



Heritage Impact Statement

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building,
Sydney University

June 2016

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Executive Summary

Urbis has been engaged by Lend Lease (on behalf of the University of Sydney) to prepare the following Heritage Impact Statement (HIS). The HIS is required in conjunction with proposed works to the University of the Sydney Camperdown campus, including provision of a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building and associated alterations and additions to the adjacent R.D Watt Building. This HIS forms part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be submitted in conjunction with the State Significant Development Application (SSD 7081).

The University is a highly significant site and the heritage context and the relatively constrained site require a finely nuanced approach to siting, materiality and form. The R.D Watt building is a listed heritage item under schedule 5 of the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Item No. 174). The FASS site is in proximity to locally listed heritage items as listed under the SLEP 2012 including the 'Heydon Laurence Building' (Item No. 175); and 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates' (Item No. 172). The subject site is also located within the University of Sydney' Heritage Conservation Area (C5) as listed under the LEP. It is also noted that the Camperdown campus of the university has been nominated to the State Heritage Register; the outcome of which is pending. The above noted buildings, Ovals 1 and 2 and the general campus are also listed on the University's Section 170 Register.

The significance of the site and component elements is detailed in section 4 of this report. This HIS assesses the proposed works against the relevant LEP provisions and with reference to the detailed policy set out in the RD Watt and University Grounds Conservation Management Plans.

The proposal is generally supported subject to the following recommendations:

- The method of attachment and drainage for the proposed awning connecting the FASS and RD Watt buildings should be subject to further detailed development and heritage advice and should be designed to be largely reversible (i.e. should be able to be removed with minimal intervention and requiring minimal repair to building fabric). The proposed awning should fix into mortar joints or brickwork, and should not fix to stone.
- The proposed entry to the northern façade affects a significant façade and it is critical that the design of the proposed door is well resolved to mitigate potential impacts. Details of the northern façade entry should be provided and approved by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect prior to the Construction Certificate. At minimum, the proposed opening must retain the width of the present opening and must retain the extant dressed quoins/ window frames and upper window sections including the stone cross bar. It is acknowledged that this will require the loss of the stone sill and lower section of the window and will impact on the symmetry of the façade bay and therefore detailed design illustrating details and finishes of the reveals should be provided and approved by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect. Details of the proposed door should also be provided for approval. The upper fixed window should also be restored to match the steel pivot window.
- The proposal discontinues the significant lecture room function of ground floor room 109 which is inconsistent with the CMP. Whilst this is considered reasonable and is supported, interpretation of the former lecture theatre should be required to mitigate impacts. Detailed design should be subject to heritage advice and should be undertaken in accordance with the submitted interpretation strategy.
- Where partitioning of former laboratory spaces is proposed, this should be able to be reversible (i.e. the original configuration of the space should be able to be retrieved with minimal intervention or restoration and no damage to fabric) and should be detailed in such a way that the original configuration remains able to be understood.
- Any significant timber doors to be removed should be salvaged and reused where possible elsewhere in the RD Watt Building.
- The proposal should incorporate any priority conservation works as determined in the separate submitted conservation schedule.
- Proposed landscaping works should maximise retention of identified significant tree plantings and where removal is required, should be mitigated by replacement landscaping, of like or otherwise appropriate species. Detailed landscape plans should be provided. Landscaping works should include works to improve identified significant vistas to the main RD Watt façade from Science Road.

1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Urbis has been engaged by Lend Lease (on behalf of the University of Sydney) to prepare the following Heritage Impact Statement (HIS). The HIS is required in conjunction with proposed works to the University of the Sydney Camperdown campus, including provision of a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building and associated alterations and additions to the adjacent R.D Watt Building. This HIS forms part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be submitted in conjunction with the State Significant Development Application (SSD 7081). Urbis provided a previous HIS assessing the early works package, which included the demolition of substation 54 and the associated switch room.

The University is a highly significant site and the heritage context and the relatively constrained site require a finely nuanced approach to siting, materiality and form. The R.D Watt building is a listed heritage item under schedule 5 of the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Item No. 174). The FASS site is in proximity to locally listed heritage items as listed under the SLEP 2012 including the 'Heydon Laurence Building' (Item No. 175); and 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates' (Item No. 172). The subject site is also located within the University of Sydney' Heritage Conservation Area (C5) as listed under the LEP. It is also noted that the Camperdown campus of the university has been nominated to the State Heritage Register; the outcome of which is pending. The above noted buildings, Ovals 1 and 2 and the general campus are also listed on the University's Section 170 Register.

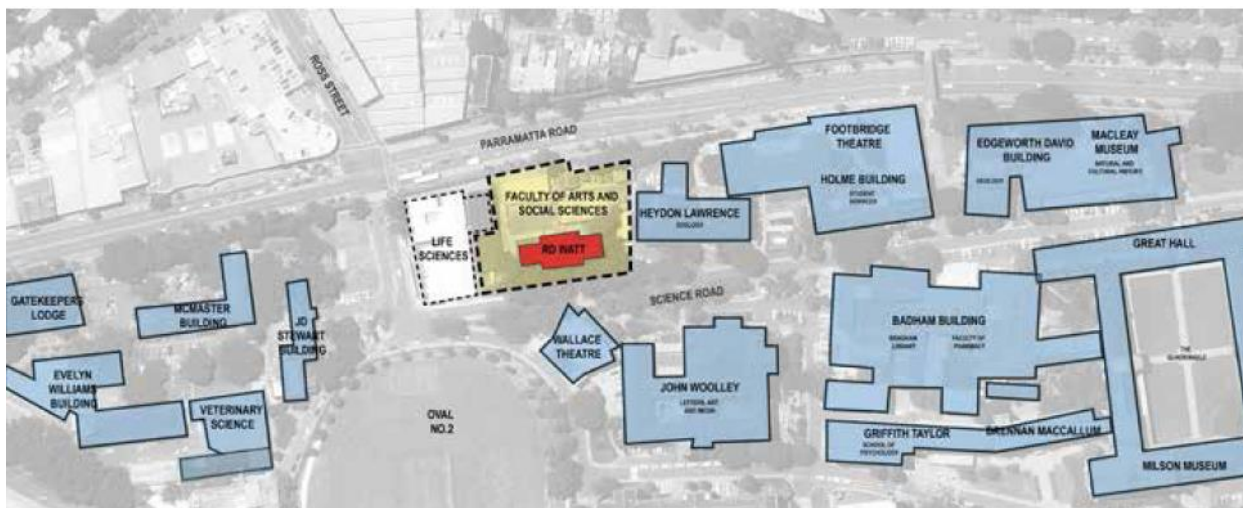
1.2 SITE LOCATION

The subject site is located on the Parramatta Road frontage of the main University campus, east of the Parramatta Road/ Ross Street entry (Figure 1). The subject site includes the adjacent R.D Watt Building (to the south of the site), which has a primary frontage to Science Road. The site is also in proximity to noted campus buildings including the Heydon Laurence building (to the east) and the J.D Stewart building (to the west). The site is also located to the northeast of Oval no.2.

FIGURE 1 – LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT SITE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS



SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS

1.3 METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Branch guideline 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (2001). The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* 1999 (revised 2013).

Site constraints and opportunities have been considered with reference to relevant controls and provisions contained within the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.

The R.D Watt building is subject to a Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners (CLS&P) in 2005. This report references the CMP and assesses the proposed works against the relevant CMP policy. The report also considers relevant provisions in the University Grounds CMP prepared by CLS&P in 2014 and the Heydon Laurence building CMP (the latter in particular with respect to policies for setting and views) prepared by CLS&P in 2008.

This HIS has also been prepared with reference to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for development SSD7081 (Key Issue 9: Heritage).

This HIS excludes Archaeological Assessment, as this was subject to a separate analysis (Aboriginal and European) prepared by GML Heritage and Casey and Lowe respectively.

1.4 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The following report has been prepared by Fiona Binns (Associate Director). Stephen Davies (Director) has reviewed and endorsed its content. Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Urbis.

This report references the following conservation management plans relevant to the site:

- Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, 2005, *RD Watt Building, University of Sydney, Conservation Management Plan*, prepared for the Facilities Management Office
- Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, 2008, *Heydon Laurence Building, University of Sydney, Conservation Management Plan*, prepared for The University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services;
- Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, December 2014, *The University of Sydney Camperdown, NSW, Grounds Conservation Management Plan (Revised)*. Prepared for: The University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services,

1.5 THE PROPOSAL

It is proposed to construct a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building. Located behind the R.D. Watt building and adjacent to the Heydon-Laurence building the site fronts Parramatta Road to the north and is accessed via Science Road to the south. The new building seeks to set itself apart from the RD Watt Building, creating a linear courtyard between which forms the entrance to the new building.

The proposed building is 5-6 storeys and subtly shifts from the alignment of the Heydon-Laurence building to the alignment of the future Stage 2 Life Sciences Building on the western side, effectively bending around the adjacent R.D. Watt. To the north the two alignments of the building are reconciled as two planes creating a strong presence on Parramatta Road. Entry spaces are located on the south east and south west forming double height colonnades. The materiality is contemporary, constructed of a glass skin curtain wall with bronze anodised framing and sitting over a stone plinth, which rises and lowers to accommodate the changes in level across the site.¹

Associated works to the RD Watt building include the following:

General works

- Amendments for BCA compliance including
 - Relocating the Electrical Distribution Boards (EDB) in the main stair hall;
 - Amendments to the stair balustrade for BCA compliance;
 - Provision of a new dropped ceiling in the main hall to provide for services above;
 - Potential upgrade of existing sprinkler system (to be determined);
- Amendments for DDA including:
 - Construction of a lift for equitable access (this includes removal of some sections of timber flooring and provision of a concrete floor and lift structure);
- Removal of redundant services (e.g. drenchers) to the rear northern façade and rationalisation of downpipes;
- Provision of a new awning, connecting the entry to the adjacent FASS building and the proposed reception area (within RD Watt);
- Demolition of the attached utility area at the rear;

Level 2 Plan

- Provision of bike storage facilities within the 'basement' utility area incorporating new door openings to the northern ground floor façade;
- Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new lecture theatres, meetings rooms etc;
- Conversion of the former lecture room 109 as a new reception and registration area (incorporating interpretation of the former function in the fitout) and provision of a new opening in the northern façade (converting an extant window);
- Provision of a new accessible WC and retention of the extant women's and men's lavatories;

¹ Architectus Design Report

Level 3 Plan

- Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new lecture theatres, meetings rooms etc;

Level 4 Plan

- Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new common room and delegates lecture room;

Level 5 Plan

- Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new facilities (locker room and kitchenette, store and new accessible WC);

Level 6 Plan

- Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new facilities study rooms;

Landscaping works

- Removal of trees to the rear (northeast corner) of the RD Watt Building including the Frangipani (*Plumeria acutifolia*) and Jacaranda plantings (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) identified as trees 235 and 236 in the Preliminary Arboricultural Report prepared by Tree IQ;
- Removal of one Brush Box tree to Science Road (identified as tree 230 in the Preliminary Arboricultural Report prepared by Tree IQ);
- Provision of new granite flagstone paving between the RD Watt and FASS buildings and from Science Road;
- New tree plantings, planter beds and soft landscaping areas;
- Extension of the garden pathways to the front of the RD Watt building;

This HIS references the following plans provided by Architectus. Plans are dated 14/06/2016

- DA 001 Context and Locality Plan - Issue D
- DA 002 Existing Site Plan - Issue C
- DA 003 Proposed Site Plan issue D
- DA 1010 Level 1 Plan - Issue E
- DA 1020 Level 2 Plan - Issue E
- DA 1030 Level 3 Plan - Issue E
- DA 1040 Level 4 plan - Issue E
- DA 1050 Level 5 Plan - Issue E
- DA 1060 Level 6 Plan - Issue E

This HIS references the following landscape plans provided by Oculus. The plans are dated 16/06/2016
Revision C for DA :

- FASS-L-DA-000 COVER SHEET
- FASS-L-DA-100 LANDSCAPE PLAN - GROUND
- FASS-L-DA-101 TREE PROTECTION / REMOVAL PLAN
- FASS-L-DA-110 LANDSCAPE FINISHES PLAN - GROUND
- FASS-L-DA-120 LANDSCAPE PLAN - ROOF
- FASS-L-DA-121 LANDSCAPE FINISHES PLAN - ROOF
- FASS-L-DA-200 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS 1
- FASS-L-DA-201 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS 2
- FASS-L-DA-202 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS 3
- FASS-L-DA-203 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS 4
- FASS-L-DA-204 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS 5
- FASS-L-DA-400 PLANTING AND MATERIAL IMAGES - GROUND
- FASS-L-DA-401 PLANTING IMAGES - ROOF & PLANTING SCHEDULES

2 Site Description

The FASS site is located in the northern part of the Camperdown Campus, between the Federation Arts and Crafts style RD Watt building (refer to section 2.1) on Science Road and the southern side of Parramatta Road. The site is bounded by the Heydon-Laurence Building to the east, Parramatta Road to the north, the RD Watt building and Science Road to the south and the demountable village and Ross Street entrance to the west. Views of the FASS site are shown below at Figure 2.

At present, the site comprises substation 54 and switch room, the Ross Street storage facility and a small brick utility building/ waste store to the south and an asphalt car park accessed from Agriculture Lane. The Ross Street Storage facility is a brick building with a concrete roof, which is accessible from the elevated northern portion of the site. The removal of these buildings is subject to an Early Works package to enable the FASS works, and heritage impacts have been previously assessed (Urbis March 2016).

FIGURE 2 – VIEWS OF THE FASS SITE



PICTURE 1 – VIEW TO THE FASS SITE FROM PARRAMATTA ROAD AND SHOWING THE NORTHERN FAÇADE OF THE RD WATT BUILDING BEHIND THE PROPOSED SITE



PICTURE 2 – VIEW OF SUBSTATION 54 AND SWITCH ROOM (FROM THE ROOF OF THE RD WATT). NOTE THAT THE DEMOLITION OF THE SUBSTATION IS SUBJECT TO A PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT



PICTURE 3 – PART OF THE DEMOUNTABLE VILLAGE TO THE NORTH OF THE RD WATT BUILDING



PICTURE 4 – VIEW EAST TOWARDS THE A05A ROSS STREET STORAGE FACILITY, WITH THE R.D WATT BUILDING AT RIGHT



PICTURE 5 – VIEW OF THE SUBSTATION AND SIGNIFICANT PARRAMATTA ROAD FENCING

The location contains many buildings of architectural note and heritage value; listed heritage elements in proximity to the site include the Heydon Laurence building to the east, the JD Stewart Building to the west and the John Woolley Building on the southern side of the Science Road. Many of the nearby buildings were constructed in the late 19th century and early 20th century, continuing the architectural style established in this area of the campus by the NSW Public Works Department and later Leslie Wilkinson. The surrounding buildings are predominantly of two to three storeys and the surrounding grounds are highly developed with road and path surfaces, garden edging and landscaping.

The Heydon-Laurence Building belongs to the group of purpose built educational buildings built along Science Road. The Heydon-Laurence Building is a large three storey brick educational building designed in a Mediterranean style with late 20th century additions to the west and north, matching the Mediterranean style of the building. Originally, the building was single storey (with a double-storey section), face brick and constructed in the Federation Arts & Crafts style however in 1922, it was added to and remodelled by Leslie Wilkinson in the in the Mediterranean Style. The Heydon-Laurence Building is orientated to the south, where the entrance is accessed by set of concrete steps and a covered stucco porch. The building is surrounded by institutional landscaping, consisting of brick edging, garden beds, stone and concrete steps and concrete paving, all typical of a university campus environment.

The JD Stewart building is located to the west of the site, adjacent to the Ross street entry. The building is 2 storeys and constructed of brick and sandstone in the Federation Arts and Crafts style, designed by the noted Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. It was the first purpose-built building for the newly established Veterinary Science and has been in continuous use for that purpose since 1912 and as such, is one of a diminishing number of buildings still used for its original purpose.

The John Woolley Building is located on the southern side of Science Road. It is a two storey Federation Arts and Crafts style building constructed of face brickwork with stone dressings. The building has stone banding and a chequer board pattern to the gables. The windows have carved mullions and transoms with Gothic Revival style cusps to the heads of the upper windows to the gables. It was designed by Vernon, with additions by Leslie Wilkinson and subsequent Government architects.

To the west of the site, the demountable village site has been earmarked for future development for the Life Sciences.

Science Road itself is of some significance as an early axial road established in the late 19th century as part of the first major expansion to the University to accommodate Science faculties and formalised in the early 20th century as part of Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon's master plan for the campus. Science Road incorporates a number of substantial and significant tree plantings including *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda). The perimeter fencing and gates posts are also heritage listed, including the nearby Ross Street entry gates and fencing to Parramatta Road. The University Oval 2 is also located to the southwest of the subject site.

FIGURE 3 –SETTING OF THE SUBJECT SITE



PICTURE 6 – THE DEMOUNTABLE VILLAGE TO THE WEST OF THE R.D WATT BUILDING IS THE PROPOSED FUTURE SITE OF THE LIFE SCIENCES FACILITY



PICTURE 7 – THE HERITAGE LISTED HEYDON LAURENCE BUILDING TO THE EAST OF THE FASS SITE



PICTURE 8 – THE JOHN WOOLLEY BUILDING



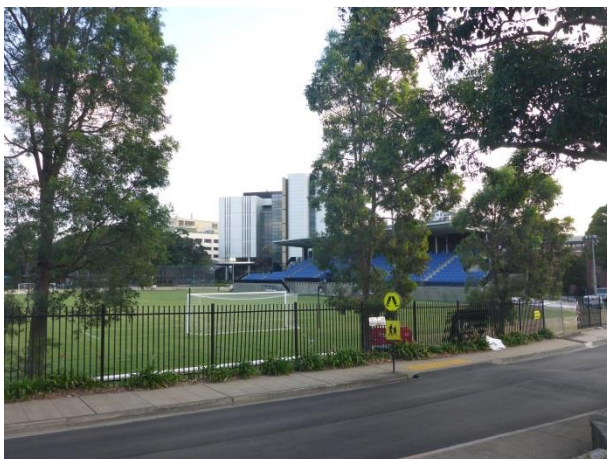
PICTURE 9 – THE HERITAGE LISTED JD STEWART BUILDING



PICTURE 10 – VIEW EAST ALONG SCIENCE ROAD, WITH THE R.D WATT BUILDING SHOWN AT LEFT AND PART VIEW OF THE WALLACE THEATRE AT RIGHT



PICTURE 11 – VIEW WEST ALONG SCIENCE ROAD, WITH THE HEYDON LAURENCE BUILDING SHOWN AT RIGHT



PICTURE 12 – VIEW OF OVAL 2 FROM THE WESTERN END OF SCIENCE ROAD



PICTURE 13 – DETAIL OF THE PARRAMATTA ROAD FENCING

2.1 THE R.D WATT BUILDING

The subject site includes the adjacent R.D Watt Building (to the south of the site), which has a primary frontage to Science Road.

The RD Watt building is a relatively small three level face brick and stone construction with timber framed, slate clad roof and floors of concrete and timber. The windows are metal framed. The building is orientated towards the south, where there is an elaborate stone and copper portico. The building has an elaborate facade composition of piers, strings and window openings, with decorative carved stone parapets and original copper rainwater goods. Although nominally three levels, the building is actually arranged on split-levels internally, joining a central open staircase. The ground floor retains the original lecture theatre and most of the offices on the floors above are also relatively intact. However, the former laboratory spaces have mostly been partitioned.

FIGURE 4 – THE SUBJECT SITE – RD WATT BUILDING



PICTURE 14 – THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN FAÇADE

FIGURE 5 – RD WATT – DETAIL EXTERNAL VIEWS



PICTURE 15 – VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE PORTICO



PICTURE 16 – DETAIL OF THE SOUTHERN FAÇADE SHOWING SOME OF THE MODIFIED WINDOWS



PICTURE 17 – DETAIL OF ONE OF THE GARGOYLES (MISSING DP) AND SERVICES (DRENCHERS)



PICTURE 18 – THE REAR ELEVATION



PICTURE 19 – DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN FAÇADE SHOWING THE PROPOSED NEW DOOR AND AWNING LOCATION



PICTURE 20 – THE REAR ENTRY



PICTURE 21 – SIGNIFICANT *LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS* (BRUSH BOX) PLANTINGS (TREES 248 AND 249) IN FRONT OF THE RD WATT BUILDING

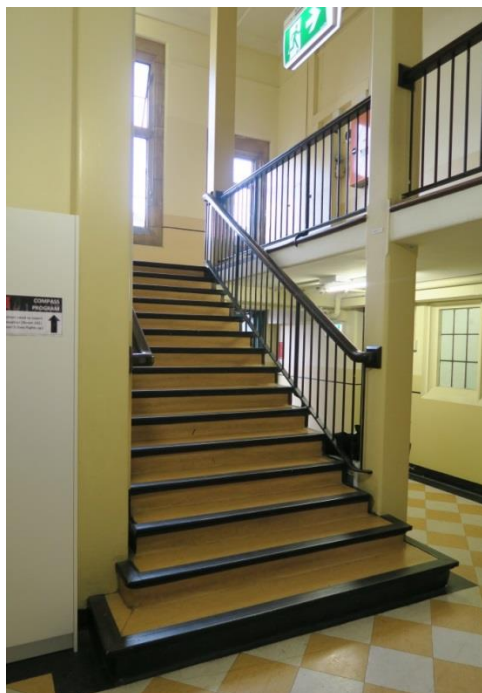


PICTURE 22 – SITE LANDSCAPING IN FRONT OF THE RD WATT BUILDING (LATE 20TH CENTURY)

The building is surrounded by institutional landscaping, consisting of stone edging, garden beds, stone and concrete steps and stone and concrete paving, all typical of a university campus environment. There is substantial tree planting along Science Road to the south and a substantial screen of deciduous trees to the east.

As noted above, the interior incorporates split levels either side of the central open stair. The ground floor originally comprised the museum at the western end, the small lecture theatre, professor's library, student bathrooms and 'basement' utility area at the eastern end. The first floor comprised the botanical laboratory and lecturer's rooms, with the agricultural chemistry lab and small theatre on the second floor and a large lecture theatre at the eastern end of the third floor. The interiors have been variously refurbished, with the larger former museum and laboratory spaces at the western end typically subdivided to form office spaces. The former lecture theatres featured tiered seating which has been removed with the exception of the small lecture theatre room on the ground floor. Some original detailing survives including early fireplaces and some original ceilings, as well as original doors and hardware.

FIGURE 6 – RD WATT – INTERNAL VIEWS



PICTURE 23 – THE GROUND FLOOR STAIR HALL



PICTURE 24 – THE GROUND FLOOR MAIN ENTRY (VIEW TO SCIENCE ROAD)



PICTURE 25 – THE GROUND FLOOR LECTURE ROOM 109 INCORPORATES TIERED SEATING



PICTURE 26 – THE FORMER BOTANICAL LABORATORY ON THE FIRST FLOOR (CURRENTLY USED AS OFFICE SPACE)



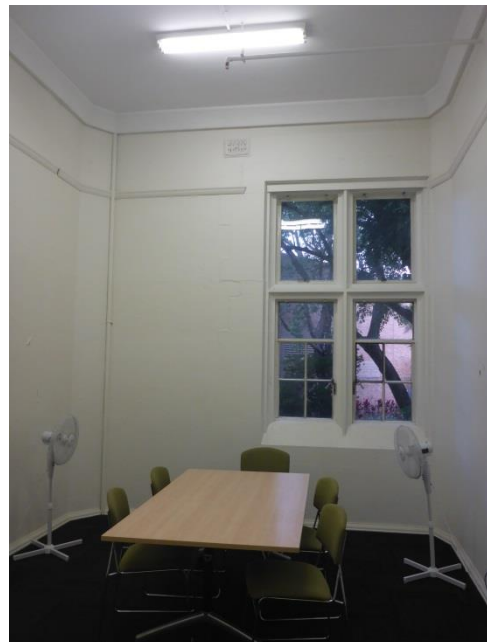
PICTURE 27 – DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE IN THE FORMER BOTANICAL LABORATORY (RELOCATED)



PICTURE 28 – THE STAIR HALL (VIEW NORTH) ON LEVEL 4



PICTURE 29 – VIEW WEST ALONG THE LEVEL 3 HALL



PICTURE 30 – THE FORMER GROUND FLOOR PROFESSOR'S LIBRARY RETAINS WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE ORIGINAL PICTURE RAILS AND CEILING CORNICE

3 Historical Overview

3.1 AREA HISTORY

Except where otherwise referenced, the following history is summarised from the 2014 Grounds CMP.

The University of Sydney was founded in 1850, in a period characterised by increasing concern among the newly emerged middle classes for an education system which prepared the 'higher grades' of society for leadership and the professions. It began its teaching in 1852 utilising the premises of the former Sydney College, before obtaining a grant at Grose Farm, then used as grazing land for cattle destined for the Sydney meat market.

The first University buildings (the Main Buildings) formed the basis of what is now The Quadrangle, designed and built by Edmund Blacket between 1855 and 1862, and reflected the philosophy and aspirations of the newly established institution. It set a style which would inform the physical development of the University. This grand Gothic Revival architecture and their positioning on a ridge commanding a view over Sydney, with an impressive entrance drive, suggests the founders' desire to emulate the great ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. These collegiate influences were present, but so were those of the Scottish universities, and of the University of London, all of which displayed the new colony's commitment to the ideals of higher learning. This philosophy was echoed in a curriculum focussing on classical education, rather than tuition in the professions of Medicine or Law. The structure of the University as a non-denominational, non-residential institution with provision for residential colleges to be located on the ridges, viewed across the valley from the Main Buildings by the four religious denominations represented a uniquely Australian approach to the institution's design.

The prominence offered by the topography of the Petersham Ridge was utilised to create the first of these, with the placement of Edmund Blacket's Main Quadrangle Building on the crest of the ridge, with sweeping views up to it from the main artery leaving the city, Parramatta Road. The positioning of the building was a conscious statement of the importance of the University. The orientation of the Main Building, and the axis of the view up to it, established two of the most enduring aspects of the planning arrangement of the University, these being the prominence of the Petersham Ridge, which became Eastern Avenue, and of the east-west axis that extends along University Avenue and through Victoria Park, and west of the Main Quadrangle Building along Science Road.

Blacket established the architectural style of the early University in the Main Quadrangle Building facing Sydney town, and in the first college building, St Paul's College. The distribution of the University colleges around the periphery separated the teaching buildings from the residential, while stressing the communal nature of the University as a whole. James Barnett's design of the Anderson Stuart Building, together with the earlier work by Blacket and the architects William Wardell (St John's College) and William Munro (St Andrew's College) consolidated the sandstone Gothic and Tudor revival architectural character and the dispersed planned form of the early University. These buildings comprise what is arguably the most important grouping of Gothic/Tudor Revival architecture in Australia, and the landscape and grounds features associated with them contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their architectural aesthetic qualities.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the University faced pressure to make its curriculum more relevant to the needs of an increasingly industrialised society. The development of the sciences led to the erection of functional, purpose-built facilities, hidden behind the Main Buildings, influenced by the Colonial Architect, James Barnett, so as not to impinge on the impressive view from the east. The buildings erected in this period were built as temporary structures, their alignment parallel to Parramatta Road formed the heart of the fine grain of the University and what became Science Road, a major scientific precinct.

The expansion of University buildings west from the Main Quadrangle Building emphasised the importance placed on the Petersham Ridge alignment and vistas by the University planners. The late nineteenth century developments either reinforced and extended the original Main Quadrangle Building alignment and architectural style (ie. the Anderson Stuart Building), or ensured that new development did not intrude on the primary axes east and south.

The early years of the twentieth century saw the continued growth of professional education, particularly in the fields of agriculture, veterinary science, engineering and commerce in response to the great

pastoral and commercial expansion that had occurred in preceding decades. In turn, the experience of the 1890s depression brought on by drought highlighted the need for expertise in land management and pastoralism, on which the Australian economy very much depended. In this period, facilities were constructed for Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Geology and Applied Science.

Expansion north of Science Road was prevented by the excavation of the ever-deepening Parramatta Road cutting from the 1870s onwards and Science Road became the main alignment for expansion, to be roughly paralleled by Manning and Physics Roads to the south in the period from the First World War through the 1930s. The somewhat ad hoc expansion of the university to the west, combined with more limited funding, resulted in a range of architectural styles being used, and building location and site planning was poorly controlled. The Government Architect, Vernon, made plans to impose some unifying planning and stylistic control over campus growth, such as the formalisation of the Science Road alignment to which subsequent buildings were oriented, but this met with only limited success. It took another two decades for Vernon's aims to be realised in the work of Wilkinson.

Science Road was created when the paths around the science buildings built between 1899 and 1916 were replaced by a straight line of road running from the Macleay Museum to a proposed entrance opposite Ross Street. In 1915 and 1917 respectively Walter Burley Griffin and the Government Architects Office prepared masterplans for the campus which included elements of landscape design and town planning. Science Road was defined as straight road descending from the Great Hall to the JD Stewart Building.

In the period following World War I further attempts were made to bring a sense of unity, order and beauty to the campus through the work of Professor of Architecture and University Architect, Leslie Wilkinson. Wilkinson was perhaps the most influential architect in shaping the physical development of the University from the 1920s onwards. His plans involved the creation of vistas by carefully placed axes, open and closed courtyards and the creation of a harmonious architectural style, with a predominantly Mediterranean influence, which Wilkinson believed to be more suitable to the Australian environment than the earlier Gothic styles. Wilkinson's work included the bringing together of previously disparate styles of architecture, particularly in The Quadrangle-eastern Science Road area; and the re-alignment of buildings in Science Road and their treatment in the Mediterranean style. Integral to his plans was the maintenance of vistas from various parts of the campus, such as from St Paul's College across the Hockey Square to the Union Refectory; St Paul's College and The Quadrangle; and views down Science Road.

The main responsibility for landscaping rested with Professors Madsen and E.G Waterhouse. The plantings that occurred during the 1920s represented the first attempts at beautifying areas of the campus other than the main approaches. Waterhouse was responsible for many of the plantings in front of the main building and down Science Road including camellias, azaleas and Japanese Maples along with the plantings in the Pleasaunce and Vice-Chancellors Courtyard.

Science Road catered for the expansion of the scientific and professional courses offered, and this scientific 'campus' survived as a core area for such teaching until the expansion on Eastern Avenue in the 1950s and 1960s, and into Darlington in the 1960s and 1970s. Other disciplines then occupied Science Road, so that the only specialised precinct to survive fully is Veterinary Science at the western end of the road.

Sport also has been an important factor in University student life and in the use of the University grounds. There are no fewer than five ovals (counting St Paul's, St Andrew's and St John's Colleges), twenty-one tennis courts in four locations, three indoor gymnasiums, three indoor multi-purpose courts, squash courts and an indoor swimming pool. There are grandstands and small tennis pavilions catering to the needs of players and spectators.

The sporting facilities at the University contributed significantly to the retention of open space and green buffers between the built forms of the campus. They are traditional open spaces that are readily associated with university and college life, and they form a strong element of the traditional campus form.

3.2 SITE HISTORY – RD WATT BUILDING

Except where otherwise referenced, the following site history is summarised from the RD Watt CMP.²

3.2.1 THE BEGINNINGS OF AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY (1871-1890S)

At the foundation of the University of Sydney in 1850, there was no provision for the teaching of agriculture. At the time, there was no government Department of Agriculture, and little concern for formal academic training in agricultural sciences.

In 1882, the University passed by-laws creating the Faculties of Science, Medicine, and Law in response to external criticisms that the University of Sydney offered a 'gentlemen's' education, based on Arts and Classics, rather than a practical or relevant education which could be a benefit to the wider community. The subsequent success of these new professional courses, including engineering which was under the Faculty of Science, paved the way for consideration of additional professional courses and applied sciences.

A visit to Sydney in 1889 by Professor William Wallace, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Edinburgh, furthered the cause for agriculture at the University. Wallace reported that farmers required training, which could only be achieved through education in schools, continuing in a University-sanctioned agricultural college. Following Wallace's report, the Minister of Public Instruction, Joseph Carruthers, proposed to the University Senate that a chair of Agriculture be established to provide a higher degree course. The University chair was proposed to be the culmination of a centralised system of agricultural education, commencing with the subject at school level, progressing on to the Agricultural Colleges, which were about to be established, and terminating with a university degree in the subject. Although the Senate was agreeable to the proposal, it did not feel that 'the time was opportune' to establish the chair.

In 1890, remarks of the Chancellor hinted at the concerns of the Senate regarding the establishment of vocational courses, such as agriculture, saying that student's should not be awarded a degree unless they have undertaken a proper course, such as Engineering. Although subjects may be taught which related to agriculture, the 'more technical aspects' would not be addressed, keeping in line with University principles. Nonetheless, in June 1891, the Senate resolved to request £1000 as a government grant in order to fund the School of Agriculture.

Despite the pioneering efforts of Joseph Carruthers, then Minister of Public Instruction, the Department of Education expressed reservations about the formation of a School of Agriculture at the University, citing an overlap of subjects already provided by the Technical Colleges. A compromise was proposed by the government whereby the chair of agriculture at the University would also hold a position with the Department of Education overseeing agricultural instruction at the Technical Colleges. The University Senate balked at this proposal, and further discussion of the School of Agriculture was hampered by the onset of the depression of the 1890s.

3.2.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE WITHIN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE (1900-1910)

Ironically, it was the decline of rural expansion brought about by the depression and drought of the 1890s which highlighted the need for training and research in the fields of agriculture and veterinary science. As the failure of the agricultural sector demonstrated, agricultural and pastoral industries were central to the Australian economy. The heightened awareness of the need for an academic approach to the problems of agriculture, along with the continued success of previous professional courses such as Engineering, and the growth of the Technical Colleges, caused the University of Sydney to reassert its desire for a School of Agriculture.

In an atmosphere of greater acceptance of the place of professional training in a University liberal education, the Senate recognised that increased student numbers would also bode well for government funding and greater support from the public. The Universities of Queensland and Western Australia were founded in the early part of the 20th century with a focus on practical courses, and in 1904, the University

² CLS&P 2005: 20-30

of Sydney was again approached by the government to suggest a course in agricultural science, motivated by the election of Joseph Carruthers' party to government in the same year.

In response to the suggestion of WJ Campbell, Director of the NSW Department of Agriculture, the Professorial Board met with representatives of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and recommended the establishment of a 'complete curriculum in agriculture.' The Professorial Board also recommended that a full chair of agriculture be established at the University, an opinion which was supported by a report by the Victoria Department of Technical Education calling for a chair of agriculture to be established somewhere in Australia. The Senate endorsed the Professorial Board's report, and forwarded it, along with a strong recommendation for its implementation, to the government, where it was shelved until 1907.

Despite Chancellor MacLaurin's request for an endowment of £15,000 per year together with additional funds for buildings and equipment for the proposed Department of Agriculture, it was not until May 1908, after a general election, that the amount of £5000 was voted for the two chairs of agriculture and veterinary science.

In November 1909, the appointment of Robert Dickie Watt, of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, was confirmed by the University Senate. Watt was born and educated in Scotland, gaining the degree of DSc from Glasgow University. As a chemist and director of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, Watt developed an interest in the Australian agricultural environment. He arrived in Sydney to take up the chair in February 1910, and spent his first year in office travelling throughout NSW acquainting himself with the agricultural features and conditions of the state.

Because the first year of the new degree of BscAg required students to attend the first-year Science course, Watt had the opportunity to develop the curriculum, plan facilities, and recruit lecturing staff prior to the commencement of teaching agricultural subjects in the 1911 academic year. The object of his course, based in part on the Cambridge agriculture curriculum, was to train teachers and experimenters in a scientific system of research.

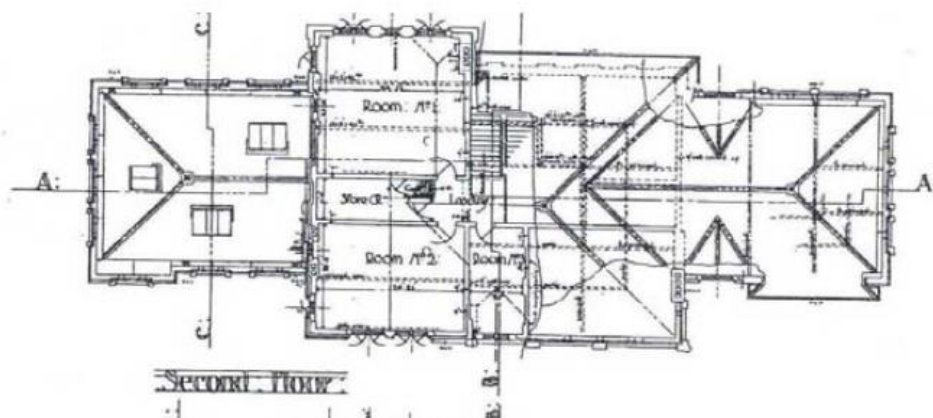
The appointment of suitable staff proved difficult in a country where there were no local graduates in the subject. As the funding was not sufficient to import staff, Watt recruited local experts to teach in the University until local graduates became available. In this way, Watt assembled something of a powerhouse of early 20th century life scientists to deliver lectures in the School of Agriculture, including JH Maiden (Government Botanist), WW Froggatt (Government Entomologist), RT Barker (of the Technological Museum), and EK Wolstenholme (NSW Department of Agriculture). Watt himself covered the remainder of the agricultural subjects, and other departments of the University provided lectures in agricultural geology, agricultural engineering, economics, and veterinary hygiene. In 1912, the first full member of staff was appointed. Gilbert Wright was a graduate of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and was previously a demonstrator with the Department of Chemistry. Wright taught agricultural chemistry and bacteriology.

3.2.3 GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE (1910-1920)

Facilities for the new School were virtually non-existent for the first several years of the course. Professor Watt's office was located in the old Chemistry Building, with a 'primitive' lab in the basement below. Lectures were held in many locations, from the Geology lecture theatre to the Botanical Gardens and Technological Museum. The site for the new Agriculture building was recommended to the Senate in May 1909, and Watt provided the Government Architect with a rough sketch and a description of the type of building and fittings required in 1910. However, work did not commence on the building until 1913, and it was not reasonably completed until 1916. Further delays with funding for laboratory apparatus meant that the building was not fully equipped until 1920.

The new building was designed by the Government Architect's Branch under the direction of Government Architect George McRae and Assistant Architect GM Blair. Blair completed his architectural training under Charles Rene Mackintosh in Glasgow, and it may be his influence which caused the interesting Art Nouveau features evident in the design of the RD Watt Building. Other architects in the Government Architect's Branch which had a part in the design included John Barr and George Oakeshott.²⁴ In 1913, *Hermes* reported on the progress of the building, saying 'After months of weary waiting, an imposing edifice is at last rearing itself...Rumour hath it that it is an Agriculture School...the building is a fine example of old Agrarian architecture.'

Architectural floor plan of the first floor of the National Congress Building. The plan shows a central corridor with multiple entrances, including a 'Small Theatre' and a 'Professor's Office'. Rooms are labeled with numbers 1 through 10. A 'Basement' is indicated at the bottom. A scale bar at the bottom right shows measurements from 0 to 20 units.



PICTURE 34 – SECOND FLOOR

Enrolment in the new course commenced slowly, and the advent of World War I prevented any substantial growth in numbers. In the first year of the course, four students enrolled, all under cadetships with the NSW Department of Agriculture. Four students again enrolled in the second year. By 1913, the number grew to 13 students.

3.2.4 AGRICULTURE BECOMES A FACULTY (1920-1946)

Watt acknowledged that, during World War I, the School became so depleted that there was talk of closing it down. However, in 1919, the Senate voted to create six new faculties, including the Faculty of Agriculture, after an examination of the heterogeneity and incohesiveness of the varying disciplines within the Faculty of Science. At the same time, driven by the University-wide post-war surge in enrolments, the Faculty of Agriculture saw enrolment numbers finally increase, with 32 students enrolled in 1924.

The subject of Agricultural Chemistry, taught as a pure science from the beginning of the School of Agriculture, was offered through the Faculty of Science from 1921 in order to meet the high demand for Chemistry II. In writing to the Registrar to support the proposal, Watt pointed out that the existing agricultural chemistry laboratory was suitable for 40 students, but with the expenditure of only about £50 on fittings, it could accommodate an additional 10. The appeal of the subject's balance of biochemistry, organic, and physical chemistry, along with the interest in agricultural bacteriology taught by Gilbert Wright, led to the formation of the Department of Microbiology in 1968.

In 1935, the Faculty celebrated its Silver Jubilee, despite the ongoing depression which affected enrolments and staff expenditure. Professor Watt was the subject of a number of honours for the occasion. Watt and the foundation professor of Veterinary Science, JD Stewart, were also granted honorary life memberships in the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW for the jubilee.

The Sydney University Agricultural Graduates' Association, formed in 1923 from the graduate members of the Sydney University Agricultural Society, was instrumental in 1935 in the formation of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, a nation-wide professional organisation for agricultural scientists. Watt was a foundation member and served as president of the NSW chapter as well as the Federal governance.

FIGURE 8 – HISTORICAL VIEWS OF THE RD WATT BUILDING (C.1935)



PICTURE 35 – VIEW OF THE RD WATT BUILDING FROM SCIENCE ROAD CIRCA 1935.

SOURCE: FACULTIES OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE SILVER JUBILEE PROGRAM, SUA (IN CLS&P CMP 2005, FIGURE 2.11)

Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, Watt put forward a proposal to the Vice-Chancellor for the erection of a new building to the north of the existing building, a three-fold increase in permanent staff, and the acquisition of a teaching farm. His long-term aim was to facilitate the newly-introduced four-year course of Agriculture, with a 5th year of specialised study. Although money was voted by the Senate for Watt's proposal, World War II intervened, and the plan did not come to fruition. Again, World War brought about a general disruption to the University, causing declines in staff and student numbers. During WWII, the 'nerve centre for air raid precautions was in the basement of the Ag School, behind the men's toilets.'

In 1945, Watt again noted that one of the greatest weaknesses of the Faculty was that there was still no teaching farm. Shortly thereafter, he retired. The Senate awarded him the title of Emeritus Professor in honour of his contributions to the University. It may be seen as ironic that Watt chose to retire in the midst of the post-war growth of the University, after many years of hard pioneering. His replacement, JRA McMillan, was well suited to the requirements of the position. Fittingly, McMillan was a graduate of the University of Sydney's Agriculture course. McMillan turned his attention to campaigning for a new building, as well as the acquisition of a teaching farm.

Between 1920 and 1943 a number of ancillary glasshouses and outbuildings appear to have been constructed to the north of the RD watt Building. These were later used for biology.³

³ Casey and Lowe, 2016, 14

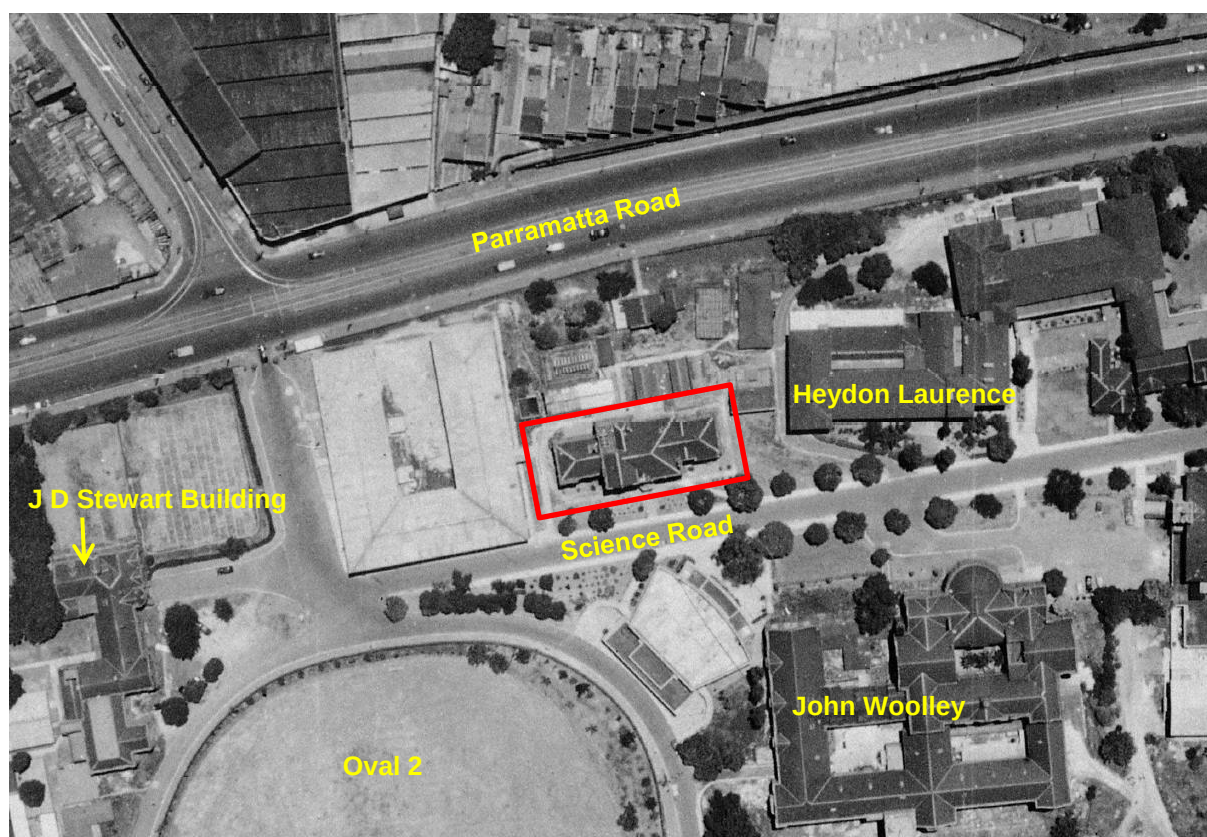
3.2.5 AGRICULTURE IN RECENT YEARS (1946-PRESENT)

In the years immediately following the Second World War, a number of 'transient' buildings were constructed. These had asbestos fibre cement (fibro) sheeting walls and roofs, and brick and concrete foundations. One of these buildings, later known as the 'Ross Street Building (A03)', was built partly within the present study area. It was initially used for Biology, although it is later believed to have been used for a variety of other purposes. It was demolished around 2011.⁴

In the immediate post-war years, the surge in enrolments affected the Faculty of Agriculture dramatically. The first-year class in 1946 had 101 students, compared to the usual intake of 20. A shortage of funding to provide for the growth of the Faculty caused McMillan to seek assistance from the Rural Bank, which contributed £13,000 for new research work, and funded the establishment of the Curlewis research station. Thus commenced McMillan's long mission of seeking funding from sources outside the University where necessary, continuing a working relationship with the agricultural sector initiated by Professors Watt, Waterhouse, and Watson in particular. Over the next 20 years, McMillan raised over £1,000,000 from the industry and commerce sectors to fund research and equipment. Another form of funding enabled a new Chair in Agricultural Economics through an endowment from the Commonwealth Bank's Rural Credits Development Fund. Some funding also came from wool levies and the like.

McMillan set about enhancing the staffing of the school in order to facilitate first-class research in the areas of wheat, soil fertility, agricultural chemistry, production economics, agricultural policy, nutrient deficiencies in soils, and the effects of fertilisers.

FIGURE 9 – AERIAL VIEWS OF THE RD WATT



PICTURE 36 – VIEW OF THE RD WATT (INDICATED IN RED) AND SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN THE VICINITY.

SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY, AERIAL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, 1949, MAIN SURVEY - AO070

⁴ Ibid

By the 1960s, several new chairs were established, and research stations were established at Castle Hill and Narrabri in northern NSW. New chairs addressed the fields of Agricultural Botany, Soil Science, and Agricultural Chemistry. Animal husbandry research was also conducted with the Faculty of Veterinary Science at Sydney, Camden, and Jerilderie.

McMillan's efforts led to the construction of a new building, now known as the JRA McMillan Building, constructed in 1962. It was a multistorey building designed to house facilities related to agricultural research, although it was later used to provide teaching and learning facilities. It was demolished in 2012.⁵

McMillan's tenure as Dean is recalled as a period of great strengthening and building of the Faculty. After his retirement in 1966, the Faculty was divided into six departments: Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Microbiology, Agronomy, and Soil Science. The graduate courses expanded to offer diplomas in 15 different fields

FIGURE 10 – HISTORICAL VIEWS OF THE RD WATT BUILDING (1960S)



PICTURE 37 – STUDENTS APPROACHING THE RD WATT BUILDING CIRCA 1960

SOURCE: FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE JUBILEE YEARBOOK (IN CLS&P CMP 2005, FIGURE 2.11)

⁵ Ibid

3.2.6 ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

The following table summarises changes to the building. Major events have been shown in bold type. Room numbers appear to correspond to the present numbering.

TABLE 1 – CHRONOLOGY OF CHANGES TO THE BUILDING

YEAR	ITEM
1912	Plans for the new School of Agriculture Building were drawn up by the NSW Government Architect's office. The design team consisted of architects Drew, Oakeshott, and Barr, with Government Architect George McRae and Assistant Architect GM Blair approving the drawings.
1913	Work commenced on the building
1916	Building work completed to a total cost of £14,000. Only half of the rooms and laboratories were occupied.
1920	The RD Watt Building became fully equipped.
1930	A plant culture house was constructed.
1940-1945	The RD Watt Building housed the centre for the University's air raid precautions during WWII on the ground floor behind the men's toilets
1946	The NSW Milk Board established a laboratory in the Faculty of Agriculture. Rooms 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 411, 412, and 413 were refitted for the purpose
1948	Partitions were constructed in the Department of Agriculture (less than £100)
1954	The potting shed was extended and a new garage constructed (£1500)
1955	A glass house was constructed on the roof of an unspecified building, probably the garage.
1959	The existing female toilets were altered (still extant).
Pre-1960	Room 114 was fitted as a Growth Room. The room remains probably the oldest growth room in the University
1962	Alterations made to rooms 117a and 118 to create female attendants' rooms. The space was used for glassware washing and a sick bay
1965	Room 115 received mounted fluorescent lamps for plant growth.
1972	Room 112 was altered to create a constant temperature room. Room 116 was altered to create a 2°C room for plant pathology.
1973	New bench seating was installed in Room 109, the existing lecture theatre.
1974	Level 3 rooms 302, 305, 306, 307 renovated. The work may have included blocking up of original south windows.
c.1970s	Rooms 402, 404, 405, 406, and 407 renovated

1975	Room 113 altered. The room was used as a tea room for staff from c1945 to this time
c.1980	Building Attendant's Room (Room 111B) was converted to storage.
1982	Rooms 303 and 304 were altered for fusarium research
c. 1980s	Temporary partitions dating to at least the 1960s were removed from Room 202 to create a common room for staff and postgraduate students. The space previously accommodated the Dean's office and administrative section, which moved to the McMillan Building in the 1960s, and more recently housed tutors' and lecturers' offices.
1991	Rooms 304-308 renovated, involving the removal of all wall cladding and floor coverings (except room 304). All shelving, benches, brackets, and frames were removed for reuse.
c.1990	Original lecture theatre, Room 109, was restored using the original desks and benches. Previously the space had been used as a library for many years.
Date unknown	The chimneypiece, possibly salvaged from S102 was installed in the common room.
Date unknown	Many of the original metal frame windows have been replaced with new metal windows
c. 2004	Recently the south wing of the building was the subject of maintenance works, including roofing and rainwater goods

4 Heritage Significance

4.1 WHAT IS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE?

Before making decisions to change a heritage item, an item within a heritage conservation area, or an item located in proximity to a heritage listed item, it is important to understand its values and the values of its context. This leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Statements of heritage significance summarise a place's heritage values – why it is important, why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

4.2 R. D WATT BUILDING

The following details the Summary Statement of Significance for the building and the relevant gradings of significance for its component elements, as defined in the 2005 CMP.

4.2.1 SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT – R.D WATT BUILDING

The following summary statement of significance for the RD Watt Building has been sourced from the 2005 CMP for the site⁶:

The RD Watt Building, designed in 1912 by the NSW Government Architect's Office, is an excellent intact Edwardian Arts and Crafts style building with some rare Art Nouveau style features, built to house the newly-established School (later Faculty) of Agriculture at the University of Sydney and reflects the historical circumstances of the 1890s drought and recession which caused the School to be established. Associated with numerous agricultural scientists of note, including RD Watt, foundation professor of Agriculture, and WL Waterhouse (known for his development of a wheat strain resistant to rust), the building continues to be held in high esteem by Faculty of Agriculture staff and students. The portico of the RD Watt Building makes a notable contribution to the streetscape of Science Road at its western end.

4.2.2 GRADINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The CMP further recognises the following notable spaces of architectural interest and numerous elements notable for their architectural/technical interest including⁷:

- Central stair, with unusual clear spanning stair flights
- Lecture Theatre (R109).
- Brick and stone facade including gables, gargoyles, chimneys, and weather vane
- Some surviving original metal-framed windows
- Portico
- Attic stair
- Entrance and internal door cases
- Roof framing
- Surviving roof flashings and rainwater goods
- Original curved glass toilet window ventilators

⁶ Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, 2005, RD Watt Building, University of Sydney, Conservation Management Plan, pg 43

⁷ Ibid 42

- *Chimneypiece in Common Room (R202); although not in its original position (possibly relocated from Professor's Office, R102).*

The components of the place can be ranked in accordance with their relative significance as a tool to planning. Heritage Assessments (NSW Heritage Office, 1996, amended August 2000) identifies the following grades of significance:

TABLE 2 – DEFINITIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE

GRADE	JUSTIFICATION	STATUS
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or state significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily	Fulfils criteria for local or state listing.
High (1)	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or state listing.
Moderate (2)	Altered or modified elements. Contains elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or state listing.
Little (3)	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing
Intrusive (4)	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing

The following significance rankings are included herein to facilitate the subject assessment.

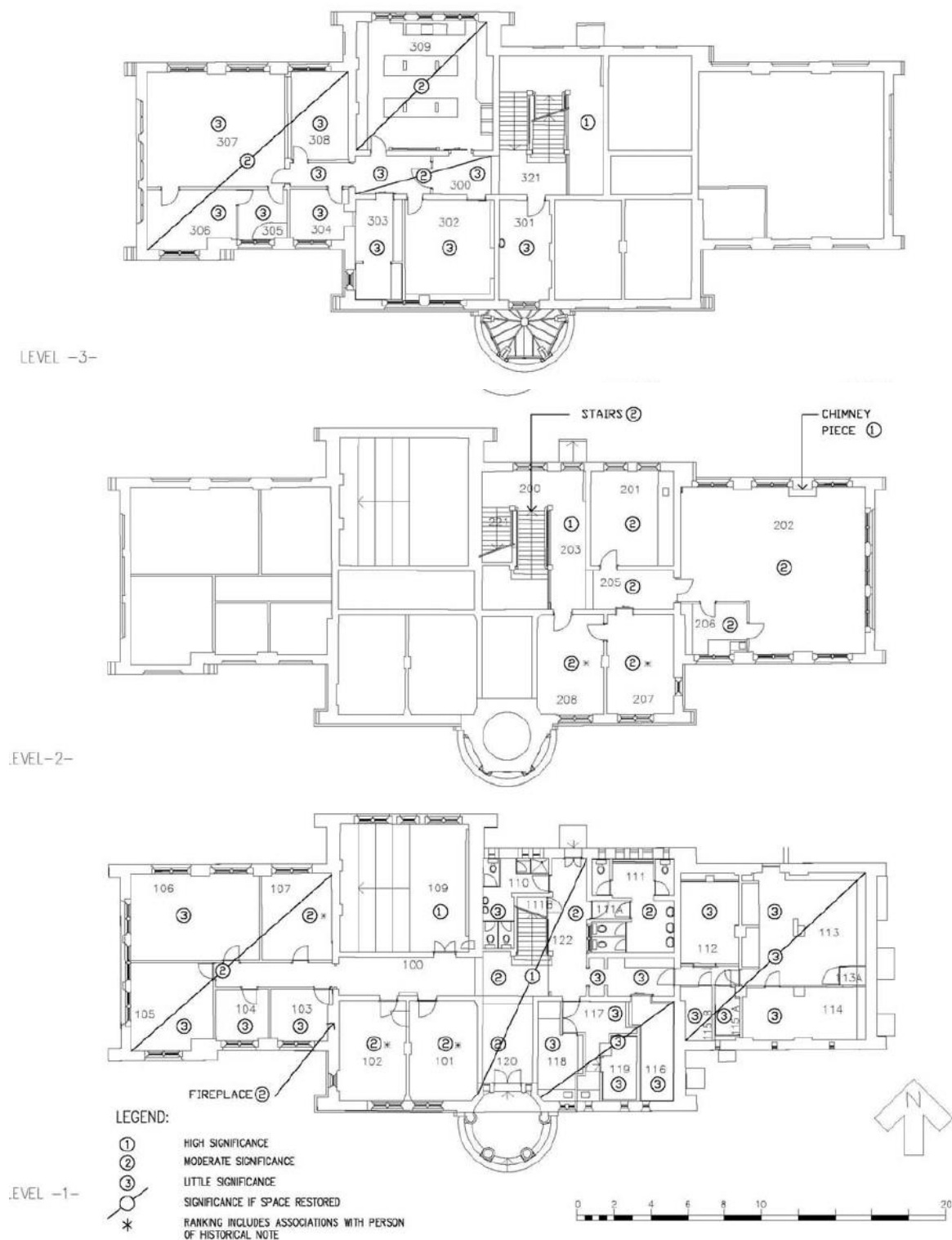
TABLE 3 – RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE FOR EXTERNAL ELEMENTS (AS DEFINED IN THE CMP)

DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE RANKING
Brick and stone facades	2
Original and reproduction steel framed and leadlight window assemblies	2
Original timber framed door assemblies	2
Decorative stone and brickwork parapets, gable ends, chimneys	1
Stone and copper portico	1
Carved stone crests and gargoyles	1
Original copper rainwater heads	1
Metal downpipes and downpipe brackets	3
Roof eaves, including exposed rafters and boarding	2
Original eaves gutters	2
Replacement eaves gutters	3
Replacement aluminium windows	3

Decorative stone tracery and Coat of Arms	2
String courses, window mullions and transoms	2
Wormells fire hydrant system	3
Tile hung gable, gable timbers, copper clad giant finial and terminating finial feature	1
Safety handrails to roof of west wing	3
Bricked up upper windows to east and west elevations	4
Exposed sprinkler plumbing	3
Exposed plumbing on north elevation	3
Alterations to steel framed windows (including removal of glazing bars)	4
Bridge to McMillan Building (note that only the door remains extant)	3
Glass ventilation panels to men's lavatory windows	1
Package air-conditioning units through original windows	4
Alterations to windows of women's lavatory	4
Condensers to package air-conditioning units around base of building	4
Remains of service enclosures at base of east elevation	4
Alteration to north elevation	4
Access to bridge	3
Replacement window assemblies, where imitation leadlight stripping has fallen off	4

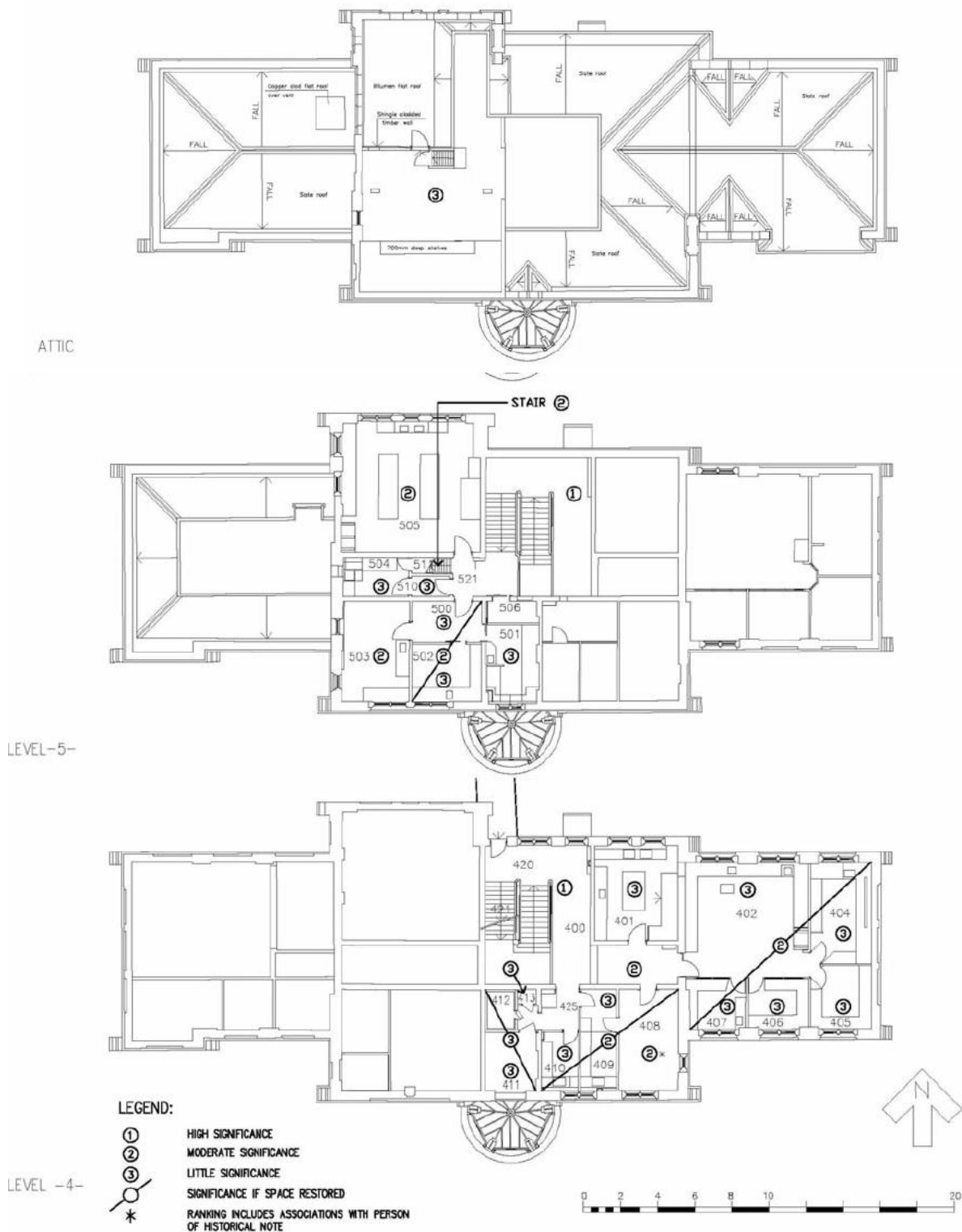
The CMP illustrates the significance of the interiors as follows (refer to Figure 11):

FIGURE 11 – SIGNIFICANCE MAPPING (INTERIORS)



PICTURE 38 – SIGNIFICANCE MAPPING FOR THE GROUND, FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, WITH AREAS OF HIGH SIGNIFICANCE DENOTED WITH (1), MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE (2) AND LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE (3). POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RESTORED AREAS IS ALSO SHOWN.

SOURCE: CLS&P 2005 FIGURE 4.1 PAGE 46

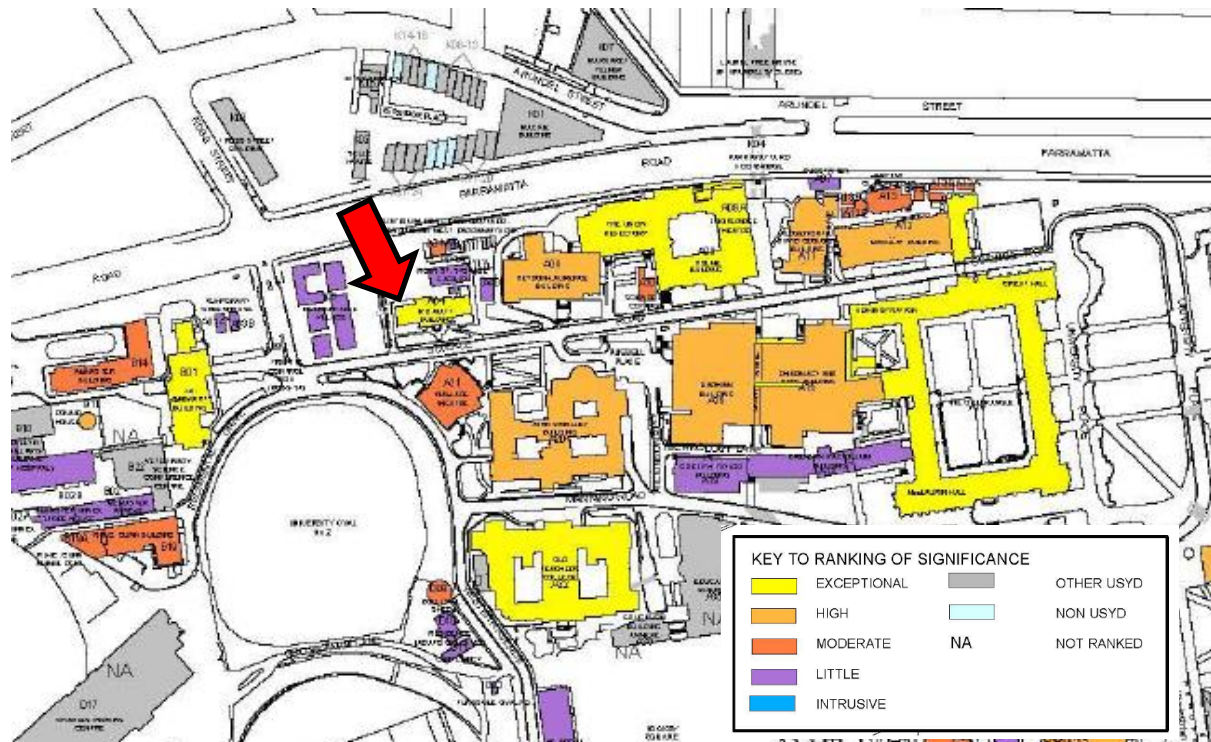


PICTURE 39 – SIGNIFICANCE MAPPING FOR LEVELS 4, 5 AND THE ATTIC, WITH AREAS OF HIGH SIGNIFICANCE DENOTED WITH (1), MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE (2) AND LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE (3). POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RESTORED AREAS IS ALSO SHOWN.

SOURCE: CLS&P 2005 FIGURE 4.2 PAGE 47

The Grounds CMP also identifies component elements of significance and includes the RD Watt Building which is noted as being of exceptional significance.

FIGURE 12 – SIGNIFICANCE MAPPING – GROUNDS CMP (BUILT FORM) WITH THE RD WATT BUILDING INDICATED



SOURCE: GROUNDS CMP 2014 FIGURE 4.1 PAGE 86

4.3 OTHER RELEVANT STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statements of Significance are provided for the University generally and for significant built and landscape items in the vicinity of the subject site:

4.3.1 THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY⁸

The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park is of state historical significance, as a vestige of Governor Phillip's original 1,000 acres (404 hectares) 'Kangaroo Ground' Crown reserve of 1790 and for its connection to the 18th century British government's approach to colonialism and its concept of 'terra nullius' as the foundation for dispossession of Aboriginal land in the immediate area of Sydney.

The cultural landscape is of state heritage significance for its ability to demonstrate activities of the colonial era (1792–1855) associated with Grose Farm, orphan school and convict stockade.

The place is of state heritage significance in demonstrating the aspirations of colonial Sydney to shape its own society, polity and ideals; which ultimately led to the establishment of the University of Sydney and University Colleges by Acts of Parliament in 1850 and 1854 respectively that created the university at Grose Farm.

The University of Sydney is of state historical significance as the first and oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. Reflecting in the cultural landscape changes in tertiary education, landscape design,

⁸ Draft Statement of Significance from the SHR nomination. Pers comm: Michael Ellis, Office of Environment and Heritage 21/04/2016

institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes; including the establishment of the first university college for women in Australia, Women's College in 1892.

The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's, St John's and St Andrew's Colleges, as a rare composition, comprise what is the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in NSW and potentially Australia—deliberately evoke the academic traditions and standards of Oxford and Cambridge, as expressed in the University motto—the landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their state aesthetic significance.

The cultural landscape is aesthetically significant at a state level reflecting directly the influence of E.T. Blacket (1850s), Sir J. Sulman (1890s), W.B. Griffin (1910s), Professor L. Wilkinson (1920s) and the Government Architect's Office (1960s) in shaping the place. In particular, Blacket's location of the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle (1854–1862) utilised the site's topography to provide a dramatic presentation of the University of Sydney on approach from the city, a setting with planning axis that still remains.

The University of Sydney and Victoria Park as connected landscapes have tangible links to Charles Moore, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens (1848-1896) and subsequent designers using prevalent 19th century theories of landscape design, plant material and horticultural techniques.

Strongly associated with Professor Leslie Wilkinson and the implementation of his 1920 master plan, the University of Sydney grounds, more than any other site, reflect Wilkinson's work in beautifying and unifying buildings and their settings. This pursuit of beauty can also be seen in the work of Professor E. G. Waterhouse, who made a significant contribution to the planning and planting of gardens in the Inter-war years.

The University of Sydney is of state social significance for its role as a site for student activism during the twentieth century. In particular, the 1965 Freedom Ride, Vietnam War and conscription protests.

The 1965 Freedom Ride, a bus tour of University of Sydney students led by Charles Perkins—the first Aboriginal person to head an Australian Government department—shone a spotlight on the parlous state of Australia's race relations and is now recognised as one of Australia's most significant civil rights events.

4.3.2 THE GROUNDS

The summary statement of significance in the Grounds CMP states⁹ :

The University of Sydney Grounds:

- *With adjacent lands, is the pre-Colonial land of the local Aboriginal people, the Cadigal and/or Wannigal.*
- *The significance of this site lies in its topography, and the values, responses and interpretation impressed on it by its custodians and designers, which is evident across its large-scale cultural landscape.*
- *With adjacent lands, reflect a fulfilment of Governor Phillip's designated land reserve (1789) for school, Crown and church purposes, after an interim period of colonial usage including stock agistment, Grose Farm, convict stockade and orphan school.*
- *Granted with an allowance for the "formation of a park and garden in connection therewith", the University grounds are inextricably linked to Victoria Park.*
- *Contain the first and oldest university in Australia.*

⁹ Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, December 2014, The University of Sydney Camperdown, NSW, Grounds Conservation Management Plan (Revised) pg 83

- *Are the site of the higher education of large numbers of Australians and foreign individuals who have later played key roles in the history of Australia and the World.*
- *Are the site of many notable events, advanced research and theory development over the 150 years of its existence.*
- *Reflect directly, changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes over a period of more than 150 years, through the layout and development of the Camperdown Campus.*
- *Reflect directly the influence of E.T.Blacket (1850s), W.B.Griffin (1910s), Prof. L.Wilkinson (1920s) and the Government Architect's Office (1960s) in shaping the campus layout.*
- *Reflect the influence on the landscape and cultural plantings of Charles Moore and Prof E.G. Waterhouse.*
- *With the adjacent University Colleges, contain many components of architectural and landscape merit, including groups of features, gardens, trees, roads and views and examples of the work of many notable and well-known architects and designers that gives the place its distinctive park-like setting and aesthetic character.*
- *Contain several buildings and landscapes of exceptional aesthetic merit. In particular, Blacket's location of the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle (1854-1862) utilised the site's topography to provide a dramatic presentation of the University on approach from the city, a setting which remains today.*
- *Contain part of the land developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Sydney suburb of Darlington. Substantial remains of Darlington survive, represented by the Old Darlington School Building (G18), terraced housing along Darlington Road, several light industrial buildings and remnants of the former street pattern.*
- *Contain land with some archaeological potential regarding pre-colonial and post-colonial events, ways of life and research techniques, buildings and landscape now altered.*
- *Are held in regard by many Australians and other individuals and groups as a place of high university education, the place of their higher education, as the site of past events, including social protest, and especially for its research potential and for its fine buildings and landscape.*

4.3.3 J D STEWART BUILDING¹⁰

The first purpose-built building for the newly established Veterinary Science, in continuous use for that purpose since 1912 and one of a diminishing number of buildings still used for its original purpose. One of the subjects introduced into the curriculum in the early 20th century in recognition of the need for a high standard of training and research in areas of major significance to agricultural and pastoral growth and hence to the national economy.

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

4.3.4 HEYDON LAURENCE BUILDING¹¹

The first of a significant group of buildings and extension of the University campus, at the western end of Science Road, designed and built by the Government Architect's branch in the period 1895-1912. Part of

¹⁰ Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: JD Stewart Building:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4726023>

¹¹ Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: Heydon Laurence Building:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2431016>

Leslie Wilkinson's plan for Science Road and the existing building most drastically altered by Wilkinson as a part of this Mediterranean scheme. The most recent addition to the building is an example of the continuation of the Wilkinson influence in Science Road in the 1990s.

The original building was an early use of Federation Style detailing for a non-residential building.

4.3.5 OVAL 1 AND 2¹²

The No. 1 Oval occupies the first site within the University grounds to be specifically reserved for the use of a University sports team and has been in continuous use for sporting purposes since the 1860s.

Work on the oval in the 1880s was part of the considerable improvements to the grounds made by the use of a relief labour scheme, established at the University at the request of the Chancellor, Sir William Manning.

4.3.6 SITE LANDSCAPING, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY PERIMETER FENCING AND GATES¹³

Site landscaping includes perimeter fence, Ross Street, Parramatta Road and City Road gates and sandstone pillars, pergola of two Doric columns and fountains.

4.3.7 UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA¹⁴

The university is a heritage cultural landscape containing buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape with large areas enclosed by a historic fence. The place developed into a series of precincts each with a special character. The Conservation Area has significance as the site of the first University in Australia established in 1850, operating continuously at Camperdown since 1858. The site has historic significance for its continuing association with the development of tertiary education in Australia. Incorporating Prince Alfred Hospital and various residential colleges, the Area represents the establishment and continued expansion of institutional uses on Grose Farm. The area has high aesthetic significance for its collection of fine buildings and public spaces dating from the 1850s, and has association with several prominent architects including Blackett, Vernon and Wilkinson.

The continuing function of the institution as a University is also of exceptional cultural significance. An important Sydney landmark, containing what is probably the most significant group of Gothic Revival buildings in the country.

4.4 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPING AND VIEWS AND VISTAS

The following significant views and vistas have been identified from the respective Grounds, RD Watt and Heydon Laurence CMPs.

The Grounds CMP defines significance for relevant landscape elements within and in the vicinity of the site as follows:

- Science Road is noted as being of Exceptional significance (denoted as yellow in the below mapping - refer Figure 13)
- The landscape area to the north and northwest of RD Watt as being intrusive (denoted by the blue area in the below mapping - refer Figure 13)

¹² Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: University Ovals 1 & 2:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4726008>

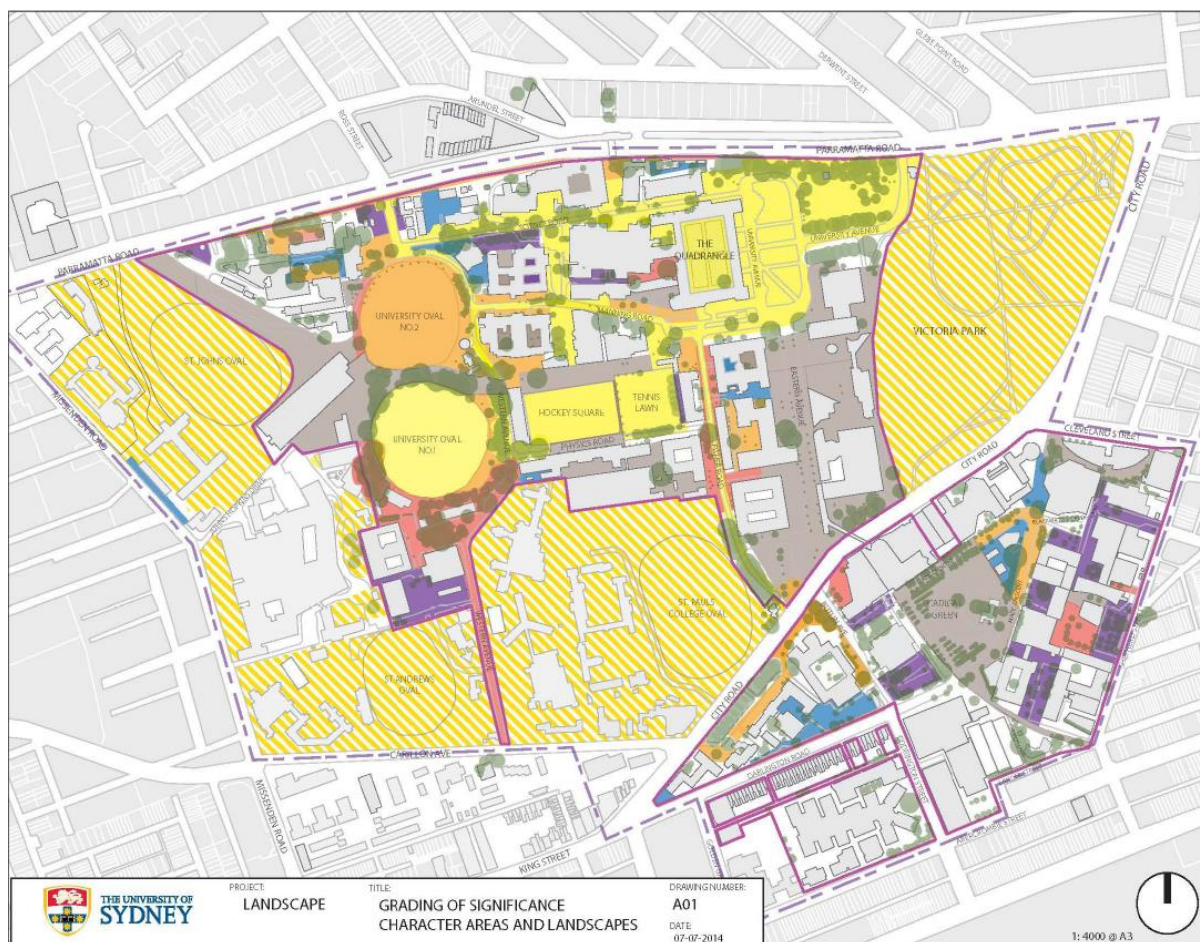
¹³ Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: Site Landscaping, University of Sydney Perimeter Fencing and Gates:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2421454>

¹⁴ Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2431001>

FIGURE 13 – GROUNDS CMP GRADING OF SIGNIFICANCE: LANDSCAPES AND OPEN SPACE



SOURCE: GROUNDS CMP 2014 FIGURE 4.2 PAGE 87



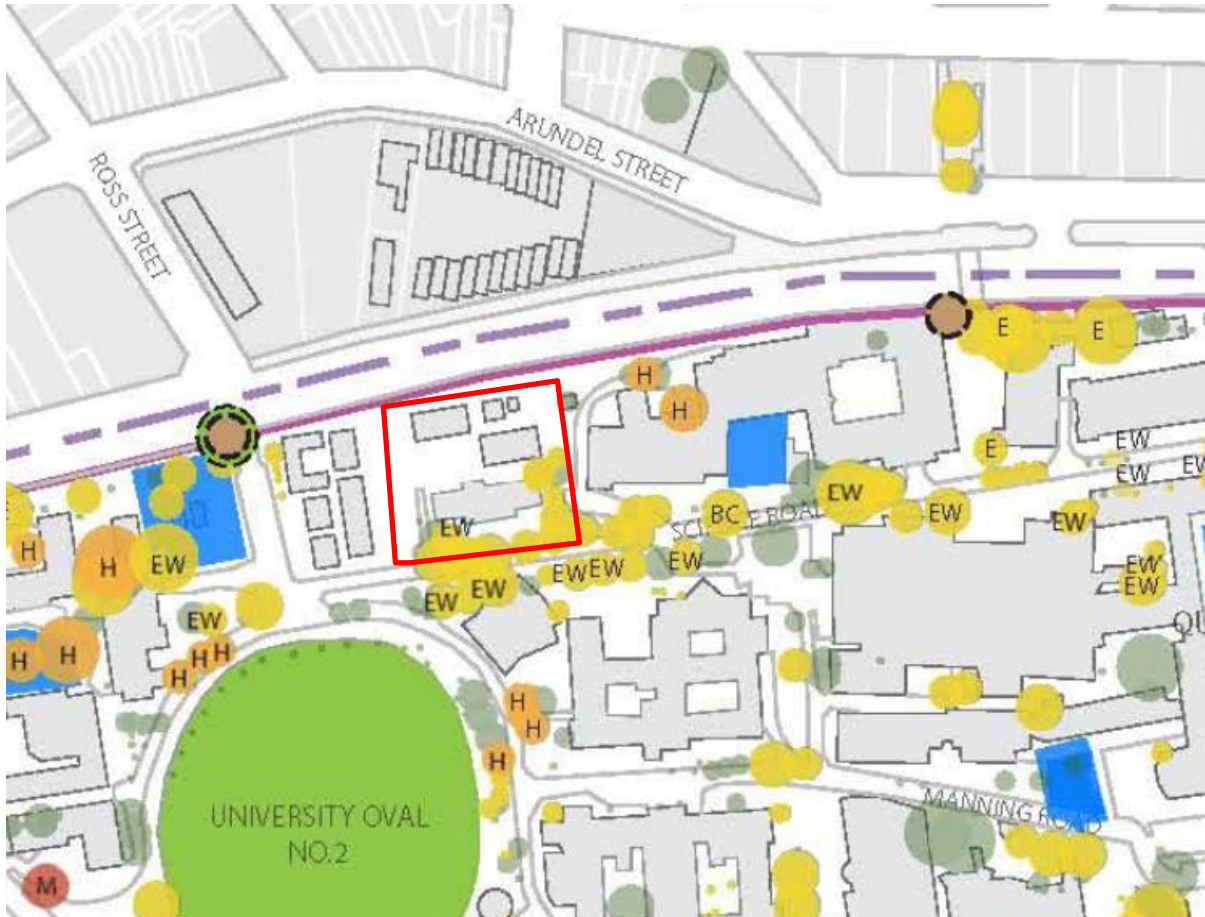
PICTURE 40 – DETAIL OF THE ABOVE PLAN WITH THE SUBJECT SITE INDICATED.

SOURCE: GROUNDS CMP 2014 FIGURE 4.2 PAGE 87

The Grounds CMP (2014) further identifies significant Cultural soft landscape; being significant trees and types of open spaces and landscapes. The following elements are relevant to the subject site:

- Exceptional trees and Waterhouse trees denoted by the (EW) and coloured yellow on the below plan at Figure 14;
- Significant sandstone pillar entries and gateways associated with landscape settings (i.e. the gates and fencing at the Ross Street entry)

FIGURE 14 – SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL SOFT LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS



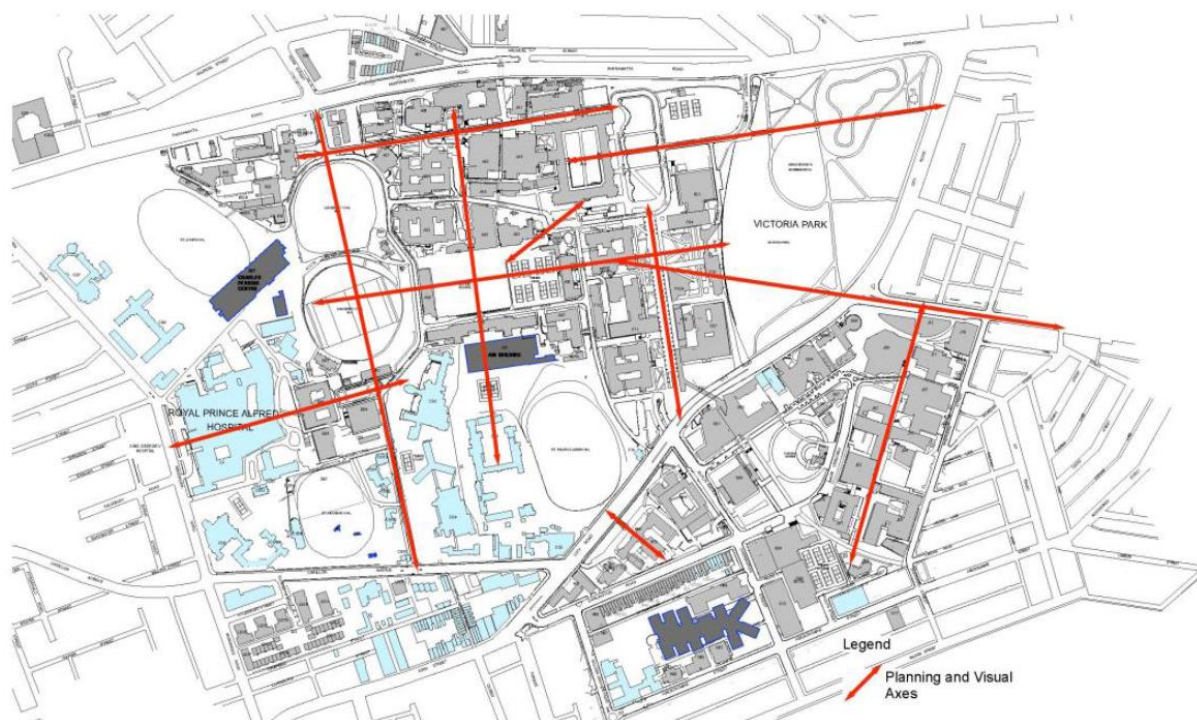
PICTURE 41 – DETAIL OF THE CULTURAL SOFT LANDSCAPE PLAN WITH THE SUBJECT SITE INDICATED.

SOURCE: GROUNDS CMP 2014 FIGURE 4.3 PAGE 88

The Grounds CMP also identifies the following significant planning and visual axes (refer to Figure 15 below) relevant to the subject proposal:

- Views east/ west along Science Road between the Main Quadrangle and the JD Stewart Building. This axis refers to the planned axis formed in the early 1900s under Vernon's master plan and strong, landscaped, visual axis 'bookended' by the J.D Stewart Building (B01) to the west and the War Memorial Gallery (A14) to the east.
- Views north/ south across the western side of the Camperdown campus along Western Avenue across the Ovals and between the Ross Street entry and Carillon Avenue.

FIGURE 15 – SIGNIFICANT PLANNING AND VISUAL AXES



SOURCE: GROUNDS CMP 2014 FIGURE 6.1 PAGE 116

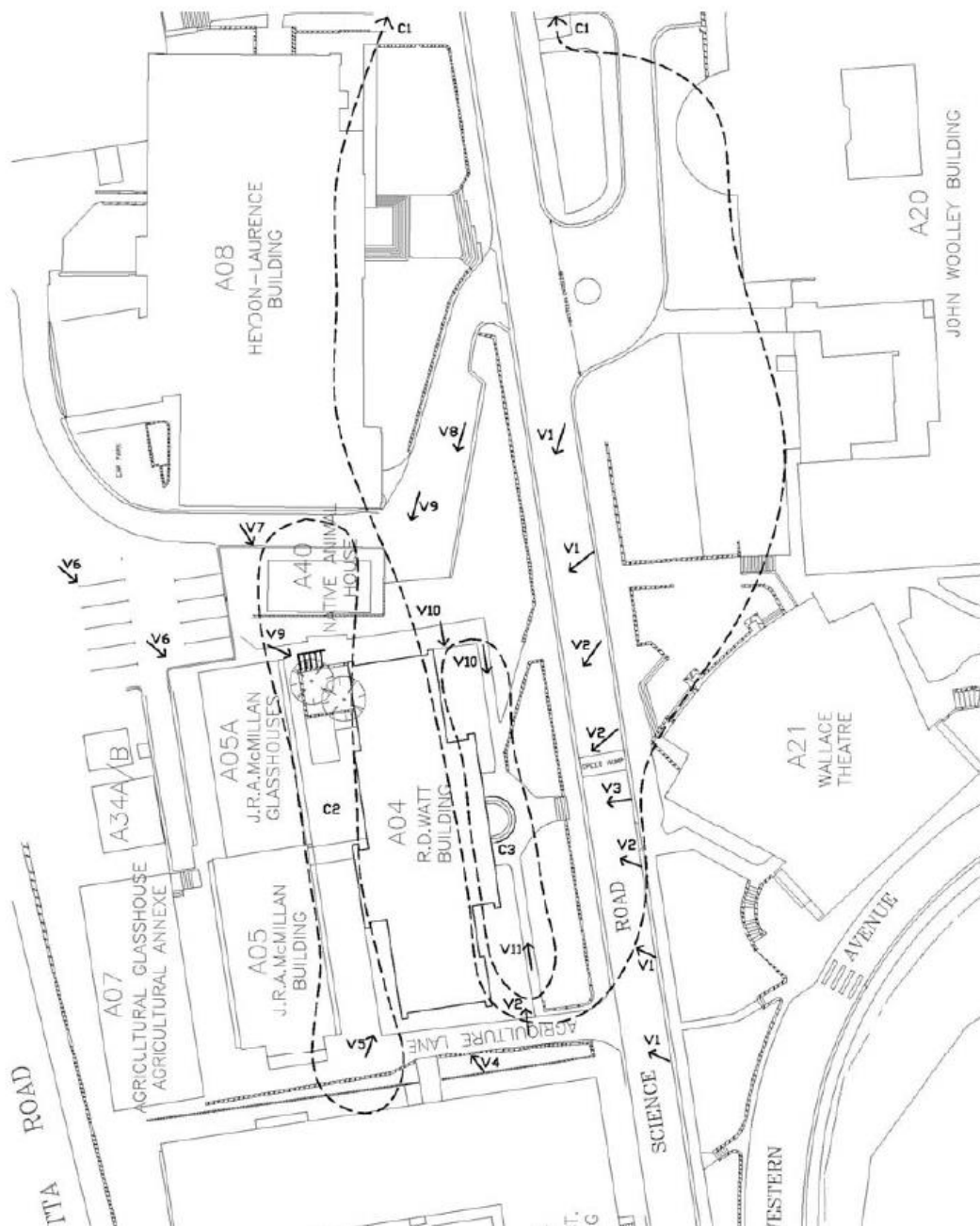
The RD Watt CMP defines the following significant views and vistas.

TABLE 4 – VIEWS AND VISUAL CATCHMENTS (RD WATT)

VIEWS	DESCRIPTION
V1	Glimpse through brush box trees
V2	View of portico under brush box trees
V3	Axial view of portico under brush box trees
V4	Close range view to West Elevation
V5	Close range view to West and North Elevation cut off by McMillan Building NB: the Mc Millan Building has since been demolished
V6	View to North Elevation over McMillan Glass Houses cut off by McMillan building NB: the Mc Millan Building has since been demolished
V7	View to East Elevation over Native Animal House and through trees
V8	View to East Elevation over deciduous trees
V9	View to North and East Elevations through trees
V10	View west down face of building to portico
V11	View east along face of building through trees to portico

C1	Containment created by Watt, Hayden-Lawrence, John Woolley Buildings and Wallis Theatre
C2	Visual catchment created by Watt, McMillan, Hayden-Lawrence and Ross Street Buildings NB: the Mc Millan Building has since been demolished
C3	Visual catchment between Science Road avenue and South Elevation of building, partly obscured by medium trees at west end

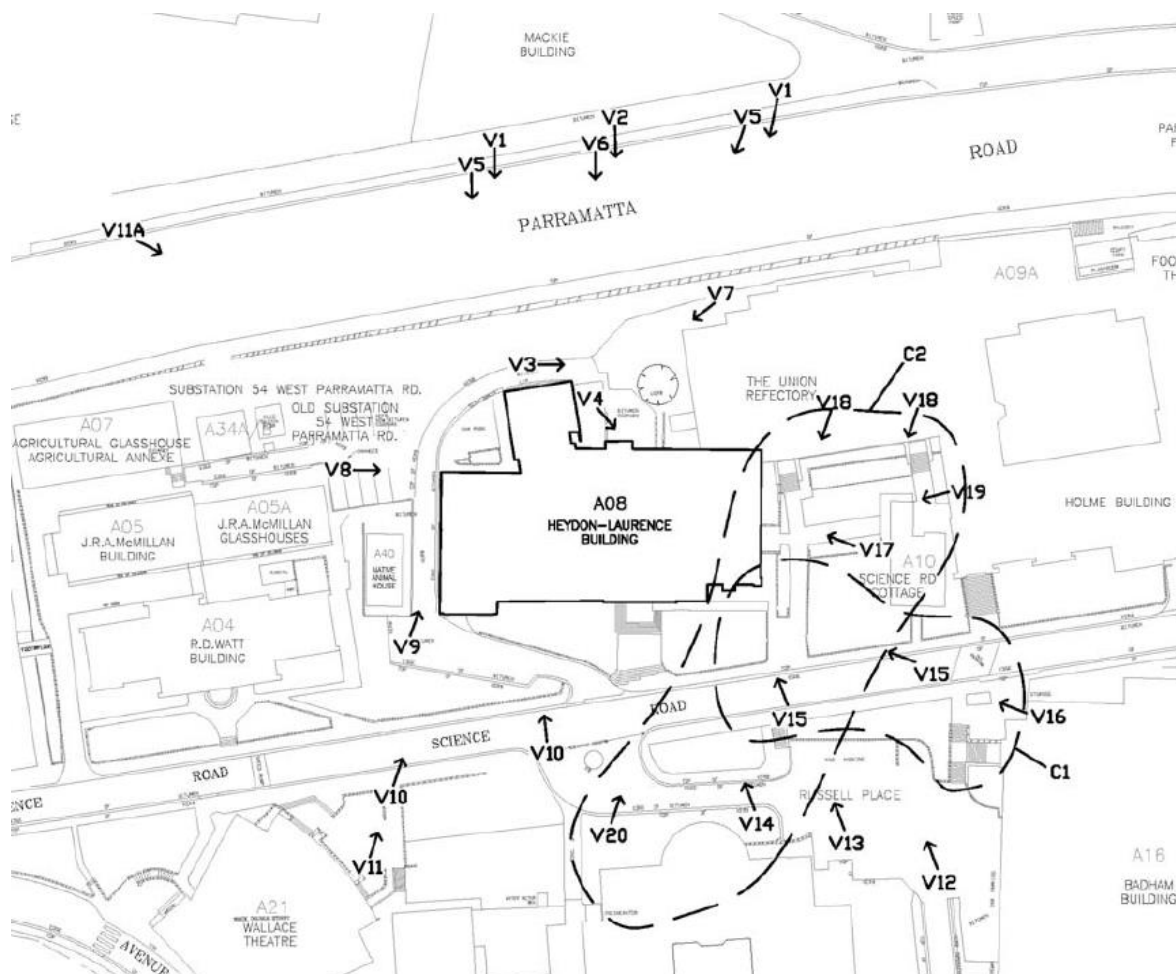
FIGURE 16 – SIGNIFICANT VIEWS AND VISTAS IDENTIFIED IN THE RD WATT CMP



SOURCE: CLS&P CMP 2005 FIGURE 2.2 PAGE 11

Whilst the Heydon Laurence building does not form part of the subject site, it is adjacent to the site and significant views and vistas have therefore been considered. The Heydon Laurence CMP defines the following significant views and vistas:

FIGURE 17 – SIGNIFICANT VIEWS AND VISTAS IDENTIFIED IN THE HEYDON LAURENCE CMP



SOURCE: CLS&P CMP 2008 FIGURE 2.8 PAGE 19

TABLE 5 – RELEVANT VIEWS AND VISUAL CATCHMENTS (HEYDON LAURENCE)

IEWS	DESCRIPTION
V8	View of west elevation of west wing subject building and west elevation of northern extension of subject building from RD Watt Building car park including lantern / fleches on both extensions.
V10	View of west elevation of west wing subject building and west elevation of northern extension of subject building from RD Watt Building car park including lantern / fleches on both extensions.
V11/ V11A	View of west and south elevation of subject building largely obscured by Science Road avenue plantings (brush box).
V11A	View east along Parramatta Road showing northern extension of subject building (rest of building obscured by embankment and vegetation). NB this is description refers to V12 in the CMP and is assumed to be erroneous.

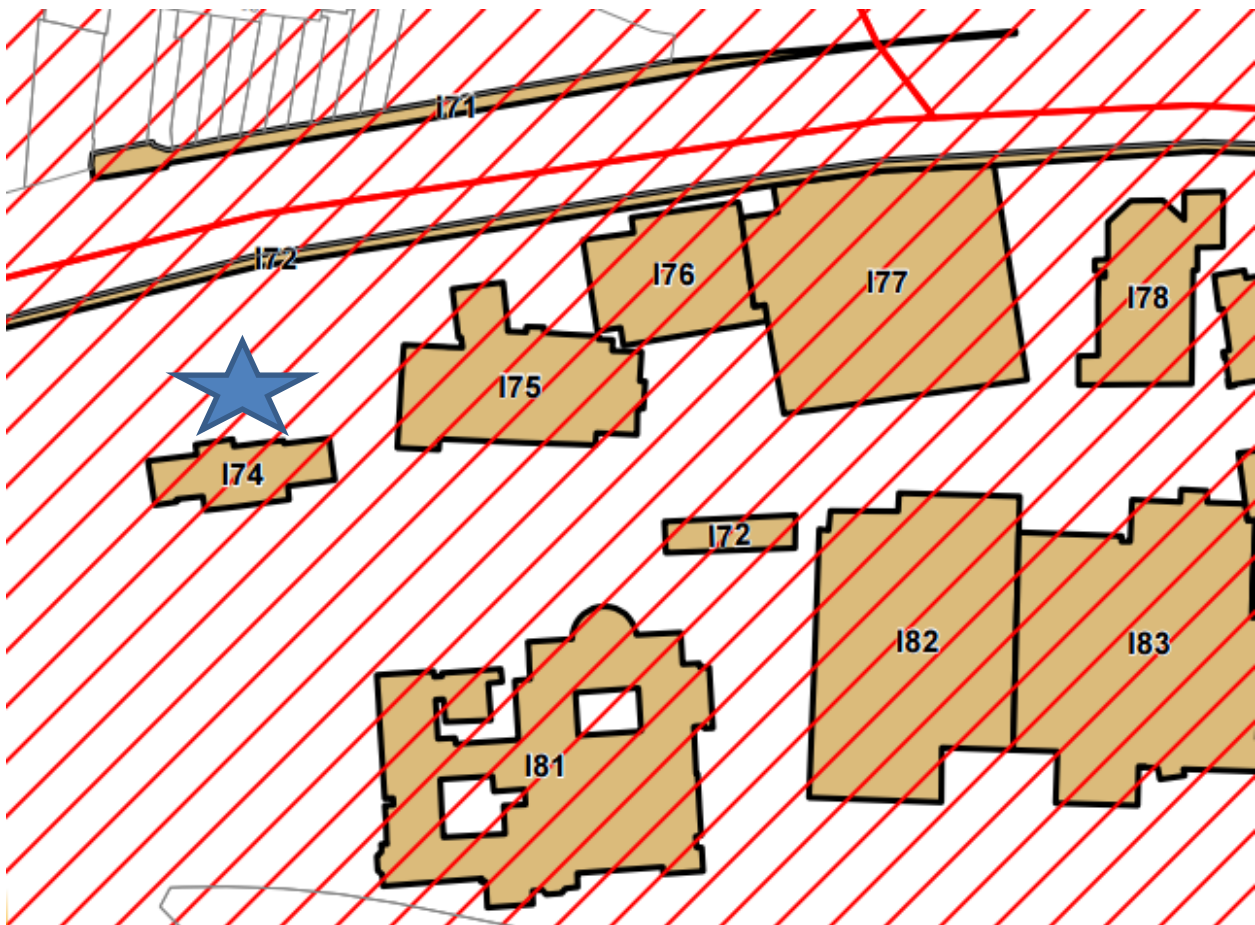
5 Impact Assessment

5.1 HERITAGE LISTING

The R.D Watt building is a listed heritage item under schedule 5 of the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Item No. I74). The FASS site is in proximity to locally listed heritage items as listed under the SLEP 2012 including the 'Heydon Laurence Building' (Item No. I75); and 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates' (Item No. I72).

The subject site is also located within the University of Sydney' Heritage Conservation Area (C5) as listed under the LEP. It is also noted that the Camperdown campus of the university has been nominated to the State Heritage Register; the outcome of which is pending. The above noted buildings, Ovals 1 and 2 and the general campus are also listed on the University's Section 170 Register.

FIGURE 18 – HERITAGE MAP INDICATING THE PROPOSED SITE WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA.



SOURCE: CITY OF SYDNEY LEP HERITAGE ITEM MAP

5.2 STATUTORY CONTROLS

5.2.1 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

The proposed works are addressed in the table below in relation to the relevant clauses in the LEP.

TABLE 6 – RELEVANT LEP CLAUSES

CLAUSE	DISCUSSION
5.10 Heritage Conservation (1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows: (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the City of Sydney, (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views, (c) to conserve archaeological sites, (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.	1) The proposal includes retention of the heritage listed RD Watt Building, albeit with some modifications and construction of a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) building, adjacent to the RD Watt and fronting Parramatta Road. The proposed works to RD Watt generally involve the refurbishment and minor partial demolition of interiors to facilitate access and enhance amenity, whilst retaining the identified significance of the building. The proposed FASS building provides for the ongoing development of the campus, whilst responding to its significant context within the broader cultural landscape of the University, which incorporates the significant Science Road precinct and significant items in the vicinity including the Heydon Laurence and J D Stewart buildings, significant landscape features such as the Ross Street entrance gate and Parramatta road fencing, as well as significant landscape plantings. The proposal also considers identified significant views and vistas. It is noted that the removal of extant buildings to facilitate the new construction is subject to an early works Review of Environmental Factors (REF) and is not assessed herein. The proposed works have been subject to separate Archaeological assessment (European and Indigenous). Detailed assessment is provided below.
(2) Requirement for consent Development consent is required for any of the following: (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance): (i) a heritage item, (ii) an Aboriginal object, (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,	2) a) The proposal retains the principal southern façade of the RD Watt building fronting Science Road, and the eastern and western façades, with no works proposed. Modifications to the façade are limited to the rear northern façade and include the following: Removal of redundant services (specifically the drenchers) and rationalisation of downpipes and associated repairs; Conversion of one extant window to a new door, providing a rear main entry to the building and proposed reception area. The proposed conversion retains the extant width of the opening, stone quoins and reveals and the upper section of stone mullions, cross bar and glazed casement windows, although requires the removal of the stone sill and lower windows (refer to Figure 5 picture 19). Provision of a covered walkway between the RD Watt and FASS buildings, which attaches to the new reception entry on the northern façade of the RD Watt building (refer to Figure 5 picture 19).

CLAUSE	DISCUSSION
(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item, (e) erecting a building on land: (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,	Removal of the redundant services and rationalisation of downpipes and other services will enhance the heritage character of the façade. The attachment to RD Watt for the covered walkway should be minimal and detailed in such a way as to be largely reversible (with no significant repair or restoration). The proposed works are limited to the rear northern façade and will not compromise the identified significant character of the building or its contribution to the HCA. b) The LEP listing includes the interior of the RD Watt Building. The proposed works retain the general configuration and layout and key features, such as the open central stair. The proposed works do however include the provision of a new lift to provide for equitable access to the building (the building presently has no lift and comprises a split level interior over three floors, i.e. 6 floors effectively). The proposal also includes partial demolition of some internal walls to enable larger meeting rooms and spaces and to reinstate the former laboratory and lecture rooms to single spaces. These latter works will restore the significant character of the respective spaces. Where works affect original room configurations, the original layout and configuration should remain apparent through the retention of bulkheads and nibs. The proposal also includes refurbishment of the ground floor lecture room 109 for use as a reception/ registration area and interpretation of the former lecture theatre function. This is further addressed in the policy section below (refer to section 5.3.1.) e) The Camperdown campus of the University of Sydney is a designated Heritage Conservation Area under the City of Sydney LEP. The statement of significance for the HCA is set out in section 4.3.7 however generally; the university is noted as being of heritage significance as a heritage cultural landscape containing buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape with large areas enclosed by a historic fence. The Conservation Area has significance as the site of the first University in Australia established in 1850, operating continuously at Camperdown since 1858. The continuing function of the institution as a University is also of exceptional cultural significance and the proposed FASS building facilitates the ongoing use and development of the university and forms part of high quality contemporary development on the campus. The proposed building considers the significant development in the vicinity in the modulation of its façade, its overall scale and materiality as detailed below.
(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).	4) The proposal retains the significant RD Watt building, albeit with modifications. Generally the proposed works are sympathetic to the heritage character of the building and are consistent with the policy set out in the CMP. The proposed works provide for the ongoing use of the building to a contemporary standard, and generally reflect sympathetic refurbishment of the interiors, with the most significant interventions being the proposed lift and the proposed new entry to the northern façade. No additions are proposed, and there are no works to the principal southern façade. The significant character of the building as an excellent and highly intact example of an Edwardian Arts and Crafts style building with some rare Art Nouveau style features is retained, and its

CLAUSE	DISCUSSION
	significant associations remain able to be interpreted. Works to the RD Watt building are assessed in detail in section 5.3.1 below. As defined in section 4.3.7, the university forms a heritage conservation area which is of significance as a collective cultural landscape containing buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape with large areas enclosed by a historic fence. The Conservation Area has significance as the site of the first University in Australia established in 1850, operating continuously at Camperdown since 1858. The site has historic significance for its continuing association with the development of tertiary education in Australia. Incorporating Prince Alfred Hospital and various residential colleges, the Area represents the establishment and continued expansion of institutional uses on Grose Farm. It is an important Sydney landmark, containing what is probably the most significant group of Gothic Revival buildings in the country. The place developed into a series of precincts each with a special character and the subject site forms part of the Science Road precinct, which is characterised by the significant Vernon axial road bookended by the main quad and the JD Stewart buildings and featuring significant early 20th century development in the form of the John Woolley, Heydon Laurence and Rd Watt buildings. The proposed works, comprising alterations and additions to the RD Watt building as discussed above, and construction of the new arts and social sciences building will not compromise the identified significance of the HCA. The continuing function of the institution as a University is also acknowledged as being of exceptional cultural significance and the university must remain able to develop (albeit in considered and strategic way) to maintain its relevance as a world class educational institution whilst retaining and enhancing its heritage values. The proposed development will form part of the contemporary overlay of development in the campus however does not compromise or dominate the historic character of Science Road or the broader Camperdown campus. Similarly, the proposal will not impact on those items in the vicinity, namely the RD Watt, Heydon Laurence, and JD Stewart buildings, or the significant landscape features such as the Parramatta Road entrance gates and fencing or ovals. The proposed development has been designed to enable the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings to maintain their prominence in views from Science Road. The proposed development is sympathetic in its height and scale, which is consistent with the height of the RD Watt building and whilst it bends around the RD Watt building and will be visible behind the building, it's siting to the rear, setbacks and materiality ensure that the building does not dominate the heritage item. The proposed development is substantially distanced from the nearby JD Stewart building, which terminates the axial vista of Science Road to the west. The contribution of this building as the first purpose-built building for the newly established Veterinary Science faculty and as one of the unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style buildings designed by the NSW Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon is retained. The proposal retains

CLAUSE	DISCUSSION
	the significant Parramatta Road fencing and gate posts and the new development is recessed at the lower level to maintain easements and extant landscaping. The proposal will not impact on the oval which is surrounded by development including the John Woolley building and the Old Teachers college. The site is subject to the RD Watt and University Grounds CMPs, the relevant policies of which have been addressed below in sections 5.3.
(5) Heritage assessment The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development: (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.	5) The University is a highly significant cultural landscape and this HIS has been prepared to assess the potential heritage impacts of the proposal on the campus and significant component elements such as the RD Watt building. This HIS satisfies this clause and has been prepared to assist the consent authority in their assessment of the subject proposal. Refer also to provision 4 above.

5.3 RELEVANT CMP POLICY

The University is subject to several Conservation Management Plans and the following assesses the proposed works against the relevant policy in the respective Grounds and RD Watt CMPs.

5.3.1 THE RD WATT CMP

The subject proposal is assessed below in accordance with relevant CMP policy.

TABLE 7 – CMP POLICY ASSESSMENT

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
<u>Significant Fabric</u> Policy 3: The extent of the significant fabric should be identified as: • The landform of the place • All of the landscape, vegetation, buildings, contents and site features introduced to the place to date • The subsurface remains (archaeology) of former landscape, vegetation, buildings, contents and site features introduced to date • The occupational deposits (archaeology) beneath and around the above introduced to the place to date.	Policy 3) The significance of the building and component elements is set out in section 4.2 above.
<u>Fabric to be Conserved</u>	Policy 5) as set out in section 1.5, the proposed works

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
Policy 5: The following fabric should be retained and conserved: • All significant fabric introduced prior to 1960 (including fabric denoted O, ET, and MT in surveys in this report) • All fabric recorded in this report as previous reconstructions • All fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.	generally include: ▪ Modifications to the northern façade for the new entry; ▪ Amendments for BCA compliance; ▪ Amendments for DDA including construction of a lift for equitable access; ▪ Internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new lecture theatres, meetings rooms etc; ▪ Conversion of the former lecture room 109 as a new reception and registration area; and ▪ Some landscaping works. The CMP highlights in particular the significance of original or the earliest fabric (in place by 1920), with fabric introduced in the period 1920 to 1960 being of lesser interest. Generally works are sympathetic to the significant character and fabric of the interiors and provide for the interpretation of the original fabric, configuration and uses, while providing for the ongoing and equitable use of the building to a contemporary standard. The proposed lift is the most significant intervention and will be apparent as a contemporary insertion, however will not compromise the significant character or fabric of the building. It is proposed to be located in the central hall area and will require partial demolition of original structure however the fabric and finishes in these areas (e.g. ceilings and cornices) are not distinctive. The CMP grades these areas as being of little to moderate significance. The proposal includes partial demolition of internal walls and some door openings to create enlarged meeting rooms and workspaces and in conjunction with the provision of the lift and associated lift lobbies. Whilst this does affect original fabric, the extent of demolition is modest and the original layout and configuration should remain able to be interpreted through retention of nibs and bulkheads where possible. The proposal also includes modifications to the northern façade including removal of redundant services, which will improve the significant character of the façade. The proposed conversion of ground floor lecture room 109 and associated façade modification is separately addressed in policy 16 and 26 below.
<u>Changing Fabric Identified to be Conserved</u> Policy 6: The following fabric should be retained and conserved with the qualification indicated: Fabric Qualification All fabric in place by 1920 identified for conservation	Policy 6). Refer to discussion in policy 5 above.

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
Except where alteration or removal is essential for maintenance or essential to the ongoing functioning of the University All fabric identified for conservation introduced between 1920 and 1960 Except where alteration or removal is important for the ongoing function of the University, or important for the continuing historical use of the place, or important for maintenance.	
<u>Removal of Fabric</u> Policy 7: Fabric other than that listed above in Policies 5 & 6 could be removed without reducing the cultural significance of the place.	Policy 7) The proposal does include the removal of later partitions of no heritage significance, for instance within the former ground floor museum and second floor agricultural chemistry laboratory to reinstate these as single spaces. This enhances and reinstates the significance and interpretation of the space.
<u>Maintenance</u> Policy 9: The following fabric should be maintained: • all significant fabric (see above identification) except that listed in Policy 8 • all fabric recorded in this report as a previous reconstruction • all fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.	Policy 9) A separate conservation schedule for the building has been submitted with the subject application, which details the required conservation works. Urgent or priority works will be undertaken with the proposed works.
<u>Views</u> Policy 10: Conserve the following views: • View 1 Glimpse through brush box trees • View 2 View of portico under brush box trees • View 3 Axial view of portico under brush box trees • View 10 View west down face of building to portico • View 11 View east along face of building through trees to portico.	Policy 10) Complies. These identified views are not impacted by the subject proposal. Significant views and vistas are detailed in section 4.4 (refer Table 4 and Figure 16).
<u>Interpretation of the Place</u> Policy 11: The place should be interpreted utilising a combination of: • restoration and reconstruction works to the fabric • allowing access to the public and specialists • naming of rooms to reflect historical associations	Policy 11) A separate interpretation plan has been prepared by Urbis and is to be submitted with the subject application, which details the interpretation of the RD Watt building. The plan includes conservation works to the building in accordance with the fabric Survey prepared by Urbis (June 2016) as well as built form interpretation. The latter includes interpretation of lecture theatre 109 which is to be converted for use as a new registration area. This will include interpretation of the former use and

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
displays (photographic, associated objects) reflecting the history of the building.	fabric of the space, including the tiered configuration. Interpretation signage is also proposed to be located within the building.
<u>Restoration and Reconstruction Works</u> Policy 13: As viability of existing and new uses makes possible, selected components of the place should be restored/reconstructed to the original (1920) configuration as follows: Large laboratory spaces – A selection of the large laboratory type spaces could be opened up by removing the introduced partition	Policy 13) Complies. The proposal does include the removal of later partitions to the former ground floor museum and level 3 laboratory spaces at the western end of the building. This will reinstate the original configuration and assist with the interpretation of the space.
<u>Identification of Adaptions</u> Policy 15: All restoration/reconstruction and adaptation works introduced pursuant of these guidelines should be identified by introduced interpretation devices or by method and style of construction	Policy 15) Complies. New works will be apparent as contemporary insertions.
<u>Historical Uses that should be continued</u> Policy 16: The following existing historical uses should be continued if at all possible: - Generally – educational use - Space 109 – Lecture Theatre - Space 120 – Entrance hall - Spaces 121, 221, 321, 421 – Main Stair	Policy 16). The general education use is retained however the function of the building for agricultural uses has already discontinued. Use of the entrance hall and main stair remains the same, with the open character of the stair and split level configuration retained and conserved. It is proposed to convert room 109 as a new registration/ reception area. This includes removal of the tiered configuration of the room, partial demolition of the entry and doors from the main hall and provision of a new entry from the northern façade, converting an extant window. The extant seating was a later 20th century refurbishment (c.1970s) and is not of significance although the tiered configuration is original and reflects the lecture room function. This is proposed to be interpreted in the finishes and materiality and is subject to detailed design.
<u>Historical Uses that should be continued with Qualification</u> Policy 17: The existing historical use of the laboratory spaces (spaces 309, 402, 505) in the RD Watt Building should be continued as long as they are needed for educational and research purposes.	Policy 17) The laboratory function has already discontinued.
<u>New Uses</u> Policy 18: The introduction of the following compatible University-related uses is appropriate if the present historical use cannot be continued:	Policy 18) The original use of the site for Agricultural sciences has already discontinued. The proposal enhances the present use as part of the Arts faculty and future uses will include a Research Centre and Social Policy Lab in conjunction with the new FASS building. The proposed use is consistent with the educational

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
• Administration • Staff facilities • General University teaching spaces • Agriculture related museum/interpretive centre	function of the university.
<u>Organisation of Uses at Place</u> Policy 19: The use of the place 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 structural loadings • the effect of statutory requirements • the effect of service installations • the effect of providing access for people with disabilities.	Policy 19) Refer also to policies 3-10 above. The proposal includes structural modifications in conjunction with provision of the lift. This includes removal of timber floors and provision of concrete floors and shaft for the lift. The building comprises a mix of concrete and timber flooring. Reinforcement is required to level 2 to mitigate the removal of one internal wall. Overall the proposed amendments will not compromise the significant character of the building. The proposed lift is required to facilitate equitable access and the ongoing use of the building to a contemporary standard. The proposed lift will be apparent as a contemporary insertion and largely affects fabric of moderate to little significance. Extant finishes are not aesthetically distinctive. The proposed lift is considered reasonable with regard to the ongoing use. In conjunction with BCA compliance, services are to be reviewed including extant fire services. It is proposed to install dropped ceilings in the main hall to enclose services and whilst this will obscure the original ceilings, the ceilings are not distinctive and more importantly, this enables the main stair to remain open, which is a significant feature of the interior. This is in preference to enclosing the stair for fire compliance and is considered to have a negligible impact. The work is also largely reversible.
<u>Inappropriate Uses and Activities in Place and Setting</u> Policy 20: Uses and activities within the place, or within the setting of the place, which lessen, obscure or confuse its historical associations and meanings, should be discouraged.	Policy 20) The proposal provides for the ongoing education function to a contemporary standard.
<u>Education and Tourism</u> Policy 21: The use of the place on a regular basis also for education is desirable and should be promoted.	Policy 21) Compiles.
<u>Appropriate Intervention</u> Policy 22: Work to the fabric identified to be conserved (Policy 5) should be avoided, except for: • stabilisation and maintenance. • adaptation in accordance with the Policy for Adaptation of the Fabric (see Section 6.8 below).	Policy 22) Refer to policy 5 above.

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
• introduction of interpretative devices in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation • restoration and /or reconstruction in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation. • other reasons only as listed below	
<u>Adaptation of Landform</u> Policy 25: Adaptation of parts of the landscape and vegetation is appropriate in accordance with the following provisions: • Conserve identified items as per Policy 5 • Minor structures and planting appropriate • Plantings and features not identified in Section 2 as significant may be changed as desired so long as they are designed to cause minimal intrusion • No other alterations appropriate Items of a trifling nature associated with an existing use, such as fences, seats, bins, service enclosures, retaining walls, walking tracks, and signposts are appropriate provided they are designed and located to cause minimal intrusion.	Policy 25). The proposal does include works to the rear northeast corner of the site in conjunction with the new FASS building, including tree removal and level changes. This includes removal of trees #235 and #236, identified as <i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> (Frangipani) and <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda). Whilst the CMP identifies these as potentially original or early 20th century plantings, the grading of significance is not clear but is likely to be moderate. Whilst their removal will have some impact, it will also assist to the mitigate issues of damp to the northern façade where the land is built up against the building. The proposal also includes the removal of one significant tree to Science Road (tree #230 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)) which has been subject to a separate arboricultural assessment. Whilst this tree has been recommended for retention (subject to the arborist report) and has landscape heritage significance (according to the Grounds CMP rather than the RD Watt CMP) the removal is required in conjunction with the provision of access to the proposed FASS building and is able to be somewhat mitigated through the provision of new site landscaping to retain the overall character of Science Road.
<u>Adaptation of Exteriors of Buildings</u> Policy 26: Adaptation of the exteriors of the buildings in accordance with the following table and Figure 6. 2 is appropriate: <u>Code 1 and 2</u> • Retain and conserve fabric as Policies 5 & 6 • Fabric identified in Policy 7 may be altered or removed. • Restoration and construction as per Policy 13 desirable. • Very minor adaptation to accommodate new uses appropriate. • Surfaces should not be covered or concealed to view from a distance. • On roof, small skylights and vents appropriate. • No new finishes should be applied.	Policy 26). External works include the removal of the redundant services and refurbishment of services which will improve the significant character of the façade. The proposal also includes provision of a new door in the northern façade bay. This area is graded as '2' in figure 6.2 (of the CMP) and therefore only code 1 and 2 provisions are addressed herein. The door is proposed in conjunction with provision of a new reception/ registration area within room 109 and provides a second principal entry from within the FASS courtyard. It is proposed to convert an extant window for the new door. Discreet new openings and features made for functional reasons are noted as appropriate on sections graded 3 or 4. Whilst the CMP allows for <i>very minor adaptation to accommodate new uses</i>, in areas graded as 1 or 2, the proposed door is not considered to be minor. Detailed design of the proposed door opening is to be provided. At minimum the design should mitigate impacts by retaining stone quoins and reveals, the stone cross bar and the upper section of the windows. It is acknowledged that this will require the loss of the stone sill and lower section of the window and will impact on the symmetry of the façade bay and therefore detailed design illustrating details and finishes of the reveals should be provided for approval by the Heritage

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
	Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect prior to the construction certificate. Details of the proposed door should also be provided for approval by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect. The upper fixed window should also be restored to match the steel pivot window. It is critical that the design is well resolved to mitigate further impacts.
<u>Adaptation of Interiors of Buildings</u> Policy 27: Adaptation of interior spaces and features of the buildings in accordance with the following table and Figures 4. 1 and 4. 2 is appropriate. Code 1 • Preserve and maintain pre-1920 fabric as per Policy for Treatment of the Fabric (Policies 5 & 6). • Non-original fabric may be removed to restore/reconstruct earlier configurations consistent with the Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Restoration/reconstruction desirable as per Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Replacement of finishes (other than paint) not appropriate. • New openings in internal walls, ceilings and floors not appropriate. • New partitions not appropriate. Code 2 • Preserve and maintain pre-1920 fabric as per Policy for Treatment of the Fabric (Policies 5 & 6). • Non-original fabric may be removed to restore/reconstruct earlier configurations consistent with the Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Restoration/reconstruction desirable as per Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Replacement of finishes (other than paint) is not appropriate. • Minor added finishes and fittings appropriate. • New door openings in internal walls and stair openings in ceilings and floors appropriate. • New partitions not appropriate.	Policy 27) Reference should be made to figure 11 of this report (figures 4.1 and 4.2 of the CMP). Code 1) Areas graded as one include the main stair hall which is retained in the subject proposal, and the ground floor lecture theatre 109. The lecture theatre is proposed to be converted for use as a registration/ reception area, with works including the removal of the tiered seating, enlargement of the entry and removal of door joinery and northern façade modifications addressed above (policy 26). It is proposed to interpret the tiered seating in the flooring of the new reception area and original timber flooring may be reused (subject to confirmation that the flooring is original). It is noted that the extant seating and blackboards are not original and are able to be removed with no heritage impact. It is considered appropriate to reuse the room subject to interpretation of the original function. The proposed demolition of the internal doors and enlargement of the opening from the main hall is not consistent with the CMP which notes that the new openings are not appropriate, however the original configuration remains able to be interpreted and doors are able to be salvaged and reused to further mitigate impacts. Code 2). Areas graded as two generally refer to former lecturer's rooms, library and laboratory spaces on the ground and first floors and some individual spaces on the upper floors. The CMP allows for new door openings in internal walls and stair openings in ceilings and floors appropriate and the proposed works are generally consistent with this. The proposed lift affects spaces nominated as being moderate (2) significance however provides for the interpretation of the original configuration and layout and is necessary for the provision of equitable access. The proposal also includes the partial demolition of some internal walling however provides for the interpretation of the original form. The CMP notes that the further partitioning of areas denoted as moderate (2) is not appropriate and the proposal does include the partitioning of the former Botanical laboratory on level 1 however this is supported as this is able to be reversed and is able to be designed in a manner that enables interpretation of the single space, e.g. through provision of glazed lightweight partitions. Conversely, the proposal also reinstates two extant partitioned areas to their original configuration which further mitigates impacts and improves the heritage character of the interiors.

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
Code 3 • Preserve and maintain pre-1920 fabric as per Policy for Treatment of the Fabric (Policies 5 & 6). • Non-original fabric may be removed to restore/reconstruct earlier configurations consistent with the Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Restoration/reconstruction desirable as per Interpretation Policy (Policy 13). • Replacement of finishes (other than paint) not appropriate • New reversible fitments appropriate • Sympathetic alterations and additions appropriate • Openings in internal walls and voids in ceilings and floors appropriate • New reversible partitions appropriate • Covering of finishes by reversible construction appropriate.	Code 3) The majority of the remaining fabric is graded 3 or little significance. In particular this refers to utility areas and areas that have been previously modified. Generally there is more capacity for modifications in these areas and the proposal includes some internal modifications to rooms and room layouts to provide for new lecture theatres, meetings rooms etc, which are generally sympathetic to the heritage significance of the interior.
<u>Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons</u> Policy 28: Adaptation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is appropriate, provided alteration of significant fabric is minimised.	Policy 28) Complies – refer to policy 19 above.
Policy 29: Replacement of existing services is appropriate, provided that work is planned and carried out to minimise damage to significant fabric 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 29) Complies – refer to policy 19 above and 30 below.
Policy 30: 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 significant fabric and is removable without further damage to significant fabric	Policy 30) It is proposed to install new ceilings in the hall to provide for new services within the ceiling space and with the original ceilings retained above. This extant ceiling is not aesthetically distinctive. The new ceilings are required to obscure the services in conjunction with fire compliance and this is preferred to the alternative solution which requires enclosure of the central open stair. Provision of services should be subject to further heritage advice.

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
the work is planned and carried out with regard to the underground archaeology of the place.	
Policy 31: Alteration of significant fabric 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 significant fabric and provide for removal of alterations without further damage to retained fabric.	Policy 31) Complies – refer policy 30 above.
Policy 33: Alteration of the significant fabric 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 significant fabric and provide for removal of alterations without further damage to retained fabric.	Policy 33) As detailed above, it is proposed to construct a lift accessing all floors of the building to facilitate equitable access. The lift will require modification to some areas of moderate and little significance however must be located to enable access to all floors and the split level configuration therefore necessitates location in proximity to the central stair core. Provision of an external lift would require a greater intervention to the significant building facades.
<u>Additions to RD Watt Building</u> Policy 34: Additions in a linear form to the east and west of the RD Watt Building are appropriate, provided the additions are designed and executed in a manner sympathetic to the design of the rest of the RD Watt Building, and provided the addition utilises external finishes of similar nature with traditional type door and window proportions. Vertical extensions of the walls is not appropriate.	Policy 34) No extension is proposed to RD Watt, only provision of an awning linking the rear with the proposed FASS building to the north of the building.
<u>Intervention in Setting and Associated Places</u> Policy 38: Works within the setting of the place and within the Science Road precinct of the University should be controlled to minimise visual intrusion.	Policy 38) The proposal retains the principal façade and form of the building and whilst there are some amendments to site landscaping between the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings, the proposal generally retains the extant presentation of the building to Science Road. The proposed FASS building to the rear is set back from the RD Watt building and wraps around the site, following both the alignment of the adjoining Heydon Laurence building and the proposed Life sciences complex to the west. The proposed FASS building is sympathetic in its setbacks, scale, massing and materiality and allows RD Watt to retain its prominence in views from Science Road. It presents a strong contemporary façade to Parramatta road and whilst this obscures views to the rear of the RD Watt building from Parramatta Road, this is not its primary vista and the FASS site was previously developed with the multistorey McMillan glasshouses building (demolished only a few years ago).
<u>Procedures</u>	

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
Policy 39: Burra Charter. The place should be treated as of high cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place should be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (see Appendix 1).	Policy 39) The proposal is generally consistent with this, with proposed alterations generally seeking to mediate between providing for the ongoing and equitable use of the building, whilst retaining the sites identified significant values.
Policy 40: Management. The place should be managed in a way which permits the maximum number of these policies to be followed.	Policy 40) Complies, refer to policy 39 above.
Policy 42: Professional Conservation Team. Personnel skilled 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 42) A separate conservation schedule is to be submitted with the application for works with high priority actions to be undertaken as part of the subject works.
Policy 46: 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.	Policy 46) A separate archival recording is to be submitted with the application for works

5.3.2 THE GROUNDS CMP POLICY ASSESSMENT

The subject proposal is assessed below in accordance with relevant CMP policy.

TABLE 8 – CMP POLICY ASSESSMENT

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
<u>Fabric to be conserved</u> Policy 12: The following fabric should be retained and conserved: - All fabric identified as being of exceptional, high and moderate significance 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.	Policy 12). The RD Watt building is identified as being of high significance in the Grounds CMP, and is retained and conserved in the subject proposal, albeit modified. The Grounds CMP also defines significance for relevant landscape elements within and in the vicinity of the site as follows: - Science Road is noted as being of Exceptional significance (denoted as yellow in the below mapping - refer Figure 13) - The landscape area to the north and northwest of RD Watt as being intrusive (denoted by the blue area in the below mapping - refer Figure 13) As addressed in section 5.3.1 above, the proposal includes the removal of one significant tree to Science Road (tree #230 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)) which has been subject to a separate arboricultural assessment. Whilst this tree has been recommended for retention (subject to the arborist report) and has landscape heritage significance the removal is required in conjunction with the provision of access to the proposed FASS building and is able to be somewhat mitigated through the provision of new site landscaping to retain the overall character of Science Road. The proposal also includes removal of trees #235 and #236,

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
	identified as <i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> (Frangipani) and <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda) and other trees to the northeast of the RD Watt building. Whilst the CMP identifies these as significant and their removal will have some impact, it will also assist to mitigate issues of damp to the northern façade where the land is built up against the building. Impacts are able to be mitigated through provision of new landscaping and tree plantings to retain the landscaped setting. Significant views and vistas as identified in the CMP are retained and conserved – only the axial vista east and west along Science Road is relevant to the subject proposal. The character of this is largely unchanged by the subject works.
<u>Changes to fabric</u> Policy 13) The following fabric should be retained and conserved with the qualification indicated: - All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Exceptional' - Except where alteration or removal is brought about by extraordinary or major 'historic' events, or essential 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' - Except where alteration or removal is essential for continuing historical use as a University, essential for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed. - All fabric graded 'Intrusive' - Alteration or removal is acceptable where it is wanted for the viable use of the place as a University, wanted for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.	Policy 13) Refer policy 12 discussion above. The Grounds CMP identifies the tree avenue along Science Road and also those plantings to the northeast of the RD Watt building as being of exceptional significance. As many of these trees should be retained as possible. The RD Watt building is identified as being of high significance in the Grounds CMP, and is retained and conserved in the subject proposal, albeit modified. Refer to section 5.3.1 above. The sandstone pillar entries and gateways associated with landscape settings (i.e. the gates and fencing at the Ross Street entry) are also identified as significant. These are retained unaltered in the subject proposal. The predominantly hardstand area to the northwest of the RD Watt building is noted as being intrusive. This area partly comprises the FASS site. Additional soft landscaping is proposed to enhance the landscaped character and setting.
<u>Fabric that Should be Removed</u> Policy 15: Items identified in the GCMP as being Intrusive should, when the circumstances permit, be removed or made sympathetic.	Policy 15) complies – refer to policy 13 above.
<u>Views</u> Policy 18: Significant views to and from the expanded curtilage and internal views within the University grounds (as shown in Figures 6.1 of the CMP) should be retained	Policy 18) Significant vistas are defined in section 4.4 above. Within the Grounds CMP only the axial vista east and west along Science Road is relevant to the subject proposal. The character of this is largely unchanged by the subject works; the historic character remains, as does the avenue of plantings, albeit with some

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
and if possible enhanced.	modifications.
<u>Restoration/Reconstruction Works</u> Policy 20: As opportunities arise selected components of the place could be restored/reconstructed to the date/configuration indicated subject to the qualifications indicated: Science Road, Western Avenue, Fisher Road and Manning Road - Adjust landscape to show significant buildings to their best advantage and to enhance internal view lines.	Policy 20) There is an opportunity to thin out soft landscaping (later non-significant plantings) to enhance views from Science Road to the RD Watt building. This should not impact on significant tree plantings.
<u>Historical Uses and Land Use that should be Continued</u> Policy 23: When planning new buildings in an established precinct of historic continuing use the traditional use of the precinct should be taken into account.	Policy 23) This precinct has been used primarily for the Agricultural and science faculties, however these functions have largely been relocated and the proposed building is for use as the new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences building. The proposal does however further the primary educational functions of the campus.
<u>Appropriate intervention</u> Policy 27: Work to significant fabric identified to be conserved should be limited to: - 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.	Policy 27) refer above for discussion of significant landscaping. The proposed works retain the significant RD Watt building.
<u>Adaptation of landform</u> Policy 30: Changes to the place should be made in such a way that the original topography of the place remains evident. Regrading of the ground plane should be avoided unless absolutely essential.	Policy 30) The proposed FASS building is 5-6 storeys and follows the slope of the site, which rises and lowers to accommodate the changes in level across the site. On the Parramatta Road frontage the base of the building is recessed to allow the main mass of the building to float above the established hedge and to avoid certain services easements. This also creates a setting for the retained significant fencing.
<u>New development</u> Policy 31: Development of new buildings and other features at the place (adaptation of parts of the landscape and vegetation) should be made taking into	Policy 31) The subject proposal retains the significant RD Watt building (albeit modified) and site fencing. Removal of the extant site buildings was subject to a

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
account the significance rankings in Section 4 and Policy 13.	previous REF and is not assessed herein. The proposed FASS building responds to its context within the broader cultural landscape of the university and heritage items in the vicinity. The proposed building form mediates between the alignments of the Heydon-Laurence and future Life Sciences buildings and stands apart from the adjoining RD Watt building to the south incorporating a considerable setback. The FASS building is sympathetic in its scale; whilst it is 5-6 storeys, it sits into the slope of the site and is comparable in height to the RD Watt building. The setback, materiality and proposed site landscaping ensures that the RD Watt and nearby Heydon Laurence buildings retain their prominence in views from Science Road and further that the general historic character and significance of Science Road, is retained. The significant Science Road axes refers to the planned axis formed in the early 1900s under Vernon's master plan, with the visual axis 'bookended' by the J.D Stewart Building (B01) to the west and the War Memorial Gallery (A14) to the east. The overall historic character of the road is not diminished by the introduction of contemporary overlay, particularly with consideration for the setback and primary presentation to Parramatta Road. The proposed FASS building is substantially distanced from and is considered to have no impact on the JD Stewart building which is located to the southwest of the site on the western side of the Ross Street entry. With regard to views from Parramatta Road, the current site is somewhat utilitarian in character and presents an opportunity to improve the presentation to Parramatta road. Whilst the new development will obscure views to the rear of the RD Watt, the site has been previously developed and this is not a primary vista.
<u>Adaptation of exteriors of buildings</u> Policy 32: The adaptation of the exterior of an individual building or other component of heritage significance should be guided by the conservation management plan prepared for that building or component. 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 31.	Policy 32) Section 5.3.1 above addresses the relevant policy of the RD Watt Building CMP. Refer also to discussion of policy 31 above. Refer to policy 12 and 13 above.
<u>Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons</u> Policy 34: 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	Policy 34) This is addressed in section 5.3.1 above in relation to the RD Watt building.

PROVISION	DISCUSSION
self-effacing.	
Policy 36: Alteration of fabric identified to be conserved in order to: ▪ comply with the spirit of fire safety; ▪ remove hazardous material; ▪ facilitate disability access; and / or ▪ improve safety and security is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative strategies and designs in order to minimise impacts. Alterations should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to significant fabric and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.	Policy 36) This is addressed in section 5.3.1 above in relation to the RD Watt building.
<u>Intervention in Setting and Expanded Curtilage</u> Policy 47: Works and activities within the University grounds and the expanded curtilage, 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.	Policy 47) The proposed FASS building is located behind the R.D. Watt building and adjacent to the Heydon-Laurence building on the Parramatta Road frontage, and accessed via Science Road to the south. The proposed building is 5-6 storeys and subtly shifts from the alignment of the Heydon-Laurence building to the alignment of the future Stage 2 Life Sciences Building on the western side, effectively bending around the adjacent R.D. Watt. To the north the two alignments of the building are reconciled as two planes creating a strong presence on Parramatta Road, with the base of the building recessed to avoid services easements and enable retention of the extant landscaping. The mediation between the respective building alignments, recessed base and setback upper floor, collectively assist to articulate the façade and reduce the massing and length of the building. The materiality is contemporary, constructed of a glass skin curtain wall with bronze anodised framing and sitting over a stone plinth, which rises and lowers to accommodate the changes in level across the site. The building will form part of a high quality contemporary design overlay within the campus, however does not compromise the interpretation of the significance of the university as the first and oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850 and as a vestige of the colonial era (1792–1855) associated with Grose Farm, the orphan school and convict stockade. The university must be able to continue to grow and develop to maintain its relevance as a world class educational facility and this specific site presents an opportunity for sophisticated contemporary development.

5.4 HERITAGE OFFICE GUIDELINES

The proposed works are addressed in relation to relevant questions posed in the Heritage Office's 'Statement of Heritage Impact' guidelines

TABLE 9 – RELEVANT QUESTIONS

QUESTION	DISCUSSION
The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:	Overall the proposal is considered sympathetic to the heritage context of the university and the RD Watt building for the following reasons. In relation to the RD Watt building: - Proposed works are largely internal, with no additions and no change to the principal form of the building or the principal southern façade. Works to the northern façade include the removal of redundant services (drenchers) and repairs which will enhance the character of the façade. - The proposed awning which connects the northern façade of the RD Watt building to the new FASS building is modestly scaled and will not interrupt views of the façade. The method of attachment to the RD Watt building should be subject to further detailed development and should be designed to have minimal intervention and to be largely reversible. The proposed new entry to the building is addressed in question 2 below. - The proposal retains the significant central stair, hall and split level interior configuration. - The proposed works are generally minor and provide for the refurbishment of the building and ongoing use to a contemporary standard, whilst interpreting the original layout and configuration of spaces. - The proposed lift provides for equitable access and is required to be located centrally to access all floors of the split level interior. The location generally impacts on areas of little to moderate significance and does not impact on distinctive interior features. - The proposal reinstates the single volume space of the former museum and one of the botanical laboratories. Whilst partitioning of another former lab is proposed, this is able to be reversible and detailed in such a way that the original configuration remains able to be interpreted (e.g. incorporating partially glazed partitions). In relation to the FASS building: - The proposed building is considered sympathetic in its form, siting, scale and materiality and enables the heritage items in the vicinity (namely the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings) to retain their prominence in views from Science Road. - The proposed development will not detract

QUESTION	DISCUSSION
	from the significant historic character of Science Road or impact on the significant east west vista, owing to its substantial setback and siting on the Parramatta Road frontage. ▪ The proposal forms part of a high quality contemporary design overlay and will not impact on the interpretation of the cultural landscape of the university and it's identified significance as the first and oldest university in Australia or its significant historic and distinctive aesthetic character which is defined by its signature gothic 19th century buildings.
The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:	The proposal includes removal of significant tree plantings as identified below in 'Tree removal or replacement'. The proposal includes works to the northern façade of the RD watt building to provide for a second main entry, in conjunction with the FASS building and linear courtyard. The door is proposed in conjunction with provision of a new reception/ registration area within room 109 and provides a second principal entry from within the FASS courtyard. It is proposed to convert an extant window for the new door. It is critical that the detailed design of the opening seeks to minimise impacts by retaining stone quoins and reveals, the stone cross bar and the upper section of the windows. It is acknowledged that this will require the loss of the stone sill and lower section of the window and will impact on the symmetry of the façade bay. Detailed design of the proposed door opening is to be provided and approved by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect prior to the construction certificate. This should include details of the finishes of the reveals and the proposed door. The upper fixed window should also be restored to match the steel pivot window to further mitigate impacts. It is acknowledged that the façade is a secondary façade (being the rear) and the works are proposed in response to the new FASS entry. The CMP also notes a preference that the use of room 109 as a lecture room be retained. This however is able to be mitigated by proposed interpretation.
The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:	Whilst there are alternatives for a new opening on the northern façade which would arguably have a lesser impact on the fabric, relocation would have major implications for the design of the FASS building and connecting courtyards and access etc.
Partial Demolition Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function? Are important features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)? Is the resolution to partially demolish sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item? If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?	Within the RD Watt building the proposal includes partial demolition of internal walls and some door openings to create enlarged meeting rooms and workspaces and in conjunction with the provision of the lift and associated lift lobbies. Whilst this does affect original fabric, the extent of demolition is modest and the original layout and configuration should remain able to be interpreted through retention of nibs and bulkheads where possible. The proposed lift is the most significant intervention however will not compromise the significant character or fabric of the building. It is proposed to be located in the central hall area and will require partial demolition of original structure however the fabric and finishes in these

QUESTION	DISCUSSION
	areas (e.g. ceilings and cornices) are not distinctive. The CMP grades these areas as being of little to moderate significance. The proposed lift is required for equitable access and will not compromise the significant historic character of the building. The proposal also includes partial demolition for a new entry on the northern façade as assessed in question 2 above.
New development adjacent to a heritage item How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects? How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised? Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item? How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance? Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected? Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)? Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised? Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?	The FASS site is in proximity to locally listed heritage items as listed under the SLEP 2012 including the R.D Watt building (Item No. 174), the 'Heydon Laurence Building' (Item No. 175); and 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates' (Item No. 172). The above noted buildings, Ovals 1 and 2 and the general campus are also listed on the University's Section 170 Register. Vicinity controls have been assessed above in the LEP provisions (section 5.2) and it is considered that the proposed works will not impact on the identified significance of the items in the vicinity, or their collective value to the Science Road precinct and the broader cultural landscape of the university. The proposed building sets apart from the RD Watt building, with only a minor connection posed by the awning/ covered walkway between the sites. The new linear courtyard between the sites contributes to providing a setting/ curtilage for the heritage item although the primary significance of the visual setting for RD Watt is vested in its Science Road frontage which is retained in the subject proposal. The new building will be visible behind the heritage item, however the siting to the rear and fronting Parramatta Road ensures that the new development will not dominate in internal views from Science Road. The proposed development retains the landscaped frontage to Parramatta Road, with the lower floors recessed to retain the extant established hedge.
New services(e.g. air conditioning, plumbing) How has the impact of the new services on the heritage significance of the item been minimised? Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work? Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground and under floor) affected by the proposed new services?	Refer to policy discussion in section 5.3.1 above.
Fire upgrading How has the impact of the upgrading on the heritage significance of the item been minimised?	Refer to policy discussion in section 5.3.1 above.

QUESTION	DISCUSSION
Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work? Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been sought? Has their advice been implemented? Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground or under floor) affected by the proposed new services? Has the advice of a fire consultant been sought to look for options that would have less impact on the heritage item? Will this advice be implemented? How?	
New landscape works (including car parking and fences) How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised? Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated? Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented? Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered? How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?	The proposed FASS building is accessed via Science Road to the south and the proposal includes soft landscaping between the Heydon Laurence and RD Watt buildings and to the west of the RD Watt building in conjunction with the new development. The proposed works are minor and include provision of new pathways and plantings. The extant gardens in front of the RD Watt building (although not original) are retained. Archaeological impacts have been separately assessed.
Tree removal or replacement Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape? Why is the tree being removed? Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained? Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?	The proposal includes alterations to site landscaping including the removal of identified significant tree plantings including one significant tree to Science Road (tree #230 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)) and removal of trees #235 and #236, identified as <i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> (Frangipani) and <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda) and other trees to the northeast of the RD Watt building. A separate Preliminary Tree Assessment Report undertaken by TreeIQ noted that these trees were in good health and structural condition. Tree 230 was accorded a high landscape significance and retention value whilst trees 235 and 236 were of fair to good condition and had a moderate level of significance. All are accorded a high level of significance in the Grounds CMP and recommended for retention. The removal is proposed to facilitate access to the proposed FASS building from Science Road and the new construction. Their loss is able to be somewhat mitigated through provision of replacement plantings of similar species to retain the landscaped character.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

The proposed works have been assessed against the relevant provisions of the LEP and the specific policy set out in the respective RD Watt and University Grounds Conservation Management Plans.

The proposed FASS building provides for the ongoing development of the campus, whilst responding to its significant context within the broader cultural landscape of the University, which incorporates the significant Science Road precinct and significant items in the vicinity including the Heydon Laurence and J D Stewart buildings, significant landscape features such as the Ross Street entrance gate and Parramatta road fencing, as well as significant landscape plantings. The proposal forms part of a high quality contemporary design overlay and will not impact on the interpretation of the cultural landscape of the university and its identified significance as the first and oldest university in Australia or its significant historic and distinctive aesthetic character which is defined by its signature gothic 19th century buildings and complemented by the significant early 20th century building overlay.

The proposed building is considered sympathetic in its form, siting, scale and materiality and enables the heritage items in the vicinity (namely the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings) to retain their prominence in views from Science Road.

The proposal retains the heritage listed RD Watt Building, with the proposed works generally involving the refurbishment and minor partial demolition of interiors to facilitate access and enhance amenity, whilst retaining the identified significance of the building. There are no significant additions and no change to the principal form of the building or the principal southern façade. The proposal also retains the significant central open stair and split level internal configuration.

The proposal is generally supported subject to the following recommendations:

- The method of attachment and drainage for the proposed awning connecting the FASS and RD Watt buildings should be subject to further detailed development and heritage advice and should be designed to be largely reversible (i.e. should be able to be removed with minimal intervention and requiring minimal repair to building fabric). The proposed awning should fix into mortar joints or brickwork, and should not fix to stone.
- The proposed entry to the northern façade affects a significant façade and it is critical that the design of the proposed door is well resolved to mitigate potential impacts. Details of the northern façade entry should be provided and approved by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect prior to the Construction Certificate. At minimum, the proposed opening must retain the width of the present opening and must retain the extant dressed quoins/ window frames and upper window sections including the stone cross bar. It is acknowledged that this will require the loss of the stone sill and lower section of the window and will impact on the symmetry of the façade bay and therefore detailed design illustrating details and finishes of the reveals should be provided and approved by the Heritage Consultant or CIS Heritage Architect. Details of the proposed door should also be provided for approval. The upper fixed window should also be restored to match the steel pivot window.
- The proposal discontinues the significant lecture room function of ground floor room 109 which is inconsistent with the CMP. Whilst this is considered reasonable and is supported, interpretation of the former lecture theatre should be required to mitigate impacts. Detailed design should be subject to heritage advice and should be undertaken in accordance with the submitted interpretation strategy.
- Where partitioning of former laboratory spaces is proposed, this should be able to be reversible (i.e. the original configuration of the space should be able to be retrieved with minimal intervention or restoration and no damage to fabric) and should be detailed in such a way that the original configuration remains able to be understood.
- Any significant timber doors to be removed should be salvaged and reused where possible elsewhere in the RD Watt Building.
- The proposal should incorporate any priority conservation works as determined in the separate submitted conservation schedule.
- Proposed landscaping works should maximise retention of identified significant tree plantings and where removal is required, should be mitigated by replacement landscaping, of like or otherwise appropriate species. Detailed landscape plans should be provided. Landscaping works should include works to improve identified significant vistas to the main RD Watt façade from Science Road.

7 Bibliography and References

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[Note: Some government departments have changed their names over time and the above publications state the name at the time of publication.]

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