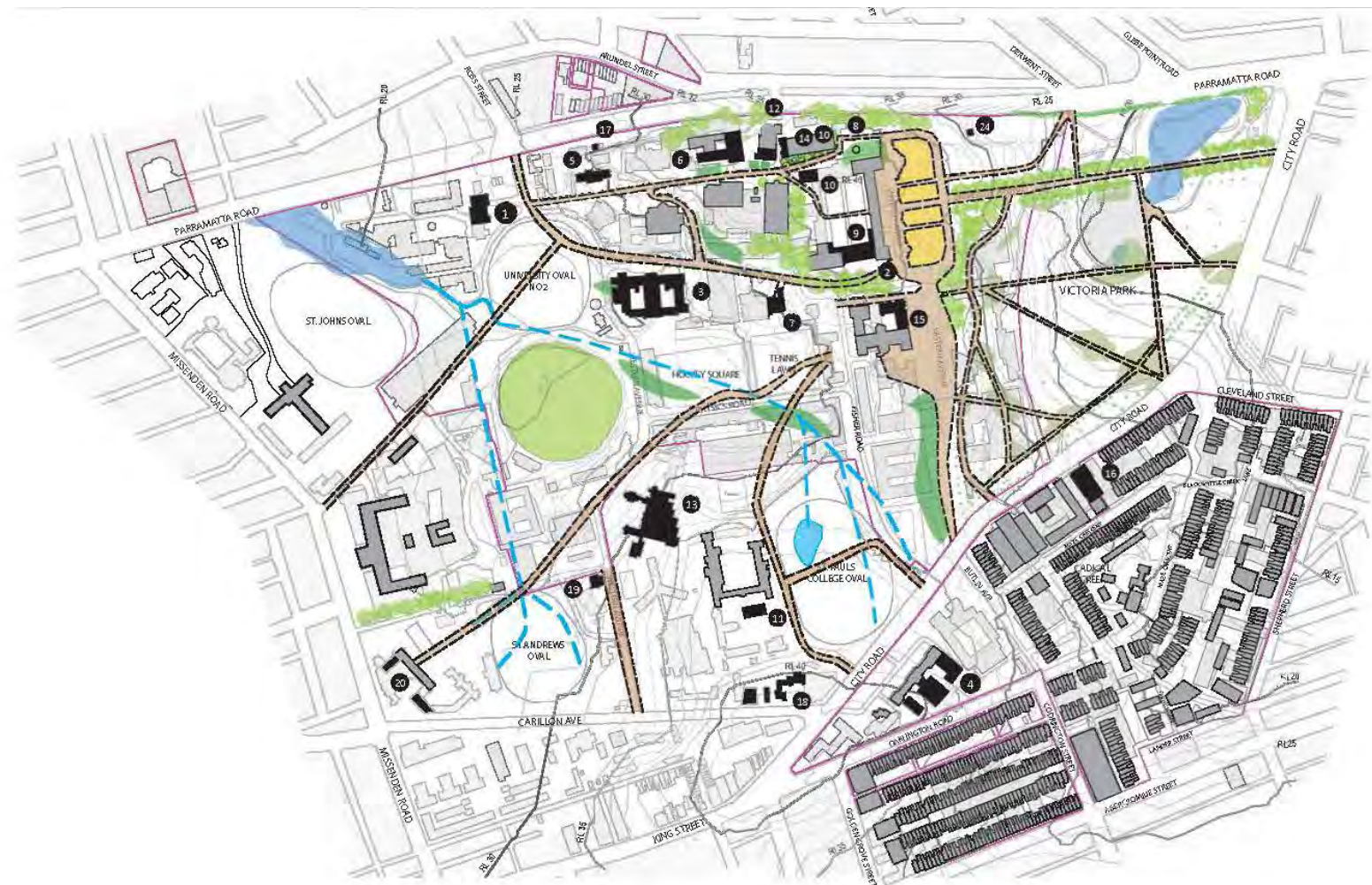




Building Development

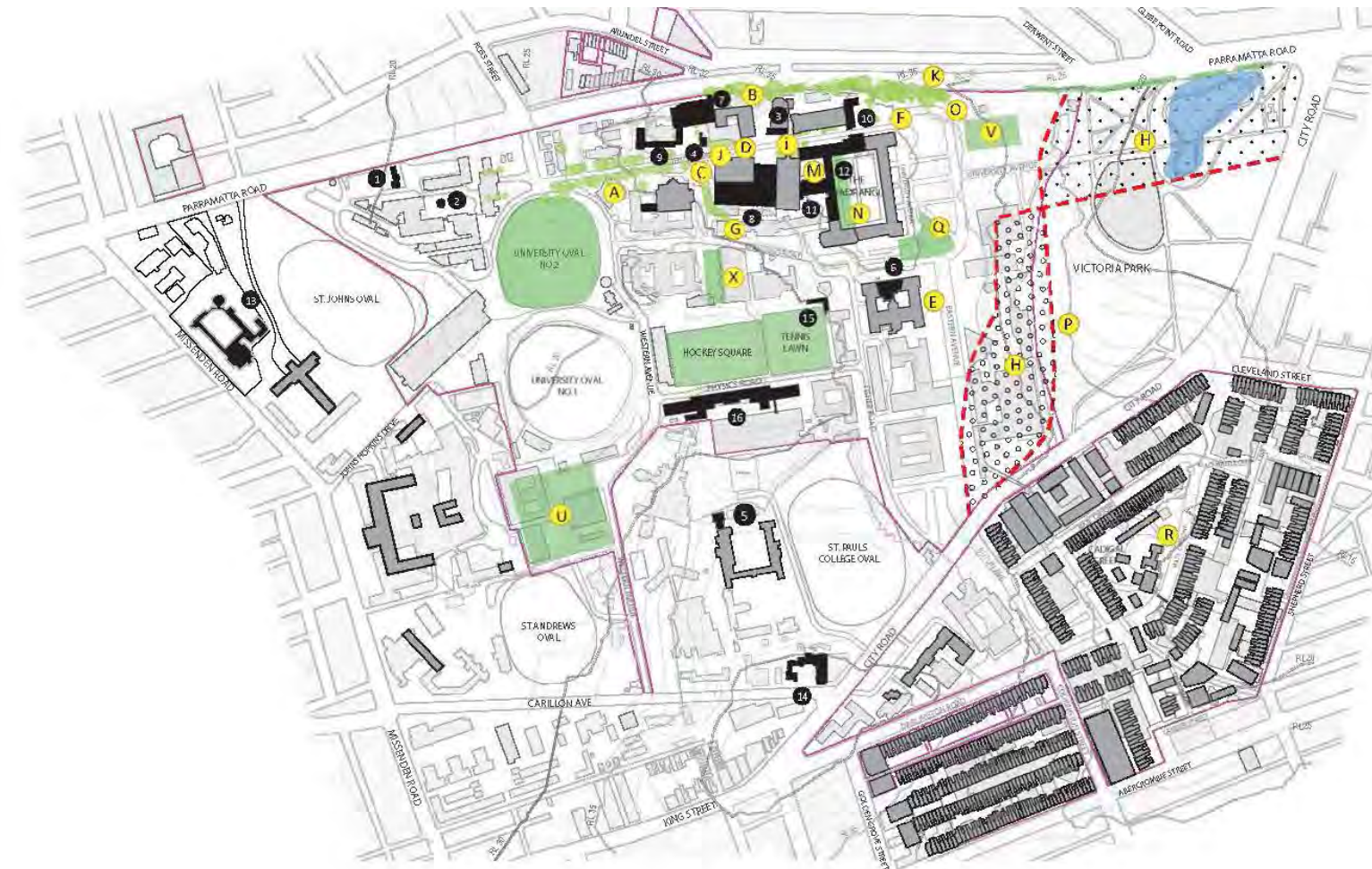
- 1 1910 - JD Stewart Building (Veterinary Sciences)
- 2 1911-21 - South Range of Quadrangle
- 3 1912-21 - Old Teachers College Building
- 4 1912 - NSW Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind - additions
- 5 1912-16 - RD Watt Building
- 6 1910-20 - Holme Building
- 7 1914 - Manning House
- 8 1914 - Botany Department moves into Macleay Building temporarily
- 9 1915 - Cloister to Quadrangle
- 10 1915 - Macleay Building - additions and amendments - lecture theatre/partitions
- 11 1915 - St Paul's College - Timber Chapel 1915-46
- 12 1915-18 - Old Geology Building - additions and arched span over Gosper Lane
- 13 1917-22 - Wesley College
- 14 1918 - Botany Department moves into Macleay Building permanently
- 15 1911-13 Anderson Stuart
- 16 c1910 - St. Michaels College
- 17 c1918 Substation
- 18 Moore College

- 19 St. Andrews College - Males Home
- 20 St. Andrews College
- 21 Tennis Pavilion

THE PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY- ARTS & CRAFT'S 1910 - 1918



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014
www.usyd.edu.au/facilities/



Building Development

- 1 1919-23 - Veterinary Sciences , Caretaker's cottage
- 2 1920 - Round House
- 3 1920 - Old Geology Building
- 4 1920 - Science Road Cottage
- 5 1921 - St Paul's College
- 6 1922 - Anderson Stuart Building
- 7 1922-24 - Refectory
- 8 1923-24 - Remodelled Chemistry and Physical Laboratory (Wilkinson)
- 9 1923 - Heydon-Laurence Building Laboratory (Wilkinson)
- 10 1923-24 - Botany Wing to Macleay Bldg
- 11 1924 - Western & Northern Ranges
- 12 1924-25 - Final stage of Cloisters
- 13 1926,1928 - Sancta Sophia College
- 14 1927-28 - Moore College
- 15 1925 - Tennis Pavillion
- 16 1925 - Physics Building

Landscape Development

- A c1920s Oaks, pines, gums, figs, cypresses, cedars, poplars and Celtis trees planted by Professors' G.R. Holme & E.G. Waterhouse
- B c1920 Trees to Pleasance by Professor Holme; palms, pine
- C c1920s Union embankment thickly planted.
- D c1920s Union Steps tiered beds: Chir Pine, Brush Box, Moreton Bay Fig, Coral Tree, Pepper corn Tree
- E 1921 Palms to Anderson Stuart courtyard
- F c1922 Chinese Elm to Science Road
- G 1923 Formation of Graffiti Tunnel
- H 1924 Land swap with Victoria Park
- I c1924 Oleanders to Old Bank Building
- J c1925 Mephistopheles Fountain
- K 1925 Parramatta Road, widened, major loss of fig trees
- L 1926 Mature trees (local species?) behind Darlington Town Hall - sandstone & metal palisade fence, entry posts to hall.
- M 1928 Vice-Chancellor's Courtyard by Wilkinson/E.G. Waterhouse - Prince of Wales plaque (later Edward V111)
- N 1928 Lawn & paving to Quadrangle Wilkinson/ E.G. Waterhouse
- O 1928 Moreton Bay Fig in planting belt of mature trees
- P 1928 Tree and shrub planting along border of Victoria Park
- Q 1928 Mature Brush Box and conifer south of Main Tower.
- R 1929 Granite drinking fountain and memorial
- S 1925 Lawn tennis courts
- T 1927 Oval No2
- U c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts
- V c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts
- X c1920s Lawn Tennis Courts

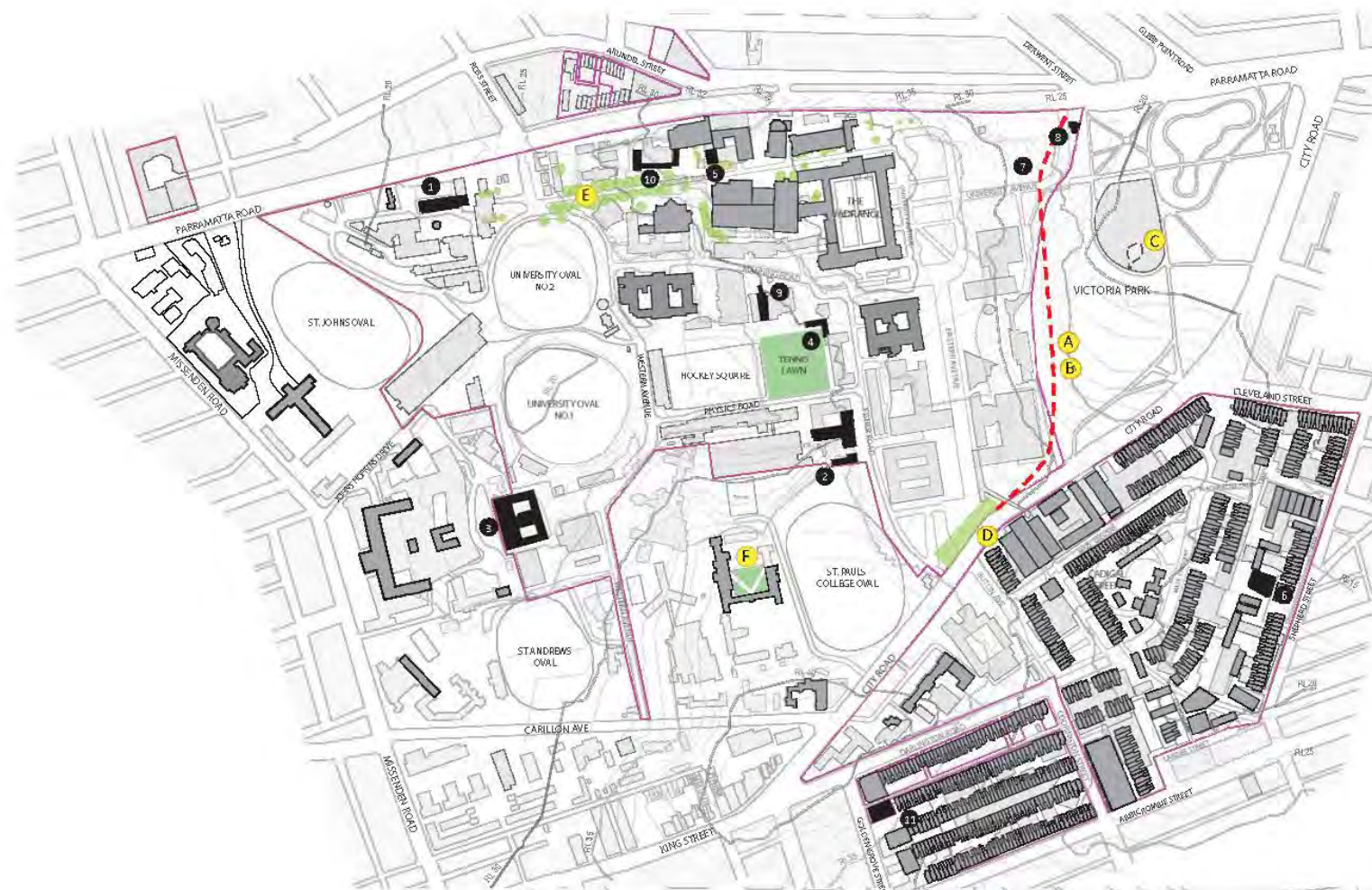
- KEY**
- Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
 - Buildings of this decade.
 - Buildings of past decade.
 - Existing USYD Boundary.
 - Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
 - Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
 - Paddock.
 - Lawn.
 - The University grant
 - Land swap from university to council
 - Land swap from council to university

THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY- WILKINSON POST WAR EXPANSION

1919- 1929



www.sydneysidney.com.au



Building Development

- 1 1930 - MacMasters Building
- 2 1930 - Edward Ford Building
- 3 1930-33 - Blackburn Building
- 4 1931-32 - Tennis Pavilion
- 5 1934 - Holme Building
- 6 c1935-40 - Rose Street Building
- 7 1939 - Realignment of The Main Vehicular Entrance
- 8 1939 - Baxter's Lodge
- 9 1939-40 - Manning House
- 10 1939 - Heydon-Laurence Building
- 11 1935 - IXL Garage

Landscape Development

- A 1932 Victoria Park land swap finalized
- B 1933 Boundary fence between Victoria Park and university constructed - regrading of adjacent ground in Victoria Park
- C 1937 Small pool filled in, Victoria Park
- D 1939 Messenger's Gate Lodge piers relocated to Eastern Avenue - near City Road?
- E c1930 Science Road paving and tree planting
- F 1931 St. Pauls Quadangle, paths & lawn

KEY

Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.	Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
Buildings of this decade.	Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
Buildings of past decade.	Paddock.
Existing USYD Boundary.	Lawn.
	The University grant.

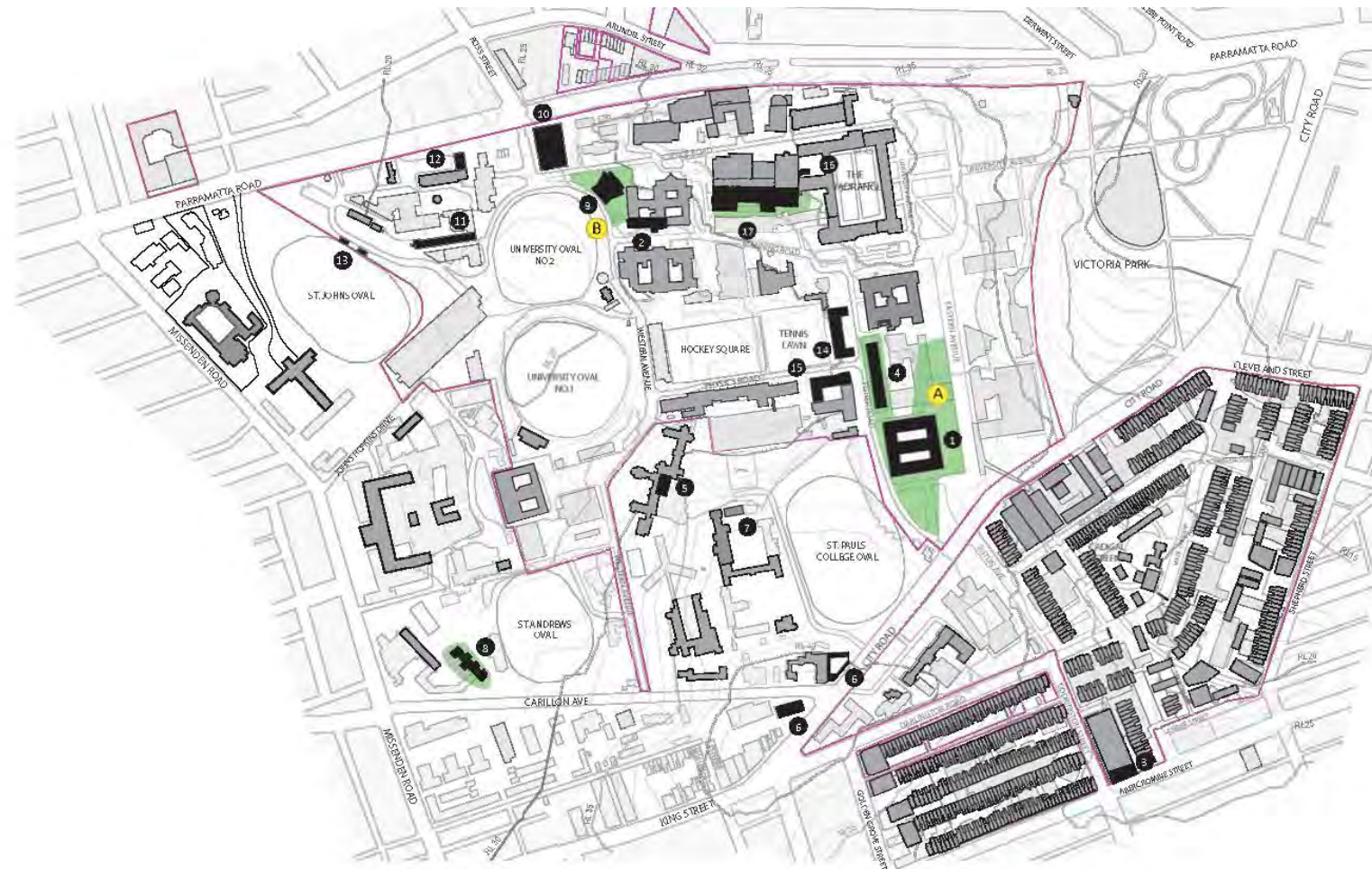
THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY- WILKINSON
1930- 1939

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

SCALE: 1:5000
 April 2014

N



Building Development

- 1 1939-44 - Madsen Building
- 2 1940 - John Woolley Building
- 3 c1940s Services Building
- 4 c1945 - Transient Building
- 5 c1943 - Wesley College
- 6 1947-48 - Moore College
- 7 1948 - St Paul's College - Denison Wing
- 8 1949-53 - St Andrews College
- 9 1946 Wallace Lecture Theatre
- 10 1940s Ross Street Building (Demolished)
- 11 1946 McMaster Annexe
- 12 1946 McMaster Addition
- 13 c1940s Vet Science Sheds
- 14 c1940s R.C. Mills Building (Economics)
- 15 c1940s Edward Ford Building (Tropical Diseases)
- 16 Pharmacy Stair
- 17 Badham Bank & Pharmacy Building

Landscape Development

- A 1940s Road south from Anderson Stuart Building is blocked
- B Wallace Lecture Theatre hard and soft landscape

KEY

- Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.
- Buildings of this decade.
- Buildings of past decade.
- Existing USYD Boundary.
- Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
- Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
- Paddock
- Lawn
- The University grant

THE INTER WAR UNIVERSITY-POST WILKINSON

1940- 1949

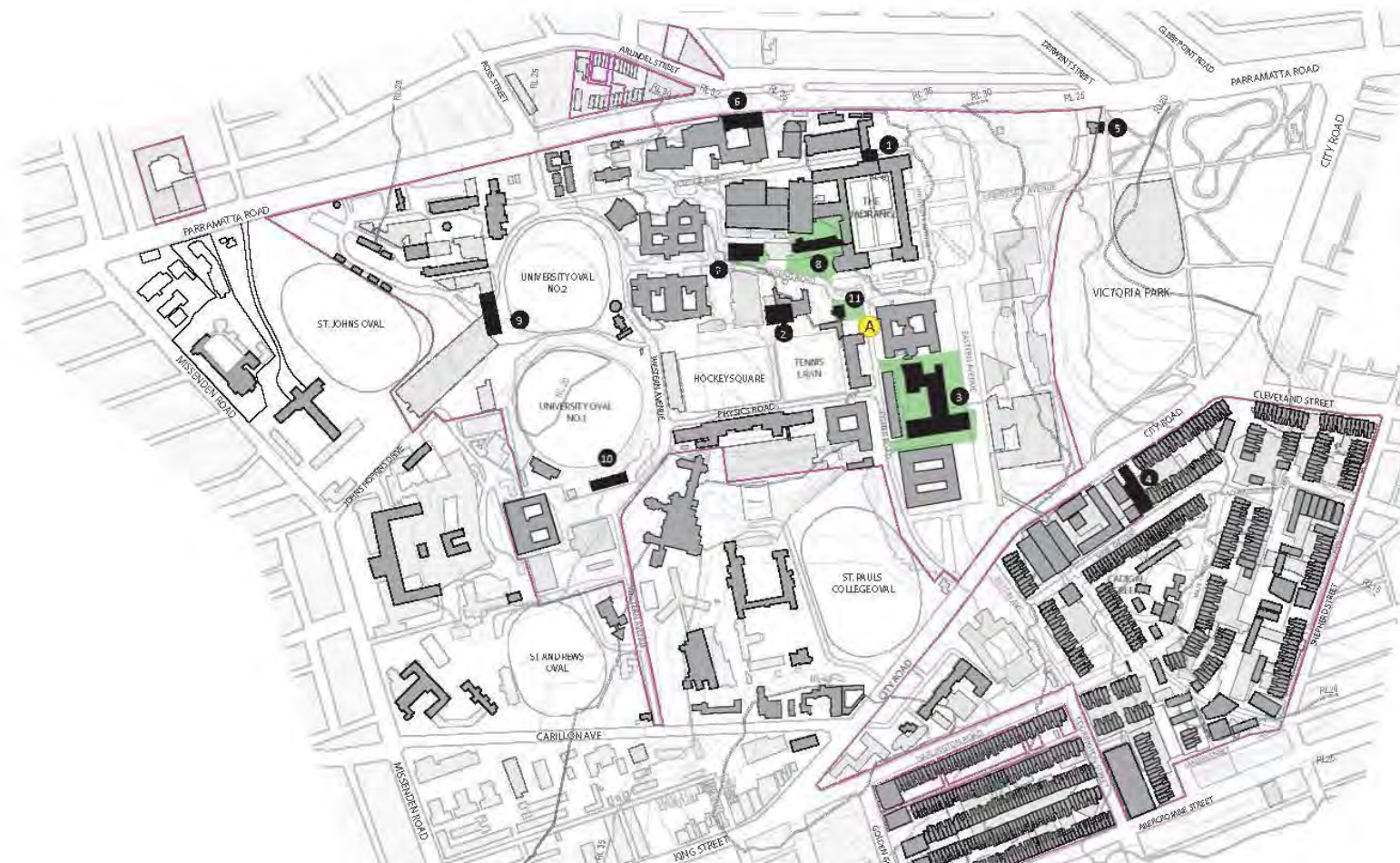


HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



www.usyd.edu.au/development



Building Development

- 1 1953-58 - War Memorial Art gallery
- 2 1956-57 - Manning House- additions
- 3 1958 - Chemistry Building
- 4 1958-59 - Wilkinson Building
- 5 1958 - Baxter's Lodge- alterations and additions
- 6 1955-61 - Footbridge Theatre
- 7 1956-59 - Griffith Taylor Building
- 8 1956 - McCallum Building
- 9 c1950 - HK Ward Gymnasium
- 10 1954 - QE2 and Victor Coppelson Building
- 11 c1950 Squash Centre

Landscape Development

- A 1952 Isobel Fidler Garden

KEY

THE LATE MODERN UNIVERSITY- POST WAR

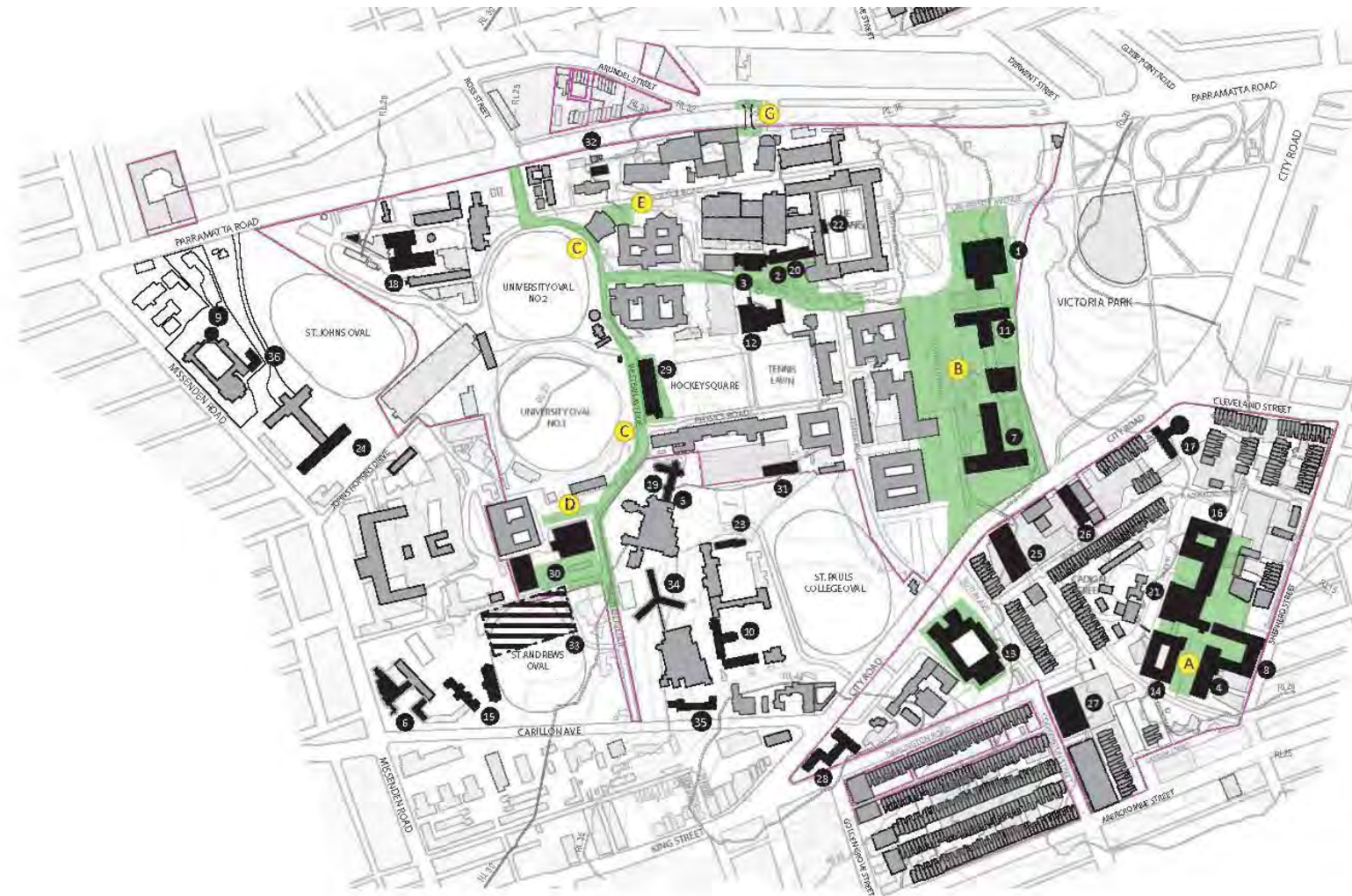
1950- 1959



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1:2000
April 2014





Building Development

- 1 1958-62 - Fisher Library
- 2 1959-60 - Mungo MacCallum Building
- 3 1960 - Griffin Taylor Building - Music Auditorium
- 4 1960 - Materials and Structures Testing Laboratory
- 5 1960 - Wesley College
- 6 1960 - St Andrews College
- 7 1960-65 - Carslaw Building
- 8 1961-63 - Civil Engineering Building
- 9 1961-62 - Sancta Sophia College Addition
- 10 1961-62 - St Paul's College
- 11 1962 - Edgeworth David Building
- 12 1963 - Manning House - additions
- 13 1963-66 - Merewether Building
- 14 1963-65 - Chemical Engineering Building
- 15 1964 - St Andrews College
- 16 1964-66 - Electrical Engineering Building
- 17 1965-67 - International House
- 18 1965-67 - Evelyn Williams Building
- 19 1965, 1969 - Wesley College
- 20 1966-67 - Christopher Brennan Building
- 21 1966-70 - Peter Nichol Russell Building

Landscape Development

- A Engineering link
- B Eastern Avenue carparking, road & soft landscaping
- Designed by University Architect WV Abraham
- C 1969 Western Avenue Road and Landscape works
- D 1969 Roundabout to Western Avenue
- E Landscaping to front of Wallace Theatre
- F Re-grading of Manning Road
- G Parramatta Footbridge

- 22 1966 - Western Tower to Quadrangle
- 23 1966-68 - St Paul's College
- 24 1967 - St John's College
- 25 1968-72 - Wentworth Union Building
- 26 1968-69 - St Michael's College - Chapel
- 27 1969-71 - Noel Martin Recreation Centre Hall
- 28 1964 University Regiment
- 29 1965 Womens Gymnasium
- 30 1965 Bosch 1A & 1B
- 31 c1960s Physics Annexe
- 32 1962 McMillan Building
- 33 1969 Western Avenue Carpark
- 34 1965-69 Reid Wing, Womens College
- 35 1965-69 Williams Wing Addition - Womens College
- 36 c1960s Sancta Sophia College Additions

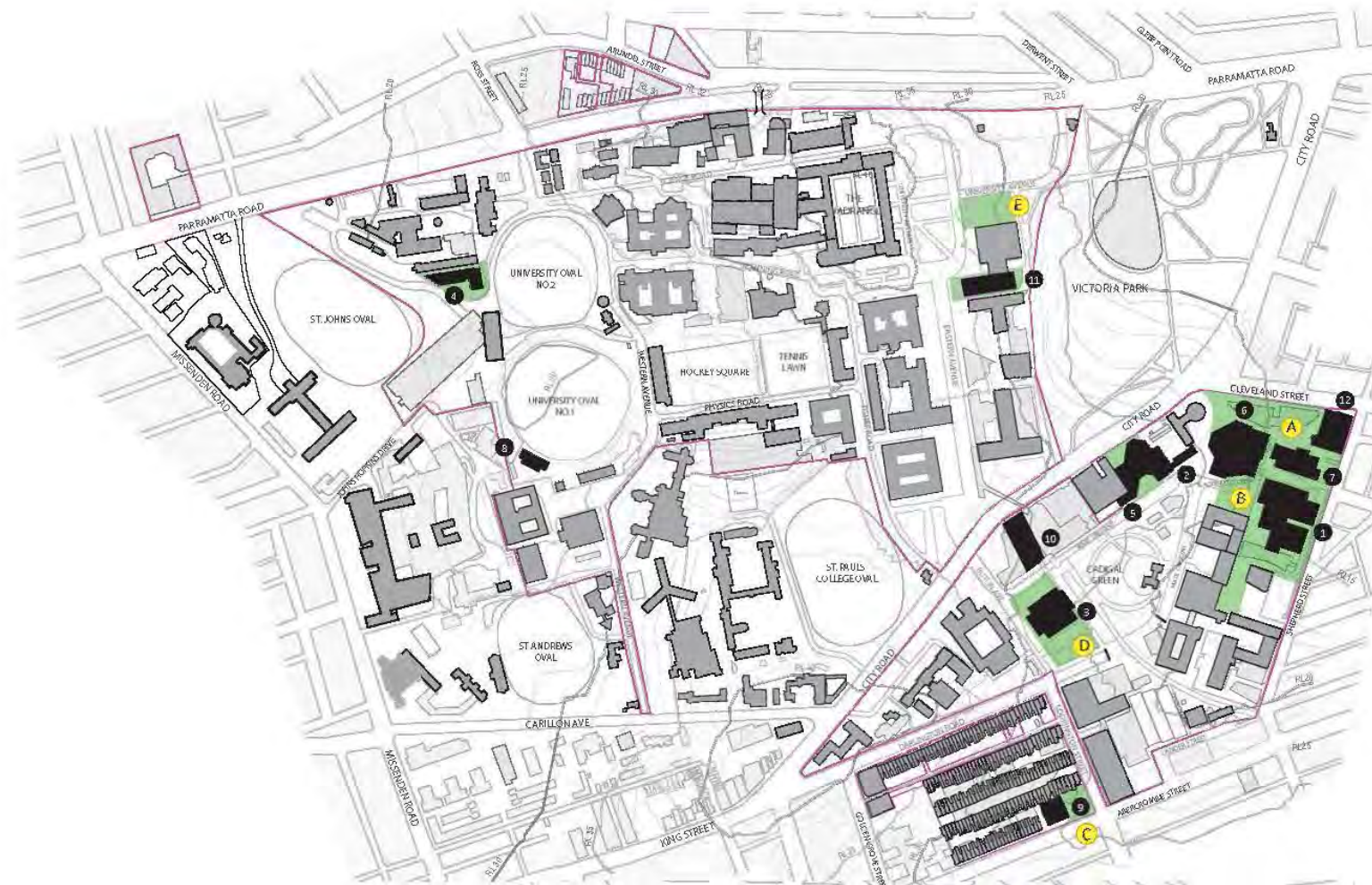
THE LATE MODERN UNIVERSITY- POST WAR
1960- 1969

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014

www.sydney.edu.au/heritage



Building Development

- 1 1970-71 - Mechanical Engineering Building
- 2 International House- AP Elkin Wing
- 3 1970-73 - Bio-Chemistry & Microbiology Building
- 4 1971-74 - RMC Gunn Building
- 5 1972 - Wilkinson Building- stage two
- 6 1972-75 - Seymour Centre
- 7 1973-75 - Aeronautical Engineering Building (Aeronautical stage)
- 8 1975-77 - Bruce Williams Pavilion
- 9 1975- University Computing Centre
- 10 1972 - Wentworth Building
- 11 1971 Fisher Library stack
- 12 1975 Shepherd Street Carpark

Landscape Development

- A Grassed area : future building site.
- B Aeronautical / Mechanical engineering
- C Computing centre pocket park
- D Bio chemistry including carpark
- E Chancellors Garden



THE LATE MODERN UNIVERSITY- POST WAR

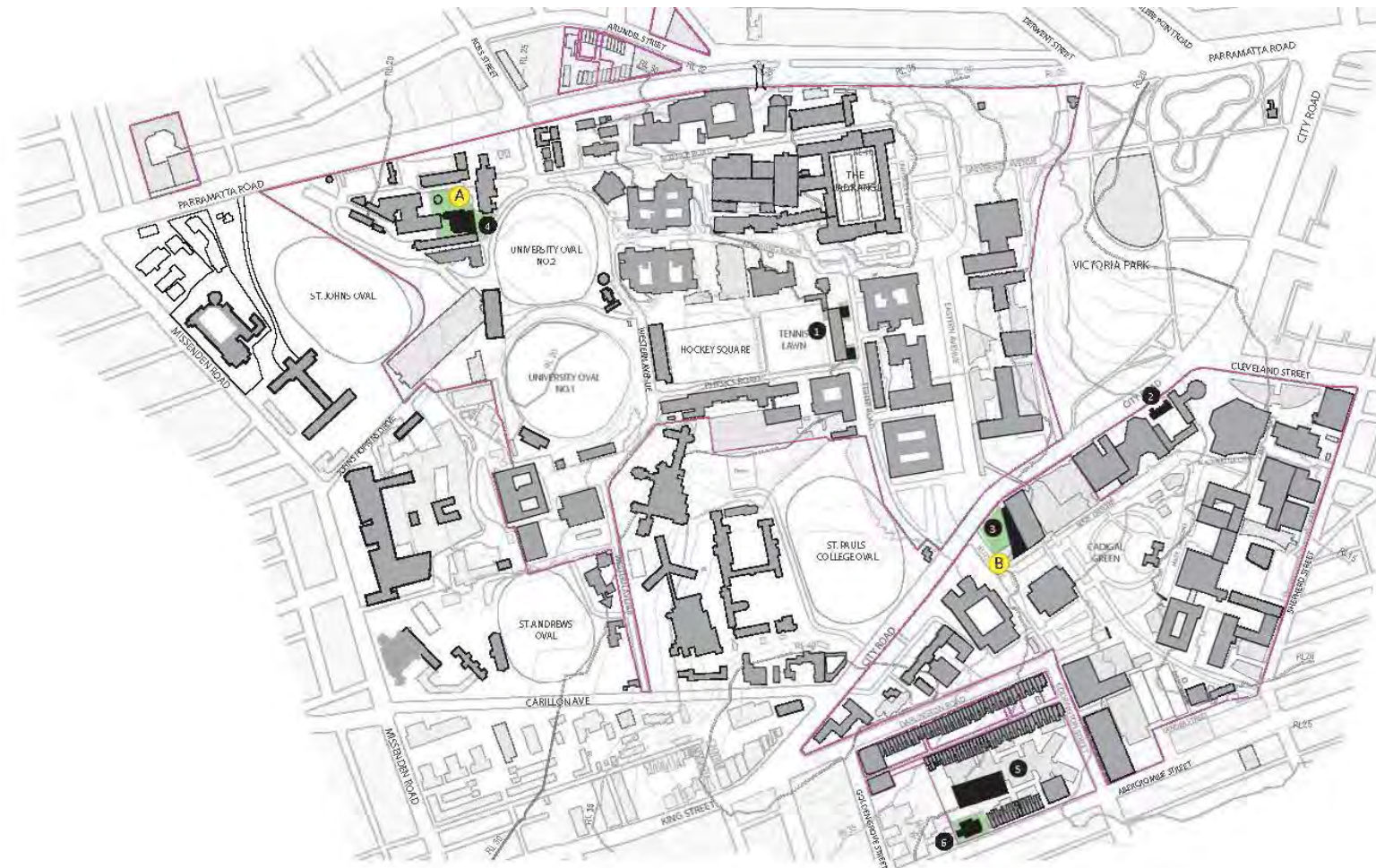
1970- 1979



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



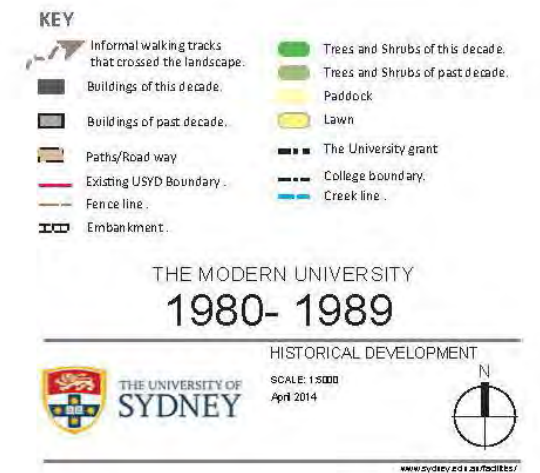


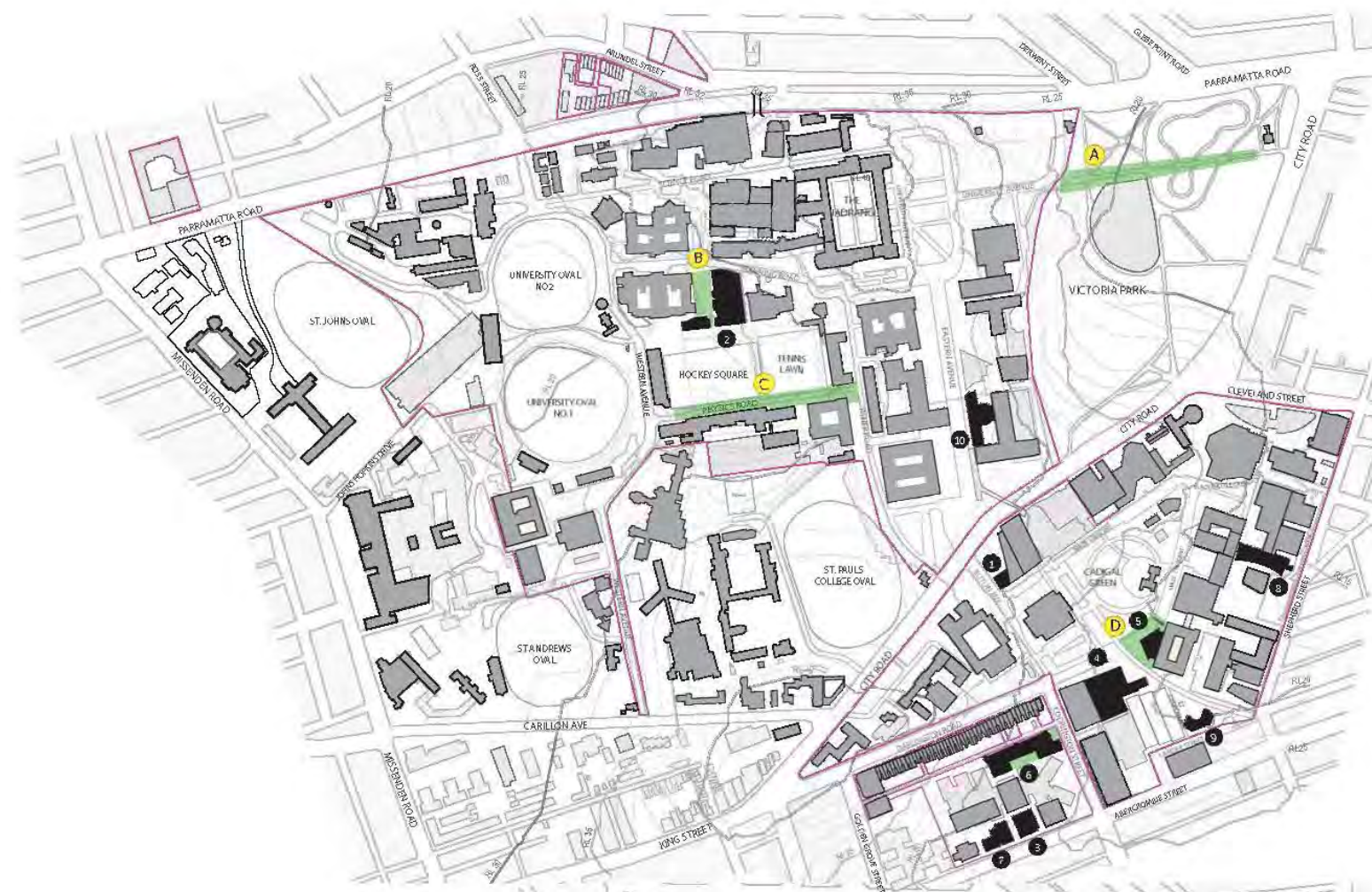
Building Development

- 1 1981 - Addition to RC mills Building
- 2 1984-86 - International House- WH Maze Wing
- 3 1987 - Wentworth Union Building- second stage
- 4 1988 - Veterinary Science - Conference Centre
- 5 1980s - Clark Building (Library Repository)
- 6 1980s - Shepherd Centre

Landscape Development

- A Vet Science conference centre
- B Wentworth lawn





Building Development

- 1 1991-92 - Wentworth Union Building
- 2 1992-94 - Education Building
- 3 1994-96 - Mandelbaum House
- 4 1996-97 - Noel Martin Recreation Centre
- 5 1997-98 - Gordon Yu-Hoi Choi Building
- 6 1998-2002 - Economics and Business Building
- 7 c1990s Union Childcare Centre
- 8 1994 - Link Building
- 9 1999s - Lander Street Union Childcare Centre
- 10 1999 - Eastern Avenue Lecture Theatre

Landscape Development

- A University avenue - Victoria park entry and bridge by South Sydney & City of Sydney
- B New education building landscaping
- C Hockey ground terrace and physics road
- D Darlington road partial closure and landscaping associated with Gordon Yu-Hoi Choi Building

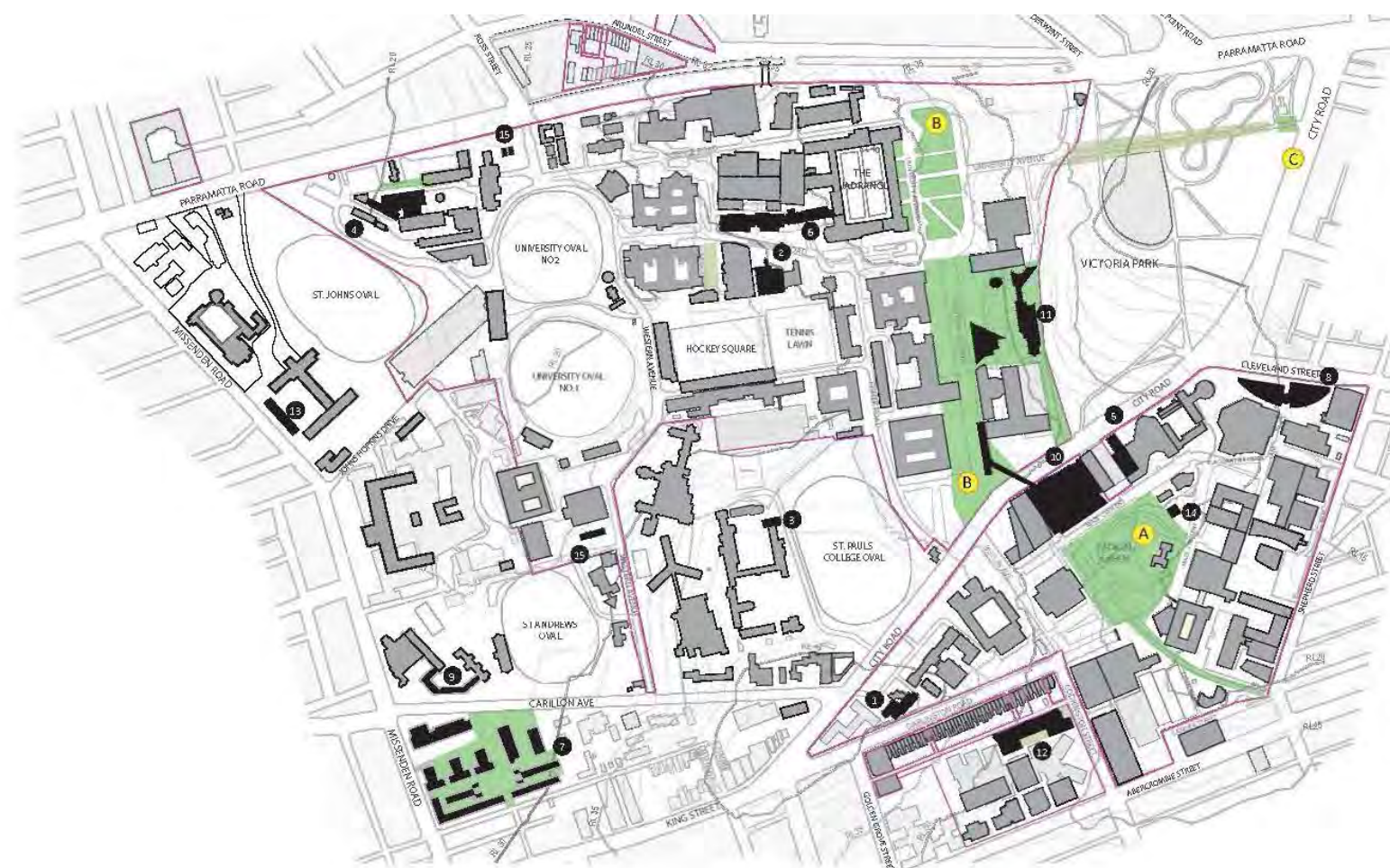
KEY			
	Informal walking tracks that crossed the landscape.		Trees and Shrubs of this decade.
	Buildings of this decade.		Trees and Shrubs of past decade.
	Buildings of past decade.		Paddock
	Paths/Road way		Lawn
	Existing USYD Boundary.		The University grant
	Fence line.		College boundary.
	Embankment.		Creek line.

THE MODERN UNIVERSITY 1990- 1999



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
SCALE: 1:5000
April 2014



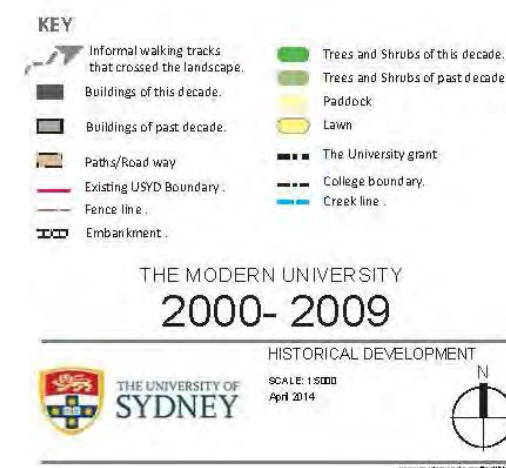


Building Development

- 1 1999-2002 - Darlington Centre
- 2 2000 - Manning House - additions & alterations
- 3 2000 - St Paul's College
- 4 2002-03 - Valentine Charlton Cat Centre
- 5 2002-05 - Wilkinson Building Tin Shed Gallery
- 6 2003-2004 - Mungo MacCallum Griffith Taylor refurbishment
- 7 2003 - Sydney University Village
- 8 2002-06 - School of Information Technology (SIT) Building
- 9 2005-06 - St Andrews College
- 10 2005-08 - Jane Foss Russell Building + City Road Footbridge
- 11 2009 - New Law School Building
- 12 2002 - Economics and Business Building
- 13 2009-10 - St John's College New Wing
- 14 2009 - Marsh Lawson Mushroom Research Centre
- 15 2009 - Temporary Greenhouses

Landscape Development

- A 2008 - Cadigal Green and Shepherd Street entry
- B 2008 - Eastern Avenue and University Place
- C Relocation of University gate to original location in Victoria Park



Recent Changes

Since the completion of the *CMP 2002*, the University has undertaken many projects in association with the Campus 2010 and Campus 2020 strategy plans. Projects have been focused on the eastern portion of the Camperdown Campus as this is the hub for undergraduate teaching and learning. In brief, these include:

<i>Demolition of buildings:</i> • J.R. McMillan Building (A05) • H.K. Ward Gymnasium (D08) • Edgeworth David Building (F05) (the name 'Edgeworth David' is now used for the Old Geology building (A11)) • Stephen Roberts Theatre (F06) • Keith Murray Footbridge (F16) • Tin Shed Gallery (G03) • Physics Annex (A29) • Other smaller sheds and ancillary structures.	2010 2012 2006 2006 2004 2013
<i>Construction of new buildings:</i> • New Law Building (F10) • New Law Building Annex (F10A) • Eastern Avenue Auditorium (F19) • Jane Foss Russell Building (G02) • City Road Footbridge (F20) • Extension to University Noel Martin Sports and Aquatic Centre (G09) • Charles Perkins Centre for Obesity and Cardiovascular Diseases (D17)	2009 2009 2000 2008 2008 2013 2014
<i>Landscaping Works:</i> • Eastern Avenue • City Road entry • University Avenue • Victoria Park Axis	2009 2009 2000
<i>Buildings currently under construction:</i> • Abercrombie Precinct	

Redevelopment • The Australian Institute for Nanoscience	2016 2016
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2.6 Physical Evidence

Description of the Place Generally

The main campuses of the University of Sydney are an extensive complex of buildings, sport grounds, trees, gardens, lawns, roads, car parks, fences, gates and other features. The campuses cover 72 hectares and include about 111 buildings, not including the terrace housing in Darlington and Forrest Lodge.

The topography of the place is gently undulating. There is a ridge approximating the line of Eastern Avenue on the Camperdown Campus, and land falls to the east and west away from the ridge. The Darlington Campus slopes generally to the south-east away from City Road. The current route of City Road was diverting away from the earlier Darlington Road to avoid the boggy lower ground around the headwaters of Blackwattle Creek through which Darlington Road runs.

The character of each campus varies reflecting the changing topography, their different histories, approaches to planning and development and their uses.

Camperdown Campus

The core of the University of Sydney, the Camperdown campus, displays the character of university use since the mid nineteenth century. The cultural landscape of the campus is an eclectic mix of buildings, open spaces, tree-lined avenues and internal streets and ornamental plantings. Major lawn areas include The Quadrangle (to the east of and within the Main Quadrangle Building), the Botany Lawn, the Hockey Square and the various ovals and other playing fields such as tennis courts. With increasing development of the campus the amount of open space has declined.

Darlington Campus

The character of the Darlington Campus is more mixed, retaining substantial residential, suburban and light industrial qualities of Darlington in addition to later and more substantial University elements. The physical layout of this campus is still largely defined by the original street pattern of the suburb, overlain with new institutional buildings that have largely replaced the former residential terraces and commercial and light industrial buildings, and have subsumed some of the smaller streets.

The Buildings

The University buildings are generally low to medium rise and fall into several broad categories of style/form as per the following categories (see Table 2.5). This categorisation is not intended to be comprehensive or definitive rather it provides a broad sense of the style and form of buildings on the campuses. In addition to the buildings which fall into the following categories, there are many other individual buildings which defy such an approach.

Table 2. 5: Typical building types at the University of Sydney

Building Type	Description	Example
Early sandstone buildings	Two or three storey sandstone buildings, usually with tower features and ornate carved decoration (e.g. the Main Quadrangle Building, (A14), pictured). The Madsen Building (F09) continues this form although much later. In formal terms, these early buildings are examples of the Gothic Revival style.	
Late nineteenth century/early twentieth century brick buildings with sandstone trims	Two to four storey buildings, some domestic in scale, others quite large with dark red brickwork with sandstone trims (e.g. R D Watt Building, A04 and the Holme Building, (A09), pictured). Often these buildings reflect the earlier Victorian Gothic sandstone building forms, defined by the use of steeply pitched gables. In formal terms, these buildings are examples of the Arts & Crafts style, sometimes with Gothic Revival influences.	
Early twentieth century painted render	Two to four storey buildings reflecting the Inter-war/ Mediterranean Style (e.g. Physics Building, (A28), pictured). In some cases these buildings display the use of sandstone trims which gives a sense of continuity with the early sandstone buildings and the slightly later brick and sandstone buildings.	

Building Type	Description	Example
Post 1945 temporary/lightweight buildings	Two to three storey buildings with a brick plinth and corrugated asbestos cement sheet walling and roofing (e.g. Transient Building (F12), pictured).	
1950s to 1980s glass curtain wall/exposed aggregate/off form concrete	Four to seven storey buildings reflecting a number of post War architectural styles. However, generally this group displays the use of glass curtain wall construction (e.g. Chemistry Building, (F11), pictured), pre-cast exposed aggregate panels, or rough off-form concrete (e.g. Biochemistry Building, (G08)). The formal styles are the Post-war and Late Twentieth Century International styles, and Late Twentieth Century Brutalist styles.	
Late twentieth century buildings	Two to six storey buildings displaying a variety of materials and forms but with a playful, decorated character (e.g. Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building, (J14), and the Education Building and Education Annex, (A35/36), pictured). These buildings reflect the Late Twentieth Century, Late Modern and Post Modern styles.	
Contemporary buildings	Two to seven storey contemporary style buildings including the Jane Foss Russell Building (G02), New Law Building (F10) and the School of Information Technology Building (J12).	

Landscape and Vegetation

Shaping the campus landscape has been a crucial part of the development of the University grounds since 1855 when the land was first granted to the University of Sydney. Major landscape development occurred from 1855 to the outbreak of WWII in 1939, and from the late 1950s, when the Commonwealth government provide substantial infrastructure endowments.

Older parts of the Camperdown Campus are characterised by mature plantings of *Ficus* species, particularly the areas along the Parramatta Road boundary leading up to the Main Quadrangle Building (A14), along the City Road boundary near the Carslaw Building (F07) and Institute Buildings (H03), and around the university colleges.

Some plantings have been selected to complement the architectural style of their associated buildings. This is particularly evident along the main elevation of the Physics Building (A28) with its slender cypresses and box hedging.

Institutional plantings on campuses to some extent reflect contemporary horticultural fashions, with extensive use of species such as Brush Box *Lophostemon confertus* and Lombardy Poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica' for avenue planting. The fashion for use of native plant species from the 1960s onwards is evident in the widespread use of casuarinas (eg around the Wilkinson Building, (G04), and the Seymour Centre, (J09)) and Five-veined Paperbark *Melaleuca quinquenervia* in the Darlington Campus.

In recent years there has been a trend towards simplification of the palette of species used for amenity planting on campus. Rows of the hardy *Platanus x hybrida* (London Plane) have proliferated, with screen plantings of the ubiquitous *Murraya paniculata* (Orange Jessamine) and masses of *Agapanthus orientalis* (Nile Lily) filling every available garden bed.

Recently, Eastern Avenue has been extensively re-landscaped in an overtly modern way utilising hard paving, native shrubs and trees.

Landscape development of the University grounds

The University of Sydney grounds demonstrate the historical development of ideas about the landscape, a preference for trees and particular tastes in plants. The Camperdown Campus has many significant individual trees, such as the Chinese Elm in Botany Lawn, and screen plantings such as along the Parramatta Road boundary. Some of these examples date back to the earliest days of the University, and represent the first attempt at creating a suitable landscape for the campus. The grounds also contain many plants dating from the 1920s and 1930s, a period which saw the first comprehensive use of planting and gardens to beautify the precinct; while in the 1960's a rising interest in an "Australian identity" was reflected in the planting of native gums and flora, particularly in the Darlington campus. Refer Fig 2.21.

Across the campus there are landscapes and gardens which demonstrate the following aesthetic characteristics:

- *Picturesque (1850s-1890s)*
A park-like treatment of the grounds, characterised by asymmetrical architecture positioned in response to the topography, surrounded by rolling pastoral lawns, tree lined scholar walks and informal tree borders of mixed and exotic species. Trees were also used to define building view lines.
- *Arts and Crafts (1890s-1917)*
A painterly approach to woodland gardens influenced by British landscape designer Gertrude Jekyll, and featuring an informality in planning and massing of soft landscape. Resurgent interest regarding a colonial planting palette was led by Prof. E.G. Waterhouse and William Hardy Wilson.

- *Georgian Revival / Mediterranean (1915-1940s)* .

A landscape influenced by formality, symmetry, axes and vistas is evident in a sequence of courtyard spaces derived from atrium building types combined with simple planting design treatments. This reflects both the simplicity of the Interwar style and the influence of Prof. E.G. Waterhouse and the ideal of the pursuit of beauty in the grounds ‘as a place where scholars can dream! Planting forms were vertical, rounded and horizontal compositions; and included the use of Poplars *Populus nigra* ‘Italica’, Hills Fig *Ficus micocarpa Hilli* and Brush Box *Lophostemon confertus* avenues.

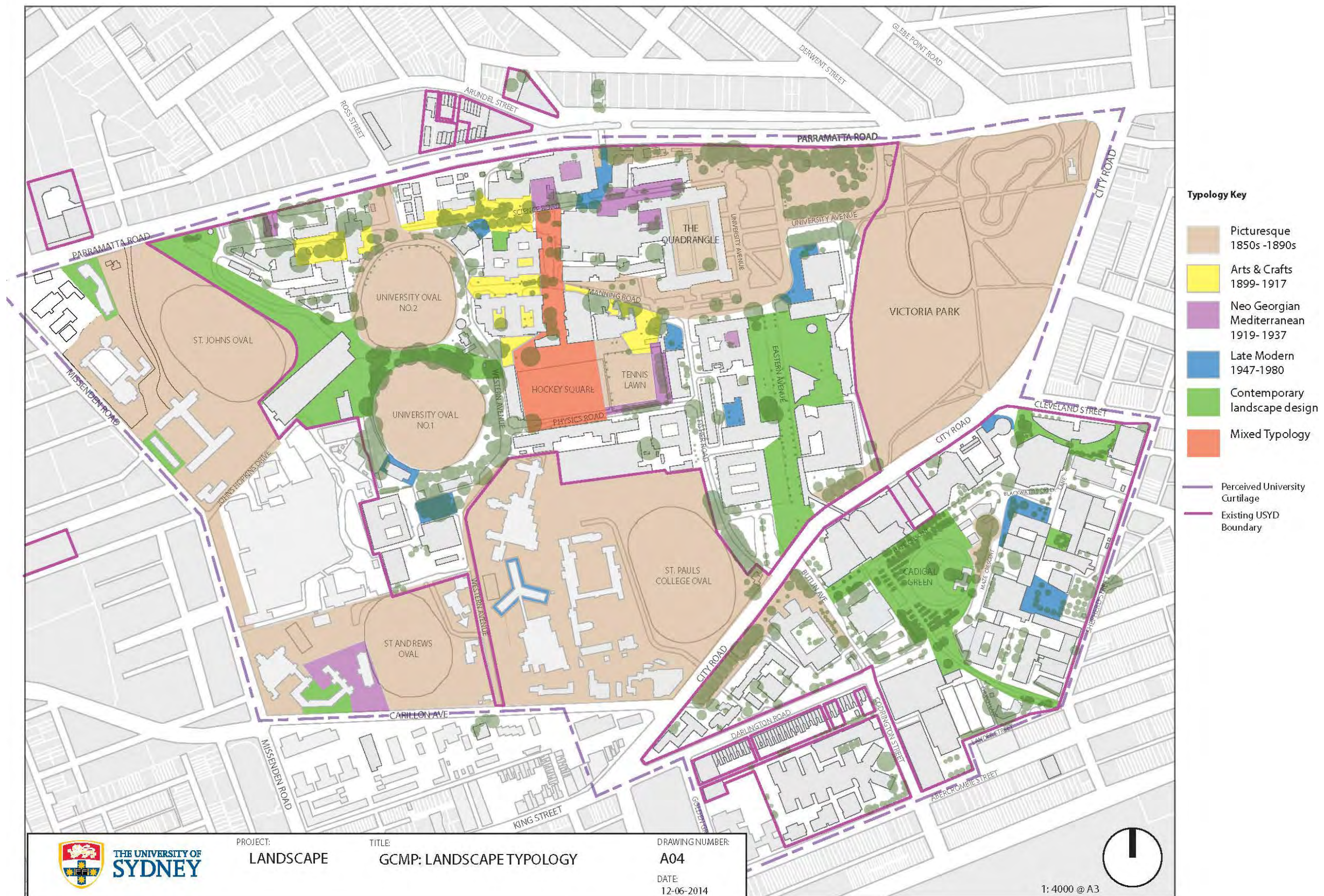


Figure 2.20 Landscape Typology

- *Modernist (1947-1980s)* .

The initial interest in a highly stylised abstract use of plants, as demonstrated in the Chemistry Building courtyard, evolved into an interest in the decorative use of Australian natives, such as the copse planting of Maiden's Gums for their feature trunks, and the use of native shrubs for their floral displays. Conifers were used to highlight building forecourts.

- *Contemporary Urban landscape design (1990s-Present)*

More recently landscape projects on campus have typically utilised a palette of local species in a decorative manner, integrating water sensitive urban design with the requirement for low maintenance, while creatively managing drainage issues.

Site Features

As a large tertiary institution with a long history, there are necessarily a range of site features located throughout the grounds that represent the many phases of development the University has undergone. The most striking of these features are the avenues of mature trees, the individual large, mature trees dotted throughout the grounds, the entry gates located on Parramatta Road and City Road, as well as the clearly defined boundaries of the Camperdown campus with retaining walls and iron palisade fencing on stone bases, such as the Parramatta Road boundary. These prominent features are also some of the earliest (mid to late nineteenth century) site features to still survive on the grounds.

Of particular historical interest are those site features that survive from the period prior to the establishment of the University in particular those associated with the suburb of Darlington.

Other site features, although less visually dominant, are still able to tell the story of change and expansion that the University has experienced and are in many cases a reflection of the tastes and styles of the time. Examples of features that survive from various periods, from the late nineteenth century through to present day, include sandstone paving and kerbing to streets, stairs, pathways, lamp posts, seats and benches, retaining walls and small gardens. Other, more mundane features include traffic calming devices and signposts.

Art Works and Memorials

Throughout the grounds of the University are located various art works that have been donated, gifted or bequeathed to the university. The university's art collection began with the foundation of the University itself with one of the first acquisitions being a "clock, a portrait of Sir Francis Forbes, two maps, two blackboards with stands and a pair of large globes". Since that time, the University now holds more than 2600 artworks in their collection including a range of sculptures located throughout the grounds. The University art collection is managed by Sydney University Museums.

The University grounds are also the location of a number of memorials and commemorations that are represented in a range in forms including plaques, tree plantings, outdoor furniture as well as the naming of landscape areas, buildings and streets. Many of the memorials are to past academics, generous benefactors or to commemorate events in the life of the University itself.

Table 2. 6: Sites with archaeological potential

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

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL
EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY			
EA1	St Johns College Sports Grounds / Veterinary Science faculty car park	The site of the 1840s convict road gang stockade and garden west of Orphan School Creek, is located in the north-east corner of the St John's College sports ground, and adjacent to and possibly within the Veterinary Science faculty car park.	Mod-Low
EA2	Main Quadrangle Building	Site of the Women's Common Room, which was located in what is now The Quadrangle from the 1890s to about 1917. The tennis courts in this area are not of archaeological interest. The Common Room has low archaeological potential.	Low
EA3	Victoria Park/Parramatta Road	The original Parramatta Road university gate house site, dating from about the 1870s (as distinct from the 1939 Baxter's Lodge, which occupies the same general area). This site was very close to Parramatta Road, and is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction.	Low/Nil
EA4	University Avenue Entry	Toll gate site, circa 1840s. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close to Parramatta Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low.	Low/Nil
EA5	City Road Entry to Victoria Park	Now outside of University lands. Site of the 1898 Messenger's Lodge on City Road, removed in 1940. The stone from the building is said to have been used to construct the new Baxter's Lodge at the University Avenue entrance. It has not been determined whether the site was excavated when the building was removed, but if this did not occur, the site has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA6	Cleveland Street/	Possible housing site on Cleveland Street, north-east of the Seymour Centre. The site has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA7	Old Darlington School and Gadigal Green	Old Darlington School, Town Hall, terraces site, on the area surrounding the former Darlington School not yet developed by the University. This area has a moderate to high level of disturbance, and has moderate to low historical archaeological potential.	Mod- Low
EA8	Wentworth and Jane Russell Foss Buildings	Housing and commercial building sites between Maze Crescent and City Road, not yet redeveloped by the University has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA9	Codrington Street	Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (2001), being the site of former terrace housing. The area has moderate to low archaeological potential.	Mod-Low
EA10	University Regiment Building	1840s Newtown Toll gate site. The nature of this site has not been identified, and as it was very close	Low/Nil

NO	LOCATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL
		to City/Newtown Road, it is likely to have been destroyed by road widening and footpath construction, so its archaeological potential is low or nil.	
	Botany Lawn	An earlier configuration of Botany Lawn featured a curved carriageway enclosing a formal landscape including a quatrefoil shaped pond. The Peter Nicol Russell Memorial was originally installed in this area.	Low/Nil

3 Analysis of Significance

An assessment of the University of Sydney Grounds cultural significance has been undertaken:

3.1 Heritage Assessment Criteria

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance ‘The *Burra Charter*’ (2013) (see Appendix 1) defines cultural significance according to the following five types of value:

- historic
- aesthetic
- scientific
- social
- spiritual.

3.2 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

The assessment of the significance of a place requires an evaluation of the fabric, uses, associations and meanings relating to the place, from which a detailed statement of significance can be formulated. The following assessment of significance has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the NSW Heritage Office and Planning NSW’s publication, *Heritage Assessments* (1996, amended July 2002).

State Historical Themes

Guidelines from the NSW Heritage Office emphasise the role of history in the heritage assessment process. Local historical themes are usually identified within local heritage studies and a list of state historical themes has been developed by the NSW Heritage Council. These themes assist in determining comparative significance and prevent one value taking precedence over others. For example, themes such as *events*, *industry*, *social institutions* and *welfare* can highlight important historical and social values which may be of equal or greater significance than an item’s aesthetic or research potential.

For the list of state historical themes developed by the NSW Heritage Council, see the Appendices.

The NSW heritage assessment criteria, as set out in *Heritage Assessments* encompasses the five types of significance expressed in a more detailed form by the following criteria:

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s

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

The NSW Heritage Office recommends that all criteria be referred to when assessing the significance of an item, even though only complex items will be significant under all criteria.

The NSW Heritage Office also recommends that items be compared with similar items of local and/or State significance in order to fully assess their heritage significance.

3.3 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of Australian universities demonstrates that for all universities established in the same period as the University of Sydney, many of the same factors influenced the initial establishment and subsequent patterns of development.

Of the four Australian universities established in the colonial period (Sydney 1850, Melbourne 1853, Adelaide 1874, Tasmania 1890), a common characteristic was the coalition of private and public interests in their establishment and development. The early Australian universities were urban, mostly non-residential, and focused on imparting knowledge and professional training rather than, for example, induction into a privileged culture. They were explicitly secular, in the sense that they professed secular education and were not sectarian, although often associated with denominational residential colleges, and were predominantly government funded. However, private donations were an important source of funds, especially for major initiatives, and this continues to be the case well into the twenty-first century.

Student numbers at all universities were very low until the growth in secondary education in the 1880s provided a greater number of potential university students, and a growing economy and society provided greater employment opportunities for graduates. While the Universities began with a curriculum based in arts and sciences, the University of Melbourne introduced courses in the professions of law and medicine from its foundation in 1853, whereas it was several decades before the University of Sydney offered applied or professional courses such as engineering and medicine.

Two early and continuing features of Australian universities are the presence of student unions, providing a range of services to the student body, and sporting organisations.

The University of Sydney was, not unique in its origins and development, although it was the first university to be established in Australia. Along with Melbourne University, it was one of the leading universities in the nineteenth century, and remains so today.

The first universities to be established in each state and territory in Australia are as follows:

- University of Sydney, 1850 (oldest in Australia and Oceania)
- University of Melbourne, 1853 (oldest in Victoria)
- University of Adelaide, 1874 (oldest in South Australia)
- University of Tasmania, 1890 (oldest in Tasmania)
- University of Queensland, 1909 (oldest in Queensland)
- University of Western Australia, 1911 (oldest in Western Australia)
- Australian National University, 1946 (oldest in Australian Capital Territory)
- Northern Territory University, 1989 (amalgamated as part of Charles Darwin University in 2004)

While the University of Sydney shares a number of things in common with the other Australian universities both individual histories and patterns of growth were very different. New South Wales and Victoria had the largest populations and economies, and New South Wales was the first state. Comparison is difficult and serves to show the uniqueness of the University of Sydney.

3.4 Heritage Assessment of the University of Sydney Grounds

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

The grounds of the University of Sydney and the associated properties have a historical connection that dates back to the foundation of the colony. They encompass a portion of the original 1,000 acre (404.685 ha) 'Kangaroo Ground' reserved by Governor Arthur Phillip in August 1789. Inclusive of timbered land, prominent ridges, and valleys with fresh water sources, this tract of land was designated for church (400 acres), Crown (400 acres) and school (200 acres) usage. The university grounds are a vestige of the latter two areas.

Parramatta Road and City Road, the junction of which defined the north-eastern portion of Phillips' land reserve (now Victoria Park), are considered to have Aboriginal origins as local tracks. The southern track, initially named Bulanaming Road on early plans and later known as Darlington Road, lies within the Darlington Campus grounds.

Gov. Phillip's designation of the reserve land for the social, educational and spiritual needs of future generations reflected the British government's approach to colonial strategic planning. The later leasing of the part of this land to military officers (Grose Farm) and its use for agistment, agricultural experimentation, farming education and also a stockade for convicts provides an understanding of the cultural history of the local area.

Camperdown Campus

The University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia. The Camperdown campus is significant because it is a site continuously used for university purposes and was created within a few years of the foundation of university education in Australia, and the buildings, grounds layout, and features include evidence of major changes in tertiary education, public building planning and design, landscape and streetscape design, and social attitudes to institutions over that period.

A key aspect of the heritage significance of the University grounds is the continuity of planning, development and use from the first buildings in the early 1850s to the present time. Despite expansion and infill development, many planning axes, alignments and building groupings established progressively through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remain as prominent and defining features of the University.

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 Barnet'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.

While Edmund Blacket established a visual axis between the Main Quadrangle Building and the first college building, St Paul's, this was lost progressively from the 1930s onwards with the growth of the University in the intervening space. Leslie Wilkinson emphasised a different visual link when he designed the Physics Building so as to retain a view from St Paul's north across the Hockey Square to the developing Science Road area. The aesthetics of this axis are currently partly masked by vegetation growth and the Denison wing (St Pauls College, Stephenson and Turner, 1948), but still survives as a recoverable planning feature.

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. Development west of the ridge proceeded along what would become Science Road.

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. Expansion north of Science Road was prevented by the excavation of the ever-deepening Parramatta Road cutting

from the 1870s onwards. 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.

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.

Government Architect George McRae laid out the first plan for the whole Camperdown site in 1913, thought it failed to deal with landscaping issues, and was only partially acted upon. It nevertheless remained in use until 1917 when it was re-drawn to include completed works and refinements in planning details. Similarly, Walter Burley Griffin’s more landscape oriented plan of 1915 was not carried through, though Leslie Wilkinson adopted some of Griffin’s principles in his 1920 plan. Again, Wilkinson’s plan was not carried through to finality, though its influence lasted well beyond his period of control and is a dominant theme in today’s Camperdown Campus, as is his application of a Mediterranean inspired architectural style.

World War II marked a turning point in the planning and style of the University. The immediate need to accommodate the explosion in post-war student enrolments, the lack of a masterplan, and the post-war shortages in materials, combined with the transition of the building industry from trades-based to technology-based methods, led to expedient planning and to building styles that were markedly different from those used before the war. However, the *framework* laid down by earlier planning decisions remained very largely in place. The main road system, and the important vistas they helped to maintain, changed little. The east-west axes of University Avenue—Science Road, Manning Road and Physics Road—and the north-south axes of Eastern Avenue, Fisher Road and Western Avenue, were retained, and new construction generally augmented rather than replaced older building, so the evolved character of the Main Quadrangle Building /Anderson Stuart area, Science Road, and much of the western campus survived. Eastern Avenue became a primary teaching area, and provided an axial link into the Darlington Campus as it developed from the early 1960s.

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.

Darlington Campus

The Darlington Campus demonstrates further layers of usage, with agricultural and pastoral pursuits being followed on part of the area occupied by Thomas Shepherd’s Darling Nursery, from which it is thought the later suburb of Darlington derived its name. Associations with the nursery are perpetuated by street names such as Shepherd and Rose. The area developed from 1864 as a residential,

commercial and industrial suburb and was also the location of the NSW Institution for the Deaf Dumb and Blind, the largest such institution in Australia, before being taken over by the University. Virtually the whole suburb was taken over by the University, and the suburban street pattern was imprinted on the form of the University's developments. Major streets survive, while others are echoed in building alignments and movement corridors.

A range of buildings and features survive, some of them having substantial individual heritage significance (such as the Institute Building and the former Darlington School), while others, such as the Darlington Road terraces and the various factory and workshop buildings, have significance as surviving remnants of the former suburb, giving time-depth to the built form of the campus.

Darlington Road, which follows the line of the original ('Old Newtown') road south from Sydney towards Botany Bay, has been a major planning axis through the area from the period of early settlement, even before the suburb of Darlington was created. Even when the main road alignment was moved west to the present line of City Road, to avoid the swampy land, Darlington Road survived in the planning of the new suburb. It is therefore a planning element that links the early European settlement period with the development of Darlington suburb, and since the 1950s with the planning of the University campus. Several developments, particularly the building of the Seymour Centre and the Gordon Yu-Hoi Chiu Building, block or encroach on this historical route through Darlington.

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

As a long-standing tertiary institution there are necessarily a large number of people who have been associated with the place that are of importance, not only in NSW or Australia, but world-wide. In particular, there are many academics and former students that have contributed to the fields of science, history, politics, medicine and health, the arts, business, engineering and law, who have strong associations with the place. However, for the purposes of this report these associations are too numerous to mention and relate more specifically to the individual faculties located at the University.

In regards to the University of Sydney as an historic cultural landscape, there are a number of people who were involved in the initial establishment and subsequent development of the University and so have strong associations with the place. These include the following:

Table 3. 1: Persons with strong or special associations with the place.

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
Part of 'Kangaroo Grounds' reserved for future church, Crown and school usage (1789).	Governor Arthur Phillip
Original leaseholder (1792)	Lieutenant Governor Francis Grose
Member of the Legislative Council who initiated the formation of the University of Sydney (1849) Great Hall and East range (1855) and St Pauls College (first stage 1857) Legislative Council	William Charles Wentworth
First Chancellor of the University (1851 -1854)	Edward William Terrick Hamilton

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
First Vice Chancellor of the University (1851 -1853)	Sir Charles Nicholson
First Principal of the University, appointed to the Chair of Classics and Logic (1852-1866)	The Rev. John Woolley
Original 16 members of the Senate appointed by proclamation of the Governor. (1851)	The Rev. William Binnington Boyce The Hon. Edward Broadhurst Sir John Bayley Darvall The Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Davis The Hon Sir Edward Deas Thomson Alfred Robert Denison The Hon. Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson Edward Hamilton The Hon. James Macarthur The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether Sir Charles Nicholson Bartholomew O'Brien The Rev. William Purves His Honour Sir Roger Therry The Hon. William Charles Wentworth
First architect for the University of Sydney and responsible for the core buildings the Quadrangle Building. (1854-62)	Edmund Blacket (former NSW Colonial Architect)
First Director of the Botanic gardens responsible for the design of the plantings in Victoria Park and University Place in front of Quadrangle (1880)	Charles Moore
Architect for the University of Sydney and part of the Anderson Stuart Building. (1883-92)	James Barnet (NSW Government Architect)
Graduate of the University, Senate member and Member of the NSW Parliament, representing the seat of the University of Sydney (1879-80). Later, Prime Minister of Australia	Edmund Barton
Architect for the University of Sydney and responsible for the first whole of site plan for the place.	Walter Liberty Vernon (NSW Government Architect)
Architect for the University, developed a plan for the whole of the place (1914), resulting in the formalising and development of Science Road.	George McRae (NSW Government Architect)
Architect who developed a whole of site plan for the University focussing on landscape and visual and planning axes. (1915)	Walter Burley Griffin
First chair of the Faculty of Architecture and architect for the University of Sydney whose campus plan (1920) further developed Griffin's ideas for the place, many aspects of which survive today. Also integrated a diversity of buildings in Science Road.	Leslie Wilkinson

ASSOCIATION/ CONTRIBUTION	PERSON
A linguist, landscape designer and international camellia expert, Waterhouse worked in collaboration with Wilkinson. The pursuit of beauty, a guiding Interwar philosophy, informed their selection and placement of courtyard planting schemes, street tree avenue planting and character trees. (1920s-1930s)	Eben Gowrie Waterhouse
Assistant Principal of the University who developed a plan for the redevelopment of the University, including extending the campus into the suburb of Darlington.(1964) Maze Crescent is named after him.	Wilson Harold Maze
The first women to enrol (1882) at and graduate (1885) from the University of Sydney	Mary Elizabeth Brown and Isola Florence Thompson
The Tutors to Women Students: (Phillips, 1891-92) (Russell, 1892-99) (Fidler, 1899-1939) The position was established to assist women students in adapting to university life.	Helen Phillips Jane Foss Russell Isabel Fidler

In addition, there have been a large number of well-known architects and architectural firms associated with the design and construction of individual buildings, precincts and gardens that are valued as individual elements within the grounds; many of whom are worth noting (in alphabetical order):

- Allen, Jack and Cottier
- Anchor, Mortlock, Murray and Woolley
- Benjamin Backhouse
- Philip Cox and Partners
- Devine, Erby and Mazlin
- E.H. Farmer (NSW Government Architect)
- Jackson, Teece, Chesterman and Willis
- John Andrews International
- John Sulman
- Archibald Liversidge
- George Allen Mansfield
- Noel Bell Ridley Smith
- T.E. O'Mahoney
- Cobden Parkes (NSW Government Architect)
- Priestley and Lumsdaine
- Edwin Evan Smith (NSW Government Architect)
- Stafford, Moor and Farrington
- Stephenson and Turner
- Denis Winston
- Bertrand James Waterhouse

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

The grounds of the University contain a number of aesthetic characteristics that serve to emphasise or highlight the cultural significance of the place as a whole. These aesthetic values relate to:

- Landscape and planted features, including individual specimen trees; avenues of mature trees, open lawns, designed gardens and courtyards.
- Spatial relationships between the buildings experienced via views, vistas and planned and visual axes as well as vehicular and pedestrian access ways.
- Groups of buildings either lining internal roads or surrounding courtyards or gardens.
- Site features such as the boundary treatments, gateways, artworks (sculptures) and memorials that individually and together contribute to the overall aesthetic and historic character of the University as a whole.
- Individual buildings that demonstrate high quality architectural design and contribute greatly to the overall aesthetic character of the University as a whole.

In addition, because the buildings located throughout the grounds were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia (that is, university use). It is possible that some of the building techniques involved are of technical interest; for example, the Badham Building (A16) (formerly Physics Building) is known to have been constructed on highly stable foundations in order to cater for the particular needs of the faculty.

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

The University has substantial social values for a range of affiliated communities and groups. These values are attached to the whole of the University, each of the campuses and individual faculties, as well as smaller precincts, vistas, buildings and features in the grounds of both campuses. These values may be associated with a specific building or element for a range of values as well as for the experiences and memories that these places may hold.

In some cases, these special associations and the high regard that the University is held are demonstrated in the amount of cultural material that exists for the place and by the level of involvement in the University by the broader community. For example:

- The number of artworks, media stories and publications with the University as a subject matter; and
- The use of the University grounds and buildings as a communal cultural space, including social protest (eg. Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War, and for private events and functions (e.g. weddings).

As a tertiary institution that has been in use for over 150 years, there are a large number of groups that hold the University in high regard. These include:

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;

- students, current and former;
- members of sporting clubs;
- University extra-curricular social and academic club members; and
- benefactors.

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

The pre-University history of the land reflects a continuous pattern of human use and occupation, its occupation by Aboriginal people, then by Europeans for pastoral and agricultural purposes, with particular areas used as a timber yard, a convict stockade, an Orphan School and then partly, a residential suburb.

Several sites have archaeological potential to provide further information about Indigenous and Colonial occupation of the land; however because of the level of development that has occurred over the past 200 years, it is very unlikely that many, if any, undisturbed archaeological sites exist within the University grounds.

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

The grounds of the University contain a number of buildings and landscapes that are unique. This uniqueness relates to:

- Landscape and planted features, including individual specimen trees; avenues of mature trees, open lawns, designed gardens and courtyards.
- The spatial relationships between the buildings experienced via views, vistas and planned and visual axes as well as vehicular and pedestrian access ways.
- Groups of buildings either lining internal roads or surrounding courtyards or gardens.
- Site features such as the boundary treatments, gateways, artworks (sculptures) and memorials that individually and together contribute to the overall aesthetic and historic character of the University as a whole.
- Individual buildings that demonstrate high quality architectural design and contribute greatly to the overall aesthetic character of the University as a whole.

In addition, because the buildings located throughout the grounds were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia. As the University is under constant challenge to provide up to date facilities the existing fabric that has heritage significance needs to be identified for protection.

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

The University is linked to the early development of NSW and the development of the state and nation. It is an important part of the development of NSW and Australia into the country that is what we see today. It is a significant example of the influence of government funded education.

Many important events have occurred at the University. Many important people have attended or taught at the university.

The university has affected the lives of many people around the world, and is physical reminder of this continuing connection.

- staff, current and former, academic and administration/support;
- students, current and former;
- members of sporting clubs;
- University extra-curricular social and academic club members; and
- benefactors.

4 Statement of Significance

4.1 Statement of Significance

Considering the assessment in Section 3.0 Analysis of Significance, an appropriate statement of significance for the place is:

Broad scale Landscape Significance

The significance of this site lies in its topography, and the values, responses and interpretation impressed on it by its custodians and designers. Catchment landforms and ridgelines, encompassed in the university campuses 'and associated properties, are legible in its large-scale cultural landscape. This relatively intact broad scale landscape tells a significant story, in four parts, about the development of Sydney.

Firstly, the park-like grounds of the university campuses and Victoria Park are inextricably linked as adjacent valleys and ridges. Secondly, these landform units have tangible connection to Governor Phillip, First Governor of NSW, Commodore of the First Fleet, and his strategic planning and forethought during the first years of the infant colony, Sydney Town, as a vestige of his original 1,000 acres (404 ha) 'Kangaroo Grounds' reserve of 1789. Secondly the site displays an exceptional historical 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 third story relating to the significance of the site is that of Grose Farm. Reduced in size from Phillip's land claim, its adjacent catchments and ridges remained intact as a property during the colonial era of 1792-1855, its rivulets dammed to create reliable water supplies. A myriad of uses over time including as Government paddocks for grazing, an experimental farming school for boys and as a convict stockade make this an exception site demonstrating first industrial activities in the colony.

The final and ongoing story of the site is that of the University of Sydney grant (1855) a remnant of the reserve set aside by Governor Phillip sixty years earlier, transformed in line with its original purposes, for school and crown, for the greater good of the common people.

The site was granted with an allowance for the "formation of a park and garden in connection therewith." The bond between the University grounds and Victoria Park was the consequence of earlier European land management that conceived these two sites as one, initially as Phillips' reserve, then Grose Farm. The two sites, though now under different management authorities, are in many ways inseparable, with each providing 'borrowed landscape' for the other. This new planning was attribute to Edmund Blacket, as Colonial Architect (1849-54).

In 1854-62 when designing the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle, influenced by the English Picturesque movement/style of the 18th and 19th centuries, Blacket utilised the prominent ridgeline and slopes of the park's catchment to provide a depth of field for the dramatic landscape presentation of the University of Sydney on approach from the city. This placement, this asymmetrical massing and Neo-Gothic architecture on a spectacular scale, formed a new context for the park as a setting and curtilage for the university. An approach road on the axis of the Quadrangle

main tower was planted with lines of figs leading to the gateway at City Road to further embellish the grounds and experience of the site.

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 designers using prevalent 19th century theories of landscape design, plant material and horticultural techniques.

Landscape in response to buildings

The grounds of the University of Sydney campuses are culturally significant as evidence of the historical development of the University's architecture, landscape and urban design.

The grounds contain significant trees, some of which date back to the late 19th century and the mass planting of shrubberies dispatched from the Royal Botanic Gardens in the 1860s and 1870s. These trees represent the first attempts at creating a suitable landscape and setting for the university campus. The campus gardens also contain many plants dating from the 1920s and 1930s, a period which saw the first comprehensive use of planting and gardens to beautify the university.

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

The university grounds have a distinctive aesthetic quality. The architecture, courts and vistas combine to form an environment of immense appeal. The mature trees and gardens are a vital part of this aesthetic.

The rarity of the University grounds lies within its cultural landscapes, plantings of botanical collections and scientific origins such as camellia plantings by Waterhouse and rare cultural landscape groupings of significant trees.

Criterion A: Historical Phases and Events

The University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. The occupation of the place by the University has seen a continuity of use and major built and historical planning elements for a period extending over 150 years.

The Camperdown Campus is significant because the layout of its buildings, grounds and associated features include evidence of the history of, and major changes in, tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over that period. The University has a campus style similar to many other late nineteenth and early twentieth century universities.

Darlington Campus is historically important as a former Sydney residential and light industrial suburb and as the site of a major expansion of what was, at the time, an inner-city university. While having much in common with other now inner-urban suburbs from the mid-to late nineteenth century, Darlington is of some historical noteworthiness as probably the only suburb to be almost completely taken over for other land use purposes. The history of the suburb is reflected in surviving buildings (the Institute Building, Darlington Road Terraces, the Old Darlington School Building and a number of factory and workshop buildings); in the residual street layout together with street fencing, walls and furniture; in the alignment of buildings and movement corridors echoing earlier streets and lanes; and

in the relatively undisturbed sites of earlier buildings and developments that have archaeological potential.

The University's acquisition and development of Darlington is an example and evidence of both the expansion of the University of Sydney and tertiary education in general from the 1950s, related to the increasing role of the Commonwealth in funding the sector. The combination of these related factors resulted, in particular, to the development of Engineering and Architecture faculty precincts that achieved co-location of related subjects, a long-term but largely unachieved aim of Sydney University planners throughout the early twentieth century.

The University grounds were among the earliest lands utilised by European colonists in Australia from 1788, and have important historical associations as a result. The pre-University history of the land is echoed in subtle but distinct ways in the University grounds shown by the topography and selection of sites for the first buildings and sport fields. Several sites have archaeological potential (although of low to moderate potential) to provide further, important information about early European occupation of the land.

Criterion B: Association with historical People

The University of Sydney is associated with a large number of notable people who were involved in the development and expansion of the University, its lands, the buildings, landscape and grounds. These include the initial land owners, those responsible for and involved in the initial establishment of the University as an institution, and the architects and designers who have designed and constructed the principal buildings and landscapes throughout each campus and developed the master plans for the place. Section 3 of this report for the history of these people.

As a long-standing tertiary institution there are necessarily a large number of people who have been associated with the place that are of importance, not only in NSW or Australia, but world-wide. In particular, there are many academics and former students that have contributed to the fields of science, history, politics, medicine and health, the arts, business, engineering and law, who have strong associations with the place.

Criterion C: Aesthetic/Creative Value

The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's College, St John's College and St Andrew's College, comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in Australia, and the landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their architectural qualities.

Criterion C: Special Association with a group of people

The University has substantial social values for a range of affiliated communities and groups. These values are attached to the whole of the University, each of the campuses and individual faculties, as well as smaller precincts, vistas, buildings and features in the grounds of both campuses. These values may be associated with a specific building or element for a range of values as well as for the experiences and memories that these places may hold.

Criterion D: Science/Research Value

The pre-University history of the land reflects a continuous pattern of human use and occupation, its occupation by Aboriginal people, then by Europeans for pastoral and agricultural purposes, with particular areas used as a timber yard, a convict stockade, an Orphan School and then partly, a residential suburb.

Several sites have archaeological potential to provide further information about Indigenous and Colonial occupation of the land.

Criterion F: Rare/Endangered

The University has buildings located throughout the grounds that were large for their day and were constructed for a hitherto rare function within Australia (that is, university use). As the University is under constant challenge to provide up to date facilities the existing fabric that has heritage significance needs to be identified for protection.

Criterion F: Class of NSW cultural heritage

The University is linked to the early development of NSW and the development of the state and nation. It is an important part of the development of NSW and Australia into the country that it is today. It is a significant example of the influence of government funded education.

4.2 Summary Statement of Significance

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.
- 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 Grades of Significance

The significance of the University grounds is complex. This is because the grounds are extensive and contain a large number of buildings and landscape features. In addition, these features may have individual significance, significance as part of a group, precinct or linear feature (such as an axis or view), as well as significance to the whole University grounds. In addition, site features, landscape elements and buildings might be part of overlapping precincts.

Another dimension to this complexity is the range of values embodied: aesthetic, historic, scientific and social. Within each of these values, each feature may have differing expression of the value as well as the significance of the value. In some instances, the values relate to the core University story historical and significances, in other cases there are other stories and values (such as suburban Darlington). These latter values are not necessarily lesser simply because they are not part of the core University story, they are just different.

Given this background, a simplified approach to significance must be treated with great care or else the particular quality and complexity of heritage values may be lost. Bearing this caution in mind, **five levels of significance** have been identified, to assist in understanding both the elements of overall heritage significance, and to identify ways in which individual components contribute to the overall significance of the University's Camperdown-Darlington campus.

All the components of the place have been ranked to correspond to the NSW Heritage Office's recommended gradings of significance. For a detailed explanation of the levels of significance, refer to Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Levels of Significance

LEVEL	EXPLANATION	STATUS
Exceptional	A component of the University grounds that has itself an exceptional level of significance for its historical, aesthetic, social, scientific values and/or rarity. Elements in this category stand out as exceptional for being valued for a number of criteria together, are key aspects of the history or character of the place, are highly intact, are held in high regard for their aesthetic and/or social significance and are considered rare.	Fulfils criteria for National and State listing
High	A component of the University grounds that has itself a high level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category stand out as high as they directly reflect key aspects of the history or character of the place, and/or are held in high regard for their aesthetic values or for their historic associations.	Fulfils criteria for State listing.
Moderate	A component of the University grounds that has itself a moderate level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values and/or are representative of a particular aspect of the heritage values of the place as a whole. Elements in this category might contribute to the significance of the	Fulfils criteria for State or Local listing.

LEVEL	EXPLANATION	STATUS
	grounds as a whole or to specific precincts without having high significance in their own right. The contributory significance might be that the component adds to the understanding of the historical, aesthetic or social heritage values of the place, while not being essential to that understanding.	
Little	A component of the University grounds that has itself some level of significance for their historical, aesthetic, social or scientific values. Elements in this category might relate to aspects of the significance of the place, without being critical to the understanding of that significance. They might also have some association with components or precincts of greater significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for Local listing.
Intrusive	A component of the University grounds that has no significance. Elements in this category may have historical associations with the place as a whole while not having heritage values in themselves.	Does not fulfil criteria for any listing.

Grades of Significance for Components of the University of Sydney

The following figures use the above ranking systems to give an indication of the relative levels of significance of components at the place as a tool for planning. This is to provide a better understanding of significance, especially in the context of some overview or framework of the University of Sydney grounds and buildings.

Legend

E	Exceptional Significance
H	High Significance
M	Moderate Significance
L	Little Significance
In	Intrusive
N/A	Significance not assessed

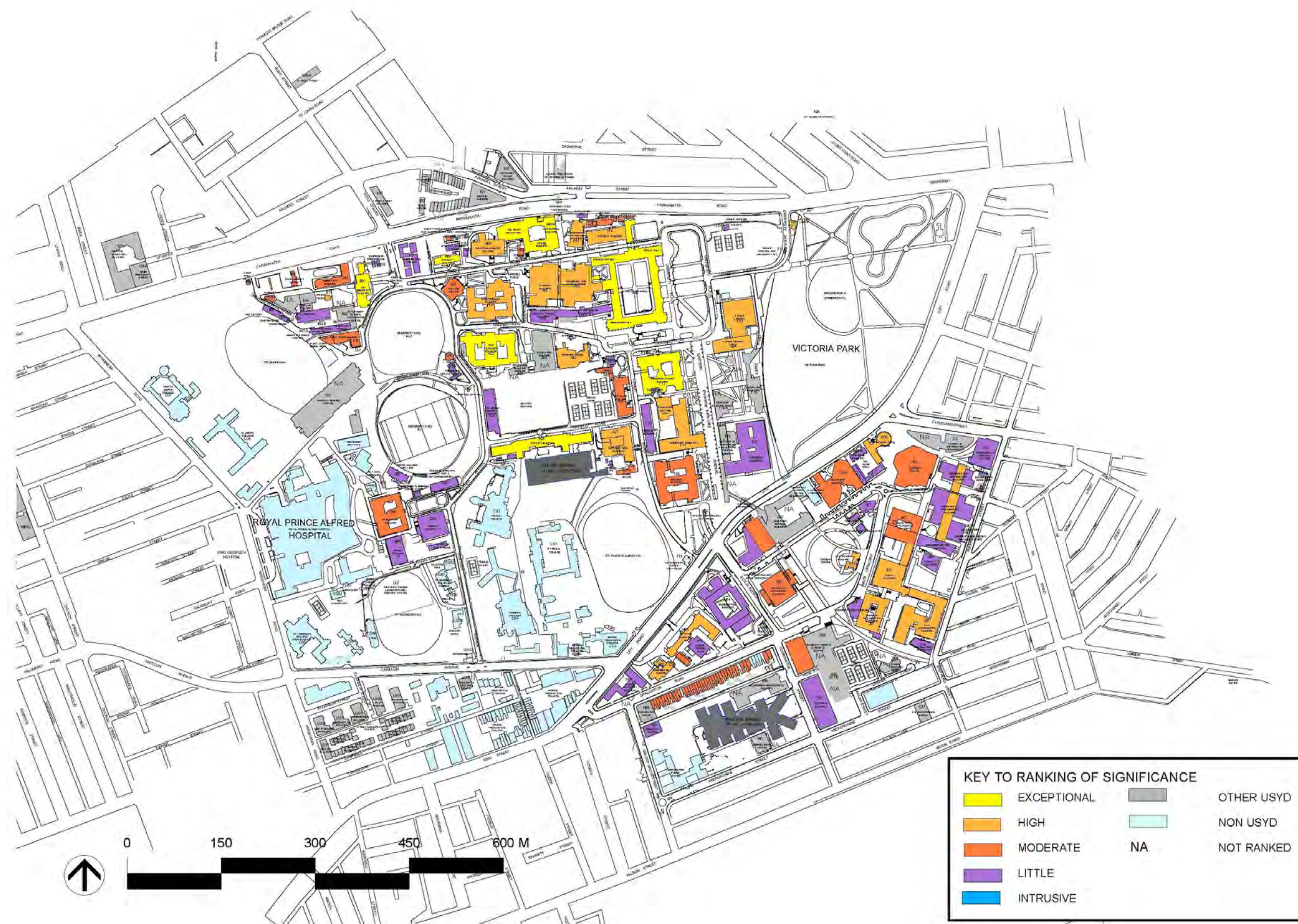


Figure 4. 1: Significance Ranking of the Buildings (Part 1)

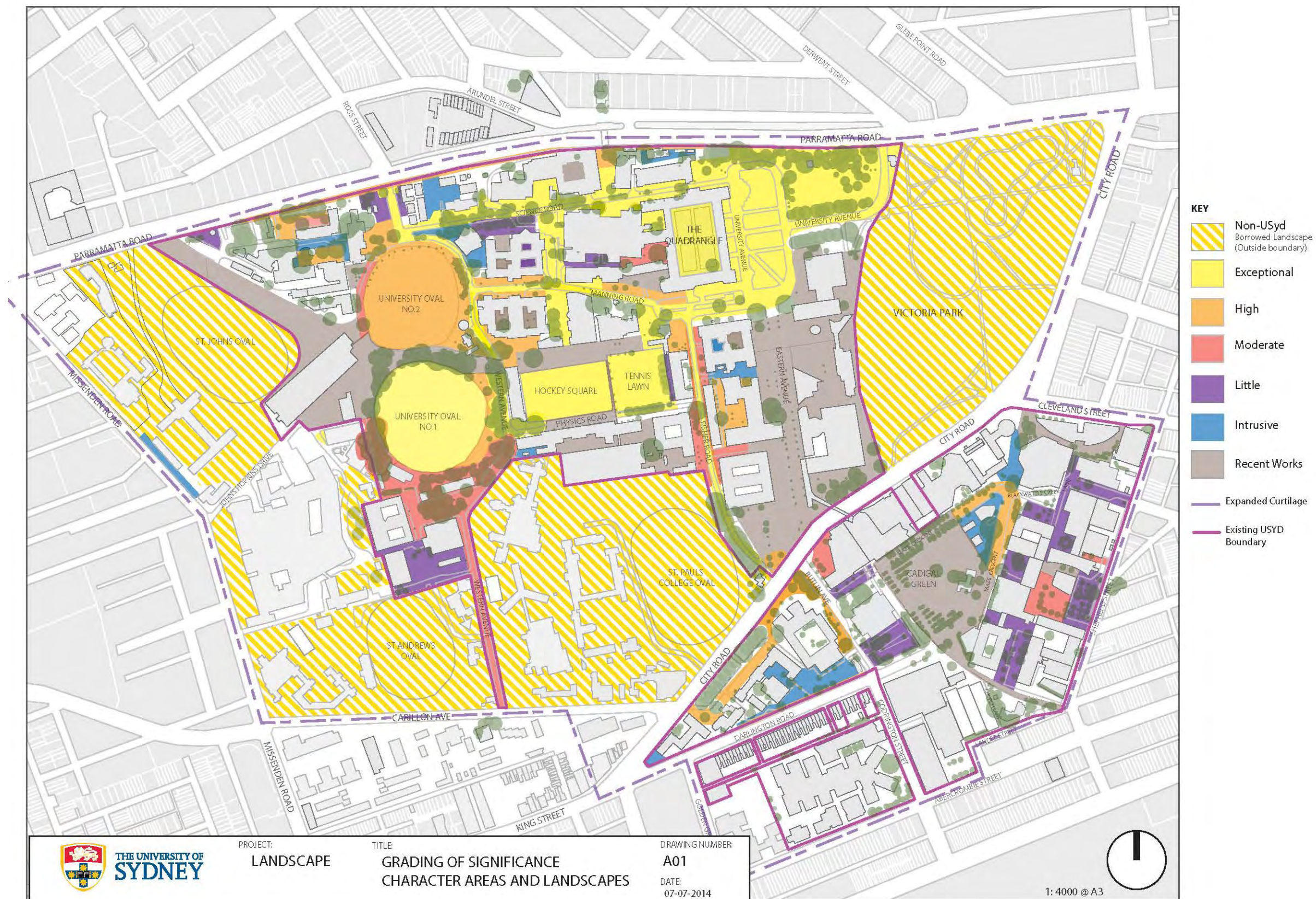


Figure 4.2 Grading of significance: landscapes and open spaces

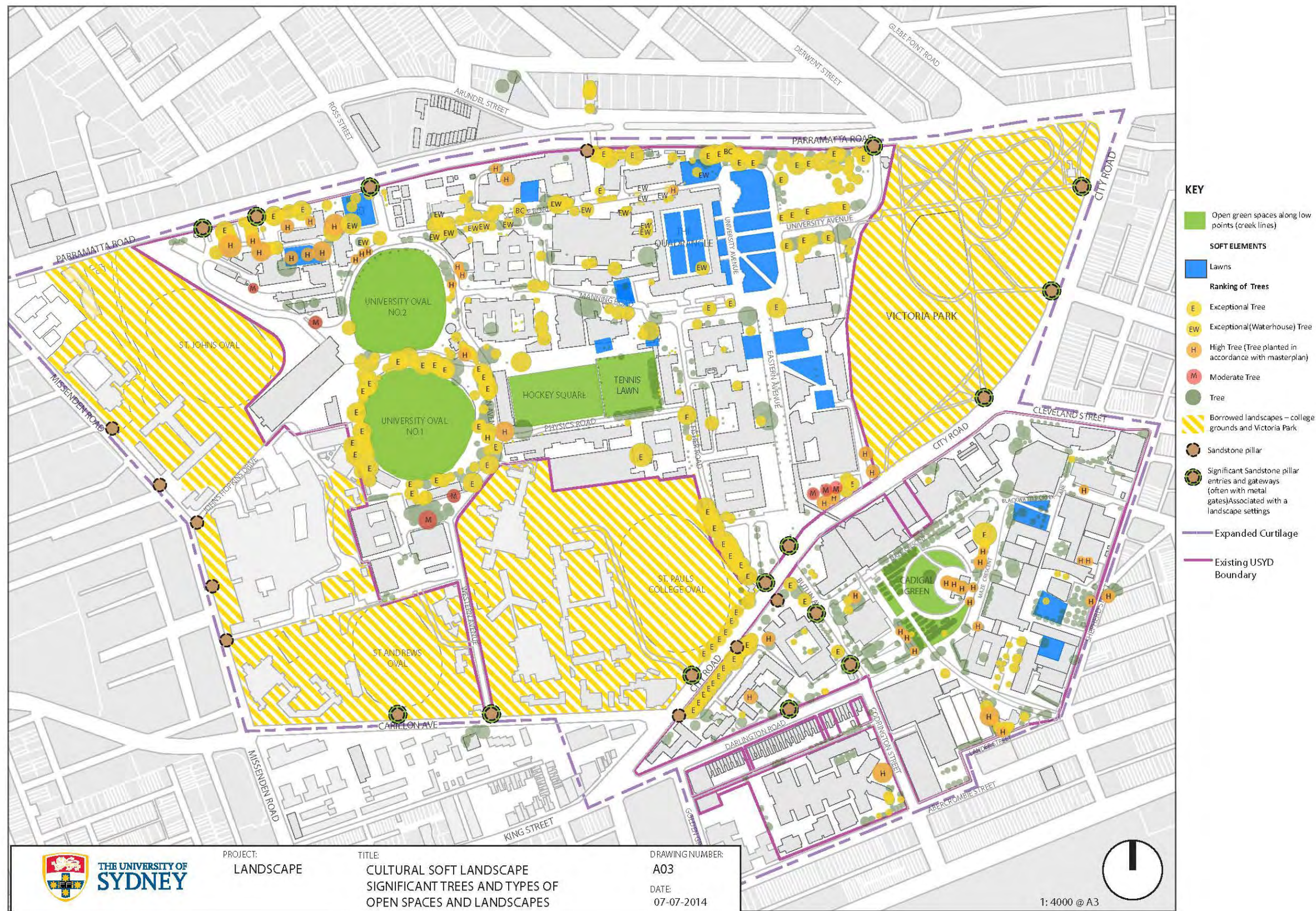


Figure 4.3 Cultural soft landscape: significant trees and types of open spaces and landscapes

5 Constraints and Opportunities

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

5.1 Obligations and Opportunities Arising from Significance

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

5.2 Procedural Constraints Arising from Significance

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

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

- Work should be carried out by qualified persons, landscape architects, heritage conservation experts, arborists, landscapers and gardeners.
- Appropriate recording and documentation procedures should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Conservation guidelines for the place should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, *Burra Charter*)

5.3 Present Condition

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

5.4 Integrity

The effect of the integrity of the place on significance was previously emphasised when addressing procedural constraints. Overall, many features of the University of Sydney retain their integrity from the date of their establishment. Such features include the alignment of the site boundaries and their treatments, the internal layout of many of the roads, the configuration of buildings and gardens and the uses of a number of the buildings and precincts.

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

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

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

5.5 Statutory & Non - Statutory Heritage Constraints

The statutory and non-statutory heritage status of the University of Sydney and its components according to the following organisations is described in the table below:

Abbreviations Used in Table 5.1

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION*	STATUTORY LISTINGS		NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS					
	LEP	S170	SHI	NT	RNE	AIA	AHPI	AHD
As per Listing								
104–123 Darlington Road	YES							
“University Terrace”, 124–131 Darlington Road	YES							
Administration		YES				YES		
Aero Mechanical						YES		
Anderson Stuart Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Animal House		YES						
Badham Building	YES	YES						
Bank Building	YES	YES						
Blackburn Building		YES						
Botany Building	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulli Soil Shed						YES		
Chemical Engineering Building						YES		
Civil Engineering Building						YES		
Old Darlington School	YES	YES		YES				
Edward Ford Building	YES	YES						
Electrical Engineering Building						YES		
Fisher Library & Bookstack		YES						
General Lecture Theatre 1		YES						
Gordon Yu-Hoi Chui Building						YES		
Heydon-Laurence (Zoology) Building	YES	YES						
Holme Building (Union)	YES	YES				YES		
Institute Building and Grounds (including the Darlington Centre)	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES
J.D. Stewart Building	YES	YES				YES		
John Woolley Building	YES	YES				YES		
MacLaurin Hall		YES						
Macleay Museum	YES	YES			YES			
Madsen Building		YES						
Main Quad / East Face of Western Tower		YES						
Main Quad / East Range and Great Hall		YES				YES		
Main Quad / North & North-west Ranges		YES						

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

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

Table 5. 2: City of Sydney Significant Tree Register

Tree Register								
City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees								

5.6 Statutory Heritage Provisions

Local Environment Plans (LEPs), Local Government Councils

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council

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

Section 170 State Agency Heritage Registers under the Heritage Act 1977

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

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

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

Government agencies are required under the Heritage Act to:

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

The NSW Heritage Council has a policy of including all items appearing on S.170 Registers with a significance level of state or higher on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

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

Agencies must notify the Heritage Council of their intent to remove an item from the S.170 Register, transfer ownership of an item, end their occupation of, or demolish an item on the S.170 Register or listed on the State Heritage Register no less than 14 days prior to the action.

Annual reports of state government agencies must include a statement as to the condition of items listed on S.170 Registers or the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council may also direct government agencies to include particular information in their annual reports with respect to their S.170 Registers.

Non-inclusion of a place on an agency's S.170 Register does not imply that the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

Interior Heritage, NSW Heritage Council & LEPs

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

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

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

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

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

As many listed heritage items have significant interiors, some local councils may include a description of significant internal features and details as part of an item's individual listing in their LEPs, thus increasing their ability to consider proposed internal changes when assessing an application unless the interiors are specifically listed.

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

Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

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

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

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

*Because of the history of the site, the potential to discover relics during intervention at the University of Sydney **is low to moderate**.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Heritage List (NHL), Australian Heritage Council

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

Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), Australian Heritage Council

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

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

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

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

An Aboriginal site or relic is defined as:

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

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

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

5.7 Non-Statutory Heritage Provisions

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

State Heritage Inventory (SHI), NSW Heritage Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI)

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

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

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

Australian Heritage Database (AHD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.8 Interpretation

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

5.9 Owner's Requirements

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

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

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

- Provide state of the art teaching and learning facilities;
- Enable cutting edge research;
- Promote collaboration between faculties and achieve greater efficiencies of use across the Camperdown /Darlington campus;
- Provide increased and affordable student accommodation on campus;
- Conserve indigenous and non-indigenous heritage on the campus; and
- Provide a campus that is accessed by both the University community and wider resident community for the mutual benefit of both: (Cadigal Green, Noel Martin Centre, Womens Gymnasium, Hockey Ground, Tennis Courts, Ovals 1 and 2.)

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

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

The CIP delivers on the University's adopted strategies and findings of *The University of Sydney White Paper*, *Health and Medical Research Strategic Review* ('The Wills Review'), *Student Accommodation Review*, and *The University of Sydney Disability Action Plan 2013*. It also reflects and coordinates the delivery of a number of strategy overlays to improve overall campus functioning and give strategic direction to University land uses (including integrated learning and research facilities, student accommodation, sport and recreation, museum, exhibition and event space, waste management

and service distribution centres), security, transport and accessibility, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance, use of open space, sustainability, infrastructure, and information & communications technology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CIP envisages the relocation of three satellite campuses into the Camperdown-Darlington campus including the Sydney Nursing School from Mallet Street Camperdown, the Sydney College of the Arts from Callan Park, Rozelle, and Faculty of Health Sciences from Cumberland campus. The relocation of these faculties will drive the next generation of collaborative precincts at the Camperdown-Darlington campus.

University Policies

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

Infrastructure Policies

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

Environmental Policies

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

Land and Buildings Policies

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

5.10 Other Interested Individuals and Groups

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

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

5.11 Other

Planning Controls

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

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

Building Controls

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

Disability Discrimination Act

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

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

Current Uses

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

Current Leases

The Camperdown Campus is NSW Crown Land, administered via the *University Act 1900* and governed by the University of Sydney Senate, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Principal. The Darlington campus is owned by the University of Sydney.

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

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

Parking

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

Public Access

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

Legal Constraints

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

Traffic

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

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

Public Perceptions

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

Security

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

6 Development of Conservation Policies

This section outlines the conservation policies to conserve and protect the heritage values of the University of Sydney Camperdown and Darlington. These policies address the use, conservation of the fabric, curtilage, setting, vistas, management, ownership, heritage interpretation and future uses. This section also identifies further research and a timetable to implement and review the policies.

6.1 Definition of Terms

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

6.2 Preamble

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

Conservation policies for the place can be developed in regards to :

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

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

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

The following section describes the main concepts involved in the development of appropriate conservation policies for both the whole place and components of the place.

6.3 Defining the Place

Extent of the Place

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

Policy 1: The extent of the Place, that is the University owned land across the Camperdown - Darlington Campus, is defined by the red line as shown in Figure 1.3. on page 5

Definition of the Expanded Curtilage and Visual Setting

From a visual and historical perspective the curtilage of University of Sydney is perceived by the community to encompass an area far greater than the boundaries of its titled land. The expanded curtilage includes the University lands, the University Colleges, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park. (see Section 1.7)

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

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

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

Policy 2: The expanded curtilage of the Place is defined by the blue line as shown in Figure 6.1, whereas the visual setting of the place is defined by the purple line.

Policy 3: The managers of the place should attempt to recognise and respect any culturally significant attributes that the Expanded Curtilage and the Visual Setting contain.

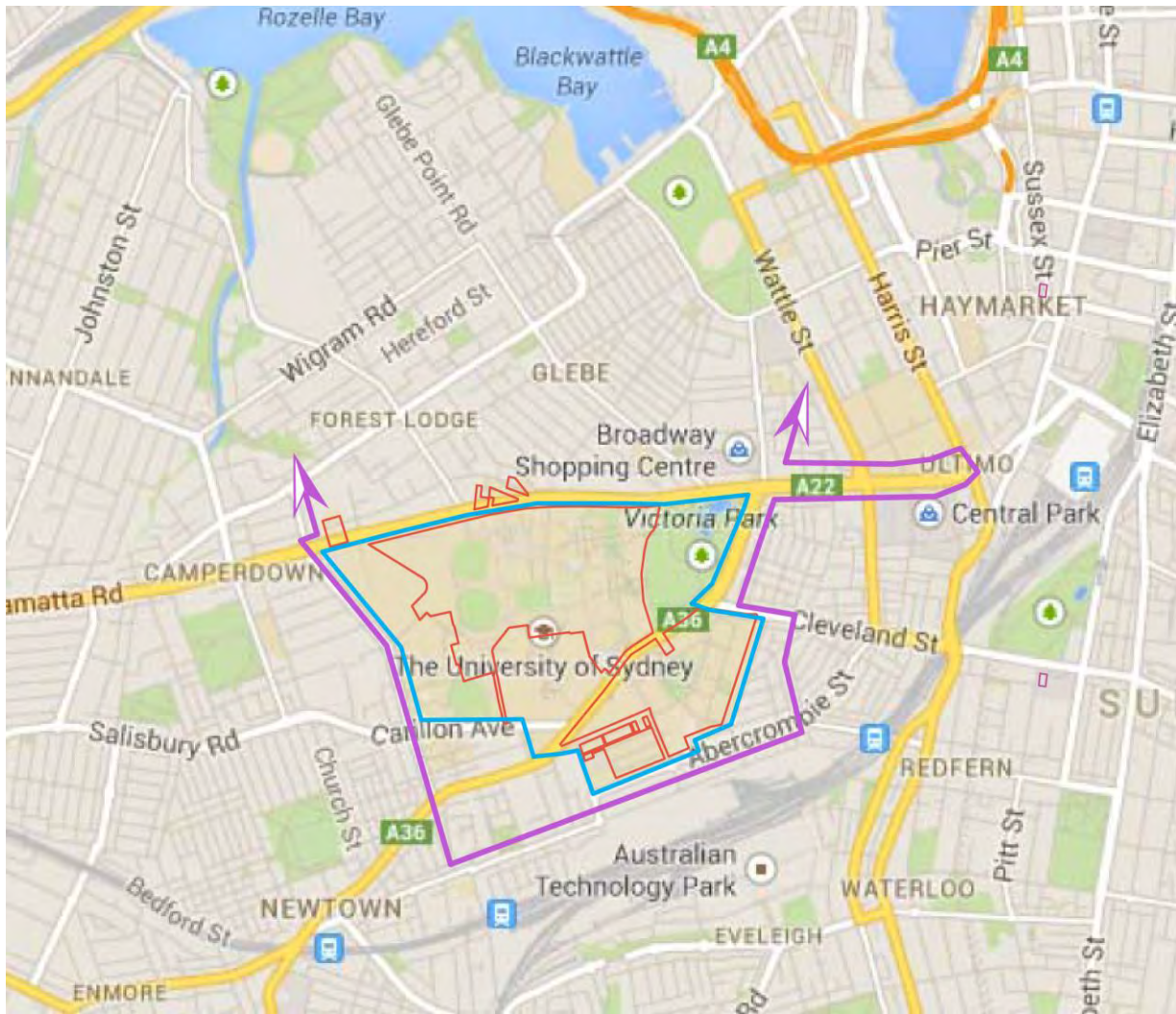


Figure 6.1: Definition of the University, the Expanded Curtilage and its Visual Setting and relevant considerations (the location of each campus is outlined in red).

Identification of Associated Places

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

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

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

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

- Sydney Grammar School, College Street, Sydney (original teaching location)
- St James Campus (Sydney Law School), Sydney

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

Identification of Associated Objects

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

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

Policy 5: Objects associated with the incorporation and establishment of the place that should continue to be held by the University and conserved include:

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

6.4 Hierarchy of Conservation Planning Documents & Further Research

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

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

Regardless, there are a number of components (including buildings, precincts and site features) where conservation management plans have not to date been prepared. Many of these individual components could be considered to be of moderate or higher significance and as such, conservation management plans should be prepared for those components that currently do not have conservation management plans. In particular, further research and a detailed analysis should be undertaken of the following precincts: the Eastern Avenue precinct (University Place, Quadrangle and Vice Chancellor's Courtyard); sports ground precinct (Ovals 1 & 2, Western Avenue, Hockey Ground and Tennis Courts); and the Engineering precinct.

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

6.5 Treatment of the Fabric

Significant Fabric

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

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

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

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

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

Nature of Fabric

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

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

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

Fabric to be Conserved

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

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

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

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

- All 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.

Changes to Fabric

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

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

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

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

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

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

Removal of Fabric

Fabric not identified above to be retained and conserved, could be removed.

Policy 14: Any fabric other than that listed in Policy 12 and 13 could be removed without reducing the cultural significance of the place.

Fabric that Should be Removed

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

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

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

Policy 15: Items identified in the GCMP as being Intrusive should, when the circumstances permit, be removed or made sympathetic.

Maintenance – Building Fabric

Generally, while any significant fabric is in existence it should be maintained, which means continuous protective care. Reconstructed fabric is of interpretive value (see Policy 12) and also should be maintained. However, specific reference should be made to the Conservation Management Plan for each individual heritage building for detailed policies regarding the maintenance of that building.

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

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

Maintenance – Landscapes and Open Spaces

In the case of landscape and garden fabric this includes vegetation, the layout of components including clearings in vegetation and the modified landform. Maintenance of landscape elements and vegetation should address the following:

- regular maintenance of tree canopies and shrubs to maintain and protect the significant lines of vistas and views as identified;
- thinning of tree canopies and shrubs that screen or mask significant architectural features, as identified in the CMPS of built items identified; and
- gradual removal of weed tree species and replacement with suitable species as identified in the Concept Landscape Plan (2014)

Policy 17: Where trees (with the exception of weed tree species, see above) or other plants die of disease or old age or become senescent, they should be replaced with matching species in the same location in accordance with this CMP, precinct CMP and landscape masterplan. A replacement strategy for mature and significant trees that have reached the end of their life or have become senescent should be developed as a part of the overall maintenance strategy for the place.

The removal of any significant tree or vegetation, as identified in the *Cultural soft landscape: significant trees and types of open spaces and landscapes* (Fig 4.3), should be in accordance with the University's Annual Tree Pruning and Removal Permit, as issued by the City of Sydney.

Views

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy 18: Significant views to and from the expanded curtilage and internal views within the University grounds (as shown in Figures 6.1) should be retained and if possible enhanced.

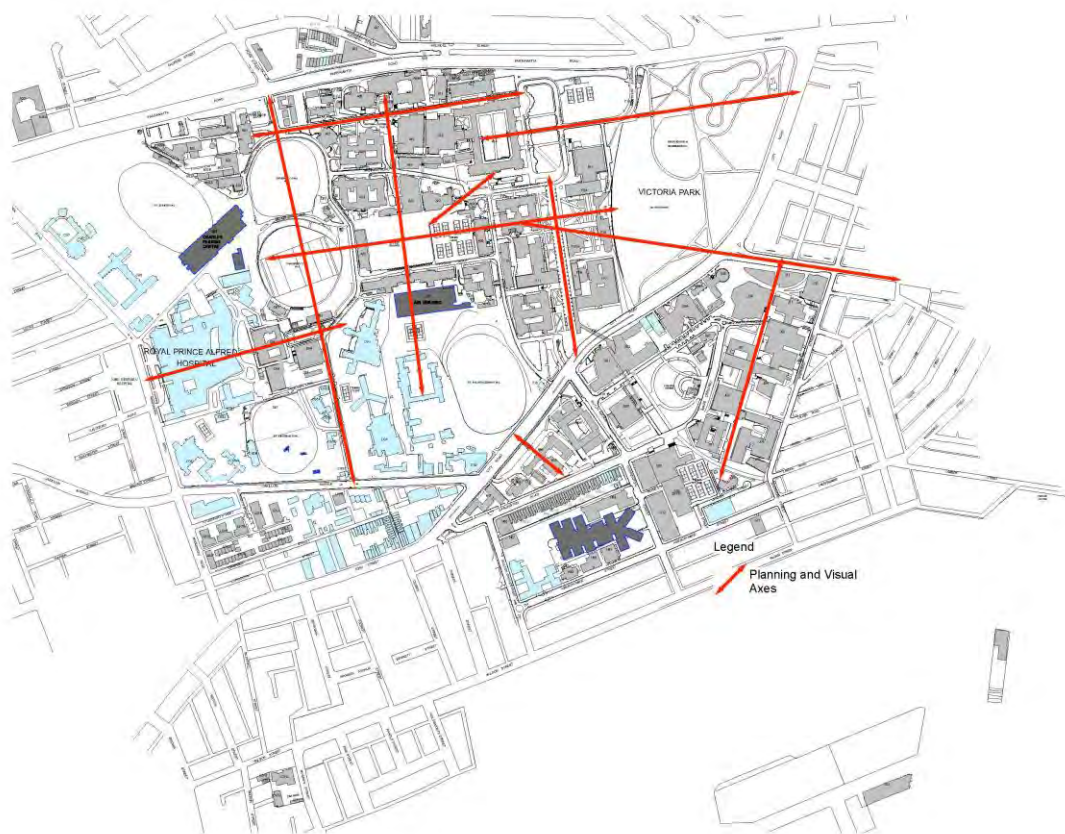


Figure 6.1 Planning and Visual Axes

6.6 Interpretation of the Place

Generally

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

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

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

Policy 19: An Interpretation Strategy should be prepared for the Place. The Interpretation Strategy should include all of the aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance, as well as the indigenous and non-indigenous heritage significance of the various Landscapes and Open Spaces outlined in Fig. 4.2 and 4.3 on page 87 and 88.

Restoration/Reconstruction Works

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

The architecture and planning of the place as a whole has been very well considered and generally well maintained. However, opportunities do exist to restore or reconstruct internal views to significant buildings in order to benefit their interpretation. There are also opportunities to restore/reconstruct visual axes and historic roadways in order to better explain the earlier, historically significant phases of development.

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

Policy 20: As opportunities arise selected components of the place could be restored/reconstructed to the date/configuration indicated subject to the qualifications indicated:

Element	Date	Qualification
Science Road, Western Avenue, Fisher Road and Manning Road	N/A	Adjust landscape to show significant buildings to their best advantage and to enhance internal view lines.

Element	Date	Qualification
Visual Axes (A5)	Pre-1958	Reinstate view north down Western Avenue across Oval No.1 and 2 to Ross Street entry gates.
Vet Science Courtyard (P8)	Pre-1959	Remove southwest addition to the J.D Stewart building (B01)

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

Essential Restoration/Reconstruction Works

In some cases restoration/reconstruction work is essential to any proper understanding of the place. In this instance, no essential work has been identified, apart from the removal of detracting elements described in Policy 15.

Provision for Future Restoration/Reconstruction

It is desirable that present or short-term activities do not prejudice future opportunities for interpretation by restoration/reconstruction, ie. the works should be *reversible* in accordance with the Burra Charter guidelines.

Policy 21: Where components of the place are not selected for restoration /reconstruction, the place should, if possible, be managed in a way that will not preclude restoration/reconstruction of the component at a future date.

Identification of Adaptations

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

Policy 22: All works, be they restoration/reconstruction or adaptation, introduced pursuant to these guidelines should be identifiable on close inspection, by method and/or style of construction, as being introduced.

6.7 Use of the Place

Historical Uses and Land Use that should be Continued

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

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

Policy 23: When planning new buildings in an established precinct of historic continuing use the traditional use of the precinct should be taken into account.

Organisation of the Uses and Activities at the Place and Setting

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

Policy 24: The use of the place and activities at the place and if possible within its setting should be organised in a way that allows the conservation of the fabric in accordance with the Policy for the Treatment of the Fabric including considering:

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

Inappropriate Uses and Activities within the Place and its Setting

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

Policy 25: Uses, activities and naming of things within the place, components of the place and within its setting, which lessen, obscure or confuse its historical associations and meanings, should be discouraged.

Uses and Interpretation

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

Policy 26: Uses of the place related to the cultural significance of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be encouraged. Conversely, uses of the place that do not take advantage of the interpretation potential of the place and the specific location within the place related to that significance should be discouraged.

6.8 Intervention in the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

Appropriate Intervention

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

Policy 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.**

Areas of Historical Archaeological Importance

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

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

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

Policy 28: The historical archaeological (including Aboriginal or European) potential of parts of the place should be managed and conserved in accordance with the archaeological provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977

Further Research and to Guide Conservation

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

Policy 29: Investigation of the place for research should identify further areas of research to increase knowledge of Australian history and other aspects of the occupation and construction of the place. Such investigations should be guided by specific and scrutinised research goals and when there are adequate resources available to undertake, complete and publish results of the study.

Areas for further research, amongst others, include:

- the archives of all faculties and buildings associated with the Place
- the community's attitudes to and social values of the Place
- extant original street furniture
- the historical background of various moveable heritage
- the influence of historical figures associated with landscaping the Place
- the cultivar names of early 19th century plantings, and;
- the original design of the Pleasance (garden), within the Holme Building.

6.9 Adaptation of the Fabric Identified to be Conserved

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

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

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

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

Adaptation of Landform

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

In this case, the natural topography of the land had some influence on the initial layout of the University grounds in the 1850s; most notably the Main Quadrangle Building was purposefully constructed on Petersham Ridge to allow clear views to the place from the east. Likewise, Oval No. 1

and Oval No. 2 were development on the low lying areas of the campus lands where the Orphan's School Creek originally ran.

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

Policy 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.

New Development

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

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

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

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

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

See also *Section 6.10: New Landscape Features*.

Policy 31: Development of new buildings and other features at the place (adaptation of parts of the landscape and vegetation) should be made taking into account the significance rankings in Section 4 and Policy 13.

Adaptation of Exteriors of Buildings

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

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

Policy 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.

Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons

Adaptations for practical reasons need to be addressed as part of the management of the place. Specific reasons may include:

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

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

Policy 33: Adaptation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is appropriate, provided alteration of fabric identified to be conserved is minimised.

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 self-effacing.

Policy 35: The installation of new services and equipment in the place in connection with maintained uses or introduced in accordance with Policy for Use is appropriate, provided that:

- equipment is installed in areas and spaces of lower significance in preference to those of higher significance
- that the installation is designed and constructed in a way that causes minimum damage to fabric identified to be conserved and is removable without further damage to significant fabric
- the work is planned and carried out with regard to the underground, inter-floor and roof space archaeology of the place.

Components of the place that accommodate existing services (e.g. substations and air conditioning hubs) should be adapted and reused as first preference, rather than the construction of additional structures.

Policy 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.

6.10 New Landscape Elements

At most important places, changes can be made to the landscape without detracting from the character of the place, but should be controlled.

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

Policy 37: New elements including planting within the place are appropriate provided they are in accordance with:

- the campus landscape masterplan;
- the Interpretation Strategy (Policy 19);
- Intervention Policy (Policy 27);
- Adaptation Policy (Policy 30); and / or
- items of a minor nature associated with an existing use or for a new compatible use, such as fences, paths, pump houses, service lines, signposts, provided they are designed and located to cause minimal intrusion or for the purposes of water and land conservation and other critical landscape management procedures

Unavoidable Intervention

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

Policy 38: Unavoidable intervention should be located in areas of lesser cultural significance in preference to those of higher cultural significance.

Mobile and Temporary Structures for Associated Uses

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

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

- Policy 39:** The erection of mobile or temporary structures within the place for ceremonial purposes, the distribution of information, sales of goods, etc. is appropriate, provided the mobile and temporary structures erected in front of buildings or on axes ranked of Moderate significance or higher, are capable of daily removal.
- Policy 40:** The erection for limited periods of exposition type structures for festivals and the like is appropriate provided they are designed to be sympathetic with the character of their immediate locality and are scheduled for removal at the close of the event.

Outdoor Furniture, Rubbish Bins, Signs and Other Facilities

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

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

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

- Policy 41:** The introduction of outdoor seating, garbage receptacles, lighting, vehicle barriers, etc. associated with compatible uses identified in the Policy for Use is appropriate provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion.
- Policy 42:** Such facilities should not be erected directly in front of the main elevations of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher.
- Policy 43:** The replacement of existing site elements of little significance should be given preference to the adaptation or replacement of site elements of higher significance.
- Policy 44:** The erection of large outdoor facilities normally found in public parks including fixed cooking facilities, picnic pavilions and amenity blocks is not appropriate, except where in accordance the campus landscape masterplan or other policies for the place.

Roads and Parking Areas

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

Ideally, the existing number of on-street car parking spaces within the place should be reduced, and car parking bays and facilities for bicycle parking, while the latter is to be encouraged, should be located away from the front facades of significant buildings.

- Policy 45:** A Vehicular Access Strategy should be prepared for the place, and should include the following principles:

- limit vehicular entry points onto campus;
- locate new underground car parks around the perimeter;
- avoid the creation of new roads, except in essential circumstances;
- avoid the establishment of new surface car parking; and
- remove car parking and bicycle facilities from in front of buildings ranked of Moderate significance or higher when the opportunity arises

Floodlighting

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

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

Policy 46: The introduction of floodlighting for a specified purpose is appropriate, provided the service is designed and constructed in a way to cause minimal visual intrusion and light spill.

Intervention in Setting and Expanded Curtilage

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

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.

6.11 Conservation Procedures and Practice at the Place

Procedures

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

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

Policy 48: *Burra Charter*. The place should be treated as of outstanding cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place should be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).

Policy 49: *Management*. The place should be managed in a way which permits the maximum number of these policies included in this report to be followed.

Policy 50: *Setting and Expanded Curtilage*. The management body of the place should if possible involve itself in the protection of the setting of the place and the expanded curtilage and objects from inappropriate uses and activities.

Policy 51: *Professional Conservation Team*. Personnel with demonstrated skills and experience in disciplines of conservation practice at a professional level should be engaged as appropriate to advise on and implement conservation aspects of the place.

Policy 52: *Skilled Trade Team*. Skilled and experienced traditional building and engineering trades should be engaged as appropriate to advise on the conservation of the place and to carry out all conservation aspects at the place.

All building, trades people and specialist professionals working on heritage items or in areas of heritage significance within the University should undertake an induction program, which includes receiving a copy of the relevant policies taken from this GCMP.

Policy 53: *Reference Documentation*. Copies of all known historical illustrations and the major written primary and secondary records relating to the place should be assembled, catalogued and made readily available, in a permanent archive.

Policy 54: *Archaeological Finds*. All archaeological finds that have been or are in the future removed from the place should be assembled, catalogued and safely housed. These should be stored in the one place, apart from individual items that might be distributed to repositories elsewhere for particular research or interpretative reasons.

Policy 55: *Systematic Photographic Survey.* Systematic photographic surveys of the place should be carried out before, during and after any works and the results catalogued and archived.

Practice

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

Policy 56: Changes at the place should be achieved in the following way:

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

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

6.12 Adoption and Review of Conservation Policies

Conservation policies should include recommendations about their adoption, review and compliance.

- Policy 57:** *Adoption of Conservation Guidelines.* These policies should be adopted by the Director of the Campus Infrastructure Services, as delegate of the University Vice-Chancellor, as the Conservation Management Plan for the place, to guide the operation of the management body. If not adopted, these policies should be revised and then adopted before further works or activities are carried out at the place.
- Policy 58:** *Amendment of other Plans.* Any master development plan or management plan that may exist for the place should be revised to be consistent with these policies.
- Policy 59:** *Compliance with Conservation Management Plan.* Works and activities at the place should be in compliance with the adopted Conservation Management Plan.
- Policy 60:** *Proposals that are not in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan should only be implemented following a revision of the whole of the Conservation Management Plan which results in the conclusion that such proposals are consistent with the revised plan. Ad hoc changes in Conservation Management Plans should be avoided.*
- Policy 61:** *Review of Conservation Management Plan.* The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed at regular intervals, suggested, seven years from its adoption.
- Policy 62:** *Distribution of Conservation Management Plan.* Unless for reasonable security reasons, copies of the Conservation Management Plan should be held at the archive for the place and be made available to local and other public libraries and be freely available for public inspection.

Appendix 1

Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

The Burra Charter

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia; ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

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

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural *significance*.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

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

1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the cultural *significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

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

1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the cultural *significance* of another place.

1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the cultural *significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

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

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.

2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations and meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.

6.2 The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

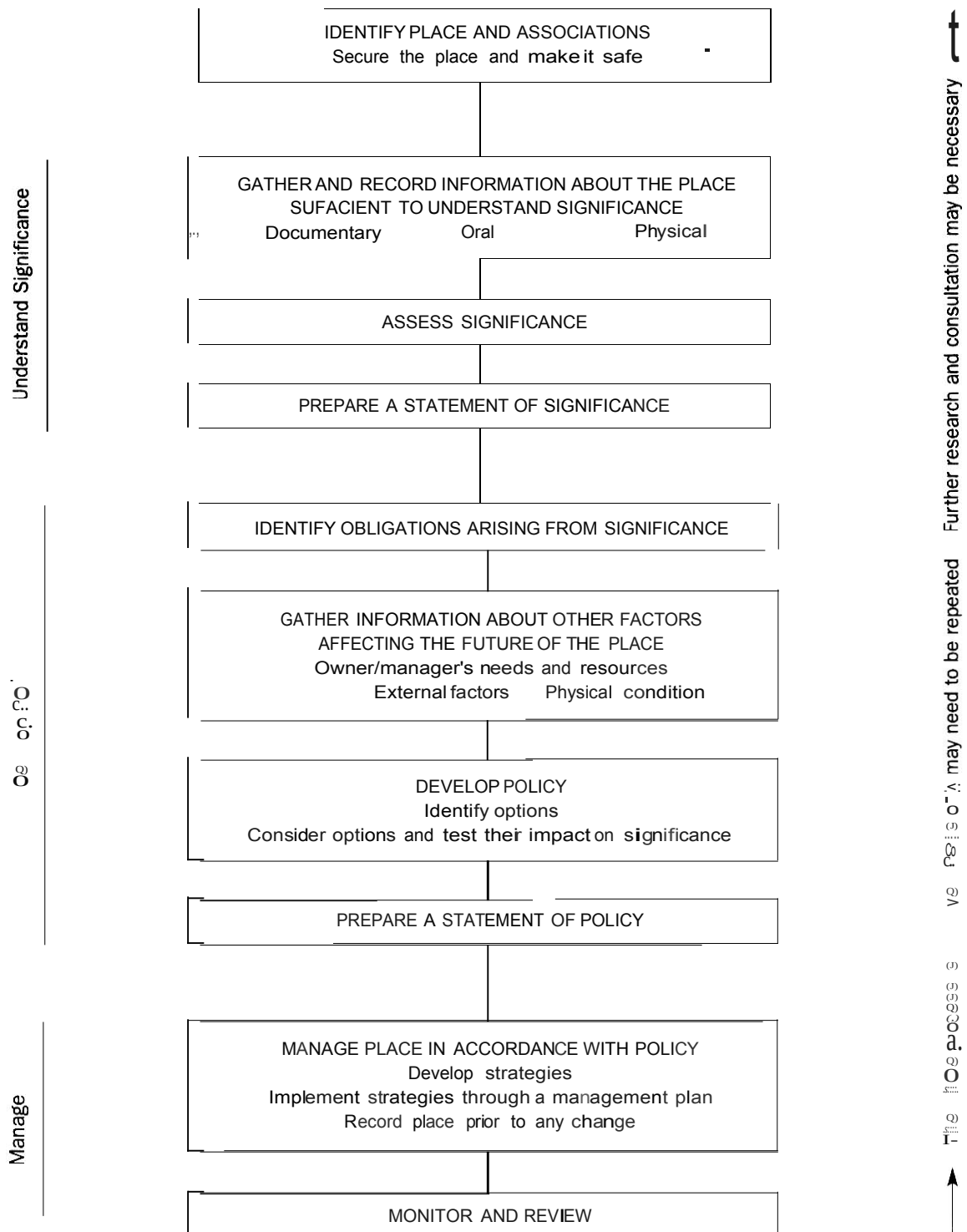
Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



Appendix 2

University of Sydney Overview History

(Extract from the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan*, 2002:
Appendix A- University of Sydney Overview History)

THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Prepared by

Rosemary Kerr
(Sue Rosen & Associates)

With

PRE-COLONIAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

by

Dr Val Attenbrow, Australian Museum,
and Cheryl Stanborough

SUMMARY OF PLANNING AND BUILT FORM DEVELOPMENT

by

Donald Ellsmore

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

by

Duncan Marshall

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authorship

This history was prepared by Rosemary Kerr in consultation with Sue Rosen of Sue Rosen & Associates, Heritage Assessment And History. The pre-colonial history and description was prepared by Dr Val Attenbrow, Australian Museum, with input by Cheryl Stanborough.

1.2 Using the History as a Management Tool

Organising an overview history of the physical development of the University of Sydney poses problems due to the diversity of buildings, sporting and leisure facilities which were constructed and modified over a long period of time in response to changes in the University's teaching requirements, planning philosophy and external influences.

For those concerned with managing the physical resource of the University, this overview history has been organised according to the following major chronological periods which reflect particular phases in the construction of buildings and facilities and the development of grounds: Foundation and Early Development, 1850-1880; Development of Medicine and the Sciences, 1880-1900; the Vernon and McRae Period, 1900-post WWI; the Wilkinson Era, 1920s - WWII; the Impact of WWII, 1945 - late 1950s; Transformation and Expansion, late 1950s - 1975; Reorganisation of the University System, 1975-present. Discussion of particular buildings and facilities has been where possible, arranged according to precincts, such as the main Quadrangle, Science Road etc., and by the type of facilities such as student union buildings, sporting facilities and grounds.

The table of contents encapsulates the overall structure of this history of physical development of the University. The design is intended to ease identification of data pertaining to specific periods and / or specific places relevant to management decisions. At the same time the broader issues impinging on developments have been identified and their impact addressed.

2. PRE-COLONIAL INHABITANTS AND LAND USE

The University of Sydney grounds are located on the northern slopes of a broad ridge forming the watershed between Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) and Botany Bay. The grounds are about 3 km from Sydney Cove where the British established their first settlement, Sydney town, in 1788. To the first colonists the grounds were part of a large area they called 'the Kangaroo Ground' (Fig. 1#), which stretched from Parramatta Road southwards towards Botany Bay and the Cooks River. It was described as being one of the few areas between Botany Bay and Broken Bay that was suitable for cultivation (Tench [1793:161]1979:261, Collins 1798[1975]:225, 575n).

About two years after colonisation, part of the 'Kangaroo Ground' near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes, (Fig. 2#). In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor Grose was granted 30 acres out of the 400 acre Crown reserve on which to build a house, though he later changed the purpose of the lease to farming. Subsequently, leases were granted in the reserve and general district to several other officers for cultivation (Campbell 1925:119, 1930:274-276). Grose sold his lease to another officer when he left the colony at the end of 1794, but the area that is now the University grounds became known as Grose Farm and is marked as such on maps until the mid-1800s.

Aboriginal people were thus alienated from the lands that are within and around the University grounds very early in the history of British colonisation. The historical records provide many descriptions and observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson at the time of British colonisation. However, none of the records identify any definite associations with the land that was set aside as the site for the University of Sydney, or activities that were specifically undertaken on this land. In addition, no archaeological evidence relating to pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation or use of the area has been found within the University grounds, and there are no detailed descriptions of the vegetation and animal communities that inhabited this district. The following portrayal of the pre-colonial occupation and use of the Sydney University grounds is thus speculative, being based on a reconstruction of the original pre-1788

environment, an extrapolation from general historical descriptions or specific observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson and Botany Bay, and archaeological evidence from adjacent areas.

2.1 People – The Original Inhabitants

The tribe¹ of Cadi inhabit the south side, extending from the south head to Long-Cove; at which place the district of Wanne, and the tribe of Wangal, commences, extending as far as Par-ra-mata, or Rose-Hill. (King in Hunter 1793[1968:412])

From the entrance of the harbour, along the south shore, to the cove adjoining this settlement the district is called Cadi, and the tribe Cadigal; the women, Cadigalleon. The south side of the harbour from the above-mentioned cove to Rose Hill, which the natives call Parramatta, the district is called Wann, and the tribe Wanngal. (Phillip 13 February 1790[1892:309])

In these two quotes which set out the extent of the country associated with two of the Port Jackson clans, the Cadigal and Wanngal, their common boundary is in different places. Phillip Gidley King placed the boundary at Long Cove – presently known as Iron Cove. If this was the boundary between the two groups, the University grounds are within Cadi. This would also be the case if the boundary was along the ridgeline forming the eastern watershed to Iron Cove (in many parts of Australia ridgelines and watercourses form/formed the boundaries between cultural areas).

If the ‘the cove adjoining this settlement’ referred to by Governor Arthur Phillip is Darling Harbour, and the boundary between the Wanngal and Cadigal is taken as either the ridgeline between Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Bay or the creek running into Darling Harbour or even Blackwattle Creek, then the University grounds are situated at the eastern end of Wanne.

To the south, the Kameygal lived around the shores of Botany Bay, known to them as Kamay. It is possible that the ridge of high land between Port Jackson and Botany Bay (along which King Street, Newtown, now runs) formed a boundary between the Kameygal and the Wanngal / Cadigal.

2.2 Subsistence and material culture

The people living around Port Jackson and Botany Bay gained their foods by fishing, hunting land animals and gathering shellfish and plants (Attenbrow in prep; Turbet 1989). Fishing appears to have formed a greater part of subsistence activities around the harbour mouth and Botany Bay, more than it was along the Parramatta River. However, hunting land animals, catching birds and collecting small animals were also important, particularly during periods of cold or inclement weather when fish were scarce. Shellfish and plant foods were probably also important components of the diet, though there are very few observations of these activities by the early colonists.

Many different tools and weapons were used in obtaining food and raw materials, for carrying small items, making equipment, and for defensive and offensive purposes. These included fishing and hunting spears, spear-throwers, fishing hooks and lines, stone hatchets, shields, clubs, digging sticks, baskets, net bags and other containers, as well as canoes, animal traps, torches, small adzes and scrapers, awls, ‘pounding and beating stones’, stone wedges and fire. Unmodified shells and stones were used opportunistically on some occasions as cutting or adzing tools and missiles.

Tools, weapons and other objects were made from a range of natural products – wood, bark, reed and other plant materials, as well as bone, shell, animal skins, sinew and stone. The early colonists’ observations suggest that coastal groups used stone as implements less often than hinterland groups (e.g. those on the Cumberland Plain), and that bone or shell was used in its place for items such as spear barbs, adzes and scrapers (Hunter 1793[1968]:519; Collins 1798[1975]:488).

¹ Many of the early writers referred to these named groups as ‘tribes’, but they were not tribes in the current anthropological sense of the word. The groups were clans or in some cases bands.

2.3 Locational Details and Reconstruction of Pre-1788 Environment

Topography and geology

The University grounds are on part of a broad ridge system which forms the watershed between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, an arm of which extends north from the watershed down between Blackwattle Bay and Rozelle Bay and their respective tributaries. At its highest points in this area the ridgeline is between 30 m and 40 m above sea level. The high land in the north-eastern corner of the University grounds around the Main Quadrangle, which was earlier known as Petersham Hill, overlooked the lower reaches of Blackwattle Creek.

These broad ridge tops are capped with Wianamatta shales. These are underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone, which is exposed around the foreshores of Port Jackson in the north, the cliffed coastline in the east, and along part of the Cooks River in the south-west. Quaternary sediments in the form of dunes or sand-hills cover a large expanse of land to the south-east as far as the shores of Botany Bay. The University grounds are wholly on the Wianamatta shales, and there is no outcropping sandstone.

The geology of the district is important as the distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Sydney region is very much associated with the distribution of the particular geological formations that dominate different parts of the countryside. The absence of Hawkesbury sandstone within the University grounds means that Aboriginal sites that are associated with sandstone formations would not have been present. Such sites include rockshelters (which contain pigment images, shell midden or archaeological deposit), rock engravings which occur on open rock platforms, and grinding grooves which occur on rock surfaces associated water sources (creek lines, rock pools on rock platforms or driplines in rockshelters).

Associated with the Wianamatta shales, buried silcrete bodies have been identified at Newtown (in the block between King, Eliza, Mary and Lennox Streets), less than 1 km to the south west of the University grounds (Byrnes 1982:9-10). The silcrete bodies are part of a Tertiary period palaeochannel, the exact course of which is presently not mapped – but it is possible it extends within the University Grounds (Tessa Corkill pers. comm).

The potential presence of silcrete and its possible accessibility and quality is of interest as it is one of the most commonly used rock types for making small flaked implements in the Sydney region. Although historical observations indicate that stone was infrequently used by coastal people in 1788, assemblages from coastal archaeological sites of the Sydney region indicate that small stone implements were used throughout the pre-colonial periods.

Waterways and water sources

The upper reaches of several creeks running into Port Jackson have their headwaters on the watershed ridge between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Most of these creeks are now concrete canals or landscaped, particularly in their upper reaches, so that they are no longer recognisable as creeklines. Blackwattle Creek, which runs into Blackwattle Bay, began in a swampy area where Darlington School now stands. It ran north-east through what is now the Engineering Faculty towards Victoria Park and Chippendale, where there were several other freshwater swampy areas, before it ran into the estuarine Blackwattle Swamp at its mouth. On the western side of the University grounds were the upper reaches of watercourses running into Johnstons Creek, in particular Orphan School Creek which started where No 1 and 2 ovals were built. Thus, while the University grounds are on a ridge top, freshwater sources and swamps were present in or in close proximity to most parts of the grounds.

The estuarine foreshores and waters of Port Jackson are little more than 1 km distance in Darling Harbour and Blackwattle/Rozelle Bays. To the south, somewhat further away, but still within 6 or 7 km, is Botany Bay, as well as Cooks River and Sheas Creek (the latter now called Alexandra Canal). Consequently, estuarine resources such as fish and shellfish are available in relatively close proximity to the University grounds.

Soils and vegetation communities

Stretching along the higher ground from Hyde Park to the south-west through Chippendale to Newtown, St Peters and Glebe, and as far west as Auburn, the clayey soils of the Wianamatta shales were covered with Turpentine-Ironbark Forest, with trees up to 20-30 m tall in an open forest structure (Benson & Howell 1990:17-18, 44). Except for William Bradley's (1786–92[1969]:232B) March 1791 report in which he states that the 'Brown Bark'd Gum Tree ... grows in the Kangaroo Ground ...', there are no historical descriptions

detailing the nature and species composition of the vegetation that existed on the University grounds before it was cleared. The following information comes from early descriptions around Annandale and small remnant patches of Turpentine-Ironbark forest in the inner western suburbs (Benson & Howell 1990:46-47, 61).

In addition to Turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera* and Grey Ironbark *Eucalyptus paniculata*, other large trees grew in these forests; these included White Stringybark *E. globoidea*, Blackbutt *E. pilularis*, Red Mahogany *E. resinifera*, Scribbly gum *E. haemastoma* and Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera* (previously *Eucalyptus*), as well as Smooth-barked Apple *Angophora costata*. Understorey species in the Turpentine-Ironbark Forest included species listed in Table A1 which have edible and/or useful parts.

The swampy sections of Blackwattle Creek where it ran through Chippendale were described as ‘boggy, in part rich soil, suitable for intensive agriculture’ (Fitzgerald 1990:14). Its swampy headwaters were also likely to have been poorly-drained ground rather than swamps with standing water. As such they are unlikely to have had reeds such as *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Phragmites australis* and *Triglochin procera* (Doug. Benson pers. comm.), which have edible roots and tubers, and which grow in the freshwater Botany and Lachlan Swamps nearer the coast. Its vegetation is likely to have been similar to the swampy headwaters of the Tank Stream, which was at the boundary of the sandstone and Wianamatta shales, and is assumed to have included Scribbly Gum *Eucalyptus racemosa*, banksias *Banksia spinulosa* and *B. oblongifolia*, bottlebrush *Callistemon citrinus*, ti-tree *Leptospermum flavescens* (now *polygalifolium*), and paperbarks *Melaleuca decora* and *M. styphelioides* (Benson & Howell 1990:42; Campbell 1924:67).

Of those plants listed in Table A1, only a few have been identified as food plants referred to in the early historical sources of the Sydney region. Native cherry *Exocarpus cupressiformis* is possibly the fruit described by Governor Phillip as:

... another fruit, which, when ripe, is of a transparent red colour, about the size of a currant, and shaped like a heart: it has an agreeable flavour, leaving an astringency on the palate, and cannot be otherwise than wholesome, as the settlers had ate great quantities of it at times, without any pernicious consequences. (Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:478-479)

The colonists referred to Banksia flowers generally, but not by species name. They observed the local inhabitants collecting them for their nectar from which a sweet drink was made by soaking them in water (Collins 1798[1975:462-463]; Bellingshausen 1820 in Barratt 1981:35). The ferns referred to by the early colonists may have been *Blechnum cartilagineum* and the orchids could have been several of those that grow in coastal Sydney:

... they were frequently found gathering a kind of root in the woods ... This root appears to be a species of the orchis, or has much of its nutritive quality. ... those roots which appear to be a great part of their subsistence during the winter. (Hunter 1793[1968]:80-81)

I have several times met with small parties of them seeking roots and spungy [sic] substances which grow on some of the Trees & yield a small seed and sweet juice ...: the Fern & some other roots they prepared by moistening & beating between two stones a considerable time before they use it ... (Bradley 1786-1792[1969]:134-135)

The other plants listed in Table A1 were reported as being eaten in other parts of eastern Australia, and thus could have been eaten in the Sydney region too.

Some plant materials used in making tools and equipment were also available in the areas of Turpentine-Ironbark forest. Bowls, referred to as *Goo-lime* were made from the hollowed knots (gnarls) of a large tree (Smith & Wheeler 1988:Plate 50 inscription; White 1790[1962]:157), which was possibly the Smooth-barked apple *Angophora costata*. The bark of ‘tea-trees’, which were probably paperbark trees *Melaleuca* sp. was reported to have been used around Port Jackson as a ‘blanket’ in which a newborn baby was wrapped (Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:544; Collins 1798[1975]:465,612,note 14), and in other parts of the Sydney region as bedding and a torch (Barrallier 1802[1975]:48; Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:514 respectively).

In other parts of south-eastern Australia, the leaves of other *Lomandra* species were used for basket work (Maiden 1889[1975]:634), and those of *Lomandra longifolia* may have been used in Sydney region for such purposes.

There were thus both food and raw material plant resources that would have attracted people to the Turpentine-Ironbark forests, though none of these plants are restricted in distribution to only this association. These forests do not appear to have been as resource-rich (at least in terms of diversity of species, and possibly abundance) as the extensive heath and swamp communities of the sand-hills between Bondi and Botany Bay which were only a few kilometres to the east, or the fringing communities that grew along the small sandstone gullies, such as the Tank Stream which ran down into Port Jackson (Benson & Howell 1990:42; Campbell 1924:66-69). This perception, however, may be due to the lesser knowledge available about the plant communities of the Turpentine-Ironbark forest.

Animal communities

Again, there are no detailed accounts of the animal communities that lived in the Turpentine-Ironbark forest or the small swamps and creeks that occurred on the Wianamatta shale in this part of Sydney. The fact that the University grounds are part of an area that was known as ‘the Kangaroo ground’ indicates such animals inhabited the district. Many other animals would have inhabited this district too – wallabies, possums, gliders, bandicoots, native cats, flying foxes, marsupial mice, water rats, native rats, numerous birds (including emus), goannas, blue tongue lizards, and tortoises – all of which were included in the diet of the pre-colonial inhabitants.

Fish and shellfish of edible size or quantity may have not inhabited the sections of the freshwater creeks and swampy areas within the University grounds, but the nectar-producing plants of these habitats would have attracted many birds such as parrots and parakeets, which were eaten (Franklin 1802 in Ross 1976:25). The adjacent estuary and its shorelines, with its abundant fish and shellfish may have provided the main focus for gaining animal foods, except in cold or bad weather when fish were scarce or when a change in diet was sought.