

5 Constraints and Opportunities

The significance of the place creates obligations and opportunities regarding its treatment. In addition, many other factors are relevant to the development of appropriate conservation policies for the place. These are discussed below.

5.1 Obligations and Opportunities Arising from Significance

The following ideals are derived from the main issues raised in the Statement of Significance. *While not all of these ideals will necessarily be achievable in conservation policies* when other issues are taken into consideration, the goal should be to work toward satisfying the maximum number possible.

5.2 Procedural Constraints Arising from Significance

Because the University of Sydney is of exceptional cultural significance, works at the place should be carried out in accordance with a recognised cultural conservation methodology such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. The following procedures are recommended:

- The maximum amount of significant fabric, uses, associations and meanings should be preserved and conserved. (Article 3, *Burra Charter*)
- Works to the fabric should be planned and implemented taking into account the relative significance of the elements of the place. Unavoidable intervention should be carried out on elements of lesser significance in preference to those of higher significance. Alterations to interior spaces, such as removal of original finishes, partitioning or construction of new openings and installation of new services should be carried out in spaces of lesser significance to those of higher significance. (Article 5.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Uses should, if possible, be related to the cultural significance rather than uses that do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place. (Article 7, *Burra Charter*)
- If possible, items of significance should be interpreted by either introduced interpretative devices or applicable restoration and reconstruction. (Article 25, *Burra Charter*)
- The use of the place should be organised to minimise the removal or concealment of significant fabric due to statutory requirements including the need for new services, provision of fire egress and access for disabled people. (Article 7.2, *Burra Charter*)
- All alterations and adaptations of the significant fabric should be clearly identified by means of introduced devices or by method of style of construction, as new work. (Article 22.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Work should be carried out by personnel experienced in conservation, both professional disciplines, and building and engineering trades. (Article 30, *Burra Charter*)

- Appropriate recording and documentation procedures should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Conservation guidelines for the place should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, *Burra Charter*)

5.3 Present Condition

The condition of the components of the place is generally good with ongoing maintenance, and repair and restoration works being undertaken periodically.

Considering the above, none of the place is in such bad condition so as to substantially affect conservation options for the place.

5.4 Integrity

The effect of the integrity of the place on significance has been discussed above. Overall, many features of the University of Sydney retain their integrity from the date of their establishment. Such features include the alignment of the site boundaries and their treatments, the internal layout of many of the roads, the configuration of buildings and gardens and the uses of a number of the buildings and precincts.

As it is still in its original use and continually evolving, discussion of the integrity of the Camperdown Campus to its 'original' or 'fully developed' configuration is not all that useful.

With the Darlington Campus, there is a distinction to be made regarding the extent that the features of the old suburban configuration of the area have survived the university-related development. As discussed above, generally the old road pattern survives (and is evident) as does terrace housing in Darlington road and a handful of light industrial buildings.

Study of the fabric of the place and the related documentary evidence indicates that most of the components of the place could be restored or reconstructed to an earlier known configuration *if this was considered appropriate*.

5.5 Statutory & Non - Statutory Heritage Constraints

The statutory and non-statutory heritage status of the University of Sydney and its components according to the following organisations is as follows:

Abbreviations Used in Table 5.1

LEP	Local Environmental Plan
S170	S170 Heritage Register
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
NT	National Trust of Australia
RNE	Register of the National Estate
AIA	Australian Institute of Architects
AHPI	Australian Heritage Places Inventory
AHD	Australian Heritage Database

Note: The description of the buildings, site features and precincts listed below are as per the actual listings (statutory or non-statutory) and are sometimes unclear or repetitive.

Table 5. 1: Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
University of Sydney (Camperdown and Darlington Campuses)		YES						
University of Sydney Conservation Area (Camperdown Campus only)	YES							
PRECINCTS								
Hockey Square		YES						
Veterinary Science Precinct		YES						
Mallett Street Campus		YES						
Darlington Conservation Area					YES		YES	YES
BUILDINGS								
86- 131 Darlington Road				YES				
“Roma” and “Frelin”, 86–87 Darlington Road	YES							
88 Darlington Road	YES							
90–93 Darlington Road	YES							
94 Darlington Road	YES							
95 Darlington Road	YES							
96–103 Darlington Road	YES							
104–123 Darlington Road	YES							

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
“University Terrace”, 124–131 Darlington Road	YES							
Administration		YES				YES		
Aero Mechanical						YES		
Anderson Stuart Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Animal House		YES						
Badham Building	YES	YES						
Bank Building	YES	YES						
Blackburn Building		YES						
Botany Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulli Soil Shed						YES		
Chemical Engineering Building						YES		
Civil Engineering Building						YES		
Old Darlington School	YES	YES		YES				
Edward Ford Building	YES	YES						
Electrical Engineering Building						YES		
Fisher Library & Bookstack		YES						
General Lecture Theatre 1		YES						
Gordon Yu-Hoi Chui Building						YES		
Heydon-Laurence (Zoology) Building	YES	YES						
Holme Building (Union)	YES	YES				YES		
Institute Building and Grounds (including the Darlington Centre)	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES
J.D. Stewart Building	YES	YES				YES		
John Woolley Building	YES	YES				YES		
MacLaurin Hall		YES						
Macleay Museum	YES	YES			YES			
Madsen Building		YES						
Main Quad / East Face of Western Tower		YES						
Main Quad / East Range and Great Hall		YES				YES		
Main Quad / North & North-west Ranges		YES						

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
Main Quad / South Range & Cloisters		YES				YES		
Main Quad / South-west Range		YES						
Main Quad/ Additions & Quadrangle, Manning Rd					YES		YES	YES
Main Quad/ Additions-paving and grass to quadrangle				YES				
Main Quad/ Main Building and Quadrangle group	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Main Quad/ North & northwest Ranges						YES		
Main Quad/ South-west range and west face of Western Tower					YES		YES	YES
Main Quad/ Stone retaining wall, fence and steps	YES							
Main Quad/ Vice Chancellor's Quadrangle		YES						
Main Quad/ East face of Western Tower & Cloisters						YES		
Manning		YES						
Marsden						YES		
Materials & Structures Laboratory						YES		
McMaster Laboratory		YES						
Old Geology Building	YES	YES						
Old Sydney Teachers College		YES				YES		
Peter Nicol Russel Building						YES		
Pharmacy Building		YES						
Physics Building	YES	YES			YES		YES	YES
Press Building		YES						
R C Mills		YES				YES		
R M C Gunn						YES		
R.D. Watt Building	YES	YES				YES		
Refectory Building, including interior, forecourt and loggia	YES	YES						
Round House						YES		

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
Science Road Bridge		YES		YES	YES		YES	YES
Science Road Bridge, including roll of honour	YES							
Seymour Centre						YES		
Shepherd Street Parking Station						YES		
Wallace Theatre						YES		
Science Road		YES			YES		YES	YES
LANDSCAPE & SITE FEATURES								
University Ovals 1 & 2		YES						
Site landscaping, perimeter fencing and gates	YES							
Milestone Sydney II (2 Miles)		YES						
Gate Keeper's Lodge, City Road Fencing & Gates		YES			YES		YES	YES
Gate Keeper's Lodge, City Road	YES							
Gate Lodge & Gates (Parramatta Road)	YES	YES			YES		YES	YES
Doric Columns		YES						
Substation No.54 & Switchroom		YES						
MOVABLE FABRIC								
School Of Civil Engineering: Greenwood & Batley Materials Testing Machine (now held by the Powerhouse Museum)				YES				
Macleay Museum Collections		YES		YES				

5.6 Statutory Heritage Provisions

Local Environment Plans (LEPs), Local Government Councils

A number of buildings and site features **are included** in the City of Sydney Council LEP as heritage items (refer to Table 5.1).

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.

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 a number of individual buildings, precincts, site features and components **are listed** on the S170 Register for the University of Sydney (refer to Table 5.1).*

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 s.170 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 s.170 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 s.170 Register, transfer ownership of an item, end their occupation of, or demolish an item on the s.170 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 s.170 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 s.170 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 interiors 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.

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.

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.

Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

The contents of the MacLeay Museum is identified as an item of cultural significance under the S.170 Register of the University of Sydney.

The NSW Heritage Act defines 'movable heritage' as any natural or manufactured object of heritage significance. It does not include archaeological relics found underwater or underground.

Movable heritage ranges from significant everyday objects to antiques and may be a single item, a group of items or a whole collection, and can include machinery, furniture and domestic collections, transport items such as trams and ferries, religious or ceremonial objects, fossils and botanical specimens, and museum objects and collections.

Movable heritage is easily sold, relocated or thrown away during changes of ownership, fashion and use. For this reason, movable heritage is vulnerable to loss, damage, theft and dispersal, often before its heritage significance is appreciated.

The NSW Heritage Branch does not maintain a separate list of movable heritage items. Very important collections or objects can be registered as individual items on the State Heritage Register, but generally movable heritage items are protected via their inclusion within an inventory or schedule as part of the statement of significance for a place or large item. Some government agencies maintain registers of movable heritage as part of their s170 Registers.

Non-inclusion of movable heritage items 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, the potential to discover relics during intervention at the University of Sydney is **low to moderate**.*

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.*

Indigenous Heritage, Officer of the Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

*Three sites located in or near the University of Sydney **are recorded** on the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS.*

The Office of the Environment and Heritage (including the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service) has the legal responsibility to protect Aboriginal heritage sites and relics under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (1974).

An Aboriginal site or relic is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (which may consist of human remains) relating to Aboriginal habitation of an area whether before or after its occupation by persons of European extraction.

The Office of the Environment and Heritage maintains a register of identified Aboriginal sites throughout New South Wales. Development applications affecting listed Aboriginal sites require a permit from the Director-General of the Office of the Environment and Heritage to disturb or destroy any known Aboriginal site or relic. A local council cannot grant consent to a development proposal unless it is satisfied that the likely impact upon an Aboriginal site has been assessed, the Director-General of the Office of the Environment and Heritage has been notified and comments received (within 28 days), have been taken into consideration, and the necessary permit has been obtained.

Non-inclusion of a known Aboriginal site or relic 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.

5.7 Non-Statutory Heritage Provisions

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.

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

*A number of the individual buildings and site features of the University of Sydney **are included** on the Register of the National Estate (see Table 5.1).*

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.

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)

*A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (see Table 5.1).*

The register lists those buildings, sites, items, and areas which, in the Trust's opinion, fall within the following definition:

components of the natural or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community

The purpose of the register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities which prompted the listing.

When the significance of a place is under threat, the National Trust will take whatever action is deemed appropriate to ensure its protection, including giving advice to the property owner and seeking the use of the NSW *Heritage Act* or local government planning powers. For the purposes of such action, the National Trust makes no differentiation between classified and recorded listings in its register.

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.

Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI)

*A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (see Table 5.1).*

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)

*A number of individual buildings, site features and precincts **are included** on the Australian Heritage Database (see Table 5.1).*

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

*A number of buildings located at the University of Sydney **are included** on the AIA Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance (see Table 5.1).*

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.

5.8 Interpretation

Because of its significance and the amount of documentary information available about the place held by the University of Sydney Archives as well as the individual faculties, the place has considerable potential to be explained to visitors by appropriate interpretation. This is already being done in a number of ways including the publishing of books, historic information being made available on the University's website, various interpretation signs located throughout the place, as well as some of the contents of the University's archive collection being available electronically.

5.9 Owner's Requirements

The University of Sydney have provided the following information in relation to their current requirements for the University of Sydney grounds:

The University of Sydney's Campus Improvement Program (CIP) sets out a seven year (2014-2020) program for the delivery of new development, access, public domain and infrastructure works to accommodate the strategic direction and delivery of the University and its programs. The CIP has been informed by a number of University strategies that aim to position the University as the leading teaching, learning and research institution in Australia.

The CIP principles are driven by the University's identified needs to:

- Provide state of the art teaching and learning facilities;
- Enable cutting edge research;
- Promote collaboration between faculties and achieve greater efficiencies of use across the Camperdown /Darlington campus;
- Provide increased and affordable student accommodation on campus;
- Conserve indigenous and non-indigenous heritage on the campus; and
- Provide a campus that is accessed by both the University community and wider resident community for the mutual benefit of both.

The CIP applies to the University's Camperdown and Darlington Campuses within the City of Sydney Local Government Area. Pending Senate endorsement of the CIP, the University will continue this program of strategic review with similar campus improvement programs for the University's regional campuses during 2014.

The CIP projects this review of strategic opportunities commencing with the three transformational projects currently being undertaken on the Campus, including the Charles Perkins Centre, Abercrombie Business School, and Australian Institute of Nanoscience. The completion of these projects will facilitate the decanting of existing buildings on the campus, allowing for the staged roll out of new teaching research and student accommodation facilities.

The CIP delivers on the University's adopted strategies and findings of *The University of Sydney White Paper*, *Health and Medical Research Strategic Review* ('The Wills Review'), *LOCATION IQ Student Accommodation Review*, and *The University of Sydney Disability Action Plan*. It also reflects and coordinates the delivery of a number of strategy overlays to improve overall campus functioning and give strategic direction to University land uses (including integrated learning and research facilities, student accommodation, sport and recreation, museum, exhibition and event space, waste management and service distribution centres), security, transport and accessibility, Aboriginal and

non-Aboriginal heritage significance, use of open space, sustainability, infrastructure, and information & communications technology.

The CIP proposes specific development precincts for the location of new buildings and facilities. These precincts include:

Precinct A – City Road West, Darlington campus (Regiment to Maze Crescent car park): A mixed use precinct which will incorporate, but not be limited to, the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Sydney School of Arts, shared teaching and learning spaces, student accommodation, retail, conference, and parking facilities.

Precinct B – City Road East, Darlington campus (Wentworth Building to International House): This precinct currently accommodates existing Faculty of Architecture (Wilkinson), student accommodation (International House) and administrative functions/libraries in the Jane Foss Russell and Wentworth buildings. This future of this precinct will define building envelopes addressing the campus length of City Road and Victoria Park to the north, Cadigal Green to the south, and the inter-relationship and connection between future site developments. The building envelopes are designed to accommodate a variety of future uses incorporating faculty, student accommodation, professional service units, retail and amenities.

Precinct C – Engineering, Darlington campus: The precinct is bounded by Shepherd Street, Cleveland Street (Shepherd Street car park), and the eastern edge of the campus' Cadigal Green. The systematic refurbishment and redevelopment of the existing Engineering precinct is proposed to deliver world class teaching learning and research facilities over time.

Precinct D – Health, Camperdown campus: The new Health precinct incorporates redevelopment of the Blackburn-Bosch group of buildings for the proposed co-location of the faculties of Nursing and Midwifery, Health Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry. The precinct will accommodate a mixed use development containing health clinics, shared teaching and learning spaces, library facilities, some residential accommodation, and basement parking. The precinct will also address future connections to the adjoining Royal Prince Alfred Hospital west of the precinct, and the Charles Perkins Centre (under construction) north of the precinct.

Precinct E – Life Sciences, Camperdown campus: The new 'Life Sciences' precinct is bounded by the current Veterinary Science precinct including McMaster to Gunn and the Ross Street entry area (temporarily occupied by the demountable buildings), and the rear of the RD Watt building. This new precinct will accommodate the co-location a number of faculties and schools including but not limited to, Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture and Biological Sciences. Basement parking will be provided for in this precinct.

Precinct F – Cultural Precinct, Camperdown campus: The cultural precinct seeks to convert the heritage significant Science Road area as a principal visitor destination precinct accommodating cultural, museum and heritage components. The precinct will be reinforced by the internal refurbishment of the Macleay and Edgeworth-David buildings in developing a museum and cultural exhibition centre, and incorporating minor building additions.

Precinct G – Sports Grandstand, Camperdown campus: The University's sports facilities will be further enhanced by the construction of a Grandstand to Oval No.2 incorporating indoor sports and ancillary facilities and a raked outdoor seating facility.

The CIP envisages the relocation of three satellite campuses onto the Camperdown-Darlington campus including the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery from Mallet Street Camperdown, the Sydney College

of the Arts from Callan Park Rozelle, and Faculty of Health Science from Cumberland campus. The relocation of these faculties will drive the next generation of collaborative precincts at the Camperdown-Darlington campus.

University Policies

The University of Sydney has a number of policies guiding the management of the place, including some that impact on the culturally significant components of the place. These include:

Infrastructure Policies

- Traffic and Parking Policy 2012
- Traffic and Parking Procedures 2013
- University of Sydney (Campus Access) Rule 2009

Environmental Policies

- Bird Control with University Grounds Policy
- Environmental Policy
- Tree Management Policy

Land and Buildings Policies

- Advertising on Campus Policy
- Air Conditioning Policy
- Approval and Management of Building Works Policy
- Campus Names Policy
- Heritage Management Policy
- Naming of Buildings and Other Significant Physical Assets Policy
- Space Management Policy 2012
- Tree Management Procedure

5.10 Other Interested Individuals and Groups

As a functioning tertiary education institution, the University of Sydney has academic and professional links with a range of other institutions and organisations throughout the world. In addition there would be a range of other interested individuals and groups with links to the University, including current and former students, staff and academics, visitors and members of clubs, associations and societies affiliated with the University both past and present.

While this plan does not directly affect planning within the adjoining college lands it does make assessments that link the heritage significance of the colleges with that of the University grounds. There may be an opportunity to develop a better dialogue between the colleges and between the colleges and the University about heritage planning issues.

5.11 Other

Planning Controls

The place is located within City of Sydney Council area (the local government area). Local and state planning controls applicable to this locality apply.

The City of Sydney LEP 2012 contains an incentive provision relating to heritage items which permits non-complying uses at the discretion of the council.

Building Controls

The place is subject to the provisions of the National Construction Code (NCC), including the *Building Code of Australia* (BCA). The BCA contains 'engineered solutions' provisions which may allow some non-compliance, provided the place can be shown to meet the objectives of the BCA.

Disability Discrimination Act

The Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act* 1992 (DDA), as amended 2013, contains equitable access requirements for persons with a disability which applies to all buildings, new and existing, except where unjustifiable hardship in providing access can be demonstrated. In a legal sense, the DDA will normally override other Commonwealth and state heritage legislation, and solutions must therefore be found to provide dignified access to heritage buildings whilst minimising impacts on heritage values.

The University of Sydney operates under its own *Disability Action Plan (2013-18)* that sets out the University's strategy for providing a learning and working environment that is inclusive and accessible for all students, staff and visitors.

Current Uses

Apart from the use of the place as a tertiary education institution catering for a range of academic disciplines, the place is also used for a range of sporting and cultural events and as a venue for functions such as weddings, conferences and corporate events.

Current Leases

The whole of the place is owned by the NSW State Government, administered via the *University Act 1900* and managed by the University of Sydney Senate, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Principal.

Excluded from these lands are the public roads defining the boundaries of the place including Parramatta Road, City Road, Darlington Road, Codrington Street, Raglan Street, Lander Street and Cleveland Street as well as Boundary Lane and Darlington Lane.

We are advised that no current leases affect the control of the lands of the Campuses as a whole.

Parking

Areas of the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses are designated ticketed parking areas for use by staff, students and visitors. The demand for parking within the boundaries of the place is ever increasing.

Public Access

Public access is available to the University of Sydney grounds and buildings. The University provides a range of services particularly for the public (i.e. other than services for students and staff) that include public lecture series, tours, access to the museums and art galleries, concerts and performances as well as the use of the various sporting facilities.

Legal Constraints

Apart from the general laws of the land and planning controls no particular legal constraints on the use of the land have been identified.

Traffic

Bounded by two main arterial roads, Parramatta Road and City Road, the University of Sydney is somewhat constrained by these busy roadways and in response have constructed pedestrian bridges over each to provide access from the Camperdown Campus to the Darlington Campus and to the neighbouring suburb of Forest Lodge.

Other roads including Carillon Avenue, Butler Avenue and the suburban roads of Darlington and Chippendale experience less traffic. These secondary roads tend to service traffic accessing the University, surrounding colleges, the RPA Hospital, as well as the residences and businesses in the immediate locality.

Public Perceptions

Because of its status as Australia's first university, the quality of the architecture, the high calibre of many of its alumni and teaching staff (past and present) and its long history as a tertiary institution, the University of Sydney is likely to be held in high regard by the broader community of NSW and Australia.

Security

The security of students, staff and visitors to the University is an important consideration in the daily activities of the place, for the use of the existing buildings and grounds, and for the planning of new buildings. The University provides services to support safety on the Camperdown and Darlington campuses including a security service patrolling the grounds and a free shuttle service between the University and Redfern Railway Station during semester times.

6 Development of Conservation Policies

Considering the Statement of Significance for the place and the constraints and opportunities identified in Section 5, the following is a discussion leading to a proposal of conservation policies and guidelines appropriate to the place.

6.1 Definition of Terms

Many of the words used below have special meanings defined by the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendices).

6.2 Preamble

A conservation management plan should provide a clear set of policies derived from an understanding of the place in order to guide the future care of the place.

Conservation policies for the place can be developed in the fields of :

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

Such policies can operate at the level of the landscape of the whole of the place, at the level of precincts or areas within the place and at the level of the components of the place, such as individual buildings and structures, contents, vegetation and other site features.

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

The following is a discussion of the main concepts involved in the development of appropriate conservation policies for both the whole place and components of the place.

6.3 Defining the Place

Extent of the Place

For clarity and planning purposes the extent of the place should be clearly defined. Ideally the place should include all of the University's Sydney campuses. However in this case, for practical reasons the study area for this report is taken as the Place; that is the Camperdown Campus and the Darlington Campus. This has some justification as these campuses can be seen as the core campuses of the University.

Policy 1: The extent of the place should be defined as that shown in Figure 1.3.

Definition of the Setting

For clarity and planning purposes the extent of the setting of the place should be clearly defined. Given the level of significance of the University, the setting should be considered the area in which development may have an adverse impact on the place.

- To the east views of the University are available throughout the suburbs of Darlington and Chippendale and down Broadway from the city of Sydney.
- To the west views of the University are available from along the length of Missenden Road in the suburb of Camperdown.
- In addition, Missenden Road is an historic road and defines the broader site boundary of the University encompassing the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and a number of residential colleges.
- To the north views are available from a substantial distance given the placement of the Main Quadrangle Building and Eastern Avenue buildings on the top of a ridge. In addition, Parramatta Road forms part of the historic boundaries of the place with areas of development and expansion historically associated to the University.
- To the south, the setting of the place encompasses the suburb of Darlington including Darlington Campus and extends further south to the include areas of development to the north historically associated with the University.

As the identified setting of the place is a large area, encompassing residential and commercial areas throughout a number of suburbs in the district, it is known to contain a range of other heritage items (of local and state significance). Although not necessarily related to the University of Sydney, these other items of cultural significance should be recognised by the University in any future planning for the place.

Policy 2: The setting of the place should be defined as shown in Figure 6.1.

Policy 3: The managers of the place should attempt to recognise and respect any culturally significant attributes that the setting contains.

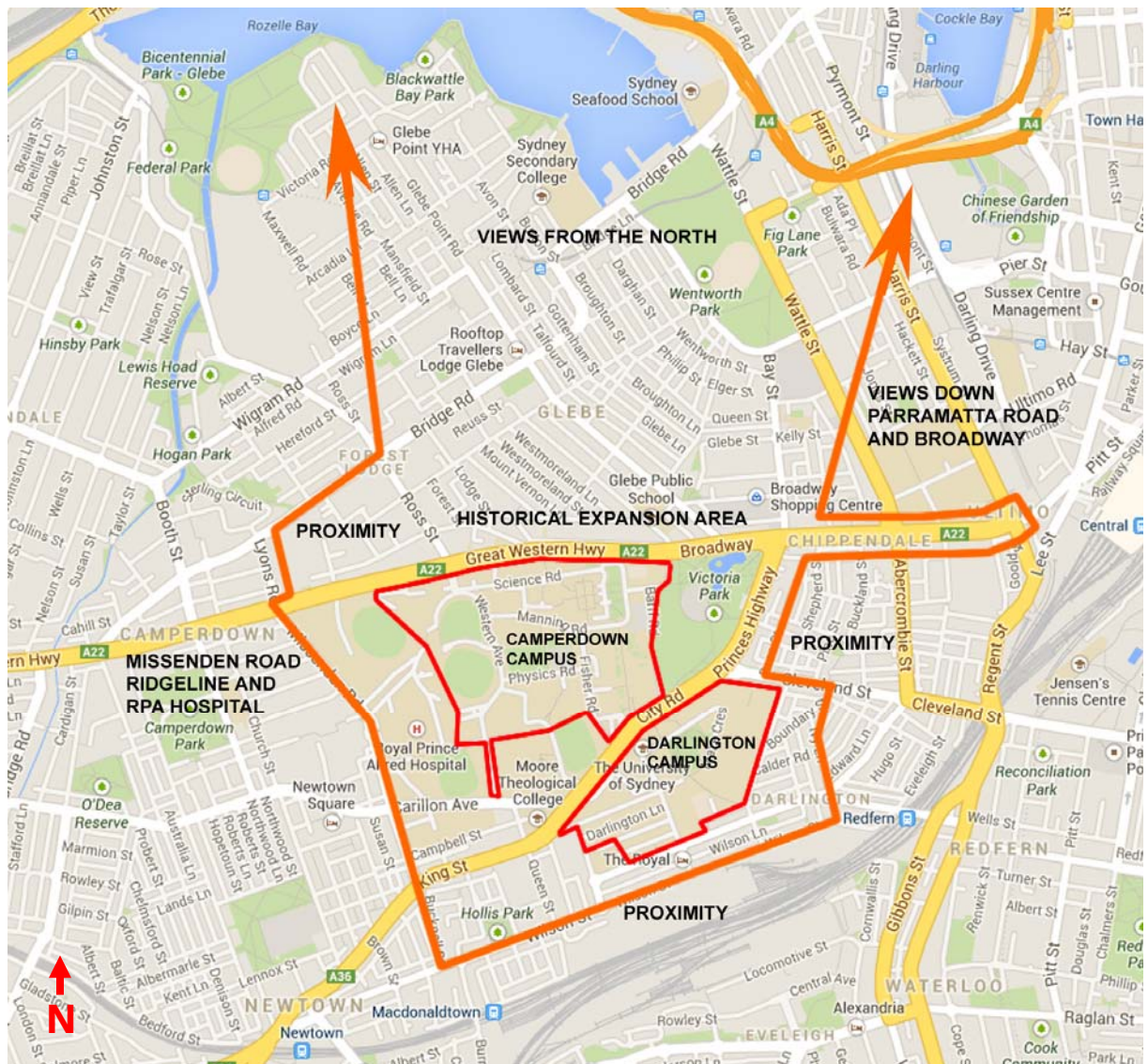


Figure 6. 1: Definition of the setting and relevant considerations (the location of each campus is outlined in red).

Identification of Associated Places

For clarity and planning purposes places associated with the place, historically, or for other reasons, should be identified.

In this case the whole of the University of Sydney is formed by a group of places, including other campuses, student housing, teaching establishments, teaching hospitals, research stations as well as properties not necessarily used for educational purposes.

For the purposes of this report, associated places of relevance are those that have historic associations (pre-1975) with the University, and used for educational purposes, or were part of the early development of the place.

Policy 4: Places associated with, but not part of the place, include:

- Sydney Grammar School, College Street, Sydney (original teaching location)
- St James Campus (Sydney Law School), Sydney
- Sydney Dental Hospital, Chalmers Street, Surry Hills
- Mallet Street Campus, Camperdown
- Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown
- Royal North Shore Hospital, North Sydney
- Crommelin Field Station, Woy Woy, NSW
- St Paul's College, St John's College, Wesley College, Women's College, St Andrew's College, Sancta Sophia College, Moore Theological College and St Michael's College

Identification of Associated Objects

The range of significant objects and collections associated with the University of Sydney is extensive and includes items of outstanding cultural significance. However, for the purposes of this report, individual components, movable fabric and contents are not addressed, as they are (or should be) included within the conservation management plans for the individual components of the place (refer to Appendix 3).

Regardless, there are a number of objects that are associated the initial incorporation and establishment of the University which are of exceptional historic significance and should be conserved and continue to be held at the University of Sydney.

Policy 5: Objects associated with the incorporation and establishment of the place include:

- Government Gazette supplement dated 24th December 1850 appointing the original Senate (held by the University archives)
- The University of Sydney Senate mace.

6.4 Hierarchy of Conservation Planning Documents & Further Research

This CMP is for the place as a whole. It contains policies for the care of the whole place and attributes that extend beyond individual buildings. It covers building groups, character areas, significant landscapes, visual and planning axes, use precincts and roads. It also covers smaller components, called site features, not generally included in assessments of individual buildings and general views to and within the place.

A number of the individual components of the place (including buildings, precincts and site features) have had conservation management plans prepared and in these instances, decisions regarding the care of an individual component should also consider the conservation policies contained within these individual reports (refer to Appendix 3).

Regardless, there are a number of components (including buildings, precincts and site features) where conservation management plans have not to date been prepared. Many of these individual components could be considered to be of moderate or higher significance and as such, conservation management plans should be prepared for those components that currently do not have conservation management plans. In particular, further research and a detailed analysis should be undertaken of the whole of the

Engineering Precinct including site features, significant landscapes and character areas; as these components of the precinct have not to date been assessed.

- Policy 6:** These conservation policies should be considered applicable to the place as a whole and to building groups, character areas, significant landscapes, visual and planning axes, use precincts, roads, site features and general views to and within the place.
- Policy 7:** The relative significance of components included herein should be taken into account when making decisions about the place involving more than one component.
- Policy 8:** Conservation Management Plans should be prepared for the individual components of the place ranked in this report as being of Moderate significance or higher in order to establish detailed policies for the care of these components.
- Policy 9:** Further research should be undertaken into character areas, significant landscapes and site features for the Engineering Precinct as a whole.

6.5 Treatment of the Fabric

Significant Fabric

Much of the significance of the place is embodied in its fabric. The fabric includes the landform, landscape (including gardens), vegetation, building(s), building elements (components), building contents, site features (including road and fence alignments), subsurface remains of buildings and occupational deposits (archaeology). It also includes significant landscapes, character areas and the physical manifestation of visual and planning axes which are defined by fabric. For clarity and planning purposes the significant fabric should be clearly identified.

In this case, as the place continues in its historic use, the whole of the fabric can be said to reflect aspects of its history and is to some extent culturally significant.

For the purposes of this report a nominal 'cut-off' date of 1975 has been selected as buildings and site features constructed or introduced after this date are too recent to be considered "heritage", although they may have social and/or aesthetic interest and may, in time, be judged to have heritage values.

Likewise, in terms of archaeological remains, although part of the historical use of the place, subsurface remains and occupational deposits introduced since 1950 are often common place and are therefore not considered significant.

- Policy 10:** The extent of the significant fabric should be identified as:
- The landform of the place.
 - All of the landscape (including gardens), vegetation, buildings, contents and site features (including road and fence alignments) introduced to the place prior to 1975, including significant landscapes, character areas and the physical manifestation of visual and planning axes.
 - The subsurface remains (archaeology) of former landscape, vegetation, buildings, contents and site features introduced prior to 1950.
 - The occupational deposits (archaeology) beneath and around the above introduced to the place prior to 1950.

Nature of Fabric

In the physical survey for this report it has not always been possible to determine the age and history of some components and care should be taken that these items are not inadvertently damaged or removed if they are significant.

In the first instance, existing conservation management plan documents for individual components should be consulted (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 11: Where the nature of a component of the place is uncertain, it should be further investigated by documentary and physical research, prior to carrying out work or removal.

Fabric to be Conserved

Conservation policies for the place should recommend the extent of retention and conservation of the significant fabric.

The most significant fabric should be retained and conserved in accordance with recognised conservation principles and procedures such as that included in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Such conservation includes maintenance, preservation and interpretation including restoration and reconstruction. It also includes adaptation which means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

In this case, as discussed above, fabric introduced since 1975, although significant as part of the history of the place, is historically commonplace and need not be conserved as culturally significant.

Policy 12: The following fabric should be retained and conserved:

- All significant fabric introduced prior to 1975 (including fabric denoted EN, MN, LN, ET, MT in surveys in this report)
- All fabric recorded in this report as previous reconstructions unless replaced by a better reconstruction
- All fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.

Changing Fabric identified to be Conserved

There are sometimes cases where fabric that otherwise should be retained and conserved needs to be altered or removed for good reasons. In this (and most) cases some parts of external fabric and vegetation will eventually need to be replaced for maintenance reasons.

As the University of Sydney is of outstanding significance, some fabric is so significant that it should be changed only in extraordinary circumstances or as a result of a major 'historic' event such as war or the result of climate change.

As the University continues to function in its original use as a tertiary institution, the continuation of this historic use of the place is also of high significance. As such, there may be circumstances where the removal or alteration of some fabric could be justified in order to maintain the continuing historical use of the place as a whole.

Considering the relative significance of components listed in Section 4, the following policies are considered appropriate:

Policy 13: The following fabric should be retained and conserved with the qualification indicated:

Fabric	Qualification
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Exceptional' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or removal is brought about by <u>extraordinary or major 'historic' events</u> , or <u>essential</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'High' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>essential</u> for continuing historical use as a University, <u>essential</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Moderate' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>very important</u> for continuing historical use as a University, <u>very important</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Some' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>really needed</u> for continuing history use as a University, <u>really needed</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Little' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the place as a University, <u>wanted</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.

Removal of Fabric

If not identified above to be retained and conserved, fabric at the place could be removed.

Policy 14: The following fabric could be removed without reducing the cultural significance of the place:

- Fabric other than that listed above in Policy 12 and 13.

Fabric that Should be Removed

At some places of significance recent developments have introduced fabric that detracts from the significance of the place.

In this case several items have been identified as detracting from the grounds of University and should be removed or made sympathetic when circumstances permit. In particular, intrusive elements have been identified that have a negative impact on historic precincts/landscapes within the grounds, on important vistas, or that do not relate to the history or development pattern of the University as a whole.

Intrusive elements to individual buildings or precincts are also addressed in the conservation management plans for the individual components of the place (see Appendix 3).

Policy 15: The following fabric should, when the circumstances permit, be removed or made sympathetic:

Item/Element	Comment
Veterinary Science Character Area (P8)	Later rear addition to the western elevation of the J.D. Stewart Building (B01) is considered intrusive, detracts from the quality of the architecture of the original building and its contribution to the square to its west.
	An informal carparking area is currently located within the courtyard directly adjacent to The Round House (B11). This carparking is considered intrusive, disrupting the configuration and layout of the character area, blocking access to the entry of the building and obscuring clear views of the building.
Views of the southern elevation of the Main Quadrangle Building	Carparking areas are currently located in front of MacLaurin Hall and the South Range of Main Quadrangle Building (A14) and are considered intrusive, detracting from the quality of the architecture, views to the building from the south and the building's setting.
Abercrombie Street	Mandelbaum House (H67) is a later addition building located on the boundary between the Darlington Campus and the suburb of Redfern. It is a distinctive and visually intrusive building that does not relate to the historic development of the suburb of Darlington or the streetscape of Abercrombie Street, an important historic road and the southern boundary to the University.
Maze Crescent	The Gordon Yu Ho Chu Building (J14) located on Maze Crescent is sited in such a way that the original alignment of this roadway is interrupted and the building is considered to be intrusive. Maze Crescent is an historic road, originally forming part of Darlington Road, the first road leading to Newtown from the city.

Maintenance

While any significant fabric is in existence it should be maintained, which means continuous protective care. Reconstructed fabric is of interpretive value (see Policy 12) and also should be maintained.

Policy 16: The following fabric should be maintained (have continuous protective care):

- all significant fabric (see above identification) except that listed in Policy 15.
- all fabric recorded in this report as a previous reconstruction.
- all fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.

In the case of landscape and garden fabric this includes vegetation, the layout of components including clearings in vegetation and the modified landform. Where trees or other plants die of disease or old age or become senescent, they should be replaced with matching species in the same location.

Policy 17: A replacement strategy for mature and significant trees that have reached the end of their life or have become senescent should be developed as a part of the overall maintenance strategy for the place.

Views

Although not strictly fabric, the views to the place and views within the place that are defined by fabric can be identified as contributing to the significance of the place and either protected from change or re-established.

As the place is a landmark, identified views to the place should be preserved.

In addition, as the University grounds now consists of a number of notable buildings and historic streets/roads, character areas, landscaping and site features, the place as a whole has developed its own particular urban landscape character and vistas throughout the grounds allow for clear understanding of the history and architectural significance of the place as whole.

The continuing historic use of the place has also relied on visual connections between different buildings at the place and these include both internal views between faculty buildings, as well as external views to and from the surrounding residential colleges to the Main Quadrangle Building (A14).

Other views of significance include those that were formed as a result of the historic master planning of the place, in particular the work implemented as a result of the Griffin master plan and the Wilkinson master plan.

As for fabric, the blocking or alteration of a view may be justifiable if it is to continue the historical use of the place as a whole, although there are some views that are so significant that they should only be disrupted in extraordinary circumstances or as a result of a major 'historic' event.

Policy 18: Views to and from the place and internal views (as shown in Table 2.9 and Figures 2.11 and 2.12) should be retained and if possible enhanced.

Policy 19: When there is a need to change the place, views that should be conserved may be disrupted or altered in the following circumstances:

Fabric	Qualification
Views identified to be conserved graded 'Exceptional' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or disruption is brought about by <u>extraordinary or major 'historic' events</u> .
Views identified to be conserved graded 'High' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or disruption is <u>essential</u> for continuing historical use as a University.
Views identified to be conserved graded 'Moderate' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or disruption is <u>very important</u> for continuing historical use as a University.
Views identified to be conserved graded 'Some' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or disruption is <u>really needed</u> for continuing history use as a University.
Views identified to be conserved graded 'Little' (see Section 4.0)	Except where alteration or disruption is <u>wanted</u> for the viable use of the place as a University.

6.6 Interpretation of the Place

Generally

As the place is of outstanding significance there are many opportunities to interpret the place and its history to visitors.

The University of Sydney already has in place many interpretative strategies and devices including the museums, naming protocol for buildings, streets and gardens, the publication of books, the inclusion of histories on the University website, on-line exhibitions, special events, visitors tours, interpretive signage at the place and electronic access to the University archives. The continuation of all of these strategies should be encouraged.

Nevertheless, as the place has evocative character, care should be taken not to detract from the character of the place or the high quality of the architecture by the introduction of detracting interpretive devices.

Policy 20: The place should be interpreted utilising a combination of:

- introduced interpretive devices (pamphlets, displays, signs, electronic and printed media etc.)
- restoration and reconstruction works to the fabric
- allowing access to the public and specialists.

Contents of Interpretation

Axiomatically, the subject matter of interpretation should be that included in the statement of significance.

Policy 21: Interpretation information should include all of the aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance.

Interpretive Approach

In this case the main aspects of significance are varied and multifaceted, relating to the history of the place, its establishment, its architecture, people who have worked and studied at the place, significant events that have taken place as well as a wide range of academic achievements.

Particular aspects of significance, where possible, should be interpreted at the building, area or locality that the significance relates to; for example, the existing naming of the laneway 'Wilkinson's Axis' or the current practice of naming faculty buildings after noted academics associated with that particular faculty.

Policy 22: Particularly important aspects of the significance of the University of Sydney that should be interpreted are:

- With adjacent lands, it is the pre-Colonial land of the local Aboriginal people, the Cadigal/Warrigal;
- It is the first and oldest university in Australia and in its fabric reflects the egalitarian and secular views of its founders;

- It is the site of the tertiary education of large numbers of Australian and overseas individuals, who in later life have played key roles in the history of Australia and the world;
- It is the site of many notable events, advanced research and theory development over more than 150 years of its existence;
- It is associated with many individuals and groups of historical note;
- Reflects directly changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over a period of more than 150 years, through the layout and development of the Camperdown Campus.
- With the adjacent university colleges, it contains many components of architectural and landscape merit, including groups of features and views, and examples of the work of many notable architects and designers;
- It contains several buildings and landscapes of exceptional aesthetic merit;
- It contains part of the land developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Sydney suburb of Darlington. Substantial elements 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;
- It 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;
- It is held in high regard by many individuals and groups as a place of world class tertiary education, the place of their own higher education, as a locale of past memorable events, for its research potential, and for its fine buildings and landscape.

Elements of Outstanding Significance to be Emphasised

The interpretation should emphasise aspects of significance which are particularly interesting or important.

Policy 23: The interpretation of the place should emphasis the following outstanding matters:

Item	Content
Site boundaries and internal configuration of the Camperdown Campus	The core of the University of Sydney, established in 1853 and retaining many components surviving from this date.
Site boundaries, early road alignments and early buildings located in the Darlington Campus.	Surviving evidence of the suburb of Darlington.
The Main Quadrangle Building (A14), University Avenue and University Place	Outstanding architectural composition and as the first components to be constructed for the University. With Anderson Stuart Building (F13) and the Botany Wing (A12), possibly the finest examples of Gothic Revival style architecture in Australia.
Science Road- East	Outstanding collection of buildings and landscape

Item	Content
Wilkinson designed buildings	Outstanding individual building designs and great achievement of unifying older Science Road buildings
Vernon designed buildings	Outstanding Arts and Crafts style designs
Manning House (A23)	The first permanent facility to be built for women students at the University.

Restoration/Reconstruction Works

Another way to interpret the place is to carry out selected restoration and reconstruction works. These terms are defined in the *Burra Charter*. Restoration and reconstruction cannot in themselves increase the cultural significance of a place, but can promote understanding of the former arrangement of components of the place.

In this case, although the University has undergone many changes and much development since its initial establishment, the architecture and planning of the place as a whole has been very well considered and generally well maintained and as a result there are only a small number of restoration/reconstruction opportunities.

Restoration and reconstruction works to the buildings and precincts are (or should be) addressed within the conservation management plans for the individual components of the place. See Appendix 3.

Regardless, opportunities do exist to restore or reconstruct internal views to significant buildings in order to benefit their interpretation. There are also opportunities to restore/reconstruct visual axes and historic roadways in order to better explain the earlier, historically significant phases of development.

A fuller list of the appropriate opportunities is provided in the policy below.

Policy 24: As opportunities arise selected components of the place could be restored/reconstructed to the date/configuration indicated subject to the qualifications indicated:

Element	Date	Qualification
Science Road, Western Avenue, Fisher Road and Manning Road	N/A	Adjust landscape to show significant buildings to their best advantage and to enhance internal view lines.
Visual Axes (A5)	Pre-1958	Reinstate view north down Western Avenue across Oval No.1 and 2 to Ross Street entry gates.

Element	Date	Qualification
View (CV7 and CV5) from St Johns College and Sancta Sophia College northwest to Veterinary Science Precinct	Pre-2013	Design landscaping around the new Charles Perkins Building (under construction) to preserve surviving views
Character Area: Vet Science Courtyard (P8)	Pre-1959	Remove southwest addition to the J.D Stewart building (B01)

Essential Restoration/Reconstruction Works

In some cases restoration/reconstruction work is essential to any proper understanding of the place. In this case, no essential work is apparent apart from the removal of detracting elements (see Policy 15).

Provision for Future Restoration/Reconstruction

It is desirable that present or short-term activities do not prejudice future opportunities for interpretation by restoration/reconstruction.

Policy 25: Where components of the place are not selected for restoration /reconstruction, the place should, if possible, be managed in a way that will not preclude restoration/reconstruction of the component at a future date.

Identification of Adaptations

In accordance with proper practice and to avoid misinterpretation, restoration/reconstruction works at the place should be identifiable as such at close inspection and adaptation works should be clearly identifiable as new work.

Policy 26: All restoration/reconstruction works introduced pursuant to these guidelines should be identifiable on close inspection, by method and/or style of construction, as being introduced.

Policy 27: All adaptation works introduced pursuant to these guidelines should be clearly identifiable as new work by introduced interpretive devices or by method and/or style of construction.

6.7 Use of the Place

Historical Uses and Land Use that should be Continued

The cultural significance of the place is also embodied in its continuing historical use. It is axiomatic that a place which has been used as a tertiary institution since 1853 should remain if possible, so used.

From its establishment period throughout its subsequent growth and development, the University has constructed buildings specifically to accommodate the introduction of a new faculty or teaching subject. As such, a number of the buildings at the place were purpose-built for a use that still continues today including (amongst others) the J.D Stewart Building (B01) and the Anderson Stuart Building (F13) (refer to Table 2.12).

In some cases, the original faculty building has become the focal point for a group of buildings catering for a range of associated teaching subjects (e.g. the Veterinary Science buildings are located within the vicinity of the J.D. Stewart Building) and together form a precinct with an historic continuing use (Figures 2.31 and 2.32).

However, the University has also undergone much change and as a result some buildings have lost their original use. As such, the continuing historical use of a building or a precinct by any particular faculty is significant.

The University continues to undergo much change, and continues to be under pressure to accommodate increased student numbers, changing approaches to tertiary education and the need to house new technologies for research and teaching purposes.

In order to accommodate the changing needs of the various faculties and to support the ongoing use of the place as a tertiary institution, the University currently has a policy to share the use of buildings between faculties as much as possible. Regardless, consideration should be given to the continuation or reinstatement of the historic use of significant buildings and precincts. Where feasible, shared use of the individual component is acceptable, as long as the original use and/or faculty continues to be associated with the building/s, at least in part.

Policy 28: When planning new buildings in an established precinct of historic continuing use the traditional use of the precinct should be taken into account.

Policy 29: The reinstatement of the original faculty use of a building (either in part or to the whole of the building) should be considered as part of the future use of a significant building.

Policy 30: The following existing historical uses of individual buildings should be continued if at all possible:

Location	Use
J.D. Stewart Building (B01)	Veterinary Science
R.D. Watt Building (A04)	Agricultural Science
Fisher Library (F03)	University library
Macleay Building (A12)	Museum
Main Quadrangle Building (A14)	Administration and the Classics
Pharmacy Building (A15)	Pharmacy
Heydon- Lawrence Building (A08)	Biological Sciences/ Zoology
Anderson Stuart Building (F13)	Medicine
Holme Building and the Refectory (A09)	Student Services
Manning House (A23)	Student Services
Old Teachers College Building (A22)	Education
Chemistry Building (A23)	Chemistry
Wilkinson Building (G04)	Architecture
International House (G06)	Student accommodation
Chemical Engineering Building (J01)	Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering Building (J05)	Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering Building (J07) and Aeronautical Engineering Building (J11)	Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering
Molecular Bioscience Building (G08)	Molecular Biology
University Sports & Aquatic Centre (western end) (G09)	Sport
Darlington Road terraces	Residential

Control of Requirements of Historical Uses

In some cases the growth of the historical use of the University as a university will lead to destruction of the significant fabric of the place and may need to be limited.

In the case of the physical capacity of individual buildings and components, then any new work should be compatible with the conservation management plan for the individual building or component.

In the case of alterations to the landscape, then any new work should be compatible with the policies contained within this conservation management plan.

Policy 31: The growth of the existing historical uses should be limited to a level compatible with the remainder of these guidelines.

Associated Uses

The use of the University as a tertiary institution involves a wide range of uses aside from education related uses (i.e. teaching, student administration etc.). Other uses and activities include commercial functions and events, art shows, theatre, social events, charity events and sporting events as well as public lectures and history tours. Regardless, these secondary uses are associated with the University and there is no reason for them not to continue.

Given the level of significance of the place, associated uses which take advantage of the character of the various components of the place should be preferred.

Policy 32: The continuation of existing associated uses and the introduction of new associated use(s) are appropriate so long as they remain subservient to the principle use of the place as a tertiary institution.

Organisation of the Uses and Activities at the Place and Setting

The circulation pattern and uses of parts of the place and within its setting should be arranged so as to involve the least intervention in the fabric identified to be conserved.

Policy 33: The use of the place and activities at the place and if possible within its setting should be organised in a way that allows the conservation of the fabric in accordance with the Policy for the Treatment of the Fabric including considering:

- the effect of traffic control and car parking
- the effect of intensification of use on landscape elements and building fabric
- the effect of providing safety and security
- the effect of statutory requirements
- the effect of service installations
- the effect of structural loadings
- the effect of providing access for people with disabilities.

Inappropriate Uses and Activities within the Place and its Setting

When organising or allowing activities within the place, components of the place and its setting, care needs to be taken not to obscure or confuse its significance. This includes the practice of re-naming the principal significant buildings and other components in line with a new use or amalgamating names of buildings.

Policy 34: Uses, activities and naming of things within the place, components of the place and within its setting, which lessen, obscure or confuse its historical associations and meanings, should be discouraged.

Uses and Interpretation

Choice of uses can help promote the interpretation of the place and its components and conservation guidelines should address this.

Policy 35: Uses of the place related to the cultural significance of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be encouraged.

Policy 36: Uses of the place that do not take advantage of the interpretation potential of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be discouraged.

6.8 Intervention in the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

Appropriate Intervention

At places of cultural significance, there was always pressure to make changes (interventions) for many practical reasons. These include maintenance, access and improvement of services. At important sites, there is often also a need to intervene for research purposes. A conservation policy should identify what types and degrees of intervention are appropriate.

Policy 37: Work to the fabric identified to be conserved should be avoided, except for:

- stabilisation and maintenance.
- restoration and /or reconstruction in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation.
- adaptation in accordance with the Policy for Adaptation of the Fabric (see below).
- introduction of interpretative devices in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation
- other reasons only as listed below.

Areas of Historical Archaeological Importance

Conservation guidelines should identify areas of archaeological potential and indicate the degree of professional involvement appropriate to any disturbance.

Based on previous reports, and given the amount of development that has occurred at the place, the potential for archaeology, either Aboriginal or European is considered to be low and over the majority of the Camperdown and Darlington campuses, ground disturbance could proceed without any archaeological supervision. However, a small number of places have been identified as having low to moderate archaeological potential. These are:

- St John's College Sports Ground and western section of the Veterinary Science Precinct (AA1)
- Old Darlington School Building and Gadigal Green (AA4)
- Darlington Road terraces (AA5)
- Veterinary Science Precinct (AA10)
- City Road Entry to Victoria Park (EA5) (although no longer within the University Grounds)
- Cleveland Street (EA6)
- Wentworth and Jane Russell Foss Buildings (EA8)
- Codrington Street (EA9)

Policy 38: The historical archaeological (including Aboriginal or European) potential of parts of the place should be conserved in accordance with the following table and Figures 6.1 and 6.2 :

Ranking	Guideline
Ranking 1	An historical archaeologist should be consulted prior to any ground disturbance in this area. Manual archaeological investigation may be needed so as not to cause damage to the archaeological value of the place.
Ranking 2	An historical archaeologist should be consulted prior to any ground disturbance in this area. Depending on the locality and scope of the proposed disturbance, a watching brief over the work may be desirable.
Ranking 3	Ground disturbance in this area could proceed without prior consultation with an historical archaeologist. However, if upon further physical disturbance a sub-surface deposit is revealed, an historical archaeologist should be consulted.
Ranking 4	Ground disturbance in this area could proceed without archaeological supervision.

Investigation for Research and to Guide Conservation

Investigation to increase knowledge of Australian history and/or to aid conservation work at the place should also be addressed. Investigation includes documentary and archival research as well as physical and potentially invasive research.

Policy 39: Investigation of the place for research should be allowed to increase knowledge of Australian history and other aspects of the occupation and construction of the place. Such investigations should only be allowed when guided by specific and scrutinised research goals and when there are adequate resources available to undertake, complete and publish results of the study and leave the place in a stable condition.

Policy 40: Archaeological investigation to provide information to guide conservation and interpretation work at the place pursuant these policies should be allowed, but only when there are adequate resources to undertake and complete the work and to stabilise areas destabilised by the intervention.

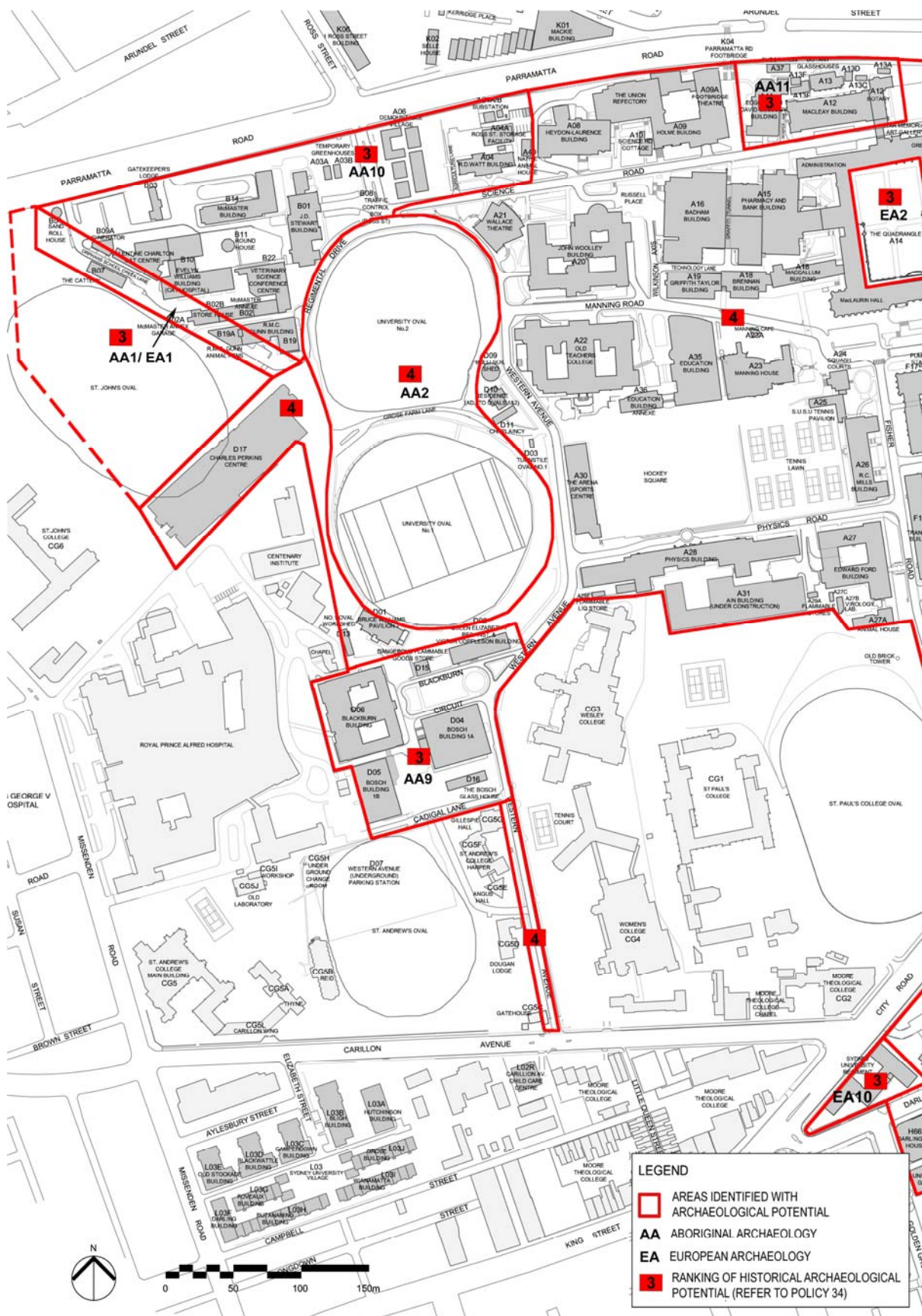


Figure 6. 2: Ranking of Historical Archaeological Potential (Part 1)

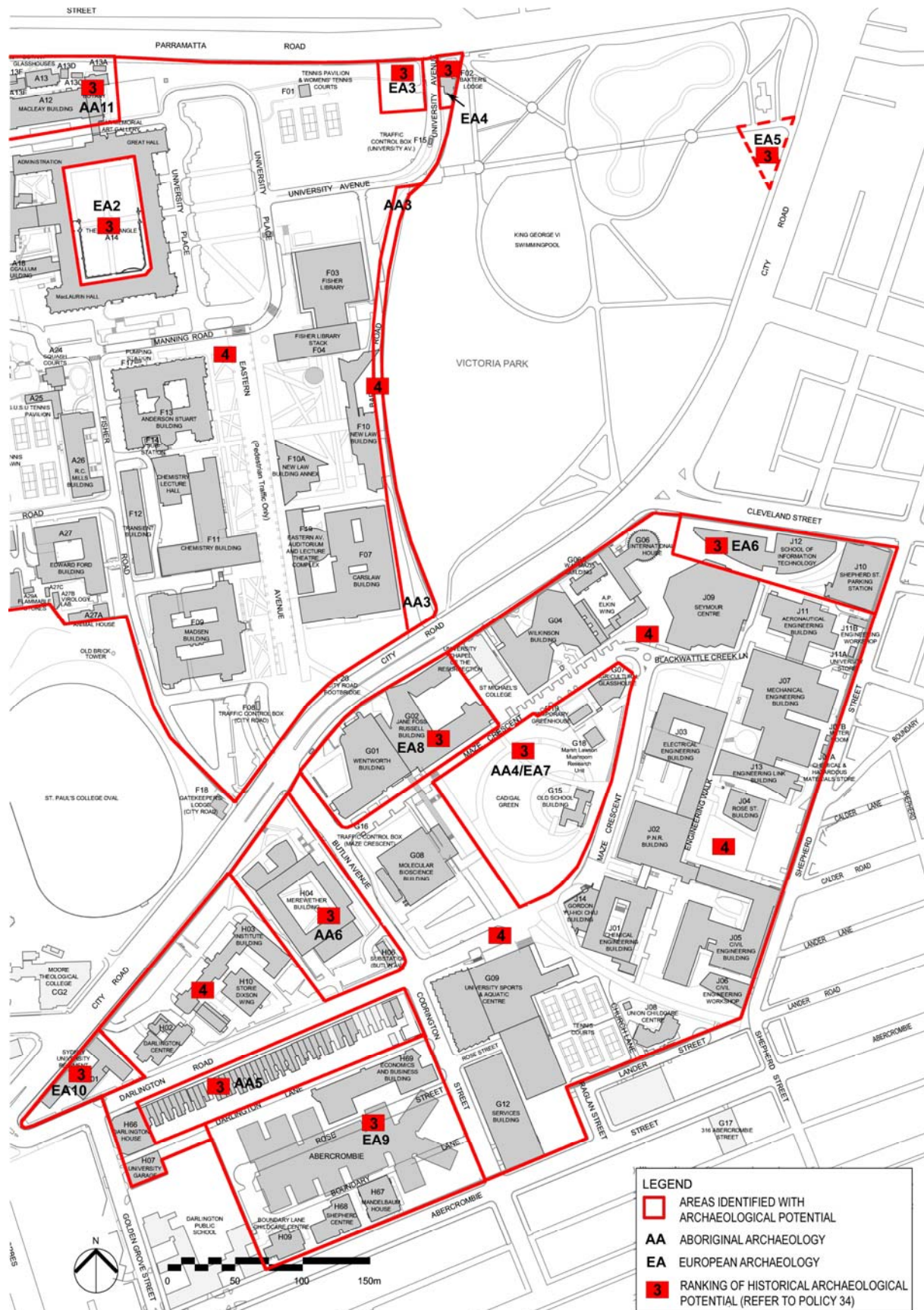


Figure 6. 3: Ranking of Historical Archaeological Potential (Part 2)

6.9 Adaptation of the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

Most extensive intervention at a place will occur during adaptation work to accommodate the expansion of existing uses or introduction of new uses. Depending on significance, different types of alteration may be appropriate.

For example, in the case of the University grounds, these types are usually:

- Dividing of spaces and areas by new construction or the introduction of site features
- Joining of spaces and areas by openings (via demolition or reconfiguration)
- Introduction of new vehicular roads and pedestrian walkways/paths
- Introduction of or removal of landscaping
- Covering of significant fabric (e.g. external elevations concealed from view as a result of additions)
- Minor changes to significant fabric
- Substantial changes to significant fabric
- Retention of only the concept/idea of the significant fabric
- Complete removal of significant fabric
- Installation of new elements/construction of new buildings
- Installation of new services

For planning purposes it is useful to relate such types of alterations to the relative significance of elements.

Adaptation of Landform

Altering the landform of the place is a substantial intervention but may be nevertheless appropriate.

In this case, the natural topography of the land had some influence on the initial layout of the University grounds in the 1850s; most notably the Main Quadrangle Building was purposefully constructed on Petersham Ridge to allow clear views to the place from the east. Likewise, Oval No. 1 and Oval No. 2 were development on the low lying areas of the campus lands where the Orphan's School Creek originally ran.

Because the University of Sydney is a big institute and large buildings and structures will be constructed at the place, there is the potential to obscure the natural topography of the land and this should be carefully considered.

Policy 41: Changes to the place should be made in such a way that the original topography of the place remains evident.

Policy 42: Excavations and adjustments of the landform are appropriate only for the construction of buildings and other features introduced in accordance with the remainder of these guidelines.

Adaptation of the Site

Even at places of outstanding significance there are usually areas where new developments, buildings and features can be placed without detracting from or reducing the significance of the place. The impact of such adaptations depends on their bulk, form, height, proportions, scale, materials, colours etc. and the creativity of their design.

In this case the configuration of the place has many attributes of high significance making more than minor changes in many areas inappropriate.

There are also several areas within the place that contain buildings of only little or some significance where substantial new buildings and changes to the landscape could be constructed and the adjacent landscape adjusted to suit, provided they are of an appropriate design.

Because the place contains areas and groups of buildings which have high historical continuity there are locations where new buildings and plantings should be of traditional character and not be of overtly modern design.

The policy below identifies a range of locations and suitable treatments for new work.

See also *Section 6.10: New Landscape Features*.

Policy 43: Development of new buildings and other features at the place (adaptation of parts of the landscape and vegetation) in accordance with the following table and Figures 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7 is appropriate:

Code	Adaptation Policy
Generally	Conserve identified components as per these policies Other intervention, adaptation and interpretation allowed as per these policies is appropriate.
SQUARES	
SQ1	No other substantial alterations are appropriate.
SQ2	Minor structures and landscaping adjustments are appropriate. No other substantial alterations are appropriate.
SQ3	Some smaller structures of sympathetic design and landscaping adjustments are appropriate.
SQ4	Redesign of square appropriate provided contribution of enclosing elements is largely preserved.
SQ5	Redesign of square appropriate provided elements that have created the square are respected.
AXES	
AX1	No other substantial alterations are appropriate.
AX2	Minor structures and landscaping adjustments are appropriate. No other substantial alterations are appropriate.
AX3	Some smaller structures of sympathetic design and landscaping adjustments are appropriate.
AX4	Redesign of features appropriate provided the elements that contribute to the existence of an axis are preserved.

Code	Adaptation Policy
AX5	Redesign of features appropriate provided the elements that created the existence of an axis are respected.
FACADES AND ADJACENT AREAS	
HP	Contribution of the façade to the adjacent area should be preserved.
HPF	Minor structures and landscaped adjustments are appropriate. No other substantial alterations are appropriate.
SPORTS AREAS	
S	Works associated with use of sports fields appropriate. No other substantial alterations appropriate.
SR1	Works, structures and landscaping adjustments largely associated with sports use appropriate.
SR2	Some large structures and landscaping adjustments respecting the adjacent sports field uses are appropriate.
SR3	Large structures and new landscaping appropriate provided they do not prejudice the use of adjoining sports fields.
ROADS	
R1	(Former Darlington suburb street or laneway.) The original alignment of road is to be retained. The character, features and finishes of a suburban street dating from the 19 th century are to be retained.
R2	(Former Darlington suburban street or laneway.) Small structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Features and finishes may be adjusted provided the alignment of the road is retained.
R3	Small structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Alteration is appropriate provided the previous existing of the road somehow remains evident in a substantial way.
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	
D1	Minor structures and landscape adjustments are appropriate Development of a <u>smaller buildings</u> or vegetation of <u>similar mass, form and materials</u> to the existing, designed to preserve the rhythm and character of existing development and preserve identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes, is appropriate.
D2	Minor structures and landscape adjustments are appropriate. New <u>low rise (1-3 level) buildings of creative modern design</u> , designed to complement the character of the location within the place and the place as a whole and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes, is appropriate.
D3	Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. New <u>buildings of creative modern design</u> , designed to complement the character of the location within the place and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes, are appropriate.
D4	Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. New <u>larger buildings of creative modern design</u> , designed to complement the character of the location within the place and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes, are appropriate.
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS	
DS1	Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Some new structures or buildings or landscaping of <u>exceptional design</u> responding to the 'front gate' character of the area is appropriate.

Code	Adaptation Policy
DS2	Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Some new structures or buildings or landscaping of <u>exceptional design</u> respecting the features and character of the highly significant buildings adjacent, is appropriate.
DS3	Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Some new structures, buildings and landscaping allowing the reconstruction of the A5 axis is appropriate.
DS4	(Existing Engineering Precinct) Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. Substantial redevelopment of this area is appropriate provided it is designed incorporating the Rose Street Building (J04) and the former Lewis Joseph bedding factory (J06) and buildings and components of Moderate significance and higher, including site features, old Darlington roads, visual and planning axes, significant landscape and views and having regard to the scale and amenity of adjacent Shepherd Street residential areas.
DS5	(Sites in path of possible Eastern Avenue extension) Minor structures and landscape adjustments appropriate. New <u>larger buildings of creative modern design</u> , designed to complement the character of the location within the place and preserving identified views, axes, character areas and significant landscapes, are appropriate. The selection of these sites for particular facilities and the design of the new buildings should include investigation the desirability of extending the Eastern Avenue boulevard into the Darlington Campus.

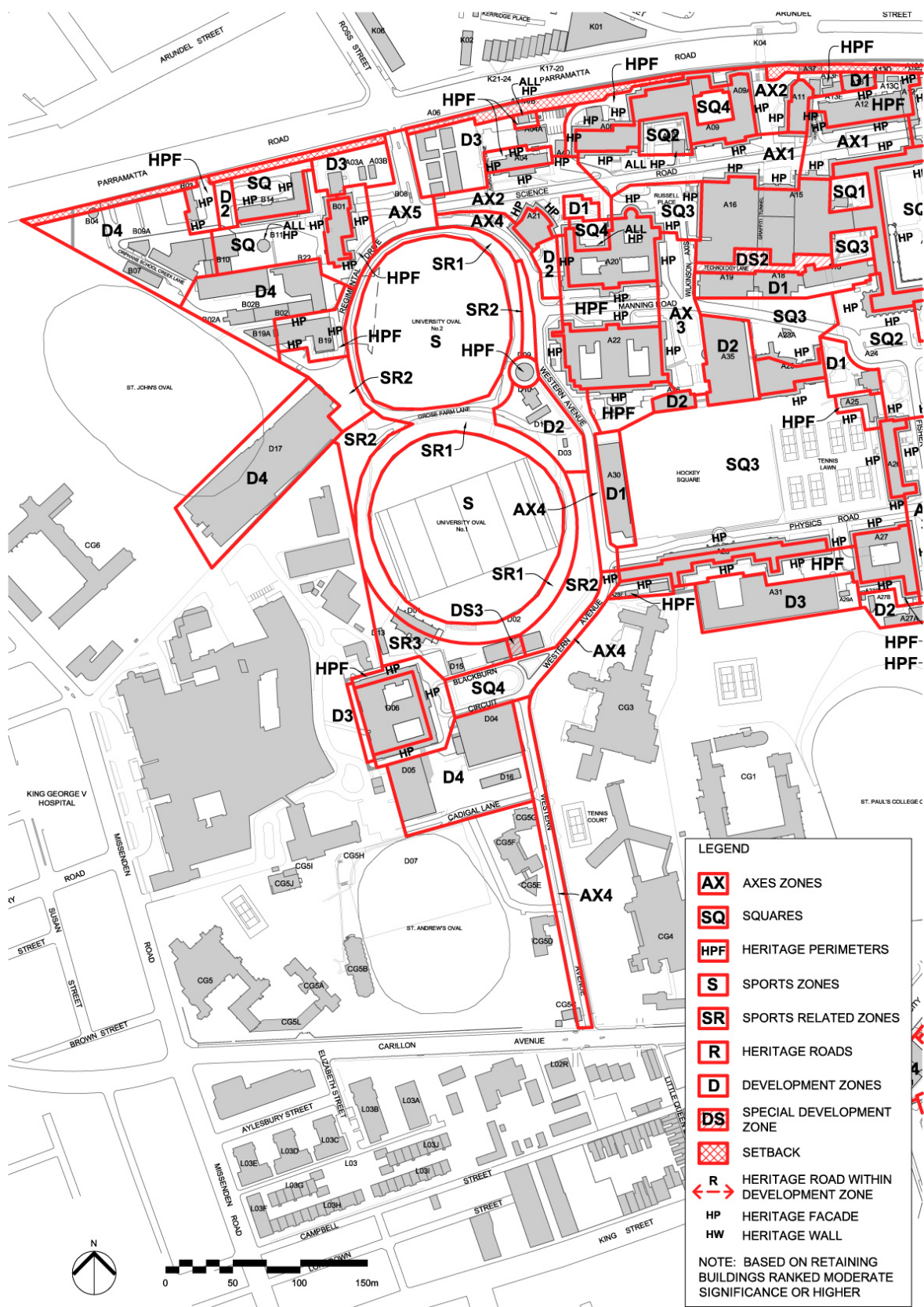


Figure 6. 4: Zones where new development is appropriate (see Policy 43 for explanation) (Part 1)

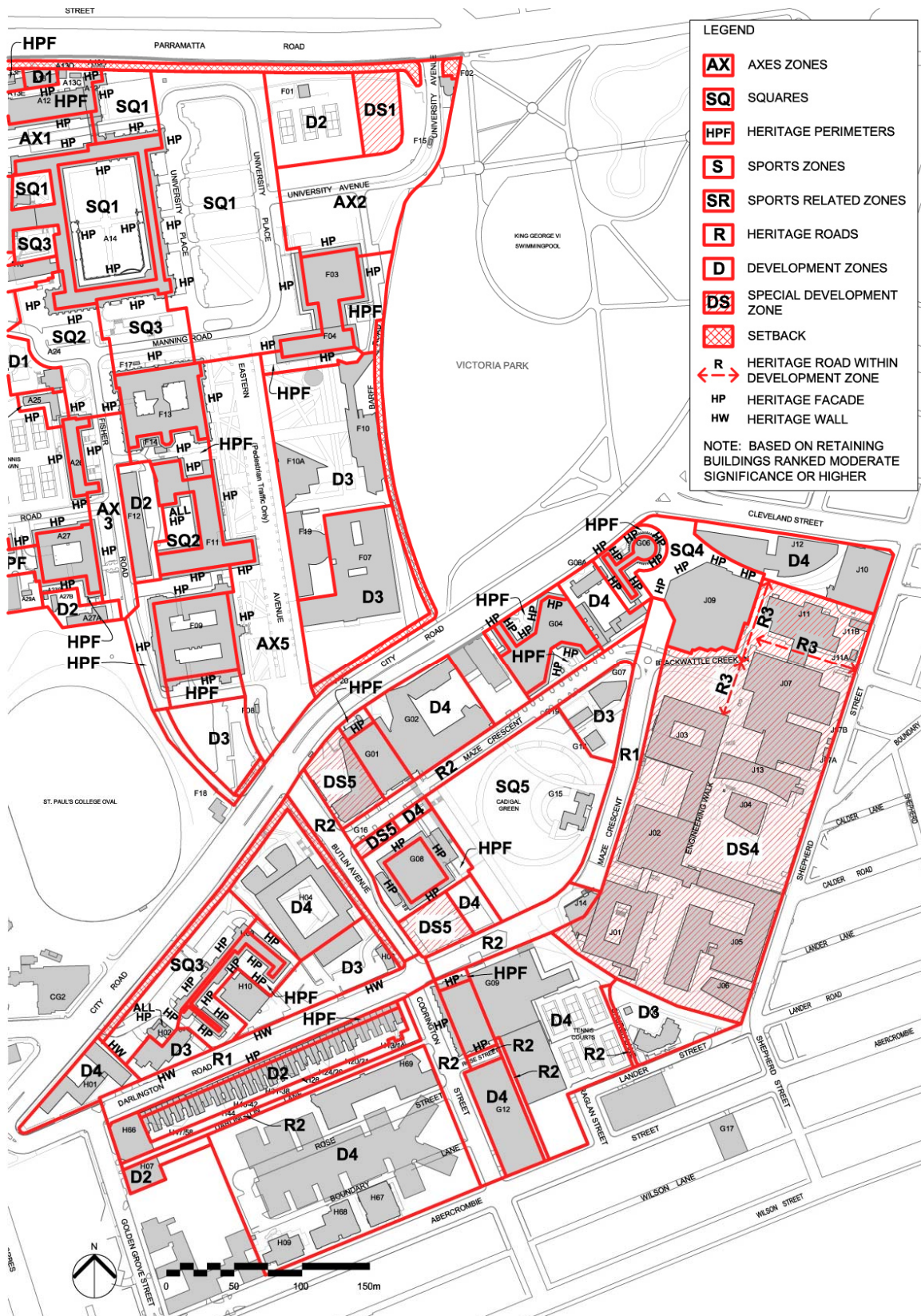


Figure 6. 5: Zones where new development is appropriate (see Policy 43 for explanation) (Part 2)

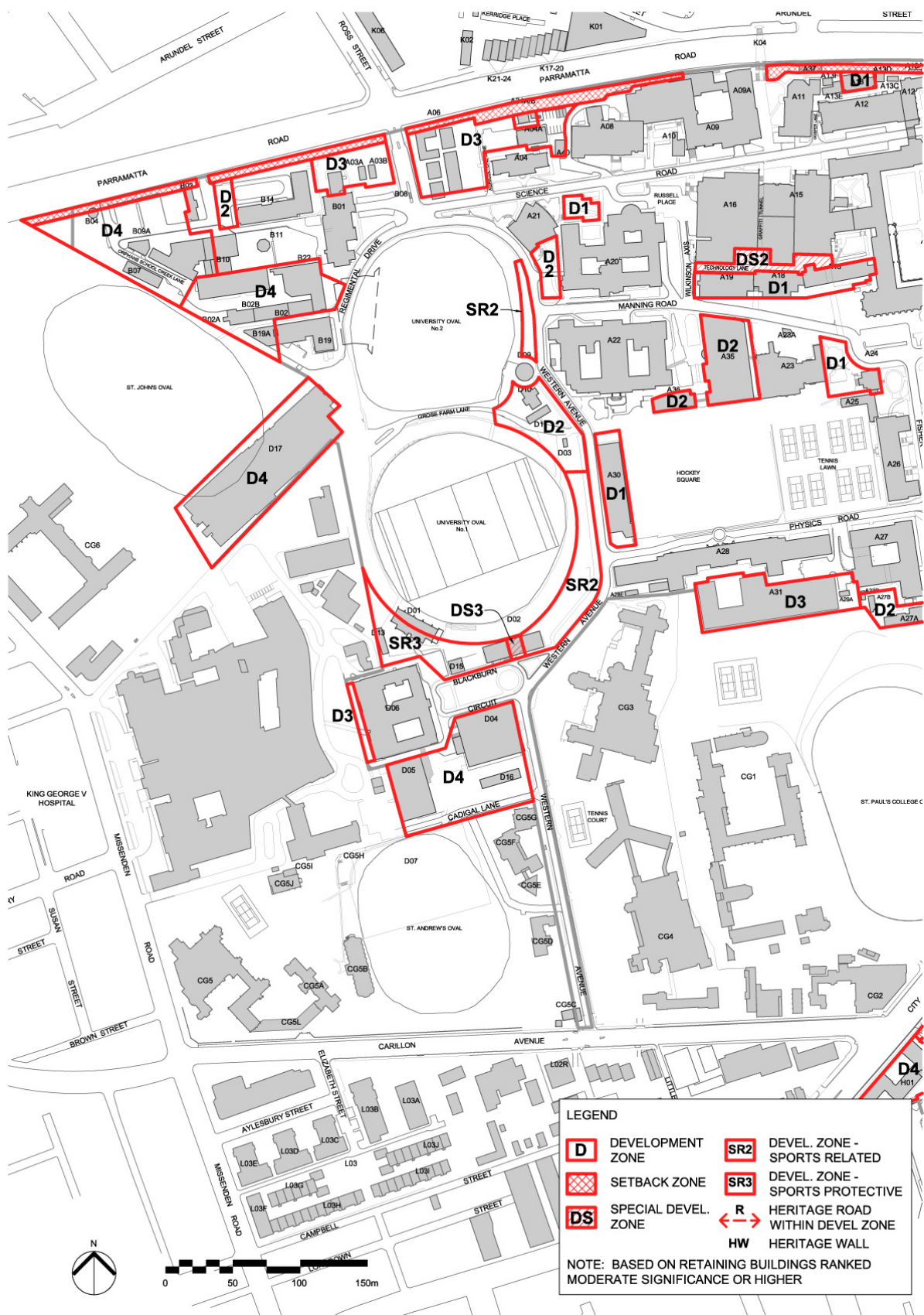


Figure 6. 6: Adaptation of the Landscape of the place including development zones (see Policy 43 for explanation of the legend) (Part 1)

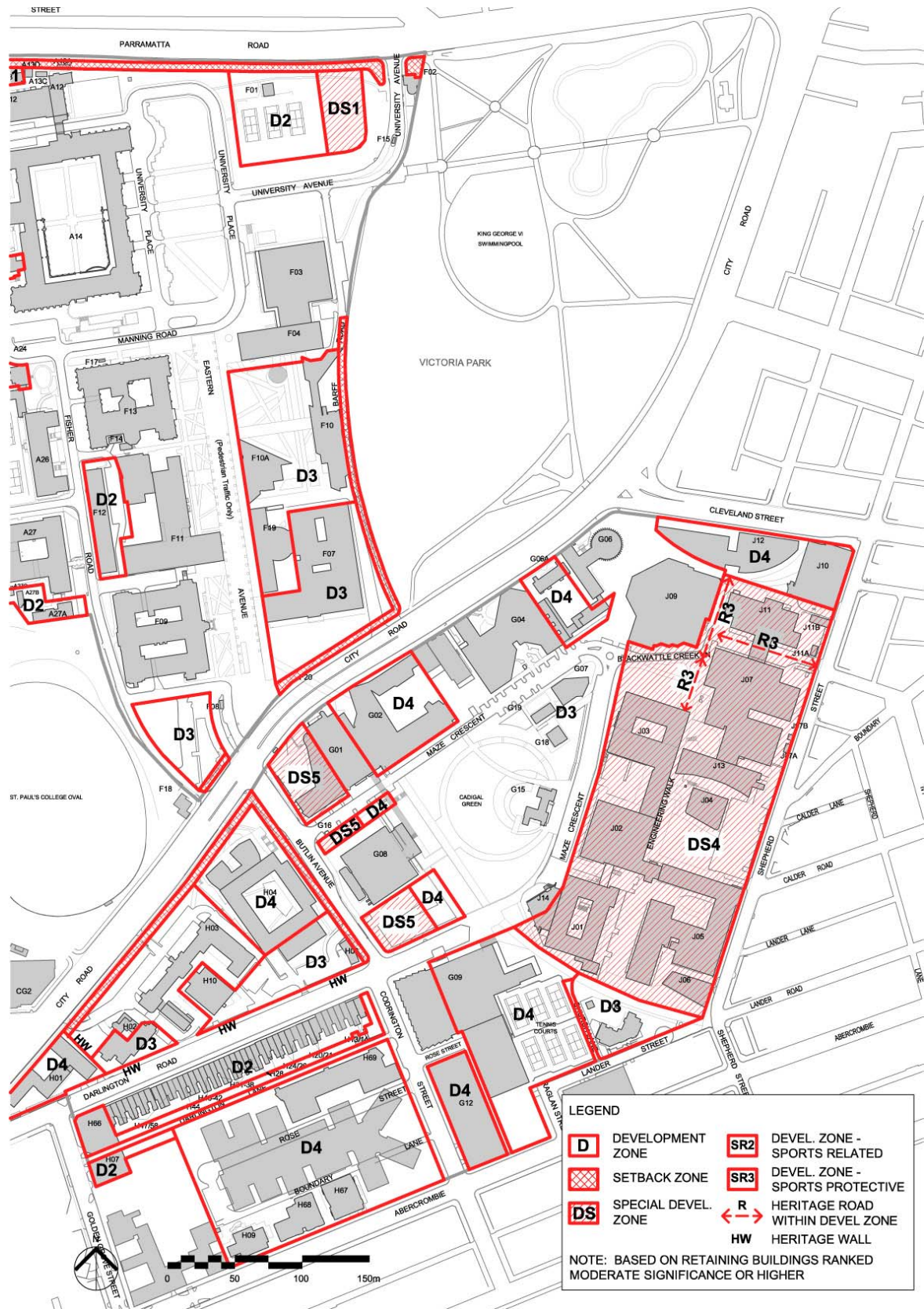


Figure 6. 7: Adaptation of the Landscape of the place including development zones (see Policy 43 for explanation of the legend) (Part 2)

Adaptation of Exteriors of Buildings

When considering the whole of the grounds of the University of Sydney, the exteriors of buildings and adjacent landscaping are also an essential component of the overall character of the place. As a result of the dominant architectural styles in use at the place (Gothic Revival, Arts & Crafts, Mediterranean etc.), the University has an accepted 'heritage' character that has aesthetic value and is held in high regard.

In some case, groups of architecturally distinguished buildings and adjacent landscaping form notable streetscapes or contribute to the significance of views of the place. As such, consideration of the form, scale and use of materials to be used for adaptations of the exteriors of buildings and adjacent landscaping should take into account the contribution the building and landscaping makes to the overall character of the place (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 44: When considering adapting the exteriors of individual buildings or other components, the conservation management plan for that building/component should be followed.

When considering adaptations of the landscape adjacent to individual components, the overall architectural character of the University of Sydney grounds should be taken into account, including the provisions of Policy 43.

Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons

Adaptations for practical reasons such as the following need to be addressed:

- For structural reasons
- For replacement of existing services
- For installation of new services and equipment
- To meet safety and security requirements
- To meet fire safety and other statutory requirements
- To deal with asbestos and other hazardous materials
- To provide access by people with disabilities

The desire for new air conditioning equipment or additional service hubs has the potential to clutter the campus landscape, and be unsympathetic to the aesthetic qualities of the place and should be controlled and limited. In the first instance, existing service structures should be adapted for new services. However, should new service structures be needed, they should not be located in front of significant buildings. Overtime existing services should be relocated away from the facades of significant buildings to be included within less visually intrusive new structures.

Policy 45: Adaptation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is appropriate, provided alteration of fabric identified to be conserved is minimised.

Policy 46: Replacement of existing services is appropriate, provided that work is planned and carried out to minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and that, as a general rule, building services are concealed within buildings in spaces of lower significance and exterior services are located in inconspicuous positions and designed and finished to be self-effacing.

- Policy 47:** Components of the place that accommodate existing services (e.g. substations and air conditioning hubs) should be adapted and reused as first preference, rather than the construction of additional structures.
- Policy 48:** The installation of new services and equipment in the place in connection with uses maintained or introduced in accordance with Policy for Use is appropriate, provided that:
- equipment is installed in areas and spaces of lower significance in preference to those of higher significance
 - that the installation is designed and constructed in a way that causes minimum damage to fabric identified to be conserved and is removable without further damage to significant fabric
 - the work is planned and carried out with regard to the underground, inter-floor and roof space archaeology of the place.
- Policy 49:** Alteration of and additions to fabric identified to be conserved in order to provide increased safety and security is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative methods and schemes in order to minimise impacts. Additions should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserve and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric. As well as being carefully designed and executed, the potential effect of the increased light levels of new safety and security provisions is to be taken into account.
- Policy 50:** Alteration of fabric identified to be conserved in order to comply with the spirit of fire safety and other statutory requirements is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative fire safety and other alternatives in order to determine design and construction strategies. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.
- Policy 51:** Adaptation of fabric identified to be conserved shown to contain or requiring removal of asbestos or other hazardous materials is appropriate. Removal of fabric, where it cannot practically be sealed from future disturbance, is appropriate. In such cases and where exposed to view in its normal configuration, fabric should be replaced with fabric of matching appearance.
- Policy 52:** Alteration of the fabric identified to be conserved to facilitate access by disabled people is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative strategies. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.

6.10 New Landscape Features

At most important places, changes can be made to the landscape without detracting from the character of the place, but none-the-less, should be controlled.

When considering the addition of new features to the landscape, the existing conservation management plans for individual components should be consulted in the first instance (refer to Appendix 3).

Policy 53: New elements including planting within the place are not appropriate, except:

- in accordance with the Interpretation Policy
- in accordance with the Intervention Policy
- in accordance with the Adaptation Policy
- items of a trifling nature associated with an existing use or for a new compatible use as included in the Policy for Use, such as fences, paths, pump houses, service lines, signposts and provided they are designed and located to cause minimal intrusion or for the purposes of water and land conservation and other critical landscape management procedures
- in accordance with the policies below.

Unavoidable Intervention

In many cases some detracting intervention is unavoidable and the policy should address this.

Policy 54: Unavoidable intervention should be located in areas of lesser cultural significance in preference to those of higher cultural significance.

Mobile and Temporary Structures for Associated Uses

In most places of significance the introduction of temporary and mobile structures for good reason is acceptable, provided they are capable of easy and quick removal.

However, given the level of significance of the University as a whole and the potential to detract from views of buildings, character areas, significant landscapes and historic roads, the placement of mobile and temporary structures in external spaces and on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, should be capable of daily removal.

Policy 55: The erection of temporary structures within the place for ceremonial and other compatible uses of the place identified in the Policy for Use is appropriate. Mobile and temporary structures erected in front of buildings or on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, should be capable of daily removal.

Policy 56: The introduction of mobile or temporary structures for the purpose of distributing information relating to the place or selling light refreshments is appropriate. Mobile and temporary structures erected in front of buildings or on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, should be capable of daily removal.

Policy 57: The erection for limited periods of exposition type structures specially designed for festivals, and the like, is appropriate provided they are designed to be sympathetic with the character of the immediate locality and are scheduled for removal at the close of the event.

Outdoor Furniture, Rubbish Bins, Signs and Other Facilities

At most places the introduction of small features is acceptable, provided they are of suitable design.

In this case, the University grounds already has a large amount of site features provided for the practicalities of using the place, such as outdoor tables and chairs, rubbish bins, signs, lamp posts etc. Some of these features are significant for their historic and aesthetic values.

The addition of small site features has the potential to clutter the landscape and detract from the overall character of the place. As such, preference should be given to replacing existing site features of little significance with new, or adapting existing site features of higher levels of significance to a new use or for upgraded services, rather than adding more components to the place.

In this case, such new features should not include larger, more permanent structures that will detract from the exceptional significance of the place.

Policy 58: The introduction of outdoor seating, garbage receptacles, lighting, vehicle barriers, etc. associated with compatible uses identified in the Policy for Use is appropriate provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion.

Policy 59: Such facilities should not be erected directly in front of the main elevations of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher.

Policy 60: Replacement of existing site features of little significance with the needed facilities should be given preference to adapting or replacing site features of higher significance.

Policy 61: The erection of large outdoor facilities normally found in parks including fixed cooking facilities, picnic pavilions and amenity blocks are not appropriate (except where in accordance other policies for the place).

Roads and Parking Areas

Generally, vehicular traffic is rapidly increasing, including at the University, and needs to be controlled in accordance with the level of significance of the place. Although much work has already occurred to limit vehicular access (e.g. Eastern Avenue is now a pedestrian only thoroughfare), further opportunities exist to limit vehicular access into the principal, historic areas of the Camperdown Campus.

Ideally, the existing number of on-site car parks should be reduced and future car parking strategies for the whole of the place should limit entry points onto campus and link in with underground car parks located near the perimeter, encouraging staff and students to walk to their destinations from the boundaries of University grounds.

Likewise, facilities for bicycle parking should be located away from the front facades of significant buildings.

For the treatment of existing roads of historic significance, refer to *Section 6.5: Treatment of Fabric*.

- Policy 62:** New roads within the place are not generally appropriate unless within areas recommended by these policies for the adaptation by development of the landscape and vegetation.
- Policy 63:** New car parks and bicycle parking facilities formed in association with allowed adaptation of the landscape and vegetation are appropriate provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion.
- Policy 64:** New car parks and bicycle parking facilities in front of the principal facades of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher, are not appropriate.
- Policy 65:** The managers of the place should plan to remove existing car parking and bicycle parking from in front of principal facades of buildings ranked High and Exceptional significance.
- Policy 66:** Parking vehicles and moveable equipment relating to uses identified in the Policy for Use within the place is appropriate.

Floodlighting

Because of the significance and location of most important places, flood lighting is appropriate provided it does not reduce the amenity of the place in a way that weakens its economic viability.

In this case, flood lighting is appropriate for the University grounds in order to provide up-lighting to architecturally significant buildings as well as a means of lighting public spaces (i.e. the ovals) and to provide security throughout the grounds (in particular along the boundaries of the place).

- Policy 67:** The introduction of floodlight suitable for the use or to interpret a particular component is appropriate, provided the service is designed and constructed in a way to cause minimal visual intrusion and does not reduce the usefulness of the component.

Intervention in Setting and Associated Places

New structures, buildings and features and other activities within the setting of the place or at associated places may also be detrimental to the place and should be addressed in the conservation guidelines.

- Policy 68:** Works and activities within the setting of the place and at associated places, particularly on the boundary of the place should, if possible, be controlled to minimise visual intrusion and misunderstandings about the associations and meanings embodied at the place.

6.11 Conservation Procedures and Practice at the Place

Procedures

Because the place is of outstanding cultural significance, procedures for managing change and activities at the place should be in accordance with recognised conservation methodologies such as that of Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Issues to be addressed by conservation policies should include:

- management and conservation philosophy
- the setting of the place and associated places
- professional advice
- trade skills
- documentation
- archaeological finds
- site recording.

Policy 69: *Burra Charter*. The place should be treated as of outstanding cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place should be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).

Policy 70: *Management*. The place should be managed in a way which permits the maximum number of these policies included in this report to be followed.

Policy 71: *Setting and Associated Places*. The management body of the place should if possible involve itself in the protection of the setting of the place and associated places and objects from inappropriate uses and activities.

Policy 72: *Professional Conservation Team*. Personnel with demonstrated skills and experience in disciplines of conservation practice at a professional level should be engaged as appropriate to advise on and implement conservation aspects of the place.

Policy 73: *Skilled Trade Team*. Skilled and experienced traditional building and engineering trades should be engaged as appropriate to advise on the conservation of the place and to carry out all conservation aspects at the place.

Policy 74: *Reference Documentation*. Copies of all known historical illustrations and the major written primary and secondary records relating to the place should be assembled, catalogued and made readily available, in a permanent archive.

Policy 75: *Archaeological Finds*. All archaeological finds that have been or are in the future removed from the place should be assembled, catalogued and safely housed. These should be stored in the one place, apart from individual items that might be distributed to repositories elsewhere for particular research or interpretative reasons.

Policy 76: *Systematic Photographic Survey*. Systematic photographic surveys of the place should be carried out before, during and after any works and the results catalogued and archived.

Practice

Because of the significance of the place it is important that the proposed changes are achieved involving a high standard of conservation practice.

Policy 77: Changes at the place should be achieved in the following way:

- (a) **Conservation Guidelines:**
 - Proposals for the place should be assessed in the light of what is recommended in this report and any other conservation management plans that may exist for components of the place. It may be necessary to carry out further research in order to assess and implement the proposed work to a high standard.
 - Research can include physical intervention, for example a search for former decorative surface finishes.
- (b) **Configuration Survey:** Before commencement of work to a component of the place, a full photographic and measured survey should be carried out. Recording should:
 - identify the extent and nature of the fabric; and
 - if possible, the age of each part of the fabric.

This information should be reproduced in a report with a copy held at the archive for the place, as recommended above.
- (c) **Documentation of Conservation Works:** Proposed work to a component should be documented for implementation in a way that allows the scrutiny of others before the work is executed and also in posterity. A statement setting out the precise aims of the work should be made. The documentary or physical evidence upon which restoration and reconstruction decisions are made for each component should be cited. A copy of the documentation, including schedules and plans, should be held at the archive for the place.
- (d) **Preservation of Fabric and Patina:** During documentation of proposed work to a component of the place, and during the work, the maximum amount of significant fabric and patina should be retained consistent with the preservation of the element and in relation to the relative significance of the element. Replacements, no matter how accurate, should be considered of far less heritage value than the existing fabric.
- (e) **Information Revealed during Conservation Work:** New information about the materials, configuration, use, age, evolution, etc. of a component of the place that comes to light during the work should be recorded in a report, a copy of which should be held at the archive of the place.
- (f) **Identification of Personnel:** Personnel involved in the documentation and implementation of works to components of the place should be recorded for future reference.

6.12 Adoption and Review of Conservation Policies

Naturally, conservation policies should include recommendations about the adoption and review of the conservation policies and compliance with same.

- Policy 78:** *Adoption of Conservation Guidelines.* These policies should be adopted as the Conservation Management Plan for the place, to guide the operation of the management body. If not adopted, these policies should be revised and then adopted before further works or activities are carried out at the place.
- Policy 79:** *Amendment of other Plans.* Any master development plan or management plan that may exist for the place should be revised to be consistent with these policies.
- Policy 80:** *Compliance with Conservation Management Plan.* Works and activities at the place should be in compliance with the adopted Conservation Management Plan.
- Policy 81:** *Proposals that are not in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan should only be implemented following a revision of the whole of the Conservation Management Plan which results in the conclusion that such proposals are consistent with the revised plan. That is, ad hoc changes in Conservation Management Plans should be avoided.*
- Policy 82:** *Review of Conservation Management Plan.* The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed at regular intervals, firstly say, seven years from its adoption.
- Policy 83:** *Distribution of Conservation Management Plan.* Unless for reasonable security reasons, copies of the Conservation Management Plan should be held at the archive for the place and be made available to local and other public libraries and be freely available for public inspection.

