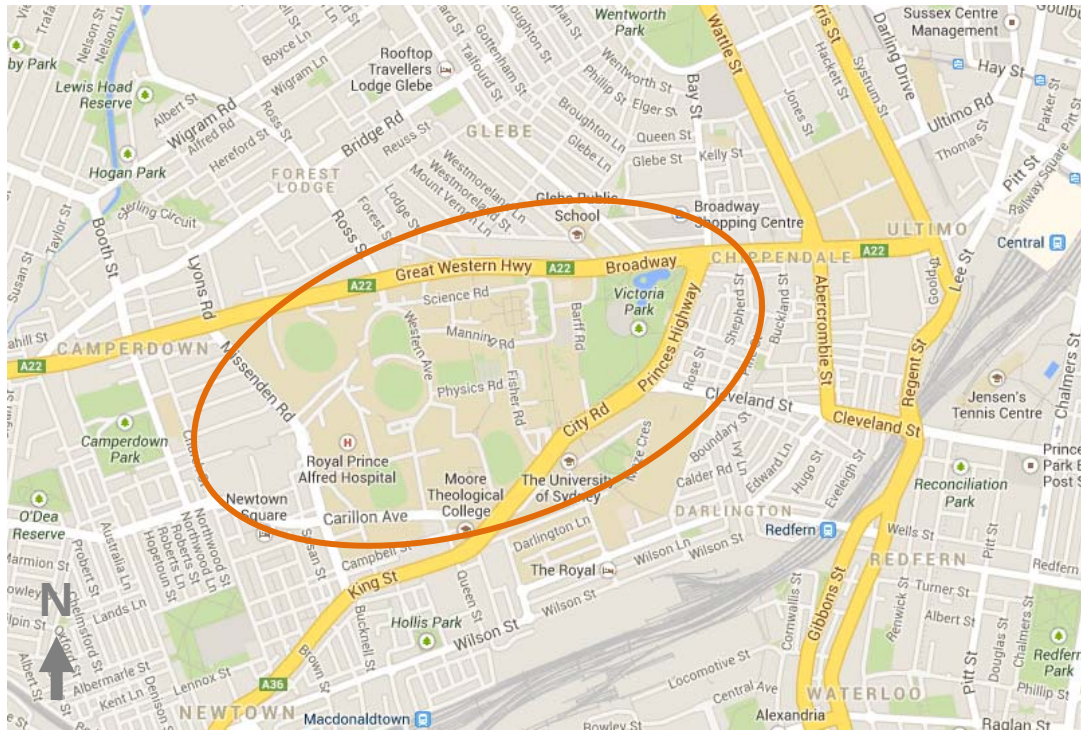


Figure 1: Location Map with the University of Sydney circled in orange. (Source: GoogleMaps < <https://maps.google.com.au/> >)

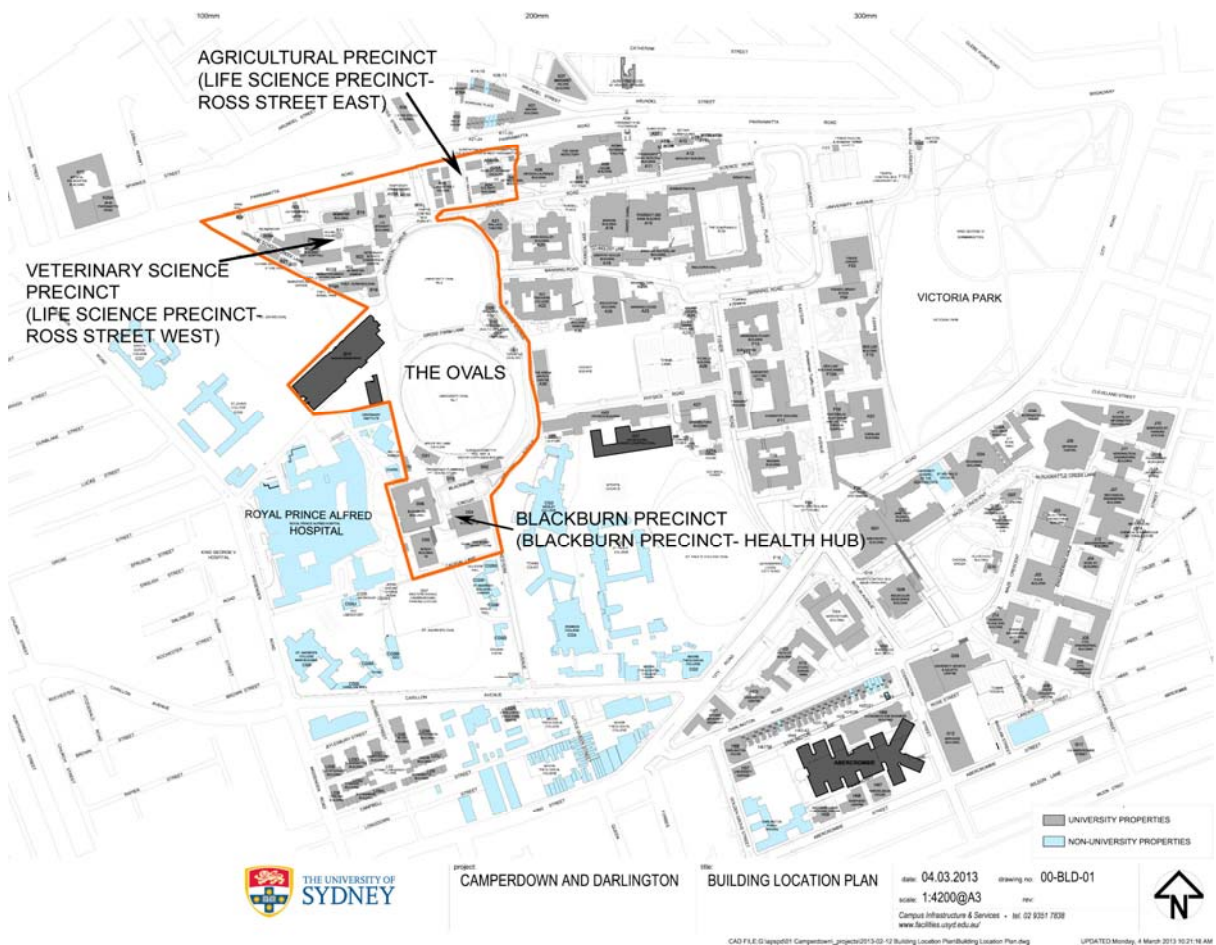
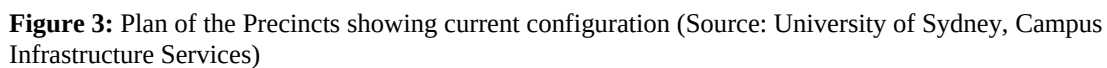


Figure 2: Location of the Blackburn and Veterinary Science Precinct at the Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney (Outlined in orange) (Source: University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services)



Historical Development

The Veterinary Science Precinct

The following abridged history has been extracted from *Veterinary Science Conservation Management Plan*, Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd, 2006.



Figure 4: The J.D Stewart Building shortly after opening in 1914 (source: School of Veterinary Science Archives <<http://sydney.edu.au/vetscience/centenary/timeline.shtm>>)

The Veterinary Science School was one of a substantial group of buildings constructed in the first two decades of the 20th century by the Government Architect's Branch, which brought a sense of order, stability and permanency to the expanding University. Each building was designed to meet specific needs, but using a basic repertoire of dark brick and sandstone dressings, each contributed to an overall sense of unity than had not been possible previously. New building were concentrated along the Parramatta Road side of the University grounds, in accordance with the plan of development drawn up by the Government Architect's Branch and established by 1907-1910. Between 1900 and 1916 Biology, Engineering, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and the Men's Union had all been accommodated in new premises along the straightened line of Science Road, with the first part of the Teachers College nearby.

- 1880s** The extension of the University curriculum in the 1880s to provide for science based subjects required the type of purpose-built teaching facilities, laboratories and workshops. From the mid-1880s until the depression of the early 1890s a considerable amount of new building took place, the majority of which was to provide teaching facilities for the new professional subjects: medicine; chemistry; physics; engineering; botany; geology; metallurgy and mining. These new buildings were purpose-built for particular subjects whose requirements were specified in detail by their professorial staff and were then transformed into architectural form by the Government Architect.
- 1895** Like several of the professional subjects that became part of the University curriculum in the late 19th and early 20th century, teaching in veterinary science had first been offered, in New South Wales, through the Board of Technical Education. In 1895 elementary veterinary science was introduced into the Board's Department of Agriculture with W C Quinnell as lecturer, followed from 1897 to 1899 by J D Stewart. The course was designed to impart a sound, practical, and theoretical knowledge in elementary Veterinary Science to stock managers and to those interested in the welfare of those animals subservient to man. It was not intended to produce veterinary surgeons. By 1909 the course was one of the most popular

subjects offered at Sydney Technical College, but was only available in one rural college in New South Wales, at Trangie.

In both Victoria and New South Wales, the importance of professional training and scientific research in agriculture and veterinary science for primary production, the mainstay of the Australian economy, came to the fore following Federation.

1906 In October 1906 the Minister for Mines and Agriculture wrote to the Senate asking for an estimate of costs to establish a complete school of veterinary science at the University. A special committee was duly convened and reported on probable costs, without committing the Senate to the details of the scheme. By the end of 1906 a source of funding had been found through the operation of the *David Berry Hospital Act*. David Berry's will had provided for the establishment of a hospital at Berry, but the amount available was more than sufficient for the needs of a small community. Instead, the Act enabled some of the funds to be used for the encouragement of knowledge in agriculture and veterinary science.

1909 The Senate formally resolved to establish chairs of agriculture and veterinary science. These would be subsidised by the New South Wales government, which would also fund the construction of the necessary buildings in the University grounds.

J D Stewart, MRCVS, Chief Inspector of Stock and Government Veterinary Surgeon in the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, was invited to apply for the Chair of Veterinary Science.

1909 **James Douglas Stewart** took up the Chair of Veterinary Science and **Robert Dickie** MA BSc was appointed to Chair of Agriculture. Professor Stewart lost little time in starting work and in June 1909 prepared specifications, complete with room dimensions, for the accommodation required in a new building for the School of Veterinary Science.

When finalised, the plans for the School of Veterinary Science included a lecture room, workrooms, classrooms, a dissecting room, post-mortem room and museum, as well as rooms for professors and lecturers. The building was intended to accommodate about fifty students, with an anticipated intake of twelve students each year. Provision was made for an extension at the back of the main building, beside the Parramatta Road, to house an operating room, pharmacy, surgery and six-stall stables. Behind the School was to be the hospital site comprising a large rectangular courtyard, around which would be ranged all of the necessary hospital facilities and accommodation for animals.

1913 The University's Building Grounds & Improvement Committee applied to the government for funds to construct a number of buildings, including the Department of Agriculture and the hospital, stables and experimental animal accommodation for the Department of Veterinary Science. Plans had been prepared in 1912 for the veterinary hospital, an impressive array of buildings to accommodate both small and large animals, an experimental house, operating theatre, pharmacy and clinical auditorium, with an observation box as the central feature of the west end of the courtyard. Detailed designs had also been completed at the same time for the north wing of the hospital to contain the operating room, pharmacy, surgery and stables and replicating the style of the Veterinary School, with its large small-paned windows and high gables.

Work on the hospital foundations began in 1913 and was completed by November 1914. But the veterinary hospital was an early casualty of the Great War, as all work on permanent buildings was suspended. Work never proceeded above ground level and the foundations were to remain a feature of the site for decades.

1916 A much cheaper alternative was promoted in February 1916 when the Senate approved an application from Professor Stewart to erect temporary buildings on part

- of the foundations, for a sum not exceeding £500. An operating theatre, pharmacy, surgery, small experimental animal house, incinerator, kennels and sheep pens were amongst the items most needed. Plans for these temporary buildings were prepared by the Government Architect's Branch.
- 1915-17 Ross Street entrance to the University was improved. Nineteenth century plans indicate that this had long been a convenient spot on the Parramatta Road at which to enter and leave the University grounds, where Ross Street provided a useful connection to the surrounding residential suburbs. When the University surrendered a strip of land for widening the Parramatta Road between the Derwent Street gate and Ross Street in 1910, the Ross Street entrance was formalised and proper gates erected.
- 1920s The ground at the front of the Veterinary Science School had been much improved. The road to the front entrance was neatly fenced and hedged while the spare ground on the north side of the building was occupied by a large mesh enclosure that housed experiments by the Department of Agriculture. By the 1930s there were substantial trees in front of the Veterinary School.
- 1920 Professor Stewart put in an eloquent plea for the construction of a **caretakers lodge** and **observation box**. The lodge was required to provide security for the premises and for the animals and the observation box was urgently needed to house sick horses that were suffering and in some cases dying, because there was no covered accommodation for them. The observation box was part of the original hospital design, the plans already existed for its superstructure and the foundations were laid and waiting
- The work on both buildings was carried out by the recently arrived foundation Professor of Architecture and University Architect, **Leslie Wilkinson**. The observation box was built on the existing foundations, but whether its design was based upon the original plans drawn by the Government Architect's Branch in 1912 or not, is unknown. It seems likely that the functional requirements may have derived from the original scheme but the building bears characteristic hallmarks (there of lantern and fleche) that mark it as one of Wilkinson's works.
- The lodge, which was not a part of the original hospital plan, was typical of the style of architecture that Wilkinson was later to promote for much of Science Road, and was in sharp contrast to the original School of Veterinary Science. Its function was, however, crucial and the lodge's long-term occupant Sergeant Rames was a well-known and well-loved figure to generations of staff and students.
- Other temporary additions continued to be made to the veterinary hospital. In the early 1920s the Sports Union's old weatherboard tennis shed was relocated to the lawn at back of the Veterinary School to serve as clinic and remained in use for about twenty-five years.
- 1924 Professor Wilkinson produced plans for temporary buildings for housing experimental animals, to be built either on a new site, or on the existing foundations.
- 1928 Tenders were accepted for animal houses and sheep pens to plans by the Department of Public Works.
- 1929 Further accommodation for small animals being treated at the hospital was requested in September 1929 and was recommended by the Building & Grounds Committee.
- 1928- 30 An important feature of the late 1920s and 1930s was the development of joint initiatives between the Commonwealth government, the **Council for Scientific and Industrial Research** and the University to provide facilities for research into areas of national importance. The first such initiative at the University of Sydney was the construction of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine in 1928-1930, followed by the **McMaster Animal Health Laboratory** in 1929-1931.

Although the McMaster Laboratory was built for the **CSIR**, it maintained a close liaison with the Veterinary School that proved to be of benefit both for researchers and for training students. The site for the new laboratory was immediately behind the Veterinary School, utilising some of the foundations that had been laid in 1913-1914 for the intended veterinary hospital.

1937 The Premier advised that funds would be made available for extending the Veterinary School. Plans were considered by the Building & Grounds Committee at its meeting in the first half of 1938 but were rejected because they failed to harmonise with the existing buildings.

1939 Revised plans were submitted and by 1940 an extension to south side of the Veterinary Science building had been constructed. Like the original building this was designed by the Government Architect's Branch. As required by the Building & Grounds Committee the extension was in brickwork, with stonework at the windows and copings in harmony with the existing building.

The original temporary structures were beginning to fall into disrepair and with part of the intended site now occupied by the **McMaster Laboratory**; the Dean drew up sketch plans for accommodation urgently required for the Veterinary Hospital.

1945 Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Committee asked the University for details of its post-war accommodation and staffing needs, a new permanent wing for Veterinary Science (which would also be supported by funds from the McGarvie Smith Trust) was one of its two main building priorities.

1946 Most of the corrugated iron pens and stores that had been built for the original McMaster Laboratory were converted into a two-storey brick annexe with modern pens for sheep and other animals (the **McMaster Annex**). Approval was also given for a two-storey, permanent clinical science block at the lower end of quadrangle; for a temporary, single-storey, pathology block between the Veterinary School and the McMaster laboratory; and for a two-storey U-shaped fibro building in the paddock next to the School of Agriculture, to be the nucleus of the veterinary physiology and biochemistry department (the Ross Street Building since demolished).

Yet more temporary buildings were added for pathology and bacteriology in 1946 while the Department of Animal Husbandry utilised one of the huts that had been provided during the war for the military on St John's College land.

1947 School resorted to the use of two large tents as Outpatients Receiving Depots, the City Council began to notice what was going on and requested their removal. In the same year, as Professor Ian Clunies Ross (Stewart's successor) resigned to move to CSIRO, **RMC Gunn** was appointed Professor of Veterinary Science.

1950 A fire in the early hours of the morning destroyed part of the clinic (then under construction). The western end of the building was destroyed and had to be demolished and the hospital lost all of its records.

1950 C.W. Emmens, first Chair of Veterinary Physiology

1954 T.J. Robinson, first Chair of Animal Husbandry

1954 Some improvements, general repairs and redecoration were finally possible in both the main building and the hospital.

1956 A new wing, at right angles to and forward of original building, was added to the McMaster Laboratory designed by the architectural firm of by Stephenson & Turner. It was funded by Sir Frederick McMaster in memory of his son and was named, in his honour, the **Ian McMaster Wing**.

The second new building, an addition to the Veterinary School, was promoted by Professor Carne who had been impressed by the common rooms of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges with their atmosphere of friendly and relaxed discussions between staff, students and their friends.

Professor Carne asked the Vice Chancellor for permission to consult with Messers. **John D Moore & Co.**, architects, for preliminary plans. John Moore was well known as a part-time member of the staff of the Faculty of Architecture and has feeling for and understanding of University buildings, especially one devoted to the present purpose. A private firm, it was suggested, could provide expert service and advice more expeditiously than the Government Architect. John Moore and his son Tony, were asked to design a building retaining the **traditional common room atmosphere**, but in a modern design. When the firm (now Moore, Walker & Croaker) wrote to the Registrar in November 1955 they were clear about which architectural style would not be adopted for the new building, even though this was to be immediately adjacent to the original School: "We firmly believe and strongly advise that the new section be built with no regard to the existing architectural detail and that it be built in the simplest and most straightforward way in harmony with the existing structure and of such a general design that the problems of plan and elevation which present themselves are solved naturally and in line with present day architectural thought".¹

- 1957 Construction began and the successful tenderer was James Wallace Pty Ltd, who were also building the new Chemistry School. The new common rooms were completed in 1958 with a contribution to the furnishings of the Junior Common Room from the Frank Whitehouse Memorial Fund, commemorated by a plaque on the west wall. The original anonymous donor was later acknowledged as Mrs Mary Walker Reid, a member of the prominent Thyne Reid family who made several generous donations for new buildings in the University and Colleges in the 1950s.
- 1961-63 Additions were made to the back of the original Veterinary Science School building in 1961-1963, carried out by the University's Office of Works and consisted of an extension to the west side of the dissecting room.
- 1963 The architect **Peter Priestley** was appointed to prepare a report on the requirements of the Faculty of Veterinary Science.
- 1965 Fifty-three years after it first opened in a weatherboard cottage, the University of Sydney Veterinary School was about to get a permanent clinic. Designed by architects **Priestly and Lumsdaine**, the L-shaped building would comprise a single storey out-patients facility, demonstration rooms and x-ray suite and a much larger two-storey section with surgical and pathological facilities on the ground floor and with offices, a seminar room and a clinical pathological laboratory upstairs. The successful tenderer was J G Pettigrew Pty Ltd. The Senate decided to call the new building **The Evelyn Williams Clinic**.
- 1963 Sums granted for Minor Works include Veterinary Science conversion of lecture theatres to laboratories and dissecting rooms £24,000. It was the first addition to the back of the original building and obscured the original work with an unsympathetic, blank brick façade.
- 1967 When many of the University buildings were being named, or re-named, the Senate decided that the original Veterinary Science building should be called The J.D. Stewart Building in honour of the subject's foundation professor.
- 1967-9 Triennium funding concentrated on the stage by stage approach for building priorities formerly agreed to by the Faculty, with Stage 1 of the Clinic and Veterinary

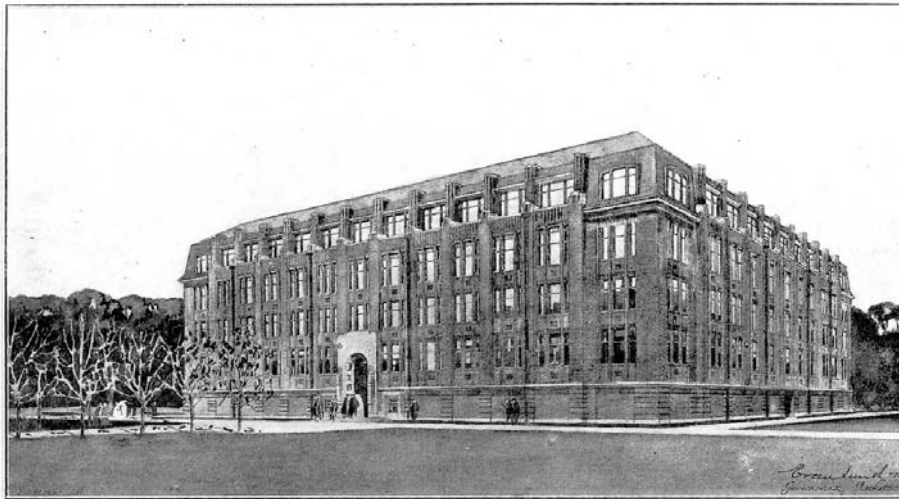
¹ Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd, 2006; *The School of Veterinary Science Conservation Management Plan*, pg. 55

Pathology & Bacteriology (the Evelyn Williams Building) to be completed, to be followed by Stage 1 of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Physiology.

1972-74 **R M C Gunn building** for veterinary physiology, was eventually accomplished in two stages, in 1972 and 1974, to accommodate Veterinary Physiology, Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics.

Blackburn Precinct

The following abridged history has been extracted from the *Blackburn Building Conservation Management Plan*, prepared by Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, 2002.



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION BUILDING IN THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

To be Proceeded with Immediately

Through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, the world famous American oil magnate, who distributes large sums to all sorts of educational bodies throughout the globe, this building, to further medical research in New South Wales, is to be erected immediately. All the money is available; some of it being in Australia and the rest waiting in England to be sent out as the work proceeds. Considerable skill has been shown in the planning, the purpose of the building requiring a maximum of unobstructed glass area for the numerous microscopic research laboratories. The elevation is to be faced in red brick; the entrance being treated with cast cement of a light tone so as to stand out by contrast, while the roof and the cheeks of the mansard corner treatment will be covered with slates. There is little doubt that all who see the perspective will compliment the Government Architect, Mr. Evan Smith, on the excellence of the design, and the delineator, Mr. A. J. Brown, on his rendering. (See reference on page 37).

Figure 5: 1931 Sketch of the proposed New Medical School building

(Source: *Building 12* May 1931, page 48 extracted from *Blackburn Building Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance*, 2002)

History of the Faculty of Medicine

Under its Act of Incorporation in 1850, one of the principal functions of the new University of Sydney was the 'promotion of useful knowledge'. However, the University suffered from low enrolments and poor funding. It was largely a 'gentleman's university' with an emphasis on arts, languages and classical subjects.

In 1859 an anatomical school was planned and the Government Architect, Edmund Blacket asked to prepare plans for a new building. The scheme was defeated through the opposition of some professors who argued the scarce funds would be better deployed in finishing the main building still in construction.

In the late nineteenth century the fortunes of the University improved. In 1880, it was informed of the John Henry Challis bequest, and in 1884 it received the Thomas Fisher bequest for a library. A reformed school education system provided more students, and it began to receive more government funding. In the 1880s the University embarked on a major building program and extended its range of subjects to include, professional subjects, the sciences and medicine.

At the beginning of 1883 Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart arrived from Edinburgh to become the first Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. At the same time a four-roomed cottage was built behind the main building (where the Old Geology Building now stands) for the teaching of Medicine, Botany and Zoology. The first-year Medicine enrolment consisted of four students.

Anderson Stuart immediately became involved in the planning and design of a permanent medical school. Plans were finalised by the Government Architect's office in November 1884, and the new sandstone Gothic Revival style building next to the Main Building was completed in 1889. The teaching of medicine expanded in the early years of the faculty. Anderson brought with him four graduates from the Edinburgh Medical School, including J T Wilson who succeeded Anderson Stuart as Professor of Anatomy and D.A. Welsh who became the first Professor of Pathology in 1903.

The Faculty of Medicine has constantly grown and developed in parallel with the rapid twentieth-century expansion of medicine as both a clinical and a research discipline. By the early twentieth century, the role of the Faculty of Medicine had expanded to include clinical research as well as the training of medical practitioners. This required dedicated full-time scientific and research staff and an increase in laboratory facilities. This led to the building of the New Medical School (later called the Blackburn Building) in 1931–1933 with money provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The new school was deliberately sited close to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital to offer clinical training at the hospital for higher-level medical students, and was specially designed to provide research facilities. The old Medical School continued to house anatomy and physiology, and to concentrate on the teaching of BSc (Medicine) students in the first, second and third years.

The importance of the new building as a research facility was made clear in the following contemporary description of the new building in *Building* magazine:

“As the function of this building is to house the Departments of Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Bacteriology, and to provide adequate facilities for research and teaching in these subjects, it was essential that it should be close to a hospital, and, in fact, if possible, be connected to it.”

The building symbolically straddles the boundary between the University and the land granted to the Prince Alfred Hospital in 1873, to demonstrate its twin role as both a research facility and a teaching institution.

By the 1960s the Faculty of Medicine had outgrown its two buildings. In 1965 the George H Bosch Lecture Theatre building was completed as Stage 1 of the Bosch Complex, and in 1968 the Bosch Building next to the Blackburn Building and housing the library was completed as Stage 2. Both buildings were designed by architects, Stephenson and Turner.

The faculty had, in 1984, 43 different Chairs, representing the wide span of knowledge that Medicine now encompasses. Many of these Chairs carry the names of their benefactors. Three early and well-known benefactors of the Medical Faculty were John Henry Challis (Anatomy), Sir Samuel McGaughey (Biochemistry and the Principles and Practice of Surgery) and George Henry Bosch (who donated four medical Chairs: Histology and Embryology, Medicine, Surgery and Bacteriology).

The Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney has, over many years, supervised clinical instruction at major teaching hospitals (for example, St Vincent's, Royal North Shore, Royal Paddington Hospital for Women, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children) and its graduates have occupied most chairs and professorships in Medicine around Australia.

Chronological History of the Blackburn Building

pre-1788

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1850 | The University of Sydney was founded in 1850 and is the oldest university in Australia. |
| 1838 | The Medical Practice Bill of 1838 referred to the possibility of a medical school in Sydney. |
| 1846 | It was proposed that a medical school be established at the Sydney Infirmary , later renamed Sydney Hospital. Students were admitted as apprentices to the practice of the Infirmary not later than 1849 and received official recognition from the directors in 1851. |
| 1859 | The Senate of the University adopted a scheme of medical teaching which was intended to commence in 1860, and instructed the University's architect, Edmund Blacket to prepare plans for an anatomy school. However, the plan was opposed on the grounds that 'the constitution of such studies and the establishment of a medical school would retard the completion of the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts'. Further schemes in 1866 and 1874 likewise failed. |
| 1868 | An attempt was made upon the life of HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to New South Wales. The Duke recovered, and as a thanks offering the community raised the sum of £30 000 for a suitable memorial. The Duke wished the money to be allocated for the erection of a hospital and a public meeting resolved that a Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital should be erected on the site of the Sydney Infirmary. This proposal encountered legal difficulties and the University resolved the problem by granting the use of twelve acres of university land on the lapsed land grant to Wesley College, provided that a portion of this were reserved for a school of medicine. |
| 1873 | The Prince Alfred Hospital Act of Incorporation stipulated that the hospital's medical staff be appointed by a conjoint board consisting of the Senate of the University and the hospital's Board of Directors sitting together, and that it be open for clinical teaching to students of the medical school when established. |
| 1882 | Prince Alfred Hospital was opened for patients with 146 beds. In the same year the NSW Government agreed to finance a medical school. |
| 1880s | The University received the John Henry Challis bequest which allowed a Chair of Anatomy and Physiology to be established. |
| March 1882 | Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart arrived from the University of Edinburgh to become the first Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. |
| March 1883 | The medical school commenced teaching in March 1883 with four students in a four-roomed cottage built between the Great Hall of the University and Parramatta Road. |
| 1883 | Professor Anderson Stuart established the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, possibly with specimens brought with him from Edinburgh. |

1884–1889	The Medical School Building was constructed to the design of Colonial Architect James Barnet . It was initially occupied by 65 students and 13 staff.
1886	Sydney University Medical Society was formed. It was the first faculty society at the University.
1890	J.T. Wilson became Professor of Anatomy.
1902	New Chair of Pathology was created with D.A. Welsh, the first professor.
1913	The Rockefeller Foundation was established with \$100 million from oil magnate, John Davison Rockefeller. Its aim was to ‘promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world’. Rockefeller had earlier funded the establishment of the University of Chicago (\$25 million in 1889), the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901), the General Education Board (\$129 million in 1903) and the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease (1909).
1923	Claude Witherington Stump (1891–1971) was offered the Chair of Anatomy at the new Rockefeller Medical School in Bangkok. However, he didn’t like living in Thailand and moved to Australia to take up the Associate Professorship in Histology and Embryology at Sydney University in mid-1926. He became friends with George Henry Bosch who had already endowed grants to the Faculty of Medicine.
1927	George Henry Bosch gave 25,500 pounds to establish the Chair of Histology and Embryology to which Stump was appointed the first Bosch Professor Histology and Embryology in 1928.
1928	George Bosch gave another £222,000 to establish full-time Chairs in Medicine, Surgery and Bacteriology.
Early 1929	Negotiations began between Professor Stump and the Rockefeller Foundation for the building of clinical research laboratories. (Stump appears to have acted as a local agent for the Rockefeller Foundation which later funded Foundation Fellowships in neurosurgery, cytology, veterinary pathology and bacteriology).
Jan 1930	Bosch and Stump travelled to New York to meet with the Rockefeller Foundation.
April 1930	The Rockefeller Foundation approved the donation of £100,000, on the following proviso: ‘... the Foundation would expect the University of Sydney to carry out the main purpose for which the grant was made and not to divert any considerable part of the building to other purposes, especially if that should in any way interfere with the main purpose for which the grant was made, viz. to provide adequate laboratory facilities for the clinical departments together with the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology.’
Oct 1930	The University reports to the Rockefeller Foundation on progress on the new building: ‘The Directors of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital have offered, and the University has accepted, a site within the Hospital area, adjoining the site of the University Tennis Courts, on which it was originally proposed to erect the building. The building will be about 100 feet distant from the Hospital wards, with which it will be connected

by corridors. The Tennis Court area will be utilised for part of the building, and for the provision of a suitable approach. I shall send you in due course a copy of the plan on which the Architect is at present engaged.'

- 1930 Government Architect, **GA Evan Smith**, drew up plans for a new medical school.
- 1930 First full-time Chair of Medicine was established with **CG Lambie** the professor (1930–1957).
- 1930 First full-time Chair of Surgery was established with **Sir Harold Dew** the professor (1930–1956).
- 1930? The School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine was established, funded by the Federal Government and controlled jointly by the government and the University.
- May 1931 The plans and estimates for the new school were approved, and a sketch plan of the proposed building was exhibited at an Architectural Exhibition
- May 1931 *Building* publishes a sketch of the proposed '**Rockefeller Foundation Building**' (likely to be the sketch exhibited at an architectural exhibition referred to by the Vice-Chancellor), and comments that 'considerable skill has been shown in the planning, the purpose of the building requiring a maximum of unobstructed glass area for the numerous microscopic research laboratories. The elevation is to be faced in red brick, the entrance being treated with cast cement of a light tone so as to stand out by contrast, while the roof and the cheeks of the mansard corner treatment will be covered with slates'.
- Sept 1931 The location of the new building is moved 40 feet further away from the hospital to avoid water and sewerage pipes and to 'preserve some of the amenity of the hospital'. A set of the plans were sent to the Rockefeller Foundation, the foundations had begun, and the professors had spent considerable time to 'thresh out the general arrangement of the building with the architects'. The building work was carried out by Kell and Rigby.
- Oct 1931 The Rockefeller Foundation confirmed its policy that the name 'Rockefeller' is not to be attached to any building to which the Foundation has contributed (the only exception being the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York which was founded before the Rockefeller Foundation was established).
- 11 Nov 1931 A drawing of the front elevation of the proposed building was published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. It prompted the following letter to the editor from 'I am Medical Graduate': 'In to-days issue of your paper is a picture of the proposed new medical school, to be built in the grounds of the University of Sydney. On looking at it one is struck by the absence of beauty in its architecture, and by the factory-like appearance of its general contour. ... The present medical school building – a monument to the untiring efforts of the late Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart – and the main university building, are examples of beautiful architecture.'
- July 1932 The Vice-Chancellor sent another set of plans and drawings to the Rockefeller Foundation. He included a selection out of a total of 40 or 50 detailed sketches and specifications.
- 1933 The Chair of Obstetrics became full-time and was occupied by J.C. Windeyer.

28 Sept 1933 The New Medical School was opened by Sir Philip Woolcott, Governor of New South Wales. The building became informally known as the Rockefeller Building. The opening coincided with the Jubilee of the Medical School 1883–1933.

The Faculty of Medicine was divided between the two medical school buildings. The teaching of physiology and anatomy (Years 1, 2 and 3) remained in the Anderson Stuart Building, and the new Rockefeller Building took over the specialist departments, their research activities, and the teaching of Years 4, 5, and 6).

Oct 1933 *Building* features the newly completed building. It was originally designed to house the University Departments of Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Bacteriology, and to provide both teaching and research facilities. The building contained some 120 laboratories of various sizes, instruction laboratories for teaching, several large lecture halls, a library, museum and animal house. The departments were generally housed on separate floors:

- basement: left largely vacant for future expansion, with a surgical laboratory, dissecting and embalming rooms in the centre
- ground floor: Surgery
- first floor: Medicine
- second floor: Pathology
- third floor: Bacteriology and a small department of Obstetrics.

‘It should be pointed out that the building has been so designed that the main entrance may be said to serve the research portion of the building, while the secondary entrance at the back serves the student section, where is situated the lecture theatres, administrative rooms, etc.’

‘Another of the major problems in the design of this building was that of keeping the direct rays of the sun from streaming into the laboratories during normal working hours ... Thus, as the main axis of the building is roughly east–west, the corridor serving the laboratories is on the inside except on the north side, where it is changed over to the outside of the building, and acts as a screen to the laboratories, which, on this side, face the internal area.’

‘A word should be said for the joinery, of which there is a tremendous volume in the finishing and fitments in the building. [Queensland] Maple has been employed everywhere, and the builders cannot be too much praised not only for the excellence of the workmanship, but also for the beauty of the timber.’

The new building included an elaborate 2 level reinforced concrete covered way connected to the hospital.

1933 The Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, established by Anderson Stuart in 1883, was divided and the morbid anatomy collection was moved into the new building to become the **Pathology Museum**. It was housed in the upper storey of a two-storey, octagonal galleried space. The remainder of Anderson Stuart’s collection was renamed the J T Wilson Museum in 1936

1933 A room in the basement of the New Medical School was set aside for the use of students. The Medical Society used this room and also maintained their former offices in the Old Medical School.

- Feb 1934 Medical Branch Library opened in the Rockefeller Building in a purpose-designed two-storey octagonal galleried library space. It was the first branch library of the University.
- 1958 The **Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute** for Mothers and Babies was established and housed in a new building located to the east.
- 1958 A measured survey of the building was made, indicating the use of spaces within the building.
- Jan 1960 The University Senate officially named the two medical schools the Anderson Stuart Building and the Blackburn Building. The **Blackburn Building** was named in honour of **Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn**, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine 1932–1935 and later Chancellor of the University.
- 1961 The gallery of the Pathology Museum was infilled to create more space for the museum. The surgical instruments collection was transferred to the Macleay Museum.
- c1965 The **George H Bosch Lecture Theatre building** was completed as Stage 1 of the Bosch Complex. Funds were provided by the Australian Universities Commission.
- 1966 The new curator of the Pathology Museum, G L Morrison, began experimentation with new forms of polyester resin embedment for specimens, producing solid-plastic exhibits and plastic containers for suspending wet specimens. He also created more space by dividing the two sides of the display cabinets and improved visibility by painting the inside of the shelves light green.
- 1968 Bosch Building next to the Blackburn Building was completed as Stage 2 of the **Bosch Complex**. It was designed by **Stephenson and Turner**. The Medical Library had outgrown its space in the Blackburn Building and moved into a new library space in the Bosch Building. The new building also housed the Department of Pharmacology, the Dean's Office and additional animal houses.
- 1969 The Medical Society offices and shop were remodelled and refurbished to their present size and layout. The offices and shop were extended into the adjacent ground-floor corridor and laboratory, doubling the space available. Second-hand books, notes and instruments had been sold by part-time staff in the Society's small room in the Old Medical School, which was now abandoned.
- 1979 The Chair of Clinical Pharmacology was established (funded by Reckitt and Colman Australia).
- c.1982 Royal Prince Alfred Hospital took over the clinical haematology, microcirculation and histopathology units of the former Kanematsu Memorial Institute of Pathology. These became a department of RPA, renamed the 'Kanematsu Laboratories' and were housed in the Blackburn Building. The Kanematsu Memorial Institute of Pathology was the first medical institute in New South Wales and was opened in Sydney Hospital on 20 April 1933. In 1958 it was split into two sections: Clinical Pathology and Medical Research. In 1982 the Clinical Pathology section was dissolved and the Medical Research section divided between six Sydney hospitals.

1987 Following the closure of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, the Department of Public Health and Community Medicine was established and funded by the (then) Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Brief History of Other Buildings

Queen Elizabeth II and the Victor Coppleson Institute of Postgraduate Medical Studies (D02)

In 1958 the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute for Mothers and Babies was established and the present building was constructed.

A medical postgraduate association for postgraduate research was initially proposed in 1913 but it was not until 1929 that a NSW branch was established. It was formally named the Postgraduate Medical Foundation by the University Senate in 1958 and then the Victor Coppleson Institute of Postgraduate Medical Studies in 1965. It moved into the present building in 1977. The addition to the building probably dates from that time.

Bosch Building 1A (D04)

Built in c1965, its full title is the George H Bosch Lecture Theatre. It was designed by architects, Stephenson and Turner. Funds were provided by the Australian Universities Commission.

Bosch Building 1B (D05) (next to the Blackburn Building)

Completed in 1968 as Stage 2 of the Bosch Complex, and designed by architects, Stephenson and Turner.

Historic Associations

An ongoing practice at the University of Sydney is to name buildings after noted academics or benefactors and examples are found throughout the study area. Buildings' named after noted persons are as follows:

J.D. Stewart Building (B01)

In 1920 the Veterinary School was given full status as a faculty and Professor J.D. Stewart made the first Dean of Veterinary Science. Stewart also managed to bring about the regulation of the practice of veterinary science in New South Wales with the passing of the Veterinary Surgeons Act in 1923.

Valentine Charlton Cat Centre (B10)

The building is named for Valentine Eunice Margaret Victoria Charlton who left a bequest to the Post Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science in 1993. The bequest was for the ongoing research and education in feline medicine and welfare with a particular emphasis on respiratory conditions.

McMaster Building (B14) and McMaster Annex (B14)

Sir Frederick Duncan McMaster (1873-1954), pastoralist, with a reputation as a leader in pasture management and soil conservation. He was a council-member and later vice-president of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association and of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, which he served in the beef-cattle section for many years, patron of the Standard Stock Dog Association and an honorary life-member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England from 1943.

A foundation member of the State committee of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research from 1926, McMaster gave £20,000 to build an animal health research laboratory in the grounds of the University of Sydney, the Commonwealth government meeting the cost of staff and equipment through C.S.I.R. In 1954, McMaster made a further gift of £50,000 to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization to add a wing to the McMaster laboratory in memory of his son Ian Frederick, M.C., who in 1942 was killed in the battle of El Alamein.²

R.M.C. Gunn Building (B19)

Professor RMC Gunn pioneered the early work in sheep breeding in Australia and was first to discover the adverse effects of the hot dry Australian climate on the fertility of Merino rams. His work has made a very substantial contribution to the success of sheep breeding in Australia, especially in the hot inland areas. He is recognised among scientists throughout the world as a foremost authority on the fertility of rams.

Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand) (D01)

Sir Bruce Rodda Williams KBE DLitt (1919-2010), is a former Vice Chancellor of the University of Sydney, from 1967 to 1981.

In 1940 he became an assistant lecturer in economics at Adelaide University. In 1946, took up an appointment as a senior lecturer in economics at Queens University, Belfast. In 1950 he was appointed professor of economics at Keele University College, North Staffordshire. In 1959 he became professor of economics at Manchester University.

He was President of the Australian Veterinary Association and was Dean of Veterinary Science from 1954 to 1958.

Awarded a knighthood in 1980 for services to education and government, he retired as vice-chancellor in 1981

In 1994 Williams was appointed a fellow of the Sydney University Senate, heading its finance committee.³

Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute (D02)

In 1954, the Faculty of Medicine was graced with the visit of Queen Elizabeth II. The people of New South Wales raised £90,000 with which to purchase a gift for the Queen to mark the occasion of her visit. In an echo of Prince Alfred's beneficence, Her Majesty decreed that the money should be returned to the people of the State, in the wish that it be used toward the betterment of the welfare of women and children.

Professors Bruce Mayes and Lorimer (later Sir) Dods made an application to the State Cabinet to use the funds to establish a University of Sydney research institute devoted to topics of concern in the welfare of women and children, and focussed on researching the causes and prevention of illness and deaths of mothers and infants. The Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute for Mothers and Infants was built on land at the fringe of the No. One Oval, and opened by the Queen Mother in 1958.⁴

² Keith O. Campbell, 'McMaster, Sir Frederick Duncan (1873–1954)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, accessed 4 October 2013.

³ "Retirement of Professor Gunn" cited in *Australian Veterinary Journal*; Volume 35, Issue 8, Article first published online: 10 Mar 2008

⁴ Sydney medical School Online Museum and Archives <http://sydney.edu.au/medicine/museum/mwmuseum/index.php/The_Queen_Elizabeth_II_Research_Institute_for_Mothers_and_Babies_Opens_in_1958>

Victor Coppleson Building (D02)

Sir Victor Marcus Coppleson (1893-1965), surgeon, was born on 27 February 1893 in Sydney and educated at the Wee Waa Public School, Sydney Grammar School and St Andrews College, University of Sydney (M.B., Ch.M., 1915).

In 1922 Coppleson set up in practice in Macquarie Street as a general surgeon, was part of the surgical staff at St Vincent's Hospital 1923 and lectured there in clinical surgery 1926-53. He was also an honorary surgeon at Royal North Shore Hospital in 1928-44 (consultant from 1954); a member of the boards of Prince Henry Hospital in 1938-40 and 1948-63 and the Benevolent Society of New South Wales in 1961-65; part-time lecturer in surgical anatomy at the university in 1923-34 and an honorary curator of its anatomy museum in 1923-56; and was a State committee-member of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in 1940-60 (a fellow from 1928).

Coppleson's support of postgraduate medical education dominated all his other activities. From 1932 he was a member of the New South Wales Permanent Post-Graduate Committee. It was reconstituted in the university in 1935 as the New South Wales Post-Graduate Committee in Medicine and in 1945 as the Postgraduate Committee in Medicine of the University of Sydney. Coppleson was honorary secretary in 1935-55, chairman in 1956-64 and director of postgraduate studies in 1948-65.

He was knighted in January 1964.

His wife gave money from the sale of his orchids to the fund for the Victor Coppleson Memorial Institute of Post-graduate Studies, at the University of Sydney, opened in February 1978.⁵

Bosch Buildings 1A and 1B (D04 and D05)

George Henry Bosch (1861-1934), merchant and philanthropist, was born on 18 February 1861 at Osborne's Flat near Yackandandah, Victoria. Educated at T. & C. McAlpine's private school, Richmond he was apprenticed to a Melbourne watchmaker. In 1881, in partnership with his father as Bosch & Son, he started importing watch materials and tools, and that year began business in Sydney. By 1885 he was joined by Emil Barthel and the business gradually expanded into dental and optical supplies and diamonds. In 1894 he bought out Barthel but kept the name, Bosch, Barthel & Co.; branches were set up in Melbourne and Brisbane.

Impressed by John Hunter, professor of anatomy, he gave £1000 to the University of Sydney in 1924 for research into spastic paralysis and next year £2000 for cancer research; in 1928 he provided £27,000 to establish a chair of histology and embryology. In 1928 he transferred to the university almost £200,000 in property and securities: the income was to be used for chairs of medicine, surgery and bacteriology. On a visit to the United States of America in 1930, Bosch ably carried out some of the negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to build a new medical school building, opened in 1933. Bosch's portrait by George Lambert is held by the University of Sydney.⁶

Blackburn Building (D06)

Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn (1874-1972), physician, began his long association with the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in 1899 as junior resident medical officer. He became senior resident next year and was medical superintendent in 1901-03. From 1903 when he set up in private practice at College Street, he was connected with the hospital as an honorary: assistant physician in 1903-11, physician in 1911-34 and as a consultant until 1972. As chancellor of the university, he was a member of its board from 1942 to 1964.

In 1930-31 Blackburn was a founding councillor of the Association of Physicians of Australasia; its secretary in 1932, he was president in 1933-35 and in 1934 delivered the (Joseph) Bancroft Memorial

⁵ Ann M. Mitchell, 'Coppleson, Sir Victor Marcus (1893-1965)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, accessed 4 October 2013

⁶ 'Bosch, George Henry (1861-1934)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, accessed 4 October 2013

Lecture and the Sir Richard Stawell Oration in Melbourne. Again president in 1937-38, he helped to found the Royal Australasian College of Physicians and was an original fellow and its first president.

Knighted in 1936, he became an honorary F.R.C.P., Edinburgh, in 1938, and F.R.C.P., London, next year.

Blackburn devoted himself unstintingly to the University of Sydney. He was elected to its senate in 1919, lectured part time until 1934 and was dean of medicine in 1932-35. He became deputy chancellor in 1939 and chancellor in 1941. He was a founder of the University Club and a member of the Union Club from 1903.

After twenty-three years, when aged 90, Blackburn retired as chancellor on 12 November 1964; The senate appointed him chancellor emeritus and his work was commemorated by the Chancellor's Garden. He had been appointed K.C.M.G. in 1960 and had received honorary doctorates of science from the universities of New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland, of literature from New England and Sydney, and laws from Melbourne and Western Australia.⁷

Originally named the 'Rockefeller Foundation Building', the Blackburn Building is also associated with the Rockefeller Foundation which provided the funds for the construction of the building. The Rockefeller Foundation was established with \$100 million from oil magnate, John Davison Rockefeller. Its aim was to 'promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world'. Rockefeller had earlier funded the establishment of the University of Chicago (\$25 million in 1889), the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901), the General Education Board (\$129 million in 1903) and the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease (1909).⁸

Negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation for the building of clinical research laboratories were undertaken by Claude Witherington Stump (1891-1971), Associate Professor in Histology and Embryology who appears to have acted as a local agent for the Rockefeller Foundation. The Foundation also funded Foundation Fellowships in neurosurgery, cytology, veterinary pathology and bacteriology.⁹

⁷ C. R. B. Blackburn, 'Blackburn, Sir Charles Bickerton (1874–1972)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/> accessed 4 October 2013

⁸ The Rockefeller Foundation internet web page.

⁹ Young et al, *Centenary Book of the University of Sydney Faculty of Medicine*, page 314.

Development of the Precincts

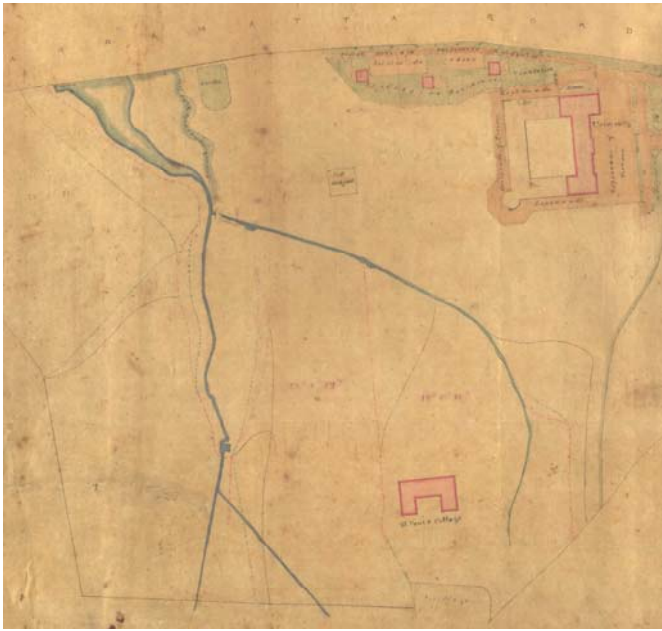


Figure 6: Extract from 1859 survey of Grose Farm.

(Source: University of Sydney Archives_G74_1_2)



Figure 7: Extract from c1885 survey of Sydney University.

(Source: University of Sydney Archives_G74-1-12)

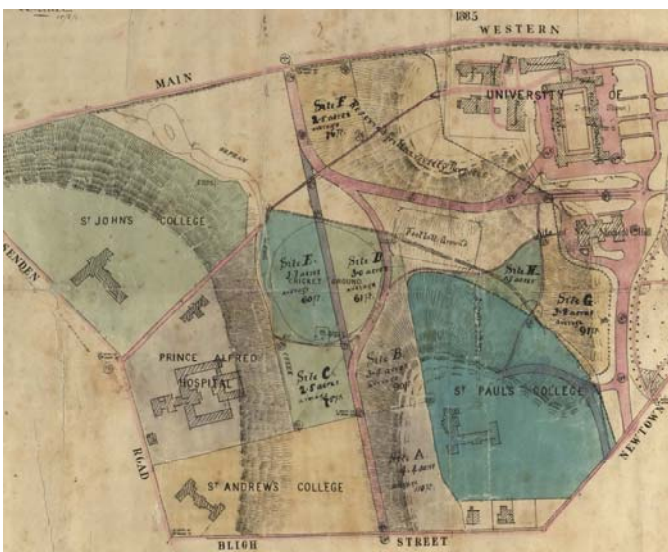


Figure 8: Extract of 1885 Plan of Sydney University and Affiliated Colleges.

(Source: University of Sydney Archives_G74_1_9)



Figure 9: Extract of 1886 Higginbotham and Robinson plan of Glebe, Camperdown and Newtown.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

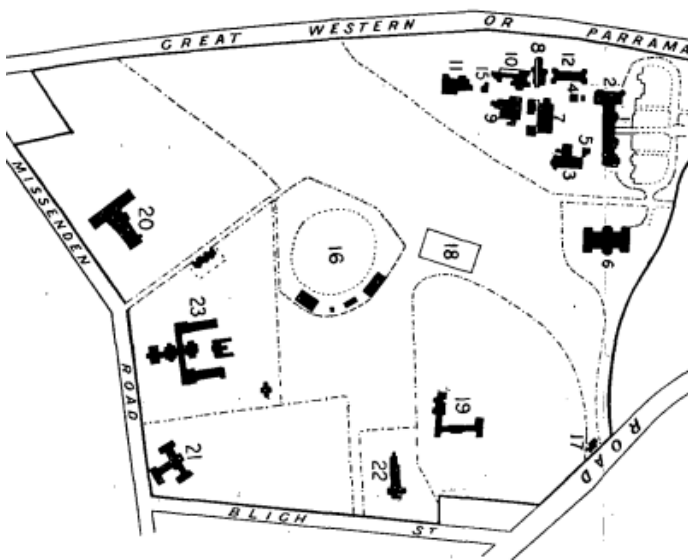


Figure 10: Extract of 1903 Sydney University Calendar
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

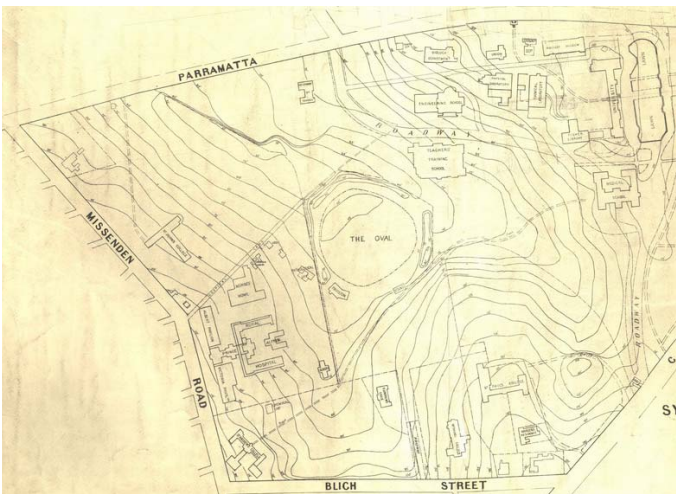


Figure 11: Extract from 1914 Contour Plan of Sydney University Grounds.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives_G74_1_21)

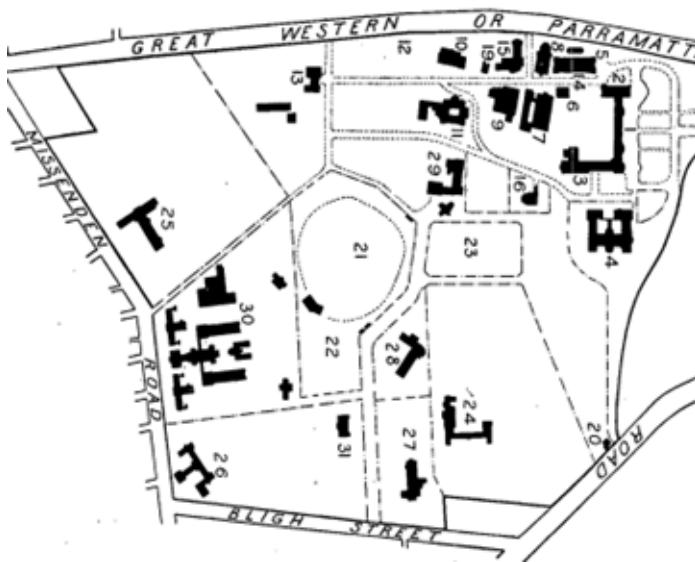


Figure 12: Extract from 1920 University of Sydney Calendar.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)



Figure 13: Extract from 1928 University of Sydney Calendar.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)



Figure 14: Extract from 1932 University of Sydney Calendar.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

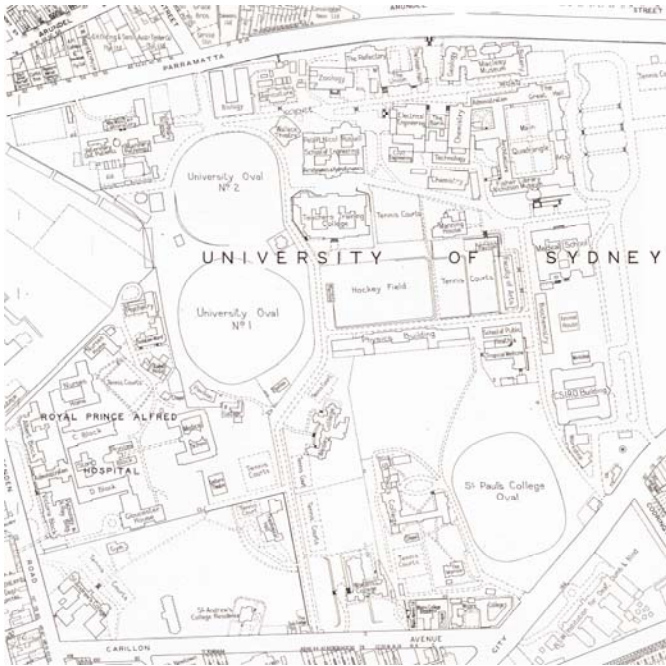


Figure 15: Extract from 1956 City Building Sheets.
(Source: City of Sydney Archives)

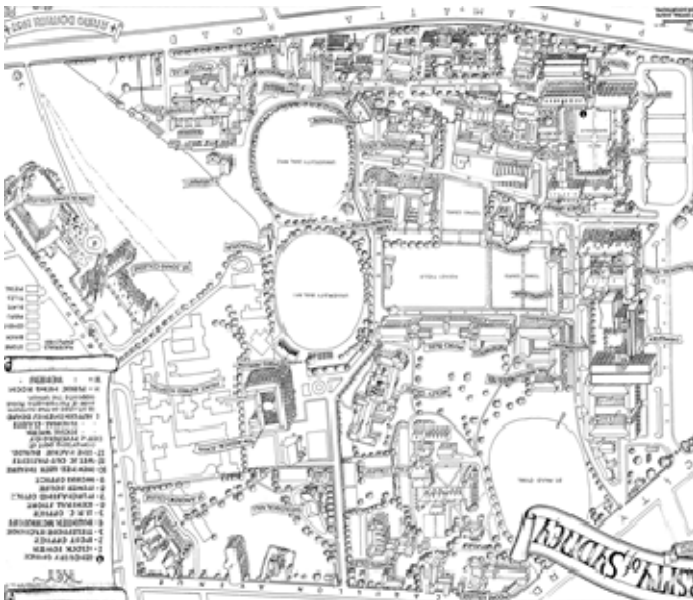


Figure 16: Extract from 1957 University of Sydney Calendar.
(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

Physical Survey

A detailed survey of the place was undertaken for this report over a number of days in September 2013 and the results are summarised below. Where dates and architects are known, they have been provided.

Archaeology

Archaeological potential for the study area is addressed within a separate report, prepared by Godden McKay Logan, dated October 2013.

Buildings

Refer to Figure 3 and Table 1.

Table 1: Survey of Buildings

NO.	NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT	DESCRIPTION
Veterinary Science Precinct (Life Sciences)				
B01	J.D. Stewart Building	1910	NSW Government Architect (Walter Liberty Vernon)	Two-storey face brickwork building with stone dressings and slate roof, elaborate entrance porch. Extended to south-west c.1940 and extended to north c.1957.
B02	McMaster Building Annex	Late 1950s		Three-level face brick and concrete frame building with fibre cement roof. Top floor (animal house) may be added.
B02A	McMaster Building Annex Garage 1	c.1965		Single-storey face brick and corrugated metal garages.
B02B	McMaster Building Annex Storehouse	c.1965		Single-storey face brick building with fibre cement roof. Rendered brick caged upper level at west end.
B02C	McMaster Building Annex Garage 2	c.1980		Single-level face brick and corrugated steel garage with two roller shutters.
B03	Gatekeeper's Lodge	1923	Leslie Wilkinson (attributed)	Single-storey rendered brick and steep-pitched terra cotta tiled roof in an Arts & Crafts / Colonial Revival style.
B04	Sand Roll House	c.1980		Concrete based timber framed, 8 sided loose box with flat malthoid covered roof
B07	The Cattery	c.1965		Two-story face brick and fibre cement roofed animal house with timber and aluminium joinery.
B09A	Incinerator	c.1960		Tall face brick and metal-roofed building of irregular plan and tall metal flue.
B10	Evelyn Williams Building (South)	1967	Priestley & Lumsdaine	Two-level concrete framed with face brick infill, cement tile roofed building in quiet Brutalist style with aluminium windows. Includes leg to north joining Valentine Charlton Cat Centre.

NO.	NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT	DESCRIPTION
B10	Evelyn Williams Building (North)	2003	Gordon & Valich	Single-level bungalow form with metal panel and aluminium façade and cement tile pitched roof. Now part of Valentine Charlton Cat Centre. Probably a conversion of an earlier structure.
B10	Valentine Charlton Cat Centre	2003	Gordon & Valich	Single level metal panel clad, sawtooth roofed, building with aluminium windows.
B11	Round House	1920	Leslie Wilkinson	Split-level timber framed weatherboard clad hexagonal plan building with shingled roof and lantern.
B14	McMaster Building	1930 East wing 1956	Commonwealth Department of Works (E.H. Henderson); East wing- Stephenson & Turner	Two-level face brick and cement tile building in late Georgian Revival style with aluminium windows with matching two-level face brick and cement tile eastern wing.
B19	R.M.C. Gunn Building	1974	Priestley & Lumsdaine	Five-level plus semi basement concrete frame and concrete panel clad building in Brutalist style with flat membrane roof.
B19A	R.M.C. Gunn Animal Pens	c.1975		Single-level concrete block and metal fascia flat-roofed building with aluminium windows.
B22	Veterinary Science Conference Centre	1988	John Andrews International	Three-level concrete framed, face brick infill building with curved metal roof and colonnades on north and east sides, aluminium windows. Post Modern style, large lecture theatre.
Blackburn Precinct (Health Hub)				
D02	Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute Building and Victor Coppleson Building	c.1955-65		Two level face brick and tile, built in two stages. Timber joinery.
D04	Bosch Building 1A	c.1968	Stephenson & Turner	Two level, concrete framed face brick infilled with flat roof, lecture theatre block in Brutalist style, built partly underground.
D05	Bosch Building 1B	c.1968	Stephenson & Turner	Three level concrete framed face brick infilled, flat and metal roofed laboratory and office building in Brutalist style.
D06	Blackburn Building	1933	NSW Government Architect (Edwin Evan Smith)	Five level concrete encased, steel framed building with face brick infill walls and slate and metal roofing in Art Deco / Georgian Revival style.
D15	Dangerous Flammable Goods Store	c.1980		Single level face brick and steep metal deck roofed store room.
D16	Bosch Glass House	c.1990		Single level fibre board, aluminium and glass glasshouse in garden setting.

NO.	NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT	DESCRIPTION
The Ovals				
D01	Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand)	1977	Devine, Erby & Mazlin	Steel portal frame (partly encased in concrete) grandstand, function and change rooms with metal deck roof.
D03	Turnstile Oval No. 1			
D09	Bulli Soil Shed	1961	Anchor, Mortlock and Murray	
D10	Residence	1950s?		
D11	Chaplaincy			
D13	No.1 University Oval Work Shed	c.1955		Single level face brick and cement tile store and work shed.
D16	The Bosch Glasshouse			Glass, aluminium and fibre board.
Science Road- West (Life Sciences)				
A03a	Temporary Greenhouse			Metal framed and plastic sheet.
A03b	Temporary Greenhouse			Metal framed and plastic sheet.
A04	R.D. Watt	1912-16	NSW Government Architect (George McRae)	2-3 level face brickwork building with stone dressings and slate roof, elaborate entrance portico.
A04a	Ross Street Storage Facility			
A06	Demountable Village			Modern metal demountables
A34	Substation	c1915		Face brickwork and stone substation in an Arts and Crafts style.
A40	Native Animal House			

Site Features

Refer to Figures 17-19 and Table 2.

Abbreviations Used in Survey of Physical Fabric

O	=	Original
EA	=	Early addition
EN	=	Early 19th century (1820-1850)
MN	=	Mid 19th century (1851-1885)
LN	=	Late 19th century (1886-1900)
ET	=	Early 20th century (1901-1940)
MT	=	Mid 20th century (1941-1975)
LT	=	Late 20 th century (1976-2000)
MD	=	Modern (2001- date)
?	=	Date unclear

Table 2: Survey of Site Features

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Veterinary Science Precinct (Life Sciences)		
B1	Sandstone and iron palisade fence	LN
B1(a)	Galvanised steel pipe and corrugated steel cantilevered animal shelter, c.1990	LT
B1(b)	Pipe and square section galvanized steel and mesh animal yards associated with Building B04	LT
B1(c)	Earth loading ramp retained by squared, bedded salvaged sandstone walls topped with painted steel pipe railings	LT
B1(d)	Galvanized steel posts in concrete footings supporting 2 irregular shaped shade cloth awnings	LT
B1(e)	(Veterinary Clinic Gates) Temporary concrete driveway access to construction site of Charles Perkins Centre including concrete posts, steel and prefab construction sheds and galvanized steel and chain wire fencing	M
B2	Old hedge	ET
B3	3 no. fig trees	LN
B4	Jacaranda tree	ET?
B5	Henry & Banjo Sculpture Garden, Memorial For Animal Friends	2005
B6	Garden associated with Gatekeeper's Lodge Building (B03)	ET
B7	Frangipani tree	ET
B8	(Gatekeepers Lodge, Parramatta Road) 4 no. sandstone cylindrical dome-topped piers with crenulated collars.ET	ET?
B8(a)	Palisade style gate panels with cast-iron spears and elaborate wrought iron decoration, 2 no. vehicular gates, 2 no. pedestrian gates.	ET?
B9	Camphor laurel	ET
B10	Eucalypt	LN?
B11	Stone and metal memorial plaque to Val Argall	1998
B12	Planting associated with McMaster Building (B14)	ET
B13	3 no. jacaranda trees	ET
B14	Shrubbery and lawn garden	LT
B15	2 no. Jacaranda trees	LT
B16	Cottonwood tree associated J.D Stewart Building (B01)	MT
B17	Sandstone garden bed	ET
B18	Queensland box tree	MT
B19	Silky oak tree	MT
B20	Queensland box tree	MT

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
B21	Several rough bark apple myrtle trees lining Regimental Drive	M
B22	5 no. crepe myrtle trees associated with Veterinary Science Conference Centre Building (B22)	M or LT?
B23	3 no. paperbark trees	LT
B24	Tea tree associated with R M C Gunn Building (B19A)?	LT
B24(a)	Cabbage palm tree	LT
B24(b)	2 no. Casuarina tree	LT
B25	Eucalyptus maiden's gum	ET
B26	Queensland box tree	MT?
B27	Jacaranda tree	ET
B28	Sandstone garden bed retaining wall containing silky oak tree	ET
B29	Sandstone garden beds- recycled stone?	MT-reloc?
B29(a)	4 no. stone and bronze memorial stones "Marking the occasion of the opening of the Veterinary Science Conference Centre on 21 st May 1998". The occasion was marked with four tree plantings - one was planted by Prof. David Frazer, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science; by Prof. Gavin Brown, the Chancellor of the University of Sydney; the R T Hon. Doug Anthony CH President of the J D Stewart Veterinary Science Foundation; Emeritus Prof. Dame Leonie Kramer, Chancellor of the University of Sydney	LT
B30	3 no. lemon scented gumtrees	M
Blackburn Precinct (Health Hub)		
D31	7 no. metal bollards	M
D32	3 no. metal bollards	M
D33	Brick retaining wall garden containing several Plane trees and a fig tree, associated with Bosch Building (D04). Note stairs have ceramic tiles or treads.	LT
D34	White cedar tree associated associated with building D02	MT
D35	Magnolia grandiflora	M
D36	Brick lined garden bed associated with Bosch Building	LT
D37	Casuarina tree	LT
D37(a)	Brick in paving, bricks associated with Bosch Building (D04)	LT
D38	Brick and timber seating associated with Bosch Buildings (D04 and D05).	LT
D39	3 no. Poplar lombardi	LT
D40	Six cypress trees associated with Bosch Building (D04)	LT
The Ovals		
D1	University Oval No. 2	ET
D2	4 no. Himalayan cedar trees lining the beginning of Western Avenue	MT?
D3	Several Monterey cypress trees	MT
D4	7 no. hoop pine trees	ET
D5	Recycled stone garden bed	LN reloc ET?
D6	Metal palisade fence surrounding ovals	M
D7	Port Jackson fig	MT?
D9	Wood and metal picket fence surrounding University Oval No. 2	M
D10	River red gum tree	MT?
D11	Wood and metal picket fence surrounding University Oval No. 1	M
D12	University Oval No. 1	LN

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
D13	Stone paving	MT?
D14	River red gum	MT
D15	Coral tree	MT
D16	Stone retaining wall with concrete step associated with Oval No. 2.	ET or MT?
D17	Port Jackson fig tree	ET
D18	Terraced stone retaining walls	ET? MT?
D19	Stone paved retaining wall	MT
D20	Scoreboard. Wood, metal with shingles on ET base	LT?
D20(a)	Stone paved seat area with plaque on seat, 'Dedicated to Bill Corkin, a UFC coach and clubman 1961-2007'	M
D21	Recycled stone and brick retaining wall	MT
D22	Row of Camphor laurel trees	ET
D23	3 no. weeping fig trees	ET
D24	Recycled stone retaining wall and stairs; remnant garden bed?	LN or ET?
D25	Row of cypress pines	ET
D26	Row of cypress pines	ET
D27	Recycled stone garden bed	ET?
D28	5 no. metal bollards	M
D29	Stone and marble monument memorial. 'Erected to the memory of LEF Neill, BA MB, scholar athlete and gentleman' in 1902	ET
D29A	4 no. metal bollards	M
D30	Jacaranda tree	ET?
D42	Row of small leafed fig trees along Western Avenue	LT?-
D43	2 no. camphor laurel trees	LT
D44	Red ironbark tree	LT
D45	Aleppo pine tree	LT
D46	Himalayan cedar tree	LT
D47	Illawarra flame tree	LT
D48	Jacaranda	LT
D49	Jacaranda	LT
D50	Jacaranda	LT
D51	Illawarra flame tree	LT
D52	Spotted gumtree	LT
D53	Spotted gumtree	LT
D54	Cedar tree	LT
D55	Spotted gumtree	LT
D56	2 no. Queensland box trees	LT
D57	2 no. Tallowood trees	LT
D58	2 no. spotted gumtrees	LT
D59	Hoop pine	LT
D60	Port Jackson fig (outside oval fence)	M
Agricultural Precinct (Science Road- West) (Life Sciences)		
A3	Sandstone garden walls on Science Road	ET
A4	Stone steps to R.D. Watt Building (A04)	ET

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A7	(Ross Street Gate) 4 no. sandstone gateposts with base, shaft and castellated cap	LN, reloc LT
A7(a)	2 no. iron palisade vehicular gates with central iron pier between the two main gateposts and 2 no. iron palisade pedestrian gates to each side.	LT
A7(b)	(Former Ross Street Gate) 2 no. palisade iron gates with decorative spear to point to hanging stile.	LN, reloc LT
A8	Sandstone and iron palisade fence along Parramatta Road	LN, reloc ET
A8 (a)	Old hedge along fence at Parramatta Road	ET
A8 (b)	Embankment cutting with planting along Parramatta Road	LN or ET
A8(c)	Reconstructed metal gate to substation no.54	M

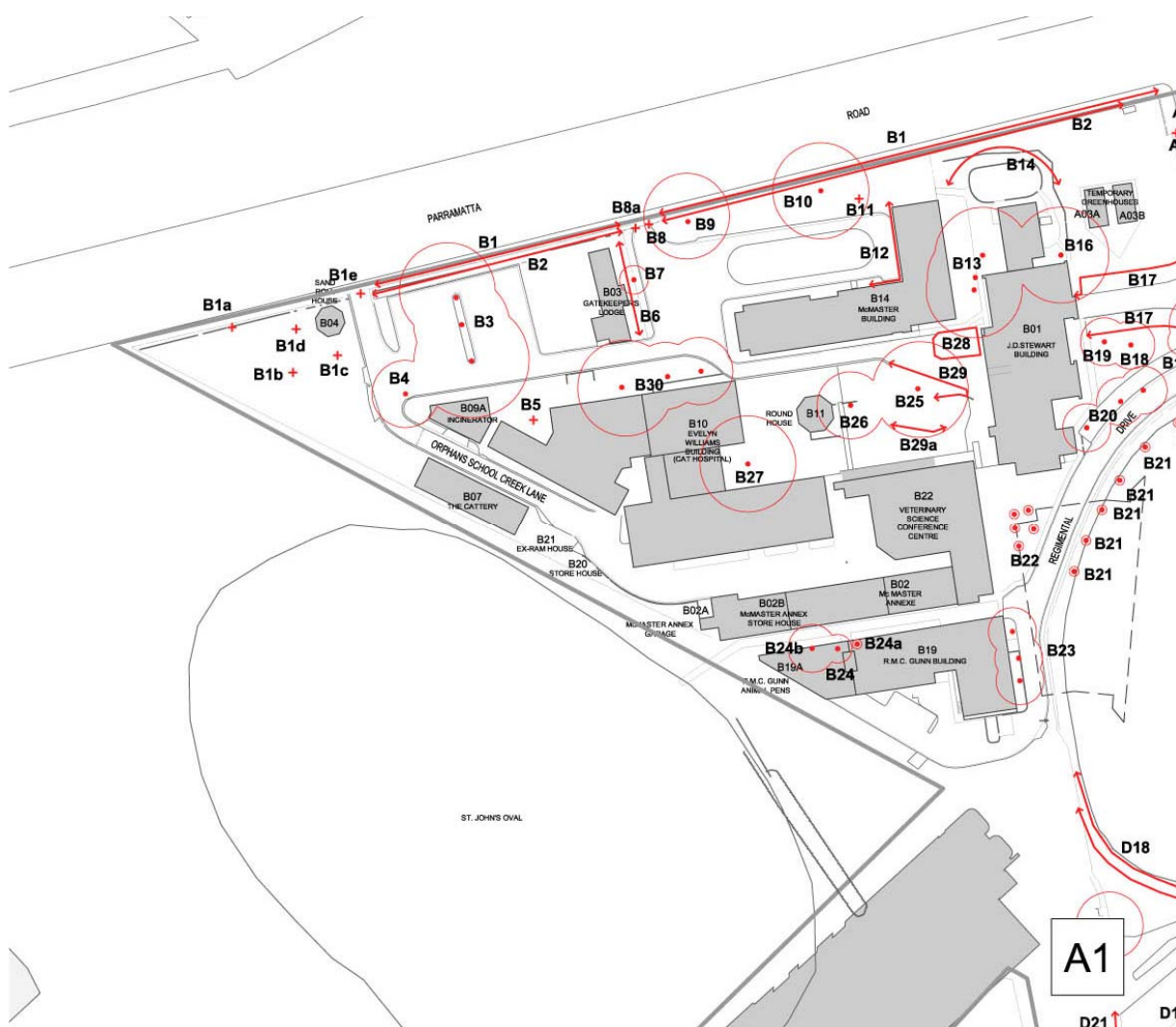


Figure 17: Site Features Survey Part 1 of 3 (continues below) (Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013)

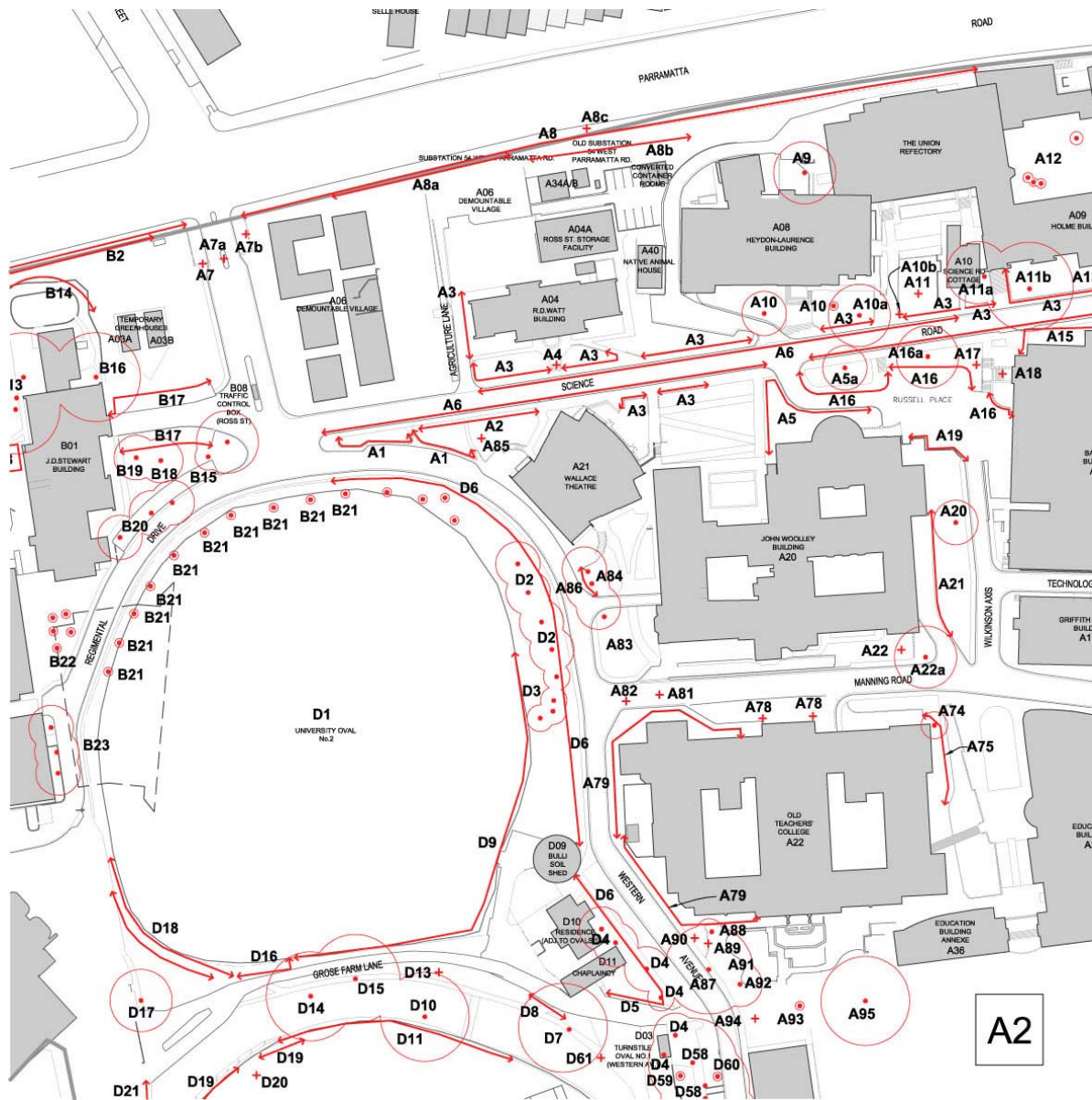


Figure 18: Site Features Survey Part 2 of 3 (continues below) (Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013)

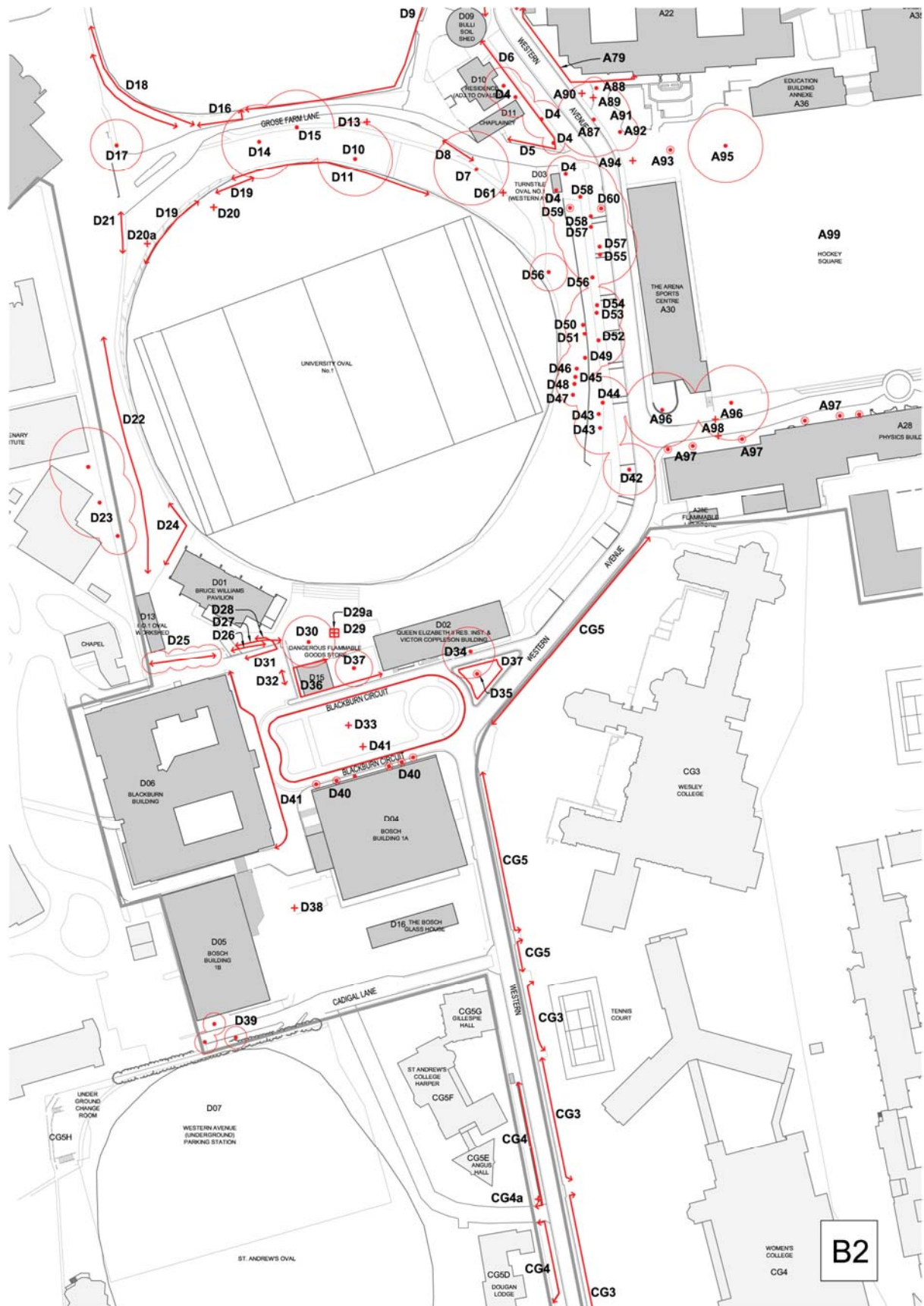


Figure 19: Site Features Survey Part 3 of 3 (Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013)

Axes (Planning and Visual)

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

The principal planning and visual axes within the vicinity are (refer to Figure 20):

NO.	NAME OF AXES	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
A5	Western Avenue	Visual axis across western side of Camperdown Campus, linking Carillon Avenue to Ross Street, although
A6	Blackburn Building	Planned axis linking entry of Blackburn Building (D06) with entry to RPA Hospital on Missenden Road, representing the links between the two institutions.
A7	Science Road	Planned axis formed in the early 1900s under Vernon's master plan and strong, landscaped, visual axis 'bookended' by the J.D Stewart Building (B01) to the west and the War Memorial Gallery (A14) to the east.
B3	Wesley College/ Blackburn Circuit	Axis created by the architectural concept of Wesley College

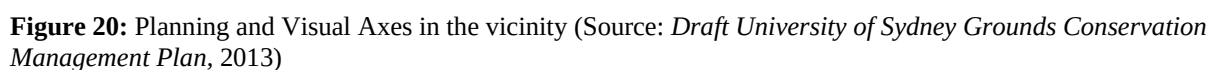
Views

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

In addition, views of the principal buildings, views along roadways and broad views of the landscape of the University are available from the surrounding colleges, residential and commercial precincts and suburbs. The principal views to and from the place in the vicinity are as follows (refer to Figure 21):

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF VIEWS AND VISTAS
College Views	
CV6	View from St Andrews College residential wing past Blackburn Building (D06), over trees to Education Building (A35).
CV7	View from entrance forecourt St John's College across St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to roofs of Science Road buildings.
CV8	View from Sancta Sophia College CG7 over St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to top of Manning Road buildings.
External Views	
EV8	View from Missenden Road through Missenden Road gates CG5C down Western Avenue
EV9	View from Missenden Road across St Andrew's College Oval to upper section of Blackburn Building D06
EV10	View over palisade fence and under trees from Parramatta Road to McMaster Building B14
EV11	View down Ross Street to Ross Street gates with Oval No. 2 plantings and Wesley College fleche in distance

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF VIEWS AND VISTAS
EV12	View from intersection Parramatta Road and Ross Street across palisade fence, Ross Street gates to RD Watt Building A04 and west façade of Heydon Lawrence Building A08
EV12A	View from Parramatta Road through Ross Street gates to JD Stewart Building B01
EV13A	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade fence to Substation Building A34
Internal Views	
V6	Views back and forth along Western Avenue including buildings and vegetation adjacent
V7	View from Western Avenue to façade of Blackburn Building D06
V7A	View from Western Avenue to front door of Wesley College
V8	View from Western Avenue through trees to University Oval No. 1
V9	View from Western Avenue to University Oval No. 2
V11	Views up and down Science Road including adjacent buildings and vegetation
V13	View from in front of RMC Gunn Building B19 across University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.
V14	View from south side University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.
V15	View from road between Oval No. 1 and University Oval No. 2 over Oval No. 1 of John Woolley Building A20 and Old Teachers' College Building A22 with J.D. Stewart Building B01 and Holme Building A09 roofs and features extending above trees.
V16	View from west side of University Oval No. 1 showing Anderson Stuart Building F13 tower above Arena Sports Building A30 and west elevation of Physics Building A28
V17	View from Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand) D01 across University Oval No.1 to Old Teachers' College Building A22 and tops of Science Road buildings



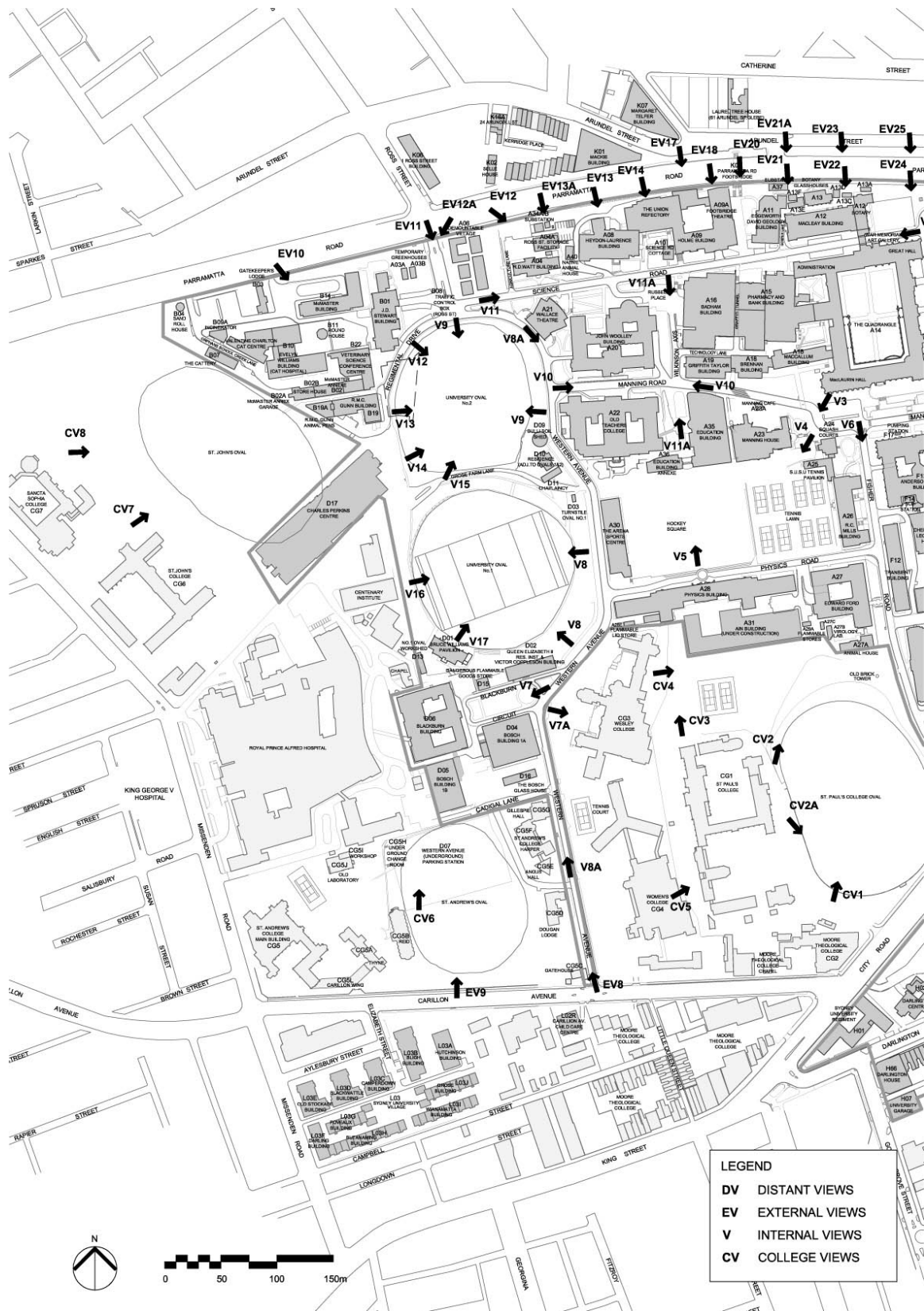


Figure 21: Location of principal views in the vicinity (Source: Draft University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan, 2013)

Character Areas and Significant Landscapes

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

The character of these areas is created by the presence and arrangement of the buildings and landscape as well as the sense of history that they evoke. The University Ovals surrounded by trees definitely has a character but one that was never fully planned. Often the existence of a formal façade or building front is sufficient to create a character area immediately in front of the buildings. This is the case at the Blackburn Building forecourt and the Institute Building forecourt.

The Character Areas and Significant Landscapes in the vicinity are (refer also to Figure 22):

NO.	NAME	COMMENT/SIGNIFICANCE
Character Areas		
P5	Science Road	Historic road developed in association with the major first expansion of the University, continues to hold a number of faculty buildings related to Science and has been developed overtime with significant plantings.
P8	Round House Courtyard	Formed by the facades of McMaster and J D Stewart Buildings, the Round House Courtyard once provided an open, functional area for the examination of animals. Later addition buildings feature colonnades which contribute.
P9	University Oval Nos. 1 and 2	The main sporting facilities for the University, and located on the line of the former Orphans' School Creek. Oval No. 1 established in c1866 and Oval No. 2 in the 1930s.
P12	Blackburn Forecourt	Forecourt space created by the architectural concept of the Blackburn Building (D06).
Significant Landscapes		
G6	Science Road-West	Roadway lined with mature trees and other plantings framing one of the principal streets of the University.
G7	University Ovals	Historically significant, open, grassed areas long associated with sports at the University and defined by mature tree plantings around their perimeters.
G7A	Western Avenue	Tree-lined avenue forming a strong landscape element and entry experience into the University from Carillon Avenue.

Historic Road Pattern

The Camperdown Campus and its broader setting have long been defined by the early roads. Notably, Parramatta Road, City Road (formerly Newtown Road), Missenden Road and Carillon Avenue were all established in the mid 1800s and form the boundaries of the broader university site (inclusive of the residential colleges and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital). Within the boundaries of the Camperdown Campus, there are also a number of historic roads, dating from the period of establishment through to the mid-20th century that today provide much of the structure to the place.

Historic Roads within the vicinity are (refer also to Figure 23):

- R1: Science Road (established late 1800s and formalised in the early 1900s as a result of Vernon's master plan for the campus)
- R5: Western Avenue (established in the 1890s providing access from Carillon Avenue (formerly Bligh Street) into the University)

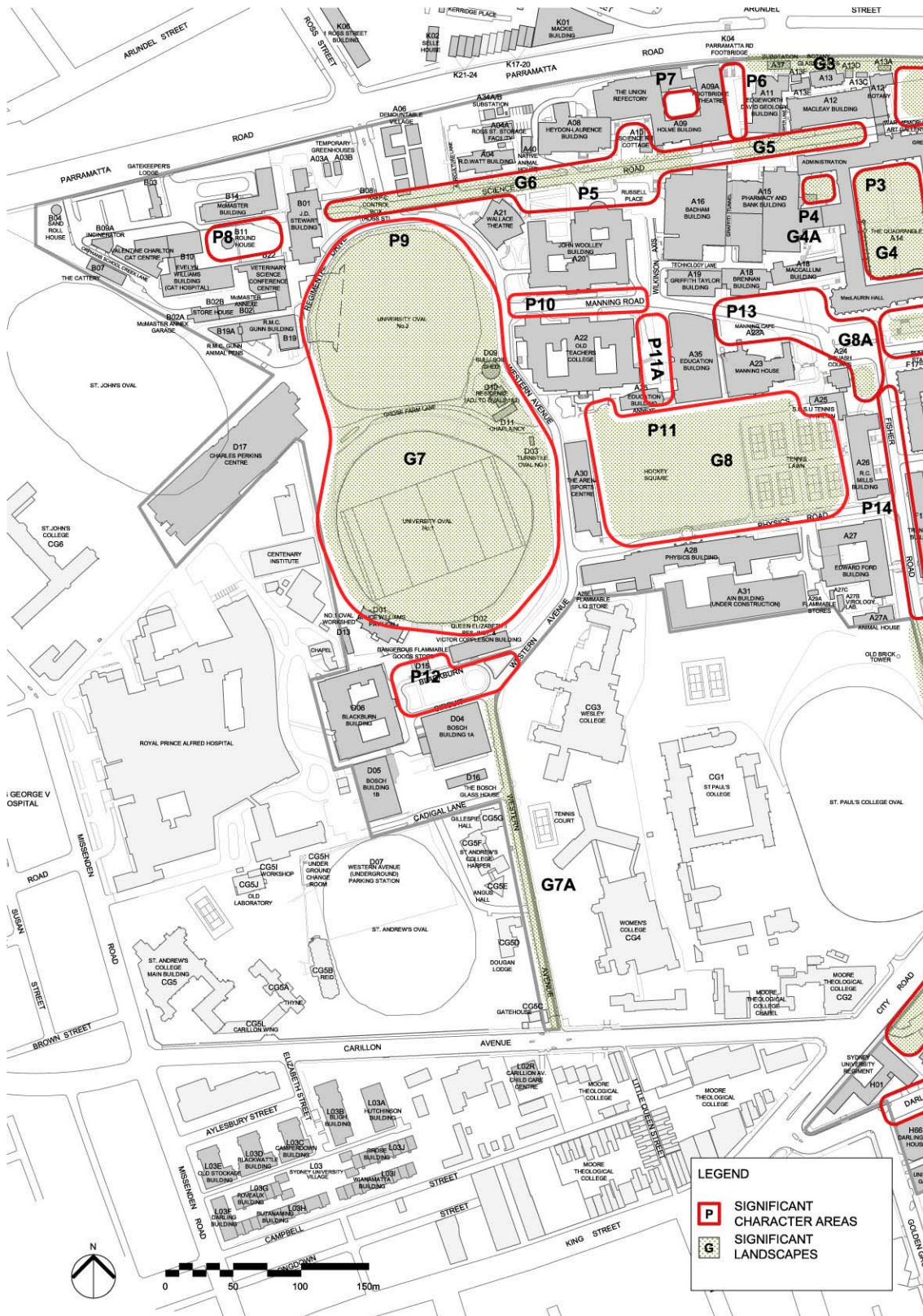
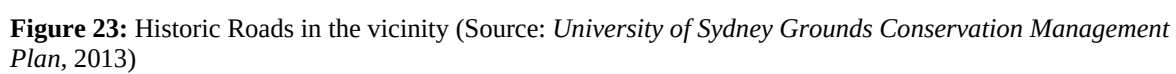


Figure 22: Significant Character Areas and Landscapes in the vicinity (Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013)



Recent Photographs of the Place

Life Sciences- Ross Street West (Veterinary Science Precinct)



Figure 24: JD Stewart Building



Figure 25: Western entry gates to Veterinary Science Precinct from Parramatta Road



Figure 26: Gate Keepers Lodge



Figure 27: North wing of JD Stewart Building



Figure 28: Veterinary Science Conference Centre



Figure 29: The Round House

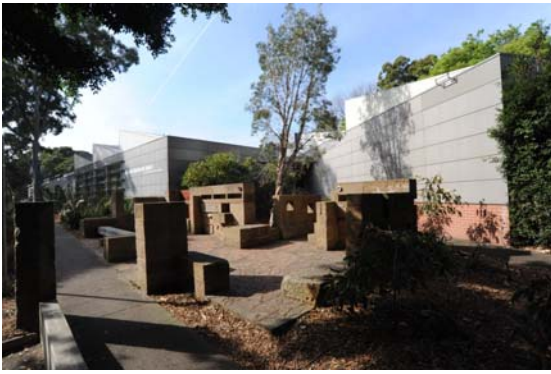


Figure 30: Valentine Charlton Cat Centre



Figure 31: Evelyn Williams Building



Figure 32: McMaster Building



Figure 33: McMaster Annex (Ian McMaster Wing)



Figure 34: Temporary Glasshouses



Figure 35: RMC Gunn Building

Life Science- Ross Street East (Agricultural Science Precinct)**Figure 36:** Ross Street entry**Figure 37:** Ross Street entry gates**Figure 38:** RD Watt building (as seen from Parramatta Road)**Figure 39:** Substation**Blackburn Precinct- Health Hub (Blackburn/Bosch Precinct)****Figure 40:** Blackburn Building**Figure 41:** Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Building



Figure 42: Bosch 1A



Figure 43: Bosch 1B

The Ovals



Figure 44: Bruce Williams Pavilion



Figure 45: View across Oval No. 2 to Old Teachers College



Figure 46: View north across Oval No. 2 to the Charles Perkins Centre and Veterinary Precinct



Figure 47: Roadway between Ovals No.1 and 2 with Bulli Soil Shed in background



Figure 48: Oval No. 1



Figure 49: Rear of the Bruce Williams Pavilion

Significance Assessment

The assessment of the significance of a place requires an evaluation of the fabric, uses, associations and meanings relating to the place, leading to detailed statement of significance.

Assessment Criteria

NSW heritage assessment criteria, as set out in *Heritage Assessments* encompasses seven types of significance as detailed below:

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

The NSW Heritage Office recommends that all criteria be referred to when assessing an item's significance even though only complex items will be significant under all criteria. Places should be compared with similar items of local and/or state significance in order to fully assess their heritage significance.

Significance Ranking of Components

All the components of the place have been ranked to correspond to the NSW Heritage Office's recommended gradings of significance. In addition, the category of 'Some' significance has been introduced, as this is often the area of most interest when considering changes. .

Note: Buildings and site features dated post 1975 have not been assessed for their significance as they are considered to be too recent to have heritage significance, although they may have aesthetic or architectural values separately.

Table 3: Levels of Significance (See Figure 50 for location and ranking of buildings)

LEVEL	EXPLANATION	STATUS
Exceptional	A components of the University grounds that has itself an Exceptional level of significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, scientific values and/or rarity. Elements in this category stand out as Exceptional for being valued for a number of criteria together, are key aspects of the history or character of the place, are highly intact, are held in high regard for their aesthetic and/or social significance and are considered rare.	Fulfil criteria for National and State listing
High	A components of the University grounds that has itself a High level of significance for their historic, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category stand out as high as they directly reflect key aspects of the history or character of the place, or are held in high regard for their aesthetic values or for their historic associations.	Fulfil criteria for State listing.
Moderate	A components of the University grounds that has itself a Moderate level of significance for their historic, aesthetic, social or scientific values and/or are representative of a particular aspect of the heritage values of the place as a whole. Elements in this category might contribute to the significance of the grounds as a whole or to specific precincts without having high significance in their own right. The contributory significance might be that the component adds to the understanding of the historic, aesthetic or social heritage values of the place, while not being essential to that understanding.	Fulfil criteria for State or Local listing.
Some	A components of the University grounds that has itself Some level of significance for their historic, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category might relate to relatively minor aspects of the significance of the place, without being critical to the understanding of that significance. They might also have a minor or slight association with components or precincts of greater significance.	Fulfil criteria for Local listing.
Little	A component of the University grounds that has itself Little significance. Elements in this category may have historic associations with the place as a whole while not having heritage values in themselves.	Does not fulfil criteria for Local, State or National listing.

Table 4: Ranking of Significance of Buildings

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street East (former Agricultural Science Precinct)			
A03a	Temporary Greenhouse	-	L
A03b	Temporary Greenhouse	-	L
A04	R.D. Watt	- The RD Watt Building, designed in 1912 by the NSW Government Architect's Office, is an excellent intact Edwardian Arts and Crafts style building with some rare Art Nouveau style features, built to house the newly-established School (later Faculty) of Agriculture at the University of Sydney - Reflects the historical circumstances of the 1890s drought and recession which caused the School to be established. - Associated with numerous agricultural scientists of note, including RD Watt, foundation professor of Agriculture, and WL Waterhouse (known for his development of a wheat strain resistant to rust), - the building continues to be held in high esteem by Faculty of Agriculture staff and students. - The portico of the RD Watt Building makes a notable contribution to the streetscape of Science Road at its western end.¹⁰	E
A06	Demountable Village	No Significance.	L
A34A	Substation	- The Substation provides evidence of early relations between Sydney Municipal Council and The University of Sydney, designed by Sydney Municipal Council in negotiation with the University. - Its design is based on a standard plan common to Sydney Electricity substations built in the early 20th Century and demonstrates the extensive power supplies the University required. - It is a rare surviving, aesthetic significant and largely intact example of this type. - It also holds landmark qualities due to its prominent position above Parramatta Road and indicates changes in the technology of power generation and distribution.¹¹	S
A40	Native Animal House	-	L

¹⁰ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, 2005; *R.D. Watt Building Conservation Management Plan*, p. 43

¹¹ Steven Guadagni et al, 2010; *University of Sydney Substation 54 and Union Steps Conservation Management Plan*, p. 70

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street West (former Veterinary Science Precinct)			
B01	J.D. Stewart Building	• Oldest Australasian School of Veterinary Science. • Substantial Arts & Crafts building in Edwardian Gothic style (ranked exceptional significance). • An example of the work of WL Vernon, NSW Government Architect. • One of a group of Arts & Crafts buildings at the University. • Displays exceptional attention to natural light and cross ventilation • In continued historical use as Veterinary school. • Additions of cultural significance by Cobden Parkes, NSW Government architect, 1939 (ranked considerable significance) and by Moore, Walker & Croaker 1958 (ranked considerable) • Associated with Horace M. Baker, Sydney Dods, RMC Gunn, Ian Clunies-Ross & H R Carne. • Associated with Professor J.D. Stewart, the first Dean of the faculty of Veterinary Science and involved with the passing of the Veterinary Surgeons Act in 1923.¹²	E
B02	McMaster Building Annex	• Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1950s. • Indicative of the function of the Veterinary Science precinct in the 1950s	S
B02A	McMaster Building Annex Garage	• Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1960s.	L
B02B	McMaster Building Annex Storehouse	• Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1960s. • Indicative of the functions of the Veterinary Science precinct in the 1960s.	L
B03	Gatekeeper's Lodge	• Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1920s. • Moderate significance example of an Arts & Crafts Style cottage. • One of the works of Leslie Wilkinson (in his Arts & Crafts style) who was a major designer of buildings at the University.	M
B04	Sand Roll House	• Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1980s. Too recent to assess significance. • Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct (particularly the handling of large animals) in the 1980s.	N/A

¹² Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd, 2005; *Veterinary Science Conservation Management Plan*, pg. 78

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
B07	The Cattery	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1960s. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1960s	L
B09A	Incinerator	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1960s. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1960s. - Example of a mid 20th century industrial building of some significance. Probably architecturally designed	L
B10	Evelyn Williams Building (South)	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1960s. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1960s. - Moderate example of a Brutalist style institutional building (no interiors of note). - Example of the work of Priestley & Lumsdaine (one of two at the place) who were mid 20th century Sydney architects of note. - Contains a colonnade which contributes to the character of the square to the north formed by the Veterinary Round House.	S
B10	Evelyn Williams Building (North)	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty at the turn of the 21st century. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct at the turn of the 21st century.	S
B10	Valentine Charlton Cat Centre	- Reflects growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty at the turn of the 21st century. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct at the turn of the 21st century.	N/A
B11	Round House	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1920s. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1920s. - Arts & Craft style agricultural / educational building of high significance. - Example of the work of Leslie Wilkinson (the best of his early Arts & Craft style at the University) who was a major designer of buildings at the University. - Is the formative element in the creation of the court yard or square around it.	H

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
B14	McMaster Building	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1930s. - Example of a Georgian Revival style institutional building of moderate significance. - Example of the work of the Commonwealth Architect, E.H. Henderson, who was a major designer of Commonwealth owned buildings in Australia in the 1930s. - Associated with Sir Frederick McMaster, pastoralist, a foundation member of the State committee of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and benefactor.	M
B19	R.M.C. Gunn Building	- Reflects growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1970s. - A good example of a Brutalist style institutional building of moderate significance. - Example of the work of Priestley & Lumsdaine, one of two at the University, noted mid-20th century Sydney architects. - Associated with Professor R.M.C. Gunn, Dean of the Faculty between 1945 and 1958 and President of the Australian Veterinary Association.	M
B19A	R.M.C. Gunn Animal Pens	- Reflects growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1970s. - Indicative of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1970s.	L
B22	Veterinary Science Conference Centre	- Reflects the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1980s. - Example of the work of John Andrews International (their only work at the University of Sydney) an internationally respected Australian architectural firm. - Contains a colonnade which contributes to the character of the square to the north formed by the Veterinary Round House.	NA
Health Precinct (former Blackburn/Bosch Precinct)			
D02	Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute Building and Victor Coppleson Building	- Reflects the growth of the Medical Faculty in the 1950s. - Example of 1950s Austerity style lab / office institutional building of some significance. - Associated with Sir Victor Coppleson who was a surgeon, university lecturer, chairman and director of postgraduate studies for the Postgraduate Committee in Medicine of the University of Sydney, Queen Elizabeth II for whom the building is named and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, who opened the building.	S

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
D04	Bosch Building 1A	- Reflects the growth of the University in the 1960s. - Example of a Brutalist style building of the late 1960s of little significance. - Late example of the work of Stephenson & Turner, noted early 20th century Australian architects. - Helps to for the square or character area to north as a forecourt of the Blackburn Building. - Associated with George Henry Bosch, merchant and philanthropist, who was involved in the negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to build a new medical school building (Blackburn).	S
D05	Bosch Building 1B	- Reflects the growth of the Medical Faculty in the 1960s. - Example of a Brutalist style institutional building of the late 1960s of little significance. - Late example of the work of Stephenson & Turner, noted early 20th century Australian architects. - Associated with George Henry Bosch, merchant and philanthropist, who was involved in the negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to build a new medical school building (Blackburn).	S
D06	Blackburn Building	- Demonstrates the evolution of medical teaching at the University of Sydney. - Associated with the Rockefeller Foundation in the early 20th century. - Good example of large Art Deco style institutional building - Rare Art Deco style institutional building at the University of Sydney - Contains rare Pathology Museum in rare purpose built museum space. - Associated with Evan Smith, NSW Government architect. - Associated with a large group of medical practitioners, teachers and researchers. - Associated with Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn physician and university chancellor.¹³	M
D16	Bosch Glass House	Too recent to assess significance.	N/A
The Ovals			
D01	Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand)	- Reflects the growth of sports facilities at the University. - Example of the work of Devine, Erby & Mazlin, prolific Sydney architects of the mid to late 20th century. - Associated with Sir Bruce Williams who was an economist, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney (1967-1981) and a fellow of the Sydney University Senate.	L

¹³ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, 2002; *Blackburn Building Conservation Management Plan*, pg. 76

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
D03	Turnstile Oval No. 1	- Reflects use of the Ovals since c1940s. - Example of Moderne style turnstile building	S
D09	Bulli Soil Shed	- Reflects use of Ovals since 1960s - Example of work of Anchor, Mortlock and Murray - Indicative of the status of the game of cricket at the University of Sydney in the 1960s	M
D10	Residence	-	L
D11	Chaplaincy	-	L
D13	No.1 University Oval Work Shed	-	L
D15	Dangerous Flammable Goods Store	-	L

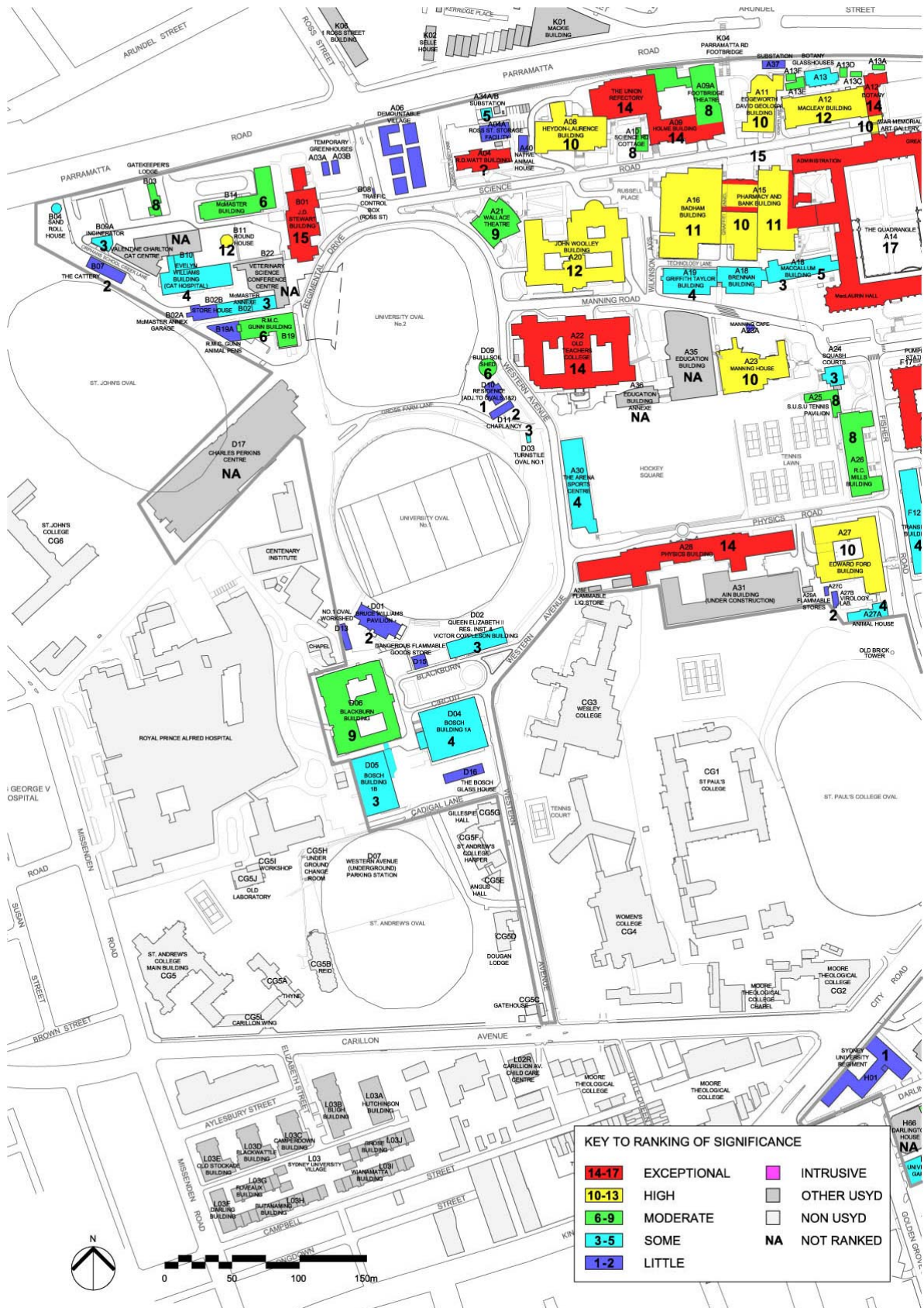


Figure 50: Ranking of Significance of Buildings within the study area (Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013)

Table 5: Ranking of Significance of Site Features (Refer to Figures 17-19 for locations of site features)

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	RANKING
Veterinary Science Precinct (Life Sciences)			
B1	Sandstone and iron palisade fence	LN	E
B1(a)	Galvanised steel pipe and corrugated steel cantilevered animal shelter, c.1990	LT	L
B1(b)	Pipe and square section galvanized steel and mesh animal yards associated with Building B04	LT	L
B1(c)	Earth loading ramp retained by squared, bedded salvaged sandstone walls topped with painted steel pipe railings	LT	L
B1(d)	Galvanized steel posts in concrete footings supporting 2 irregular shaped shade cloth awnings	LT	L
B1(e)	(Veterinary Clinic Gates) Temporary concrete driveway access to construction site of Charles Perkins Centre including concrete posts, steel and prefab construction sheds and galvanized steel and chain wire fencing	M	L
B2	Old hedge	ET	H
B3	3 no. fig trees	LN	E
B4	Jacaranda tree	ET?	H
B5	Henry & Banjo Sculpture Garden, Memorial For Animal Friends	2005	S
B6	Garden associated with Gatekeeper's Lodge Building (B03)	ET	S
B7	Frangipani tree	ET	M
B8	(Gatekeepers Lodge, Parramatta Road) 4 no. sandstone cylindrical dome-topped piers with crenulated collars.ET	ET?	E
B8(a)	Palisade style gate panels with cast-iron spears and elaborate wrought iron decoration, 2 no. vehicular gates, 2 no. pedestrian gates.	ET?	E
B9	Camphor laurel	ET	S
B10	Eucalypt	LN?	S
B11	Stone and metal memorial plaque to Val Argall	1998	S
B12	Planting associated with McMaster Building (B14)	ET	S
B13	3 no. jacaranda trees	ET	S
B14	Shrubbery and lawn garden	LT	S
B15	2 no. Jacaranda trees	LT	S
B16	Cottonwood tree associated J.D Stewart Building (B01)	MT	S
B17	Sandstone garden bed	ET	M
B18	Queensland box tree	MT	M
B19	Silky oak tree	MT	M
B20	Queensland box tree	MT	M
B21	Several rough bark apple myrtle trees lining Regimental Drive	M	L
B22	5 no. crepe myrtle trees associated with Veterinary Science Conference Centre Building (B22)	M or LT?	L
B23	3 no. paperbark trees	LT	S
B24	Tea tree associated with R M C Gunn Building (B19A)?	LT	L
B24(a)	Cabbage palm tree	LT	L
B24(b)	2 no. Casuarina tree	LT	L
B25	Eucalyptus maiden's gum	ET	L
B26	Queensland box tree	MT?	S

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	RANKING
B27	Jacaranda tree	ET	M
B28	Sandstone garden bed retaining wall containing silky oak tree	ET	M
B29	Sandstone garden beds- recycled stone?	MT-reloc?	L
B29(a)	4 no. stone and bronze memorial stones “Marking the occasion of the opening of the Veterinary Science Conference Centre on 21 st May 1998”. The occasion was marked with four tree plantings - one was planted by Prof. David Frazer, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science; by Prof. Gavin Brown, the Chancellor of the University of Sydney; the R T Hon. Doug Anthony CH President of the J D Stewart Veterinary Science Foundation; Emeritus Prof. Dame Leonie Kramer, Chancellor of the University of Sydney	LT	S
B30	3 no. lemon scented gumtrees	M	L
Blackburn Precinct (Health Hub)			
D31	7 no. metal bollards	M	L
D32	3 no. metal bollards	M	L
D33	Brick retaining wall garden containing several Plane trees and a fig tree, associated with Bosch Building (D04). Note stairs have ceramic tiles or treads.	LT	M
D34	White cedar tree associated associated with building D02	MT	S
D35	Magnolia grandiflora	M	S
D36	Brick lined garden bed associated with Bosch Building	LT	M
D37	Casuarina tree	LT	S
D37(a)	Brick in paving, bricks associated with Bosch Building (D04)	LT	S
D38	Brick and timber seating associated with Bosch Buildings (D04 and D05).	LT	S
D39	3 no. Poplar lombardi	LT	S
D40	Six cypress trees associated with Bosch Building (D04)	LT	M
The Ovals			
D1	Oval No. 2	ET	E
D2	4 no. Himalayan cedar trees lining the beginning of Western Avenue	MT?	S
D3	Several Monterey cypress trees	MT	S
D4	7 no. hoop pine trees	ET	M
D5	Recycled stone garden bed	LN reloc ET?	L
D6	Metal palisade fence surrounding ovals	M	L
D7	Port Jackson fig	MT?	H
D9	Wood and metal picket fence surrounding University Oval No. 2	M	L
D10	River red gum tree	MT?	H
D11	Wood and metal picket fence surrounding University Oval No. 1	M	L
D12	University Oval No. 1	LN	E
D13	Stone paving	MT?	L
D14	River red gum	MT	S
D15	Coral tree	MT	S
D16	Stone retaining wall with concrete step associated with Oval No. 2.	ET or MT?	S

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	RANKING
D17	Port Jackson fig tree	ET	E
D18	Terraced stone retaining walls	ET? MT?	S
D19	Stone paved retaining wall	MT	S
D20	Scoreboard. Wood, metal with shingles on ET base	LT?	S
D20(a)	Stone paved seat area with plaque on seat, 'Dedicated to Bill Corkin, a UFC coach and clubman 1961-2007'	M	L
D21	Recycled stone and brick retaining wall	MT	S
D22	Row of Camphor laurel trees	ET	M
D23	3 no. weeping fig trees	ET	M
D24	Recycled stone retaining wall and stairs; remnant garden bed?	LN or ET?	S
D25	Row of cypress pines	ET	S
D26	Row of cypress pines	ET	S
D27	Recycled stone garden bed	ET?	S
D28	5 no. metal bollards	M	L
D29	Stone and marble monument memorial. 'Erected to the memory of LEF Neill, BA MB, scholar athlete and gentleman' in 1902	ET	M
D29A	4 no. metal bollards	M	L
D30	Jacaranda tree	ET?	S
D42	Row of small leafed fig trees along Western Avenue	LT?-	S
D43	2 no. camphor laurel trees	LT	S
D44	Red ironbark tree	LT	S
D45	Aleppo pine tree	LT	M
D46	Himalayan cedar tree	LT	M
D47	Illawarra flame tree	LT	M
D48	Jacaranda	LT	M
D49	Jacaranda	LT	M
D50	Jacaranda	LT	M
D51	Illawarra flame tree	LT	M
D52	Spotted gumtree	LT	S
D53	Spotted gumtree	LT	S
D54	Cedar tree	LT	M
D55	Spotted gumtree	LT	S
D56	2 no. Queensland box trees	LT	S
D57	2 no. Tallowood trees	LT	S
D58	2 no. spotted gumtrees	LT	S
D59	Hoop pine	LT	M
D60	Port Jackson fig (outside oval fence)	M	S
Agricultural Precinct (Science Road- West) (Life Sciences)			
A3	Sandstone garden walls on Science Road	ET	H
A4	Stone steps to R.D. Watt Building (A04)	ET	H
A7	(Ross Street Gate) 4 no. sandstone gateposts with base, shaft and castellated cap	LN, reloc LT	E

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	RANKING
A7(a)	2 no. iron palisade vehicular gates with central iron pier between the two main gateposts and 2 no. iron palisade pedestrian gates to each side.	LT	E
A7(b)	(Former Ross Street Gate) 2 no. palisade iron gates with decorative spear to point to hanging stile.	LN, reloc LT	E
A8	Sandstone and iron palisade fence along Parramatta Road	LN, reloc ET	E
A8 (a)	Old hedge along fence at Parramatta Road	ET	M
A8 (b)	Embankment cutting with planting along Parramatta Road	LN or ET	E
A8(c)	Reconstructed metal gate to substation no.54	M	L

Table 6: Ranking of Significance of Views (refer to Figure 21 for locations)

NO.	DESCRIPTION	RANKING
College Views		
CV6	View from St Andrews College past Blackburn Building (D06), over Physics Building (A28) to MacLaurin Hall and Quadrangle building (A14)	E
CV7	View from entrance forecourt St John's College across St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to roofs of Science Road buildings	H
CV8	View from Sancta Sophia College CG7 over St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to top of Manning Road buildings	M
External Views		
EV8	View from Missenden Road through Missenden Road gates CG5C down Western Avenue	M
EV9	View from Missenden Road across St Andrew's College Oval to upper section of Blackburn Building D06	S
EV10	View over palisade fence and under trees from Parramatta Road to McMaster Building B14	M
EV11	View down Ross Street to Ross Street gates with Oval No. 2 plantings and Wesley College fleche in distance	H
EV12	View from intersection Parramatta Road and Ross Street across palisade fence, Ross Street gates to RD Watt Building A04 and west façade of Heydon Lawrence Building A08	M
EV12A	View from Parramatta Road through Ross Street gates to JD Stewart Building B01	M
EV13A	Views from Parramatta Road over retaining wall and palisade fence to Substation Building A34	M
Internal Views		
V6	Series of views up and down Fisher Road extending from Gatekeeper's Lodge F18 at City Road to Manning Road including oblique views of Edward Ford Building A27, R.C. Mills Building A26, Anderson Stuart Building F13, MacLaurin Hall A14, Madsen Building F09, mature Fig trees at south end and other plantings along the road	M
V7	View from Western Avenue to façade of Blackburn Building D06	M

NO.	DESCRIPTION	RANKING
V7A	View from Western Avenue to front door of Wesley College	H
V8	View from Western Avenue through trees to University Oval No. 1	S
V8A	Views back and forth along Western Avenue including buildings and vegetation adjacent	H
V9	View from Western Avenue to University Oval No. 2	S
V11	Views up and down Science Road including adjacent buildings and vegetation	E
V13	View from in front of RMC Gunn Building B19 across University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.	M
V14	View from south side University Oval No. 2 to John Woolley Building A20, Old Teachers College Building A22 and up Manning Road to MacLaurin Hall A14 including tops of Science Road and Manning Road buildings including stone and copper fleches, timber lanterns etc.	M
V15	View from road between Oval No. 1 and University Oval No. 2 over Oval No. 1 of John Woolley Building A20 and Old Teachers' College Building A22 with J.D. Stewart Building B01 and Holme Building A09 roofs and features extending above trees.	M
V16	View from west side of University Oval No. 1 showing Anderson Stuart Building F13 tower above Arena Sports Building A30 and west elevation of Physics Building A28	M
V17	View from Bruce Williams Pavilion (Grandstand) D01 across University Oval No.1 to Old Teachers' College Building A22 and tops of Science Road buildings	M

Table 7: Ranking of Significance of Visual and Planning Axes (Refer to Figure 20 for locations)

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
A5	Western Avenue	One of the three main north south running axes of the University following Western Avenue and aligning with the Ross Street gates giving structure to the west side of the Camperdown Campus formed in the late 19 th century.	M
A6	Blackburn Building	Planning axes from Blackburn Building to the front entry of RPA Hospital.	M
A7	Science Road	The principal east west axis of the Camperdown Campus formed in the late 19 th century and giving structure to the diverse but high quality buildings constructed along its length.	E

Table 8: Ranking of Significance of Character Areas and Significant Landscapes (refer to Figure 22 for locations)

NO.	CHARACTER AREAS & SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES	STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
P5	Science Road	Formed along the Science Road axis this character area is created by the facades of the fine quality buildings along its length and is one of the most important character areas of the University's campuses	H
P8	Round House Courtyard	Created by Veterinary Round House Building on the axis of the JD Stewart Building. This square gives structure to the Veterinary Science related buildings and is reinforced by colonnades in the buildings along its south side.	M
P9	University Oval Nos. 1 and 2	Established sports fields and vegetation evoking the long history of sporting activities at the University and providing landscaped character to the western side of the Camperdown campus	H
P12	Blackburn Forecourt	Landscaped forecourt created by the formal façade of the Blackburn Building and one the few formal outdoor spaces on the western side of the Camperdown campus	M
G6	Science Road-West	Mature avenue of trees and shrubbery associated with good quality buildings and the proximity of University Oval No. 2.	H
G7	University Ovals	Large grassed areas with treed perimeters associated with University sport activities and providing landscaped character to the western side of the Camperdown campus	H
G7A	Western Avenue	Tree-lined avenue forming a strong landscape element and entry experience into the University from Carillon Avenue.	M

Table 9: Ranking of Significance of Historic Roads (refer to Figure 23 for locations)

NO.	NAME	STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	RANKING
R1	Science Road	Reflects the first major extension of the University to accommodate science faculties. Now forms part of a character area precinct and landscaped area of exceptional significance.	E
R5	Western Avenue	Reflects the late 19 th century development of University colleges. Forms part of a planning axis of moderate significance	H

Summary Statement of Significance

The *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (Revised) 2013 includes the following Statement of Significance for the whole of the University of Sydney:

The University of Sydney Grounds:

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

Statements of Significance for the Individual Precincts and Principal Buildings

The following statements of significance are those contained within the University of Sydney's S.170 Register listings for the precincts and principal buildings located within the study area:

Blackburn Building

The construction of the new medical school represents the period of reorganisation and modernisation of the medical curriculum and the development of research as an integral component of modern medicine.

The location of the New Medical School adjacent to and with a direct link to RPAH showed the close connection between the University's medical faculty, its teaching hospital and staff, and was a catalyst for the future addition of associated medical facilities in this area of the campus.

The provision of new facilities for medicine in the depression of the early 1930s was effected by generous support from private philanthropy including the first chair in bacteriology in an Australian university.

The Blackburn Building, has been, and remains, a direct link between the two institutions: Sydney University and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. It is associated with the teaching role of the hospital. It is also a good example of the work of the Government Architect Evan Smith. The construction of the new medical school represents the period of reorganisation and modernisation of the medical curriculum and the development of research as an integral component of modern medicine.

NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory Database No. 4726028

Veterinary Precinct

The area has been used continuously for the teaching of veterinary science since 1912. One of the unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style Science faculties to be constructed along Science Road, designed by the NSW Government Architects Branch under Walter Liberty Vernon. Containing a group of purpose built facilities specifically designed for the teaching of Veterinary Science. Indicating the importance of the agricultural sciences in the development of the Science faculties lining Science Road.

NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory Database No. 4726038

J.D. Stewart Building (B02)

The first purpose-built building for the newly established Veterinary Science, in continuous use for that purpose since 1912 and one of a diminishing number of buildings still used for its original purpose.

One of the subjects introduced into the curriculum in the early 20th century in recognition of the need for a high standard of training and research in areas of major significance to agricultural and pastoral growth and hence to the national economy.

One of the unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style Science faculties to be constructed along Science Road, designed by the NSW Government Architects branch under Walter Liberty Vernon.

NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory Database No. 4726023

Oval No. 1

The No. 1 Oval occupies the first site within the University grounds to be specifically reserved for the use of a University sports team and has been in continuous use for sporting purposes since the 1860s. Work on the oval in the 1880s was part of the considerable improvements to the grounds made by the use of a relief labour scheme, established at the University at the request of the Chancellor, Sir William Manning.

NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory Database No. 4726008

R. D Watt Building (A04)

The first purpose-built building for the newly established School of Agriculture, in continuous use for that purpose since 1916 and one of a diminishing number of buildings still used for its original purpose. One of the subjects introduced into the curriculum in the early 20th century in recognition of the need for a high standard of training and research in areas of major significance to agricultural and pastoral growth and hence to the national economy. One of the unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style Science faculties to be constructed along Science Road, designed by the Government Architects branch under Walter Liberty Vernon.

NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory Database No. 4726021

For this firms' summary of significance of the buildings, site features, views, character areas, significant landscapes and historic roads, refer to Tables above.

Heritage Status

Statutory Heritage Constraints

The statutory heritage status of the individual components of the precincts according to the following organisations is as follows:

Local Environment Plan (LEP), City of Sydney Council

*The following components of the University of Sydney and the precincts **are included** within the City of Sydney Council LEP 2012 as heritage items:*

- *Site landscaping, perimeter fencing and gates*
- *J.D. Stewart Building*
- *R.D. Watt Building*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

considers it is being or is likely to be harmed. This extends councils' existing powers and allows them to quickly respond to an item or items under threat.

An Interim Heritage Order made by a council must contain the condition that the Order will lapse after six months from the date it is made unless the local council has passed a resolution to place the item on the heritage schedule of the LEP or nominate the item for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

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

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

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

State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council

*The University of Sydney is **not listed** on the State Heritage Register.*

Section 170 State Agency Heritage Registers under the Heritage Act 1977

*The University of Sydney and the Veterinary Science Precinct **are listed** on the S170 Register for the University of Sydney.*

*The following components of the University of Sydney and the precincts **are included** on the S170 Register for the University of Sydney:*

- *Blackburn Building*
- *J.D. Stewart Building*
- *McMaster Laboratory*
- *R.D. Watt Building*
- *Science Road*
- *University Ovals 1 & 2*
- *Substation No. 54 and Switchroom*

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

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

Government agencies are required under the Heritage Act to:

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

The NSW Heritage Council has a policy of including all items appearing on s170 Registers with a significance level of state or higher on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

Management of heritage items by government agencies is legislated under Section 170a of the Heritage Act, which requires all items listed on a s170 Register, as well as all items listed on the State Heritage Register which are under a state government agency's care, control, or management to be maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

Agencies must notify the Heritage Council of their intent to remove an item from the s170 Register, transfer ownership of an item, end their occupation of, or demolish an item on the s170 Register or listed on the State Heritage Register no less than 14 days prior to the action.

Annual reports of state government agencies must include a statement as to the condition of items listed on s170 Registers or the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council may also direct government agencies to include particular information in their annual reports with respect to their s170 Registers.

Non-inclusion of a place on an agency's s170 Register does not imply that the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

Interior Heritage, NSW Heritage Council & LEPs

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

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

The NSW Heritage Office SHR listings automatically include the interior of the buildings (see below).

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

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

As many listed heritage items have significant interiors, some local councils may include a description of significant internal features and details as part of an item's individual listing in their LEPs, thus

increasing their ability to consider proposed internal changes when assessing an application unless the interiors are specifically listed.

If Council's LEP does not include Planning NSW's Standard Instrument then the impact of changes to listed places can be considered when an application is assessed.

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

Archaeological Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

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

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

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

*Because of the history of the site, discovery of relics during intervention **is possible** at the University of Sydney.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Heritage List (NHL), Australian Heritage Council

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

Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), Australian Heritage Council

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

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

Non Statutory Heritage Constraints

The non-statutory heritage status of the University of Sydney, the Veterinary Science Precinct, the Blackburn Precinct and their individual components according to the following organisations is as follows:

State Heritage Inventory (SHI), NSW Heritage Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Science Road, University of Sydney **is included** on the Register of the National Estate.*

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

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

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

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

Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI)

Science Road, University of Sydney **is included** on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory.

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

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

Australian Heritage Database (AHD)

Science Road, University of Sydney **is included** on the Australian Heritage Database.

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

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

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

of the Council or the Minister. The original sources should be consulted directly for confirmation of the heritage listing status of an item.

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

*The following buildings located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the AIA Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance:*

- *Bulli Soil Shed*
- *J.D. Stewart Building*
- *R.D. Watt Building*
- *R.M.C. Gunn Building*
- *Round House*

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

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

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

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

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

Heritage Items in the Vicinity

The western side of the University of Sydney and in particular the Health Precinct and the Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street West are located within the vicinity of the following heritage items:

Item	S170 Register Statement of Significance
NSW State Heritage Register	
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Administration Block (Gazettal No. 00830)	See below.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Victoria and Albert Pavilions (Gazettal No. 00829)	See below
NSW Department of Health S.170 Register	
Administration Block	The Administration Building is of exceptional significance for the following reasons: • an important and integral part in the historical development of the RPA hospital. • a major surviving element of the original hospital • as the historic core of the hospital and its continuous use as such • an example of work by George Allan Mansfield, first president of the Institute of Architects of NSW • a good example of Victorian architecture with its fine detailing and stained glass windows • together with the Victoria and Albert pavilions, the group has important landmark qualities as one of the most imposing facades in Sydney • the relationship of the building, driveway and landscaping to Missenden Road is a very important streetscape element • as a major example of Victorian interior public spaces with particular references to a hospital building in Sydney. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540001
Victoria and Albert Pavilions	Both pavilions are of high significance for the following values: • an integral part of the early development of RPA Hospital • a surviving element of the original, symmetrical, master plan for the hospital • the surviving facades and roof form are finely detailed examples of Federation architecture • together with the Administration Building and Victoria Pavilion, the group has an important landmark quality as one of the most imposing facades in Sydney • the relationship of built form and landscaping to Missenden Road is very important to the streetscape • as a major surviving work executed under the Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon • The rear elevations which have suffered considerable change are considered to be items of lesser significance except for the surviving

Item	S170 Register Statement of Significance
	toilet towers and the roof form. Internally the remaining elements of the pavilion spaces are of some significance as examples of circa 1900 hospital planning and as the physical representation of health care practices of circa 1900. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540002
D Block and Gloucester House Drive	Precinct 9 contains elements of considerable historic and aesthetic significance. - The remnant of Block D, its associated remnants of the original terracing and the 1881 foundation stone are of considerable historic significance because they were integral parts of the early development of the Hospital. "Windjammer", the Gerald Lewers Fountain, is of aesthetic significance on a state level as a major work by a prominent Australian sculptor. It was commissioned by AMP for its building at Circular Quay and shows a considerable degree of creative achievement. - The sculpture of Imhotep and its forecourt setting are of aesthetic significance as elements of the overall design of Gloucester House which shows a considerable amount of creative and technical achievement. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540559
Gloucester House	Gloucester House is highly significant for the following values: - one of the first purpose-designed private hospital wards in Australia. It is the first intermediate hospital of any size to cater for middle classes. - still being used for hospital ward purposes. - represents an attempt to transform the image of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital to cater for the middle classes. It was the first attempt of any large hospital to be self-supporting. - a commemoration of the visit by the Duke of Gloucester. - of architectural significance as an innovative building designed in the 1930s in the "Modern" style; an award winning design. - first major Stephenson Meldrum & Turner building at the hospital, and the first major impact of Schlink's ideas on the planning of the hospital. - represents a stylistic and architectural break with earlier buildings and architects but respects original pavilion plan. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540005
Gloucester House Lawn Gardens	This precinct has considerable historic and aesthetic significance on a state level because much of it forms an integral element of the overall design of Gloucester House. The philosophy of its plan is documented and it is representative of the design skills of Professor Waterhouse. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540558
John Hopkins Drive	The view from this precinct over the remnant grazing lands of the University have some significance on a local level for the provision they supply for the interpretation of a past way of life and of the relationship between the Hospital and the University. This precinct also contains mature trees which enhance the environment. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540553
Morgue and Chapel	Indicating the continuing role of the morgue and chapel within the hospital complex. Schedule of Fabric: The chapel has been assessed as being of low significance. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540551
The Rear Gardens	This precinct is of considerable historical significance because it contains elements which demonstrate past philosophies of the landscape's role in

Item	S170 Register Statement of Significance
	hospital design. The presence of a tennis court in this area is of historic significance as it demonstrates the continuity of this activity since the early days of the Hospital. The mature plantings which lined the original back drive and those which indicate Waterhouse's design input are of historic and aesthetic significance. The planting associated with the mortuary is a rare example of the scientific thought of a particular period in time. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540555
University Boundary	This area may have the potential to yield some archaeological evidence from the laundry and boiler house. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 3540554
City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group (I68)	No Statement contained within inventory.
St Andrew's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle and grounds (I46)	• St Andrew's College, incorporated in 1870, and opened as a residential college affiliated to the University of Sydney in 1876, is of outstanding significance at a State Level. • It is one of three foundation colleges affiliated with Australia's oldest University. • It is of high aesthetic significance featuring a collection of buildings reflecting the work of several of the most noted architects in the late 19th century and 20th century as well as the landscaping of Charles Moore in 1877 and Bruce Mackenzie in 1967. The 1876 Main Building is a fine example of 19th Century Gothic Institutional Architecture and is a landmark of the University grounds and the local area. • The college is held in high esteem by current and past students as well as the wider University Community. It also reflects the history and influence of the wider Scots Presbyterian community in NSW and their commitment to education. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 2420057
St John's College, University of Sydney incl. interiors and grounds (I67)	• St John's College is the second oldest University College in Australia and has been in continuous occupation of this site since 1863. The College is a landmark building for Australian Catholic Church as a representation for equality with other denominations in NSW and as the culmination of the Catholic education system. The ambitious size and halting progress of the buildings is evidence of the tension between the aspirations of the Church hierarchy and the resources of the Catholic community. • The buildings have strong associations with the many important 19th century and 20th century architects, scholars, as well as church and community leaders. • The buildings form the grandest and most distinguished university college complex in NSW being a showcase for catholic achievement in the arts. The main building is one of the best examples of Gothic Revival Architecture in Australia and is a realisation of A.W.N. Pugin's medieval ideas for the True principals of pointed architecture realised by leading church architects of the 19th century, William Wardell and Edmund Blacket. • The grounds are important in providing an appropriate setting for the college buildings and they are one of the few remaining large undeveloped open spaces in the university. They also have historic significance as evidence of the role of sport in the collegiate tradition. • The Gate Lodge, fence and gates on Parramatta Road are of

Item	S170 Register Statement of Significance
	considerable significance for the contribution they make to the identity of the College Site. They were designed to be part of a group of gate lodges and fences that surround the university and have significance for their contribution to that group. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 2420058
Women's College Group, University of Sydney incl. building interiors & grounds (I45)	• The Women's College within the University of Sydney, opened in 1892, was the first university college for women in Australia. • The earliest section of the College, designed by the architectural firm of Sulman & Power and completed in 1894, is a fine example of an institutional building in the 'Federation Free Classical' style of architecture. This original wing of the college exhibits a high quality of workmanship and retains the intended relationship with its terraced landscape. The integrity of this part of the College, which retains many original or early fittings and items of furniture, contributes substantially to its rarity value. • Substantial additions to the original College throughout the twentieth century demonstrate the growth of the institution, changing architectural styles, social mores and teaching requirements. • The College contains many items of moveable heritage - furniture, commemorative objects and works of art that contribute to the aesthetic significance of the place. • The college is the only non-denominational affiliated college established under the 1854 University of Sydney Affiliated Colleges Act and has occupied its present site since 1894. • The Women's College is of State significance for being in continuous use as a university college for women for over one hundred years and for its high standard of academic excellence and achievement in collegiate activities including sports and the arts. • The Women's College is significant for its role in raising the status of women through higher education and by actively promoting a broader role for women in public life. It is held in high esteem by its alumnae and is also significant to the broader university community's sense of place. NSW State Heritage Register Database No. 2420053

The Proposal

Documents Describing the Proposal

The proposed works are described in the following documents (refer to Attachment 1):

- Health Precinct Redevelopment Plans, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services, received by email dated 3rd December 2013, dwg. nos.:
 - E-DIA-01-Rev C, 02, 03, 04 Rev A and 05 Rev B
 - Site Survey SSD-E-01
 - Envelope Plans, Elevations and Sections SSD-E-11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
- Life Sciences Precinct Redevelopment Plans, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services, received by email dated 3rd December 2013, dwg. nos.:
 - F-DIA-01 Rev C, 02, 03, 04 Rev B, 05 Rev B and 06 Rev B
 - Site Survey SSD-F-01
 - Envelope Plans, Elevations and Sections DDD-F-11, 12, 13, 14, 21 and 22
- Grandstand Plans, Elevations and Sections, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services, (undated) dwg. nos.:
 - GS-001/A001-A004, A006-A009, B001-B003 and C001-C002

Summary of Proposal

The proposal is to construct substantial new buildings in both the Health Precinct and the Life Sciences Precinct and a new grandstand for Oval No. 2. In brief, the proposal includes:

Blackburn Precinct

1. Demolition Blackburn Building (D06) and adjacent landscaping.
2. Demolition of Bosch Building 1A (D04) and adjacent landscaping.
3. Demolition of Bosch Building 1B (D05) and adjacent landscaping.
4. Demolition of the Bosch Glass House (G16) and adjacent landscaping.
5. Demolition of Dangerous Flammable Goods Store (D15) and adjacent site features.
6. Demolition of Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Buildings (D02) and adjacent landscaping.
7. Demolition of site features D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D29a, D30, D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36, D37, D39, D40, D41.
8. Retention of Cadigal Lane and Western Avenue.
9. Construction of underground / low level car park structure covering area of former Blackburn and Bosch buildings, Blackburn forecourt, Blackburn circuit, Bosch Glass House and intervening areas.
10. Construction of Mixed Use Health Building on western side of Western Avenue (Site 4).
11. Construction of 3 (three) Mixed Use Health Buildings on western boundary of precinct (Sites 1, 2 and 3) with a building envelope of max. 15 storeys.

12. Construction of Mixed Use Health Building with Food and Beverage on southern side of Oval No. 1 (Site 5).
13. Construction of access structures between wings.
14. Construction of new landscaping around perimeter and in circulation areas of the complex (to be detailed).
15. Conversion of Cadigal Lane for vehicular and pedestrian access through to Missenden Road to the west.

Veterinary Science Precinct (New Life Sciences Precinct)

16. Demolition of Evelyn Williams Building, South (B10).
17. Demolition of McMaster Annex Garage, McMaster Storage House (B02, B02A, B02B).
18. Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Building (B19).
19. Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Animal Pens (B19A).
20. Demolition of site features B14, B16, B24, B24A, B24B and B21.
21. Demolition of the north (1957) wing of the J.D. Stewart building (B01).
22. Retention of J.D. Stewart Building (B01) and adjacent landscaping.
23. Retention of McMaster Building (B14) and adjacent landscaping.
24. Retention of Evelyn Williams North (B10) and adjacent landscaping.
25. Retention of Valentine Charlton Cat Centre and adjacent landscaping.
26. Retention of square adjacent to the Round House (P8).
27. Construction of 3 & 5 storey building to west of Ross Street Gates (Ross Street West Building).
28. Construction of balancing 2 storey wing at western end of McMaster Building (McMaster Extension).
29. Construction of 5 level building with basement car park on southern perimeter of precinct behind Veterinary Science Conference Centre (B22) (Gunn Building Site).
30. Construction of above ground (ground level) parking areas to west and north of the precinct and immediately to the east of the J.D. Stewart Building (B01).
31. Construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings (to be detailed).

Agricultural Precinct (New Life Sciences Precinct)

32. Demolition of Demountable Village adjacent Ross Street entry.
33. Demolition of Ross Street Storage Facility (A04A).
34. Demolition of Native Animal House (A40).
35. Demolition of Temporary Green Houses (A03A, A03B).
36. Retention of Ross Street and Ross Street Gates.
37. Retention of Agricultural Lane.

38. Retention of R.D. Watt Building (A04) and adjacent landscaping.
39. Retention of Substation (A34) and adjacent landscaping.
40. Retention of Science Road.
41. Construction of 3, 4 and 5 level building with basement level car park to east of Ross Street entrance (Ross Street East Building).
42. Construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings.

The Ovals

43. Demolition of No.1 Oval Work Shed (D13) and adjacent landscape features.
44. Part demolition of metal palisade boundary fencing to Oval No. 2 (D6) and construction of new boundary fencing to north side of Oval No. 2.
45. Retention of Bruce Williams Pavilion (D01).
46. Retention of University Ovals No. 1 and 2 and adjacent landscaping.
47. Upgrade of pedestrian walkway linking Western Avenue with the western side of Oval No. 2.
48. Construction of new two level with mezzanine grandstand containing multi-function indoor sports hall, seating and ancillary services to west side of Oval No. 2.
49. Reconfiguration of Regiment Drive (to be detailed).
50. Construction of new 'Services Access Road' to east of J.D. Stewart Building (B01) leading to west of proposed new grandstand and landscaping works (to be detailed).

Assessment Methodology

In this case the assessment will be undertaken in three parts:

Assessment 1 is to consider the details of the proposal and to compare it with a properly prepared Statements of Significance in order to determine whether the proposal detracts from or diminishes the significance of components of the place.

In this case the Statement of Significance for the study area and the Statements of Significance for the individual buildings prepared above will be used for this assessment.

Assessment 2 is to consider the details of the proposal and to compare them with the recommendations of a properly prepared Conservation Management Plan (CMP) in order to determine whether any aspect of the proposal is not in accordance with the recommended policies.

Assessment 3 is to consider the details of the proposal and assess any potential impacts on heritage items within the vicinity of the place. For this assessment, the statements of significance from the S.170 Register included above will be used.

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared for the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses entitled *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (2013) and is available for use in assessing the proposal.

Assessment 1

In this assessment aspects of the proposal will be compared to the Statements of Significance for components of the place as follows:

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
Health Precinct (former Blackburn/Bosch Precinct)			
1	Demolition Blackburn Building (D06) and adjacent landscaping	Removal of the building will reduce how it demonstrates the evolution of medical teaching at the University of Sydney.	This, to some extent, can be mitigated by recording of the building prior to demolition. Some of this recording work has already been done.
		The association of the University with the Rockefeller Foundation will have a much reduced physical marker.	This, to some extent, can be mitigated by salvaging and relocating any plaques that may exist in the building that relate to this or introducing or introducing further interpretation within the new work.
		The only good example of an Art Deco style institutional building at University of Sydney will be removed.	
		A rare purpose-built museum space (albeit altered) (Pathology Museum) will be destroyed.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by the removal of the pathology museum contents to another suitable location and by introduced interpretation at the University.
		The association with Evan Smith, NSW Government Architect in the 1930s, will be reduced.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by suitable interpretation at the new building.
2	Demolition of Bosch Building 1A (D04) and adjacent landscaping	The association with a large group of medical practitioners, teachers and researchers with the location will be reduced.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by the use of appropriate interpretation located in the new building.
		A building reflecting the growth of the University in the 1960s will be lost.	This can be largely mitigated by recording before demolition and by interpretation in the new building.
		An example of a Brutalist style building of the late 1960s of little significance will be removed.	No substantial loss.

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
2 cont.	Demolition of Bosch Building 1A (D04) and adjacent landscaping	A late example of the work of Stephenson & Turner, architects, will be lost. The contribution the building makes to forming the character area to the north (P12) will be lost.	No substantial loss. In this proposal P12 itself is also removed, for which see below.
3	Demolition of Bosch Building 1B (D05) and adjacent landscaping	A building reflecting the growth of the University in the 1960s will be lost. An example of a Brutalist style building of the late 1960s of little significance will be removed.	This can be largely mitigated by recording before demolition and by interpretation located in the new building. No substantial loss as the Engineering Precinct (within the Darlington Campus) of the University holds a number of Brutalist style buildings that form a group.
4	Demolition of the Bosch Glass House (G16) and adjacent landscaping	A late example of the work of Stephenson & Turner, architects, will be lost. No assessment made.	No substantial loss as it is not one of their stand out buildings, as can be found at the RPA Hospital site adjacent.
5	Demolition of Dangerous Flammable Goods Store (D15) and adjacent site features	No heritage impact.	
6	Demolition of Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Buildings (D02) and adjacent landscaping	The way the building reflects the growth of the Medical Faculty in the 1950s will be reduced. An example of a 1950s austerity style institutional building of some significance will be lost. The association of the location with Victor Coppleson and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, will be reduced.	This can be mitigated by interpretation located within the new building. No substantial loss. This can be mitigated by appropriate interpretation located within the new building.

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
7	Demolition of site features D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D29a, D30, D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36, D37, D39, D40, D41	See assessment against CMP, included below.	
8	Retention of Cadigal Lane and Western Avenue	No heritage impact.-The proposal is beneficial to Western Avenue, as an axis A5, because it allows opening up a view through to the Ross Street Gates across the University Ovals.	
9	Construction of underground / low level car park structure covering area of former Blackburn and Bosch buildings, Blackburn forecourt, Blackburn circuit, Bosch Glass House and intervening areas	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
10	Construction of Mixed Use Health Building on western side of Western Avenue (Site 4)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
11	Construction of 3 (three) Mixed Use Health Buildings on western boundary of precinct (Sites 1, 2 and 3) with a building envelope of max. 15 storeys	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
12	Construction of Mixed Use Health Building with Food and Beverage on southern side of Oval No. 1 (Site 5)	Involves removal/relocation of some site features, for which see assessment against CMP policies, included below.	

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
13	Construction of access structures between wings	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
14	Construction of new landscaping around perimeter and in circulation areas of the complex (to be detailed).	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
15	Conversion of Cadigal Lane for vehicular and pedestrian access through to Missenden Road to the west.	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street West (former Veterinary Science Precinct)			
16	Demolition of Evelyn Williams Building, South (B10)	Will remove evidence about the growth of the Vet Science Faculty in the 1960s.	This can be mitigated by the inclusion of appropriate interpretation located in the new buildings.
		Will remove the indication of the Veterinary Science functions of this precinct in the 1960s.	This can be mitigated by interpretation located within the new building.
		Will remove an example of a Brutalist style institutional building of some significance.	
		Will remove an example of the work of architects Priestley & Lumsdaine (one of two at the place) who were mid-20 th Sydney architects of note.	To some extent this can be mitigated by interpretation located within the new building.
17	Demolition of McMaster Annex, Garage, Storage House (B02, B02A, B02B)	Will remove a colonnade that contributes to the character of the Vet Round House Square (Character Area P8).	This impact could be mitigated by the inclusion of a colonnade on the new building facing the square.
		Will remove buildings reflecting the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty and indicative of the precinct function in the 1950s.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation located within the new building.

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
18	Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Building (B19)	Will remove a building reflecting the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty in the 1970s. Will remove a good example of a Brutalist style institutional building of moderate significance. Will remove an example of the work of architects Priestley & Lumsdaine (one of two at the University), noted mid-20 th Sydney architects. Will remove the association of the place with RMC Gunn.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation located included in the new buildings. To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation located in the new buildings. To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation located included in the new buildings. To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation within the new building.
19	Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Animal Pens (B19A)	Will remove a building reflecting the growth of the Veterinary Science Faculty and indicative of the precinct function in the 1970s.	To some extent, this can be mitigated by interpretation within the new building.
20	Demolition of site features B14, B16, B24, B24A, B24B and B21	See assessment against CMP, included below.	
21	Demolition of the north (1957) wing of the J.D. Stewart building (B01)	A good example of an Abstract Modern style addition building designed by Moore, Walker and Croaker (ranked of considerable significance in the <i>Veterinary Science CMP</i> 2006) will be removed (see discussion below).	
22	Retention of J.D. Stewart Building (B01) and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact on building fabric, however the adjacent new building has potential to be unsympathetic to the building and should be carefully designed.	The design of the proposed Ross Street West building should be carefully considered and take into account the significance of the adjacent J.D. Stewart Building (B01).
23	Retention of McMaster Building (B14) and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact.	
24	Retention of Evelyn Williams, North (B10) and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact.	The proposed Vet Precinct New Building retains a small section of the Evelyn Williams Building South, whilst removing the majority of this building. Architectural resolution will be needed.

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
25	Retention of Valentine Charlton Cat Centre and adjacent landscaping	No assessment made.	Architectural resolution needed where the proposed envelope of the Gunn Building Site overlaps this building.
26	Retention of square adjacent to the Round House (P8)	No heritage impact.	
27	Construction of 3 & 5 storey building to west of Ross Street Gates (Ross Street West Building)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
28	Construction of balancing 2 storey wing at western end of McMaster Building (B14) (McMaster Wing)	The size and location of the proposed McMaster Wing is in principal sympathetic to this building as it mirrors the earlier Ian McMaster Building Wing to the east. However the proposal needs careful design to remain sympathetic to this building. See also assessment against CMP policies, included below.	The McMaster Wing building should be carefully designed in consideration of the significance of the adjacent and adjoining McMaster Building.
29	Construction of 5 level building with basement / low level car park on southern perimeter of precinct behind Veterinary Science Conference Centre (B22) (Gunn Building Site)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
30	Construction of above ground (ground level) open parking areas to the west and north of the precinct and immediately to the east of the J.D. Stewart Building (B01)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
31	Construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings (to be detailed).	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street East (former Agricultural Science Precinct)			
32	Demolition of Demountable Village adjacent Ross Street entry	No heritage impact.	Provided adjacent site features (fences and gates, etc.) are retained.
33	Demolition of Ross Street Storage Facility (A04A)	No heritage impact.	
34	Demolition of Native Animal House (A40)	Will remove a building indicative of the use of the precinct in the late 20 th century.	To some extent this can be interpreted in the new building.
35	Demolition of Temporary Green Houses (A03A, A03B)	No heritage impact.	
36	Retention of Ross Street and Ross Street Gates	No heritage impact.	
37	Retention of Agricultural Lane	No heritage impact.	
38	Retention of R.D. Watt Building (A04) and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact on building fabric, however new building adjacent, unless carefully designed, has the potential to be unsympathetic to this building.	The design of the Ross Street East building should be carefully considered in relation to the R.D. Watt Building.
39	Retention of Substation (A34A and A34B) and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact.	
40	Retention of Science Road	No heritage impact on the fabric of the road. However, the new building adjacent has the potential to detract from the significance of the road a Character Area (P5) and Significant Landscape (G6).	The design of the Ross Street East Building should be carefully considered in respect to Science Road.

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
41	Construction of 3, 4 and 5 level building with basement level car park for 40 cars to east of Ross Street entrance (Ross Street East Building)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
42	Presumably, construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
The Ovals			
43	Demolition of No.1 Oval Work Shed (D13) and adjacent landscape features	No heritage impact.	
44	Part demolition of metal palisade boundary fencing to Oval No. 2 (D6) and construction of new boundary fencing to north side of Oval No. 2	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
45	Retention of Bruce Williams Pavilion (D01)	The proposal will retain the limited significance of this building.	
46	Retention of University Ovals No. 1 and 2 and adjacent landscaping	No heritage impact.	
47	Upgrade of pedestrian walkway linking Western Avenue with the western side of Oval No. 2	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	

No.	Proposal	Effect on Significance	Comments
48	Construction of new two level with mezzanine grandstand containing multi-function indoor sports hall, seating and ancillary services to west side of Oval No. 2	Involves removal/relocation of some site features, for which see assessment against CMP, below.	
49	Reconfiguration of Regiment Drive	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	
50	Construction of new 'Services Access Road' to east of J.D Stewart Building (B01) leading to west of proposed new grandstand and landscaping works (to be detailed)	See assessment against CMP policies, included below.	

Assessment 2

In this assessment aspects of the proposal will be compared to the Conservation Policies as follows:

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
Health Precinct (former Blackburn/Bosch Precinct)			
1	Demolition Blackburn Building (D06) and adjacent landscaping	Moderate Impact on Significance. The Blackburn Building (D06) is ranked of Moderate Significance. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Moderate' to be removed if it <u>very important</u> for the continuing historical use of the whole of the place as a University. Should the building be demolished View EV9, ranked of some significance, will no longer be of relevance. Historically, the Blackburn Building was physically connected to the RPA Hospital via a covered walkway and is still connected to the Chapel via a tunnel. The relationship between the two institutions remains through the use of both institutions for health education and will be retained as part of this proposal.	According to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Blackburn Precinct is essential. Refer to Attachment 4 for discussion on the requirements of the Faculty of Medicine at the University.
2	Demolition of Bosch Building 1A (D04) and adjacent landscaping	Some Impact on Significance. The Bosch Building 1A is ranked of Some Significance. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Some' to be removed if it is <u>really needed</u> for the continuing historical use of the whole of the place as a University.	According to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Blackburn Precinct is essential. Refer to Attachment 4.
3	Demolition of Bosch Building 1B (D05) and adjacent landscaping	Some impact on significance. As above.	

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
4	Demolition of the Bosch Glass House (G16) and adjacent landscaping	Little impact on significance. The Bosch Glass House is ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
5	Demolition of Dangerous Flammable Goods Store (D15) and adjacent site features	Little impact on significance. As above.	
6	Demolition of Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Buildings (D02) and adjacent landscaping.	Some impact on significance. The Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Building is ranked of Some Significance. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Some' to be removed if it is <u>really</u> needed for the continuing historical use of the whole of the place as a University. Potentially a positive impact on views and axes, in particular the visual axis A5, ranked of moderate significance will be further enhanced with the removal of a building that currently obstructs this view line.	According to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Blackburn Precinct is essential. Refer to Attachment 4.
7	Demolition of site features D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D29a, D30, D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36, D37, D38, D39, D40, D41	Some impact on significance. These site features are primarily later addition trees and brick paving associated with the Bosch Buildings are of Moderate to Little Significance. However, there are a few features in this area of Some significance: Jacaranda (D30), White cedar tree (D34), Magnolia grandiflora (D35), Casuarina (D37) and three Poplars (D39). Policy 14 of the Draft CMP 2013 requires that a replacement strategy for mature and significant trees that have reached the end of their life or becomes senescent should be developed as a part of the overall maintenance strategy for the place.	If the retention of significant trees: Jacaranda (D30), White cedar tree (D34), Magnolia grandiflora (D35), Casuarina (D37) and three Poplars (D39) is not possible then replacement plantings of same species in the same locality should be undertaken. The memorial to L.E.F. Neill (D29) is to be relocated to a new, visible location within the vicinity.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
7 cont.	Demolition of site features D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D29a, D30, D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36, D37, D38, D39, D40, D41	In this case, as a number of these trees are native species, in good health and contribute to the overall landscape character of this Character Area, the removal of any tree ranked of 'Some' significance should be avoided. Site feature D29 is a memorial to L.E.F. Neill, 'a scholar athlete and gentleman' and is ranked of Moderate significance and its complete removal is considered inappropriate.	See above.
8	Retention of Cadigal Lane and Western Avenue	No impact on significance. Complies with Policy 8 for the conservation of all significant fabric.	
9	Construction of underground / low level car park structure covering area of former Blackburn and Bosch buildings, Blackburn forecourt, Blackburn circuit, Bosch Glass House and intervening areas	For impact on existing buildings refer to above. The proposal complies with Policy 58 in relation to car parking provisions. The need for car parking areas throughout the University is steadily increasing. However, above ground and on-street parking can be visually intrusive particularly when located in front of facades of significant buildings, along historic roads or within Character Areas.	
10	Construction of Mixed Use Health Building on western side of Western Avenue (Site 4)	Complies with Policy 38 which allows for the development of new, larger buildings of creative modern design. View V7, Axis A6 and Character Area P12, all of Moderate significance, will be lost due to the placement of the new building. However, as Blackburn Building is proposed to be demolished, the View and Axis will no longer be of any relevance. However, there is the potential to impact on the landscaping of Western Avenue, in particular the strong character of the tree planting to the west side of the roadway.	The design of the new Western Avenue Wing is to take into account the strong landscape character of Western Avenue and to minimise impacts on the avenue of tree plantings located on the western side of the roadway. The new Western Avenue Wing is also to take into account the visual axis A5, ranked of moderate significance, which will be further enhanced by the demolition of the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppleson Building that currently obstructs this view line.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
11	Construction of 3 (three) Mixed Use Health Buildings on western boundary of precinct (Sites 1, 2 and 3) with a building envelope of max. 15 storeys.	For impact on existing buildings refer to above. Partially complies with Policy 38 which allows for the development new buildings (although not larger buildings). Potential to impact on significant view CV6 from St Andrews College, ranked of Some significance. However, visually, the proposal has the potential to result in a distinctive backdrop to the Ovals when viewed from the north and provide a clear delineation between the separate precincts in this area of the University (such as has resulted due to the construction of the new Charles Perkins Centre to the west of the Veterinary Science Precinct), which would to some extent mitigate any impact. If the Blackburn Building is to be demolished (as discussed above), then V7, Axis A6 and Character Area P12, all of Moderate significance will no longer be of relevance.	The design of the new building is to take into account the significant view CV6.
12	Construction of Mixed Use Health Building with Food and Beverage on southern side of Oval No. 1 (Site 5)	Complies with Policy 38 which allows the outer boundary of the ovals to be developed provided any new structures do not prevent the use of the sports field. Positive impact on views or axes.	The proposed new building should support the enhancement of Axis A5 as a result of the demolition of the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppelson Building (D02).
13	Construction of access structures between wings	Complies with Policy 38 which allows for the development of new buildings. No further impacts on views, axes or character areas.	
14	Construction of new landscaping around perimeter and in circulation areas of the complex (to be detailed).	Potential for some impact on the significance of site features and landscaping, including Character Area P12 (of Moderate significance).	The location of any new landscaping is to take into account the Policies relating to Significant Character Areas and Significant Landscapes, including Character Area P12.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
15	Conversion of Cadigal Lane for vehicular and pedestrian access through to Missenden Road to the west	Much of this proposed work is outside of the boundary of the University of Sydney. The eastern portion of Cadigal Lane which is located within the boundaries of the University of Sydney already supports vehicular access and the proposed works comply with Policy 38, which allows for minor structures and landscape adjustments. The proposal also complies with Policy 57 which provides for new roads only within areas recommended for the adaptation of the landscape and vegetation.	The proposed works will require extending Cadigal Lane along the southern side of Gloucester House and connecting the roadway with Gloucester Drive located within the boundaries of the RPA Hospital. Gloucester Drive and Gloucester House are identified as heritage items. Refer to assessment on items within the vicinity below.
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street West (former Veterinary Science Precinct)			
16	Demolition of Evelyn Williams Building, South (B10)	Some impact on significance. The Evelyn Williams Building, South is ranked of some significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Some' to be removed if <u>really needed</u> for the continuing historical use of the whole of the place as a University.	According to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Veterinary Science Precinct for use by the Life Science Schools is essential. Refer to Attachment 5.
17	Demolition of McMaster Annex, Garage, McMaster Storage House (B02, B02A, B02B)	Little/Some impact on significance. The McMaster Annex is ranked of some significance and the adjoining Garage and Storage House are ranked of little significance. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Some' to be removed if really needed for the continuing historical use of the whole place as a University. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if wanted for the ongoing viable use of the place.	As above, according to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Veterinary Science Precinct is essential. Refer to Attachment 5.
18	Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Building (B19)	Moderate impact on significance. The RMC Gunn Building is ranked of moderate significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Moderate' significance to be removed if it is <u>very important</u> for continuing historical use of the whole of the place as a University.	According to the University of Sydney, the redevelopment of the Veterinary Science Precinct for use by the Life Science Schools is essential. Refer to Attachment 5.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
19	Demolition of R.M.C. Gunn Animal Pens (B19A)	Little impact on significance. The RMC Gunn Animal Pens are ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
20	Demolition of site features B14, B16, B24, B24A, B24B and B21	Little to Moderate impact on significance. Site features B24a and B24b are trees dating from the late twentieth century and are of little significance. Their removal will have little impact on the overall significance of the place. Site features B24, B14 and B16 are ranked of some significance. Their removal will have some impact on the aesthetic significance of this area of the precinct; however as a new building is to be constructed here, the whole area is proposed to totally change. Site features B21 are a number of rough bark apple myrtle trees lining Regimental Drive. Although of Moderate significance their removal will have a negligible impact on the aesthetic significance of this area, particularly as the whole area will change with the construction of the new buildings.	
21	Demolition of the north (1957) wing of the J.D. Stewart building (B01)	Potential to have some impact on significance. The JD Stewart building as a whole is ranked of Exceptional Significance and the proposal allows for the conservation of the main portions of the building. However, the proposal does include the demolition of the later addition north wing, designed by Moore, Walker and Croaker in 1957. According to the Veterinary Science CMP (2006), this wing has been ranked as being of 'Considerable' significance (which is perhaps equivalent to High significance under the Heritage Office gradings of significance criteria) and is in our opinion of 'Moderate' significance.	The interpretation of the north wing and associations with the architectural firm Moore, Walker and Croaker should form part of the scheme for the new Life Sciences Precinct.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
21 cont.	Demolition of the north (1957) wing of the J.D. Stewart building (B01)	In the context of the whole University this wing is perhaps only of 'Some' significance and therefore, in accordance with the CMP could be removed if it is <u>really needed</u> for the continuing historic use of the whole of the place. The most significant aspects of this building, the architecture of WL Vernon and its position at the end of Science Road, an historic road and significant axis and view, are to be retained.	See above.
22	Retention of JD Stewart Building (B01) and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
23	Retention of McMaster Building (B14) and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
24	Retention of Evelyn Williams, North (B10) and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
25	Retention of Valentine Charlton Cat Centre and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
26	Retention of square adjacent to the Round House (B08)	No impact on significance.	
27	Construction of 3 & 5 storey building to west of Ross Street Gates (Ross Street West Building)	Complies with Policy 38 which provides for the development of new buildings of creative modern design, designed to complement the character of the location and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscape. The proposed new building will result in the demolition of the north addition of the JD Stewart building (refer to above for assessment). The preliminary footprint of the building as shown in the proposal is located with an adequate setback from the front (east) elevation of the J.D. Stewart Building and will continue	The detailed landscaping for the new Ross Street West building is to provide for a usable, shared courtyard space between the new building and the J.D Stewart building. The design of the new Ross Street West Building is to ensure the retention of the Ross Street Gates and fence (A7, A7a and A7b) which are of Exceptional significance.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
27 cont.	Construction of 3 & 5 storey building to west of Ross Street Gates (Ross Street West Building)	to allow views of the front elevation of the building from the east down Science Road, a significant view line. The proposed setback for the new Ross Street West building also allows for the retention of the existing sandstone garden bed (B17) located on north side of the entry to the J.D Stewart building which has been assessed as being an early addition and ranked as Moderate significance. Views of the building however will be obscured from Parramatta Road and Ross Street when entering the site. However, these views are of lesser significance. The setback of the proposed building will also form a new open space to the north of the J.D. Stewart Building that could be further developed as a courtyard space, an historically appropriate approach to landscaped areas throughout the University grounds	See above.
28	Construction of balancing 2 storey wing at western end of McMaster Building (B14) (McMaster Extension)	Minor impact on significance by covering existing façade fabric of McMaster Building. The addition of a new wing complies with Policy 38 which provides for new, smaller buildings of similar mass, form and materials to the existing. Retains a suitable forecourt to the Gatekeepers House and Parramatta Road entry gates.	
29	Construction of 5 level building with basement / low level 85 space car park on southern perimeter of precinct behind Veterinary Science Conference Centre (B22) (Gunn Building Site)	For impact on existing buildings see above. Complies with Policy 38 which provides for new larger buildings of creative modern design to be constructed in this area. Complies with Policy 58 by providing car parking within the basement level of the building.	The construction of the new Vet Precinct Building is to ensure the retention of significant view CV7 and to take into account view CV8.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
29 cont.	Construction of 5 level building with basement / low level 85 space car park on southern perimeter of precinct behind Veterinary Science Conference Centre (B22) (Gunn Building Site)	In addition, the construction of a new building in this area of the precinct has the potential to impact on views CV8 and CV7. View CV8 is of Moderate significance and provides views from Sancta Sophia College over St John's College oval between the new Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to the top of Manning Road buildings. View CV7 is of High significance and provides views from entrance forecourt St John's College across St John's College oval between Charles Perkins Centre D17 and RMC Gunn Building B19 to roofs of Science Road buildings.	See above.
30	Construction of above ground (ground level) open parking areas to west and north of the precinct and immediately to the east of the J.D. Stewart Building (B01)	Carparking proposed to the northwest corner and to the rear of the Evelyn Williams buildings complies with Policy 38, which allows for minor structures and landscape adjustments and with Policy 58 which provides for new car parks to be formed in association with the allowed adaptation of the landscape and vegetation, provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion. The proposal also indicates carparking to the front of the J.D. Stewart Building. Car parking is already located in this area, however, as per Policy 59 and 60, car parking in front of the facades of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher is not appropriate and should be planned to be removed from in front of the principal facades of buildings ranked High and Exceptional significance.	The sandstone and iron palisade fence (B1) located on the northern boundary of the precinct is ranked of Exceptional significance and is to be retained as part of these works. Existing landscaping located on St John's College land along its eastern boundary with the University is to be retained in order to provide screening of new carparking areas. The carparking areas located in front of the principal façade of the J.D. Stewart Building (a building ranked of Exceptional significance) and as shown on the proposed plans should be removed in accordance with the conservation policies for the place.
31	Construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings (to be detailed).	Potential to impact on significant Character Area P8, ranked of moderate significance and the western end of Science Road including parts of Character Area P5 and Significant Landscape G6, ranked of high significance. In addition, individual site features of significance in this area include three Jacaranda trees (B13), Cottonwood (B16), Camphor Laurel (B9) and Queensland Box Tree (B26), all ranked of some significance.	The location of any new landscaping is to take into account the Policies relating to Significant Character Areas and Significant Landscapes, including Character Area P8 and P5, Significant Landscape G6 and significant site features B9, B13, B16 and B26.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
Life Sciences Precinct- Ross Street East (former Agricultural Science Precinct)			
32	Demolition of Demountable Village adjacent Ross Street entry	Little impact on significance. Demountable Village are late additions to the University and ranked of little significance. Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
33	Demolition of Ross Street Storage Facility (A04A)	Little impact on significance. Ross Street Storage Facility is ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
34	Demolition of Native Animal House (A40)	Little impact on significance. Native Animal House is ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
35	Demolition of Temporary Green Houses (A03A, A03B)	Little impact on significance. The Temporary Green Houses are ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University.	
36	Retention of Ross Street and Ross Street Gates	No impact on significance on the fabric of Ross Street or the Ross Street Gates. However the proposed new buildings to both the west and east of the street and gates have the potential to impact on the significant views V11, ranked of exceptional significance and EV11, ranked of high significance (refer to below).	New buildings to the east and west of Ross Street are to ensure the retention of significant views V11 and EV11 and not obstruct the significant visual axis A5.
37	Retention of Agricultural Lane	No impact on significance.	

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
38	Retention of R.D. Watt Building (A04) and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
39	Retention of Substation (A34a and A34b) and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
40	Retention of Science Road	No impact on significance of the fabric of Science Road. However the proposal has the potential to impact on significant view V7 (exceptional significance), the significance landscape area G5 and Character Area P5, both ranked of high significance.	The design of the new Ross Street East Building is to take into account the significance of Science Road, associated views V11, Character Area P5 and Significant Landscape G5 and is to ensure the retention of the Substation fronting Parramatta Road (A34a).
41	Construction of 3, 4 and 5 level building with basement level car park east of Ross Street entrance (Ross Street East Building)	Complies with Policy 38 which provides for the development of new buildings of creative modern design, designed to complement the character of the location and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes. Complies with Policy 58 by providing car parking within the basement level of the building. The construction of a new building in this location will result in the loss of views EV12 and EV13A, both of which are ranked of Moderate significance. These views are of the rear of the RD Watt building from Parramatta Road; however they are also relatively recent views as the McMillan Building (now demolished) was located to the west of the Ross Street Storage Facility and obstructed views of the north elevation of the R.D. Watt building until recently.	The design of the new Ross Street East Building is to ensure the retention of the Ross Street gates and fence (A7, A7a and A7b) which are of Exceptional significance.
42	Construction of new landscaping adjacent new buildings	Potential to impact on Significant Character Areas and Significant Landscapes, including Character Areas P8 (of Moderate significance) and P5 (of High significance) and Significant Landscape G6 (High significance).	The location of any new landscaping is to take into account the Policies relating to Significant Character Areas and Significant Landscapes.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
The Ovals			
43	Demolition of No.1 Oval Work Shed (D13) and adjacent landscape features	Little impact on significance. The No. 1 Oval Work Shed is ranked of little significance and Policy 10 provides for fabric graded 'Little' to be removed if <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the University. For the removal of adjacent landscape refer to assessment below.	
44	Part demolition of metal palisade boundary fencing to Oval No. 2 (D6) and construction of new boundary fencing to north side of Oval No. 2.	Little impact on significance. In this case, the CMP (2013) ranks the boundary fence as Moderate significance, which appears to be incorrect as the fence is a later addition to the place and is only of Little significance.	
45	Retention of Bruce Williams Pavilion (D01)	No impact on significance.	
46	Retention of University Ovals No. 1 and 2 and adjacent landscaping	No impact on significance.	
47	Upgrade of pedestrian walkway linking Western Avenue with the western side of Oval No. 2	Complies with Policy 57 which allows the development of new roads and pathways. Complies with Policy 38 which allows for the adaptation of the area surrounding the Ovals for development largely associated with sports use.	
48	Construction of new two level with mezzanine grandstand containing multi-function indoor sports hall, seating and ancillary services to west side of Oval No. 2	Complies with Policy 38 which allows for works, structures and landscaping adjustments largely associated with sports use appropriate. The construction of the new grandstand will impact on the configuration of Regimental Drive (refer to assessment below) and could disrupt the significant view line CV7.	The siting of the new grandstand is to ensure the retention of the significant view line CV7 which currently provides views from St John's College across St John's College oval between the Charles Perkins Centre D17 and R.M.C. Gunn Building B19 (to be demolished) to roofs of Science Road buildings.

No.	Proposal	Assessment	Comment
49	Reconfiguration of Regimental Drive.	The proposed plans for the Grandstand are unclear as to proposed configuration of Regimental Drive and how this roadway is to be terminated as a result of the construction of the new grandstand. Regimental Drive is not identified as a significant historic road and therefore its reconfiguration will have negligible impact on the significance of the place. However, given its proximity to the J.D Stewart Building (B01), there is the potential for any new works to the road to impact on this building, site features of significance within the locality and the immediate setting of the J.D Stewart Building.	The final design of the grandstand and the reconfigured Regimental Drive is to take into account the significant facades of the J.D. Stewart Building and its immediate setting.
50	Construction of new 'Services Access Road' to east of J.D Stewart Building (B01) leading to west of proposed new grandstand.	The proposed plans for the Grandstand appear to indicate the construction of a new 'Service Access Road' to be located immediately in front of the east elevation of the J. D. Stewart building (B01), running behind the new grandstand building and linking into the southern side of the proposed new Gunn Building Site. This proposal will impact on the front façade of the J.D. Stewart Building and site feature B17 the sandstone garden beds located either side of the entry to the building. The proposal does not comply with Policy 57 which only allows the creation of new roads in accordance with Policy 38 for the adaptation of the place. In this case, Policy 38 requires the contribution of the façade to the adjacent area should be preserved.	The proposed 'Service Access Road' to be located in front of the main (eastern) façade of the J.D Stewart building should be relocated further to the south-east and away from the façade and the details of the construction clarified.

Assessment 3

In this assessment aspects of the proposal will be assessed for any potential impacts on heritage items within the vicinity of the place, as follows:

Heritage Item	Potential Impact/Comment
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Administration Block	No impact on significance. Views of the proposed new buildings for the Health Precinct (former Blackburn/Bosch Precinct) may be available from Missenden Road to the east over the top of the Administration Block. However, the buildings are at a substantial distance away and given that Missenden Road is lined with large, mature trees, these views will not be prominent and will not detract from the principal views of the hospital.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Victoria and Albert Pavilions	No impact on significance. As above regarding views.
D Block and Gloucester House Drive	No impact on significance. The proposal includes extending vehicular access from Cadigal Lane to the west and connecting with Gloucester House Drive, however, as this work is outside the boundaries of the University, this proposal would need to be the subject of a separate application and assessment for the RPA Hospital.
Gloucester House	No impact on significance. The proposed new buildings for the Health Precinct will be clearly visible to the east (rear) of Gloucester House as they are replacing the existing Blackburn Building. As such, the setting of Gloucester House already has a backdrop of a larger building and the proposal is acceptable in this regard. Although potentially larger in scale and height, the final design for these buildings should take into account the visual relationship between the new buildings and Gloucester House. Refer to below for further comments regarding overshadowing.
Gloucester House Lawn Gardens	Slight impact on significance. The proposed buildings will be separated by mature plantings. The proposal will increase overshadowing of this garden and the balconies to Gloucester House. However, the use of this wing no longer makes active use of the garden or balconies.
John Hopkins Drive	No impact on significance. The proposed siting of the Health Precinct buildings will not impact on any existing views from John Hopkins Drive to Oval No. 1.

Heritage Item	Potential Impact/Comment
Chapel	Some impact on significance. Although ranked as being of low significance in relation to the RPA Hospital, the chapel is related to the development of the Blackburn Building and is indicative of the relationship between the two institutions. In addition, there are surviving mature trees that date from the period of Professor Waterhouse's landscape design for this area. Therefore, the detailed design of the proposed Health Precinct buildings should take into account the historic relationship between the precinct and this building and reflect the contribution the chapel makes to the precinct.
The Rear Gardens	No impact on significance. The design and siting of the proposed Health Precinct buildings are to take into account the mature plantings, surviving features of Professor Waterhouse's original design for the area.
University Boundary	No impact on significance. Although identified as having the potential to yield archaeological evidence, as the area is outside of the University boundaries the proposal will have no impact.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group, including buildings and their interiors, trees and grounds, Missenden Road, Camperdown (I68)	No impact on significance of the hospital as a whole.
St Andrew's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle and grounds (I46)	No impact on significance. Existing views between St Andrew's College and the University have already been largely blocked by Gloucester House and more recent RPA Hospital buildings.
St John's College, University of Sydney incl. interiors and grounds (I67)	Potential impact on significance. The grounds of St John's College as well as any views from St Johns College to the east to the University and Science Road have already been impacted on by the construction of the Charles Perkins Centre. Regardless, consideration should be given the design of the proposed landscaping for the area west of the Evelyn Williams building in order to provide appropriate screening of the car parking areas. The siting of the proposed grandstand should take into account the view CV7. See above for views to Science Road buildings.

Heritage Item	Potential Impact/Comment
Women's College Group, University of Sydney incl. building interiors & grounds	No impact on significance. Western Avenue is located between the Women's College and the proposed buildings at the new Health Precinct and this roadway is to be retained as is, providing adequate separation and screening between the two sites.
University of Sydney Conservation Area	No impact on significance of the conservation area or the University of Sydney and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital as a whole. The proposed works are part of the continuing historic use of the University place and will retain the historic links between the two institutions.

Generally

Use

The *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (2013) notes that a number of the precincts within the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses have historic uses attached to them, which has historically determined their growth and the range of buildings constructed. In this case, the former Blackburn/Bosch Precinct will continue to be used for health and medicine (Health Precinct), the Veterinary Science and Agricultural Science Precincts will continue to be used for vet and agriculture (Life Sciences Precinct) and the Ovals will continue to be used for sports and sports related uses and therefore complies with Policy 26 of the CMP (2013).

Archaeology

A separate report has been prepared in relation to the Aboriginal Archaeology of the subject areas (refer to Godden McKay Logan report, dated October 2013). However, based on previous reports produced for the University, and given the amount of development that has occurred at the place, the potential for archaeology, either Aboriginal or European is considered to be very low and over the majority of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses, ground disturbance could proceed without any archaeological supervision (refer to CMP 2013).

Heritage Conservation Area

The University of Sydney is located within the 'University of Sydney Conservation Area' (CA5) as identified on the *City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012*. The conservation area contains the University, the various residential colleges and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and is considered to contain buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape.

As discussed above, the most significant buildings, site features and landscapes located throughout the conservation area are to be retained and the whole of the area will continue to be understood as a significant part and a landmark feature of the broader area.

Conclusion

Generally

The proposals for Veterinary Science Precinct are largely consistent with the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (2013) and do not have a major impact on the heritage significance of the place and its components, except for the removal of the northern addition of the J.D. Stewart Building. The CMP for the J.D. Stewart Building ranks this wing of considerable significance which equates to 'High' significance under the NSW Heritage Office guidelines; but in the context of the University as whole, our opinion is that this could be translated to being of 'Some' significance (according to the CMP 2013 gradings). Accordingly this aspect of the proposal should only be carried out if it can be shown it is really needed for continuing historical use of the place as a university, in accordance with *Policy 10* of the CMP (2013). We are advised that this is the case and information about this is attached (see Attachment 3).

The proposed Grandstand to Oval No. 2 complies with the University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2013) which allows for works, structures and landscape adjustments associated with sports use as being appropriate in this area. However, the proposal will require the reconfiguration of Regimental Drive which may impact on the eastern façade of the J.D. Stewart Building and the siting and scale of the building has the potential to disrupt the significant view line CV7.

The proposal for the Blackburn Precinct will have a medium (substantial) heritage impact on the heritage values of the University due to the proposed demolition of the Blackburn Building. However, the CMP includes that demolition is appropriate if this is very important to the continuing historical use of the place as a university. We are advised by the University that this is the case and supporting information about this has been included in the appendices (see Attachment 4).

Because all of the fabric at the University is of significant (refer to Policy 10 of the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan*, 2013) and often it reflects the past growth and use of localities within the place, removal of components of lower significance can be mitigated by the provision of interpretive information at the location of any new buildings.

Recommendations

Consequently, in the view of this firm, although the proposal if constructed would have some substantial impacts on the heritage significance of the University, it could be approved by the consent authorities under provisions of the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (2013).

In spite of the above some aspects of the proposal need further clarification. Consequently the following conditions of approval are recommended should the consent authority decide to approve this proposal:

1. Further detailed, sympathetic design of proposed new buildings:
 - New Ross Street East Building adjacent to R.D. Watt Building.
 - New Ross Street West Building adjacent to J.D. Stewart Building.
 - New McMaster West Addition.
 - New Health Precinct buildings (Sites 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) adjacent to the RPA Hospital Chapel and to the rear of Gloucester House.

2. The siting and scale of the new grandstand is to ensure the retention of the significant view line CV7.
3. The proposed 'Service Access Road' for the Life Sciences Precinct should be relocated further to the south east and away from the eastern façade of the J.D. Stewart Building and its location and design clarified as part of the Stage 2 DA submission.
4. Retention of significant site features including A7, A7(a), A7(b) (fences and gates at Ross Street), A8, B1, B2 and B17.
5. Retention of significant views CV5, CV6, CV7, EV11 and V11 and the enhancement of A5 should be sought as part of the detailed design as part of the Stage 2 DA submission.
6. New buildings should be designed with respect to significant Character Areas and Significant Landscapes P5, P9, G6, G7 and G7A.
7. Suitable relocation/replanting of significant trees D30, D34, D35, D37 and D39 near to their present locations.
8. Suitable relocation of site feature D29 near to its present location.
9. An Interpretation Plan and an interpretation strategy is to be developed for the new Health Precinct and the new Life Sciences Precinct in relation to significant buildings, site features and associations and is to be submitted as part of the Stage 2 Development Application and implemented as part of the new works
10. Archival Recording of the Bosch Buildings 1A and 1B, the R.M.C. Gunn Building, the Blackburn Building and the North Wing of the J.D. Stewart Building, in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines
11. New buildings are to be designed with respect to the landscaped areas located to the east of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (on the western boundary of the University), in particular the remnant site features, road configuration and mature trees related to Professor Waterhouse's original landscape design for the area.
12. New buildings to be designed with respect to the former physical links between the Blackburn Building and the RPA Hospital site and the existing Chapel Building.
13. The detailed design documentation for the Stage 2 Development Applications is to incorporate the above recommendations.
14. An experienced conservation architect is to be commissioned to work with the consultant team throughout the design development of the project and evidence and details of the above commission is to be provided to the consent authority with the submission of the Stage 2 Development Applications.



Ian Stapleton
Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd.
Architects and Heritage Consultants



Kate Denny

Attachment 1

Health Precinct Plans, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services

- E-DIA-01-Rev C, 02, 03, 04 Rev A and 05 Rev B
- Site Survey SSD-E-01
- Envelope Plans, Elevations and Sections SSD-E-11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

Attachment 2

Life Sciences Precinct Plans, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services

- F-DIA-01 Rev C, 02, 03, 04 Rev B, 05 Rev B and 06 Rev B
- Site Survey SSD-F-01
- Envelope Plans, Elevations and Sections DDD-F-11, 12, 13, 14, 21 and 22

Attachment 3

The Grandstand, prepared by Campus Infrastructure Services

- GS-001/A001-A004, A006-A009, B001-B003 and C001-C002

Attachment 4

University of Sydney justification for the Blackburn Precinct Proposal

The following information has been extracted from the *Draft Campus Improvement Plan 2013* and provided by Campus Infrastructure Services, the University of Sydney.

The Case for Change

There have been a number of University strategy and policy documents, public planning reports and directions as well as changes to the approaches to learning and teaching that have been influential in the recasting of the planning and delivery of buildings and facilities at the University. These considerations are outlined in a more detail in this chapter and have been important in shaping the CIP outcomes and strategic directions.

The University of Sydney 2011- 2015 White Paper

The University White Paper 2011 – 2015 outlines a number of strategies to set the University's focus to 2015. Key extracts of the White Paper which have been critical in guiding and informing the CIP are presented below.

Chapter 3: Engaged Enquiry: Integrated Education and Research p.21

Strategy 4 – Enrich the Experience of University Life for all our Students.

The aim is to increase student participation in University life by enriching the services and support that we offer, and enhancing the ways in which they integrate with one another and with our academic programs. This strategy relates specifically to the provision of more affordable student accommodation. To achieve this strategy a number of initiatives have been listed, of particular relevance to the CIP are:

- 4(a) Review and develop the University's provision of services for student health, wellbeing and welfare.
- 4(b) Support universal access by investing in implementation of the Disability Action Plan 2011–2015, including the allocation of disability officers and ongoing training for staff.
- 4(c) Provide more affordable and appropriate student accommodation on and near the University's campuses.

Strategy 6 - Research Excellence - develop and implement an integrated and coherent University-wide approach to planning, delivering, managing and funding our research in a way that demonstrably supports researchers and engages in internationally recognised, transformational research.

Strategy 7 - Excellence in Teaching - build the capacity of individual teachers and foster the development of teaching teams and communities in degree programs, schools and faculties.

Strategy 8 - Cross-Disciplinary Initiatives in Research and Education:- to create an environment that promotes and facilitates cross-disciplinary collaborations of high social impact, through targeted and transparent investment in visionary research and education initiatives.

To achieve this strategy a number of initiatives have been list, of particularly relevance to the CIP are:

8(a) Establish the Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease as an exemplar of a major program of cross-disciplinary research and education in an area of high social impact.

8(c) Develop criteria and processes to identify, support and maintain strategic and University-supported research and education initiatives.

8(f) Determine the feasibility of up to two new major cross-disciplinary programs of research and education.

8(g) Create for each major cross-disciplinary program of research and education a strategy for implementation in the University community which embodies and exemplifies the program's core purpose in our institutional life.

Strategy 10 - Indigenous significance: The University has a strong commitment to advancing Indigenous education and research and ensuring that it is well supported. As a contemporary Australian institution, it seeks to ensure that Indigenous issues and knowledge are core elements of its decision-making, teaching, research and community engagement activities.

To achieve this strategy a number of initiatives have been list, of particularly relevance to the CIP are:

10(a) Develop and implement clear strategies in response to the recommendations of the Review of Indigenous Education.

10(b) Foster stronger relationships based on mutual respect with local, regional and national Indigenous communities.

10(c) Ensure Indigenous perspectives are taken into account in our planning and decision making processes.

Chapter 4: Engaged Enquiry: Local and Global Partnerships

Strategy 14: Develop and implement a coordinated University-wide framework for local and rural community engagement: The Universities engagement in both local and rural areas is diverse and valuable, from research and outreach to student placement and professional development. As the University deepens its commitment to engaged enquiry, the aim is to identify those local and rural communities with which the University can most fruitfully partner across a range of initiatives. The University will identify a number of communities with whom it has existing links, particularly those where there is already a physical presence, and build stronger University-wide cooperation with them across a range of activities.

To achieve this strategy a number of initiatives have been list, of particularly relevance to the CIP are:

14(c) Identify a sustainable number of projects that include opportunities for education and research activities (in consultation with external groups) that will directly engage local residents, students, staff and alumni.

14(e) Increase our stakeholders' understanding of the University's mission, goals and messages through the implementation of an integrated marketing and communications plan.

14(f) Include in the campus master planning process consideration of the infrastructure required to create and sustain a viable cultural precinct.

Chapter 5: Mutual Accountability: Resources, Costs and Services

Of course, it is not only important that the University has greater financial transparency and efficient services, it is also important that when it spends the resources of the University, particularly on capital projects, it is done so wisely. The University's Senior Executive Group (SEG) has recently seen the introduction of a new process for prioritising capital works (though it is still in the process of maturing), and, with the business case for the Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease, a new approach to planning for them. It is hoped that each of these developments, together with the creation of a coherent master plan for at least the Camperdown/Darlington Campus (bringing together the strategic planning of the University and divisions with the work already done for the Campus 2020 project), will lead to a closer alignment of our academic, environmental and capital plans, and therefore a more efficient pattern of capital spending.

Strategy 17: Systematically review arrangements for the provision of administrative and professional services: Efficient, cost-effective and coordinated administrative services are an essential foundation for the realisation of the Universities aspirations in education and research. If it is to sustain a University that seeks to achieve our strategic purpose it must support its staff and students through an effective, coordinated and efficient system of administrative and professional services delivery.

Specifically the following initiative is relevant to the CIP:

17(b) Refine existing arrangements for location and management of services in relation to finance, human resources and ICT.

Health and Medical Research Strategic Review – The Wills Review - SPARCS

The University's objective in its strategic review of health and medical research is to optimise its comprehensive resources in health and medical research over the next 10 years. In particular, to ensure the University provides world class research facilities across the disciplines of medicine, nursing, health sciences, allied health, public health, health services and health policy. This timeframe complements the Campus Improvement Program (CIP) timeframe of development and infrastructure priorities for the Camperdown-Darlington campus of 2014-2020.

The "Health and Medical Research Strategic Review" (the Wills Review) was produced on 14 June 2013. The review has incorporated detailed consultation across the University's various faculties, and has established benchmarking across the Australian G08 group of Universities. The Wills review focuses on the challenge of "building networks of research providing reliable access to information, resources and infrastructure that are essential to enabling and augmenting collaboration".

The review established a vision "*that the University of Sydney will be recognised as a world leader in health and medical research and will deliver outcomes of significant benefit for the health and wellbeing of society*".

The framework for reform was suggested as following four principles:

Reward excellence: Invest in areas that are, or are able to develop, high quality and innovative research and be internationally recognised.

Support collaboration: Develop critical mass and scale in areas where opportunities exist for innovative cross-disciplinary research collaborations, as well as for strategic engagement with industry and expanded health-delivery systems, including allied health, primary care and community settings

Provide enabling research infrastructure: Equitably support researchers by providing access to the information and facilities required to increase research quality and collaboration

Ensure transparency and accountability: Implement governance and structures supported by corporate systems and processes that make it possible for all stakeholders to readily engage with how decisions are made and to enable ongoing improvement, reform and ultimately transformational change in what research is done, how it is done and the outcomes achieved

The Wills Review establishes four strategic objectives to achieve this vision.

Identify and support strategic priority areas for research collaboration (SPARCs) that leverage research excellence, align with our researchers' values, and deliver significant benefits for society

Facilitate research excellence and impact by making Sydney's strengths in the SPARCs highly visible to health care providers and industry, to expedite partnerships and opportunities for translation and commercialisation, and by making outstanding staff supported by state-of-the-art research facilities the hallmarks of research excellence at Sydney

Establish strong, effective governance with clear lines of authority, accountability and responsibility to enhance overall research performance and enable greater integration with the health care provider network to increase translation into better health outcomes for individuals, communities and populations

Develop business processes and ICT systems to facilitate cross-disciplinary, cross-faculty and cross-organisational health and medical research.

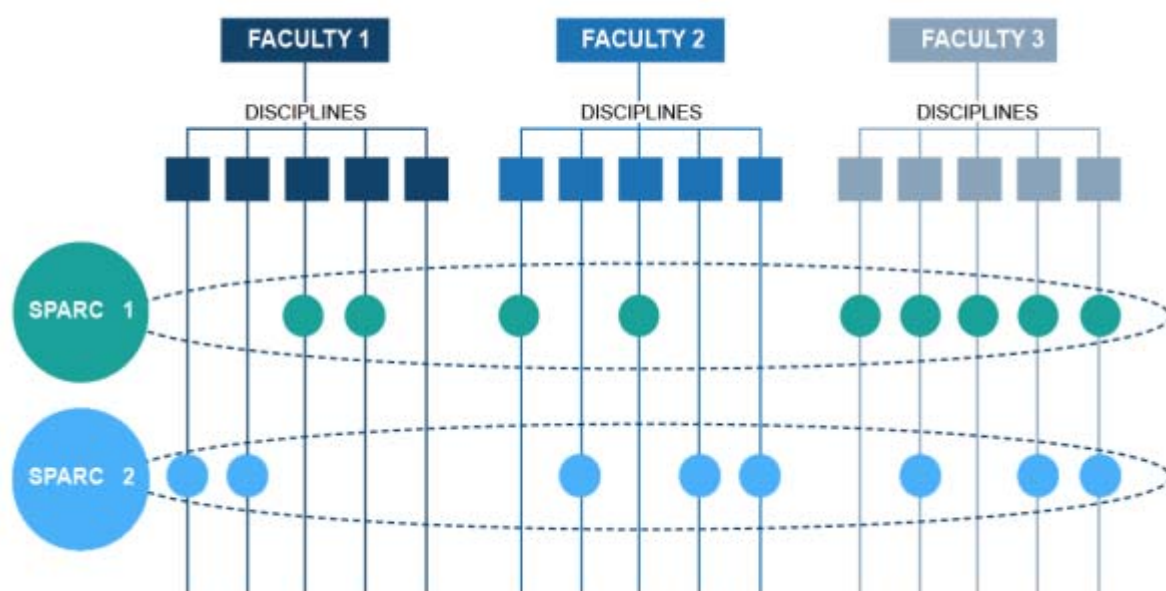


Figure 5 – the Matrix Approach: Cross Disciplinary Thematic Research Draws on the Strengths of Faculty-Based Disciplines

The Wills Review has determined that the geographical separation of faculties, schools, institutions and centres currently impedes cross disciplinary and cross organisational collaboration in research. Current transformational projects such as the Charles Perkins Centre, future CIP precincts through the delivery of 'Multi Faculty Research & Collaboration Centres', and a strategic upgrade of IT service across campus, are the vehicles to support the SPARC concepts. It will assist with providing multiply networks for researchers through delivery of physical infrastructure and core research facilities that support specific fields such as health and medical research.

The development of SPARCs for the BMRI centre (mental health) at Mallett Street, and the Charles Perkins Centre (obesity and cardio vascular disease), and the Chris O'Brien Lifehouse (cancer) will all contribute to the delivery of the Wills Review strategic recommendations.

Furthermore, the recommendations of the Wills review provide the strategic blueprint for enabling world class research facilities for other faculties and precincts, in particular:

- The development of the Health precinct through collaboration of Nursing, Midwifery, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, RPA, CPC and industry partners
- Upgrade of the Engineering precinct and cross faculty research with project management, architecture, business, and industry partners
- Collaboration of Life Sciences through Veterinary Sciences, Biological Sciences, and Agriculture
- Collaboration of the faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the School of Arts via the Merewether precinct

Blackburn Bosch Precinct

Precinct Ambition:

This precinct is strategically located adjacent to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPA) and south of the Charles Perkins Centre (an allied health facility currently under construction). Its position within the campus makes it an ideal location for a Health Multi-Faculty Research and Education Clinic (MFREC), to accommodate researchers specialised in human health, healing and well-being.

This vision for a Health MFREC aligns with the NSW Government's "Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031" which identifies Camperdown-Broadway as a health and education knowledge cluster.

The key schools identified for co-location to this Health MFREC will include the School of Nursing and Midwifery (SNS), the Faculty of Health Sciences (FHS), the Sydney Medical School (SMS/SoMs), the Faculty of Dentistry and the Faculty of Pharmacy. All these health researchers and students are currently spread between four campuses which currently limits the potential for research collaboration. The opportunity exists to integrate these faculties through shared teaching, learning, research, and public domain initiatives.

The preliminary brief for this precinct to collocate the different faculties requires a minimum GFA of 58,400sqm. This is more than 3 times the current building GFA which totals 18,400sqm. The Existing Buildings in this precinct are Blackburn, Bosch 1 and 1B, Queen Elizabeth 2 and Victor Coppleson and Dangerous Goods Store.

In order to realise the potential of the site we commissioned a series of 3 studies which examined the outcomes for the area if we were to retain all the buildings, part of Blackburn, or we were to work with a 'clean slate'.

If we retained all the buildings, infilled Blackburn and constructed a new building were the glasshouse is we could not achieve the minimum GFA

If retained part of Blackburn and Bosch 1A we would achieve the area, however:

- The retention and partial retention of buildings compromises the potential built form and prevents the delivery of best practice health hub floor plates. Neither national nor international standards can be met.
- The retention and partial retention of buildings requires a stepped raised ground plane that significantly reduces basement area and requires additional excavation. This does not ameliorate the flooding issues associated with the site.
- Build ability is significantly compromised because of the need for complex structural solutions to retain and build over existing structures. Staging and phasing is also compromised.
- Integrated public space initiatives cannot be delivered because building volumes are dictated by existing buildings not a place based approach to the precinct.

If we removed the existing buildings we were able to:

- Meet and exceed the minimum GFA requirements which offers the opportunity to include staff/student accommodation.
- Create more flexible floor plates which future proofs the development
- Create a raised ground plane to create a better circulation outcome for the precinct which can separate vehicular and pedestrian movements
- Create a better physical connection to the RPA
- Create more off-street car parking
- Create a view corridor along the axis of Western Avenue
- Accommodate a distribution dock of a size appropriate for the area
- Respond to the flood levels

Summary of Existing Buildings:

Blackburn Building

This five storey building was completed in 1933, and currently functions as laboratories for pathology and bacteriology within the Faculty of Medicine. It also accommodates a number of offices and teaching space.

The building is in a state of disrepair, has very poor building efficiency due to the convoluted array of circulation areas, and is also located below the flood level.

The building's floor plates makes it incapable of refurbishment for effective teaching, learning and lab spaces, and makes for inefficient and undesirable offices spaces.

The site is proposed for redevelopment in 2016. The proposed usage of the site is for a new building for Faculty teaching and learning spaces for the Health MFREC.

Bosch 1A and 1B

These buildings were completed in the decade 1961 to 1970. Bosch 1A houses four lecture theatres. Bosch 1B accommodates the Faculty of Medicine Library and research laboratories. These buildings

are proposed for demolition and site redevelopment. A structural analysis of Bosch 1A revealed that it could only take another 2 levels which is economically unviable.

Queen Elizabeth 2 and Victor Coppleson Building

This building was completed in 1958. The building is two stories in height. The floor plan is small and the site is under developed. The current usage of the building is the Faculty of Medicine. The proposal is for full demolition of the building to allow for creation of a view corridor.

Attachment 5

University of Sydney justification for the Vet Science Precinct Proposal

The following information has been extracted from the *Draft Campus Improvement Plan 2013* and provided by Campus Infrastructure Services, the University of Sydney.

Campus Improvement Program:

Rationale for establishing the Life Sciences Precinct (Ross Street East and Ross Street West)

The proposed Life Sciences Precinct (Ross Street East and Ross Street West) will result from the co-location of the teaching facilities, across what were traditionally the Agriculture (Ross Street East) and Veterinary Science (Ross Street West) precincts.

The proposed redevelopment consists of 'gateway' buildings that will frame the Ross Street entrance, in a manner similar to that shown in Prof. Leslie Wilkinson's master plan of 1921, together with a new building on the Gunn Building site. These building will accommodate new laboratories for affiliated courses in veterinary science, agriculture and bio-sciences - the Life Sciences.

The construction of the new buildings will enable the relocation of existing biology labs out of the Heydon Laurence (Zoology -A08), Edgeworth David (Geology – A11) and Macleay Buildings (A12). Relocating laboratories out of Heydon Laurence and Edgeworth David into the proposed modern buildings will allow these heritage buildings to be used for teaching and offices; uses which will have less adverse impact from mechanical services.

The relocation of Biology out of the Macleay Building will enable the original use, the Macleay Museum, to expand in the lower floors and the University Art gallery to be relocated from the Science Road Bridge, thereby improving the accessibility to both facilities.

Overall these changes in uses will enable the importance of Science Road as part of the University's cultural precinct to be better preserved.

The proposed new buildings at the Ross Street entrance and the new building on the Gunn Building site will be modern buildings that respect the adjacent heritage buildings. They will be well equipped and purpose designed for laboratories as well as establishing a focal point for the Life Sciences. Together with these buildings will provide the Life Sciences with the modern facilities necessary for the University's science faculties to grow into the 21st century.

Attachment 6

Curriculum Vitae: Ian Stapleton

Clive Lucas, O.B.E., B.Arch., D.Sc.(Arch.)(*honoris causa*), Sydney,
L.F.R.A.I.A., F.R.S.A.
Registered Architect No. 2502
Nominated Architect

Ian Stapleton, B.Sc.(Arch.), B.Arch., Grad. Dip. Env. Law, F.R.A.I.A.
Registered Architect No. 4032

Sean Johnson, B.A., Dip.Arch., M.Sc.(Arch.Cons.), R.A.I.A.
Registered Architect No. 4728

Conservation Planner:
Kate Denny, B.A., M.Herit.Cons.

CLIVE LUCAS STAPLETON & PARTNERS

Architects & Heritage Consultants

A.C.N. 002 584 189 A.B.N. 60 763 960 154

Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners Pty Ltd
155 Brougham Street, Kings Cross,
Sydney, 2011 Australia
Telephone: 61 (02) 9357 4811
Facsimile: 61 (02) 9357 4603
Email: mailbox@clsparchitects.com
Website: www.clsparchitects.com

CURRICULUM VITAE

IAN STAPLETON

B.Sc.(Arch.), B.Arch., Sydney, F.R.A.I.A.

Born: Orange, New South Wales, 1951

Educated : Wolaroi College (now Kinross), Orange, NSW (Dux of School, 1969)
 University of Sydney graduating:
 B.Sc.(Arch.) with 1st class honours in 1974
 B.Arch. with 1st class honours in 1976
 Grad. Dip Env. Law, 2007

Awards include:

Arthur Baldwinson Memorial Prize (Australian architectural history), 1973
Board of Architects Prize, 1975
RAIA (NSW) Adrian Ashton Award for Architectural Journalism, 1983
National Trust of Australia (NSW), Voluntary Service Medallion, 2001

Employment History:

Employed in Sydney in Government Architect's Office 1976-77
Employed by Fisher Lucas, Architects 1977 - 1981, Associate Partner 1979
Associate Partner Clive Lucas Pty. Ltd. 1981 - 1983
Director Clive Lucas & Partners Pty. Ltd. 1983 - 1988
Director Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd. April 1988 to date

Registrations & Memberships:

Registered as an architect in NSW 16th October 1979 and enrolled in the Division of Chartered Architects on 1st December 1983, Reg. No.4032
Registered as an architect in Tasmania and Victoria, Reg. No. 4219
Registered as an architect in Queensland, Reg. No. 4109
Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, member No.646
Life Member of National Trust of Australia (NSW)
Member of Australia ICOMOS

Architectural conservation projects include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| . Glenlee House, Menangle Park, NSW (1823) | (RAIA Merit Award 1979) |
| . Housing at Woolloomooloo, Sydney (1850s-1910s) | (RAIA Merit Award 1980) |
| . Willandra, Ryde, Sydney (1840s) | (RAIA Merit Award 1981) |
| . Junior Medical Officer's House, Port Arthur, Tasmania (1840s) | (RAIA Merit Award & L. Macquarie Award 1983) |
| . Pitt Street (Congregational) Church, Sydney (1841) | (RAIA Merit Award 1984) |
| . Former St. Andrew's Rectory, Seven Hills, NSW (1891) | (RAIA Merit Award 1984) |
| . Victoria Barracks, Paddington (1840s-1920s) | (RAIA Merit Award 1985) |

• Commandant's Hs., Port Arthur, Tas. (1830s-60s)	(RAIA Merit Award 1986)
• Boronia Restaurant, Mosman, Sydney (1886)	
• The Hermitage, The Oaks, NSW (1841)	(RAIA Merit Award 1987)
• Kirribilli House, Sydney (1856), Stage I	
• Her Majesty's Theatre, Ballarat, Victoria (1874-1905)	
• Minter Ellison Building (old MLC Building), Sydney (1938) (foyers)	(BOMA Certificate of Merit Award, 1991)
• The Edward Winter House, Telopea, Sydney (Walter Griffin, 1935)	
• Blackdown Homestead, Bathurst, NSW (1823)	
• The Swan Brewery, Perth, WA (1879) (quality control)	
• The Merchant's House, The Rocks, Sydney (1848)	
• The Palmhouse, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (1912)	
• Sydney GPO, No.1 Martin Place, Sydney (from 1864)	(State MBA Award, Entertainment/Hospitality, 2000; PCA (NSW) Rider Hunt Award 2001; API Development & Heritage Awards, 2001)
• Wyoming, Balmain, Sydney (1881)	
• Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Sydney (1911-15)	(Waterfront Centre USA, Annual Top Honor, Excellence on the Waterfront, 2000; State MBA, Excellence in Construction Award, 2001)
• Step (Digby's) House, Gladesville (1841)	
• Macleay Museum, Sydney (1887) (exterior works)	
• St. John's, Darlinghurst (1858 & 1886) (stone spire conservation)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Heritage Award, 2002
• Wesley College, University of Sydney (1916)	
• Borambil Apartments, Manly, Sydney (1930)	
• Anderson Stuart Building, University of Sydney (1892-1922)	
• Walsh Bay Redevelopment (1900-1920)	RAIA Lloyd Rees Award, 2005 RAIA Walter Burley Griffin Award, 2005
• Four historic glasshouses, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (1898 – 1908)	
• Muritai, Cremorne, Sydney (1909)	
• Redstone (Winter House), Dundas, Sydney (1935, Walter Griffin)	
• The Briars, Woolstonecraft (1914, Donald Esplin)	
• Vet Roundhouse, University of Sydney (1920, Leslie Wilkinson)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Conservation Award, 2012
• Restoration and rejuvenation of Sir Donald Bradman's Boyhood Home, Bowral NSW (1890)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Conservation Award, 2013 Wingecarribee Shire Council Heritage Award (Overall Winner), 2013
New construction projects include:	
• Bennett Residence, Bayview, NSW (1999)	State and National MBA House of the Year, Open Category, 2000
• Veeneklaas Residence, Bayview, NSW, Sketch Design (2001)	State MBA, Excellence in Housing Award Cat. \$1-2M, 2001

Currently heritage architect for GPO, Sydney (1864); Glenfield, Casula (1817); Australian Club, Sydney (1838)

Special Projects/Appointments include:

- Sub-consultant to the Australian Exhibition Organisation for the production of architectural history displays at Expo 85, Japan, 1985
- Consultant to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for the brokering of the Heritage Agreement for the Swan Brewery, Perth, 1993-4
- Consultant to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for development proposals for the Perth Treasury Building Complex, 2000
- Consultant to the NSW Heritage Office for statutory approvals for the Parramatta Rail Link Project, 2003.
- Consultant to Heritage Office of Queensland for Pioneer Council Chambers, Mackay (1935, Harold Brown, architect), 2008 and 2010.
- Reference committee to Sydney City Council for Commonwealth Bank Building (Money Box Bank), Sydney, 2008 and 2010.
- Consultant to University of Sydney for refurbishment of the Fisher Library, 2012-13
- Member, Waverley Development Approvals Panel, 2013

Conservation Reports include:

- . Mulgoa Valley, NSW
- . Victoria Barracks, Sydney
- . General Post Office, Sydney
- . Kirribilli House, Sydney
- . Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA), Norfolk Island
- . The Treaty House, Waitangi, New Zealand
- . Cumberland, Rydalmere, Gladesville and Marsden psychiatric hospitals, Sydney
- . Booloominbah, University of New England, Armidale, NSW
- . The Swan Brewery, Perth
- . Booby Island, Maatsuyker Island, Barrenjoey, and 14 other Australian lightstations
- . Bondi Pavilion, Sydney
- . Sydney Observatory, Sydney
- . Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Sydney
- . Walsh Bay Redevelopment Area, Sydney
- . The Strand Arcade, Sydney
- . Macquarie Lighthouse, Sydney
- . Snapper Island, Sydney
- . Macleay Museum, University of Sydney
- . Rose Cottage, Wilberforce, NSW
- . Assessment of 23 contemporary houses in Woollahra Municipal Council area for heritage listing
- . HMAS Platypus site, North Sydney
- . Fisher Library, University of Sydney
- . 35 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point, Sydney
- . Cabarita Federation Pavilion, Cabarita, NSW

Heritage Impact Statements for alterations include:

Igloo House, Sydney (1953), Harry Seidler architect
Brett and Wendy Whiteley House, Sydney (1908)
Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf (1915), new awnings

Expert Witness engagements include:

St. John's, Paddington, Sydney (from 1842), Henry Robertson and David McBeath architects, for South Sydney Council
Joylen (Lyon & Cottier House), Balmain, Sydney (1880s), for Leichhardt Council
Strathmore, Cremorne Point, Sydney (1915), Edwin Orchard architect, for North Sydney Council
Villa Floridiana, Hunters Hill, Sydney (1850s), Jules Joubert, for Hunters Hill Council
Parklands, Blackheath, NSW (1878), John Pope estate, for Chase Properties
St Kieran's, Bellevue Hill (1905), Maurice Halligan architect, for Woollahra Municipal Council
Forrest Hill precinct, Vic., for City of Stonnington, Victoria

Participations and Appointments include:

- 1975-78, tutor in graphic communication, School of Architecture, University of Sydney.
- Since 1980, visiting lecturer at various Sydney schools of architecture and building.
- In June 1980 was participant in UNESCO ICOMOS Historic Quarters Seminar and Training Course in - Czechoslovakia (historic town conservation).
- In July 1985 participated in Attingham Summer School in the U.K. (British country houses).
- In 1988 guest lecturer for UNESCO and ICOMOS at Regional Training Seminar for Cultural Personnel in Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, Nara and Kyoto, 8 - 21 November 1988.
- In 1992 was conference convenor for Australia ICOMOS, international committee meetings, events and conference: "Whose Cultural Values?", 14-22 November 1992.
- In 1995 was co-organiser of Australia ICOMOS, Workshop on World Heritage Criteria for Associative Cultural Landscapes, 27-29 May 1995.
- In 2000 was conference convenor for the National Trust of Australia (NSW) conference "Adaptive Re-use, Creativity and Continuity", Sydney 9-10 November, 2000

Publications include:

Architects of Australia (Bruce Dellit & Emil Sodersten), Macmillan, 1981 (co-author)
The Sydney Morning Herald, Articles on restoration and architecture, 1981 - 1990
How to Restore the Old Aussie House, Flannel Flower Press, Editions: 1983, 1991 & 2008
Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses, Flannel Flower Press, 1984 (co-author)
More Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses, Flannel Flower Press, 1993 (co-author)
Australian House Styles, Flannel Flower Press, Editions: 1997 and 2010 (co-author)
The Illustrated Burra Charter, Australia ICOMOS, 1992, co-project manager
New Taxation Incentives in Australia, International Symposium: The Heritage and Social Changes, ICOMOS Bulgaria, October 1996
Australian Lighthouses, Historic Environment, Vol.12, numbers 3 & 4, 1997
Thumbs up for the Finger Wharf, Sydney Morning Herald, 7th August 2000
Recycling Heritage - Or Re-Vitalising, Reflections, October-January 2001
Edwin Roy Orchard, Architect, Rediscovered, Reflections, May-July 2003
Contributions to *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge University Press (4 entries), 2008
Sydney GPO – Ten years on, Architecture Bulletin, November/December 2009

Professional Committee Involvements include:

- Chairman, Historic Buildings Committee of the RAIA (NSW Chapter) 1983 - 1988
- Councillor of the RAIA (NSW Chapter), 1983 - 1988, 1990 - 1994
- Joint researcher/author and co-ordinator of the *List of 20th Century Buildings of Significance* of RAIA (NSW Chapter), 1978 - 1988
- President Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), 1992 - 1994, executive committee member 1982 - 1988, 1990 - 1995, Honorary Secretary, 1986 - 1987, Vice President 1994 - 1995
- Member Architects Advisory Committee of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1986 - 2008
- Member of the Technical Advisory Group on Materials Conservation of the Heritage Council of NSW, 1983 - 1993
- Member of the National Advisory Committee of the Tax Incentives for Heritage Conservation Scheme (Department of Communications and the Arts), 1995 to 1999
- Member of Steering Committee, Heritage Industry Export Development Project (Department of Communications and Arts), 1995 - 1996
- Member Australia ICOMOS committee to review the *Burra Charter*, 1996 - 1999.
- Member DOCOMOMO Australian Working Party, 2001.
- Member Wingecarribee Shire Council Heritage Advisory Working Group, 2011 to date

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