

University of Sydney
Proposed Susan Wakil AO Health Building (D06)

Statement of Heritage Impact

Prepared by

Ian Kelly, Heritage Consultant for
Campus Infrastructure and Services

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The University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017), prepared by the Planning Team, Campus Infrastructure and Services

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Executive Summary

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI) has been prepared to accompany the Environmental Impact Statement for the Susan Wakil AO Health Building (State Significant Development Application 7974), which is Stage 1 of the Health Precinct at the University of Sydney Camperdown Campus.

The SEARS issued by the Department of Planning & Environment require the SHI to address the impact of the Susan Wakil AO Health Building (SWAOHB) on the following:

- heritage items on the site;
- adjacent significant heritage items;
- the cultural landscape;
- significant views;
- potential archaeological relics;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage values and potential archaeology; and
- the character and heritage of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park as connected landscapes.

In preparing the SHI reference was made to Drawings prepared by BLP/DS+R Architects (dated August 2017) and Drawings prepared by Arcadia Landscape Architecture (dated August 2017). Also referenced were the University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017), the CIP documentation (SSD 6213), the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (2016), a number of archaeological reports, and the Aborigicultural Impact Assessment (2017).

With reference to the issues identified in the SEARS the HIS concludes the following:

i) Significant heritage items on site:

The moderate adverse impact on the overall significance of the University due to the demolition of Blackburn Building is acknowledged. In accordance with University procedures an archival record of the Blackburn has been prepared and numerous items identified for retention and future interpretative purposes. An Interpretation Strategy for the overall Health Precinct, with a focus on the SWAOHB (Stage 1), has been prepared.

ii) Adjacent Significant Heritage Items:

The impact of the proposed SWAOHB on the cultural significance of the adjacent heritage items, including:

- Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (the Administration Block, the Victoria and Albert Pavilions, and Gloucester House);
- St Andrew's College;
- Wesley College;
- Bosch 1A Building (D04) and Bosch 1B Building (D05);
- University Oval No.1 Grandstand; and
- the L.E.F.Neill Fountain

is acceptable.

iii) The Cultural Landscape

The SWAOHB and its associated landscaping replaces a Modern (1960s) landscape of Moderate significance with a new building integrated into a contemporary landscape. The impact of the SWAOHB and its associated landscaping on the cultural landscape is acceptable.

iv) Significant Views:

The demolition of the Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute and Victor Coppelson Building (D02) and the siting of the SWAOHB will enhance the highly significant A5 view corridor, in accordance with GCMP Policy 18. The siting of the SWAOHB and the future buildings in the Health Precinct will have no impact on the A6 planning axis, because its relevance is already diminished. The secondary B3 view line will be maintained, but with a different form of landscape. The overall impact of the SWAOHB on the various significant view corridors, therefore, is acceptable.

v) Potential Archaeological Relics

The SWAOHB site was heavily excavated for the construction of the Blackburn Building (1931-33). Additional ground disturbance occurred when the adjacent Bosch buildings and forecourt were built in the 1960s, further diminishing the potential for finding any archaeological evidence. Various archaeological reports which encompass the SWAOHB site conclude that the potential for archaeological relics is low, but it would be appropriate to maintain a watching brief.

vi) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values and Potential Archaeology:

None of the places identified in the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (2016) as retaining Aboriginal cultural values on the University of Sydney campus are located near the proposed SWAOHB.

Due to the excavation associated with the construction of the Blackburn Building (1931-33) and the later Bosch complex and its associated landscaping (1960s), the various archaeological reports which encompass the SWAOHB site conclude that the potential for the preservation of in-situ Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the proposed SWAOHB site is low. It would be prudent, however, to prepare an “unexpected finds” procedure.

vii) The character and heritage of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park as connected landscapes:

Historically, the Blackburn Building (new medical school), located in the south western section of the Camperdown Campus and bounded by University Oval No.1, Wesley College, St Andrew’s College and RPAH, has always been slightly detached from the rest of the University. There is presently neither a strong physical or visual connection between the buildings or landscape to the rest of the Camperdown campus; to the point where the Blackburn Building had a closer physical link with the RPAH. The new Health Precinct, of which the SWAOHB is Stage 1, aims to reinforce the connections, visually and physically, between its immediate neighbours and the rest of the University.

The conclusion of this heritage assessment is that the proposed Susan Wakil AO Health Building (Health Precinct Stage 1) will improve the overall character and heritage of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park as connected landscapes and, therefore, could be approved subject to the preparation of an Archaeological Unexpected Finds Procedure and the implementation of the Interpretation Strategy.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Statement of Heritage Impact

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI) has been prepared to accompany the Environmental Impact Statement for the Susan Wakil AO Health Building (State Significant Development Application 7974), which is Stage 1 of the Health Precinct at the University of Sydney Camperdown Campus.

The building footprint and building envelope of the Health Precinct were defined in the approved Campus Improvement Plan (SSD 6123). They had been informed by the University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (GCMP, 2017), prepared by the Planning Team, Campus Infrastructure and Services, based on information provided by Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners and additional material prepared by Circle Square Design. The GCMP (updated in 2017) was prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NSW Heritage Office, the requirements of the EP&A Act and the NSW Heritage Act, and was submitted to the Heritage Council for endorsement in accordance with the D-G requirements for SSD 6123.

1.2 Report Objectives

The SEARS issued by the Department of Planning & Environment requires the SHI to address the impact of the proposed Susan Wakil AO Health Building on the following:

- heritage items on the site;
- adjacent significant heritage items;
- the cultural landscape;
- significant views;
- potential archaeological relics;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage values and potential archaeology; and
- the character and heritage of the University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park as connected landscapes;

1.3 Methodology

This SHI has been prepared generally in accordance with the principles and guidelines of *The Burra Charter (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)* and the methodology described in the Statements of Heritage Impact prepared by the NSW Heritage Office.

1.4 Site Location

The University's proposed Health Precinct is located in the south western sector of the University of Sydney's Camperdown campus. (Fig.1.1) The site of the SWAOHB (the subject of this HIS) is bounded on the north by University Oval No.1, east by Western Avenue, south by the Bosch 1A Building (D04) and Bosch 1B Building (D05) and west by the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. (Fig.1.2) The Blackburn Building (D06) currently stands on the site.

In this report reference to the University of Sydney (the University) refers specifically to the Camperdown Campus, as distinct from the adjacent Darlington Campus which is located on the southern side of City Road. The Camperdown Campus is bounded on the north by Parramatta Road, east by Victoria Park, south by City Road and St Paul's College, and west by St Andrew's College, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and St John's and Sancta Sophia Colleges.

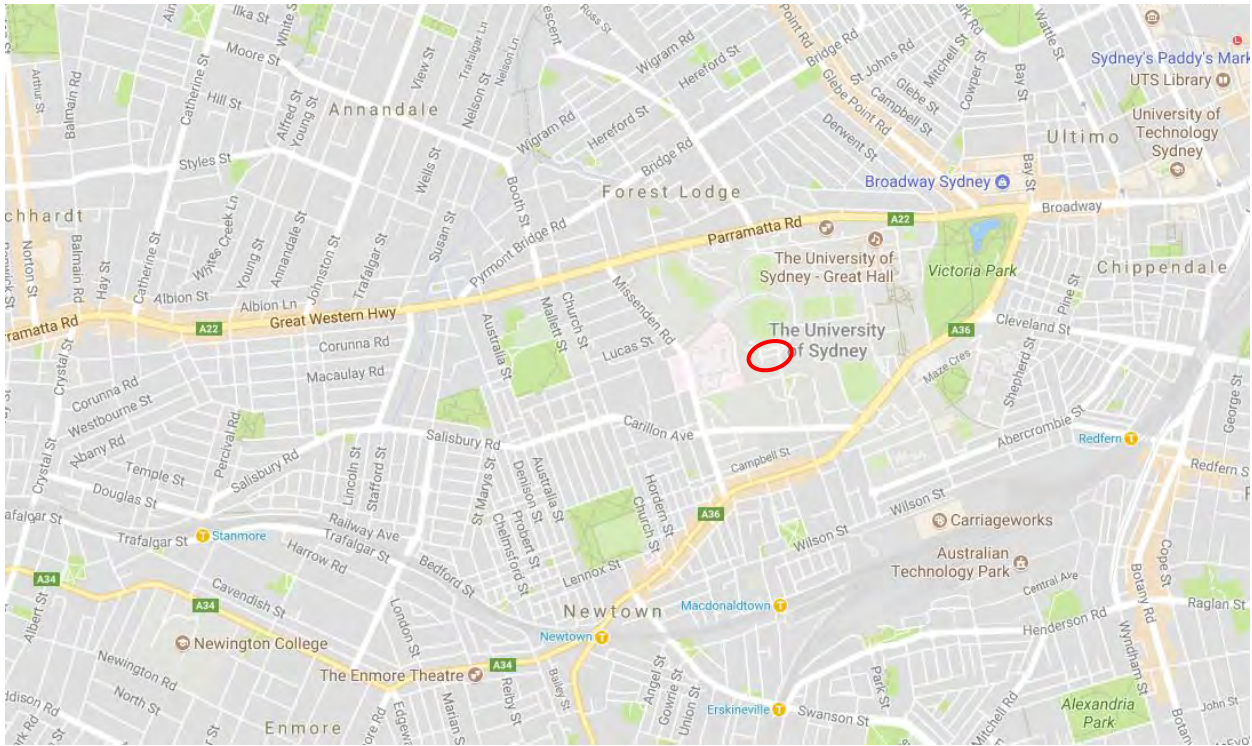


Figure 1.1 Site of the proposed Susan Wakil AO Health Building, University of Sydney - Camperdown Campus

(source: www.google.com.au/maps/@-33.8875706,151.1861839,15z)

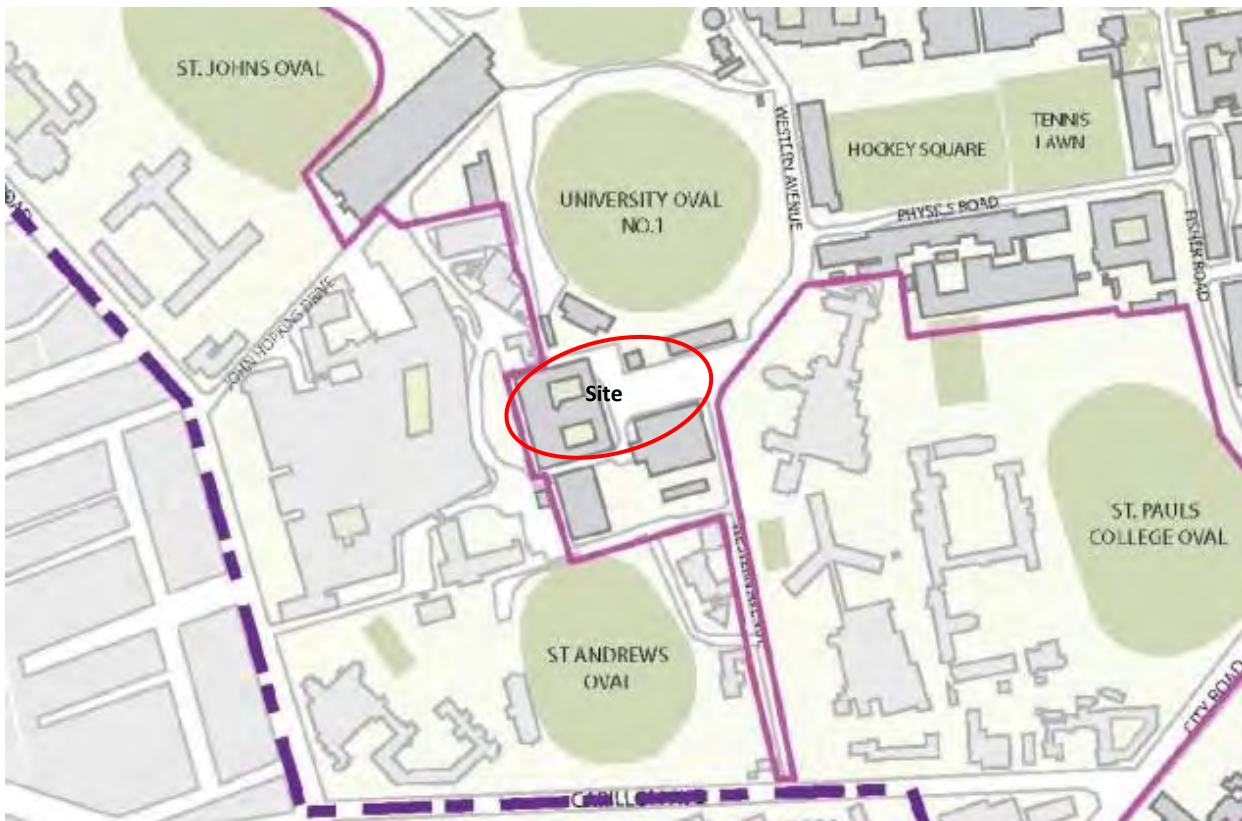


Figure 1.2 Site of the proposed Susan Wakil AO Health Building, University of Sydney - Camperdown Campus

(source: CIS, University of Sydney) (Note: The purple unbroken line defines the University owned land.)

1.5 Heritage Status

Various statutory and non-statutory heritage registers, schedules and lists have been checked to ascertain whether The University of Sydney campus and its component buildings and landscape spaces are listed. These listings are detailed below.

1.5.1 Statutory Listings

i) Register of National Heritage Places

The Register of National Heritage Places is maintained by the Australian Heritage Council, under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

The University of Sydney, its grounds and buildings are not listed on the Register of National Heritage Places. It is noted that a number of University buildings were listed as having heritage value on the Register of the National Estate (RNE). Since 2007, however, the RNE has been a non-statutory archive. All the University buildings listed in the RNE archive are included in the University's Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. (see below.)

ii) State Heritage Register

Under the NSW Heritage Act 1977, the Heritage Council maintains the State Heritage Register (SHR), a register of items and places considered to be of heritage significance to the State of NSW.

The University's Camperdown and Darlington campuses are currently not listed in whole, or in part, on the SHR, nor are any individual items listed on the SHR. The Heritage Council resolved (February 2016) to recommend to the Minister for Heritage to list the University of Sydney, the University Colleges and Victoria Park as a collective heritage item on the State Heritage Register, but the proposed SHR listing has not yet occurred.

iii) Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

The University of Sydney, as a Crown body, is required under Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 to identify, conserve and maintain those heritage items under its ownership and control.

The University's Heritage and Conservation Register (commonly referred to the s.170 Register) lists 52 heritage items located within the Camperdown – Darlington campus. The University's s.170 Register does not assign a level of significance to each heritage item, however the recent revision of the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2016)* addresses this issue and has ascribed a relative grading of heritage significance to each of the heritage items that contribute to the overall cultural significance of the University campus. (Fig.1.2)

The site of the proposed SWAOHB is surrounded by buildings which have varying levels of heritage significance, including the Administration Block (Exceptional Significance), Victoria and Albert Pavilions (High Significance) and Gloucester House (Moderate Significance) within the grounds of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital; St Andrew's College (High Significance); Wesley College (High significance); Bosch 1A Building (D04) (Little Significance); Bosch 1B Building (D05) (Little Significance); University Oval No.1 Grandstand (Little Significance) and L.E.F.Neill Fountain (Some significance).

The GCMP also provides a grading of the cultural significance of Character Areas and Landscapes. The SWAOHB site is designated as being a Character Area of Moderate significance, with a number of trees of Exceptional significance bordering the adjacent University Oval No.1. (Fig.1.3)

In both instances the relative grading of significance - Exceptional, High, Moderate, Little or Intrusive – assists the University in making decisions to minimise any adverse impact on an item of heritage significance. (It should be noted that a number of more recent buildings on the University campus are too new to have been assessed for their heritage significance. Buildings on adjacent land, not owned by the University, were not assessed.)

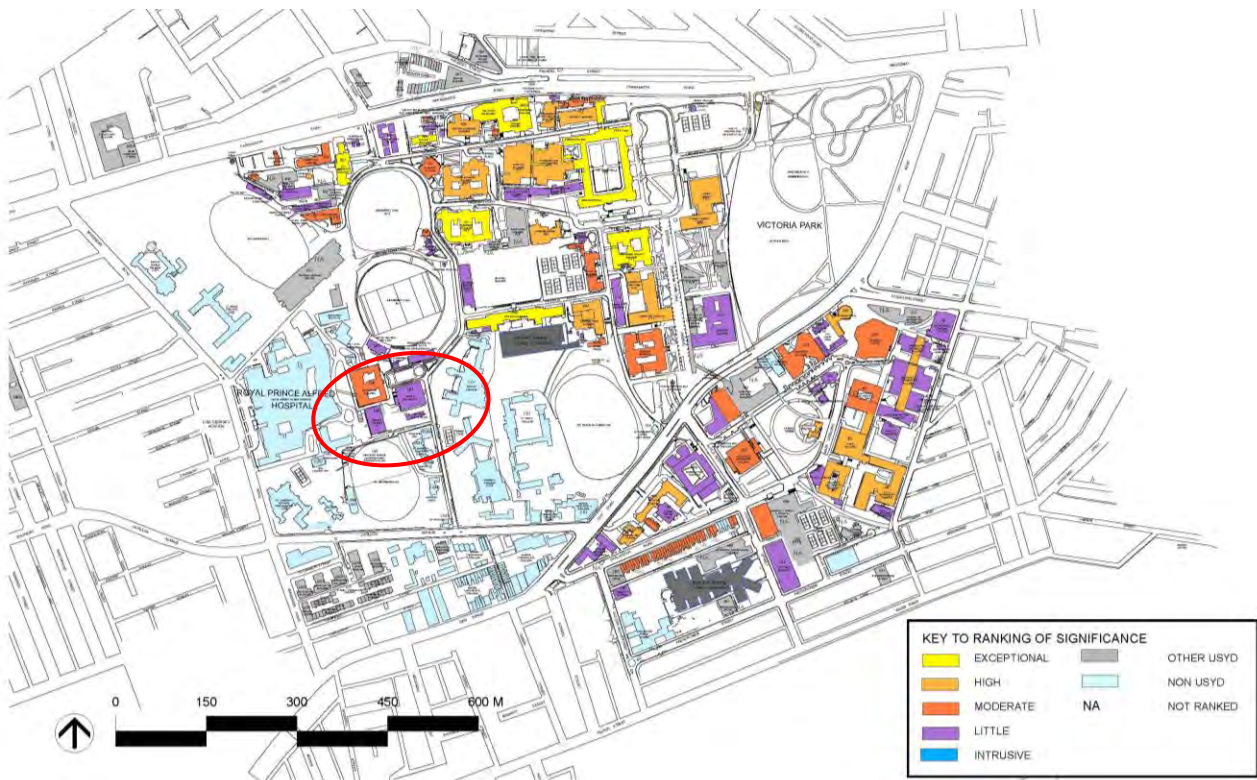


Figure 1.2 Relative grading of heritage significance of buildings across the University campus
(source: University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017))

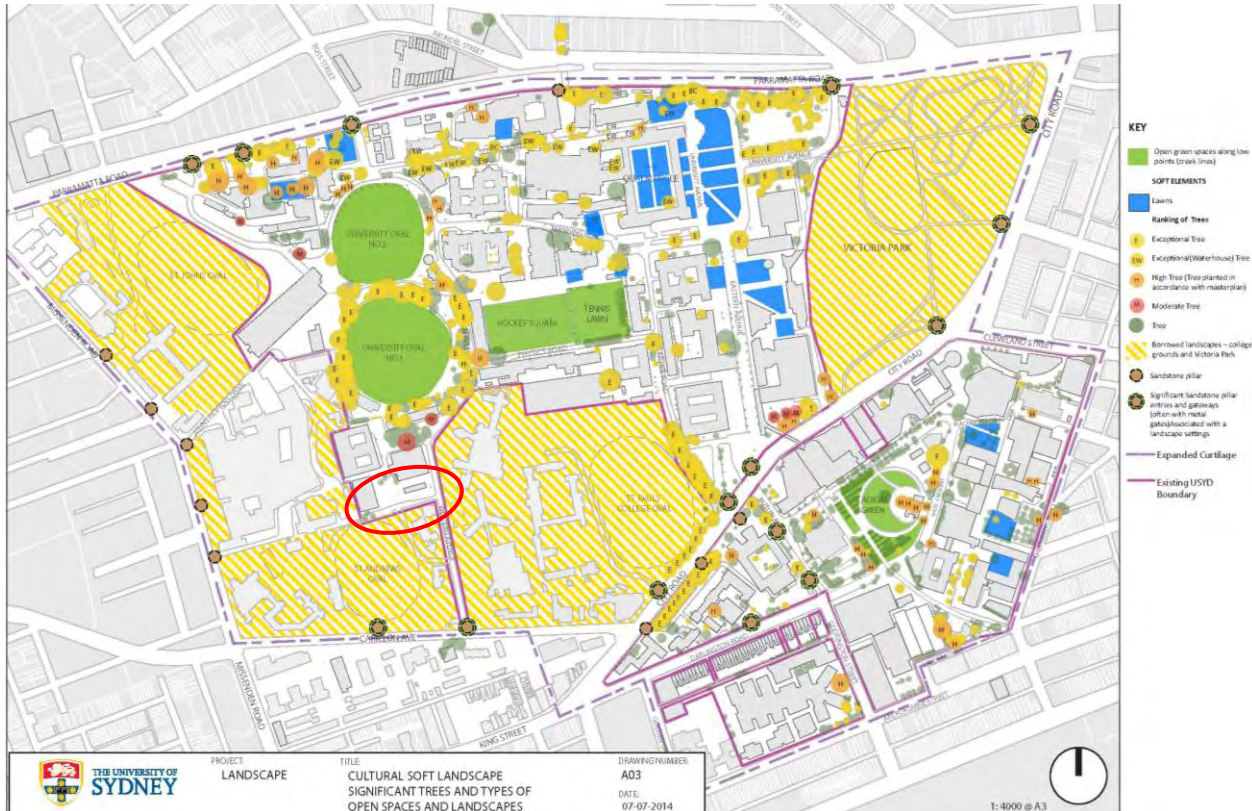


Figure 1.3 Relative grading of Significant Trees, Open Spaces and Landscapes
(source: University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017))

iv) City of Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012

The University of Sydney is located within the jurisdiction of the City of Sydney Council. The University's Camperdown campus is listed as a General Conservation Area in the Sydney LEP 2012 heritage inventory (Item C5 - Sydney University Conservation Area). Numerous individual heritage items are also listed in the Sydney LEP 2012. All the heritage items listed in the Sydney LEP 2012 are also listed in the University's Section 170 Register.

The City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2013) lists the trees lining Western Avenue (Item C-263), which is to the east of the SWAOHB site, as being significant.

1.5.2 Non-Statutory Listings

i) National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classified Buildings.

The National Trust has classified 32 individual buildings, precincts or items located within the University campus as having heritage value. With the exception of the Darlington Road terrace houses, International House and the Greenwood & Batley Materials Testing Machine (located in the School of Civil Engineering), all the other classified items are listed in the University's Section 170 Register. The Blackburn Building, on the site of the SWAOHB, is not listed.

Although the National Trust's classification of a heritage item does not have any legal force, the heritage significance of any of the classified items impacted by this application (SSD 7054) has been taken into consideration in this Heritage Impact Assessment.

ii) Australian Institute of Architects (NSW) Register of Significant Architecture in NSW

The AIA Register of Significant Architecture in NSW lists 34 heritage items on the University campus, 25 of which are listed on the University's Section 170 Register. The other 9 buildings on the AIA list are all post-WWII buildings located within the Engineering Precinct on the Darlington campus. The Blackburn Building (D06), on the site of the SWAOHB, is not listed.

1.5.3 Historical Archaeology

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 provides for the management of archaeological relics. The disturbance or development of a site containing archaeological relics may require the issue of a permit under section 140 of the Heritage Act. The Heritage Division is responsible for the issuing of permits to undertake archaeological excavation.

There are no statutory heritage listings that identify any archaeological relics or archaeological sites within the University of Sydney campus.

1.5.4 Aboriginal Archaeology

There are no statutory heritage listings that identify any indigenous archaeological relics or archaeological sites within the University of Sydney campus.

1.5.5 Aboriginal Cultural Significance

The Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared by AHMS (February 2016), has identified several sites across the University campus as having cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. The sites of Aboriginal cultural significance are some distance from the site of the SWAOHB.

1.6 Statutory Controls

Planning controls under the City of Sydney LEP are limited to the zoning of the University campus as 'SP2 Educational Establishment' and the identification of heritage items on the Heritage Maps. There are no LEP planning controls pertaining to building heights and no Floor Space Ratio (FSR) relevant to the SWAOHB site.

SSD 6123 (Campus Improvement Program) established the approved building footprints and building envelopes for seven major redevelopment projects around the perimeter of the University campus, including the Health Precinct.

1.7 Authorship

This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Ian Kelly (M.Arch), Heritage Consultant for

Campus Infrastructure and Services, University of Sydney.

The following documents, prepared by experienced heritage consultants, have supported the preparation of this report:

- University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan, prepared by the Planning Team, Campus Infrastructure and Services (2017);
- University of Sydney Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared by AHMS (February 2016);
- Blackburn and Veterinary Science Precincts Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners (2013);
- Campus Improvement Program Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report (AHDDR), prepared by GML Heritage (October 2013); and
- Aboricultural Impact Assessment, prepared by Tree IQ (August 2017)

In preparing the SHI reference was made to Drawings prepared by BLP/DS+R Architects (dated August.2017) and Drawings prepared by Arcadia Landscape Architecture (dated August 2017).

2.0 Historical Summary

The following historical summary is a précis of the University campus history as detailed in the University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017).

2.1 Contact and Initial European Occupation (1788- 1850)

The land on which the University of Sydney is located within the traditional land of the Cadigal people. There are no detailed descriptions of the vegetation and animal communities that inhabited this district, nor has any archaeological evidence relating to pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation or use of the area been found within the University grounds. Although historical records provide many descriptions of early British colonial life around Port Jackson, none of them identify any definitive associations with the land that was set aside as the site for the University of Sydney.

In 1789 Governor Phillip formally divided one thousand acres around Petersham Hill for Crown, church and school purposes. In 1792 Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose was granted 30 acres out of the 400 acres that had been designated for church or glebe land, which he then farmed. Grose sold the leasehold when he left the colony in 1794, but the land continued to be known, and marked on maps, as Grose Farm until the mid-1800s.

During Governor Macquarie's administration the land surrounded by Parramatta, Newtown, St Paul's and Missenden Roads (some 194 acres) was fenced for the agistment of horses and cattle. The area to the south east was later developed into part of the suburb of Darlington.

2.2 Establishment of Campus (1850-1900)

In the 1840s the rising class of bankers, manufacturers and professional men saw a growing need for the state to provide a higher level (tertiary) of education. At the time it was necessary to travel abroad to acquire a university education. In particular, the legal and medical professions saw a need to provide local education in these fields. As a result of local agitation an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney was passed on 1 October 1850.

The structure and philosophy of the University of Sydney was based on the models of London, Edinburgh and Dublin universities, which provided a non-denominational, non-residential, education in fields more appropriate to the commercial, scientific and professional interests of an industrial democracy. In the early years the University offered a narrow curriculum.

In 1854 the University was authorised to take possession of 126 acres of land at Grose Farm, an area bounded by Parramatta Road, St Paul's Road (Carillon Avenue), Newtown (City) Road and Missenden Road, on which to construct the university and university college buildings. A building fund of £50,000 was established, originally to be provided in annual installments of £5,000 - £10,000, but this requirement was waived to enable a more rapid completion of the buildings.

In the mid-19thC British architects were immersed in a heated debate on the appropriate architectural style (the Battle of the Styles - Classicism versus Gothic/Elizabethan) for public buildings. In Sydney, the Gothic Revival style was recommended for the University buildings because the building form could more easily be extended as the needs of the University grew.

The Great Hall and the East Wing, built between 1855 and 1863, established the stylistic template for the rest of the Quadrangle and several, later, substantial campus buildings. Situated atop the Petersham ridge, the tall sandstone buildings, echoing the form of the great English universities, were clearly visible from the city. (Fig.2.1)

Between 1856 and 1876 the University residential colleges of St Paul's (Anglican), St John's (Roman Catholic) and St Andrew's (Presbyterian) were built on land specifically set aside on the southern and western sides of the university campus. These college buildings were also designed in the preferred Gothic Revival style. The proposed Methodist college (Wesley) was not established within the stipulated 5 years and, consequently, in 1873 the designated site was assigned for the establishment of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. (Wesley College was eventually established in 1910 on a different site.)



Figure 2.1 View of the University building, looking up Main Drive, the approach avenue from Newtown (now City) Road (1870)
(source: University of Sydney Archives)



Figure 2.2 Detail from Survey of Sydney University and landscape (1885)
(Source: University of Sydney Archives G74/1/10)

By 1880's there was a shift from the concept of the University being a 'gentlemen's university' to a 'professional university'. This was reflected in the range of courses (Medicine and Science) and the teaching (night time classes) on offer. This educational growth was reflected in the construction of the Medical School (Anderson Stuart, 1889), Physics Laboratory (Badham, 1887), Chemistry (1890), the Natural History Museum (Macleay, 1891), and the School of Mines (old Geology, 1895). (Fig.2.2)

2.3 Development of Campus (1900-1920)

Professional education continued to expand in the early 20th Century. New courses, a number which led to their own degrees, were introduced including dentistry, agricultural science, veterinary science, architecture, economics and commerce, and education. This growth in courses and student numbers was matched by the construction of new buildings in the northern sector of the campus: Biology (Zoology, 1903), Engineering School (John Woolley, 1909), Fisher Library (MacLaurin Hall, 1909), Veterinary Science School (J.D.Stewart, 1912), Student Union Building (Holme, 1912), Agriculture (R.D.Watt, 1916) and the Teachers' College (1920).

2.4 Campus Master Plans (1900-1920)

It was the construction of these new buildings, however, that prompted the University to develop a campus master plan. In 1910 W.L.Vernon, the Government Architect, prepared a general plan for the development of the University grounds. A few years later his successor, George McRae, prepared a new campus plan (1913) showing existing and future buildings, and then Walter Burley Griffin was appointed to prepare a campus master plan.

Griffin's plan was presented to the University's Building and Grounds Committee on 22 January 1915. (Fig.2.3) This plan, which ignored the existing boundaries for the university colleges and Victoria Park as well as the position of the University oval, was described as an "admirable harmonious scheme", but it was criticised on the grounds of its practicality (it included new buildings on land not owned by the University) and cost.

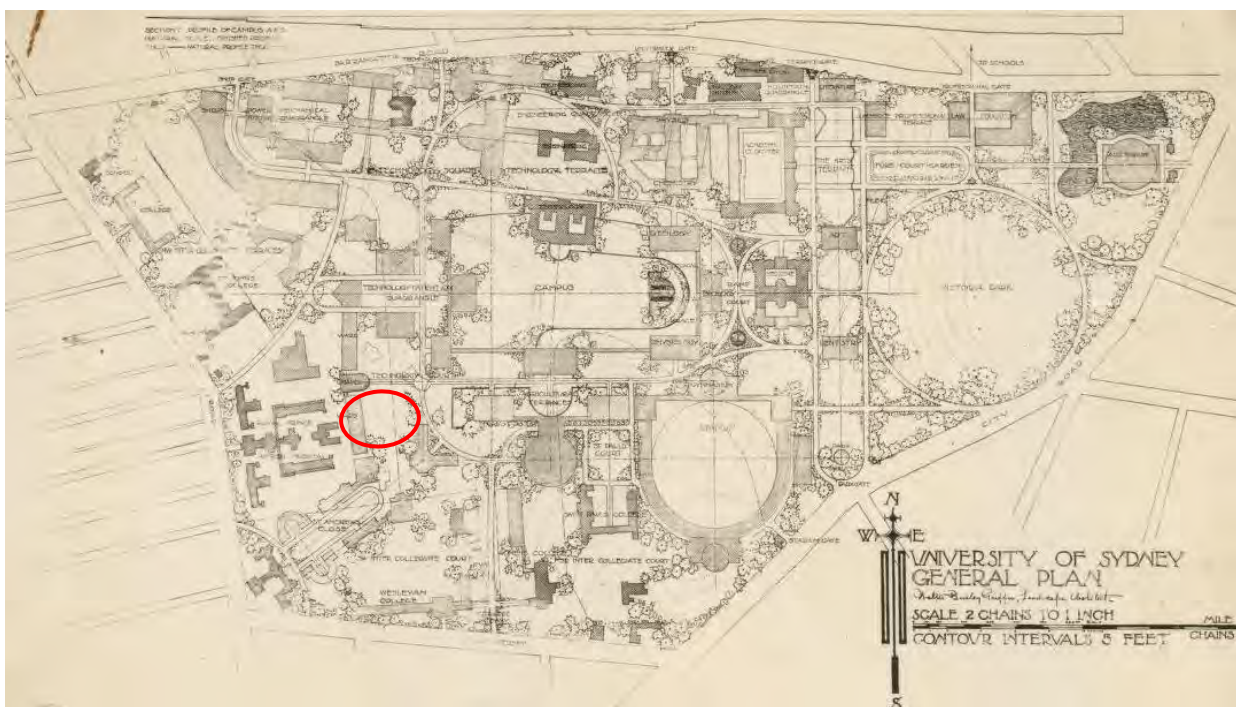


Figure 2.3: Walter Burley Griffin's General Plan for the University of Sydney, 1915.

(Source: Part of Eric Nicholls Collection, National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3603884-s210)

The Building and Grounds Committee requested Griffin's plan to be revised accordingly, but there is no evidence that a revised plan was ever prepared or submitted to the Committee. Consequently, in 1917, Gorrie Blair, the PWD Principal Design Architect, redrew and refined McRae's earlier plan, but due to war restrictions this plan was not implemented. (Fig.2.4)

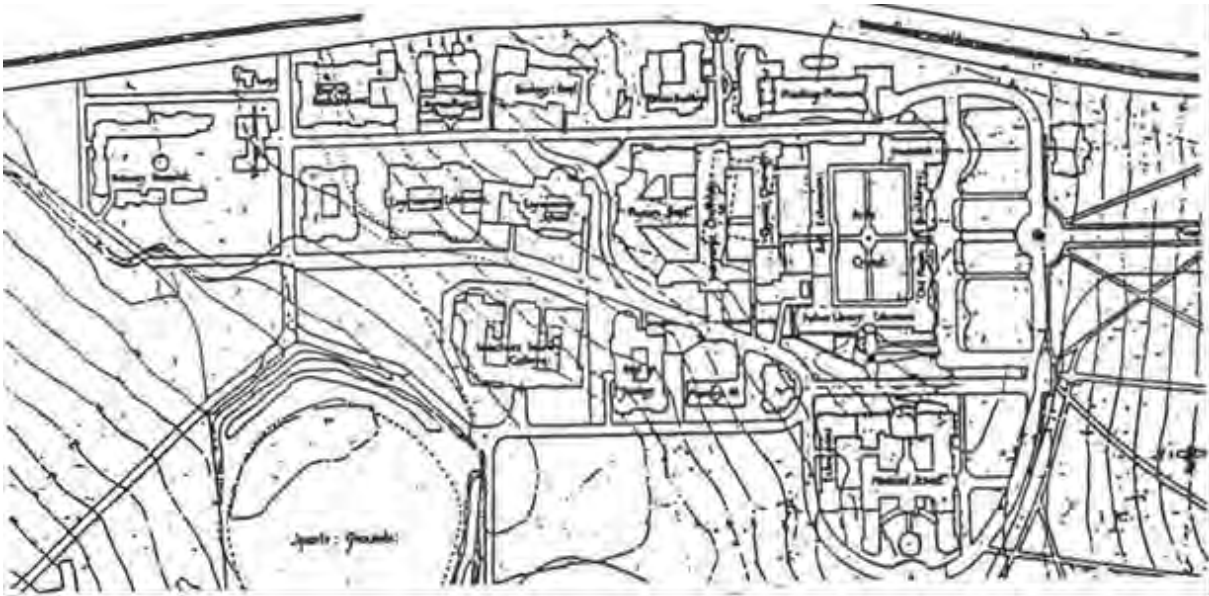


Figure 2.4 Site Master Plan by Government Architect (1917)
(source: Public Works Archives)

2.5 Development of Campus (1920-1929)

Following the cessation of WWI the University experienced unprecedented growth in student numbers. The University's capital works program was partly funded by the University (Building) Act (1919) whereby the NSW government voted to provide £50,000 annually for five years to enable the University to accommodate the doubling of students numbers.

In response the University requested Professors Leslie Wilkinson, Madsen and Craig to advise on the general layout of the University grounds. Their report, titled "A Plan showing suggested scheme for development", was presented to the Senate in 1920. (Fig.2.5)

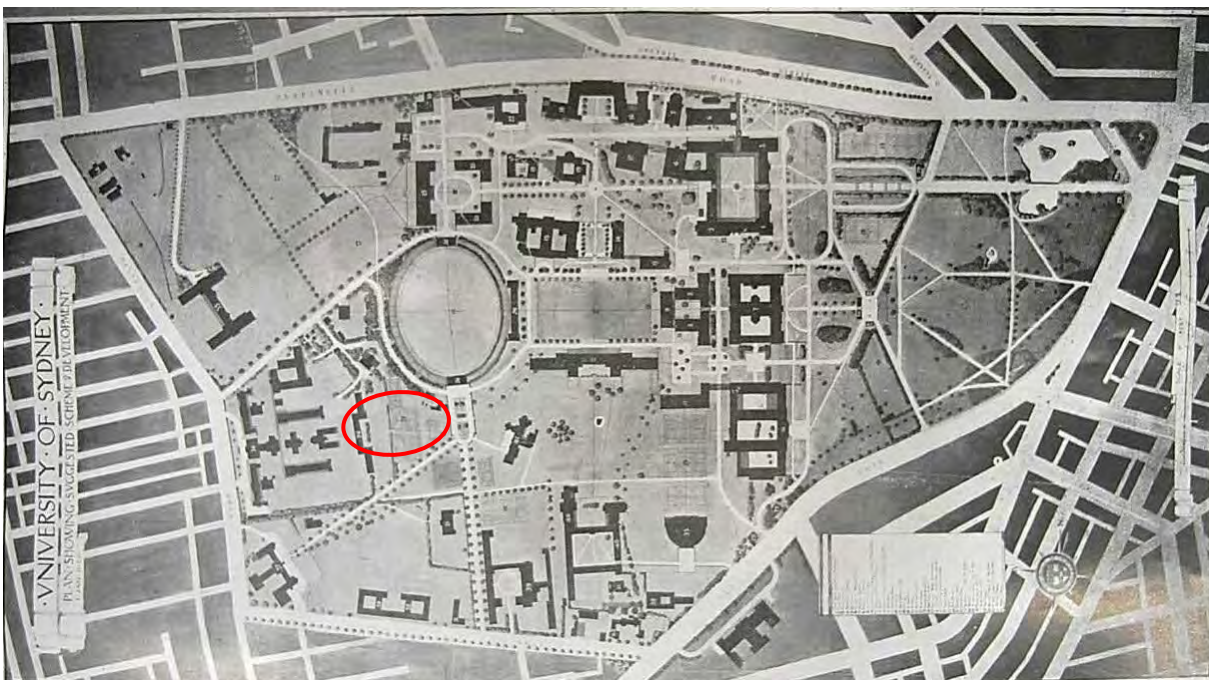


Figure 2.5 Prof. Leslie Wilkinson's Campus Master Plan (1920)
(source: University of Sydney Archives)

Prof. Wilkinson, the first Chair of Architecture (1918) and University Architect (1920), believed that “the peaceful order of good buildings in beautiful surroundings is of paramount importance in creating the right environment for university life” and this ideal was reflected in his campus master plan.

The Wilkinson plan shows a series of new buildings ordered on planned axes. The principal east-west axis, centred on the Quadrangle Clocktower, served to reinforce the role of the Main Drive and University Place in defining the foreground of the Quadrangle. Wilkinson’s master plan also showed a new large building sited south of the Anderson Stuart Building, which would reinforce the eastern ridgeline of the campus, bounded by a straightened Eastern Avenue. The challenge with Wilkinson’s plan, like Griffin’s, was that it proposed new university buildings located on land not owned by the University, eg. Wilkinson proposed a new building, similar in footprint to his later Physics Building, behind the existing RPAH buildings.

Wilkinson’s master plan prompted the University to enter into discussions with the Sydney City Council for an exchange of land, culminating in 1924 when the University exchanged 7 ¾ acres, including the lake and the Main Drive, with the Sydney City Council for 9 acres of Victoria Park, primarily along the edge of Eastern Avenue. (Fig.2.6)

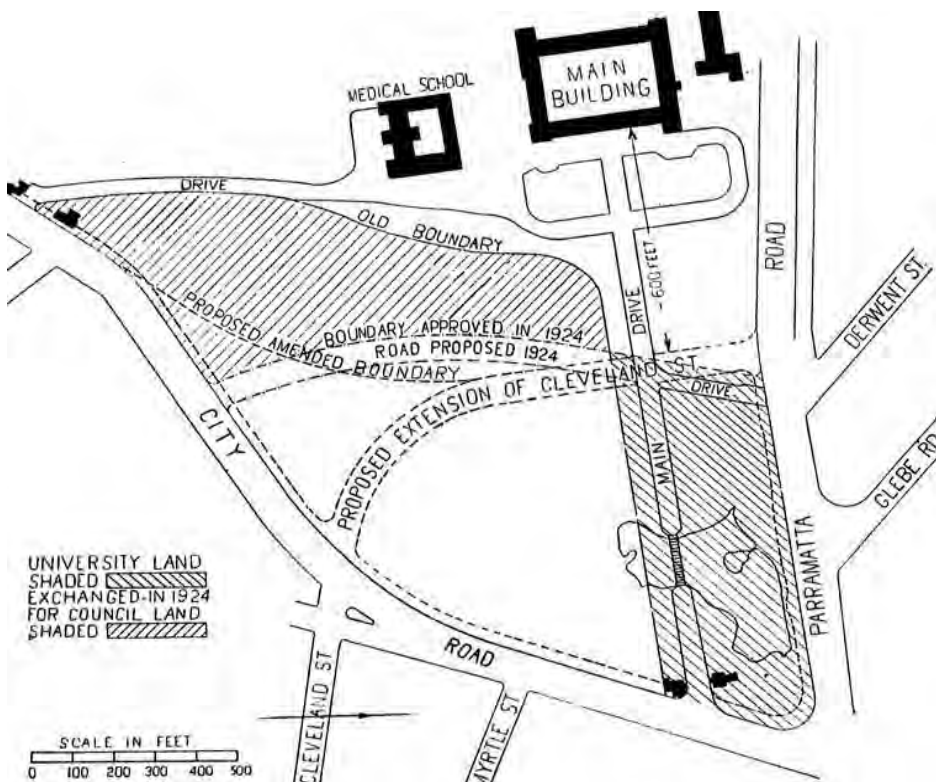


Figure 2.6 Plan showing the land transferred between the University and City of Sydney (1924)

(source: University of Sydney Archives)

Note: The City Council’s proposal for a new road connecting City and Parramatta roads, as shown on this plan, was dropped due to considerable public resistance. (Victoria Park Heritage Assessment 2010)

As a result of the land swap the Main Drive from City Road was truncated and the University’s secondary entrance, off Parramatta Road opposite Derwent Street (Fig. 2.7), served as the principal entrance. (Due to issues related to the land swap and the University’s finances, it was not until 1939 that the entrance gates and the associated gatekeeper’s house, now known as Baxter’s Lodge, were constructed in their current location, set well back from Parramatta Road.)



Figure 2.7 University of Sydney, viewed from Parramatta Road (c.1901)

(source: City of Sydney Archives, SRC 919.441 SYDN/27 #29)

2.6 Development of Campus (1929-1940)

The Depression years saw the campus building program slow down, with the exception of co-operative ventures with Commonwealth agencies. The Animal Health laboratory (McMaster, 1929) was a joint venture with the newly established Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. (CSIR) The Public Health and Tropical Diseases (Ford, 1930) was supported by the Commonwealth Government. The new Medical School building (Blackburn, 1933) was funded by the Rockefeller Medical Foundation and the CSIR building (Madsen, 1940) was the result of a Commonwealth decision to locate its National Standards Laboratory at the University.

2.7 New Medical School Building (1931-1933)

The new Medical School building (1931-33), largely funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, was later named the Blackburn Building in honour of Sir Charles Blackburn, Chancellor of the University (1941- 64) and former dean of the faculty of Medicine (1932-35). (The new Medical School building had been initially referred to as the Rockefeller Foundation building, however the Rockefeller Foundation had a policy of not naming buildings it had funded.)

Designed by the Government Architect, GA Evan Smith, the new Medical School building accommodated the University Departments of Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Bacteriology, providing both teaching and research facilities. As described in *Building* (Oct 1933) the building contained some 120 laboratories of various sizes, instruction laboratories for teaching, several large lecture halls, a library, museum and animal house. The departments were housed on separate floors: ground floor, Surgery; first floor, Medicine; second floor, Pathology; and third floor, Bacteriology and a small department of Obstetrics. The basement was left largely vacant for future expansion, with a surgical laboratory, dissecting and embalming rooms in the centre.

The building was designed so that the main entrance (east) served the research portion of the building, while the secondary entrance at the back (west) served the student section, where the lecture theatres, administrative rooms, etc. were situated. In response to the challenge of keeping the direct rays of the sun from streaming into the laboratories during normal working hours the corridor serving the laboratories on the north side of the building is located against the outside of the building, and acts as a screen to the laboratories, which face the internal area.

The architectural style of the Blackburn Building was quite unlike the Gothic Revival university buildings of the late 19thC, nor the Mediterranean style favoured by Prof. L.Wilkinson, instead it had a more industrial appearance, overlaid with Art Deco motifs.

2.8 Expansion of Campus (1945-75)

By mid-1940s, a number of elements of Wilkinson’s plan had been completed. The Madsen building on Eastern Avenue, the Physics building and part of the Edward Ford building had been constructed. Manning House lay to the west of the Quadrangle, and Anderson Stuart building had reached its present stage of construction. The new entrance gate and Baxter’s Lodge, off Parramatta Road, clearly marked the University’s principal entrance.

Immediately after the Second World War, the large influx of students, including returned servicemen and women (by 1946 enrolments had doubled to 8,000 students) required a rapid expansion of teaching facilities. In some instance this was achieved through the erection of temporary timber framed buildings, most notably at Ross Street and on Fisher Road, but the biggest growth occurred across City Road in Darlington. Following the adoption of the Cumberland County Planning Scheme (1951) the State Government re-zoned part of Darlington for ‘special uses’ (aka. the University Extension area), which enabled the University to extend its campus across City Road. By 1975 the University’s entire engineering faculty had been relocated to the new Darlington campus.)

On the Camperdown campus, the construction of the Chemistry (1958), Edgeworth David (1961) and Carlaw (1965) buildings, the Stephen Roberts lecture theatre (1962) and the new Fisher library (1962) and its associated Book Stack (1967) established the University’s “east front” facing Victoria Park. These new buildings firmly established the physical alignment and visual character of the Eastern Avenue as it exists today.

The campus Development Plan (1961), prepared in the office of the University’s Assistant Principal, indicates new buildings were to be constructed in the Health Precinct during the 1964-66 triennium, but the primary focus of campus development in this period was on the Darlington campus. (Fig.2.8)

2.9 Development of Campus (1975-90)

Australian universities faced a difficult financial time from the mid-1970s. In August 1975 the Commonwealth Government suspended the triennial grants. Funding cut backs resulted in the postponement of major building projects. Construction work over the following years was largely limited to the renovation and extension of existing buildings.

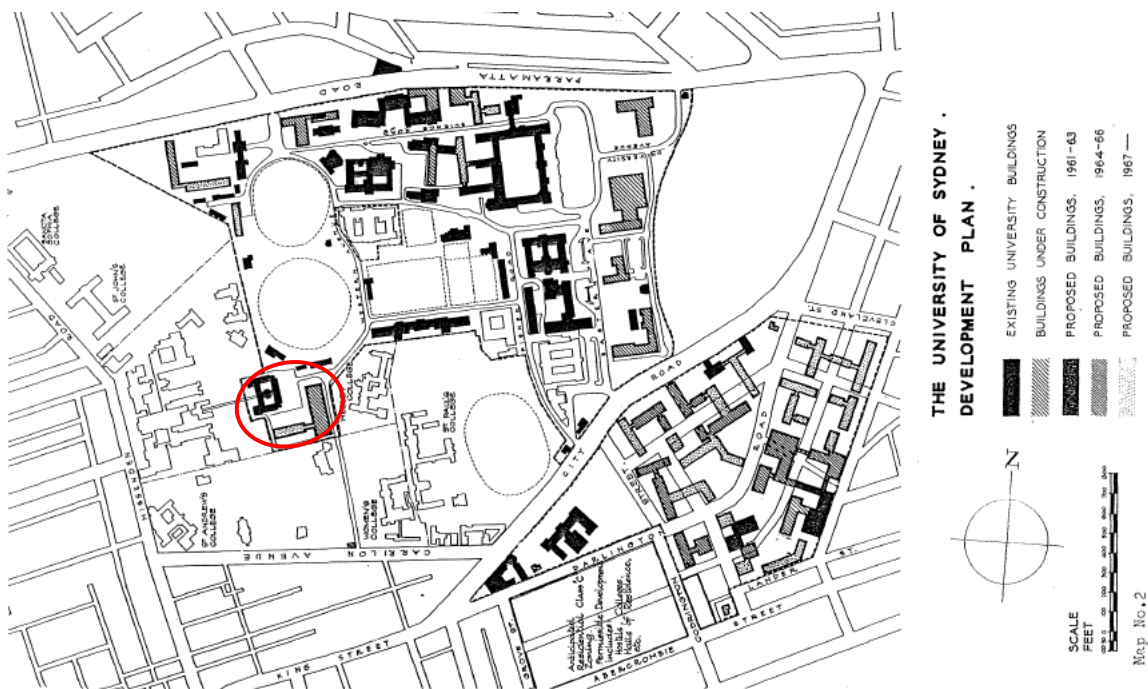


Figure 2.8 Draft Report on the Development of the University Site, prepared in the office of the Assistant Principal, W.H. Maze, May 1961.

(Source: University of Sydney Archives)

2.10 Expansion of Campus (1990-2000)

Student enrolments in 1989 had reached 19,076, with 3,846 full time staff and the University campus had increased to 72 hectares, a sizeable increase on the original 51 hectares of the Grose Farm site. Anticipating further development of the University campus, Conybeare Morrison was commissioned to prepare a University Strategy Plan (1990) (Fig.2.9), followed by a Landscape Master Plan (1993). (Fig.2.10) In both these plans the Blackburn and Bosch buildings were retained in-situ.

The community's notion of a university was changing; gaining a tertiary education was considered to be the norm, rather than elitist; enrolment fees were re-introduced by way of the Higher Education Contribution Scheme in 1990; and universities across Australia became active in the enrolment of full fee paying overseas students. The post-Modernist Education Building (1991) and the Economics and Business Building (2002) reflected the continuing growth in university teaching and also the divergent architectural styles for campus buildings.



Figure 2.9 University Strategy Plan 1990

(Source: *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990)



Figure 2.10 University Landscape Master Plan (1993), prepared by Conybeare Morrison & Partners
(source: University of Sydney Archives)

2.11 Development of Campus early 21st Century (2000-2015)

Over the next fifteen years a series of new buildings were constructed at the University, including the School of Information Technology Building (2006), the Jane Foss Russell Building (2008), and the new Law Building (2008).

The construction of the Jane Foss Russell and Law Buildings prompted a further redesign of the Eastern Avenue urban landscape (2008). In accordance with the Conybeare Morrison Landscape Masterplan (1993) Eastern Avenue was transformed into the University's major north south pedestrian zone linking the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. As part of these works the Wentworth pedestrian overpass was demolished and replaced by a new overpass connected to the Jane Foss Russell building; cars entering the Camperdown campus were diverted from Eastern Avenue to Fisher Road; the old University gates were transferred to the City of Sydney, and reconstructed in their original location at the entrance to the University's former Main Drive up through Victoria Park; and a large entry plaza created at the City Road end of Eastern Avenue.

Faced with the challenges of overcrowding in existing facilities and the need to renew aging buildings the University commissioned a comprehensive capital development plan, the Campus 2020 Plan (March 2008), prepared by Cox in March 2008 with an objective of unifying the Camperdown and Darlington campuses. The development of the Health Precinct was foreshadowed in the Campus 2020 Plan, with new buildings proposed to replace the two Bosch buildings. (Fig.2.11)



Figure 2.11 Campus in 2030, University Master Plan (2008), prepared by Cox Architects
(source: CIS, University of Sydney)

Consequently, three significant transformational projects - the Charles Perkins Centre for Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease (2013), the Australian Institute of Nanoscience, behind the Physics Building (2015); and the Abercrombie Business School, at the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Streets (2016) – were constructed.

2.12 Campus Improvement Program (2014 - 2020)

In order to provide greater certainty for future campus development the University prepared the Campus Improvement Program (2014-20), which identified seven precincts suitable for redevelopment over the following decade. The CIP was lodged as a Stage 1 State Significant Development (SSD 6123) and approved by the Minister for Planning in March 2015. (Fig.2.12)

Precinct D in the CIP is identified as the Health Precinct, which will be a staged development. The SWAOHB, the subject of this HIS, is Stage 1 of the Health Precinct redevelopment. (Fig.2.13)

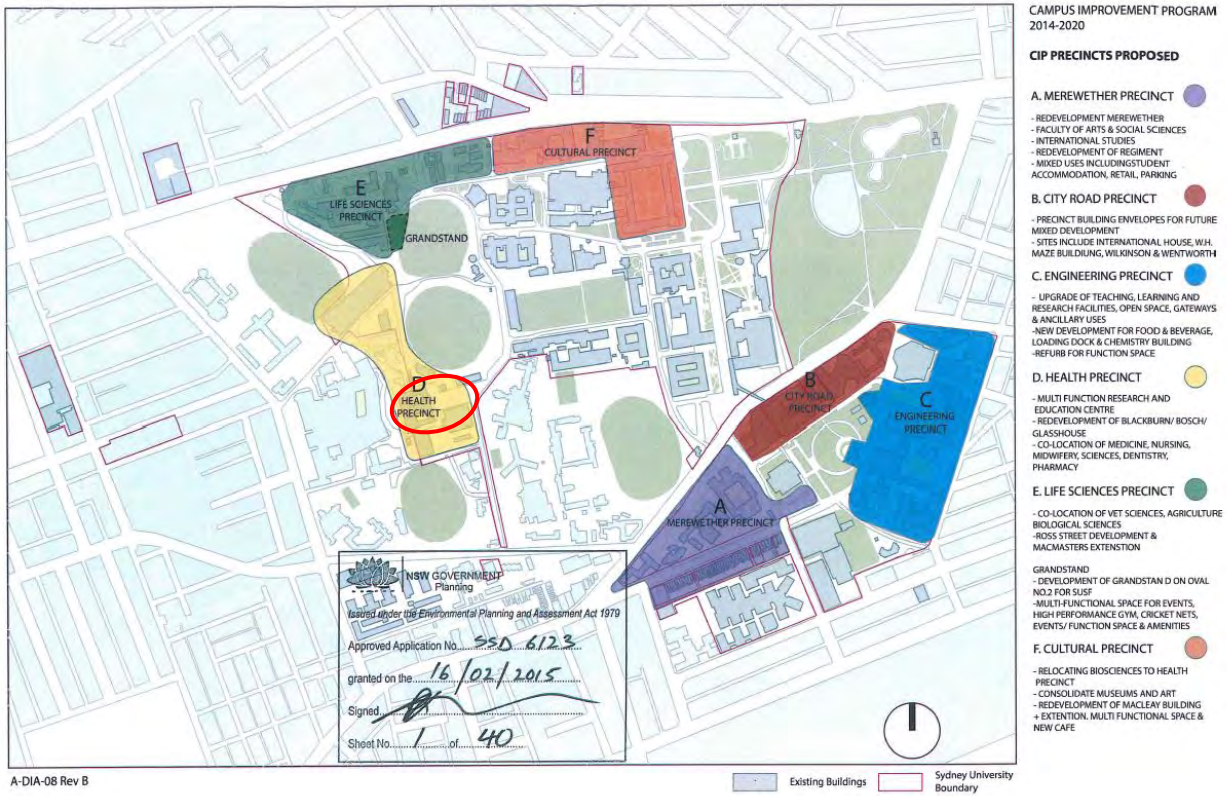


Figure 2.12 Campus Improvement Program (SSD 6123, approved 2015)
(source: CIS, University of Sydney)



Figure 2.13 Health Precinct Master Plan
(source: Drawing prepared by BLP/DS+R Architects, dated August 2017)

3.0 Analysis of Physical Evidence

3.1 Description of the Site

The University's proposed Health Precinct is located in the south-western sector of the Camperdown campus. (Fig.1.1)

Stage 1 of the Health Precinct, the SWAOHB, is bounded on the north by University Oval No.1, east by Western Avenue, south by the Bosch 1A Building (D04) and Bosch 1B Building (D05) and west by the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. (Fig.3.1) The Blackburn Building (D06) currently stands on the western half of the site.

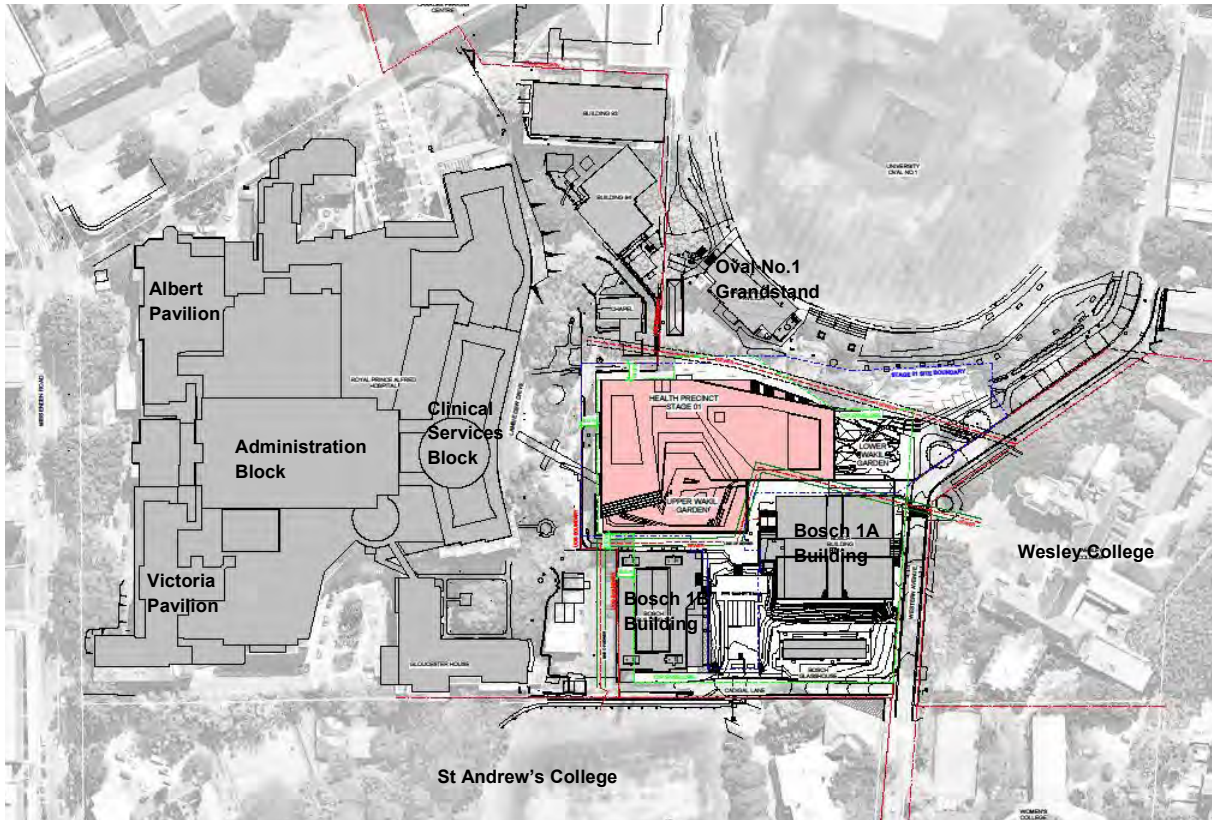


Figure 3.1 SWAOHB Site Plan

(source: Drawing prepared by BLP/DS+R Architects, dated July 2017)

Wesley College is located to the east of the SWAOHB site, separated by the Blackburn forecourt and Western Avenue. St Andrew's College is located to the south of the SWAOHB site, separated by the Bosch Building 1A and Bosch Building 1B and Cadigal Lane.

4.0 Assessment of Significance

The University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan, 2017 (GCMP), prepared by the Planning Team, Campus Infrastructure and Services, provides a thorough description of the University campus. (Appendix A)

The GCMP ranks the heritage significance of campus buildings and identifies significant landscapes and landscape elements, key view corridors and planning axes, etc. The GCMP also provides conservation policies to ensure that the heritage significance of these buildings, significant landscapes and landscape elements, key view corridors and planning axes are appropriately managed as an integral part of the future developments on the University campus.

4.1 Statement of Significance

The following summary Statement of Significance is taken from the Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017). This Statement of Significance provides an overview of the heritage significance of the University campus:

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

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

The place is regarded to be of state heritage significance in demonstrating the aspirations of colonial Sydney to shape its own society, polity and ideals that ultimately led to the establishment of the University of Sydney by Act of Parliament in 1850 and being granted land at Grose Farm in 1855.

The University of Sydney is regarded to be of state historical significance as the first and oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. Reflecting in the cultural landscape changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes; including the establishment of the first university college for women in Australia, Women's College in 1892.

The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's, St John's and St Andrew's Colleges, as a rare composition, comprise what is the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in New South Wales and potentially Australia; the landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their state aesthetic significance.

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

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

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

The University of Sydney is regarded to be of state social significance for its role as a site for student activism during the 20th century, in particular, the 1965 Freedom Ride, Vietnam War and conscription protests.

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

The University of Sydney Grounds 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.

The University of Sydney Grounds 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.

4.2 Grading of Elements Contributing to Heritage Significance

The significance of the University grounds is complex – the grounds are extensive and contain a large number and variety of buildings and landscape features. These items may have individual heritage significance, significance as part of a group, a precinct, or a linear feature (i.e., an axis or view corridor), as well as contributing to the overall significance of the whole University campus.

4.2.1 Significant Heritage Items

The Blackburn Building (D06) currently stands on the western half of the proposed SWAOHB site. This building is identified as having Moderate heritage significance. There are a number of other heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the SWAOHB site. (Fig.4.1)

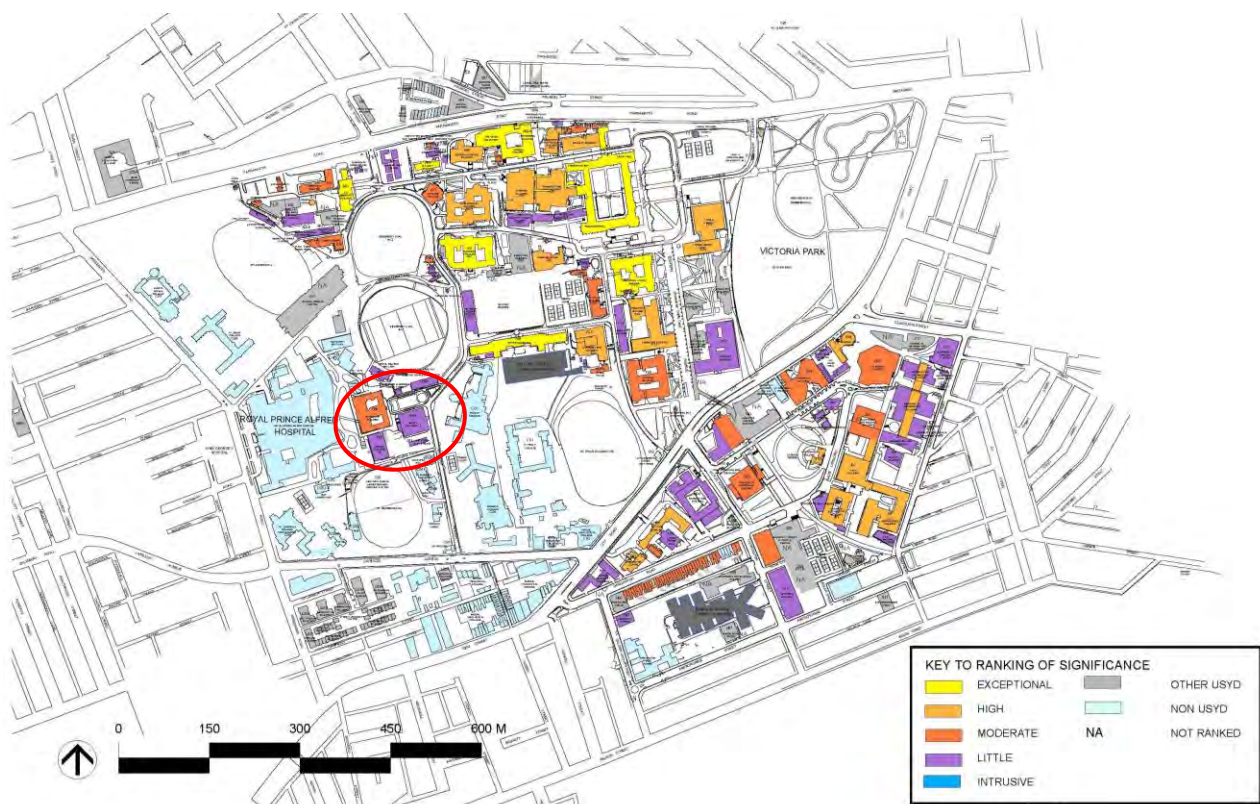


Figure 4.1 Relative grading of heritage significance of buildings adjacent to the development site

(source: University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (2017))

4.2.2 Significant Views

The Grounds CMP (2017) identifies a number of significant view corridors and planning axes within the expanded curtilage of the University campus (Fig.4.2), that “should be retained and if possible enhanced.” (GCMP Policy 18) The principle view corridor in this part of the Camperdown campus is the north-south view along Western Avenue from Carillon Avenue to Parramatta Road. A planning axis, as distinct from an actual view corridor, was established when the Blackburn Building (1931-33) was aligned on the central axis of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Administration Block.