

# 1.3\_SITE UNDERSTANDING\_EXISTING CONDITION AND CHARACTER



Campus Character



Existing Surrounding Buildings



Existing Street Character



Heritage Character



Significant Fig Specimens



Adjacent Sporting Oval

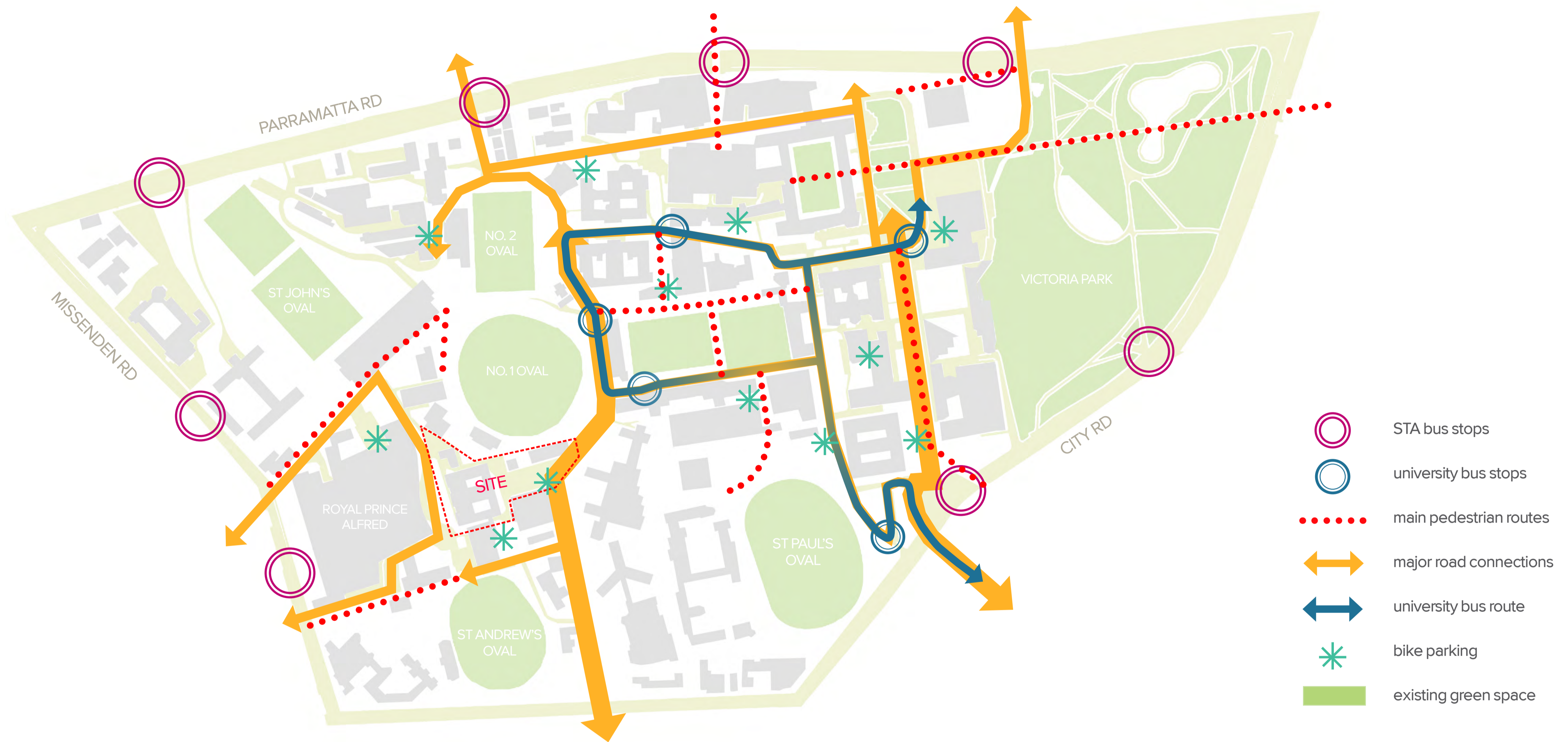


Surrounding Suburbs



Existing Street Character

# 1.4\_SITE UNDERSTANDING\_SURROUNDING NETWORKS



university bus routes



existing pedestrian connections



cycling friendly campus



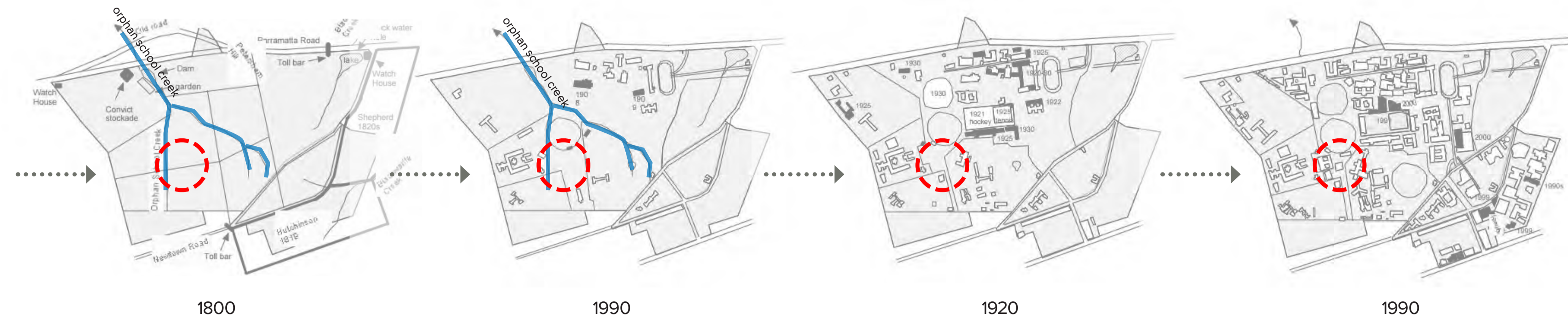
existing road and parking facilities



major pedestrian links

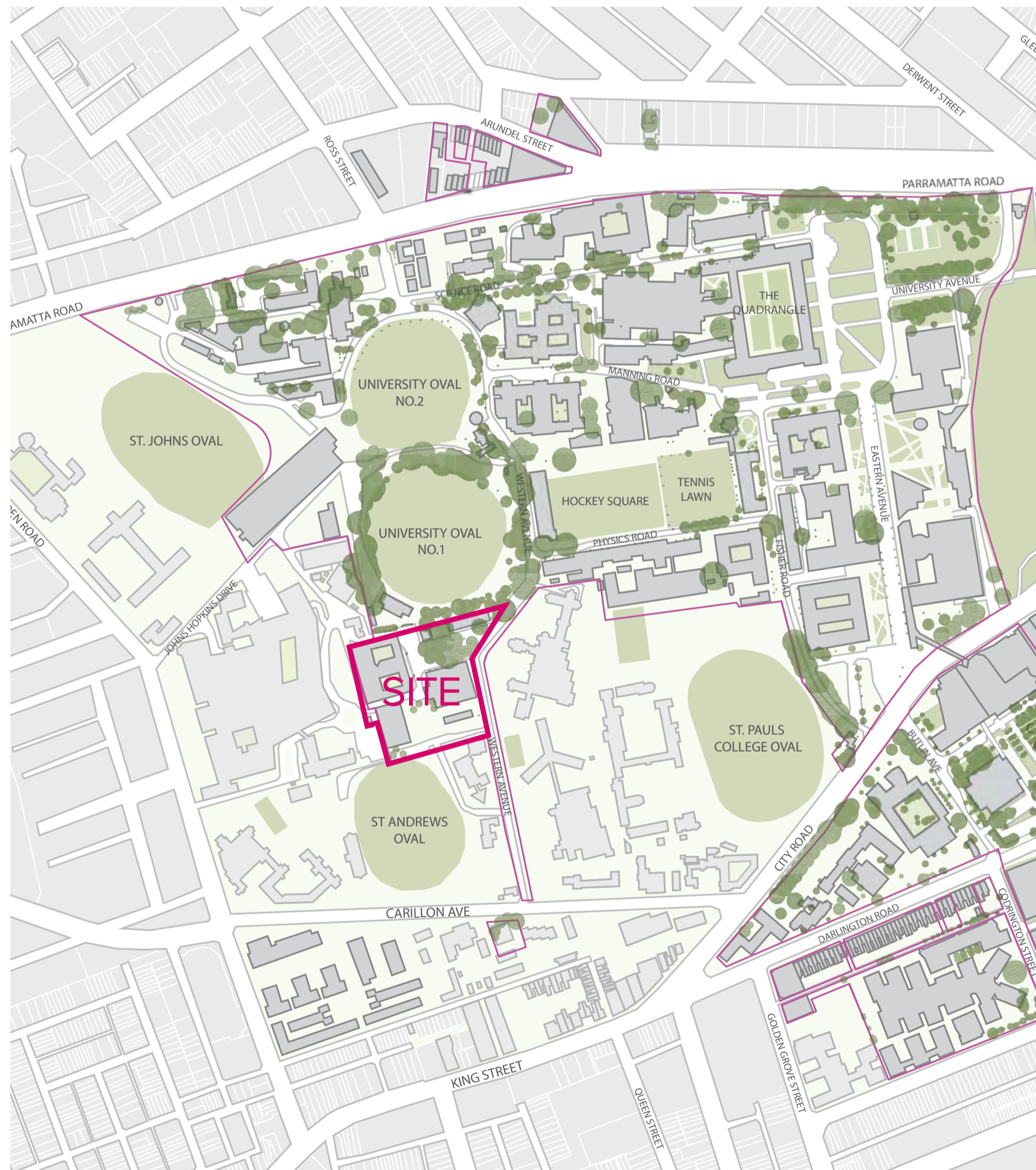
# 1.5\_SITE UNDERSTANDING\_HISTORY

The University of Sydney Grounds are of heritage significance because, among other values they retain evidence of the continuous human occupation of the place from Aboriginal time, through the earliest period of European settlement of Australia, to the current day.



## UNDERSTANDING FAUNA AND FLORA

Canopy cover



Platanus orientalis \_exotic



Cupaniopsis anacardioides \_native



Lophostemon confertus



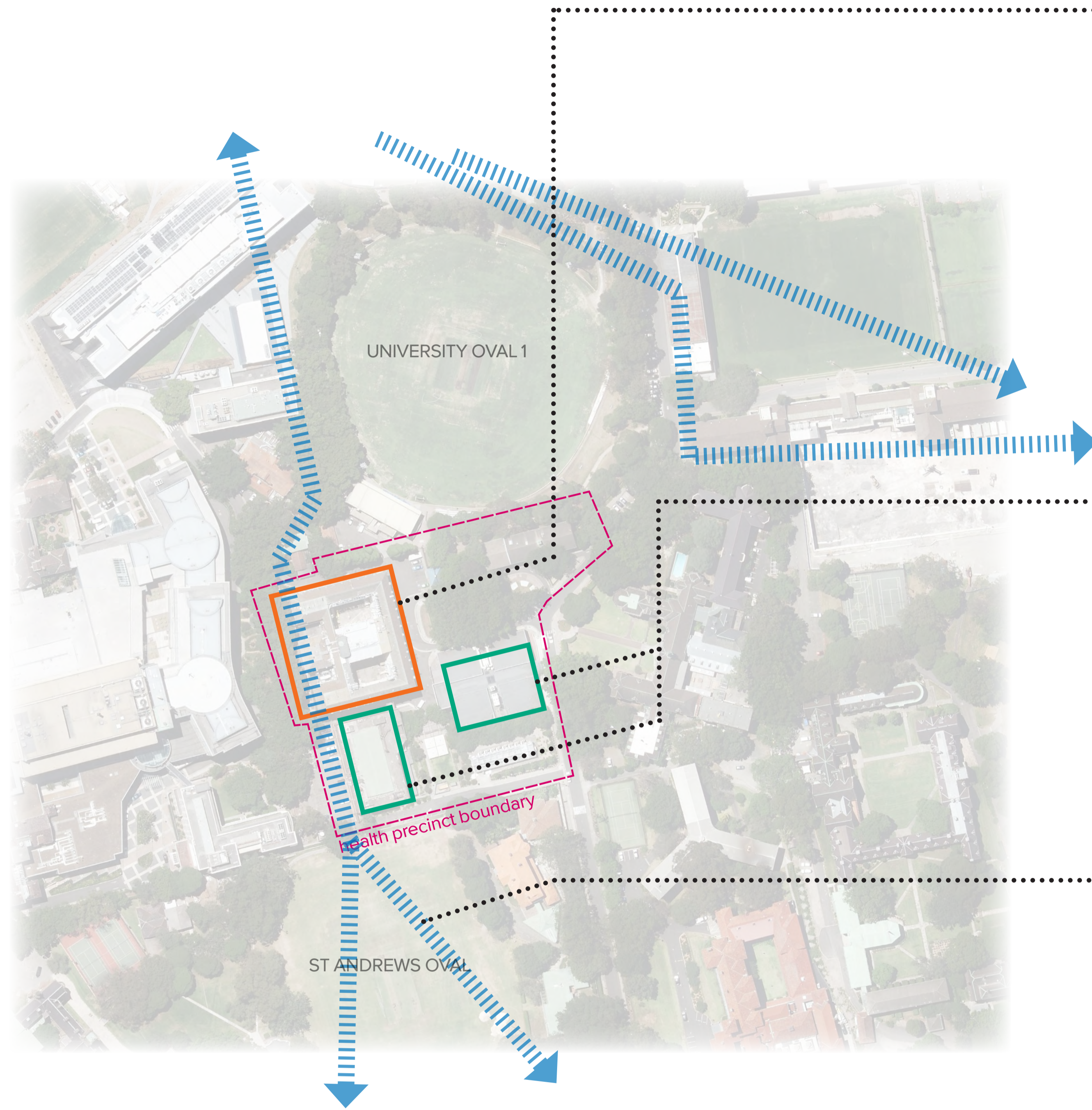
Camperdown and Darlington campuses are highly modified environments, where vegetation occurs it is either lawns, garden beds or tree plantings. Tree species are a mix of introduced and native species.

Well represented native species include *Corymbia citridora*, *Lophostemon confertus* and *Ficus* species, other species include *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* and *Angophora* sp. Non native species are dominated by *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Platanus orientalis* and *Camphor laurels*. The larger number of mature trees provide a canopy of relative importance with in the city of Sydney given the high environment surrounding the university campus.

Fauna includes common urban species such as Australian Magpie, Noisy Miner, Australian White Ibis, Sulphur Crested Cockatoo, Rock Dove, Striped Marsh Frog and Eastern Water Dragon.

# 1.5\_SITE UNDERSTANDING\_HISTORY

## UNDERSTANDING HISTORY



### CHARLES (RUTHVEN) BLACKBURN\_BLACKBURN BUILDING

During the tenure of Professor Stump's deanship, the University had received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to construct a new building for the Faculty of Medicine at a time of re-organisation and modernisation of the medical curriculum and the development of research as an integral component of modern medicine.

The new medical school was designed so as to create a direct link between the campus Faculty and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. Government Architect Evan Smith began designing the building in 1931 which was completed and opened in 1933. Of rectangular design with a central octagon, the building housed the clinical school and research facilities, with teaching laboratories and theatres for senior medical students on the west side and research laboratories on the east.

The medical school and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital were joined by an aqueduct-like arched corridor of brick, known as the Professor's Walk or Lambie's Walk, which provided direct access to the Professorial ward block. The close proximity of the new medical school to the morgue at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital enabled students to participate in hospital autopsies and the teaching of post-mortem examination practices.

The building was later named The Blackburn Building in honour of the Chancellor of the University, Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn, Charles (Ruthven) Blackburn is considered to be the pioneer of Clinical Research at the University of Sydney. As such he forged strong and ongoing links between researchers and clinical practitioners at both Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and within the Faculty. He was also responsible for establishing key academic and research posts and for appointing highly competent staff to fill these positions.

### GEORGE HENRY BOSCH\_BOSCH BUILDINGS

As a result of post-war baby boom and migration, more students were completing secondary school and entering tertiary education. In 1965, 14% of all enrolments at the University of Sydney were in medicine. For some time, this growth had been predicted and another building was designed and built. The new building, named the Bosch Building after George Henry Bosch the Faculty's greatest benefactor, was erected on a site adjoining the Blackburn Building. Two stages of the complex were completed: lecture theatres in 1965, and a principle block including a library and animal houses in 1968

George Henry Bosch was a highly successful businessman who had long supported various charities. He had a particular interest in medical research and the Faculty of Medicine has been enormously lucky to be the beneficiary of many of his charitable donations and the bulk of his estate at his death. During his lifetime he first gave 1000 pounds to the University for the support of Hunter's research (1924) and then in 1925 he gave 2000 pounds for cancer research. In 1927 he endowed the Chair in Histology and Embryology (27,000 pounds) to which Claude Witherington Stump was appointed, and, in 1928 he gave the University 200,000 pounds for the creation of chairs in Medicine, Surgery and Bacteriology. These Chairs were a great step towards strengthening the clinical teaching and research capacity of the Faculty.

### ORPHAN SCHOOL CREEK

Some of the first settlement was along Orphan School Creek valley in 1793, when nine huts were built for convict labourers who began felling trees for timber production for use in Sydney town. [Cityquarter.info] "About eighteen months after colonisation of Sydney by Europeans in 1788, 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 and used for pasturage of stock." [University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan, 2002]

"In 1800 Governor King established a Female Orphan School to provide shelter for orphaned and abandoned children." [NSW Gov Teaching Heritage]

"Claims that the institution was established on the banks of a creek, almost opposite the site of the present Prince Alfred Hospital and contributed its name to the creek and valley, the exact location of the farm buildings has not been substantiated. It is possible that the School made use of and extended buildings that existed on Grose's farm, in the area now occupied by St John's College grounds and possibly part of the Veterinary Sciences precinct." [USYD GCP, 2002].

Orphan School Creek itself, the boundary between Glebe and Camperdown [Sydneyarchitecture.com] itself is one of seven tributaries of Johnstons Creek which flows into Rozelle bay. Three sub-branches connect to Orphan School Creek, St Andrews, Physics School and Hockey field sub-branches. "The Orphan School Creek Branch leaves the main Johnstons Creek channel at Wigram Road, Camperdown, at a point approximately 1154m from Rozelle Bay. The channel proceeds in a general easterly direction crossing Pymont Bridge Road, Arundel Street and Parramatta Road. The University grounds are then traversed in an easterly direction to a point opposite No. 2 Oval, where the drain bifurcates. The main branch then continues on in a south-westerly direction passing under the Medical School, before passing out of the grounds and into Carillon Avenue and terminating at Campbell Street." [Office of Environment and Heritage]