



Archival Recording

University of Sydney, Faculty of Arts and Social
Science (RD Watt Building)

May 2016

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Executive Summary

Urbis has been engaged by Lend Lease (on behalf of Sydney University), to prepare the following Archival Recording of the RD Watt Building, located within the University of Sydney, Camperdown Campus (herein referred to as the 'subject site').

The University of Sydney proposes to undertake alterations to the RD Watt Building in conjunction with the construction of a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building in the vicinity of the site. Approval for the works will be subject to assessment and determination of the State Significant Development Application (SSD 7081) to the Department of Planning.

The RD Watt building is located on Science Road, to the north of University Oval number two and to the west of the Heydon Laurence Building. It is a Local heritage listed item on Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012 (Item I74) and is also located in the vicinity of local heritage listed items, including the *Heydon Laurence Building* (item I75) and *Site landscaping, University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates* (item I72).

The subject site is also located within the *University of Sydney Conservation Area* (item C5) and the campus has a general heritage listing under the University of Sydney S.170 Register. The subject RD Watt, the Heydon Laurence building and Ovals 1 and 2 are also listed individually on the University's Section 170 Register. It is also noted that the Camperdown campus of the university has been nominated to the State Heritage Register; the outcome of which is pending.

This archival recording is required in conjunction with the University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program (CIP) 2014-2020 (SSD-6123) Conditions of Consent, including the following:

Condition B13—*Future development applications (where relevant) for new built form shall include digital archival recording and documentation of the following buildings and their curtilage in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage items (1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (2006) c) RD Watt Building (A04).*¹

This archival recording includes:

- 2 X hard copies of this archival recording report;
- 1 X electronic copy of the report and CD-R containing all photographs. Photographs will be saved in JPEG Format and be accompanied by thumbnail image sheets showing images and reference numbers. These thumbnail image sheets will be cross-referenced to the digital catalogue sheets and base plans presented in this report; and
- 2 X sets of 10.5X14.8cm prints mounted in archival slide pockets.

One copy will be provided to the Department of Planning and one copy will be provided to the University of Sydney.

¹ Minister of Planning, Development Consent (SSD-6123) for the University of Sydney, Campus Improvement Program, Schedule 2 Part B (B13), p9.

1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Urbis has been engaged by Lend Lease (on behalf of Sydney University), to prepare the following Archival Recording of the RD Watt Building, Sydney University (herein referred to as the 'subject site').

The R.D Watt Building is a Local heritage listed item on Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012 (Item I74) and is also located in the vicinity of local heritage listed items, including the *Heydon Laurence Building* (item I75) and *Site landscaping , University of Sydney perimeter fencing and gates* (item I72).

The subject site is also located within the *University of Sydney Conservation Area* (item C5) and the campus has a general heritage listing under the University of Sydney S.170 Register. The subject RD Watt, also listed individually on the University's Section 170 Register. It is also noted that the Camperdown campus of the university has been nominated to the State Heritage Register; the outcome of which is pending.

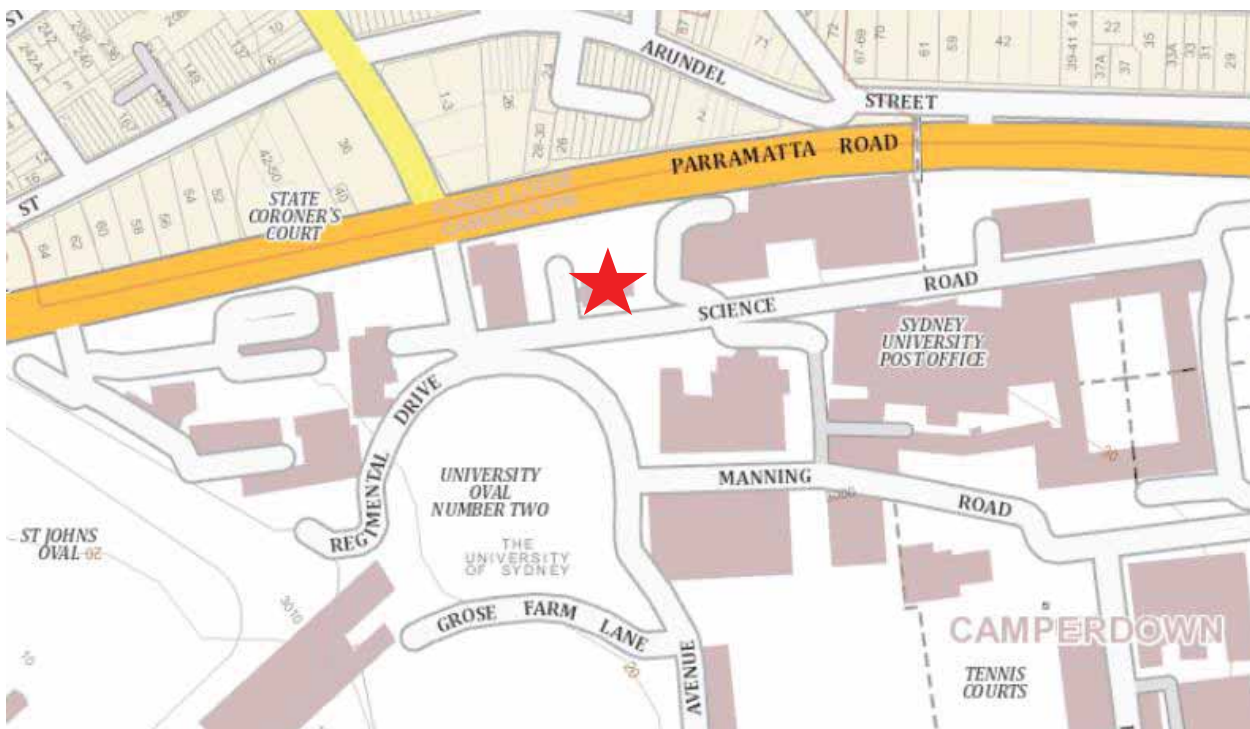
The University of Sydney proposes to undertake alterations to the RD Watt Building in conjunction with the construction of a new Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) Building in the vicinity of the site. Approval for the alteration works to RD Watt will be subject to assessment and determination of the State Significant Development Application SSD7081.

This Archival Recording is required to satisfy the University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program (CIP) 2014-2020 (SSD-6123) Conditions of Consent (Condition B13).

1.2 SITE LOCATION

The RD Watt Building is located on Science Road within the University of Sydney Campus. It is to the north of University Oval number two and to the west of the Heydon Laurence Building (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 – LOCATION OF THE RD WATT BUILDING WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY CAMPUS



SOURCE: SIX VIEWER

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This archival recording is required in conjunction with the University of Sydney Campus Improvement Program (CIP) 2014-2020 Conditions of Consent, including the following:

Condition B13–Future development applications (where relevant) for new built form shall include digital archival recording and documentation of the following buildings and their curtilage in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage items (1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (2006) c) RD Watt Building (A04).²

The Archival Recording incorporates digital photographs of the RD Watt building's interior and exterior, the grounds and significant views.

This Archival Recording has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- 'Archives Advice 7: Protecting and Handling Photographs' (2007), National Archives of Australia;
- 'Archives Advice 30: Which Paper?' (2007), National Archives of Australia;
- Assessing Heritage Significance (2001), Heritage Branch;
- How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (1998), Heritage Branch; and
- Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006), Heritage Branch.

This report is presented in an Albox binder (polypropylene and acid-free), which is approved by the National Archives of Australia for long-term storage. The report is printed on Canon High Quality 80g/m2 A4 paper.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

The historical overview contained herein is specific to the RD Watt building only. A more comprehensive historical overview of the University of Sydney is provided in the HIS prepared by Urbis in April 2016.

1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Current base plans for the subject site were provided by Architectus (May 2016) and are included in Section 5 below.

1.6 DISTRIBUTION

This report uses digital copies of archival photographs rather than film.

Two copies of this Archival Recording are to be submitted to the University of Sydney as follows:

- 2 X hard copies of the archival recording report;
- 1 X electronic copy of the report and CD-R containing all photographs. Photographs will be saved in JPEG Format and be accompanied by thumbnail image sheets showing images and reference numbers. These thumbnail image sheets will be cross-referenced to the digital catalogue sheets and base plans presented in this report; and
- 2 X sets of 10.5 X 14.8cm prints mounted in archival slide pockets.

² Minister of Planning, Development Consent (SSD-6123) for the University of Sydney, Campus Improvement Program, Schedule 2 Part B (B13), p9.

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2 Site Description

2.1 AREA DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 THE FASS SITE

The FASS site is located on the Parramatta Road frontage, in the northern part of the University of Sydney Campus, and east of the Parramatta Road/ Ross Street entry.

The FASS site is located between the Federation Arts and Crafts style RD Watt building on Science Road and the southern side of Parramatta Road. The site is bounded by the Heydon-Laurence Building to the east, Parramatta Road to the north, the RD Watt building and Science Road to the south and the demountable village and Ross Street entrance to the west.

At present, the site comprises substation 54 and switch room, the Ross Street storage facility and a small brick utility building/ waste store to the south and an asphalt car park accessed from Agriculture Lane. The Ross Street Storage facility is a brick building with a concrete roof, which is accessible from the elevated northern portion of the site. The removal of these buildings is subject to an Early Works package (REF 3-2016 Early Work Package Stage 2, Camperdown Campus) to enable the FASS works and heritage impacts have been previously assessed (Urbis March 2016).

2.2 THE RD WATT BUILDING

The RD Watt has a primary frontage to Science Road. The site is in proximity to noted campus buildings including the Heydon Laurence building (to the east) and the JD Stewart building (to the west). It is also located to the northeast of Oval no.2.

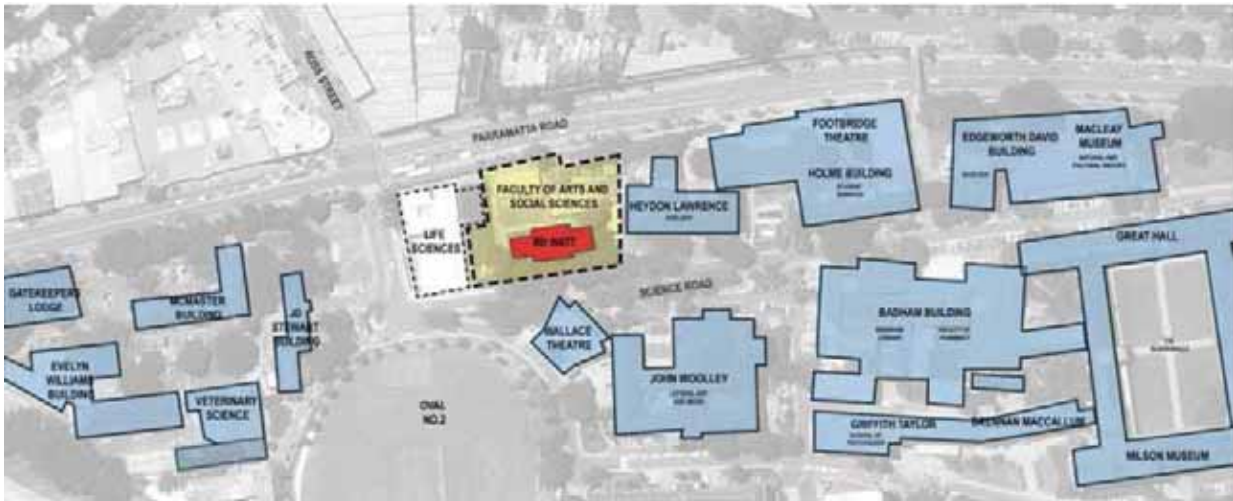
The RD Watt building is a split level face brick and stone construction with timber framed, slate clad roof and floors of concrete and timber. The windows are metal framed. The building is orientated towards the south, where there is an elaborate stone and copper portico. The building has an elaborate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

The building is surrounded by institutional landscaping (later 20th century), consisting of stone edging, garden beds, stone and concrete steps and stone and concrete paving, all typical of a university campus environment. There is substantial tree planting along Science Road to the south and a substantial screen of deciduous trees to the east.

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

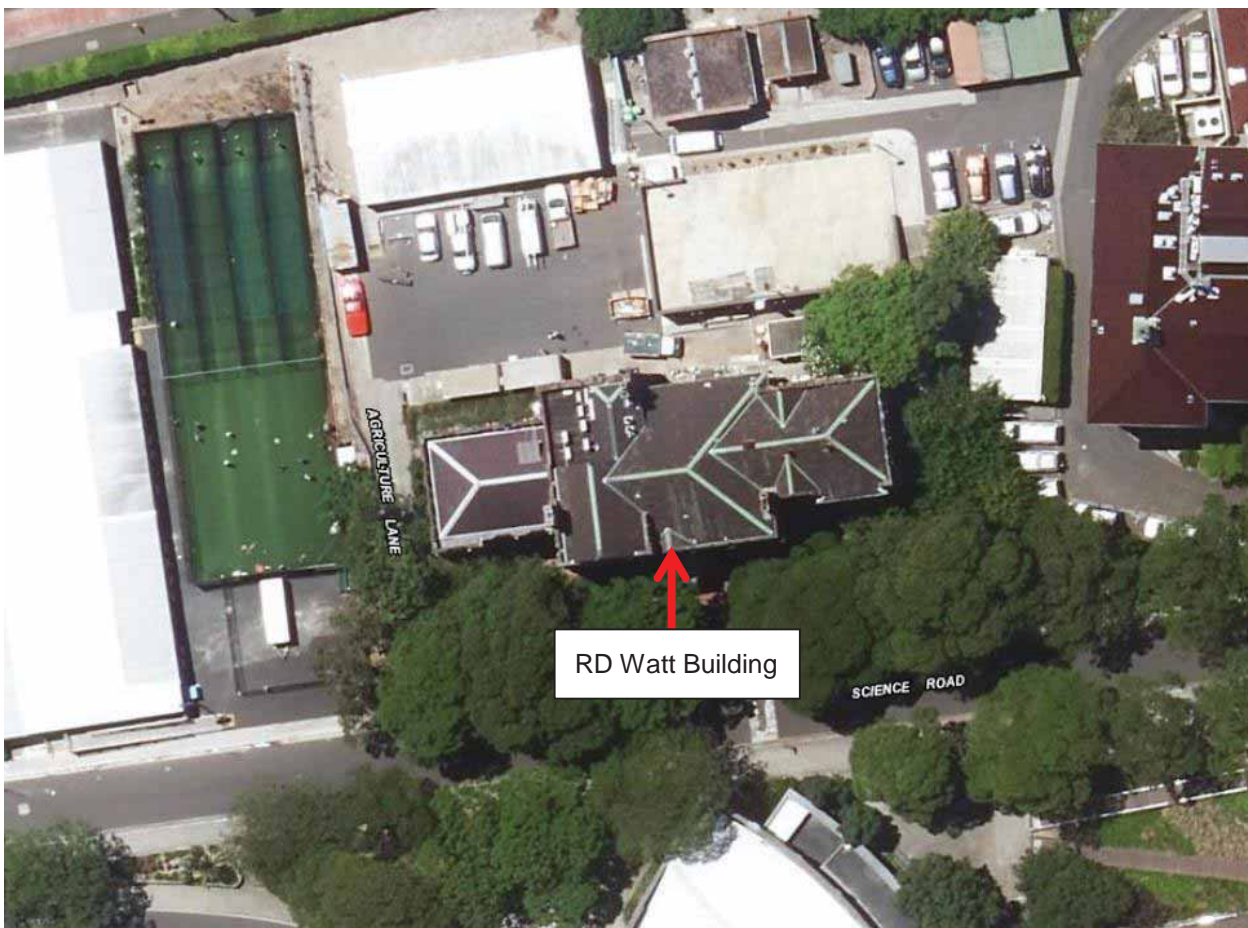
Views of the site are provided at Figure 8 and Figure 9.

FIGURE 2 – LOCATION OF THE FASS SITE, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY)



SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS

FIGURE 3 – AERIAL VIEW OF THE RD WATT BUILDING AND THE SUBSTATION



SOURCE: SIX VIEWER

3 Historical Overview

The following history concerns that of the RD Watt Building only. A detailed historical overview of the University of Sydney is provided in the HIS prepared by Urbis in March 2016. Except where otherwise referenced, the following site history is summarised from the RD Watt CMP.³

3.1 SITE HISTORY–RD WATT BUILDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ CLS&P 2005: 20-30

and the growth of the Technical Colleges, caused the University of Sydney to reassert its desire for a School of Agriculture.

In an atmosphere of greater acceptance of the place of professional training in a University liberal education, the Senate recognised that increased student numbers would also bode well for government funding and greater support from the public. The Universities of Queensland and Western Australia were founded in the early part of the 20th century with a focus on practical courses, and in 1904, the University of Sydney was again approached by the government to suggest a course in agricultural science, motivated by the election of Joseph Carruthers' party to government in the same year.

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

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

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

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

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

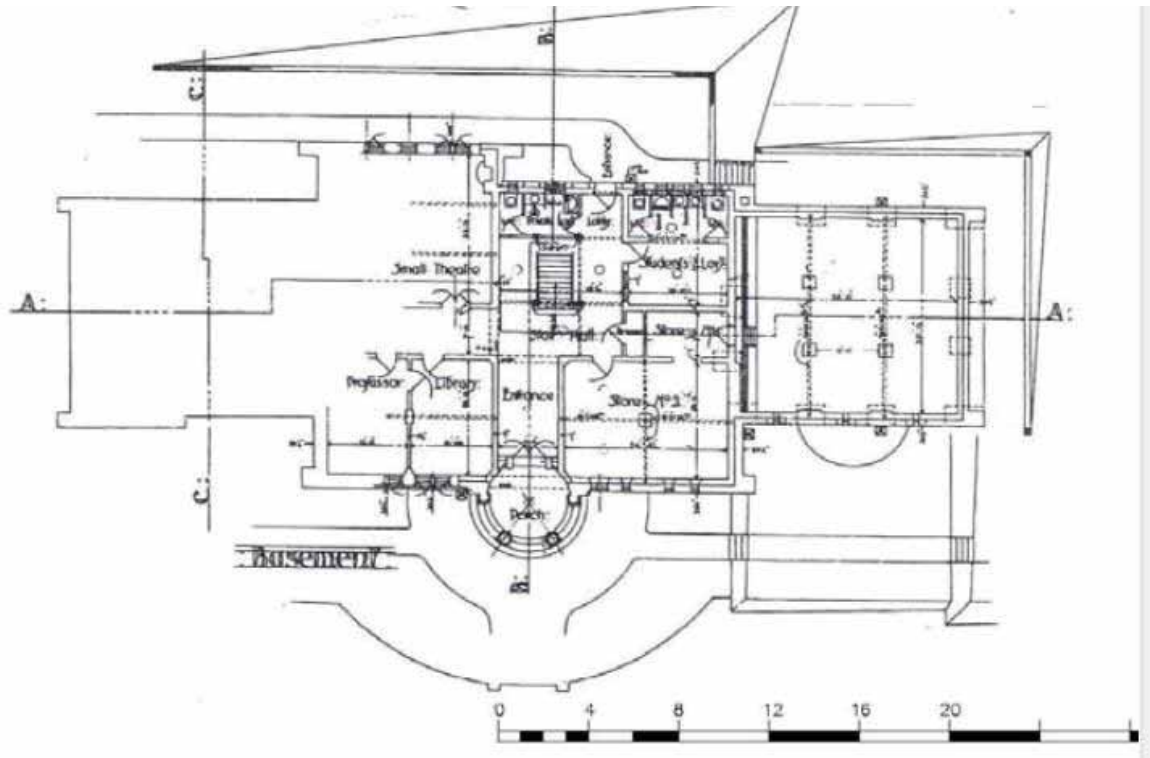
3.1.3 GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE (1910-1920)

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

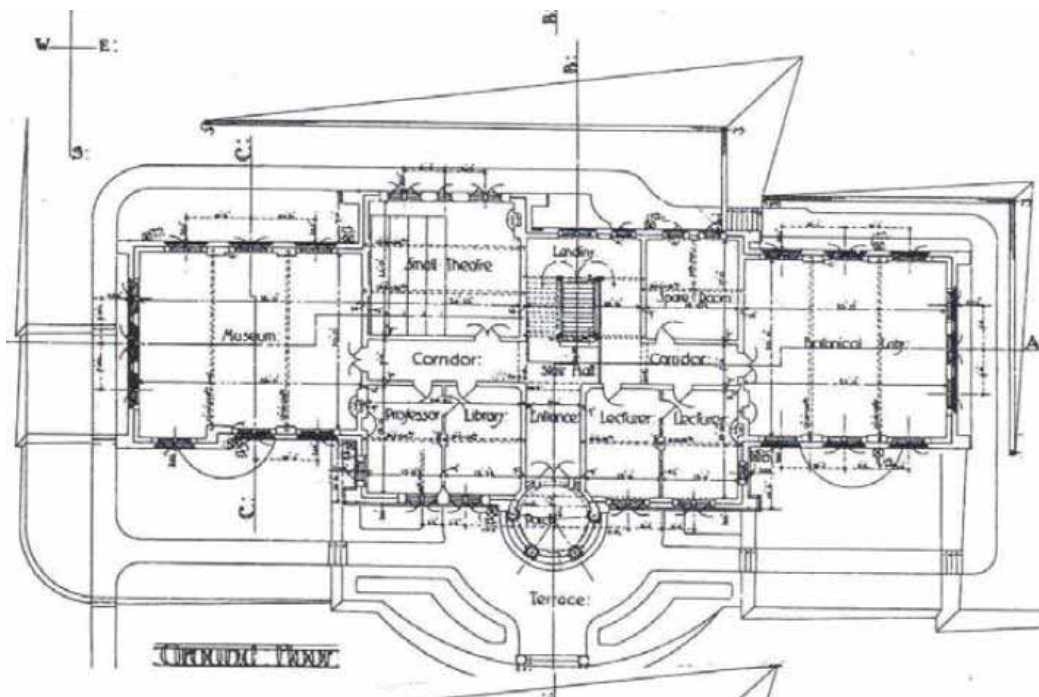
The new building was designed by the Government Architect's Branch under the direction of Government Architect George McRae and Assistant Architect GM Blair. Blair completed his architectural training under

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

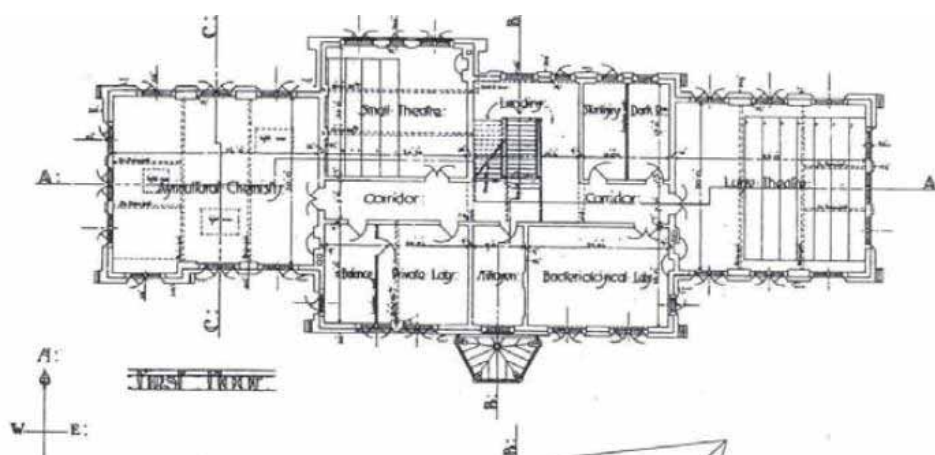
FIGURE 4 – ORIGINAL PLANS



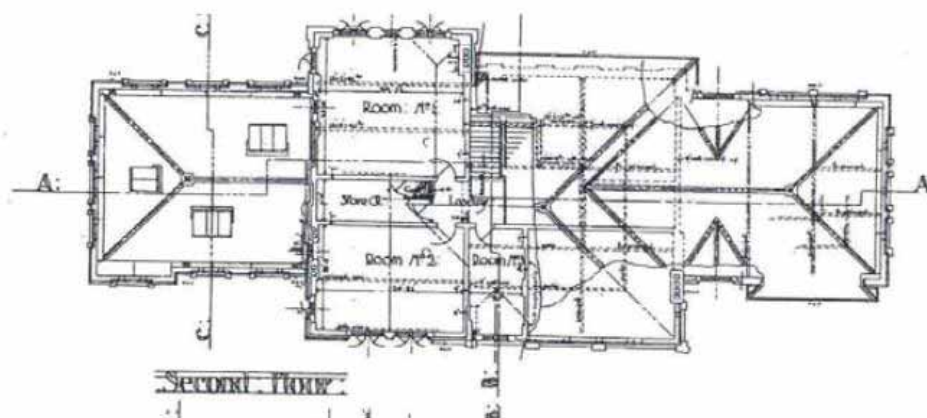
PICTURE 1 – BASEMENT PLAN



PICTURE 2 – GROUND FLOOR



PICTURE 3 – FIRST FLOOR



PICTURE 4 – SECOND FLOOR

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

3.1.4 AGRICULTURE BECOMES A FACULTY (1920-1946)

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

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

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

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

FIGURE 5 – HISTORICAL VIEWS OF THE RD WATT BUILDING (C.1935)



PICTURE 5 – VIEW OF THE RD WATT FROM SCIENCE ROAD CIRCA 1935.

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

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

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

Between 1920 and 1943 a number of ancillary glasshouses and outbuildings appear to have been constructed to the north of the RD Watt Building. These were later used for biology.⁴

⁴ Casey and Lowe, 2016, 14

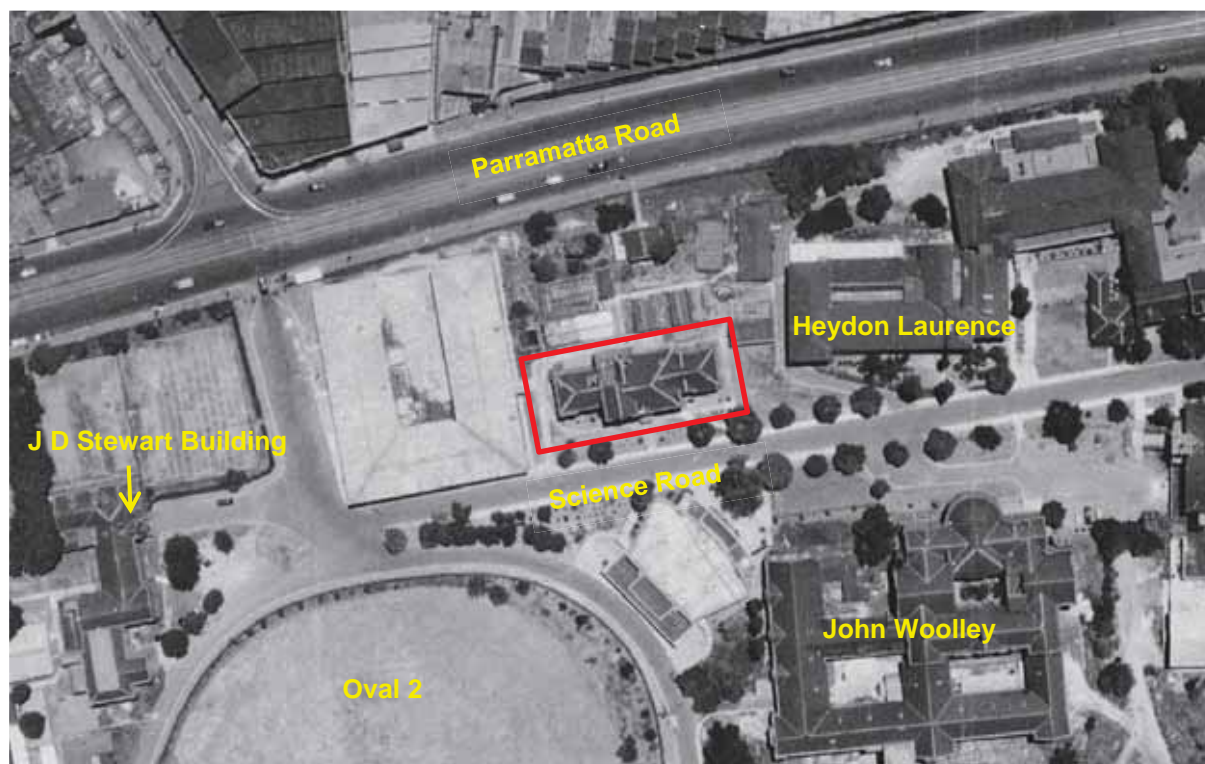
3.1.5 AGRICULTURE IN RECENT YEARS (1946-PRESENT)

In the years immediately following the Second World War, a number of 'transient' buildings were constructed. These had asbestos fibre cement (fibro) sheeting walls and roofs, and brick and concrete foundations. One of these buildings, later known as the 'Ross Street Building (A03)', was built partly within the present study area. It was initially used for Biology, although it is later believed to have been used for a variety of other purposes. It was demolished around 2011.⁵

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

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

FIGURE 6 – AERIAL VIEW OF THE RD WATT



PICTURE 6 – VIEW OF THE RD WATT (INDICATED IN RED) AND SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN THE VICINITY.

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

⁵ Ibid

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

McMillan's efforts led to the construction of a new building, now known as the JRA McMillan Building, constructed in 1962. It was a multistorey building designed to house facilities related to agricultural research, although it was later used to provide teaching and learning facilities. It was demolished in 2012.⁶

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

FIGURE 7 – HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE RD WATT BUILDING (1960S)



PICTURE 7 – STUDENTS APPROACHING THE RD WATT CIRCA 1960.

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

⁶ Ibid

3.1.6 ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

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

TABLE 1 – CHRONOLOGY OF CHANGES TO THE BUILDING

YEAR	ITEM
1912	Plans for the new School of Agriculture Building were drawn up by the NSW Government Architect's office. The design team consisted of architects Drew, Oakeshott, and Barr, with Government Architect George McRae and Assistant Architect GM Blair approving the drawings.
1913	Work commenced on the building
1916	Building work completed to a total cost of £14,000. Only half of the rooms and laboratories were occupied.
1920	The RD Watt Building became fully equipped.
1930	A plant culture house was constructed.
1940-1945	The RD Watt Building housed the centre for the University's air raid precautions during WWII on the ground floor behind the men's toilets
1946	The NSW Milk Board established a laboratory in the Faculty of Agriculture. Rooms 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 411, 412, and 413 were refitted for the purpose
1948	Partitions were constructed in the Department of Agriculture (less than £100)
1954	The potting shed was extended and a new garage constructed (£1500)
1955	A glass house was constructed on the roof of an unspecified building, probably the garage.
1959	The existing female toilets were altered (still extant).
Pre-1960	Room 114 was fitted as a Growth Room. The room remains probably the oldest growth room in the University
1962	Alterations made to rooms 117a and 118 to create female attendants' rooms. The space was used for glassware washing and a sick bay
1965	Room 115 received mounted fluorescent lamps for plant growth.
1972	Room 112 was altered to create a constant temperature room. Room 116 was altered to create a 2°C room for plant pathology.
1973	New bench seating was installed in Room 109, the existing lecture theatre.
1974	Level 3 rooms 302, 305, 306, 307 renovated. The work may have included blocking up of original south windows.
c.1970s	Rooms 402, 404, 405, 406, and 407 renovated
1975	Room 113 altered. The room was used as a tea room for staff from c1945 to this time

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

4 Significance

4.1 WHAT IS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE?

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

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT–R.D WATT BUILDING

The following summary statement of significance for the RD Watt Building has been sourced from the 2005 CMP for the site⁷:

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

4.3 OTHER RELEVANT STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

4.3.1 THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY⁸

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

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

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

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

⁷ Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners, 2005, RD Watt Building, University of Sydney, Conservation Management Plan, pg 43

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

group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style architecture in NSW and potentially Australia—deliberately evoke the academic traditions and standards of Oxford and Cambridge, as expressed in the University motto—the landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings contribute to and support the existence and appreciation of their state aesthetic significance.

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.2 THE GROUNDS

The summary statement of significance in the Grounds CMP states⁹ :

The University of Sydney Grounds:

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

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

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

4.3.3 UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA¹⁰

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

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

¹⁰ Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory: University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2431001>

5 Base Plans

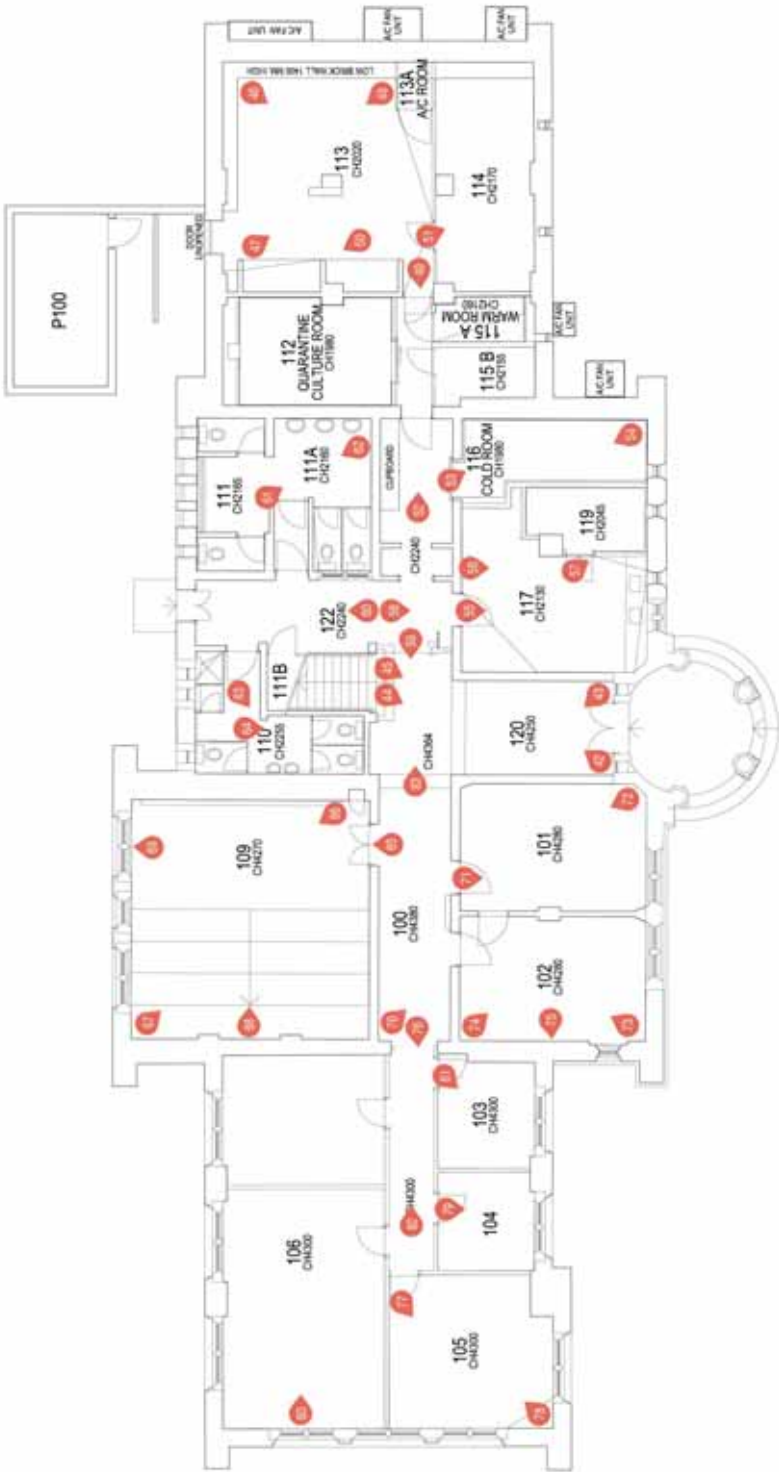
The following base plans illustrate the current site arrangement and have been cross referenced to the photographic record provided in Table 2 and Table 3. Base plans were provided by Architectus.



RD Watt Building
External



RD Watt Building
Ground Floor



RD Watt Building First Floor



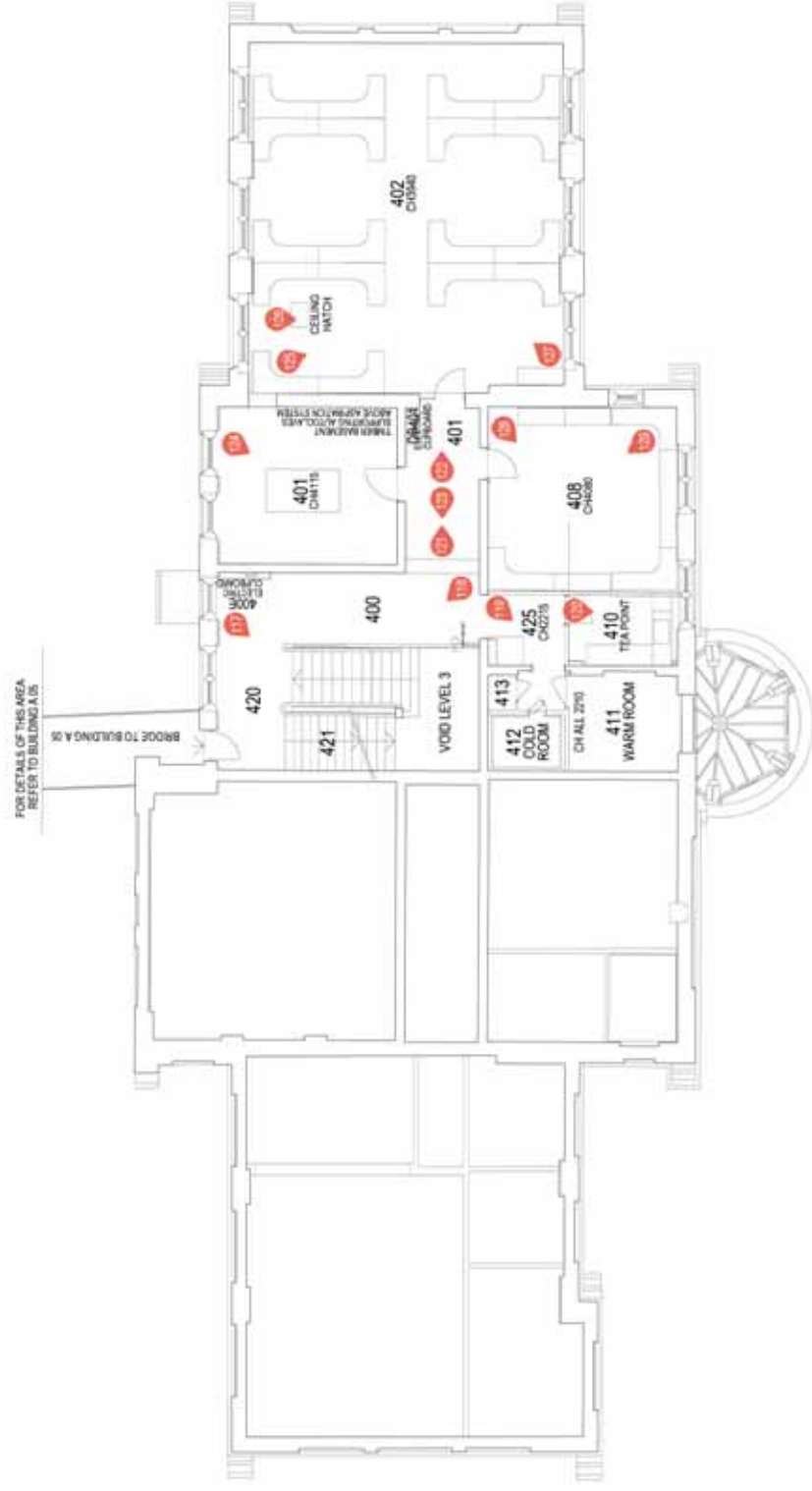
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RD Watt Building Second Floor



RD Watt Building

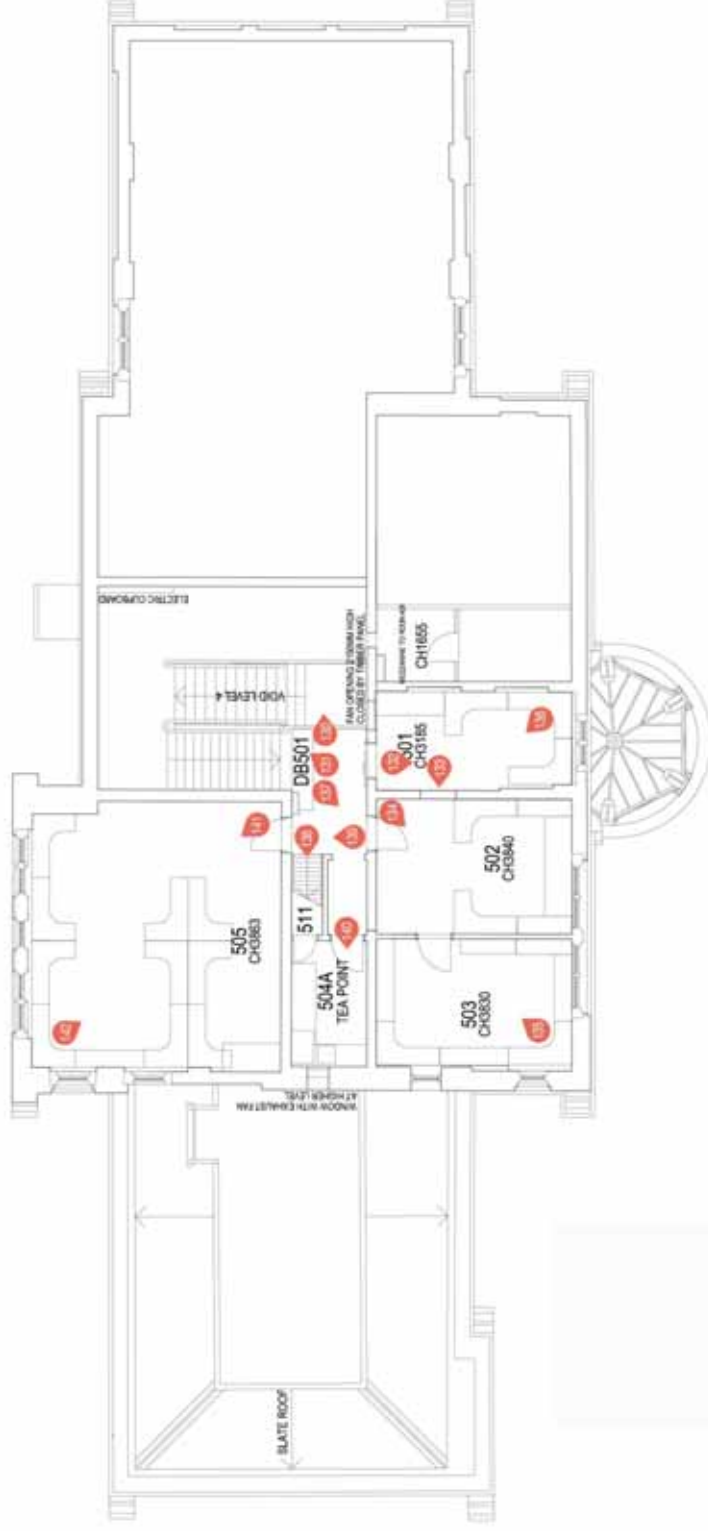
Third Floor



0 1 2 4 6m
Scale 1:200

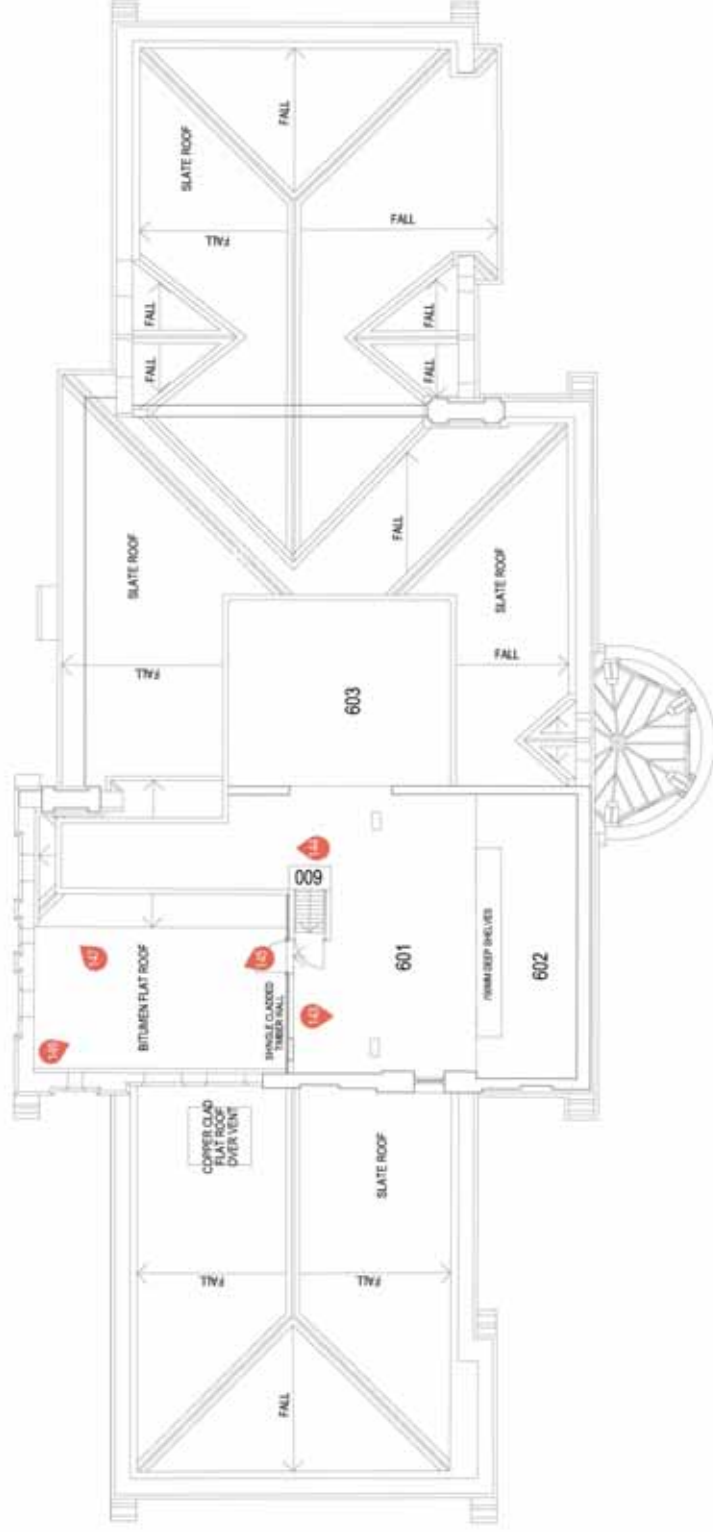
RD Watt Building

Fourth Floor



RD Watt Building

Attic Floor



0 1 2 4 8m
Scale 1:200

6 Photographic Record

The following photographic record should be cross referenced to the plans in Section 5 that illustrates the photograph location and direction.

A selection of digital photographs taken is provided at the end of this table. All digital photographs are provided on CD. Please refer to the labelled photographs attached at the end of this Section.

TABLE 2 – EXTERNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHOTO NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	External–View from north west (Parramatta Road) to RD Watt
2	External– View from north west (Parramatta Road) to RD Watt and substation 54
3	External–View from south west to RD Watt
4	External–View from south west to RD Watt
5	External–View east along Science Road
6	External–View from south west (Science Road) to RD Watt
7	External–View from south east (Science Road) to RD Watt
8	External–View from south east (Science Road) to RD Watt
9	External–View from south east (Science Road) towards adjacent demountable
10	External–View from Science Road to Heydon Laurence building
11	External–View from Science Road between the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings
12	External–View from south east to RD Watt and showing Heydon Laurence building
13	External–View from west to RD Watt entry and showing site landscaping
14	External–View from south (Science Road) to principal façade and entrance
15	External–Detail of the principal entrance portico (south façade)
16	External– Detail of the ground floor façade and entry (south façade)
17	External–View from east to RD Watt entry and showing site landscaping
18	External–View from south along the eastern façade
19	External–View from north along the eastern façade towards Science Road
20	External–View of north eastern corner at rear
21	External–View from north eastern corner at rear towards Science Road
22	External–View from north eastern corner to rear façade and showing tree plantings
23	External–View from north eastern corner to rear façade and showing site landscaping

24	External–View from north west to rear (northern) façade
25	External–View east along the rear (northern) façade
26	External–View from north east to rear façade and memorial garden
27	External–View from north along the western façade towards Science Road
28	External–View from north west to rear and western facades
29	External–View from south west to structures at rear of RD Watt
30	External– View east along the rear façade of RD Watt to Substation 54 and the Ross Street storage facility
31	External–View from north west to ground floor rear windows
32	External–Detail of ground floor rear window (northern façade)
33	External–View from north west to ground floor rear entrance (northern façade)
34	External–View from north west to rear (north) façade
35	External–Detail of northern façade utility area
36	External–View from south east overlooking adjacent site and towards Parramatta Road
37	External–View east to Heydon Laurence from the rear of RD Watt
38	External–View from north west (from roof of storage facility) to rear (northern) facade
39	External–View from north east (from roof of storage facility) to rear facade
40	External–View from north (from roof of glasshouse) to rear facade
41	External–View west towards substation 54 and RD Watt (northern) rear facade

TABLE 3 – INTERNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHOTO NO.	DESCRIPTION
42	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south west at principal entry
43	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south east at principal entry
44	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north east, from base of staircase to principal entry
45	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north east, from base of staircase to principal entry
46	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north east in 'basement' utility area
47	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north west in utility area
48	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south east in utility area

49	Internal–Ground Floor–View from east looking down corridor from utilitarian area
50	Internal–Ground Floor–View of western wall in utility area
51	Internal–Ground Floor–View of south eastern room of utility area
52	Internal–Ground Floor–View from west to entry hall of utility area
53	Internal–Ground Floor–View to end room on south side off entry hall
54	Internal–Ground Floor–View from end room on south side to entry hall
55	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north west to storage area
56	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north to storage area
57	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north west to storage area
58	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north to entry of storage area
59	Internal–Ground Floor–View west looking down corridor and showing the main stair hall
60	Internal–Ground Floor–View north looking to rear exit
61	Internal–Ground Floor–View of male bathrooms
62	Internal–Ground Floor–View of male bathrooms
63	Internal–Ground Floor–View of female bathrooms
64	Internal–Ground Floor–View of female bathrooms
65	Internal–Ground Floor–View of entry to lecture room 109
66	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south east to lecture room
67	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north west showing the lecture room
68	Internal–Ground Floor–View east across the lecture room
69	Internal–Ground Floor–View of windows in north eastern corner of lecture room
70	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north west to entry to southern rooms off corridor
71	Internal–Ground Floor–View south showing the meeting room
72	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south east showing meeting room and towards the hall
73	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south west showing meeting room
74	Internal–Ground Floor–View south showing meeting room
75	Internal–Ground Floor–Detail of fireplace on western wall of the meeting room
76	Internal–Ground Floor–View from east along entry hall to offices
77	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north east showing office area

78	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south west showing office area
79	Internal–Ground Floor–View from north east to office
80	Internal–Ground Floor–View from west showing storage area
81	Internal–Ground Floor–View from south showing office
82	Internal–Ground Floor–View from west looking down corridor
83	Internal–Ground Floor–View from west looking to entry to 'basement' utility area
84	Internal–First Floor–View from north east showing the level 1 stair landing
85	Internal–First Floor–View from north showing level 1 hall
86	Internal–First Floor–View east along hall
87	Internal–First Floor–View west towards stair hall
88	Internal–First Floor–View from north east showing hall
89	Internal–First Floor–View from north east to office
90	Internal–First Floor–View from south east to office
91	Internal–First Floor–View from north east to office
92	Internal–First Floor–View north across office towards the hall
93	Internal–First Floor–View from south west to office
94	Internal–First Floor–View north across the office and showing relocated fireplace
95	Internal–First Floor–View northwest across the office area
96	Internal–First Floor–Detail of relocated fireplace
97	Internal–First Floor–View from south west to office
98	Internal–First Floor–View of entry door to office
99	Internal–Second Floor –View west along hall
100	Internal–Second Floor–View to staircase and level 3 stair landing
101	Internal–Second Floor–View to stair hall showing level 1 and 3 stair landings
102	Internal–Second Floor–View from north to present server room
103	Internal–Second Floor–View from north west of corridor
104	Internal–Second Floor–View from north west to office
105	Internal–Second Floor–View from south east across office area to hall
106	Internal–Second Floor–View from north to office

107	Internal–Second Floor–View from south to office and hall
108	Internal–Second Floor–View from north east to office
109	Internal–Second Floor–View from south east to meeting room
110	Internal–Second Floor–View from south west to meeting room
111	Internal–Second Floor–View from north west to meeting room
112	Internal–Second Floor–View east across store room
113	Internal–Second Floor–View from south east to office
114	Internal–Second Floor–View from south west to office
115	Internal–Second Floor–View from north west to office and towards the hall
116	Internal–Second Floor–View from west looking down corridor
117	Internal–Third Floor–View from north east to stairs
118	Internal–Third Floor–View from south east to stairs
119	Internal–Third Floor–View from north east to kitchen amenities
120	Internal–Third Floor–View of kitchen amenities
121	Internal–Third Floor–View east looking down corridor
122	Internal–Third Floor–View from east to office areas
123	Internal–Third Floor–View from east looking down corridor towards the stair hall
124	Internal–Third Floor–View from south east to office and hall
125	Internal–Third Floor–View from north west to office
126	Internal–Third Floor–View south across the office
127	Internal–Third Floor–View from south west across the office
128	Internal–Third Floor–View from north east to office
129	Internal–Third Floor–View from south east to office and hall
130	Internal– Fourth Floor–View from fourth floor east overlooking third floor hall below
131	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from south west overlooking staircase
132	Internal–Fourth Floor–View south across office
133	Internal–Fourth Floor–View west to office
134	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from north east to office
135	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from south west to office

136	Internal–Fourth Floor–View north across office towards the hall
137	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from north east to western rooms of floor and roof access
138	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from east to attic staircase and hall
139	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from south east to attic staircase and office
140	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from east to kitchen amenities
141	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from south east to office
142	Internal–Fourth Floor–View from north west to office and towards the hall
143	Internal–Attic Floor–View from north east to roof space
144	Internal–Attic Floor–View north within the roof space
145	Internal–Attic Floor–View of roof terrace at rear
146	Internal–Attic Floor–View south across roof terrace towards the roof and chimney
147	Internal–Attic Floor–View northeast from roof terrace

FIGURE 8 – EXTERNAL VIEWS AND SETTING



PICTURE 8 – VIEW FROM SCIENCE ROAD



PICTURE 9 – VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL (EXTERIOR) ENTRY



PICTURE 10 – VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL FACADE



PICTURE 11 – VIEW OF THE REAR FACADE



PICTURE 12 – VIEW OF LECTURE THEATRE



PICTURE 13 – VIEW FROM ROOFTOP TO REAR OF BUILDING.

FIGURE 9 – GENERAL INTERNAL VIEWS



PICTURE 14 – VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ENTRY HALL



PICTURE 15 – VIEW OF 'BASEMENT' UTILITY AREA



PICTURE 16 – VIEW OF THE GROUND FLOOR LECTURE THEATRE



PICTURE 17 – VIEW OF HALLWAY



PICTURE 18 – VIEW OF STAIRS



PICTURE 19 – VIEW OF ONE OF THE GENERAL OFFICE AREAS



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▲ 1 External—View from north west (Parramatta Road) to RD Watt

▼ 3 External—View from south west to RD Watt



▲ 2 External—View from north west (Parramatta Road) to RD Watt and substation 54

▼ 4 External—View from south west to RD Watt





▲ 5 External—View east along Science Road

▼ 7 External—View from south east (Science Road) to RD Watt



▲ 6 External—View from south west (Science Road) to RD Watt

▼ 8 External—View from south east (Science Road) to RD Watt





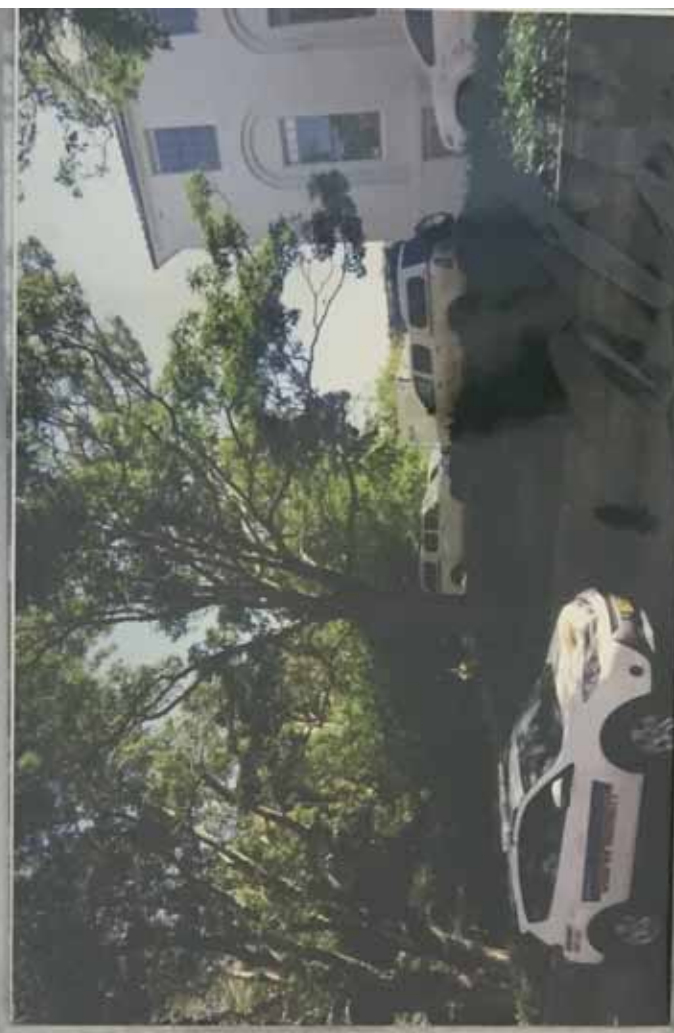
▲ 9 External-View from south east (Science Road) towards adjacent demountable

▼ 11 External-View from Science Road between the RD Watt and Heydon Laurence buildings



▲ 10 External-View from Science Road to Heydon Laurence building

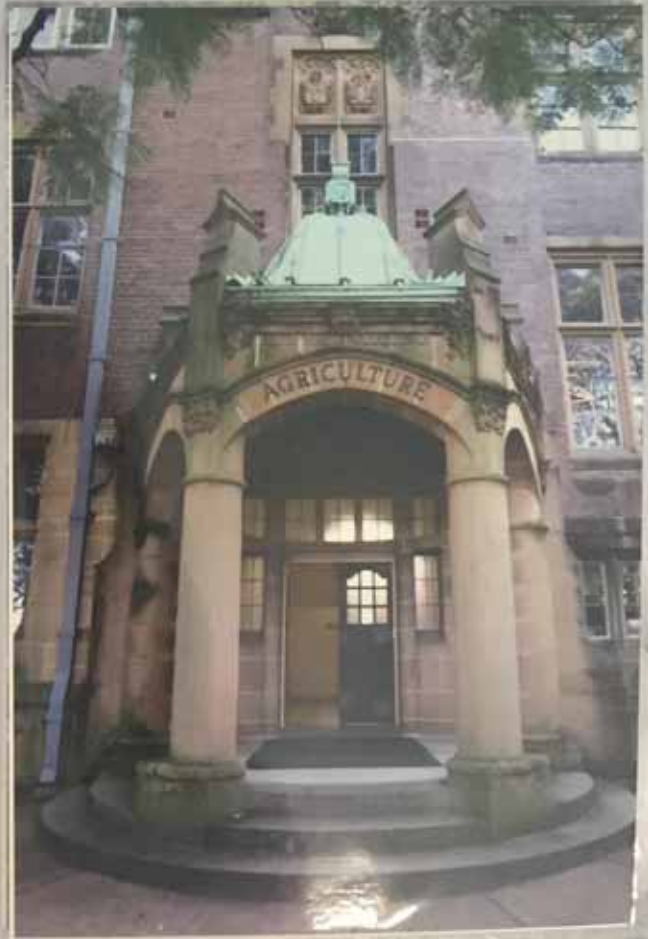
▼ 12 External-View from south east to RD Watt and showing Heydon Laurence building





▲ 13 External—View from west to RD Watt entry and showing site landscaping

▼ 15 External—Detail of the principal entrance portico (south façade)



▲ 14 External—View from south (Science Road) to principal façade and entrance

▼ 16 External—Detail of the ground floor façade and entry (south façade)





▲ 17 External—View from east to RD Watt entry and showing site landscaping

▼ 19 External—View from north along the eastern façade towards Science Road



▲ 18 External—View from south along the eastern façade

▼ 20 External—View of north eastern corner at rear





▲ 21 External—View from north eastern corner at rear towards Science Road

▼ 23 External—View from north eastern corner to rear façade and showing site landscaping



▲ 22 External—View from north eastern corner to rear façade and showing tree plantings

▼ 24 External—View from north west to rear (northern) façade





▲ 25 External—View east along the rear (northern) façade

▼ 27 External—View from north along the western façade towards Science Road



▲ 26 External—View from north east to rear façade and memorial garden

▼ 28 External—View from north west to rear and western façades





▲ 29 External—View from south west to structures at rear of RD Watt

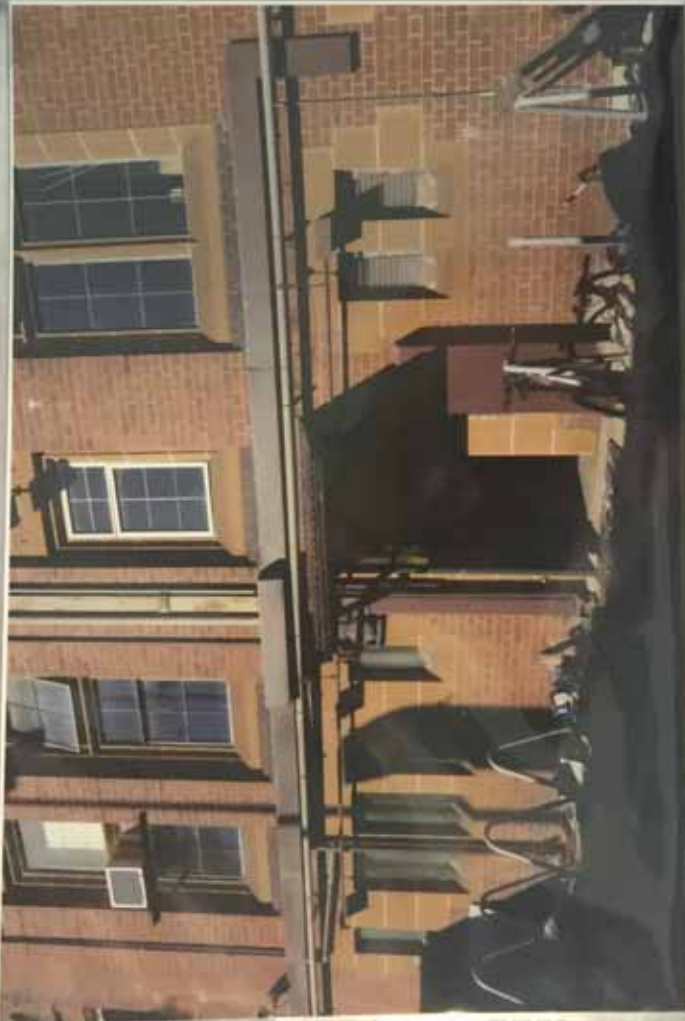
▼ 31 External—View from north west to ground floor rear windows



▲ 30 External—View east along the rear façade of RD Watt to Substation 54

▼ 32 External—Detail of ground floor rear window (northern façade)





▲ 33 External-View from north west to ground floor rear entrance (northern façade)

▼ 35 External-Detail of northern façade utility area



▲ 34 External-View from north west to rear (north) façade

▼ 36 External-View from south east overlooking adjacent site and towards Parramatta Road





▲ 37 External—View east to Heydon Laurence from the rear of RD Watt



▲ 38 External—View from north west (from roof of storage facility) to rear (northern) facade



▼ 39 External—View from north east (from roof of storage facility) to rear facade



▼ 40 External—View from north (from roof of glasshouse) to rear facade



▲ 41 External—View west towards substation 54 and RD Watt (northern) rear facade



▲ 42 Internal—Ground Floor—View from south west at principal entry

▼ 43 Internal—Ground Floor—View from south east at principal entry



▼ 44 Internal—Ground Floor—View from north east, from base of staircase to principal entry





▲ 45 Internal-Ground Floor--View from north east, from base of staircase to principal entry



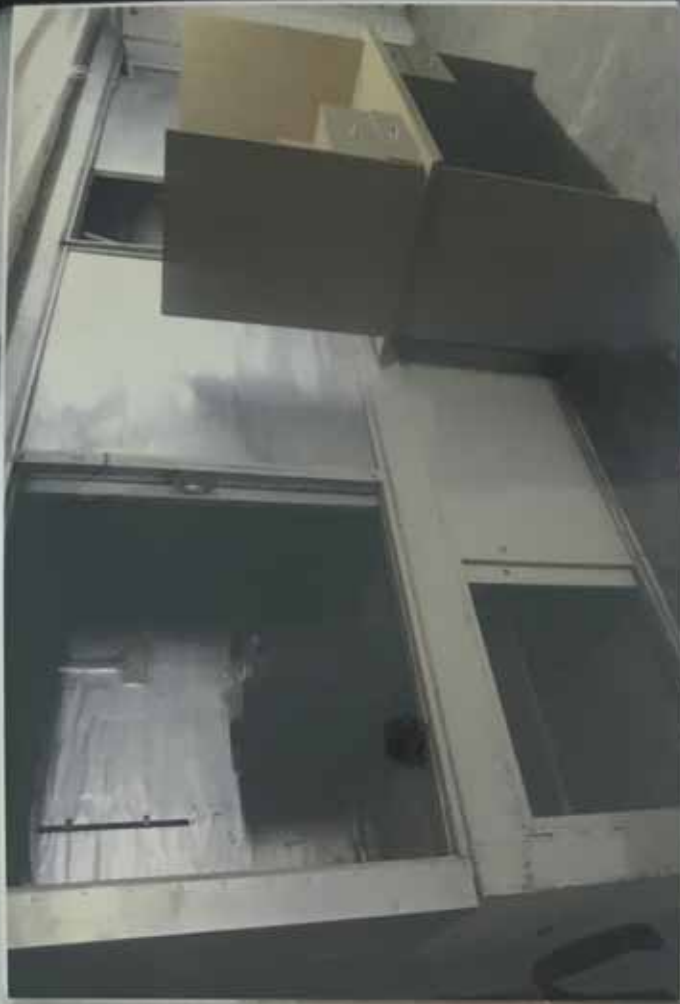
▲ 46 Internal-Ground Floor--View from north east in 'basement' utility area



▼ 47 Internal-Ground Floor--View from north west in utility area



▼ 48 Internal-Ground Floor--View from south east in utility area



▲ 50 Internal-Ground Floor-View of western wall in utility area

▼ 52 Internal-Ground Floor-View from west to entry hall of utility area



▲ 49 Internal-Ground Floor-View from east looking down corridor from utilitarian area

▼ 51 Internal-Ground Floor-View of south eastern room of utility area





▲ 53 Internal—Ground Floor—View to end room on south side off entry hall

▼ 55 Internal—Ground Floor—View from north west to storage area



▲ 54 Internal—Ground Floor—View from end room on south side to entry hall

▼ 56 Internal—Ground Floor—View from north to storage area





▲ 58 Internal-Ground Floor-View from north to entry of storage area

▼ 60 Internal-Ground Floor-View north looking to rear exit



▲ 57 Internal-Ground Floor-View from north west to storage area

▼ 59 Internal-Ground Floor-View west looking down corridor and showing the main stair hall





▲ 62 Internal-Ground Floor-View of male bathrooms



▼ 64 Internal-Ground Floor-View of female bathrooms



▲ 61 Internal-Ground Floor-View of male bathrooms



▼ 63 Internal-Ground Floor-View of female bathrooms



▲ 65 Internal-Ground Floor-View of entry to lecture room 109

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▼ 68 Internal-Ground Floor-View east across the lecture room





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▼ 71 Internal-Ground Floor-View south showing the meeting room



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▼ 76 Internal-Ground Floor-View from east along entry hall to offices



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▲ 90 Internal—First Floor—View from south east to office

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▲ 113 Internal-Second Floor-View from south east to office

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▲ 114 Internal-Second Floor-View from south west to office

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▲ 117 Internal-Third Floor-View from north east to stairs



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▼ 119 Internal-Third Floor-View from north east to kitchen amenities



▼ 120 Internal-Third Floor-View of kitchen amenities





▲ 122 Internal-Third Floor-View from east to office areas

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Heritage Office 2001, Assessing Heritage Significance of the Building



▲ 121 Internal-Third Floor-View east looking down corridor

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▲ 126 Internal-Third Floor-View south across the office



▼ 127 Internal-Third Floor-View from south west across the office



▼ 128 Internal-Third Floor-View from north east to office



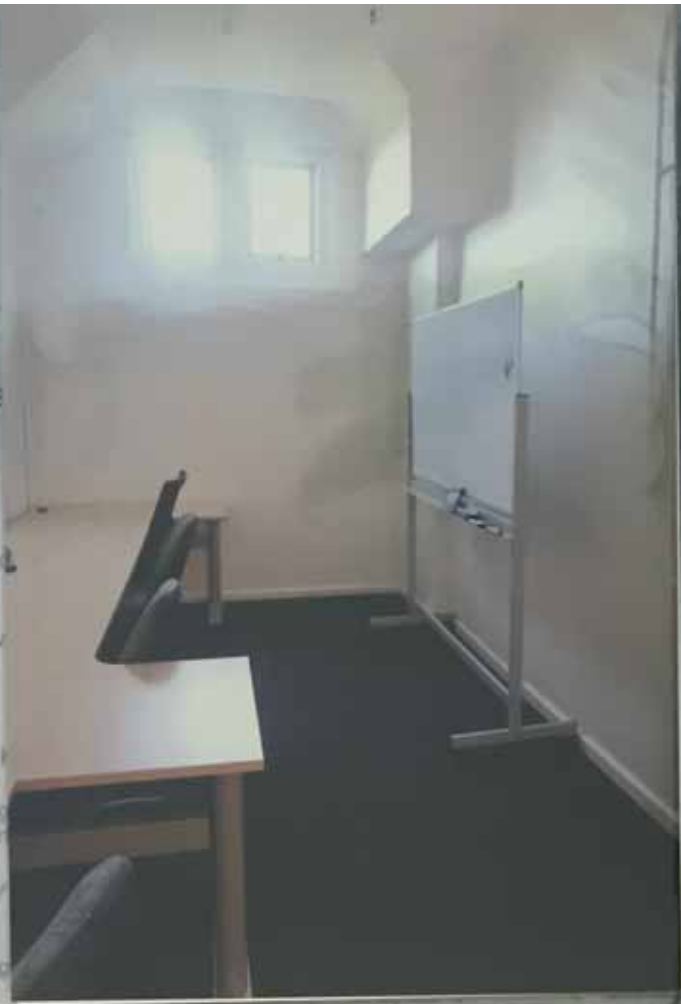
▲ 129 Internal-Third Floor-View from south east to office and hall

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▲ 130 Internal-Fourth Floor-View from fourth floor east overlooking third floor hall below

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▲ 133 Internal-Fourth Floor-View west to office

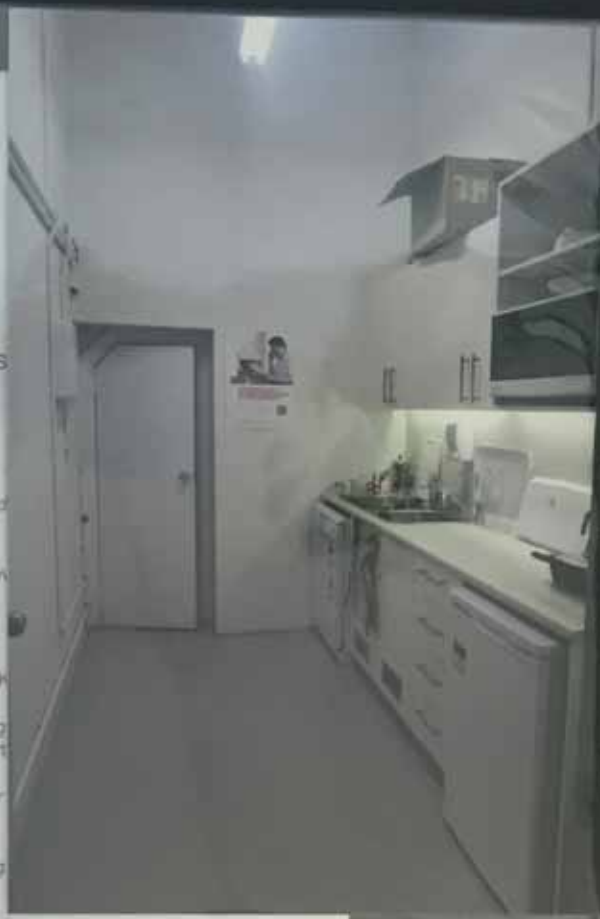
▼ 135 Internal-Fourth Floor-View from south west to office





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Heritage Office 2001, Assessing Heritage Significance, Heritage Office, Parramatta.



▲ 137 Internal-Fourth Floor-View from north east to western rooms of floor and roof access

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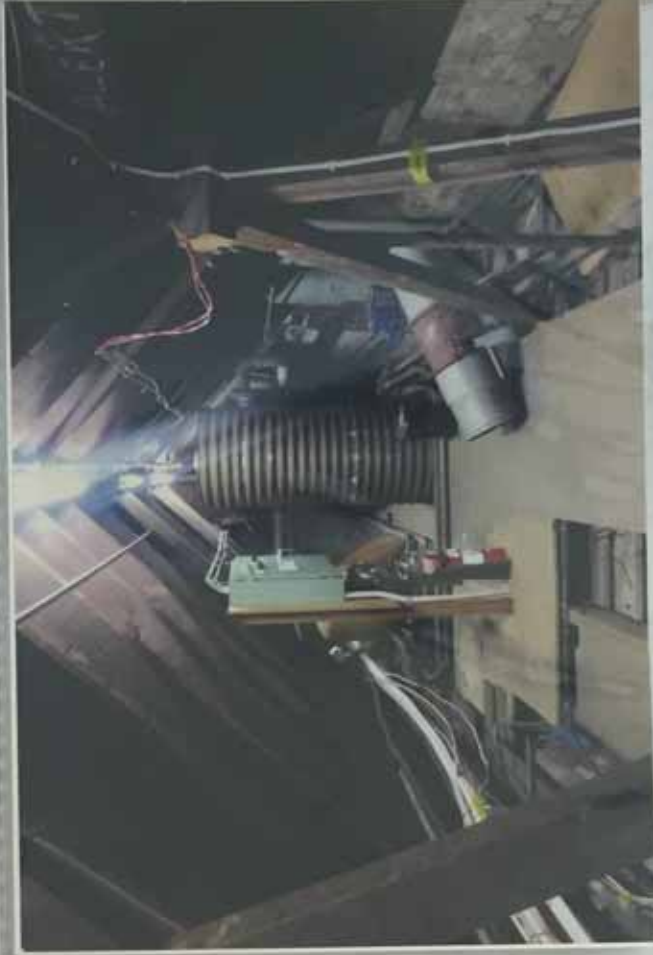
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▼ 143 Internal--Attic Floor--View from north east to roof space



▼ 144 Internal--Attic Floor--View north within the roof space



▲ 146 Internal-Attic Floor-View south across roof terrace towards the roof and chimney

▼ 148

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▲ 145 Internal-Attic Floor-View of roof terrace at rear

▼ 147 Internal-Attic Floor-View northeast from roof terrace



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