

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Barker College
91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby



24 October 2022

Cover photo caption: Photograph of the Main Administration and Reception Building, looking southwest from the main, Pacific Highway School Entry. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Conservation Management Plan for Barker College at 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby, was commissioned by EPM Projects Pty Ltd on behalf of Barker College to inform a strategy for the conservation and ongoing management of the site. It establishes the cultural heritage significance of Barker College and the relative significance of its spaces and buildings and their components and fabric. The intention of this document is to guide and inform future works to the site so that this may be carried out in a manner which conserves its heritage significance.

The methodology adopted for this report follows the established guidelines of *The Conservation Plan* by Dr James Semple Kerr (7th Edition, 2013) published by Australia ICOMOS, and the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013*. Evaluation of the place has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the Heritage Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Heritage.

The assessment is based on an analysis of documentary evidence of the site's origins, construction, and subsequent alterations and additions, as well as a detailed examination of the physical fabric of the place. Following the assessment of the significance of the site, procedures for retaining and enhancing fabric and other aspects of identified heritage value are established, together with appropriate constraints and opportunities for the future management of Barker College.

Key Recommendations

Barker College has cultural significance at a local level for reasons of its historical importance, historical associations, aesthetic value, social significance, and representativeness.

The key recommendations for the conservation of the cultural significance of Barker College, emerging from this report include:

- The owners or managers of the site should adopt this Conservation Management Plan as the guiding document for future development of the place;
- Recommendations contained in this report should be progressively implemented by the owners or managers of the place;
- This Conservation Management Plan should be used as a guiding document to inform any adaptive re-use proposals for the site;
- Formal procedures for undertaking heritage conservation and maintenance work to the place involving experienced conservation professionals and contractors are maintained to minimise adverse impacts on the heritage significance of the place; and
- The cyclical maintenance and repair program for significant building fabric should continue to be implemented.

NBRS



Christiane Moodie
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SITE IDENTIFICATION

This Conservation Management Plan for Barker College was commissioned by EPM on behalf of the owners to guide the future planning, conservation, development and adaptive re-use of the school campus and its buildings.

Barker College is divided into the Junior School, located to the south of the campus for children aged three to 12 years (pre-Kindergarten to Year 6) and the remaining portions of the school campus are used for Years seven to 12. The campus is comprised of a main reception and administration buildings, boarding accommodation, learning centres and specialist structures including libraries, science block, music centre, design centre, theatres, assembly halls, chapel, dining hall, sports ovals, and sporting facilities including gym, indoor courts, tennis courts, and aquatic centre.

A small number of properties owned by Barker College are also located to the south of Clarke Road. Whilst the Documentary Evidence (Section 2.0) of this CMP details the history of properties currently and previously owned by Barker College, all remaining sections of the CMP are limited to the main school campus at 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby, bounded by Pacific Highway to the north, Unwin Road to the east, Clarke Road to the south and College Crescent to the west. The main campus comprises Lot 100, DP1262386 identified by the NSW Land Registry Services (LRS).

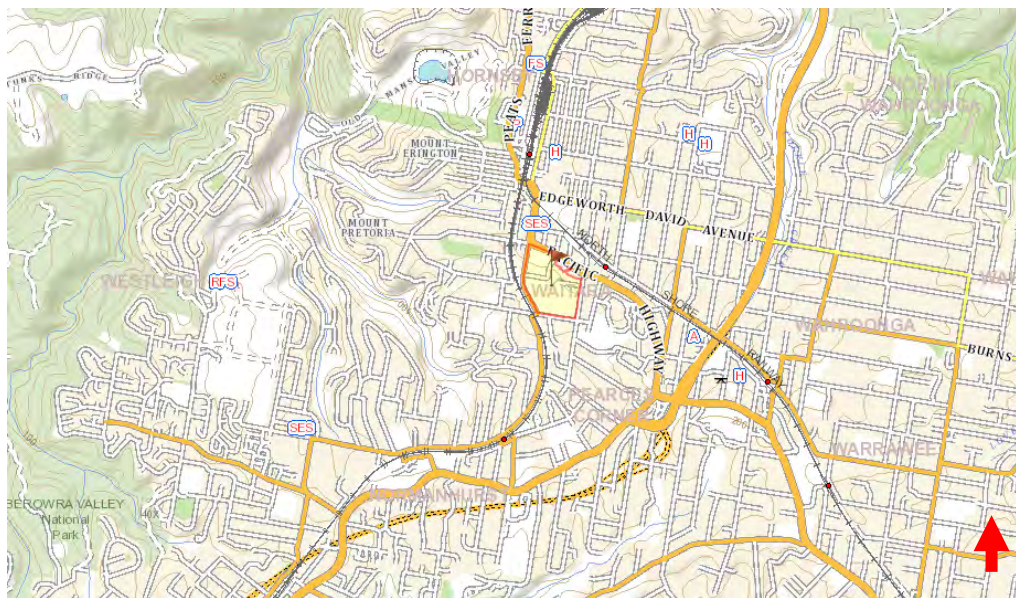


Figure 1: Location map showing the subject site outlined in red, highlighted in yellow and indicated by the red flag. (Source: Sixmaps)



Figure 2: Street map showing the subject site outlined in red, highlighted in yellow and indicated by the red flag. (Source: Sixmaps, with NBRS overlay)



Figure 3: Aerial view of the subject site, outlined in red, highlighted in yellow and indicated by the red flag. (Source: Sixmaps with NBRS overlay)

This report establishes the cultural heritage significance of Barker College and the relative significance of its internal spaces, components and fabric. The intention of this document is to guide and inform future works to the site and its setting, so that this may be carried out in a manner which conserves its heritage significance.

1.2 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this Conservation Management Plan is to provide a practical working document to guide future works and changes to the buildings at the Barker College campus to ensure that its identified heritage significance is adequately identified, protected and conserved. This management plan aims to:

- Provide an understanding of the historic development of the place, and a description of the physical fabric and its condition.
- Identify the heritage significance of the Barker College site, assessed against the prescribed NSW State Heritage Register criteria; and
- Set out policies to enable Barker College to continue to be managed and interpreted in accordance with NSW Heritage management principles defined by the NSW Heritage Council.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This report is based on the guidelines set out in the document entitled *The Conservation Management Plan* by Dr James Semple Kerr (6th Edition, 2004). The terms fabric, place, preservation, reconstruction, restoration, adaptation and conservation used throughout this report have the meanings given them in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013*. Physical research was carried out without excavation or physical intervention in the fabric.

The architectural styles referred to in this report are as defined in *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* by Richard Apperley, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds (Angus and Robertson: Sydney, 1989).

1.4 LIMITATIONS

Information on the fabric and condition of the buildings at Barker College has been obtained from observations during site inspections. These inspections were limited to those spaces which are safely accessible and did not include inspections of the rooves or any external elements above the ground floor. No fabric was removed during these inspections.

1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORS

This report was researched and prepared by Christiane Moodie, Senior Heritage Consultant, of NBRS. The history of the site was researched and written by Dr Martina Muller, Historian. The report has been reviewed by Samantha Polkinghorne, Director, of NBRS.

1.6 PREVIOUS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Barker College was prepared by Paul Davies Pty Ltd, dated October 2015.

1.7 SOURCES

The main documentary sources consulted in the research for this report are listed below:

- National Library of Australia;
- State Library of NSW;
- NSW Land Registry Services;
- Hornsby Shire Council; and
- Barker College Archives.

A complete Bibliography is contained at the end of this report.

1.8 COPYRIGHT

Copyright of this report remains with the author, NBRS. Unless otherwise noted, all images are by the author.

1.9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NBRS is extremely grateful for the assistance received from the Barker College Archivists, particularly Ms Rachel Byrne, who generously provided valuable information, including digital copies of historical images, plans and other source material for inclusion in the history. Due to the sheer volume of sources held by the Barker College Archives, combined with the fact that many of the original architectural plans have not been digitised yet and physical access to the archives was complicated by ongoing pandemic restrictions, only a small fraction of very early architectural plans, and a small selection of images were accessed and included in the report. However, for future research it should be noted that the college archives hold a large number of original architectural drawings that have been catalogued for ease of access.

NBRS is also extremely grateful for the assistance received from Ms Georgina Augustesen who generously provided her time in showing NBRS staff around the school site.

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.1 ABORIGINAL COUNTRY

The archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal people have lived in the proximity of Dyarubbin (later renamed Hawkesbury River) for at least 50,000 years.¹ Numerous middens and other sites containing stone tools, grinding grooves and rock art confirm Aboriginal presence in the area for tens of thousands of years prior to the arrival of the colonists.

The river was a major source of food that sustained the way of life of the Darug (or 'Dharug') people who harvested the yam ('dyirriban') growing along riverbeds and navigated the river and its creeks to catch fish. Aboriginal people had a deep understanding of the land and how to sustainably care for it, and the landscape is full of "everyday and special places and practices, connected through pathways, camp sites, shelters, tool making, seasonal foods, ceremony and belief."²



Figure 4: 'Engravings of yams at Hornsby Heights'. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)³

During the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars from 1794, Aboriginal people sought refuge near the waterways from the bloody conflicts that ensued from dispossession, assaults, loss of food sources and reduced access to Country caused by the new settlers. The arrival of the colonists and the resulting theft of Country, violence and disease had long-lasting impacts on Aboriginal people who survived on the margins, using their cultural knowledge to adapt to the traumatic changes.

The establishment of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines in 1883 "signalled the beginning of successive waves of intervention into Aboriginal lives. Paternalism, control, segregation and assimilation increasingly characterised government policies towards Aboriginal people in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century."⁴ In the Hawkesbury area, two Aboriginal reserves were established in 1889, at Cumberland Reach and Kent Reach, respectively.

In more recent years, there have been efforts to map Aboriginal place names along the Hawkesbury to bring deeper understanding about story and Country, and despite the long-term effects of government intervention, relocation and marginalisation, Aboriginal people remain connected to the Hornsby Shire, with today's generations revitalising and renewing the language and traditions of their Ancestors.

¹ The following has been summarised from GML Heritage, 'Hornsby Thematic History. Report Prepared for Hornsby Shire Council', September 2021, 8–12.

² GML Heritage, 8.

³ 'Aboriginal Rock Engraving - Yams', Hornsby Shire, accessed 4 January 2022, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/5134>.

⁴ GML Heritage, 'Hornsby Thematic History. Report Prepared for Hornsby Shire Council', 9.

2.2 EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF HORNSBY AND WAITARA

Located on the Hornsby Plateau, which peaks at 281 metres above sea level, the Hornsby Shire is dominated by Hawkesbury Sandstone and characterised by its bushland that contains remnant stands of critically endangered Turpentine-Ironbark, Blue Gum Shale and Blue Gum Diatreme Forests.⁵ It is geologically diverse, containing riparian areas, alluvial flats, sand deposits as well as volcanic diatremes, and its steep gullies, gorges, floodplains, estuaries, narrow ridgetops and broad plateaus form a habitat for “more than 1000 plant species, 230 vertebrate animals and 30 ecological communities”.⁶

Dyarubbin and its tributaries were explored soon after settlement was established in Sydney Cove, and it was Governor Phillip who renamed the river in honour of Lord Hawkesbury.⁷ It was used as a major transport route for farm produce and other goods between Sydney and the new settlements near Windsor and Richmond.

The ‘spine’ of the Shire is formed by a central ridge running in a north-south orientation, along which settlement developed. The main roadway and the Homebush to Waratah (Newcastle) railway line were also built along this ridge, likely following long-established Aboriginal paths.⁸ The main road was the Peats Ferry Road, built during the late 1840s and now forming part of the Pacific Highway, completed in 1930.⁹ Peats Ferry Road was constructed to link Pearce’s Corner with George Peat’s Ferry crossing on the Hawkesbury River.¹⁰ Aaron Pearce, a former convict, was one of the early timber-getters in the area. He established an orchard at the corner of Pennant Hills Road and the road to Sydney (later called Lane Cove Road) from 1835. Initially leasing and later acquiring 640 acres originally granted to Frederick Wright Unwin, Pearce’s slab hut at Pearce’s Corner was for a long time the only residential building in that area. Wahroonga Station was initially known as Pierce’s Corner when it opened in 1890.¹¹

Timber getting was the first industry in the district, and another early timber-getter and former convict was Thomas Hyndes, who was granted land south of Pearce’s Corner in 1838. He later acquired a further 220 acres in the area on which Hornsby railway station is today located.¹² Thomas Edward Higgins was another early settler and landowner who was granted land in the Old Mans Valley (today Hornsby Valley) in 1824, named after the ‘old man’ kangaroos that grazed on its slopes. Higgins settled in the district in 1832, making money from timber getting, farming and orcharding.¹³

The area of Hornsby itself was originally known as Jack’s Island, while the area closer to Waitara was called Sandy Bar. By 1838, there were four houses in the parish of South Colah, including a Mr Codie who lived at Jack’s Island.¹⁴ Two further grantees to the south of Jack’s Island were police constables Samuel Horne and John Thorn who received grants as a reward for capturing bushranger John McNamara and his accomplice in 1830.¹⁵ While Thornleigh was established on Thorne’s grant, Horne’s grant was initially known as Hornsby Place and later Hornsby, but was later renamed Normanhurst.

⁵ GML Heritage, 23–24.

⁶ GML Heritage, 24.

⁷ GML Heritage, 31.

⁸ GML Heritage, 23.

⁹ GML Heritage, 33; Claire Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire* (Hornsby, N.S.W: Hornsby Shire Council, 1988), 42.

¹⁰ Niall Clugston, ‘Pearces Corner | The Dictionary of Sydney’, accessed 1 December 2021, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/pearces_corner.

¹¹ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 74.

¹² Schofield, 31.

¹³ Joan Rowland, ‘Hornsby | The Dictionary of Sydney’, 2008, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/hornsby>.

¹⁴ ‘A Chapter of Hornsby Shire History’, *Sydney Mail*, 19 October 1921, 15, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article162033211>.

¹⁵ Rowland, ‘Hornsby | The Dictionary of Sydney’.



Figure 5: Undated but early map of the Parish of South Colah, showing the early land grants in the wider area of Hornsby and Waitara, with the approximate location of the subject site circled red. (Source: NSW LRS, Historical Land Records Viewer HLRV, Parish Map, AO 26062).

The railway station for Hornsby opened on 17 September 1886, as part of the new Homebush to Waratah railway line (Northern Line).¹⁶ However, the new railway station was located at Jack's Island, three kilometres north of what was still known as Hornsby at that time but is now Normanhurst. On 23 October 1894, after the opening of the St Leonards to Hornsby (North Shore) railway line in 1890,¹⁷ the railway station was renamed Hornsby Junction to mark its location at the junction of both lines. One year later, in 1895, the old Hornsby area received its own railway platform. Its naming as Hornsby created so much confusion that the Jack's Island area, including Hornsby Junction station, were officially renamed Hornsby while the old Hornsby and its station became known as Normanhurst in 1898.¹⁸

Waitara Station on the North Shore line was opened in 1895, named after the Maori word for pure water.¹⁹ Local resident Miles McRae, the Commissioner for Railways, had previously owned land at Hurstville that had been subdivided as the Waitara Estate, and it was McRae who suggested the name.²⁰ Australian volunteers had fought as part of the Imperial troops at the Waitara River in New Zealand during the Maori wars of the 1860s. Barker College was opened on the southern side of Peats Ferry Road in 1896, and the Waitara Foundling Home opened in Charles Leek's former orchard at Waitara in 1897.²¹

Hornsby initially developed from a timber-getter area into a railway township, with small businesses, including shops and a hotel (the Hornsby Hotel) being established during the 1880s and 1890s.²² In 1881, St Paul's Church of England was constructed at Wahroonga, and in 1889 the first school, established in 1883 in a tent, was replaced by a new school building.²³ However, it was the fresh air and easy commute to the city that saw the area flourish as a popular residential area for the families of wealthy businessmen, successful professionals and academics who worked in the city and could afford a large block of land.²⁴ Land was subdivided and sold from the 1880s through to the 1920s, in various block sizes,

¹⁶ Rowland.

¹⁷ GML Heritage, 'Hornsby Thematic History. Report Prepared for Hornsby Shire Council', 35.

¹⁸ Helen Barker and May Elven, *Houses of Hornsby Shire* (Hornsby, N.S.W: Hornsby Shire Historical Society Inc., 1989), 7.

¹⁹ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 76.

²⁰ Joan Rowland, 'Waitara | The Dictionary of Sydney', accessed 4 January 2022, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/waitara>.

²¹ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 120–21.

²² Rowland, 'Hornsby | The Dictionary of Sydney'.

²³ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 94, 99.

²⁴ Schofield, 94.

with the population growing rapidly, from 423 residents in the 1891 census to 1818 people by the 1901 census.²⁵

The Hornsby Shire Council Chambers were built in two stages in 1915 and 1930, after incorporation of the Shire in 1906.²⁶ In 1922, Hornsby Public School was established at Peats Ferry Road, in 1930, Hornsby Girls High School opened, and in 1933, Hornsby Hospital began operations.²⁷ The Hornsby area has seen steady growth since the end of World War II, and there has been higher density development more recently, particularly in the areas in the vicinity of the railway corridors, to accommodate the predicted population growth for the Shire which is expected to reach 179,582 inhabitants by 2036.²⁸



Figure 6: 'Main Street, Waitara and Hornsby Hotel'. C1900. The hotel, visible in the right background (with the gabled corner) was built in 1884 by John Tibbett as the first hotel in the area. It was located on the south-eastern corner of the intersection of Unwin Road and Peats Ferry Road. The buildings in front of it were early houses on Peats Ferry Road (Pacific Highway) in the immediate vicinity of the Barker College site. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).²⁹

2.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF BARKER COLLEGE AT KURRAJONG (1890-1891)

Barker College's origins date back to 1890 when Reverend Henry Plume tutored five pupils, Richard Thomas, Cuthbert Blacket, Charles Humphrey, Evelyn Hill and Frank Clowes, to prepare for the "Junior" and "Senior" as well as the University Examinations. Following his success with his first handful of pupils, Barker College was opened after the Christmas holidays of 1890, in early 1891.³⁰ Born at Framingham-Pigot (England) on 12 August 1851, Plume was home-schooled and later followed his father and grandfather into the Anglican ministry, attending Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the Evangelical centre of Cambridge University. Plume was an excellent student and finished his Master of Arts in 1876, having completed the traditional Cambridge course of classics and mathematics. Following a general trend among Cambridge Evangelicals, Plume wanted to become a missionary and

²⁵ Barker and Elven, *Houses of Hornsby Shire*, 11; Rowland, 'Hornsby | The Dictionary of Sydney'; GML Heritage, 'Hornsby Thematic History. Report Prepared for Hornsby Shire Council', 87–91.

²⁶ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 111; 'Hornsby Shire Council - Hornsby Shire Timeline', Hornsby Shire Council, 2 May 2018, <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/library/catalogues-and-resources/local-history/history-of-hornsby-shire>.

²⁷ Rowland, 'Hornsby | The Dictionary of Sydney'; 'Hornsby Shire Council - Hornsby Shire Timeline'.

²⁸ GML Heritage, 'Hornsby Thematic History. Report Prepared for Hornsby Shire Council', 99.

²⁹ 'Main Street, Waitara and Hornsby Hotel', Hornsby Shire, accessed 19 November 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/1093>.

³⁰ If not otherwise noted, the following is based on Stuart Braga, *Barker College - A History* (Sydney, New South Wales: John Ferguson Pty Ltd, 1978), 3–26.

when Rev. G. H. Stanton, Vicar of Holy Trinity at Kingsway and newly appointed Bishop for North Queensland, asked Plume in 1878 to join him as Examining Chaplain, Plume said yes. He was one of some twenty clergymen to join Stanton who took over the post previously occupied by Bishop Barker, the Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia.

Before leaving for Australia, Henry Plume married Eleanor Marshall, the daughter of a Norwich doctor, and together they arrived in Sydney in March 1879. Initially staying at Bishop Barker's residence 'Bishopscourt' at Randwick, Plume was impressed by his host's hospitality and support. Barker arranged for a post at the Church of St Simon and Jude in Surry Hills, to ensure the Plumes had some income before their accommodation in Townsville was ready. The Plumes arrived in Townsville in June 1879, where Henry Plume was made the vicar of the Pro-Cathedral, St James, a weatherboard building with a tin roof. There, he discovered a passion for teaching and became arch deacon in 1883. He travelled extensively, visiting the small townships in the vast district, and he was one of a few who did not immediately buckle under the tropical climate and rather primitive conditions that characterised this part of Australia at that time.

However, by 1888 he was exhausted and needed a change. Bishop Barry, who had succeeded Barker after his death in 1883, offered Plume "the parish of Kurrajong, a quiet mountain resort above the Hawkesbury towns of Windsor and Richmond."³¹ Prior to settling at Kurrajong, Plume replaced the Warden of St Paul's College at the University of Sydney in 1889, where he was conferred the title of M.A., based on his success at Cambridge. At St Paul's, Plume decided he was better suited to teaching than parochial work, and subsequently went on to combine the two. Back in Kurrajong, he placed an advertisement in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 5 October 1889, advising that he would take on a limited pupils to prepare them for Junior, Senior and Matriculation Examinations (Figure 7). The school building was to be St Stephen's rectory at Kurrajong.

KURRAJONG MOUNTAINS.
The Rev. H. PLUME, M.A. (Acting-Warden of St. Paul's College, within the University of Sydney, and Examiner to the Supreme Court, formerly Scholar and Prizeman of C. C. Coll., Cam.), will, after Christmas, take a limited number of pupils to prepare for Junior, Senior, and Matriculation Examinations. References.—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of N. Queensland; Sir Samuel Griffith, K.C.M.G., M.A., M.L.A., late Premier of Queensland; Professor Scott, Professor Anderson Stuart, Professor McCallum, Sydney University. For prospectus apply St. Paul's College.
N.B.—Pupils allowed the use of Pony.

Figure 7: Henry Plume's advertisement for taking on pupils at Kurrajong Mountains. (Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 October 1889, 4).³²

At the end of 1890, Plume still used the same advertisement, with a few tweaks, and from 27 December 1890 onwards the school was noted as 'Barker College'.³³ The school was named after Bishop Barker, who was still fondly remembered, emphasising the ecclesiastical nature of the school without purporting to be an official Church of England grammar school. By the end of 1890, Plume was taking in boarders, with the number being limited to 10. On 3 January 1891, the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* noted that "The Rev. H. Plume has taken 'Stokesleigh', Kurrajong Heights, and will open a grammar-school after the Christmas Holidays."³⁴ Although the School was opened in early 1891, Plume regarded the first handful of pupils of 1890 as fore-runners of Barker College. These fore-runners continue to be a celebrated part of Barker College history and the foundation date of the school is still considered to be 1890.³⁵

'Stokesleigh' was located at Kurrajong Heights, which was even more isolated than Kurrajong. However, after the tropical climate in Townsville, Plume appreciated the

³¹ Braga, 11–12; 'Echoes of the Week', *Week*, 21 January 1888, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article183929814>.

³² 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 October 1889, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13727461>.

³³ 'Advertising', *Daily Telegraph*, 27 December 1890, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article235797964>.

³⁴ 'Richmond', *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 3 January 1891, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72544319>.

³⁵ See Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 17.

atmosphere of the Blue Mountains, with its cooler climate and the many fruit trees and vegetable gardens that were growing in abundance. 'Stokesleigh' was an existing residence, built in the mid-1880s by Arthur Blacket, and later used as a boarding house. The building offered splendid views from its verandah and was ideally suited to house the Plumes and their first four boarders in early 1891. Living with them was William the cook, who had Chinese background, and Darkie the pony, to whom Plume had become too attached in Queensland to leave him there. Monsiour Bulteau was the only other teacher, visiting the school to give French lessons.

The *Australian Town and Country Journal* of 8 April 1893 provided a sketch of the building and a description of the site at Kurrajong Heights:

*The principal institution at The Heights is Barker College, of which Rev. H. Plume, M.A., is principal. An illustration of the school appears elsewhere, and shows the building standing as it does on the highest knoll on the Kurrajong, situated 2000ft above sea-level. From the windows of this college there stretches a view which for panoramic splendor and imposing magnificence has probably no equal in the country. It need only be said that Sydney Heads, Broken Bay, Penrith, and Mount Victoria are all visible to the naked eye from this house, to prove this sweeping assertion. The college – named after Bishop Barker – is a very select one, and the principal positively limits the number of his students to 15, so that the boys may all be under his own supervision. Rev. H. Plume was formerly a prizeman at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and has had phenomenal success in coaching his pupils through the University examinations here. The grounds attached to the college are most carefully laid out and give ample scope for the physical training and recreation of the students. There is no hotel within 10 miles of the school, and all the advantages of a peculiarly beautiful seclusion are enjoyed by the scholars. It would be impossible to imagine a more ideal situation for a school than that which has so wisely been chosen at Kurrajong Heights by Rev. H. Plume.*³⁶

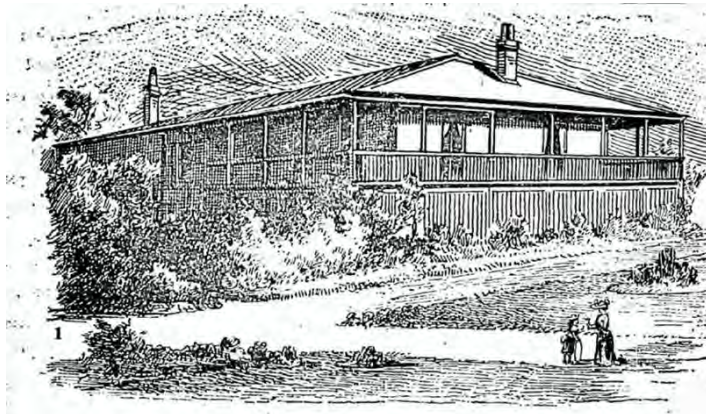


Figure 8: Barker College, Kurrajong Heights, 1893. (Source: *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 8 April 1893, 30).³⁷

³⁶ 'Hawkesbury District', *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 8 April 1893, 30, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article71197659>.

³⁷ 'Hawkesbury District'.



Figure 9: Photograph of 'Stokesleigh', Barker College, Kurrajong Heights, 1894. Mrs Plume and Henry Plume are standing in the back row, at left, while most of the boys are seated in front of them. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – History*, 1978, 25, figure 12)

While teaching, Plume was still in charge of the parish and under his charge, the foundation stone of the new St James' Church at Kurrajong was laid.³⁸ However, in May 1891 he resigned his cure to solely focus on teaching. Originally Barker College was intended to be co-educational, and was, in its first year, with four Bowman sisters, Kittie, Lois, Lottie, and Mary, enrolled in 1891. A lack of female enrolments early organically made the School boys only. Nearly all the students at Kurrajong were boarders, with seldom more than two or three boys enrolled as day students each year. By 1893, Barker College had seventeen pupils, and Plume had to increase the offering from two to three classes. The next year, there were four classes, and a variety of subjects were taught, including classics, mathematics, divinity, French, English, geography, Latin, botany, history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, music, drawing, scripture, and writing. Additional teachers were soon required and found in Mr Musson and Mr Summerville, two retired gentlemen who taught botany and music, respectively.

In spring 1894, a scarlet fever epidemic forced the school's closure for two months and made clear that the school's remoteness also had its disadvantages – it was 11 miles away from the nearest doctor, Dr Helsham in Richmond. This is why Henry Plume decided to move the school closer to 'civilisation', surrendering the lease of 'Stokesleigh' in January 1896 and moving to a new site in Hornsby, acquired the previous year.

2.4 THE HORNSBY SITE PRIOR TO ACQUISITION BY BARKER COLLEGE

The main campus of Barker College was established on the original 640-acre land grant made on 1 June 1841 to Frederick Wright Unwin.³⁹ Unwin was Samuel Terry's solicitor, and the grant was given to him in lieu of an area of 1280 acres that had been promised to him in 1828.⁴⁰ Apart from felling some trees, Unwin did little to develop his property, even though Unwin Road is named after him. After having leased Unwin's 640 acres from as early as 1835, former convict Aaron Pearce had subsequently assumed ownership of the grant, and when his estate was subdivided after Pearce's death in 1849, 308 acres were transferred to John Clark, sawyer from South Colah and husband of Pearce's daughter Ellen, with the residue going to John Holland, also known as John Pearce, the son of Aaron Pearce.⁴¹

After John Clark's death on 9 January 1858, his property was subdivided and distributed among his family members, with each of his five children receiving 40 acres, and his wife Ellen receiving 88 acres (Figure 10).⁴² On 25 September 1877, Aaron Clarke transferred part

³⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 15–26.

³⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135

⁴⁰ *Pioneers of Hornsby Shire, 1788-1906. A History Compiled by the Research Committee of the Hornsby Shire Historical Society* (North Sydney: Library of Australian History, 1983), 170.

⁴¹ NSW LRS, Primary Application (PA) 7971; Conveyance Bk 404 No 154; Partition Bk 172 No 510; cf. Indenture Bk 250 No 796. Clugston, 'Pearces Corner | The Dictionary of Sydney'; *Pioneers of Hornsby Shire, 1788-1906. A History Compiled by the Research Committee of the Hornsby Shire Historical Society*, 172.

⁴² NSW LRS, Partition Bk 172 No 510.

of Lot 6 of Pierce's Estate, containing around 30 acres, to John Coonan, a farmer from Lane Cove (Figure 11).⁴³ Coonan transferred it to Andrew Gibson Blomfield on 3 December 1885, who sold it shortly later to the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd, with the conveyance dated 22 December 1885.⁴⁴ That block of land was in 1891 registered under the Torrens Title system by the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd (Figure 12).⁴⁵ Clarke Road was likely named after the Clark family.⁴⁶

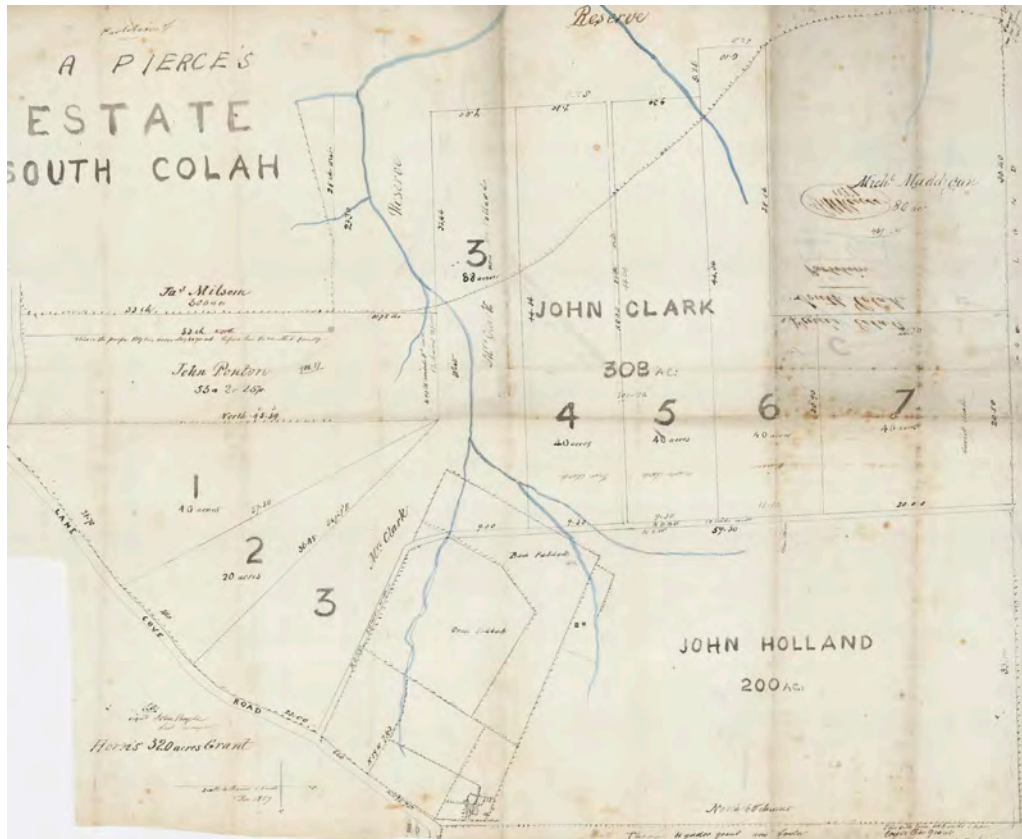


Figure 10: Undated plan showing 'Partition of A. Pierce's Estate South Colah' into seven allotments, several of which were distributed among the family of John Clark. North at right. The plan presumably dates from 1877, when a title of partition was issued to the family of John Clark (Bk 172 No 510). The only buildings noted on this plan are at bottom centre, at Pearce's Corner. (Source: SLNSW, Lane Cove Subdivision Plans, Z/SP/L3/100, FL8978587)

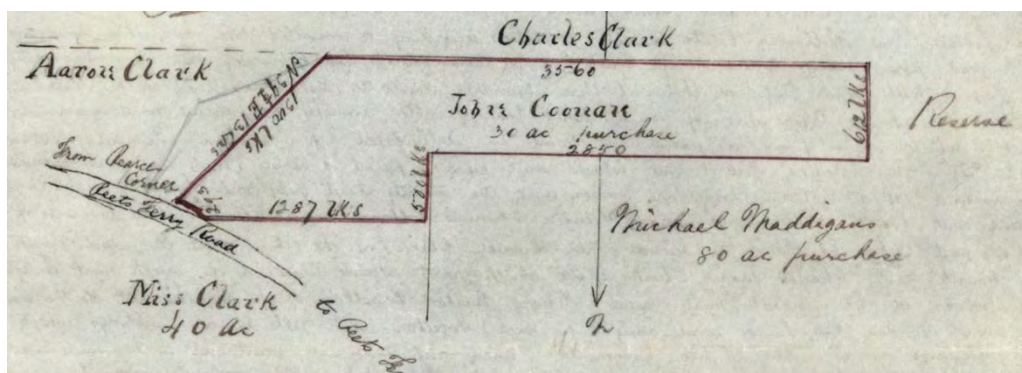


Figure 11: Plan included in the title deed issued as part of the transfer from Aaron Clark to John Coonan on 25 September 1877, for around 30 acres subdivided from the Clark family estate. North is at bottom. (Source: NSW LRS, Conveyance Bk 173 No 249)

⁴³ NSW LRS, Conveyance Bk 173 No 249.

⁴⁴ NSW LRS, PA 7971; Conveyance Bk 328 No 138 and Bk 404 No 154.

⁴⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135

⁴⁶ *Pioneers of Hornsby Shire, 1788-1906. A History Compiled by the Research Committee of the Hornsby Shire Historical Society*, 172.

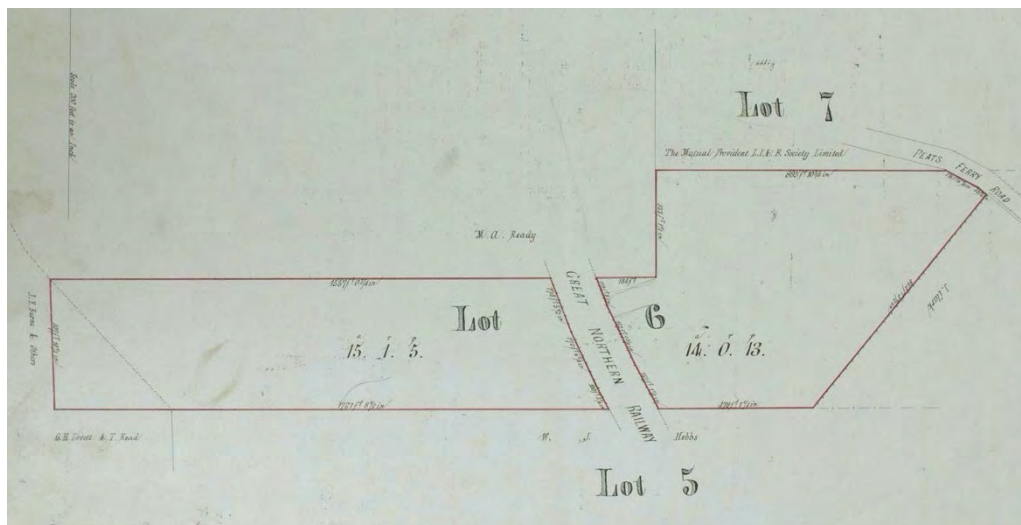


Figure 12: Plan included in the Certificate of Title issued to the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd on 7 April 1891, for part of Lot 6 of Pearce's Estate, on land originally granted to F. W. Unwin in 1841. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135)

2.5 DEVELOPMENT OF BARKER COLLEGE BY H. PLUME (1895-1905)

2.5.1 PURCHASE OF LOT 1 ON PEATS FERRY ROAD (1895)

In 1894, the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd subdivided part Lot 6 of Pierce's Estate and registered the subdivision as Deposited Plan 3145. Selling the twelve newly created allotments from May 1894, Lot 1 in DP 3145 was transferred to Henry Plume on 8 May 1895, as the third allotment sold.⁴⁷ The adjacent site on the corner of Peats Ferry Road (now Pacific Highway) and Railway Road (now College Crescent) had already been sold to Joseph Taylor earlier, and both owners are noted on a c1895 subdivision sales plan which is included in Figure 14. When the new title certificate was issued to Henry Plume on 18 June 1895, he was still noted as a clergyman of Kurrajong Heights, Richmond.⁴⁸ Barker College in Hornsby began on a site of 2 acres on which the first buildings were constructed in 1895-96.⁴⁹

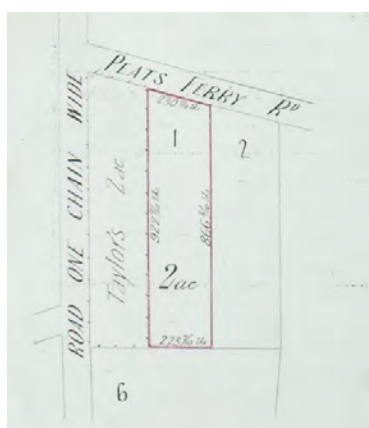


Figure 13: Plan included in the Certificate of Title issued to Henry Plume on 18 June 1895, for Lot 1 in DP 3145, comprising 2 acres. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135)

⁴⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135.

⁴⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1164 fol 227.

⁴⁹ According to Braga, Plume originally acquired three adjoining allotments in 1895, resulting in a 6-acre property, the title history does not support this. Based on individual Certificates of Title, it was not until 1897 that Plume also acquired Lots 2 and 6, increasing the property to seven acres (Lot 6 contained three acres). Cf. Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 29, 33.

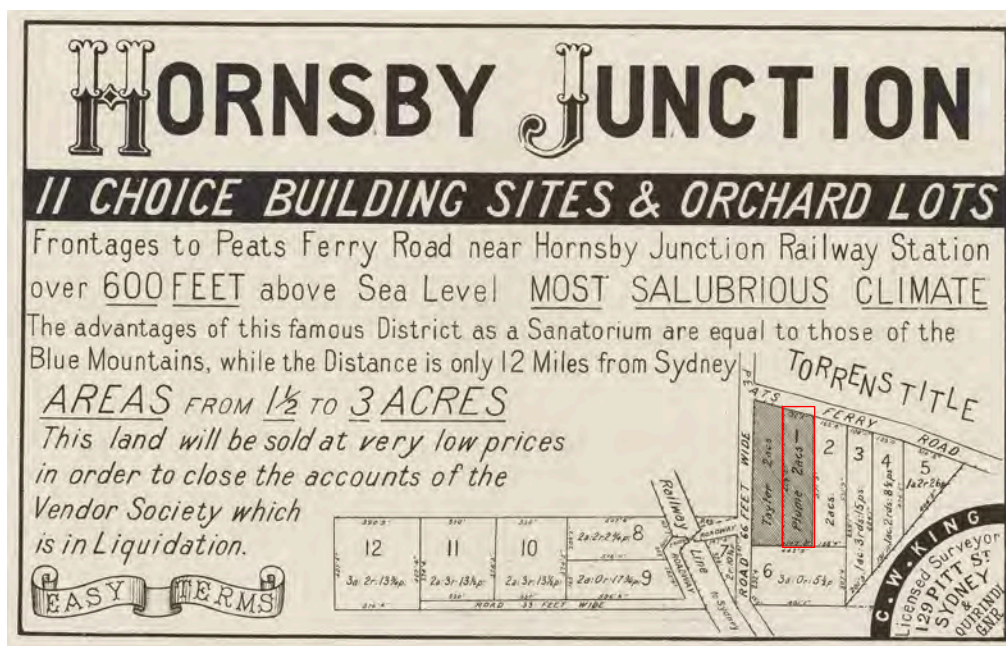


Figure 14: Subdivision sales poster for '11 Choice Building Sites & Orchard Lots', undated, but noting H. Plume's 2 acres on the south side of Peats Ferry Road, outlined in red, as having been sold. This suggests that the plan is dated c1895. (Source: SLNSW, Hornsby Subdivision Plans, Z/SP/H7/64, FL8950121)

2.5.2 CONSTRUCTION OF 'THE HOUSE' AND SCHOOLROOM (1895-96)

The first buildings constructed at the new site at Hornsby Junction were a brick residence and the adjacent weatherboard classrooms (Figure 18).⁵⁰ The brick residence with a corrugated iron roof, originally known as 'The House', was a low set bungalow designed by architect Howard Joseland who prepared plans in October 1895 (Figure 15 and Figure 16). The new main building was in many ways similar to the Blacket designed 'Stokesleigh' at Kurrajong Heights, which had proven to be very suitable as accommodation for the Plumes and 'their' boys. In the new residence, the Plumes occupied a suite of three rooms, sharing the house with the first eighteen boarders who occupied the rest of the house.

While it was a simple building for its time, all major rooms had marble fireplaces, and the front door contained stained glass panels. The drawing room and 'best bedroom' were located in the north-eastern portion of the house. The kitchen, scullery and separate boot room were located in the south-eastern portion, connected with the weatherboard dining- and schoolroom by a covered passage containing a larder. There was a wraparound front verandah and a rear verandah, with the latter connecting the hallway with the service rooms at the rear.

The connected weatherboard structure to the east of the residence was divided into a dining room and a schoolroom. The dining room occupied the portion closer to the house, while the latter took up the eastern portion. The schoolroom was equipped with blackboards at either end, so that Plume could instruct one part of the class on one side of the room, while a visiting teacher could do the same at the other end, with another part of the class.⁵¹ The senior boys would often work by themselves in the middle of the room, seated at tables, unless Plume directed his attention to them. Classes were divided into four grades – seniors, sub-seniors, juniors, and sub-juniors – and a variety of subjects were taught, mostly by Plume himself and sometimes aided by visiting teachers.⁵²

⁵⁰ Braga, 30.

⁵¹ Braga, 33.

⁵² Braga, 31.

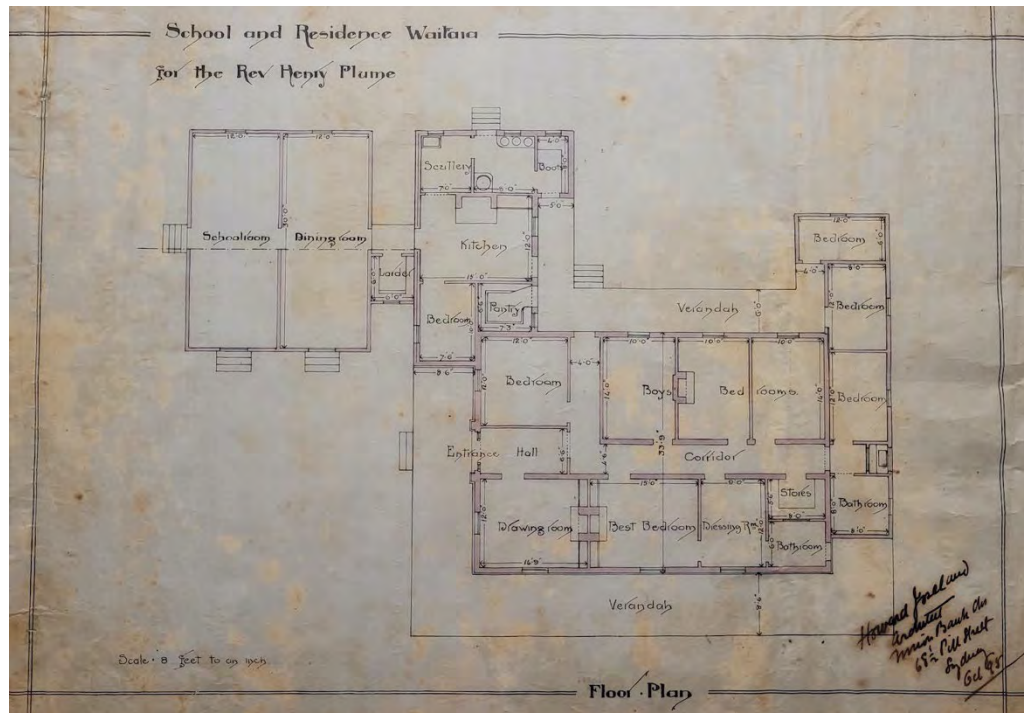


Figure 15: Floor plan for 'School and Residence Waitara, for the Rev Henry Plume', signed by Howard Joseland, architect, October 1895. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0001).

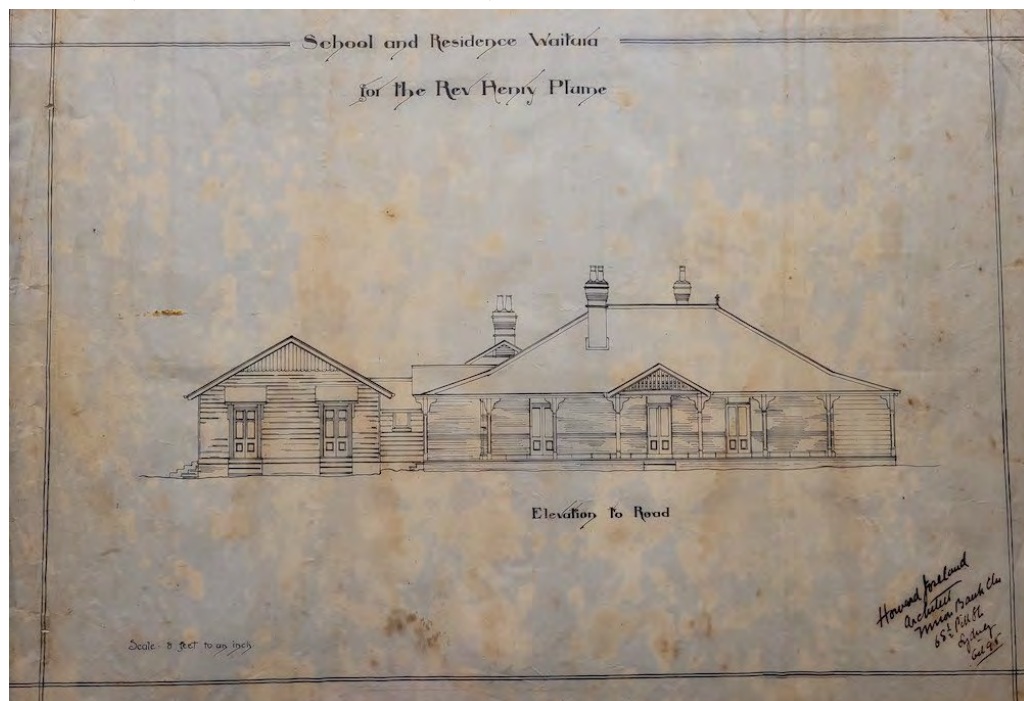


Figure 16: 'Elevation to Road' for 'School and Residence Waitara, for the Rev Henry Plume', signed by Howard Joseland, architect, October 1895. This shows the north elevation to Peats Ferry Road (today Pacific Highway). (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0002).

On 25 January, the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* reported that "Rev H Plume, late of Barker College, Kurrajong, has now permanently taken up his residence at Hornsby Junction, where he will continue to carry on his school."⁵³ The new college buildings were ready for reception of pupils on 3 February 1896, and the school was already completely full when it began

⁵³ 'Richmond', *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 25 January 1896, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72547677>.

operating at the new site.⁵⁴ However, Braga notes that “for quite some time there was makeshift accommodation until the new house was ready,”⁵⁵ suggesting that completion of the buildings took a little longer than expected.

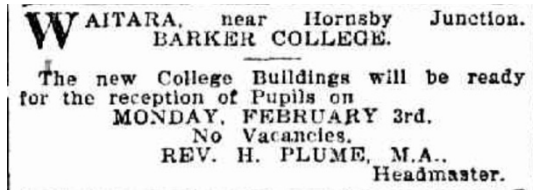


Figure 17: Advertisement for Barker College prior to opening at the new site, January 1896. (Source: Daily Telegraph, 29 January 1896, 3)⁵⁶

By 21 January 1896, Howard Joseland had accepted the tender of Mr. J. Jackson “for Fencing for Rev. Henry Plume, Hornsby.”⁵⁷ Shortly later, on 1 February 1896, the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* noted:

*Many people in town and on the Kurrajong will regret the loss to the town and district of Archdeacon Plume, who has established Barker College right at the Hornsby junction. The position is said to be beautiful, being between the two lines, the North Shore and the Northern. Rev Mr Plume could double his school if he felt so disposed, as he has already had numerous applications over and above the number he has accommodation for. His record as a teacher whilst at Kurrajong was a most successful one.*⁵⁸

In June 1896, Joseland invited tenders for laying of a tar asphalt tennis court at Barker College, Hornsby Junction.⁵⁹ This was located to the east of the two buildings and is shown in the c1898 photograph in Figure 18.



Figure 18: Barker College, Hornsby Junction, c1898. This image is said to have appeared in the ‘Cumberland Argus’, date unknown but after 1897. The photograph was included on page 56 of the ‘Parramatta and districts illustrated’, published in 1899. It shows the brick residence (‘The House’) at the back, fronted by the weatherboard schoolroom and dining room structure on the left. Visible in the foreground is likely a portion of the asphalted tennis court, established in 1896, and the original fencing, also constructed in 1896, is visible on the right. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).⁶⁰

⁵⁴ ‘Advertising’, *Daily Telegraph*, 29 January 1896, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article238687264>.

⁵⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 30.

⁵⁶ ‘Advertising’, 29 January 1896.

⁵⁷ ‘Advertising’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 January 1896, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14033849>.

⁵⁸ ‘Richmond’, *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 1 February 1896, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72547732>.

⁵⁹ ‘Advertising’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 June 1896, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14056094>.

⁶⁰ ‘Barker College, Hornsby Junction, c. 1898’, Hornsby Shire, accessed 18 November 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/1496>.

2.5.3 FIRST PHASE OF EXPANSION (1897 - 1903)

The tennis court was partly located on Lot 2 of the 1895 subdivision, which was officially only transferred to Plume on 6 January 1897, six months after Joseland had sought tenders for the tennis court. Plume acquired Lot 2 in DP 3145 from Elizabeth Martha Capreol who had acquired the allotment from the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd two years earlier.⁶¹ One month later, on 6 February 1897, Plume also owned Lot 6, buying it directly from the Mutual Provident Land Investing and Building Society Ltd.⁶² Located to the south of Lots 1 and 2, Lot 6 was a 3-acre site that had not been sold yet. With the purchase of these two allotments, Barker College now officially contained just over 7 acres.

Although Plume initially kept the number of boarders to around 17 or 18, including at least five boys from Queensland, he was under constant pressure to increase the size of the school. While keeping his own numbers to around 20 until 1899, when they increased to 25, Plume started a close collaboration with a similar school in the same locality, Crofton College, in 1897. Headed by James Lee Pulling whom Plume possibly knew from England, Crofton College largely focused on day pupils, unlike Barker College which focused on boarders.⁶³

The opening of Crofton College was announced in the *Daily Telegraph* of 30 June 1897, noting that “a large and commodious house has been selected near Hornsby Junction, and also in the neighbourhood of Barker College.”⁶⁴ Crofton was to be “subsidiary to Barker College, by an arrangement between the Principals.”⁶⁵ Together, the schools started Cadet Corps in 1900, and they jointly held a first athletics meeting, while also competing together in cricket against other schools. Although Crofton College had an enrolment of 47 pupils in 1901, the school did not last long, largely due to the increasing popularity of Shore. Pulling joined Shore in 1904 and Crofton College closed.⁶⁶

At Barker College, further buildings were added from the late 1890s, starting with the construction of a hospital in c1899 and a small addition to the rear of the schoolroom, for use by the senior boys, at around the same time.⁶⁷ In 1901, enrolments had grown to 35 and a four-room building named ‘Barry House’ was constructed, which may or may not have been added to the south-east of the tennis court (Figure 25). In addition to this, Plume himself said that “later on a house on the adjoining allotment was rented.”⁶⁸ The senior boys were relocated to these new buildings, supervised by two newly appointed Assistant Teachers. The junior boys remained in ‘The House’ with Plume.

While one of the additional houses is shown in Figure 19, the exact location and nature of these early additional buildings remains unclear.⁶⁹ The cottage included in Figure 19 may have been the one that Plume rented from his neighbour, Henry Nicholson, for use as boarders’ accommodation. Located on the adjoining Lot 3, it features a similar verandah to the cottage that was acquired by the college in 1921, by which time it was in use as a hospital and was noted as having been rented before its purchase by the college (see Section 2.6.2).

⁶¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135. Certificate of Title issued to E. M. Capreol for Lot 2 DP 3145: CT Vol 1158 fol 183.

⁶² NSW LRS, CT Vol. 1008 fol 135. New Certificate of Title issued to H. Plume for Lot 6 DP 3145: CT Vol 1213 fol 216.

⁶³ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 39–40.

⁶⁴ ‘Advertising’, *Daily Telegraph*, 30 June 1897, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article238397396>.

⁶⁵ ‘Advertising’.

⁶⁶ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 39–40.

⁶⁷ Braga, 33.

⁶⁸ Braga, 351.

⁶⁹ The earliest available site plan, dated 1918, could not be located in the Barker College Archives at the time of writing.

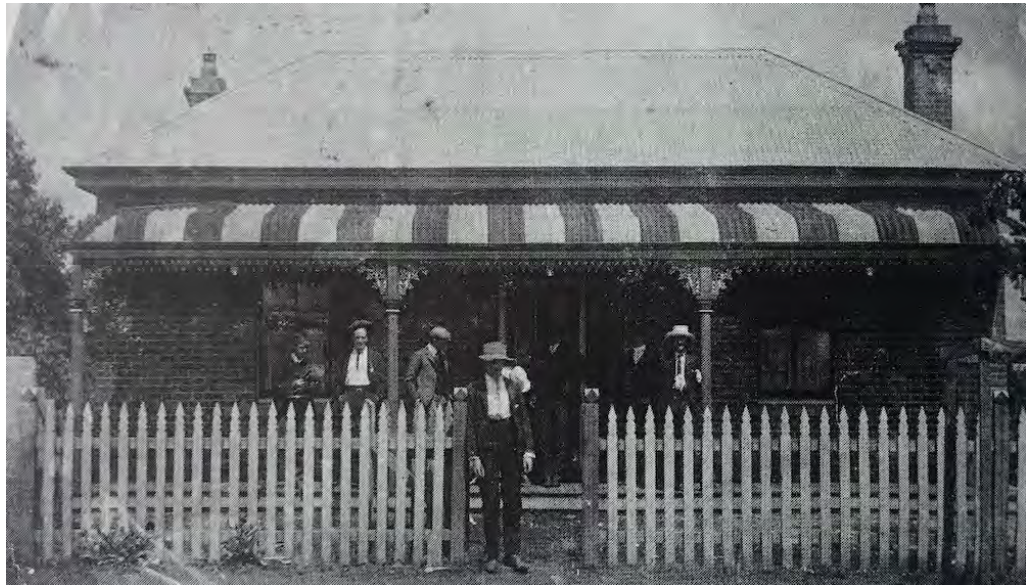


Figure 19: Photograph of 'the cottage housing senior boys, about 1903', according to Braga. It is unclear whether this was the cottage that stood on the Peats Ferry Road frontage east of the tennis courts (on Lot 3) and was noted as the hospital on the 1918 site plan (Figure 26), or whether it was a different building. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 34, figure 17)

In 1903, Plume bought the allotment on the corner of Peats Ferry Road and Railway Road, immediately to the west of 'The House'. The corner allotment had been transferred to Joseph Lintott Taylor on 14 May 1894, and the transfer to Henry Plume was registered on 18 May 1903.⁷⁰ The campus now contained over nine acres and formed one large, fairly square block. The new allotment was where a large school garden was established and formed part of the productive side of the campus.⁷¹ It was not until the late 1910s that a second tennis court was constructed at the northern end of the allotment. Also living on campus with everyone were William Chong, the Chinese cook, Annie Leidich, the housekeeper, and Annie's brother Ernie who looked after the fowls, two cows, and the old pony, Darkie.⁷²

When the *Sands Sydney Directory* for the first time included Hornsby in 1903, 'Plume Rev. Henry, M.A., 'Barker College' was listed as the last address on the west (south) side of Peat's Ferry Road.⁷³ His next-door neighbours were, starting from the corner of Unwin Road, Miss Mallee's Singer sewing machine agency, John Ennis' boardinghouse, Mrs. H. Boyd's 'Florenceville' and dressmaker Miss E. J. Radford's 'Tivoli'. Henry Nicholson was noted as being located "off" Peats Ferry Road, and his house (later known as 'Clarendon') was indeed situated a little further away from the road.

2.5.4 PLUME LEAVES BARKER COLLEGE (1905)

Henry Plume went on leave in 1903, due to an unspecified "indisposition" but the time away did not rid him of his anxiety.⁷⁴ Although the school was out of debt, it had become too large to handle by Plume himself and he felt his teaching and leadership style was no longer suited to the new circumstances. Worried about the prospect of a potential nervous breakdown, Plume decided to sell the school to William Charles Carter, the Headmaster of Mudgee Grammar School. Plume and his wife left Australia in early May 1905, returned briefly the same year but left for good in 1906 to settle in Eastbourne, Sussex (England), where they lived until Henry Plume's death in 1930, at age 79.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1008 fol 135. Certificate of Title issued to J. L. Taylor in 1894: CT Vol 1133 fol 112.

⁷¹ See c1918 site plan by Harold McAuley in Braga, *Barker College – A History* (unpaginated, at front).

⁷² Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 30.

⁷³ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1903.

⁷⁴ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 47–48.

⁷⁵ Eleanor Plume died in England in July 1951, aged 95.

2.6 AD-HOC EXPANSION UNDER W. C. CARTER (1905-1918)

2.6.1 WEATHERBOARD ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS (FROM 1905)

William Charles Carter had arrived in Australia as a young man in 1891, after having taught at two schools in England.⁷⁶ After his arrival in Sydney, he taught at a small boy's preparatory school in Darling Point before moving to Mudgee to become the Headmaster of Mudgee Grammar School in 1894. Under his leadership, Mudgee performed extraordinarily well in the Public Examinations, and he and his wife were well respected in the local community.⁷⁷

In order to acquire Barker College, Carter had to raise £1,000 in cash by Easter 1905, with the remaining £2,000 to be paid within three years.⁷⁸ Although Carter was barely able to pay the first instalment, he immediately accepted a tender for construction of a school-room, while also converting the existing weatherboard school- and dining-room into a dining room only.

As part of these works, a verandah with a heavy-set roof was added on the eastern side of the enlarged dining room, as shown in a 1905 postcard (Figure 20). A bathroom was located at the southern end of this verandah (see plan in Figure 24). Braga noted that "an untidy block of weatherboard classrooms followed, straggling eastwards across the school grounds, added to piece-meal as numbers built up to one hundred, and as Carter could afford it."⁷⁹ They included six classrooms and a science laboratory, with each classroom providing space for around 25 to 30 boys.⁸⁰



Figure 20: 'The House' on the right and the extended dining room on the left, as depicted on a postcard sent in August 1905 (date of stamp). The extension of the dining room, created by removing the school room, involved a verandah structure added on to the east elevation, with a bathroom in the south. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 59, figure 29)

⁷⁶ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 56–57.

⁷⁷ 'Mudgee Grammar School', *Mudgee Guardian and North-Western Representative*, 3 April 1905, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article157684177>; 'The Mudgee Grammar School', *Mudgee Guardian and North-Western Representative*, 1 December 1904, 12, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article157631921>.

⁷⁸ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 58.

⁷⁹ Braga, 59–60.

⁸⁰ Braga, 152.



Figure 21: 1908 photograph of the first tennis court on campus, with the new dining room verandah in the right background and new timber classroom buildings at the back. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 70, figure 36)

In January 1911, the *Sydney Stock and Station Journal* provided the following description of Barker College, suggesting that a gymnasium had been built and the grounds contained cricket pitches and croquet lawns:

For the last six years no term has commenced at Barker College with a vacancy. The fact emphasises the high esteem in which this college for boys is held. Better make early application when you have resolved to send your boy to Barker College.

Healthily situated on the heights of Hornsby, in its own extensive grounds of 10 acres, the college enjoys all the benefits of a country life while reaping the advantages of proximity to Sydney. It has its own dairy herd, its own market garden, poultry farm, etc. And so the sons of pastoralists are particularly happy here. The number of pupils is strictly limited, and no day boys are received. From all over Australia pupils come, and some there are from Fiji, Thursday Island and Noumea.

The Headmaster, Mr. W. C. Carter (Trinity Hall, Cambridge) directly supervises the work of a large resident staff, and takes part in the regular teaching of the college. In the last six years 58 matriculation passes have been secured. Boys are thoroughly prepared for the University and commercial examinations, and every effort is made to suitably train boys for a professional, mercantile or pastoralists' career. A laboratory with the teaching of science throughout the school is worthy of note.

On the other side, the physical part of a liberal education, there are ample arrangements in the shape of croquet lawns, tennis courts, cricket pitches and gymnasium. It is rather interesting in view of our Defence Act that it has been a rule with the college that every boy has been expected to join the senior cadet corps, when qualified by height and age. The Headmaster commands the college corps.⁸¹

⁸¹ 'Barker College', *Sydney Stock and Station Journal*, 6 January 1911, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article136802289>.



Figure 22: The rear classroom and master's common room buildings in c1915, looking west. The slightly taller building at the end of the range was likely the early maid's quarters and carpentry room. The rear elevation of the dining room is visible on the right, with the rear elevation of 'The House' in the right background. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 60, figure 30)

2.6.2 RENTAL OF 'CLARENDON' AS STAFF RESIDENCE (FROM 1908)

It appears that, from 1908, Barker College rented Henry Nicholson's old residence on Lot 3, to the east of the college, which was not officially transferred to Barker College until 1921.⁸² Nicholson, who had acquired Lot 3 in 1899, was noted as being located "off Peats Ferry Road" in the *Sands* from 1903 to 1908, but from 1909, he was no longer listed.⁸³ Instead his house, constructed in c1900 to the east of Barker College, off Peats Ferry Road, was occupied by W. C. Annells, M. A., who was on the teaching staff at Barker College between 1907 and 1909.⁸⁴ In early 1908, Annells had married Ruby Stanfield and moved to a cottage which was said to have been located "about a hundred yards from the classrooms", known as 'Clarendon'.⁸⁵ Mrs Annells gave birth to a son at 'Clarendon' on 30 May 1910, and W. C. Annells was listed at the address for the last time in 1912.⁸⁶

'Clarendon' appears to have continuously been occupied by teaching staff until the early 1930s and was acquired by Barker College in 1921 (see Section 2.7.4). It sometimes housed senior boarders when there were too many in the senior master's house.⁸⁷ After the Annells left 'Clarendon', the Rev. Robert Thompson Wade, one of Carter's most talented teachers and senior master at Barker College, was noted in the *Sands* just before the official listing for Barker College, succeeded by senior master J. Ulric Collins from 1919.⁸⁸ However, according to Braga, Wade and his wife lived at 'The House' after the Carters had moved to a new residence in Wahroonga in 1914 and information supplied by the Barker College Archives also confirms that 'The House' was used as the residence of the Senior Masters from 1914 until 1929.⁸⁹ However, 'Clarendon' remained in use as a residence for teaching staff, and was occupied by L. A. Kelynack for over a decade during his employment from 1919-1928.⁹⁰

⁸² NSW LRS, CT Vol 1291 fol 205.

⁸³ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1903-1909.

⁸⁴ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 415.

⁸⁵ 'Family Notices', *Mercury*, 18 January 1908, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12652319>; Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 163.

⁸⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1912; 'Family Notices', *Evening Journal*, 8 June 1910, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article208022889>.

⁸⁷ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 163. In 1924, for instance, the *Sands Sydney Directory* listed L. A. Kelynack in the building off Peats Ferry Road.

⁸⁸ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1913-1920. Cf. Braga, 60-63. 413.

⁸⁹ Braga, 97.

⁹⁰ Braga, 163. 415.



Figure 23: 'Clarendon' on Lot 3 in DP 3145 was rented by Barker College from c1908 and acquired in 1921. Originally built as a residence for Henry Nicholson, it became a long-term staff residence and later lent its name to 'Clarendon House' at 27-29 Clarke Road. (Source: Stuart Braga, Barker College – A History, 1978, 162, figure 70)

After Wade was made administrative headmaster in late 1916, he left the school just one year later to establish his own school at Killara.⁹¹ Wade's departure coupled with his own health problems, as well as the more general problems faced by small private schools during the war, forced Carter to plan for the future. As a result of that, Barker College was sold to the Church of England just at the end of World War 1, in late 1918. However, prior to that, plans were prepared for further changes to the existing buildings and for providing additional accommodation at the campus.

2.6.3 ALTERATIONS TO DINING ROOM AND PLANS FOR DORMITORY BUILDING (1917)

In September 1917, Howard Joseland prepared plans for 'Additions to Barker College, Hornsby, for W. C. Carter, Esq.'. The plans included a new weatherboard dormitory of simple, single storey design, with a front verandah flanked by a master's room on each side, two separate dormitory rooms, each connected to lockers, lavatories and a combined linen closet at the rear. The plan, shown in Figure 24 below, includes later pencil annotations on the north elevation, which were made when the dormitory was finally carried out in 1920, in brick and as a double storey building. The weatherboard building was never carried out.

However, the proposed alterations to the dining room went ahead. Based on Joseland's drawing, the semi-open verandah that had been added in the early 1900s was removed and replaced by a new addition on the eastern side to further enlarge the dining room. The existing building was retained and the roof over the new section extended perpendicular from the existing roof. The works also included the enlargement of the kitchen in 'The House', involving relocation of the former scullery to the boots room, and construction of a new, separate boots room.

As part of the works, the wall between the former kitchen and scullery was removed to enlarge the kitchen space, and the kitchen stove relocated to the west wall. The stairs to the rear were also removed, and the plans suggest that the connection between the residence and the dining room was also altered or had already been altered before, with the former larder now serving as a servery.

⁹¹ Braga, 98.



Figure 24: Plan for 'Additions to Barker College'; signed by Howard Joseland, architect, 12 September 1917. Plans for the dormitory building (on left) were not carried out as shown, however, the alterations proposed for the dining room and kitchen went ahead. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0003).



Figure 25: Photograph taken on Anzac Day 1919, not long after the additions to the dining room (gabled building on the right) had been completed. The timber building on the left is noted on the c1918 site plan (Figure 26) as 'dormitory'. This may have been the 1903 'Barry House', or another building added at around that time. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 59, figure 59)

2.7 JOSELAND'S BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR W. C. CARTER (1918-1929)

2.7.1 ACQUISITION OF BARKER COLLEGE BY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1918-19)

In early 1918, Carter began discussions with the Rev. Stephen Taylor, the rector of St. Paul's Wahroonga, with a view to secure the history and financial future of Barker College through the sale of the School to the Church.⁹² Taylor approached three prominent Churchmen who lived on the North Shore, Francis Stewart Boyce, a leading barrister and the son of Archdeacon F. B. Boyce, Walter Mullen Vindin, a solicitor and lay member of the cathedral chapter, and Arthur William Crane, another prominent Sydney businessman, who formed an interim Council that successfully negotiated the sale of the School to the Church.⁹³ The School was officially transferred to the Church of England on 1 January 1919.⁹⁴

A Council was established, a new constitution was drafted and the most pressing needs addressed under Carter's continued leadership, such as the inclusion of Barker College within the Athletic Association of The Great Public Schools of NSW and a building programme that allowed for an increase in enrolments.⁹⁵ While the first goal was never attained, the 1920s building programme transformed the Barker College site from a haphazard collection of individual school buildings into a respectable campus with sizeable buildings designed in the same style and laid out in an ordered fashion.

A site plan showing the Barker College Campus prior to the building programme undertaken by Carter, in c1918, is included in Figure 26 below. Likely based on an original plan held by the Barker College Archives that could not be located during the preparation of this history, the site plan was drawn by Harold McCauley and included in Stuart Braga's *Barker College – A History* (1978), together with later site plans. However, the plan has some inaccuracies and does not necessarily reflect the true development of the site at that time.

⁹² Braga, 100.

⁹³ Braga, 156–58.

⁹⁴ 'Barker College', *Daily Telegraph*, 27 October 1919, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article239646914>.

⁹⁵ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 100-102, 148–155, 156-158.



Figure 26: Site plan, c1918, with key to buildings and site elements at the top. The plan wrongly names the hospital (No. 6) as 'Telopea', and both it as well as the nearby 'Clarendon' (No. 10) were not yet officially part of the campus. No. 6 may have been rented as boarder's accommodation from 1903, or as a hospital. While the site boundaries are not entirely correct, they presumably delineate the fencing shown on the original site plan. The double tennis court (No. 1) was only just being constructed (c1919), while the original single tennis court (No. 4) was about to be demolished to make way for a new dormitory block ('Carter House', 1920). Another tennis court (not shown) was located to the south, near the future War Memorial Oval, built in 1912. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, Ground Plans)

2.7.2 JOSELAND'S REDEVELOPMENT SCHEME (1918-19)

Plans for a comprehensive building scheme at Barker College had been drawn up as early as November 1918, when the school's architect Howard Joseland was instructed to redesign the school in brick. An initial expenditure of £2,500 on buildings had been included in the contract with the Church of England, however, this was to be only the beginning. Joseland proposed a grandiose scheme, "involving the construction of an assembly hall, a block of ten classrooms, a new dormitory block for boarding accommodation, a chapel, and a new dining room, kitchen and staff quarters, at an estimated cost of £40,500."⁹⁶

The assembly hall was to be the central element of the scheme and main frontage of the school, flanked by a classroom wing on either side. A floor plan and elevation of the proposed building, containing 'assembly hall, class-rooms, science and laboratory, library, etc.' was included in the *College Barker* in 1920 (Figure 27). However, the most pressing requirement was for a dormitory block, as the old boarding accommodation situation was everything else than satisfactory. The new dormitory building, later known as 'Carter House', was therefore the first building to be constructed after acquisition by the Church of England.

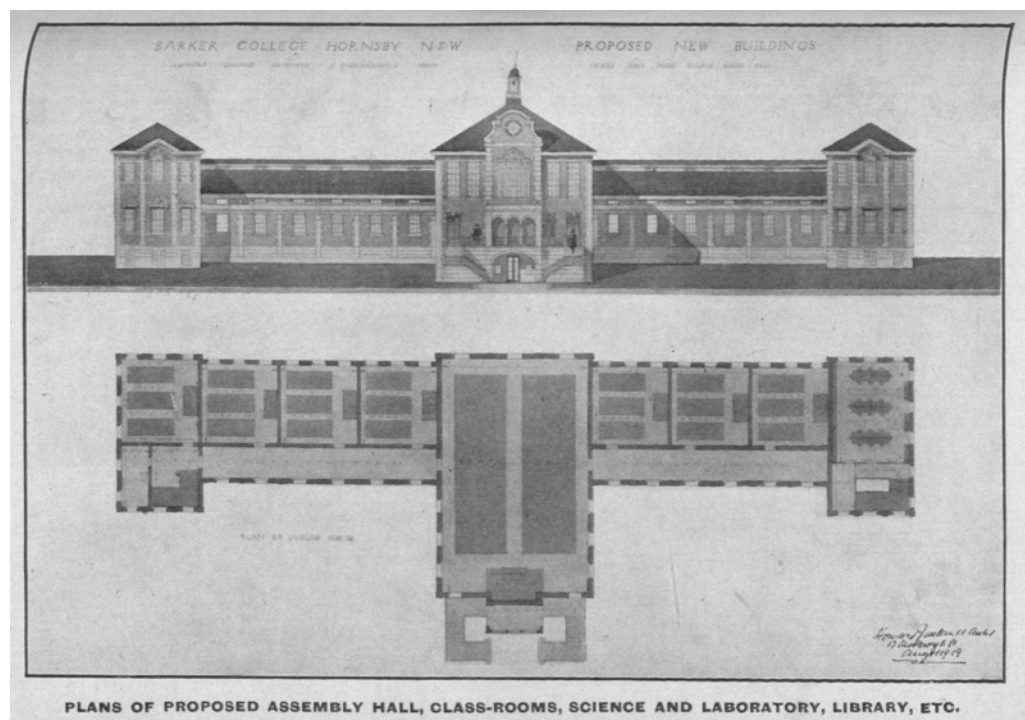


Figure 27: Plan of the proposed assembly hall and classrooms, prepared by H. Joseland, architect, in August 1919. The plans for the building had to be substantially reduced when the classroom block was eventually constructed. (Source: *College Barker*, no. 6 (May 1920): 10)

2.7.3 DORMITORY BLOCK ('CARTER HOUSE') (1920)

The *Daily Telegraph* of 27 October 1919 noted that "during the current year, in spite of the severe strain imposed by the epidemic, the school has made such progress that the necessity for enlarged accommodation has become evident. A scheme has already been adopted, which will involve an expenditure of about £5000, to give room for sixty more boarders."⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Braga, 151.

⁹⁷ 'Barker College', 27 October 1919.

Joseland's plans for a new dormitory building, prepared in 1917 (Figure 24), were now adapted to provide an extra storey while construction was to be in brick.⁹⁸ It was solely a dormitory building, providing overnight accommodation but no recreational facilities. Forming the western wing of Joseland's overall scheme, it was constructed adjacent to the old dining hall, replacing the old tennis court. Two new tennis courts were constructed to the west of 'The House' instead, with the *College Barker* in 1920 reporting that "the two new courts, built on the western side of the house, have filled a long-felt want, and leave nothing to be desired from a player's point of view."⁹⁹ By that time, the "lower court" had been "put in order" and was "available for Junior players."¹⁰⁰ This court had been added in 1912, as the old asphalt court near the Peats Ferry Road frontage, known as the 'top court' had become cracked.¹⁰¹ The new courts as well as the lower courts are noted on the 1930 site plan in Figure 61 - Figure 63.

Construction of the dormitory building, which was to house senior boarders, began in early 1920, to the design by Howard Joseland, and an advertisement placed in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 22 May 1920 noted that "dormitories, in brick and stone, of the most modern description, with special provision for Open-air Sleeping, are in course of erection."¹⁰² A floor plan and elevation of the new building was included in the May 1920 issue of *The College Barker*. Carter noted in December 1920 that "the two dormitories on this side are practically open-air dormitories, and [...] the two on the far side are only slightly more enclosed."¹⁰³ Each of the dormitories slept 14 to 15 boys, grouped according to age and size.

The contractor for the building was Hornsby local, J. Allen Smith.¹⁰⁴ The new dormitories were officially opened by Mrs. Carter as part of the thirtieth anniversary celebrations of Barker College on 4 December 1920.¹⁰⁵ Three years later, at the end of 1923, electricity was installed in the school buildings.¹⁰⁶ With the senior boarders moving to the new dormitory building, the junior boarders continued to live in 'The House' or at 'Clarendon' cottage.¹⁰⁷

⁹⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 152.

⁹⁹ 'Tennis', *The College Barker*, no. 6 (May 1920): 31.

¹⁰⁰ 'Tennis'.

¹⁰¹ 'Tennis', *The College Barker*, no. 2 (April 1912): 31; cf. 'Tennis', *The College Barker*, Vol 1, no. 4 (Easter 1914): 29.

¹⁰² 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 May 1920, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15890853>. Cf. 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 January 1920, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15874173>; 'Opportunities', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 12 January 1920, 9, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article108987312>.

¹⁰³ 'Speech Day', *The College Barker* (December 1920): 2.

¹⁰⁴ 'Building, Industry and Machinery', *Sun*, 26 January 1920, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article221379706>.

¹⁰⁵ 'Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 December 1920, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16878677>.

¹⁰⁶ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 147.

¹⁰⁷ 'Speech Day', *The College Barker* (December 1920): 2.

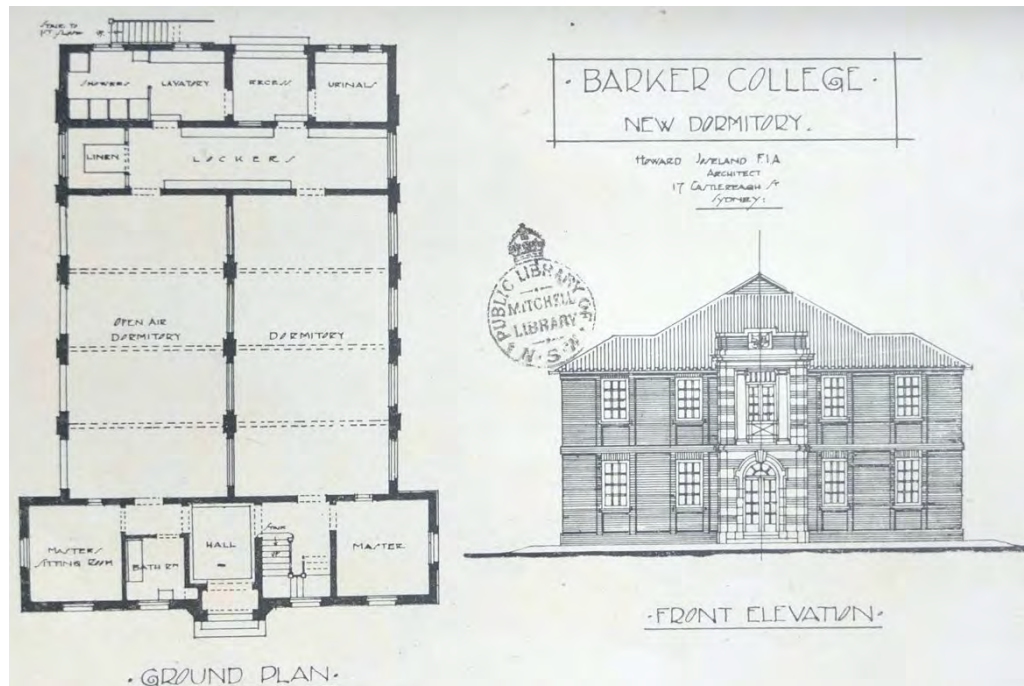


Figure 28: Ground floor plan and front elevation of the new Dormitory Building ('Carter House'), as depicted in 'The College Barker' in May 1920. (Source: The College Barker, Vol. 1 no. 6, May 1920)

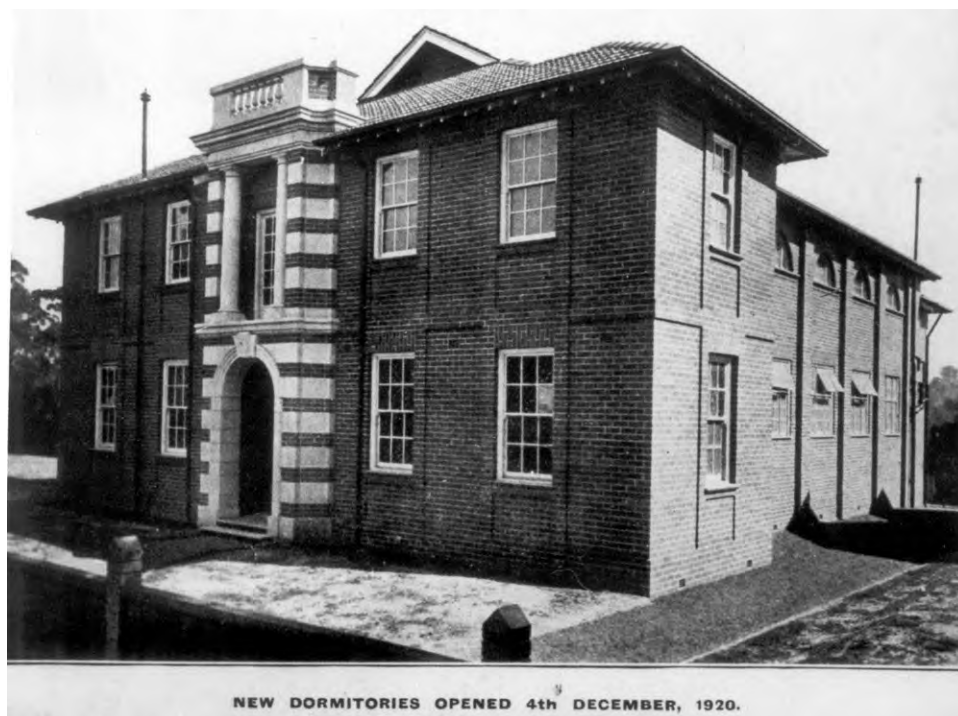


Figure 29: New dormitories at Barker College, Hornsby Junction, c1920, showing the northern and western elevations. The building was designed by Howard Joseland, architect. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁸ 'Dormitories at Barker College', Hornsby, accessed 18 November 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/1699>.



Figure 30: Interior view of Senior Boarder's Dormitory Building ('Carter House'), 1925. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 133, figure 55)

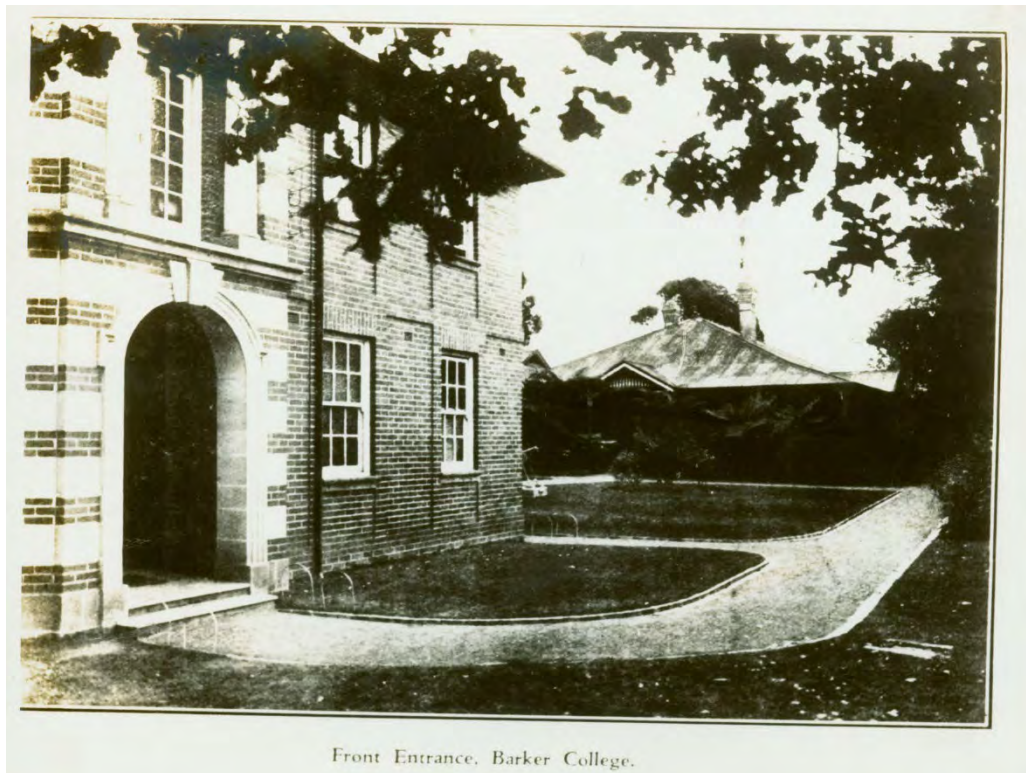


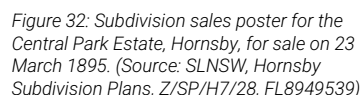
Figure 31: 1928 photograph showing the 1920 'Carter House', with 'The House' (Stokesleigh) at the back. The area between these two buildings was landscaped with footpaths and lawns. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).

2.7.4 CAMPUS EXPANSION (1919-1926)

Covering the 30-year anniversary celebrations of Barker College in December 1920, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that "in addition to the buildings just erected, the council had

The additional land parcels were located to the south and east of the existing campus. The larger allotment, containing 4 acres 2 rood and 29 ½ perches, comprised Lots 5 and 6 in DP 3152, which had been transferred to police constable John Samuel Sydenham and his wife Louisa as part of the 1895 subdivision sale of the 'Central Park Estate'. This was transferred to Frank Stewart Boyce, William Mullens Vindin and William Apedaile Charlton as trustees for the School Council on 7 March 1919.¹¹⁰

These allotments were largely sold to individual owners in pairs of two lots and were further subdivided and developed during the early 20th Century. Individual allotments from these later subdivisions were subsequently transferred to Barker College over several acquisitions until the campus finally incorporated all of the Central Park Estate's original eastern portion. Lots 5 and 6 in DP 3152 were the first two allotments bought by the college.



¹¹² NSW LRS, CT Vol 706 fol 192; DP 3152.

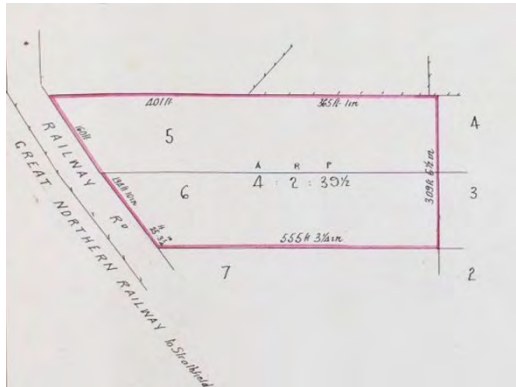


Figure 33: Plan of Lots 5 and 6 in DP 3152, transferred to Barker College on 7 March 1919. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1760 fol 3)

The other 'strip of land' acquired in c1920 was Henry Nicholson's Lot 3 in DP 3145, containing 1 acre 3 rood 15 perches as well as the cottage 'Clarendon' and the cottage with verandah on the Peats Ferry Road frontage (see Figure 65). Lot 3 was officially transferred to School Council trustees F. S. Boyce, W. M. Vindin, and W. A. Charlton on 8 April 1921.¹¹³ 'Clarendon' had been leased from Nicholson since 1908 and had continuously been used as a staff residence (Section 2.6.2), and the school had potentially leased the cottage on the Peats Ferry Road frontage from even earlier.¹¹⁴ With the acquisition of the additional land, Barker College campus now contained about 15.6 acres in total. 'Clarendon' continued to be used as a staff residence, while the cottage at the front, by now located immediately to the east of 'Plume House', was known as the 'Hospital' by then, as suggested by the 1918 site plan (Figure 26).¹¹⁵ This building was later, from c1928, used as the groundskeeper's cottage, after a new hospital was built in 1925.

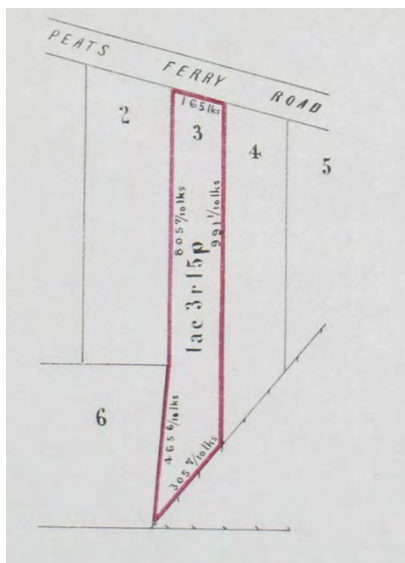


Figure 34: Plan of Lot 3 in DP 3145, transferred to Barker College on 8 April 1921. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1291 fol 205)

When George Wallace wrote to the Eyre's Peninsula Tribune on 11 March 1921, he noted:

We are taking root here slowly but surely. The college is beautifully situated 13 miles north of Sydney Harbour on a ridge 650 feet above the sea with 18 acres of playing fields, 2 acres of vegetables, dormitories for 120 boarders, 3 tennis courts and 4 concrete cricket pitches. There are six cows and 150 fowls. Four men are constantly employed, besides 7 maids. This

¹¹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1291 fol 205.

¹¹⁴ 'Barker College', 5 December 1920; 'Barker College', 8 December 1920.

¹¹⁵ The College Barker (December 1920): 2-3.

*is the highest point between Sydney and Blue Mountains, very healthy and fresh, always a cool breeze on the hottest days.*¹¹⁶

2.7.5 WAR MEMORIAL OVAL (1924)

In 1921, construction of the memorial sports oval began, financed partly by the Memorial Playing Field Fund set up by the Old Boys Union, in memory of their fallen former colleagues.¹¹⁷ The provision of a level sporting oval was the product of long years of campaigning by the “old boys, mothers and the boys of the school” who raised a total of £950, supplemented by £500 from the school.¹¹⁸ Prior to the acquisition of Lots 5 and 6 in DP 3152, to the south of the existing site, Carter had leased a paddock between the school buildings and the railway line as a playing field. The College Barker of 1920 included a photograph of the future oval site at a time when fundraising appeals were ramping up (Figure 35).¹¹⁹



Figure 35: c1919 photograph of part of the playing fields prior to construction of the War Memorial Oval (Oval No.1). (Source: College Barker, no. 6 (May 1920): 20)

The Union drew up the plans, organised engineers, called for tenders and let the contract for the work which would eventually cost £2,647.¹²⁰ While a contract was let in May 1922, the workers subsequently struck rock, leading to delays and increased cost. In addition, land had to be purchased, as part of the oval was located on a triangle of land on which was not officially part of Barker College by then. Containing 2 roods 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches originally located on Lot 6 of Pearce's Estate, the allotment was officially transferred to Barker College on 27 May 1924, five months before the oval was officially opened.¹²¹ The oval was officially opened and handed over to the school by the president of the Old Boys Union, Clifford Minter, on 18 October 1924.¹²²

¹¹⁶ 'A Vigilance Committee.', *Eyre's Peninsula Tribune*, 11 March 1921, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219240926>.

¹¹⁷ 'Barker College', 5 December 1920; 'Barker College', 8 December 1920.

¹¹⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 164.

¹¹⁹ 'The Memorial Playing Fields' Fund. Special Appeal', *College Barker*, no. 6 (May 1920): 20–21.

¹²⁰ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 165.

¹²¹ NSW LRS, Conveyance Bk 1347 No 402. This land was only registered under Torrens Title on 5 May 1955, see Primary Application 38154. The early ownership history for this allotment is detailed in Conveyance Bk 1321 No 926.

¹²² 'A New Oval', *Daily Telegraph*, 15 October 1924, 13, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245474697>.

The oval contained a 5-lap to the mile track and was still not entirely finished when it was opened as part of the 20th annual sports meeting of Barker College.¹²³ The parents of some of the boys and old boys presented the school with a cheque of £150 at the oval's opening, as a first contribution towards the cost of a pavilion. With Barker College still not having been accepted as a Great Public School, and therefore not able to compete in the associated athletic competitions, Carter hoped that the opening of the oval removed the last obstacle for the school's inclusion.¹²⁴



Figure 36: The War Memorial Oval under construction, 1921-24. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 164, figure 71)



Figure 37: Opening of the War Memorial Sports Oval, 18 October 1924. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 166-67, figure 72)

2.7.6 MOTHERS' WAR MEMORIAL PAVILION (1925)

In June 1925, Joseland, Gilling and Rae accepted the tender of Jefferey and Bartlett for the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion at Barker College,¹²⁵ and on 26 September 1925, the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, initially known as 'Mothers' Pavilion' was officially handed over to the school.¹²⁶ Its construction had cost £1400, of which £800 had been paid by the mothers of some of the pupils. The remaining debt of £500 was paid off over the next year,

¹²³ 'Barker College Sports', *Referee*, 22 October 1924, 9, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article136615417>.

¹²⁴ 'Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 December 1924, 20, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16196682>.

¹²⁵ 'Advertising', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 17 June 1925, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109761613>.

¹²⁶ 'Barker College', *Daily Telegraph*, 28 September 1925, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245248223>.

financed largely by fundraising events such as garden fetes.¹²⁷ At the opening ceremony, a memorial tablet was affixed to the pavilion, remembering the 22 old boys who had died in World War 1.



Figure 38: 1925 – the War Memorial Pavilion shortly after completion. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).



Figure 39: Oval 1 at Barker College, Hornsby Junction, c1929. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).¹²⁸

2.7.7 CLASSROOM BLOCK ('MAIN RECEPTION & ADMINISTRATION') (1925)

While the sports oval and pavilion had largely been financed by externally raised funds, the school had, after completion of the dormitory block in 1920, insufficient funding to go ahead with any further school buildings.¹²⁹ Even though the old classrooms were in poor condition and had limited capacity, Carter had problems convincing the Council of the urgency for new buildings. It was only the threat posed by the competition, which had more modern and better equipped facilities, that spurred Council into action. After securing a loan from the AMP Society, the school architect, Howard Joseland, was commissioned to prepare plans that were within the available budget of about £7,000.

¹²⁷ 'Barker College', *Labor Daily*, 8 March 1926, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article239872497>.

¹²⁸ 'View of Number 1 Oval, Barker College, c. 1929', Hornsby Shire, accessed 18 November 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/1747>.

¹²⁹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 152–53.

The classroom block had been the central feature in Joseland's original scheme, and its design had originally been quite elaborate. Due to the financial constraints, the new design was simpler and provided a double storey building with a colonnaded front.¹³⁰ The frontage appeared as a one storey structure while the sloping terrain to the south resulted in a double storey elevation at the rear. Containing eight or nine general classrooms, a science laboratory, library and two locker rooms, the building also featured a central staircase with a headmaster's office at the upper end and a masters' common room at the base.¹³¹ The classroom block had central heating and by then, electric light had been installed in all the school buildings.¹³² The library was "a spacious room, lined with bookshelves and furnished with a table and ample seating accommodation."¹³³

In March 1925, the *Construction and Local Government* journal reported that Barker College was extending its accommodation under the guidance of architects Joseland and Gilling and was "proceeding with the erection of school class rooms, etc., to be contained in a two storey block overlooking the new Memorial Oval."¹³⁴ The tender was awarded to Parramatta builders, Jefferey and Bartlett, in March 1925.¹³⁵ At that time, the *Sydney Morning Herald* published a depiction of the 'New Buildings for Barker College, Hornsby' (Figure 40).

Rebuilding of the old Gymnasium was reportedly also part of the scheme.¹³⁶ The old gymnasium, according to the 1918 site plan (Figure 26) located on the eastern side of the range, was demolished like all the other weatherboard classroom buildings to the rear of the new classrooms. A new gymnasium was built where the old maid's quarters and carpentry shop once stood, potentially simply by altering that building (the maids and other staff were in 1925 relocated to the new staff quarters). Some of the material from the old classroom buildings was salvaged to build a new, simple weatherboard hospital in 1925.¹³⁷ This was built near the western boundary line (as shown on the 1930 site plan in Figure 62). The old hospital, noted on the Peats Ferry Road frontage in 1918 (Figure 26), subsequently became the groundskeeper's cottage.

The classroom block was officially opened on 10 December 1925 by the Governor, Sir Dudley de Chair, who also unveiled a commemorative tablet set in the front of the building to mark Carter's 21 years of headmastership at Barker College.¹³⁸ The following year, the *Sydney Mail* contained a half-page advertisement with depictions of the new buildings and description of the campus, noting that the school had its own vegetable and milk supplies.

¹³⁰ Braga, 153.

¹³¹ Ibid. Cf. 'Barker College', *Daily Telegraph*, 11 December 1925, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245053559>.

¹³² 'Advertising', *Sydney Mail*, 8 December 1926, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166521775>.

¹³³ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 174–75.

¹³⁴ 'Opportunities', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 18 March 1925, 18, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109761073>.

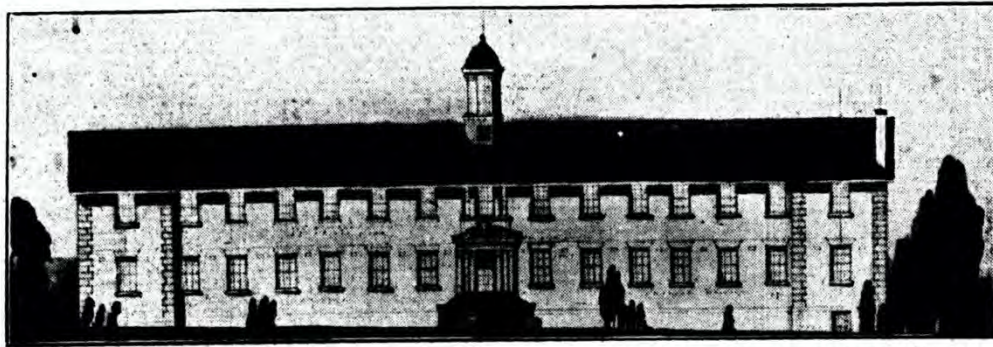
¹³⁵ 'Building, Engineering, Machinery and Industry', *Sun*, 16 March 1925, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222936658>.

¹³⁶ 'Opportunities', 18 March 1925.

¹³⁷ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 251.

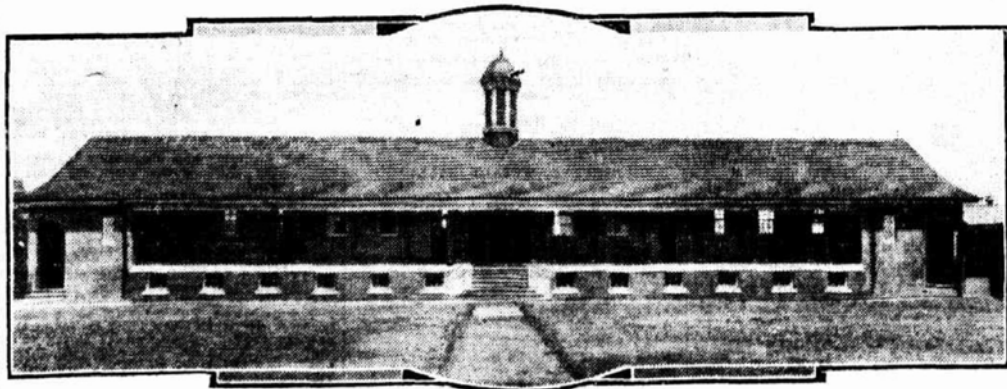
¹³⁸ 'Barker College', 11 December 1925.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR BARKER COLLEGE, HORNSBY.



THIS BUILDING FORMS THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE MAIN QUADRANGLE. ONE OF THE WINGS, A FINE TWO-STORY DORMITORY BLOCK, HAS BEEN RECENTLY COMPLETED. THE PORTION NOW BEING BUILT OVERLOOKS THE NEW MEMORIAL OVAL, AND COMPRISES THE SCHOOL CLASS-ROOMS, SCIENCE-ROOM, LIBRARY, MASTER'S ROOM, ETC. IT IS A TWO-STORY BLOCK. THE GYMNASIUM IS BEING REBUILT, AND THE BUILDINGS GENERALLY BROUGHT UP TO THE MOST UP-TO-DATE REQUIREMENTS. THE ARCHITECTS ARE MESSRS. JOSELAND AND GILLING, OF SYDNEY, AND THE CONTRACTORS ARE MESSRS. JEFFERAT AND BARTLETT, OF PARRAMATTA.

Figure 40: The south elevation of the new Classroom Block as depicted in the Sydney Morning Herald of 17 March 1925, while being constructed. (Source: 'New Buildings for Barker College, Hornsby', Sydney Morning Herald, 17 March 1925, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16206719>).



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AT BARKER COLLEGE, HORNSBY, WHICH IS TO BE OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR TO-MORROW.

Figure 41: The north elevation of the 1925 Classroom Block as depicted in the Daily Telegraph, just before opening. (Source: 'Building & Construction', Daily Telegraph, 9 December 1925, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245045810>).

Barker College, Hornsby

(The Property of the Church of England.)
Chairman of Council: Hon. F. S. BOYCE, K.C., M.L.C.



THE SCHOOL, 13 miles from Sydney, is ideally situated in a noted health resort and enjoys the advantages of a country life. It occupies an area of about 20 acres and has its own vegetable and milk supplies.

THE NEW CLASSROOMS, SCIENCE LABORATORIES, ETC., ARE PROVIDED WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM.

Electric Light is installed in All School Buildings.

A Sound Education of the Highest Standard is Provided at Moderate Fees.

Figure 42: Detail from advertisement for Barker College published in the Sydney Mail of 8 December 1926. View of the rear elevation of the 1925 classroom building. (Source: 'Advertising', Sydney Mail, 8 December 1926, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166521775>).



NEW DORMITORIES of the most modern design, with provision for open-air sleeping, are in use. Junior boys reside in separate houses.

Figure 43: Detail from advertisement for Barker College published in the Sydney Mail of 8 December 1926. The 1920 dormitory building is visible in the background, view along the front colonnade of the classroom block. (Source: 'Advertising', Sydney Mail, 8 December 1926, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166521775>)



Figure 44: The classroom block in c1928, showing the south elevation. The old dining room is visible on the left. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 164, figure 71)

2.7.8 ACQUISITION OF 'TELOPEA'/'KIA ORA' (1926)

In 1926, the campus was enlarged again, this time on the eastern side, with the transfer of Lot 4 and part of Lot 5 in DP 3145 to the Council of Barker College. Lot 4 was officially transferred to the College on 16 February 1926, and the transfer of the oddly shaped part of Lot 5 was dated 20 October 1926.¹³⁹ The property now contained around 19 acres in total.

Part of Lot 5 appears to have contained one of two buildings likely constructed for James Channon in c1908. James Channon was a wealthy entrepreneur best known as the manufacturer of 'Waugh's Baking Powder'.¹⁴⁰ Residing in his villa 'Pakenham' in Hornsby, Channon acquired Lot 5 in DP 3145 in August 1905 and appears to have constructed two

¹³⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1216 fol 28 (Lot 4) and Vol 2907 fol 26 (part Lot 5).

¹⁴⁰ 'Left £99,172', *Sun*, 10 December 1920, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222655387>.

buildings at the site as investment properties.¹⁴¹ Two new buildings were listed for the first time in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1909, named 'Grevillea' and 'Telopea'.¹⁴² Initially occupied by Miss Auston, 'Telopea' was originally listed as 'Telopia' in the early *Sands* editions from 1909 until 1915.¹⁴³

'Telopea' was from 1912 until 1917 occupied by Alfred Semple, a *Sydney Morning Herald* employee whose son, Alfred George Semple, died in action in France in October 1917.¹⁴⁴ Shortly afterwards, in 1918, James Channon subdivided Lot 5 and transferred 'Telopea' on 1 acre 32 ¼ perches to Patrick Chittick who occupied the building and renamed it 'Kia Ora'.¹⁴⁵

Chittick transferred his property to Barker College on 26 October 1926, and it appears that 'Kia Ora' was initially used as a staff residence and its name was changed back to 'Telopea'. From 1928, T. R. Lee was listed at 'Kia Ora' in the *Sands Directory*, but *Wise's Postal Directory* listed Lee at 'Telopea' in 1929 and 1930.¹⁴⁶ Lee was a teacher and lieutenant of the cadet corps at Barker College from 1924 to 1931, and he lived at 'Kia Ora' with his wife.¹⁴⁷ The last edition of the *Sands* in 1932-33 still listed Lee at the address, which was now numbered, at 87 Peats Ferry Road. The *Sands* listings are at odds with the School Council Minute books, which refer to a building called Telopea that was let to a Mrs Knight in 1929, a Mr P Smythe in 1930, and a Mr Berry in c.1945-1946. In undated (c1930s) property papers from the College Archives, Telopea is identified as a brick cottage known as "Telopea", at 85 *Pacific Highway*, Hornsby. Further research is required to firmly establish the identity, naming and occupancy of 'Telopea' / 'Kia Ora'.

Based on an oblique aerial photograph dated 1931 (Figure 65), Lot 4 contained a small weatherboard cottage. The building was not listed in the *Sands Directories* around that time, as from 1929 until the last edition in 1932/33, the popular campus groundsman R. Matheson was listed as the only occupant between 'Kia Ora' ('Telopea') and before 'Clarendon' (by then occupied by Major L. J. Danby).¹⁴⁸ Matheson lived at the groundkeeper's cottage with front verandah further to the west, on Lot 3 (refer to the 1930 site plan in Figure 62), which appears to have previously been used as boarder's accommodation and hospital.

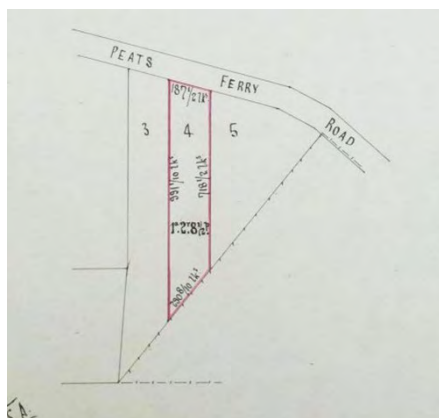


Figure 45: Plan of Lot 4 in DP 3145, transferred to Barker College on 16 February 1921. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1216 fol 28)



Figure 46: Plan of part Lot 5 in DP 3145, transferred to Barker College on 20 October 1926. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 2907 fol 26)

¹⁴¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1192 fol 246.

¹⁴² City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1903-1909.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, 1909-1915.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 1913-1918; cf. 'A Sydney Hero', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 October 1917, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15751822>.

¹⁴⁵ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1924. George Tawyer and his wife, who had acquired the neighbouring 'Grevillea' from Channon, renamed their residence 'Kimpton'.

¹⁴⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1928-1932-33. *Wise's New South Wales Post Office Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (left side), Waitara, 1929-1930.

¹⁴⁷ 'Barker College Cadets', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 August 1930, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16682735>; 'Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 July 1930, 9, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28043643>; Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 416.

¹⁴⁸ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1929 – 1932-33. Cf. Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 182.

2.7.9 MINOR ADDITIONS (1927-1929)

Building works continued during the second half of the 1920s, and in December 1926, Joseland and Gilling called for tenders for a lavatory block.¹⁴⁹ In January 1927, the tender of N. R. Smith was accepted.¹⁵⁰ The new lavatory block was added to the south of the old Gymnasium, as shown on the 1930 site plan in Figure 62. The same site plan also shows a coach shed to the south of the hospital and a nearby dairy building, likely also built during the 1920s.

In October 1928, contractor J. Harper signed plans prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, for the "Proposed New Verandah to Old Dormitory Block, Barker College" (Figure 47 and Figure 48). The double storey verandah with cement columns on the upper floor and brick arches on the ground level was added on the eastern side of the 1920 dormitory building. It was designed to match the 1920 building with the new Junior House that was being constructed at the same time, and to provide additional sleepout accommodation for senior boarders. The verandah was completed at around the same time as the new Junior House, on the opposite side of the newly formed quadrangle, was finished (see Section 2.7.11, particularly Figure 54).

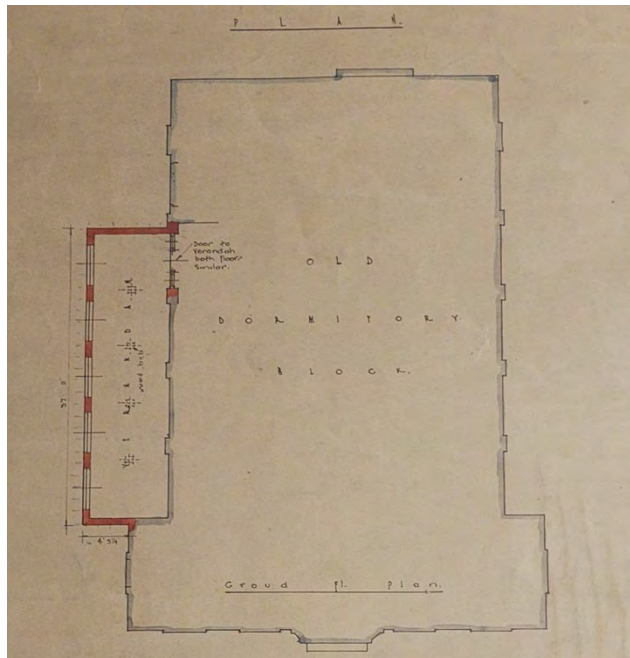


Figure 47: Ground floor plan for 'Proposed New Verandah to Old Dormitory Block', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0006).

¹⁴⁹ 'Advertising', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 8 December 1926, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109639978>.

¹⁵⁰ 'Advertising', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 5 January 1927, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article108991031>.

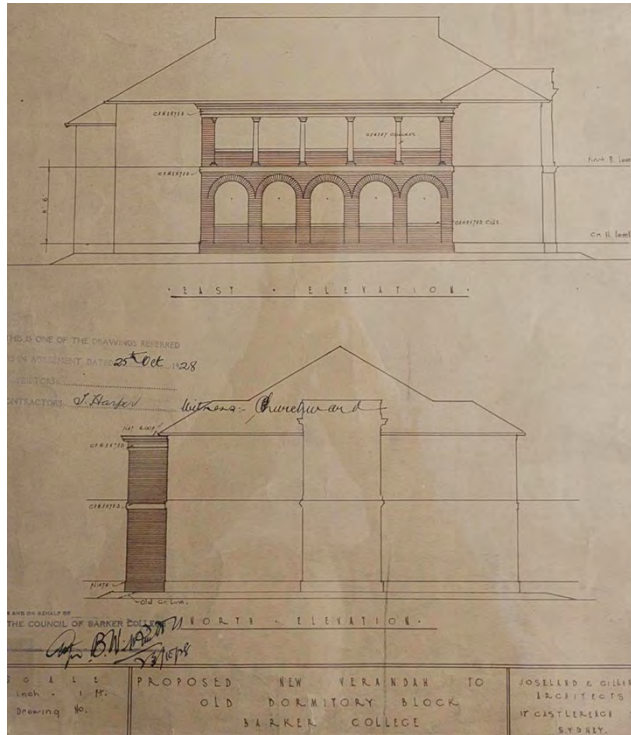


Figure 48: East and north elevations for 'Proposed New Verandah to Old Dormitory Block', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0006).

2.7.10 STAFF QUARTERS ('HEALTH CENTRE') (1928)

In 1928, new staff quarters were completed. Replacing the old weatherboard staff quarters, the new building was located to the south of 'The House'. Although a service building, was designed in the same style as the other 1920s buildings. Undated plans prepared by Joseland & Gillings (Figure 49) show that the double storey building with tiled roof was to contain 12 bedrooms, eight of which were located on the upper floor. On the southern side, a sleepout was provided above the verandah.

The ground floor was planned with a women's sitting room and a store to either side of the entrance lobby. The main entrance on the north elevation was planned as a segmental bay but was built in a classical square form, containing a bedroom over the entrance porch.

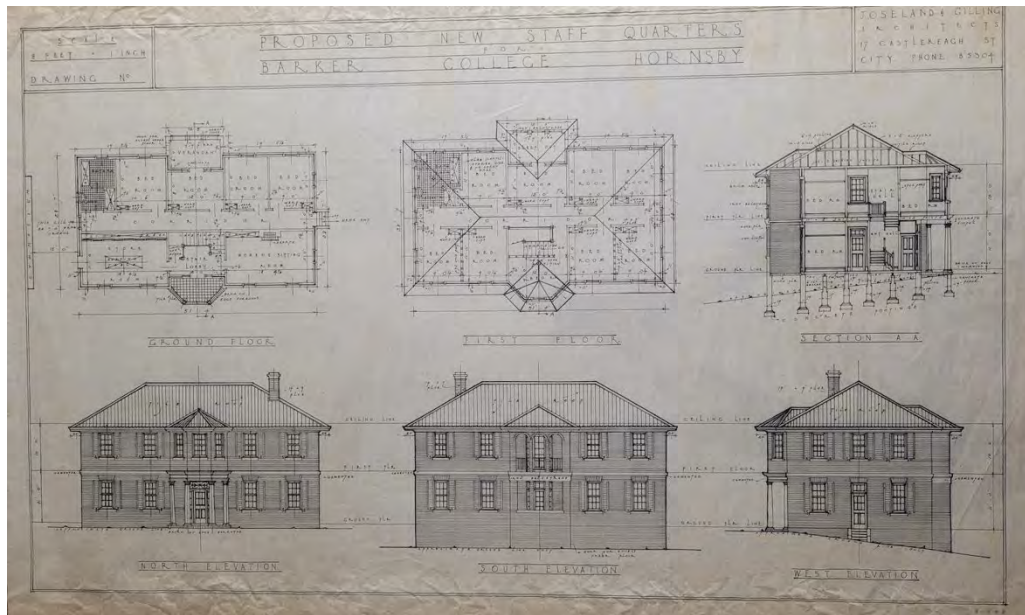


Figure 49: Plan for 'Proposed New Staff Quarters for Barker College Hornsby', undated, prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0007B).



Figure 50: 1928 – The new staff quarters or domestic quarters after completion. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).

2.7.11 JUNIOR HOUSE ('PLUME HOUSE') (1929)

By 1928, enrolments had exceeded 200 and with the classroom block providing space for around 300 pupils, the focus shifted to boarder accommodation.¹⁵¹ While the 1920 Dormitory Building accommodated the senior boys, the junior boarders still lived under close supervision in the weatherboard buildings behind 'The House' (Plume's original residence),

¹⁵¹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 154.

which was occupied by the senior resident master. Everything was fine while Carter lived off campus, however, a solution had to be found to accommodate his eventual successor on campus. The idea was to use Plume's original building as a headmaster's residence while moving the junior boys into a new building.

To complete Joseland's original scheme of three main buildings, the additional boarding accommodation for junior boarders was provided in a new wing added to the east of the Classroom Block. Plans prepared by Joseland were signed as part of the arrangement with contractor, J. Harper (Figure 52 - Figure 53). This was known as 'Junior House', later renamed 'Plume House', and was used to accommodate boys aged 8 to 13. Financed by a further loan from the AMP Society, the building provided dormitory accommodation for 30 junior boys, a resident junior master and a matron, and contained a flat for the senior resident master. The building was completed after Carter had retired; however, he oversaw its construction until the end.

Similar to the Classroom Building, Joseland had to reduce the original design from three to two storeys, due to the financial constraints and the costs associated with work required for the headmaster's residence as well as the additions to the dormitory block.¹⁵² The building was due to be completed in June 1929,¹⁵³ however, it was only officially opened by Sir Henry Braddon during the schools' speech day ceremony on 12 December 1929.¹⁵⁴

NEW JUNIOR HOUSE AT BARKER COLLEGE.



Figure 51: Junior House just after completion as depicted in the Sydney Morning Herald, the day before the official opening of the building in December 1929. (Source: 'New Junior House at Barker College', Sydney Morning Herald, 11 December 1929, 20, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16609017>)

¹⁵² Braga, 154.

¹⁵³ 'Advertising', *Daily Telegraph*, 29 May 1929, 23, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245646698>.

¹⁵⁴ 'New Junior House at Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 December 1929, 20, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16609017>.

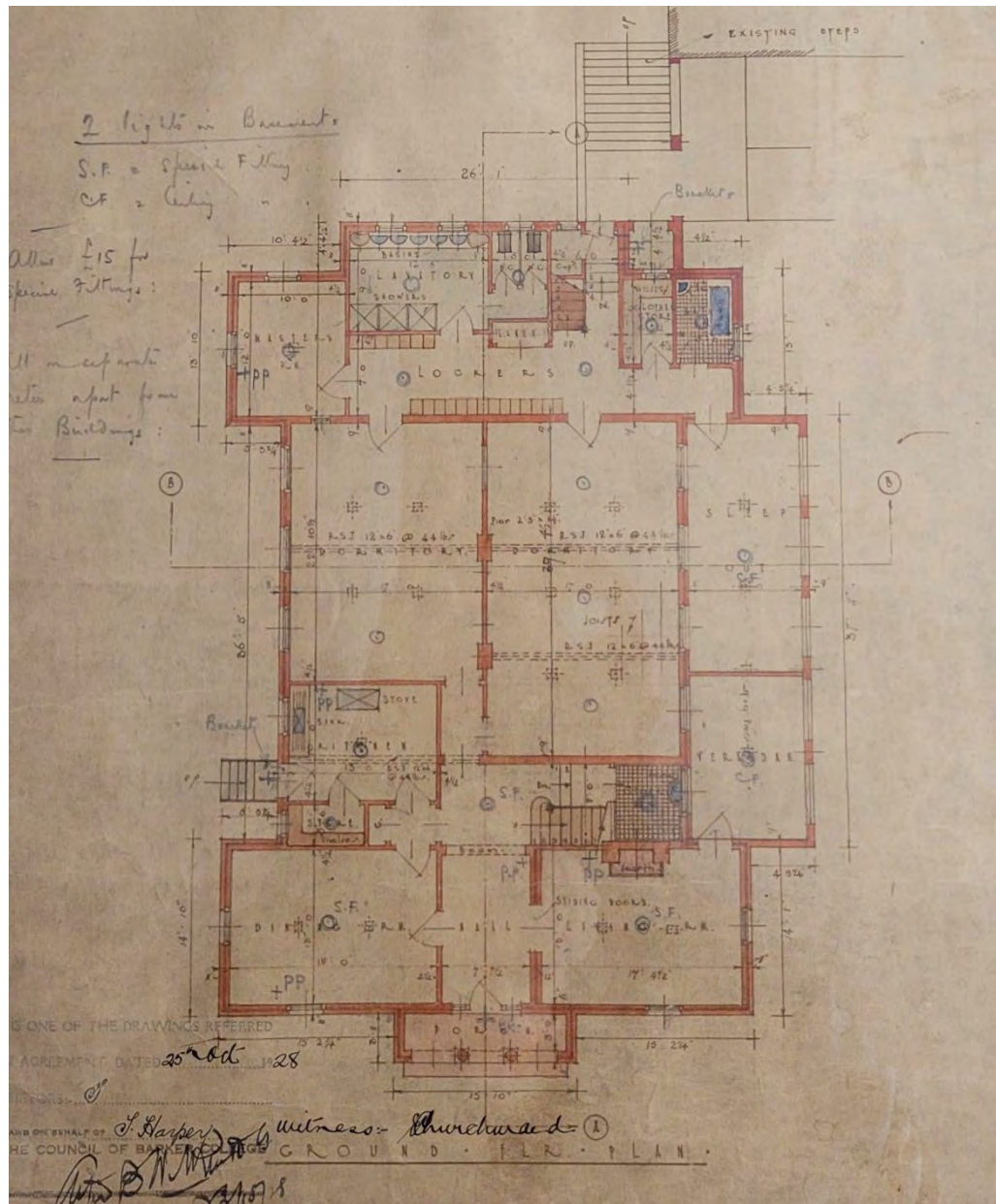


Figure 52: Ground floor plan for 'Proposed New Dormitory Block, Barker College, Hornsby,' prepared by Howard Joseland, architect, and signed 25 October 1928 to mark the plan as part of the agreement with the contractor, J. Harper. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0008).

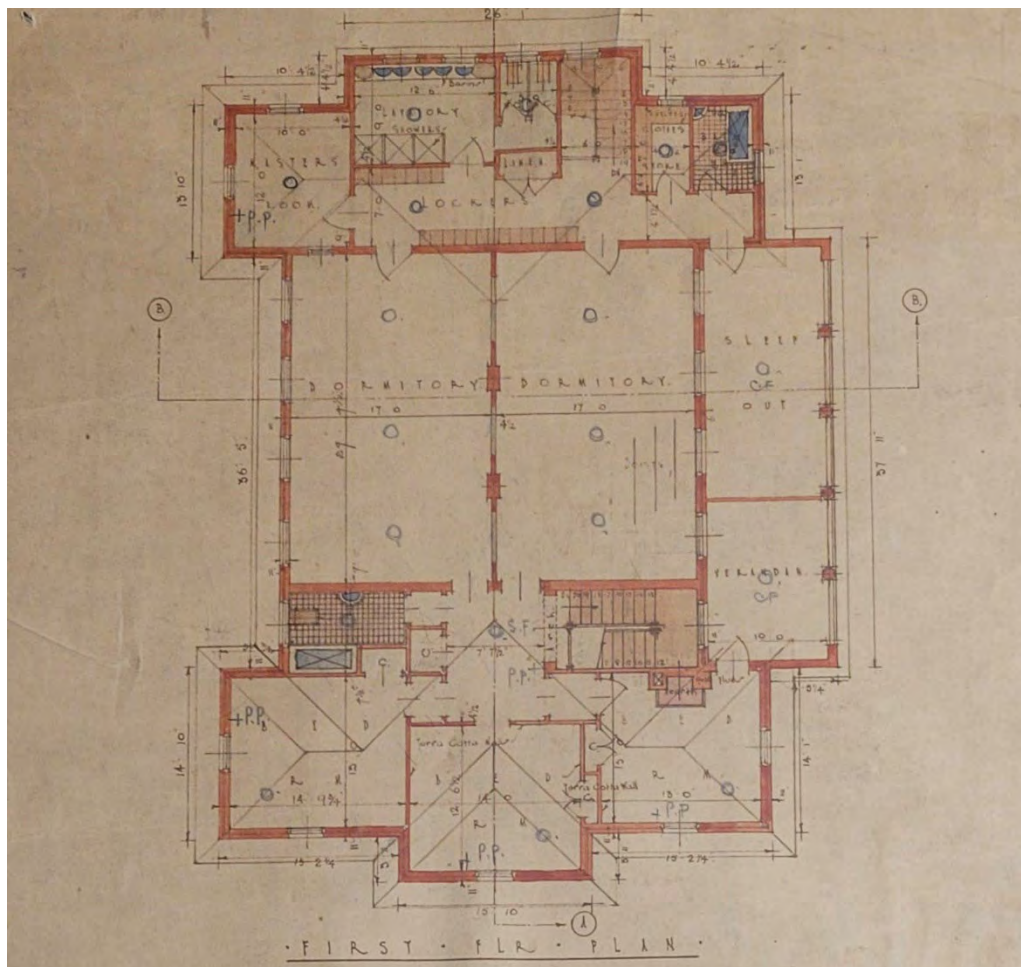


Figure 53: First floor plan for 'Proposed New Dormitory Block, Barker College, Hornsby,' prepared by Howard Joseland, architect, and signed 25 October 1928 to mark the plan as part of the agreement with the contractor, J. Harper. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0008).



Figure 54: 1929 photograph showing the main frontage of Barker College, with the new Junior House ('Plume House') on the left, the 1920 Senior Boarder's Dormitory ('Carter House') on the right (with the new, matching verandah), flanking the 1925 Classroom Block. (Source: Stuart Braga, Barker College – A History, 1978, 60, figure 30)



Figure 55: 1929 photograph showing the western elevation of Junior House, later renamed 'Plume House', shortly after construction. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).

2.7.12 ALTERATIONS TO 'THE HOUSE' ('STOKESLEIGH') (1929)

While Junior House was being constructed and a new verandah was added to the 1920 dormitory building, alterations were also being carried out to redevelop 'The House' into a residence for single use by the Headmaster and his family.

A floor plan signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928 (Figure 57), showing the existing building suggests that, apart from the 1917 alterations to the kitchen (Section 2.6.3), additional changes had occurred to the building. A bay had been added to the drawing room, and a small study had been added next to the bay, accessed from the verandah. The south-eastern corner of the verandah had been enclosed to form two rooms, including a bedroom. One of the bathrooms had been turned into a bedroom, while two separate bedrooms in the western range had been altered into a dormitory. The boot room had been relocated to the south-western corner of the building, likely as part of the 1917 alterations.

This was all due to be altered extensively, again to plans prepared by Joseland & Gilling and signed by J. Harper on 25 October 1928 (Figure 58 - Figure 60). The project involved extensive alterations to the interior layout of the existing residence, including demolition of existing internal walls and addition of new partitions, the removal of a fireplace in a southern bedroom and the addition of a new fireplace the south-eastern corner study. The hallway from the front door to the rear verandah was enclosed and became the pantry of a new kitchen created within a former bedroom. However, one of the main changes was the extension of the building to the west and the creation of two large front bays flanking the new arched verandah to the north. The western extension included a front bedroom with ensuite bathroom, and a new dispensary with its own bathroom. The latter was located adjacent to the newly created nurse's room which was accessible by a separate door from the rear. As part of the project, the sheeted iron roof of the building was replaced by a new tiled roof, requiring strengthening of the roof structure. The rear verandah was removed at that time.



Figure 56: Undated photograph, c1920s, showing 'The House' on the right, with its old, corrugated iron roof. A captured German heavy machine-gun was installed in front of the two buildings on Armistice Day 1921. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 137, figure 58)

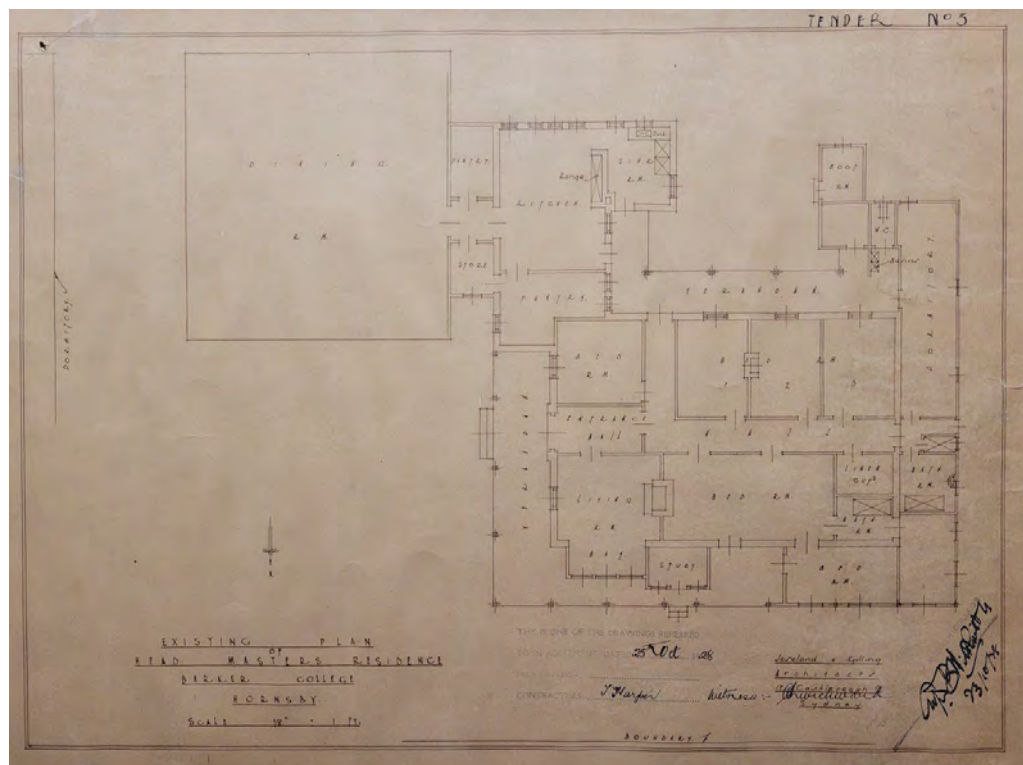


Figure 57: 'Existing Plan of Head Masters Residence, Barker College, Hornsby', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0004).

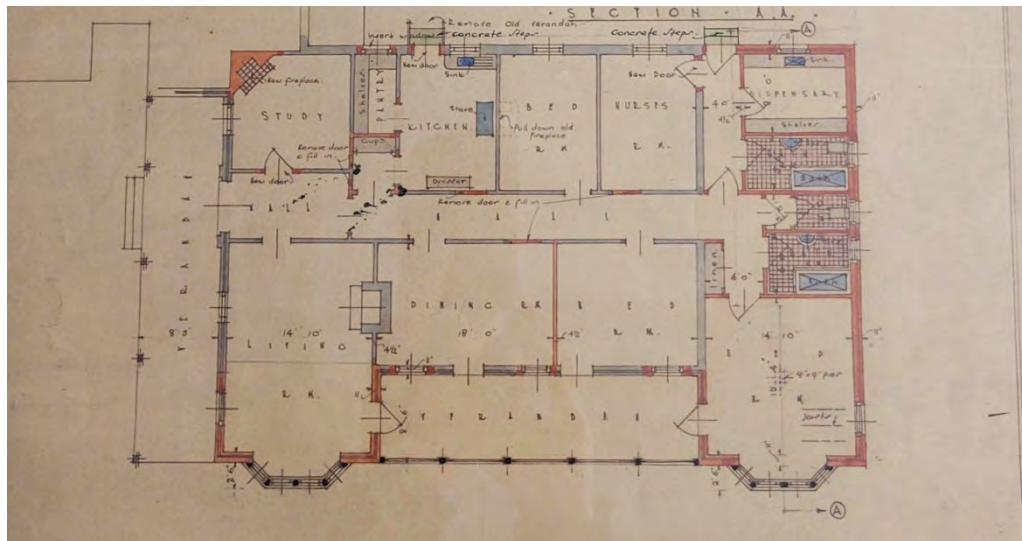


Figure 58: Plan for 'Alterations & Additions to Head Masters House, Barker College', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0005).

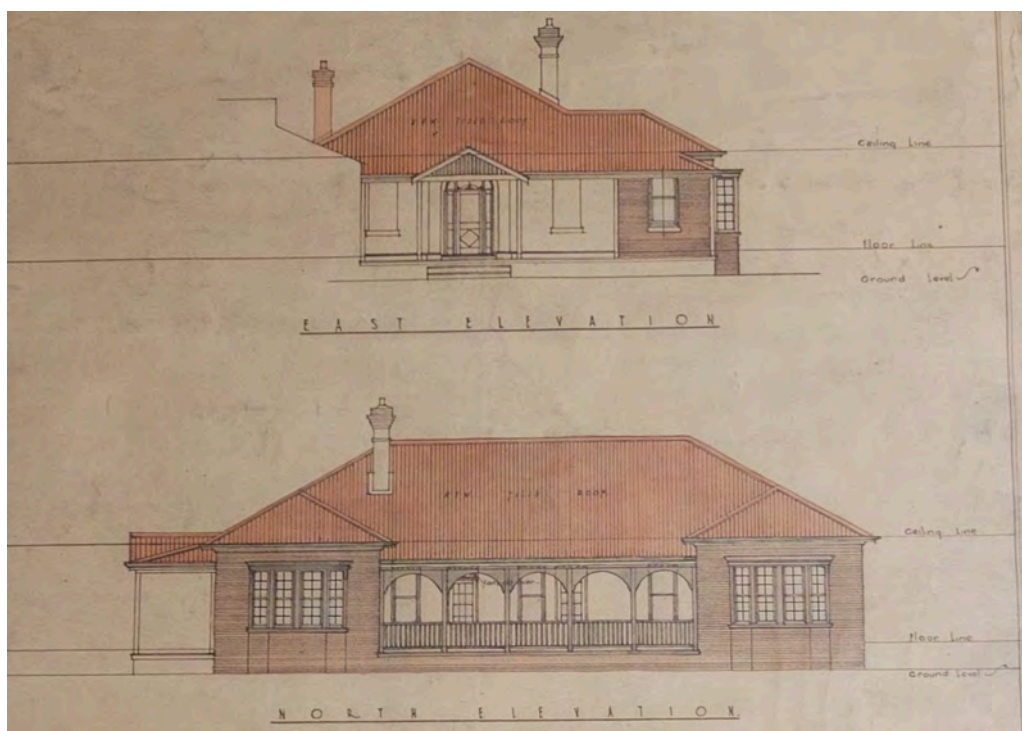


Figure 59: East and north elevations in plan for 'Alterations & Additions to Head Masters House, Barker College', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0005).

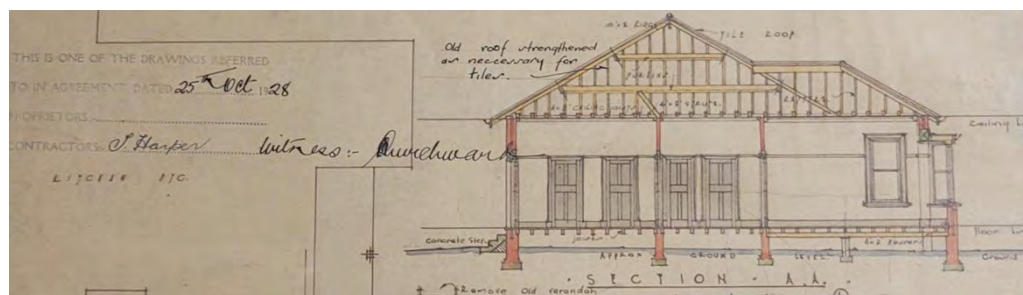


Figure 60: Section A-A included in plan for 'Alterations & Additions to Head Masters House, Barker College', prepared by Joseland & Gilling, architects, and signed by contractor J. Harper on 25 October 1928. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0005).

2.8 MINOR IMPROVEMENTS AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE (1929-1937)

2.8.1 CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP AND DEPRESSION YEARS (1929-1933)

While construction of the new Junior House was underway in 1929 and after Barker College had joined the Associated Schools of New South Wales (having had no success at ever joining the Athletic Association of the Great Public Schools of NSW), W. C. Carter retired in May 1929, having served the school for nearly 25 years.¹⁵⁵ He was succeeded by English born (Arthur) Charles Campbell Thorold, M. A., who had arrived in Australia in 1906 and had served at Southport High School and Hutchins School at Hobart.¹⁵⁶ Aged 55, Thorold moved to Barker College with his two sons who also attended the school, while his wife remained in Hobart. With the arrival of Thorold, 'The House' became the Headmaster's residence again, and it remained in use as such until 1972, when it became accommodation for boarding staff.¹⁵⁷

Photographs and site plans showing the Barker College Campus at around the time of Thorold's leadership are included below (Figure 61-Figure 65). Thorold, who was not really interested in school matters and grew increasingly introverted, brought the movies to Barker College to make Saturday nights more enjoyable, putting his sons in charge.¹⁵⁸ At first, they used a 16mm silent projector, followed by two 35mm projectors with synchronised sound on discs in 1931. The movie theatre was set up in the Gymnasium which had a tan bark floor and open end, and was fitted out with curtains, weatherproof blinds and coloured lights. The only problem was that all this cost money which was scarce due to the depression and desperately needed elsewhere.

While Thorold also introduced a new school crest in 1930 and the school uniform in 1932, the school barely survived under his leadership, the teaching staff grew smaller, enrolments shrunk considerably, and the school's morale and financial position deteriorated.¹⁵⁹ Council acted in 1932, and Thorold agreed to leave at the end of second term that year. Barker College was deeply affected by the depression and the lack of leadership during this extremely difficult time, however, with the appointment of William Stanley Leslie as the new headmaster, the tide turned.

W. S. Leslie was only 33 when he joined Barker College, and he was "youthful and energetic".¹⁶⁰ Born in Brisbane, he had served as senior classical master at Scots College, Warwick and later at Scots College, Bellevue Hill.¹⁶¹ When he took up his appointment at Barker College on 1 January 1933, his most immediate plans were for a new swimming pool and an assembly hall, despite the dire financial situation and increasing "rumours of the

¹⁵⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 178–79.

¹⁵⁶ Braga, 185–86.

¹⁵⁷ Information supplied by Barker College Archives.

¹⁵⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 189–90.

¹⁵⁹ Braga, 195–203.

¹⁶⁰ Braga, 209.

¹⁶¹ 'Mr. W. S. Leslie', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 October 1932, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16924201>.

school's impending demise".¹⁶² Under Leslie's leadership, however, enrolment numbers slowly began to recover and the financial situation improved after 1935, and the school went from no building activity at all, apart from the addition of a donated front gate in 1933, to achieving Leslie's two main goals within the decade. Coincidentally, Leslie's 1930s building programme at Barker College had to be carried out by new architects, as Howard Joseland had died in July 1930.¹⁶³

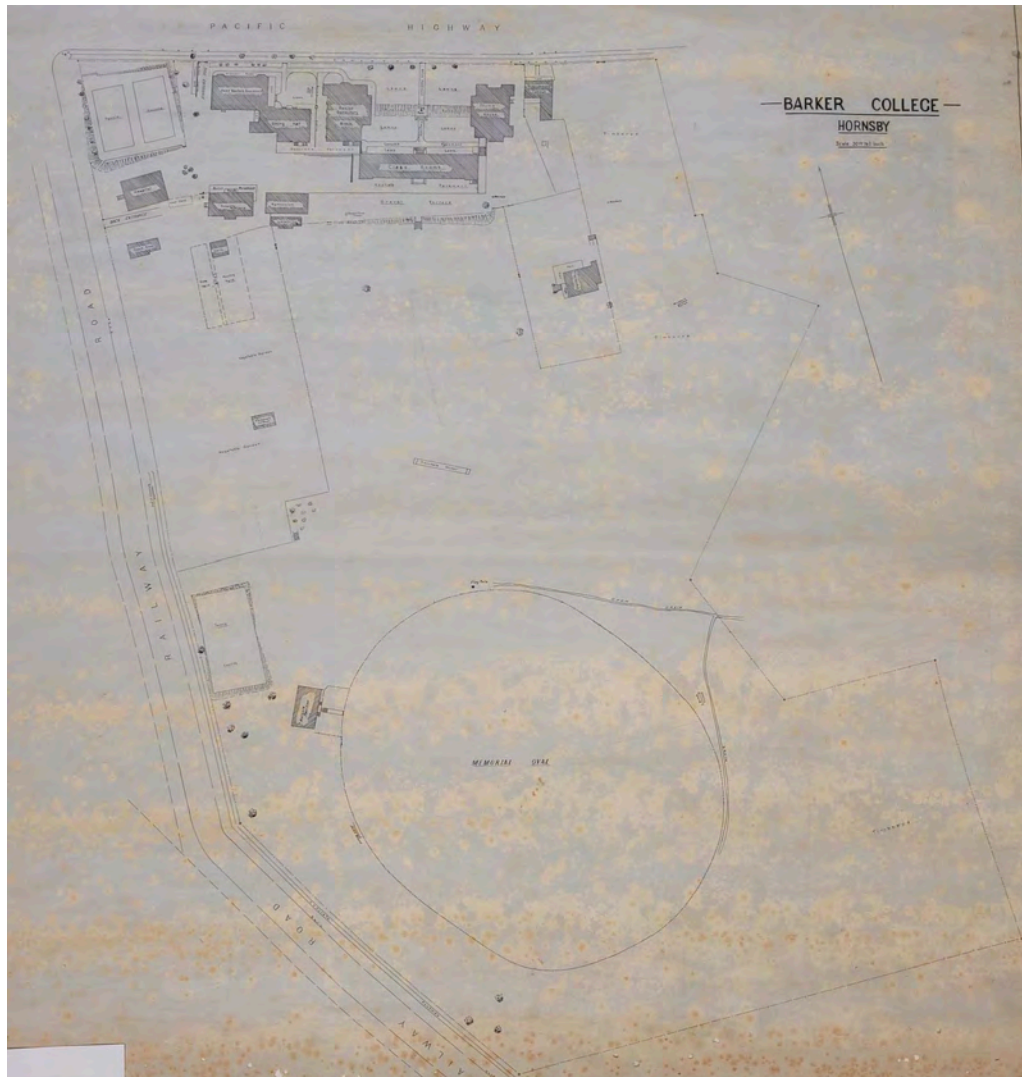


Figure 61: 1930 – Site plan showing the Barker College campus in 1930. The fence line around the campus largely delineates the boundary lines at that time, with the exception of 'Telopea' at the upper right, which was excluded. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M1491).

¹⁶² Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 209–16.

¹⁶³ 'Mr. Howard Joseland', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 July 1930, 12, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16681267>.

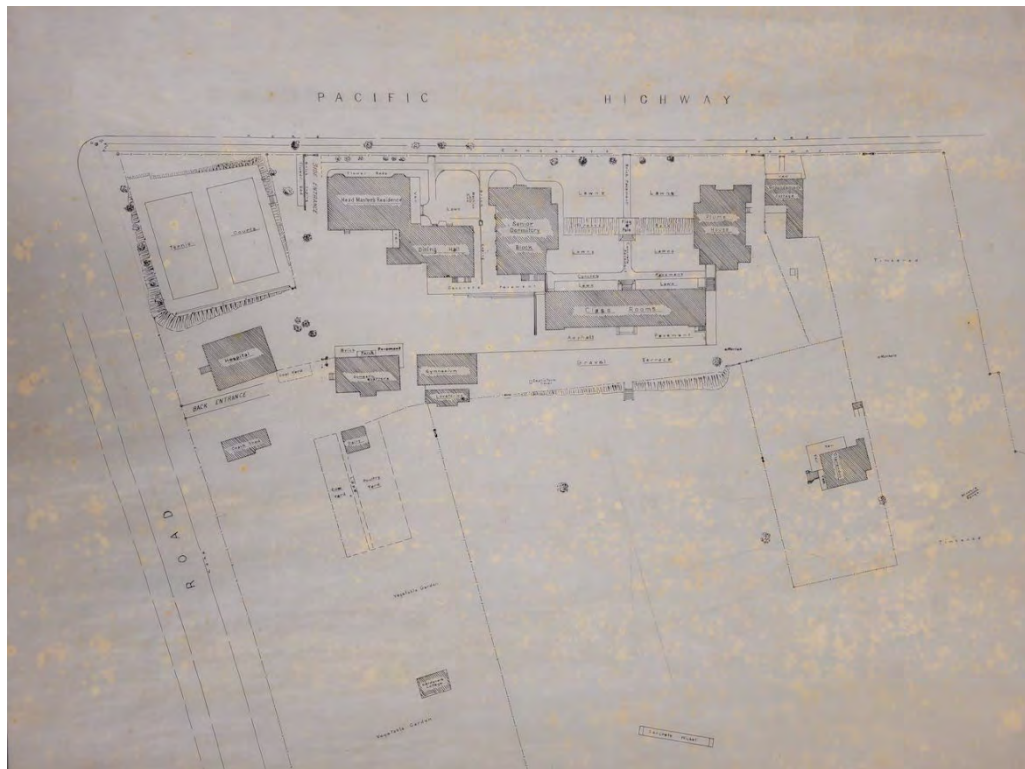


Figure 62: 1930 – Detail from site plan showing the location and names of buildings in the northern portion of Barker College campus in 1930. There was a back entrance from Railway Road (College Crescent) and a side entrance from Pacific Highway on the western side of the Headmaster's Residence ('Stokesleigh'). (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M1491).

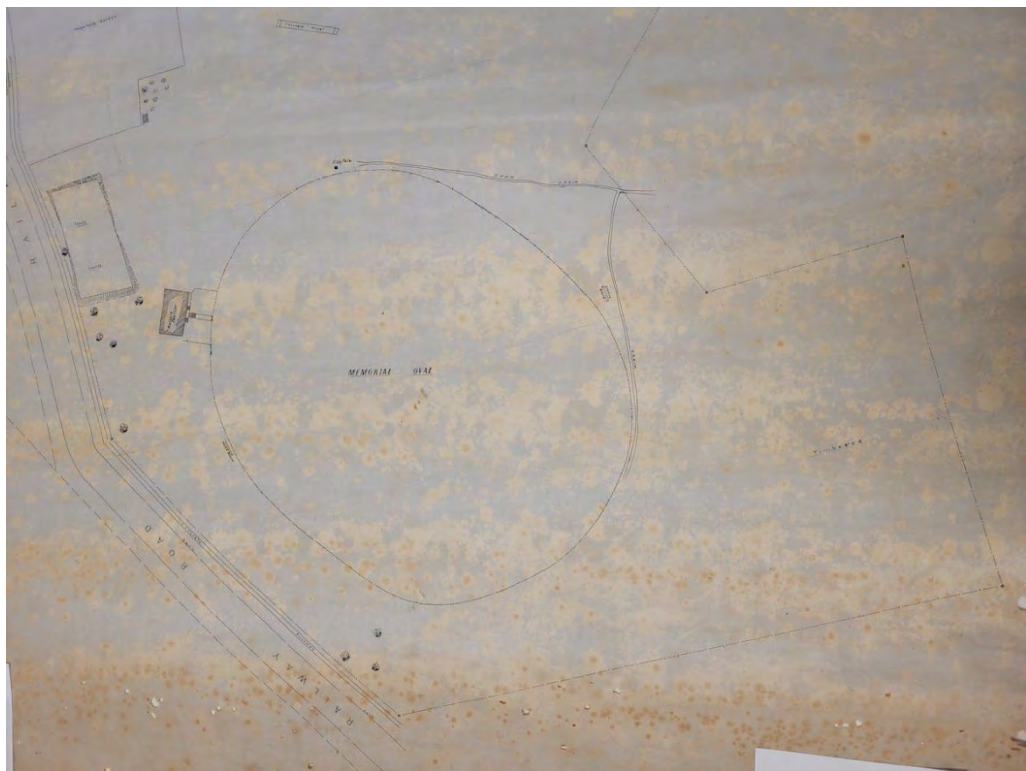


Figure 63: 1930 – Detail from site plan showing the location and names of buildings and other site elements, including concrete wickets, tennis courts, memorial pavilion, flagpoles, drains, fences and timbered areas in the southern portion of Barker College campus in 1930. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M1491).



Figure 64: Barker College, Hornsby Junction, 1930. View across Peats Ferry Road (Pacific Highway). The verandah of the groundskeeper's cottage is visible in the left background. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).¹⁶⁴

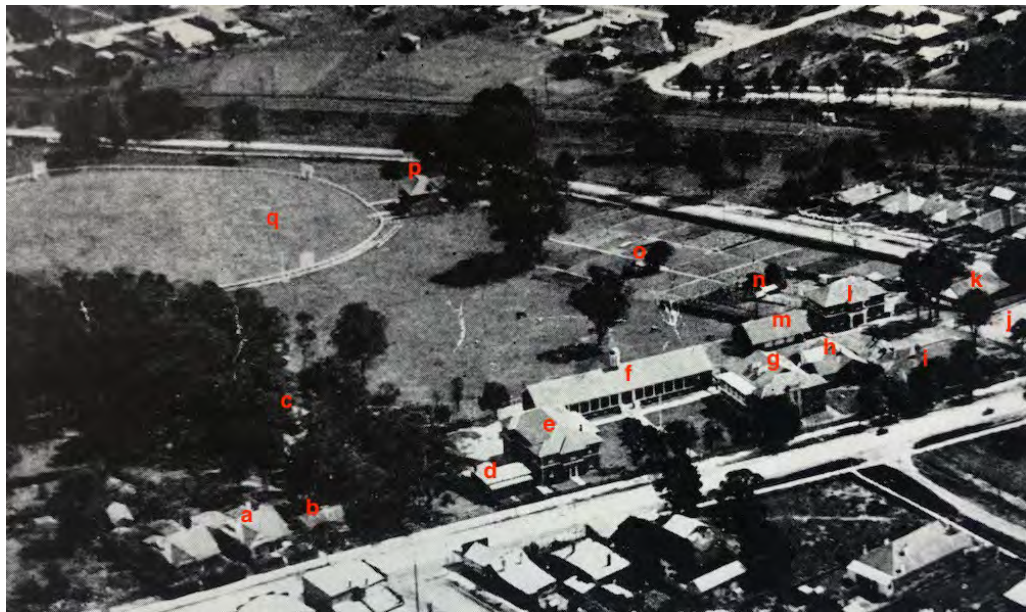


Figure 65: 1931 – annotated oblique aerial photograph showing Barker College with the following buildings and elements: a) 'Telopea' (c1908); b) Cottage on Lot 4 (date unknown); c) 'Clarendon' (c1900); d) Groundkeeper's Cottage (1900s, previously used as boarder's house and/or hospital); e) Junior House ('Plume House', 1929); f) Classroom Block (1925); g) Dormitory building ('Carter House', 1920); h) Dining Room (1895-96, altered c1900 and 1917); i) 'The House' ('Stokesleigh', 1895-96, altered 1929); j) Tennis Courts (c1919); k) Hospital (1925); l) Staff Quarters (1928); m) Gymnasium (1900s/1925); n) Dairy with poultry and cow yards (date unknown); o) Gardener's Cottage surrounded by vegetable garden (date unknown); p) War Memorial Pavilion (1925); q) War Memorial Oval (Oval No.1, 1924). A coach shed, noted on the 1930 plan in Figure 62 and located to the south of the hospital at 'k', is likely hidden behind a tree. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 188, figure 81, without annotations)

¹⁶⁴ 'Barker College, Hornsby', Hornsby Shire, accessed 18 November 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/3814>.

2.8.2 BARKER COLLEGE GATES (1933)

The first change under Leslie, a minor one, was carried out by architect Cyril C. Ruwald who designed a new front gate for the school. The construction of a "simple inexpensive arch" over the main gate had been Leslie's idea, after concerns had been raised that the school lacked a front gate.¹⁶⁵ In August 1933, Prevost and Ruwald called for tenders for a new gate at Barker College,¹⁶⁶ based on plans drawn up by Cyril C. Ruwald in July 1933 (Figure 66). They were located on the main frontage of the school, in front of the classroom building and remained there until their removal in 1975, when they were replaced by the Mint Gates.¹⁶⁷

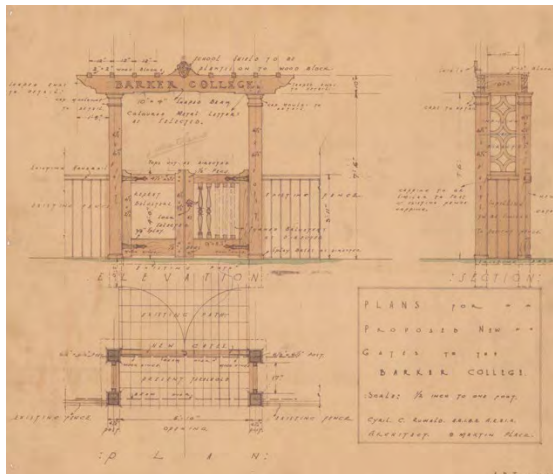


Figure 66: Diazo print containing elevation, section and plan for the new gate at Barker College, by Cyril C. Ruwald, dated July 1933. (Source: Powerhouse Museum)¹⁶⁸



Figure 67: c1935 photograph by Edward William Searle, showing the new front gate at Barker College, with the classrooms in the right background and Junior House on the left. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).¹⁶⁹

2.8.3 SWIMMING POOL (1934)

As one of the first major building projects under Leslie, a swimming pool was constructed. That a swimming pool was an urgent necessity for Barker College had become crystal clear after the school had come last at the first Associated Schools' swimming carnival in March 1932.¹⁷⁰ Thanks to special fundraising efforts by the Old Boys' Union and the Mothers' Association, and funding by the AMP Society, construction of the pool, at £2000, was able to be carried out in early 1934.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 215.

¹⁶⁶ 'Satisfactory Outlook', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 August 1933, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16994817>.

¹⁶⁷ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 225.

¹⁶⁸ 'Diazo Print Barker College Hornsby by Cyril Ruwald', accessed 8 December 2021, <https://collection.maas.museum/object/104756>.

¹⁶⁹ 'Barker College Gate, C. 1935', Hornsby Shire, accessed 8 December 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/2428>.

¹⁷⁰ 'Associated Schools', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 March 1932, 15, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16848966>; Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 215.

¹⁷¹ 'Pure Pool', *Sun*, 25 March 1934, 11, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230541971>; Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 217–18.

The pool was opened by the Governor on 24 March 1934.¹⁷² Located to the rear of the Classroom Building, on a level site, the pool was said to be the first school pool with its own filtration system.¹⁷³ It was a concrete structure of 25m length and 10m width, with varying depths to 9ft 6in near the diving board, and a green concrete path surrounding the pool.¹⁷⁴ The filtration plant was located near the southeastern corner of the swimming enclosure. The pool was a welcome addition to the tennis courts which were still located in the north-western corner of the site, the sports grounds, gymnasium and "a cinematograph hall" where 'talkies' were still being screened.¹⁷⁵

However, despite the effort, the swimming team at Barker College continued to come last or second last in the Associated Schools' swimming carnival for several years.¹⁷⁶

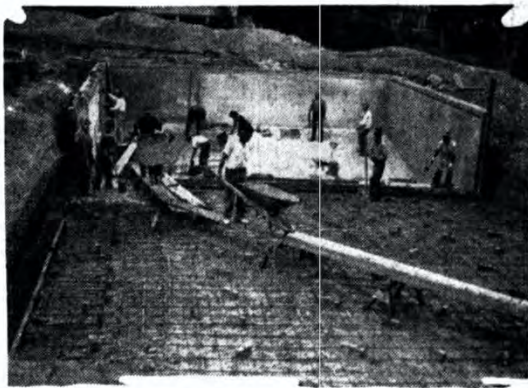


Figure 68: The Swimming Pool under construction in February 1934. (Source: *College Pool*, Sun, 1 February 1934, 25, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230514448>)



Figure 69: The opening of the Swimming Pool on 24 March 1934. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 217, figure 90)

¹⁷² 'Pure Pool'.

¹⁷³ 'College Pool', *Sun*, 1 February 1934, 25, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230514448>.

¹⁷⁴ 'Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 April 1934, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17077343>.

¹⁷⁵ 'Barker Progress', *Farmer and Settler*, 13 December 1934, 15, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117195194>.

¹⁷⁶ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 218.

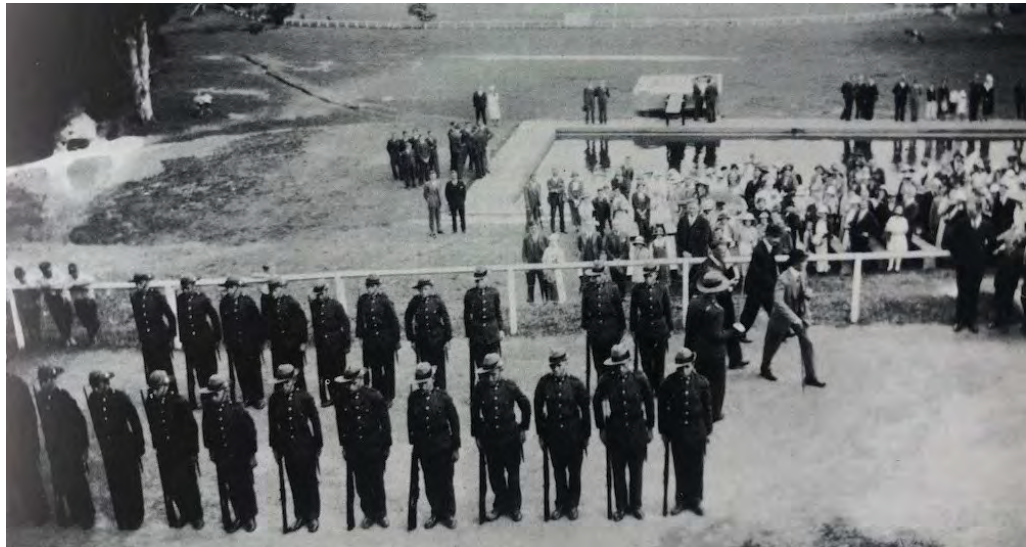


Figure 70: Guard of Honour for the Governor of NSW, Sir Philip Game, at the opening of the Swimming Pool on 24 March 1934. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – History*, 1978, 219, figure 92)



Figure 71: The Swimming Pool shortly after completion, 1934. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 229, figure 101)

2.8.4 REPLACEMENT DINING HALL (1935-36)

On 27 June 1935, disaster struck, and a fire destroyed the old dining hall and kitchen at Barker College.¹⁷⁷ The old weatherboard building, originally constructed in 1895-96 and extended several times, could not be saved, and the school's honour boards, trophies and old photograph that had decorated the building were also destroyed in the fire.¹⁷⁸

A new brick dining hall and kitchen were constructed immediately afterwards and in October 1935, the school's new architect, Joseph F. Munnings of Power, Adam and Munnings, architects, awarded a contract to H. Dedman at Canterbury for the dining hall, painting and

¹⁷⁷ 'Barker College', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 June 1935, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17188015>.

¹⁷⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 220–21.

other work at Barker College.¹⁷⁹ The dining hall and kitchen were noted as being under construction in mid-December 1935.¹⁸⁰ The new building was ready for use at the beginning of the 1936 school year, seven months after the fire. Barker College Archives does not appear to hold any plans in relation to this building.

The removal of the old dining hall also provided “an impetus for the removal or rebuilding of the few weatherboard buildings remaining from the school’s proprietorial days.”¹⁸¹ This included removal of ‘Clarendon’ and the old cottage on Lot 3 (see Figure 83), and likely the small cottage located on Lot 4.



Figure 72: 'The Dining Hall Doors', depicted by Donald Begbie in 1957. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).

2.9 ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS BY J. K. SHIRLEY FOR W. S. LESLIE (1937-1951)

2.9.1 NEW ASSEMBLY HALL AND CLASSROOMS ('BOYCE HALL') (1937-38)

Ever since taking over the leadership of Barker College, W. S. Leslie had done everything to expand the school as much as possible under the difficult financial circumstances.¹⁸² Based on increasing enrolments and a positive outlook for the years ahead, Leslie decided that it was now time to proceed with an additional classroom block. The new building was to include a chemistry laboratory and a new library, as the old library had become too small.¹⁸³ In June 1937, architects Power, Adams and Munnings awarded a tender for “excavations and additions to Barker College” to L. Gallagher, Palm Beach contractor.¹⁸⁴ However, just over three months later, the school architect, Joseph F. Munnings, died unexpectedly at age 58.¹⁸⁵

A new architect was found in John K. Shirley, who was at the same time involved in classroom additions at the Church of England Grammar School (Shore), North Sydney, together with Rupert V. Minnett.¹⁸⁶ Like at Barker College, the new building at Shore was only a portion of an extensive scheme, and the building, designed in the “Collegiate Gothic” style had to harmonise with existing structures.

¹⁷⁹ 'Contracts Let', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 October 1935, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17220305>; 'Buildings and Works Approved', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 2 October 1935, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222917097>.

¹⁸⁰ 'Advertising', *Sydney Mail*, 11 December 1935, 43, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article160500830>.

¹⁸¹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 221.

¹⁸² Braga, 215–21.

¹⁸³ Braga, 221.

¹⁸⁴ 'Tenders Accepted or Received', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 2 June 1937, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222922481>.

¹⁸⁵ 'Obituary', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 October 1937, 21, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17410308>.

¹⁸⁶ 'North Sydney Grammar School', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 6 October 1937, 19, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222923518>.

In December 1937, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that “plans are at present being prepared for extensive alterations to Barker College, Hornsby, as part of a remodelling scheme. The work at present in hand includes the construction of a new assembly hall, classrooms, and chemical laboratory.”¹⁸⁷ This suggests that a new design was prepared for the building.¹⁸⁸ The same paper provided an update in January 1938, including a sketch drawing of the proposed extensions. Council had approved Shirley's plan for a scheme which was “proceed progressively as the need for increased accommodation” grew.¹⁸⁹ The article described the proposed new building as follows:

It will harmonise with the existing structure and aid in the more effective co-ordination of instruction at the college. This section has been designed in a free classical style and will be connected with the existing college building by a colonnade.

This building will provide an assembly hall 61 by 41 feet, to give seating accommodation for 400 people. It will be used on speech days and for formal occasions as well as the general work of the college. There will be a stage suitable for the production of college plays and minor entertainments. The ceiling height of the assembly hall which occupies the upper floor, will be 20 feet.

On the ground floor there will be three classrooms, each for 76 pupils, a laboratory for 28 pupils, and a library 27 by 18 feet. The ceiling height of these rooms will be 12 feet. The design provides for thorough ventilation and good natural lighting from the east and west.

The exterior of the new building will be of face bricks relieved with cast stone and cement work. The construction will be of brickwork, with reinforced concrete floors and foundations. The floors of the assembly hall will be finished with parquetry.

*Plans and working drawings for the new building are being prepared by John K. Shirley, architect.*¹⁹⁰

The ground floor and basement plans prepared by John K. Shirley in January 1938 are included below (Figure 74 and Figure 75). They show that the new building involved minor alterations to ‘Junior House’, now noted as ‘Plume House’ on the plan. A new terrace with stone flagging was created between the two buildings, and a covered walkway provided access to the Classroom Block.

In May 1938, John K. Shirley awarded the contract for a new assembly hall and classrooms to Robert Wall and Sons, the same contractors who also worked with Shirley and Minnett at the Shore extensions.¹⁹¹ The assembly hall was accessed by a foyer with cloakrooms at the sides, and over the front entrance porch there was a coloured mosaic with the school badge.¹⁹² The mosaic was noted as the work of Melocco Brothers in a 1938 feature article of the new hall and classrooms in *Building*, while the amber side windows of the assembly hall were noted as providing a soft light while reducing glare.¹⁹³

While Joseland's layout of the campus had addressed Peats Ferry Road as the main frontage, with the new buildings planned by Leslie, the orientation changed to the rear, overlooking the expanse of the sports fields and presenting a frontage in views from the railway line.¹⁹⁴ The Assembly Hall and Classrooms were only the first part of a larger scheme which would eventually form another quadrangle to the rear of the first one. However, the outbreak of

¹⁸⁷ ‘Contracts Let’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 December 1937, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article27980658>.

¹⁸⁸ Munnings' plans for the Assembly Hall, if there were any, were not sighted to compare his original design with that of Shirley.

¹⁸⁹ ‘Building and Construction’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 January 1938, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17421818>.

¹⁹⁰ ‘Building and Construction’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 January 1938, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17421818>.

¹⁹¹ ‘Contracts Let’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 May 1938, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17464057>.

¹⁹² ‘Barker College’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 October 1938, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17531175>.

¹⁹³ ‘New Assembly Hall, Barker College’, *Building: The Magazine for the Architect, Builder, Property Owner and Merchant* 63, no. 375 (24 November 1938): 31.34, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-296756703>.

¹⁹⁴ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 221.

World War II and the existing financial situation delayed the completion of the second major building scheme for Barker College.



Figure 73: Sketch drawing of 'Extensions to Barker College, Hornsby', published in the Sydney Morning Herald in January 1938, and showing the proposed east elevation of the new building which contained an assembly hall on the upper floor, and classrooms, laboratory and library on the ground floor. (Source: Building and Construction, Sydney Morning Herald, 25 January 1938, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17421818>).

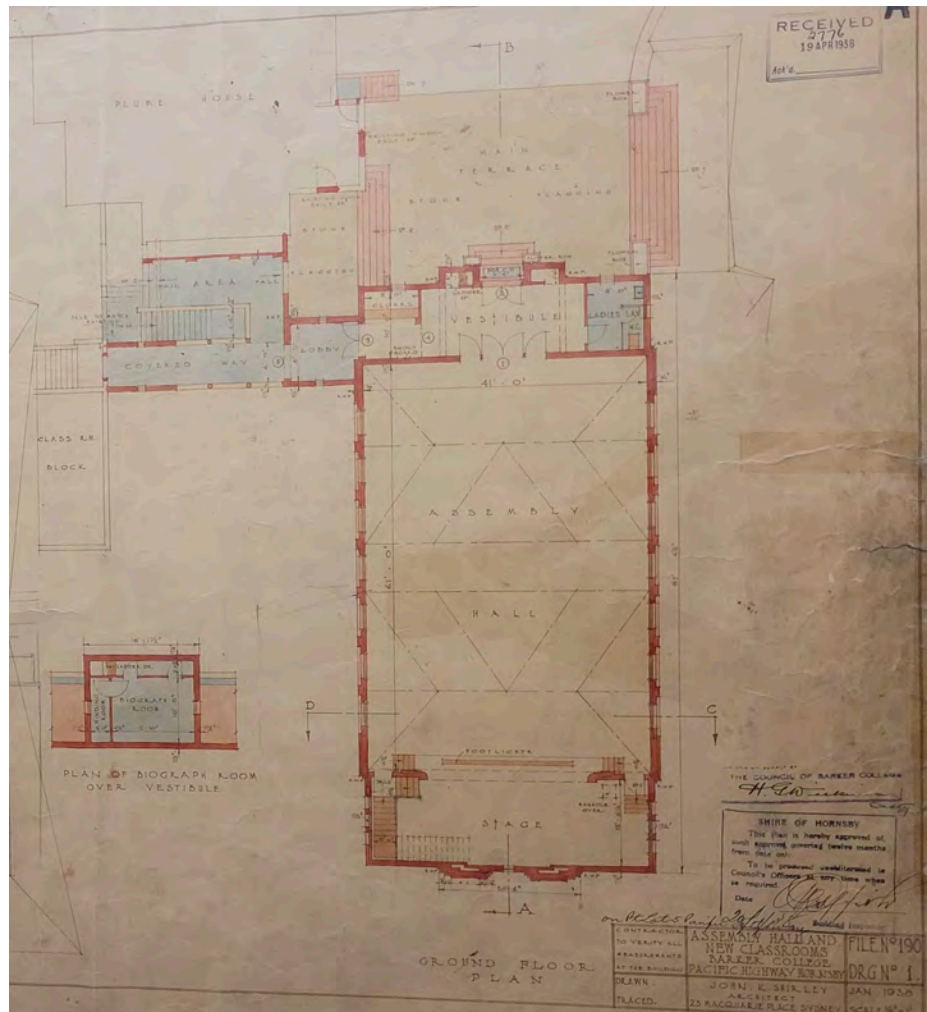


Figure 74: Ground floor plan for 'Assembly Hall and New Classrooms' at Barker College, prepared by John K. Shirley, architect, dated January 1938. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0009).

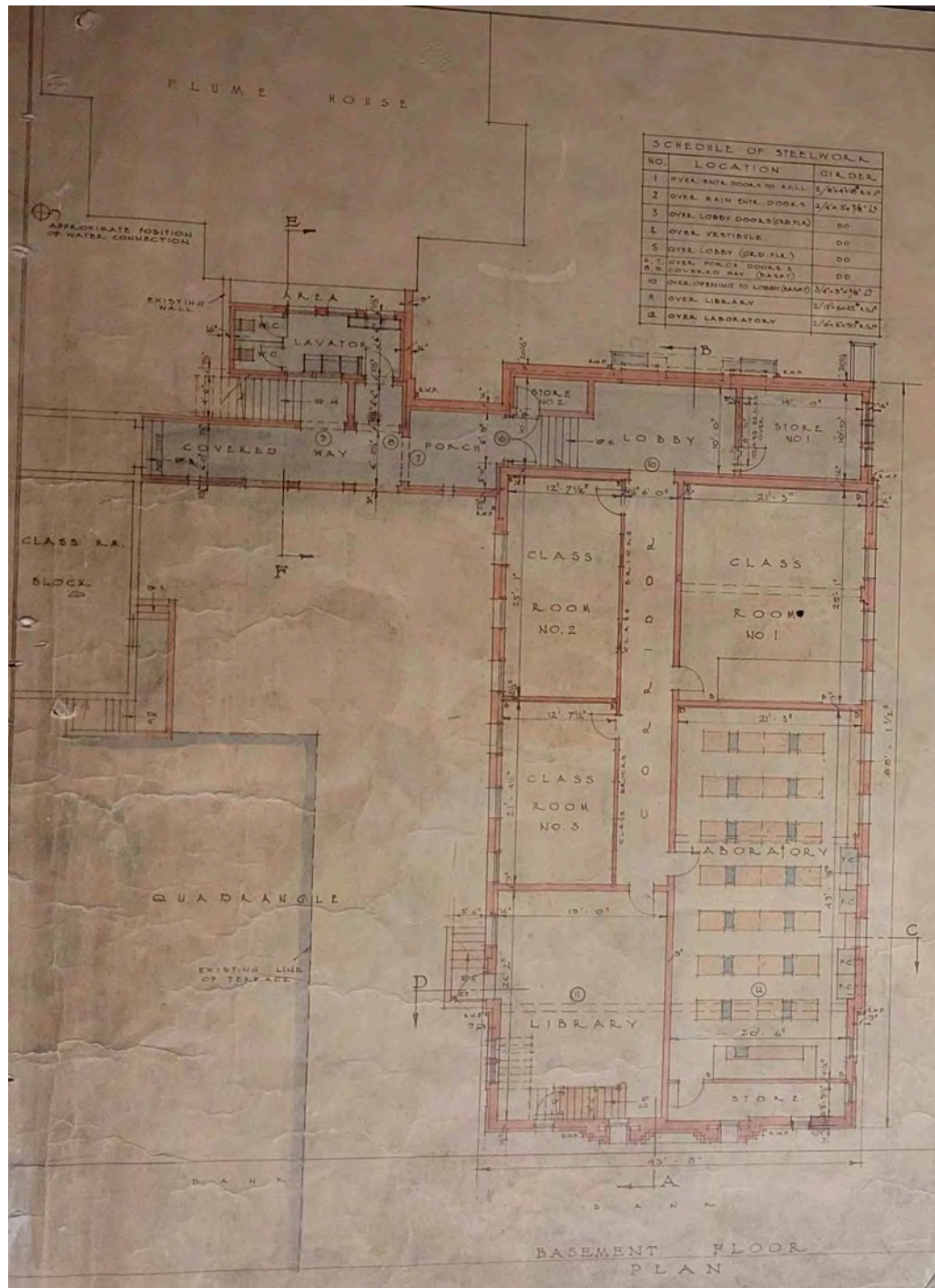


Figure 75: Basement plan for 'Assembly Hall and New Classrooms' at Barker College, prepared by John K. Shirley, architect, dated January 1938. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M0009A).



Figure 76: 'Exterior of buildings, Barker College, Hornsby', by Sam Hood for Building Publishing Co., October 1938 (Source: SLNSW, Home and Away – 9394, hood_09394, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/YJ7QLX49>).



Figure 77: 'Exterior of buildings, Barker College, Hornsby', by Sam Hood for Building Publishing Co., October 1938. The photograph shows the new Assembly Hall on the left, and the east elevation of Junior House on the right. (Source: SLNSW, Home and Away – 9392, hood_09392, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/1kVRv5pn>).



Figure 78: 'Interior of auditorium, Barker College, Hornsby', by Sam Hood for Building Publishing Co., October 1938, showing the upper floor assembly hall. (Source: SLNSW, Home and Away – 9390, hood_09390, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/Yz03D8G9>).

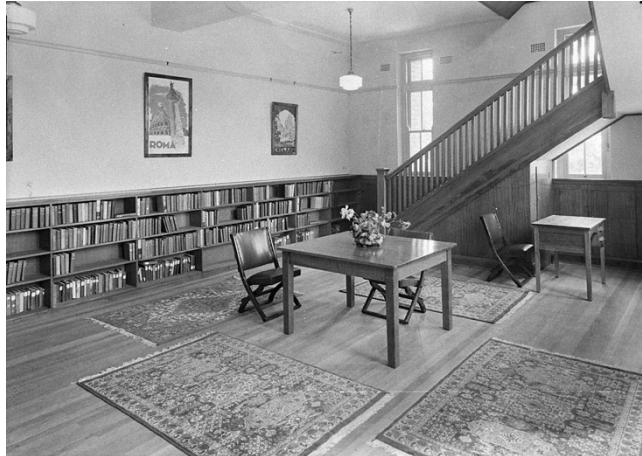


Figure 79: 'Barker College, Hornsby', by Sam Hood for Building Publishing Co., October 1938, showing the library. (Source: SLNSW, Home and Away – 9388, hood_09388, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/Y0KBJ8D1>).

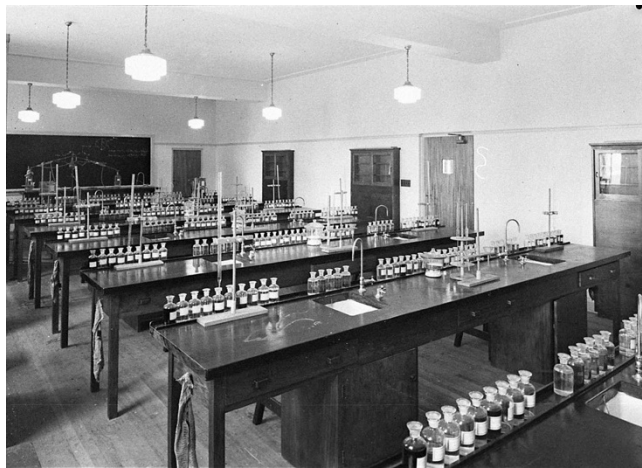


Figure 80: 'A large chemistry teaching laboratory, Barker College, Hornsby', by Sam Hood for Building Publishing Co., October 1938 (Source: SLNSW, Home and Away – 9389, hood_09389, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/nmQae00n>).

2.9.2 MINOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CAMPUS (1936-38 AND 1942)

As part of the construction of the Assembly Hall, other minor improvements had been made to the Barker College Campus.¹⁹⁵ Several old weatherboard cottages, including 'Clarendon' and the cottage immediately to the east of Junior House (Plume House) were removed, and between 1936 and 1938, a second level playing field was constructed between the swimming pool and the existing oval. Much of the work was carried out by the headmaster and the senior boys, as the contractors hardly ever appeared on site. Construction proceeded slowly between 1936 and 1938.¹⁹⁶

In mid-1937, dressing rooms and shower rooms were added to the south of the swimming pool, to the design by architects Power, Adam and Munnings and built by W. H. Davis of Rhodes.¹⁹⁷ At the same time, the architects accepted the tender of J. W. Adams, builder from Roseville, for the erection of memorial pylons.¹⁹⁸ The brick War Memorial Pylons were added to flank the steps from the new quadrangle to the swimming pool, donated by the Old Boys' Union and replacing the wooden memorial destroyed in the kitchen fire of 1935 (Figure 81).¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁵ Braga, 224–26.

¹⁹⁶ Braga, 224–25.

¹⁹⁷ 'Opportunities for Business', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 7 July 1937, 17, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222922760>.

¹⁹⁸ 'Tenders Accepted or Received', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 7 July 1937, 13, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222922767>.

¹⁹⁹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 224.



Figure 81: The War Memorial Pylons flanking the steps to the swimming pool, 1942. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

In late 1937, the historic gates that originally stood at the Macquarie Street entrance to the Old Mint Building at Queens Square were transported to Barker College to form a new entrance to the school, to the northeast of the new Assembly Hall.²⁰⁰ The decorative iron gates had originally been constructed for the Sydney Mint in 1855.

The *Farmer and Settler* of 8 December 1938 reported that enrolments had trebled in three years, and the campus had seen massive improvements. It noted that “under the guiding hand of the Church of England, Barker is one of Sydney’s leading educational establishments, and has an excellent record in examination results. Considerable success in the public examinations has brought this college further into public prominence.”²⁰¹ Detailing the recent improvements, which were said to have cost around £17,000 in total, the article highlighted the college’s location “in 20-acres of land with its own cows, poultry and vegetables,” making it a particularly ideal facility to educate the next generation of boys from the countryside.

²⁰⁰ ‘Mint Gates at College’, *Sun*, 11 December 1937, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article232019965>.

²⁰¹ ‘Barker College Maintains Rapid Progress’, *Farmer and Settler*, 8 December 1938, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117167011>.



Figure 82: c1938 photograph by Edward William Searle, showing the 1855 Mint Gates in their new location at Barker College. The gable of the Assembly Hall is visible in the background. (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).²⁰²



Figure 83: 1942 aerial photograph showing the campus (please note that, according to Braga, 1978, p252, this is dated 1939). The groundkeeper's cottage and 'Clarendon' have been removed and the Assembly Hall (a) added behind 'Plume House'. The new Dining Hall (b) is also visible, while the old hospital (c) and gymnasium (d) are still standing. The site for Playing Field No. 2 (e) has been levelled, and new changing rooms (f) have been added to the swimming pool. Note the original west elevation of 'Carter House', without verandah. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection).

2.9.3 CAMPUS EXPANSION DURING WORLD WAR II (1939-43)

The outbreak of World War II in late 1939 delayed any further building schemes, even though the school continued to grow and suffered from an ongoing and increasing lack of staff and

²⁰² 'Barker College Gates, C.1935', Hornsby Shire, accessed 8 December 2021, <https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/2427>.

accommodation.²⁰³ In 1941 and 1942, evacuees from Malaya were among the enrolments which reached its peak in 1943, when the school was full. Plans for a new junior school had been declined and the focus shifted to minor improvements and consolidation of existing facilities. One of the only buildings constructed during that time was a dairy building, designed by J. K. Shirley who accepted J. G. Major & Son's tender for "construction of cowhouse and storeroom" in February 1941.²⁰⁴

On 13 January 1942, another portion of Lot 5 in DP 3145 was transferred to Barker College.²⁰⁵ This was a vacant allotment of 1 rood 35 perches located to the east of the campus, providing access to Peats Ferry Road, which had by then been renamed Pacific Highway. One day later, on 14 January 1942, further land to the rear (south) of that allotment was transferred to Barker College and consolidated with the existing allotment containing 'Telopea'/'Kia Ora'.²⁰⁶ Both allotments were transferred to the college by the Tawyer (or Sawyer) family who occupied 'Kimpton' (the former 'Grevillea') next to 'Telopea'/'Kia Ora'.

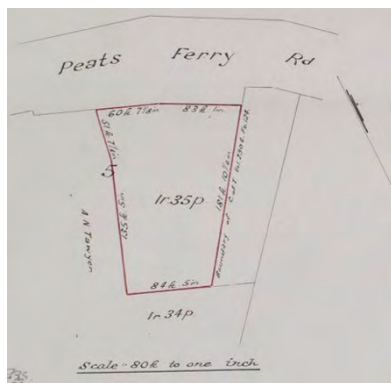
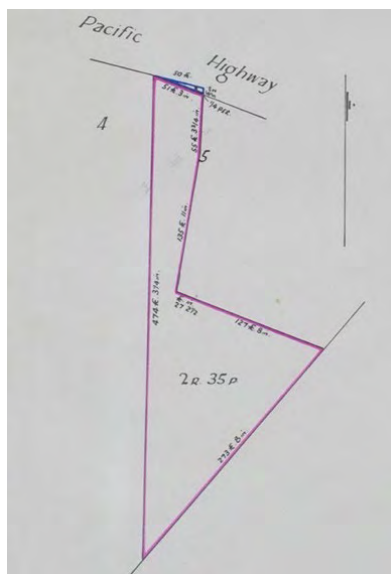


Figure 84: Plan of part Lot 5 in DP 3145, transferred to the Council of Barker College on 13 January 1942. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 4476 fol 8)



2.9.4 ACQUISITION OF 'ROSEWOOD' (1943)

One year later, on 8 June 1943, Barker College acquired the 'Rosewood' property on Unwin Road, expanding the campus on the south-eastern side.²⁰⁷ The property had originally been sold as part of Lot 3 of the 'Central Park Estate' subdivision sale of 1895 (DP 3152).²⁰⁸ Joseph Vizey Brady had acquired Lots 3 and 4 in DP 3152 in 1895 and appears to have constructed a building for himself on his property, naming it 'Braefield'. The first *Sands Directory* entry for Hornsby in 1903 listed Brady at 'Braefield', between J. M. Andrew's 'Harrowhill' to the north and Harvey Roulson's 'Mayfield' to the south.²⁰⁹

In December 1906, Brady subdivided his property and sold the northern portion, on part Lot 4, to Sydney journalist, Henry James Taperell.²¹⁰ Retaining the middle portion, Brady sold the southern portion, on part Lot 3, to Matilda Richardson, the wife of Sydney Commissioner for Tramways, Harry Richardson, on 10 February 1908.²¹¹

The *Sands Directory* of 1909 listed Harry Richardson for the first time at 'Braefield' in 1909, suggesting that the Richardson's moved into Brady's original residence.²¹² Brady himself now lived at the adjacent 'Harrow Hill' while H. J. Taperell was noted further north at the new 'Pipitea'.

After Harry Richardson's death on 24 June 1915, his wife transferred her property to Sydney grazier Arthur Clifton on 16 March 1916.²¹³ Clifton was listed at 'Rosewood' for the first time in the 1917 *Sands* edition, immediately adjacent to the north of John A. Robertson at 'Mayfield'.²¹⁴ It is unclear whether 'Rosewood' was the old 'Braefield' or whether Clifton had built 'Rosewood' for himself in c1916.

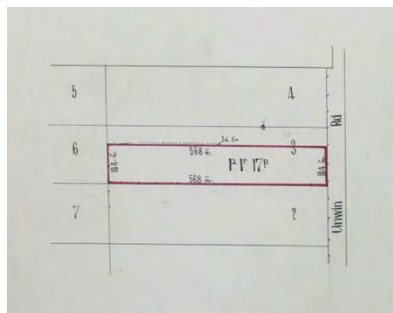


Figure 86: Plan of part Lot 3, transferred to the Council of Barker College on 8 June 1943. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1862 fol 75)

In 1928, 'Rosewood' was offered for sale as "a roomy cottage with extensive verandah accommodation and about 11 rooms and offices; standing in land about 1 acre 1 rood 17 perches and situated about 6 minutes from Waitara Station."²¹⁵ The purchase of 'Rosewood' by Barker College in 1943 solved the school's accommodation crisis and three junior classes were transferred to the former residence in 1944, with 74 boys.²¹⁶ The new site at 16 Unwin Road was later advertised as Barker Preparatory School, 'Rosewood'.²¹⁷

²⁰⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1862 fol 75.

²⁰⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 706 fol 192 and Vol 1180 fol 47.

²⁰⁹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1903.

²¹⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol. 1180 fol 48.

²¹¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1180 fol 47.

²¹² City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1909.

²¹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1862 fol 75; 'M. Harry Richardson', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 June 1915, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15585045>.

²¹⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1862 fol 75; City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1917.

²¹⁵ 'Indoor Auctions Next Week', *Daily Telegraph*, 26 May 1928, 24, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article246775122>.

²¹⁶ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 248.

²¹⁷ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 January 1946, 20, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17966466>.

2.9.5 MINOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS (1942-47)

Based on aerial photographs dated 1942 and 1943, the 1920 Senior Dormitory Building ('Carter House') was extended to the west in c1942-43, involving the addition of a double storey verandah structure (cf. Figure 83).

When the war ended, Barker College was largely debt free, had record enrolments and was located on an expanded campus.²¹⁸ However, initially only minor works were carried out. One of these was a small extension of the masters' common room and headmaster's office in 1946.²¹⁹ No details for these alterations could be found. At around the same time, in 1947, the pavilion underwent alterations to provide more dressing rooms with a two-bedroom flat for the groundsman at the top.²²⁰ These additions were added on the western side of the building (Figure 87). The following year, in 1947, plans were prepared by John K. Shirley, to add a flat building with six units for married staff on a site acquired by the college on the opposite side of the Pacific Highway.²²¹ That building was nearing completion in late 1948.²²²



Figure 87: Detail from oblique aerial photograph dated 1961, showing the War Memorial Pavilion with the 1947 extension on the western elevation. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.9.6 CONSTRUCTION OF WEST WING (1947)

Permission for construction of the ground floor of a new classroom block was obtained in 1947.²²³ Designed by school architect John K. Shirley, this was known as the West Wing, or 'the Palace'.²²⁴ However, as it housed the ever-growing library, it was also known as the Library Wing.²²⁵ Leslie's efforts at getting the upper floors built as well, despite the financial constraints, were successful largely thanks to the advocacy by a local M.L.A., however, it took two years to complete the building. Braga describes the double storey building with basement as follows:

*The completion of the 'Palace' did not make much difference to the spartan life of the boarders, though a new boiler room improved the hot water supply and a drying room made it easier for them to keep sporting clothes clean and dry. A recreation room supplied a long-felt need, while a large carpentry room made it possible to introduce the third stream planned since 1943. The middle floor provided a biology room, three music practice rooms, a prefects' room and classrooms for the two fifth form classes, thus releasing other rooms for the progressive introduction of the third stream into the secondary school from 1951 on. The top floor, with its prefects' studies and spacious library was Leslie's particular treasure, "probably the best library room in New South Wales." Visitors were proudly conducted across its polished floor – always kept mirror-like – to spacious windows which afforded a splendid view over playing fields to the site of the junior school.*²²⁶

²¹⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 252–55.

²¹⁹ Braga, 255.

²²⁰ The Barker College Archives do not hold any plans for these works.

²²¹ Barker College had acquired five allotments on the eastern corner of the Hornsby Street and Pacific Highway intersection on 11 October 1946 (see CT Vol 3994 fol 76), and eight allotments on the western corner of that intersection on 24 August 1945 (see CT Vol 4764 fol 101). Barker College Archives holds architectural plans for 'Proposed Flats, Pacific Highway', dated 1947, including floor plans, elevations and sections.

²²² 'My Sydney Survey', *Smith's Weekly*, 20 November 1948, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article234623791>.

²²³ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 256.

²²⁴ Plans for 'New School Buildings', dated 1947, are held by the Barker College Archives, including ground (middle) / first (top) floor plan and basement (lower) / foundation floor plan.

²²⁵ The College Barker, Vol. 5 no. 12 (December 1962): 946.

²²⁶ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 256.

With this building, which was added as wing extending south from the western corner of the 1925 classroom building, a new rear quadrangle was formed, requiring the removal of the old gymnasium near that location. The new library in the West Wing benefitted from a bequest by Sir Thomas Buckland, who left Barker College £1,000.²²⁷ The library was subsequently renamed the Sir Thomas Buckland Library in his honour.



Figure 88: Undated photograph showing the Gymnasium which was demolished in c1947 to make way for the new West Wing. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 191, figure 82)



Figure 89: Photograph of the West Wing ('The Palace') not long after construction, c1950s. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.9.7 POST-WORLD WAR II CAMPUS EXPANSION (1948 TO EARLY 1950S)

Under Leslie, a continuous policy of land acquisitions was pursued, "as long as recurrent expenses could be kept in check."²²⁸ After World War II, various properties were acquired, including some parcels of land on Unwin and Clarke Roads that contained some fine earlier residences. One of these, 'Mayfield' at 18 Unwin Road, dated back to the late 1890s, while 'Louisville' at 20 Clarke Road was built in c1911. Each of them was originally located on two

²²⁷ 'Charities Benefit from Will', *National Advocate*, 27 September 1947, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article161307492>.

²²⁸ Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 256.

Lots purchased as part of the 'Central Park Estate' subdivision of 1895, and both were acquired after other parcels of land had been purchased by Barker College from 1948.

The first transfer was made on 5 February 1948, when Ernest Thornton Reed sold part of his property to the Council of Barker College.²²⁹ The site had been acquired by William Edward Reed in 1923 and was an oddly shaped allotment that had an easement for access to Peats Ferry Road.²³⁰ Part of that site, a triangular shaped allotment, had already been sold to Barker College in 1924, and the college acquired an additional portion to the east of this land with the 1948 transaction, known as Lot C. Consolidating Lot C with Lot 4 in DP 3145, a new Certificate of Title was issued to Barker College in 1948.²³¹

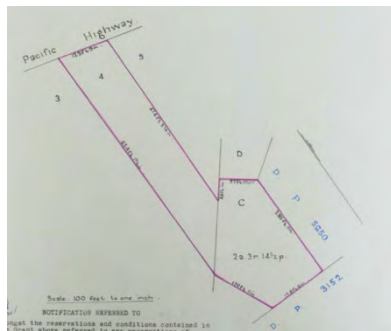


Figure 90: Plan of Lot C, acquired by Barker College in February 1942 from W. T. Reed, and consolidated with Lot 4 in DP 3145, which had been acquired earlier. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 5891 fol 72)

On 24 August 1948, Lot 14 in DP 5650 was transferred to the Council of Barker College. Consisting of 1 rood 7 ¼ perches, the vacant block of land was the first allotment acquired by the college that had originally been sold from 1906 as part of the 'Ennes Estate' subdivision (Figure 91). The Ennes Estate occupied the south-western corner of Peats Ferry Road and Unwin Road, and its subdivision created The Avenue. John Ennis' boarding house on Lot 5 of the subdivision was sold as 'Kuringai House', containing "12 large rooms and all conveniences."²³² A shop occupied the corner, and much of the land was cleared and planted with fruit-bearing trees.²³³ Lot 14 was transferred to Philip Redding on 14 July 1915, who sold it to Barker College in 1948 as a vacant site.²³⁴

²²⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 4807 fol 191. Cf. Dealing 820439.

²³⁰ Cf. NSW LRS, Conveyance Bk 1347 No 402.

²³¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5891 fol 72.

²³² 'Advertising', *Daily Telegraph*, 3 November 1906, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237657401>. Cf. City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Peats Ferry Road (West side), 1903.

²³³ In 1903, the *Sands Directory* listed Miss Mallee's Singer sewing machine agency in the corner shop.

²³⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1724 fol 19; Vol 2593 fol 110. Cf. Primary Application 14293 for the early history of the Ennis Estate.

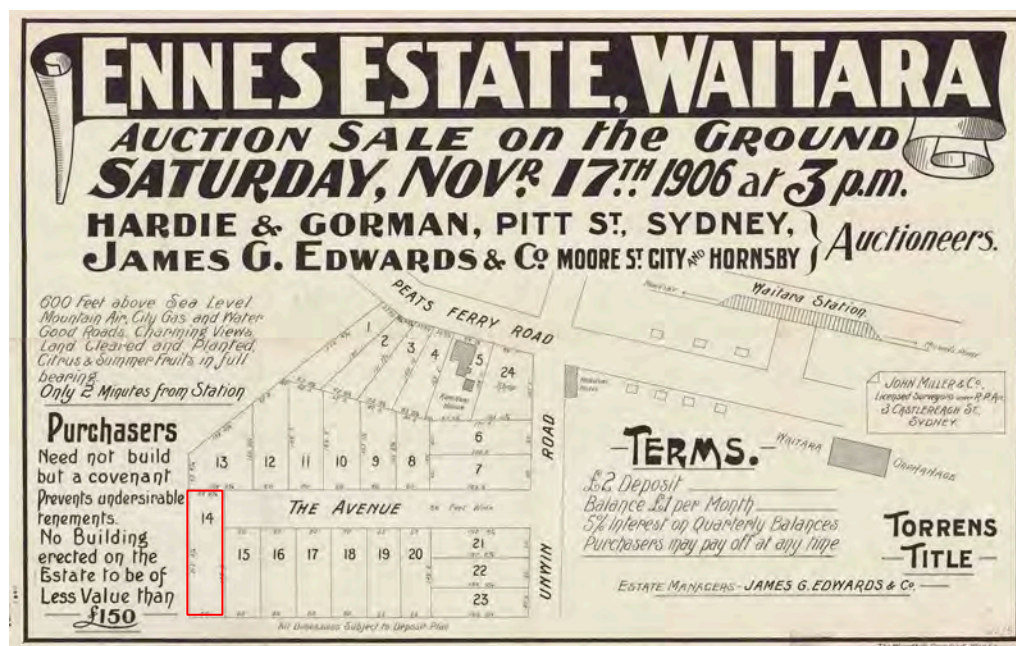


Figure 91: Subdivision sales poster for Ennes Estate, Waitara, 17 November 1906. Lot 14 (outlined in red) was the first allotment from that subdivision that was transferred to Barker College, on 24 August 1948. By then, many allotments around The Avenue had been developed, but Lot 14 had remained vacant. (Source: SLNSW, Waitara Subdivision Plans, Z/SP/W2/5, FL9125366).

On 1 December 1949, the Federation cottage 'Louisville' at 20 Clarke Road was acquired by Barker College. The property had originally been sold to Myra Idris Jones in 1896 as part of the 'Central Park Estate' subdivision, transferred as Lots 7 and 8 in DP 3152.²³⁵ Both allotments were in late 1911 sold to James Bembrick, who constructed 'Louisville' at the site and was for the first time listed at the address in the 1912 edition of the *Sands Sydney Directory*.²³⁶ Bembrick was a Hornsby Councillor in the mid-1910s, and was married and had several children.²³⁷ Originally from Grenfell, Bembrick named his residence after his rural 'Louisville Estate' of nearly 2000 acres, which he had sold in 1909, prior to moving to Hornsby.²³⁸

From 1914, James Bembrick and his wife progressively sold portions of their property as part of a subdivision which was registered in Deposited Plan 7463.²³⁹ These allotments were all located on the corner of College Crescent and Clarke Road. The residue, containing 'Louisville' was transferred to Sydney grazier William Rogers on 3 February 1920.²⁴⁰ W. R. Rogers was for the first time listed in the *Sands* of 1921, replacing Bembrick, and he was still listed at what was now 20 Clarke Road in 1930.²⁴¹ This property, including 'Louisville', was transferred to Barker College at the end of 1949 (with 'Louisville' subsequently demolished for the new Junior School).

Later acquisitions made by Barker College in the 1950s included a small portion of Lot 3 in DP 3152, transferred as Lot A on 26 January 1950,²⁴² and three further, small portions of the

²³⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 706 fol 192; Vol 1198 fol 236.

²³⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1912.

²³⁷ 'Hornsby Council', *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 28 July 1915, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86102615>; 'The Councillor's Daughter', *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 3 June 1916, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86071512>.

²³⁸ 'Minimum Wage and Early Closing Act', *Grenfell Record and Lachlan District Advertiser*, 7 April 1909, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112187457>.

²³⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1198 fol 236.

²⁴⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 3020 fol 229.

²⁴¹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara) North side, 1921-1930.

²⁴² NSW LRS, CT Vol 3065 fol 153.

former 'Louisville' property were transferred to the Council of Barker College on 8 October 1952 and 27 November 1952.²⁴³

All allotments acquired by that time were consolidated on 4 January 1955, when a new Certificate of Title was issued for the Council of Barker College, showing the property boundaries by that time.²⁴⁴

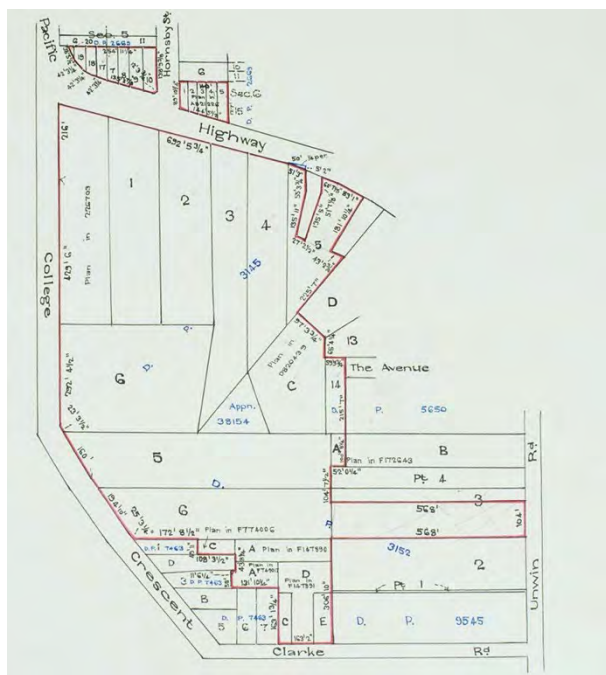


Figure 92: Plan included in Certificate of Title issued to Barker College on 4 January 1955, showing the property boundaries up until the end of 1952. However, the 1955 plan excluded other parcels of land that had been acquired in the second half of 1954. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 6908 fol 73)

At the same time as all the acquisitions by Barker College, from the first purchase until 1952, were being consolidated into one property, the campus expanded even further, and these more recent purchases were not included in the consolidated plan shown in Figure 92 above.

One of these separately acquired properties was the original 'Mayfield' residence at 18 Unwin Road, which was transferred to the Council of Barker College on 20 July 1954.²⁴⁵ This had originally been part of Lot 2 in DP 3152, which had been transferred to journalist Harvey Roulston in 1895, as part of the 'Central Park Estate' subdivision, together with the adjacent Lot 1.²⁴⁶ Roulston, the racing editor of the *Sunday Times* and *Referee*, built his own residence 'Mayfield' on Lot 2 soon after his purchase and established a lemon orchard at his property in 1898, when he planted out 150 young trees.²⁴⁷ However, he came into financial difficulties in the early 1900s, trying to sell his property in November 1903, when 'Mayfield' was described as a neat brick cottage with slate roof, with "verandah on three sides, hall, seven rooms, two pantries, bathroom, kitchen, laundry fitted, etc."²⁴⁸ By then, the property had two stable buildings, fowl runs, and one acre that was still planted with fifty fruit trees and contained vegetable and flower gardens.

After declaring bankruptcy in 1904, Roulston transferred both allotments to pastoralist John Augustus Robertson senior in July 1909.²⁴⁹ J. A. Robertson (J.P.) was listed at 'Mayfield' in

²⁴³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5705 fol 227 & 228; Vol 3456 fol 196; Vol 2479 fol 56.

²⁴⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 6470 fol 99.

²⁴⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5848 fol 214.

²⁴⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1180 fol 64; cf. CT Vol 1180 fol 63.

²⁴⁷ 'Along the Line', *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 21 May 1898, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85840601>; 'Death of Mr. Harvey Roulston', *Referee*, 23 May 1928, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127900853>.

²⁴⁸ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 November 1903, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14578922>.

²⁴⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1180 fol 63 & 64; 'In Bankruptcy', *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales*, 17 June 1904, 4864, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article226410507>.

the *Sands Directory* in 1911, and then again from 1916 until the mid-1920s.²⁵⁰ In 1919, Robertson subdivided Lot 1 into 12 allotments, as part of Deposited Plan 9545, and sold it as the 'Mayfield Estate' (Figure 93).²⁵¹

Robertson died at 'Mayfield' on 8 November 1924, and the property was subsequently transferred to his family, who sold 'Mayfield' in November 1925.²⁵² After a small portion in the south-eastern corner of Lot 2 was subdivided in 1947, the residue, including 'Mayfield', was eventually transferred to Barker College in mid-1954 as Lot A (Figure 94).²⁵³ It was not until 1968 that the smaller Lot B was also transferred to the college.²⁵⁴

In late 1954, Barker College purchased another parcel of land that had originally formed part of the 'Mayfield' property. 16 Clarke Road was transferred to Barker College on 13 December 1954.²⁵⁵ Located on Lot 1 in DP 9545, it contained a residence that was constructed after the 1919 subdivision.²⁵⁶

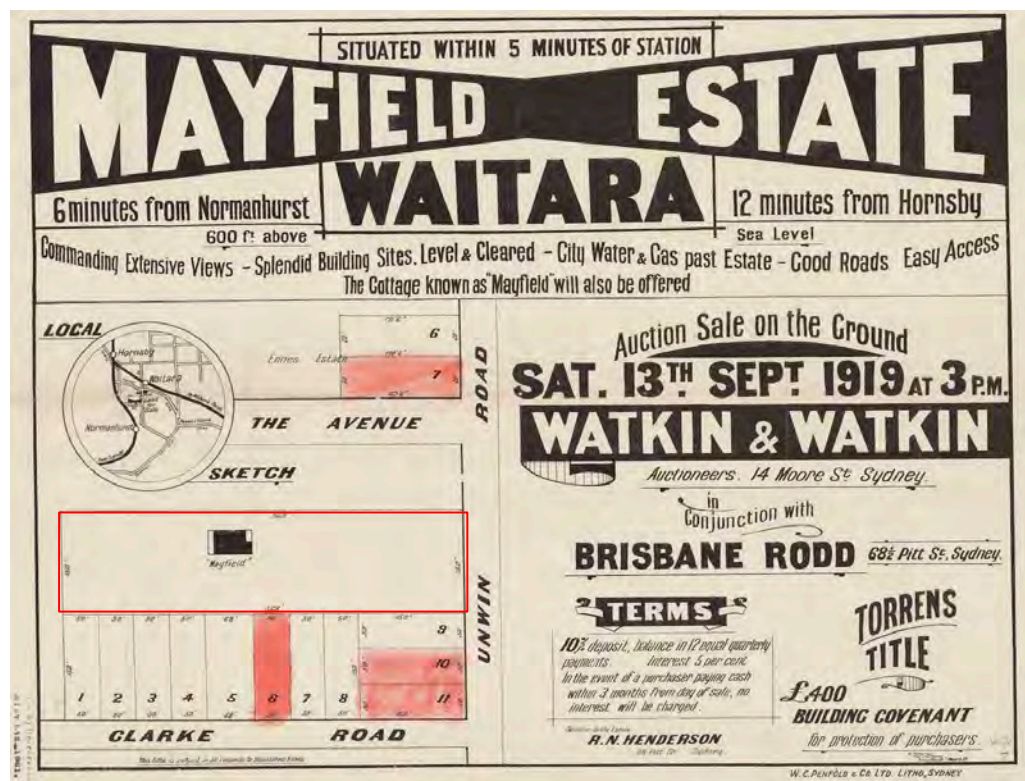


Figure 93: Subdivision sales poster for Mayfield Estate, Waitara, 13 September 1919. Most of the large allotment containing 'Mayfield' (on Lot 2 in DP 3152), was transferred to the Council of Barker College on 20 July 1954, with Lot 2 outlined red. (Source: SLNSW, Waitara Subdivision Plans, Z/SP/W2/7, FL9125548).

²⁵⁰ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1911-1916.

²⁵¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1180 fol 63.

²⁵² NSW LRS, CT Vol 3823 fol 35. 'Obituary', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 November 1924, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16160849>.

²⁵³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 3827 fol 243; Vol 5848 fol 213 & 214.

²⁵⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5848 fol 213.

²⁵⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 646.

²⁵⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5437 fol 160.

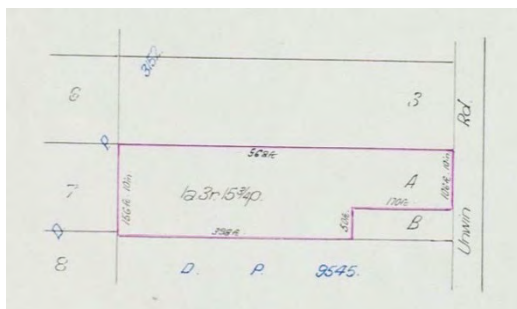


Figure 94: Plan included in Certificate of Title issued to Barker College on 20 July 1954, for 18 Unwin Road on Lot A, which was a subdivision of Lot 2 in DP 3152. It contained the late 19th Century brick cottage 'Mayfield', originally built for journalist Harvey Roulston in the late 1890s. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 5848 fol 214)

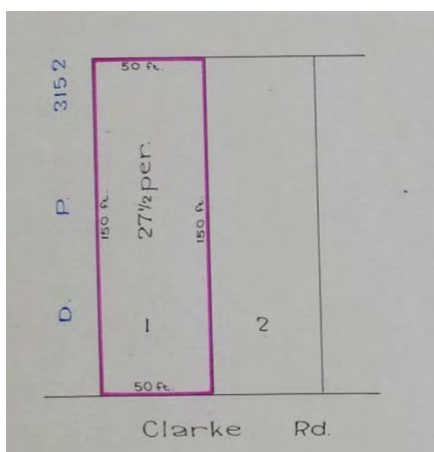


Figure 95: Plan included in Certificate of Title noting the transfer of 16 Clarke Road on Lot 1 in DP 9545 (on the 'Mayfield Estate' subdivision) to Barker College on 13 December 1954. It appears to have contained a residence that had been constructed after 1943. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 5437 fol 160)

On 29 July 1954, the corner allotment on College Crescent and Clarke Road, known as 1 College Crescent, was transferred to Barker College.²⁵⁷ It had been part of the 'Louisville' subdivision made in 1914, and was registered as part of Lot 5 in Deposited Plan 7463. It was not sold until 1928, and the building that was on the site when Barker College purchased it was constructed even after 1928.²⁵⁸ The plan included in Figure 113 suggests that the building was subsequently used as maids' quarters.



Figure 96: Detail from aerial photograph dated 1947, showing the various buildings on land acquired by Barker College during the 1940s and 1950s. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, CCC480-3A-077, 1 January 1947)

2.9.8 ADDITIONS TO PLAYING FIELDS (EARLY 1950S)

The parcel of land acquired from Reed in 1948 (Lot C), to the north-east of the original oval, enabled Leslie to create two new playing fields along the eastern side of Oval No. 1. A contract for two new playing fields is said to have been let in July 1947, but progress appears to have been slow.²⁵⁹ After grading had still not been completed in 1949, Leslie took it on himself to do the job. Using a truck acquired by the school, he "brought loads of soil for top-dressing

²⁵⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5093 fol 36.

²⁵⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1198 fol 236.

²⁵⁹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 256–57.

from Hornsby valley”,²⁶⁰ working with a party of boys and groundsman Bill Brown to finish the work, with No. 3 and No. 4 Playing Fields noted as having been completed in 1950.²⁶¹

Plans for change rooms for Oval No. 3 (Junior Oval), and a new Score Board for Oval No. 1, were prepared in 1953, by architect A. B. Colvin of John K. Shirley & Colvin.²⁶² The new change rooms, or dressing sheds, were located on the northern end of Nos. 3 and 4, and had hot and cold water, and toilets and facilities for at least 30 boys in each of two divisions.²⁶³ The score board was completed in brick and was located on the south-eastern side of Oval No. 1, opposite the Pavilion. Oval No. 1 also received new steel wire and tube fencing, slightly enlarging the field, and most of the work was completed in late 1954. By then, a new road had been commenced, linking No. 1 Oval with Nos. 3 and 4, to eventually connect with the new Junior School.

At the same time, new spectator seating was constructed to the north of the swimming pool, and the change rooms were extended to provide new toilets.²⁶⁴ Nearby, three new tennis courts were constructed just south of the maids’ quarters, bounded by a new stone retaining wall to the north.



Figure 97: Photograph showing the new seating to the Swimming Pool, added in 1953-54. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 258, figure 114)

²⁶⁰ Braga, 256–57.

²⁶¹ Braga, 646.

²⁶² These are all held by Barker College Archives.

²⁶³ ‘School Notes’, *The College Barker* (December 1954): 219.

²⁶⁴ ‘School Notes’, *The College Barker* (December 1954): 219.



Figure 98: Detail from aerial photograph dated 1 May 1951, showing the site of the new Playing Fields No. 3 and No. 4, to the east of Oval No. 1, clearly outlined (circled red). Playing field No. 2 is located further to the northwest (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, CCC470-03-011)

2.9.9 ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF 'TELOPEA' AS HOSPITAL (1951)

In 1951, it was decided to demolish the old hospital constructed in 1925, which was riddled with white ants by now, and 'Telopea' was altered to be used as the new hospital.²⁶⁵ The works cost £3,000, and were largely financed by a parent, Mr. G. H. Robin. Details from the Council Minutes as provided by the Barker College archivist, are included verbatim below:

Council Minutes, Tues 4 April, 1950

Mr Berry needs to be given notice to quit the cottage as it is required for a school hospital.

Council Minutes, Tues 1 August, 1950

Mr Berry has moved

Council Minutes, Tues 3 October, 1950

"Floors have been renewed and sprayed, but nothing else done. Mr Shirley estimates... for bathrooms, lavatories, kitchen etc, and... for verandah."

Building and Finance Committee Minutes, Mon 30 October, 1950

"The architect submitted plans for the alteration of Telopea into a hospital... Plan was approved and the Headmaster was asked to endeavour to have the work finished by the commencement of 1st term 1951."

Council Minutes, Tues 30 January, 1951

"Hospital will be ready soon after commencement of school. No architect-work very well done, but costly."

Council Minutes, Tues 3 April, 1951

"Almost finished. Mr Robin's work and generosity is wonderful... Resolved that the Headmaster confer with Mr Robin as to having an official opening of the hospital by him in view of his generosity."²⁶⁶

²⁶⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 257.

²⁶⁶ Information provided by Barker College Archives, December 2021. The Archives do not hold any plans for the works.

While the Barker College Archives do not hold the plans for these alterations, it is likely that they were largely internal but involved the addition of an enclosed verandah on the northern and western side of the house, shown in late 1950s and early 1960s photographs (Figure 99 and Figure 100). The verandah is not visible in the 1943 aerial photograph.

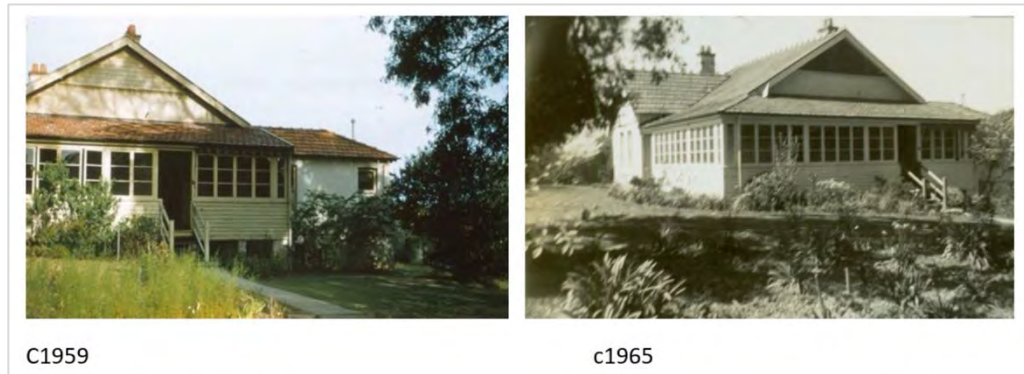


Figure 99: Photographs of 'Telopea' taken in c1959 and 1965, after alterations were carried out in 1951, probably involving the addition of an enclosed verandah on the northern and western elevation. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)



Figure 100: 1961 – 'Telopea' (at centre), depicted on an oblique aerial photograph. The adjacent 'Grevillea' (on left, not part of the campus) still shows the original elevation, which would have been similar, if not identical, for both buildings when they were constructed in c1908. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.9.10 HELEN LESLIE MEMORIAL CLOCK (1951)

In 1951, the 1925 Classroom Building was altered to commemorate W. S. Leslie's first wife, Helen Leslie, who had died on 12 April 1950.²⁶⁷ Helen Leslie had been very involved in school affairs, had improved the gardens throughout the campus and had been the driving force behind the Barker College Mother's Association (B.C.M.A). The latter immediately decided to provide a memorial for her, in the form of a large clock in the tower over the headmaster's office. The school architect, John K. Shirley had gone into partnership with A. B. Colvin in 1949, known as J. K. Shirley & Colvin.²⁶⁸ It is unclear who was responsible for the design of the clock, as John K. Shirley himself died unexpectedly on 29 December 1951, aged 53, leaving Colvin to carry on the business.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁷ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 286.

²⁶⁸ 'Death of John K. Shirley', *Construction*, 9 January 1952, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223546909>.

²⁶⁹ The architects' drawings for the clock tower were not sighted but might provide evidence of the authorship of the tower.

The clock, funded by the B.C.M.A, the Old Boys Union and Leslie himself, was named the Helen Leslie Memorial Clock.²⁷⁰ At around the same time, the quadrangle to the rear of the classroom block was updated with a bitumen surface.²⁷¹



Figure 101: The Classroom Building with its original tower, c1950. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)



Figure 102: The Classroom Building with the new Helen Leslie Memorial Clock, 1965. The dining hall is visible at the rear. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.10 MODERNISING THE CAMPUS (1951-1965)

Between 1951 and 1965, a number of buildings were added near the existing buildings as well as at the southern end of the campus, while expansion of the site was ongoing (see Section 2.9.7). Most of these new buildings were now designed in a more contemporary style, even though they fitted in well with the old buildings designed by Joseland and Shirley. Built in 1954-55 as the first building to combine classrooms with dormitories, the War Memorial Junior School was still the work of A. B. Colvin, of J. K. Shirley & Colvin. From 1957 until 1965, John Mansfield, architect, of Fowell, Mansfield, and Maclurcan, later known as Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan, was responsible for the buildings on campus. To their design and under their direction, the Chapel (1957), the first stage of the Science Building (1962) and Leslie Hall (1965) were constructed, and in 1963 a Master Plan was developed for the campus.

2.10.1 WAR MEMORIAL JUNIOR SCHOOL (1954-55)

In 1954, W. S. Leslie built the first building on campus that combined classroom buildings with dormitories and other facilities, revealing Leslie's "conception of what a school should

²⁷⁰ 'No Title', *Farmer and Settler*, 5 December 1952, 9, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117533693>.

²⁷¹ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 257.

be, within the stringent limits of financial feasibility.”²⁷² The new Junior School was located far away from the existing cluster of buildings, on the site of the old ‘Louisville’ property acquired in 1949. The old ‘Louisville’ was demolished, and a new school building was constructed that was clearly contemporary. Designed by A. B. Colvin, who was still trading as J. K. Shirley & Colvin, the L-shaped building was initially planned as consisting of dormitories, headmaster’s residence and other staff accommodation on the upper floor, with the ground floor containing classrooms, library, recreation room, dining hall and offices.

However, due to limited funding, work had to proceed in stages, and in April 1954 a contract was let for seven classrooms and a kindergarten, with the upper floor containing two dormitories for 50 boarders.²⁷³ This was known as the East Wing. As funds began increasing, due to fundraising efforts, a dining hall with kitchen and domestic staff rooms could be added to the north-west, however, the remainder of the north or ‘Memorial Wing’ was never built as originally planned.

On 14 December 1954, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that work on one wing of the new junior school project was nearing completion, and was ready for occupation on 1 January 1955:

The wing, which forms one leg of a large L-shaped plan, will cost £52,524 and will be ready for occupation by January 1. Work has already begun on the second wing, which will be known as the Memorial Wing, and which will cost another £72,000. The junior school is behind the senior school which faces the Pacific Highway. The approach to the new wings is through the main gates down a tree-lined driveway that is flanked by the college ovals. Money for construction of the junior school wings is being raised by donations. One Old Boy has already given £12,500 towards completion of the dining and staff section of the Memorial Wing.

MODERN DESIGN

Architects for the project, the Sydney partnership of J. K. Shirley and Colvin, chose a modern design which conforms architecturally with traditional colonial style of the existing senior school. The wing to be completed by next January comprises, on the ground floor, seven classrooms and a kindergarten, toilet accommodation and rooms for men and women teaching staff, and on the first floor two large dormitories for about 50 boarders and accommodation for college teachers. The classrooms are entered from cloisters which extend practically the full length of the 240 feet building. The classrooms have large windows which occupy most of the eastern side of the building, extending to ceiling height. The windows are of the hopper or awning type with sashes hung on Whit-link friction fittings. These fittings allow movement of windows out of reach to open automatically with the lower windows. Secondary light and ventilation is obtained by high windows on walls adjacent to the cloisters. All classrooms are connected to a public address system for general announcements, radio programmes and the like. The main control of the system is in the headmaster’s office. Classrooms have asphalt tiles on the floors and the kindergarten has cork tiles.

FACE BRICK

The walls and ceiling are to be painted. Each of the classrooms, kindergarten, dormitories and secondary rooms have striking colour schemes which have been individually planned. The structure of the building is light face brick with concrete floors and tile roof. The foundations are of pier and beam construction in reinforced concrete. Earth-boring machines were used to drill the pier holes which are carried down to shale. The ceilings to all ground floor rooms, which are mainly classrooms, have been finished “off the form.” This resulted in a substantial cut in costs. To do this large sheets of special plywood about 22 feet by 7 feet were used for forming. The concrete is poured onto the forms and after placing vibrated. The plywood forms are used over and over again, before each use being dressed

²⁷² Braga, 259.

²⁷³ Braga, 260–61.

with a special form oil. The concrete sets smooth and can be painted without any further treatment.

DINING HALL

Construction of dining hall and kitchen block with domestic staff rooms, change rooms for boys, laundry and boiler room has also begun, and it is hoped that the connecting link, forming the second leg of the 'L' made by the two wings, will soon begin. This leg will form the main elevation of the project and is to include more dormitories, matron's quarters including a sick room and dispensary, recreation room, music rooms, library, common room, headmaster's office and headmaster's residence.²⁷⁴

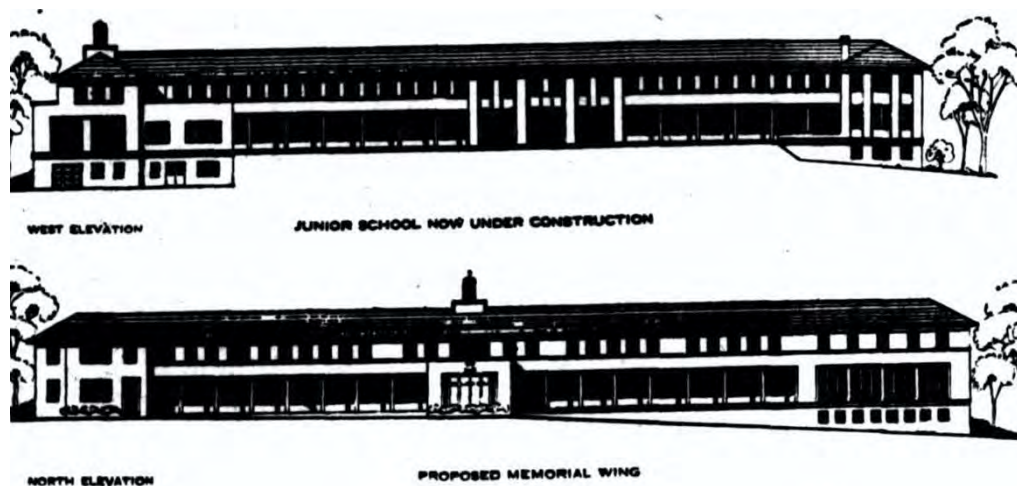


Figure 103: Elevations of Junior School and proposed Memorial Wing, published in the 'SMH' in late 1954. (Source: Barker College Wing Ready Soon, Sydney Morning Herald, 14 December 1954, 13)

However, by February 1955, the building was so incomplete that the official opening had to be postponed, and the dining hall was only finished in October 1955.²⁷⁵ It was not until 1960 that a library, art room and boarders' games room were finally added, and the Junior School completed.²⁷⁶ After the opening of the Junior School, the old 'Rosewood', where the Junior School had previously been located, was demolished (Figure 113 and Figure 119).

²⁷⁴ 'Barker College Wing Ready Soon', Sydney Morning Herald, 14 December 1954, 13, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18444068>.

²⁷⁵ Braga, Barker College - A History, 283.

²⁷⁶ Braga, 301.



Figure 104: c1954 – View across campus towards the new Junior School, where construction had begun. The old 'Louisville' is still visible to the right of the new wing (on left). The new score board is also visible on the right, on the south-eastern side of Oval No. 1. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 225, figure 113)



Figure 105: The War Memorial Junior School, 1955. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – History*, 1978, 260, figure 115)



Figure 106: The Junior School Dining Hall, to the northwest of the classroom wing, 1956. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)



Figure 107: View of Junior School across Oval No. 1, with the Dining Hall on the right, c1965. The building in the far left background was the Recreation Hut, built in 1958 and later demolished. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.10.2 WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL (1956-57)

Although the Junior School was still incomplete, Leslie had to turn his attention to other, more pressing projects, the most important of which was the Chapel.²⁷⁷ A chapel for the college had been among Carter's visions back in 1924, and the Mother's Association had steadily raised funds and had kept it on the Council's agenda. Finally, on Speech Night 1953, it was announced that plans had been received from the architect and the foundation stone would be laid in 1954.²⁷⁸ With the completion of the new Junior School anticipated the following year, the seating capacity of St Paul's at Wahroonga was about to be reached, and a new solution had to be found, even though the Archbishop had given approval to use the Assembly Hall instead.

²⁷⁷ Braga, 261.

²⁷⁸ Braga, 263. The Barker College Archives hold plans for 'Proposed Chapel', dated 1953, 1954 and 1955, including floor plans and elevations.

Leslie was so insistent on the urgency of the Chapel, he even proposed building only part of it and covering the rest with a tarpaulin until more money could be found to finish the building. As the financial situation was, in fact, less than ideal, the new architect, John Mansfield, indeed recommended omission of the chancel and replacement with a temporary wooden structure. In November 1955, after a contract for £39,633 had been signed, the workers started digging the foundations for the Chapel.²⁷⁹ The foundation stone was laid on 28 April 1956, and the building was progressing well by the end of 1956.

That the building could be finished without having to resort to tarps or temporary wooden structures was at least partly due to the sale of two parcels of land on Pacific Highway, for a total of £15,500.²⁸⁰ One of the parcels sold was the allotment shown in Figure 84, which was officially transferred to Shell Company of Australia Ltd on 29 August 1957, and the other allotment was the site on the north-western corner of Pacific Highway and Hornsby Street.²⁸¹

In early April 1957, Leslie announced that the Chapel building would be opened on 3 August.²⁸² On 15 April 1957, while work on the Chapel was ongoing, W. S. Leslie died, four days after having undergone surgery to his gall bladder.²⁸³ The first service in the unfinished chapel was Leslie's funeral, held on 17th April 1957. By special dispensation his ashes were interred in the walls. The Chapel was dedicated on 10 August 1957 by Archbishop Mowll and was immediately used on a daily basis.²⁸⁴

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 6 August 1957 provided the following description of the building:

A new chapel at Barker College, Hornsby, will be dedicated by the Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. H. W. K. Mowll, on Saturday afternoon, to commemorate the service of old boys of the college in the two world wars. Seventy-two of them gave their lives.

Set among magnificent gum trees somewhat apart from the main school group, the chapel has been given a bold distinctive character reminiscent of English collegiate architecture. The materials harmonise with those of the older buildings. Externally, the warm face brickwork is laid in English bond with recessed joints. Sandstone has been used for the surround to the main entrance, the mullioned windows at either end, and the paving of the forecourt and terrace.

NEEDLE SPIRE

From the roof rises a copper sheathed needle spire, surmounted by a symbol of the Crown of life. This is centred on an important cross axis of the school plan. Seating for 280 perons is provided in the nave and for 54 in the gallery above the narthex. Choir seating for 36 is placed in the chancel. Low arcaded side aisles give scale to the lobby nave. Internally, the walls are in lighter brickworks and given warmth by the pale amber cathedral glass of the windows. It is proposed later on to introduce a small amount of stained glass in the form of isolated figures and heraldic devices. The joinery is in Queensland maple. Grey-green composite marble paving has been used in the sanctuary and choir steps, and sandstone paving in the baptistry.

STONE SHIELDS

Below the cross beams of the coffered Queensland maple ceiling are carved and decorated stone shields symbolising the Christian soldier going to the wars in defence of his homeland and ancient liberties. Incorporated in the design of the wrought-iron communion rails is a Latin inscription, the Vulgate version of the text "Greater love hath no man than this, that he should lay down his life for his friends." Wrought iron has also been used for the light fittings

²⁷⁹ Braga, 263–65.

²⁸⁰ Braga, 265.

²⁸¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 6908 fol 73; Vol 7488 fol 108 & 109.

²⁸² Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 266.

²⁸³ Braga, 292.

²⁸⁴ Braga, 266, Barker College Archives Order of Service for Leslie Funeral 1957, Braga, 299.

and flagpole brackets. Strong colour notes in red and blue, the school colours, have been introduced in the aisle ceilings, the carpet and other furnishings. All the furniture and fittings were chosen by the architects. The building includes a vestry and organ chamber and in the basement under the chancel end, a meeting room and vestries for the chaplain and choir. The architects were Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan, and the consulting structural engineers, Woolacott, Hale and Bond. The building was erected by H. W. Thompson Pty Ltd.²⁸⁵

The mullioned windows had pale amber glass, and the memorial stone and Memorial Book, the latter inscribed with the names of 74 old boys who died in the wars, at the head of the north aisle, were permanently illuminated.²⁸⁶ The pipe organ, donated by the Old Boys Union, was dedicated on 1 October 1961.



Figure 108: Late 1956 – Progress on the Chapel. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 264, figure 117)



Figure 109: The Chapel after completion in 1957. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 265, figure 118)



Figure 110: Images of the Interior of the Chapel, published in 'The College Barker' in December 1957. (Source: *The College Barker*, Vol. 5 No. 7, December 1957)

²⁸⁵ 'Barker College Memorial', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 August 1957, 10.

²⁸⁶ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 300–301.



Figure 111: 1966 – Northwest view of the Chapel. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.10.3 LEADERSHIP CHANGES (1958-1963)

After W. S. Leslie's death, John Gordon Dewes became the new headmaster of Barker College, arriving in September 1958.²⁸⁷ Born and educated in England, Dewes had since 1953 been assistant master at Rugby (UK). He was a keen sportsman, and as a test cricketer he had played five matches against Australia and the West Indies between 1948 and 1951. However, Dewes' tenure only lasted 4 ½ years, and he resigned in May 1963.²⁸⁸

A site plan included in Braga's *Barker College – A History* (1978), included in Figure 113 below, shows the campus and all its elements by 1958, when Dewes began his tenure at Barker College.

The 1961 aerial photograph included in Figure 114 also shows the college campus and the changes that had been carried out during the 1950s, including the Helen Leslie Memorial Clock (1951), War Memorial Junior School (1954-55) and War Memorial Chapel (1957), as well as the new No. 3 and 4. Playing Fields (1950), change rooms for No. 3, brick score board, double tennis courts, and extended change rooms to swimming pool (all 1954).

The 1958 site plans suggests that a new gymnasium had been built by 1958, to the south of the new tennis courts, and based on the 1961 aerial, the Dining Hall had been extended to the west and south by 1961. The dining-hall extensions were likely carried out under Dewes sometime after 1958, however, no information could be found on either of these alterations as part of the research for this report. The Junior School Recreation Hut was built to the east of the Junior School in 1958 (Figure 107 - Figure 113). Not visible in the 1961 aerial, as it was either hidden behind a tree or had not been constructed yet, was a new tea house, completed adjacent to the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion in 1961 and funded by the Barker College Mothers' Association.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁷ Braga, 289–99.

²⁸⁸ Braga, 306.

²⁸⁹ Braga, 300.



Figure 112: The B.C.M.A's Tea Pavilion, completed in 1961. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 300, figure 128)

In September 1963, Trevor John McCaskill became Barker's new headmaster.²⁹⁰ Born in New Zealand and educated at Shore and the University of Sydney, he had been a highly successful assistant master at Barker College between 1952 and 1954.

Until the 1960s, Barker College had "always been a conservative school both socially and educationally."²⁹¹ However, parents and pupils increasingly demanded a more progressive and less authoritarian school. Dramatic changes were required by all schools after the recommendations of the 1957 Wyndham Report were implemented from 1962.²⁹² The report had recommended sweeping changes to the education system, recommending a four-year secondary school education with a School Certificate, followed by a two-year High School Certificate course for those who wished to continue with their education.²⁹³ The latter would prepare the students for university studies. While faced with the need to accommodate these structural changes, Barker College was also faced with financial difficulties. By 1962, Barker College had incurred losses for four years in a row, and the Council's treasurer noted that "the only way he could see to stabilise the financial situation was to expand the size of the school."²⁹⁴

The need for reorganisation and expansion of the college coincided with the Council's plan to commemorate the headmastership of W. S. Leslie with an extension of the Assembly Hall and the construction of a third boarding house named 'Leslie House'.²⁹⁵ However, thanks to more funding being available than initially thought, most of which was raised as part of the W. S. Leslie Memorial Appeal between 1960 and 1965, these plans were changed to provide an entirely separate 'Leslie Hall' in 1965. While this building was in its planning stages, and while a new master plan was being developed for the campus in 1963, a new Science Building was constructed as a separate project, carried out in two stages, with the first stage constructed in 1962, still under the headmastership of J. G. Dewes.²⁹⁶

²⁹⁰ Braga, 306–7.

²⁹¹ Braga, 295.

²⁹² Braga, 309.

²⁹³ Braga, 296–97.

²⁹⁴ Braga, 307.

²⁹⁵ Braga, 309.

²⁹⁶ Braga, 314.

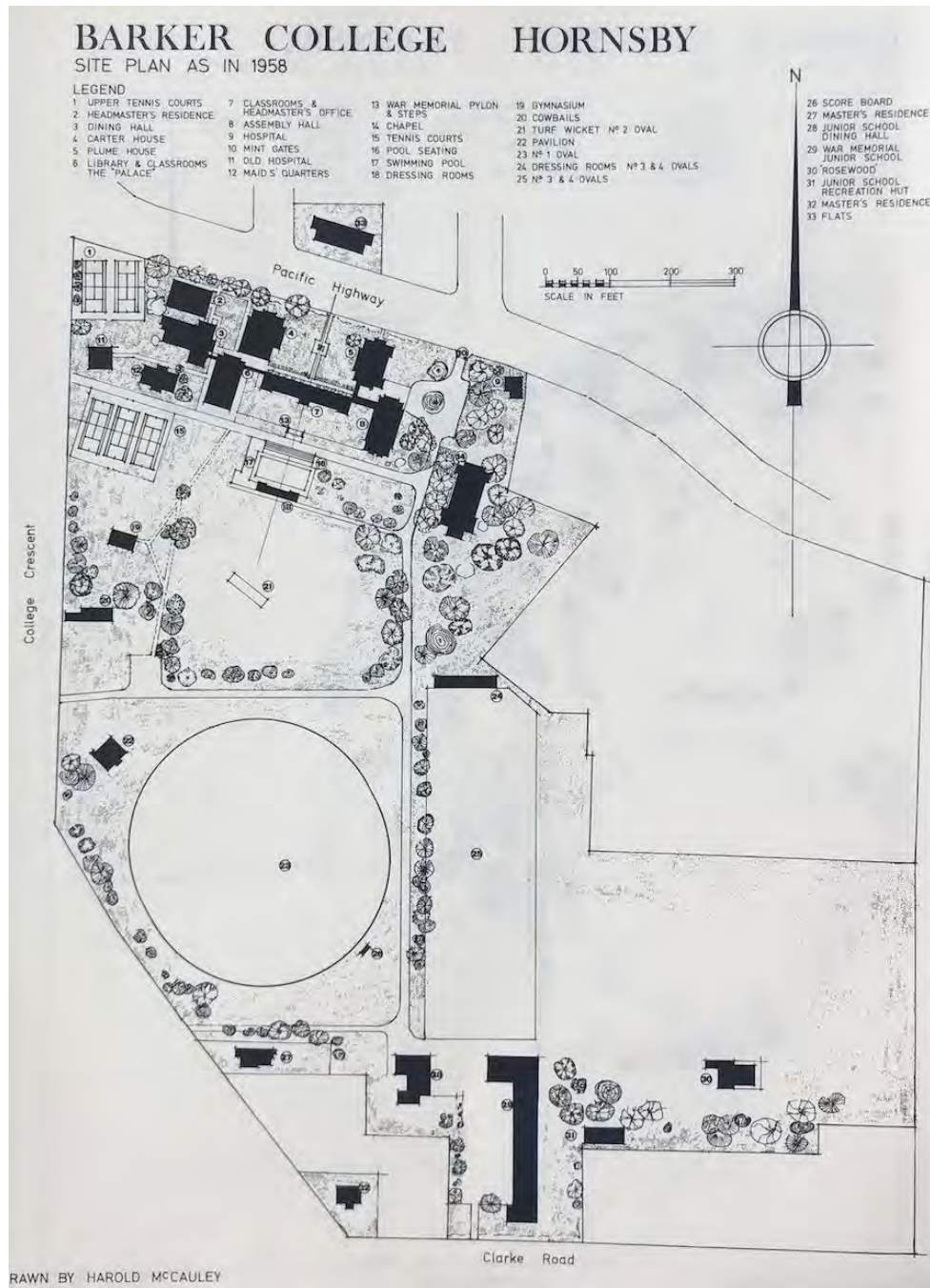


Figure 113: Site plan, 1958, with key to buildings and site elements at the top. No. 30 is wrongly identified as 'Rosewood', however, this was the old 'Mayfield' residence and 'Rosewood' had been demolished by then. No. 27 on College Crescent was officially acquired in 1959. No. 31 shows the location of the Recreation Hut (later demolished). The site boundaries on Unwin Road are also not entirely correct. (Source: Stuart Braga, Barker College – A History, 1978, Ground Plans)



Figure 114: 1961 – aerial photograph showing Barker College, annotated to show the changes carried out during the 1950s. These included: a) War Memorial Junior School (1954-55); b) No. 3 and No. 4 playing fields (1950); c) Dressing Shed for No. 3 playing field (1954); d) War Memorial Chapel (1957); e) Helen Leslie Memorial Clock (1951); f) Dining Hall extensions (c1958-61); g) Tennis Courts (1954); h) Gymnasium (c1950s); i) Score Board (1954); j) Extensions to Swimming Pool change rooms (1954). The 1947 staff flats on the opposite side of Pacific Highway are also visible at the bottom of the image. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

2.10.4 SCIENCE BUILDING – FIRST STAGE (1962)

The Science Building was constructed to remedy the inadequacy of the existing teaching facilities at the college. Plans for the two-storey building were prepared in 1961 by John Mansfield, of Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan.²⁹⁷ The building was added on the western side of the swimming pool and was to be connected with the later stage that ran around the southern side of the pool, joining with Leslie Hall, which was to be located on the eastern side of the pool, with the new buildings all arranged around the pool. This was part of the master plan, developed for the campus in 1963.

The first stage of the Science Building opened on 22 September 1962 by Sir Edward Knox, Kt., M.C., and was hailed as “the first addition to classroom space since the Library Wing [West Wing] in 1950.”²⁹⁸ The first stage contained two laboratories for 20 pupils, a dark room, balance room, workshop and washroom facilities.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁷ Plans for the ‘Proposed Science Block’, dated 1961, are held by the College Barker Archives.

²⁹⁸ ‘The New Science Building’, *The College Barker*, Vol. 5 no. 12 (December 1961): 946.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*: 947.



Figure 115: Science Building – Stage 1, after completion in 1962. Designed by Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan and located on the western side of the swimming pool, the building was demolished in 2000. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 315, figure 134b)

2.10.5 LESLIE HALL (1965)

On 14 August 1964, the contract for construction of 'Leslie Hall' was signed in the presence of the school and staff. John D. Mansfield, who represented the architects, Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan, noted in his address that it was a unique occasion and "the first time a contract by his firm had been signed in the presence of a school."³⁰⁰ The contractors were F. T. Eastment & Sons.³⁰¹

Construction of the building had been initiated by Barker Council to commemorate the headmastership of W. S. Leslie.³⁰² Work proceeded quickly, and by December 1964, the excavation work was completed and some of the foundations had been poured.³⁰³ The building was constructed on the eastern side of the swimming pool, where a large area was excavated, with the vast quantities of soil removed being used to extend No. 2 playing field by some 20 feet and to fill in the banks of No. 1 Oval facing College Crescent, where a larger car park was created.³⁰⁴

³⁰⁰ 'School Activities – Leslie Hall', *The College Barker*, Vol. 6 no. 2 (December 1964): 11.

³⁰¹ 'The Building', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 3 (December 1965): 32.

³⁰² Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 309.

³⁰³ 'School Activities – Leslie Hall', *The College Barker*, Vol. 6 no. 2 (December 1964): 12-13.

³⁰⁴ 'From the Headmaster's Desk', *The College Barker*, Vol. 6 no. 2 (December 1964): 37.

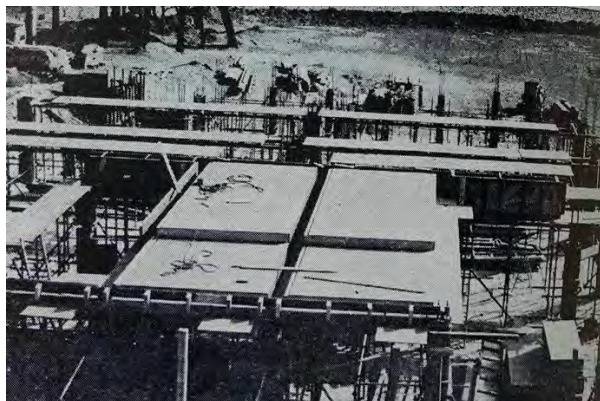


Figure 116: Late 1964 – Work on the concrete and steel foundations of Leslie Hall is underway. (Source: 'School Activities – Leslie Hall', *The College Barker*, Vol. 6 no. 2 (December 1964): 12)

While the construction work for Leslie Hall was taking shape in 1964, the Senior School buildings were painted, in a colour scheme that combined olive green and off-white.³⁰⁵

Leslie Hall was dedicated by the Archbishop of Sydney, Rev. H. R. Gough, and officially opened by B. H. Hone, the Headmaster of Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, on 14 August 1965, having been completed at a cost of £144,773.³⁰⁶ The opening coincided with celebrations of the school's 75th anniversary. The *College Barker* of December 1965 provided a detailed description of the building:

The Leslie Hall is a complex structure on four levels, providing for a variety of purposes. The architects are Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & MacLurcan, and the builders are F. T. Eastment & Sons.

The top storey contains the gallery of the auditorium, which seats 240 people. Access to the gallery is through a lobby which can also serve as a meeting room for clubs, societies and committees. From here films can be projected to the main screen on the stage, and suppers served to small groups meeting in the evening.

The main auditorium is 70 feet wide and 68 feet deep, and was designed in an almost square shape to conform to site requirements and to provide an intimate atmosphere between audience and stage. The whole auditorium including the gallery seats 996 persons. The seating in the Hall was provided from the proceeds of the 1964 Fete.

The stage is 62 feet wide and 27 feet deep, and is serviced by external stairways at each side. It is designed to provide for school assemblies, concerts and dramatic performances. The catwalk and lighting bridge in the ceiling provide opportunity for extensive experience in stagecraft by the boys.

The most prominent feature of the ground floor is a covered area 60 feet in length and 42 feet wide, which will provide a luncheon area for boys and a supper area for evening functions. At the northern end is the new tuck shop, which has considerable refrigerated, display and storage space. It is being fully equipped with funds from the Mothers' Association previously set aside for this purpose over a period of years.

Adjacent to the covered area are a number of specialist rooms – a visual aids room, a language room and the art rooms. The art rooms, enhanced by an extensive view of the playing fields, provide for a workshop in all branches of the arts, centred on a pottery room and the art office. These rooms will help to cultivate a high level of activity in their particular fields and go far to meeting demands by the Wyndham curriculum.

³⁰⁵ 'From the Headmaster's Desk', *The College Barker*, Vol. 6 no. 2 (December 1964): 37.

³⁰⁶ 'The Opening of the Leslie Hall', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 3 (December 1965): 30; Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 317.

At the lower level are two large rooms for craft work. The woodwork room, with a master's office attached, will encourage the manual arts amongst First Form boys, all of whom take the subject as part of their normal programme. At different levels in the building there are ten storerooms which serve a variety of purposes and which meet an urgent need of the school for additional storage space.

Over the main entrance to the Hall are three decorative bas-relief panels, the work of the School Art Master, Mr. Gordon Wolff. In their design the panels reflect the simple lines of the building itself, and in this way, become part of the structure rather than just an attached piece of sculpture. Reference to the community to be served by the hall is made through six motifs incorporated in the bas-relief. The symbols of the sun and cross show concern for physical and spiritual needs, while the leaf and atomic devices indicate the integration of the natural and physical sciences. Finally, the importance of creative expression and artistic pursuits in a complete education is implied in the symbols for music and the ancient craft of pottery.³⁰⁷



Figure 117: Leslie Hall, designed by Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan, under construction in 1965. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 316, figure 135a)

³⁰⁷ 'The Building', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 3 (December 1965): 32-33.



Figure 118: Leslie Hall after completion in 1965. (Source: Stuart Braga, *Barker College – A History*, 1978, 316, figure 135b)

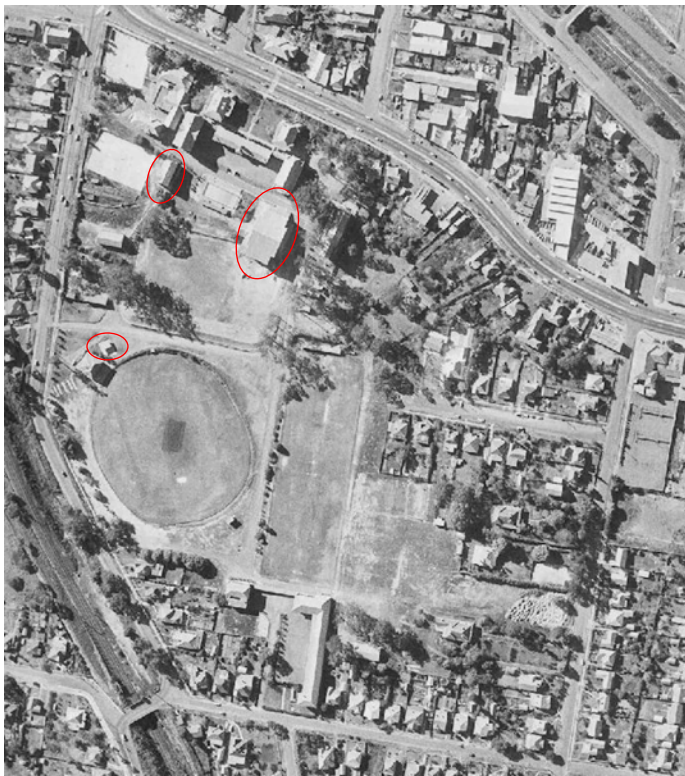


Figure 119: 1965 – Aerial photograph showing Barker College with the new buildings circled red, being the 1961 Tea Pavilion at centre left, the 1962 Science Building at top left and the 1965 Leslie Hall at top right. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, *Historical Aerial Imagery*, 1965, 1406-14-091)

2.10.6 RECONFIGURATION OF ASSEMBLY HALL INTO SIR THOMAS BUCKLAND LIBRARY (1966)

After completion of Leslie Hall, a “general reshuffle of older buildings took place.”³⁰⁸ One of these was the relocation of the Sir Thomas Buckland Library from the West Wing to the old

³⁰⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 317.

Assembly Hall, while the masters' common room was relocated to the old library in the West Wing.

The move required extensive renovations to the Assembly Hall, carried out over a period of six months, involving structural changes, the replacement of the ceiling and complete re-wiring of the electrical system.³⁰⁹ New features included a Sixth Form Reading Annexe, a separate magazine area and a distinctive spiral staircase leading to the former projection room which now served as a bindery. The latter also contained the filing system for the school archives. New furniture and a new floor were planned to be installed at a later stage.

With the move to the new library in the old Assembly Hall in 1966, the Sir Thomas Buckland Library was run by a professional librarian, Miss Valerie Packer.³¹⁰ That year, the Headmaster reported in his annual report that the school had 575 boys in the Senior School and 269 in the Junior School, including 174 boarders.³¹¹ A further increase in enrolments was anticipated for the next year.



Figure 120: The interior of the new Sir Thomas Buckland Library in the old Assembly Hall, with new ceiling. (Source: *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 1)

2.10.7 SCIENCE WING – STAGE 2 (1967)

While the alterations to the Old Assembly Hall were carried out in 1966, a contract was signed in May that year for the construction of a new Science Wing. In 1966, a new school architect became responsible for Barker College, in the person of John Cameron of Laurie & Heath, who was an old boy of the school.³¹² Together with builders, Hutcherson Bros., also led by an old boy, the architects completed the 1963 Master Plan by constructing the new Science Building in 1967 and incorporating it into the new Classroom Block C in 1971.³¹³ Together with the Science Building – Stage 1 (1962) and Leslie Hall (1965), these buildings formed another 'quadrangle' to the rear of the Joseland and Shirley designed buildings, with the swimming pool at the centre.

³⁰⁹ 'The Sir Thomas Buckland Library', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 35; cf. 'Speech Night', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 13.

³¹⁰ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 235.

³¹¹ 'Speech Night', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 13.

³¹² 'Speech Night', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 13.

³¹³ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History' (n.d.), Barker College Archives.

The Science Wing – Stage 2 was a three-storey building with three laboratories on the upper floor and three on the ground floor, added alongside the southwestern corner of the swimming pool. The *College Barker* of February 1968 described the building arrangement as follows:

Upper Floor – Two general science laboratories for Forms I – IV, with preparation room and storeroom between. One laboratory for teaching geology and/or general science, with storage/preparation room opposite.

Ground Floor – Two general science laboratories with joint preparation storage room. One biology laboratory, with preparation room and animal room opposite.

Basement – Four project rooms for boys' individual experiments, a workroom for the laboratory technician, a dark room for photographic work, toilets and the new Kit Room.

The main stairway gives access to the ovals and the landings provide a Science master's office as well as a tutorial room for senior classes. A passageway on the upper floor connects with the first stage of the building – the existing senior Chemistry and Physics laboratories.³¹⁴



Figure 121: Science Building – Stage 2, completed in 1967 to the design by John Cameron of Laurie & Heath, architects, showing the south elevation, as seen from No. Playing Field. (Source: 'The Science Building', *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 5 (February 1968): 26)

³¹⁴ 'The Science Building,' *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 5 (February 1968): 26.



Figure 122: 1970 – View of the campus from behind No. 1 Oval, showing the Science Building – Stage 2 (1967) at centre left, behind the oval, and Leslie Hall on the right (1965). (Source: *The College Barker*, March 1970)

2.10.8 ROSEWOOD PLAYING FIELDS (FROM 1968) AND TENNIS COURTS (1970S)

In 1968, the new Rosewood Playing Fields were established on the site of the old 'Rosewood' cottage on Unwin Road, acquired in 1943 for use as the Barker Preparatory School (see Section 2.9.4). The old 'Rosewood' cottage had been demolished during the 1950s (see Figure 113 and Figure 119) and the adjacent 14 and 12 Unwin Road had been purchased in 1960 and 1968, respectively.³¹⁵ These contained the old cottages 'Harrow Hill' (14 Unwin Road) and 'Pipitea' (12 Unwin Road), the latter being the long-term residence of Sydney journalist Henry James Taperell.³¹⁶ Both residences, as well as 'Mayfield' to the south, were subsequently demolished and the first stage of the new playing fields was completed in 1968 by Brambles, for the sum of \$63,000.³¹⁷

The new playing fields were located on an area of six acres, providing two large football fields and five cricket pitches, in addition to practice wickets. Stage two provided water, soil and grass, as well as the treatment of banks, with the new fields anticipated to be in use in 1970. However, issues with drainage delayed the effective use of this area until 1975.³¹⁸

In 1968, the small Lot B at 20 Unwin Road (on the former 'Mayfield' property) had also been transferred to the college.³¹⁹ Other purchases that had been made until the late 1960s included a property with an existing residence on College Crescent in 1959 (which was used as a Master's Residence, see Figure 113)³²⁰ and 9 The Avenue in 1969.³²¹ The existing residence at the latter, located south of The Avenue, was demolished and netball courts were built on the site by 1977. Further tennis courts were constructed south of the Junior School

³¹⁵ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 646. According to Braga, the purchase of 12 Unwin Road happened in 1963, however, the official transfer was only registered on 26 August 1968, see NSW LRS, CT Vol 6470 fol 100 (for Lot B, being land on former Lot 4 in DP 3152). The transfer of 14 Unwin Road was noted in NSW LRS, CT Vol 1867 fol 145 (4 November 1960, part Lot 3 and 4 in DP 3152).

³¹⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), West Side.

³¹⁷ 'Speech Nighth, 1968,' *The College Barker*, Vol. 8 no. 1 (February 1968): 14.

³¹⁸ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 329.

³¹⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5848 fol 213.

³²⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 4196 fol 76, for Lot 1 DP 7463, transfer to Barker College entered on 23 September 1959.

³²¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2732 fol 155, for Lot 16 DP 5650, transfer to Barker College entered on 2 October 1969.

Dining Hall and on the former Lot 14 in DP 5650, adjacent to the east of No. 3 Playing Field, in 1971 and 1972.³²²



Figure 123: 1970 – View of the campus from the new Rosewood Playing Fields, showing Leslie Hall on right, and Science Building -Stage 2 on the left. (Source: The College Barker, March 1970)

2.10.9 KURRAJONG – HEADMASTER'S RESIDENCE (1970)

Laurie and Heath were also responsible for the new Headmaster's residence, Kurrajong, built on the eastern side of the Chapel in 1970.³²³ A new headmaster's residence had been planned for twenty-five years – 'The House' had been used as the headmaster's residence since its reconfiguration in 1929. The new 'Kurrajong' was constructed as a more convenient residence that could also be used for public receptions and as a guest room for visiting Headmasters.³²⁴ The old building became the residence for the housemaster of Carter House at that time. From 1996 to 2003, Kurrajong was used as accommodation for the Head of Girls Boarding, and in 2007 it was demolished to make way for the new Kurrajong Building, later renamed the R E Kefford Building.³²⁵

³²² Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 646.

³²³ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019, Building and Grounds History'.

³²⁴ 'Speech Night', *The College Barker* (March 1970): 14-15.

³²⁵ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019, Building and Grounds History'.



Figure 124: The old Headmaster's Residence, today known as 'Stokesleigh', in c1961-65. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)



Figure 125: 1972 – Photograph showing 'Kurrajong', the new Headmaster's residence, completed 1970, adjacent to the east of the Chapel. (Source: The College Barker, April 1972)

2.10.10 CLASSROOM BLOCK C (1971)

In 1971, the 1963 Master Plan was completed with the construction of another wing of ten classrooms and a large lecture theatre, extending out from the Science Building on the western side of the swimming pool along the southern side of the pool, connecting with Leslie Hall on the other side.³²⁶ Known as Classroom Block C, the building was designed by Laurie & Heath, architects.

³²⁶ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.



Figure 126: 1971 – Photograph showing Classroom Block C after completion. (Source: The College Barker, April 1971)



Figure 127: 1972 – Photograph showing the area near the swimming pool, looking east, with Classroom C on the right, Leslie Hall at centre and the Chapel in the background. (Source: The College Barker, April 1972)



Figure 128: 1971 – Aerial photograph showing Barker College with the new buildings and sports fields circled red, being the 1971 Classroom Block C (incorporating Science Block Stage 2 1967) at top left; the 1970 Kurralong residence at top right; preparations for new tennis and netball courts underway at centre; and construction of the Rosewood playing fields underway at bottom right (1968-75), after demolition of 'Mayfield' and other early residences on Unwin Road. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1971, 1939-05-039)

2.11 ADAPTING TO CHANGE (1971-1988)

2.11.1 CAMPUS EXPANSION (1971-1988)

During the 1970s and 1980s, the campus underwent another major phase of expansion, and by the end of the 1980s the campus had largely reached its current extent.³²⁷ The properties at 2 to 14 Clarke Road were all acquired between 1971 and 1989, largely beginning with the allotments in the west and proceeding to the east.³²⁸ Further to the west, 24 Clarke Road was acquired in September 1973³²⁹ and the adjacent 26 Clarke Road was transferred to the college in February 1982.³³⁰ Those sites were also used to extend the existing tennis courts to the south of the Junior School Dining Hall in c1985, when Junior School was refurbished and alterations were carried out to the connection between the Dining Hall and the Classroom Wing (see Figure 138).

Additional land on College Crescent was acquired in August and November 1978, when Lot 3 in DP 7463 and Lot D in DP 506849 were transferred to Barker College.³³¹ The last piece of land on College Crescent was purchased in September 1981, when the gap was closed, and the college now owned all the land fronting College Crescent between Pacific Highway and Clarke Road.³³² By 1986, all existing houses on those properties had been demolished (see Figure 138).

³²⁷ Due to the complexity of the various land titles it has only been possible to confirm land acquisitions until 1955. Later acquisitions have been included as far as known, but the information surrounding the acquisitions of land around 'The Avenue' may not be complete.

³²⁸ Acquisition dates have been given as follows: 8 Clarke Road - 1971, 12 Clarke Road - 1976, 6 Clarke Road - 1978, 10 Clarke Road - 1979, 14 Clarke Road - 1980, 4 Clarke Road - 1984 and 2 Clarke Road - 1989, based on information provided by Barker College Archives and Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 646. Transfers were noted in CT Vol 5435 fol 153 (Lot 2 DP 9545, No. 14); Vol 3527 fol 89 (Lot 3 DP 9545, No. 12); Vol 3549 fol 77 (Lot 4 DP 9545, No. 10); Vol 3669 fol 43 (Lot 5 DP 9545, No. 8); Vol 6542 fol 175 (Lot 6 DP 9545, No. 6); Vol 7225 fol 191 (Lot 7 DP 9545, No. 4); Vol 12305 fol 147 (Lot 8 DP 9545, No. 2).

³²⁹ Located on Lot 7 in DP 7463, the transfer of 24 Clarke Road was noted on 12 September 1973, in CT Vol 5362 fol 4.

³³⁰ 26 Clarke Road was located on Lot 6 in DP 7463, with the transfer on 10 February 1982 noted in CT Vol 2979 fol 9.

³³¹ The transfer of Lot 3 in DP 7463 was registered in CT Vol 2653 fol 119 and that of Lot D in DP 506849 in CT Vol 9616 fol 21.

³³² The last purchase, in 1981, was Lot B, as registered in CT Vol 11542 fol 71.

22 to 26 Unwin Road were purchased by Barker College in 1975,³³³ 1977³³⁴ and 1987,³³⁵ and with those acquisitions the property now extended all the way to the corner of Clarke and Unwin Roads.

From the early 1980s, Barker College also acquired most allotments on both sides of The Avenue.³³⁶ This included several parcels of land that had originally been in the ownership of the Reed family. William E. Reed had purchased Lots 11 to 13 of the Ennes Estate Subdivision in 1914 and had built his residence 'The Arches' on the northern side of The Avenue, on Lots 11 and 12 shortly afterwards.³³⁷ By the time this was acquired by Barker College in the 1980s, this had been developed into a nursing home known as 'The Arches', which was subsequently demolished to make way for the McCaskill Music Centre, completed in 1987.³³⁸

The Reed family's property also included Lot D, with a right of way to Pacific Highway. It contained a residence built in the 1930s or early 1940s which was later known as 'Reed House'. This, and Lot 13 in DP 5650, to the southeast of 'Reed House' were transferred to Barker College on 8 March 1982.³³⁹ After its purchase, 'Reed House' was initially used as the family home of the resident Chaplain, and later as offices for community relations, publications, printing and alumni relations, before it was demolished in 2007 to make way for the R. E. Kefford Building.³⁴⁰

One allotment on the south side of The Avenue appears not to have been transferred to Barker College until the 1990s, as the title records for Lot 15 in DP 5650, held by the family of Henry James Taperell from 1914 onwards, do not contain any dealings until 1996, when the site was registered in the new DP 662359.³⁴¹

2.11.2 NEW SENIOR SCHOOL FOR CO-EDUCATIONAL BARKER COLLEGE (1975-1981)

1975 marked an important year for Barker College, as it underwent major changes. In 1973, the decision had been made that the school was to become co-educational from fifth form level, and that the fifth and sixth form students would be educated in separate facilities.³⁴² Recognising that older adolescents had different needs to younger pupils, a new Senior School was to be provided, where there was an increased emphasis on self-development and self-discipline, as well as a more informal relationship between students and staff.³⁴³

A special Building Fund Appeal was launched in 1974 to allow for new buildings, raising \$400,000 towards the estimated cost of \$1.2million. In 1975, the Mint Gates were relocated from the Chapel entrance to the main entrance to the college, potentially to mark the occasion of the school becoming co-educational.³⁴⁴ Barker College is said to have been the first independent school in Sydney to introduce co-education, and there were 59 girls who enrolled in that first year, 1975.³⁴⁵

³³³ The transfer of Lot 9 in DP 9545 to Barker College, on 21 November 1975, is noted in CT Vol 3491 fol 172 (22 Unwin Road).

³³⁴ The transfer of Lot 11 in DP 9545 to Barker College, on 31 March 1977, is registered in CT Vol 10226 fol 224 (26 Unwin Road).

³³⁵ The transfer of Lot 10 in DP 9545 to Barker College, on 18 November 1987, is noted in CT Vol 6284 fol 28 (24 Unwin Road).

³³⁶ Refer to footnote 327. The relevant title certificates for land purchased during the 1980s on both sides of The Avenue are: Vol 2472 fol 56 (Lot 10, 28 January 1982); Vol 5647 fol 14 (Lot 13, 8 March 1982); Vol 2393 fol 139 (Lot 17, 1 September 1981); Vol 2189 fol 224 (Lot 18, 3 September 1981); Vol 4984 fol 205 (Lot 19, 1 September 1981); Vol 4782 fol 229 (Lot 20, 1 September 1981); Vol 5745 fol 156 (Lot 21, 11 August 1981); Vol 14552 fol 52 (Lot 22, 1 October 1981); Vol 4910 fol 5 (Lot 23, 1 September 1981); Vol 3136 fol 66 (Lot 6, 15 August 1983); Vol 9630 fol 172 (Lot 7, 27 September 1983); Vol 2317 fol 227 (Lot 8, 28 February 1983); Vol 2182 fol 150 (Lot 9, 28 January 1982); Vol 7559 fol 134 (Lot B, being part Lot 12, 28 January 1982). Lot 11 was likely acquired in 1988, when that site was subdivided (it had formed part of a larger property with frontage to Pacific Highway) and registered as Lot 2 in DP 771770 on 11 March 1988, see CT Vol 9254 fol 160.

³³⁷ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – The Avenue (east side). Cf. NSW LRS, CT Vol 2476 fol 139.

³³⁸ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

³³⁹ The transfers are noted in CT Vol 5647 fol 14 (Lot 13 in DP 5650) and Vol 7911 fol 67 (Lot D).

³⁴⁰ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

³⁴¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2487 fol 171 (first title issued to Henry James Taperell on 26 June 1914); cf. Vo. 6474 fol 81.

³⁴² Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 341–42.

³⁴³ 'The Senior School Block and Gymnasium', *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): 18.

³⁴⁴ Braga, *Barker College - A History*, 225.

³⁴⁵ '125 Years of Barker and 50 Years of Girls', *The Barker*, Issue 106, Autumn 2015, 14.



Figure 129: 1975 – Installation of the relocated Mint Gates is being carried out. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

As an immediate response to the introduction of co-education, separation of the Senior School, and the adaptation of new educational principles, the Senior School Centre and Physical Education Centre were constructed from 1975, opening in 1976.³⁴⁶ Designed by architects, Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd, the new complex of buildings provided facilities for the new co-education Senior School and was added on the western and south-western side of the 1960s Science Buildings. The buildings were officially opened on 10 October 1976.³⁴⁷

The new Senior School complex contained a new science wing in the north, extending out from the existing Science Building – Stage 1. An L-shaped building to the south, on lower site level, provided the three storey resources wing and a double storey teaching wing. The new Resource Centre housed the main library for the Senior School over two levels, partially with items from the Sir Thomas Buckland Library, with a mezzanine containing independent carrels.³⁴⁸ The lower level contained a large common room, half tiled, and half carpeted. The separate Physical Education Centre was located further to the south, adjacent to the west of No. 2 Oval.

An extension providing additional classrooms and staff office areas for the Senior School Library Building was added to the north of the Resource Centre in 1981, to the design of architect Philip Cox.³⁴⁹ Philip Cox has been noted as the architect of several buildings at Barker College from 1981 to c1994,³⁵⁰ however, it would need to be verified whether it was actually Cox who was responsible for the designs or whether it was Michael Rayner, who worked at the Sydney office of Philip Cox, Richardson, Taylor and Partners during the 1980s, becoming a partner in 1983. According to his own account, Rayner made “significant design contributions” during his time at Cox’s firm, including to Barker College, Hornsby.³⁵¹

³⁴⁶ ‘Editorial’, *The College Barker*, Vol. 8 no. 4 (November 1975): 9.

³⁴⁷ ‘Opening of New Buildings’, *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): 16.

³⁴⁸ ‘The Senior School Block and Gymnasium’, *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): 18-20. 82-83. 85.

³⁴⁹ ‘Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History’.

³⁵⁰ ‘Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History’.

³⁵¹ ‘Blight Rayner Team - Michael Rayner’, *Blight Rayner* (blog), accessed 28 December 2021, <https://blightrayner.com.au/team/michael-rayner/>.

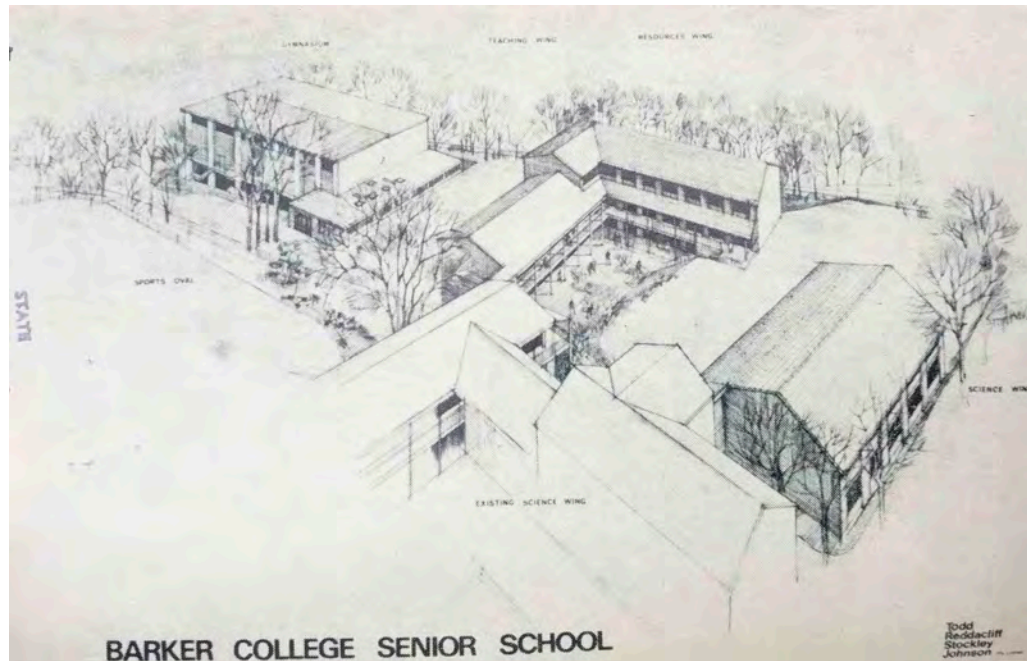


Figure 130: 1975-76 – Sketch showing the new Senior School Centre and Physical Education Centre, designed by Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd, architects. (Source: *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): cover)



Figure 131: 1976 – The new library in the Resource Centre. (Source: *'The Senior School'*, *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): 14)



Figure 132: 1976 – Portion of the new buildings. (Source: 'The Senior School', *The College Barker*, Vol. 9 no. 1 (November 1976): 20)



Figure 133: 1978 – Aerial photograph showing Barker College with the new buildings and sports fields circled red, being clockwise from top left: the 1975-76 Senior School and Physical Education Centre; 1971/72 tennis courts; 1970s netball courts; Rosewood playing fields (1968-75); 1971/72 Junior School tennis courts. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, *Historical Aerial Imagery*, 1978, 2710-09-433)

2.11.3 FIRE DAMAGE (1980 AND 1981)

During the early 1980s, two fires broke out in buildings at Barker College. The first one occurred in the Science Building on 13 March 1980, engulfing the Chemistry Wing.³⁵² It caused considerable damage to the interior of the building and the roof structure, while scarring the exterior. The building was subsequently repaired.

³⁵² 'Barker Ablaze', *The College Barker* (December 1980): 22.

On 1 August 1981, another fire broke out; this time on the top floor of the West Wing (The Palace).³⁵³ Fire crews from four stations attended the scene and the fire was only extinguished after two hours. The damage was estimated at \$150,000 and affected mostly the Staff Common Room on the upper floor, as well as the roof. The lower-level classrooms remained in use while repairs were carried out.



Figure 134: 13 March 1980 – The Science Building – Stage 1 on fire. (Source: 'Barker Ablaze', The College Barker (December 1980): 22)



Figure 135: 13 March 1980 – Extinguishing the fire in the Science Building – Stage 1. (Source: 'Barker Ablaze', The College Barker (December 1980): 22)



Figure 136: 1982 – The West Wing after the fire of 1 August 1981. (Source: Barker College Archives, Photographic Collection)

³⁵³ 'Barker College – Posts | Facebook', accessed 28 December 2021, https://www.facebook.com/barkercollege/posts/10155332804242000?comment_id=10155335242017000&comment_tracking=%7B%22tn%22%3A%22R%22%7D.

2.11.4 MCCASKILL MUSIC CENTRE (1987)

In 1987, the McCaskill Music Centre was built on the site of the nursing home and hospital, 'The Arches', on the northern side of The Avenue. The site had originally been owned by the Reed family under whom it had been developed, and who initially occupied by the residence 'The Arches' (see Section 2.11.1). The 'Arches' site had been acquired by Barker College during the 1980s, and the existing buildings were demolished to make way for the new facility.

The new music centre was to provide facilities for junior and senior school music students. Designed by architect, Philip Cox, it was named after Headmaster Trevor McCaskill who retired in 1986, after 22 years at the school.³⁵⁴ Neil Tucker, the new Headmaster of Barker College, arrived from Townsville, where he had been Principal of the Cathedral School, just in time to see the new building nearing completion.³⁵⁵ Its construction was estimated to cost \$1.5 million and was opened on 14 June 1987 by Old Boy, Malcolm Williamson, who had been appointed Master of the Queen's Music in 1975.³⁵⁶



Figure 137: This image was included in 'The Old Barker' in August 1987, showing the 'Old Arches Hospital', which was demolished to make way for the new McCaskill Music Centre. (Source: 'Opening of McCaskill Music Centre', *The Old Barker*, August 1987, 3)

³⁵⁴ Man who shaped Barker for 22 years retires, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 December 1985, 4.

³⁵⁵ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', October 2015, 29.

³⁵⁶ 'Opening of McCaskill Music Centre', *The Old Barker*, August 1987, 3.



Figure 138: 1986 – Aerial photograph showing the Barker College site while construction of the McCaskill Music Centre was underway (circled at top right). By that time, the tennis courts to the south of the Junior School Dining Hall had been extended as part of the refurbishment of the Junior School, involving alterations to the connection between the Dining Hall and Classroom Wing (circled at bottom centre). By then, all buildings on the corner of College Crescent and Clarke Road had been demolished. The 1981 extension to Senior School is also visible (circled at top left). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1986, 3534-15-015)

2.12 CELEBRATING THE CENTENARY (1990-1999)

Various buildings and site elements were added during the 1990s when Barker College commemorated the early history of the site and the centenary of the school. By 1990, Barker College had 1480 pupils.³⁵⁷ Going hand in hand with new buildings were various upgrades to the landscaping and installation of commemorative sculptures and other site elements. Priestleys became the school's architect in c1994, replacing Philip Cox whose last commission was the Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre in 1994. Buildings and site elements constructed during this period included:³⁵⁸

- Centenary Gates and Centenary Sculpture (1990)
Centenary Gates installed in the Junior School driveway to commemorate the school's centenary. Architect: McMillan, Britton and Kell. Centenary Sculpture was donated by the Old Boys Union, designed by sculptor, Dennis Adams.
- Construction of Tennis Courts at 10 to 14 Clarke Road (by 1991).
- Centenary Design Centre (1991)
Constructed on the northern side of The Avenue to provide facilities for visual arts, design and technology. Architect: Philip Cox.
- Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre (1994)
Added on the western side of Oval No. 2, between the 1976 Senior School and Gymnasium, this facility provides an indoor heated pool facility for the school, including an 8-lane main pool of 25 m, and a 16.6m small pool. The aquatic centre replaced the old swimming pool which was demolished at around that time to make way for the new Hornsby Hundred Building. Architect: Philip Cox.

³⁵⁷ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 29.

³⁵⁸ Based on 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

- Rosewood Change Facilities / Rosewood Pavilion (1994)
Financed through fundraising efforts by the BCMA as new change facilities for the Rosewood Playing Fields. Architect: Priestleys.
- Hornsby Hundred Building (Hornsby Hundred Stage 1) (1995)
Built on the site of the old swimming pool, providing classroom facilities for the Middle School and staff accommodation. Architect: Priestleys.
- Middle School and Extension of HM Office (Hornsby Hundred Stage 2) (1996)
Refurbishment and reconfiguration of the ground floor classrooms of the Administration Block (originally built in 1925), including the addition of verandahs and extension to the Head's and General Duties Staff offices. Architects: Priestleys.
- OBA Outdoor Stage (1996)
Donated by the Old Boys Union to celebrate 100 years at Hornsby in 1995, and built above the No. 3 Dressing Sheds, providing an outdoor stage. Architect: Priestleys.
- IT Centre (Hornsby Hundred Building) (1997)
Added on the lower ground floor of C Block and the Hornsby Hundred Building to provide computer classrooms, staff offices and IT facilities. Architect: Priestleys.

Various landscaping projects including the Robert Bland Drive around No. 1 Oval, Mardie Leslie Court, Helen Leslie Memorial Garden, Dixon Court (all 1996), Thiel Court (1997), and Beth McCaskill Garden (1998).

In 1999, Oval No. 2 was resurfaced with artificial turf and renamed Bowman Field, in honour of the Bowman sisters who were among the first girls to attend Barker College at Kurrajong Heights in the 1891. Also in 1999, the No. 3 and No. 4 Ovals were renamed Phipps Field and Peter Taylor Field by the Captain of the Australian cricket team, Mark Taylor.



Figure 139: 1991 – Aerial photograph showing the Barker College site with the new Centenary Design Centre (circled at top right, completed in 1991) and the new Clarke Road tennis courts (circled at bottom). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1991, 4029-06-063)



Figure 140: 1998 – Aerial photograph showing the Barker College site with the new Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre (1994, circled on left), Rosewood Pavilion (1994, circled lower right) and Hornsby Hundred Building (1995-97, circled at top). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1998, 4453-06-110)

2.13 BARKER COLLEGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY (2000-2017)

In 1995, Neil Tucker had resigned as headmaster, and he was replaced by Dr. Roderic Kefford who came from Perth's Wesley College and remained until 2013.³⁵⁹ In 2014, Phillip Heath became Headmaster, and he still serves in that position. Between 2000 and 2017, several older buildings were refurbished while new buildings were added, and extensive changes to the landscaping and sporting facilities were made.

Refurbishment of older buildings included:³⁶⁰

- 2002 – The 1937-38 Assembly Hall was renamed Boyce Hall and converted back into a hall space, after relocation of the Sir Thomas Buckland Library into the new Secondary School Library, built the same year. Architect: Priestleys.
- 2004 – After decommissioning of the old Senior School Library (built 1976), the space was refurbished to provide 14 new classrooms and staff facilities for the Maths Department. Architect: Priestleys.
- 2004 – Minor internal and external alterations to Boyce Hall, including provision of an acoustic ceiling, internal kitchen fitout, erection of an awning and construction of an access ramp (DA 1668/04), approved on 30 November 2004.³⁶¹
- 2007 – Refurbishment of the top two floors of the West Wing and the top floor of the clinic to provide boys boarding facilities and boarding common rooms.

³⁵⁹ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 29–30.

³⁶⁰ If not otherwise noted, the following is based on 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

³⁶¹ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1668/2004, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

- 2007 – Provision of new side entry and portico to Carter House, new entry portico to Plume House and extension of steel exit stair to West Wing Building, as part of the approved DA 1826/2006.³⁶² Approved plans of the works, by Priestley's architects, are included in Figure 141 - Figure 143 below.
- 2007 – Refurbishment of Carter House (1920 dormitory block) to provide four classrooms and new facilities for the Alumni Office.
- 2012 – Refurbishment of Carter House (1920 dormitory block) to provide a Council meeting room and office spaces for Alumni, Foundation, Enrolments and Personnel Services. Architect: Priestleys.
- 2013 – Refurbishment and extension of Junior School (1954-55) to include new classrooms and designated spaces for Enrichment, Science, Art and Library, and the OBA Courtyard. Renaming of the southern portion as E. W. Copeland Wing. Architect: PMDL.
- 2016 – New cool room to the kitchen in the Dining Hall, added on the western side.³⁶³ Architect: Priestleys.

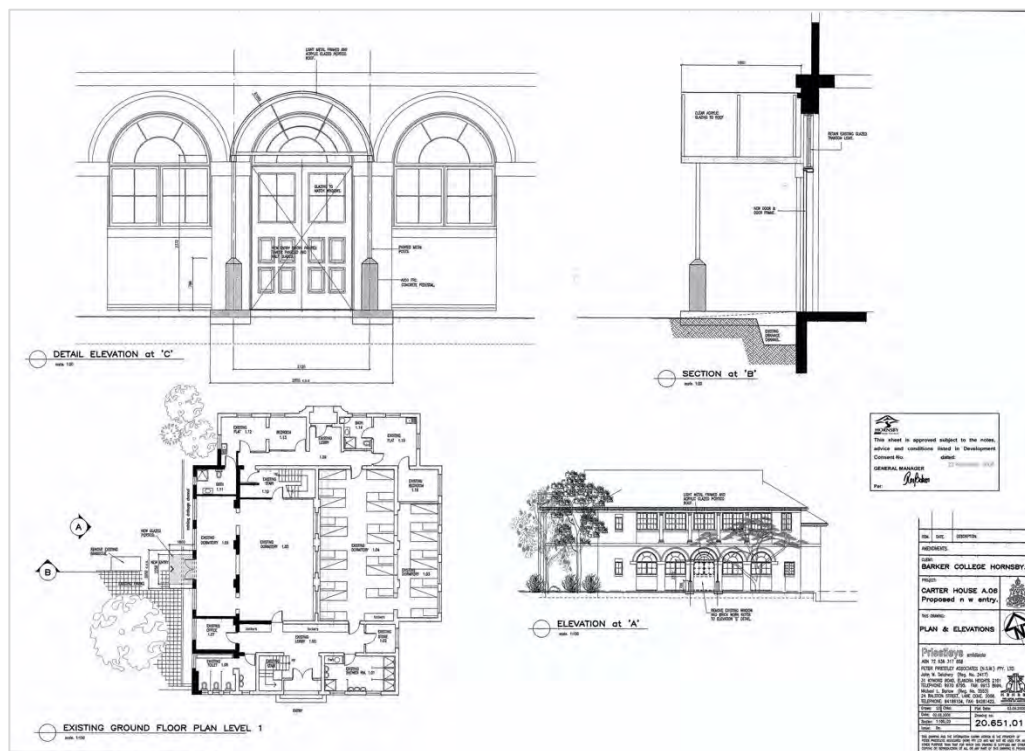


Figure 141: Approved and stamped plan, section and elevations for alterations to Carter House, prepared by Priestley's architects, dated 2 August 2006. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1826/2006, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby)

³⁶² Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1826/2006, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁶³ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, CC/456/2016, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

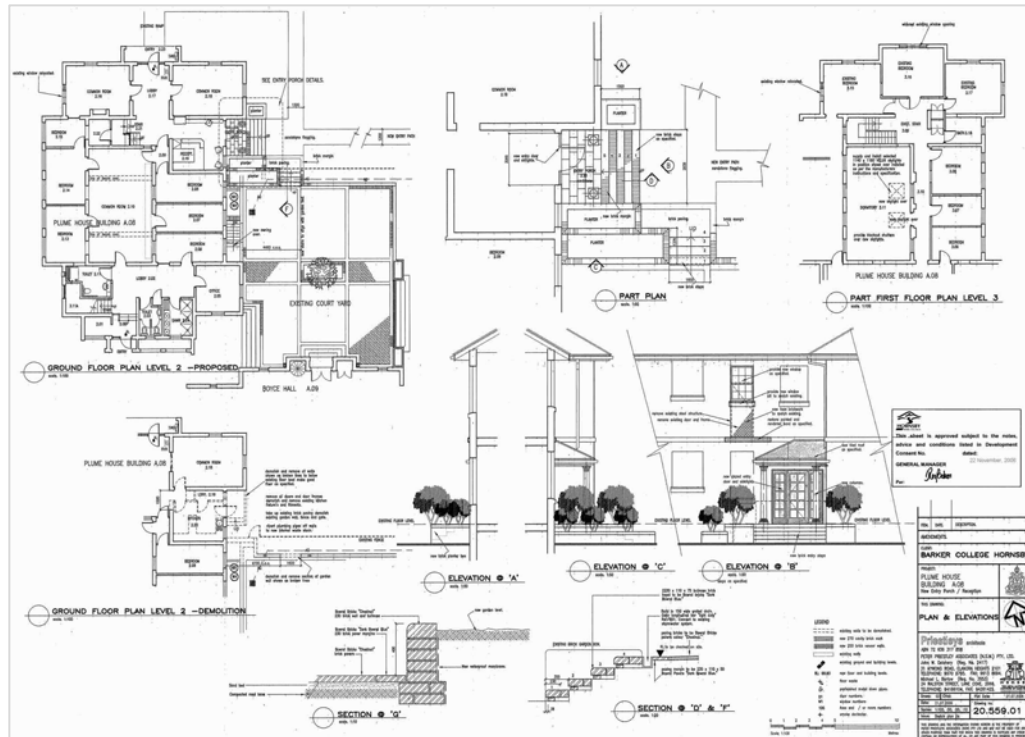


Figure 142: Approved and stamped plans, section and elevations for alterations to Plume House, prepared by Priestley's architects, dated 21 July 2006. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1826/2006, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby)

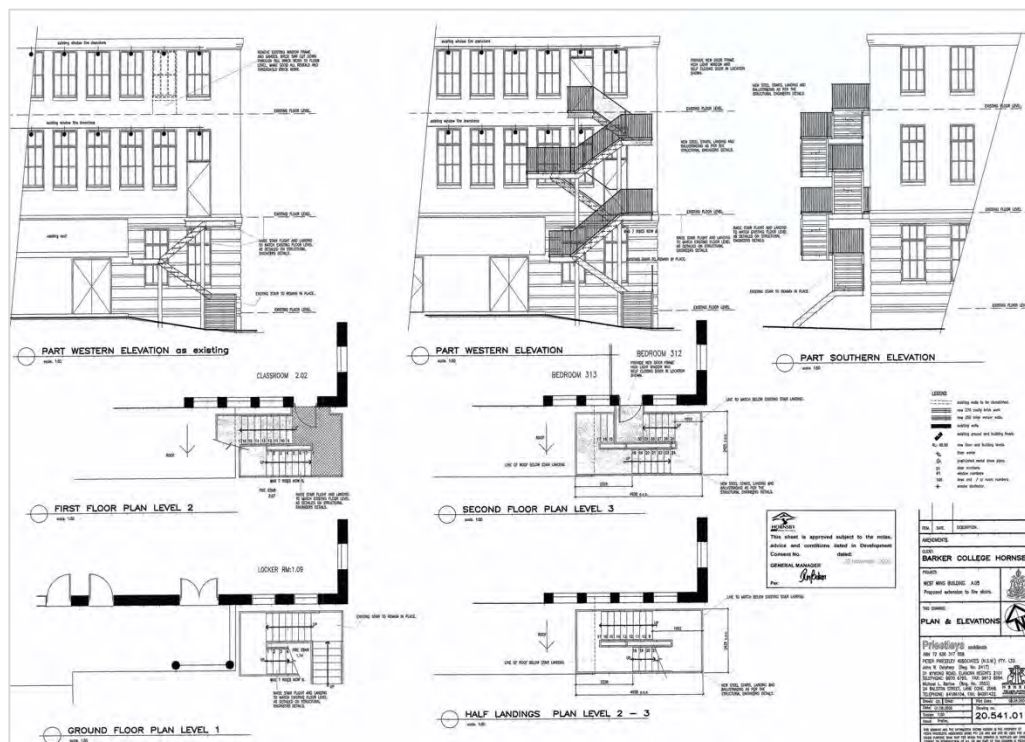


Figure 143: Approved and stamped plans and elevations for alterations to the West Wing, prepared by Priestley's architects, dated 1 August 2006. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1826/2006, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby)

Major new buildings added to the campus between 2000 and 2017 included: ³⁶⁴

- Barker Foundation Science Centre (2000)
Built on the site of the 1920 tennis courts, and funded by revenue raised by The Foundation and the proceeds from the sale of the staff flats.
- Secondary School Library and Library Lecture Theatre (2002)
Built on the site of the demolished Science Building (Stage 1, 1960) as a four-storey library building with the College Archives on the lower ground floor and a separate lecture theatre to the east. Architect: Priestleys.
- Marks Pavilion (2002)
Built on the site of the demolished BCMA Tea Pavilion (1961) and incorporating the Mary Mackenzie Tuckshop and Seaberg Theatre. A joint project by the OBA, BCMA and the School Council, the Marks Pavilion was named after old boys Neil Marks (pupil in 1951-56) and Lyn Marks (pupil in 1955-59). Architect: Suters Architects.
- Extension to McCaskill Music Centre (2002)
Provision of additional teaching studios and the Malcolm Williamson Recital Hall. Architect: Priestleys.
- R. E. Kefford Building (Kurrajong Building) (2010)
Provision of offices and specialist teaching spaces on five levels, for the English, Christian Studies, Drama and Learning Support departments. The development was carried out as DA 322/200 and was approved on 19 April 2007.³⁶⁵ It involved demolition of 'Reed House' (c1930s-early 1940s) and the 'Kurrajong' headmaster's residence (1970). Initially named Kurrajong Building, it was renamed R. E. Kefford Building on 2 September 2014, in honour of Barker's 8th Headmaster, Dr Rod Kefford.³⁶⁶ Architect: Priestleys.
- Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall (2011)
Built on the site of the Junior School tennis and basketball courts, as part of the Federal Government's Building for the Education Revolution scheme. Architect: PMDL.
- Blackwell Grandstand (2017)
Added on the eastern side of No. 1 Oval, with three small 'pods' between the Marks Pavilion and the Blackwell Stand. Architect: NBRS; Builders: Artel Constructions.

³⁶⁴ If not otherwise noted, the following is based on 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

³⁶⁵ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/322/2007, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁶⁶ Sandra, 'Barker's Kurrajong Building Gets a New Name', *The Kuringai Examiner* (blog), 4 September 2014, <https://www.kgex.com.au/barkers-kurrajong-building-gets-new-name/>.



Figure 144: The Secondary School Library, constructed in 2002 on the site of the demolished Science Building, to the design by Priestleys, architects. (Source: 'Priestleys Architects', Top Australian Architects, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://topauarchitects.com/priestleys-architects/>)



Figure 145: The Kurrajong Building, completed in 2010 to the design by Priestleys, architects, and later renamed R. E. Kefford Building. (Source: 'Priestleys Architects', Top Australian Architects, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://topauarchitects.com/priestleys-architects/>)



Figure 146: The Barker College grandstand, designed by NBRS and built in 2017 by Artel Constructions. (Source: 'Barker College Grandstand', Artel-Constructions, accessed 28 December 2021, <http://www.artel.com.au/barker-college-grandstand>)

In addition to these new works, there were several changes to the landscaping and sporting facilities, as well as other elements added to the campus.³⁶⁷

Upgrades to the sporting facilities included the 2000 renaming of the 1976 gymnasium designed by Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley and Johnson Pty Ltd as the David Gamson Physical Education Centre, in honour of David Gamson, a former student (1945-46), member of Council (1962-90), honorary treasurer of Council (1970-90), OBU committee member (1957), vice president of the OBU (1950-65) and representative on the Associated Schools Committee (1970-90).

In 2007, additional tennis courts with underground parking were constructed by Priestleys on the corner of Unwin and Clarke Roads, adjacent to the existing Clarke Road tennis courts. A

³⁶⁷ If not otherwise noted, the following is based on 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

development application had been submitted in 2005 (DA 273/05).³⁶⁸ The following year, in early 2008, the Keith W. Anderson Scoreboard was installed, named after a former member of teaching staff (1955-97) and 1st XI Cricket Coach, Keith Anderson. The scoreboard was refurbished in 2017.

In 2015, the Rosewood Pavilion (constructed 1994) was refurbished and further spectator seating as well as the Sue Field Room, a multi-purpose function space, were added by PMDL architects and builders Reitsma.

Alterations to the landscaping included the World War II Memorial Steps, built in 2005 to remember the Barker boys who had died in World War II. Designed by Priestleys, architects, the project was initiated by the Old Boys Union Over 70s. A metal picket fence was added on top of the existing external boundary sandstone fence as part of Development Application DA 267/05, which was approved on 30 May 2005.³⁶⁹

The Griffiths Courtyard was added outside the Chaplaincy Centre of the R. E. Kefford Building in 2010, to honour the work of John Griffiths, a former Barker student (1944-48), member of Council (1970-2001), Chairman of Council (1991-2001) and Foundation Chairman of the Leslie's Men Scholarship Committee (1995-2009). The work was designed by Priestleys, architects.

In 2014, the Welcome Fountain was donated by the BCMA to honour the work of Margaret Kefford, wife of Headmaster Rod Kefford (who served as headmaster 1996-2013). The sculptor for the fountain was Plowright Studios. The same year, the R. B. Finlay Walk was added as a road running easterly from the War Memorial Chapel to the Avenue. The walk was named to honour the work of Robert Finlay, English History teacher, boarding housemaster and Senior Master at Barker from 1946 to 1976. In 2015, another sculpture was added in the Junior School with the 'Anything is Possible Sculpture', donated by the OBA on the occasion of the school's 125th anniversary.

Two years later, in 2017, the Booroo-meraang Welumbella Tree, a sculpture by Matt Bird, was added, made out of a blackbutt stump to feature native animals. The name of the tree combines Dharug and Guringai languages and 'welcomes all members of the Barker community back again.' In 2016, Barker College had established the Darkinjung Barker Campus for Aboriginal children at Yarramalong on the Central Coast.³⁷⁰

2.14 MOST RECENT CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT (2018-2021)

Having announced in 2016 that Barker College would transition to a fully coeducational school by 2022, in a staged process that started with the pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten levels in 2018, upgrades were necessary to accommodate that change.³⁷¹ Details of major projects are included in the sections below.

2.14.1 KURRAJONG BUILDING (2017-18) AND COPELAND EXTENSION (2020-21)

In 2017, work commenced on the new Junior School classrooms which brought all students from Pre-K to Year 6 together in the same campus.³⁷² A development application (DA/1194/2016) had been submitted to Council in September 2016, for the staged development of the existing Junior School site at the corner of College Crescent and Clarke Road.³⁷³ The architects for the project were PMDL. The new development involved a new Prep School to the south of the Multi-purpose hall (2011) and an eastern extension of the

³⁶⁸ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/273/2005, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁶⁹ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/267/2005, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁷⁰ Barker College Annual Report, 2016, 5.

³⁷¹ Cf. Barker College Annual Report, 2016, 7.

³⁷² Barker College Annual Report, 2017, 4.

³⁷³ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1194/2016, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

existing Copeland Building (southern portion of the 1955 Junior School classrooms). Car parking and outdoor play areas were also part of the project.

The Kurrajong Building, a three-storey preparatory school for Pre-Kindergarten to Year 2, was completed in 2018, while work on the Copeland extension, Stage 2 of the overall project, began in 2020.³⁷⁴ The Copeland Building Extension provided another ten classrooms for the Junior School (senior primary students), and was opened at the commencement of the 2021 academic year.³⁷⁵ A sculpture named 'Together in Learning' was added to the Junior School in 2019 to celebrate the commencement of full coeducation in the Junior School (Year 3).³⁷⁶

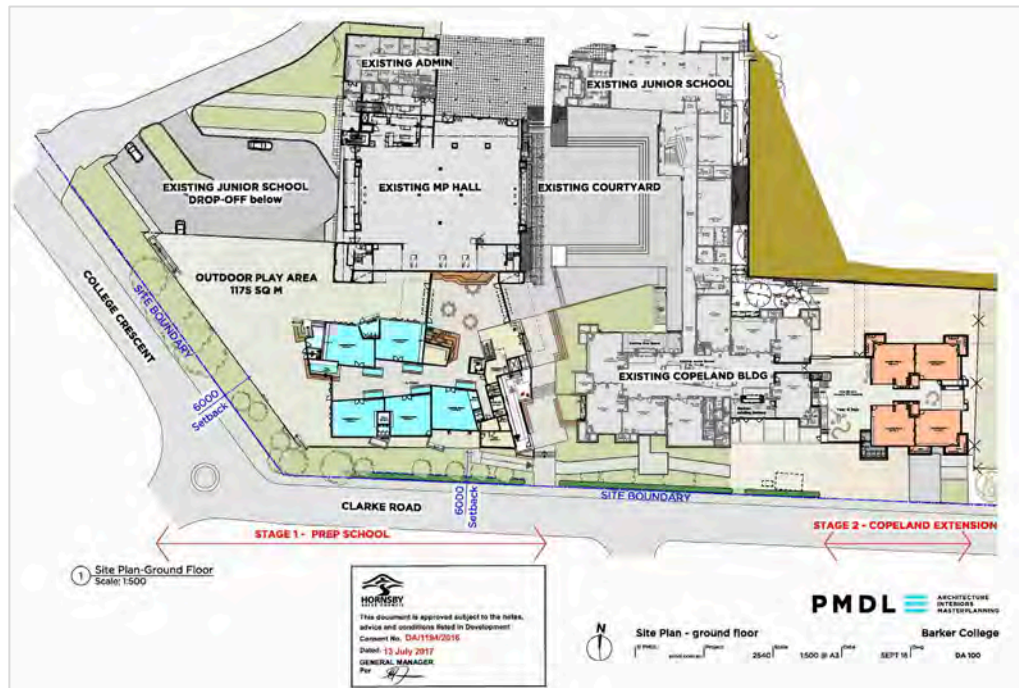


Figure 147: Approved site plan for DA/1194/2016, prepared by PMDL, dated September 2016, showing the proposed Stage 1 Prep School (on left) and Stage 2 Copeland Extension (on right), within the existing context. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1194/2016, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby)

³⁷⁴ Barker College Annual Report, 2020, 5.

³⁷⁵ Barker, 'Learning for Today. Thinking for Tomorrow.', Barker, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://www.barker.college/student-life/junior-school>.

³⁷⁶ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.



Figure 148: Sketch of the proposed Junior School development, showing the Kurrajong Building at the front, by PMDL Architects. (Source: Jonathan Drake, 'Construction Update – Barker Prep School | LinkedIn', 13 May 2018, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/construction-update-barker-prep-school-jonathan-drake/>)

2.14.2 MIDDLE SCHOOL QUADRANGLE LANDSCAPE WORKS (2019)

In preparation for the first coeducational cohort of students in Year 7, in 2020, Middle School was reorganised, and the eastern portion of the 'Middle School Quad' to the west of Boyce Hall was upgraded.³⁷⁷ Opening at the end of Term 3 in 2019, the courtyard area was transformed with new seating and shaded areas. The work was undertaken by Blue Group Projects.³⁷⁸



Figure 149: The Middle School courtyard being upgraded. (Source: 'Blue Group Projects > Barker College MS Courtyard', Blue Group Projects, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://bluegroupprojects.com/work/barker-college-ms-courtyard/>)

³⁷⁷ Barker College, *Year in Review*, 2019, 12.

³⁷⁸ 'Blue Group Projects > Barker College MS Courtyard', Blue Group Projects, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://bluegroupprojects.com/work/barker-college-ms-courtyard/>.



Figure 150: The Middle School courtyard after completion. (Source: 'Blue Group Projects > Barker College MS Courtyard', Blue Group Projects, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://bluegroupprojects.com/work/barker-college-ms-courtyard/>)

2.14.3 ROSEWOOD CENTRE (2018-2020)

Construction of a major new sports and learning precinct began in 2018.³⁷⁹ Designed by Neeson Murcutt & Neille, the new sports facility was built on the south side of The Avenue, which was acquired from Hornsby Shire Council that same year.³⁸⁰ Several older buildings were demolished to make way for the new facility which was named the Barker College Rosewood Centre.³⁸¹ Overlooking the Rosewood Fields, the building provides 5 multi-use sports courts, 12 classrooms, multi-use learning spaces, staff areas, a function room, a fitness facility and car parking.³⁸²

The facility won the 2021 AIA Daryl Jackson Award for Educational Architecture, the 2021 AIA NSW William E Kemp Award for Educational Architecture, and a 2021 AIA NSW Interior Architecture Commendation. It was officially opened in June 2020.³⁸³



Figure 151: Photograph of the award-winning Rosewood Centre, opened in 2020. (Source: 'Barker College Rosewood Centre | Neeson Murcutt + Neille', accessed 29 December 2021, <https://neesonmurcutt.com/barker-college-sports-hall/>)

³⁷⁹ Barker College Annual Report, 2018, 21.

³⁸⁰ 'Barker College, Hornsby 1895-2019. Building and Grounds History'.

³⁸¹ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, CDP/997/2017, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁸² 'Barker College Rosewood Centre | Neeson Murcutt + Neille', accessed 29 December 2021, <https://neesonmurcutt.com/barker-college-sports-hall/>.

³⁸³ 'Barker College - Rosewood Centre', SDA Structures (blog), accessed 29 December 2021, <https://sdastructures.com.au/project/barker-college-rosewood-centre/>.



Figure 152: The Rosewood Centre as seen from the Rosewood Fields. (Source: 'Barker College Rosewood Centre | Neeson Murcutt + Neille', accessed 29 December 2021, <https://neesonmurcutt.com/barker-college-sports-hall/>)

2.14.4 MATHS AND STUDENT HUB (2021-2022)

In November 2020, a development application for a new Maths and Student Hub was submitted and approved on 7 April 2021.³⁸⁴ Work on the Barker College Maths and Student Hub was due to begin in 2021.³⁸⁵ Designed by Luke Johnson, Principal of Architectus, architects,³⁸⁶ the proposed new facility provides learning areas and student/staff facilities on two levels above a cafeteria that had been approved as 'development permitted without consent under the Education SEPP 2017 and the NSW Code of Practice for Part 5 activities'.³⁸⁷ The new facility is located immediately to the west of the Rosewood Centre, completed in 2020, and is expected to be completed at the end of 2022.³⁸⁸

An illustration showing the proposed building and a site plan showing the location of the new building within the overall context of the campus are included below.

³⁸⁴ Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1015/2020, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

³⁸⁵ Barker College Annual Report, 2020, 5.

³⁸⁶ 'Luke Johnson | Principal - Sydney', Architectus Australia, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://architectus.com.au/people/luke-johnson/>.

³⁸⁷ DM Planning, 'Statement of Environmental Effects. Barker College, Maths and Student Hub - Development of Learning Areas and Student/Staff Facilities (Levels 2 and 3) above an Approved Cafeteria (Level 1), 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby', November 2020, 11.

³⁸⁸ Barker, 'Maths & Senior Studies Hub', Barker, accessed 29 December 2021, <https://www.barker.college/about-barker/our-master-plan/maths-senior-studies-hub>.



Figure 153: The south elevation of the proposed new Maths and Student Hub, designed by Architectus. (Source: DM Planning, SEE, November 2020, cover)



Figure 154: The location of the proposed new building, with all existing buildings on the Barker College Campus by 2020 labelled. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, Online DA Tracker, DA/1015/2020, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby)

2.15 MAIN CAMPUS SITE EXPANSION DIAGRAMS (1895-2021)

The following diagrams show the expansion of the Barker College campus from 1895. Please note that the diagrams are based on the transfer dates provided in the relevant Certificates of Title, and therefore on the date of the official transfer of land to the college, not the date of purchase. Only the development of the main campus is shown, which is the land bounded by Pacific Highway, Unwin Road, Clarke Road and College Crescent.



Figure 155: 1895. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 156: 1897. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 157: 1903. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 158: 1919. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 159: 1921. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 160: 1924. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 161: 1926. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 162: 1943. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 163: 1952. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 164: 1955. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 165: 1960. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 166: 1969. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 167: 1988. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)



Figure 168: 2021. (Source: Overlay over 1943 aerial photograph from NSW LRS, SIXMaps and plan from CT Vol 6908 fol 73)

2.16 MAIN CAMPUS SUMMARY CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT (1895-2021)

The below summary chronology provides an overview of the main campus development from establishment of Barker College at Hornsby until today. The chronology is divided into phases, with each phase accompanied by the relevant building development diagram. Information in relation to buildings that are still extant at the site is shaded grey.

2.16.1 PHASE 1 – ESTABLISHMENT OF BARKER COLLEGE (1895-1897)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
8 May 1895	Transfer of 2 acres (Lot 1 in DP 3145) at Hornsby to Rev. Henry Plume, headmaster of Barker College	Located on the southern side of Peats Ferry Road (today Pacific Highway)
October 1895	Howard Joseland, architect, prepares plans for buildings at Barker College	
1895-96	Construction of brick residence ('The House')	Architect: Howard Joseland. Later renamed 'Stokesleigh', the building accommodated the headmaster's family as well as the boarders.
1895-96	Construction of weatherboard class- and dining-rooms east of residence	Architect: Howard Joseland.
3 February 1896	Barker College opens at Hornsby	
1896	J. Jackson provides fencing	Tender accepted by H. Joseland on 21 January 1896
1896	Construction of tar asphalt tennis court	H. Joseland called for tenders in June 1896.
6 January 1897	Transfer of 2 acres (Lot 2 in DP 3145) to H. Plume	Tennis courts partly located on this property
6 February 1897	Transfer of 3 acres (Lot 6 in DP 3145) to H. Plume	

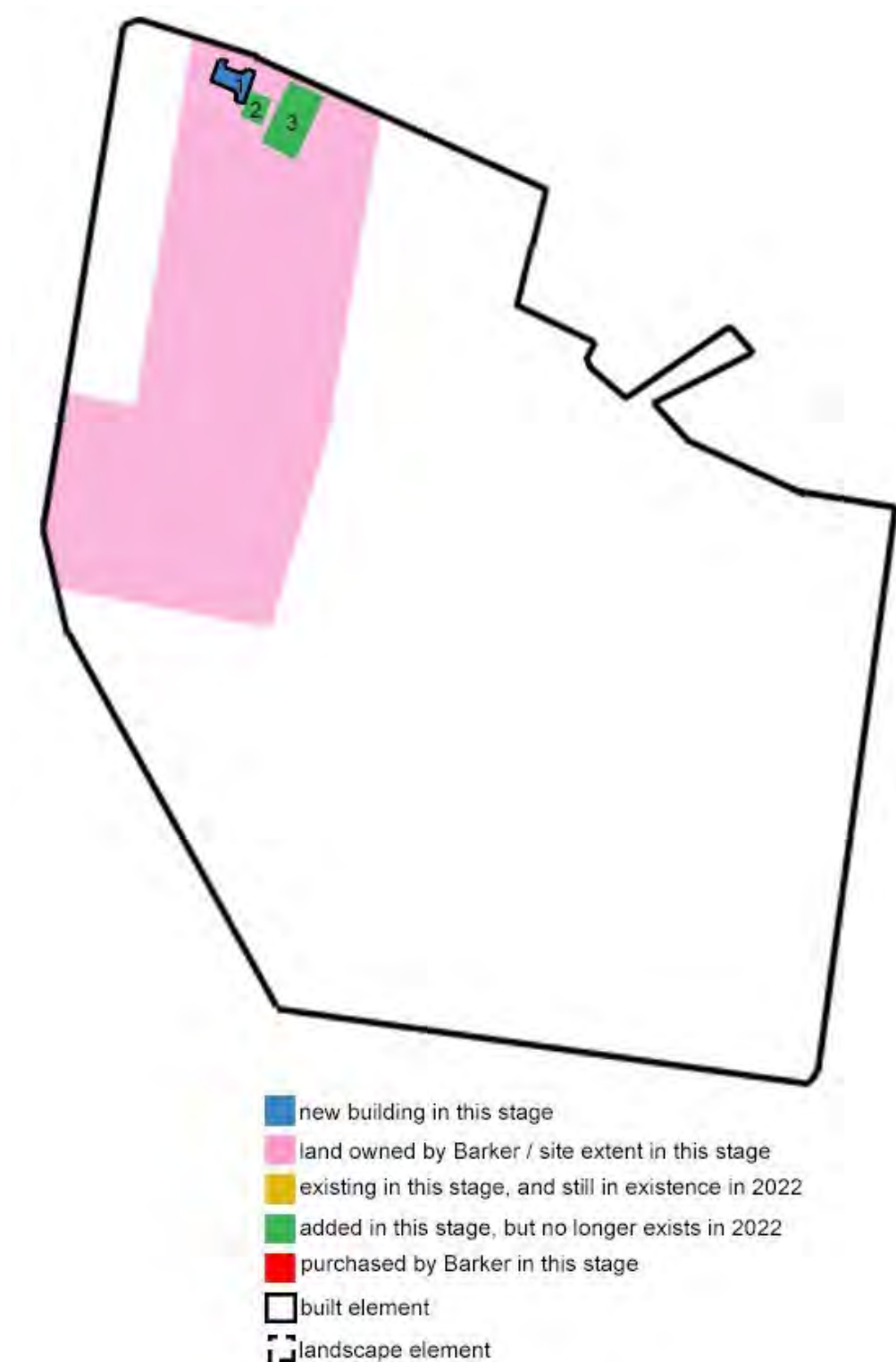


Figure 169: 1897 – Buildings and elements at the site, all built in 1895-96, include: 1) 'The House' ('Stokesleigh'); 2) School- and Dining-Room; 3) Tennis Court

2.16.2 PHASE 2 – AD-HOC EXPANSION UNDER PLUME AND CARTER (1897-1918)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
c1899	Construction of a hospital	Unknown location
1900-1903	Minor addition to schoolroom, construction of 'Barry House', a four-room building and rental of cottage on neighbouring property	Unknown location of 'Barry House' and rented cottage
18 May 1903	Transfer of 2 acres on corner of Peats Ferry Road (Pacific Highway) and Railway Road (College Crescent)	Initially used as part of the large school garden
May 1905	Henry Plume is replaced by William Charles Carter as the headmaster of Barker College	Carter buys the school from Plume for £3,000.
1905	Conversion of dining- and schoolroom into dining room, involving verandah addition and new schoolroom building	Unknown location of new schoolroom.
1905-1908	Construction of additional weatherboard classroom buildings to the rear of the existing buildings	
1908	Rental of 'Clarendon' as staff residence, located on Lot 3 to the east of the college	'Clarendon' was originally built in c1899 for Henry Nicholson, owner of Lot 3 in DP 3145. 'Clarendon House' at 27-29 Clarke Road is named after the residence
1912	Construction of additional tennis courts	Located to the south of the school garden
1914	W. C. Carter moves from 'The House' to his own residence in Wahroonga	'The House' ceases to be the headmaster's residence until 1929
c1917	Extension of the Dining Room, added to the east of the existing	
c1917	Minor alterations to the kitchen of 'The House'	Relocation of scullery and addition of boots room

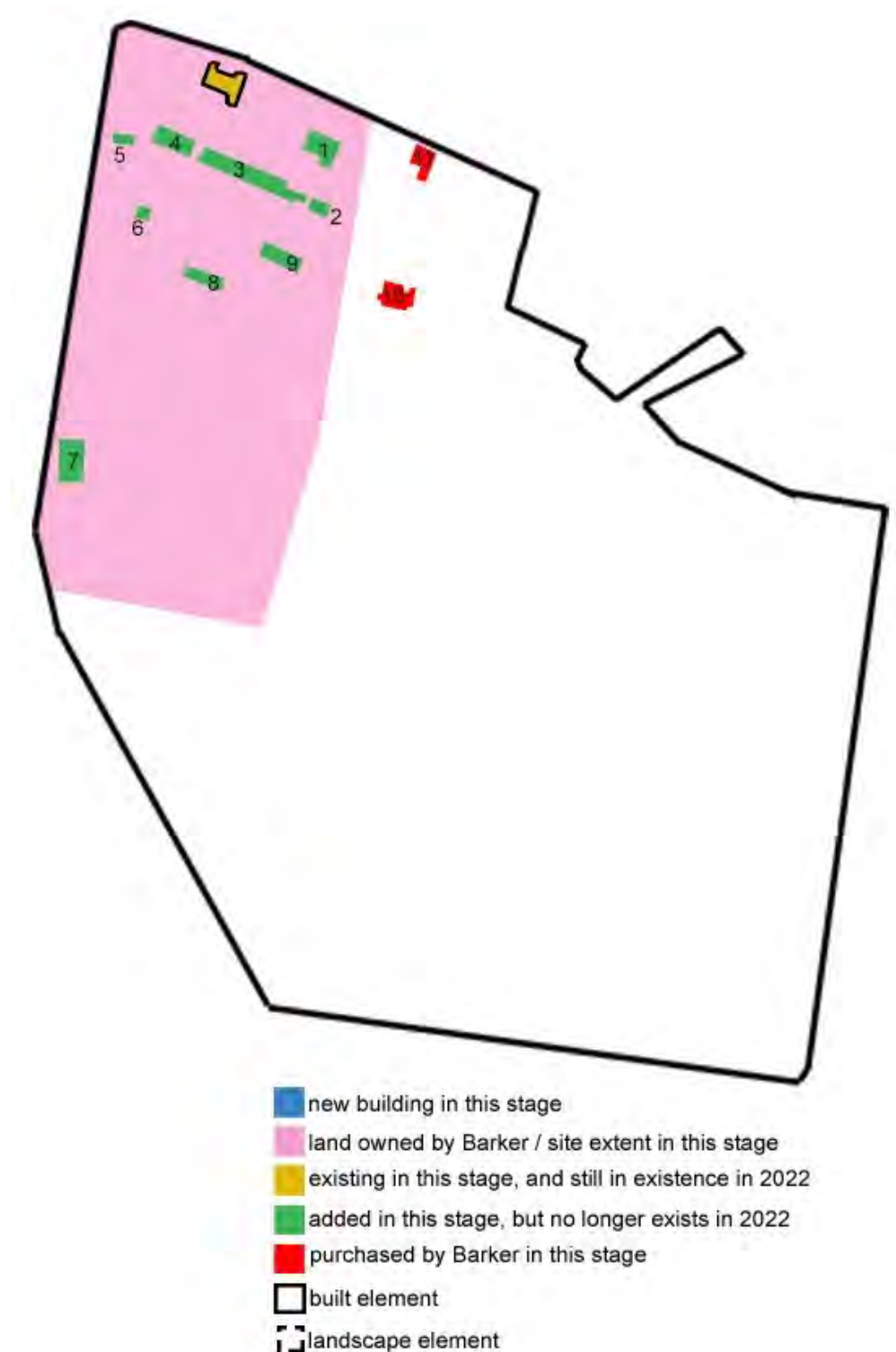


Figure 170: 1918 – New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Dormitories; 2) Gymnasium; 3) Classrooms and Masters' Common Room; 4) Carpentry Shop and Maid's Quarters; 5) Cowbails; 6) Garden shed; 7) Lower tennis courts; 8) Concrete wicket; 9) Concrete wicket; 10) 'Clarendon' (rented as staff building); 11) Cottage (rented, potentially used for boarding or as hospital). Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram.

2.16.3 PHASE 3 – JOSELAND DESIGNED BRICK BUILDINGS FOR CARTER (1919-1929)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1 January 1919	Barker College is officially transferred to the Church of England	Barker College is now headed by a Council and guided by a constitution
7 March 1919	Transfer of 4 ½ acres (Lots 5 and 6 in DP 3152) to Barker College	Becomes site of No. 1 Oval
1920	Construction of brick Dormitory Block (later renamed 'Carter House'), opened on 4 December 1920.	Architect: H. Joseland. Builder: J. Allen Smith. Built on the site of the first tennis courts which were demolished
1920	Construction of two new tennis courts on the corner of Pacific Highway and College Crescent	
C1920s	Construction of coach shed and dairy building to the south of the back entrance	Noted on the original 1930 site plan
8 April 1921	Transfer of the allotment containing 'Clarendon' and cottage (Lot 3 in DP 3145) to Barker College	The cottage on the Pacific Highway frontage is used as a hospital by then. From 1928, the cottage is used as a groundskeeper's cottage.
1921-24	Construction of No. 1 Oval, opened on 18 October 1924. Known as War Memorial Oval	
27 May 1924	Transfer of additional land to Barker College	Becomes part of No. 1 Oval
1925	Construction of brick Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, initially known as 'Mothers' Pavilion'	Architects: Joseland, Gilling and Rae. Builder: Jefferey and Bartlett.
1925	Construction of brick Classroom Block (now known as 'Main Reception & Administration') and demolition of old weatherboard classroom buildings and gymnasium. Classroom Block opened on 10 December 1925	Architect: Joseland and Gilling. Builder: Jefferey and Bartlett.
1925	Construction of new weatherboard gymnasium and hospital, using materials from the demolished classroom buildings	Located in the western portion of the site
16 February 1926	Transfer of Lot 4 and part of Lot 5 in DP 3145 to Barker College, including 'Telopea'/'Kia Ora' which is initially used as a staff residence	'Telopea' was likely built in c1908 as a speculative development by local entrepreneur James Channon. Lot 4 also contained a small cottage.

1927	Construction of lavatory block to the south of the gymnasium	Architect: Joseland and Gilling. Builder: N. R. Smith
1928	Addition of double storey verandah on eastern side of Dormitory Block ('Carter House')	Architect: Joseland and Gilling. Builder: J. Harper
1928	Construction of brick Staff Quarters to the south of 'The House' (now known as 'Health Centre')	Architect: Joseland and Gilling. Replacing the old weatherboard staff quarters.
1929	Construction of Junior House (now known as 'Plume House') as the last building surrounding the front quadrangle, opened on 12 December 1929.	Architect: H. Joseland. Builder: J. Harper
1929	Major alterations to 'The House' ('Stokesleigh') for redevelopment into residence for single use by the headmaster	Architect: Joseland & Gilling. Builder: J. Harper Involving internal alterations, extension to the west, forming of two bays at front, replacement of the corrugated iron roof with tiling and removal of rear verandah.
May 1929	W. C. Carter retires and is replaced by Arthur Charles Campbell Thorold	With the arrival of Thorold in 1929, 'The House' is used as a headmaster's residence until 1972.

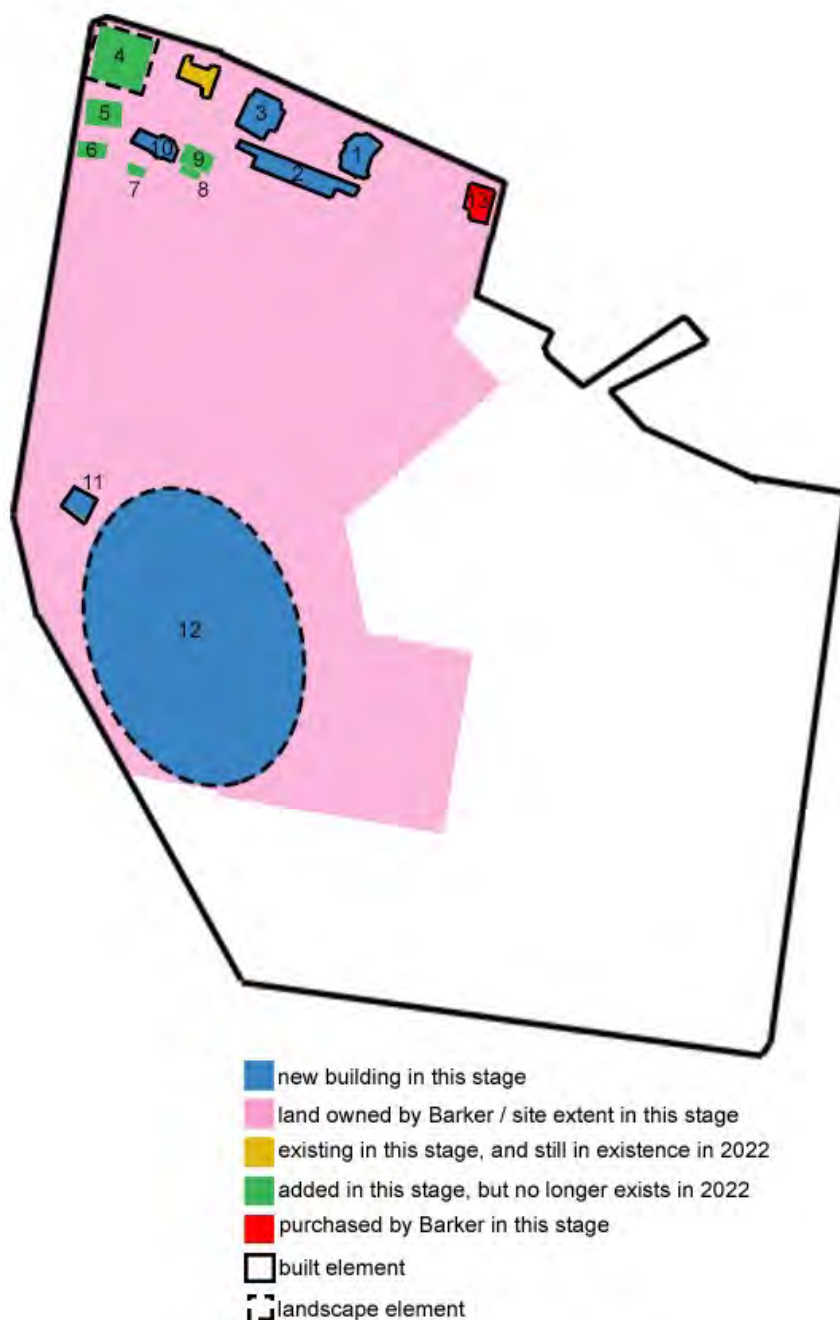
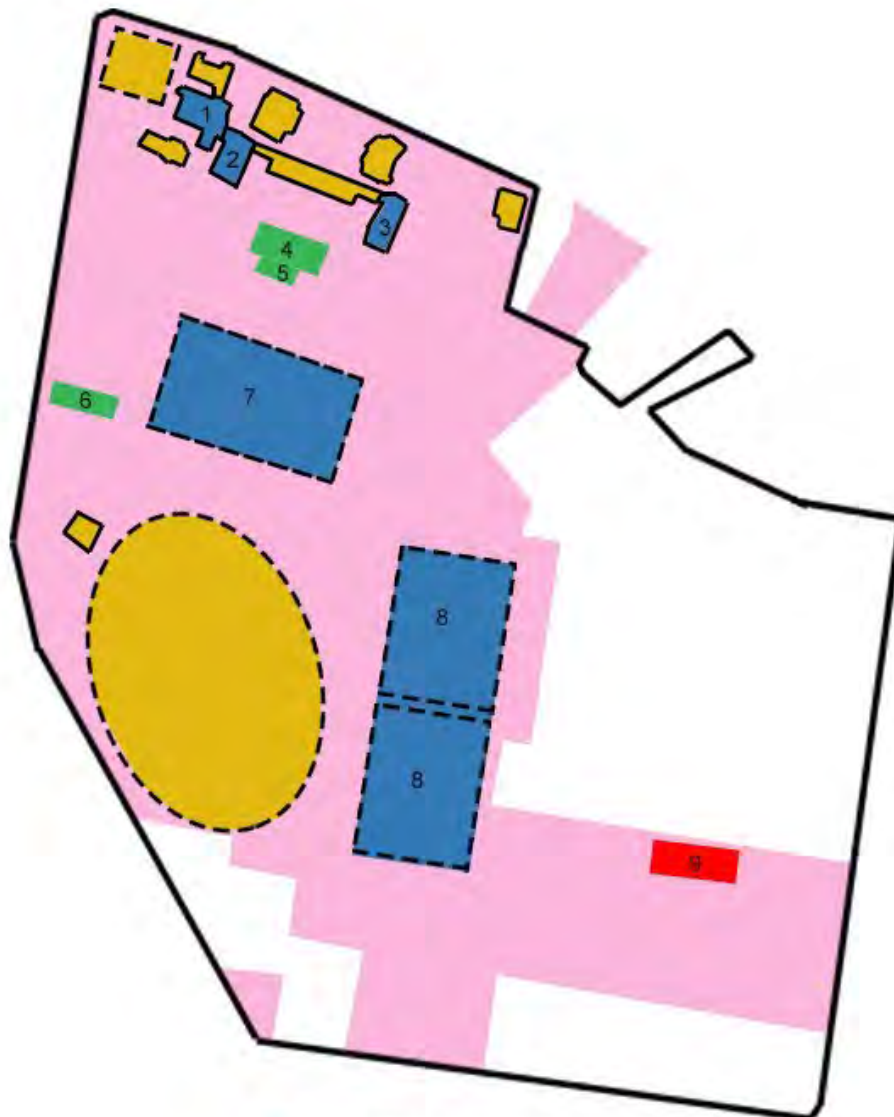


Figure 171: 1929 - New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Junior House ('Plume House') (1929); 2) Classroom Block ('Reception & Admin') (1925); 3) Dormitory Block ('Carter House') (1920); 4) Double tennis court; 5) Weatherboard Hospital (1925); 6) Coach shed (c1920s); 7) Dairy (c1920s); 8) Lavatory Block (1927); 9) Weatherboard gymnasium (1925); 10) Staff quarters (1928); 11) War Memorial Pavilion (1925); 12) No. 1 Oval (War Memorial Oval) (1924); 13) 'Telopea'/'Kia Ora' (built c1908, transferred to Barker College in 1926 and originally used as staff residence). Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram. (Source base map: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1930)

2.16.4 PHASE 4 – SHIRLEY DESIGNED BUILDINGS FOR LESLIE (1930-1951)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1 January 1933	William Stanley Leslie becomes the new headmaster, replacing A.C. C. Thorold	
1933	Construction of new front gates	Architect: Cyril C. Ruwald
1934	Construction of Swimming Pool, opened on 24 March 1934	
1935-36	Construction of new Dining Hall, after destruction of the old building by fire	Architect: Power, Adam and Munnings (Joseph M. Munnings). Builder: H. Dedman
Mid-1937	Construction of dressing rooms and showers to the south of the swimming pool	Architect: Power, Adam and Munnings (Joseph M. Munnings). Builder: W. H. Davis
1937	Construction of War Memorial Pylons flanking steps from rear quadrangle to swimming pool	Architect: Power, Adam and Munnings (Joseph M. Munnings). Builder: J. W. Adams
Late 1937	Donation and relocation of original Mint Gates (1855) to new entrance at Barker College to the east of the main entrance on the Pacific Highway	
1937-38	Construction of double storey Assembly Hall with classrooms on ground floor level. Now known as 'Boyce Hall'	Architect: John K. Shirley Excavation carried out in 1937 under architect J. M. Munnings, who dies in October 1937. New plans prepared by Shirley and constructed in 1938. Builder: Robert Wall and Sons
1930s	Removal of 'Clarendon' and groundkeeper's cottage on Lot 3	
1936-1938	Construction of No. 2 Playing Field (now known as Bowman Field)	
1941	New dairy building, including cowhouse and storeroom	Architect: John K. Shirley Builder: J. G. Major & Son
1942	Acquisition of land on Pacific Highway from the Tawyer (Sawyer) family (part Lot 5 in DP 3145)	
C1942-43	Addition of verandah structure on the west elevation of Senior Dormitory Building ('Carter House')	
1943-44	Acquisition of 'Rosewood' property on Unwin Road on 8 June 1943 and opening of Barker	Constructed circa late 1890s for J. V. Brady as 'Braefield', renamed (or rebuilt) in c1916 by Arthur Clifton.

	Preparatory School at 'Rosewood' in 1944.	
1947	Addition to the War Memorial Pavilion for dressing room and groundsman's flat	
1947-48	Construction of staff flats on northern side of Pacific Highway	Located off the main campus
1947	Construction of West Wing, also known as 'The Palace' and the Library Wing, containing the library on the top floor	Architect: John K. Shirley Built on the site of the old gymnasium which is removed
1948-49	Transfer of additional land parcels to Barker College, including 'Louisville' at 20 Clarke Road (future site of Junior School)	'Louisville' was originally constructed for James Bembrick in c1911 as his residence.
1950-1954	Transfer of further allotments on Clarke Road and Unwin Road, including 'Mayfield' at 18 Unwin Road (transfer 20 July 1954). A post-1928 building on the corner of College Crescent and Clarke Road, transferred to Barker College on 29 July 1954, is subsequently used as maids' quarters	'Mayfield' was originally constructed during the late 1890s for journalist Harvey Roulston. The 1919 subdivision of the property created allotments on Clarke and Unwin Roads.
1947-50	Construction of No. 3 and No. 4 Playing Fields, today known as Phipps Field and Peter Taylor Field	No. 3 Playing Field known as Junior Oval.
1951	Alterations to 'Telopea'/'Kia Ora' for reuse as a hospital and demolition of the 1925 hospital in the north-western portion of the site	
1951	Alterations to Classroom Block tower to create Helen Leslie Memorial Clock	Architect: John K. Shirley & Colvin Named after the wife of headmaster W. S. Leslie



- new building in this stage
- land owned by Barker / site extent in this stage
- existing in this stage, and still in existence in 2022
- added in this stage, but no longer exists in 2022
- purchased by Barker in this stage
- built element
- landscape element

Figure 172: 1951 – New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Dining Hall (1935-37); 2) West Wing (1947); 3) Assembly Hall ('Boyce Hall') (1937-38); 4) Swimming Pool (1934); 5) Dressing Rooms (1937); 6) Dairy Building (1942); 7) No. 2 Playing Field ('Bowman Field') (1936-38); 8) No. 3 and 4 Playing Fields ('Phipps Field' & 'Peter Taylor Field') (1947-50); 9) 'Rosewood' - built c1890s ('Braefield') or c1916 ('Rosewood'), transferred to Barker College in 1943 and used as Barker Preparatory School from 1944. Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram. Please note the site boundaries are those as of 1955. (Source base map: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1951)

2.16.5 PHASE 5 – MODERNISING THE CAMPUS (1951-71)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
c1950s	Construction of gymnasium to the west of No. 2 Oval	
1953	Construction of Change Rooms for No. 3 and No. 4 Ovals, located to the north of the playing fields	Architect: John K. Shirley & Colvin (A. B. Colvin)
1953-54	Construction of spectator seating for swimming pool, score board for No. 1 Oval, and new tennis courts west of the swimming pool	Architect: John K. Shirley & Colvin (A. B. Colvin)
1954-55	Staged construction of War Memorial Junior School, involving classroom building (Stage 1) and separate dining hall (Stage 2), completed October 1955	Architect: John K. Shirley & Colvin (A. B. Colvin)
1956-57	Construction of War Memorial Chapel. Foundation stone laid on 28 April 1956, Chapel dedicated on 10 August 1957	Architect: Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan (John D. Mansfield). Builder: H. W. Thompson Pty Ltd
1957-58	W. S. Leslie dies on 15 April 1957 and is succeeded as headmaster by John Gordon Dewes in September 1958	
1958	Construction of Recreation Hut to the east of Junior School	
1961	Construction of Barker College Mothers' Association (BCMA) Tea Pavilion to the north of the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion	
1962	Construction of Science Building – Stage 1 to the west of the swimming pool, opened on 22 September 1962	Architect: Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan (John D. Mansfield).
1963	J. G. Dewes resigns and Trevor John McCaskill becomes new headmaster in September 1963	
1964-65	Construction of 'Leslie Hall', named after W. S. Leslie and opened on 14 August 1965. Containing auditorium on the top floor and communal space on ground floor	Architect: Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan (John D. Mansfield). Builder: F. T. Eastment & Sons
1966	Alterations to Assembly Hall ('Boyce Hall') for Sir Thomas	Relocation of the library from the West Wing

	Buckland Library, including new ceiling, structural changes and new staircase	
1967	Construction of three storey Science Wing – Stage 2 to the south of the swimming pool	Architect: Laurie & Heath (John Cameron). Builder: Hutcherson Bros.
1959	Acquisition of a further cottage on College Crescent which is used as a master's residence	Lot 1 in DP 7463
1960	Acquisition of 14 Unwin Road	Former 'Harrow Hill' property
1968-69	Acquisition of 12 Unwin Road (1968) and 9 The Avenue (1969)	12 Unwin Road is the former 'Pipitea' property, the long-term residence of Sydney journalist Henry James Taperell
From 1968	Construction of Rosewood Playing Fields on the site of the old 'Rosewood' (demolished 1950s), 'Harrow Hill' and 'Pipitea' (both demolished 1960s). Recreation Hut is also demolished	First stage completed 1968 by Brambles (2 football fields, 5 cricket pitches). Stage 2 (for water, soil and grass) is delayed due to drainage issues and the fields are effectively used only from 1975
1970	Construction of new headmaster's residence, known as 'Kurrajong'	Architect: Laurie & Heath
1971	Construction of Classroom Block C ('C Block'), extending out from Science Building – Stage 2 and connecting with Leslie Hall.	Architect: Laurie & Heath This completes the quadrangle formed by the Science Buildings, Classroom Block C and Leslie Hall
1971-72	Construction of tennis courts to the south of the Junior School dining hall and east of No. 3 Oval	

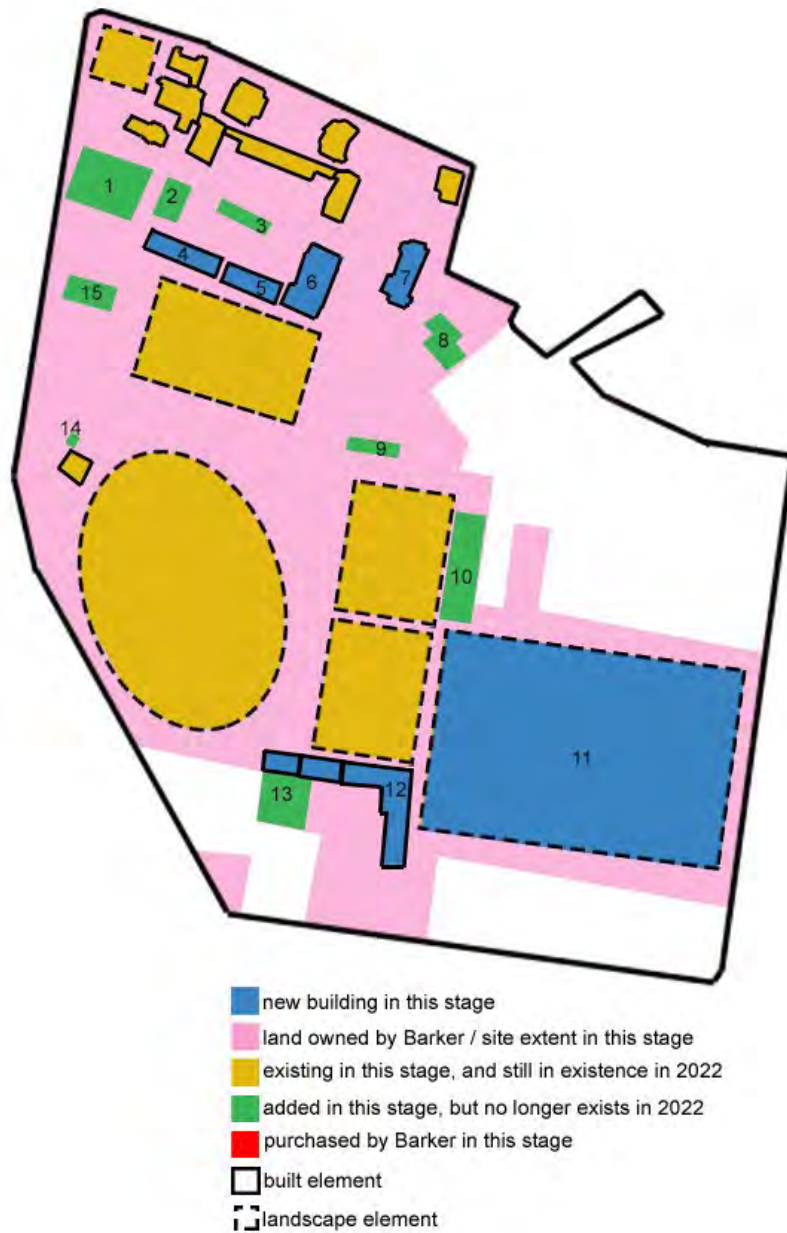


Figure 173: 1971 – New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Tennis Courts (1953-54); 2) Science Building – Stage 1; 3) Spectator seating for Swimming Pool (1953-54); 4) Science Building – Stage 2 (1967); 5) Classroom Block C (1971); 6) Leslie Hall (1965); 7) War Memorial Chapel (1956-57); 8) Headmaster's Residence ('Kurrajong') (1970); 9) Change Rooms for No. 3 and No. 4 Ovals (1953); 10) Tennis Courts (1971-72); 11) Rosewood Playing Fields (1968-75); 12) Junior School Classrooms and Dining Hall (1954-55); 13) Junior School Tennis Courts (1971-72); 14) BCMA Tea Pavilion (1961); 15) Gymnasium (c1950s). Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram. (Source base map: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1971)

2.16.6 PHASE 6 – ADAPTING TO CHANGE (1971-1988)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
From 1971	Successive acquisition of remaining properties on Clarke Road, completed in 1989	
1975	Barker College becomes co-educational in the Senior School (Year 11 and 12)	
1975	Relocation of Mint Gates to the main entrance on Pacific Highway	
1975	Construction of Senior School Centre and Physical Education Centre on the site of the 1950s tennis courts, opened on 10 October 1976.	Architect: Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd
By 1977	Construction of Netball Courts at 9 The Avenue	Site acquired in 1969
1980s	Major land acquisitions in the north-eastern corner of the campus, including several parcels previously owned by the Reed family and all allotments on both sides of The Avenue (except Lot 15)	Allotments transferred from the Reed family contain the c1930s or early 1940s 'Reed House' and the c1910s residence 'The Arches', which has been used as a nursing home and hospital prior to transfer. 'Reed House' is used as the residence of the family Chaplain after the transfer, and later as offices
13 March 1980	Fire damages the Science Building – Stage 1	
1981	Construction of classroom and staff office extension to Senior School Centre	Architect: Philip Cox
1 August 1981	Fire damages the roof and top floor levels of the West Wing, followed by repairs	Architect: Philip Cox
C1985	Refurbishment of Junior School, involving alterations to walkway between classrooms and dining hall and extension of tennis courts	
1986	T. McCaskill retires as headmaster and is succeeded by Neil Tucker	
By 1986	Transfer of remaining properties on College Crescent to Barker College (from 1978 to 1981) and demolition of all buildings on these sites	

By 1987	Transfer of remaining properties on Unwin Road to Barker College (from 1975 to 1987)	
1986-87	Construction of McCaskill Music Centre, providing facilities for junior and senior school music students, opened on 14 June 1987	Architect: Philip Cox (Michael Rayner). Named after retired headmaster Trevor McCaskill and built on the site of 'The Arches' nursing home which is demolished

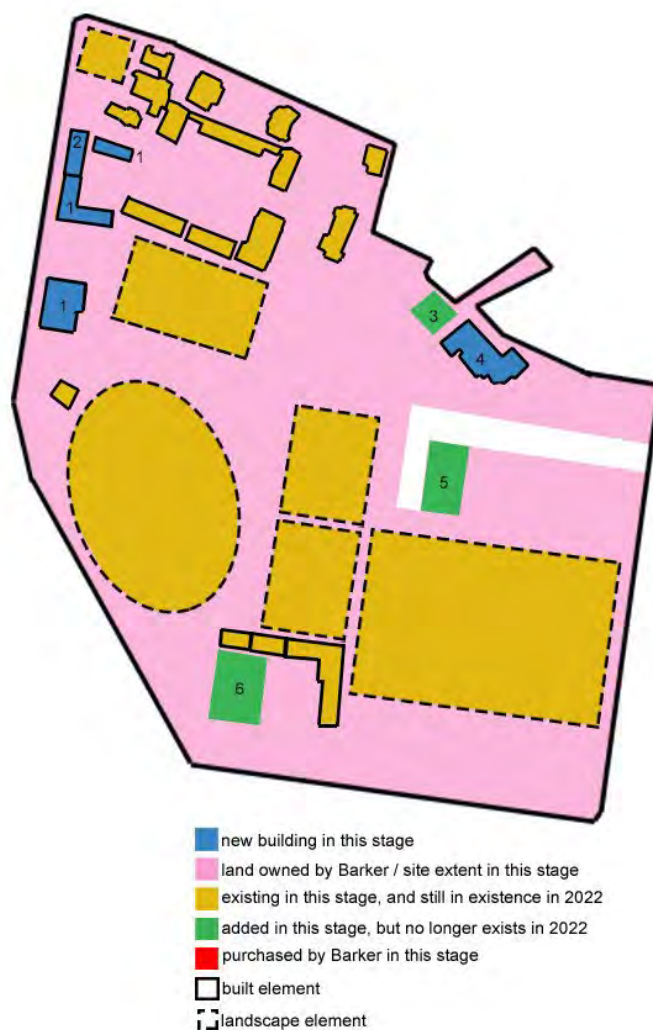


Figure 174: 1988 – New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Senior School Centre and Physical Education Centre (1975); 2) Classroom extension to Senior School Centre (1980); 3) 'Reed House' (acquired 1980s); 4) McCaskill Music Centre (1986-87); 5) Netball Courts (by 1977); 6) Extension of Junior School Tennis Courts (c1985). Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram. (Source base map: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 1986)

2.16.7 PHASE 7 – CELEBRATING THE CENTENARY (1990-1999)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1990	Construction of Centenary Gates and Centenary Sculpture to commemorate the school's centenary	Architect: McMillan, Britton and Kell. Sculptor: Dennis Adams
By 1991	Construction of tennis courts at 10 to 14 Clarke Road	
1991	Construction of Centenary Design Centre on northern side of The Avenue	Architect: Philip Cox
1994	Construction of Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre	Architect: Philip Cox
1995	Hornsby Hundred Stage 1: Construction of Hornsby Hundred Building on the site of the former swimming pool to provide facilities for middle school and staff offices	Architect: Priestleys
1996	Hornsby Hundred Stage 2 for Middle School and headmaster's office: Refurbishment and reconfiguration of the ground floor classrooms of the Administration Block (originally built in 1925), including the addition of verandahs and extension to the Head's and General Duties Staff offices	Architect: Priestleys
1996	Construction of OBA Outdoor Stage above the No. 3 Dressing Sheds	Architect: Priestleys Donated by the Old Boys Union to celebrate 100 years at Hornsby in 1995
1997	Hornsby Hundred Stage 3: Addition of IT Centre on the lower ground floor of C Block and the Hornsby Hundred Building	Architect: Priestleys
1996-98	Various landscaping projects including Robert Bland Drive, Mardie Leslie Court, Helen Leslie Memorial Garden, Dixon Court (all 1996), Thiel Court (1997) and Beth McCaskill Garden (1998)	
1999	Resurfacing of No. 2 Oval with artificial turf and renaming as Bowman Field. Renaming of No. 3 and No. 4 Ovals as Phipps Field and Peter Taylor Field, respectively.	

2.16.8 PHASE 8 – BARKER COLLEGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY (2000-2022)

DATE	EVENT	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
2000	Renaming of gymnasium as David Gamson Physical Education Centre	
2000	Construction of Barker Foundation Science Centre on the corner of Pacific Highway and College Crescent.	Architect: Priestleys. Built on the site of the 1920 tennis courts
2002	Construction of four-storey Secondary School Library, containing College Archives, library lecture theatre, editing suites and drama studio	Architect: Priestleys Built on the site of the demolished Science Building – Stage 1
2002	Conversion of 1937-38 Assembly Hall back into hall space and renaming to Boyce Hall	Architect: Priestleys Carried out after relocation of the Sir Thomas Buckland Library into the new Secondary School Library
2002	Construction of Marks Pavilion, incorporating the Mary Mackenzie Tuckshop and Seaberg Theatre	Architects: Suters Architects Built on the site of the demolished BCMA Tea Pavilion and named after old boys, Neil and Lyn Marks
2002	Extension of McCaskill Music Centre to provide additional teaching studios and the Malcolm Williamson Recital Hall	Architect: Priestleys
2004	Refurbishment of Senior School Library (built 1975) to provide 14 new classrooms and staff facilities for the Maths Department	Architect: Priestleys
2004	Minor internal and external alterations to Boyce Hall, including provision of an acoustic ceiling, internal kitchen fitout, erection of an awning and construction of an access ramp	
2005	Construction of World War II Memorial Steps and addition of metal picket fence on top of sandstone fence on external boundaries	Architect: Priestleys Memorial Steps initiated by Old Boys Union Over 70s
2007	Refurbishment of the top two floors of the West Wing and the top floor of the clinic to provide boys boarding facilities and boarding common rooms	
2007	Provision of new side entry and portico to Carter House, new	Architect: Priestleys

	entry portico to Plume House and extension of steel exit stair to West Wing Building	
2007	Refurbishment of Carter House to provide four classrooms and new facilities for the Alumni Office	Architect: Priestleys
2007	Construction of additional tennis courts with underground parking on the corner of Clarke and Unwin Roads	Architect: Priestleys
2008	Installation of Keith W. Anderson Scoreboard	
2010	Construction of Kurrajong Building to provide offices and specialist teaching spaces on five levels, for the English, Christian Studies, Drama and Learning Support departments. Renamed R. E. Kefford Building on 2 September 2014	Architect: Priestleys Built on the site of the demolished 'Reed House' and 'Kurrajong' headmaster's residence. Named after Barker's 8 th headmaster, Dr Rod Kefford
2010	Construction of Griffiths Courtyard outside the R. E. Kefford Building	Architect: Priestleys
2011	Construction of Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall	Architect: PMDL Built on the site of the Junior School tennis and basketball courts, as part of the Federal Government's Building for the Education Revolution scheme
2012	Refurbishment of Carter House to provide a Council meeting room and office spaces for Alumni, Foundation, Enrolments and Personnel Services	Architect: Priestleys
2013	Refurbishment and extension of Junior School to include new classrooms and designated spaces for Enrichment, Science, Art and Library, and the OBA Courtyard. Renaming of the southern portion, including new extension, as E. W. Copeland Wing	Architect: PMDL
2014	Welcome Fountain added to site	Sculptor: Plowright Studios Donated by BCMA to honour the work of Margaret Kefford
2014	R. B. Finley Walk added as a road connection between War Memorial Chapel and The Avenue.	

2015	Refurbishment of Rosewood Pavilion and construction of additional seating and Sue Field Room (function space)	Architect: PMDL Builders: Reitsma
2015	'Anything is Possible Sculpture' added to Junior School	Donated by the OBA on the occasion of the school's 125 th anniversary
2016	Construction of cool room for Dining Hall kitchen, added on the western side	Architect: Priestleys
2017	Construction of Blackwell Grandstand on the eastern side of No. 1 Oval, as well as three adjacent small 'pods'	Architect: NBRS Builders: Artel Constructions
2017	Refurbishment of Keith W. Anderson Scoreboard	
2017	Booroo-meraang Welumbella Tree added to site	Sculptor: Matt Bird
2017-18	Construction of Kurrajong Building as part of the staged re-development of Junior School, containing a three-storey building for Pre-Kindergarten to Year 2	Architect: PMDL Stage 1 of an overall re-development of Junior School to teach all students from Pre-K to Year 6 in one location
2018	Acquisition of 'The Avenue' from Hornsby Shire Council	
2018-20	Construction of Rosewood Centre, a new sports facility with 5 multi-use sports courts, 12 classrooms, multi-use learning spaces, staff areas, a function room, a fitness facility and car parking. Officially opened in June 2020	Architect: Neeson Murcutt & Neille Located on the site of demolished former residences to the south of The Avenue Winner of the 2021 AIA Daryl Jackson Award for Educational Architecture, 2021 AIA NSW William E Kemp Award for Educational Architecture, and a 2021 AIA NSW Interior Architecture Commendation
2019	Landscape works to create Middle School Quadrangle	Builders: Blue Group Projects
2019	'Together in Learning' sculpture added to Junior School site	
2020-21	Construction of Copeland Extension as part of the staged re-development of Junior School to provide further classrooms for Junior School	Architect: PMDL Stage 2 of an overall re-development of Junior School to teach all students from Pre-K to Year 7 in one location. Built on the site of the
2021-22	Construction of Maths and Student Hub to provide learning	Architect: Architectus Expected to be completed at the end of 2022

areas and student/staff facilities
on two levels above a cafeteria

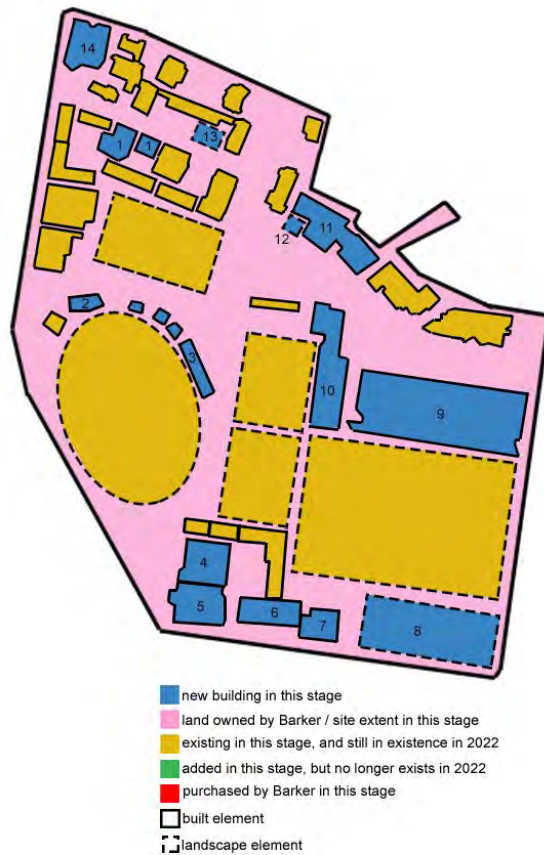


Figure 176: 2021 – New buildings and elements at the site include: 1) Secondary School Library and Library Theatre (2002); 2) Marks Pavilion (2002); 3) Blackwell Grandstand and Pods (2017); 4) Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall (2011); 5) Kurrajong Building (2017-18); 6) E. W. Copeland Wing (2013); 7) Copeland Extension (2020-21); 8) Tennis courts with underground car parking (2007); 9) Rosewood Centre (2018-20); 10) Maths & Student Hub (2021-22, under construction); 11) R. E. Kefford Building (2010, originally named Kurrajong Building, renamed in 2014); 12) Griffiths Courtyard (2010); 13) Middle School Quadrangle (2019); 14) Foundation Science Centre (2000). Alterations to existing buildings are not noted on this diagram. (Source base map: Google Maps, c2019)

2.17 CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT SOUTH OF CLARKE ROAD

2.17.1 EARLY OWNERSHIP AND SUBDIVISION HISTORY

The area bounded by Clarke Road in the north, the railway line in the west and Unwin Road in the east was originally part of 640 acres granted to Frederic Wright Unwin by Crown Grant dated 1 June 1841. After having passed to John Clark, a sawyer from Mount Colah, and his family, the North Shore Mutual Building and Land Investment Association Limited acquired a portion of the land on 19 September 1882 from Jacob Clark and registered it under Torrens Title on 2 September 1886 (see Section 2.4 for the early history of land ownership).³⁸⁹ The property acquired by the North Shore Mutual Building and Land Investment Association Ltd contained 28 acres 1 rood 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches on the western side of the Great Northern Railway line and 10 acres 2 roods 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches on the eastern side of the railway line.³⁹⁰ The 10-acre portion extended from the railway line to Unwin Road. The North Shore Building Society put the 36-acre property up for sale on 8 October 1884, as Lots 3 and 4 (Figure 177).³⁹¹



Figure 177: Subdivision sales poster for 'blocks of land suitable for subdivision' sold by the North Shore Building Society, Hornsby, 8 October 1884. (Source: SLNSW, Hornsby Subdivision Plans, Z/SP/H7/41, FL8950044)

After transfers to Sydney banker Abraham Friedman (14 February 1887) and Henry Edward Jordan, a manufacturing confectioner from Hornsby Junction (2 February 1894), the latter started to subdivide his property from September 1895.³⁹² The subdivision was known as 'Jordan's Subdivision, Hornsby' and was registered in Deposited Plan (DP) 3224. Out of 13 allotments, seven were located on the eastern side of the railway, where four allotments (Lots 1 to 4) faced Unwin Road, and three allotments (Lots 5 to 7) fronted Clarke Road.

³⁸⁹ NSW LRS, Primary Application 6547. Indenture Bk 172 No 510.

³⁹⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 804 fol 196.

³⁹¹ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 October 1884, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13573544>.

³⁹² NSW LRS, CT Vol 804 fol 196.

Lots 6 and 7 were sold to Thomas Richard Roydhouse on 24 November 1897, and six days later, on 30 December 1897, Lots 1 to 5 were transferred to William Peter Noller, contractor from Parramatta.³⁹³



Figure 178: Deposited Plan 3224, showing "Jordan's Subdivision, Hornsby", dated September 1895. The railway line cut through the property, with the eastern portion (on the right) containing seven allotments. The plan was continuously updated and includes information about later subdivisions. (Source: NSW LRS, DP 3224)

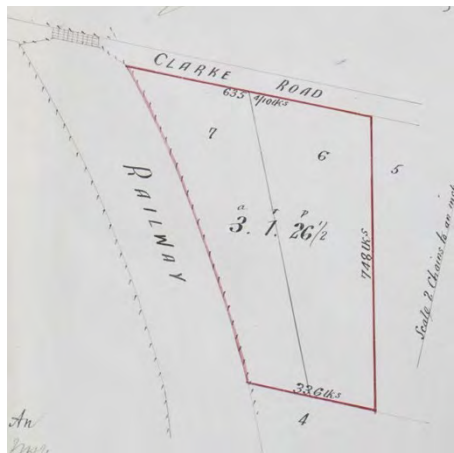


Figure 179: Lots 6 and 7 in DP 3224 were transferred to Thomas Richard Roydhouse on 24 November 1897. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149)

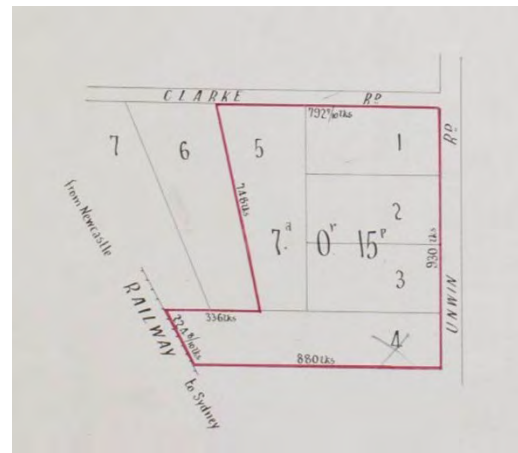


Figure 180: Lots 1 to 5 in DP 3224 were transferred to Peter Noller on 30 December 1897. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231)

Noller transferred Lots 1 to 5 back to Henry Edward Jordan on 29 January 1910, and they underwent a further two transfers in quick succession.³⁹⁴ John Augustus Robertson owned the property between 8 April 1910 and 16 November 1911, when Patrick John Fox became the new owner. Fox, who was a freeholder from Hornsby, subdivided the property into twelve new allotments and registered them in Deposited Plan 8245, selling them from 1913. This subdivision resulted in development of 28 Unwin Road and 1 – 21 Clarke Road from 1913.

³⁹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1179 fol 15.

³⁹⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231

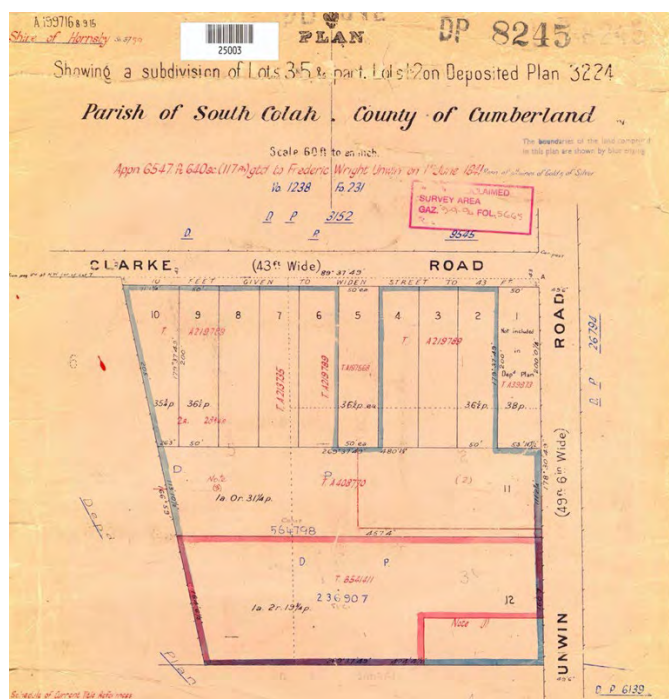


Figure 181: Deposited Plan 8245, a 1911 subdivision by Patrick J. Fox of Lots 1 to 5 in DP 3224, excluding portions of Lots 1 and 2, and all of Lot 4. (Source: NSW LRS, DP 3224)

While Lots 6 and 7 were retained by Thomas R. Roydhouse until 7 October 1910, he did not develop or occupy the site. It is interesting to note, however, that Roydhouse was one of several journalists who owned property in the immediate area, being one of the most influential. Born in Wales (England), Roydhouse (1862-1943) had worked at several Australian and New Zealand newspapers, including the *Melbourne Herald*, before he became a special writer for the *Daily Telegraph* in Sydney.³⁹⁵ In 1893, he became the editor of the *Sunday Times* group and remained in that position for 20 years. Under his leadership, the *Sunday Times* became a genuine newspaper, and emerged as an example of the 'New Journalism', aimed at the "increasingly literate lower middle classes."³⁹⁶

In collaboration with New Zealand born journalist Henry James Taperell, who lived at 'Pipitea' on Unwin Road (on what is today part of the main campus),³⁹⁷ Roydhouse also wrote the first book about the NSW Labor Party.³⁹⁸ Roydhouse was a founding member and vice-president of the NSW Institute of Journalists, and founded the Australian Boy Scout movement together with Robert Clyde Packer.³⁹⁹ Robert Clyde Packer, the father of Sir Frank Packer,⁴⁰⁰ had accepted a position at Roydhouse's *Sydney Sunday Times* in 1908, and purchased 'Kilquade' on Clarke Road, on the western side of the railway line, in 1912 or 1913, where his wife Ethel raised their children, Frank and Kathleen.⁴⁰¹

Not far away, the racing editor of the *Sunday Times* and *Referee*, Harvey Roulston, lived at 'Mayfield' on Unwin Road during the early 1900s (on what is today part of the main campus, see Section 2.9.7).⁴⁰² At around the same time, until he left Sydney in 1907, writer and journalist Albert Dorrington, who worked for the *Bulletin*, the *Freeman's Journal* and the

³⁹⁵ 'Mr. T. R. Roydhouse', *Daily Examiner*, 1 June 1943, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article192809283>.

³⁹⁶ Bridget Griffen-Foley, *Sir Frank Packer: A Biography* (Sydney University Press, 2014), 14.

³⁹⁷ See City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara).

³⁹⁸ 'Mr. T. R. Roydhouse'; 'Mr. H. J. Taperell', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 September 1925, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16242209>.

³⁹⁹ Griffen-Foley, *Sir Frank Packer*, 15.

⁴⁰⁰ Bridget Griffen-Foley, 'Packer, Sir Douglas Frank (1906–1974)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 18 vols (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed 1 December 2021, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/packer-sir-douglas-frank-11326>.

⁴⁰¹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara). Griffen-Foley, *Sir Frank Packer*, 17.

⁴⁰² City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara). 'Death of Mr. Harvey Roulston'.

Australian Worker, was also listed at Clarke Road, west of the railway line.⁴⁰³ During the late 1910s, Sun Johnson, the editor of the Chinese Australian Herald, Australia's first national Chinese newspaper, occupied 'Mount Vernon' at 27-31 Clarke Road, built on Roydhouse's land after he sold it in 1910 (see Section 2.17.13).⁴⁰⁴

On 7 October 1910, Roydhouse transferred Lots 6 and 7 in DP 3224 to Albert Thomas Smith, an agent from Forest Lodge.⁴⁰⁵ This resulted in the development of 23 Clarke Road (on Lot 6) and 27-31 Clarke Road (on Lot 7) during the 1910s. After a first subdivision of Lot 6 in 1947, further subdivisions of Lots 6 and 7 occurred during the 1960s, when Marillian Avenue was formed on Lot 6 and allotments on both sides of Marillian Avenue were sold, resulting in development of this area from 1965, while leaving 23 and 27-31 Clarke Road each on much smaller properties.

A summary of the development of buildings on Unwin Road, Clarke Road and Marillian Avenue, prior to acquisition by Barker College, is provided in Section 2.17.2 below. More detailed information about the development of individual buildings and allotments is provided in Sections 2.17.3 to 2.17.19.

2.17.2 CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE	ADDRESS	COMMENTS
1911-12	27-31 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Mount Vernon'. Occupied by Sun Johnson, editor of Australia's first national Chinese newspaper, during the late 1910s.
1913-14	1 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Glenaskeel'
1914, circa	11 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Adelong'. Demolished c2010
1914	15 Clarke Road, Waitara	Demolished c2010. Occupied during the 1920s by Senator Walter Leslie Duncan who named it 'Geoval'.
1915-16	9 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Hazelmere'
1918-19	5 Clarke Road, Waitara	
1919, circa	23 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Eurimbla'
1921-22, circa	28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga	'Harwood'. Demolished 2017-18
1922, circa	32A Unwin Road, Wahroonga	Demolished late 1960s
1926-27	3 Clarke Road, Waitara	'Sunglow'
1930s	17 Clarke Road, Waitara	Demolished 1990s
1935-36	7 Clarke Road, Waitara	
1949-50	21 Clarke Road, Waitara	
1967	19 Clarke Road, Waitara	

⁴⁰³ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1903-1907. Ken Stewart, 'Dorrington, Albert (1874–1953)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 18 vols (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed 1 December 2021, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/dorrington-albert-6003>.

⁴⁰⁴ Valerie Khoo, 'Episode 4: Sun Johnson – The Linguist, Educator and Media Mogul', *New Stories, Bold Legends. Stories from Sydney Lunar Festival* (blog), accessed 29 November 2021, <https://newstories.net.au/sun-johnson-the-linguist-educator-and-media-mogul/>.

⁴⁰⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149

1968	28 Unwin Road, Wahroonga	
1969-70	32 Unwin Road, Wahroonga	
1969-70	32A Unwin Road, Wahroonga	
1971	25 Clarke Road, Waitara	
1971	3 Marillian Avenue, Waitara	
1971	30 Unwin Road, Wahroonga	
1973-74	1A Marillian Avenue, Waitara	
1975-78	1 Marillian Avenue, Waitara	
1980s, circa	30A Unwin Road, Wahroonga	
2010-12	11-17 Clarke Road, Waitara	Barker Prep School (Stage 1)
2015-16	19-21 Clarke Road, Waitara (rear)	Classroom Building for Barker Prep School (Stage 1b)
2017-18	28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga	Barker Maintenance Facility

2.17.3 'GLENASKEEL' – 1 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (1913-14)

1 Clarke Road is located on Lot 1 as shown on DP 8245 and was transferred from P. J. Fox to John Erasmus Willis, a railway employee from Hornsby, on 12 July 1913.⁴⁰⁶ It was officially registered as part of Lots 1 and 2 on DP 3224 (not part of DP 8245).

The weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine reported on 14 July 1913, that a tender for a cottage at Unwin and Clarke Roads had been accepted, with J. E. Willis noted as the owner.⁴⁰⁷ John Willis was listed for the first time in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1916, suggesting that he constructed a residence for himself in 1913-14, occupying the building by 1915 at the latest.⁴⁰⁸ The building was noted as 'Glenaskeel' in the *Sands Directory*.

However, that was the only entry for Willis at the site, and on 17 August 1915, the corner site was transferred to Hornsby estate agent Arthur William Harris.⁴⁰⁹ The building appears to have been tenanted and was occupied by W. H. Rowe until 1921.⁴¹⁰ The 1916 entry was the only time a name for the building was recorded.

A. W. Harris retained the property until 9 March 1923, when he transferred it to Arthur Joseph Allsopp, a railway guard from Hornsby.⁴¹¹ H. Allsopp was listed in the *Sands Directory* from 1925 and was still listed in the last edition of the *Sands* in 1932-33.⁴¹² The site remained in the ownership of the Allsopp family until 19 October 1951, when it was sold to Waitara contractor Arthur Taylor.⁴¹³ The site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker college in 1994.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231.

⁴⁰⁷ 'Advertising', *Construction: Weekly Supplement to Building*, 14 July 1913, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article234768956>.

⁴⁰⁸ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1916.

⁴⁰⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2399 fol 142.

⁴¹⁰ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1917-1921.

⁴¹¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2399 fol 142.

⁴¹² City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1925, 1932-33.

⁴¹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2399 fol 142.

⁴¹⁴ Barker College Archives. Latest title: CT Vol 10321 fol 196, DP 519826.



Figure 182: 1943 aerial photograph showing 1 Clarke Road on Lot 1 as shown on DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.4 'SUNGLOW' – 3 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (34) (1926-27)

3 Clarke Road is located on Lot 2 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 2.⁴¹⁵

Brooks transferred Lot 2 to Mary Mason and Henrietta Tocher on 11 January 1919, and they sold it to John George Major in 1923.⁴¹⁶ Until then, the site had remained vacant. On 24 September 1926, the property was transferred to Eric Conroy Peake, a company manager from Wahroonga.⁴¹⁷ Eric Peake was noted for the first time at 'Sunglow' in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1928, as the first entry for the address, suggesting that Peake had constructed a residence on Lot 2 in 1926-27, occupying the building by 1927 at the latest.⁴¹⁸

Eric C. Peake owned Lot 2 until 9 April 1930 and was listed in the *Sands Directory* for the last time in 1931.⁴¹⁹ Peake had vacated the building by 10 August 1930, when the wife of P. W. Gibbs gave birth to a son named Donald Phillip at 3 Clarke Road, Waitara.⁴²⁰ The last entry in the *Sands*, for 1932-33, still noted Peter W. Gibbs as the occupant of the site.

After Eric C. Peake transferred Lot 2 to the Sydney Fire Office on 9 April 1930, the site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers from 1945 until it was sold to Barker college in 2000/2001.⁴²¹

⁴¹⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴¹⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67; CT Vol 2905 fols 142 & 143.

⁴¹⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2905 fols 142 & 143; CT Vol 3538 fol 85.

⁴¹⁸ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1928.

⁴¹⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 3538 fol 85. City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1928-1931.

⁴²⁰ 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 August 1930, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16679611>.

⁴²¹ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.



Figure 183: 1943 aerial photograph showing 3 Clarke Road on Lot 2 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.5 5 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (35) (1918-19)

5 Clarke Road is located on Lot 3 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 3.⁴²²

Brooks transferred Lot 3 to Sophia Lee Robson, the wife of John Robson, a retired railway guard from Tumut, on 23 July 1918.⁴²³ The weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine reported on 8 July 1918, that the tender for a weatherboard cottage at Clarke Road had been accepted, with J. Robson noted as the owner.⁴²⁴ The *Tumut Advocate* reported in May 1919 that "Mr 'Jacky' Robson, of Hazeldene, Tumut, ex-railway guard, having sold his snug property at Stony Creek to Mr Will Oddy, and decided to leave the district, chiefly on account of being subject to rheumatism in a severe form, was met by a few friends hurriedly got together at McCutcheon's Wynyard Hotel on Thursday afternoon last to say au revoir and to wish him and Mrs Robson health and long life in their new home at Hornsby, where they have set their minds on spending their remaining days."⁴²⁵ Robson had been in charge of the Tumut-Cootamundra express for 14 years prior to moving to Hornsby, and had acquired "a small farm" in Hornsby, where he was to be "amongst his relatives", including their son Henry Thomas at 9 Clarke Road (see Section 2.17.7) and their sons, Ernest and Matthew, who also lived in Hornsby.⁴²⁶

John Robson was listed for the first time in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1920, suggesting the building had been completed by 1919. Robson was still noted at 5 Clarke Road in the last edition of the *Sands* in 1932-33.⁴²⁷ When Alice Sophia Lee Robson died in 1942, after her husband had passed away, her address was still noted as "5 Clark-street, Waitara".⁴²⁸ She was survived by four sons, "Matthew of Hornsby, Ernest of Glebe, Henry of Waitara, and John of Gwabegar."⁴²⁹

⁴²² NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴²³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 66.

⁴²⁴ 'Advertising', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 8 July 1918, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109674766>.

⁴²⁵ 'Send-off to Mr John Robson, Sr.', *Tumut Advocate and Farmers and Settlers' Adviser*, 28 May 1918, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112268976>.

⁴²⁶ 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 June 1917, 11, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15730477>; 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 August 1920, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15903473>; 'Obituary', *Tumut and Adelong Times*, 15 September 1942, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article138996546>.

⁴²⁷ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1920 – 1932-33.

⁴²⁸ 'Obituary', 15 September 1942.

⁴²⁹ *Ibid.*

The site remained in the ownership of the Robson family until 21 December 1951, when it was sold to Rockdale draughtsman Ronald Tom Freestone and his wife, Elsie Freestone.⁴³⁰ The site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker college in 2000.⁴³¹



Figure 184: 1943 aerial photograph showing 5 Clarke Road on Lot 3 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.6 7 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (36) (1935-36)

7 Clarke Road is located on Lot 4 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 4.⁴³²

Brooks transferred Lot 4 to Henry Thomas Robson and his wife Margaret Emma Robson on 16 August 1919.⁴³³ The Robsons owned and lived at the adjacent 'Hazelmere' at 9 Clarke Road (see Section 2.17.7), and Henry Robson's father had acquired the adjoining property at 5 Clarke Road in 1918 (see Section 2.17.5). Lot 4 remained vacant and was used as part of Henry Robson's 'Hazelmere' property until Lot 4 was transferred to new owners on 9 August 1930.

A building was constructed during the ownership of Eva Julia Callaghan, the wife of North Sydney clerk Thomas William Callaghan, which lasted from 9 August 1930 until 21 August 1972.⁴³⁴ The weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine reported on 13 November 1935 that a tender for a brick cottage at Waitara, had been accepted, with W. T. Callaghan, 7 Clarke Road, Waitara, noted as the owner or builder.⁴³⁵ It is likely that the building was completed in 1936.

The site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker college in 2000.⁴³⁶

⁴³⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 66.

⁴³¹ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.

⁴³² NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴³³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67; CT Vol. 2965 fol 46.

⁴³⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2965 fol 46.

⁴³⁵ 'Buildings and Works Approved', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 13 November 1935, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222917462>.

⁴³⁶ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.



Figure 185: 1943 aerial photograph showing 7 Clarke Road on Lot 4 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.7 'HAZELMERE' – 9 CLARKE ROAD WAITARA (37) (1915-16)

9 Clarke Road was located on Lot 5 as shown on DP 8245 and was transferred from P. J. Fox to Henry Thomas Robson and his wife, Margaret Emma Robson, on 8 January 1914.⁴³⁷ It was officially registered as part of Lots 1 and 2 on DP 3224 (not part of DP 8245).⁴³⁸ Henry Thomas Robson was a carpenter and the son of John and Sophia Robson who lived next door, at 5 Clarke Road from c1919 to 1942 – there was no building between these two properties until 1935-36 (see Sections 2.17.5 and 2.17.6).

The weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine reported on 18 June 1915 that a tender for a brick cottage at Clarke Road, Hornsby, had been accepted, with H. T. Robson noted as the owner or builder.⁴³⁹ Henry Robson was for the first time listed in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1917, suggesting that he constructed a residence for himself in 1915-16, occupying the building by 1916 at the latest.⁴⁴⁰ The building was noted as "Hazelmere" in the *Sands Directory* from 1925, and Henry Robson was still noted at 9 Clarke Road in the last edition of the *Sands* in 1932-33.⁴⁴¹

After the death of Henry T. Robson, the property was transferred to his wife, Margaret Emma Robson, who retained it until 13 April 1973, when Edward Lewis and his wife became the new owners.⁴⁴² The site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker college in 1996/97.⁴⁴³

⁴³⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231.

⁴³⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2613 fol 147.

⁴³⁹ 'Advertising', *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 18 June 1915, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109632953>.

⁴⁴⁰ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1917

⁴⁴¹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1925.1932-33.

⁴⁴² NSW LRS, CT Vol 2613 fol 147.

⁴⁴³ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.

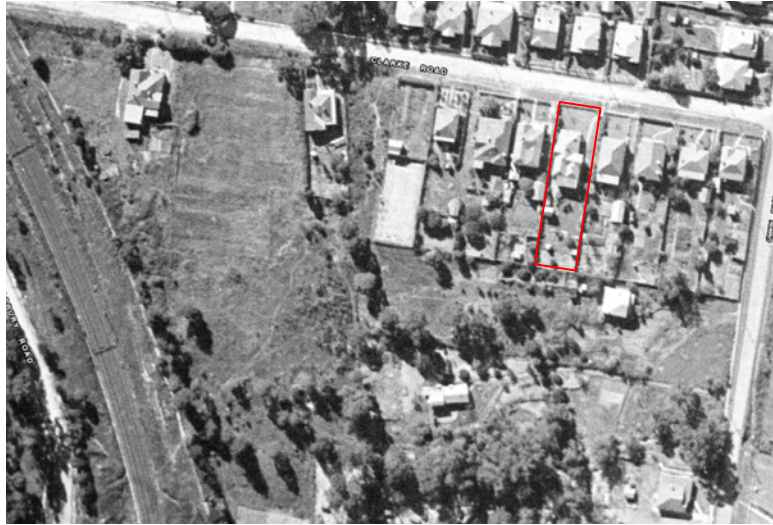


Figure 186: 1943 aerial photograph showing 9 Clarke Road on Lot 5 as shown on DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.8 11-17 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (BARKER COLLEGE PREP SCHOOL) (30)

Development of 11 Clarke Road, Waitara

11 Clarke Road is located on Lot 6 DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 6.⁴⁴⁴

Brooks transferred Lot 6 to Walter Henry Annetts, a labourer from Waitara, on 25 September 1920.⁴⁴⁵ By that time, Annetts appears to have constructed a building at the site, as the *Sands Sydney Directory* listed “Mrs. Annetts” on Clarke Road for the first time in 1915, suggesting that the building shown in Figure 188 had been completed in 1914.⁴⁴⁶

This is consistent with a note in the weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine of 29 December 1913, which reported that a tender for two dwellings at Clarke Road, Hornsby, had been accepted, with W. Annetts, Clarke Road, noted as the owner or builder.⁴⁴⁷ It is unclear where the second dwelling was located. In May 1915, W. H. Annetts was noted in relation to weatherboard additions at Clarke Road, Hornsby.⁴⁴⁸ From 1917, the building occupied by Mrs. Annetts was consistently noted as ‘Adelong’, and from 1918, W. H. Annetts was noted as the occupant.⁴⁴⁹ He was still listed at 11 Clarke Road in the last edition of the *Sands Directory* in 1932-33.

A certain William Henry Annetts was said to have been killed, aged 75, when he was struck by a train near Hornsby railway station in March 1948, while collecting coal on the line.⁴⁵⁰ This was likely not William, but Walter Henry Annetts, or a relation by the name Williams, who was noted as living at Clarke Road, Waitara.⁴⁵¹ The property remained in the ownership of the Annetts family until at least 1962, when a new title was issued.⁴⁵² It was sold to Barker college in 1998.⁴⁵³

⁴⁴⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴⁴⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67.

⁴⁴⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1915.

⁴⁴⁷ ‘Advertising’, *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 29 December 1913, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118678017>.

⁴⁴⁸ ‘Advertising’, *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 7 May 1915, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109636850>.

⁴⁴⁹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1917-1932-33.

⁴⁵⁰ ‘Killed as He Collects Coal’, *Daily News*, 13 March 1948, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article80795667>.

⁴⁵¹ ‘Killed Gathering Coal on Line’, *Herald*, 13 March 1948, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article243839347>.

⁴⁵² NSW LRS, CT Vol 3110 fol 99; CT Vol 9303 fol 234.

⁴⁵³ ‘11 Clarke Road, Waitara, NSW 2077 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au’, accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/11-clarke-rd-waitara-nsw-2077>.



Figure 187: 1943 aerial photograph showing 11 Clarke Road on Lot 6 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)



Figure 188: 11 Clarke Road in 2009, prior to demolition. (Source: HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd, 'Heritage Impact Statement for Barker College Early Learning Centre, Clarke Road, Waitara, for PMDL Architecture + Design', 21 November 2008, 10)

Development of 15 Clarke Road, Waitara

15 Clarke Road is located on Lot 7 on DP 8245, which was transferred from P. J. Fox to William Crispin Hamilton on 15 June 1914.⁴⁵⁴ The weekly *Construction* supplement to *Building* magazine reported on 18 May 1914 that a tender for a brick cottage at Clarke Road, Hornsby, had been accepted, with W. C. Hamilton, William Street, Hornsby, noted as the owner or builder.⁴⁵⁵ From 1915, the *Sands Sydney Directory* recorded an 'A. W. Scott' to the west of Mrs. Annetts' 'Adelong', suggesting that the building shown in Figure 190 was completed in 1914.⁴⁵⁶

Hamilton, who never occupied the site, transferred Lot 7 to Albert French on 29 May 1918.⁴⁵⁷ After the sale, Hamilton acquired the adjacent Lot 8 and Lot 9 on DP 8245 (17 and 19 Clarke Road) from Brooks on 24 November 1919.⁴⁵⁸ The new owner of 15 Clarke Road, Albert French, was listed at Clarke Road in the 1920 and 1921 *Sands Directories* but he sold the property on 28 June 1920 to the War Service Commissioner.⁴⁵⁹ It is possible that this was Albert Edgard French, who bought the *Hornsby Star* and the *Hornsby and Kuring-gai Shires' Advocate* in 1921 and, together with Fred McKellar and Herbert Bishop, amalgamated it into the weekly *Hornsby Advocate*, later expanding it to include the *Clarion* and *Courier*.⁴⁶⁰

⁴⁵⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231.

⁴⁵⁵ 'Advertising', *Construction: Weekly Supplement to Building*, 18 May 1914, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article234765295>.

⁴⁵⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1915

⁴⁵⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2628 fol 173.

⁴⁵⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67.

⁴⁵⁹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1920-21; NSW LRS, CT Vol 2628 fol 173.

⁴⁶⁰ Schofield, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire*, 138–39.

The 1922 *Sands Directory* noted Walter Leslie Duncan as the occupant of the site for the first time, suggesting that Duncan moved there in 1921.⁴⁶¹ After serving in the Australian Imperial Force in 1917-19, Senator Walter Leslie Duncan (1883-1947) had been elected to the Senate in 1919 as a National Party candidate, having previously been a member of the Labor party.⁴⁶² His first wife, Eileen Riley, died at 15 Clarke Road on 26 April 1922, aged 36.⁴⁶³ After marrying his second wife, Kathleen Annie Flemming, in June 1923, Duncan acquired Lot 2 on 30 July 1925 and transferred the property to her on 28 March 1931.⁴⁶⁴ However, he was listed at 'Geoval' for the last time in 1928, and the property was subsequently occupied by William H. Moore.

On 17 March 1932, Lot 7 was transferred to Fred Apperley Johnson, a poultry farmer, who transferred it to Patrick O'Connor, a grazier from Hornsby on 16 January 1954. O'Connor had acquired the adjacent 17 Clarke Road in 1934,⁴⁶⁵ and was noted as living at 15 Clarke Road when he died on 14 July 1940.⁴⁶⁶ The property remained in the O'Connor family until 1954, when a new title was issued, and Lot 7 sold to John Aubrey Blunt.⁴⁶⁷ The site underwent several subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker college in c1993.⁴⁶⁸



Figure 189: 1943 aerial photograph showing 15 Clarke Road on Lot 7 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)



Figure 190: 15 Clarke Road in 2009, prior to demolition. (Source: HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd, 'Heritage Impact Statement for Barker College Early Learning Centre, Clarke Road, Waitara, for PMDL Architecture + Design', 21 November 2008, 10. Noted as 13 Clarke Road in the report)

⁴⁶¹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1922

⁴⁶² David Stephens, 'Duncan, Walter Leslie (1883–1947)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 18 vols (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed 25 November 2021, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/duncan-walter-leslie-6045>.

⁴⁶³ 'Late Mrs. Duncan', *Daily Telegraph*, 27 April 1922, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article246460384>.

⁴⁶⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2628 fol 173.

⁴⁶⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2998 fol 109.

⁴⁶⁶ 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 July 1940, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17687443>.

⁴⁶⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 6895 fol 183.

⁴⁶⁸ '15 Clarke Road, Waitara, NSW 2077 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/15-clarke-rd-waitara-nsw-2077>.

Development of 17 Clarke Road, Waitara

17 Clarke Road is located on Lot 8 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 8.⁴⁶⁹

Brooks transferred Lots 8 and 9 to William Crispin Hamilton, a carpenter, on 24 November 1919.⁴⁷⁰ Lot 8 was registered in a separate title certificate, and was on 24 December 1929 transferred to Walter Leslie Duncan, who occupied and later owned the adjacent 15 Clarke Road (see above).⁴⁷¹ Like 15 Clarke Road, the site was subsequently transferred to Kathleen Annie Duncan (1931) and then sold to Fred Apperley Johnson in 1932.

Hornsby grazier Patrick O'Connor acquired the site on 16 January 1934, living at the adjacent 15 Clarke Street when he died in July 1940.⁴⁷² It is likely under his ownership that a small building was constructed on the site during the 1930s. It is visible in an aerial photograph dated 1943, as shown in Figure 191. Lot 8 remained in the wider O'Connor family ownership until 17 October 1960, when it was sold to Robert Morgan Dall and his wife Clare Pauline Dall. The building was demolished during the 1990s (see Figure 216 and Figure 217).



Figure 191: 1943 aerial photograph showing 17 Clarke Road on Lot 8 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2010-2012 Redevelopment for Barker College Prep School

By 2009, the building at 17 Clarke Road had been demolished, and all the properties on the south side of Clarke Road between Unwin Road Marillian Avenue had been transferred to Barker College. In c2010, the buildings at 11 and 15 Clarke Road were also demolished to make way for a new Early Learning Centre.

On 30 January 2009, a development application (DA/83/2009) was submitted for 'Community Facility – Educational Establishment – Childcare Centre', affecting the various College properties along Clarke Road, Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road.⁴⁷³ The staged project was to provide a new educational facility and childcare centre, involving demolition of all the buildings between 9 Clarke Road and the corner of Marillian Avenue, as well as the buildings at 1 to 3 Marillian Avenue. The dwellings at 1 to 7 Clarke Road were planned to be retained for use as staff housing, while 9 Clarke Road was retained to be part of the Early

⁴⁶⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴⁷⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67.

⁴⁷¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2998 fol 109.

⁴⁷² 'Family Notices', 15 July 1940.

⁴⁷³ If not otherwise noted, the following is based on the documentation submitted with DA/83/2009 and subsequent Section 96 applications for 1-25 Clarke Road & 1-3 Marillian Avenue, Waitara, available for download from Hornsby Shire Council's online DA Tracker, <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (accessed November 2021)

Learning Centre (ELC). The ELC comprised a pre-school childcare centre, infants' school (Kindergarten – Year 2) and out of school hours infants and junior care facility.⁴⁷⁴

The project, carried out by PMDL Architecture & Design Pty Ltd, was to be staged as follows:

- Stage 1 – Prep School in demountable classrooms together with site infrastructure, parking and roads
- Stage 2 – Prep School in permanent buildings
- Stage 3 – Early Learning Centre with additional parking below it.

The project was approved on 15 April 2010 and plans for Stage 1 were submitted in July 2010, involving demolition of 11 and 15 Clarke Road, and construction of a new building for Barker College Early Learning Centre/Prep School. Stage 1 involved an undercover outdoor area to the rear, on the property at 17 Clarke Road. The building was to be temporary until the permanent Stage 2 and Stage 3 buildings could be constructed, which was dependant on enrolments. The final occupation certificate was granted on 20 November 2012.

In July 2014, plans for Stage 1b were submitted and a new temporary classroom building was constructed to the rear of 19 and 21 Clarke Road (see Section 2.17.9 and Section 2.17.10), after gaining approval on 4 February 2015. The final occupation certificate was granted on 15 February 2016.

In March 2017, PMDL submitted a Section 96 application (DA/83/2009/E) on behalf of Barker College, for deletion of Stages 2 and 3 (permanent buildings) as part of consent for DA 83/2009. Plans for a new Prep School and expanded Junior School on the main campus had been progressed (DA/1194/2016), and the majority of the Prep School functions were to relocate to the new site upon completion, with the existing buildings continued to be used for educational purposes. The application was refused on 17 December 2018 due to insufficient information being supplied to make an adequate determination.

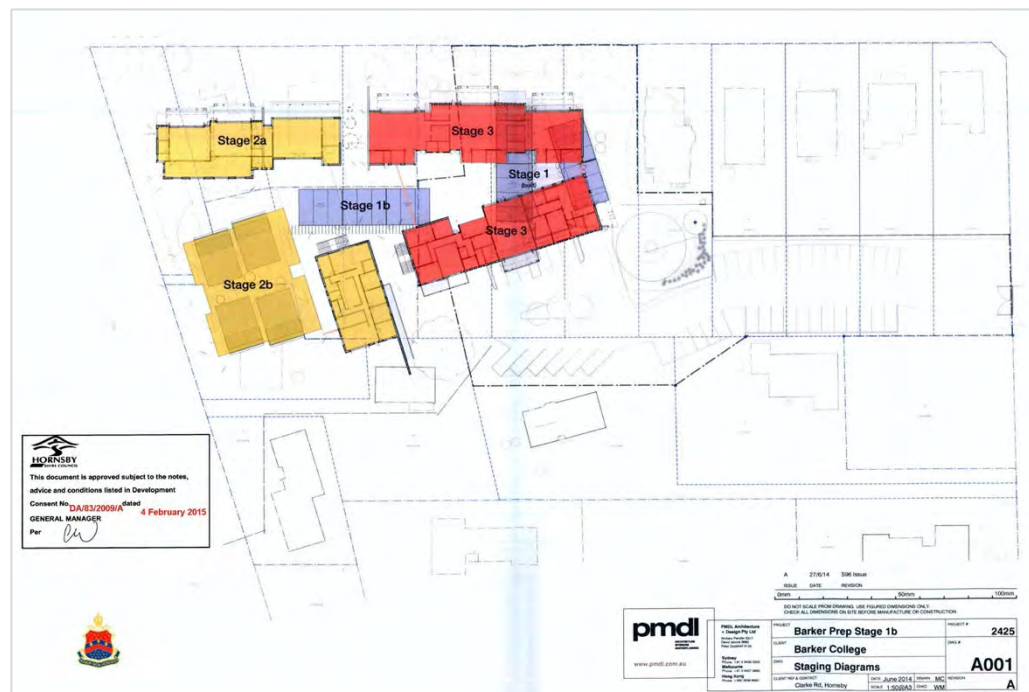


Figure 192: Staging diagram prepared by PMDL Architecture & Design Pty Ltd, dated June 2014, showing the various stages forming part of the approved DA/83/2009. Only Stages 1 and 1b were built. (Source: DA/83/2009/A, 1-25 Clarke Road and 1-3 Marillian Avenue, Waitara, Hornsby Shire online DA Tracker)

⁴⁷⁴ Cassandra Williams, 'Hornsby Shire Council, Delegated Report - DA/83/2009/D', 3 February 2015.

2.17.9 19 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (38) (1967)

19 Clarke Road is located on Lot 9 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 9.⁴⁷⁵

Brooks transferred Lots 8 and 9 to William Crispin Hamilton, a carpenter, on 24 November 1919.⁴⁷⁶ Lot 9 was registered in a separate title certificate, and was on 20 April 1921 transferred to Thomas Alfred Robert Annetts, a labourer from Waitara.⁴⁷⁷ Annetts was probably related to William Henry Annetts, who had bought Lot 6 (11 Clarke Road) in 1915. The property remained in the Annetts family ownership until 28 November 1966, when it was transferred from Roydon Lyle Annetts to Enis Carollo, a pottery worker from Petersham, and his wife Tiziana Carollo.

A building application by E. T. Carollo for a brick dwelling with garage on Lot 9 at 19 Clarke Road (BA 1257-67) was approved on 31 July 1967, suggesting that the existing building at the site was constructed that same year.⁴⁷⁸ It is visible in the aerial dated 1971 (Figure 211). The 1943 aerial photograph in Figure 193 shows that, prior to construction of the building, the site had contained a small structure and was likely used for small scale farming or orcharding.

The site underwent subsequent ownership transfers from 1971 until it was sold to Barker college in 1993.⁴⁷⁹ A temporary classroom building was constructed to the rear of the property in 2015-16, as part of for Stage 1b of a larger redevelopment for Barker College (see Section 2.17.8), reducing the rear curtilage of the 1960s building considerably.



Figure 193: 1943 aerial photograph showing 19 Clarke Road on Lot 9 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.10 21 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (39) (1949-50)

21 Clarke Road is located on Lot 10 on DP 8245, which was acquired by George Edward Brooks, a dairyman from Waitara, on 20 December 1915. Brooks purchased seven allotments from P. J. Fox, all fronting Clarke Road, including Lot 10.⁴⁸⁰

⁴⁷⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

⁴⁷⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67.

⁴⁷⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2998 fol 110.

⁴⁷⁸ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00956011, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁴⁷⁹ Barker College Archives.

⁴⁸⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231. Cf. CT Vol 2635 fols 66 & 67. Brooks acquired Lots 2, 3-4, 6 and 8-10.

Brooks transferred Lot 10 to Beilby Porteus Pell Kemp on 28 October 1921.⁴⁸¹ Kemp was a civil servant from Braidwood, and after his death, his wife Mary E. Kemp transferred the property to Raymond Horace Hancock, a labourer from Hornsby, on 17 September 1940.⁴⁸² By 1943, the site was still undeveloped (Figure 194). The building was constructed in 1949-50 by Chatswood builder Arthur Royal Pye, who acquired the property on 3 August 1949, selling it on 1 March 1950. *Construction* noted A. R. Pye as having entered building operations in relation to fibro cottage at Clarke Road, Hornsby, on 17 August 1949.⁴⁸³

The site underwent subsequent ownership transfers from 1971 until it was sold to Barker college in 1992.⁴⁸⁴ A temporary classroom building was constructed to the rear of the property in 2015-16, as part of for Stage 1b of a larger redevelopment for Barker College (see Section 2.17.8), reducing the rear curtilage of the building considerably.



Figure 194: 1943 aerial photograph showing 21 Clarke Road on Lot 10 DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

2.17.11 'EURIMBLA' – 23 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (40) (C1919)

23 Clarke Road was originally located on Lot 6 on DP 3224 which was transferred from Thomas R. Roydhouse to Albert Thomas Smith on 7 October 1910, together with the adjacent Lot 7.⁴⁸⁵ Smith was an agent from Forest Lodge, who built his residence 'Mount Vernon' on Lot 7 in c1911-12. It is likely that the building on Lot 6 was constructed in 1919, during Smith's ownership, as a rental property.

John Batten was listed in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1920, as the first clear entry for the location between Albert French at 15 Clarke Road and Sun Johnson at 25 Clarke Road.⁴⁸⁶ In 1921 and 1922, A. T. Carlisle was listed there, and in 1923, the building was occupied by Harry E. Costello. In 1924, the building was for the first time noted as 'Eurimbla', being occupied by James Gibson. From 1926, C. Hall was consistently listed at 'Eurimbla', which was in 1930 noted at 23 Clarke Road. Hall was still listed at that address in the last *Sands Directory* of 1932-33.

The 1943 aerial photograph in Figure 195 suggests that the verandah of the building at 23 Clarke Road originally had a separate roof. On 10 March 1947, Albert Thomas Smith transferred the adjacent Lot 7 to William Albert Smith, leaving 23 and 25 Clarke Road on

⁴⁸¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2635 fol 67.

⁴⁸² NSW LRS, CT Vol 3255 fol 102.

⁴⁸³ 'Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Board', *Construction*, 17 August 1949, 11, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222883101>.

⁴⁸⁴ Barker College Archives.

⁴⁸⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149.

⁴⁸⁶ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1920 – 1932-33.

separate titles.⁴⁸⁷ He also subdivided Lot 6 at that time, selling 23 Clarke Road on Lot B to Wilfred Charles Moriarty and Florence May Moriarty, with the transfer noted on 24 November 1947.⁴⁸⁸

William Albert Smith, the owner of Lot 7, acquired Lot A of this subdivision on 15 August 1949, part of which he transferred to Council for the formation of Marillian Avenue in 1961, while consolidating the rest with Lot 7 (see Section 2.17.13).⁴⁸⁹ Lot B remained in the ownership of W. C. and F. M. Moriarty until 1965, when it was subdivided to create five allotments on the eastern side of Marillian Avenue. The subdivision created 25 Clarke Road, and 1 to 5 Marillian Avenue. 23 Clarke Road was now located on Lot 2 on DP 226796, registered on 8 September 1965.⁴⁹⁰ 23 Clarke Road underwent subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker College in 1999.⁴⁹¹



Figure 195: 1943 aerial photograph showing 23 Clarke Road on Lot 6 DP 3224, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. 25 Clarke Road was in 1965 subdivided from that property, as were 1-5 Marillian Avenue. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

⁴⁸⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149.

⁴⁸⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 51; cf. CT Vol 5834 fol 92.

⁴⁸⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149; Vol 6058 fol 106. The formation of Marillian Avenue was registered as DP 200961 on 8 June 1961.

⁴⁹⁰ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5834 fol 92; DP 226796.

⁴⁹¹ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.

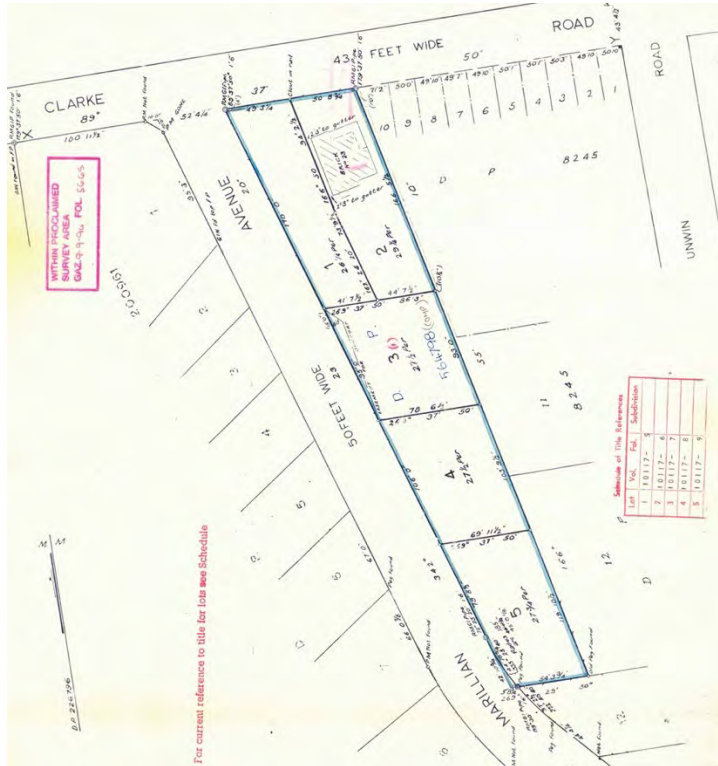


Figure 196: The subdivision of Lot B, being a portion of the original Lot 6 in DP 3324, as shown on DP 226796, registered on 8 September 1965. The building at 23 Clarke Road is noted on Lot 2 DP 226796. (Source: NSW LRS, DP 226796)

2.17.12 25 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (41) (1971)

25 Clarke Road was originally located on Lot 6 on DP 3224. Transferred from Thomas R. Roydhouse to Albert Thomas Smith on 7 October 1910, together with the adjacent Lot 7,⁴⁹² the site originally formed part of 23 Clarke Road, where a building that was later known as 'Eurimbla' was constructed on Lot 6 in c1919 (see Section 2.17.11 for the early development of the site, cf. Figure 195).

In 1947, Albert Thomas Smith subdivided his property and transferred the building at 23 Clarke Road, now located on the newly created Lot B, to Wilfred Charles Moriarty and Florence May Moriarty on 24 November 1947.⁴⁹³ They subdivided Lot B in 1965 to create five allotments on the eastern side of Marillian Avenue, forming 25 Clarke Road, and 1 to 5 Marillian Avenue (Figure 196). 25 Clarke Road was located on Lot 1 on DP 226796, registered on 8 September 1965.⁴⁹⁴

A building application by Mr & Mrs. T Murray for a brick dwelling at 25 Clarke Road (BA 1273-71) was approved on 7 June 1971, suggesting that the existing building at the site was constructed in 1971.⁴⁹⁵ 25 Clarke Road underwent subsequent ownership transfers until it was sold to Barker College in 1999.⁴⁹⁶ The building is currently used as the 'Plume Store' for school uniforms.

2.17.13 'MOUNT VERNON' – 27-29 CLARKE ROAD, WAITARA (3) (1911-1912)

The 2015 CMP described 27-29 Clarke Road as 'Clarendon', suggesting that the building had a long association with the school as the residence of successive (assistant) school

⁴⁹² NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149

⁴⁹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 51; cf. CT Vol 5834 fol 92.

⁴⁹⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5834 fol 92; DP 226796.

⁴⁹⁵ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00956011, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁴⁹⁶ Barker College Archives, based on realestate.com.au property sale history and confirmed by school title registers.

masters.⁴⁹⁷ A building of that name was indeed part of the school during the early 20th Century, however, the weatherboard cottage 'Clarendon' was reportedly located around 100 yards (91 metres) to the south-east of the classrooms, on the main campus site.⁴⁹⁸ As such, the identification of 27-29 Clarke Road as the original 'Clarendon' property is incorrect.

Instead, the building at 27-29 Clarke Road was independently developed during the 1910s, after Thomas R. Roydhouse transferred Lots 6 and 7 on DP 3224 to Albert Thomas Smith, an agent from Forest Lodge, on 7 October 1910.⁴⁹⁹ A. T. Smith, subsequently noted as 'Alfred Smith', was for the first time listed at Clarke Road in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1913, suggesting that the building was completed and occupied by 1912.⁵⁰⁰

The building was noted as 'Mount Vernon' from 1914, and Smith was still listed there in the *Sands Directory* of 1915.⁵⁰¹ In February 1915, 'Mount Vernon' was offered as a rental property, described as a furnished villa with five rooms, containing 'every convenience' including telephone, piano, large grounds and gardens.⁵⁰² The address was not listed in the *Sands* in 1916 and 1917, however, from 1918, Sun Johnson was noted as the occupant of the last house before the railway crossing.⁵⁰³ Although he did not occupy the building for a long time, his presence is noteworthy because of his personal and professional background.

Sun Johnson (Junchen), who rented the property from Smith, was "the editor of Australia's first national Chinese newspaper, which started publication in 1894."⁵⁰⁴ Born in Hong Kong and educated in London, Sun Johnson headed the *Chinese Australian Herald* which had been established by two European men at a time when the Chinese were moving away from the goldfields into the city of Sydney. With many Chinese people not speaking English, the newspaper translated all the news from around Australia and the world into their language, and for a while, "Sun Johnson was one of the most influential people in Sydney's Chinese community."⁵⁰⁵ He also published an Australian-Chinese dictionary, 'The Self-Educator' (1892) which was aimed at helping the Chinese to deal with Australian merchants.⁵⁰⁶ Sun Johnson married Frances Cogger in 1899, and they had a son, however by the time Sun Johnson moved to 'Mount Vernon', the couple had divorced (1910).⁵⁰⁷ The *Australian Chinese Herald* ran until August 1923, by which time Sun Johnson had moved out of the property again.⁵⁰⁸ He was last listed at the address in the *Sands Directory* of 1920.

⁴⁹⁷ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 48–49.

⁴⁹⁸ Stuart Braga, *Barker College - A History* (Sydney, New South Wales: John Ferguson Pty Ltd, 1978), 163. Cf. *ibid.*, Figure 70 and site diagram 1918 by Harold McCauley.

⁴⁹⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149

⁵⁰⁰ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1913.

⁵⁰¹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1915.

⁵⁰² 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 February 1915, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15567467>.

⁵⁰³ Sun Johnson was never specifically listed at 'Mount Vernon', however, he was consistently listed at the last address before the railway crossing, and in 1920 he appeared after Albert French at 15 Clarke Road and John Batten at 23 Clarke Road.

⁵⁰⁴ Khoo, 'Episode 4: Sun Johnson'.

⁵⁰⁵ Khoo.

⁵⁰⁶ 'The Self Educator', Collection - State Library of NSW, accessed 29 November 2021, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74Vvy0Bv8vQd/G5JAgZ4N8wD6j>.

⁵⁰⁷ Kate Bagnall, 'Sun Johnson', The Tiger's Mouth, accessed 29 November 2021, <http://chineseaustralia.org/tag/sun-johnson/>.

⁵⁰⁸ Kate Bagnall, 'Early Chinese Newspapers in Australia: Trove Presents a New Perspective on Australian History', *Chinese Southern Diaspora Studies* 7, no. 2014–15 (2015): 163, http://katebagnall.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/csds2014_14-2.pdf.



Figure 197: Cover from the 'Chinese Australian Herald' and photograph of Sun Johnson, who occupied 'Mount Vernon' between c1917 and 1919. (Source: Valerie Khoo, 'Episode 4: Sun Johnson – The Linguist, Educator and Media Mogul', New Stories, Bold Legends. Stories from Sydney Lunar Festival (blog), accessed 29 November 2021, <https://newstories.net.au/sun-johnson-the-linguist-educator-and-media-mogul/>, original images held by SLNSW.)

Subsequent occupants of 'Mount Vernon' included Douglas Smith (1921) and Mrs Annie Fowler (1922), and from 1923 until 1925, Alexander W. Gardner was listed at the address.⁵⁰⁹ From 1927 until the last edition of the *Sands* in 1932-33, F. Hill was listed as the occupant of 'Mount Vernon', which was from 1930 noted as 31 Clarke Road. Francis James Hill's wife Mary Strang Hill died at 'Mount Vernon' in April 1928, aged 56 and survived by seven children.⁵¹⁰

On 10 March 1947, Lot 7 was transferred to William Albert Smith, the son of Albert Thomas Smith and Blanche Smith (née Beresford).⁵¹¹ At around that time, Albert T. Smith lived at Arundel Street in Glebe with his wife.⁵¹² Two years later, on 15 August 1949, William Albert Smith, who was noted as a traveller from Hornsby, also acquired Lot A of the 1947 subdivision of Lot 6 (see Section 2.17.12).⁵¹³

On 10 July 1951, William A. Smith subdivided Lot 7 and sold the north-western corner as two allotments (C and D) to Hornsby builders, George William Perry and Leslie James Harris.⁵¹⁴ Lot C (31 Clarke Road) was located adjacent to the railway line, while Lot D (29 Clarke Road) was located adjacent to the west of 'Mount Vernon' at 27 Clarke Road. Perry and Harris likely built a dwelling on each allotment, selling them off immediately to individual owners. Lot D at 29 Clarke Road was transferred to Raymond John M. Jones and his wife Eileen Jones on 30 November 1951.⁵¹⁵ The new buildings are shown in the 1961 aerial photograph in Figure 209.

⁵⁰⁹ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Clarke Road (Waitara), 1918 – 1932-33.

⁵¹⁰ 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 April 1928, 16, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16456977>.

⁵¹¹ NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages Register, Registration No. 3734/1910. NSW LRS, CT Vol. 1237 fol 149. New title issued: CT Vol 5704 fol 51.

⁵¹² 'Family Notices', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 February 1945, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17939202>.

⁵¹³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 52.

⁵¹⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 51.

⁵¹⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 6464 fol 238. New title issued for Lot D: CT Vol 6511 fol 97.

William A. Smith retained the much larger portion of the property, containing 'Mount Vernon', and consolidated it with Lot A (on the former Lot 6).⁵¹⁶ In 1961, Marillian Avenue was formed on the consolidated site and Smith subdivided the western side of Marillian Avenue into nine allotments, while creating three additional allotments in the south-eastern portion, also owned by Smith (Figure 199). 'Mount Vernon' was now located on Lot 1 in DP 200961 and a new title certificate was issued to Smith for Lot 1 on 7 July 1961.⁵¹⁷

During the 1950s, 'Mount Vernon' is said to have undergone alterations, involving conversion of the original kitchen into a dining room, and creation of a kitchen within the former pantry and gardener's room.⁵¹⁸ The works also involved the addition of a large family room.



Figure 198: 1943 aerial photograph showing 27-31 Clarke Road on Lot 7 DP 3224, with the approximate lot boundary at that time outlined red. The properties on the western side of Marillian Avenue were in 1961 subdivided from the property. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

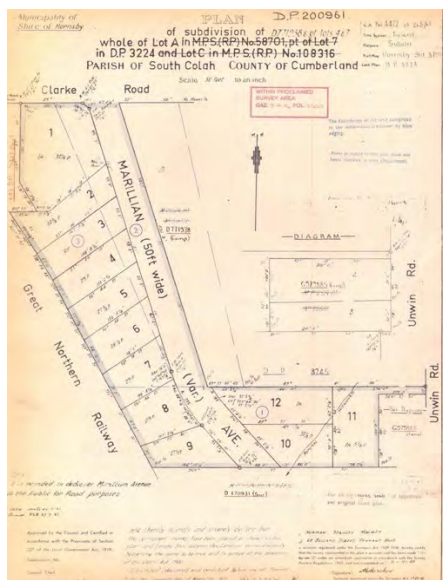


Figure 199: Plan of subdivision for the consolidated Lot 7 (residue) and Lot A (created from former Lot 6) by William Albert Smith, registered as DP 200961, 1961. Marillian Avenue was formed as a public road at that time. 27-31 Clarke Road was now located on Lot 1 in DP 200961 (on part Lot 7 and part Lot 6). (Source: NSW LRS, DP 200961)

'Mount Vernon' on Lot 1 (27) Clarke Road) remained in the ownership of William Smith's family until his wife Jean sold the property in 1985.⁵¹⁹ After changing hands several times, it was acquired by Barker College in 1988 and served as the private residence of the Senior

⁵¹⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 6464 fol 239. Cf. DP 200961.

⁵¹⁷ NSW LRS, CT Vol 8242 fol 1.

⁵¹⁸ Barker College Archives, research file for 'Clarendon House', 2011.

⁵¹⁹ Barker College Archives.

Master for a while.⁵²⁰ In 1995, with the adjacent Lot D also having been added to the 'Mount Vernon' site that year, the old building was renovated and substantially enlarged to the design by heritage architect Robert Staas of Noel Bell, Ridely Smith & Partners.⁵²¹ The c1951 building on Lot D was demolished as part of the extension. The c1911-12 building was largely retained and renovated, and a new section matching the existing added to the south and south-west, to create a new, open plan family and dining room with lounge and kitchen, as well as several bedrooms, a formal dining room and new entrance with lobby. Plans of the alterations are included below, showing the existing building and the extensions.

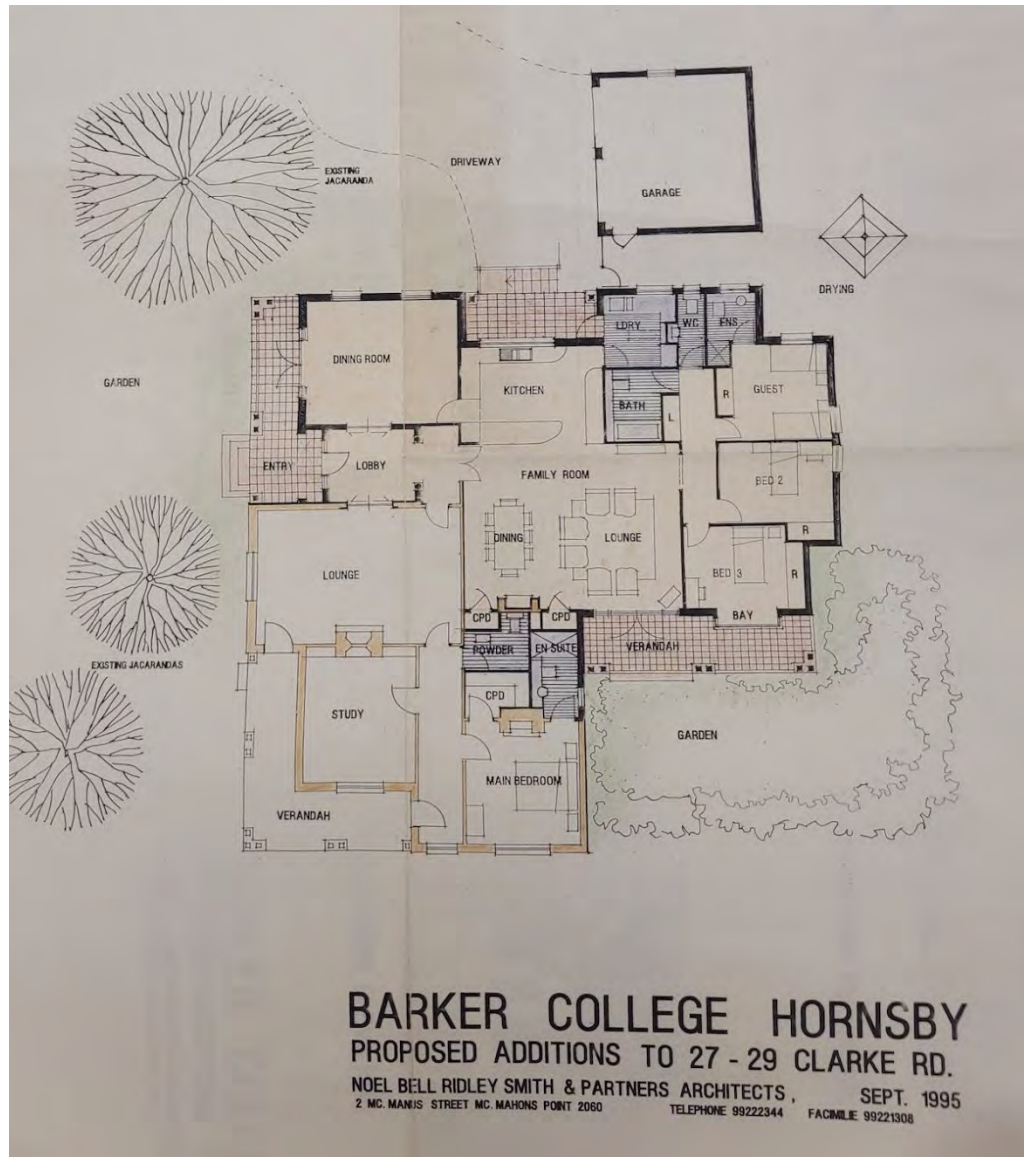


Figure 200: Plan for 'Proposed Additions to 27-29 Clarke Road', Barker College, Hornsby, prepared by Robert Staas from Noel Bell Ridely Smith & Partners, architects, dated September 1995. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M2015)

⁵²⁰ Barker College Archives, research file for 'Clarendon House', 2011.

⁵²¹ Barker College Archives, school title register.



Figure 201: Elevations for 'Proposed Additions to 27-29 Clarke Road', Barker College, Hornsby, prepared by Robert Staas from Noel Bell Ridley Smith & Partners, architects, dated September 1995. (Source: Barker College Archives, Plan M2013)

After completion of the renovations and redevelopment, which won the 1999 Hornsby Shire Council Heritage Award for sensitively designed extensions to a heritage listed building, the former 'Mount Vernon' was renamed 'Clarendon House'.⁵²² Used as the Headmaster's residence from 1996, the renaming was to commemorate the old cottage 'Clarendon' on the school grounds. Dr Kefford and his family were the first occupants of the renovated building, using it as their primary residence as well as for hosting school functions including BCMA morning teas.

2.17.14 1 MARILLIAN AVE, WAITARA (42) (1975-78)

1 Marillian Avenue was originally located on Lot 6 on DP 3224. Transferred from Thomas R. Roydhouse to Albert Thomas Smith on 7 October 1910, together with the adjacent Lot 7,⁵²³ the site originally formed part of 23 Clarke Road, where a building that was later known as 'Eurimbla' was constructed on Lot 6 in c1919 (see Section 2.17.11 for the early development of the site).

In 1947, Albert Thomas Smith subdivided his property and transferred the building at 23 Clarke Road, now located on the newly created Lot B, to Wilfred Charles Moriarty and Florence May Moriarty on 24 November 1947.⁵²⁴ They subdivided Lot B in 1965 to create five allotments on the eastern side of Marillian Avenue, forming 25 Clarke Road, and 1 to 5 Marillian Avenue (Figure 196). 1 Marillian Avenue was located on Lot 3 on DP 226796, registered on 8 September 1965.⁵²⁵

No building applications were recorded in the Hornsby Shire Building Applications Consents Register until 1974, and aerial photographs dated July 1975 show that the site was still vacant at that time.⁵²⁶ However, a building is visible on an aerial photograph dated March 1978, suggesting that 1 Marillian Avenue was constructed during the second half of the

⁵²² Barker College Archives, research file for 'Clarendon House', 2011.

⁵²³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149.

⁵²⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 51; cf. CT Vol 5834 fol 92.

⁵²⁵ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5834 fol 92; DP 226796.

⁵²⁶ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957553, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021); NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 19 July 1975, 2326/04/136.

1970s, between 1975 and 1978.⁵²⁷ By then, the property had become part of a subdivision which created 1A Marillian Avenue (see Section 2.17.15 for further development).

2.17.15 1A MARILLIAN AVENUE, WAITARA (43) (1973-74)

1A Marillian Avenue, Waitara, is located on a c1973 subdivision of 1 Marillian Avenue and 30 Unwin Road, after those two lots were consolidated between 1971 and late 1973 (refer to Section 2.17.18). 1A Marillian Avenue was registered as Lot 2 in DP 564798 and was accessed by a right of way from Marillian Avenue (see Figure 206).

A building application by F. H. McCrohon for a brick veneer dwelling with garage at 1A Marillian Avenue on Lot 2 (BA 3398-73) was approved on 11 December 1973, suggesting that the existing building at the site was constructed in 1973-74.⁵²⁸ The building is shown on an aerial photograph dated July 1975 (Figure 212). 1 and 1A Marillian Avenue were subject to a further subdivision at a later stage, when they were registered as Lots 11 and 12 in DP 635739.⁵²⁹ 1A Marillian Avenue was sold to Barker College in 1992, and 1 Marillian Avenue was sold two years later, in 1994.⁵³⁰

2.17.16 3 MARILLIAN AVENUE, WAITARA (44) (1971)

3 Marillian Avenue was originally located on Lot 6 on DP 3224. Transferred from Thomas R. Roydhouse to Albert Thomas Smith on 7 October 1910, together with the adjacent Lot 7,⁵³¹ the site originally formed part of 23 Clarke Road, where a building that was later known as 'Eurimbla' was constructed on Lot 6 in c1919 (see Section 2.17.11 for the early development of the site).

In 1947, Albert Thomas Smith subdivided his property and transferred the building at 23 Clarke Road, now located on the newly created Lot B, to Wilfred Charles Moriarty and Florence May Moriarty on 24 November 1947.⁵³² They subdivided Lot B in 1965 to create five allotments on the eastern side of Marillian Avenue, forming 25 Clarke Road, and 1 to 5 Marillian Avenue (Figure 196). 3 Marillian Avenue was located on Lot 4 on DP 226796, registered on 8 September 1965.⁵³³

A building application by H & J. Robinson for a brick veneer dwelling with garage at 3 Marillian Avenue, on Lot 4 (BA 295-71) was approved on 9 February 1971, suggesting that the existing building at the site was constructed in 1971.⁵³⁴ It is visible in the 1975 aerial in Figure 212. 3 Marillian Avenue was sold to Barker college in 2001.⁵³⁵

⁵²⁷ NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 29 March 1978, 2710/09/43.

⁵²⁸ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957553, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵²⁹ Cf. NSW LRS, CT Vol 15176 fol 128 (1 Marillian Avenue) and CT Vol 15176 fol 129 (1A Marillian Avenue).

⁵³⁰ '1A Marillian Avenue, Waitara, NSW 2077 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/1a-marillian-ave-waitara-nsw-2077>; '1 Marillian Avenue, Waitara, NSW 2077 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/1-marillian-ave-waitara-nsw-2077>.

⁵³¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1237 fol 149.

⁵³² NSW LRS, CT Vol 5704 fol 51; cf. CT Vol 5834 fol 92.

⁵³³ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5834 fol 92; DP 226796.

⁵³⁴ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957553, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵³⁵ '3 Marillian Avenue, Waitara, NSW 2077 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/3-marillian-ave-waitara-nsw-2077>.

2.17.17 28 AND 28A UNWIN ROAD, WAHROONGA (46)

Development of 28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga (c1921-22)

28 and 28A Unwin Road are located on Lot 11 in DP 8245 which was transferred from John Fox to William Smith, a labourer from Waitara, on 10 September 1918.⁵³⁶

W. H. Smith was for the first time listed in the *Sands Sydney Directory* of 1923, suggesting that a building had been constructed for Smith by 1922.⁵³⁷ From 1924 until 1931 he was consistently listed at 'Harwood' on the western side of Unwin Road. The building, which was later noted at 28A Unwin Road, is shown in the 1943 aerial photograph in Figure 202.

William Smith retained the property until 2 September 1966, when George Henry Smith and Margaret Elizabeth McLowry, his two children, became the new owners.⁵³⁸ They subdivided Lot 11 in 1968, creating three new allotments. 'Harwood' was located on Lot 2 of the subdivision, accessible via right of carriageway.⁵³⁹ This was in the 2015 CMP described as building 46, at 28A Unwin Road.⁵⁴⁰ Heavily altered, it had been acquired by Barker College in 1997.⁵⁴¹



Figure 202: 1943 aerial photograph showing 'Harwood', constructed for William Smith in c1921-22 on Lot 11 in DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundaries at that time outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

⁵³⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231.

⁵³⁷ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1923.

⁵³⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 2876 fol 142. 'Obituary', *Dungog Chronicle: Durham and Gloucester Advertiser*, 14 April 1938, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article140931803>.25/10/2022 10:47:0025/10/2022 10:47:00 AM

⁵³⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 10830 fol 34.

⁵⁴⁰ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 32.

⁵⁴¹ '28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/28a-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

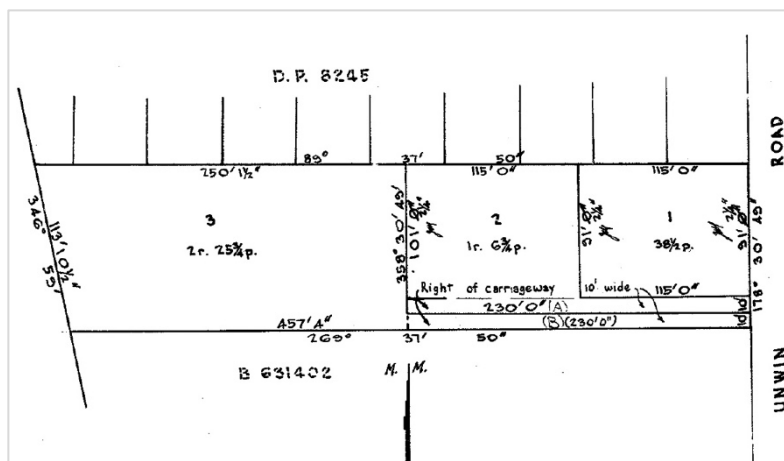


Figure 203: Detail from DP 52880, registered on 29 May 1968. Three allotments were created as part of this subdivision of Lot 11 in DP 8245. The c1921-22 building 'Harwood' was located on Lot 2. (Source: NSW LRS, DP 528800)

Development of 28 Unwin Road, Wahroonga (1968)

As part of the 1968 subdivision, the newly created Lot 1 in DP 528800 was on 11 June 1968 transferred to Robert James Sharpe and his wife, Colleen Sharpe.⁵⁴² This allotment was located on the Unwin Road frontage, at No. 28 Unwin Road. A building application by R & C Sharpe for a brick veneer dwelling with garage on Lot 1 (BA 695-68) was approved on 16 April 1968, suggesting that a building was constructed in 1968.⁵⁴³ It is visible in the aerial photograph dated October 1971 (Figure 211). 28 Unwin Road was sold to Barker College in 2013.⁵⁴⁴

2017 Redevelopment for Barker Maintenance

A development application (DA/321/2017) was submitted to Council on 6 April 2017 for "Demolition of existing structures on Lot 2 and construction of a maintenance building for use in conjunction with an existing educational establishment".⁵⁴⁵ Plans for the new building were prepared by Priestleys Architects. The purpose was to relocate the existing maintenance facilities to a new location off Unwin Road. The existing buildings on Lots 1 and 3 were retained, while 'Harwood' on Lot 2 was demolished to make way for a new single and double storey building which was connected with 28 Unwin Road on Lot 1.

The new double storey facility was to provide storage, a wash bay and print offices. The project involved new landscaping, stormwater connection and management works, new parking and driveway areas, removal of trees, removal of the existing southern boundary fence and construction of a new retaining wall with acoustic wall above.⁵⁴⁶ The DA was approved on 8 November 2017. A Section 96 application (DA/321/2017/A) was approved on 30 August 2018.

⁵⁴² NSW LRS, CT Vol 10830 fol 33.

⁵⁴³ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957776, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵⁴⁴ '28 Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/28-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

⁵⁴⁵ 'Find an Application', accessed 23 November 2021, <https://hscenquiry.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/Pages/XC.Track/SearchApplication.aspx?id=717675>.

⁵⁴⁶ Natalie Richter Planning, 'Statement of Environmental Effects for Barker College, 91 Pacific Highway Hornsby', 4 April 2017, 6.



Figure 204: Approved site plan submitted with Section 96 application for DA/321/2017, showing the proposed new double storey building at 28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga. Plan prepared by Priestleys Architects, dated 18 November 2016, revised March 2017. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, DA Tracker)⁵⁴⁷



Figure 205: Approved elevations submitted with Section 96 application for DA/321/2017, showing the proposed new single and double storey building at 28A Unwin Road, Wahroonga. Plan prepared by Priestleys Architects, dated 18 November 2016, revised March 2017. (Source: Hornsby Shire Council, DA Tracker)⁵⁴⁸

⁵⁴⁷ 'Find an Application'.

⁵⁴⁸ 'Find an Application'.

2.17.18 30 UNWIN ROAD, WAHROONGA (47) (1971)

30 Unwin Road was created as Lot 3 in DP 58800 during the 1968 subdivision of Lot 11 in DP 8245 (Figure 203). It was located to the rear of the original 'Harwood' residence, at No. 30 Unwin Road and accessed by a right of way.⁵⁴⁹ On 19 January 1971, a building application by G. Pirnie for a brick veneer dwelling at 30 Unwin Road (BA 99-71) was approved, suggesting that the building was constructed in 1971.⁵⁵⁰ It is visible in the aerial photograph dated July 1975 (Figure 212).

On 12 November 1973, a new Certificate of Title was issued to David Clarke Pirnie and Frances Rose Pirnie, of Lindfield, as the site had been the subject of a further consolidation and subdivision.⁵⁵¹ 30 Unwin Road was now located on Lot 3 in DP 564798, with Lots 1 and 2 of that subdivision being known as 1 and 1A Marillian Avenue, having been consolidated with 30 Unwin Road earlier (see Section 2.17.15). 30 Unwin Road was in the 2015 CMP described as Building 47.⁵⁵² It was likely transferred to Barker College in 1994.⁵⁵³

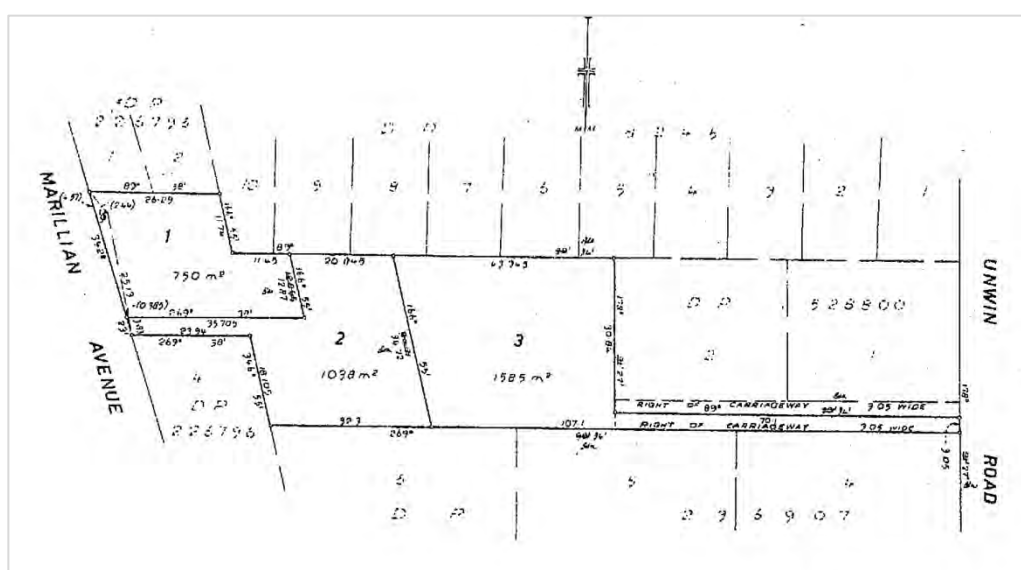


Figure 206: Detail from Certificate of Title issued to D. C. and F. R. Pirnie in November 1973. Lot 3 (30 Unwin Road) had been consolidated with 1 Marillian Avenue and was part of a c1973 subdivision which created Lots 1 to 3 in DP 564798. Lot 1 of that subdivision was 1 Marillian Avenue, and Lot 2 was 1A Marillian Avenue. (Source: NSW LRS, CT Vol 12265 fol 212)

2.17.19 30A UNWIN ROAD, WAHROONGA (49) (EARLY 1980S)

30A Unwin Road was originally located on Lot 12 in DP 8245 which was on 27 July 1927 transferred from John Fox to Alice Barnes, the wife of Waitara gardener Francis Henry Barnes.⁵⁵⁴ However, Francis H. Barnes had occupied the site several years earlier and was for the first time listed in the 1923 *Sands Sydney Directory*.⁵⁵⁵ This suggests that the Barnes residence had been completed by 1922. From 1928, after the property had officially been transferred to her in 1927, "Mrs. A. Barnes" was listed at the address.

On 3 March 1928, Alice Barnes subdivided the property and transferred Lot A, in the south-eastern corner, to Alfred Gillham, a quarryman from Waitara.⁵⁵⁶ It is likely that Gillham was

⁵⁴⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 10830 fol 35.

⁵⁵⁰ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957776, accessed online from <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵⁵¹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 12265 fol 212.

⁵⁵² Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 32.

⁵⁵³ '30 Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/30-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

⁵⁵⁴ NSW LRS, CT Vol 1238 fol 231.

⁵⁵⁵ City of Sydney Archives, *Sands Sydney Directory*, Hornsby – Unwin Road (Waitara), 1923.

⁵⁵⁶ NSW LRS, CT Vol 4040 fol 97. New CT issued: Vol 4129 fol 63 and Vol 5347 fol 210 (residue).

Alice Barnes' brother, as Gillham was her maiden name.⁵⁵⁷ It was not until 1942, that a new Certificate of Title was issued to Alice Barnes for the residue (Lot B).⁵⁵⁸ The 1943 aerial photograph shows that Lot B contained a building in the western portion, likely the residence constructed for Alice and Francis Barnes in c1922, while there was another, likely later building on Lot A, constructed after the transfer of Lot A to Alice Barnes' brother in 1928. There were no entries for Lot A in the *Sands Directories* from 1928 to 1932-33.

By 1942, Alice Barnes was noted as a widow, and she transferred Lot B to Henry J. K. Barnes, William G. Barnes, Frances A. Jewkes and Ellen G. Kidney on 12 August 1960. They joint tenants subdivided Lot B in 1968, creating Lots 4 to 8 in DP 236907.⁵⁵⁹ Four out of the five subdivided allotments were developed immediately afterwards, however, it was not until much later that a building was constructed on Lot 4 at 30A Unwin Road. Aerial photographs from 1978 to 1986 suggest that the existing building was constructed during the late 1970s or early 1980s, between 1978 and 1986 (Figure 213 - Figure 214). It was last sold in 1990.⁵⁶⁰



Figure 207: 1943 aerial photograph showing Lot 12 in DP 8245, with the approximate lot boundaries at that time outlined in red. The larger allotment was Lot B, while the smaller allotment at the Unwin Road frontage was Lot A. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps)

⁵⁵⁷ NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages Register, Registration No. 5914/1908.

⁵⁵⁸ NSW LRS, CT Vol 5347 fol 210.

⁵⁵⁹ NSW LRS, CT Vol 8049-143/144/145/146.

⁵⁶⁰ '30A Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/30a-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

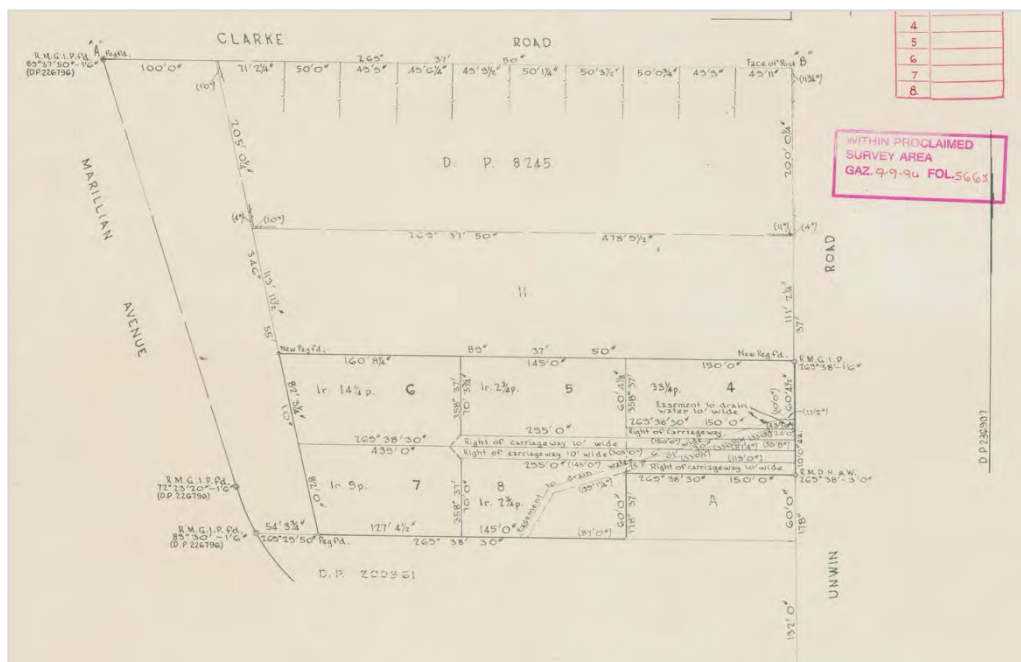


Figure 208: Detail from Deposited Plan 236907, registered on 30 September 1968 as a subdivision of Lot B, itself a subdivision of Lot 12 in DP 8245. (Source: NSW LRS, DP 236907)

2.17.20 32 UNWIN ROAD, WAHROONGA (1969-70)

32 Unwin Road, Wahroonga, is located on Lot 5 in DP 236907, which was in 1968 subdivided from Lot B (itself a 1928 subdivision of Lot 12 in DP 8245).⁵⁶¹ No building was located at that site prior to subdivision. A building application submitted by D. E. Kalms for a brick veneer dwelling with garage on Lot 5 at 32 Unwin Road was approved on 20 August 1969 (BA 1665-69), suggesting that the existing building was constructed in 1969-70.⁵⁶² The new building is visible in the 1971 aerial photograph in Figure 211. It was last sold in 2000.⁵⁶³

2.17.21 32A UNWIN ROAD, WAHROONGA (48) (1969-70)

32A Unwin Road, Wahroonga, is located on Lot 6 in DP 236907, which was in 1968 subdivided from Lot B (itself a 1928 subdivision of Lot 12 in DP 8245).⁵⁶⁴ One of the two earlier buildings visible in Figure 207, likely built in c1922 for Alice and Francis H. Barnes, was largely located on this allotment but was demolished during the late 1960s to make way for a new building (see Section 2.17.19). A building application submitted by F. Attinger for a brick veneer dwelling on Lot 6 at 32A Unwin Road was approved on 27 June 1969 (BA 1245-69), suggesting that the existing building was constructed in 1969-70.⁵⁶⁵ The new building is (barely) visible in the 1971 aerial photograph in Figure 211. It was last sold in 2005.⁵⁶⁶

⁵⁶¹ The new title created for Lot 5 in DP 236907 was noted as CT Vol 10907 fol 46.

⁵⁶² Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957776, accessed online from

<https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵⁶³ '32 Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/32-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

⁵⁶⁴ The new title created for Lot 6 in DP 236907 was noted as CT Vol 10907 fol 45.

⁵⁶⁵ Hornsby Shire Council, Building Applications Consents Register – 1956-1974, D00957776, accessed online from

<https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/property/build/application/find-and-track-a-da> (November 2021).

⁵⁶⁶ '32A Unwin Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076 - View Sold History & Research Property Values - Realestate.Com.Au', accessed 17 December 2021, <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/32a-unwin-rd-wahroonga-nsw-2076>.

2.17.22 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS 1961 – 2002



Figure 209: 5 July 1961 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue (circled) and Unwin Road. Note the new buildings west of 'Mount Vernon', and the newly formed Marillian Avenue. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 5 July 1961, 1052/23/025)



Figure 210: 19 August 1965 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. Note that the western side of Marillian Avenue is largely developed by that time. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 19 August 1965, 1406/14/091)



Figure 211: 6 October 1971 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. 28, 32 and 32A Unwin Road, and 19 Clarke Road have been constructed by then (all circled). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 6 October 1971, 1939/05/039)

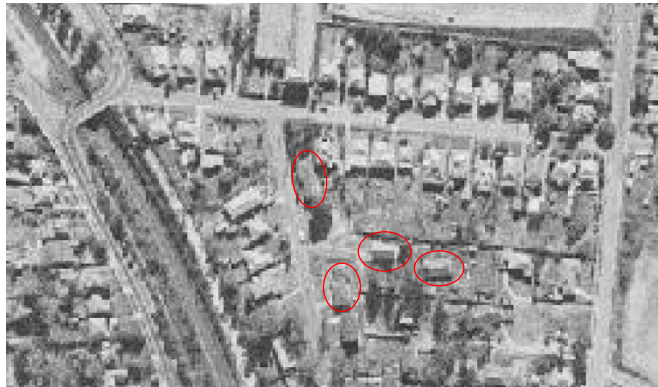


Figure 212: 29 July 1975 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. 25 Clarke Road, 30 Unwin Road, and 1A and 3 Marillian Avenue have been constructed by then (all circled). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 29 July 1975, 2326/04/136)



Figure 213: 29 March 1978 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. 1 Marillian Avenue has been constructed by that time (circled). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 29 March 1978, 2710/09/431)



Figure 214: 19 August 1986 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. 30A Unwin Road has been constructed by that time (circled). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 19 August 1986, 3534/15/015)



Figure 215: 14 August 1991 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 14 August 1991, 4029/06/063)



Figure 216: 10 October 1994 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 10 October 1994, 4245/06/075)



Figure 217: 29 September 1998 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. 'Mount Vernon' at 27-31 Clarke Road has been enlarged and building adjacent to its west demolished (circled). Also demolished by then: 17 Clarke Road (also circled). (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 29 September 1998, 4453/06/110)



Figure 218: 16 March 2002 – Aerial photograph showing the development south of Clarke Road, between Marillian Avenue and Unwin Road. (Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 16 March 2002, 4724/06/258)

2.18 ARCHITECTS INVOLVED AT BARKER COLLEGE

2.18.1 HOWARD JOSELAND / JOSELAND & GILLING

Howard Joseland was responsible for the design of the first buildings at Barker College, including 'The House' ('Stokesleigh') (1895) and various older weatherboard structures that were later demolished, including the original School- and Dining Room (1895-96), as well as early alterations to these initial buildings. Joseland & Gilling, formed after Joseland entered into partnership with Frederick Glynn Gilling in 1921, were also the architects for the buildings constructed after the school's acquisition by the Church of England in 1919, such as the Dormitory Block ('Carter House' – 1920, Joseland was still working on his own at that time), War Memorial Pavilion (1925), Classroom Block ('Main Reception & Administration' – 1925), eastern verandah addition to 'Carter House' (1928), Staff Quarters ('Health Centre' – 1928), Junior House ('Plume House' – 1929) and alterations to 'Stokesleigh' (1929).

The following information has been copied verbatim from the 2015 CMP for Barker College:⁵⁶⁷

Howard Joseland is considered a key practitioner of the Federation Arts & Crafts (c.1890 to c. 1915) and the Federation Bungalow (c.1890 to c. 1915) architectural styles. The firm Joseland & Gilling were also known as practitioners of the Inter-war Georgian Revival style.⁵⁶⁸

Richard George Howard Joseland (1860-1930) was born in England, the son of a wine merchant, and served his articles with Haddon Bros. architects and surveyors of Malvern and Hereford, a firm known to have designed churches and schools in the local area and in Wales. He moved to London in 1881, working at the offices of Mr. Frederick Preedy, architect and subsequently with the firm George Trollope & Sons, London (an exponent of Pugin's principles of design, an important influence on Joseland's later Australian work). In 1886 Joseland migrated to New Zealand, moving to Australia in 1887. By March 1887 he was advertising architectural services from offices in Melbourne. On 13 September 1888 he married Isabella Alice Taylor (daughter of George Chambers of Auckland, NZ), and the couple settled in their first home in Croydon Avenue, Ashfield. By October 1889, when their first daughter was born, the couple were living at Bona Vista in Croydon.

The architect Walter Liberty Vernon took on Joseland as his junior partner, following the dissolution of Vernon's partnership with William Wilkinson Wardell. Vernon had probably first become aware of Joseland's work when he designed the furniture for the ES & A Bank in Melbourne. Among his joint works with Vernon were the design of the Kensington and Middle Harbour estates (1,000 acres each) and the City Bank in Sussex Street Sydney (now addressed as No. 138 Sussex Street, Sydney). The partnership with Vernon dissolved when Vernon was appointed NSW Government Architect in 1890.

Joseland was among the first to reject the excesses of High Victorian architecture in Australia, a style popular in the boom of the late 1880s. In an article, 'Domestic architecture in Australia', in Centennial Magazine, August 1890, he advocated design for climate, using appropriate materials and excluding irrelevant embellishment. These principles contributed to the transition of the 'Queen Anne' style in Australia into the local variant the 'Federation Queen Anne' style, of which Joseland was one of the leading exponents.

⁵⁶⁷ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 34-37. The summary of the architect's biography is said to have been provided by the NSW Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

⁵⁶⁸ According to Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture – styles and terms from 1788 to the present*. Angus & Robertson, 1989.

In 1891 Joseland helped to found the Sydney Architectural Association and was elected president in November 1893, but the association did not survive the depression and was disbanded the next year. Other architects who had trained in London such as the New Zealander Samuel Hurst Seager and the recent arrival George Oakeshott were also members. In August 1891 his wife Isabella Alice Joseland (nee Taylor) died at the age of 28. By this time the family was living in Neutral Bay. In April 1897 Joseland remarried, to Blanche Augusta Hay at Coolangatta near Berry. The ceremony took place at Coolangatta House. Blanche Hay, though living in Auckland prior to her marriage, was sister in law of Mrs, John Hay of Crows Nest house in Sydney and a relative of David Berry – John Hay and Alexander Hay managed the Coolangatta estate near Berry.

Following David Berry's death in 1889 the Hays began a series of improvements. Joseland appears to have first been commissioned in 1892 to design a cottage residence for John Hay at Bomaderry. Other commissions by John Hay for buildings on the Berry Estates followed, including houses in Edward Street (1899), a cottage (1905) and the Presbyterian Church and Manse at North Sydney (1905), the School of Arts (1905) and the David Berry Hospital (1908) at Berry. In addition he designed a number of substantial residences near Berry, between c. 1894 and 1906.

The depression years of the 1890s are believed to have been difficult for Joseland, however tender notices reveal that he continued to obtain architectural work (including work for his brother-in-law John Hay mentioned above). Substantial commissions for F. Lasseter's hardware store in George Street in 1898 marked the start of series of stores in the city, some of which survive. Other warehouses followed. Following the lead set by his former partner, the NSW Government Architect W L Vernon, Joseland adopted the Federation free style for substantial city buildings. The David Berry hospital in particular has many similarities with public buildings of the same era by the NSW Government Architect, including a similar palette of materials, red brick with sandstone dressings and copings.

Joseland took on his former partner's son Hugh Vernon as an articled pupil in the 1890s. Joseland's work always included a variety of building types, however the greater part of his practice in the 1890s was domestic architecture ranging from cottages to his substantial Arts and Crafts style houses on the Upper North Shore. In 1899 he purchased land in Burns Road, Wahroonga for construction of a family house. The Joseland family lived at Malvern in Burns Road for 22 years. Adjacent to Malvern Joseland designed two houses for Walter Strang (one of these being Craignairn). Designs for both Craignairn and Malvern were published. Joseland described the design of his own house Malvern in Art and Architecture in 1905.

Hugh Vernon became a partner in the firm in 1903 following his return from the Boer War and London, having worked for a short period for the Sydney Harbour Trust. Tender notices issued by Joseland and Vernon appear from November 1903. In 1907 Joseland was elected as an Associate of the Institute of Architects of NSW.

Hugh Vernon once again enlisted for military duty in WWI dissolving the partnership. Joseland resumed work on his own until 1919, when he formed a partnership with Frederick Glynn Gilling, a young English architect. From 1918 onwards he undertook a series of commissions for the Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes at Parramatta, however not all of the buildings are his work, other architects also being commissioned.

By 1923 the Joselands had moved from Malvern in Wahroonga to Greenknowe Avenue in Potts Point.

Following World War 1 Joseland participated in a number of competitions with Frederick Glynn Gilling including the White City Competition in 1919. By 1921 Joseland was in a partnership with F. Glynn Gilling, adopting the name Joseland & Gilling for the firm, and entering a competition for the War Memorial Hall at Melbourne Grammar School in 1921. In both competitions the partners were placed but did not win first prize. In the Science House competition of 1928 Joseland served as a judge. This building would later receive the inaugural Sulman medal.

In 1927 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Joseland travelled to London on the Orama. Whilst he was overseas his remodeling of the main hall at Gladswood, Double Bay was illustrated in the Construction & Local Government Journal. This design drew upon Tudor interiors with which Joseland was familiar, but had been undertaken some years earlier, in 1913-4, shortly after the house had been purchased by John Spencer Brunton. In 1923 the Brunton's eldest son John Moffit Spencer Brunton married Howard Joseland's daughter Jocelyn.

In 1924 Joseland served on the Advisory Committee for Technical Education (Applied Art), as did the president of the Institute of Architects, John D Moore. In the 1926 Annual Exhibition of the Institute of Architects Joseland and Gilling exhibited their design for the new St Luke's hospital.

The early work of the firm Joseland & Gilling included houses, apartment buildings and factories in the Sydney region.

Joseland retired in 1929, selling out to F. Glynn Gilling, who retained the name of the firm, Joseland & Gilling. Joseland died of cancer at Darlinghurst on 20 July 1930, at the age of seventy and was survived by a daughter of his first marriage and a son and daughter of his second. He was buried in South Head cemetery.

F. GLYNN GILLING (1877-1955) & JOSELAND & GILLING

Below is a summary of an architect biography provided by the NSW Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects. F. Glynn Gilling is considered a key practitioner of the Inter-war Mediterranean and Inter-war Old English styles of architecture, and the firm Joseland & Gilling were also known as practitioners of the Inter-war Georgian Revival style.⁵⁶⁹

Frederic Glynn Gilling (1877-1955) was born in England. Invalided out of the army after service in France during World War I, he and his family first migrated to New Zealand, arriving in Australia in 1919, in the middle of the influenza epidemic. By 1921 Gilling was in an architectural partnership with Howard Joseland, which lasted until Joseland's retirement in 1929, when Gilling carried on the practise under the same name.

F. Glynn Gilling was the designer of a substantial list of large North Shore and Eastern Suburbs houses and apartments from the 1920s to the early 1950s, many of the 1920s and 1930s houses being designed in the Spanish Mission or Mediterranean styles.

Gilling's sons Ronald Andrew Gilling (born 1917 in Edinburgh, Scotland), migrating to Australia at the age of 2, and Douglas Lawrance Gilling (born 1921 in Mosman, Sydney) both qualified as architects after completing architecture courses at the University of Sydney and joined their father in the practice Joseland and Gilling as partners after 1945. Ronald and Douglas Gilling had substantial carriage of the post

⁵⁶⁹ According to Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter A *Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture – styles and terms from 1788 to the present*. Angus & Robertson, 1989.

World War II work of the firm, which continued under the same name into the 1970s, following F. Glynn Giling's death in 1955. The later (post 1955) work of the firm Joseland & Giling included bank and office buildings in central Sydney.

2.18.2 JOSEPH F. MUNNINGS / POWER, ADAM AND MUNNINGS

Joseph F. Munnings, architect, of Power, Adam and Munnings, was responsible for the design of the Dining Hall (1935-36) that replaced Joseland's original but heavily altered timber classroom and dining hall after it had burnt down. He was also responsible for the first design of the Assembly Hall in 1937, however, due to his early and unexpected death that same year, the building was instead carried out by his successor, John K. Shirley (see Section 2.9.1).

Upon Munnings' death, the NSW Board of Architects' journal *Architecture* published the following obituary:⁵⁷⁰

Joseph Fearis Munnings, unexpectedly and all too early, has passed on, but to those who knew him well, a fragrant memory of an attractive personality will remain. Geniality and humour, a keen analytical mind, an impatience of pretence, and an intense love of architecture and art, were outstanding characteristics.

Born in Christchurch, N.Z., his career began in 1897, when he was apprenticed to a builder to gain practical knowledge of building and materials before commencing architectural training. He was then articled to Mr. Hurst Seager for four years and, after completing his pupilage in 1901, spent some time in various offices in New Zealand.

In 1903 he went to England to continue his studies, and for three years was employed in London offices and in travelling. In 1906 he returned to New Zealand and entered into practice, as a partner, in his old firm in Christchurch. In 1909 he visited England again and passed the final examination for the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and was elected a member of the Concrete Institute, now the Institution of Structural Engineers.

During this period he had the good fortune to be employed in the office of the late Mr. Leonard Stokes, a man for whom he had a profound respect as an architect. Early in 1910 he applied successfully for the position of consulting architect to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and early in the year he arrived at Dacca. He commenced work in a new and unusual sphere. The surroundings were strange at the commencement of his Indian service, but his cordial relationship with two successive Chief Engineers, his great interest in, and knowledge of, building methods, which at that time were of mediocre standard, afforded an opportunity which was eagerly grasped, and enabled him to express himself architecturally. The work ranged from small dispensaries, post offices and schools, to the completion of the new Government Houses at Dacca and Chillagong.

On the repartitioning of Bengal, Mr. Munnings was transferred to the province of Bihar and Orissa, and he had the opportunity every architect desires of design on a large scale, and he designed the scheme for the new capital of Patna. It was a fine layout, and it gave him great pleasure, as, residing at Patna, he was daily in touch with the development.

One building erected from his designs was the Telegraph Office at Patna, described by a critic as "an admirable design, bold and original, with strong general lines, and the shadows cast by the stone 'chujja' he introduced bound the whole composition together in a very effective way." And, further, "Mr. Munnings, vivid and eager in

⁵⁷⁰ 'Joseph Fearis Munnings, A.R.I.B.A.', *Architecture* 26, no. 11 (November 1937): 234–35.

temperament, he faced his problems with stimulating courage. He had an eye for the picturesque, he was never monotonous or dull, and certain characteristics revealed on all he did great distinction."

Mr. Munnings gave two most interesting lectures at the Institute on "India and its Architecture," and also showed many slides of his own work, including the Patna Telegraph Office. We knew him best as a partner in the firm of Power, Adam and Munnings, where, responsible for the designs of that firm since 1923, he has added further laurels to his reputation, and Knox College, Murdoch's in George Street, and many fine churches, schools and residences remain enduring monuments to his ability. His admirable design for the Anglican Cathedral at Canberra, in which competition he was placed second, was preferred, by many sound judges, to that placed first.

Pressure of business for some years past prevented association with the activities of the Institute, but he found time to render valuable service as a member of the City Council Building Ordinances Advisory Committee and the Board of Architects, the latter affording him an opportunity to assist with his wisdom and advice the Australian Medallion and Travelling Scholarships.

During the regime of Sir John Butters at Canberra, Mr. Munnings was a member of the Civic Design Committee, work which interested him greatly. Happiest when freed from the fret and worry of irksome business routine, he could, in the quietude of country spaces, indulge his love of water-colour, a medium in which he was no mean exponent, as his sketches done here, in his all too brief holidays, and those executed in India, testify.

J. F. Munnings definitely leaves a blank in the profession. His work is over; and, as he himself would have chosen, active mentally and bodily to the end, with a pencil in his hand until his last day, he laid it down for a quietude the stress of an intense professional practice denied him. (B.J.W.)

The following projects were mentioned in Munnings' obituary in the October 1937 *Building* magazine:⁵⁷¹

Murdoch's new premises, George and Park Streets, additions to Murdoch's factory, Surry Hills; The Manchester Weaving Mills, Liverpool, for Murdoch's Ltd; warehouse, Arnold Place, for Angus and Robertson Limited; the Sydney Book Club, for Angus and Robertson Ltd.; additions to the Hub, Pitt Street; the whole of the new buildings comprising the Knox Grammar School, Wahroonga; New England Girls' School, Armidale; New England Boys' School, Armidale; The Presbyterian Ladies' Colleges at Goulburn and Orange; Boys' School at Warwick, Queensland; Churches at Wahroonga, Goulburn, Port Kembla, Guyra, and several small country churches; power-houses at Casino and Coolamon; St. David's Church Hall and Sunday School at Haberfield; St. Andrew's Lecture Hall at St. Andrew's College, University of Sydney; Maternity Hospital, Annandale; the N.S.W. Homes for Incurables (cancer buildings) – an imposing list testifying to the wide and varied practice enjoyed by the principals.

2.18.3 JOHN K. SHIRLEY / JOHN K. SHIRLEY & COLVIN

John K. Shirley was responsible for the design of new buildings and alterations at Barker College from the late 1930s up until his unexpected death in 1951, including, but not limited to the Assembly Hall (1937-38), Staff Flats (1947-48 - demolished), West Wing (1947), No. 1 Oval Score Board (1953 – demolished), No. 3 Playing Field Changerooms (1953), and likely

⁵⁷¹ 'The Late Mr. J. F. Munnings', *Building: The Magazine for the Architect, Builder, Property Owner and Merchant* 61, no. 362 (25 October 1937): 61. 67.

the western additions to Carter House (c1942-43) and extensions to the War Memorial Pavilion (1947). John K. Shirley & Colvin were responsible for the Helen Leslie Memorial Clock (1951) and Junior School (1954-55), with the latter being the work of A. B. Colvin, with whom Shirley had entered partnership in 1949, two years prior to Shirley's death. The following information has been copied verbatim from the 2015 CMP for Barker College:⁵⁷²

John Keith Shirley (1898-1951) was born at St. Leonards, Sydney to George and Anna E. Shirley⁵⁷³, and was educated at Mowbray House School, Chatswood and subsequently at "Shore" school (Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney). Shirley began architectural practice articulated to Budden and Greenwell, subsequently travelling to America and undertaking a Bachelor of Architecture course at Pennsylvania University, which he completed in 1922.

In 1927 he entered into partnership with Carlyle Greenwell, which continued until 1935. Carlyle Greenwell had also served articles with the firm Kent and Budden (which operated for a time as Kent, Budden & Greenwell), having returned to Sydney after taking his B.Sc. Architecture at Pennsylvania University in 1909-1911. Both Shirley and Greenwell had practiced architecture on their own prior to 1927. In 1929 J.K. Shirley married Dolly Daniell of Killara⁵⁷⁴.

Greenwell & Shirley, with offices in Macquarie Place, Sydney, undertook a range of commissions for residences, factories and Catholic Church buildings. Shirley and Greenwell commissions included an inter-war Mediterranean style factory building at Surry Hills (483 Riley Street, corner of Riley & Devonshire Streets) and the Our Lady of Lourdes complex at Earlwood (an inter-war Mediterranean style complex of church and church school buildings around a central plaza, at 278-310 Homer Street, Earlwood). Both Greenwell and Shirley were influential in the adoption of the inter-war Mediterranean style in Australia, as both had trained in America where it was popular.⁵⁷⁵

From late 1935 Shirley appears to have worked on his own, undertaking a range of small projects until 1939, which included some buildings at Barker College. His former partner Greenwell left Australia to travel the Silk Road. In 1937 Shirley advertised for an architectural draughtsman.⁵⁷⁶ In January 1938 The Sydney Morning Herald Building and Construction column contained an article titled "Barker College Extensions Approved. Assembly Hall", announcing that the governing committee of the college "has approved extensive additions to the college premises. Development is to proceed progressively as the need for increased accommodation grows. Each new building will be part of a completed scheme which has been approved to cover all additions likely to be required for some years ahead." And included an illustration of the new Assembly hall "for which tenders will shortly be invited" and which "has been designed in the free classical style and will be connected with the existing college building by a colonnade".⁵⁷⁷

In 1939 Shirley travelled to Cairns with his wife and a relative, Frank S. Shirley, and advertised in the Cairns Post that he was "keenly interested in the tropical architecture of Cairns."⁵⁷⁸ According to one obituary for J.K. Shirley, during part of the war "he was associated with the Department of Labour and National Service".⁵⁷⁹

⁵⁷² Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 37-38. The summary of the architect's biography is said to have been provided by the NSW Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

⁵⁷³ NSW Birth Certificate No. 15892/1898.

⁵⁷⁴ Dolly's sister Iris had married the photographer Keast Burke in 1925. Miss Daniell's pre wedding tea at David Jones was reported in the Society Pages. Northern Star, Lismore 30 October 1929.

⁵⁷⁵ Information on Greenwell & Shirley from email communication with Dr. Noni Boyd, Heritage Officer, Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter.

⁵⁷⁶ Advertisement, The Sydney Morning Herald, 8 May 1937, page 31.

⁵⁷⁷ Building and Construction Column, The Sydney Morning Herald, 25 January 1938, page 8.

⁵⁷⁸ Town and Country column, Cairns Post, Friday 11 August 1939 page 3.

⁵⁷⁹ Building and Engineering journal, 24 January 1952, pages 30-31.

By the end of 1947 Shirley had resumed tendering for small suburban residences around Sydney. In 1949 he took Mr. Allan Bruce Colvin, B. Arch., A.R.A.I.A., into partnership, having built up a good practice in industrial and scholastic work. Shirley was one of the architects for the "Shore" school, Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney, and prior to World War II had constructed classroom and laboratory school buildings and carried out extensive remodelling for that school as well as for Barker College.

At the time of Shirley's unexpected death in 1951, he was engaged in drawings for the projected new Assembly Hall for the Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney. His partner Allan Bruce Colvin continued to operate the firm - under the partnership name Shirley & Colvin - for some years after Shirley's sudden death at the age of 53 on 29 December 1951.

The War Memorial Junior School at Barker College, completed in 1954, as well as the Helen Leslie Memorial Clock Tower (addition to Administration building completed in 1952), were both Colvin's work under the Shirley & Colvin partnership name.

2.18.4 JOHN MANSFIELD / FOWELL, MANSFIELD AND MACLURCAN

John Mansfield and his practice, Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan, were responsible for the design of various buildings at Barker College, including the War Memorial Chapel (1957), Science Building – Stage 1 (1962 – demolished), Leslie Hall (1965) and likely the conversion of the Assembly Hall for the Sir Thomas Buckland Library (1966). The *Australian Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* (2012) contains the following information on the firm of Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan:⁵⁸⁰

Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan (subsequently FMJM Partnership) emerged after WWII, when Joseph Charles Fowell (1891 – 1970) and John Leslie Stephen Mansfield (1906 – 65) joined forces. English-trained Fowell was first assistant (1919 – 26) to the practice of Professor Leslie Wilkinson of the University of Sydney, and had a significant career with Kenneth McConnel (1928 – 39). John Mansfield, an establishment figure, had his own Sydney practice in the 1930s, and was founder (1934) and president (1939) of the Town and Country Planning Institute of NSW.

Given post-war building restrictions, the firm was fortunate in the late 1940s to have contracts for refitting passenger ships released by the navy. Fowell was the architect of numerous churches, including the Roman Catholic St Augustine's (1956) at Yass, while Mansfield was active updating and enlarging existing houses, schools and public buildings, including work at Cranbrook school, Bellevue Hill, NSW (1954) and the War Memorial Chapel, at Barker College, Hornsby, NSW (1957). Both favoured pared-back traditional forms.

Joined by Donald Charles Boulton Maclurcan (1918 – 99) in 1946 and Osmond Raymond Jarvis (1915 – 2006) in 1962, by the 1960s the practice was large and influential, and followed modernist trends.

Key projects included a black and silver tower (1960) for the Sydney County Council; stylish chapels with remarkable stained-glass windows at St Paul's College, University of Sydney (1961) and at HMAS Watson, South Head (1961); the marble and sandstone-clad P&O Building (1964 – now altered) in Hunter Street, Sydney (recipient of the 1943 Sulman Award); the architectural presentation of the Gladesville and Tarban Creek bridges (1964); and, with Brian O'Rorke, the ANZAC

⁵⁸⁰ Howard Tanner, 'Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis & Maclurcan', in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, ed. Philip Goad and Julie Willis (Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 261.

Memorial Chapel of St Paul, Royal Military College, Duntroon, ACT (1966). It is said that the bold viaducts and stations (completed 1979) of Sydney's eastern-suburbs railway line were the firm's last major works.

Joseph Fowell was awarded the RAA's Gold Medal in 1962.

2.18.5 JOHN V. CAMERON / LAURIE AND HEATH

The 2015 CMP does not contain any information on John V. Cameron of Laurie and Heath architects, who were responsible for the Science Wing – Stage 2 (1967), 'Kurrajong' Headmaster's Residence (1970, demolished) and Classroom Block C (1971). John V. Cameron, who was responsible for the design of the Science Wing – Stage 2 (at the very least), was said to have been an old boy of the school.⁵⁸¹

Laurie and Heath was founded in 1933 as a partnership between William Rae Laurie and Eric Fergus Heath.⁵⁸² William R. Laurie (1902-1970) had migrated from Scotland as a child and was a University of Sydney trained architect, graduating in 1922 and joining the practice of Henry White in 1926, after having done extensive travelling around Europe. The company was responsible for various residences, many located in Sydney's northern suburbs,⁵⁸³ but also included buildings such as Grazcos at Young Street, Sydney (1936-37).⁵⁸⁴ After the war, the firm began to expand into country New South Wales, where they were responsible for designing 40 houses for the Bathurst Housing Scheme (1945-46)⁵⁸⁵ and for the design of the Goulburn Electricity Centre (1947-50).⁵⁸⁶ In 1954, the Commercial Banking Corporation's records store at Macquarie Street was completed to the design of Laurie and Heath.⁵⁸⁷

An album of photographs taken by eminent architectural photographers, including American Morley Baer and Australian Max Dupain, titled "Laurie and Heath, architects", lists the following 1960s buildings as their designs: Wentworth Hotel, Bligh Street, in collaboration with American firm Skidmore Owings and Merrill (1966); first buildings on the new Shortland campus of the University of Newcastle (1966), including Geology and Physics buildings and library building; Hardie Ferodo Pty Ltd factory at Smithfield (1967); Turramurra Branch of CBC Bank (c1965); and, Chapel at Abbotsleigh School, Wahroonga (1964).⁵⁸⁸

The Chapel at Abbotsleigh School, Wahroonga, had marked the completion of a masterplan for the school, prepared by Laurie and Heath in c1959, and involving five buildings designed by the architects, including two classroom blocks and an assembly hall, that were part of a redevelopment of the site from 1960 to 1965.⁵⁸⁹ It is likely that the architects were engaged at Barker College based on their experience at Abbotsleigh and Newcastle University, where they had also prepared a Master Plan in 1964 and designed the initial buildings.⁵⁹⁰

William Rae Laurie was awarded the Gold Medal of the Australian Institute of Architects (then RAAI) in 1966.⁵⁹¹ No further information could be found on John Ewen Vindin Cameron, who

⁵⁸¹ 'Speech Night,' *The College Barker*, Vol. 7 no. 4 (December 1966): 13.

⁵⁸² 'Laurie, William Rae, 1902-1970 - Fryer Manuscripts', accessed 7 January 2022, <https://manuscripts.library.uq.edu.au/index.php/laurie-william-rae-1902-1970>.

⁵⁸³ 'Advertising', *Daily Telegraph*, 19 August 1939, 12, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article247775101>; 'Tenders Accepted or Received', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 17 March 1937, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222921825>.

⁵⁸⁴ 'A New Building', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 2 December 1936, 15, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222920925>.

⁵⁸⁵ '40 New Homes for Bathurst', *Molong Express and Western District Advertiser*, 30 November 1945, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article140873826>; 'Bathurst Council Building Scheme', *National Advocate*, 19 December 1946, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article161341002>.

⁵⁸⁶ 'New Building for Electricity Dept.', *Goulburn Evening Post*, 27 January 1947, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article103322728>; 'When Electricity First Came to Goulburn | Goulburn Post | Goulburn, NSW', accessed 7 January 2022, <https://www.goulburnpost.com.au/story/5314788/when-the-city-switched-on/>; 'Official Opening of Goulburn's New Electricity Building', *Goulburn Evening Post*, 13 November 1950, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104324965>.

⁵⁸⁷ 'Bank's Records Store Finished', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 July 1954, 10, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18441472>.

⁵⁸⁸ 'Laurie and Heath, Architects [Photograph Album]', Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection | Sydney Living Museums, accessed 6 January 2022, <http://collection.hht.net.au/fullRecord.jsp?recnoListAttr=recnoList&recno=57013>.

⁵⁸⁹ '£300,000 Rebuilding Program Completed', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 April 1965, 20.

⁵⁹⁰ 'Varsity Outlined', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 September 1964, 22.

⁵⁹¹ 'Laurie, William Rae, 1902-1970 - Fryer Manuscripts'.

was responsible for the buildings at Barker College. He appears to have died on 26 December 2009, and the entry for him in the Australian Business Register noted him as a sole trader under the name of Laurie and Heath Architects, suggesting that he carried on the business on his own from at least 2000.⁵⁹²

2.18.6 TODD, REDDACLIFF, STOCKLEY, JOHNSON PTY LTD

Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd were responsible for the Senior School development at Barker College in 1975-76. The following information has been copied verbatim from the obituary for Trevor Reddacliff (1942-2005), one of the partners in the firm at the time:⁵⁹³

Resourceful, inventive and determined, Trevor Reddacliff made a huge contribution to the urban environment of Australian cities, particularly Brisbane. John Simpson celebrates his distinguished career.

In recognition of his distinguished career as an architect, Trevor Reddacliff was appointed to Life Fellowship of the RIAA in March 2005. The citation, signed by then President Warren Kerr, read, in part, "He is a most deserved recipient of an RIAA Life Fellowship for his 40-year career improving the quality of the built environment."

Graduating in architecture in 1965 from the University of New South Wales, Trevor worked in the office of Ancher Mortlock Murray and Woolley before travelling to Toronto, Canada, where he joined John B Parkin and worked on the Toronto Dominion Tower, a major downtown office complex designed by Mies van der Rohe.

Trevor talked often about this time in North America and liked to recount one of its highlights, a visit to the Glass House, the New Canaan home of Phillip Johnson.

A personal tour of the iconic house and environs was the result of Trevor's characteristic charm and persistence, which even the famous architect was not allowed to resist.

On returning to Australia he practised in Coffs Harbour. In 1972 he amalgamated his practice with Hansen and Tod [sic] (the firm which completed the Sydney Opera House together with the Government Architect and Littlemore + Littlemore). The new firm of Tod [sic] Reddacliff Stockley Johnson grew to have offices in Sydney, Canberra, Darwin and Coffs Harbour.

Trevor resigned from that firm in 1977 and the following year he became one of the first architects to join Lend Lease. In 1982 he moved to Brisbane and was responsible for the procurement and project management of the Riverside Centre, the first international standard building in the Brisbane CBD. Designed by Harry Seidler, this building initiated a new level of design expectation for commercial development in Brisbane.

After the success of the Riverside Centre, Trevor was sought out by the Queensland State Government and the Brisbane City Council to oversee the city's urban waterfront revitalization programmes. In 1989 he was appointed to the board of the South Bank Corporation, which was charged with the responsibility to redevelop the former World Expo 88 site.

⁵⁹² 'Ryerson Index - Cameron, John Ewen Vindin (SMH 9 January 2010, Death Notice)', accessed 7 January 2022, <http://ryersonindex.org/search.php>; 'ABN Lookup - Cameron, John Ewen Vindin', 1 November 2014, <https://abr.business.gov.au>.
⁵⁹³ John Simpson, 'Obituary: Architecture Australia, March 2006 - Vale Trevor Reddacliff 1942-2005', ArchitectureAU, March 2006, <https://architectureau.com/articles/obituary-11/>.

Trevor was appointed Chairman of the Urban Renewal Task Force in 1991 to control the urban renewal of Brisbane's inner city waterfront. He was rigorous in insisting on high quality architecture and was intensely involved in informing and reviewing the design projects to ensure the preservation of the significance of the historic wool stores and the creation of civic community spaces.

As well as frequently working with well-established architectural practices he particularly enjoyed working with younger emerging architects whom he admired, and often assisted in the development of their practices.

Trevor practised architecture and urban design in a most resourceful and innovative manner. His skills in lateral thinking and problem solving are a testament to creative professional education combined with a keen sense of opportunity and challenge refined over many years at the forefront of the development industry.

Trevor's reputation for understanding the interrelationship between architecture, environment and economics led to several other major urban design leadership and advisory roles, including Spencer Street Station in Melbourne, designed by the talented English architect Nicholas Grimshaw. He was also chairman of the Maryborough and Townsville Urban Renewal Task Forces, the latter being the largest urban waterfront redevelopment in North Queensland.

Commissions in China were added to an enormous portfolio of urban design influence, especially in Pudong, Shanghai, Yichang and Ningbo.

In 2004, Trevor was appointed by Brisbane City Council to head the Brisbane Master Plan Task Force to prepare a new master plan for the Brisbane CBD and West End. This project required him to lead and inspire a team of prominent architects, planners and authority representatives to produce a vision for the future of Brisbane's CBD.

In addition to devoting an enormous amount of time and energy to specific professional activity, Trevor was a member of numerous boards of private companies and was chairman of a number of community organizations such as Brisbane Warana Festival, Brisbane Festival, River Festival and Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal. In recognition of his extensive contribution to the community Trevor was awarded an Order of Australia in 1998.

Trevor Reddacliff was an extremely high achiever, very demanding of himself as well as those around him but blessed with an infectious and often cheeky sense of humour. He was a tenacious supporter when appropriate and a formidable opponent when necessary.

Trevor's death on 20 December 2005 is an enormous loss to all who knew him. His wife Sue, son Tom and daughter Rachel will miss him dearly. The architectural profession and the Brisbane and Australian communities have lost a great champion.

Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd were noted as the consulting architects for an extension of the Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Geography, Surveying and Civil Engineering building at the University of New South Wales in 1975⁵⁹⁴ and the former State Bank Tower No. 1, Oxford Street, Surry Hills (1976).⁵⁹⁵ The company was based in Neutral Bay and was dissolved in 1984.⁵⁹⁶

⁵⁹⁴ 'A Hole for Engineering', *Uniken*, no. 3 (1975): 5.

⁵⁹⁵ Glenn Harper, *The Brutalist Project Sydney*, Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarships Journal Series (NSW Architects Registration Board, 2016), 96.

⁵⁹⁶ 'Advertising', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 March 1975, 45; 'Companies (New South Wales) Code Sub-Section 459 (4)', *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette. General*, 7 August 1984, 3142-46, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article240822649>.

2.18.7 PHILIP COX

The architectural practice of Philip Cox was responsible for several buildings at Barker College, including the extension to the Senior School (1981), McCaskill Music Centre (1987), Centenary Design Centre (1991) and Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre (1994). The following information has been extracted verbatim from the *Australian Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* (2012):⁵⁹⁷

Born in Sydney, NSW, Philip Cox (1939-) studied architecture at the University of Sydney, graduating in 1962. He was an RAA Silver Medalist, and was awarded the NSW Board of Architects Travelling Scholarship, leading to study overseas in 1965. He gained a Diploma of Town and Country Planning at the same university in 1972. In 1963, Cox commenced private practice with Ian McKay, and the following year established his own firm, Philip Cox & Associates. Over the following decades the organisation has grown and flourished to become the multidisciplinary organisation Cox Architects & Planners Pty Ltd, which currently employs approximately 300 personnel, with extensive practice work in Australia and in the Middle East, New Zealand, South Africa, Singapore, China, Malaysia and India, and with branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Canberra, Perth, Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Cox continues to be a key design manager of the practice, and his influence is to be seen in the continuing high quality and consistent design approach of a firm responsible for the production of a very large volume of work over more than four decades.

Cox has served as a member of the International Advisory Panel to the Urban Redevelopment Authority Singapore (2000 and 2003) and the City Development World Panel Discussion in Sydney (2006). He has taught at the University of Sydney (1971), University of NSW (1971, 1973, 1978) and the University of Melbourne (1987, 1988) and has been visiting professor at the University of NSW (1980, 1988, and 1992-).

Cox has written or co-authored 12 books, many of them reflecting his enduring interest in Australian historic and vernacular architecture and its relation to the land. (...) A consistent theoretical position is evident throughout Cox's work. His buildings are typically both sensitive to their particular context and generated by a deep understanding of structure and technology. Structure is seamlessly integrated and expressed in architectural form. Materials are typically modest and traditional, often brick, timber, corrugated-steel sheeting in earlier work and in later and larger structures, delicate steel framing and tensile cables. Building plans are rational and economical. His architecture is without pretence and functional in its genesis, but his building forms have poetic qualities. Among earlier work the C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, Tocal, NSW (1964) was awarded the Sulman Prize and is notable for its clear expression of structure, extensive use of timber and other natural materials, which are very much in sympathy with the rural landscape. It could be considered one of the leading examples of the architecture of the Sydney School, as are the Akuna Bay Marina (1972), and a series of smaller houses of that period.

The practice began to expand rapidly from the 1980s with commissions for work of much larger scale. In central Sydney discrete work such as the Markets Three campus for the University of NSW (1980), No. 1 Kent Street (1989), where a highrise office building is blended with late-Victorian heritage street facades, and the Observatory Hotel (1992) in the heart of the Rocks conservation area are examples of skilful and urbane responses to the challenge of sensitively relating buildings to their historic context. The Sydney Casino and Hotel (1998) is a development of very substantial scale which complements its waterfront site, managing to avoid the gross excesses of expression more usually mandated by casino developers.

⁵⁹⁷ Peter Webber, 'Cox, Philip', in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, ed. Philip Goad and Julie Willis (Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 180-81.

The most popularly known work of Cox in more recent decades is the remarkable sequence of structures for sporting and exhibition facilities. The Bruce Stadium in Canberra, ACT (1977) was followed by the Sydney Football Stadium (1985-8), the Sydney International Athletics Centre (1990-4), Royal Agricultural Society Showgrounds Stadium (1998), the Superdome and the Athletics Centre for the Sydney Olympics (2000), the MCG Melbourne (2000, undertaken with Daryl Jackson and Tompkins Shaw & Evans), and overseas, the Asian Games Stadium Bangkok (1998), Shenzhen Aquatic Centre (2000) and Khalifa Stadium, Doha Qatar [sic] (with PTW & GHD) (2006).

The earliest of the major buildings for display and museum purposes were the Sydney Exhibition Centre (1988), Australian Pavilion for the Venice Biennale, Italy (1988), National Maritime Museum (1988), and Sydney Aquarium (1998), and later the WA Maritime Museum (2002, 2004), Exhibition and Convention Centres for Brisbane (1995) and Perth (2004), and overseas Exhibition Centres for Singapore (1999), Kuala Lumpur (2005) and a Convention Centre in Durban, South Africa (1997, expanded 2007). Each has its own expression, often with soaring curved forms and elegant structure. Cox has designed many similarly distinguished but lesser-known large projects involving planning and urban design skills, including Yulara Township and Resort, Uluru, NT (1984), Canberra Central Area (1988), Dubai Festival City (2005), Marina Bay Singapore (2007), as well as a range of projects for the public housing sector.

Cox has made major contributions to the architectural profession and to the academy. He has served as councillor on RAIA NSW Chapter, member of Historic Buildings Committee and Environment Board, and vice-chair of the Visual Arts Board. (...) He has been recognised by his professional colleagues at the highest level with the award of the RAIA Gold Medal (1984), Life Fellowship (1987) and Honorary Fellowship of the American Institute of Architects (1987). In 1983 and 1986 he received the CAA Sir Robert Matthew Award for Outstanding Contribution to Architecture in the Commonwealth, in 1988 the Order of Australia for services to architecture, in 1993 the inaugural award for Sport and Architecture from the International Olympic Committee, and he was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Humanities in 1993.

Based on his own account, Michael Rayner, architect, who worked in the Sydney office of Philip Cox & Associates during the 1980s and became a director of the practice in 1983, "made significant design contributions to the Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney Exhibition Centre, Sydney Football Stadium, Milton Park, Bowral and Barker College, Hornsby."⁵⁹⁸ The following has been copied from Michael Rayner's profile on the website of Blight Rayner, of which he is currently a director:⁵⁹⁹

Michael Rayner graduated with First Class Honours from the University of New South Wales in 1980 and was awarded the building Science Forum of Australia's National Thesis Medal.

He worked over the next decade in the Sydney office of Philip Cox, Richardson, Taylor and Partners, becoming a director in 1983. He made significant design contributions to the Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney Exhibition Centre, Sydney Football Stadium, Milton Park, Bowral and Barker College, Hornsby. He was awarded two major scholarships by the Australian Institute of Architects – the Byera Hadley

⁵⁹⁸ 'Blight Rayner Team - Michael Rayner'.

⁵⁹⁹ 'Blight Rayner Team - Michael Rayner', *Blight Rayner* (blog), accessed 28 December 2021, <https://blightrayner.com.au/team/michael-rayner/>; cf. Louise Noble, 'Rayner, Michael', in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, ed. Philip Goad and Julie Willis (Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 584.

Travelling Scholarship (world waterfront renewal) and the ACI Sisalation Scholarship (modernist art and architecture).

Michael opened the Cox practice's Melbourne office with Philip Cox in 1986 where he worked on the National Tennis Centre (Rod Laver Arena). He relocated to Brisbane in 1990, opening the Brisbane office Cox Rayner Architects. He wrote the Development Control Plan for Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island, and then directed the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre with Philip Cox. Over the next 20 years, he directed the designs of many world and national award-winning projects such as the Helix Pedestrian Bridge in Singapore and Kurilpa Pedestrian Bridge in Brisbane, the Brisbane Magistrates Court, the Ian O'Connor Health Building and Sir Samuel Griffith Centre at Griffith University, the revitalisation of Griffith University's Nathan Campus, and several major award-winning projects in regional Queensland such as Thuringowa Riverway and Flinders Street Revitalisation in Townsville, and Artspace Mackay. Michael contributed significantly to the design of many other high profile projects such as the National Maritime Museum of China, the Brisbane City Centre CityCat Terminals, Cairns Convention Centre, One One One Eagle Street office tower in Brisbane, and the Ipswich Justice Precinct and Courthouse.

Michael led Cox Rayner's planning team, generating the first Brisbane City Centre Master Plan in 1996, the Newstead Teneriffe Urban Renewal Plan, the Queensland Cultural Centre Millennium Arts Master Plan, the international competition-winning Singapore Marina Bay Master Plan and Singapore Management University Master Plan, and the master plans for Griffith University's Nathan and Gold Coast campuses. In 2007, he created the Queensland Government's Smart Cities: Rethinking The City Centre strategy which originated the notion of pedestrian and cycle bridges in Brisbane and defining Brisbane's 'Knowledge Corridor'.

Michael has been President of the Australian Institute of Architects Queensland (2000-02), a member of the Premier's Smart State Council (2006-12), the Premier's Business Roundtable (2008-12), and the Queensland Design Council (2010-12). He was a member of Brisbane City Council's Urban Futures Board and its Independent Design Advisory Panel (2008-12). He was the joint Creative Director of the Australian Institute of Architect's National Conference in 2012 and was its State Awards Director for that year. In 2014, having led Cox Rayner's winning of 7 World Architecture Festival Awards, he was appointed to its Super Jury.

Michael departed from Cox Rayner in 2016, forming the new practice Blight Rayner Architecture with fellow director Jayson Blight with the purpose to run a practice of a size where both directors are hands-on designers. He worked with Jayson Blight on the competition-winning design for the New Performing Arts Venue in South Bank, and is project director of The Lanes Retail Village on the Gold Coast, the National Rugby Training Centre at Ballymore and 309 North Quay office tower in the Brisbane CBD.

Michael is a member of the Queensland Urban Design and Places Panel for the Queensland Government and is Chair of the Griffith Architecture Advisory Panel. He is an Adjunct Professor in Architecture at the University of Queensland and Griffith University. He is a founding board member of the Property Industry Foundation in Queensland which creates housing for homeless youth.

Michael is a well-known thought leader in Brisbane delivering keynote speeches internationally and in Australia, two most recently being in Beijing entitled Australia: Living on the Edge and in Brisbane, the PIA Keeble Lecture on creating a continuous green corridor from Bowen Hills to the Botanic Gardens, with Mayne Rail Yards in Bowen Hills becoming a second city centre powered entirely by alternative energy sources.

He was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 2011 for his service to architecture, particularly through leadership roles in the planning and design of the built environment, and to the community of Queensland. He was appointed a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering in 2012.

He is married to Kylie who works with refugees in Brisbane, and they have two sons Hugh, a software designer and Lachlan, studying biomedical engineering.

2.18.8 PRIESTLEYS

Priestleys Architects were responsible for a number of recent buildings at Barker College, including the Rosewood Pavilion (1994), Hornsby Hundred Building (1995-1997), OBA Outdoor Stage (1996), Secondary School Library (2002), Extension of the McCaskill Music Centre (2002), R. E. Kefford Building (Kurrajong Building) (2010), and they were responsible for refurbishments of older buildings as well as several landscaping projects. The following information has been copied verbatim from the 2015 CMP for Barker College:⁶⁰⁰

Priestleys Architects were responsible for the design of numerous Barker College buildings in the period 1995-2002. The following information is drawn from the firm's website.⁶⁰¹

In 1971 Peter Priestley established an architectural practice in North Sydney with fellow Directors John Delohery and Fred Nolan. The firm was initially known as Peter Priestley Associates, subsequently shortened to Priestleys Architects. Upon the retirement of Peter and Fred in 1978, John continued the practice with Michael Barlow, who had joined the practice in 1975. With John and Michael as Directors, the company has continued to provide architectural services up to the present time. In 2008, Russell Bramley joined the company as a Director after working with both John & Michael for many years.

The firm's experience includes hospital and medical facilities, secondary and tertiary educational projects, early learning centres, funeral buildings and crematoria, commercial and industrial premises, residential developments and heritage building projects.

⁶⁰⁰ Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 'Barker College Hornsby - Conservation Management Plan, Prepared for Barker College', 39–40. The summary of the architect's biography is said to have been provided by the NSW Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

⁶⁰¹ http://www.priestleysarchitects.com.au/about_us.html [link no longer active]

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 SITE INSPECTIONS

The site was inspected by Christiane Moodie, Senior Heritage Consultant and Samantha Polkinghorne, Director, both of NBRS, in mid-January 2022. The site was inspected by Christiane Moodie on a second occasion later in January 2022. On both occasions, NBRS staff were accompanied by Georgina Augustesen, Projects Manager, of Barker College.

These inspections were limited to those spaces which were safely accessible. For ease of access, inspections of learning spaces took place during school holidays and outside school opening hours. Photographs were taken to ensure students were excluded from all photographs.

Information on the fabric and condition of the buildings at Barker College has been obtained from observations during site inspections. These inspections were limited to those spaces which are safely accessible and did not include inspections of the rooves or any external elements above the ground floor. No fabric was removed during these inspections.

A number of internal areas were not accessible during both site visits, including the interiors of the McCaskill Music Centre, Stokesleigh, the Centenary Design Centre, the Foundation Aquatic Centre and the R. E. Kefford Building. Additionally, the buildings located at 9 Clarke Road, Waitara and 27-31 Clarke Road, Waitara (to the south of Clarke Road and the main school campus) were not inspected during any site visits. As such, the description of the site and the buildings is limited to those buildings located on the main school campus site, which is bounded by Pacific Highway to the north, Unwin Road to the east, Clarke Road to the south and College Crescent to the west.

The photographs included in Section 3.0 of the CMP were taken by Christiane Moodie, Senior Heritage Consultant, of NBRS, in January 2022.

3.2 URBAN AND SITE CONTEXT

The subject site is located in Hornsby, NSW, a suburb located approximately 30 kilometres northwest of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The immediate area surrounding the site to the east, south and west is residential in nature, characterised by small scale, one- and two- storey dwellings, and streets lined with mature trees. A number of commercial and retail premises are located to the north of the site, particularly along the Pacific Highway, on either side of the subject site. The site is also in close proximity to the suburb of Waitara, with the Waitara Train Station located directly to the northeast of the school site, on the opposite side of the Pacific Highway.

The main campus slopes to the south and is located on the southern side of the Pacific Highway, on a block bounded by Unwin Road to the east, Clarke Road to the south and College Crescent to the west. Other properties owned by the school are located on the southern side of Clarke Road, including 9 Clarke Road, and 27-31 Clarke Road, Waitara.

3.3 VIEWS TO AND FROM THE SITE

Views of the subject site are available from Union Road, Clarke Road, College Crescent and Pacific Highway. Views out towards the surrounding suburb are available from the upper storeys of many of the buildings on the site.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE, OPEN SPACES, LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND VIEWS WITHIN THE SITE

For clarity, buildings on the Campus which are referred to throughout Sections 3.4 and 3.5 of this CMP, are referred to in the following list and shown in the following plan.

As the buildings located at 9 Clarke Road, Waitara and 27-31 Clarke Road, Waitara (to the south of Clarke Road and the main school campus) were not inspected during any site inspections, the description of the site and the buildings is limited to those buildings located on the main school campus site, which is bounded by Pacific Highway to the north, Unwin Road to the east, Clarke Road to the south and College Crescent to the west.

Building Number	Building Name	Construction Date
1	'The House' / Stokesleigh	1895 - 96
2	Careers Counselling Centre / 'Telopea' / 'Kia Ora'	Built c.1908, transferred to Barker College 1926
3	Carter House	1920
4	War Memorial Oval	1924
5	War Memorial Pavilion	1925
6	Main Reception and Administration	1925
7	Health Centre / Former Staff Quarters	1928
8	Plume House	1929
9	Dining Hall	1936
10	No. 2 Playing Fields / Bowman Field	1936-38
11	Boyce Hall / Assembly Hall	1937 - 38
12	West Wing	1947
13	No. 3 and No. 4 Playing Fields / Phipps and Peter Taylor Fields	1947-50
14	Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre	1954 - 55
15	War Memorial Chapel	1956-57
16	Leslie Hall	1965
17	C Block / Science Building Stage 2	1967
18	C Block (extension)	1971
19	Rosewood Playing Fields	1968 - 75
20	Senior School Office Centre / Science Building	1975
21	Physical Education Centre / David Gamson Centre	1975
22	Classroom extension to Senior School / Science Building	1980
23	McCaskill Music Centre	1986 - 87
24	Centenary Design Centre	1991
25	Foundation Aquatic Centre	1994
26	Hornsby Hundred Building	1995
27	OBA Outdoor Stage	1996
28	Foundation Science Centre	2000
29	Secondary School Library / Library Theatre	2002
30	The Marks Pavilion	2002
31	Tennis courts with underground carparking	2007
32	R. E. Kefford Building	2010
33	John Griffiths Courtyard	2010
34	Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall	2011
35	E. W. Copeland Wing	2013
36	Blackwell Grandstand and Pods	2017
37	Kurrajong	2017 - 18
38	Rosewood	2018 - 20
39	Middle School Quadrangle	2019
40	Copeland Wing Extension	2020 -21
41	Maths and Student Hub	2021 - 22 (under construction)



Figure 219: Plan identifying the buildings on the site. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

Barker College is a large school campus, which can be understood through the following smaller 'precincts' located through the site.

Generally buildings which are associated with the early development of the site are located in the northwest corner, bounded by the Pacific Highway to the north, College Crescent to the west, Memorial Drive to the south and Chapel Drive to the east, referred to as the, "heritage precinct." This includes:

- Stokesleigh;
- Dining Hall;
- Health Centre;
- The West Wing;
- Carter House;
- Plume House;
- Main Reception and Administration; and
- Boyce Hall.

A formal pathway is centrally positioned in front of the Main Reception and Administration Building, and leads to the Pacific Highway entrance, defined by 'The Mint Gates.'

To the west of the heritage precinct and to the east of College Crescent is the Foundation Science Centre. A carpark space to the east of the heritage precinct separates the heritage precinct from two other earlier structures, which include the War Memorial Chapel and the Careers and Counselling Centre.

The next stage of the school's development can generally be defined by the buildings which are bounded by Memorial Drive to the north, Chapel Drive to the east, College Crescent to the west and the Bowman Field to the south. This includes the following buildings:

- Science Quad;
- Library;
- Library Theatre;
- Senior School Office and C Block;
- Hornsby Hundred Building;
- Leslie Hall;
- Foundation Aquatic Centre; and
- David Gamson Centre.

Below the Bowman Field is the Barker War Memorial Oval. Along the northern boundary of the Oval are:

- The War Memorial Pavilion;
- The Marks Pavilion; and
- War Memorial Oval / Blackwell Grandstands and Pods.

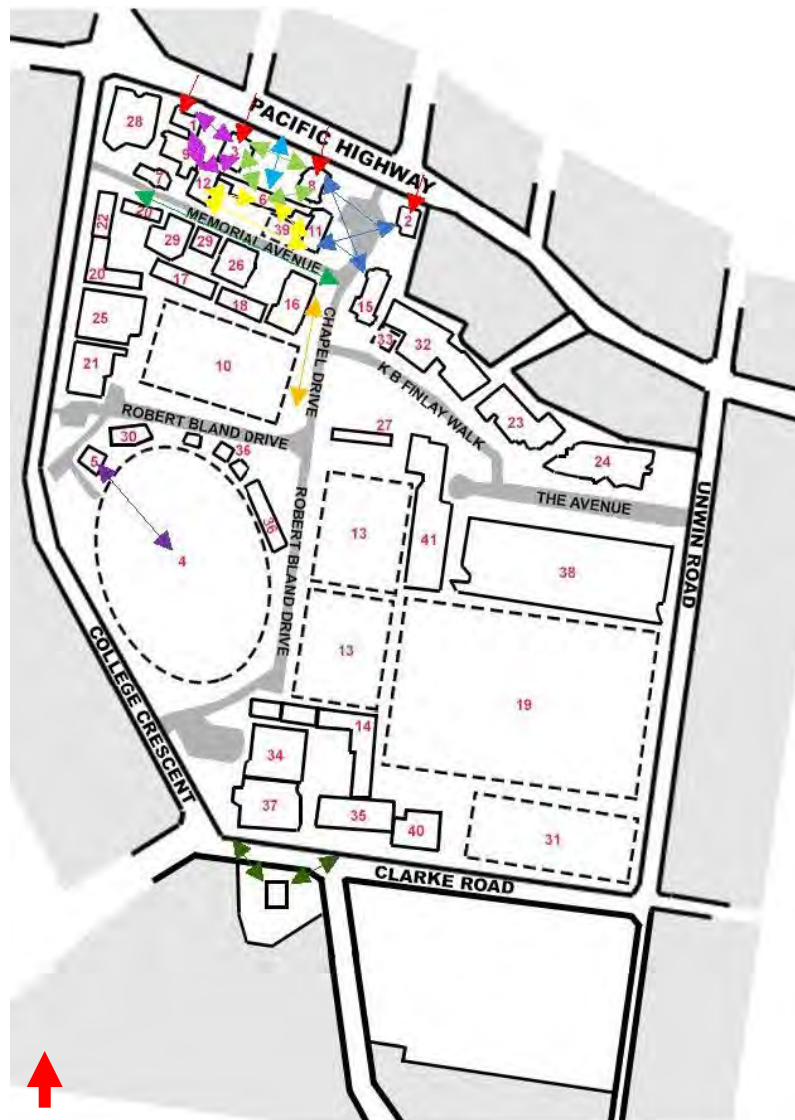
To the southeast of the War Memorial Oval and bounded by College Crescent to its southwest boundary and Clarke Road to its southern boundary is the Junior School precinct, which comprises:

- The Barker College War Memorial Junior School;
- The E.W. Copeland Building;
- Copeland East Extension;
- R.A. Ward Hall;
- Kurrajong; and
- Multi-purpose Hall.

To the north of the Junior School precinct, centrally positioned on the school site, is the Peter Taylor Field, Phipps Field and OBA Sound Stage.

To the east of the Fields, and bounded by Clarke Road to the south, Union Road to the east and The Avenue to the north are recent additions to the site, including the Rosewood Centre, Rosewood Fields and Tennis Courts. To the north of The Avenue and the R. B. Finlay Walk are the R E Kefford building, the McCaskill Music Centre and the Centenary Design Centre.

Barker College also contains a number of discrete landscaped areas and informal spaces around buildings, reflecting the evolution of the grounds and buildings through the progressive purchase of lots. Both formal as well as informal open spaces allow for important views to be obtained between buildings and throughout the site, which are described in more detail in the figure below:



KEY

- Views between the War Memorial Pavilion and War Memorial Oval.
- The site slopes towards the south, which allows for views from the top portion of the site, particularly the northwest corner of the site ('historic precinct'), down towards the lower portions.
- Views along, and to and from buildings either side of Memorial Avenue.
- Views from Pacific Highway, particularly of some of the earlier buildings within the historic precinct, including Stokesleigh, Carter House, Plume House and the Career's & Counselling Building.
- Views of the Main Reception/Admin building from the formal pedestrian entry from Pacific Highway.
- The open carpark area towards the northeast corner of the site allows for views between the Careers & Counselling Centre, Plume House, Boyce Hall and the War Memorial Chapel.
- The open, landscaped area in front of the Main Reception/Admin building, allows for views between Carter House, Plume House and the Main Reception/Admin building.
- The open, landscaped area in front of Stokesleigh, Carter House, The Dining Hall and West Wing allows for views between the front portions of these buildings.
- The open space towards the rear of the Main Reception/Admin building, West Wing and Boyce Hall allows for views between the rear portions of these buildings.
- Views to and from the property at 27-31 Clarke Road.

Figure 220: Site Plan, with view lines and view corridors indicated by arrows. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

Most buildings contain some landscaped setting although there is no unified landscape theme across the campus.



Figure 221: Looking south from the Pacific Highway pedestrian entry.



Figure 222: The landscaped area to the west of Plume House and to the east of the main pedestrian entry pathway, looking northeast towards the Main Reception and Administration.



Figure 223: Looking east with the front gates which provide access from Pacific Highway to the main pedestrian entry pathway.



Figure 224: View of the 'Mint Gates' located along the main pedestrian entrance along the northern boundary of the site.



Figure 225: Detail image of the 'mint gates.'



Figure 226: Landscaped area located to the north of the Main Reception + Admin and to the east of Carter House.



Figure 227: View down pathway looking east along the northern boundary of the site, located in front of Carter House.



Figure 228: Landscape space to the west of Carter House and to the east of Stokesleigh.



Figure 229: Covered walkway to the south of Plume House, connecting the Main Reception to Boyce Hall, looking west from the carpark.



Figure 230: View looking east from Boyce Hall and Plume House towards the Careers and Counselling Centre (left) and the Chapel (right).



Figure 231: Looking west towards the Health Centre (right) and the dining hall.



Figure 232: View looking south from the Health Centre towards the Science Quad Building.



Figure 233: Looking west down Memorial Drive towards College Crescent.



Figure 234: Looking east down Memorial Drive, with the Health Centre to the left of the image.



Figure 235: Stairs leading from Memorial Drive to the Science Quad.



Figure 236: Stairs leading from Memorial Drive to the Middle School Quadrangle looking northeast with the Main Admin building in the background.



Figure 237: Stairs leading from Memorial Drive to the Middle School Quadrangle, looking northwest with the Main Administration building in the background.



Figure 238: Looking west along Memorial Drive, with Leslie Hall to the left of the image.



Figure 239: View from the John Griffiths Courtyard towards the OBA Sound Stage.



Figure 240: Looking north towards the Booroo-meraang Welumbulla Tree.



Figure 241: Looking west towards the southern facades of C Block and Leslie Hall, and the Bowman Field to the left of the image.



Figure 242: Looking southeast across the Bowman Field.



Figure 243: Looking south with Bowman Field to the left and the Foundation Aquatic Centre to the right.



Figure 244: Looking norther with the Bowman Field to the right and the Foundation Aquatic Centre to the left.



Figure 245: Looking southeast across the War Memorial Oval.



Figure 246: Phipps and Peter Taylor Fields.



Figure 247: View from the Copeland building towards neighbouring properties on the opposite side of Clarke Road.

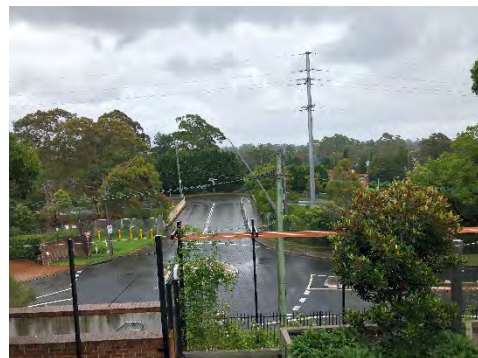


Figure 248: View from Kurrajong looking southwest towards the intersection of Clarke Road and College Crescent.



Figure 249: Looking east from Copeland across the tennis courts.



Figure 250: Looking south across the Rosewood Fields.



Figure 251: Looking west across the Rosewood Fields.



Figure 252: Looking southwest from the upper storey of the Rosewood Centre.

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

3.5.1 'THE HOUSE' / STOKESLEIGH

Stokesleigh is a single storey low set Federation bungalow, with facebrick walls, and a timber-framed verandah located along the eastern elevation. The roof is hipped and clad in terracotta tiles, and extends over the verandah. A brick chimney is located in the eastern portion of the building. On the east façade, a gable is centrally positioned above a set of timber steps which provide access to the verandah space from the surrounding grassed area. The main, eastern elevation comprises a centrally positioned timber panelled door surrounded by an arched opening with panelled highlight and sidelights. Double-hung timber-framed windows are located on either side of the central door. The northern façade is facebrick with double-hung, timber-framed windows.

The southern and western facades were not viewed during inspections of the site, and the interiors were also not accessible during either site inspection.



Figure 253: View of the eastern façade.



Figure 254: View of the northern façade.



Figure 255: View of the northeast corner of Stokesleigh, with a number of plantings located in front of the dwelling.

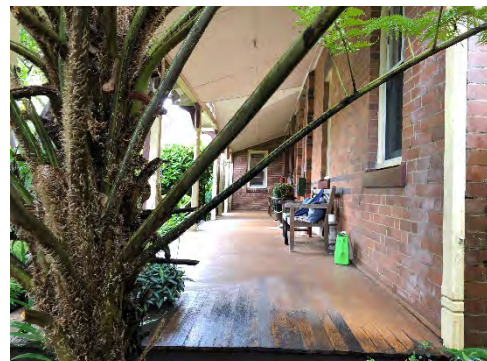


Figure 256: View of the front verandah, looking south.

3.5.2 CAREERS COUNSELLING CENTRE / 'TELOPEA' / 'KIA ORA'

The Careers & Counselling Centre is a single storey structure on concrete stumps separated by timber lattice. It is a timber-framed structure clad predominantly in weatherboards with a multi-gabled, terracotta tiled roof. The building has been modified over time, including the enclosure of verandahs with timber-framed windows. A timber-shingled awning remains above one of the windows along the western façade. The building is entered from the western façade via a set of timber stairs which lead to a covered entry.

Internally, the building has been modified somewhat, including the addition of later metal-framed, glazed, half-height partitions. However, most of the rooms retain decorative plaster ceilings, architraves timber-panelled door leaves and skirtings.



Figure 257: View of the front (western) façade of the Careers Counselling Centre.



Figure 258: View of the northern portion of the western façade.



Figure 259: View of the southern portion of the western façade.



Figure 260: View of the southwest corner.



Figure 261: View of an interior office space, retaining original windows, with later blinds and carpet flooring.



Figure 262: Original decorative plaster ceiling located within the reception space. Typically, each ceiling within each room has a different decorative plaster pattern.



Figure 263: Original / early internal sliding door.



Figure 264: front entry / reception area, noting the original timber door surrounds, and ceiling, and later metal-framed, glazed, half-height partitions.



Figure 265: Original ceiling.



Figure 266: Original door opening with highlight. The door leaf is likely a later addition.



Figure 267: Original / early ceiling with later light fixture and fan.



Figure 268: Original / early timber panelled door leaf.



Figure 269: Infill to former internal wall opening.



Figure 270: View down a hallway noting later carpet floor lining and light fixture, as well as original / early painted skirtings, door openings and door leaves.

3.5.3 CARTER HOUSE

Carter House is a two-storey school building of symmetrical proportions constructed in brick with a terracotta tiled hipped roof. Designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style, the main (northern) façade comprises a projecting, double height brick and stone bay. On the ground floor, the projecting bay comprises a portico entry with a rounded arched stone opening. Entry to the internal spaces is provided via a timber panelled and multi-paned door, with a rounded arched highlight and surrounded by sidelights. A stone cornice separates the ground and first floor sections of the projecting bay. On the first floor, a stone column stands either side of timber-framed, ten-paned, French doors. The remaining portions of the main

façade comprise evenly spaced timber-framed, multi-paned double-hung windows. The remaining elevations are face brickwork with regularly repetitive fenestration on both levels. In particular, the upper storey comprises timber-framed multi-paned windows whilst the lower level contains rounded arched, timber-framed windows. Along the side (eastern and western) facades the two levels are delineated by a rendered detail.

Internally, the building retains original and early features including timber-panelled door leaves, timber architraves, arched openings and exposed timber roof structure. One of the early staircases with early timber balustrade has been retained however, the treads have been covered with later carpet. An additional stair is a later addition with a metal and glazed balustrade. Other modifications include the addition of suspended false ceilings, office fitouts, and later floor linings, including carpet.



Figure 271: View of the eastern façade from the school entry.



Figure 272: View of the northern (front) façade.



Figure 273: Upper portion of the northern entry.



Figure 274: Lower portion of the northern entry.



Figure 275: looking towards the western corner and western façade.



Figure 276: looking north towards the western façade.



Figure 277: View looking up from the entry along the southern façade.



Figure 278: Later kitchenette fitout with original window.



Figure 279: View of ground floor hallway.



Figure 280: View of the original southern façade entry doors.



Figure 281: Former ground floor verandah sleepout (now enclosed).



Figure 282: View of early windows along the western elevation.

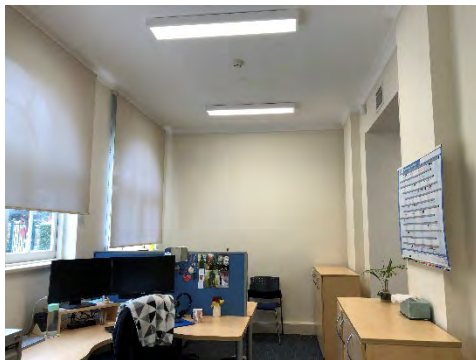


Figure 283: Looking north within the former sleepout, now containing a modern office fitout.



Figure 284: View looking west through early windows towards Stokesleigh.



Figure 285: Early stair balustrade at ground level with later carpet lining.

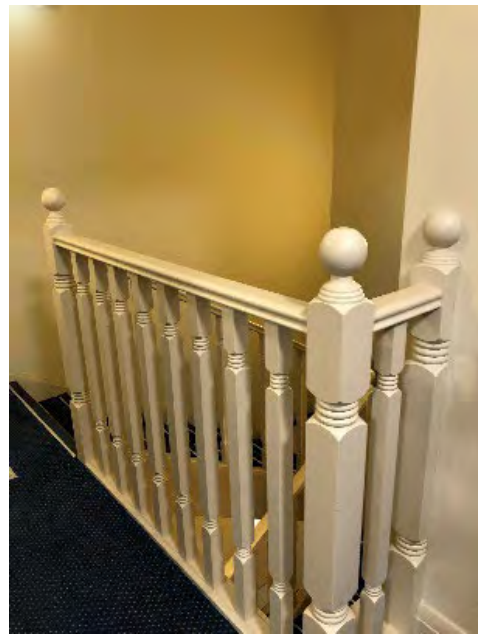


Figure 286: Early stair balustrade at first floor level.



Figure 287: Early doors at first floor level.



Figure 288: View of former sleepout on first floor.



Figure 289: View of original exposed roof framing to office spaces.

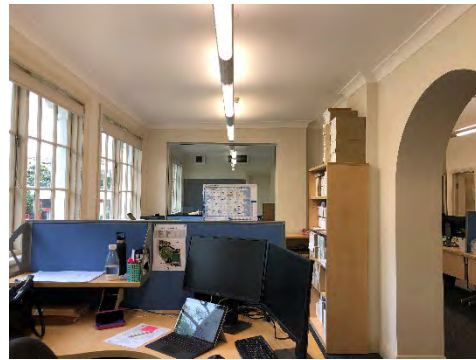


Figure 290: Modern office fitout located within former sleepout area on first floor.



Figure 291: Early timber-framed windows at first floor.



Figure 292: Stair void at first level.



Figure 293: First floor hallway with original openings.



Figure 294: Council chambers and office fitouts on first floor.



Figure 295: Office fitout on first floor in former sleepout along the eastern side of the building.



Figure 296: Office fitout within former sleepout along the eastern portion of the building.

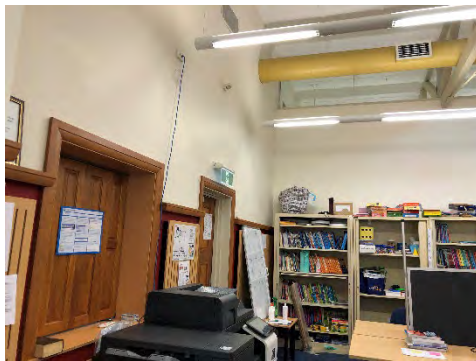


Figure 297: Early timber panelled doors and exposed timber-framed roof within the former Council chamber room / office space, with later air-conditioning and lighting above.

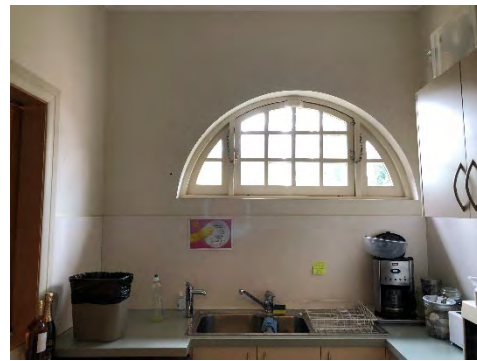


Figure 298: Early timber-framed window with later kitchenette fitout.



Figure 299: Early timber-framed windows above stair void.

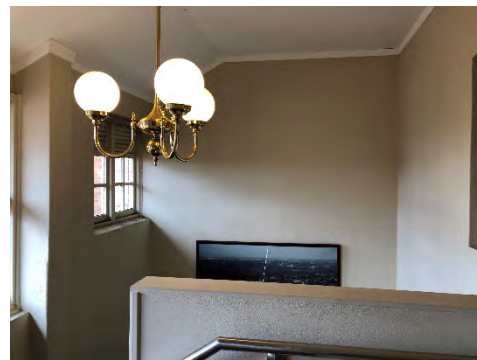


Figure 300: View of first floor stair void.

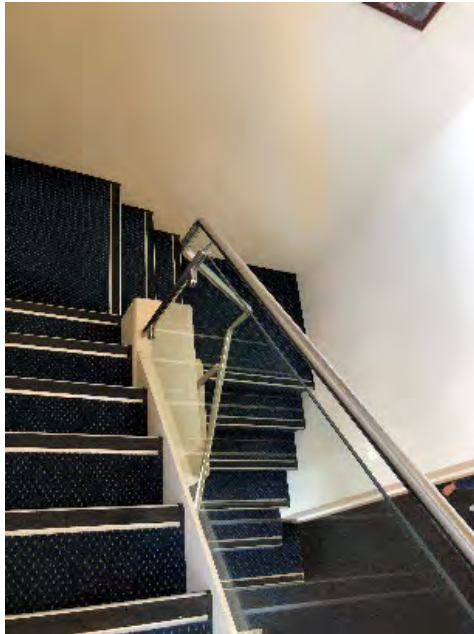


Figure 301: Stair with later balustrade and carpet lining.



Figure 302: Ground floor hallway and offices.



Figure 303: Early door and surrounds to ground floor.



Figure 304: Ground floor reception with early door openings and later carpet-lined floor, reception fitout, and false ceiling.



Figure 305: Ground floor office space, with early windows, ceiling, and cornices, and later carpet lining to floor.



Figure 306: Ground floor office space, with early timber-framed, double-hung window and upper wall grilles.

3.5.4 MAIN RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Main Reception / Administration building presents as one storey to the north and two storeys to the south, due to the slope of the land to the south. The building is symmetrical in form and detailing and is designed in the Inter War Georgian Revival style. It is constructed in brick and has a gabled, terracotta tiled roof with clock tower.. The north and south elevations feature colonnaded verandahs. The front (northern) façade is accessed via a set of concrete steps which lead up to the verandah. The front façade comprises evenly-spaced timber-framed, double-hung, multi-paned windows. The other elevations generally also comprise regular repetitive fenestration.

Internally, the spaces have been modified with the addition of office and classroom fitouts with associated fixtures and fittings. Some original and early timber door leaves with timber architraves as well as original and early walls and associated cornices, remain.



Figure 307: Looking towards the front (north) façade from the main school entry.



Figure 308: View of the western portion of the northern façade.



Figure 309: View of the eastern portion of the north façade.

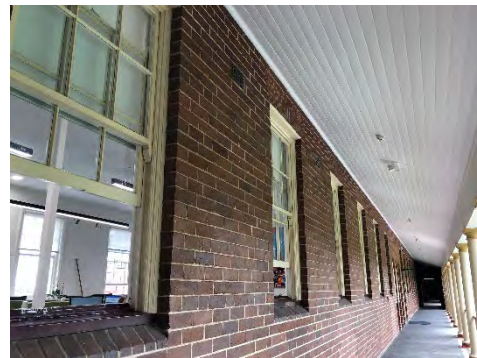


Figure 310: Looking west along the eastern verandah.

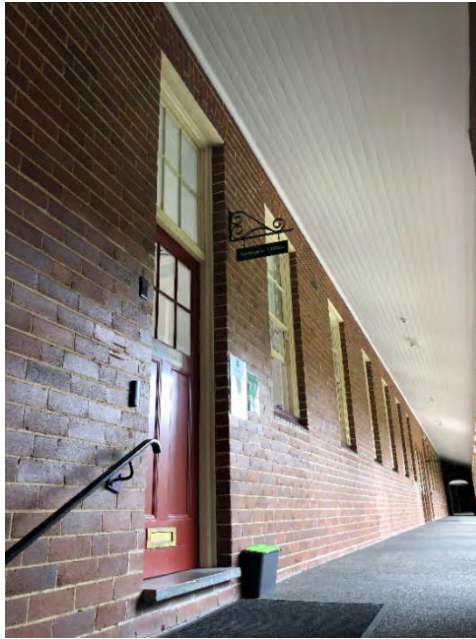


Figure 311: Northern façade, with original and early timber panelled door, windows.



Figure 312: Original double-hung, timber-framed window along the northern façade.



Figure 313: Original timber-framed highlight above doorway.



Figure 314: Original timber-panelled door.



Figure 315: Original double-hung timber-framed window along the northern façade, looking into the internal spaces.



Figure 316: Looking northeast towards the southern façade.



Figure 317: View of the southern façade from Memorial Drive.



Figure 318: Looking northwest towards the southern façade from the Middle School Quadrangle.



Figure 319: Classroom space within the lower level of the building.



Figure 320: Classroom space within the lower level of the building.



Figure 321: Early timber-framed window to the lower level classroom, with louvered highlight.



Figure 322: Timber-panelled door to classroom entry.



Figure 323: Stair connecting spaces within the building with later carpet lining. Note the original wall details.



Figure 324: Later door surrounded by original walls.



Figure 325: Reception area, accessed via a doorway along the northern façade, noting later reception fitout and ceiling vents and lights.



Figure 326: Internal view of original windows along the northern façade.



Figure 327: Space adjoining the main reception area accessed from the northern verandah.



Figure 328: Early highlight above front reception door along the northern façade.



Figure 329: View along hallway with later partitions and doors adjoining the main reception area.

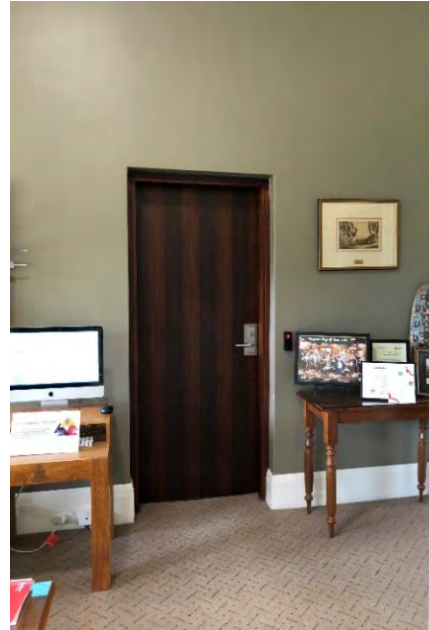


Figure 330: Original wall and skirting, with later carpet lining to floor and later door leaf.

3.5.5 HEALTH CENTRE / FORMER STAFF QUARTERS

The Health Centre is a twostorey building of symmetrical form and detailing, designed in the Inter War Free Classical style. It is constructed in brick and has a hipped roof with terracotta tiles. A rendered stringcourse runs along all four facades between ground and first floor. The building is entered on the northern façade via a portico with trabeated loggia comprising double columns either side of the entry. The building retains its original entry doors along the northern façade, comprising fixed panels and a single moveable door leaf, each with the upper portion comprising multi-paned glazed sections and the bottom half being timber panelled. Windows across all four facades are generally double-hung, timber-framed, multi-paned windows.

Internally, the building retains its early staircase with timber-balustrade but has been modified by the addition of carpet to the treads and the addition of a metal railing atop the early timber balustrades. The layout of the first floor in particular, has experienced little modification from its original design, comprising a number of individual bedroom spaces. Original plastered ceilings and door openings with architraves are found throughout the building. Later floor linings have been added throughout the building, including carpet and tiling to the wet areas.



Figure 331: Northern (front) façade.



Figure 332: Looking southeast towards the northern façade.



Figure 333: View of the southeast corner of the building.



Figure 334: Internal view looking toward the original entry and surrounds.



Figure 335: Early stair balustrade with later balustrade on top.

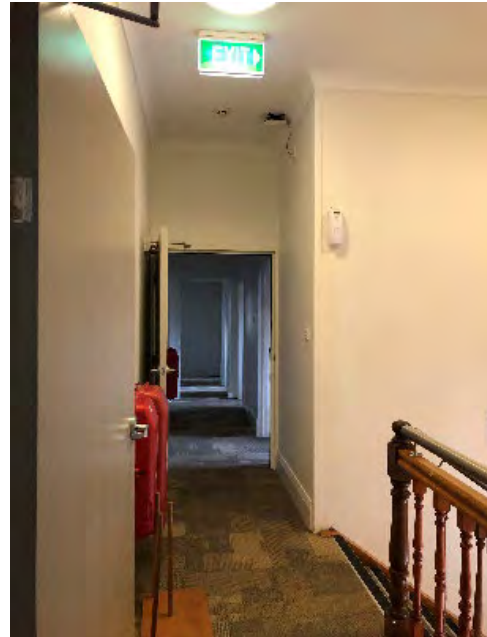


Figure 336: First floor hallway and stair landing looking west.



Figure 337: First floor hallway, looking east.



Figure 338: Original door opening with highlight above.



Figure 339: Typical bedroom, space.

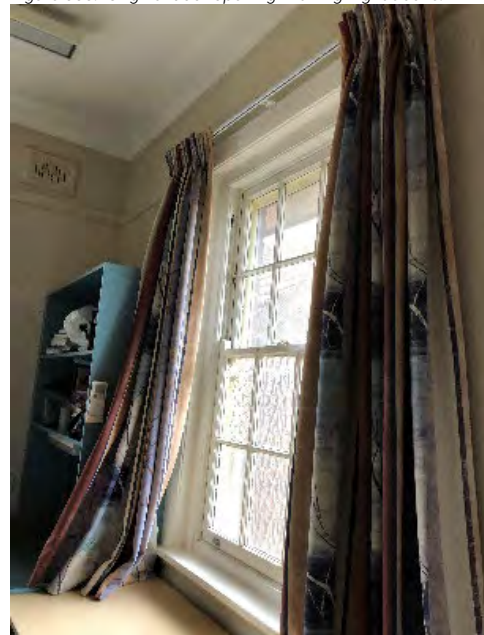


Figure 340: Original timber-framed, double-hung windows to bedroom space.



Figure 341: Typical bedroom space, with original window, ceiling and cornice, wall and wall grille, with later ceiling light and air-conditioning unit.

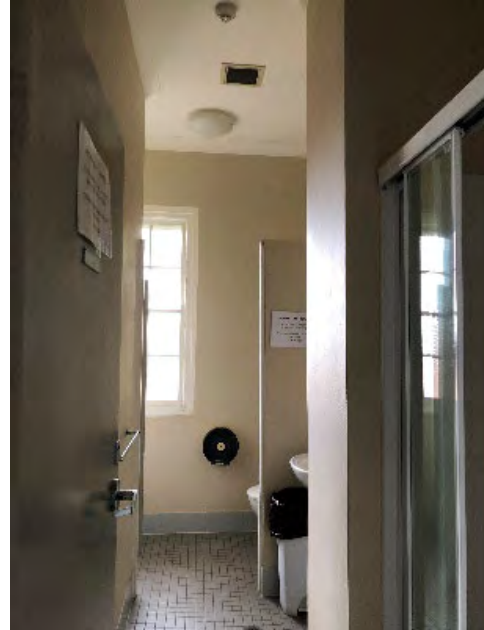


Figure 342: Later bathroom fitout to the first floor.



Figure 343: Later bathroom fitout to the first floor.

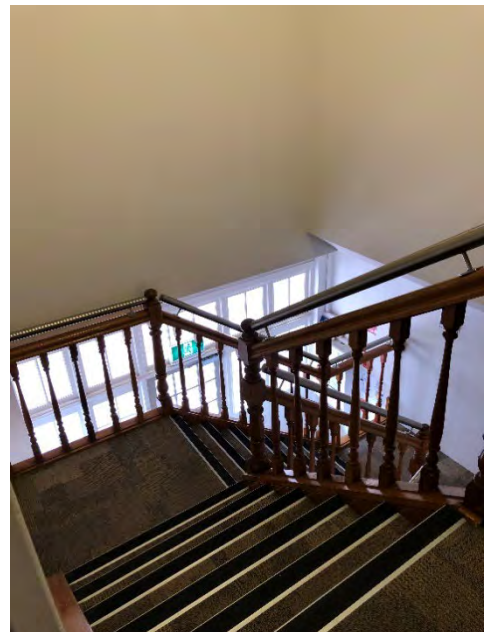


Figure 344: Looking from the first floor down the internal stair.

3.5.6 PLUME HOUSE

Plume House is a two-storey building of symmetrical form and detailing, designed in the Inter War Georgian Revival style. It is constructed in brick with a terracotta tiled hipped and gabled roof. A string course runs around the entire length of the building positioned between the ground and first floors. A loggia entrance is located on the northern façade and comprises three, rounded arch openings supported on columns. The entrance on this façade comprises a timber-framed, multi-paned door with sidelights which are also multi-paned. Timber-framed, double-hung windows are also located along this façade with rendered sills and

external timber shutters. A modified entrance comprising a timber-framed, six-paned door is located along the southern elevation.

Internally, the building has been modified and comprises an altered layout with the addition of new partitions, openings, fixtures, fittings and floor linings. However, the building retains original and early walls, ceilings, cornices, skirtings, door openings, timber panelled door leaves and architraves.



Figure 345: View of the southern portion of the eastern façade.



Figure 346: View looking west, with the eastern façade of Plume House to the right of the image.



Figure 347: View looking north from Plume house towards the garden area which separates it from the Pacific Highway.



Figure 348: View of the northern façade looking northwest.



Figure 349: View of the front, ground floor entry along the northern façade.



Figure 350: View of the upper portion of the northern façade, above the main entry.



Figure 351: View of the western façade.



Figure 352: Looking west, with the northern façade of Plume House to the left of the image and Pacific Highway to the right of the image.

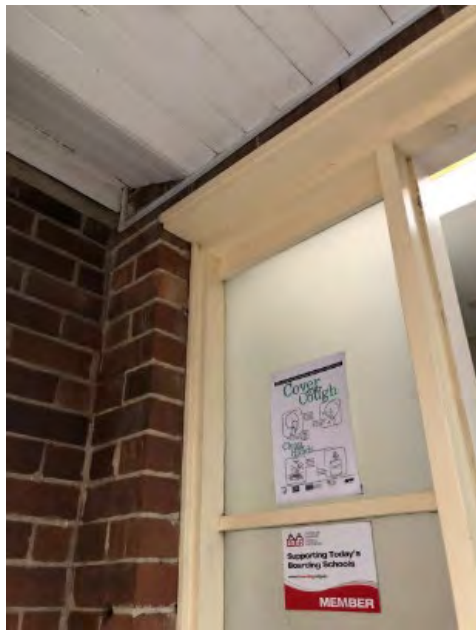


Figure 353: Top portion of the covered entry along the southern façade, including original timber framed windows, brick walls, and timber-boarded soffit.



Figure 354: Lower portion of the covered entry along the southern façade, including original timber-framed sidelight, timber door sill, and later carpet lining inside.



Figure 355: Modified internal entry along the southern portion of the building. Original walls remain.



Figure 356: Ground floor of Plume House, including original walls and skirtings, and later partitions, ceiling and carpet lining to the floor.



Figure 357: Looking back towards the southern entry door.



Figure 358: Stair leading from the ground floor to the first floor.



Figure 359: First floor space.

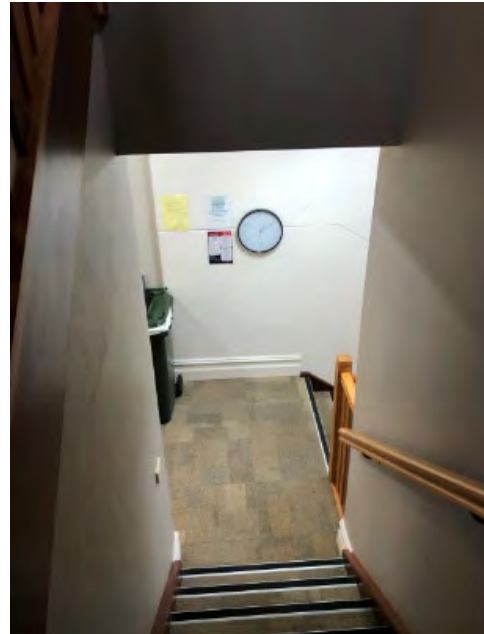


Figure 360: Looking back down the stairs towards the ground floor from the first floor.

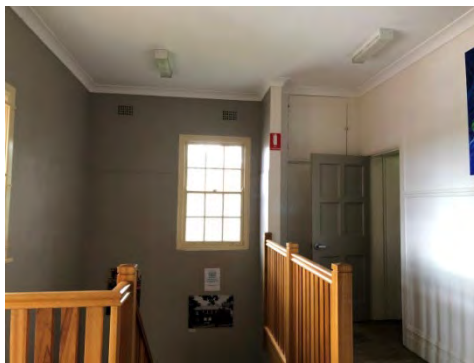


Figure 361: Looking west towards the stair landing at first floor.



Figure 362: First floor space, including early walls with early picture rails, and early timber-panelled doors.

3.5.7 DINING HALL

The Dining Hall is a two-storey building, constructed mainly in brick. The roof is made up of a series of flat, hipped and gabled roof forms, mostly clad in terracotta tiles. The building has been modified, but retains many external as well as internal timber-framed doors and timber-framed, double-hung, multi-paned windows. An early bell has been retained towards the northeast corner of the building. This building continues to be used as a Dining Hall.



Figure 363: Looking south, with a portion of the northern façade of the Dining Hall to the right of the image, and the West Wing building to the left of the image.



Figure 364: Early timber-framed, double-hung window along the eastern wall, close to the southern entry.



Figure 365: The western portion of the southern façade.



Figure 366: The eastern portion of the southern façade.



Figure 367: Looking east with the Dining Hall to the left and centre of the image, and the Health Centre to the right of the image.



Figure 368: A portion of the western façade of the Dining Hall in the background of the image, and the Foundation Science Centre to the left and in the foreground of the image.



Figure 369: The southernmost section of the Dining Hall, looking north.



Figure 370: Stairs below the southernmost section of the Dining Hall.



Figure 371: Early school bell, located close to the northeast corner of the Dining Hall building.



Figure 372: Entry along the northern façade.



Figure 373: Internal entry doors which connect the northern external entry landing to the internal spaces of the Dining Hall.

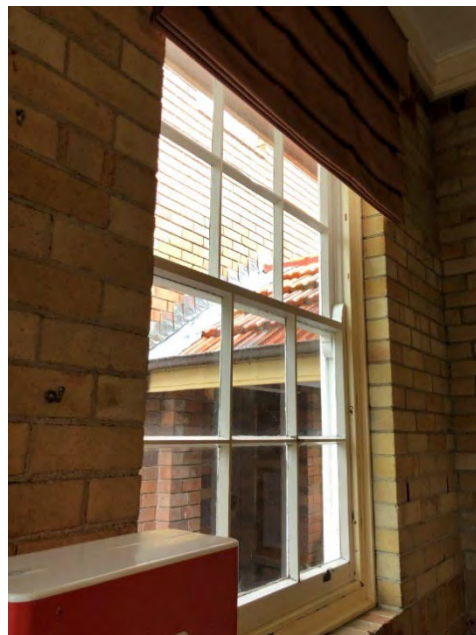


Figure 374: Early timber-framed, double-hung window along the eastern façade of the Dining Hall.



Figure 375: Internal Dining Hall area, looking south.



Figure 376: Internal Dining Hall area, looking west, towards the kitchen area.

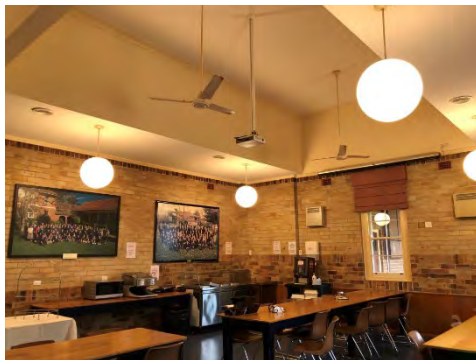


Figure 377: Internal Dining Hall area, looking northwest.



Figure 378: Internal Dining Hall area, looking north.

3.5.8 BOYCE HALL

The Inter War Free Classical style Boyce Hall presents as one storey to the north and two storeys to the south, due to the slope of the land to the south. The building is of symmetrical form and detailing, and constructed in brick with a gabled, terracotta tiled roof over the main portion of the building. A flat roof, hidden by a parapet, is located towards the southern end of the building. The front (northern) portion of the building comprises a portico topped by a terracotta tiled, hipped roof, with two flat roofs hidden by parapets on either side of the portico. Rendered pilasters are located on either side of the raised entry. Internal spaces within the building are accessed via a set of timber panelled double doors, with a decorative leadlight highlight above. The side (east and west) facades comprise evenly-spaced timber-framed, double-hung, six-paned windows along both levels. Rendered pilasters are positioned between each window along the upper storey, whilst the walls along the lower storeys comprise brick quoining. The rear (southern) elevation contains a limited number of small openings.

Internally, the building is highly intact and still contains a single open space on the upper level, which continues to be used as a hall and event space, accessed off an entry lobby. Although the main hall space has had a later carpet floor lining added, it retains half-height timber-panelling to the internal face of the walls, timber-panelled ceiling and light fixtures. Original timber columns separate the main hall from the entry lobby, which retains parquet flooring and a metal spiral staircase which provides access to the attic space above (not inspected). The lower floor rooms were not inspected.



Figure 379: Eastern façade of Boyce Hall.



Figure 380: Western façade of Boyce Hall.



Figure 381: Southwest corner of Boyce Hall.



Figure 382: Southern façade of Boyce Hall.



Figure 383: Upper portion of the northern façade.



Figure 384: Entry along the northern façade.



Figure 385: Looking south into the internal areas of Boyce Hall.

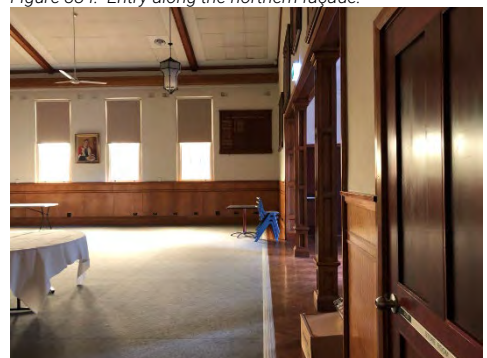


Figure 386: Looking west within the internal Hall area.



Figure 387: Standing in the northeast corner of the internal space, looking southeast.



Figure 388: Looking north towards the ceiling and honour boards.



Figure 389: Timber panelling and timber-framed, double-hung windows along the internal walls.



Figure 390: Looking east from the northern entry.



Figure 391: Spiral staircase located in the northwest corner of the building.



Figure 392: Looking north towards the early timber-panelled entry doors, with decorative leadlight highlight above.

3.5.9 THE WEST WING

The West Wing presents two storeys to the north and three storeys to the south, due to the slope of the land to the south. It is constructed in brick with a terracotta-tiled gabled roof. Colonnaded verandahs are located along portions of the east and west elevations. A portico entry is located on the northern façade. Timber-framed, double-hung windows are located along all the facades of the building. A later, metal stair has been added along the western façade, close to the southwest corner of the building. The West Wing has been modified due to a fire which destroyed portions of the building, however, its overall Inter War Free Classical style is still evident.

Entry to the building is via a set of early double doors which comprise a lower portion of timber panelling, and an upper portion comprising multi-paned fixed windows. This door is topped by a highlight. Internally, the building is reasonably intact with some modifications. The early floor layout on the ground level, walls, skirtings, ceilings, door openings and architraves, have been retained. An early concrete stair with terrazzo treads has also been retained. Within the middle level of the building, the layout has been modified slightly, and carpet floor linings and suspended false ceilings have been added throughout. However, a number of early window and door openings remain. On the upper level, the early layout of the space has been retained, comprising a number of individual bedrooms accessed via a central hallway. Arched openings, walls, skirtings, cornices and upper wall grilles have also been retained throughout this level.



Figure 393: Northern façade of the West Wing.



Figure 394: Covered area between the West Wing and Dining Hall. A portion of the western façade of the West Wing is to the right of the image.



Figure 395: A portion of the western façade of the West Wing, with the stairs to the left of the image leading to the Dining Hall.



Figure 396: Looking north with a portion of the southern façade of the West Wing to the right of the image, and the Dining Hall in the background to the left of the image.



Figure 397: The southwest corner of the West Wing.



Figure 398: The upper portion of the southern façade.



Figure 399: The southeast corner of the West Wing to the left of the image, and the Admin and Main Reception building in the background, to the right of the image.



Figure 400: Looking west from the Middle School Quadrangle, with the eastern façade of the West Wing in the distance to the left of the image, and the Admin and Reception building in the foreground of the image, and to the right.

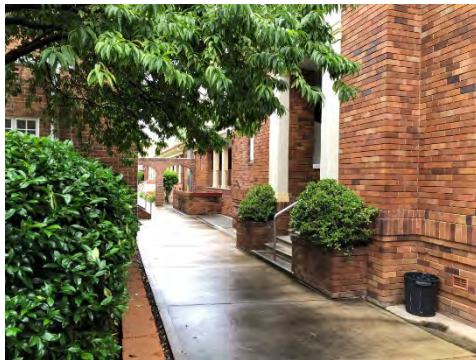


Figure 401: Entry into the West Wing along the northern façade.



Figure 402: Early highlight above the northern entry.



Figure 403: Early highlight and double doors along the northern façade.



Figure 404: Looking south along the ground floor hallway.



Figure 405: Ground floor hallway, including original internal walls and ceiling, and later lights and carpet lining to floor.

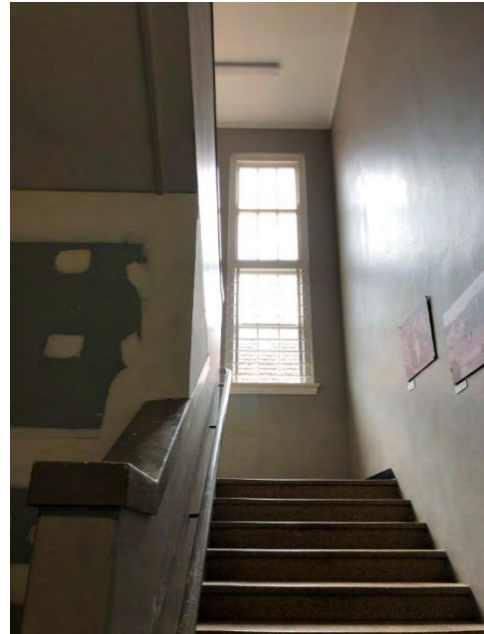


Figure 406: Stairs leading from ground floor to first floor.



Figure 407: First floor with early walls and later false ceiling and carpet floor lining.



Figure 408: First floor space, including early walls and windows, and later false ceiling.



Figure 409: First floor space, noting early windows, and later carpet flooring and false ceiling.



Figure 410: Original wall with early internal two-way window.

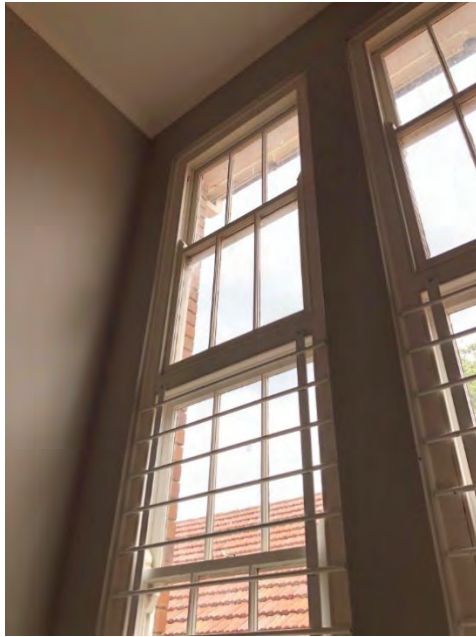


Figure 411: Early windows above the internal staircase.



Figure 412: Early stair balustrade and treads, leading from first floor to second floor.



Figure 413: Second floor hallway, noting early door openings and architraves and ceiling, and later carpet flooring.



Figure 414: Second floor hallway, noting arched opening and timber-framed highlight.



Figure 415: Typical dormitory room on the second floor.



Figure 416: Dormitory room on the second floor.

3.5.10 JUNIOR SCHOOL PRECINCT: KURRAJONG, E. W. COPELAND WING AND COPELAND EXTENSION, JUNIOR SCHOOL CLASSROOMS, ENRICHMENT CENTRE AND JUNIOR SCHOOL MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

The Junior School precinct comprises a number of buildings positioned around a landscaped courtyard space. A Multi-Purpose Hall and Enrichment Centre are positioned within the northern portion of the precinct, whilst the Kurrajong building, Copeland Centre and Copeland extension are located within the southern portion.

The Junior School Classrooms, Enrichment Centre and Multi-Purpose Hall contain both single as well as double storey sections, and are of masonry construction. The facades feature face brickwork, rendered brickwork and rendered concrete.. Covered verandahs with concrete columns surround the buildings, particularly along the northern elevation facing the Peter Taylor Field and facing towards the internal courtyard. The Junior School Classrooms, Enrichment Centre and Multi-Purpose Hall comprise mostly metal-framed windows and doors, as well as some timber-framed windows.

The Copeland Centre and Copeland Extension are two-storey buildings constructed in brick with metal-framed windows, divided by sections of metal-framed curtain walls. The Kurrajong building is a recent addition to the school site and is connected to the Copeland Centre along its eastern elevation. It is a two-storey building constructed of face brickwork and metal cladding, and contains metal-framed windows and doors.

Internally, the buildings contain contemporary fitouts, fixtures and fittings.



Figure 417: View from the Rosewood Fields of the tennis courts (left) and the northeast corner of the Copeland / Copeland extension buildings.



Figure 418: View from the Rosewood Fields looking east of the Copeland / Copeland extension buildings.



Figure 419: View from the Rosewood Fields of the intersection of the Copeland Building (left) and the Junior School/Enrichment Centre (right).



Figure 420: View from the recently landscaped area to the north of the Copeland / Copeland extension building, looking west towards the Junior School / Enrichment Centre.



Figure 421: External view of the R.E Copeland building (to the right) and the main Junior School Building entrance / Enrichment Centre (to the left of the image).



Figure 422: The northwest corner of the R. E. Copeland building.

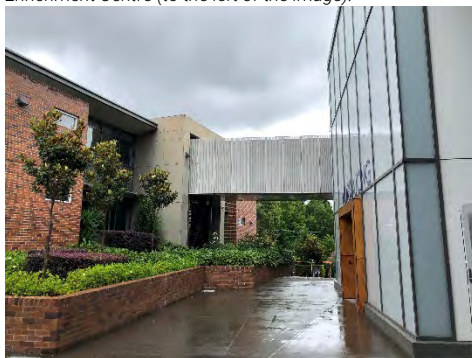


Figure 423: View of the connecting link between the R. E. Copeland (left) and the Kurrajong building (right).



Figure 424: Entrance to the Junior School, accessed from the Peter Taylor oval.



Figure 425: View of the Junior School/Enrichment Centre, with the Peter Taylor oval to the left of the image.



Figure 426: View of the Junior School/Multi-Purpose Hall looking south from the Peter Taylor oval.



Figure 427: View from the Junior School looking north towards the Peter Taylor oval.



Figure 428: View of the southern façade of the Enrichment Centre (left) with the internal landscaped space between the Junior School, Copeland and Kurrajong buildings to the right.



Figure 429: View looking south, with the western façade of the Junior School / Multi-Purpose Hall to the right of the image.

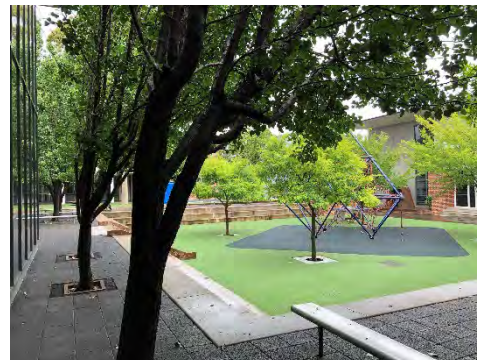


Figure 430: Looking southwest from the entry into the Enrichment Centre and Copeland building.



Figure 431: Internal school entrance into Kurrajong (right of image).



Figure 432: Looking from the internal entrance of Kurrajong building (to the left of the image).



Figure 433: View along the covered outdoor space along the southwest elevation of the Kurrajong building.



Figure 434: Playground space to the southwest of the Kurrajong building.

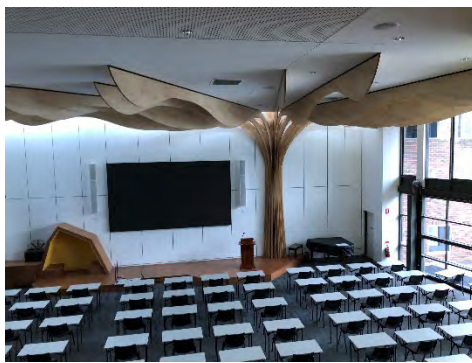


Figure 435: Internal space within the Kurrajong building

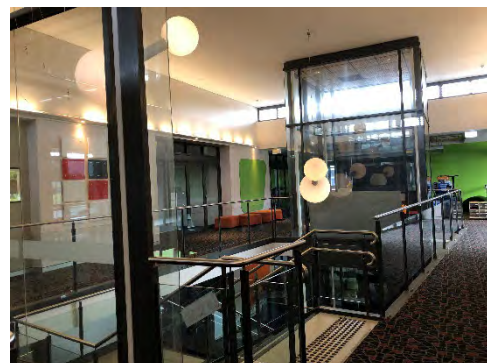


Figure 436: Internal spaces within the Junior School Campus have been recently renovated and contain contemporary fitouts.



Figure 437: Entrance into the Copeland Building / Enrichment Centre, which comprises a contemporary fitout.



Figure 438: Internal view within the Copeland Building / Enrichment Centre, which comprises a contemporary fitout.

3.5.11 WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL

The Post War Ecclesiastical style War Memorial Chapel is set slightly above the level of the carpark within its own landscaped setting. In particular, the Chapel is surrounded by a

forecourt and terrace of sandstone paving, which includes a sandstone seat built into the lowset sandstone retaining wall to the north of the Chapel. The chapel is accessed from the carpark via a set of stairs to the west. Although the Chapel is not associated with the early development of the campus, its design and materials harmonise with those of the earlier buildings on the site.

The Chapel is highly intact and is constructed mainly of brick, laid in English Bond with recessed joints. It has a terracotta tiled gable roof, with a centrally-positioned copper sheathed needle spire, surmounted by a symbol of the Crown of Life. A stone Cross is also located atop the northern façade. Sandstone has been used for the door and window surrounds located along the northern and southern (front and rear) elevations of the building. The Chapel retains painted, narrow-boarded (almost appearing to be v-jointed) timber door leafs located along the northern and western façades. Windows along all four facades are a mixture of mullioned windows and decorative leadlight windows. The Chapel has also retained original metal downpipes, as well as a metal bell located along the western façade.

Internally, the Chapel is also highly intact and retains the original nave, chancel, gallery above the narthex, vestry, organ chamber, as well as its low arcaded side aisles. In the basement under the chancel end are a meeting room and vestries (not inspected). The internal walls are of a lighter brick than the brown/red brick of the exterior. The coffered ceiling above the chancel and the nave, as well as other joinery throughout the Chapel, are Queensland maple. Grey-green composite marble paving has been retained in the sanctuary and choir steps, and sandstone paving has been retained in the baptistry. The aisle has an original red carpet lining which references the school colours of red and blue. Pew seating has been retained in the nave and the gallery above the narthex, and timber pews for the choir are located in the chancel. Wrought iron light fittings have also been retained. The majority of the furniture and fittings are original to the design of the place, having been specially chosen for the Chapel by the Chapel's architects. Below the cross beams of the coffered ceiling are carved and decorated stone shields



Figure 439: View of the northern façade of the chapel from the outdoor carpark.



Figure 440: View of the western entrance from Chapel Drive.



Figure 441: Stairs leading from Chapel Drive to the Chapel.



Figure 442: Landscaped space to the north of the Chapel.



Figure 443: The lower portion of the northern façade.



Figure 444: The upper portion of the northern façade.



Figure 445: View of the northwest corner of the chapel.



Figure 446: View looking south towards the western façade.



Figure 447: Early window and light along the western façade.

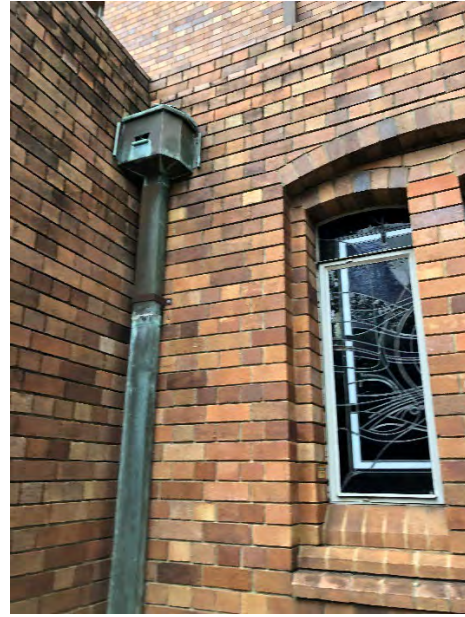


Figure 448: Early window and downpipe along the western façade.



Figure 449: Early bell along the western façade.



Figure 450: Early bell along the western façade.



Figure 451: Northeast corner of the Chapel.



Figure 452: A portion of the eastern façade.



Figure 453: A portion of the rear of the Chapel.



Figure 454: A portion of the rear of the chapel.



Figure 455: A portion of the rear of the chapel.



Figure 456: Southern façade of the chapel.



Figure 457: Internal view looking south.



Figure 458: Internal view looking north.

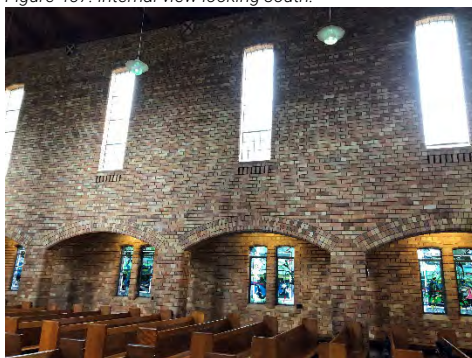


Figure 459: Internal view looking east.

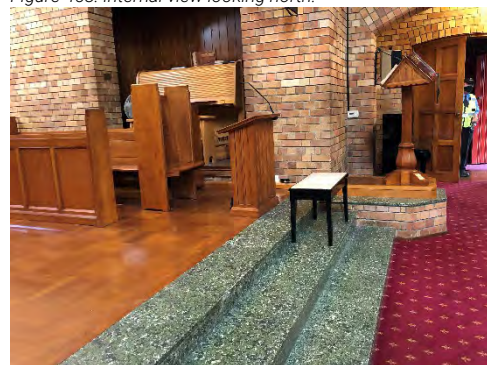


Figure 460: Internal view looking west.

3.5.12 LESLIE HALL

Leslie Hall is an intact, four storey building, which has been designed to follow the slope of the land to the south. The upper level is oversized and accessed from the north, whilst the two lower storeys are standard height, and accessed from the south. The Hall has been designed in the Late Twentieth Century style and is constructed in brick, featuring face brickwork with a rendered concrete finish to the middle portion of the building. The corrugated iron roof is almost flat, with a ridgeline centrally positioned atop the building running east to west and the roof slightly pitched towards the north and south. Over the main entry to the Hall (along the northern façade) are three, original, decorative bas-relief panels, designed by Gordon Wolff, who was the school Art Master at the time of the building's construction. Each of the panels are separated by full height concrete columns. Metal framed windows are located above the panels, and entry to the ground level is via metal-framed double doors. Long, narrow, metal-framed windows are evenly spaced along the upper half of the eastern and western façades. Further, smaller, metal-framed windows are located along the lower levels of the building.

Internally, entry from the north provides access to a lobby, which retains exposed brick walls. The main auditorium space is connected to the lobby via a set of timber panelled doors, and also retains exposed brick walls. The auditorium is a double height space, with a gallery level located above the auditorium entry within the northern portion of the space, which is accessed via a set of stairs from the lobby. A stage has also been retained towards the lower, southern portion of the auditorium. The lower two levels of Leslie Hall (not accessed) contain smaller classroom spaces.



Figure 461: Northwest corner of Leslie Hall.



Figure 462: The front (northern) façade of Leslie Hall.



Figure 463: Detail image of the front façade.



Figure 464: The side (eastern) façade.



Figure 465: A portion of the eastern façade, with the Bowman Field to the left of the image.



Figure 466: Stair located towards the southeast corner of Leslie Hall.

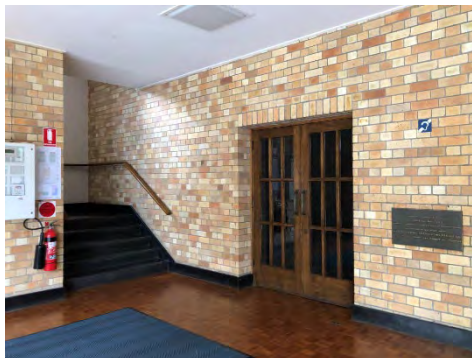


Figure 467: Internal entry / lobby within the northern portion of Leslie Hall.



Figure 468: Looking south towards the stage within Leslie Hall.

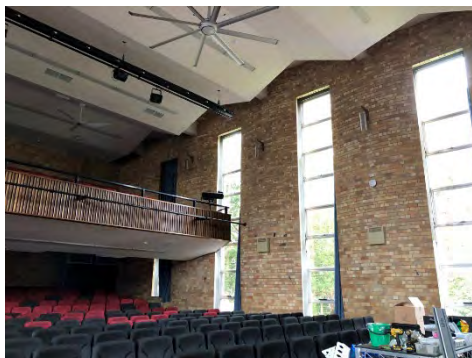


Figure 469: looking northeast up towards the seating and eastern wall within Leslie Hall.



Figure 470: Looking north towards the hall entrance and seating within Leslie Hall.

3.5.13 C BLOCK

C Block is a three-storey brick and concrete building. Metal framed windows are evenly spaced across the northern and southern façades. The first-floor concrete slab and roof extend beyond the line of the southern façade, whilst a covered verandah is located along the northern façade. External as well as internal doors are generally metal framed or timber. All three levels contain classrooms spaces with modern fitouts, fixtures and fittings.



Figure 471: The southern façade of C Block.



Figure 472: The southern façade of C Block to the left, and the Bowman Field to the right.



Figure 473: The lower portion of the southern façade.



Figure 474: Entry along the southern façade.



Figure 475: The southern façade looking northeast.



Figure 476: The undercroft beneath C Block.



Figure 477: Stairway linking the different levels and spaces within C Block.



Figure 478: Verandah space along the first floor along the northern façade of C Block.



Figure 479: The ground level of C block looking northeast from the northern façade.



Figure 480: Ground level classroom, accessed from the southern side of the building.



Figure 481: First floor staffroom space.



Figure 482: First floor staffroom space, looking southeast..



Figure 483: Corridor between staff office spaces. .



Figure 484: Typical later fitout within C Block.

3.5.14 SCIENCE QUAD BUILDING / LIBRARY / LIBRARY THEATRE

The Science Quad and Library are a series of interconnected buildings. The Science Quad building is an approximate 'U' shape, with its western façade facing College Crescent, with the remaining sections of the building at right angles to the north and south. With C Block located to the southeast, these buildings together form an enclosed space around a landscaped amphitheatre space with concrete bleachers. The Science Quad and Library buildings are constructed of brick and concrete. They are three storeys, however, present as two storeys to Memorial Drive to the north, due to the slope of the land to the south. To the east of the Library is a single storey brick Library Theatre building. It has a flat concrete roof surface, which allows for a courtyard space to be formed above it, which is positioned between the second level of the Library Building and the Hornsby Hundred Building (to the east). Doors and windows are generally metal-framed, apart from a few internal, timber doors.

All levels and spaces contain modern fitouts, fixtures and fittings.



Figure 485: View of the library building from Memorial Drive towards the eastern façade of the library.



Figure 486: View from the top of the library theatre towards C Block, looking southwest.



Figure 487: View of the southern façade of the library theatre.



Figure 488: View of the Library Theatre looking east, with the northern façade of C Block to the right of the image.



Figure 489: Landscaped area between the Science Quad and Library.



Figure 490: Library building to the left of the image.



Figure 491: Science Quad façade.



Figure 492: Science Quad, looking west.

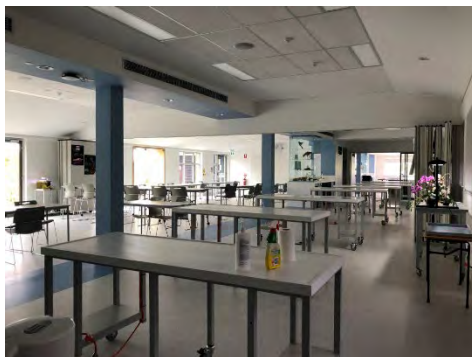


Figure 493: Laboratories within the Science Quad.



Figure 494: Hallway within the Library Theatre.

3.5.15 PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE / DAVID GAMSON CENTRE

The Physical Education / David Gamson Centre is a two-storey brick and concrete building with a flat corrugated iron roof. The building has metal framed windows and doors. All three levels contain modern fitouts, fixtures and fittings.



Figure 495: A portion of the eastern façade.



Figure 496: Looking north towards the building.

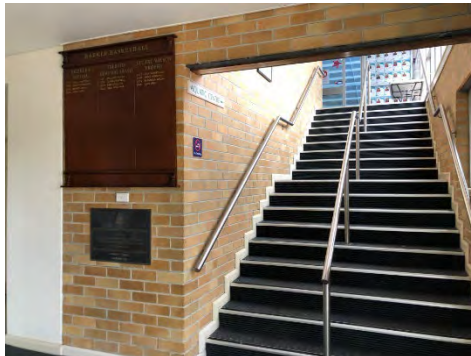


Figure 497: Internal staircase, looking north.

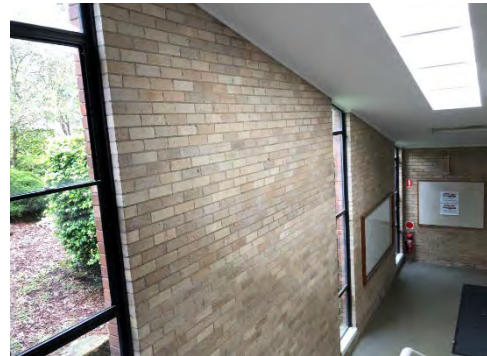


Figure 498: Looking down the staircase, looking south.



Figure 499: Landing above staircase, looking south.



Figure 500: Internal spaces within the building.

3.5.16 MCCASKILL MUSIC CENTRE / R.E. KEFFORD BUILDING / CENTENARY DESIGN CENTRE

The McCaskill Music Centre, R. E. Kefford Building and Centenary Design Centre are recent additions to the school site, and were not inspected during either site visit, but are known to contain modern fitouts, fixtures and fittings. They are multi-storey brick and concrete buildings with metal framed windows and doors.



Figure 501: Looking east down R B Finlay Walk, with the R E Kefford building in the distance.



Figure 502: Looking northeast, with the R E Kefford building.



Figure 503: Western façade of R E Kefford building.



Figure 504: Courtyard space outside of the R E Kefford building.



Figure 505: Looking northwest towards the R E Kefford building.

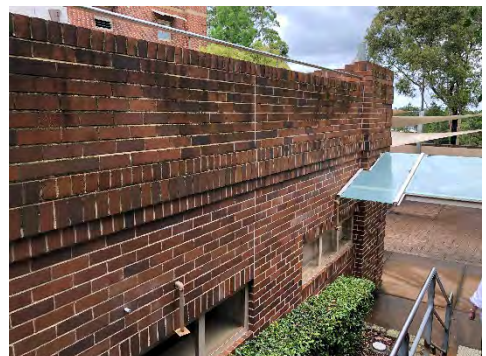


Figure 506: Looking south with the R E Kefford building to the left of the image.



Figure 507: The southern façade of the Centenary Design Centre as viewed from The Avenue.



Figure 508: The south façade of the McCaskill Building looking north.

3.5.17 FOUNDATION AQUATIC CENTRE

The Foundation Aquatic Centre is a modern structure constructed of brick, concrete and steel with a curved corrugated iron roof. It was not inspected during the site visit, however, is known to contain an indoor pool.



Figure 509: View looking west down William Street at the intersection of William Street and Penshurst Street.



Figure 510: View from Penshurst Street looking west towards dwellings located on the western side of Penshurst Street.

3.5.18 HORNSBY HUNDRED BUILDING

The Hornsby Hundred Building is a brick and reinforced concrete building. It is a two-storey structure, however it presents as one storey to Memorial Drive due to the slope of the land to the south. It has a multi-gabled tiled roof over the main portion of the building, whilst a flat roof with a rendered parapet is located to the north, facing Memorial Drive. The front façade is symmetrically arranged, comprising a portico with two concrete columns on either side of the main entry. The main entry doors along the northern façade are metal-framed double doors, whilst windows along the side facades are timber-framed double-hung windows. Other doors and windows are both timber as well as metal-framed.

The interior comprises a modern fitout with associated fixtures and fittings.



Figure 511: View of the northwest corner of the building from Memorial Drive.



Figure 512: View looking east along Memorial Drive.



Figure 513: View of the front (northern) façade from Memorial Drive.



Figure 514: Internal view from the upper level of the building.



Figure 515: Entrance hallway entered from the north elevation, looking south.

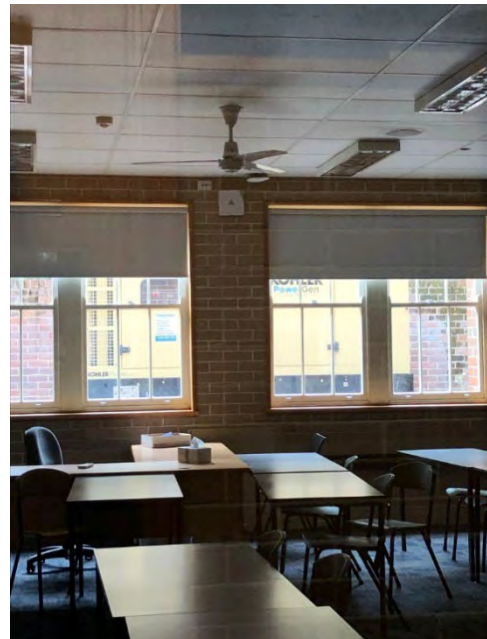


Figure 516: Classroom space within the building.

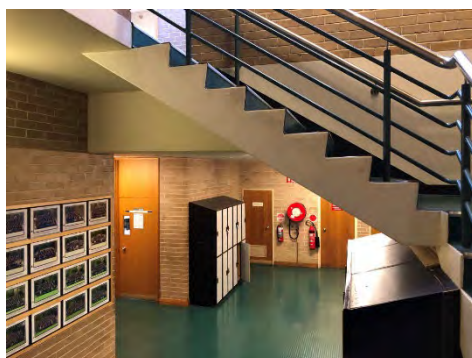


Figure 517: Internal view from the staircase between the two levels.

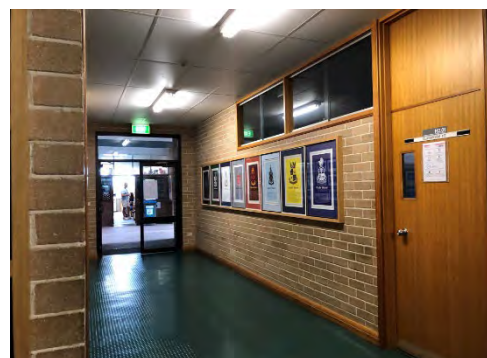


Figure 518: View hallway looking towards the entry along the northern elevation.

3.5.19 FOUNDATION SCIENCE CENTRE

The Foundation Science Centre is a three-storey brick and reinforced concrete building with metal-framed windows and doors. It contains underground carparking on the lower level and

classrooms, science laboratories and offices within the upper two storeys, comprising modern fitouts, fixtures and fittings.



Figure 519: View of the ground level portion of the southeast corner of the building.



Figure 520: View of the upper portion of the southeast corner of the building.



Figure 521: View of a portion of the southern façade.



Figure 522: View of a portion of the southern façade.



Figure 523: View of the carpark entry along the southern façade.



Figure 524: Looking northeast towards the southeast corner of the building.



Figure 525: View of the entry into the building from the southeast corner of the building.

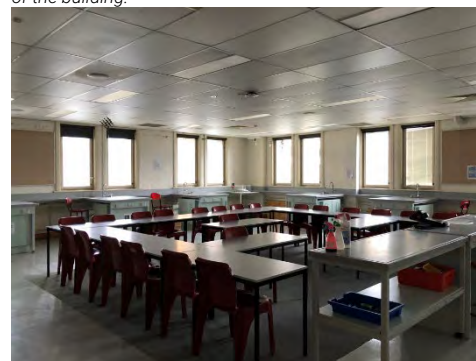


Figure 526: Classroom space within the building.



Figure 527: Typical science lab fitout.



Figure 528: View along the hallway

3.5.20 THE MARKS PAVILION

The Marks Pavilion is a two-storey structure which presents as one storey to Robert Bland Drive and two storeys to the War Memorial Oval, due to the slope of the land to the south. Externally it comprises a mixture of materials, including face brickwork, reinforced concrete and weatherboard cladding, with a corrugated iron roof comprising a series of skillion roof forms. It has metal framed windows and doors. Internally, rooms are located along the northern portion of the building which are accessed from Robert Bland Drive, whilst grandstand seating is located along the upper storey along the southern portion of the building, with storage and utility rooms below.



Figure 529: View of the northern façade.



Figure 530: Looking east towards the northwest corner of the building.



Figure 531: View of the southern façade.



Figure 532: View looking east along the southern façade.

3.5.21 BLACKWELL GRANDSTAND AND PODS & WAR MEMORIAL OVAL

The Blackwell Grandstand and Pods are recent additions to the site comprising concrete bleacher seating protected by reinforced concrete and steel roofs. They surround the northeast boundary of the War Memorial Oval and are positioned above the oval. The oval itself comprises an oval shaped, flat grassed area. A short, timber-picket fence surrounds the western half of the oval's boundary.



Figure 533: View looking southeast from the pods.



Figure 534: View of the War Memorial Oval from the grandstand/pods looking south.



Figure 535: View looking west from the grandstand towards the War Memorial Pavilion (left and in the background of the image).

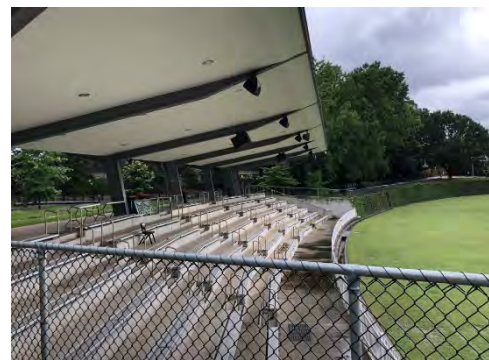


Figure 536: View of the grandstand looking southwest from the pods.

3.5.22 MOTHERS' WAR MEMORIAL PAVILION

The Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion is a double storey structure constructed in brick, with a corrugated metal clad hipped roof. The roof comprises exposed timber-framing and timber ceiling over the upper storey seating. It is mostly intact, retaining its original layout and materials, apart from the addition of a walkway which connects to the northwest corner of the building, providing access to the upper level of the Marks Pavilion to the west. A metal balustrade runs the length of the upper storey of the northern elevation, whilst brick columns are located below. The Pavilion retains timber-framed windows and a timber door. The internal areas of the Pavilion were not inspected during either site visit.



Figure 537: View of the front (eastern) façade of the pavilion.



Figure 538: View looking up towards the ceiling and exposed roof structure of the pavilion.



Figure 539: Early windows along the northern façade.



Figure 540: View of a portion of the northern façade.

3.5.23 ROSEWOOD CENTRE AND ROSEWOOD FIELDS

The Rosewood Centre is a three-storey reinforced concrete and steel-framed building with a mostly flat, metal framed and clad roof and metal-framed doors and windows. It contains covered sports courts. To the south the building overlooks the Rosewood Fields, which comprises a flat grassed landscaped area, lined with tall trees.



Figure 541: View north towards the southern façade of the Rosewood Centre from the Rosewood Fields.



Figure 542: The Rosewood Fields.



Figure 543: The western portion of the southern façade.



Figure 544: The eastern portion of the southern façade.



Figure 545: Entry along the southern façade.



Figure 546: The northern façade entry off The Avenue

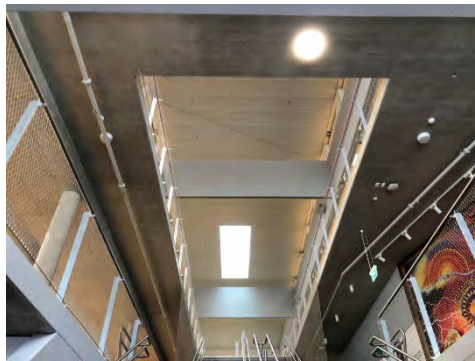


Figure 547: Looking up from the entry towards the upper levels.

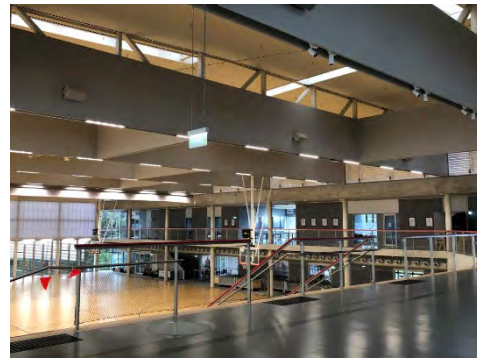


Figure 548: View from the upper storey looking over the courts.

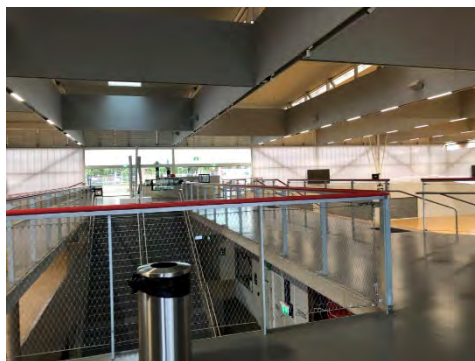


Figure 549: View from the upper storey towards the staircase.



Figure 550: Basketball courts.



Figure 551: View looking south over the Rosewood Fields.



Figure 552: View from the Rosewood Centre over the Rosewood Fields, looking south.

3.6 MOVEABLE HERITAGE

Moveable heritage within the campus and associated with the history of Barker comprises a significant collection. Barker College has a dedicated archive and archivist and as such this aspect of the significance of the place is excluded from the CMP.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Determining cultural significance is the basis of all planning for places of heritage value. Determination of significance permits informed decisions or future planning to ensure that the expressions of significance contained within the place are protected, retained and enhanced. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of significance will determine the parameters for flexibility of future planning and development.

The following assessment of cultural significance for Barker College has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, known as The Burra Charter, and the New South Wales Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage) publication, *Assessing Heritage Significance*.

4.1.1 THE BURRA CHARTER

The Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1979 and contains a set of principles developed to create a nationally accepted standard for the practice of heritage conservation in Australia. The Burra Charter describes a process by which a significant place is conserved, which includes understanding significance, developing policy and managing the place in accordance with the policy. An assessment of the cultural significance of the place underpins the development of appropriate policies for its protection and conservation. Cultural significance is defined in Article 1.2 of the Burra Charter as follows:

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

*Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.*⁶⁰²

4.1.2 NSW HERITAGE OFFICE GUIDELINES

In accordance with the above definition of cultural significance, the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage has developed a set of guidelines contained in their publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*, which sets out assessment criteria based on the understanding that the cultural significance of a place can be determined by its aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual values.

The assessment of cultural heritage significance for Barker College contained in this Section is based on the methodology and guidelines set down by the NSW Heritage Office and considers the standard values or criteria which arise from the history, construction and use of the building and its site as well as any levels of esteem by recognised groups for the site.

Heritage significance, cultural significance and cultural value are all terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our society. This value may be contained in the fabric of an item, its setting and its relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates to those who value it and in the historical record that allow us to understand it in its own context.

⁶⁰² Burra Charter, Article 1.2.

4.2 NSW HERITAGE DATABASE STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The NSW Heritage Database contains the following Statement of Significance for, 'Barker College - group of buildings, grounds and gate,' 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby, Database No. 1780607:

A good grouping of twentieth century school buildings set in attractive grounds. The different periods and styles are generally well sited and respectful of one another. This includes some very recent well designed modern buildings. The school site also has considerable historical interest. Local significance.

The NSW Heritage Database contains the following Statement of Significance for, 'Barker College Junior School,' College Crescent, Hornsby, Database No. 1780350:

Good example of a large late twentieth century brick school building. Impressive design with long symmetrical layout. Sympathetic with other school buildings. Part of Barker College group (see separate form).

The NSW Heritage Database contains the following Statements of Significance for, 'Barker College - Centenary Design Centre, McCaskill Music Centre and Development Office, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby (2, 4, 6 and 8-10 The Avenue and 2-6 Unwin Road, Hornsby),' Database No. 1780348 and 1780349:

Group of two Late Twentieth Century Post-Modern style face brick school buildings. The buildings contribute to the character of the locality as a group through sympathetic scale and consistent quality of face brickwork terracotta tile roofing and concrete colonnades. Part of the Barker College group (see separate form).

Good example of a late Inter-War period brick house. Excellent condition with fine quality sandstone basecourse. Part of the Barker College group (see separate form).

The NSW Heritage Database contains the following Statement of Significance for the Barker College Heritage Conservation Area, Database No. 1780326:

Group of mostly Inter-War period brick school buildings. Distinguished by unity achieved through consistent scale style and use of materials. Of interest also as individual examples of period architecture. Social and historical significance as a record of Barker College's development at Hornsby. Conservation plan should be prepared for the whole group.

The NSW Heritage Database contains the following Statement of Significance for the House and Garden at 29 Clarke Road / 27-31 Clarke Road, Waitara, Database No. 1780352:

Impressive late Federation brick house. Much fine quality detail. Good condition and little altered.

4.3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A comparative analysis of Barker College demonstrates its architectural and historical context, such that its importance as part of a group or class of historical sites, or similarly its architectural uniqueness, may be understood. The comparative examples below are not intended to constitute an exhaustive list, but rather, have been selected in order to provide an overview of similar school campuses in New South Wales and also to provide a basis on which to examine a number of its individual buildings.

4.3.1 COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR SCHOOLS

The method of comparison has concentrated on illustrating how Barker and its buildings, relate to comparable private schools:

- In the Sydney region;
- Established in the late 19th to early 20th century; and
- Which are wholly or partially heritage listed.

The details of each school have been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and other sources.

Sydney Grammar School

Sydney Grammar School, located at 10-12 College Street, Darlinghurst, was established in 1825 and moved to its present site in 1857. The school is listed as an item of local significance on the *Sydney LEP 2012* as Item No I247 - "Sydney Boys Grammar School including buildings and their interiors, fence to College Street and Frances Street and grounds." The whole site is listed, but only the building facing College Street appears to be pre-1943. Most of the site is not affected by the heritage listing.



Figure 553: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 554: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

Knox Grammar School

Knox Grammar at 2 Borambil Street, Wahroonga, was established in 1924 on its current site. The whole of the main campus is included as part of a Heritage Conservation Area, listed on the *Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015*. The school developed the site and all buildings relate to the school use. It is similar to Barker insofar as it is a purpose-built campus.



Figure 555: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 556: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

SCEGGS, Darlinghurst

Sydney Church of England Girls' Grammar School (SCEGGS) located at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst was established in 1895, and in 1901 moved to the present site in Darlinghurst. The *Sydney LEP 2012* lists SCEGGS Darlinghurst as Item No. I301 as "Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School group including Barham, Church Building and Wilkinson House and their interiors and grounds." The site includes a house "Barham" constructed in 1833 prior to school use but covers the whole site.



Figure 557: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 558: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

SCEGGS, Redlands

Sydney Church of England Co-Educational Grammar School, (SCEGGS) Redlands, located at 272 Military Road, Cremorne, was established in 1884 in Milsons Point and moved in 1896 to the present site at Cremorne. The whole of SCEGGS Redlands site is identified in the *North Sydney LEP* as Item No. I11065. The site includes "Redlands House", a house on the site when the site was purchased by the school in 1896.



Figure 559: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 560: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

Abbotsleigh

Abbotsleigh School, located at 1666 Pacific Highway, Wahroonga, is a private girl's school established in the 1890s, and moved to the present site in 1909. The school site contains a number of locally listed items, including Vindin House (1670 Pacific Highway) and Lynton House (1712 Pacific Highway, which are both listed on the *Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015*. They were built as private residences, which were later acquired by the school. The main school building, built in 1890, is not included in the heritage listing. Only the allotments containing the two early houses are heritage-listed, and the remaining sections of the school are not heritage listed.



Figure 561: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 562: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

Trinity Grammar School

Trinity Grammar School, located at 119 Prospect Road, Summer Hill, was established in 1913, initially at Dulwich Hill, moving to the present site at Summer Hill in April 1926. The site, formerly Hurlstone Agricultural High School, was purchased from the NSW government. The school is listed as an item of local significance on the *Ashfield LEP 2013*, Item No. 608, as, "School Headmaster's House & Chapel." The site has been extensively redeveloped since 1943.



Figure 563: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 564: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

Loreto Normanhurst

Loreto, 91-93 Pennant Hills Road, Normanhurst was established in 1892 at Randwick, moved in 1897 to the current site in Normanhurst. Schedule 5 of the *Hornsby LEP 2013* includes "Loreto Convent Group – grounds, gates and cemetery" as a heritage item of local significance. While there has been extensive development of the school site since 1943, at least four earlier buildings remain as part of the school complex, though the heritage listing for the school site is general and does not identify individual buildings of significance.



Figure 565: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 566: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

Loreto Kirribilli

Loreto Kirribilli was established in the former residence, 'Kunimbla' in Milsons Point in 1901 and moved to 85 Carabella Street in Kirribilli in 1907 through the purchase of Elamang, the prominently located residence of early settler James Milson. The school later purchased adjacent properties including Coreena, The Hermitage, Thoms and Araluen, of which Araluen remains. The *North Sydney LEP 2013* lists Elamang, 73-83 Carabella Street, and Araluen, 71 Carabella Street, as heritage items of local significance. The listing for Elamang (Loreto Kirribilli) includes "...the whole site. Of particular note are 'Elamang', a two-storey Colonial Georgian style mansion c 1851-52, Bell tower, Chapel and Presbetery. No 71 Carabella St also has association with the school as the convent. Elamang is an important early house in Kirribilli associated with prominent local family. Built as one of the North Shore mansions on an elevated site commanding extensive harbour views. It is an intact, though modified, Georgian house on substantial grounds. It has been used throughout the twentieth century by a prominent private girl's school. It remains a landmark in the area." (NSW Heritage Database NO. 2180066)



Figure 567: Current aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 568: 1943 aerial map with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: NSW LRS, SIX Maps, maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

In conclusion, Barker College is one of several private schools established in the Sydney region in the late 19th Century / early 20th Century. Since that time, school sites, including Barker, have expanded with the acquisition of adjacent land and contain buildings constructed in a variety of architectural styles over time. Many comparative sites contain buildings pre-dating the school use of the site.

4.3.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

The method of comparison has concentrated on illustrating how individual buildings at Barker College relate to comparable buildings:

- Of the same school or ecclesiastical typology;
- In the Sydney region;
- Designed and/or constructed during the same era; and
- Which are heritage listed.

The details of each school have been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and other sources.

Buildings associated with Howard Joseland / Joseland & Giling

Howard Joseland was responsible for the design of 'Stokesleigh' (1895). Additionally, Joseland formed a partnership with Frederick Glynn Giling to become Joseland & Giling, who were responsible for Carter House (1920), the War Memorial Pavilion (1925), the Main Reception and Administration building (1925) the Health Centre (1928) and Plume House (1929). Their buildings were designed primarily in the architectural styles of Federation Arts and Craft, Federation Bungalow, Inter-War Georgian Revival and Inter-War Free Classical, and

the buildings designed by Joseland and Joseland & Giling at Barker College are evidence of these architectural styles.

A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns searches for State and locally listed places designed by Joseland, however, these are mostly in relation to the work he did whilst working as a junior partner with Walter Liberty Vernon. The search returned a total of only eight State and locally registered places attributed to the work of Howard Joseland or Joseland & Giling, which are included in the following table. Out of the eight buildings noted in the table below, only five of the below examples were originally designed by either Joseland / Joseland & Giling. Additionally, only one of the examples was designed in the same style as the building on the Barker College school site. This could be due to the fact that all the below examples are also a different typology, and originally built for a purpose which differed to the educational / ecclesiastical typology of buildings on the Barker College site.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. ANZ Bank (former) - 354 George St, Sydney	
Architectural style: Federation Romanesque style	
Statement of Significance: <i>The building is historically significant because of its associations with the Bank of Australasia and the formation and consolidation of Martin Place in the wake of the construction of the General Post Office. The building has aesthetic significance because it is fine example of a Federation Romanesque bank located amongst a group of important nineteenth and twentieth century commercial and public buildings. It also has significance because of its associations with the notable American architect Edward E. Raht, who is credited with introducing neo-Romanesque architecture to Australia which led to the Federation Warehouse style. The building makes a very important visual contribution to the immediate locality, and contains one of the finest surviving banking chambers in Sydney, one of a group of buildings in the locality that also contain significant banking chambers. Certain parts of the building's fabric, including the pair of birdcage lift cars, steel stair, marble lined lavatories within the upper basement, the marble lined ceiling above the ground floor lobby; the vaulted ceilings lined with glazed bricks and security vault spaces located in the lower basement have technical/research significance.</i>	
Architect/s: 1904-Edward Raht, 1937 A.K. Henderson, 1951-8 Joseland & Gilling, 1980-Kevin Winterbottom and Assoc.	
Database no.: 5044987	
2. Gladwood House - 11 Gladwood Gardens, Double Bay	

(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)

Architectural style: Gothic

Statement of Significance: *The fabric of the place is an element of the early subdivision of the "Point Piper Estate" and its development as a landmark harbour side estate (p3). It was once a landmark on the point of Double Bay (refer p. 8 & 10) and still retains a relationship with the harbour;*

It represents an example of the popular picturesque harbour side "colonial Gothic taste" in building (pp5-8). It is one of the few surviving examples of the domestic work of the architect William Munro (p5);

It is associated with people of importance in cultural, political and commercial history of Australia and New South Wales including Sir Daniel Cooper, William Walker, Samuel Deane Gordon, Thomas Hussey Kelly, Thomas Herbert Kelly, John Spencer Brunton and RG Howard Joseland (pp 3, 5, 8, 10-13);

Its asymmetrical planning and sitting is representative of a variance to the pointed "Gothic Plan type" in response to its harbour side location (p5). The stained glass windows of the entry vestibule and stair well date from around 1875 and are excellent examples of the work of the firm of Lyon and Cottier (p18 & 22);

Major alterations and additions dating from around 1913 in refurbishing the building have provided joinery and plaster work of excellent quality and craftsmanship. Of particular note are the fireplaces in the Entry Hall, and Dining Room/Ballroom and the feature plaster ceilings contained within these areas (pp19-21);

The iconographical program undertaken in the 1913 interior refurbishment to Rooms G2, G3, G4, G9 and the stained glass and major joinery herein as described in the inventory of items provide a significant variant in their "Baronial program", to early twentieth century interior treatments (pp19, 21, 24).




McGauran Soon Pty Ltd., 1994 (Conservation Study, Gladswood House, p 35).

Architect/s: William Munro; possibly John Frederick Hilly (attrib.); R.G.Howard Joseland; Glenn Gilling (attrib).



(Source: Google streetview)

Database no.: 5045709	
3. Wynstay Estate - 66-78 The Avenue Mount Wilson	
Architectural style: The 'Wynstay' / homestead designed by Joseland and Gilling was designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style.	
Statement of Significance: <i>The Wynstay Estate, settled c. 1875 by Richard Wynne and comprising the original cottage, Old Wynstay, The Stables, The Turkish Bath, The Lodge, Wynstay residence and a large area of picturesque gardens, represents an early and highly intact Hill Station landscape estate with a remarkable collection of buildings in diverse architectural styles and a rich collection of plantings befitting Wynne's vision of an English park.</i>	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
<p><i>Wynstay has aesthetic significance as its character, planning, and the quality of the architecture and landscaping unashamedly and deliberately seeks to establish the qualities of affluence and opulence; a private 'retreat'. The architectural styles, use of materials and the functionality of the buildings, along with the rich plant collection from trees, to shrubs, perennials, climbers and bulb layers successfully create an idealised, romantic and sometimes fanciful recreation of an English rural estate.</i></p>	
<p><i>Wynstay has historic significance to the locality as one of the early European hill station properties on Mount Wilson and is rare as a relatively intact, large original hill station remaining in the same original family's ownership. Of particular importance is the presence of the first Gothic style cottage built by Richard Wynne, the larger Victorian cottage 'Yarrowa' / 'Old Wynstay', and the 1923 sandstone house that demonstrate progressive development of the site by the Wynne family from the late 19th to the early 20th century. The garden elements such as the stone and wrought iron gates, crenellated rubble dry stone walling and stables, Turkish Bath House and collection of specimen trees, avenues, dell and sunken garden demonstrate extraordinary richness rare in gardens of this period. (National Trust, 1994, modified, Read, S., 2004)</i></p>	

<p>Wynstay has historic significance due to its association and establishment by Richard Wynne, a prosperous merchant who became a prominent citizen of Victorian Sydney, whose descendants continue ownership of the property. (Register of National Estate (from nominators), modified Read, S., 8/2004).</p>	
<p>Architect/s: Richard Wynne (old Wynstay); Joseland and Gilling (1920s homestead)</p>	
<p>Database no.: 5044800</p>	
<p>4. "Illowra", Bomaderry - 125 Brinawarr Street, Bomaderry</p>	
<p>Architectural style: Federation</p>	
<p>Statement of Significance: "Illowra", a Federation period timber residence, was built in 1906 for Mark F. Morton as part of the Berry Estate. It was designed by leading Sydney architect Howard Joseland. The large Federation residence, which features an attic storey, is constructed of weatherboard with tall chimneys in rendered brick and a complex high-pitched jerkin-head roof. The residence is largely concealed from the surrounding streetscape, with plantings and the property fencing concealing the house from view from Princes Highway, Bolong Road and Brinawarr Street.</p>	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
<p>Architect/s: Howard Joseland</p>	
<p>Database no.: 5067072 and 2390819</p>	
<p>5. "Vino del Mar", house - 30A Morella Road, Mosman</p>	
<p>Architectural style: Inter-War Spanish Mission</p>	
<p>Statement of Significance: An elegant and unusually fine example of the Inter-War Spanish Mission style in a very intact condition. The quality of this style of detailing is rare in Mosman.</p>	
<p>Architect/s: Howard Joseland (attrib.)</p>	
<p>Database no.: 2060310</p>	
 <p>(Source: www.realestate.com.au)</p>	
<p>6. Cossington - 70 Shellcove Road, Neutral Bay</p>	
<p>Architectural style: Federation Queen Anne</p>	
<p>Statement of Significance: A particularly fine example of a Queen Anne style Federation house designed by Howard Joseland for Ernest Augustus Smith, NSW Crown Solicitor. It is of significance due in part to its association as the birthplace and childhood home of eminent artist Grace Cossington Smith. It is also of significance for its architectural qualities as a Federation Queen Anne house designed by</p>	 <p>(Source: www.realestate.com.au)</p>

Howard Joseland and development by the Neutral Bay Land Company.

See also under Shellcove Road, Neutral Bay Land Company Group, NSHS1280. A fine cohesive group of single and double storey Federation houses of large size and district stylisation. Common elements are hipped and gabled roof forms, verandahs, timber shingle cladding and rough cast showcase of Federation detailing. Nearby houses (60A & 66 Shellcove Road and 75 Wycombe Road) support and enhance the group. This area was developed by the Neutral Bay Land Company in the late 19th century.

Architect/s: Howard Joseland

Database no.: 2181282

7. Greenleaves - Federation Queen Anne style residence and grounds - 59 Bolong Road, Bomaderry

Architectural style: Federation Queen Anne

Statement of Significance: An outstanding late nineteenth century house, essentially Federation in style. Designed by noted Sydney architect Howard Joseland. Local historical interest as an employer-provided house on the former Berry Estate. Historic, aesthetic and research value. An example of the work of Howard Joseland which contributes significantly to the streetscapes of Bomaderry. Local significance (Shoalhaven).

Architect/s: Howard Joseland

Database no.: 2390818



(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)

8. Mananga - Berry Estate Manager's Federation Queen Anne style homestead and farm complex - A40 Princes Highway, Berry

Architectural style: Federation Queen Anne

Statement of Significance: An excellent Federation Queen Anne style farmhouse in weatherboard designed by noted Sydney architect Howard Joseland. Historical interest as a leasehold property, originally, on the Berry Estate. Closely associated with the early private town of Broughton Creek. Local significance (Shoalhaven).

Architect/s: Howard Joseland

Database no.: 2390144



(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)



Building associated with Joseph F. Munnings / Power, Adam and Munnings

Joseph F. Munnings / Power, Adam and Munnings were responsible for the Design of the Dining Hall (1935-36). Their buildings were designed and constructed primarily during the Inter-War periods, in various sub styles of the Inter-War style, such as the Inter-War Georgian Revival style and Inter-War Free Classical style, as highlighted by a number of the examples noted in the below table. Although it has had some modifications, the Dining Hall at Barker College is evidence of these Inter-War architectural styles.

A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns searches for only five State and locally listed places designed by Munnings / Power, Adam and Munnings, which are included in the following table. All but one of the places listed below are of the same education / ecclesiastical typology as the Dining Hall / Barker College more broadly.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Group - O'Connell St, Parramatta / Kings Cross School Group (former) 3 Marist Place, Parramatta, including the Dormitory and Classrooms	
Architectural style: various across the site, but the Dormitory and Classrooms were designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>Of high architectural and historical significance as part of the King's School, one of the oldest in Australia. Forms part of the significant group of hospital buildings.</i>	
Architect/s: Various including Ambrose Hallen, Blacket Brothers, Moorhouse & Isaacs, Power Adam & Munnings	
Database no.: 5051802 and 3540623	
2. St Andrew's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle and grounds - 19 Carillon Avenue, Camperdown	
Architectural style: The buildings across the site are of various architectural styles. The Gillespie Hall was designed by Power, Adam and Munnings designed during the Inter-War period in 1931.	
Statement of Significance: <i>St Andrew's College, incorporated in 1867, and opened as a residential college affiliated to the University of Sydney in 1876, is of outstanding significance at a State Level. It is one of three foundation colleges affiliated with Australia's oldest University.</i>	
<i>It is of high aesthetic significance featuring a collection of buildings reflecting the work of several of the most noted architects in the late 19th century and 20th century, including William Munro, John Sulman, Emil Sodersten, Leslie Wilkinson and Elice Nosworthy, as well as the landscaping of Charles Moore in the late 19th century and Bruce Mackenzie in 1967. The 1876 Main Building is a fine example of 19th Century Gothic Institutional Architecture and is a landmark of the University grounds and the local area.</i>	
<i>The aesthetic values of the College are enhanced by its landscaped setting, which</i>	

<p>include the western embankment, landscaped boundaries, axial path and trees, central oval, and views to and from the Main Building complex.</p> <p>The college is held in high esteem by current and past students as well as the wider University Community. It also reflects the history and influence of the wider Scots Presbyterian community in NSW and their commitment to education. (Based on CLSP 2004)</p> <p>Architect/s: Incl: William Munro; John Sulman; Nixon & Adam; Power, Adam & Munnings, L Wilkinson and E Nosworthy</p> <p>Database no.: 2420057</p>	
3. Flat Building "Scotforth" Including Interior - 43-47A Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay	
<p>Architectural style: Inter-War Free Classical style</p> <p>Statement of Significance: Scotforth has local historical and aesthetic significance. It provides evidence of the consolidation of flat construction in this part of Sydney during the inter-war period and is associated with the architectural firm of Power, Adam and Munnings. It is a powerful and imposing example of the Inter-War Free Classical style, which forms a prominent local landmark.</p> <p>Architect/s: Power, Adam and Munnings</p> <p>Database no.: 2420686</p>	 <p>(Source: www.realestate.com.au)</p>
4. Church of St Columba Presbyterian - 9-21 Tenterden Street, Guyra	
<p>Architectural style: Inter-War Gothic</p> <p>Statement of Significance: This Presbyterian Church has landmark, streetscape, aesthetic, social and representative significance. This substantial brick building demonstrates the large sums of money spent by the Presbyterian Church in Guyra. This dominant Armidale blue brick church is set amongst a large number of mature established trees including pines and elms. It is a Gothic designed building typical of English design reinforced by its landscape setting. It contains two magnificent stained glass windows by Sydney architect, Norman Carter. An important feature is the brick detail: internally, Armidale blue bricks were laid up to the level of the windows and cream ones to the eaves. Externally the bricks were used to provide contrasting detail in arches, sills, and windows.</p> <p>Architect/s: Power, Adams and Munnings</p> <p>Database no.: 1710147</p>	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
5. Building and interiors (part of The Scots College, 29-53 Victoria Road), Bellevue Hill	
<p>Architectural style: Inter-War Georgian Revival</p>	

Statement of Significance: *The Scots College is of cultural significance as an example of a private, boys' secondary school that was opened on the site by the Scots College in 1895 in the house St. Killians that they had leased in the same year to allow for the relocation from Brighton-le- Sands.*

The site was comprehensively developed from 1914 onwards when a series of purpose-designed buildings were constructed including the Middle School (1915), MacIntyre House (1919), Kirkland House (1926) and the Memorial Chapel/Anderson Hall (1956)

The place is strongly associated with Presbyterian Church that purchased the leasehold of the site in 1907 and that was instrumental in the establishment of the original school in 1893.

The College retains a number of significant, high quality, architect-designed buildings including Aspinall House (formerly St. Killians) (Mansfield Brothers), Middle School and MacIntyre House (Power and Adams), Kirkland House (Morrow Deputron and Gordon) and the Memorial Chapel/Anderson Hall (Frederick Glynn Gilling).

The place has operated as a school since 1895 and would have social significance for the Presbyterian Church that was instrumental in the establishment of the College, the thousands of pupils that have passed through its halls and their families and the numerous staff who have worked there. The school provides a social focus for the local community and continues to provide high quality, secondary education for boys. (Source: John Oultram Heritage & Design, 2019)

Architect/s: Power, Adam and Munnings

Database no.: 2711073



(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)

Buildings associated with John K. Shirley / John K. Shirley & Colvin

John F. Shirley was responsible for the design of the Boyce Hall (1937-38), the West Wing (1947) as well as likely the western additions to Carter House and extensions to the War Memorial Pavilion. John K. Shirley and Colvin were responsible for the Junior School (1954-55) as well as the clock tower addition to the Main Reception and Administration building.

A search of the NSW Heritage Database returned a total of only three locally listed places designed by John Shirley, or places which were completed by Shirley when he was working in partnership with Carlyle Greenwell, which are included in the table below. Only two of these places were designed by Shirley alone and the search result came back with zero places associated with the work of Shirley and Colvin. Additionally, although all three examples are of the Inter-War style generally, they appear to demonstrate slightly different architectural

detailing and features to those of the buildings at Barker. This could be due to the fact that none of the examples below are of the same education typology as the Barker College buildings.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. San Michele - 60A Shellcove Road, Neutral Bay	
Architectural style: Inter-War Mediterranean	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>Prominently sited, well-executed example of the Inter-War Mediterranean style which is a feature of an area of large, expensive and highly stylised houses. A good example of the work of inter-war Sydney architect John Shirley.</i>	
Architect/s: John Shirley	
Database no.: 2181278	
2. Homestead - Bolero - 575 Bobeyan Road, Bolaro	
Architectural style: Inter-War Georgian Revival	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>The Bolaro homestead complex has historical, historical associative and aesthetic significance and is representative of the early and continuing European settlement of the Monaro area. Together the built and landscape elements of the homestead block documents the overlays of the various residential and farming operations of the Bolaro Station for over 160 years. There is an association between Bolaro Homestead and the literary works of Barcroft Boake, Patrick White and Banjo Paterson. The components of the topography, landscape, built environment and setting of the homestead block all contribute to the aesthetic significance of this place.</i>	
Architect/s: Later c1936 additions designed by John Shirley	
Database no.: 1410001	
3. Dwelling House - 16 Khartoum Avenue, Gordon	
Architectural style: Inter-War Georgian Revival	 <p>(Source: Google streetview)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>Reasons for listing; architectural, Municipal significance.</i>	
Architect/s: Greenwell and Shirley	
Database no.: 1880454	

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Buildings associated with John Mansfield / Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan

John Mansfield and his practice, Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan were responsible for the design of the War Memorial Chapel (1957) and Leslie Hall (1965) at Barker College. A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns numerous searches of both State as well as locally registered places attributed to the work of Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan, as highlighted in the table below. Examples of their work include prominent and well-known places throughout NSW. They worked on a range of typologies, including train stations, as well as residential, educational and ecclesiastical buildings. They undertook a number of alterations and additions to earlier buildings designed by other architects, which were originally designed in a number of styles, including the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. However, in relation to their original designs, they are well known for being one of the first firms which utilised the Late 20th Century International / Modernist architectural style in their designs, which were influenced by traditional forms. Some of their works are also similar in architectural style to the designs for the Chapel and Leslie Hall at Barker College. For example, St Anne's Church in Bondi is similar in architectural style and typology to the Chapel at Barker College.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. Main Quad / East face of the Western Tower, The University of Sydney	
Architectural style: extension of Georgian Revival style evident on the original Quadrangle designed by Leslie Wilkinson	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>The construction of the east face of the western tower and of the cloisters marked the completion of the main quadrangle. The design was closely modelled on Leslie Wilkinson's earlier plans. Part of what is probably the most significant group of Gothic Revival buildings in Australia.</i>	
Architect/s: Joseph C Fowell 1963-66, Fowell Mansfield & Maclurcan 1963-66	
Database no.: 4726048	
2. House, 201 Spit Road, Mosman	
Architectural style: International style	
Statement of Significance: <i>An early example of the International style and associated with the early works of architects Fowell & McConnel. The house has considerable aesthetic appeal and its prominent position highlights its dramatic features.</i>	
Architect/s: Fowell & McConnel	

Database no.: 2060474	 <p>(Source: Google streetview)</p>
3. St Anne's Church - 60 Blair Street, Bondi	
Architectural style: Inter-War Romanesque style	 <p>(Source: Google streetview)</p>
Statement of Significance: <i>St Anne's Church is of State significance as a fine and representative example of the Inter-war Romanesque style. A Catholic church largely built in the 1930s but completed in the 1960s to the competition-winning design of Joseph Fowell and Kenneth McConnel, the decorative scheme is restrained but features highly-crafted timber, brick and sandstone detailing. It has a careful integration of furniture and fittings also largely designed by the architects that includes an ingenious and possibly unique ventilation system (recently dismantled but stored onsite). Winner of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' 1935 Sulman Award, this is the only church to win this prestigious award as a complete design, and has been described as 'perhaps the highlight of ecclesiastical architecture in interwar Sydney'. Its representative significance is enhanced by its continuing role and positioning as a landmark element in a church-school precinct of buildings. This precinct also represents the establishment of the Bondi Beach Parish of the Catholic Church and its importance as a place of worship for the local Catholic community through several generations.</i>	
Architect/s: Joseph Fowell and Kenneth McConnel, architects	
Database no.: 5055014	
4. BMA House - 135-137 Macquarie Street, Sydney	
Architectural style: Inter-War 'skyscraper' / Commercial / Art Deco, with medieval and gothic decoration	
Statement of Significance: <i>BMA House has high aesthetic significance as a particularly fine and rare example of early Sydney "skyscraper" designed in an exuberant and idiosyncratic Art Deco style embellished with "Medieval" and "Gothic" decoration. While</i>	

providing important evidence of the strong influence of American styles and building techniques on Sydney's interwar commercial buildings, BMA House is notable for its use of both local materials and technologies - including particularly the faience cladding by Wunderlich and maple joinery - and its flamboyant incorporation of Australian iconography - including particularly the Koala bears at the top of the front facade. The quality of original finishes and detailing both externally and internally and the high degree of intactness of significant original fabric enhance the building's architectural and aesthetic significance.

The building is also of importance as a fine, award winning example of the work of a prominent firm of Sydney architects, Fowell and McConnel was one of only two office buildings designed by this firm in the Interwar period.

BMA House also has important historical associations with the medical profession in NSW generally and their professional organisation, the BMA in particular, these associations still retained in the building's name, various plaques, the decorative iconography and particular rooms such as the Robert H. Todd Assembly Hall and the former BMA offices. The building's location in Macquarie Street further enhances these associations, the building be one of the few and certainly the most obvious reminder of the former "medical precinct" character of Macquarie Street.

The building's technical significance arises primarily from its generous and varied use of new materials, detailing and technologies characteristic of the new commercial "skyscrapers" of the Interwar period and the high degree of intactness of these elements. The building is also a rare example of an Interwar building which incorporated squash courts at roof level.

Architect/s: Fowell & McConnel

Database no.: 5045731

5. Roman Catholic Church Group - St Joseph's Church - 14 Bridge Street, Uralla

Architectural style: Modernist


Statement of Significance: New St Joseph's Catholic Church is a striking testament to its era of construction in the late 1960s and when there was a surge in population growth providing a confidence to build a new church



(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)



(Source: Google streetview)

<p><i>and use a modernist architectural style. It remains in use by its congregation and the adjoining school. This is the only building of this architectural style in the Uralla Shire, and there are no other Catholic war memorial churches in New England. Construction of the church as a war memorial provides the opportunity to research the diversity of war memorials found throughout Uralla, the wider district and New England Region.</i></p>	
<p>Architect/s: Fowell Mansfield Jarvis & Maclurcan</p>	
<p>Database no.: 2540428</p>	
<p>6. Martin Place Railway Station</p>	
<p>Architectural style: Late 20th Century International Style</p>	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>
<p>Statement of Significance: <i>Martin Place Railway Station is significant as a representative example of the most recent major railway construction undertaken in Sydney city, as part of the Eastern Suburbs Railway (ESR). The design of the Martin Place Station as displayed in its colour scheme particularly, reflects the design ideas of the 1920s city underground stations such as St James and Museum, and the individual colour schemes used for each of the stations on the ESR. Martin Place is a good example of alate Twentieth-Century International style structure which is highly intact with many of its original materials and finishes still in place.</i></p>	
<p>Architect/s: Fowell, Mansfield Jarvis and McLurcan</p>	
<p>Database no.: 4801162</p>	

Buildings associated with John V. Cameron / Laurie and Heath

John V. Cameron of Laurie and Heath architects was responsible for a portion of the Science Quad (Science Wing - Stage 2 - 1967) and C Block (1971). A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns no search results in relation to the work of John V. Cameron, and limited searches on places originally designed by Laurie and Heath, as shown in the below table. In particular, there are a number of instances where Heath and Laurie have been involved in later alterations and additions to places (for example Wentworth Hotel), or the building which they have designed is within a large complex, to which it does not strongly contribute to any level of significance. Heath and Laurie also did not employ a consistent style to the design of their buildings, as evident through the below examples. None of the below examples retain the same stylistic features as the Science Building and C Block building at Barker College.

<p>1. Seventh Day Adventist Office - 738 Pacific Highway, Gordon</p>	
<p>Architectural style: Georgian Style, constructed between 1920s-1940s</p>	
<p>Statement of Significance: <i>Reasons for listing; historic, cultural, social, architectural, landmark value, Municipal significance.</i></p>	
<p>Architect/s: Laurie & Heath</p>	

Database no.: 1880470	 <p>(Source: Google streetview)</p>
2. Former Bonds Industries complex including building interiors (Building H - Garage) - 64-106 Mallett Street Camperdown	
Architectural style: Not identified - A modest single-storey building with clerestory windows over the central part of the corrugated iron roof. The main facade features simple rectangular openings infilled with glass bricks. This building was refurbished in 2005 by the University of Sydney.	
Statement of Significance: Building H although described in the listing is not noted in the Statement of Significance	
Architect/s: Building H designed by Health & Laurie (1920s to 1930s)	
Database no.: 5062403	
3. Wentworth Hotel - 2 Bligh Street (And 61-101 Phillip Street), Sydney	
Architectural style: Post - War Minimalist	
Statement of Significance: Statement of Significance notes its significance as an example of Skidmore Owings and Merrill's work	
Architect/s: Skidmore Owings and Merrill with Laurie & Heath	
Database no.: 2423918	
	 <p>(Source: Google streetview)</p>

Buildings associated with Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd


Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd were responsible for the Senior School (a portion of the Science Quad) (1975-76). A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns no search results for State nor locally listed places designed by Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd. However, one of their notable works is the former State Bank Tower No. 1, Oxford Street, Surry Hills (1976) designed in the Late 20th Century Brutalist architectural style. The Senior School portion of the Science Quad designed by the firm at the Barker College site does not have any architectural features which are reminiscent of the Brutalist style, nor does it appear similar to the former State Bank Tower. The Senior School / Science Quad has also been modified by the addition of other later buildings surrounding it.


Buildings associated with Philip Cox

The architectural practice of Philip Cox was responsible for the Senior School extensions (currently referred to as the Science Quad - 1981), McCaskill Music Centre (1987), Centenary Design Centre (1991) and Barker Foundation Aquatic Centre (1994) at Barker College.

A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns three locally listed places designed by Philip Cox. Although the C. B. Agricultural College is of a similar typology to that of Barker College, the suite of buildings designed by Philip Cox Architects read together as a set of well-considered buildings. On the other hand, the 1980 Senior School Extensions/Science Quad, McCaskill Music Centre, Centenary Design Centre and Aquatic Centre each take on their own individual style within the school Campus, and read as separate buildings, rather than as a cohesive suite of buildings designed by the same architectural firm. These buildings, unlike other works by Philip Cox, are not viewed as landmarks within the school site, nor from the streets surrounding the school site. Additionally, the design of the Senior School extension/Science Quad at Barker College no longer remains legible as a building designed by Philip Cox, due to the addition of other buildings surrounding it. This is also the case for the McCaskill Music Centre, which has been altered by additions and changes undertaken to the building. Furthermore, the buildings designed by Philip Cox at Blues Point Road and at Palm Beach are both of a residential typology, differing greatly to the typology of the Barker College buildings.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. C.B. Alexander Agricultural College (Total) Campus Buildings - Paterson Road, Paterson	
<p>Architectural style: Modernist - they adapted the principles of vernacular architecture to a large-scale complex</p> <p>Statement of Significance: <i>Built 1965 designed by Philip Cox & Ian McKay. Gained Blackett & Sulman awards in 1965</i> <i>Designed for the Presbyterian Church of Australia in 1963 as a post secondary level agricultural college it was the first major commission for the association of Philip Cox and Ian McKay establishing their design reputation for environmental sensitivity.</i> <i>They adapted the principles of vernacular architecture to a large-scale complex, reflecting the grander vernacular of the silos and barns in the region, which was completely alien to the prevailing modernist institutional architecture of its time. They also incorporated the aesthetics of Japanese architecture in the composition of external spaces and timber detailing throughout the complex. The College epitomises the Sydney School whose principles include loose extendable planning, integration with the landscape, use of local materials, honest structural expression and return of crafted architecture.</i></p>	 <p>(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)</p>

Architect/s: Philip Cox and Ian McKay	
Database no.: 3040083	
2. Cox House - 356 Whale Beach, Palm Beach	
Architectural style: Australian contemporary residential	
<p>Statement of Significance: <i>The Cox House, at 356 Whale Beach Road, Palm Beach, was originally built in the 1950's as a one storey, weekend residence for RG Chanen and B A Chanen and altered in the 1970's by the additions of bedrooms and a bathroom under the house to become the Chanen's permanent residence. It was changed and extended in 1988-1989 to a design by internationally recognised Philip Cox of The Cox Group and Louise Cox formerly of McConnel Smith & Johnson as their weekend retreat. It has aesthetic significance as a good example of Australian contemporary residential architecture, exploiting the spectacular views from the site and nestling closely into the cliff face below the Annie Wyatt Reserve. The house won the Sydney Morning Herald Popular House Award in 1990.</i></p>	
<p><i>It is a good representative example of Cox's residential architectural work demonstrating his capability of designing on a difficult site balancing the natural beauty that the site offers with minimal environmental impact and the restrictions of the controls. The listing includes the interiors of the house; however, detailed analysis and assessment should be undertaken at the time of any future changes to the interior in order to ascertain the relative heritage significance.</i></p>	
<p><i>"...The house is actually quite a way above the beach on a cliff site, facing north-east, and looking down out and over one of the most spectacular views anywhere: Palm Beach's golden arc, Barrenjoey headland [and lighthouse], Pittwater, and the Pacific Ocean (the cobalt Tasman Sea, actually). Beyond all this clearly seen, are the high green banks of the entrance to the Hawkesbury River. Ocean, land, sky are infinite. The total effect is oddly reassuring" (ref. Jennifer Towndrow "Philip Cox Portrait of an Australian architect", 1991, Penguin Books Australia, page 251)</i></p>	
Architect/s: Philip Cox	
Database no.: 2270014	
3. Item - 81 Blues Point Road, McMahon's Point	

Architectural style: Late 20 th Century Organic	
Statement of Significance: <i>A very pleasant building of frankly modern design whose style and form fits the traditional streetscape well. Winner of a 1978 Wilkinson Merit Award.</i>	
Architect/s: Philip Cox	
Database no.: 2181332	

(Source: NSW Heritage Inventory)

Buildings associated with Priestleys Architects

Priestleys Architects were responsible for a number of recent buildings at Barker College, including the Hornsby Hundred Building (1995-1997), OBA Outdoor Stage, Library, extension of the Macaskill Music Centre and the R.E. Kefford Building (2010). A search of the NSW Heritage Database returns searches for only one locally listed place which has later alterations and additions designed by Priestleys. No original works of Priestleys are listed at a State level nor locally. The Hornsby Hundred Building, OBA Outdoor Stage, Library, the R. E. Kefford building and the extension to the Macaskill Music Centre each take on their own individual style within the school Campus, and read as separate buildings, rather than as a cohesive suite of buildings designed by the same architectural firm. These buildings are also not viewed as landmarks within the school site, nor from the streets surrounding the school site.

Statements of Significance in the below table are sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory and are reproduced in italics.

1. R. C. Mills Building - Fisher Road, The University of Sydney	
Architectural style: n/a - Two small additional wings at right angles to the original rectangular building were designed by Peter Priestley & Associates in 1984 (south end) and 1988 (north end).	
Statement of Significance: <i>One of a number of buildings financed by the Commonwealth government after WWII to assist with the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme for returned service personnel. The first permanent building constructed for the Faculty of Economics, designed to fit in with adjacent buildings.</i>	
Architect/s: Peter Priestley and Associates	
Database no.: 4726024	

4.4 STYLISTIC CONTEXT AND INTEGRITY

Buildings at Barker College exhibit numerous architectural styles, to varying degrees of success and significance. They also exhibit varying degrees of integrity and intactness from their original construction, as discussed further in the following table.

Building Name	Construction Date	Architects	Comment on Architectural Style	Comment on Integrity
'The House' / Stokesleigh	1895 - 96	Howard Joseland	Federation Bungalow	The building has been modified, but retains fabric

			style which the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	from its original construction period/ later significant period, especially along its front façade. It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Federation Bungalow style. It is a good example of its type.
Careers Counselling Centre/'Telopea'/'Kia Ora'	Built c.1908, transferred to Barker College 1926		Federation Bungalow	The building has been modified, but retains fabric from its original construction period/ later significant period. It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Federation Bungalow style, both externally as well as internally. It is a good example of its type.
Carter House	1920	Joseland & Giling	Inter-War Georgian Revival - an architectural style which the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	The building has been modified internally, and is intact externally (apart from the enclosure of verandah spaces). It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. It is a good example of its type.
War Memorial Pavilion	1925	Joseland & Giling (extensions by John K. Shirley and Colvin)	Inter-War Free Classical style	The building has been modified, but retains fabric from its original construction period/ later significant period. It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style. It is a good example of its type.
Main Reception and Administration	1925	Joseland & Giling (clock tower addition by John K. Shirley and Colvin)	Inter-War Georgian Revival - an architectural style which the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	The building has been modified externally, and has experienced significant modifications internally, but retains fabric from its original construction period/ later significant period. It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style externally. It is a good example of its type.
Health Centre / Former Staff Quarters	1928	Joseland & Giling	Inter-War Free Classical style - an architectural style which	The building has been modified externally but retains an extensive amount of fabric from its original construction

			the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	period/later significant period. It has also been modified internally, but generally retains its original configuration and layout and is mostly intact. And continues to be legible as a building designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style, and is a good example of its type.
Plume House	1929	Joseland & Gilling	Inter-War Georgian Revival style - an architectural style which the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	The building has been modified internally, and is highly intact externally. It continues to be understood as a building designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style, and is a good example of its type.
Dining Hall	1935-37	Power, Adam and Munnings	Inter-War Free Classical	The building has been modified externally and internally but continues to be understood as a building designed in a particular style and continues to be used as a dining hall with kitchen space.
Boyce Hall / Assembly Hall	1937 - 38	John F. Shirley	Inter-War Free Classical	The building has an exceptional degree of integrity and intactness from its original construction period, both externally as well as internally. It is a good example of its type.
West Wing	1947	John F. Shirley	Inter-War Free Classical	The building has been modified externally and internally but continues to be understood as a building designed The Inter-War Free Classical style.
Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre	1954 - 55	John K. Shirley and Colvin	Constructed during the Post War period and could be said to be broadly of the Post War International style, but do not appear there was an intention for the buildings to be	The buildings Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre have been compromised by later, less significant modifications. In particular, the addition of later buildings surrounding the Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre, as well as external and internal alterations and additions, have resulted in the integrity of the buildings being

			designed in a particular architectural style.	compromised, and has altered the setting of the Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre. It is not a good example of its type.
War Memorial Chapel	1956-57	Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan	Post War Ecclesiastical style	The building has an exceptional degree of integrity and intactness from its original construction period, both externally as well as internally. The building is an excellent example of its type.
Leslie Hall	1965	Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan	Late 20 th Century International - an architectural style which the architect was known to utilise often in their designs.	The building has undergone minor modifications but retains a high degree of integrity and intactness from its original construction period, both externally as well as internally. It is a good example of its type.
C Block / Science Building Stage 2	1967	John V. Cameron / Laurie and Heath	Constructed during the Late 20 th Century period and could be said to be broadly of the Post War International style, but do not appear there was an intention for the buildings to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The buildings are a later addition to the site, and have been compromised by later, less significant modifications which have resulted in the integrity of the buildings being compromised. The addition of buildings surrounding C Block/Science Building has altered its setting. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
(Science Quad) Senior School Office Centre / Science Building	1975	Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd	Constructed during the Late 20 th Century period and could be said to be broadly of the Post War International style, but do not appear there was an intention for the buildings	The buildings are a later addition to the site, and have been compromised by later, less significant modifications which have resulted in the integrity of the buildings being compromised, and the setting of the buildings has been altered by the addition of later, neighbouring buildings. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement

			to be designed in a particular architectural style.	nor a turning point and is not a good example of its class.
Physical Education Centre / David Gamson Centre	1975	Todd, Reddacliff, Stockley, Johnson Pty Ltd	Constructed during the Late 20th Century period and could be said to be broadly of the Post War International style, but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is a later addition to the site, and has been compromised by later, less significant modifications which have resulted in the integrity of the building being compromised. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
(Science Quad) Classroom extension to Senior School / Science Building	1980	Philip Cox	Constructed during the Late 20th Century period and could be said to be broadly of the Post War International style, but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is a later addition to the site, and has been compromised by later, less significant modifications which have resulted in the integrity of the building being compromised. The setting of the buildings has been altered by the addition of later, neighbouring buildings. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point and is not a good example of its class.
McCaskill Music Centre	1986 - 87	Philip Cox (extension of building by Priestleys Architects)	Constructed during the Late 20 th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building has also been modified by later additions. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.

			architectural style.	
Centenary Design Centre	1991	Philip Cox	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Foundation Aquatic Centre	1994	Philip Cox	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Hornsby Hundred Building	1995	Priestleys Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building has also been modified by the addition of neighbouring buildings including the library and library theatre, which change the setting of the building. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
OBA Outdoor Stage	1996	Priestleys Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.

Foundation Science Centre	Sometime after 1999	Priestleys Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Secondary School Library / Library Theatre	2002	Priestleys Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building has also been modified by later additions. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class
The Marks Pavilion	2002	Suters Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
R. E. Kefford Building	2010	Priestley's Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point.
Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall	2011	PMDL	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The

			does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	building has also been modified by later additions, including the addition of neighbouring buildings including the Copeland Wing, Copeland Extension and Kurrajong building, which alter the setting of the Junior School Multi-purpose hall. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
E. W. Copeland Wing	2013	PMDL	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building has been modified by the addition of the Copeland Extension and the addition of the neighbouring Kurrajong building, which change the setting of the Copeland Wing. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Blackwell Grandstand and Pods	2017	NBRS	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Kurrajong	2017 - 18	Priestleys Architects	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.

Rosewood	2018 - 20	Neeson Murcutt & Neille	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site.
Copeland Wing Extension	2020 -21	PMDL	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement nor a turning point, and is not a good example of its class.
Maths and Student Hub	2021 - 22 (under construction)	Architectus	Constructed during the Late 20th Century but does not appear there was an intention for the building to be designed in a particular architectural style.	The building is associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. The building is still under construction.

4.5 IDENTIFIED HISTORICAL THEMES

The Barker College Campus demonstrates a number of the historic themes formulated by the NSW Heritage Office, as described below:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Comments
3. Development local, regional and national economies	Events	A number of buildings and landscape features on the site demonstrate associations with WWI and WWII, to commemorate the service of former students of the College in World War I and World War II.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	The site demonstrates the historical development of Hornsby and the evolution of the current subdivision pattern of the site through the acquisition of adjacent land as a result of an increase in student numbers.

4. Building settlements, cities and towns	Accommodation	Buildings on the site demonstrate the uninterrupted provision of boarding facilities for students since the early years of the school's history until today.
6. Educating	Education	The school has been associated with the education of children in the Hornsby LGA and wider Sydney area since the late 19 th Century.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	The buildings on the site provide a strong, tangible demonstration of the environment in which students and teachers went about their daily lives at the school.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	The early buildings on the Barker College site represent the creative endeavours of a number of architects who were instrumental in the design and development of the school site and who, in many cases, were well known for their larger body of work.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	The school site is associated with the Anglican Church. Since its foundation the School has been connected with the Anglican faith and was purchased by the Anglican Church in 1919. The School continues to teach Anglican faith traditions today.
8. Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Social institutions	The school site is associated with the Anglican Church. Since its foundation the School has been connected with the Anglican faith and was purchased by the Anglican Church in 1919. The School continues to teach Anglican faith traditions today. The Chapel on the site continues to be used for Anglican services.
9. Marking the phases of life	Persons	The site is associated with a number of influential architects who were actively involved in the design of the early school site, as well as a number of key principals who had influenced the development of the school.

4.6 FABRIC CONDITION

4.6.1 CONDITION

The fabric assessment contained in this Conservation Management Plan is general in nature, and it is recommended that further investigation and detailed schedules for repairs are prepared prior to works being carried out. The condition of overall fabric of each building has generally been classified as:

Good	Intact, structurally sound, serving its purpose, and needing only minor repair, monitoring and scheduled maintenance.
Fair	Showing early signs of erosion, weathering, wear, other deterioration or failure; there is a failure of part; and/or replacing up to 25% of the entire element or an entire failed part is necessary.
Poor	Structurally failed or almost failed.
Missing	Missing, removed, and/or relocated to another area; retained as an architectural fragment.

The following table provides a summary of the overall condition of the buildings on the Barker College site.

Building	Condition
'The House' / Stokesleigh	Good
Careers Counselling Centre/'Telopea'/ 'Kia Ora'	Good
Carter House	Good
Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion	Good
Main Reception and Administration	Good
Health Centre / Former Staff Quarters	Good
Plume House	Good
Dining Hall	Good
Boyce Hall / Assembly Hall	Good
West Wing	Good
Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre	Good
War Memorial Chapel	Good
Leslie Hall	Good
C Block / Science Building Stage 2	Good
(Science Quad) Senior School Office Centre / Science Building	Good
Physical Education Centre / David Gamson Centre	Good
(Science Quad) Classroom extension to Senior School / Science Building	Good
McCaskill Music Centre	Good
Centenary Design Centre	Good
Foundation Aquatic Centre	Good
Hornsby Hundred Building	Good
OBA Outdoor Stage	Good
Foundation Science Centre	Good
Secondary School Library / Library Theatre	Good
The Marks Pavilion	Good
R. E. Kefford Building	Good
Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall	Good
E. W. Copeland Wing	Good
Blackwell Grandstand and Pods	Good
Kurrajong	Good
Rosewood	Good
Copeland Wing Extension	Good

4.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Aboriginal or archaeological assessment and/or assessment of the natural environment are outside the scope of NBRS' heritage services. However, the prior use of Barker College is associated with various former developments on the site. Despite the level of disturbance across the site associated with the removal of buildings and construction works, the subject site may have some archaeological potential where the site has not been disturbed.

4.8 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following commentary discusses how each of the criteria established by the New South Wales Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage) relate to the subject site.

4.8.1 CRITERION (A) HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

An item is important in the course, or pattern, (of NSW's) (of the local area's) cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for Inclusion: When the item shows evidence of a significant human activity or is associated with a significant activity or historical phase. When it maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When the item has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes. When it provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance or has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

Barker College is historically significant at a local level as an early private school in Hornsby, and for its continuous, uninterrupted use as a school at the same site under the same name since 1895. The expansion of the school site and its continued use also reflects the growth and expansion of Hornsby and the surrounding region.

The school has retained a large number of buildings associated with its early development, including Stokesleigh (1895-96) Career's Counselling Centre (former 'Telopea' / 'Kia Ora' residence) (built c. 1908 and transferred to Barker College 1926), Carter House (1920), War Memorial Oval (1924), Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion (1925), Main Reception and Administration (1925), Health Centre/Former Staff Quarters (1928), Plume House (1929), Dining Hall (1935-37), No. 2 Playing Fields/Bowman Field (1936-38) and Boyce Hall/Assembly Hall (1937-38). These buildings retain a high degree of integrity in terms of their original fabric and/or configuration. These buildings provide a strong, tangible demonstration of the environment in which students went about their daily lives at the school. In particular, although the verandahs are now enclosed, the fabric of Carter House, which was originally constructed to house senior boarders, retains evidence of open-air dormitories.

The War Memorial Oval (1924), Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion (1925) and War Memorial Chapel (1956-57) demonstrate associations with significant historical events. In particular, the War Memorial Oval was partly financed by the Memorial Playing Field Fund which was set up by the Old Boys Union, in memory of their fallen former colleagues in World War I, whilst the War Memorial Pavilion was built in honour of 22 former students who had died in World War I. The War Memorial Chapel to commemorate the service of former students of the College in World War I and World War II.

Barker College therefore meets criterion (a) for cultural significance based on historical importance.

4.8.2 CRITERION (B) HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in (NSW's) the cultural or natural history (of the local area).

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item shows evidence of a significant human occupation or is associated with a significant event, person or group of persons.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events. When it provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance or has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

Barker College is locally significant for its historical associations with former principals. This includes Reverend Henry Plume, who founded the College at its former site in Kurrajong in 1891 and who made the decision to move the school to its current site in Hornsby in 1895. Other principals of note are W. C. Carter and W. S. Leslie. These people were, and continue to be, seen as important figures in the history of Baker College due to their influence in the development of the school. This is exemplified through the way in which the Junior House was renamed Plume House shortly after construction in honour of Henry Plume, Carter

House was named in honour of W. C. Carter, Leslie Hall was named after W. S. Leslie and the Helen Leslie Memorial Clock were named to commemorate W.S. Leslie's first wife Helen Leslie, who passed away whilst he was principal at the school.

Barker College is also significant for its association with architects and architectural firms who played an important role in the early design of the school site, having designed school buildings which continue to play an important role in the ongoing use of the school. This includes Howard Joseland (Stokesleigh), Joseland & Gilling (Carter House, War Memorial Pavilion, Main Reception and Administration, Health Centre, Plume House), Joseph F. Munnings / Power Adam and Munnings (Dining Hall), John F. Shirley (Boyce Hall, West Wing) and Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan (War Memorial Chapel, Leslie Hall).

Barker College therefore meets criteria (b) for cultural significance based on historical associations.

4.8.3 CRITERION (C) AESTHETIC VALUES

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in (NSW) the local area.

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement. When it is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement, is aesthetically distinctive, has landmark qualities or exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is not a major work by an important designer or artist, has lost its design or technical integrity. When an item's positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded or has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement

Barker College is aesthetically significant at a local level, as exemplified through its landscape features and architecture, particularly the buildings and landscape features located towards the northwest corner of the site, which is referred to as the 'heritage precinct' of the school site (within the area bounded by Pacific Highway to the north, Chapel Drive to the east, Memorial Drive to the south and College Crescent to the west).

Each building has a level of significance for its materiality, the quality of its design and its craftsmanship. Together, the buildings make an important contribution to the overall aesthetic significance of the site, particularly the aesthetic significance of the Heritage Precinct.

Stokesleigh and the Careers Counselling Centre are of aesthetic significance as good examples of Federation Bungalow buildings. Stokesleigh is one of the earliest buildings specifically designed for use by Barker College. The Careers and Counselling Centre, although it was not originally designed specifically for Barker College, was transferred to the ownership of Barker College during the early, significant stages of development of the site. Although Stokesleigh has been modified from its original design, the dwelling continues to represent the creative endeavours of architect Howard Joseland, who applied the features of the Federation Bungalow architectural style which still remain, including a roof clad in terracotta tiles, timber-framed windows, face brickwork walls, and a timber-framed, deep shady verandah along the eastern elevation. Additionally, although the Careers Counselling Centre has been modified, it retains its timber-framed structure with weatherboard cladding, multi-gabled terracotta tiled roof, verandahs (now enclosed), timber-shingled awning externally and decorative plastered ceilings and timber joinery internally.

Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration building as well as Plume House are of aesthetic significance as fine examples of school buildings designed in the Inter-War

Georgian Revival architectural style. They continue to feature characteristics typical of this architectural style, including rectangular, prismatic shapes, symmetry, face brickwork walls, pilasters, rendered or stone string courses terracotta tiled roofs, the incorporation of a portico, verandah or loggia defined by columns, rounded arch openings (with Plume House retaining original external window shutters), and timber-framed windows.

The Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, the Health Centre, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall and the West Wing are good examples of school buildings designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style. Although modified, they continue to be understood as school buildings designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style and have retained features which have been designed with reference to the free interpretation of classical elements, including pilasters and columns, face brickwork walls containing timber-framed windows and doors, pilasters and loggias.

The War Memorial Chapel is a fine example of a church designed in the Post War Ecclesiastical architectural style. It has a high degree of integrity and intactness from its construction period, both externally as well as internally. The chapel continues to represent the creative endeavours of architects Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan, who applied the features of the Post War Ecclesiastical architectural style to the design of the church, and which remain intact. Externally, these include facebrick walls laid in English Bond with recessed joints, centrally-positioned copper-sheathed needle spire, stone cross, sandstone door and window surrounds, painted timber-boarded door leafs, leadlight windows, original metal downpipes, and a metal bell located along the western façade. Surviving original internal fabric of aesthetic significance includes the overall layout of the space, facebrick walls, coffered ceiling and joinery made of Queensland maple, sandstone paving in the baptistery, original red carpet lining, timber pew seating, wrought iron light fittings and carved and decorated stone shields.

Leslie Hall is a good example of a school building designed in the Late 20th Century International architectural style. It is mostly intact and represents the creative endeavours of the architects Fowell, Mansfield and Maclurcan, who applied the features of the Late 20th Century International architectural style to the design of the school building, and which remains intact. This includes the expressed structural frame along the front façade, as well as sections of 'curtain wall'-like metal-framed windows. The decorative bas-relief panels along the front façade are associated with the creative achievement of Gordon Wolff, who was the school Art Master at the time of the building's construction.

Landscaped spaces located between the early and original significant buildings, create an appropriate landscape curtilage to the immediate setting of these buildings, and are the basis for the establishment of a series of view corridors which support an appreciation of the historic elements on the site, as well as allow for a strengthening of the visual relationship between the buildings. In particular, this includes:

- views between the War Memorial Oval and Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion;
- the sandstone-paved area surrounding the Chapel;
- the open landscaped area located between Stokesleigh, Carter House, the Dining Hall and West Wing;
- the open quadrangle area to the rear of the Main Reception and Administration; and
- the landscaped area to the north of the Main Reception and Administration Area which retains a formal pedestrian pathway connecting the building to the formal school entrance comprising the former Mint building entrance gates.

The site therefore meets criterion (c) for cultural significance based on aesthetic values at a local level.

4.8.4 CRITERION (D) CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS / SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item is important for its association with an identifiable group or is important to a community's sense of place.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is only important to the community for amenity reasons or is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.

Barker College is socially significant at a local level for the role it has played in educating current and former students at the College, and for its uninterrupted use as a school for over 126 years at the same site and under the same name.

Barker College has social significance for current and former students, staff and their families who value the place and its buildings as providing tangible links to their history and for the way in which their experiences and memories of the place contributes to their sense of identity and sense of place.

Barker College's value to its community is represented through membership of the Old Barker Association (OBA), which was established as the 'Old Boys' Union (OBU)' as well as the Barker College Parents' Association, which was established as the 'Barker College Mothers' Association (BCMA). These Associations have had a long association with the school community and remain active in the community and continue to maintain and celebrate the College's history. Additionally, Barker College's value to its community is also represented through the Barker College Archives, which actively seeks to record and celebrate the history of the College.

Barker College therefore meets criterion (d) for cultural significance based on social significance at a local level.

4.8.5 CRITERION (E) CULTURAL OR NATURAL RESEARCH VALUE

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information. When it is an important benchmark or reference site or type or provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to science, human history or culture. When the item has little archaeological or research potential or only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites. Where the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.

While excavation might reveal evidence of past activities associated with the various phases of occupation and development on the site, it is considered unlikely that any such finds would contribute significant new information that is unavailable elsewhere. Further research by an experienced archaeologist would need to be undertaken in order to confirm this.

The site therefore does not meet criterion (e) for cultural significance based on research value at a local level.

4.8.6 CRITERION (F) RARITY

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for Inclusion: Where an item provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process or demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost. Where it shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity or is the only example of its type. When an item demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest or shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is not rare or is numerous and not under threat.

Barker College is one of several private schools established in Sydney and is one of two private schools in the Hornsby Local Government Area (LGA) which was established in the late 19th Century / early 20th Century which continues to be located on its original site and has expanded with the acquisition of adjacent land, as well as retaining many buildings associated with the early development of the site.

Additionally, Barker College does not contain any individual buildings which are an example of a rare architectural style or typology.

Barker College therefore does not meet criterion (f) for cultural significance based on rarity.

4.8.7 CRITERION (G) REPRESENTATIVENESS

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments)

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item is a fine example of its type or has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items. When an item has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity or is a significant variation to a class of items. Where it is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size or may be part of a group, which collectively illustrates a representative type. When an item is outstanding because of its integrity of the esteem in which it is held.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is a poor example of its type or does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type. An item that does not represent well the characteristics that constitutes a type or variation from it.

The early 'heritage precinct' to the northwest corner of the Barker College site is a representative example of a late 19th Century school campus which continues to operate, demonstrating the characteristics of its type in terms of its architecture and materiality. The wider school site is representative of the way in which school sites of an earlier school campus which has expanded due to a rise in student numbers, resulting in the acquisition of adjacent land. Barker College is also representative of the way in which adjacent allotments containing residential buildings were acquired by private schools in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century for teaching and school related uses.

The buildings which comprise the 'heritage precinct' to the northwest corner of the site are an important class of school buildings in the local area constructed in the Federation and Inter-War years and provide a good example of the application of Bungalow, Georgian Revival, and Free Classical architecture to this building typology. The Heritage Precinct has retained its landscape setting, which supports the use of these buildings for teaching purposes.

The War Memorial Chapel is in outstanding condition and a fine example of the Inter War Ecclesiastical architectural style, both externally as well as internally. It retains all of its characteristics which identify it as a chapel for ecclesiastical use.

Barker College therefore meets criterion (g) for cultural significance based on representativeness.

4.9 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Barker College has cultural significance at a local level for its historical importance, historical associations, aesthetic values, social associations, as well as for its representativeness.

Founded in 1890, and operating at the current site since 1896, Barker College is historically important as an early private school in Hornsby and for its continuous, uninterrupted use as a school at the same site under the same name since the early 19th Century. It retains a large number of buildings associated with the College's early development, including Stokesleigh (1895-96) Career's Counselling Centre (former 'Telopea' / 'Kia Ora' residence) (built c. 1908 and transferred to Barker College 1926), Carter House (1920), War Memorial Oval (1924), Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion (1925), Main Reception and Administration (1925), Health Centre/Former Staff Quarters (1928), Plume House (1929), Dining Hall (1935-37), No. 2 Playing Fields/Bowman Field (1936-38) and Boyce Hall/Assembly Hall (1937-38). The expansion of the College and its continued use as a school reflects the growth of the region and expansion of Hornsby and that of the surrounding region. The War Memorial Oval (1924), War Memorial Pavilion (1925) and War Memorial Chapel (1956-57) were built to commemorate the services of former students of the College in World War I and World War II.

Barker College has important historical associations with former principals Reverend Henry Plume, W. C. Carter and W.S. Leslie, who were and continue to be seen as important figures in the history of Barker College due to their influence in the early growth of the school. Barker also has significant historical associations with architects and architectural firms who played an important role in the early design of the school site including Howard Joseland, Joseland & Gilling, Joseph F. Munnings / Power Adam & Munnings, John K. Shirley & Colvin as well as Fowell, Mansfield & Maclurcan. Their buildings continue to play an important role in the ongoing use of the school.

Barker College is of aesthetic significance as exemplified through the architecture and landscape features of the school site. The site retains a large number of good, intact buildings which illustrate their age and purpose, particularly the buildings which form part of the Heritage Precinct and are associated with the early development of the campus. In particular, Stokesleigh and the Careers Counselling Centre are good examples of Federation Bungalow dwellings and Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration building as well as Plume House are fine examples of school buildings designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. The Mothers' War Memorial pavilion, the Health Centre, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall and the West Wing are good examples of school buildings designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style. The War Memorial Chapel is a fine example of a church designed in the Post War Ecclesiastical style, and has a high degree of intactness and integrity from its original construction period, both externally as well as internally. Leslie Hall is a good example of a school building designed in the Late 20th Century International Architectural style, and retains decorative bas-relief panels associated with the creative achievement of Gordon Wolff, who was the school Art Master at the time of the building's construction. Landscaped spaces create an appropriate landscape curtilage to the immediate setting of these buildings. These spaces establish a series of view corridors which support an appreciation of the historic elements on the site, as well as a strengthening of the visual relationship between the buildings. Of high importance is the landscaped area to the north of the Main Reception and Administration building which retains a formal pedestrian pathway connecting the building to the formal school entrance comprising the former Mint building entrance gates.

Barker College is socially significant for the role it has played in educating current and former students and for its uninterrupted use as a school for over 126 years under the same name and on the same site. The school has strong cultural, spiritual and social associations with

current and former staff, students and families who value the place and its buildings. The value of Barker College to its community is represented through the Old Barker Association and the Barker College Parents' Association, as well as the Barker College Archives, which have a long association with the school community, remain active in the community and continue to maintain and celebrate the College's history.

Barker College comprises an early Heritage Precinct which is a representative example of a late 19th Century school campus which continues to operate today. The wider Barker College campus is representative of the way in which school sites of the late 19th Century expanded due to a rise in the number of students and the acquisition of adjacent land. The College is also representative of the way in which adjacent allotments containing residential buildings were acquired by private schools in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century for teaching and school related uses. The buildings which comprise the 'heritage precinct' to the northwest corner of the site are an important class of school buildings in the local area constructed in the Federation and Inter-War years and provide a good example of the application of Bungalow, Georgian Revival, and Free Classical architecture to this building typology. The heritage precinct has retained its landscape setting, which supports the use of these buildings for teaching purposes. The War Memorial Chapel is in outstanding condition and a fine example of the Inter War Ecclesiastical architectural style, both externally as well as internally. It retains all of its characteristics which identify it as a chapel for ecclesiastical use.

4.10 GRADINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section provides a graded assessment of significance for components of Barker College so that the relative significance of spaces, buildings and elements can be understood for their contribution to the overall cultural significance of the site. Different components of a site make a different relative contribution to the site's overall significance. The significance of individual components can only be understood in relation to the role they play in creating and explaining the quality, character, meaning, history and use of the place.

The gradings provided below indicate the significance of spaces and elements relative to each other and to the overall significance of the place. They are not intended for comparison with any other site or as an indication of significance independent of their context. For example, where an element is of Exceptional significance, it has been identified as such because it makes an exceptional contribution to the overall established significance of the place and is vital for the creation and retention of this significance.

4.10.1 DEFINITIONS

These gradings are based on the gradings included in the Heritage Office's (now NSW Heritage Division) guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001). An explanation of the gradings used in this assessment is provided below.

EXCEPTIONAL

These spaces/elements are of exceptional cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, scientific or social values. They include rare or outstanding building fabric and retain an exceptional degree of integrity and intactness from their original construction or later significant period. They play a crucial role in the overall significance of the place.

HIGH

These spaces/elements are of high cultural significance. This may include fabric from the original construction of the building which has now been altered, or significant fabric from later alterations. The integrity of these elements may have been compromised by alteration/modification, but their contribution to the overall significance of the site remains strong.

MODERATE

These spaces/elements are of medium cultural significance but are of lesser cultural significance in the overall significance of the place. They may have been compromised by later, less significant modifications. They play an important role in supporting the overall significance of the place.

LITTLE

These spaces/elements are of low cultural significance. This may include fabric associated with recent or less significant alterations and additions. They play a minor role in the overall significance of the place.

INTRUSIVE

These spaces/elements are intrusive to the cultural significance of the subject site. They include unsympathetic alterations and additions where new elements have adversely affected significant fabric or the overall legibility of the site's cultural significance. These spaces/elements are damaging to the site's cultural significance.

4.10.2 SIGNIFICANCE GRADINGS TABLE

The following table describes the relative significance gradings of elements and spaces of the site and buildings. This table should be understood in conjunction with the definitions for significance gradings provided above, and is complemented by the diagrams of significance gradings in the following section.

Grading	Building / Site Feature	Specific Element or Space (where required)	Comment (where required)
Exceptional	None	None	No fabric or spaces within the site meet the criteria for Exceptional significance.
High	Overall site as defined by the Reduced Heritage Curtilage Map, included in Section 4.11.2 of this CMP.		The form and overall architectural character of the school site as defined by the Reduced Heritage Curtilage Map is of high significance for its contribution to understanding the early development of the site, and the relationship between significant buildings and features on the site.
	Landscaped space in front of the Main Reception and Administration building, between Carter House and Plume House	Formal pathway centrally positioned in front of the Main Reception and Administration building which leads to the Pacific Highway pedestrian entrance, framed by 'The Mint Gates'	
	The open landscaped area between Stokesleigh, Carter House, the Dining Hall		

	and West Wing		
	Middle School Quadrangle	The open space between the rear of the Main Reception and Administration building, between the West Wing and Boyce Hall.	The significance of this space is in relation to its open nature to allow views to be retained between the Main Reception and Administration building, the West Wing and Boyce Hall. The bitumen surface of the Middle School Quadrangle is a later feature and not of heritage significance.
	Barker War Memorial Oval		
	Stokesleigh	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Careers Counselling Centre	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, apart from the enclosed verandah spaces on the northern and western elevations, are of high significance.
	Careers Counselling Centre	Internal decorative plaster ceilings, original door openings, architraves, timber-panelled door leafs and skirtings.	
	Carter House	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance. Although the exterior has been modified, these modifications occurred during a significant period of construction for the building.
	Carter House	Interior - timber-panelled door leaves, timber architraves, early staircase with early timber balustrade, arched openings, exposed timber roof structure	

	Main Reception and Administration	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Main Reception and Administration	Building interior - original and early walls, with associated cornices and skirting boards, door leaves and architraves.	
	Health Centre	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Health Centre	Building interior - early staircase with timber balustrade, layout of the first floor, original and early walls and ceilings with associated cornices and skirtings, door opens and associated architraves.	
	Plume House	Building exterior	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Plume House	Interior - original and early walls, ceilings, cornices, skirtings, door openings, timber-panelled door leaves and architraves	
	Dining Hall	Building exterior and bell	The exterior building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Dining Hall	Interior - timber-framed doors and general layout of dining area and associated kitchen (noting that the fabric of the kitchen is not of high significance)	
	Boyce Hall	Building Exterior	The exterior of the building, including its overall form and exterior materials and features, are of high significance.
	Boyce Hall	Interior - Upper level layout retaining original hall space and lobby,	

		half-height timber-panelling to internal face of walls, timber-panelled ceiling, light fixtures, timber columns, parquet floor to lobby, metal spiral staircase.	
	The West Wing	Building Exterior	
	The West Wing	Building interior - lower and upper floor layouts, original walls with associated cornices and skirtings arched door openings and original rectangular door openings and architraves and early concrete stair with terrazzo treads.	
	War Memorial Chapel	Exterior and interior	The exterior including its overall form and fabric, as well as the interior spaces and fabric are of high significance.
	Leslie Hall	Exterior	The exterior including its overall form and fabric, are of high significance.
	Leslie Hall	Interior	General layout of the hall space.
	Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion	Exterior and Interior	The exterior including its overall form and fabric, as well as the original layout and spaces of the pavilion are of high significance.
Moderate	Open carpark towards the northeast corner of the site, located to the southwest of the Careers and Counselling Centre, to the northeast of Plume House		Although not part of the original design for the school site, it allows for important views to be retained between buildings and throughout the site.
	Phipps Field		
	Peter Taylor Field		
	Bowman Field		The surface of the field has been modified, but the original space has been retained.

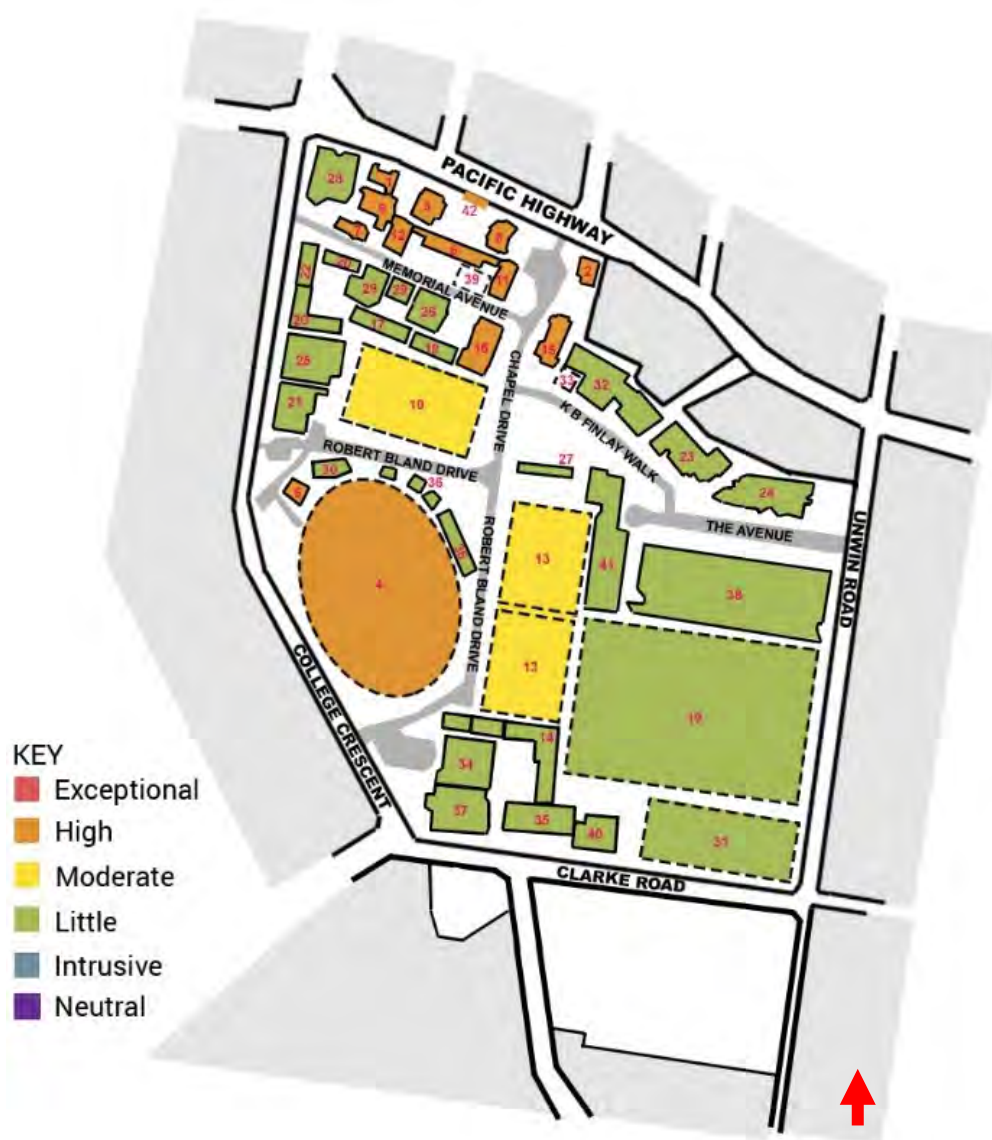
	Careers Counselling Centre	Enclosed verandah spaces on the northern and western elevations	
Little	OBA stage		
	Rosewood Fields		
	Tennis Courts		
	Cricket Nets		
	John Griffiths Courtyard		
	Careers Counselling Centre	Internal, metal-framed and glazed half-height partitions, infilled openings, later joinery	
	Carter House	Interior - stair tread lining to early stair, later stair with metal and glass balustrade, suspended false ceilings, office fitouts, later floor linings.	
	Main Reception and Administration	Building interior - later office and classroom fitouts	
	Health Centre	Interior - later metal railing to early stair, later fitouts to ground level, and later floor linings.	
	Plume House	Interior - new openings, new partitions and floor linings.	
	Dining Hall	Later fitouts including kitchen fitout, floor linings.	
	Boyce Hall	Later carpet to hall area, later fitouts and fixtures to lower floor rooms.	
	The West Wing	Later external metal stair, modified floor layouts with associated new openings and partitions, later carpet linings to the floor, later false ceilings.	
	Junior School Precinct: Kurrajong, E. W. Copeland wing and Copeland Extension, Junior School Classrooms, Enrichment Centre and Junior School	Exterior and Interior	The Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre have been compromised by later, less significant modifications and the addition of later buildings including Kurrajong, Copeland, Copeland Extension, and the Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall surrounding the Junior School Classrooms and

	Multi-Purpose Hall		Enrichment Centre have resulted in the early buildings no longer being legible. The setting of the Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre have also been compromised. These buildings are associated with recent and less significant alterations and additions to the site. Each building does not represent an important turning point in any particular architectural movement.
	Leslie Hall	Interior	Later fitouts, fixtures and furniture.
	C Block	Exterior and Interior	Associated with later development of the site, and has been compromised by later, less significant modifications and its setting has been compromised by adjacent later buildings and landscape elements. Does not represent an important turning point in any particular architecture movement.
	Science Quad Building / Library / Library Theatre	Exterior and Interior	Associated with later development of the site, and has been compromised by later, less significant modifications and its setting has been compromised by adjacent later buildings and landscape elements. Does not represent an important turning point in any particular architectural movement.
	Physical Education Centre / David Gamson Centre	Exterior and Interior	Associated with later, significant development on the site.
	McCaskill Music Centre, R.E. Kefford Building and Centenary Design Centre	Exterior and Interior	The buildings are associated with recent and less significant development on the site. These buildings do not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	Foundation Aquatic Centre	Exterior and Interior	The building is associated with recent and less significant development on the site. This building does not represent a pinnacle of

			an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	Hornsby Hundred Building	Exterior and Interior	The building is associated with recent and less significant development on the site. This building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	Foundation Science Centre	Exterior and Interior	The building is associated with recent and less significant development on the site. This building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	The Marks Pavilion	Exterior and Interior	The building is associated with recent and less significant development on the site. This building does not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	Blackwell Grandstand and Pods	All fabric and spaces	These structures are associated with recent and less significant development on the site. These structures do not represent a pinnacle of an architectural movement, nor a turning point.
	Rosewood Centre	Exterior and Interior	The building is associated with recent and less significant development on the site.
Intrusive	None	None	No fabric or spaces within the site meet the criteria for Intrusive significance.

4.10.3 SIGNIFICANCE GRADINGS DIAGRAM

The following diagram indicates the relative significance of individual elements and spaces of the site and buildings, and is to be understood in conjunction with the table and explanations of the grading categories above.



Building Number	Building Name	Construction Date
1	'The House' / Stokesleigh	1895 - 96
2	Careers Counselling Centre / 'Telopea' / 'Kia Ora'	Built c.1908, transferred to Barker College 1926
3	Carter House	1920
4	War Memorial Oval	1924
5	Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion	1925
6	Main Reception and Administration	1925
7	Health Centre / Former Staff Quarters	1928
8	Plume House	1929
9	Dining Hall	1935-37
10	No. 2 Playing Fields / Bowman Field	1936-38
11	Boyce Hall / Assembly Hall	1937 - 38
12	West Wing / 'The Palace'	1947
13	No. 3 and No. 4 Playing Fields / Phipps and Peter Taylor Fields	1947-50
14	Junior School Classrooms and Enrichment Centre	1954 - 55
15	War Memorial Chapel	1956-57
16	Leslie Hall	1965
17	C Block / Science Building Stage 2	1967
18	C Block (extension)	1971
19	Rosewood Playing Fields	1968 - 75
20	Senior School Office Centre / Science Building	1975
21	Physical Education Centre / David Gamson Centre	1975

22	Classroom extension to Senior School / Science Building	1980
23	McCaskill Music Centre	1986 - 87
24	Centenary Design Centre	1991
25	Foundation Aquatic Centre	1994
26	Hornsby Hundred Building	1995
27	OBA Outdoor Stage	1996
28	Foundation Science Centre	2000
29	Secondary School Library / Library Theatre	2002
30	The Marks Pavilion	2002
31	Tennis courts with underground carparking	2007
32	R. E. Kefford Building (formerly referred to as Kurrajong)	2010
33	John Griffiths Courtyard	2010
34	Junior School Multi-Purpose Hall	2011
35	E. W. Copeland Wing	2013
36	Blackwell Grandstand and Pods	2017
37	Kurrajong	2017 - 18
38	Rosewood Centre	2018 - 20
39	Middle School Quadrangle	2019
40	Copeland Wing Extension	2020 -21
41	Maths and Student Hub	2021 - 22 (under construction)
42	"The Mint" Gates	Relocated to Barker site in 1975 (had originally been constructed for the Sydney Mint in 1855)

Figure 569: Significance Grading Diagram. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

4.11 CURTILAGE

The heritage curtilage of a place is the extent of the surrounding area which contributes to its heritage significance. The following curtilage types may apply to heritage items, and where these are identified they should be preserved as space which assists with the retention and interpretation of the item's significance.

4.11.1 CURTILAGE TYPES

Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage

The most common type of heritage curtilage comprises the boundary of the property containing the heritage item, or items. The property may also contain associated buildings, gardens and other significant features, including walls, fences, driveways or tennis courts, all which may contribute to the heritage significance of the property.

Reduced Heritage Curtilage

This type of heritage curtilage is less than the lot boundary of the property. It arises where the significance of the item may not relate to the total lot, but to a lesser area, and is often only defined when development occurs.

Expanded Heritage Curtilage

There may be circumstances where the heritage curtilage may need to be greater than the property boundary. Depending on the topography, an expanded curtilage may be required to protect the landscape setting or visual catchment of a heritage item.

Composite Heritage Curtilage

This type of curtilage applies to heritage conservation areas and defines the boundaries of land required to identify and maintain the heritage significance of an historic district, village or suburban precinct.

4.11.2 ESTABLISHING HERITAGE CURTILAGE FOR THE PLACE

The current curtilage which currently applies to the place is a Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage, as defined by the Heritage Conservation Area boundary which comprises the boundary of the property. However, the current heritage curtilage which should apply to the

Barker College site is a Reduced Heritage Curtilage. This is due to the fact that the significance of the site does not relate to the total lot and all associated built and landscape elements within the total lot. The buildings which are associated with the original construction period/later significant period of the site are isolated to one particular portion of the site. As such, a Reduced Heritage Curtilage applies to the site, as shown in the following diagram.

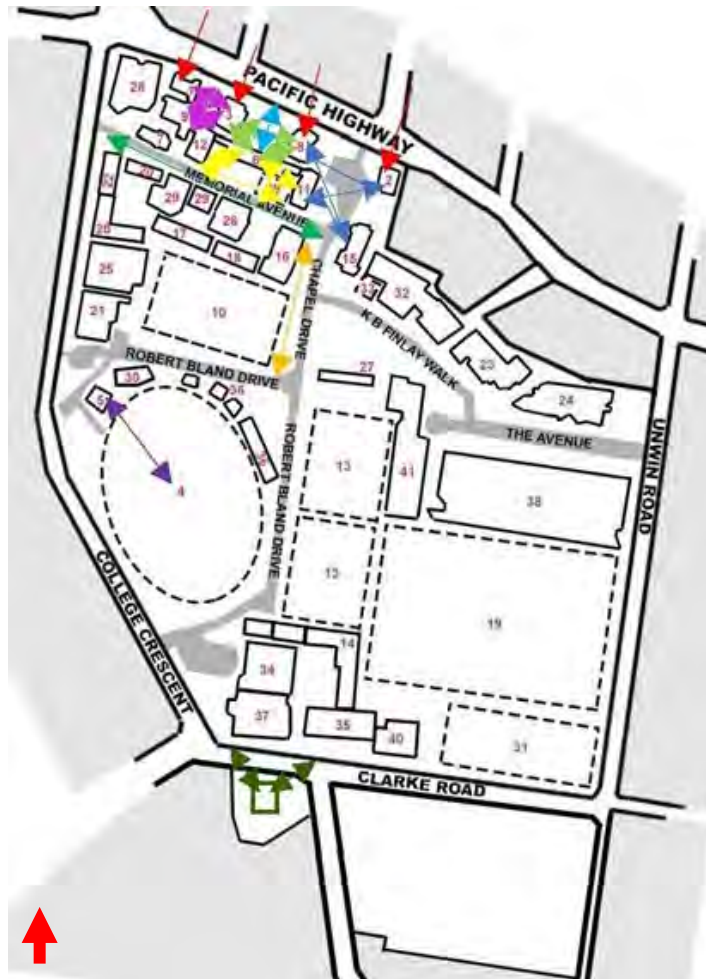


Figure 570: Curtilage diagram, with the proposed Reduced Heritage Curtilage outlined in red. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

4.12 SIGNIFICANT VIEWS

The following views of the site are of high significance, and make a strong contribution to the overall cultural significance of the site.

The relationships between these buildings, and the associated landscape areas form the basis for the establishment of a series of view corridors which support an appreciation of the historic elements of the site, as well as strengthening the visual relationships between the significant buildings.



KEY

- Views between the War Memorial Pavilion and War Memorial Oval.
- The site slopes towards the south, which allows for views from the top portion of the site, particularly the northwest corner of the site ('historic precinct'), down towards the lower portions.
- Views along, and to and from buildings either side of Memorial Avenue.
- Views from Pacific Highway, particularly of some of the earlier buildings within the historic precinct, including Stokesleigh, Carter House, Plume House and the Career's & Counselling Building.
- Views of the Main Reception/Admin building from the formal pedestrian entry from Pacific Highway.
- The open carpark area towards the northeast corner of the site allows for views between the Careers & Counselling Centre, Plume House, Boyce Hall and the War Memorial Chapel.
- The open, landscaped area in front of the Main Reception/Admin building, allows for views between Carter House, Plume House and the Main Reception/Admin building.
- The open, landscaped area in front of Stokesleigh, Carter House, The Dining Hall and West Wing allows for views between the front portions of these buildings.
- The open space towards the rear of the Main Reception/Admin building, West Wing and Boyce Hall allows for views between the rear portions of these buildings.
- Views to and from the property at 27-31 Clarke Road.

Figure 571: Site Plan, with view lines and view corridors indicated by arrows. (Source: NBRS, 2022)

5.0 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1.1 HERITAGE ACT 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides for the protection of heritage items identified as being of State heritage significance. These items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) in Section 31 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Part 2 of the *Heritage Act 1977* establishes the Heritage Council of NSW as a NSW Government agency. The Heritage Council of NSW, or the NSW Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage as its delegated authority, is the consent authority for applications to alter items listed on the NSW SHR, made under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Barker College is not listed on the NSW SHR and is therefore not subject to the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (except in relation to relics, discussed in Section 5.2.3).

5.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides for the creation of *Local Environmental Planning Instruments* (LEPs). In 2012 these were standardised for Local Government Areas across NSW. Clause 5.10 of the standardised *LEP* provides for the conservation of heritage within an LGA and for the conservation of sites identified as heritage items on Schedule 5 of that *LEP*.

Hornsby Council is the consent authority for applications to alter items listed on Schedule 5 of the *Hornsby Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013*.

5.1.3 STATUTORY LISTINGS

The subject property contains a number of items listed as being of local heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the *Hornsby Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013*, including:

- Barker College - group of buildings, grounds and gate, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby, item number 501;
- Barker College Junior School, College Crescent, Hornsby, item number 465; and
- Barker College - Centenary Design Centre, McCaskill Music Centre and Development Office, 91 Pacific Highway, Hornsby (2, 4, 6 and 8-10 The Avenue and 2-6 Unwin Road, Hornsby), item number 782.

The subject site is also located within the "Barker College Heritage Conservation Area" (heritage item C1). It is also located in the vicinity of a number of other listed items, including:

- House and garden, 27-31 Clarke Road, Hornsby, item number 779; and
- House, 1A Clarke Road, Waitara, item number 778.

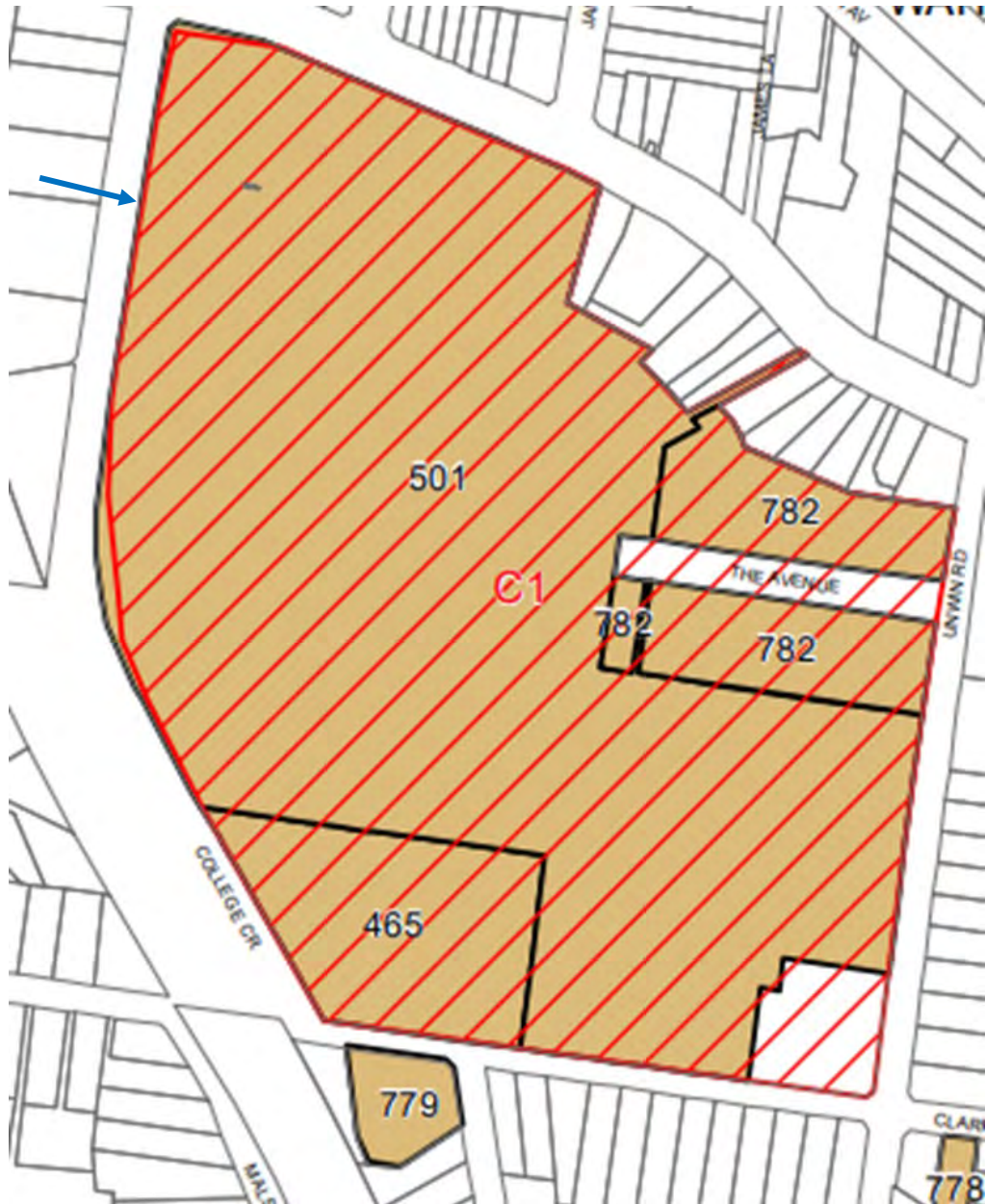


Figure 572: Excerpt from the Hornsby LEP 2013 heritage map. Heritage items are shown brown, and Conservation Areas are hatched red. The blue arrow indicates the subject site. (Source: Hornsby LEP 2013, Heritage Map HER_017B)

5.2 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

5.2.1 APPLICATIONS TO CONSENT AUTHORITIES

As Barker College is listed as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the *Hornsby LEP 2013*, development on the site must be approved by Hornsby Shire Council, under Part 4, 79(c) of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Applications for development consent must include assessment of the potential heritage impacts of that development. Development must ensure that the cultural significance of the site, as established by its local heritage listing, is retained, in accordance with Clause 5.10 of the *Hornsby LEP 2013*.

Under clause 5.10 a Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, must accompany any development application. All Heritage Impact Statements prepared to accompany proposals for development on the site should include assessment of the proposal against the relevant conservation policies contained in this report.

5.2.2 HERITAGE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HORNSBY LEP 2013

The *Hornsby LEP 2013* provides the statutory basis for the conservation and control of development and other activities that may affect the heritage value of items listed on Schedule 5. These provisions are contained within Clause 5.10 of the LEP, the objectives of which are as follows:

- (1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows:*
- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Hornsby,*
 - (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*
 - (c) to conserve archaeological sites,*
 - (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

The LEP places an obligation on Hornsby Shire Council to retain the significance of the place, and to take into consideration the level of that significance in evaluating any proposal for the site. Under the provisions of the Heritage incentive clauses of the LEP, Council can grant benefits to owners of items of Environmental Heritage. Listing also entitles concessions from Land tax where this applies.

5.2.3 OTHER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HERITAGE ACT 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides automatic statutory protection for "relics" which prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purposes of discovering, exposing, or moving a relic not subject to a conservation instrument, except in accordance with an excavation permit.

The term "relic" is defined under the Act as:

- "...any deposit, object or material evidence that:*
- a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
 - b) is of State or local heritage significance."*

5.2.4 HERITAGE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE EDUCATION SEPP 2017

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017.

The aim of this Policy is to facilitate the effective delivery of educational establishments and early education and care facilities across the State by:

- (a) improving regulatory certainty and efficiency through a consistent planning regime for educational establishments and early education and care facilities, and*
- (b) simplifying and standardising planning approval pathways for educational establishments and early education and care facilities (including identifying certain development of minimal environmental impact as exempt development), and*
- (c) establishing consistent State-wide assessment requirements and design considerations for educational establishments and early education and care facilities to improve the quality of infrastructure delivered and to minimise impacts on surrounding areas, and*
- (d) allowing for the efficient development, redevelopment or use of surplus government-owned land (including providing for consultation with communities regarding educational establishments in their local area), and*

- (e) providing for consultation with relevant public authorities about certain development during the assessment process or prior to development commencing, and
- (f) aligning the NSW planning framework with the National Quality Framework that regulates early education and care services, and
- (g) ensuring that proponents of new developments or modified premises meet the applicable requirements of the National Quality Framework for early education and care services, and of the corresponding regime for State regulated education and care services, as part of the planning approval and development process, and
- (h) encouraging proponents of new developments or modified premises and consent authorities to facilitate the joint and shared use of the facilities of educational establishments with the community through appropriate design.

The Education SEPP contains provisions through which minor development may occur within locally heritage listed sites through notification rather than through application for development approval. This provision may be applied with care at Shore where development involves minor internal works and refurbishment. It is recommended heritage advice is sought in the development of any works proposals.

5.2.5 OTHER STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

Any changes in the use of the building may result in a need to upgrade certain facilities to meet such obligations as may be imposed by the Hornsby Shire Council. Matters may be identified in this study that may require modification include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Building Code of Australia;*
- *Fire safety requirements;*
- *Ingress and egress from the building; and*
- *Disability access code.*

Certain aspects of the building may be eligible for exemptions from code compliance where upgrading may result in the loss of heritage significance. These issues may be addressed directly with the relevant consent authority.

5.3 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM NON-STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

The *Hornsby Development Control Plan (DCP) 2013* is a non-statutory document which supports the implementation of the *Hornsby LEP 2013*. Development applications for the subject site will be assessed by the Hornsby Shire Council in relation to the relevant objectives and controls contained within the *DCP*.

5.4 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Barker College is of cultural significance at a local level for its historical importance, historical associations, aesthetic values, social associations as well as for its representativeness.

The Statement of Cultural Significance for the place should inform the preparation of any proposal for changes to the site, such that decisions regarding the nature and extent of change should ensure that the established significance is maintained. Schemes for the development of the site should respond to aspects of the cultural significance of the site, identified in the Statement of Cultural Significance.

Decisions about works to the place, including maintenance, repairs or more extensive adaptation works, must take into account the impact on the cultural significance of the place, both as a whole and on individual components. New works to the place should not diminish

any aspect of its cultural significance. The approach and recommendations set out in this report should be used as a guide to future work.

5.5 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM THE OWNERS' REQUIREMENTS

This Conservation Management Plan has been commissioned to guide any future development on the site in a manner which retains its established cultural significance. Future development is likely to relate to new and updated buildings and facilities for the purposes of teaching current and future students of the College. The introduction of any new buildings and facilities on the site will require careful consideration of all conservation policies in this document. Should the owner or operator of the site change in the future, the CMP should be made available to those responsible for managing development of, and maintaining the site.

Barker College is keen to maintain the property in a good state of repair. The owner has no intention to vacate the property. Its provision of an educational institution comprising classrooms, boarding facilities, administration offices, chapel and recreational grounds is an asset and has been modified where and when required to provide quality facilities in accordance with the school curriculum and the school's traditions.

Barker College also sees the historic components of the site, including important buildings, landscape features, and view lines, as important features which need to be retained and maintained in order to ensure the viable and ongoing use of the school site, whilst at the same time, allowing for new buildings and landscape features to be added to the site which respect the significance and setting of existing historic buildings and landscape elements.

Over time, numerous buildings have been replaced or upgraded as required by the school. Additional land parcels have been acquired by the school over time in order to meet the needs of the students at that time.

5.6 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE PLACE

Decisions regarding maintenance and repair works on the site should be made with reference to this CMP. In particular, any person responsible for these decisions, and any person carrying out maintenance and repair works, should be familiar with the Gradings of Significance identified for each element on the site and with the conservation policies relevant to that element.

Prior to reaching a decision regarding change of use or major changes to significant buildings, a comprehensive schedule of initial maintenance works should be implemented, especially for the buildings identified as being of high significance in this CMP. Following initial maintenance, although the most of the buildings on the Barker College campus are generally in good condition, all significant buildings on the site should undergo conservation works where required (subject to condition) to ensure that their significant fabric is retained, missing elements are replaced and damaged fabric is repaired.

Most buildings at the Barker College campus are in a good state of repair for their age and continual use however heritage buildings require regular maintenance and planned repair (preservation, restoration, reconstruction) to ensure long-term conservation. Maintenance may overlap with, but is different to, works involving repair.

Regardless of age, all buildings require regular maintenance to avoid damage or deterioration which may affect overall condition and performance. Maintenance regimes should be formulated to address building structure, appearance and aesthetic, materials and character.

Key factors affecting the physical condition of historic buildings include, but may not be limited to:

- Fungal stain and organic growth
- Build-up of dirt and pollutants
- Peeling paint
- Rot in timber elements
- Corrosion of structural or decorative metalwork
- Insect attack or infestation
- Erosion of mortar joints
- Breakdown of masonry surfaces
- Physical damage
- Poor installation of building services and equipment
- Defective roofing, rainwater goods or stormwater disposal
- Rising damp
- Structural movement
- Loss of material durability approaching end-of-life

Issues not directly related to physical condition, but which are essential considerations in the management of the built fabric of actively used heritage buildings include:

- Performance of indoor environment (thermal or acoustic performance)
- Compliance with statutory building controls
- Obsolescence – fit-for-purpose

The management of the physical condition requires an understanding and balance between environmental, organisational, financial, technical and human issues affecting the heritage places. Policies contained in this Conservation Management Plan provide guidance for the management of the physical fabric of the place however the use of specialist heritage consultants is critical in obtaining good management outcomes.

5.7 ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM ADAPTIVE RE-USE OPTIONS

Should any changes be proposed including alterations, additions, demolition or redevelopment, it is best practise to do as much as necessary but as little as possible. The Assessment of Cultural Significance contained in this CMP is intended to provide information on the significant elements of the site which should be prioritised for retention when considerations are made regarding the development of the site. The conservation policies in this report are intended to guide changes to the site.

As the site is listed as a local heritage item, it will not be permissible to demolish all structures on the site. Demolition of a building or any element of a building which has been graded as being of high significance in this CMP should only be considered where:

- The condition of the building or element is beyond repair; or
- The building or feature is not significant and does not contain significant fabric.

Adaptive re-use options for the site should be developed with close reference to this Conservation Management Plan, such that decisions regarding the nature and extent of change should ensure that the established significance of the place as stated in the Statement of Cultural Significance, is retained.

Any changes in the use or substantial refurbishment of buildings may result in a need to upgrade facilities to meet current building standards and codes. Compliance may be required, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Building Code of Australia (BCA)
- Fire safety requirements
- Access and egress

- Disability access standards
- Work Health and Safety

Certain aspects of a building may be eligible for exemptions from code compliance where upgrading may result in the loss of heritage significance. These issues may be addressed directly with the relevant consent authority and with the advice of compliance specialists. Alternative solutions (also known as performance solutions) may need to be considered in order to meet compliance requirements under the BCA to minimise loss or damage to the heritage fabric of a place. It is important to seek professional guidance when planning for upgrade and/or compliance works to heritage buildings.

5.7.1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The site presents some opportunity for development, based on the siting and character of existing buildings and other significant elements and the relative gradings of significance of each component. Generally, the addition of new buildings is limited to spaces which are currently not occupied by buildings or spaces of high significance.

Proposals for the development of the site should be prepared by reference to the Statement of Cultural Significance and the Conservation Policies in this report. Master planning for future development on the site has also been carried out at the same time as the preparation of this Conservation Management Plan. The formation of conservation policies, strategies, guidelines and actions consistent with the assessed heritage significance of the site, will provide further direction for the future management, conservation, adaptive re-use, new works and interpretation of the site. The following list includes some of the opportunities which exist for future development on the Barker College:

- To remove incompatible elements from culturally significant items to restore an appropriate setting wherever the opportunity arises;
- To improve the existing building stock and/or add new facilities to the site, based on demand and potential viability; and
- Sensitively locate new buildings on the site which utilise materials and colour schemes which complement the existing buildings and features of the site.

6.0 CONSERVATION POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The following general conservation policies are made as a guide to the care of Barker College so as to enable the quality, character and significance of the place to be retained while maintaining the usefulness and long-term viability of the place. The intention of the policies is to:

- Retain the significant character and quality of the buildings and their various elements;
- Permit alterations, adaptations and new works which are compatible with the above and which will make the place more effective in its principal intended use;
- Identify elements which adversely affect the place and which are in need of modification or removal;
- Provide an approach to the replacement of deteriorated fabric; and
- Draw attention to the need for coordination of the conservation needs of the place both in the short term and over the longer life of the building with other functional and technical aspects and requirements for the place.

When changes to the place are being considered, the following rules should generally be adopted to guide decision making:

- Repair rather than replace existing fabric;
- Ensure alterations are reversible;
- Make a subtle visual distinction between old and new;
- Ensure new alterations are sympathetic to the heritage character of the place;
- Respect the aging process and respect previous alterations;
- Discontinue previous unsound practices;
- Stabilise problem areas;
- Respect the building's context and location;
- Maintain views to and from the place; and
- Seek design excellence for new additions.

The following section contains a set of Conservation Policies for Barker College, is in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 2013, known as The Burra Charter. The Burra Charter describes a process by which a significant place is conserved, which includes understanding significance, developing policy and managing the place in accordance with the policy. Where relevant, Articles from the Burra Charter are referenced after the Policy description.

6.2 SOURCES OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

There is considerable technical information on the conservation of historic building fabric and finishes available in New South Wales, through both government agencies and private firms. This section includes text contained in the current Heritage Information Series published by the NSW Heritage Office, including the following pamphlets:

- Principles of conservation work on heritage places.
- Pipe organ conservation and maintenance guide.
- Movable heritage principles.

Other sources used include Preservation Briefs published by the Technical Preservation Services Branch of the US National Parks Service, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (UK) and The National Trust of Australia.

6.3 DEFINITIONS

The Article 1 of the Burra Charter establishes specific definitions of terms. These terms have specific meanings in heritage and conservation. Further explanatory notes are available in the Burra Charter. The definitions are included below:

- Article 1.1* *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- Article 1.2* *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.
Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- Article 1.3* *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- Article 1.4* *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- Article 1.5* *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- Article 1.6* *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- Article 1.7* *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- Article 1.8* *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- Article 1.9* *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- Article 1.10* *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.
- Article 1.11* *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- Article 1.12* *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- Article 1.13* *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- Article 1.14* *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- Article 1.15* *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- Article 1.16* *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.

Article 1.17 Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

6.4 CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

Places of cultural significance should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations. To successfully manage places of cultural significance it is important to both understand the cultural significance embodied in the place and to seek guidance on the appropriate management of the place so the values that underpin its significance are not lost or placed at risk.

The following principles should be applied to the management of the place:

- Principle 1** The Conservation Management Plan should be adopted as the principal guiding document for the ongoing management, conservation and use of the place.
- Principle 2** Implement a cautious approach to conservation. Only change as much as is necessary and as little as possible.
- Principle 3** The expertise of professionals, trades and craftspeople with specific expert knowledge in the cultural heritage management and traditional techniques and materials should be sought in the development and implementation of conservation and development proposals.
- Principle 4** All values associated with the place should be identified without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others. Different values and degrees of cultural significance may result in different conservation actions.
- Principle 5** The discovery of new physical or documentary evidence or changes to the factors which influence the analysis and assessment of cultural significance will require a re-examination of the assessed significance of the place and conservation policies for its management.

6.5 ACCEPTABLE ACTIONS ACCORDING TO SIGNIFICANCE

The treatment of existing components, spaces, fabric and contents of the building should be in accordance with their assessed level of significance and generally as set out in the following table. The terms used below have the meaning given them in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter), 2013.

Grading of Significance	Acceptable Action
Exceptional Significance	Preservation, restoration or reconstruction. This fabric should be retained. In some cases, adaptation in accordance with the Burra Charter guidelines may also be acceptable, provided that it is focused on the retention and repair of exceptional fabric and that the change is compatible with retaining the overall significance of the place.
High Significance	Preservation, restoration or reconstruction. Adaptation in accordance with the Burra Charter guidelines may also be acceptable, provided the change is compatible with retaining the overall significance of the place.

Moderate Significance	Preservation, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation to assist in ensuring the continual use and security of the building, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Work involving the reduction or removal of a particular element may be acceptable where it is necessary for the proper function of the place and does not reduce the overall significance of the place.
Little Significance	Preservation, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation to assist in ensuring the continual use and security of the building, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Both retention and removal are acceptable options for fabric of little significance.
Intrusive	This fabric should be removed, ensuring that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric.

6.6 CONSERVATION POLICIES

6.6.1 BASIS OF APPROACH

The following policies describe general approaches to the conservation of Barker College, including the buildings on the site and their setting. These approaches should underpin any decisions made regarding alterations to the place.

Policy 1 Application of the Burra Charter

The future conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the *Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) 2013.

Policy 2 Use of Conservation Policies

The policies set out in this document should be applied irrespective of the use to which the site is put.

Policy 3 Use of the Conservation Management Plan

The Statement of Significance and schedule of significant buildings, spaces, fabric and elements in this plan, together with any more detailed assessments of individual items, should be adopted as the basis for future decision making, planning and work on the place.

Policy 4 Retention of the Place

The buildings on the site should be retained and conserved in such a way as retains the established cultural significance of the place.

Policy 5 Review of Evidence

Before any major works are undertaken all available documentary and physical evidence should be reviewed in order to guide effective conservation work.

Policy 6 Use of Evidence

All work in the significant buildings on the site shall be undertaken on the basis of known evidence. Conjecture, guesswork or prejudiced decision making are not acceptable.

Policy 7 Cultural Significance

Retention, enhancement and retrieval of the Cultural Significance of the place should be adopted and implemented as opportunities arise, taking into consideration the changing needs of the place, availability of funds and other constraints.

Policy 8 Gradings of Significance

All policies in this document which refer to gradings of significance should be implemented with reference to Section 4.10 above.

Policy 9 Future Changes

No change to the place, including to its setting, layout, form and fabric, should be considered without first assessing the potential loss of heritage value that may result.

Policy 10 Future Changes

Proposed adaptation or changes which would require the introduction of particular services and/or structural alterations which would have a strong adverse effect on the character and/or heritage significance of the building are unacceptable.

Policy 11 Future Changes

Proposed changes of use to any part of the buildings should only be considered in the context of a coordinated plan for the whole site.

Policy 12 Change of Use

Should circumstances lead to a change of use for the buildings, new uses should be selected which are most compatible with the retention and recovery of the original character and identified cultural significance of the place.

6.6.2 CONSERVATION OF THE SETTING AND LANDSCAPE

The setting and landscape of Barker College contribute to the significance of the place.

Policy 13 Existing Structures

The existing structures on the site, including Stokesleigh, the Careers Counselling Centre, Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration, the Health Centre, Plume House, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall, the West Wing, the War Memorial Chapel, Leslie Hall and the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, should be retained.

Policy 14 New Structures

New structures on the site should be sited and designed so that the visual prominence of Stokesleigh, the Careers and Counselling Centre, Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration, the Health Centre, Plume House, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall, the West Wing, the War Memorial Chapel, Leslie Hall and the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, are retained. Siting, form, size and orientation of new structures should ensure that the significant elevations of the buildings of high significance remain visible.

Policy 15 Views

Changes to the site, including additions, alterations, new structures and landscaping, should not obscure views to and from Stokesleigh, the Careers Counselling Centre, Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration, the Health Centre, Plume House, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall, the West Wing, the War Memorial Chapel, Leslie Hall and the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion.

Policy 16 Landscaped Areas

Significant landscape elements including the landscaped space in front of the Main Reception building, the open landscaped area between Stokesleigh, Carter House, the Dining Hall and West Wing, and the open nature of the Middle School Quadrangle to the south of the Main Reception and Administration building, should be retained.

Policy 17 Alterations to Surfaces

Where levels are required to be altered to achieve access requirements, alterations should not affect fabric of High significance.

Policy 18 New Fences

If new fences are required, they should be designed to ensure minimal visual impact on the character of the place, and should be constructed in sympathetic materials. These should be designed in consultation with a heritage consultant.

Policy 19 Subdivision

If subdivision of the site is considered in the future, the portion identified as the 'heritage precinct' should remain on one, unsubdivided lot.

6.6.3 TREATMENT OF FABRIC ACCORDING TO GRADES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Future alterations to the building should be guided by the relative gradings of significance for the fabric of the building. Significant fabric is identified in Section 4.10 of this document. The retention of significant fabric is a vital part of retaining the overall cultural significance of the place.

Policy 20 Acceptable Actions

Decisions regarding modification to fabric should be carried out by reference to the Gradings of Significance Diagrams in this document and the Acceptable Actions described in Section 6.5 of this document.

Policy 21 Fabric of High Significance

Fabric of High Significance should be retained and conserved. Adaptation in order to preserve fabric, carried out in accordance with the Burra Charter guidelines, may also be acceptable, provided the change is compatible with retaining the overall significance of the place.

Policy 22 Fabric of Moderate Significance

Fabric of Moderate Significance may be preserved, restored, reconstructed or adapted to assist in ensuring the continual use and security of the building, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Work involving the reduction or removal of a particular element may be acceptable where it is necessary for the proper function of the place and does not reduce the overall significance of the place.

Policy 23 Fabric of Little Significance

Fabric of Little Significance may be retained or removed, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Where fabric is proposed for removal, the aim of this removal should be to enhance the established values of the place, and to ensure its continual use, amenity and security.

Policy 24 Removal of Significant Fabric

Fabric of High significance shall only be considered for removal or alteration where there is no alternative which would ensure the ongoing conservation of the place. Decisions regarding this action should take into account the use and significance of the place as a whole in evaluating alternative action and such evaluation should always involve appropriate input from conservation professionals experienced in the relevant area of expertise.

Policy 25 Removal of Moderate Fabric

Surviving building fabric and original contents of the building nominated in this Conservation Management Plan as being of moderate significance shall only be considered for removal or alteration where there is no appropriate alternative. Decisions regarding this action should take into consideration the use and significance of the place as a whole in evaluating alternative action and such evaluation will always involve appropriate input from conservation professionals experienced in the relevant area of expertise.

Policy 26 Recording of Removal of Significant Fabric

If fabric of Exceptional or High significance is removed or altered in accordance with other Policies in this Conservation Management Plan, a thorough recording of the original form and detail shall be made, including its location within the structure. Removed items shall be labelled and stored safely against possible future reinstatement. The resulting records shall be lodged with the Conservation Management Plan for future reference and review.

6.6.4 EXTERNAL FORM AND FABRIC

The external form and fabric of both buildings makes a major contribution to the significance of the place.

Policy 27 Expertise

Only specialist contractors with proven ability and recognised expertise shall be engaged to carry out repair, maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction of significant fabric. This should include the engagement of an experienced heritage stonemason and a structural engineer with experience in heritage properties.

Policy 28 Retention of Form

Stokesleigh, the Careers Counselling Centre, Carter House, the Main Reception and Administration, the Health Centre, Plume House, the Dining Hall, Boyce Hall, the West Wing, the War Memorial Chapel, Leslie Hall and the Mothers' War Memorial Pavilion, should retain their overall form and external works should be restricted to preservation, restoration and reconstruction. Proposed work which may have an adverse impact on the exterior form and qualities of the buildings is unacceptable.

Policy 29 New Openings

No new external openings shall be permitted in fabric identified as being of High significance, except as part of reconstructive works to re-establish former openings where they have been blocked up. This also applies to formerly external walls which are now internal. In the case of these reconstructive works, sufficient evidence of the former opening and its configuration must be available. In all other cases, modification of openings in fabric of Exceptional or High significance, or any fabric contained within these openings, should be limited to maintenance and repair works.

Policy 30 Adaptation

Limited adaptation that does not adversely affect the character or significance of the place as a whole may be permitted in areas of lowest significance. External adaptation to areas of High or Moderate significance is not acceptable.

Policy 31 Stonework

Stonework on buildings of high significance should only be replaced when it has failed significantly or poses a threat to safety. Weathered sandstone should be retained and conserved if substantially sound.

Policy 32 Structural Advice

Seek expert advice from a structural engineer experienced in dealing with old buildings, and with knowledge of relevant heritage legislation when matters of structural movement arise, including cracking, deflection, bulging or failure of walls.

Policy 33 Protection of Fabric

Use of tie rods, props and cables may be appropriate, but the building's surface should be protected from localised stresses and puncturing. The heritage impact, including visual impact, of these protective works, should be taken into account before work is carried out.

Policy 34 Brickwork

When brickwork is to be repaired to buildings of high or moderate significance, consideration should be given to reusing existing bricks or, if this is not viable, new bricks should match existing in porosity and appearance. Repairs and reconstruction of brickwork should match the original laying configuration evident in the existing bricks, including where brickwork has been used for detailing such as around windows and in buttressing. New brick units are to match the replaced or repaired element in porosity, size, colour, texture and hardness.

Policy 35 Repointing

Pointing to damaged areas of brickwork on buildings of high significance should match adjoining areas. Repoint only where existing mortar is unsound or where sufficient mortar is missing to cause water to lie in the joint. Only repoint joints that are eroded to a depth greater than their width. No power tools (especially angle grinders) should be used to remove old pointing. New mortar should be softer and more porous than the surrounding brickwork units to enable the egress of water.

Policy 36 Stone Repairs

Where necessary, missing or severely damaged stonework on buildings of high significance should be replaced to ensure the protection of original or early stonework. Where stonework is replaced, all new stone is to match the existing in terms of colour, banding, type, size, texture and profile, subject to an assessment of appropriate stone type, to be carried out by an experienced heritage stonemason.

Policy 37 Recording of Stone Repairs

Where repairs or localised reconstruction to stone detailing to buildings of high significance is required, the detail should be recorded prior to the removal of localised stone pieces, and the repaired or reconstructed element reinstated to match.

Policy 38 Sandstone Pointing

New mortar required for localised sandstone repairs to buildings of high significance should match the existing in terms of texture, colour, composition and porosity, except if mortar has been replaced by later cement pointing. Where necessary, carry out investigations to determine the composition and colouring of jointing material, to form basis of any new or future work to sandstone joints.

Policy 39 Roof Material

Where necessary, the tiled and corrugated metal roofing material should be replaced on a like-for-like basis to ensure weatherproofing and the protection of roof structure.

Policy 40 Timber Species

Similar timber species should be used to repair polished timber. Some slight visual difference will be tolerated.

Policy 41 Hardware

Original hardware to all doors and windows in significant buildings should be retained and conserved. New hardware, including casements, sash lifts, hinges, locks, bolts should match existing. New hardware may be installed to meet the requirements of current building codes and standards. Redundant hardware should be retained where appropriate, and rendered inoperable if necessary.

Policy 42 Fenestration

Where necessary, missing fenestration elements should be replaced on a like-for-like basis to buildings of high significance. Where stained glass is proposed to be replaced, care should be taken to match the colour and transparency level of missing or adjacent elements, such that the existing decorative pattern of glass is retained. If window sashes are to be replaced to original windows within buildings of high significance, the new frames and glazing bars shall match the form and detailing of the existing.

Policy 43 Significant Stained Glass

All stained glass and lead light panels within the Chapel are highly significant fabric and should be treated with special care to maintain the maximum degree all original fabric intact.

Policy 44 Protection of Stained Glass

Where any other work, such as repair or cleaning of adjacent fabric is to be undertaken in proximity to leadlight and/or stained glass windows located within the Chapel, the windows must be protected from chemical or physical impact prior to such work commencing, for example by boarding. Where windows are to be removed for repair, this should be done prior to other works commencing.

Policy 45 Replacement of Windows

If window sashes are to be replaced to original windows within buildings of high significance, the new frames and glazing bars shall match the form and detailing of the existing.

Policy 46 Glass

Original glass should be retained where possible, and as a general rule, panes with a single crack should be retained. Those with more than one crack, or where part of the glass is missing, should be replaced with glass to match the original.

Policy 47 Contractors for Window Repairs

Only specialist contractors with proven ability and recognised expertise shall be engaged to carry out repair, maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction to original and early windows and stained glass.

6.6.5 RETENTION OF SIGNIFICANT SPACES

Significant spaces are identified in Section 4.10 of this document. Their retention is a vital part of retaining the overall cultural significance of the place.

Policy 48 Acceptable Actions

Decisions regarding modification to existing spaces, including their fabric and spatial character, should be carried out by reference to the Gradings of Significance Diagrams in Section 4.10.3 of this document.

Policy 49 Spaces of High Significance

Spaces of High Significance should be retained in their existing configuration. Minor alterations may be acceptable, provided that the overall configuration of the space is retained and its character and value preserved. If spaces of High significance have been affected by previous Intrusive alterations and additions, Intrusive elements should be removed. Excepting this, proposed works to these spaces should be limited to maintenance and repair of damaged fabric.

Policy 50 Spaces of Moderate Significance

Spaces of Moderate Significance may be altered, provided that alterations do not reduce the overall significance of the place. Additions to these spaces may be acceptable, provided that their construction does not result in damage to fabric of Exceptional or High significance, and does not detract from the character, value and significance of spaces of Exceptional or High significance. Alterations and additions to spaces of Moderate significance should be aimed at preserving the significance of the place and ensuring its continual use, amenity and security.

Policy 51 Spaces of Little Significance

Spaces of Little Significance may be altered and additions to them constructed in order to ensure the continual use, amenity and security of the place. Alterations and additions to these spaces should not result in damage to fabric of Exceptional or High significance, and

should not detract from the character, value and significance of spaces of Exceptional or High significance.

Policy 52 Recording of Alterations to Significant Spaces

If alterations are proposed to significant spaces in accordance with other Policies in this Conservation Management Plan, a thorough recording of the original form, configuration, fabric, elements and detail which makes up this space, shall be made, including its location within the structure. Removed items shall be labelled and stored safely against possible future reinstatement. The resulting records shall be lodged with the Conservation Management Plan for future reference and review.

6.6.6 INTERNAL CONFIGURATION AND FABRIC

The internal form and fabric of the significant buildings on the site makes a major contribution to the significance of the place. The following policies apply to buildings identified as being of high significance in section 4.10 above.

Policy 53 Expertise

Only specialist contractors with proven ability and recognised expertise shall be engaged to carry out repair, maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction of significant fabric throughout the property.

Policy 54 Condition Report

A detailed condition report for each element should be carried out prior to commencement of conservation work. The report should include a professional photographic record of the items which should be kept for archival purposes.

Policy 55 Timber Floors

Timber floorboards may be replaced with new timber boards to match the dimensions, species and profile of the existing boards. Loose boards can be re-laid. Damaged boards should be replaced with new boards to match the size and detail of existing adjacent flooring, and may be stained to give the desired appearance. Existing polished finish should be maintained as part of a regular maintenance program.

Policy 56 Exposed Roof Structures

The exposed timber roof structures in the Chapel and Carter House should remain exposed. The addition of ceilings which conceal these structures is not acceptable.

Policy 57 Timber

All timber joinery including original furniture, architraves and other timber elements internally within buildings identified as being of high significance should be maintained as part of an ongoing maintenance regime. Where replacement of elements is required due to damage or deterioration, new elements should match the existing in terms of species and finish.

Policy 58 Timber Species

Similar timber species should be used to repair polished timber. Some slight visual difference will be tolerated.

Policy 59 Internal Configuration

Where the original internal configuration in significant buildings remains, this should be retained and should remain legible. New partitions may be acceptable, provided the overall layout and configuration remains legible and that partitions are designed as elements which may be removed in future without causing irreparable damage to original or significant fabric.

Policy 60 Internal Openings

Where evidence exists of former openings in walls, later infill may be removed and these openings reinstated. This should be carried out in consultation with a heritage consultant to

ensure that the extent of removal of fabric is appropriate to retain the significance of spaces within buildings of high significance.

Policy 61 Fixings

No fixings should be made to significant internal fabric except in locations where there is clear evidence of previous fixings having been removed. In these instances, proposed work should be assessed by a heritage consultant with reference to this document prior to being carried out.

6.6.7 COMPATIBLE FUTURE USES AND PRINCIPLES FOR RE-USE

The continued use of Barker College as a school is a vital part of its cultural significance. Changes to the place should be aimed at retaining this use in a manner which preserves this significance.

Policy 62 Change of Use

Should circumstances lead to a change of use for the site and individual buildings on the site, new uses should be selected which are most compatible with the retention and recovery of the original character and identified cultural significance of the place. Proposed changes of use, adaptation, or changes would require prior statutory approval.

Policy 63 New Use

New uses which require alteration to fabric identified in this Conservation Management Plan as being of Exceptional Significance should not be considered.

Policy 64 Adaptations

Proposals for a change of use to the site should take into consideration the potential adaptation this change of use will necessitate. Adaptation or changes which would require the introduction of services and/or structural alterations which would have a strong adverse effect on the character and/or heritage significance of the building are unacceptable. In these instances, proposed adaptations should be assessed by a heritage consultant with reference to this document prior to being carried out.

6.6.8 PRINCIPLES FOR NEW ELEMENTS

It is important for the ongoing use of the place as a school that it remain a viable site for new development in the future. New elements on the site might include new buildings, structures, paths or landscape elements. In these cases, the existing character and aesthetic and architectural qualities of the site, as well as evidence of its historical configuration, should be retained and remain legible.

Policy 65 Reconstruction

Reconstruction of lost / missing elements should only be considered where elements are severely damaged or missing and where their reconstruction will retain the cultural significance of the place and where there is sufficient evidence of these elements to accurately reproduce their materiality, design and detailing.

Policy 66 New Work

New work should be identifiable as new, either through a differentiation of design and detailing or, in the case of reconstructed works, date stamping.

Policy 67 Repair and Replacement

Where fabric is to be repaired or replaced in accordance with other policies in this document, this should be carried out on a like-for-like basis where the materiality, size, form, detailing and positioning of new work matches comparable existing elements.

Policy 68 Siting of New Structures

New structures on the site should not be conceived as extensions or additions to the existing buildings and should be designed as separate elements, distanced from the existing buildings and physically unattached to them.

Policy 69 Siting of New Structures - Views

New structures on the site should be sited so that they do not disrupt or obscure the significant views identified in Section 4.12 of this report.

Policy 70 Height of New Structures

The total height of new structures should not exceed the height of adjacent buildings of high significance on the site.

Policy 71 Materiality of New Structures

The materiality of new structures externally should be selected in order to both differentiate new structures from existing buildings and to achieve a harmonised material palette across the site. New materials should be of a high quality to reflect the quality of the existing buildings.

Policy 72 Design of New Structures

The design of new structures on the site should be of high architectural quality, and should utilise high quality materials, to meet the high architectural standard set by the design of the existing buildings.

Policy 73 Design of New Elements

New internal and external additions should be designed in a style contemporary to their era, such that they are readily identifiable as new and to make easily legible the various phases of construction on the site.

Policy 74 External Additions

Where external additions are required for code compliance, for example balustrades, their design should be prepared by a suitably qualified architect with demonstrated experience in architectural heritage and conservation, and should be developed with close reference to this Conservation Management Plan. It is preferable that the design of such elements be contemporary in style and materiality, however the suitability of this solution should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Policy 75 Internal Additions

The preferred location for internal additions is within those spaces identified as being of Moderate or Low significance, or Intrusive spaces. Internal additions located in spaces of Exceptional significance are not acceptable.

Policy 76 Internal Additions

Internal additions should have no physical or visual impact on buildings of high significance, externally. To achieve this, all internal additions should be located away from windows.

Policy 77 Fixing of New Elements

Internal additions should not be fixed to original fabric or fabric of High significance. Proposals which require the fixing of new elements should utilise the input of a heritage consultant. Where possible, internal additions should be free-standing and should be constructed in a reversible manner, such that they can be removed in future without irreversible damage to significant fabric.

Policy 78 Ceilings

New work should not obscure the exposed significant ceiling structures of either the Chapel or Carter House.

Policy 79 Recreations

New fixtures and fittings to spaces of high significance should not be historical recreations unless there is sufficient evidence to confirm their location and design.

6.6.9 SERVICES

Policy 80 Design of New Services

The significance gradings of fabric and spaces identified in this Conservation Management Plan should be used to inform the layout and methodology for installation of any new services. The installation of new services which is likely to detract from significance, for example by changing the character of a significant space or by causing damage to significant fabric, should be avoided.

Policy 81 Location of New Services

Where the installation of new services requires intervention into existing fabric, these services should be located within fabric of lesser significance so that damage to fabric of higher significance is avoided.

Policy 82 Installation of New Services

New services should be carefully installed so as to cause minimal damage to fabric of high significance. Where it is deemed likely that adjacent fabric may be damaged during the installation of new services, this fabric should be protected during installation works.

Policy 83 Heating and Cooling

The installation of powerful heating and cooling systems which may cause dryness, cracking or internal condensation should be avoided. Supplementary humidity control may be appropriate.

Policy 84 Removal of Services

Redundant services should be carefully removed. Removal should be carefully carried out so as not to damage significant fabric.

Policy 85 Removal of Services

Where the removal of major services is required, the methodology of removal should take into account the significance of the fabric affected.

Policy 86 Lighting - Coordinated Approach

A coordinated approach to external and internal lighting throughout the site should be adopted having regard to the historic character of the buildings on the site and their the setting.

Policy 87 Lighting in Significant Spaces

Existing spaces within buildings graded as being of High or Moderate significance, and spaces that have been restored in a way which recovers that level of significance, should be equipped with lighting fittings of a form which will best suit the architectural character of the particular space. If necessary to meet required light levels, such fittings may be supplemented by concealed or unobtrusive lighting that can be installed without damaging significant fabric or the character of the space.

Policy 88 Lighting in Non-Significant Spaces

Lighting in spaces of Little significance may continue to be lit in the way most appropriate to the technical requirements of the space.

6.6.10 PAINTING AND COLOUR SCHEMES

Policy 89 Coordinated Approach

A coordinated approach should be adopted to the arrangement of colours and finishes throughout the building. It should be based on an understanding of the original and early decorative treatments and should be prepared in advance for future decorative treatments.

Policy 90 Paint Removal

The removal of paint from the building should be avoided, unless necessary for repair works or the preservation of significant fabric.

Policy 91 Preparation of Surfaces

Precautions may be necessary in preparing surfaces for painting: paints applied prior to 1970 may contain lead. Take care to minimise the generation of dust or fumes when removing old paint finishes.

Policy 92 Paint Scrapes

Colour scrapes should be carried out to verify any evidence of previous colour schemes prior to the selection of new colours. Consult a conservation specialist to take paint scrapes before removing paint.

Policy 93 Colour Schemes

Whenever painting is contemplated for the internal or external fabric only authenticated heritage colour schemes should be adopted. These should be based on historical research and paint scrapes and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified consultant in order to accurately determine the colours suitable for reinstatement.

Policy 94 New Colour Schemes

New internal colour schemes should conserve the character of significant spaces.

Policy 95 Unpainted Surfaces

All exterior and interior unpainted surfaces originally intended to be unpainted, notably stonework and brickwork, should remain unpainted.

6.6.11 ACCESS, SECURITY AND CODE COMPLIANCE

Policy 96 Safety

Works required to ensure the safety and security of people at the site should be prioritised and carried out as a matter of urgency. Where these works are required, their consistency with other policies in this report is preferred, however urgent safety works should not be delayed by adherence to other policies.

Policy 97 Compliance

Alterations required for code compliance should, where possible, be designed in order to minimise adverse impact to significant spaces and fabric.

Policy 98 Reversibility

Alterations required for code compliance should, where possible, be designed as reversible alterations such that affected fabric may be repaired, and spaces returned to their earlier character, if permissible in the future.

Policy 99 Security Doors and Grilles

The use of security doors and window grilles, unless original, should be avoided, as they may detract visually from the buildings identified as being of high significance. A suitably qualified

heritage consultant should be engaged to assess any proposal for new door or window grilles.

Policy 100 Accessibility

Any changes to the site required to improve access should also be made in accordance with the other policies in this *Conservation Management Plan*.

Policy 101 DDA Compliance

Where compliance with the *DDA* is likely to have an adverse heritage impact on significant fabric, formal advice on alternative means of compliance shall be sought from expert consultants as well as a suitably qualified heritage consultant.

6.6.12 SIGNAGE

Policy 102 Design of Signage

Should new signage be proposed, its design should be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist so that it is sympathetic with the established aesthetic of the place. New signage should not be visually intrusive to the place. In general, signage should be designed as part of a unified strategy for the site rather than being designed on an ad-hoc basis.

Policy 103 Signage Fixing

New signage should not be fixed to fabric of High significance. Where possible, new signage should be designed in fixed such that it is reversible in the sense that it may be removed in the future without damage to existing fabric.

Policy 104 Retention of Signage

Signage that is designed to be integral with the building should be retained and conserved, in particular all memorial plaques and tablets.

6.6.13 INTERPRETATION

Policy 105 Interpretation Strategy

A separate Interpretation Strategy/Plan should be prepared and implemented for the place, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant.

Policy 106 Implementation

The implementation of an Interpretation Strategy for the place should be in accordance with other policies in this Conservation Management Plan, with particular regard to policies concerning fixings to significant fabric and additions to significant spaces.

6.6.14 APPROPRIATE SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

This Conservation Management Plan is a guide for the future care and management of Barker College but it will be relatively ineffective unless interpreted and implemented by persons with relevant conservation expertise. Appropriate conservation advice is necessary to ensure all development (including possible future changes, adaptation, alterations and additions, service installation/ upgrading, etc) is compatible with the significance of the place and its individual components.

Similarly, where technical advice is sought, or construction/repair works are carried out on significant features or fabric of the buildings – for example, analysis of structural problems, repair of stonework, replacement of roofing material, etc – it is important to use consultants and contractors with proven expertise in the relevant field of conservation-related work. Equally important is the continuity of conservation advice to avoid ad hoc decision making and inappropriate interpretation of these conservation policies.

Policy 107 Advice

Relevant and experienced professional conservation advice should be provided for all conservation, adaptation and repair works proposals and programs throughout the building.

Policy 108 Expertise

Consultant advice and contractual work on identified significant components or fabric should be limited to firms or persons with proven expertise in conservation-related projects in the relevant field.

6.6.15 ONGOING MAINTENANCE

Appropriate and prompt maintenance and repair is an essential component of the conservation of any significant place. Failure to carry out such works contributes to the deterioration of the fabric of the building and requires significant levels of repair/replacement works which would have been either unnecessary or of considerably less impact had the appropriate maintenance been carried out.

The owners/managers of the site or their appointee should, as a principle, adopt simple strategies for regular inspections and maintenance and have oversight of the activities of maintenance contractors.

Policy 109 Use of the Conservation Management Plan

The appropriate level of significance of any part or element of the building shall be determined by reference to this Conservation Management Plan prior to determining the appropriate level of intervention or action. Before any major works are undertaken, review all available documentary and physical evidence in order to guide effective conservation work.

Policy 110 Responsible Personnel

Appoint a person or group of people responsible to coordinate and report on building and maintenance matters.

Policy 111 Maintenance and Repair Program

A planned maintenance and repair program should be instigated for the school site based on a comprehensive understanding of the buildings' present states, construction, character and materials with regular inspections and prompt appropriate preventative maintenance and repair when required.

Policy 112 Repairs

Repairs carried out as part of general maintenance to the place should be aimed at the long-term conservation of the buildings on the site, rather than being limited to short-term make-safe options.

Policy 113 Expertise

Appropriately qualified tradespeople and supervisors are necessary to the successful carrying out of appropriate programmed maintenance and repair works, with care needing to be exercised at all times to ensure that significant fabric is protected and conserved.

Policy 114 Careful Approach

Care should be taken by both tradespeople and supervisory staff that significant fabric is not damaged by maintenance and repair.

Policy 115 Window Maintenance

Check original and early significant timber-framed windows as part of a cyclical maintenance program. Examine for evidence of excessive moisture, soundness of timber, condition of glass and cracked, loose or missing putty.

Policy 116 Inspections

Regular inspections should be made of members subject to rot and corrosion to ensure prompt preventative maintenance and repair.

6.6.16 MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Policy 117 Archaeology

Management of archaeological resources associated with Barker College should be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* and any other relevant legislation identified by a specialist consultant in archaeology.

6.6.17 ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Policy 118 Review of the Conservation Management Plan

This Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed every 7 years to ensure that the policies and the implementation of strategies arising from the plan are being carried out in a manner that is compatible with the level of significance of the place and are effective for the continued care of the place for its intended use.

Policy 119 Coordination

An adopted procedure for coordinated planning and decision making for the place should be established. These procedures should ensure that decisions on development are made in the context of sound conservation practice. The planning and decision-making procedure may need to be reviewed periodically to ensure its continued ability to meet this objective.

6.6.18 FURTHER RESEARCH

Policy 120 Archival Material

A comprehensive collection of all relevant archival material should be copied and kept for reference by all persons having responsibility for aspects of conservation of the place. The material should be housed on site in a designated appropriate archive area. This should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Copies of all extant archival plans, specifications and reports;
- Copies of all significant original and early photographic records of the place;
- A copy of this plan and any subsequent specialists reports including contracts and accounts;
- An itemised record of all future maintenance and conservation works including documents and specifications; and
- A record of decisions taken in respect to conservation issues.

6.6.19 FUTURE COMMITMENT

Policy 121 Ongoing Commitment

There should be an ongoing commitment by the owners of the place to make adequate financial resources available for the engagement of appropriate persons to provide experienced conservation advice when required.

Policy 122 Ongoing Commitment

There should be an ongoing commitment by the owners of the place to ensure that the original and early significant buildings on the site are regularly monitored for safety and to ensure that the longevity of the buildings are secured. This should include a financial commitment to carry out required structural works.

Policy 123 Maintenance

There shall be an ongoing commitment by the owners of the place to make adequate financial resources available for the development and implementation of a planned maintenance program involving regular inspections testing and servicing or repair of significant fabric in accordance with the proposed asset management plan.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides recommendations on the way in which the policies in the previous section may be implemented. The recommendations should be read in conjunction with the conservation policies.

7.2 MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The owners and all persons associated with the care and upkeep of Barker College should:

- Review this Conservation Management Plan in light of their established maintenance policies for the buildings, fence and landscaped areas on the site;
- Adopt this Conservation Management Plan as their guiding document for the conservation and maintenance of the place;
- Make financial provisions for the long-term maintenance of the place;
- Make organisational provisions establishing the persons responsible for the conservation and maintenance of the place; and
- Ensure that the persons responsible for the conservation and maintenance of the place are familiar with the contents of this Conservation Management Plan.

7.3 MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of the site should be carried out under the guidance of a comprehensive Asset Management Strategy.

The following publications should be used as reference material for maintenance and repair works to the building:

- Australia ICOMOS, *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* – <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>
- NSW Heritage Office, *Heritage Information Series: How to Carry Out Work on Heritage Buildings & Sites* - <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infocarryoutwork.pdf>
- NSW Heritage Office, *Maintenance Series* - <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/index.htm> - including:
 - *Maintenance Series 1.1: Preparing a Maintenance Plan;*
 - *Maintenance Series 1.1: Inspection Schedule;*
 - *Maintenance Series 1.2: Documenting Maintenance and Repair;*
 - *Maintenance Series 1.3: Temporary Access;*
 - *Maintenance Series 3.1: Metalwork;*
 - *Maintenance Series 5.1: Wood Preservation;*
 - *Maintenance Series 5.2: Timber Repairs;*
 - *Maintenance Series 7.2: Paint Finishes;*
- NSW Heritage Office, *Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair* - <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infomimumstandards.pdf>
- David Young for Heritage Council of NSW, *Salt attack and rising damp: A guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings* - <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/HVC014SaltDampTechGuideFAweb.pdf>

7.3.1 EXEMPLAR FORM OF MAINTENANCE LOG BOOK

A Maintenance Log Book should be kept on site and entries completed during all ongoing maintenance and repair works. The log book should be structured based on separate buildings and separate spaces or elements within the buildings, such that records for previous works to each element can be accurately maintained. An example of the recommended format for a Maintenance Log Book is below.

Building Name					
Element					
Findings no.	Description	Necessary Action / Specification of Materials	Initiated date / signature	Completed date / signature	Details of Contractor

7.3.2 MAINTENANCE AS A RESULT OF UNEXPECTED EVENTS

In addition to cyclical maintenance required on an ongoing basis there may be a need for maintenance as a result of unexpected events, such as weather events or vandalism.

Should a hail storm or other destructive weather event occur, damaged or missing elements, such as roof material or glazing, should be replaced on a like for like basis. All repair works carried out in this context should be in accordance with the recommendations in the CMP and should be based on an understanding of the significance of the element to be repaired, identified in the CMP.

Should vandalism to any building occur, damaged and missing elements should be replaced on a like for like basis, as above. Finished surfaces should match existing undamaged surrounds in material, colour and texture. Any graffiti removal should be carried out by a contractor with experience removing graffiti from heritage buildings.

Care should be taken not to damage the surface, texture or colour of heritage fabric through physical contact or the use of abrasive methods or materials. Where cleaning of heritage fabric, such as original masonry, is required, this should be carried out carefully using water and a soft bristle nylon brush. High pressure water cleaners should not be used on stonework or brickwork. Similarly, where paint or other finishes are required to be removed sandblasting or other high-pressure methods should not be used. Only non-abrasive methods are acceptable.

Advice from a materials specialist should be sought when cleaning heritage items.

7.4 ONGOING MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Maintenance to the building should be carried out on a regular basis and in accordance with the Conservation Policies in this document. The following table provides an example of the recommended layout of a maintenance log.

Building Element	Annually	Every 5 Years	Every 10 Years

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