

UNSW

A Guide to its Architecture, Landscape and Public Art

CAMPUS

edited by Desley Luscombe



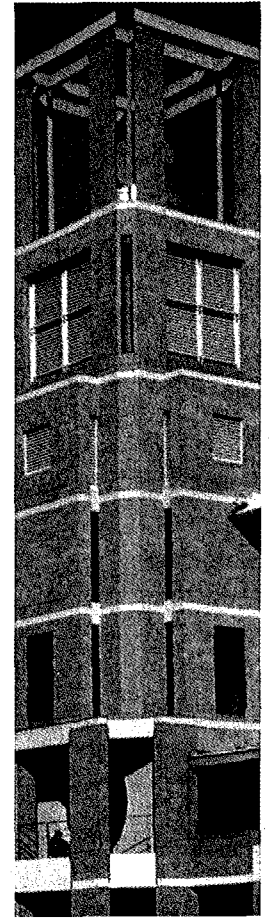
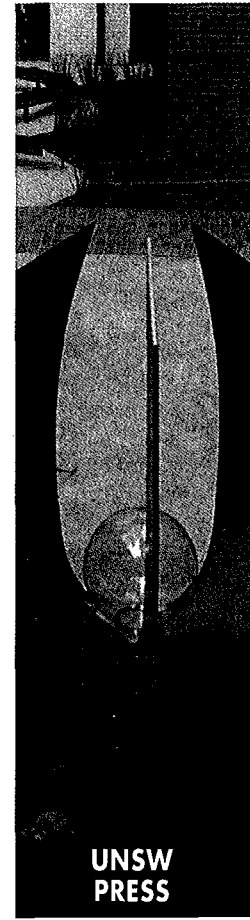
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UNSW CAMPUS

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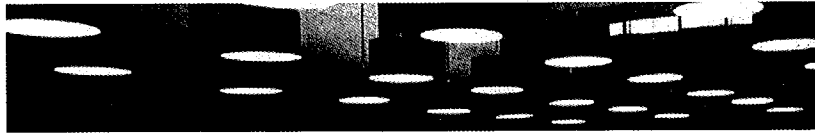
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CONTRIBUTORS

Desley Luscombe Associate Professor, Faculty of the Built Environment
Jeffrey Mueller lecturer, Faculty of the Built Environment
Catherine Evans lecturer, Faculty of the Built Environment
Pamela Doherty student, BARCH
Catherine Campbell student, Fine Arts, COFA
Mabel Chow student, BARCH
Marcel Julliard student, IDES
Siu K Wang student, BARCH

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M Dupain, (detail)

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ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC ART

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FOREWORD

JOHN NILAND, VICE-CHANCELLOR,
UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Since its foundation in 1949, The University of New South Wales has emerged to become one of the region's pre-eminent centres of teaching, research and learning. By continually attracting outstanding students and researchers to its campuses, UNSW has remained at the forefront of innovative teaching and learning, and continues to be a key player in the globalisation of research and technology transfer.

In recent years the strategy for attracting high-calibre staff and students has included robust efforts to enhance and enliven the physical environment. In developing a campus that promotes a harmony between the practical requirements of a modern research university and the aesthetic demands of an urban environment, UNSW has been able to reap the rewards of a balanced physical amenity, to the enormous benefit of academic programs, staff facilities and student services and support.

This architectural guide highlights our achievements at UNSW, in seeking to create a campus that encourages excellence.

THE HISTORY AND CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PATRICK O'FARRELL

The university was incorporated by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales in Sydney in 1949, but its character and idea can be traced back to the formation of the Sydney Mechanics Institute in 1843, leading to the formation of the Sydney Technical College in 1878. The Institute sought 'the diffusion of scientific and special knowledge', the College sought to apply and teach it.

Commenced as the New South Wales University of Technology, the university's international context is that of the Australian recognition of that scientific and technological impulse in tertiary education that produced the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Berlin University of Technology. It acknowledged at university level that profound development in human knowledge and concern that had impelled the nineteenth century industrial and scientific revolution.

The new university's focus was on this new knowledge, this new way of encountering, explaining and improving the material world. Australia needed to keep abreast of the diversity of challenges associated with World War II, a demand recognised by the New South Wales government in establishing the university. Its core concerns were teaching and research in science and technology, but its courses included humanities and commerce components in recognition of the need to educate the full human being.

Initially (in 1949) operating from the inner-city campus of Sydney Technical College,

the new university immediately began to expand on its present eastern suburb site at Kensington, where a major and continuing building program was pursued. Central to the university's first twenty years was the dynamic, authoritarian management of the director and first vice-chancellor, Sir Philip Baxter (1953-69). His visionary, but at times controversial energies, built the university from nothing to 15,000 students in 1968, pioneering both established and new scientific and technological disciplines against an external background of traditionalist criticism. A growing staff, recruited both locally and overseas, conducted research which established a wide international reputation.

The new university soon had colleges at Newcastle (1951) and Wollongong (1961), which eventually became independent universities. The Australian Defence Force Academy in Canberra became a university college in 1981, and remains one.

In 1959 the university, its name having changed (in 1958) to the University of New South Wales, broadened its scholarly and student base and character with the establishment of a Faculty of Arts, soon to be followed by Medicine (in 1961), then by Law (in 1971).

By the time of Baxter's retirement in 1969, the university had made a unique and enterprising Australian mark. The new vice-chancellor, Sir Rupert Myers (1969-81), brought consolidation and an urbane management style to a period of expanding student numbers, of demand for change in university style, and the challenges of student unrest. Easy with, and accessible to students, Myers's management ensured academic business as usual through tumultuous university times.

The 1980s saw the university in the top group of Australian universities. Its vice-chancellor of the period, Professor Michael Birt (1981-92), applied his liberal cultivation to the task of coping with increasing inroads into the whole Australian university system — of federal bureaucracy and unsympathetic and increasingly parsimonious governments. His task mixed strategies for financial survival with meeting the demands of a student influx which took the university into being one of the largest in Australia, as well as being, in many fields, the most innovative and diverse.

From 1952 the university had welcomed Asian students; by 2000, of the student population of 31,000, about 6000 were international students, most from Asia. Annual graduation ceremonies are held in Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

The stabilising techniques of the 1980s provided a firm base for the energetic corporatism and campus enhancements pursued by the present vice-chancellor, Professor John Niland (1992-). The 1990s saw the addition of a Fine Arts dimension to the university and further development of the public and community outreach which had characterised the university from its beginnings. At present, private sources contribute 45 per cent of its annual funding.

After fifty years of dynamic growth the university tradition is one of sustained innovation, a blend of scholarship and practical realism. Its tone is lively and informal, its atmosphere exciting and happy. It offers the widest range of faculties, its initial emphasis on science and technology now sharing excellence with disciplines as various as Arts, Fine Arts, the Built Environment, Commerce, Law, Life Sciences, Medicine, Management — that whole world of knowledge whose investigation and communication was its initial stimulus.

[UNSW. *A Portrait* by Professor Patrick O'Farrell, covers the first fifty years of UNSW's history, and is the basis for this historical overview. Copies of Professor O'Farrell's book are available from UNSW Press.]



UNSW Archives

INTRODUCTION

JEFFREY MUELLER AND DESLEY LUSCOMBE

Like Randwick Racecourse and Centennial Park, the Kensington campus of the University of New South Wales lies on the site of a swamp. Like those two great open spaces of Sydney, part of the site was deemed unsuitable for residential development, and saw several incarnations — as racecourse, army camp and migrant hostel — before it was reluctantly accepted as a temporary site for a new University of Technology in 1949. Further parcels of land were added to form the Anzac Parade frontage in 1954, but the current campus was not formed until 1959, with the acquisition of a golf course and oval site from Randwick Council. These facilities were on deep sandhills behind Coogee Beach, which now divide the campus neatly into upper and lower halves.

The Kensington Campus began with ex-army Nissen huts, intended as temporary accommodation on the northern High Street side, and with the Main Building, facing Barker Street and completed in 1955, used as the academic centre for the campus. The first significant phase of building on campus — spanning the 1960s and the first few years of the 1970s — left the campus with many fine examples of the architectural 'manners' of this period. The futuristic exuberance of the Roundhouse, the *pilotis* (concrete pilings) of the Dalton Building, the *brise-soleil* (sun-shade) of the Heffron Building, or the grim Brutalism of the Library Building and Clancy Auditorium represent identifiable international influences on the range of architects involved, influences which have perhaps been under-appreciated.

While it might be tempting to see the early campus as a collection of photogenic examples of modernist architecture in a greenfield site, the buildings were actually surrounded by asphalt carparks well into the 1980s. The Main Entry and Walkway of 1962, incorporating the Subiaco columns, constituted the first attempts at establishing a consciously designed campus. This pedestrian space connected the Dalton Building, Science Theatre and the Robert Webster Building to Anzac Parade, and established a central axis to the lower campus, which was reinforced by the Electrical Engineering Building and the Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Building. It is this axis which has now been named the University Mall, and closes with The Scientia, forming a visual focus for UNSW from the west. During the 1960s a second phase of building focused on the upper campus, where the Chancellery, the Library, the Goodsell Building, the Central Lecture Block and the Morven Brown

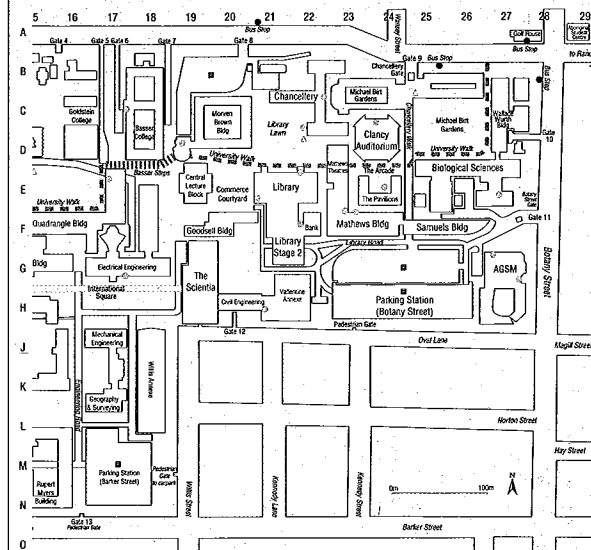
Building were planned around a series of courtyards bringing the structure of an urban campus life to a rather exposed site. The more recent Michael Birt Gardens, used as the forecourt of the Wallace Wurth and Biological Sciences Buildings, continues this structure throughout the upper campus.

The 1990s has been the second boom-period for building on campus, and has produced buildings such as the Red Centre and The Scientia. More importantly, this building phase has followed the new campus master-plan, and reversed the dominance of early traffic patterns. By placing carparks at the edge of campus, car traffic across campus has been significantly reduced. The introduction of the Quadrangle Building, where the strongest historical allusions to this traditional university type are to be found, has yielded a very successful urban space linking into the University Walk. The completion of the University Axis and University Walk has established a pedestrian precinct at the heart of the campus, and strengthened and refined the earlier urban spaces with connecting walkways. Planning the urban quality of campus was guided by the The Campus Development Committee. Set up by Graham Parry during the early 1990s and including architects Glenn Murcutt, David Chesterman and Professor Paul Reid, the committee met regularly with the Vice Chancellor to establish guidelines for the aesthetic quality and character of UNSW. This has resulted in a campus where good civic design has become the expectation rather than an accident.

In current contexts the campus of UNSW forms a tightly urbanised development in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney. Close to beaches and the city, it has become an intense educational hub — quite unexpected as one moves away from the commercial and urban centres of the city.

ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC ART

UPPER CAMPUS



AUSTRALIAN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT (AGSM)

ARCHITECT Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs

COMPLETION 1981

OFFICIALLY OPENED 3 July 1981, by Hon. John Leslie Carrick,
Senator, Minister for National Development and Energy

MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1997, by Lawrence Nield & Partners
Australia

AWARDS Merit Award for Public Architecture, 1997, Royal Australian
Institute of Architects New South Wales Chapter

MAP REFERENCE G27

Australia's leading business-school, the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM) forms the corner of Library and Botany roads. At the Botany Road entry there is the sculpture 'The Bath', by James Rogers, an abstracted and idealised figure in steel (1990). The AGSM is a joint endeavour of the University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney, and is home to the Frank Lowy Library, the most comprehensive management education library in the Asia-Pacific region.

The AGSM has been refurbished with a major extension. To the rear of its building, five storeys have been added, providing teaching, library and administration facilities, and the creation of an internal courtyard. The central

courtyard encourages the congregation of students and has become the focal point of activities in the building, in a way that is reminiscent of the traditional university quadrangle. The building's circulation is drawn towards this centre. A curved pergola sweeps around the court, defining it within the new convex glass walls, which creates permeability between outdoor and indoor spaces, allowing occupants to observe and be observed. Courses taught at the AGSM involve discussions of ideas and take place in group-learning situations. The building has been designed to facilitate these interludes and encourage conversations, allotting benches under pergolas, balconies, and over-sized steps in the courtyard for use as seating.

< AGSM

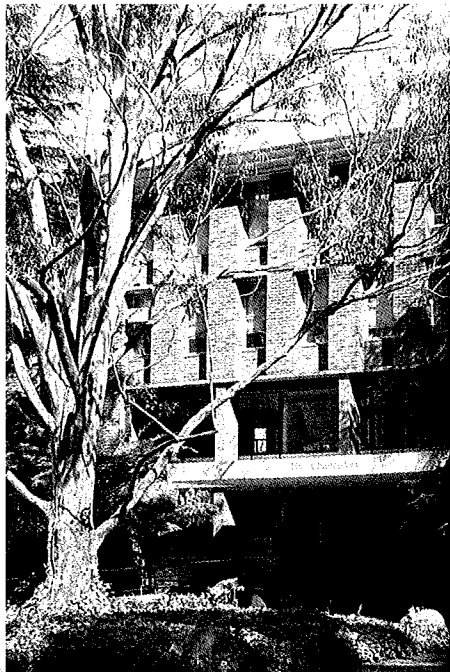




CENTRAL LECTURE BLOCK

ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan
 COMPLETION 1965
 MAP REFERENCE E19

Built in the mid-1960s, the Central Lecture Block contains several halls used primarily for lectures and small conferences. The most visible façade is the northern wall abutting the University Walk, upon which the mural 'Paloob Sa Labas' ('inside out') has been painted. The main entrance from the Commerce Courtyard has been accentuated by the employment of the same red-and-blue awning system used around the Quadrangle. Dark bricks, similar to those used in the Goodsell Building and the Library Building, are placed in a Flemish bond pattern, topped with a slightly angled gable roof. While similar to its Brutalist neighbours in construction and materials, the Central Lecture Block is markedly less robust and domineering, receding behind the greenery of the courtyard.



L G Campbell

CHANCELLERY

ARCHITECT University Architect J. Van der Steen
 COMPLETION 1966
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1993, by Woods Baggott
 MAP REFERENCE C22

The Chancellery houses the administrative offices of the university, and consists of an H-shaped form with an elongated block extending along one side of the Library Lawn. This section, extending from behind the Chancellery's main entrance, is different in character to the main body of the building. This section is vertically defined by columns supporting a segmental barrel-vaulted roof, each bay being infilled with brown, English bond brickwork, and extensively glazed. The bays are identical in size and arrangement, but vary in pattern — switching from window to brick, with balconies spanning across several bays. The main body of the building is reminiscent of other buildings built around the same time on campus. The use

of brown brickwork, copper parapets, slit windows, and an overall blocky appearance relate it to the neighbouring Library Building and Goodsell Building. However, the Chancellery is more forgiving in its façades, allowing breaks in the brickwork for louvres and openings. The main entrance, approached through the Michael Birt Gardens, is accented by an extension of its canopy, and is marked by a large stone inscribed 'UNSW'.

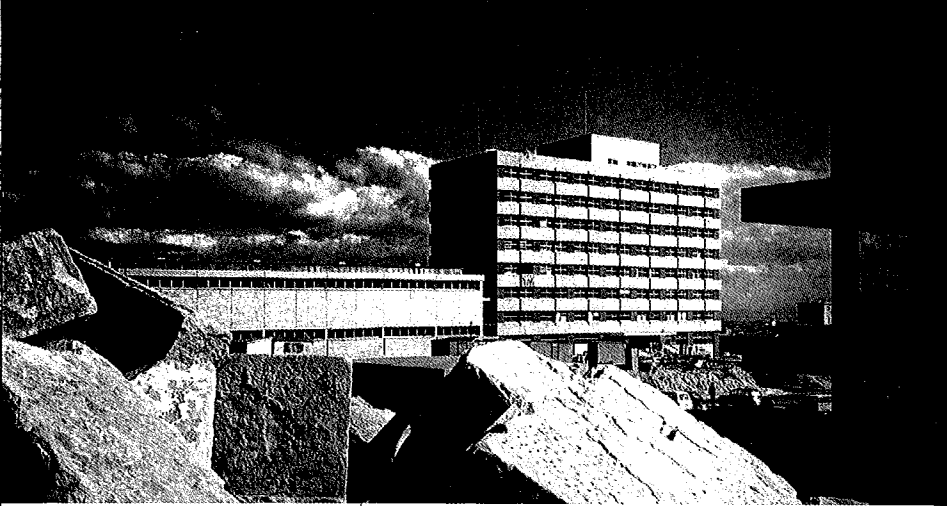
The Vice-Chancellor's Garden, designed by J. Van der Steen from a plan by Peter Spooner, was first created as a reflective garden for Vice-Chancellor Rupert Myers. It is now an outlook and retreat for many who work in the Chancellery. The main influence on its planting and design was small Japanese

gardens with closely planted aromatic shrubs. The sculpture 'Aspects From Time', by Augustine Dall'Ava, is located in the garden. This sculpture, made from painted steel and river stones, was commissioned in 1981 and originally located as an axial focus on the University Mall.

FLORA *Acer palmatum*, *Alpinia caerulea*, *Angophora costata*, *Blechnum nudum*, *Camellia japonica*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Cordyline stricta*, *Cycas revoluta*, *Lepidozamia hopei*, *Magnolia xsoulangeana*, *Nandina domestica*, *Sapium sebiferum*, *Ulmus parvifolia*, *Zamia furfuracea*

◀ Chancellery





CLANCY AUDITORIUM

ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan
 COMPLETION 1970
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1993, by Windass Hanmer Partnership
 MAP REFERENCE C24

Situated on the upper campus, adjacent to the Chancellery, the Clancy Auditorium is named after the Hon. Sir John Clancy, a former chancellor of UNSW (1960–70). It seats 1000 people and is used primarily as a lecture-theatre and, more memorably, for graduation ceremonies. The main entry to the auditorium is from the Michael Birt Gardens. Sheltered by the pale-green steel awning in the forecourt, the entrance makes extensive use of tinted glazing. The foyer space has a high ceiling, as it slopes upwards to accommodate the upper level. Its focus is a colourful wall-

hanging by Mona Hessing titled 'Banner' (1971), made from wool and silk.

The building's structural plan relies on four corner columns supporting trusses that form the sloping concrete roof-and-wall structure. Internally, the seating is stepped upwards and outwards in a fan shape for optimum acoustic and visual access to the stage. Wall- and ceiling-surfaces are acoustically treated to accommodate a multiplicity of functions in the auditorium, including small orchestral performances, stage productions and film shows.

CIVIL ENGINEERING BUILDING

ARCHITECT Todd, Redacliffe, Spockley, Johnson
 COMPLETION 1964
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 22 August 1966, by Lord Casey, Governor-General of Australia
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 2000, by Bligh Voller Nield
 MAP REFERENCE H20

The Civil Engineering Building occupies the hilltop on the upper campus to the east of The Scientia. Built in the 1960s, it is a stoic, rectangular box of blond face-bricks consistent with the Mechanical Engineering Building and Electrical Engineering Building. The most dominating features of the building are the protruding square windows on the western façade that systematically perforate this end-wall. The building accommodates lecture rooms, drawing offices, laboratories, and offices associated with the School of Civil Engineering. A laboratory block, east of the building, houses the necessary machinery and has since been extended to become the Vallentine Annexe.

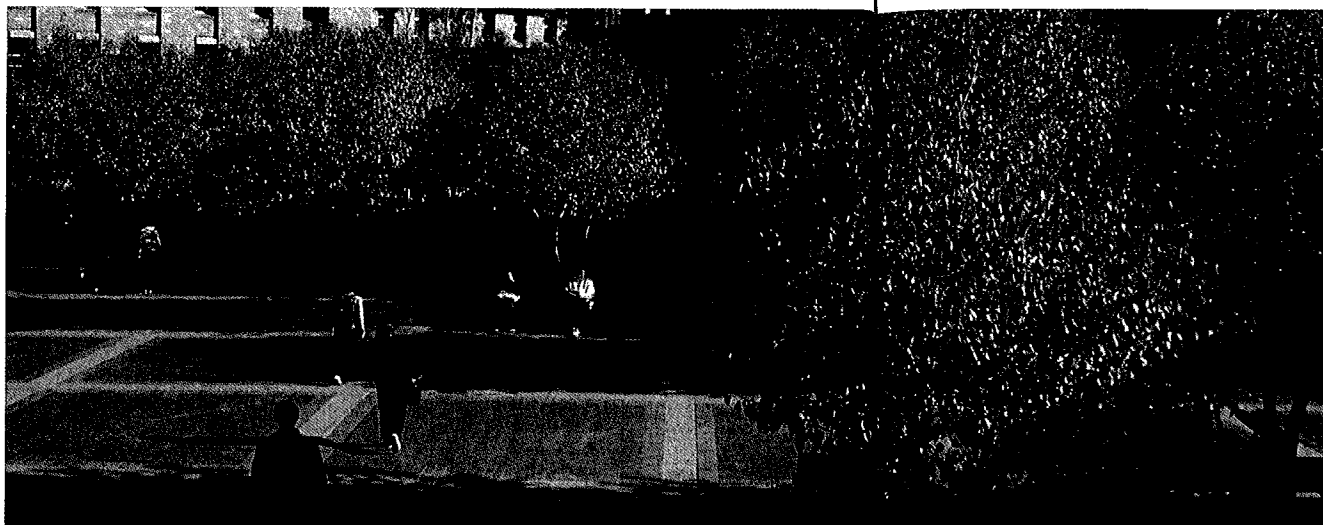
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Clancy Auditorium >

COMMERCE COURTYARD

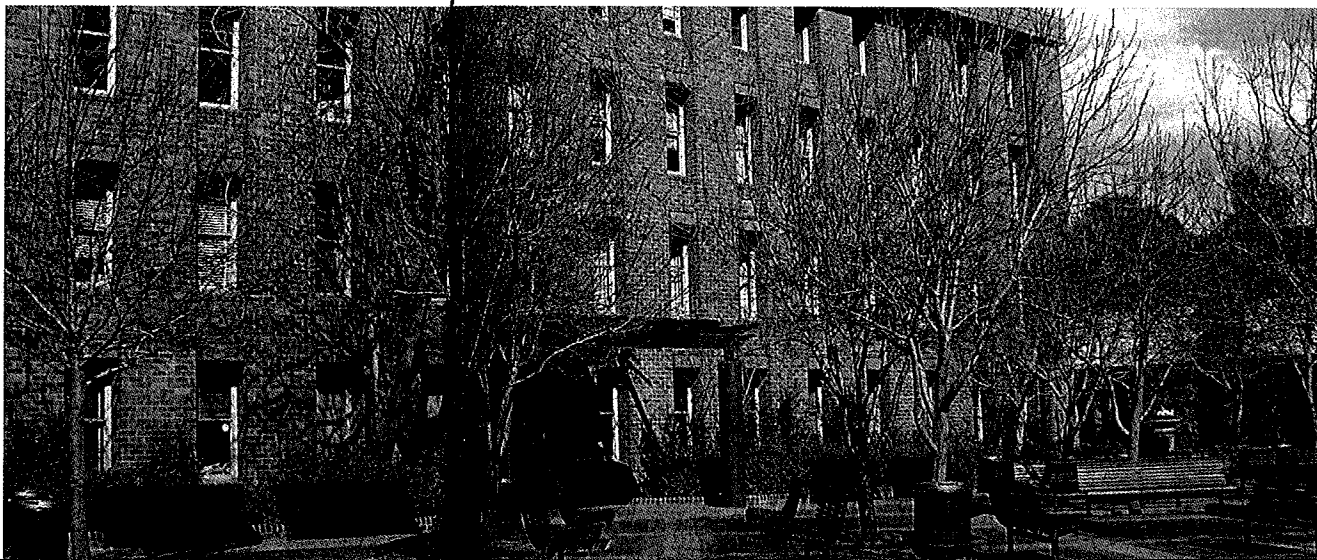
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Context Landscape Design, with Conybeare
Morrison and Partners
COMPLETION 1994
MAP REFERENCE E19



Commerce Courtyard was transformed in 1994 from a narrow, awkward space into a well-proportioned courtyard, important as a hub between the lower southwest and the upper northeast parts of campus. The two-level covered walkway along its northern edge is an important link in the University Walk, and contains retail services on both levels. Diagonal brick- and concrete-paving channels movement across the courtyard. Benches and Manchurian pear trees (*Pyrus ussuriensis*) set within this grid help to reinforce this flow of movement and provide ample room for congregating outside the busy lecture-halls on the south and west edges of the courtyard.

FLORA *Acer negundo*, *Bougainvillea* sp.,
Camellia sasanqua, *Hebe* sp., *Pyrus*
ussuriensis, *Ulmus procera*

^ Commerce courtyard



~ Goodsell Building

GOODSELL BUILDING

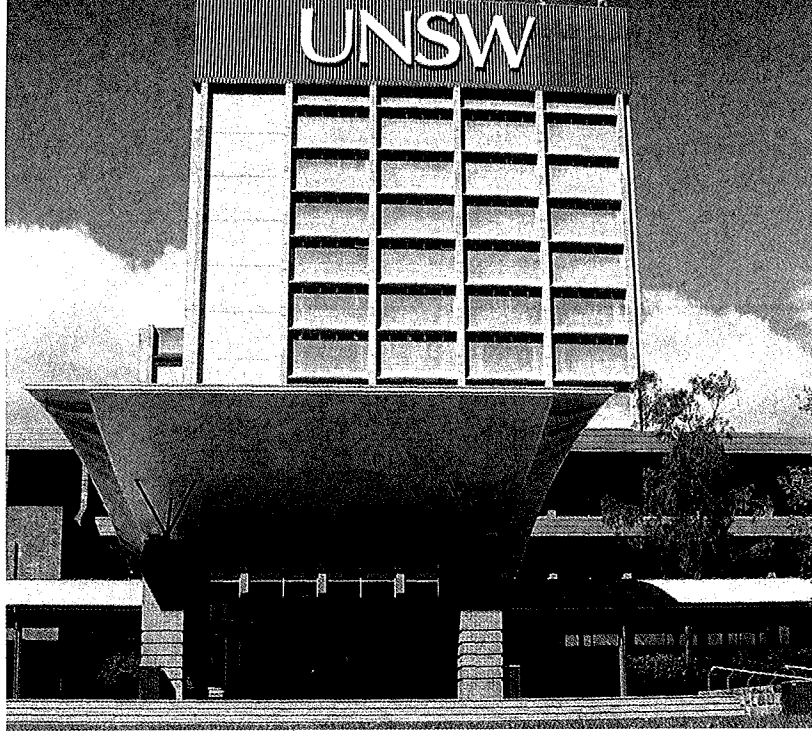
ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan
COMPLETION 1965
OFFICIALLY OPENED 7 November 1966, by Hon. Charles Benjamin
Cutler, MLA, New South Wales deputy Premier and Minister for
Education and Science
MAP REFERENCE F20

Named after Sir John Goodsell, a former member of the University Council, the building is mostly occupied by the Faculty of Commerce. Four storeys high, the Goodsell Building forms one side of a quadrangle that is bordered on other sides by the Library Building, the Morven Brown Building and the Central Lecture Block. Bright red columns support blue steel awnings, which extend from the conservative masonry façade of the Goodsell Building and accent its main entry from the Commerce Courtyard.

The application of brown brick and staggered façade is typical of designs on campus during the 1960s, and similar to the nearby Central Lecture Block and the Chancellery. Overall, the building emphasises its blocky character by exaggerating its scale and roughness. The vertical slit-windows and repetitious brickwork further establish the building as an example of early Brutalism.

T Potter

L G Campbell



L G Campbell

LIBRARY BUILDING

ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & MacLurcan
 COMPLETION 1965 and 1977
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 7 September 1966, by Rt Hon. Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, MHR, Prime Minister
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1997, by Conybeare Morrison and Partners
 MAP REFERENCE E21

The Library and its adjacent lawn are significant landmarks in the student experience and the whole notion of campus life. While being the heart of academic learning, the Library is also the backdrop to major concerts, public addresses, and many student activities and gatherings, which take place on the lawn. The Library was opened by Sir Robert Menzies, and named after him in honour of his contributions to universities in the 1960s, its formal name being the Robert Menzies Library.

The Library Building is part of an urban master-plan forming three quadrangles and culminating in the

Library Lawn. It was constructed in two stages: a four-storey building and a fifteen-storey tower. The tower, completed twelve years after the four-storey building, adopted the Brutalist aesthetics of a massive formalism, using roughcast concrete (*béton brut*). The hefty rawness of the concrete bearing the imprint of its formwork contrasts with the linear, red, metal windows that ribbon each floor. In 1994 the letters UNSW were erected on the crest of the Library Building tower, and this has since become the celebrated icon of the university, seen from flights heading into Kingsford Smith Airport.

LIBRARY LAWN

ARCHITECT Conybeare Morrison and Partners, with Context Landscape Design
 COMPLETION 1965, with continual upgrades
 MAP REFERENCE D21

One of the most distinctive courtyard spaces on the campus, the Library Lawn has been a hub of social activity throughout its history. The immaculate lawn features spare and handsome plantings, and is a popular place to congregate on a hot day. The lawn is surrounded by a raised and covered walkway, which is integrated into the University Walk on its south edge. The raised edges of the lawn, which are defined on its east and west edges by a one-metre-high sandstone wall, subtly separate the lawn from the pedestrian activity above and provide a viewing

platform and a transition between the buildings and the lawn.

The stately sculptural piece on the lawn near the Chancellery is a clock designed by a student, Iwan Sujono, which was unveiled in 1993 and replaced a small pond.

FLORA *Agapanthus* sp., *Eucalyptus elata*, *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* 'Raywood', *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Magnolia xsoulangiana*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Populus deltoides*, *Raphiolepis indica* 'Springtime', *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Ulmus parvifolia*



MATHEWS BUILDING and MATHEWS THEATRES

ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan
 COMPLETION 1973
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 16 October 1976, by Rupert Horace Myers,
 UNSW Vice-Chancellor
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENTS 1993, by Conybeare Morrison and
 Partners; 1999, by PMDL Architects
 MAP REFERENCE F23, D23

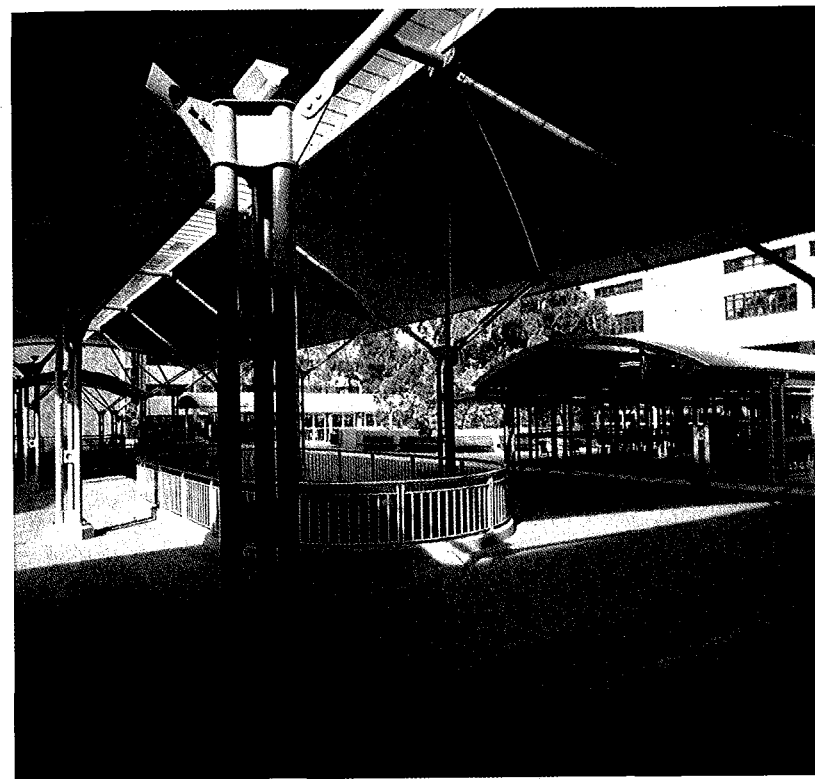
One of the tallest structures at the university, the Mathews Building is located on the high grounds of the upper campus. It is named after Dr Francis Mackenzie Mathews, a long-standing member of University Council and deputy Chancellor of UNSW (1976–81). A manifestation of the Brutalist style in architecture, the building employs immense scale and coarse texture as an expression of strength and boldness. The main tower-block's uncompromising monumentality is accentuated by the use of off-form concrete and a light-cream paint finish. Grooves are trenced into the concrete at every floor, and pilasters are similarly routed, juxtaposing tablets of horizontal and vertical formwork-patterns. Located on ground level, at the eastern end of the tower, is the largest internet café in the southern hemisphere,

Java@Java, which opened in 1998. The western entrance of the Mathews Building recedes under a projecting concrete stairwell, which offers a passage to the underground arcade, a thoroughfare returning to the surface at the other end of the pavilions in Mathews Plaza.

The blocky character and roughness of material was once cause for reprimand by the University of New South Wales 1970s student body 'the Graffiti Society', whose members enlivened the lower façades of the building with colourful motifs of hearts and flowers, the sun and moon, and ships at sea meandering past tropical islands. While the paintings faded and were coated over after time, the ideals of greater student involvement on campus and a general humanist approach to campus environs remained.

MATHEWS PLAZA and PAVILIONS

ARCHITECTS Conybeare Morrison and Partners, with Context
 Landscape Design
 COMPLETION 1993
 MAP REFERENCE D23



UNSW Archives

The construction of the glazed pavilions standing on three sides of this plaza came about in response to a lack of student lounges on campus and owing to the windy and cold micro-climate at the base of the Mathews Building. The architecture of the pavilions deliberately complements the adjacent, covered walkway, particularly its curved canopy. The glazed exterior panels are easily opened or closed, giving the pavilions a flexibility that makes them popular with

students and as a venue for graduations and trade displays.

Mathews Arcade, the underground portion of this plaza, is an important centre for retail and public amenity but it also provides barrier-free access between the Michael Birt Gardens, the Library Lawn and adjacent lecture-theatres.

FLORA *Camellia sasanqua*, *Dyopsis lutescens*, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Linosyris monostachya*, *Strelitzia nicolai*



MICHAEL BIRT GARDENS

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Knox & Partners
COMPLETION 1996
MAP REFERENCE C23

The Michael Birt Gardens, named after Emeritus Professor Michael Birt, a former vice-chancellor of the university (1981–92), create an important green area at the upper end of the University Walk. The area is bounded by the Wallace Wurth School of Medicine, the Biological Sciences Building, the Clancy Auditorium, the Chancellery and High Street. At their eastern end the gardens help soften the rather industrial nature of the Biological Sciences and Wallace Wurth buildings. Moving west, flooded gums (*Eucalyptus grandis*), tallowwoods (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) and tussock grass (*Poa labillardieri*) front the Chancellery forecourt in a natural embrace that also complements the hard edges of the Clancy Auditorium.

The aesthetic value of the gardens is derived from the abundant and predominantly native flora. Many of these species (clearly signposted in the area)

were planted with instructional purposes in mind, at the request of the School of Biological Sciences. There are three sculptures located in the gardens: Ron Robertson-Swann's 'North Down' (1982) in rust-coloured, welded and painted steel; Jock Clutterbuck's 'Parousia' (1992), a linear cast-bronze piece; and Patricia Lawrence's polished cast-bronze 'Torso Turning' (1992).

FLORA *Agathis robusta*, *Blechnum nudum*, *Brachychiton acerifolius*, *Buckinghamia celsissima*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Cyathea cooperi*, *Doryanthes excelsia*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *E. microcorys*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Lepidozamia peroffskyana*, *Livistona australis*, *Magnolia xsoulangeana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Poa labillardieri*, *Podocarpus falcatus*, *Populus deltoides*, *Schefflera actinophylla*, *Waterhousea floribunda*

MORVEN BROWN BUILDING

ARCHITECT Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & MacLurcan
COMPLETION 1965
MAP REFERENCE C19

The Morven Brown Building, which is named after Morven Sydney Brown, the foundation professor of Sociology and first dean of the Faculty of Arts at this university (1960–65), houses the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and forms a hub to the activities of upper campus.

Flanking both the Library Lawn and the Commerce Courtyard, the Morven

Brown Building forms a backdrop to the many cafés and commercial outlets of the campus. The building is four storeys high and follows the dark brick and Brutalist imagery of the Central Lecture Block and Chancellery building. It is built around a courtyard that has an abundance of flowering plants, jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and angophoras (*Angophora costata*).



SAMUELS BUILDING

ARCHITECT Lawrence Nield & Partners Australia
COMPLETION 1992
OFFICIALLY OPENED 16 December 1992, by Hon. John Fahey, MLA,
New South Wales Premier
MAP REFERENCE F25

Named after the Hon. Mr Justice Gordon Jacob Samuels (Chancellor of UNSW 1976–84), and Jacqueline Samuels, his wife, the Samuels Building houses the Department of Biotechnology, the Centre for Biomedical Engineering laboratory, and the Social Policy Research Centre. Built on a slender site and overshadowed by the monumentality of surrounding structures, the Samuels Building offers a visual contrast to its massive concrete neighbours.

White aluminium cladding is striped with sets of square windows protected by white mesh sunshades. The edges of the building recede and perforate, providing intimate terrace spaces and opportunities

for greenery. Steel beams and columns as well as service ducts and pipes are exposed on the rooftop, echoing the industrial imagery of the Wallace Wurth Building. At ground level the building's ochre masonry contrasts with the paleness of the aluminium cladding above and the 'glass-box' foyer space. Square, punctured windows on its northern façade resemble portholes on a ship. The curving of the building's wall at the eastern end further supports this analogy.

› Vallentine annexe and Institute of Environmental studies
~ Samuels building

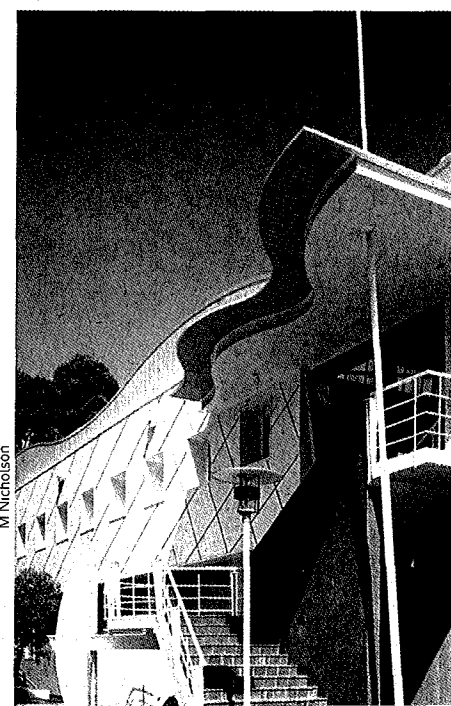
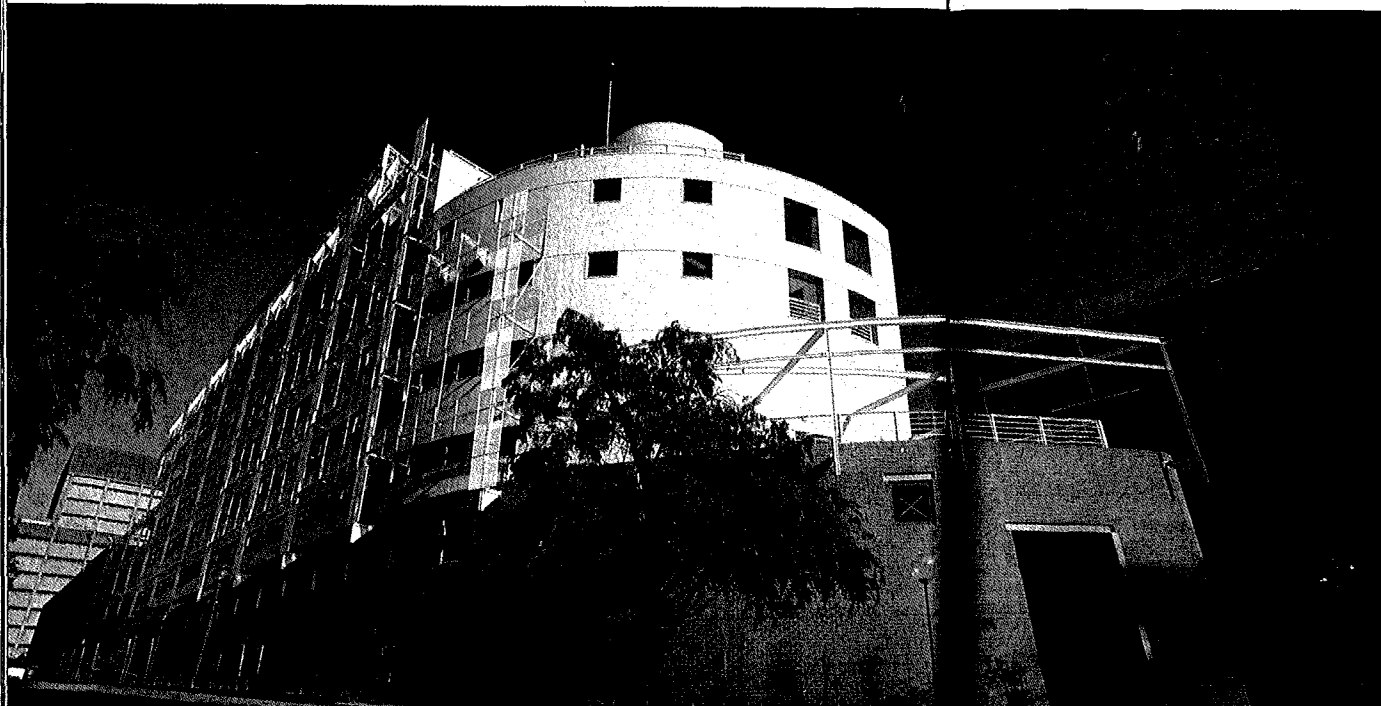
VALLENTINE ANNEXE and INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

ARCHITECT Campbell Luscombe Associates Pty Ltd
COMPLETION 1992
MAP REFERENCE H22

The Vallentine Annex is named after Rupert Vallentine, a former dean of the Faculty of Engineering and pro-vice-chancellor (1981–82). Previously an engineering laboratory, this new annex houses the Co-operative Research Centre for Waste Management and Pollution Control and the Institute of Environmental Studies. Adjacent to the Civil Engineering Building near the southern end of the Library, it sits below the high grounds of Oval Lane, Randwick.

The Vallentine Annex is a two-storied brick building with row windows

ribboning the northern façade; its eastern and western walls have been regenerated with new materials. Clad in white aluminium panels, the entrance is theatrically detailed with red highlights and dark green tiling. A white, wavy awning cantilevering from the façade shelters stairs leading to the second level and the cladding extends above the roof-line in a swooping parapet. The play of geometry, shapes, and patterns contrasts with the restrained quietness of the brickwork on the northern façade.



J Gollings
M Nicholson



L G Campbell

WALLACE WURTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE and BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with Robertson & Marks Architects Pty Ltd
COMPLETION 1963
OFFICIALLY OPENED 4 March 1963, by HM Queen Elizabeth II
MAJOR REFURBISHMENTS 1974, by Robertson & Marks Architects
Pty Ltd; 1992, by Hassell Architects Pty Ltd; 1993, by Campbell
Luscombe Associates Pty Ltd.
Biomedical Engineering Laboratory (in basement of Wallace
Wurth), 1977, by Robertson & Marks Architects Pty Ltd;
officially opened, 1982, by Hon. Laurence John Brereton,
MLA, Minister for Health
MAP REFERENCE D26, E26

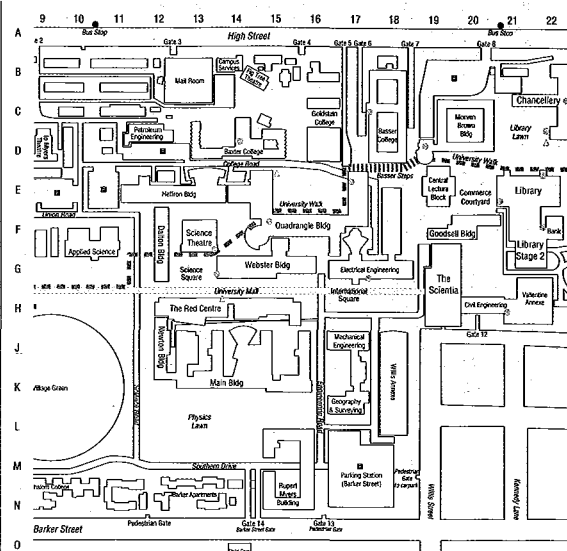
Situated on the eastern border of the campus, the Wallace Wurth School of Medicine Building and the Biological Sciences Building form an intimate precinct alongside the Clancy Auditorium. Much debate surrounded the positioning of the site in 1960. After a prolonged dialogue with the local council, permission to convert the old Randwick Golf Course was granted and construction at the current location began.

The first building commemorates Wallace C. Wurth, the first president and then chancellor of the university (1949–60), and his contributions to the establishment of the School of Medicine. It houses the Schools of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. At right angles to it is the Biological Sciences Building, which accommodates the Schools of Biochemistry, Microbiology,

Biological Science, and Applied Bioscience.

The expression of the structural frame for these buildings forms a grid, in which concrete slabs intersect with thin columns. This is infilled with ochre brickwork and a window-system consisting of glazing and louvres. The repetition of these units in the curtain-walling creates an industrial appearance, illustrating the International style of the 1960s, which had an inclination towards simple and rational structural representation. Services are left exposed on the rooftops of both buildings. A glass thoroughfare connects the two buildings, whose main entrances are both reached through the Michael Birt Gardens. The entrance to the Biological Sciences Building is tiled blue, with a curved awning extending upwards.

MIDDLE CAMPUS



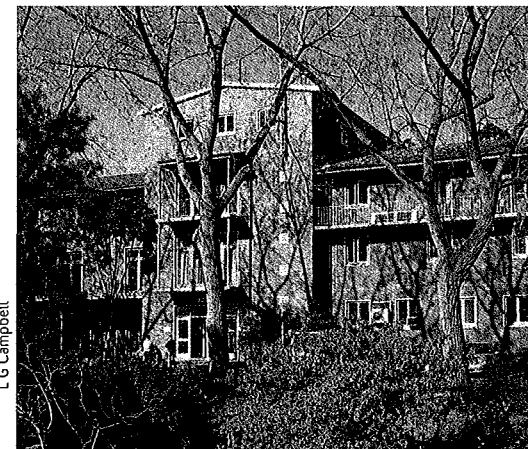
BASSER COLLEGE

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect Cobden Parkes,
together with Neville Anderson, Peter Spooner and Frank Woolard
COMPLETION 1959
MAP REFERENCE D18

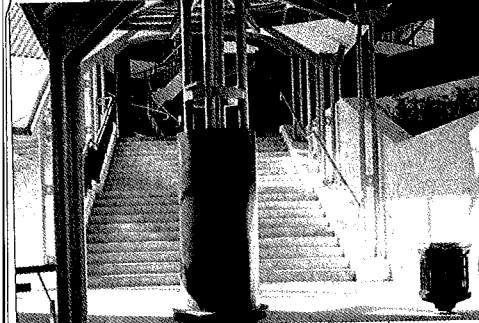
Named for Sir Adolph Basser, a Sydney philanthropist, who generously contributed £40,000 towards it, Basser College was the first purpose-built student accommodation. It replaced wooden huts that had been used by the army and newly arrived migrants after World War II. Associated with the college are the Basser Steps (completed in 1967) and the master's residence (completed in 1965).

The design is neo-Georgian, characterised by the proportions of the symmetrical façade and its central portico with gable treatment suggesting a classical pediment. The simplification of Georgian classical detailing lends the façade an austere presence. The exterior load-bearing walls are of light-coloured brick, incorporating painted timber windows in Georgian proportions, emphasised by the use of a glazed-brick surround.

The 134 student rooms are built around two serene courtyards designed to encourage a neighbourly atmosphere and serve as a meeting-place. The courtyards are also the location for many student pranks. Mature landscaping which complements the scale and proportions of the building has softened the austerity of the college's façade.



L G Campbell



UNSW Archives



BASSER STEPS

ARCHITECTS Conybeare Morrison and Partners, with Peddle Thorp & Walker
COMPLETION 1967
MAP REFERENCE D17-D18

The history of this important university link, as Patrick O'Farrell recounts in *UNSW. A Portrait* (UNSW Press 1999), dates back to early days in campus history 'to the student construction, from old railway sleepers, of the first Basser steps, which saved them a circuitous route to lower campus'. While further work was undertaken on this vital pedestrian artery in 1967 (located, as it is, on the University Walk), its current resolution dates to 1994. The Basser Steps effectively bridge a substantial level-change on mid campus. This is achieved through the use of ramps and stairs, designed by Conybeare Morrison, which

remain visually and structurally coherent both with the Quadrangle Building at the lower end of the walkway and with the Central Lecture Block at the upper end.

The south bank of the steps has been landscaped with a 'rainforest' effect, which helps to disengage the stairs from the Electrical Engineering Building that they adjoin and, thus, to define their own presence. The location of Basser Steps fits in with the university's plan for a 'unified and covered pedestrian system'. Sydney architects Peddle Thorp & Walker designed the roofing network, which utilises natural lighting to bring a sense of openness to the enclosed walkway.

BAXTER COLLEGE

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer
COMPLETION 1966
MAP REFERENCE D14

Named after Sir Philip Baxter, former director and first vice-chancellor of the university (1953-69), Baxter College contains 212 student rooms. The college is composed as a series of buildings which form a U-shape in plan and are divided into three connected wings enclosing a north-facing lawn. Baxter College is characterised by a rugged integrity of materials. The composition of the façade

is simple and rugged, using clinker bricks and stained timber. The single-storey common room has expressed concrete T-beams supporting a roof patio with an off-form concrete balustrade. The patio has timber seats that incorporate skylights allowing light into the areas below. The patio forms a communal, elevated area suitable for gatherings.

COMPUTER SCIENCE and ENGINEERING BUILDING

ARCHITECT Todd, Redacliff, Spockley, Johnson
COMPLETION 1975
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 2000, by Bates Smart
MAP REFERENCE K17

Originally known as the Geography and Surveying Building, this began as a utilitarian extension to the Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Building. It was constructed in exposed reinforced concrete with minimal openings, and enclosed the southern edge of a central courtyard. It has recently been refurbished and extended to provide teaching and research facilities for the School of Computer Science and Engineering.

The refurbished building houses

public-access laboratories, teaching-space and offices with an emphasis on open planning to promote an interactive research environment. An eight-level addition on the northern side provides additional floor-space, with stairs linking the research areas to generate interaction between students and staff. The glass- and steel-framed extension features an extra 'skin' of metal louvres to diffuse incoming light and provide a buoyant contrast to the heavy density of the building.



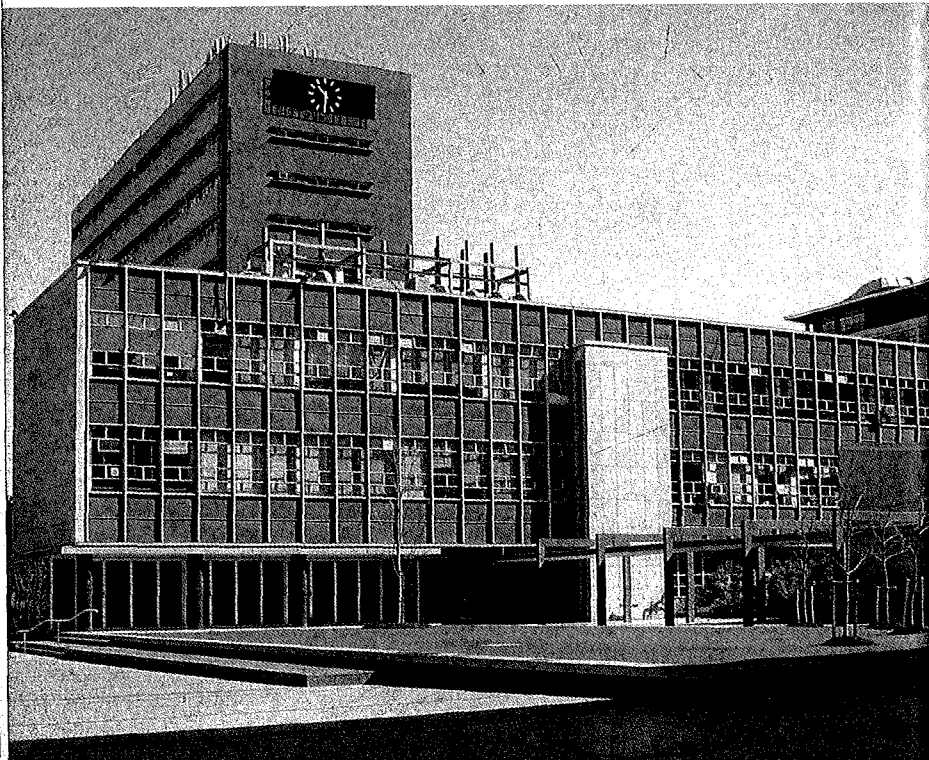
DALTON BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect Cobden Parkes, with P. Graham
COMPLETION 1957
OFFICIALLY OPENED 28 August 1958, by Sir Eric Woodward, Governor of New South Wales
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT JG's café, 1998, by Bligh Voller Nield
MAP REFERENCE F12

The three-storey Dalton Building for the School of Chemistry defines the western end of Science Square and, through a glass-enclosed walkway, adjoins the Heffron Building. Typical of the postwar International style, the Dalton Building features a sleek, prismatic form with surfaces of coloured metal panelling and glass. Curtain walls on the two long elevations are contrasted with the rough, textured, exposed aggregate used in precast concrete panels on the two end-walls.

The southern end of the ground floor, now the café JGs, named after June

Griffith, the first woman graduate, was originally left open as an undercroft flowing through to Science Square. Here, circular columns faced with glass mosaic tiles and boldly coloured murals by Douglass Annand (1958) on two block walls provide animation and contrast to the rigid, rectilinear nature of the building. An assertive, cantilevered canopy declares the building's entrance and guides the approach to the Science Theatre and Quadrangle Building beyond. The Dalton Building accommodates various laboratories and its first floor was once the temporary home of the library.



ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL and INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT Spencer, Hanson & Partners
COMPLETION 1963
OFFICIALLY OPENED Electrical Engineering: 28 August 1958, by Sir Leslie Martin, chairman, Australian Universities Commission; Mechanical and Industrial: 13 September 1963, by Hon. Ernest Wetherell, MLA, Minister for Education
MAJOR REFURBISHMENTS Rex Vowels Theatre, 1969, by Hanson, Todd & Partners; Centre for Photovoltaic Devices and Systems, 1996, by Campbell Luscombe Associates Pty Ltd
MAP REFERENCE G17

The Schools of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering occupy a pair of complementary buildings overlooking International Square. The L-shape of the Electrical Engineering Building incorporates curtain-wall construction with sand-coloured face-brickwork. The twin buildings mimic each other in material and expression: coloured ceramic block panels feature below aluminium windows, while solar screens of concrete blocks rise to the full height to create a light-filled circulation zone in the stairwells and corridors. The buildings accommodate lecture and seminar rooms, laboratories, workshops, research rooms and drawing-offices.

The Centre for Photovoltaic Devices and Systems, on the lower ground floor, forms a contrast to the earlier Electrical Engineering Building. A flexible layout makes the most of a restrictive space while lighting is maximised via glass-block walls, glazed partitions and light-fittings. Bright wall colours provide a visually dynamic experience and alter the atmosphere in several places to create a vibrant facility for students, staff and visitors.

The Mechanical and Industrial Engineering building is a six-storey tutorial block, with laboratories and workshops in a separate building. This separation of functions allows the vibrations, fumes and noise from machines to be isolated. The Mechanical

Engineering laboratories provide a good example of portal-frame design, creating large-span industrial spaces. The buildings accommodate lecture and seminar rooms, laboratories, workshops, research rooms and drawing-offices.

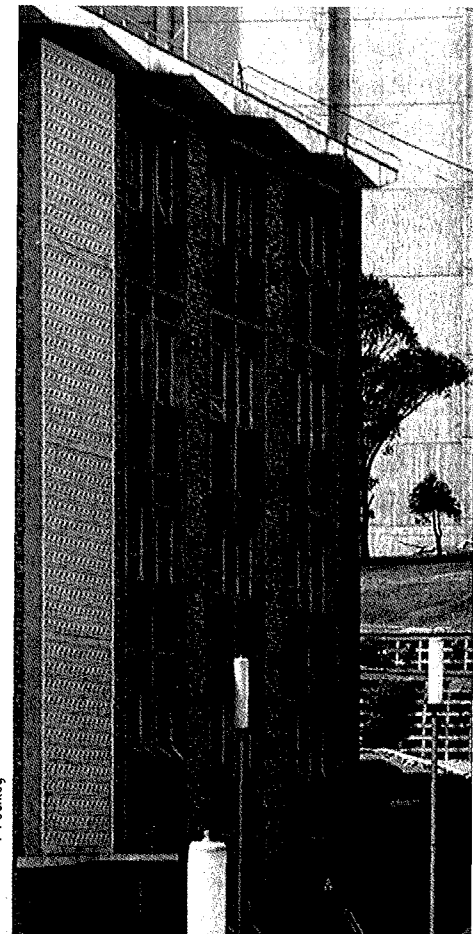


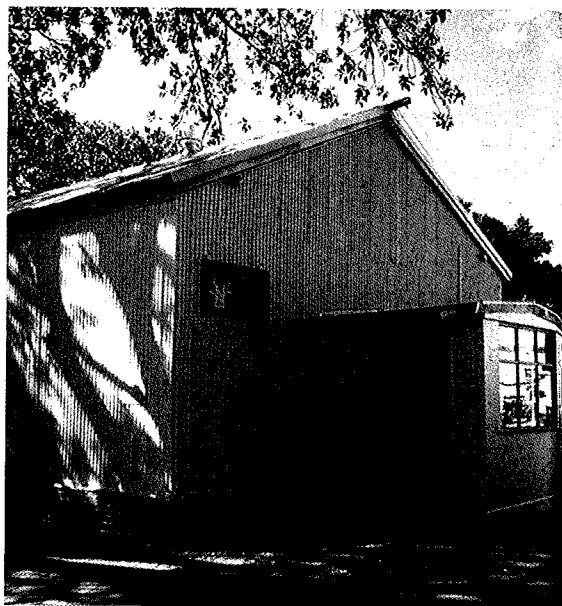
FIG TREE THEATRE

ARCHITECT unknown
CONVERSION 1963
MAP REFERENCE B14

This building was originally an old tin shed, constructed as the recreation hall for the migrant hostel which occupied this site before the university moved to the Kensington campus. The university's initial use for the building was as a drill-hall for the University Regiment.

Theatre has been strongly supported since the days of Vice-Chancellor Sir Philip Baxter, as a means of enriching the cultural life of the university. So, in 1963 this building was converted to become the performance home of the 'Old Tote Theatre Company', so named from the adjacent old totalisator building for Kensington Racecourse. The 116-seat theatre was reincarnated as the Fig Tree Theatre in 1987, when the Old Tote Company folded and NIDA moved across Anzac Parade to their recently completed premises, which include the Parade Theatre. The Fig Tree Theatre's timber and steel architecture reflects the qualities of rapid, temporary construction that continues to endure and find itself at home in late twentieth century Australian vernacular architecture.

L G Campbell



GOLDSTEIN COLLEGE

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with Peter Hall
COMPLETION 1964
AWARDS Sulman Award for Public Buildings, 1964, Royal Australian
Institute of Architects New South Wales Chapter
MAP REFERENCE D16

Goldstein Hall comprises separate residence blocks for males and females, with a separate 450-seat dining-hall and interspersed landscaped courtyards. It is located beside a steeply graded site, bordered by Basser College to the east and a row of magnificent Moreton Bay fig trees (*Ficus macrophylla*) to the west. The dominant geometry of the vertical, off-form concrete elements creates a striking entrance. Deep, horizontal concrete balconies on the northern façade form shaded exterior walkways with expressed rainwater spouts deliberately puncturing the protective, off-form concrete railing.

The architecture of the buildings is characterised by the use of unadorned materials with exposed concrete beams, clinker-brick interior and exterior walls,

and rough-sawn, stained timber window-frames. The buildings have been described as rugged, honest, medieval, austere and monastic, with some feeling initially that, although dignified, the rugged and rough qualities of the materials made the building seem unfinished.

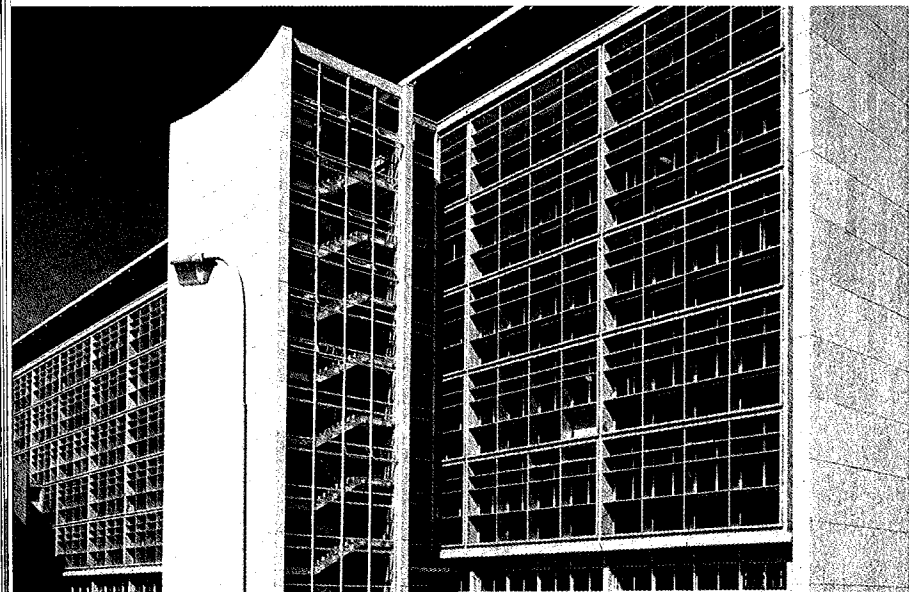
Goldstein Courtyard is a rather monumental and austere space between the residence wings and the more public dining-hall and common rooms. The space focuses on a reflecting pool, in which is located the cast-bronze sculpture 'Untitled - Six-figure group', by Bert Flugelman (1964).

FLORA *Camellia japonica*, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

~ Goldstein College with 'Untitled-Six figure group', sculpture by Bert Flugelman

HEFFRON BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer
 COMPLETION 1962
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 16 May 1962, by Hon. Robert James Heffron,
 MLA, New South Wales Premier
 MAP REFERENCE E12



M Dupain

This building was named after Robert Heffron for his crucial support during the formative years of the university as minister for Education. Devoted to the School of Chemistry and located behind the Science Theatre, the Heffron Building is a sleek example of International style architecture. Its robust, rectangular geometry, with vast areas of exposed glass protected by window-baffles, modifies the glass-box prototype to suit Sydney's climate. A gridded framework reflecting floor and room divisions shields the northern and southern façades, protecting classrooms and laboratories from heat and glare. These modular 'eggcrate' structures are a powerful sculptural order and form a regular pattern on the

two long elevations. This rhythm is contrasted by the monolithic surfaces of the precast, exposed aggregate panels of the end-walls. An assertive cantilevered roof over an open-framed structure caps the building that, at the time of completion, was one of the largest buildings dedicated to the study of chemistry in Australia.

Two wedge-shaped buildings attached to the northern façade complement the rigid, prismatic form of the main building. One forms a lecture-theatre block, containing five theatres with a combined seating capacity of over 600 people; the other is a stair-tower featuring an expressive curved wall rising the full height of the building.

MAIN BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect Cobden Parkes, and R. Fraser
 COMPLETION 1955
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 16 April 1955, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, Governor of New South Wales
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT Keith Burrows Theatre, 1972, by Hanson, Todd & Partners
 MAP REFERENCE K15

As the first permanent building on the Kensington campus, the Main Building announced the university as a significant public institution. At its inception the Main Building, as the nucleus of the university, housed Applied Physics, Architecture, Humanities and Social Sciences, Mining Engineering and Applied Geology, as well as the university Administration, a lecture-theatre and a cafeteria.

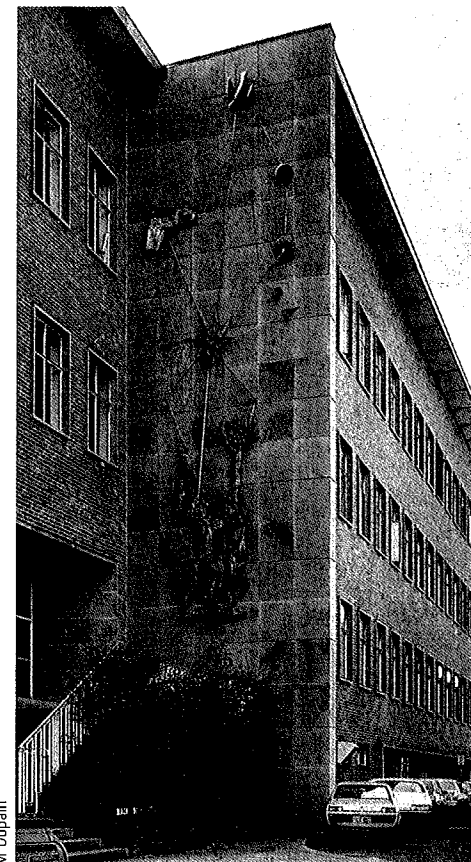
Designed by Cobden Parkes, the Government Architect, the Main Building is a functional building defined by the weighty material presence of its brickwork. The building's austerity reflects the shortage of funds and materials in the postwar period while its clinical nature and its enormous corridors are attributable to the lack of experience Parkes had in university building: the design is adapted from a set of hospital plans. The Keith Burrows Theatre was added in 1972. Another significant addition was the Newton Building in 1970.

A sculpture by Tom Bass dominates the building's entry: titled 'The Falconer' (1955), it is made from electrolytic copper and occupies the full height of the blank wall above the stairway. This sculpture is said to be based on an analogy for the conflict between the value of beauty and the unrestrained function of the intellect.

The Chancellor's Court, more commonly known as Naked Lady Courtyard, is situated at the rear of the Main Building. Originally designed by Peter Spooner, it forms a much needed relief from the austere monumentality of the building's brick façades. The space

focuses on an ornamental pond containing a sculpture of electrolytic copper, 'Fountain Figure', also by Tom Bass (1959).

FLORA *Agonis flexuosa*, *Camellia sasanqua*, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Phyllostachys* sp., *Rhododendron* sp., *Sapium sebiferum*, *Wisteria sinensis*



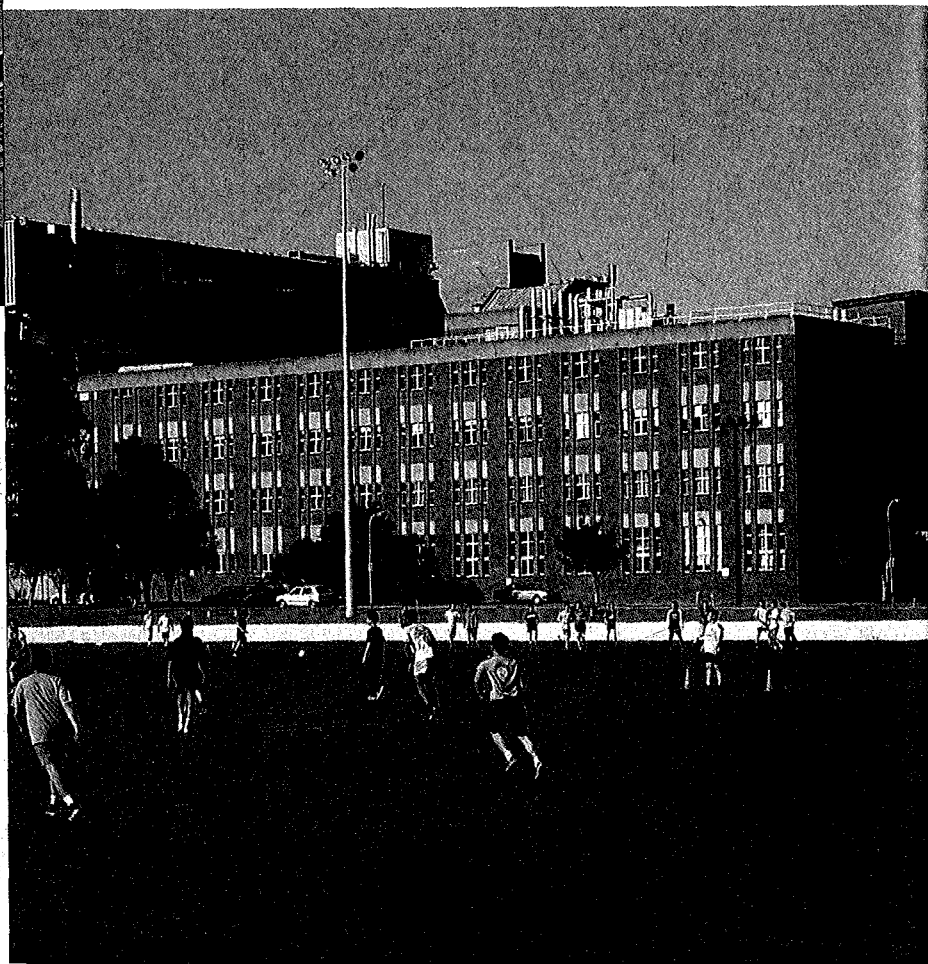
M Dupain

NEWTON BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with Robertson & Marks Architects Pty Ltd
COMPLETION 1970
MAP REFERENCE J12

The Newton Building originally housed the Schools of Applied Physics and Optometry and today accommodates various laboratories and offices. Optometry was the last department to leave the old Sydney Technical College site, and has recently been relocated to its own premises in the Rupert Myers Building. Facing the Village Green, the

Newton Building was completed as an addition to the Main Building. The Newton Building was designed as the west wing of the Main Building and mimics its stout geometry and heavy brick material presence. The systematic rhythm of window-openings is organised into vertical bands between piers rising the length of the building.



L G Campbell

OLD TOTALISATOR BUILDING and the WHITE HOUSE

ARCHITECT unknown
COMPLETION unknown
MAP REFERENCE C14-C15

The White House, one of the oldest buildings on the university campus, was originally part of the Kensington Racecourse and was used as the jockeys' change-room and weighing area. After the last race-meeting held on this course, in 1942, the White House was used by the army until 1948, when the area was taken over as accommodation for a migrant hostel. It was in 1952 that the university first used the building, to house the University Regiment. Since this time uses have included offices for the Amenities Officer, the plumbers' workshop, the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), and, most recently, the Communications Law Centre.

The building is two-storeyed, timber-framed and timber-clad — an example from the federation era, which has been

modified over time and through constant usage. Charm is given to a simple form through the use of a two-storeyed veranda, angled corner, timber eaves and roof finial details. Many of the original internal features were replaced to better serve the needs of more recent users.

The adjacent building was referred to originally as the Old Totalisator when it housed the totalisator of the Kensington Racecourse, and has continued to be used in conjunction with the uses of the White House. During 1948–52 it was used for the migrant hostel as residential accommodation and then became part of the NIDA complex. The name for the 'Old Tote' theatre company and theatre (now the Fig Tree Theatre) was derived from the abbreviation of this building's original name.

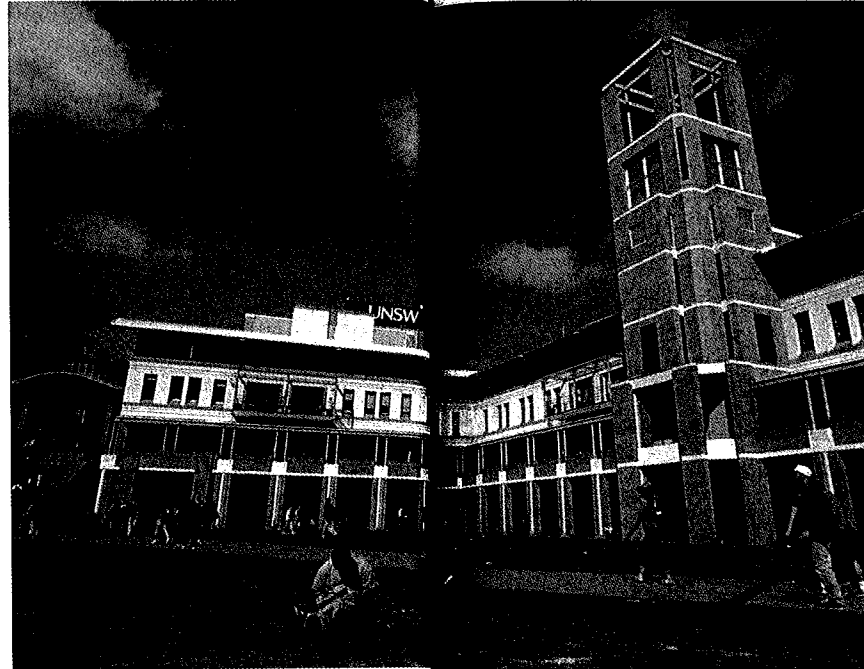
PHYSICS LAWN

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS Denton Corker Marshall
COMPLETION 1999
AWARD Merit Award, 1999, Australian Institute of
Landscape Architects
MAP REFERENCE L12

The Physics Lawn combined with the Village Green to its west form the largest expanse of lawn on campus. Before its redevelopment in 1999, the Physics Lawn was a backdrop to roads and parking areas. The construction of Barker Apartments and the Rupert Myers Building established a new context and importance for the lawn. Today, it is a terraced, and yet simple expanse of lawn with upgraded walkways, and connects to a main pedestrian entrance at the Barker Apartments. The Physics Lawn received an Australian Institute of Landscape Architects award in 1999 for its sophisticated handling of pedestrian and stormwater circulation.

FLORA *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*,
Clivia miniata, *Dietes grandiflora*, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*, *F. rubiginosa*,
Melaleuca quinquenervia

~ Physics lawn ~



J Gollings

QUADRANGLE BUILDING and LAWN

ARCHITECT Puddle Thorp & Walker
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Lorna Harrison Pty Ltd (Quadrangle Lawn)
COMPLETION Stage 1, 1993; Stage 2 and Quadrangle Lawn, 1995
AWARDS Civic Design Award, 1997, Royal Australian Institute of
Architects New South Wales Chapter; Merit Award for Public
Buildings, 1997, Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South
Wales Chapter
MAP REFERENCE F15

brick, has a curved steel roof, and its central entrance is a tower at the end of Engineering Road. The three-level reinforced concrete structure allows a relationship to develop between new and existing buildings such as the nearby residential colleges — Goldstein College and Baxter College. A two-storeyed cafeteria rotunda faces a small, grassy court and the nearby eastern façade of the Science Theatre. In such a location both the Quadrangle Building and Quadrangle Lawn have become an alternative centre of the campus environment, used not only for study but also for such activities as theatre performances, public addresses, functions, rallies and demonstrations.

The Quadrangle Lawn (completed in 1995) and the Quadrangle Building are known, collectively, as 'the Quad'. One of the major courtyards on campus, the Quad is both an important civic space and a busy pedestrian corridor. The simplicity of the lawn, with a row of fig trees (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*) on its northern boundary, and its commonsense paths belie the amount of cut-and-fill required to create a level plane and negotiate the change of level between the upper and lower campuses. The two-storey colonnade on the building extends this notion of transition; although designed primarily as an integral component of the award-winning University Walk, it is also a sheltered and well-used perch between building and lawn.

The Quadrangle Building has become the central focus of the campus master-plan, with the ground-floor colonnades, staircases and points of entry reinforcing natural paths of travel through the campus. The external circulation spaces on the ground floor and first floor provide a place for staff and student interaction while also forming part of the covered University Walk.

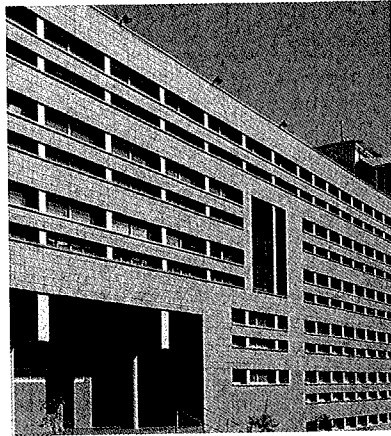
The Quadrangle Building houses student union facilities, central teaching spaces and the Faculty of Commerce and Economics. It is constructed in blond

RED CENTRE

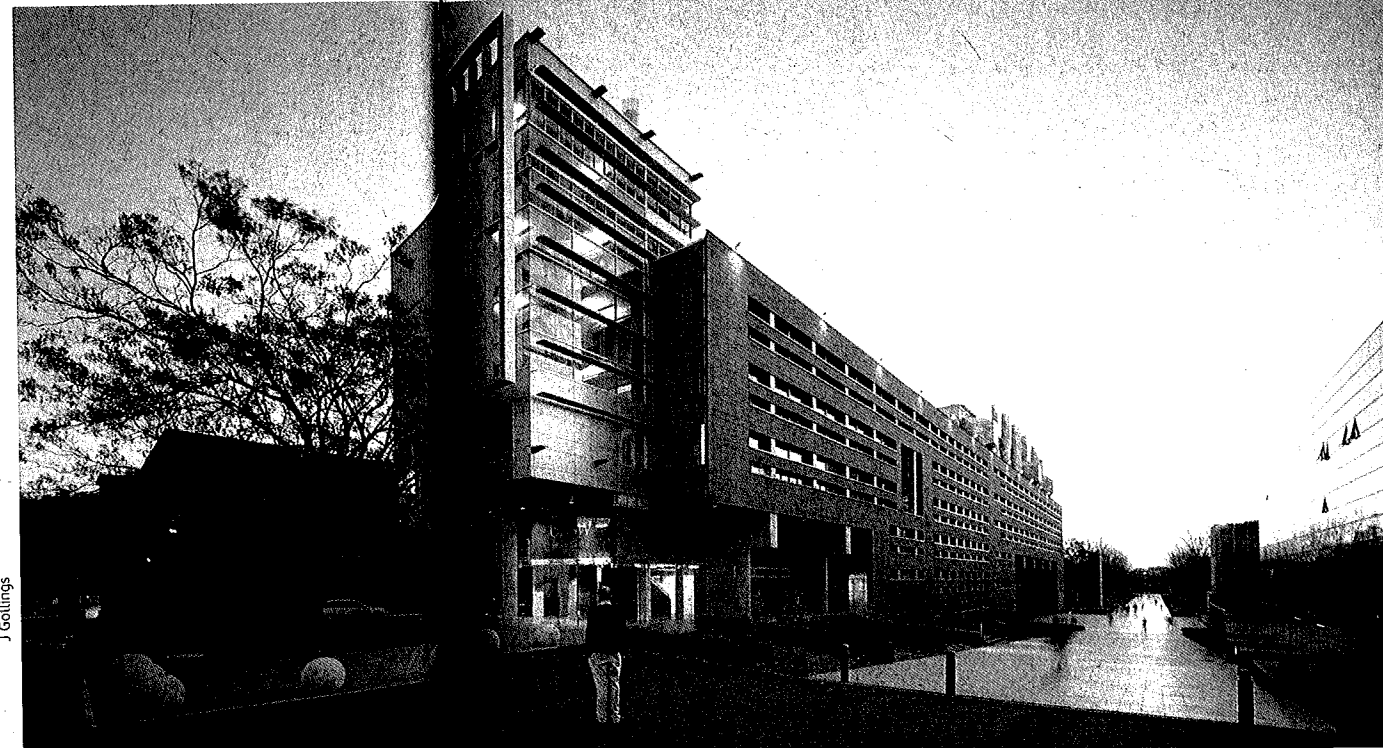
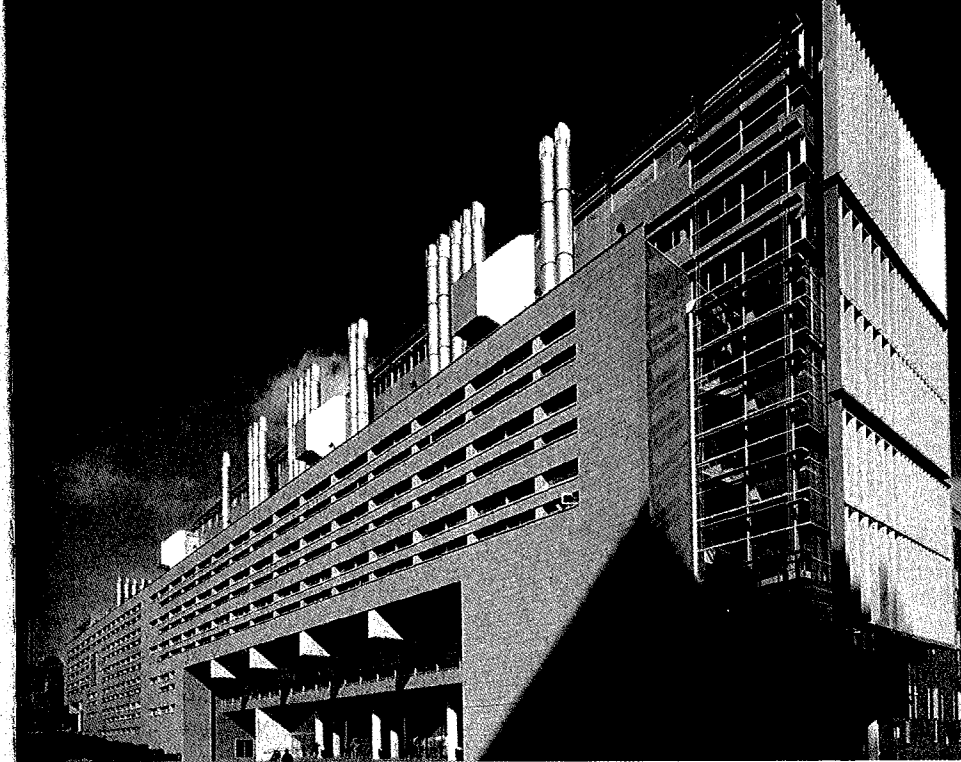
ARCHITECT Mitchell Giurgola & Thorp (MGT Architects)
COMPLETION 1998
OFFICIALLY OPENED 1999, by John Niland, UNSW Vice-Chancellor
AWARD With the Robert Webster Building and The Scientia, Lloyd Rees Award, 2000, Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South Wales Chapter
MAP REFERENCE H12-H15

The Red Centre is a bold structure, defining the university's central axis with an assertive, machine aesthetic. Its monumental façade of terracotta tiles and reinforced concrete structure extends the linearity of the University Mall and announces a strong civic identity to Science Square. The building is a proud exhibition of its passive environmental systems — its day-lighting, thermal control and ventilation. The thermal flues that crown the building draw air through the offices and classrooms to expel heat. An independent 'breathing' façade clad in terracotta tiles unifies the public face of the building while shading the concrete wall behind. The massive concrete structure is an expression of monumentality that also acts as thermal mass to absorb excess heat-loads.

The Faculty of the Built Environment occupies the western wing of the building. Offices align the northern façade behind rows of slot windows, while open glass-and-metal volumes house teaching studios and mezzanine work-spaces. Circulation spaces form the activity focus for the building, constituting its political dimension through grand schemes of corridors, ramps and exhibition areas. The eastern and western façades pronounce circulation spaces with colourful interior colours seen through screened and glazed elevations. The centre wing of the Red Centre accommodates the School of Mathematics, while the eastern edge of the building houses the International Student Centre.



J Gollings



J Gollings

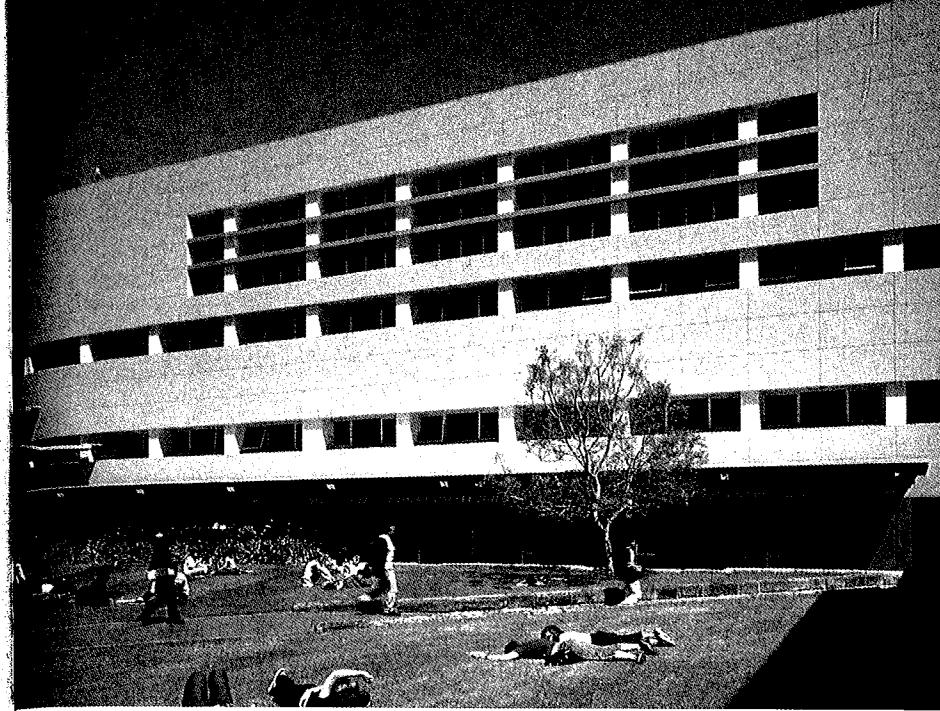
ROBERT WEBSTER BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with Peddle, Thorp & Walker
COMPLETION 1960
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1999, by Bligh Voller Nield
AWARD With the Red Centre and The Scientia, Lloyd Rees Award,
2000, Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South Wales
Chapter
MAP REFERENCE C19

Named after Sir Robert J. Webster, a former chancellor of the university (1970–75), the Robert Webster Building has seen a massive transformation in recent years as a result of the work of architects Bligh Voller Nield. A new floor and major refurbishment has provided space for the School of Textile Technology as well as new facilities for the School of Music and Music Education, the School of Theatre, Film and Dance, and Media and Communications in the Faculty of Arts.

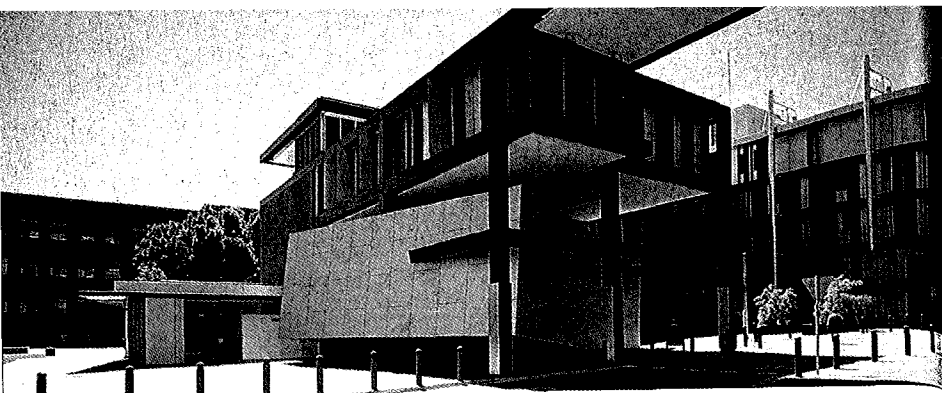
Located opposite the Red Centre, the

Robert Webster Building's linearity reinforces the University Mall axis. The north façade faces the three-storey Quadrangle rotunda and a small, grassy court. Its glass south façade is delicately etched with the score of 'Café Concertino', composed by Carl Vine, which contrasts with reflections of the heavy brick of the Red Centre. The Robert Webster Building provides an architectural identity for the Theatre and Music schools and for the Australia Ensemble (UNSW's chamber group).



B Boardman





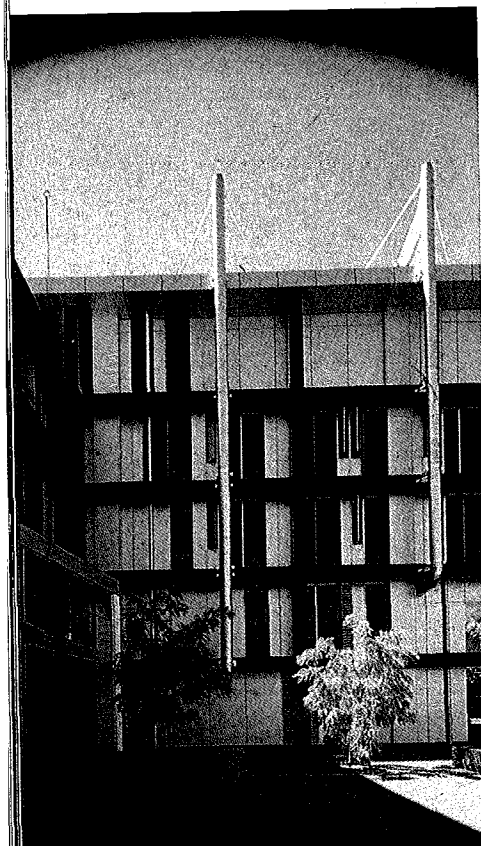
RUPERT MYERS BUILDING

ARCHITECT Denton Corker Marshall
 COMPLETION 2000
 MAP REFERENCE M16

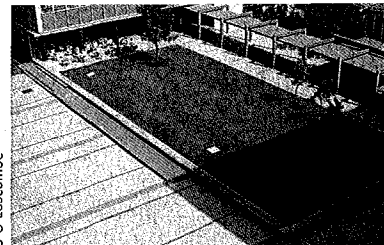
The Rupert Myers building is located on the southern boundary of the campus on Barker Street and stands at the east end

of Physics Lawn. Named after the former vice-chancellor, Rupert Horace Myers (1969–81), the building accommodates the School of Optometry, the Cornea and Contact Lens Research Unit and Cooperative Research Centre for Eye Research and Technology, the University Research Office, the Co-op Program, elements of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics, and Unisearch. The School of Optometry and its affiliations constitute the largest teaching, research and clinical institution of its kind in Australia.

The gridded massing of the building is aimed at allowing maximum flexibility to interior arrangements. The concrete frame of the building is expressed and painted black, as an opportunity for architectural play of cladding materials in standard units. Dark manganese bricks and aluminium panels are composed in austere lines, which are confounded by occasional flashes of colour and a large, tilted, metallic box housing a lecture-room for 100 people. The reflective aluminium panels have been used to bounce light into the building and the flexibility of light-weight cladding has been exploited to add surprising flourishes to a rather sombre presence.



J Gollings



D O Luscombe

SCIENCE SQUARE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Context Landscape Design, in association with Bligh Voller Nield
 COMPLETION 1998
 MAP REFERENCE G13

Science Square lies on what was formerly a carpark. Today it is a major courtyard, whose edges accommodate the parallel routes of the University Mall and the University Walk. With its redevelopment, the square is now a unified space whose material and configuration emphasise the axis of the University Mall. The raised platform of grass is a popular spot for

small functions, and lends versatility to an otherwise busy pedestrian corridor. The edges of this platform visually complement the covered arcade on the north edge but, more importantly, provide well-used and sunny areas for seating.

FLORA *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*,
Liriodendron tulipifera, *Sapium sebiferum*

SCIENCE THEATRE

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer, with Max Collard
 COMPLETION 1960
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1998, by Sutera Architects
 MAP REFERENCE F13

One of the earliest buildings completed on the university campus, the Science Theatre was originally built as a general-purpose auditorium, seating 1000 people. It forms part of the Science Precinct and is located between the Dalton Building (School of Chemistry) and the Robert Webster Building. Since it opened on 29 April 1960 the Science Theatre, termed the 'Great Hall', has been used for graduation ceremonies, symposia, theatre, music and film. It has also been home to UNSW Opera, and has witnessed many Australian premiere performances and world premiere performances of works by Australian composers Barry Conyngham, Nigel Butterly and Larry Sitsky.

The Science Theatre's main entrance on the south leads into a glass foyer that extends along the eastern side of the building. This area has been used over the years as a showcase for the university art collection. The building shows a design sensibility combined with an interest in craft techniques that is associated with the International style. The Finnish architect Alvar Aalto may be seen to have some influence here. This influence is detectable in the use of natural materials, particularly timber, to finish the interior of the theatre and a further emphasis on the relationship between indoors and outdoors in clear, flowing spaces.



J Gollings

THE SCIENTIA

ARCHITECT Mitchell Giurgola & Thorp (MGT Architects)

COMPLETION 1999

OFFICIALLY OPENED 3 September 1999, by Sir William Deane,
Governor-General of Australia

AWARDS Sulman Award for Public Buildings and with the Red
Centre and the Robert Webster Building, the Lloyd Rees Award,
2000, Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South Wales
Chapter; Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Buildings, 2000,
Royal Australian Institute of Architects; National New Commercial
Award, 2000, Master Builders Association

MAP REFERENCE G19

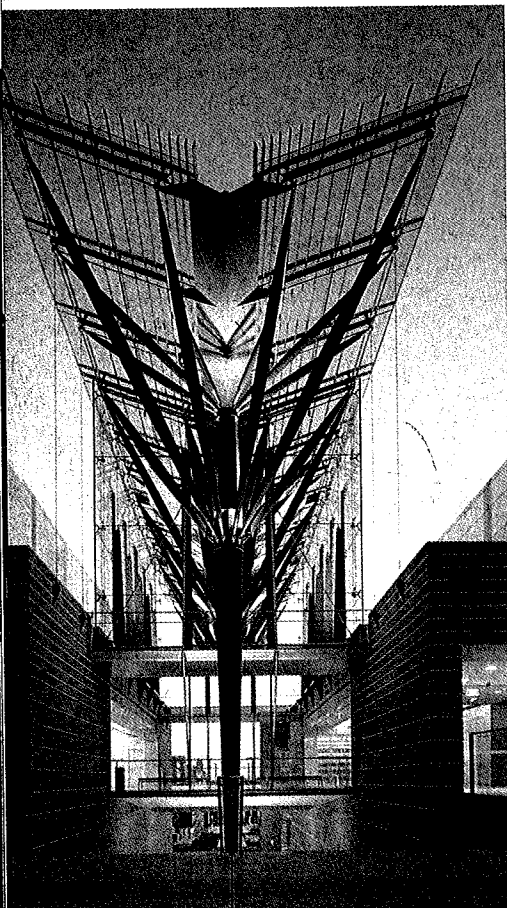
The Scientia was funded by the generous donations of corporate and individual benefactors and is a realisation of the vision of Vice-Chancellor John Niland. The Scientia forms the visual and ceremonial centrepiece of UNSW's recent campus development. A time-capsule was placed on the construction site in commemoration

of the university's fiftieth anniversary celebrations. The building consists of a multi-purpose theatre, a projection hall for film and multimedia, an auditorium, a ceremonial hall with banquet and lecture facilities, and seminar rooms.

From the west the building appears anchored on the steep hill of the upper campus by its sandstone podium. This reinterpretation of the natural sandstone of the hill absorbs the change of level. The podium is split at the line of the axial University Mall to create an open pedestrian passage through into a new public square, where the axial vista is finally terminated by a grove of poplars (*Populus* sp.).

Two tall structures enclose the main rooms of The Scientia. These two volumes are clad in aluminium panels with continuous louvres to the east and west that give translucency to their form and also filter sunlight to the interiors. Within, warm timber finishes of beech and silky oak panels line the walls and the ceiling is ribbon-like strips of cast plaster; the roof is supported by twelve columns of turned, laminated oregon. Standing between the two volumes, in the central slot of the podium, is the timber, tree-like structure of the foyer. These two structures form the central focus for The Scientia, the axial University Mall and the campus as a whole.

J Collings

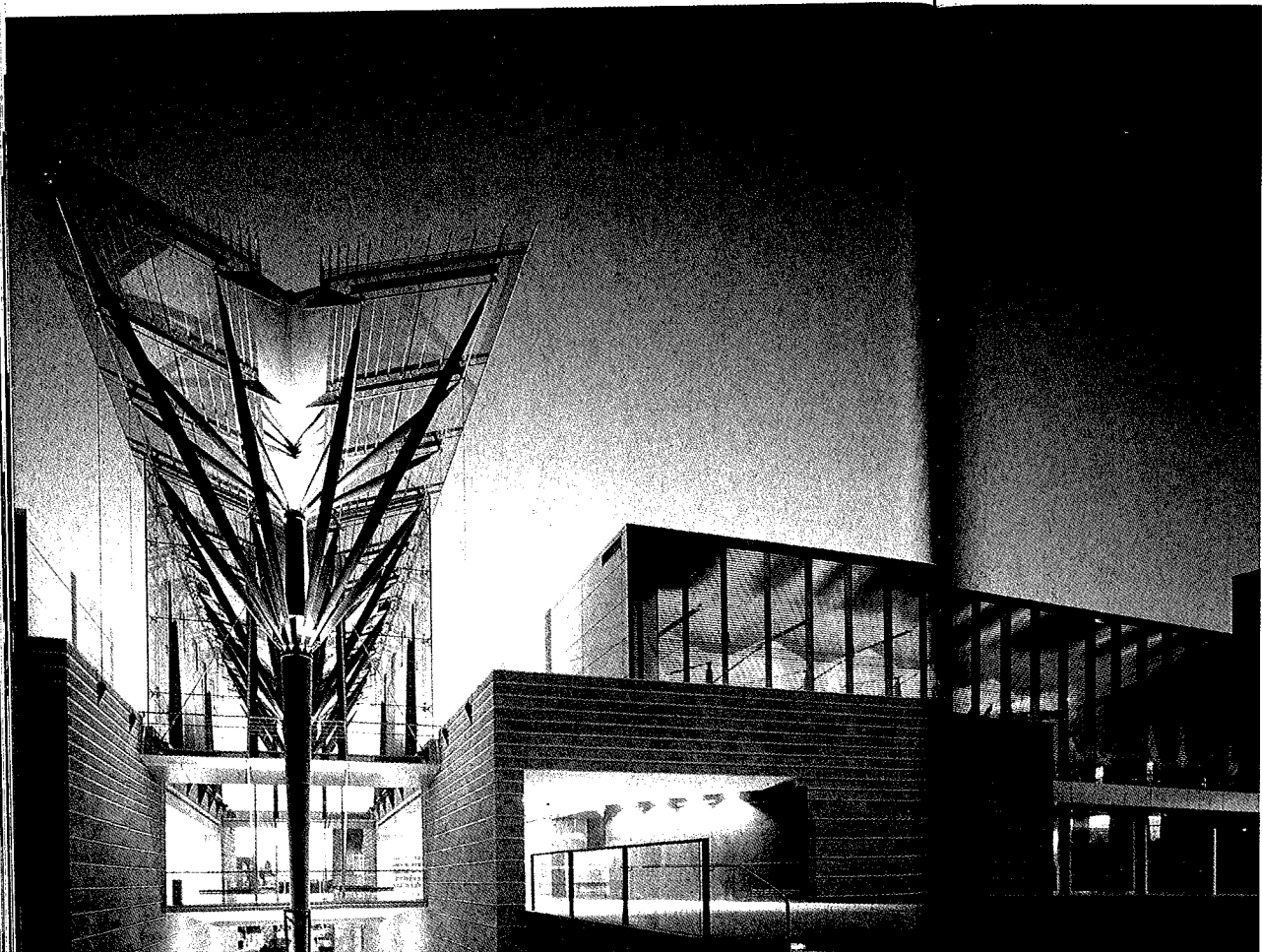




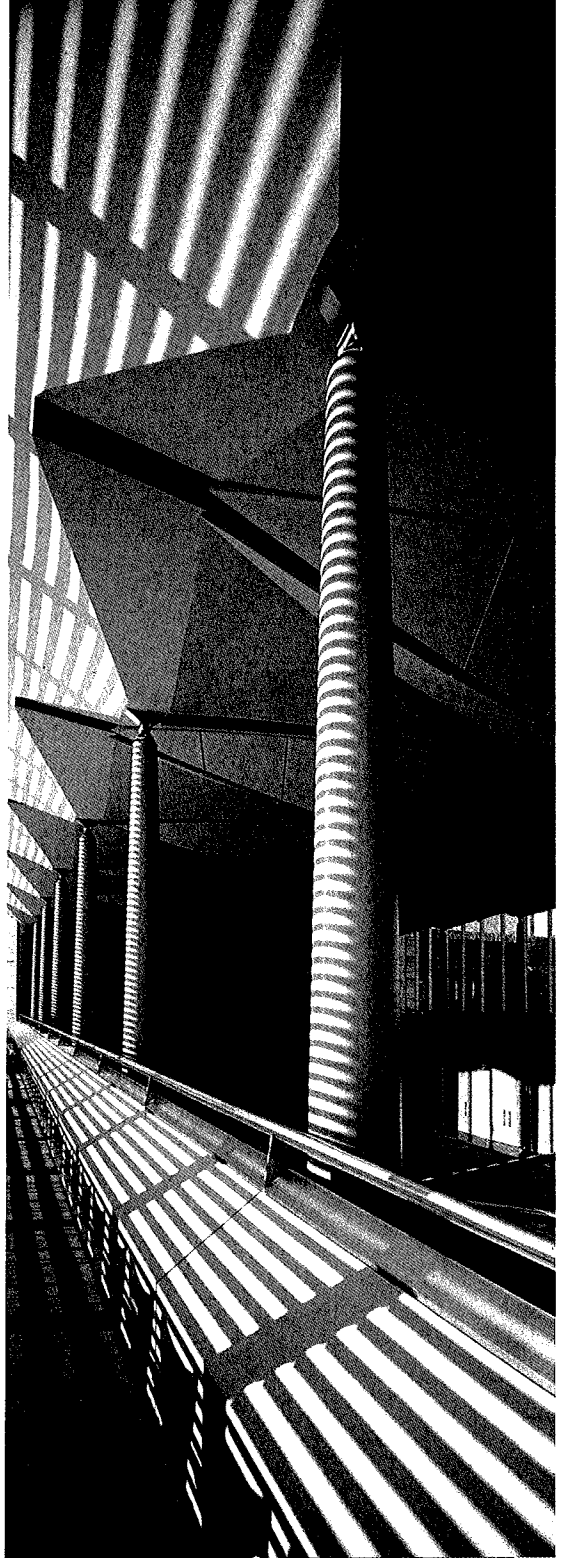
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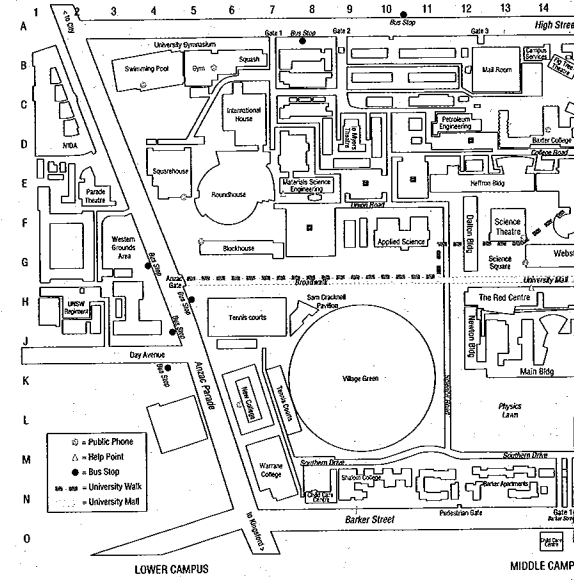
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J Gollings



LOWER CAMPUS



APPLIED SCIENCES BUILDING

ARCHITECT Hanson, Todd & Partners
 COMPLETION 1967
 OFFICIALLY OPENED 13 September 1969, by Hon. Malcolm Fraser,
 MHR, Minister for Education and Science
 MAP REFERENCE F10-F11

UNIVERSITY WALK

MASTER-PLAN CONCEPT Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis Pty Ltd
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS Conybears Morrison and Partners, in association with Context Landscape Design
 COMPLETION 1999
 AWARDS Inaugural Prime Minister's Award for Urban Design, 1998
 MAP REFERENCE G4-B26

The University Walk has evolved, purposefully, as part of a campus plan to develop a covered, pedestrian access system, linking major venues on campus. However, its true utility reaches far beyond this. Stemming from earlier calls made by planning advisers for coordinated pedestrian routes to be implemented on the campus, the University Walk serves to unify and integrate the campus. This is

accomplished through a network of outdoor spaces, which the Walk weaves into a spatial fabric that both improves campus access and increases visual amenity. As well as this, it is in a sense the life-blood of the university, with food and retail services concentrated along its path. Recent planning decisions illustrate the university's commitment to the University Walk initiative.

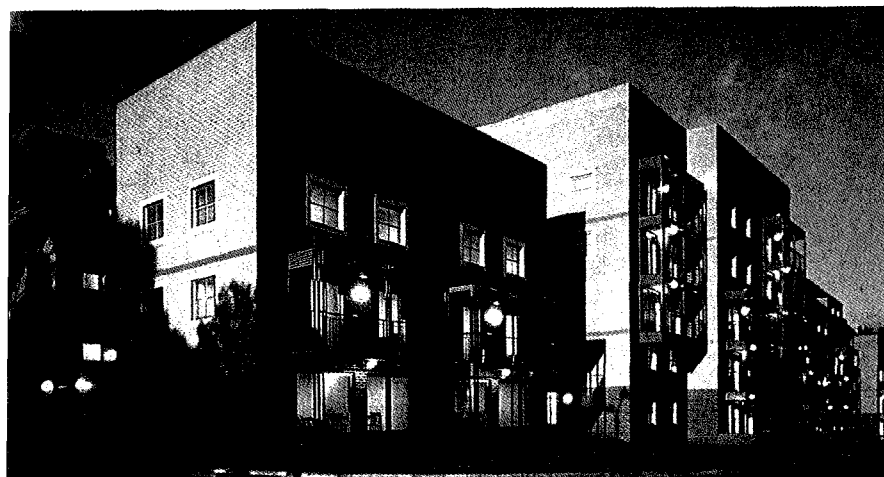
The Applied Sciences Building is one of a number of buildings forming part of the Science Precinct. The building conforms to an economic and functionalist attitude to architecture. Monumental bands of precast concrete emphasise horizontality within the characteristically vertical brick box. On the western and eastern façades a large clock-face proclaims the university's presence to the community.

The building's forecourt is developed by an extruding lecture-theatre with terraced steps leading up to the entrance. The twelve-storeyed building houses the Schools of Chemical Engineering, Chemical Technology, Applied Geology and Geography. It accommodates various laboratories and workshops, classrooms, stores for dangerous gases and bulky equipment.



BARKER APARTMENTS

ARCHITECT The Cox Group
 COMPLETION 1997
 AWARDS Merit Award, 1998 Horbury Hunt Club Award for
 Brick Architecture
 MAP REFERENCE N13



B Maiorana

Barker Apartments accommodates 234 students in two-, three- and five-bedroom units. The units are self-catering: each student having an individual bed-study room, a shared kitchen and living, dining and small laundry rooms. The garden courtyards and access routes through the compound were consciously designed as interesting spaces that encourage social interaction. The building defines the edge of the campus along Barker Street allowing the separation of gardens to the north overlooking the Physics Lawn and Village Green. The plan responds to a significant fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) on Barker Street by creating an articulated wall to the street. Winding around the fig tree, the wall creates courtyards at both ends of the scheme. The apartments attempt to provide a civic scale to the suburban neighbourhood south of the site, across Barker Street.

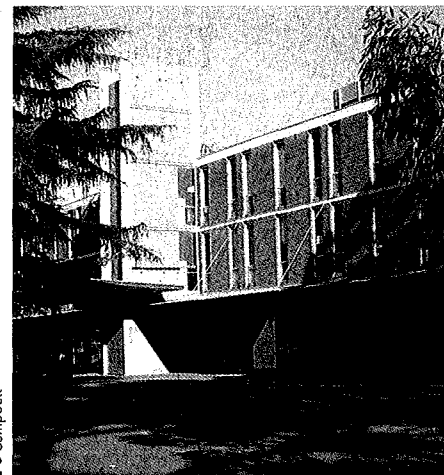


B Maiorana

BLOCKHOUSE

ARCHITECTS McConnell Smith & Johnson
 COMPLETION 1964
 MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1999, by Jackson Teece Chesterman
 Willis Pty Ltd
 MAP REFERENCE E4

The University Union Blockhouse houses Student Guild facilities and the offices of the student newspaper *Tharunka*, as well as a second-hand bookshop, a newsagency, a hairdresser and optometrist. It is a typical early 1960s low-rise block in a familiar language of brick and exposed concrete, which is used here with some refinement in the rhythm of windows and wall-panels and to create a covered walkway to the ground storey. The Blockhouse, once overwhelmed by a monumental concrete gateway to Anzac Parade, now forms an unobtrusive edge to the University Mall and, on its northern face, to the site of the university markets.



L O Campbell

ROUNDHOUSE

ARCHITECT Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs
 COMPLETION 1961
 OFFICIALLY OPENED July 1961 by Dr James Vernon, Australian
 Universities Commission member
 Major refurbishment 1999, by Jackson Teece Chesterman
 Willis Pty Ltd
 MAP REFERENCE E6

The University Union Roundhouse houses several food-outlets and is the major campus venue for concerts and balls.

The light-weight steel structure wrapped with a wall of bluestone blocks and surrounded by plantings of *Monstera deliciosa* was a strong, early image of the campus from Anzac Parade. The building's top-light interior, distinctive ceiling fittings, and enclosed stairs are an early 1960s vision of the future. The latest refurbishment has relocated the Unibar to the ground floor of the Roundhouse and opened the building to an outdoor lounge facing the Blockhouse.



T Potter



MATERIALS SCIENCE ENGINEERING BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with P. Graham
COMPLETION 1960
OFFICIALLY OPENED 6 July 1960, by Sir Colin York Syme, chairman,
Broken Hill Pty Co. Ltd
MAP REFERENCE E8, D7

The Materials Science Engineering Building is one example of the objective, functionalist buildings that typified the Late International style of the 1960s. Located next to the Roundhouse, the building houses the School of Metallurgy and consists of a three-storey general laboratory and office-block, and a single-storey process wing. An

independent stair-tower, trapezoidal in form, is juxtaposed against the rectilinear form of the main block to enhance the sculptural quality of the utilitarian building. Reinforced concrete members are used expressively to articulate structural forces, while external end-walls are of brickwork to match existing buildings.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

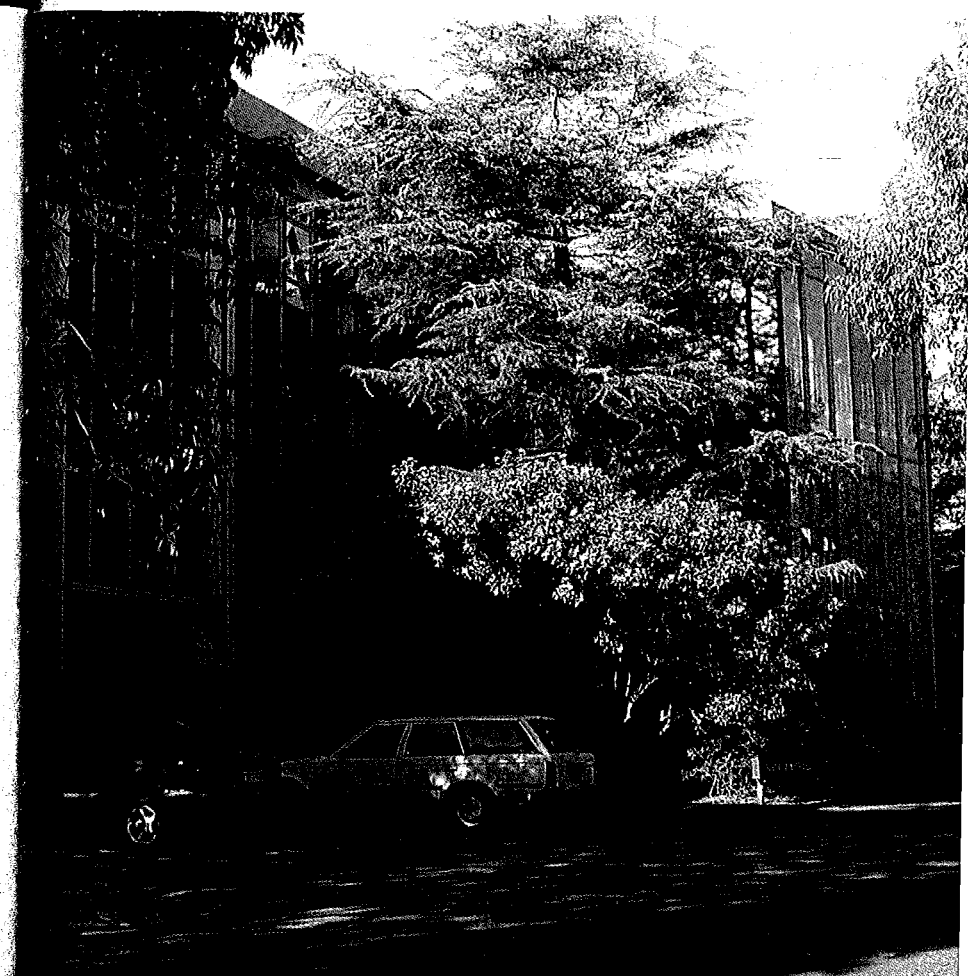
ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect E.H. Farmer,
with Schmaehling, Boys and Vickery
COMPLETION 1968
MAP REFERENCE C6

Although initially conceived as twin towers, seven and nine storeys high, International House has been built as a low-rise residential building. Completed in two stages, it has a total capacity of 200 male and female students, mainly postgraduates, 50 per cent of whom are international students. Members of Rotary Australia raised \$200,000 of the total cost of \$600,000, the State and federal governments contributing equally to the remainder — the objective being to make this residential facility part of a global network of similar facilities, including one at Sydney University.

International House's objective continues to be to contribute to international goodwill and understanding — promoting the idea of mutual understanding and friendship between the nations. This notion is reinforced

architecturally by the provision of an internal courtyard, with sculpture, reflection pool and seating. The courtyard's heavy timber trellis and thick vines create a diffusely lit, serene oasis in contrast with the otherwise solid and somewhat hard edges of the building.

International House is representative of the 'bush school' of architecture (more commonly known as the 'Sydney school'), which at first appears harsh and overbearing. However, the building responds well to the climate and the social ideals of its concept. Subsequent landscaping with native trees has contributed significantly to softening the rugged features of the building and given it a place in the Australian landscape. The entry courtyard is now an inviting enclave on the lower campus with its native trees and mature foliage.



NEW COLLEGE

ARCHITECT Taranto Wallace & Associates
COMPLETION 1969
OFFICIALLY OPENED 10 October 1969, by Sir Paul Hasluck
MAP REFERENCE L6

New College, which is operated by the Anglican Church, was the first of three affiliated colleges to be built on land leased from the university. It accommodates 210 students on three levels, a 240-seat dining-hall, a common-room, games-room, music-room, tutorial rooms, library, administration and flats for the master and the matron.

The building has a simple, rectangular

shape with a large, interior courtyard. The structure is strongly expressed on the ground plane with exposed, off-form concrete columns and beams forming a recessed, protected colonnade on all sides. The pattern of the concrete finish reveals carefully crafted, vertical timber formwork, which had become increasingly available in the late 1960s owing to the increased number of designs specifying it.



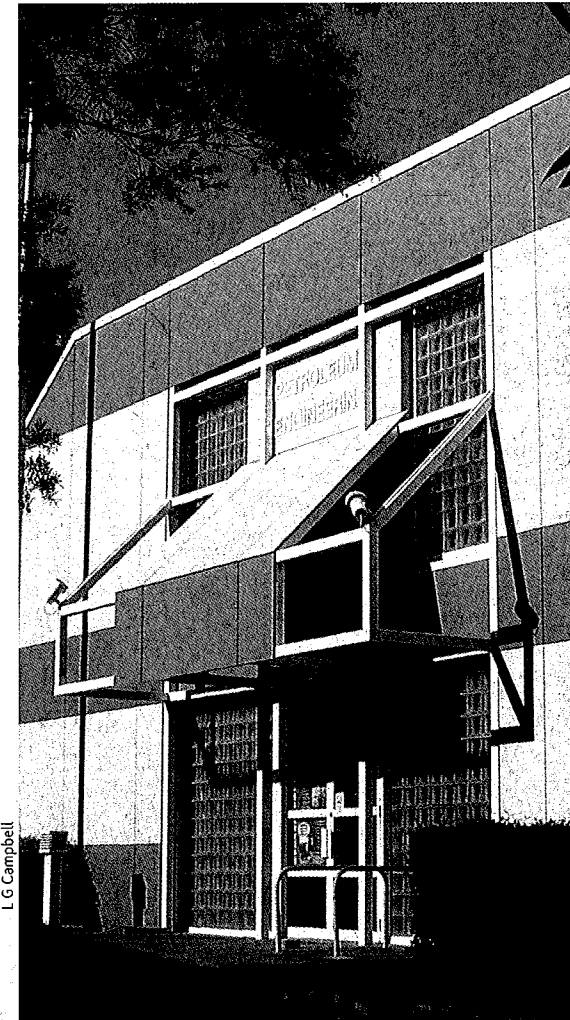
PETROLEUM ENGINEERING BUILDING

ARCHITECT New South Wales Government Architect Cobden Parkes, with P. Graham
COMPLETION 1956
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT Hassell Architects Pty Ltd
MAP REFERENCE D12

The Petroleum Engineering Building occupies an obscure site behind the Heffron Building in the lower campus. Originally called the Chemical Engineering Process Building, it was refurbished in the late 1980s to house the Centre for Petroleum Engineering. The 1950s building was a customary two-storey block with a six-storey tower at one end, of steel portal construction and with aluminium cladding. Owing to growing demands for teaching accommodation and time constraints, the same design was duplicated for two more buildings to accommodate the Schools of Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. These buildings have remained largely unchanged and now house the School of Food Science and Technology.

The refurbished Petroleum Engineering Building accommodates various laboratories, offices, a student recreation-area and library. An addition to the west continues the existing block and provides a spacious lobby with floor-to-ceiling glass blocks shaded by steel-framed awnings. Minimal alterations were made to the original building: the red-bricked end-walls, low-pitched roof and verandas have been retained. The transformation

of character has come about through vivid repainting. Light blue-coloured walls, the window-frames and balustrades painted white, and the contrasting dark blue accents all animate the building as a buoyant environment for the Centre of Petroleum Engineering.



L G Campbell

SHALOM COLLEGE

ARCHITECT Henry Pollack & Associates
COMPLETION 1973
OFFICIALLY OPENED 29 March 1975, by Sir Roden Cutler, VC,
Governor of New South Wales
MAP REFERENCE Ng

Shalom College is one of three affiliated colleges built on land leased from the university. Directed by a Jewish foundation and committed to fostering the traditional qualities of a university and communal responsibility, the college provides accommodation for eighty-six students and six tutors.

The building is divided into three main sections: common rooms, the room wing and the master's residence. A deliberate connection is made at the entrance with its extensive glazing and transparent common area revealing the

continuity of exterior materials used within. The principal materials are cream-coloured brick, dark-stained timber and brown roof-tiles. Exposed roof-joists project beyond the eaves, casting shadows and revealing the construction detailing. This language is extended in the balcony balustrades, which consist of timber slats. The college is an example of Sydney regional architecture of its period, reinforced by the choice of materials and detailing, which aimed to reflect continuity with the natural landscape of the region.



SQUAREHOUSE

ARCHITECT University Architect J. Van der Steen
COMPLETION 1969
OFFICIALLY OPENED 1971
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1999, by Tonkin Zulhaika
MAP REFERENCE G6



LG Campbell

The University Union Squarehouse houses several spaces for conferences and exhibitions, computer labs, music practice-rooms, and student societies. The building is in a typical late 1960s palette of off-form concrete, still showing the timber grain, and pale clinker bricks. Brutalist detailing — such as heavy balustrades and gutters in concrete, and heavy hoods to windows — gives the Squarehouse a somewhat forbidding appearance to Anzac Parade. A steel canopy, added to the former Unibar in the refurbishment, covers a generous terrace which overlooks the Pool Lawn and University Gymnasium. Geoffrey Ireland's sculpture in welded stainless steel, 'The Bridge' (1981), was relocated to the Pool Lawn from Library Road in 1997.

D O Luscombe

SUBIACO COLUMNS

ARCHITECT John Verge (ca 1782–1861)
COMPLETION 1836
MAP REFERENCE H10

The Subiaco columns stand as they have since they were erected on the campus in the late 1960s. The columns date back to the construction, in 1836, of The Vineyard (or the Subiaco, as it later became known). This was a two-storey, Greek-revival mansion designed by John Verge on a site in what is now Rydalmere, on the northern bank of the Parramatta River. It was an important colonial house during the first half of the nineteenth century, and famous visitors such as Charles Darwin once graced its halls.

In 1961 the Rydalmere site was demolished to make way for industry. The columns were presented to the university together with a sum of money for their erection on the campus. The Doric columns, each cut from a single piece of sandstone, are situated behind the south wall of the University Mall. While they have little interaction with the University Mall itself, they are formidable in their outlook onto the Village Green; watching those playing on the green, they stand in a similar aspect to the one in which they once stood on the veranda of The Vineyard.



UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

ARCHITECT Schmaehling, Boys and Vickery
COMPLETION 1971
MAJOR REFURBISHMENT 1999, by Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis Pty Ltd
MAP REFERENCE B5

The Uni Gym sports complex is nestled in the northwest corner of the UNSW grounds. It currently comprises four separate buildings built over a fifteen-year period (1971–86). The whole complex has recently been renovated to upgrade facilities, connect the buildings internally and make the complex more accessible to

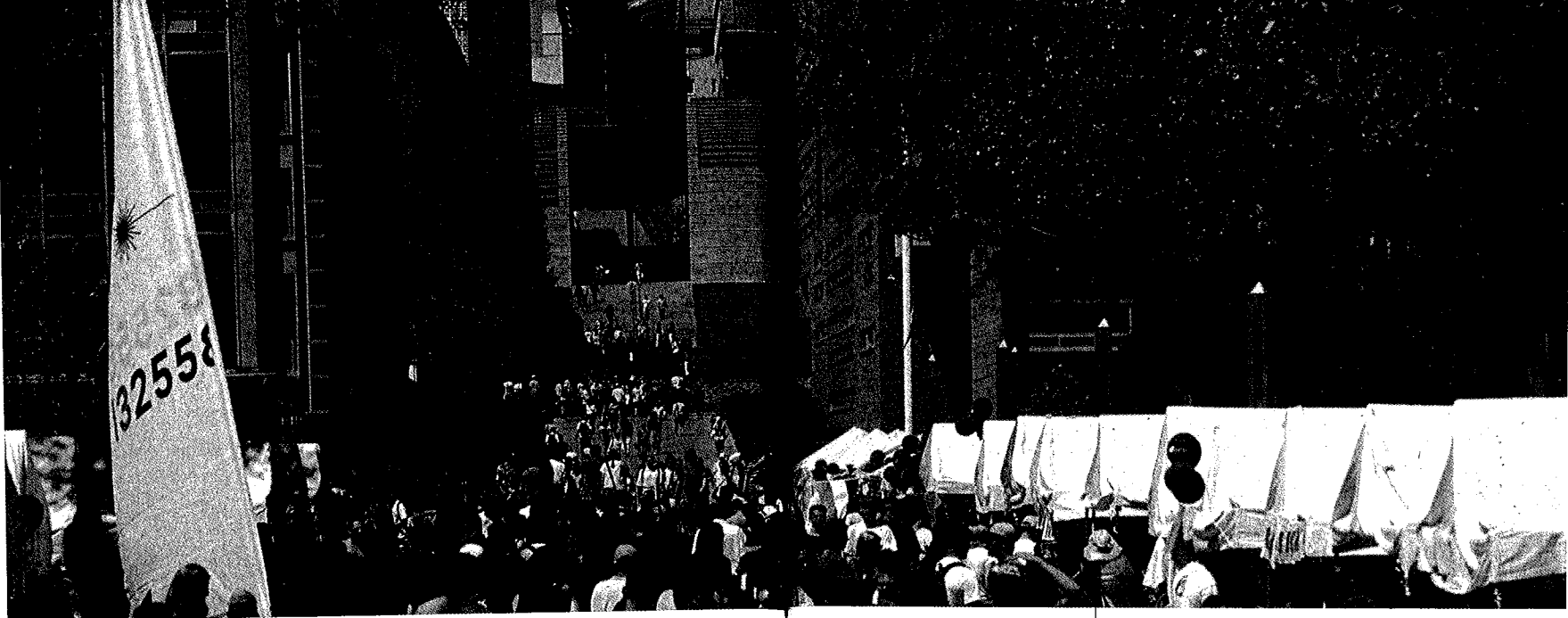
the public. Bright yellow graphics panels in perforated metal address the street to draw people into the building and lead them to a main reception area and café. The complex also houses eight squash courts, an aerobics room, weight-training rooms, two gymnasiums and associated offices and change-rooms.



L G Campbell



L G Campbell



UNSW Archives

UNIVERSITY MALL

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Context Landscape Design
 COMPLETION 2000
 AWARDS Award for Civil Engineering, 1999, Master Builders Association; Lighting Design Award, to NDY Lighting, 1999, Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia
 MAP REFERENCE G/H5–G/H20

This broad avenue is the main pedestrian entrance to the university. Vibrant by day or night, it is both a distinct space and an important corridor. A central spine of shrubs and lawn relieved the wide proportions of the walkway when it was first constructed in the 1960s. This spine was not part of Peter Spooner's original design, being included at the specific behest of the vice-chancellor, Sir Philip Baxter. This configuration was inverted in 1989, reverting to Spooner's original conception, when the spine was removed to allow the broad proportions of the walkway to emphasise the axis. Still enclosed by Spooner's three-metre-high brick walls, the mall is lined with rows of

mature trees and light columns, whose scale and rhythm give it a distinguished formality. At the Anzac Parade entry there is a sculpture by Anne Ferguson, titled 'Waterfall', which was carved on-site during 1976–77.

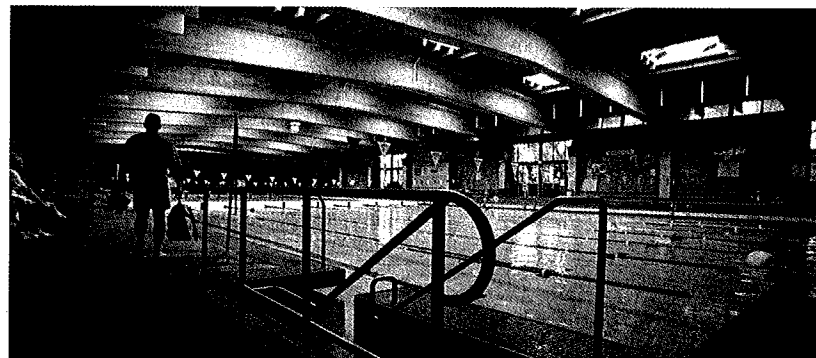
FLORA *Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*, *Camellia sasanqua*, *Danthonia* sp., *Eucalyptus maculata*, *Festuca glauca*, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*, *F. rubiginosa*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, *Populus deltoides x nigra*, *Strelitzia reginae*, *Syzygium paniculatum*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Wisteria sinensis*

UNIVERSITY POOL

ARCHITECT University Architect Noel Sidney Wright
 COMPLETION 1979
 MAP REFERENCE A2

The University Pool houses an eight-lane, 50-metre heated pool, change-rooms, offices, a child-minding room and raised seating for approximately 300 people. Dominant post-tensioned, concrete roof-beams on concrete columns support the long spans, and

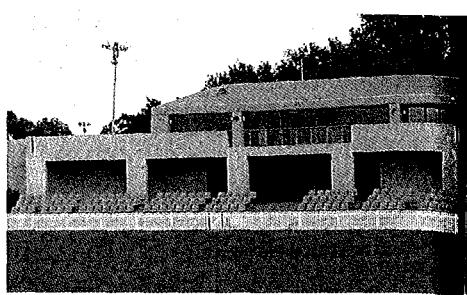
a large, pyramidal dome skylight allows in generous amounts of natural light. The robustly detailed roof-beams extend beyond the exterior wall to form a canopy for the clerestory windows inserted above the brick infill and between the columns.



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VILLAGE GREEN and SAM CRACKNELL PAVILION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Environmental Partnership Pty Ltd, in association with Arup Engineering
COMPLETION 1999
MAP REFERENCE K9

ARCHITECT Lewin Tzannes Architects
REFURBISHED 1993
MAP REFERENCE H8

The value of the Village Green precinct as a major, green recreation space on campus has been more fully emphasised in recent years. This area is the lowest point on campus and has always been prone to flooding. In earlier days Joe (J.O.A.) Bourke, the university's first bursar (1954–65), attempted to overcome flooding problems in the lower campus area by building a storage pond at the site. When, in the early 1960s, excessive rains swelled this pond into a lake, it became known as 'Lake Bourke'.

The transformation of this oval into the Village Green in 1998 involved lowering the lawn by 300–400 mm to increase its storage capacity as part of the campus drainage system. As well as being a distinctive lawn and popular sports field, the Village Green is now the largest of four stormwater detention basins on campus. Its sloping rim and white picket fence distinguish the green without detracting from its visual connection to the Physics Lawn to the east. The recent scaling back of Science Road has heightened the area's relationship with the Physics Lawn. It is

an environmentally relaxing aspect of an intensively developed campus.

FLORA *Agonis flexuosa*, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Magnolia xsoulangeana*, *Syzygium luehmanni*

The Sam Cracknell Pavilion began life as a single-storey facility serving the associated needs of sports at the Village Green. It was extensively renovated in 1993 to be the new home of the Sports Association, and is named after a former university Amenities Officer.

The building responds to its awkwardly shaped site and many neighbouring uses by varying each façade and combining arcs, zig-zags and rectilinear forms. The northern side extends, with an elevated balcony, identifying the Sports Association. The upper patio has distinct, multiple orientations — to the oval and the tennis courts — and projects to provide a protected, exterior colonnade beneath. The pavilion regularly hosts Australian national and international cricket teams for training and plays an important part in the sporting life of the campus.

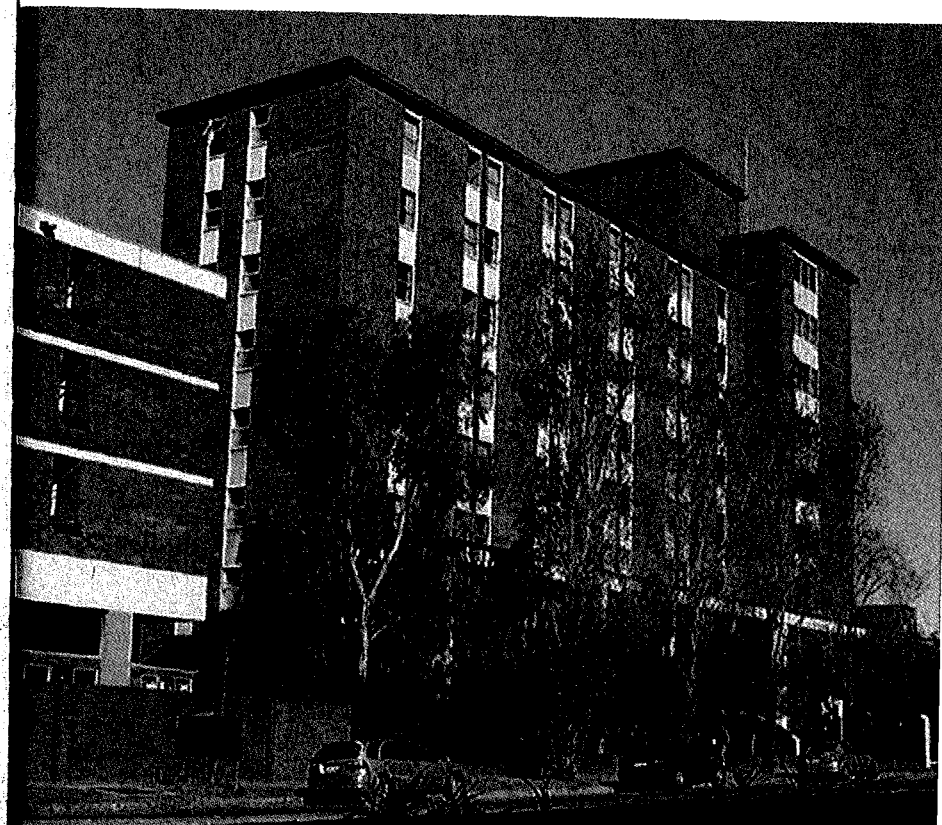
WARRANE COLLEGE

ARCHITECT K.P.L. Finn & McKinlay Pty Ltd, in association with Neville Anderson
COMPLETION 1969
MAP REFERENCE N6

One of three colleges built on land leased from the university, Warrane College is directed by Opus Dei, a Catholic lay association, but is open to all denominations. The name was chosen because it is an Aboriginal word for the Sydney Cove area.

The building accommodates 120 students, and consists of six floors of residential bed-study rooms on top of ground-floor amenities, including a library, chapel, music-room, dining-room, study and seminar rooms. The college

stands aggressively on the corner of Anzac Parade and Barker Street. It is composed of an exposed, off-form concrete structural podium and towers clad in dark brick, with aluminium-framed windows. The windows have a light-coloured lower panel, similar to curtain-wall construction, creating a strong vertical contrast to the horizontally expressed slab edges and flat roof-line. They offer ventilation but, being sash windows that are flush with the façade, provide minimal protection from the sun.



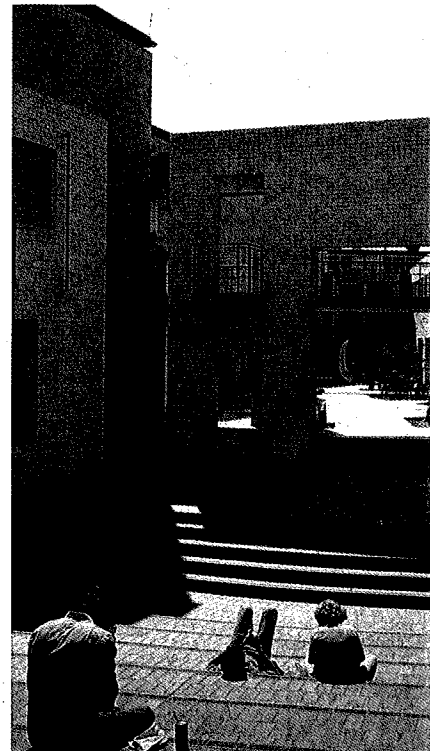
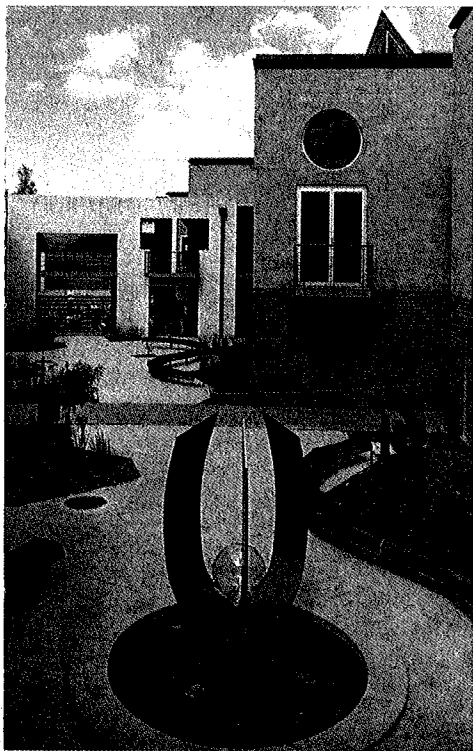
NIDA and PARADE THEATRE

ARCHITECT Peter Armstrong
 COMPLETION 1987 and 2001
 MAJOR EXTENSIONS Peter Armstrong in association with Hassell
 Architects Pty Ltd
 (Client National Institute of Dramatic Arts for the University of New
 South Wales)
 MAP REFERENCE E2

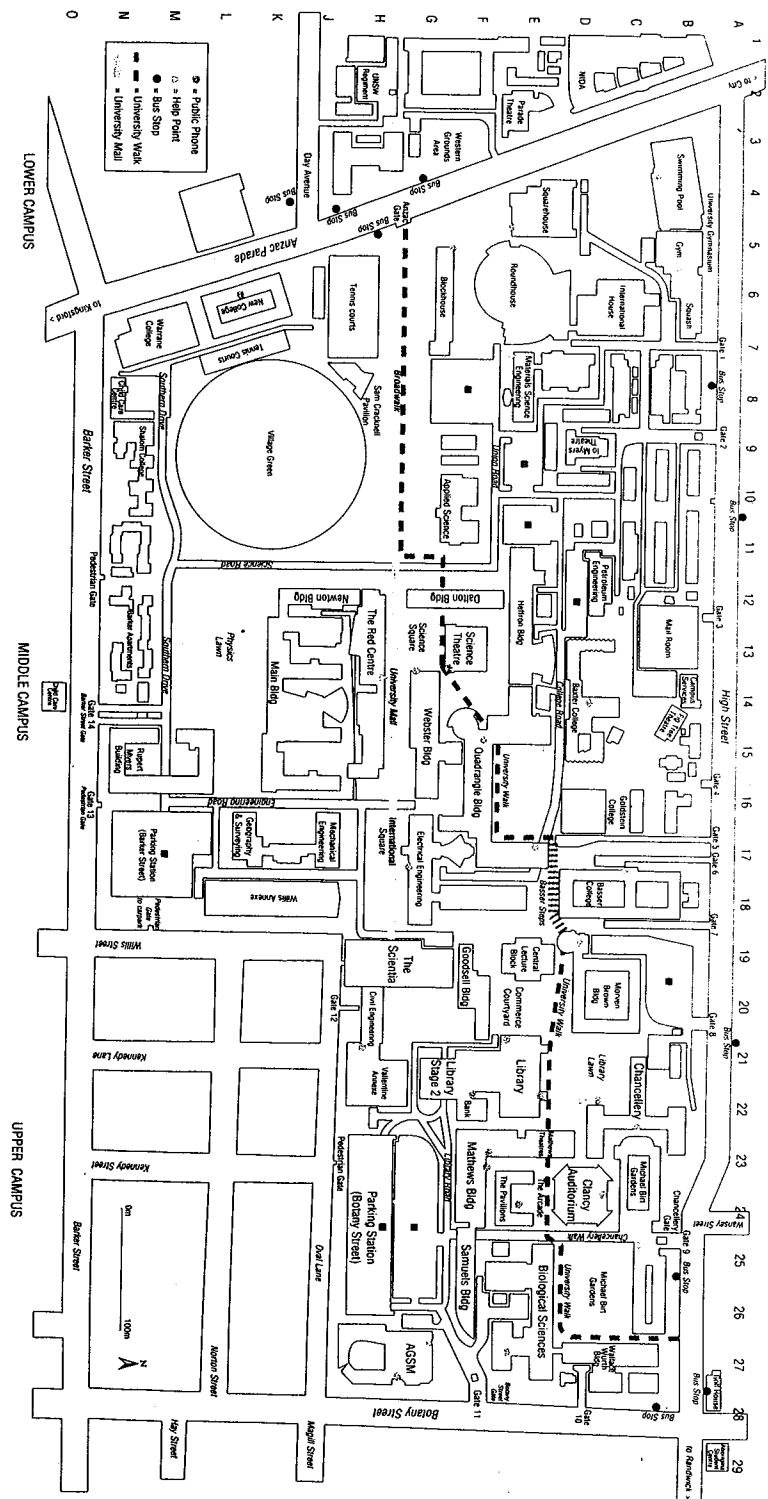
The new Parade Theatre at NIDA includes two theatres, supporting spaces, an exhibition gallery, a library, a television studio and an underground carpark. The main theatre seats 450 in the stalls and 300 in two rows of cascading balconies and boxes. The seating and stage may be rearranged to create a flexible, intimate, actor-audience relationship.

The entrance to NIDA addresses Anzac Parade and provides a continuous link through to the new facilities via a central foyer which becomes a vital focus for the whole complex. Further developing the drama of the foyer, a perforated aluminium 'veil' emerging from a skylight

at roof level forms a precisely crafted sunshade that changes the light and shadows as it responds to the sun. Naturally lit, elevated gallery spaces have been incorporated to display student work. The night-time effect of the lit foyer enlivens the Anzac Parade frontage, drawing attention to the activity within, while coloured light escapes through roof crevices, lighting the veil and the night sky in equally dramatic ways. The new Parade Theatre complex will become a showpiece in the UNSW campus master-plan and a flagship for the university, identifying NIDA's presence and forging a stronger link with the city and Fox Studios.



E Sierens



The University of New South Wales has undergone a remarkable transformation since its inception in 1949. It has grown from a handful of students and a series of huts on a barren patch of sand at Kensington into Australia's leading academic institution.

UNSW has undergone profound architectural change since 1990 and the Kensington campus now boasts several award-winning buildings and spaces. *UNSW Campus: A Guide to its Architecture, Landscape and Public Art* showcases all the buildings and spaces on campus and illustrates how extraordinary the changes have been.



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