

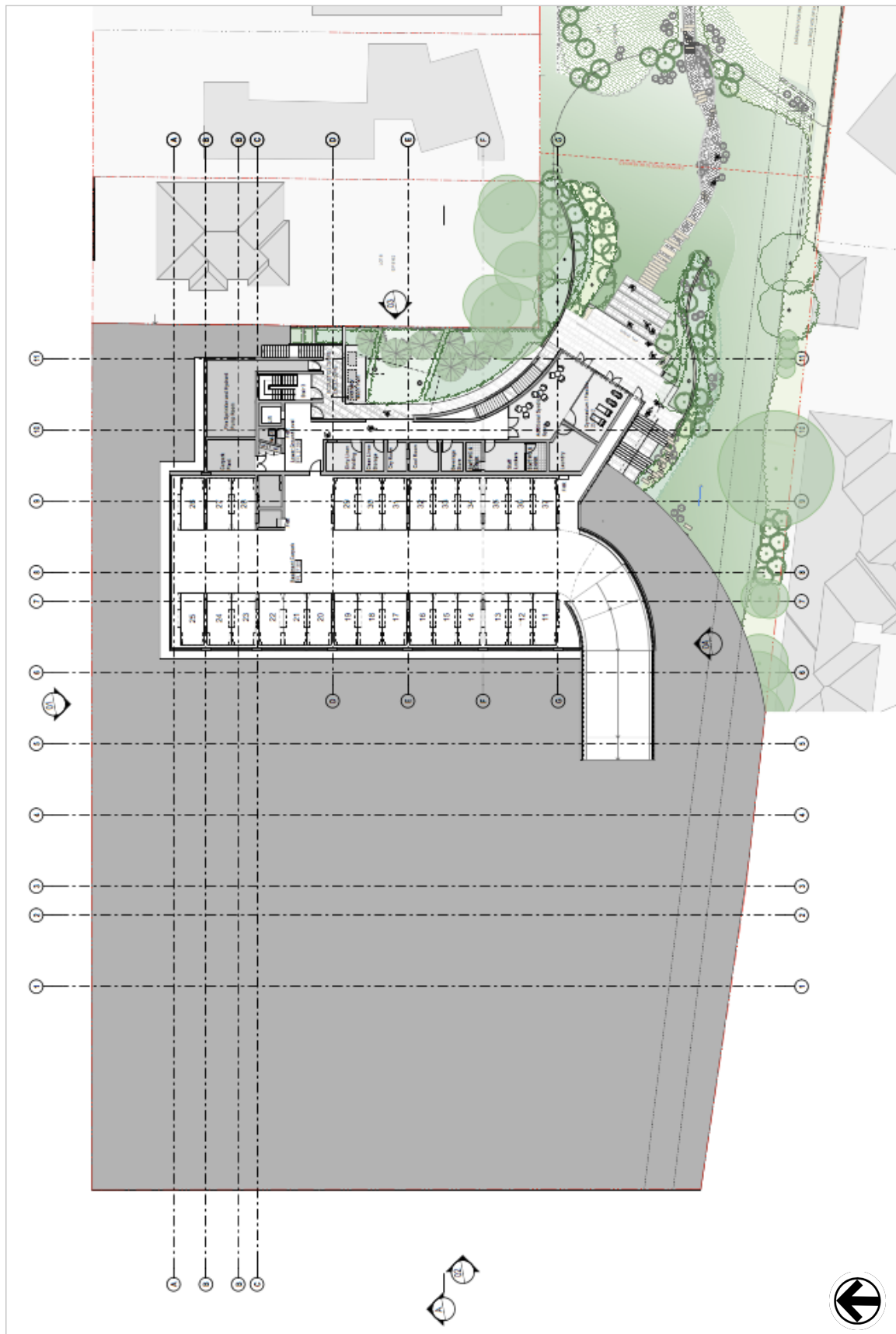


Figure 9: UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Lower Ground Floor/Basement Carpark)

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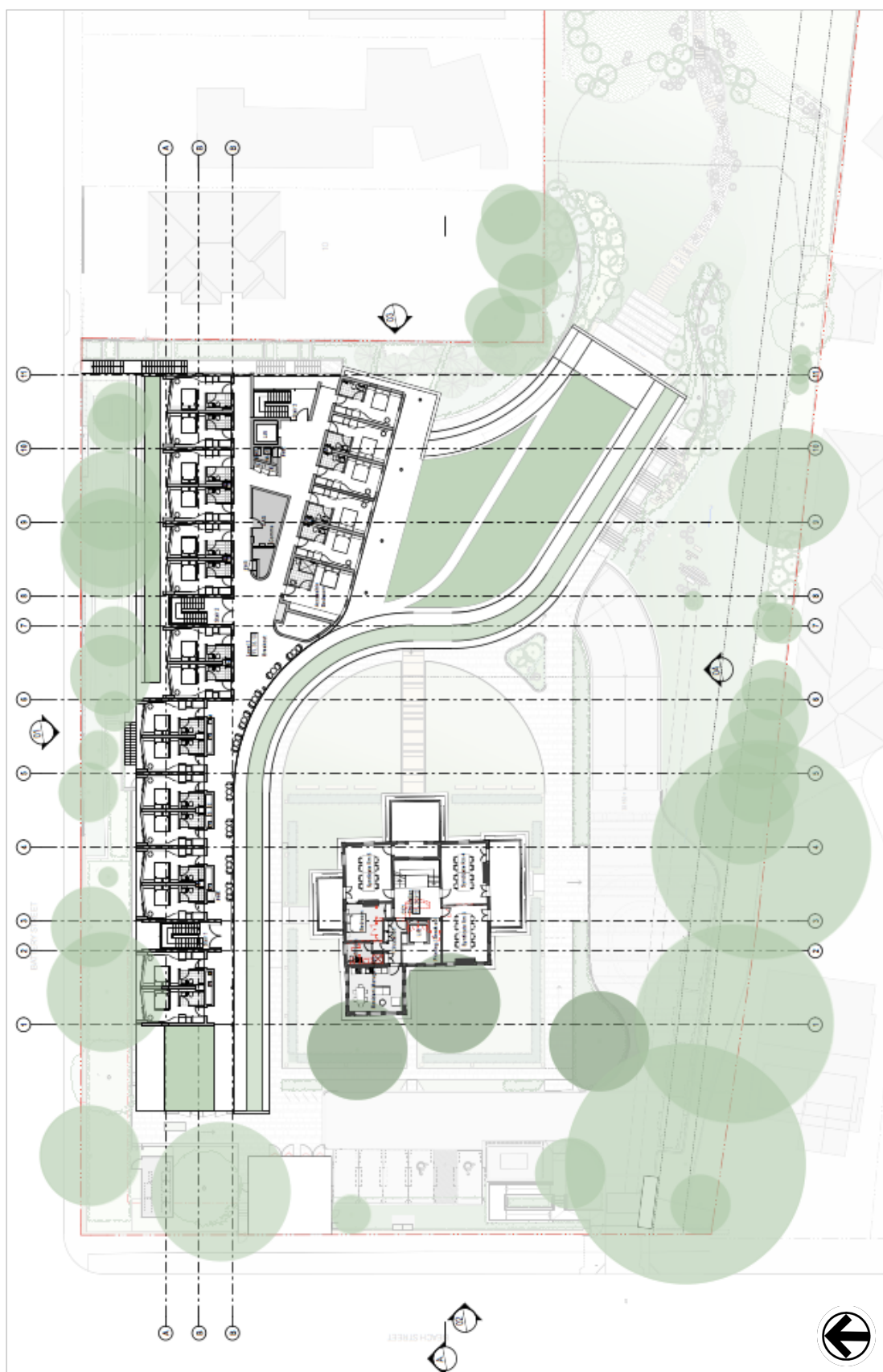


Figure 10: UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Level 1)

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Figure 11: UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Cliffbrook Heritage Refurbishment)

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Figure 12: UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Battery & Beach Street Elevations)

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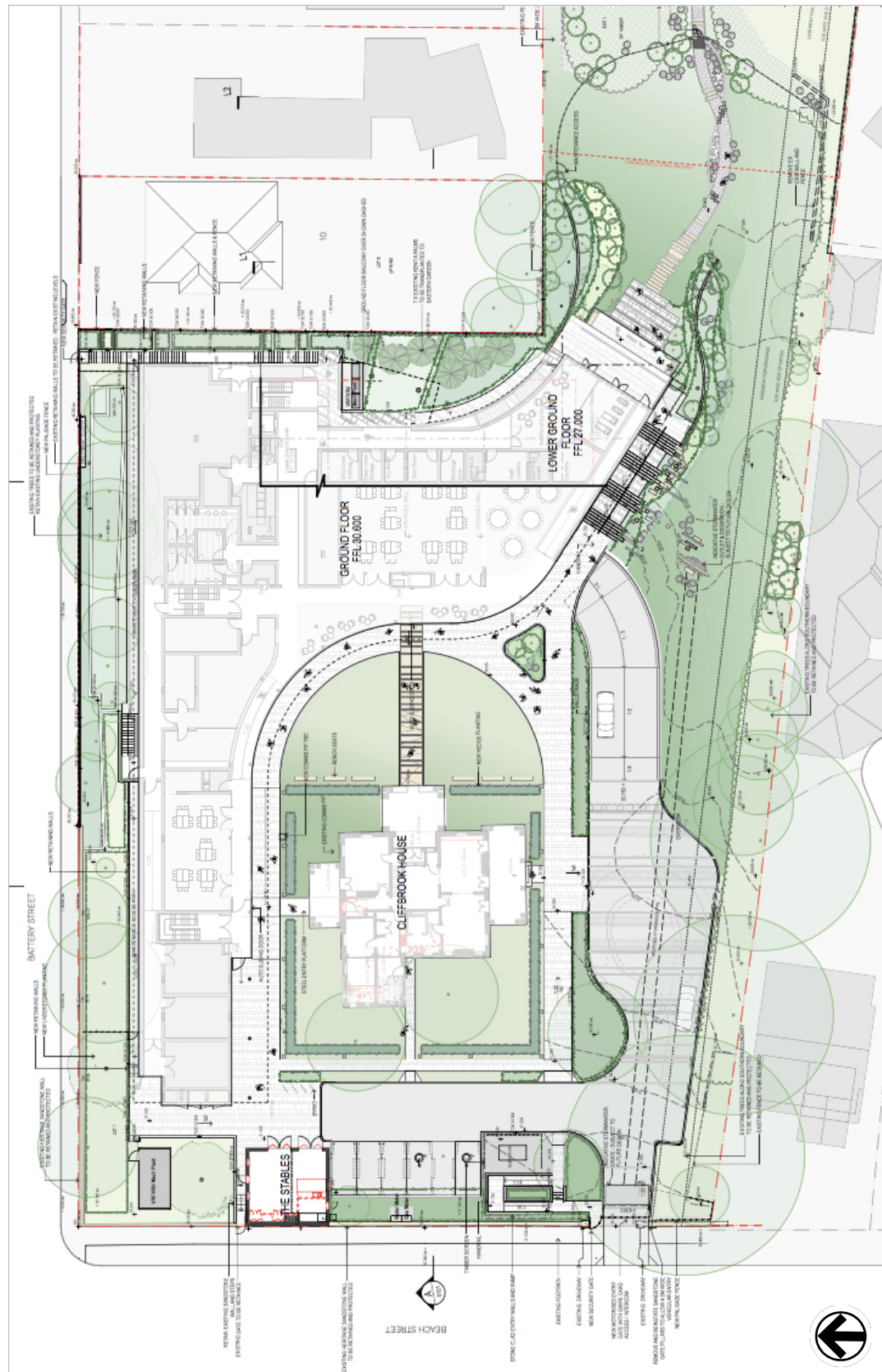


Figure 13: UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Landscape Plan - West)

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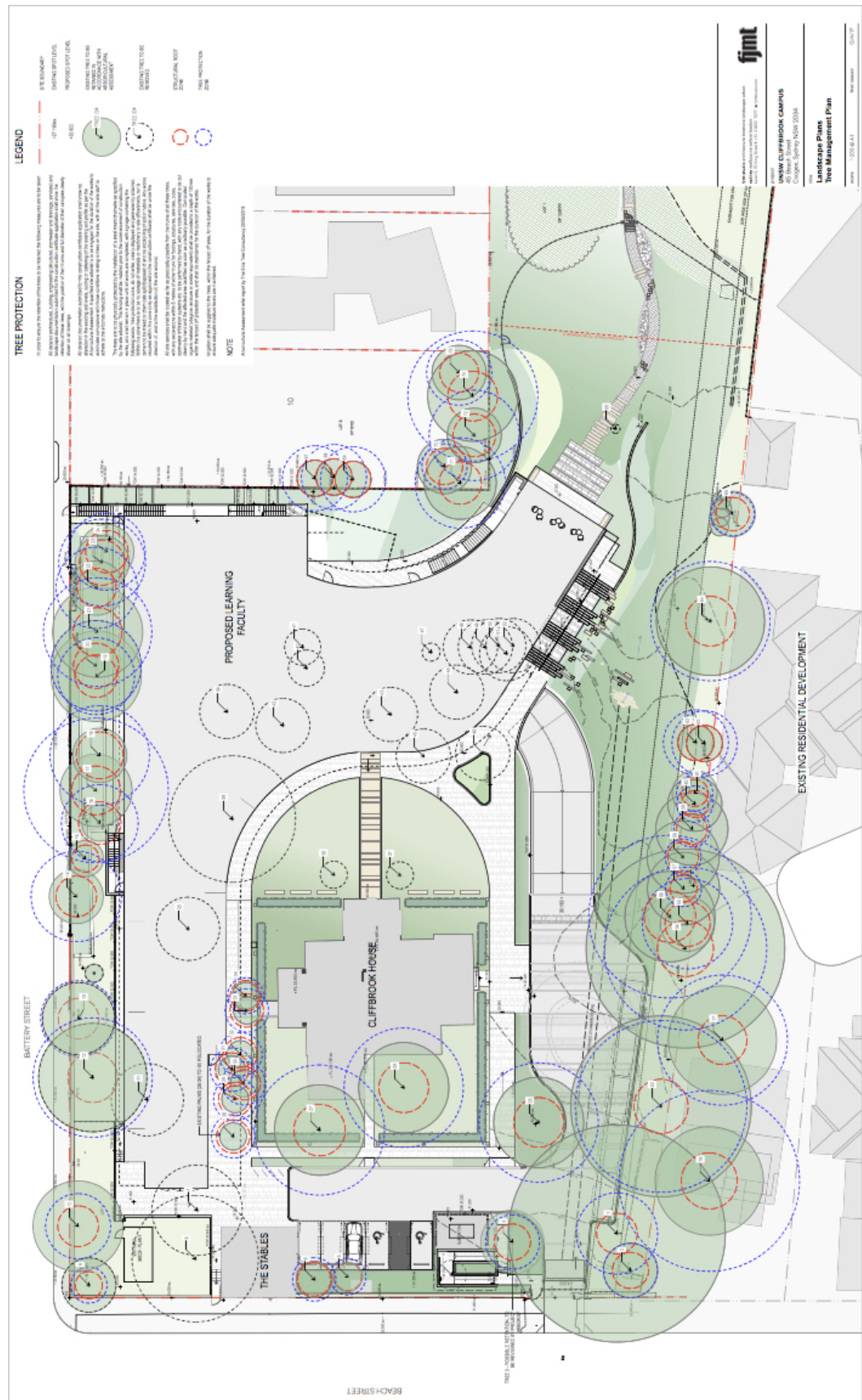


Figure 14: UNSW CliffBrook Campus Renewal General Arrangement Plan (Tree Plan)

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History

The study area is set within the broad East Coast bioregion known as the Sydney Basin, which encompasses the area between Batemans Bay and Newcastle, extending west to the Great Dividing Range.¹ Characterised by its Permian and Triassic-era sedimentary geology, the bioregion is notable for its rugged coasts, notable ranges and incised waterways. The local landscapes are based specifically on Hawkesbury Sandstone: the Triassic-era bedrock that characterises much of Sydney's rockier localities and is evident in many colonial buildings as yellow block.² Within the study area, the soil landscapes which overtop the Hawkesbury Sandstone include the shallow, earthy-loamy sands, yellow earths and stone outcrops of the Hawkesbury colluvial landscape (in the eastern part of the study area) and the windblown sands and soils of the Newport and Tuggerah aeolian landscapes (which appear to be evident in the western, upslope part of the site as the moderately thick quaternary sands overlaying coffee rock).³

First People

Prior to European settlement the coastline of the Coogee-Clovelly area was covered with a mosaic of coastal vegetation that backed onto a variously vegetated, unstable dune system that extended into the expansive Botany swamplands. Within the study area, it is likely that the vegetation regime was dominated by scrubland and wind-pruned heathland (with the possibility of rainforest in the sheltered rock cleft above Gordons Bay).⁴ The coastline's rocky fringe and alternating sandy beaches harboured innumerable resources and supplied the traditional Aboriginal people of the area with an array of living places, food stuffs and raw materials. Occupation and use of Sydney's East Coast by Aboriginal people (including clan groups of the *Cadigal* and others) is understood to predate European settlement by up to 20000 years.⁵

Settlement

Despite its value to Aboriginal people, the Clovelly-Coogee area was initially avoided by early colonists. Hilly, scrubby and sandy - and at a significant distance from Sydney Town - the district remained largely unsettled for much of the opening decades of the nineteenth century. In 1835 however, William Charles Wentworth (poet, explorer, journalist and politician) purchased thirty acres at the head of Great Coogee Gully for the sum of £78. Wentworth's acquisition covered the area now annexed by Judge, Oswald and Dolphin Streets and Carrington Road. Governor Richard Bourke ordered that the land on the shores of Coogee Bay be laid out for settlement in 1837 and in the following year the village of Coogee was officially gazetted. Proto-Coogee was subsequently divided into one acre lots that were offered for sale at the Sydney Markets on George Street in February 1840. Despite some initial optimism on the part of colonial planners and real estate agents, access to the locality from Sydney Town was difficult, interest was variable and development was slow. By 1858, only fourteen houses had been erected in the fledgling seaside village. Refer **figures 15 - 19**.

¹ Branagan & Packham 2000; Branagan et al 1979

² Herbert 1983; <http://australianmuseum.net.au/the-sydney-basin>

³ <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpadeWebApp/>; Chapman & Murphy 1989; MDCA 2016

⁴ Benson & Howell 1995

⁵ Attenbrow 2010; Waugh 1999