



# O'CONNELL ST PRIMARY SCHOOL PARRAMATTA

FORMER OLD KINGS SCHOOL SITE  
STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

SSD APPLICATION

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FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
& COMMUNITIES

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01.06.2016

**tonkinzulaikhagreer** HERITAGE

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared to support a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) lodged under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (1979) for the adaptive reuse of the Old Kings School site in Parramatta as the O'Connell Street Primary School. The new school will cater for 1000 students and the new Hall will also service a range of community events and uses. The school has been commissioned by the Department of Education and Communities (DEC) and is due to open in July 2017.

The Old Kings School site is situated between O'Connell Street and Marist Place, Parramatta, overlooking the Parramatta River. The site contains a collection of buildings dating from 1836 to 1971 and includes buildings of exceptional heritage significance. The site also contains some highly significant landscape elements such as a large oval to the south that fronts the Parramatta River. The entire site is listed on the *State Heritage Register (NSW)*.

The Kings School occupied the site from 1836 until 1964 when it was sold to the NSW Department of Health and adaptively re-used to accommodate the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre until 2002, which resulted in a loss of original internal fabric. The original Headmaster's Residence (Building A) and the main school building (Building B) were refurbished in 2003. Building A has recently been vacated following its use as professional office spaces, whilst Building B accommodates the Heritage Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, and is soon to be vacated. The other buildings on the site have been unoccupied since 2002.

The *New Primary School, O'Connell Street, Parramatta, Masterplan Study* prepared by the Government Architects Office in 2014, formed the basis of the brief for this project. Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects subsequently prepared a detailed *Options Study*, which assessed the potential heritage impacts of seven options for accommodating the proposed school on the site. (Refer Appendix).

The proposal involves the adaptive reuse of Buildings A, B, C, D and construction of a new Hall on the site of Buildings F, G and H. Some 'above ground' demolition works, involving demolition of structures of moderate or lesser significance, and removal of certain hazardous materials, were included in an Early Works package undertaken in early 2016. The current application involves removal of slabs and below ground works in these same areas, to enable the adaptive re-use of the buildings and required upgrade of site services and associated landscaping to proceed.

The proposal is generally in accordance with the policies contained in the 1994 Peddle Thorp *Conservation Management Plan* as amended by Godden Logan Mackay in 2004 and the *Masterplan Guidelines* prepared by Tanner Architects in 2006. The proposed adaptive re-use of the Former Kings School site as the O'Connell Street Primary School is considered to be a compatible use that will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place.

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Address:                   | 3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150<br>24A O'Connell Street, Parramatta NSW 2150   |
| Real Property Description: | Parish of Field of Mars, Cumberland County<br>Lot 1, DP 1112822, Lot 6, DP 1182647   |
| Heritage Listings:         | The property is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register as both Former King's School Group (SHR 00771) and Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (SHR 00826). The listing for the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre is broken down into several sub-listings (refer appendix). |
| Authorship:                | Julie Mackenzie BSc(Arch)BArchMHeritCons, Registered Architect NSW<br>Challis Smedley, BArch(Hons)MHeritCons, Registered Architect NSW<br>Rebecca Zulaikha, BFA(Hons)BLArchCHeritCons<br>Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects  |
| Photographer:              | Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects (unless noted otherwise)  |
| For:                       | Department of Education and Communities (DEC)  |



## 1.2 LIMITATIONS

Assessments of cultural significance made by others have been adopted for this report. In the opinion of the author, the recommendations in this report would not be materially altered by any further primary research.

## 1.3 TERMINOLOGY

This *Statement of Heritage Impact* has generally been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning publication, *Statements of Heritage Impact*, revised in 2002 (published as part of the *NSW Heritage Manual*). In order to achieve a consistency in approach and understanding of the meaning of conservation by all those involved a standardized terminology for conservation processes and related actions should be adopted. The terminology in *The Burra Charter* is a suitable basis for this.

The following terms apply to the historic fabric of the site and are included here to assist in understanding of the intent of the conservation requirements in this section.

- *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- *Fabric* means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
- *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair.
- *Repair* involves restoration or reconstruction.
- *Preservation* means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- *Restoration* means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- *Reconstruction* means returning the place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.
- *Adaptation* means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
- *Compatible use* means a use, which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- *Setting* means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.
- *Related place* means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.
- *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

## 1.4 THE STUDY AREA

The site is bounded by O'Connell Street to the west and Marist Place to the east. The southern boundary of the site fronts the Parramatta River, adjacent to the public riverside walk. The northern boundary is adjacent to St Patrick's Cathedral and grounds. (Figure 1) The proposed site for the new primary school is defined in Figure 2 below. The site covers an approximate area of 24,700m.



Figure 1: Location Plan showing subject site.  
Source: Google Maps 2015



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph showing subject site.  
Source: Google Maps 2015

## 1.5 BUILDING IDENTIFICATION

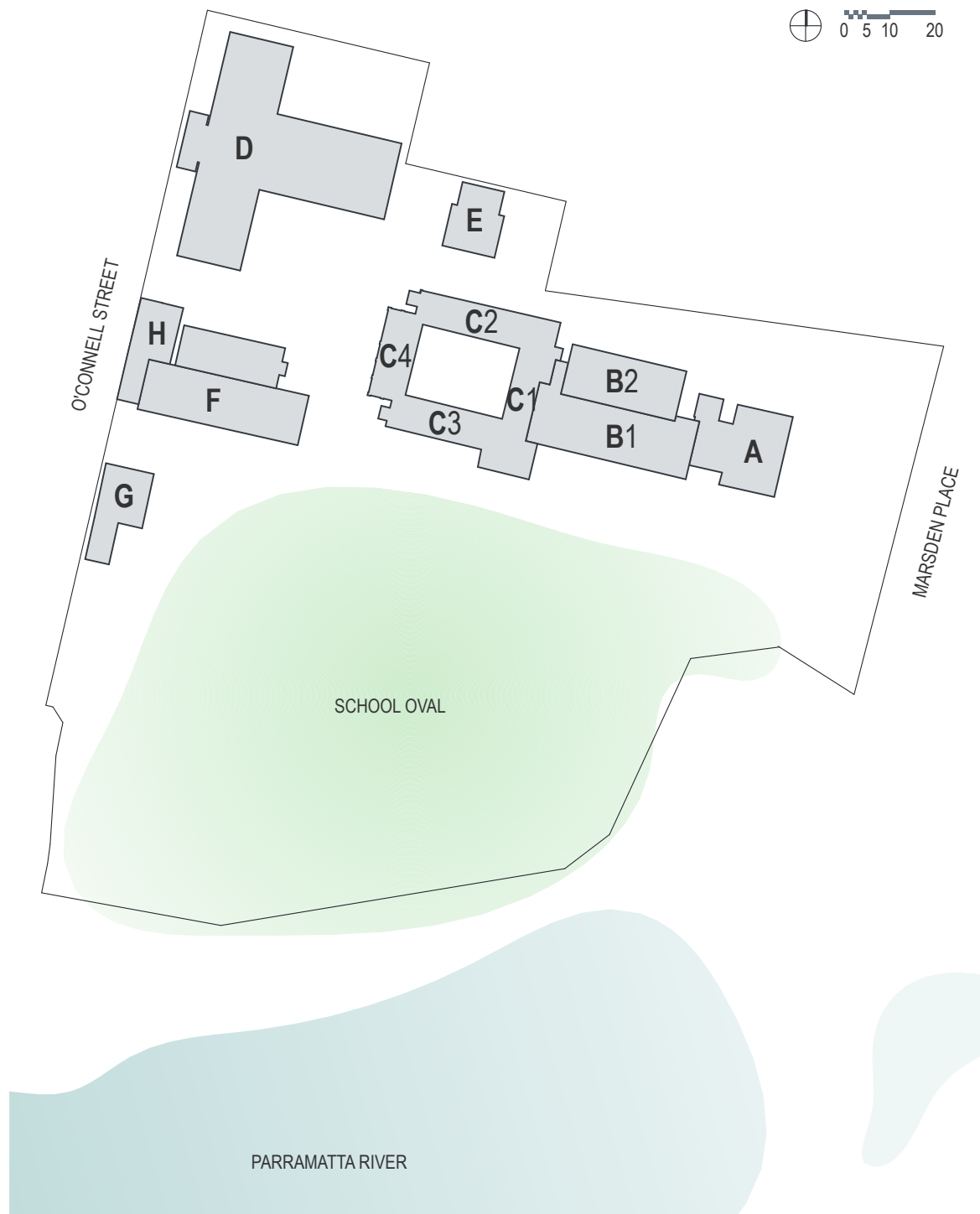


Figure 3: Building Identification Plan.  
Source: Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, 2015

The buildings have been numbered in accordance with the *Master Plan* and associated studies prepared by the NSW Government Architects Office in 2014. The *Conservation Management Plan* has a slightly different nomenclature, which is cross referenced and further explained in Section 7 of this report.

## 2.0 STATUTORY CONTEXT

### 2.1 THE HERITAGE ACT 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (the *Heritage Act*) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. Under the *Heritage Act*, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the *NSW State Heritage Register (SHR)* and are given automatic protection under the *Heritage Act* against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

The *Heritage Act* also protects 'relics', which can include archaeological material, features and deposits. Section 4(1) of the *Heritage Act* (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as follows:

*"relic means any deposit, artefact, 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."*

Under Section 57 of the *Heritage Act*, approval is required for works to an item listed on the SHR. Division 3, Subdivision 1 sets out the method by which approval should be sought and determination made. For works to a SHR item, a Section 60 application must be made for works that are not exempt under Section 57(2) of the *Heritage Act*.

Sections 139-145 of the *Heritage Act* prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless in accordance with an excavation permit. Excavation permits are issued under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act*, or Section 60 for sites listed on the *State Heritage Register*. An Archaeological Research Design must support Excavation Permit Applications.

If the proposed works are minor and would have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place or site, they may be granted an exception or exemption under Section 139 (4) of the *Heritage Act*. The works proposed do not qualify for exemption from approval under Section 57(2) of the Act.

This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared to support a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) lodged under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (1979).

#### 2.1.1 The State Heritage Register

The *State Heritage Register (SHR)* was established under Section 22 of the *Heritage Act* and is a list of places and objects that are considered important to the people of NSW. The SHR is administered by the Heritage Branch of the Office of Environment & Heritage and includes a diverse range of over 1500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

Sites or relics that are listed on the SHR (or are the subject of an Interim Conservation Order) are provided statutory protection under the *Heritage Act*. A Section 60 application can be determined by the Heritage Council of NSW, or in some cases the Heritage Division under delegation.

The proposal is located within the curtilage of SHR listed 'Kings School Group' (Former) (#00771) and 'Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Group' (#00826) and therefore subject to the provisions of the *Heritage Act*.

The subject property is situated in close proximity to Parramatta Park and Old Government House, both of which are also listed on the SHR (#1547), and any impacts on the visual relationship between these properties are also assessed.

### 2.1.2 Section 170 Register

The *Heritage Act* requires all government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act*, government bodies must establish and keep a register which includes all items of environmental heritage listed on the SHR, an environmental planning instrument or which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that government body. All government agencies must also ensure that all items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with *State Owned Heritage Management Principles* approved by the Minister on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of identified sites, items and objects and are based on relevant NSW heritage legislation and statutory guidelines.

The subject site is located within the curtilage of 'King's School Group (Former)' (#2242625), which is listed as an item of State Heritage Significance on this *Register*. Any works carried out within the curtilage of the former King's School site should be recorded and the Section 170 Register listing updated upon completion. As the site is to be re-established as a Primary school, it is likely that the listing will be transferred from the NSW Department of Health to be updated and maintained by the NSW Department of Education.

## 2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

### 2.1.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* establishes a framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The *EP&A Act* requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The *EP&A Act* also requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments, such as *Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)* and *Development Control Plans (DCPs)*, in accordance with the *Act* to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

### 2.1.2 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS)

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS), under Section 78A(8A) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, identify clear requirements in relation to Key Issues pertaining to the site. In terms of Heritage, the requirements are;

7. *Include a Heritage Impact Statement (HIA), prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage consultant, that addresses:*

1. *Impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of former Kings School Group (SHR00771) and its later function as the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (SHR00826) and Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR1547).*
2. *Compliance with the endorsed Former Kings School / Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Conservation Management Plan and Archaeological Assessment (GML Heritage, 2004 and 2005);*
3. *Comments provided by the Heritage Council at its meeting on 4th November 2015; and*
4. *Any impacts to key views to and from heritage items in the vicinity (incl. conservation areas), and wider heritage impacts to the area surrounding the site, by way of a Visual Impact Assessment.*
5. *Provide an historical archaeological assessment prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologist. The assessment should identify the location and significance of any relics and associated deposits within the site, and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential resource. Where harm is likely to occur, the significance of the relics should be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy.*

### 8. Aboriginal Heritage

*Where relevant, the EIS shall identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values for the site and address impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.*



### 2.3 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) have prepared *an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment Report* to accompany the proposal. This report predicts the location, distribution and significance of Aboriginal archaeology on the site, identifies the potential impacts of the proposed development and recommends mitigation measures. Aboriginal Stakeholders have been consulted in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010).

The report contains a summary of the legislative context in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage as follows:

| Legislation   | Description  | Relevant to Subject Area? | Details  |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Commonwealth</b>   |  |                           |  |
| <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>      | Protects Aboriginal places on the World, National and Commonwealth registers. Places obligations on Commonwealth agencies undertaking work that impacts natural and cultural heritage. | No                        | -  |
| <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>  | Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.                                     | No                        | A search identified no active or finalized claims. |
| <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> | Protection of areas identified by Aboriginal people as of high significance and under threat.  | No                        | -  |

| Legislation   | Description   | Relevant to Subject Area? | Details   |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| <b>State (NSW)</b>                                    |   |                           |   |
| <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>           | Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present or likely to be present. | Yes                       | While elements of this Act do not apply to SSD projects, the consideration and protection of Aboriginal objects must still be considered. |
| <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> | Requires assessment and management of Aboriginal heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts.   | Yes                       | See Section 1.1 of AHMS report for details.   |
| <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>                | Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council.   | No                        | A search identified to active or finalized claims (Appendix 2 of AHMS Report).  |

## 2.4 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) have prepared a Statement of Heritage Impact to accompany the proposal entitled *Old Kings School, Parramatta: Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology*. This report identifies areas on the site that are of historical archaeological significance, identifies potential impacts of the proposed works and recommends mitigation measures.

The report contains a summary of the legislative context in relation to historical archaeological heritage as follows:

| Legislation  | Description  | Relevant to Subject Area? | Details   |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Commonwealth</b>  |  |                           |   |
| <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>         | Protects heritage places on the World, National and Commonwealth registers.  | No                        | The study area does not include any places of identified historical heritage value that are listed on the World, National or Commonwealth heritage registers.   |
| <b>State (NSW)</b>   |  |                           |   |
| <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>                        | Requires assessment and management of environmental heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts.               | Yes                       | The project is currently seeking approval as a State Significant Development under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the Act.   |
| <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>   | Conserves the environmental heritage of New South Wales and regulates development impacts on the state's heritage assets.          | Yes                       | Permits and/or consents under the Heritage Act 1977 in relation to any impact on historical archaeological relics would be required until such time that the project is confirmed as a State Significant Development. |
| <b>Local (Parramatta Council)</b>  |  |                           |   |
| <i>Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 20011</i>                       | Conserves the environmental heritage of the City of Parramatta.  | Yes                       | The subject area occupies the location of Parramatta LEP Heritage Site #100826/#100771.   |
| <i>Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)</i> | Statutory control used by the Parramatta Council to determine whether development applications need archaeological investigations. | Yes                       | The subject area is on the PHALMS Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 2866, in an area rated to have High and State significant archaeological potential.  |

## 2.5 PARRAMATTA LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2011

The current study area falls within the boundaries of the Parramatta Council local government area. Amendment No.10 to Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 (PLEP 2011) came into effect on Friday 18 December 2015. The amendment consolidated Council's two LEPs by including the land previously covered by Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007 within PLEP 2011. A new part (Part 7) of PLEP 2011 now contains special provisions relating to the City Centre. The site is located within the curtilage of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and in close proximity to a number of State Heritage Items listed in *Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of Parramatta LEP 2011*.

| Item #          | Item  | Significance |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| #I00826 / #0771 | Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (and potential archaeological site)                   | State        |
| #I00596         | Parramatta Regional Park  | State        |
| #I00238         | St Patrick's Cathedral, presbytery (and precinct and potential archaeological site) | State        |
| #I732           | Parramatta Dam archaeological site weir   | State        |
| #I686           | Alfred Square (and potential archaeological site)                                   | State        |
| #I736           | Former St Andrew's Uniting Church, hall (and potential archaeological site)         | State        |
| #A12            | Parramatta hospital archaeological site (opposite side of the River)                | State        |
| #I00059 / 0828  | Brislington property, Moreton Bay Fig tree and potential archaeological site        | State        |

Table 1: Table of heritage items, including the subject site and those in the vicinity listed in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.



## 2.6 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* is the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation. The EPBC Act enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. The EPBC Act focuses Australian Government interests on the protection of matters of national environmental significance, with the states and territories having responsibility for matters of state and local significance. Under the EPBC Act 1999, nationally significant heritage items are protected through their listing on the *Commonwealth Heritage List* or the *National Heritage List*.

Old Government House and the Government Domain (#105957) are listed on the *National Heritage List*. They are located within Parramatta Regional Park across O'Connell Street to the west and south west of the subject site.

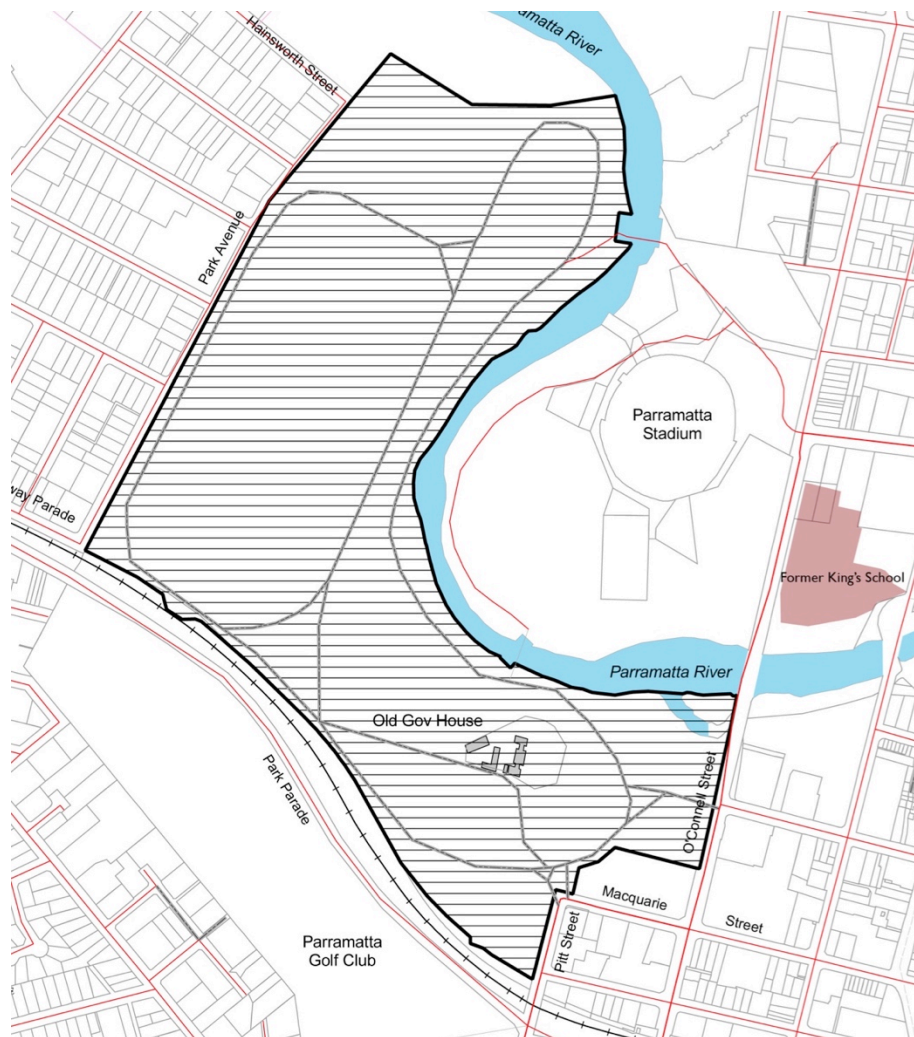


Figure 5: showing proximity of Old Government House to subject site.

Hatched area shows extent of National Heritage listed area.

Source: Map from Australian Government Department of the Environment with TZG Architects overlay, 2015.

<https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national/old-government-house>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/about-us/legislation/environment-protection-and-biodiversity-conservation-act-1999/about-epbc>

## 2.7 NON STATUTORY LISTINGS

Listing on non-statutory registers does not provide any legal protection to heritage items or sites, however demonstrates the recognised heritage value of items.

### 2.7.1 Register of the National Trust

The *Register of the National Trust* was established in 1949 and is maintained by the National Trust of Australia. Following its survey and assessment of the natural and cultural environment, the National Trust of Australia (NSW) maintains a Register of landscapes, townscapes, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the Trust determines have cultural significance and are worth of conservation.<sup>2</sup>

Currently, there are some 12,000 items listed on the Trust's *Register*. They are said to be Classified and Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former King's School) Group is included on this *Register* as item #S8886.

### 2.7.2 Register of the National Estate

The *Register of the National Estate* is a list of some 13,00 places of natural, Indigenous and historic significance throughout Australia that was originally established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. The *Register of the National Estate* ceased to be a statutory register in 2012 and is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.<sup>3</sup> Kings School Group (Former) is listed on the *Register of the National Estate* as item #14290.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/nsw/heritage-register>


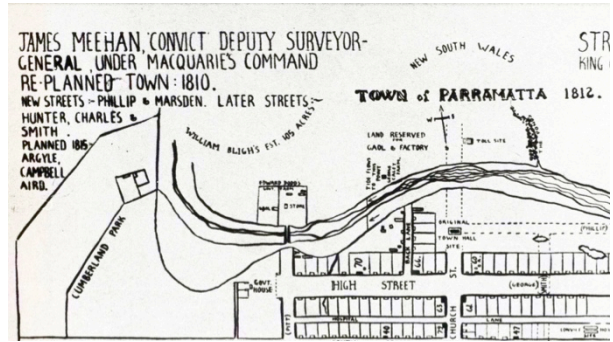
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/heritage/heritage-places/register-national-estate>





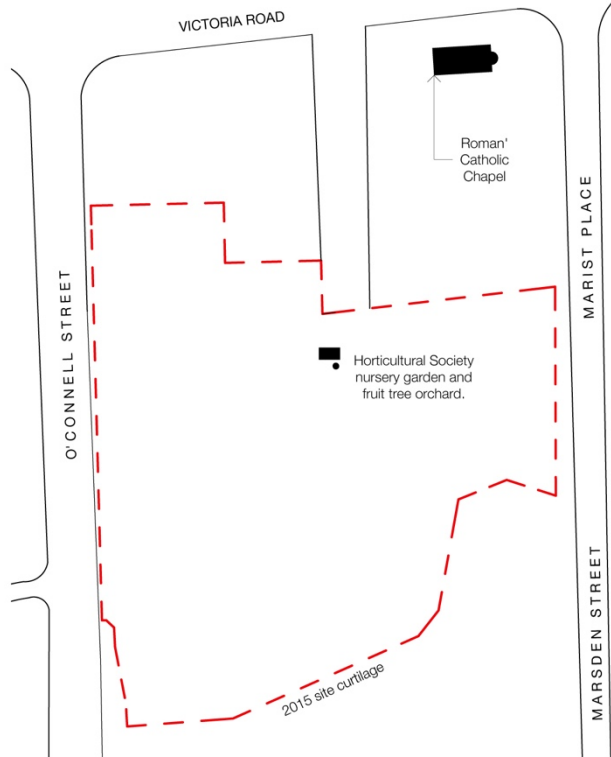

### 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

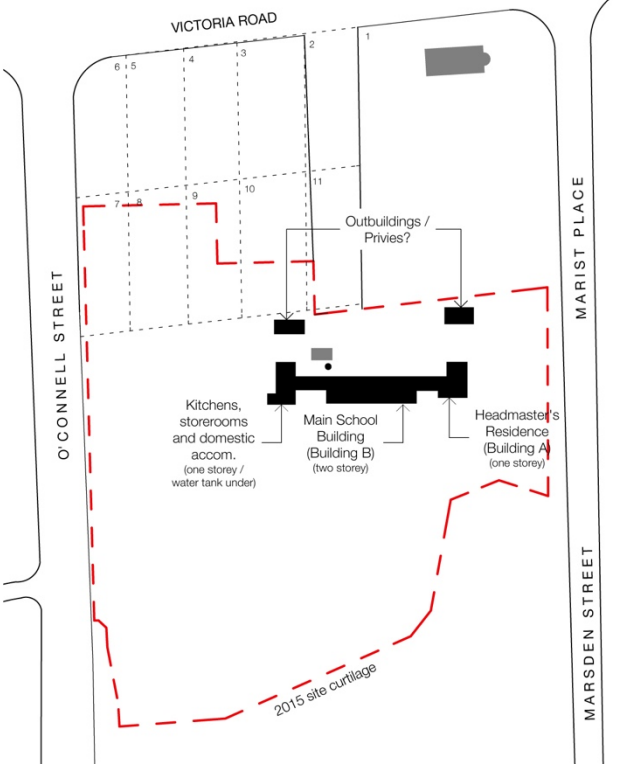
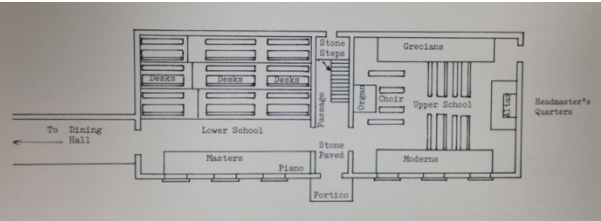
### 3.1 CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY



The following chronological summary of the history of the former King's School site is based on the information contained in the *Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former King's School) Parramatta Conservation Plan* prepared by Peddle Thorp Architects in 1994 and the *State Heritage Register* listing for the King's School (Former) Group #00771, supplemented by other primary research. Building references in the left column refer to current building nomenclature.

| Date  | Event   | Image and/or Source   |
|-------|---|---|
| 1806  | The Old Kings School site was originally part of a 105 acre grant given to William Bligh by Governor King, known as 'Mount Betham'. |  <p>Figure 6: Macquarie, Lachlan, 1761-1824 &amp; Bligh, William, 1754-1817 &amp; Bathurst, Henry Bathurst Earl, 1762-1834 1915, <i>Plan of the Township of Parramatta in New South Wales 1814 (Extract)</i>, State Library of NSW, Digital Order No. a1528520, Call No. M2 811.1301/1814/1</p>                  |
| c1811 | The land was shown as 'in cultivation.'   |  <p>Figure 7: <i>Town of Parramatta 1812</i>, Parramatta City Council Archives. <a href="http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/wpcontent/uploads/2014/10/Parramatta-Town-Map-1812_Meehan_LSP00431.jpg">http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/wpcontent/uploads/2014/10/Parramatta-Town-Map-1812_Meehan_LSP00431.jpg</a></p> |
| 1819  | Bligh's grant was resumed by Governor Macquarie and the land divided and granted for other purposes.                                | <i>Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former King's School) Parramatta Conservation Plan</i> prepared by Peddle Thorp Architects for NSW Health Department, May 1994, p8.   |
| c1823 | The Agricultural and Horticultural Society was given some of the land to establish a nursery garden and fruit tree orchard.         | <i>CMP</i> , 1994, p8.  |

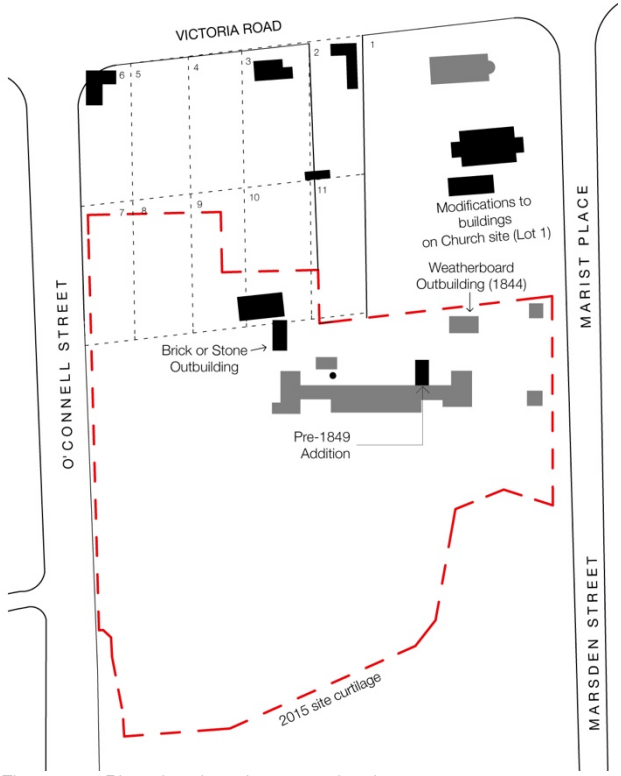

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|      | <p>The Society cleared, fenced and constructed necessary buildings. By 1833 competition with other commercial nurseries in the area had deemed it unprofitable for the Society's nursery to continue operations.</p> <p>The extent of the Society's buildings on the land is unknown, however included 'suitable buildings', a water tank and trenching for crops.</p>  |  |
| 1830 | Archdeacon Broughton put forward a proposal to Governor Darling to establish 'The King's School' at Sydney and Parramatta.  | CMP, 1994, p21.  |
| 1831 | Plans were approved for the establishment of a building and grounds for a School. The building was to be of the ' <i>plainest and most economical description.</i> '  |  |
| 1832 | <p>The King's School at Parramatta initially opened in rented premises at 'Harrisford House' on George Street, Parramatta.</p> <p>The Legislative Council put aside £1200 to establish a new school building. The Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands' Corporation who administered church property at this time commissioned Architect John Verge to prepare plans for a new school building.</p> <p>In December Verge submitted two designs for the school, one Gothic and one Grecian. The estimated cost for both designs was in excess of the allocated budget. The Archdeacon and his fellow trustees were mindful of the connection between the architectural style of a building and the status of the activities it contained. They wrote to the Colonial Secretary pointing out the need for '<i>some architectural pretension to vaunt the importance of education.</i>'</p> <p>The matter was referred to the Colonial Architect, Ambrose Hallen, who criticised Verge's plans and submitted his own with an estimated cost of £4000, which was considerably in excess of previous plans. Verge was paid for his designs but they no longer survive. It is not clear to what extent, if any, these influenced Hallen's subsequent design.</p> |  <p>Figure 8: Harrisford House, the site of the first King's School, at George Street, Parramatta.<br/>Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre website<br/><a href="http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/10/08/the-first-kings-school-harrisford-house-parramatta/">http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/10/08/the-first-kings-school-harrisford-house-parramatta/</a></p>  <p>Figure 9: Elevations Through Time, 1832 – The Building In George Street, rented 1832 - 1855, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets. Please note that this is not the subject site.</p> <p>Kings School Group (Former), NSW Environment and Heritage Office, Database Number 2242625.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p21-33.</p> |


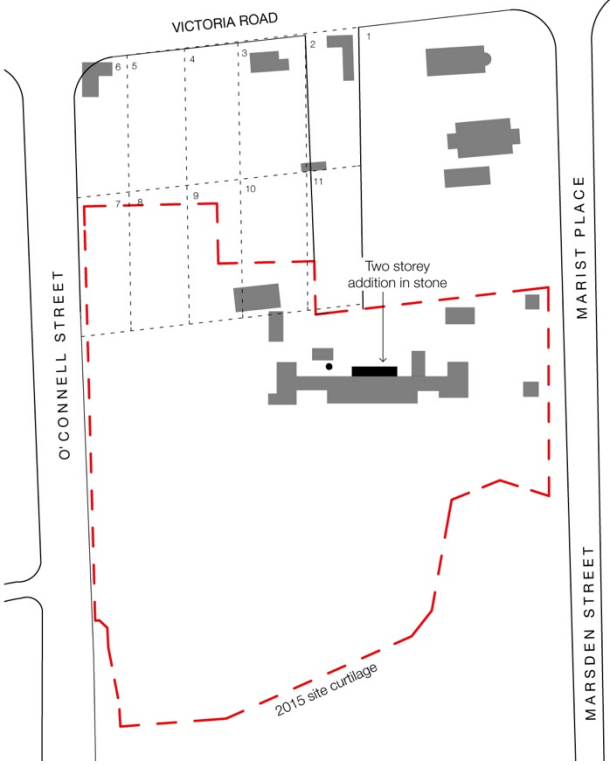

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| 1833 | <p>The Agricultural and Horticultural Society resolved to give up land to the Clergy &amp; School Land Corporation for a sum of £300. Approximately six acres of land was reverted back to the Crown and then regranted to the Commissioner of Clergy and School Lands Corporation. The river formed the southern boundary of the site.</p> <p>Tenders were called for the construction of the school in October and November 1833.</p> | CMP, 1994, p8.  |
| 1834 | The Headmaster of The Kings School, Mr. Forrest received from the Surveyor General <i>'the house and ground lately belonging to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society'</i> .   |  <p>Figure 10: Plan showing phases of development, c1834<br/>Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p8.</p>  |
| 1836 | <p>Building commenced in 1834 following a successful tender for £2350, and was completed in January 1836 - ready for occupation. The architect was Ambrose Hallen.</p> <p>Captain Westmacott, ADC to Governor Bourke, laid the foundation stone. Masons and artisans employed on the work were from Scotland.</p> <p>The original building comprised a two storey stone main building with shingle roof and stone slab floor.</p>       |  <p>Figure 11: <i>Elevations Through Time, 1836 – Built at Government Cost on Granted Land. Rev. Robert Forrest, Headmaster 1832 – 1836 &amp; 1848 – 1855, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</i></p> <p>CMP, 1994, p10.</p> |


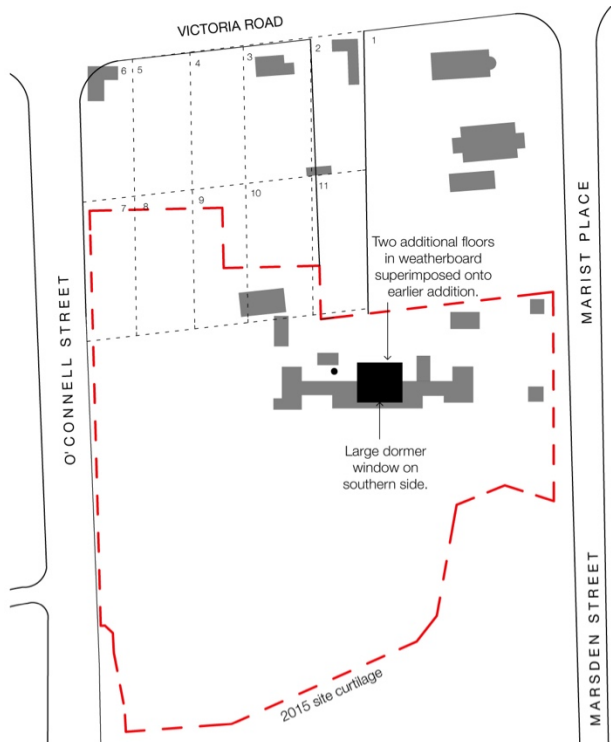

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| B    | <p>On ground level were two large rooms (45ftx30ftx18ft high), separated by a corridor. The room to the east was utilised as a classroom and to the west was the Dining Hall with a flight of stone steps leading to two dormitories above.</p> <p>An eastern and western wing was located at both sides of the main building. The eastern wing was the Headmaster's Residence and the western wing was used for domestic purposes, such as kitchens, storerooms and domestic accommodation.</p> <p>A 12 inch hammer-dressed drain carried water from the water closets and privies thirty feet beyond the building. Washing facilities were primitive. The boys washed in a wooden tub at the back door and other ablutions were carried out in the river. Water for domestic use came from the river and was stored in an underground brick tank 16ft in diameter and 16ft deep with a domed top (this was located under the floor of the later Dining Hall just in front of the stage).</p> <p>The east side of the main school building was the Upper School whilst the west side was the Lower School.</p> |  <p>Figure 12: Plan showing phases of development, c1837. Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p>  <p>Figure 13: Floor Plan of school classroom 1836, Lloyd Waddy, <i>The King's School 1831-1981</i>, p73.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p22.</p> |


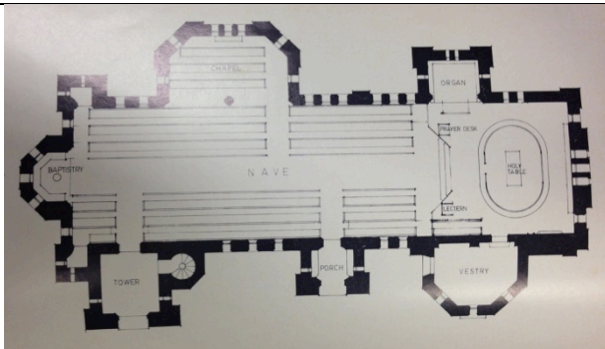

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| 1840 | <p>Extensions to the Catholic Church located to the north of The King's School were constructed before 1839. Two other two-storey buildings were constructed on the Church lands c.1840 as shown in the watercolour image below.</p> |  <p>Figure 14: Plan showing phases of development, c1840<br/>Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p>  <p>Figure 15: Water colour of the King's School and the Catholic Church by a 'visiting lady English Artist', c.1840, reproduced in the King's School Magazine, September 1956, p72.</p> |
| 1843 | <p>The School was temporarily closed due to an epidemic of scarlet fever. The School roll before the epidemic was 70 students and went down to only 12 the following year.</p>   | <p>CMP, 1994, p23.</p>   |




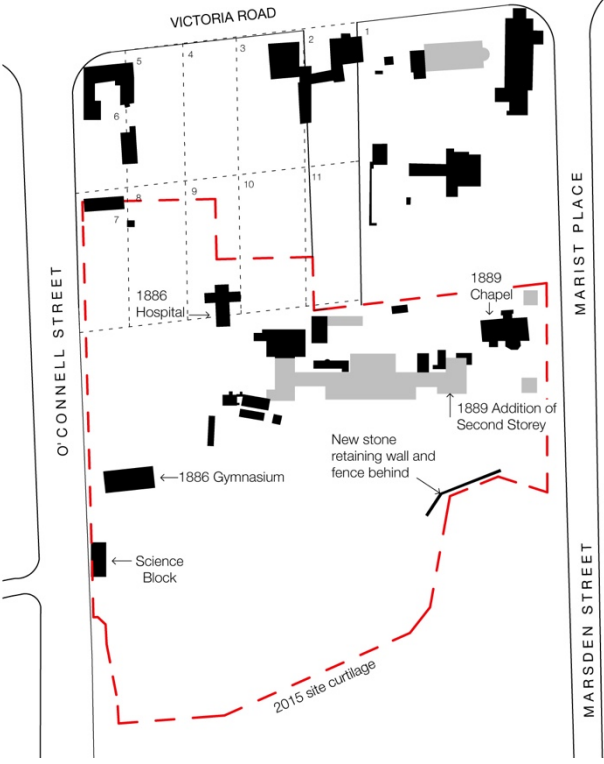

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| <p>1845</p>                              | <p>Allotments 9 and 10 purchased as additional land for The King's School.</p>  |  <p>Figure 16: Plan showing phases of development, c1844-45, Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p8.</p> |
| <p>1850</p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>B</b></p> | <p>A Deed of Grant was issued to the Trustees as the site for The Kings School. Additions to the original building were made during the first few years of headmastership of Reverend Frederick Armitage, and included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional accommodation for boarders in rented houses (location unknown).</li> <li>• Two storey stone addition to the main building on the north side.</li> <li>• A temporary classroom was constructed – (demolished in 1869 when the school was re-opened. The materials were used to build new dormitories at this time).</li> </ul> |  <p>Figure 17: Front elevation of King's School, c1850. Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p8.</p>   |

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| <p>1852</p> <p>BUILDING</p> <p><b>B</b></p> |   |  <p>1852</p> <p>EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AT BACK<br/>SEE PLAN 1852-1864</p> <p>Figure 18: <i>Elevations Through Time, 1852 – Extensive additions at back, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</i></p>  <p>Figure 19: Plan showing phases of development, c1855-60, Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p> |
| 1858  | School roll included 100 boarders and 20 day boys.  | CMP, 1994, p24.   |
| 1859 – 1862                                 | The school roll declined - reason unknown.  | CMP, 1994, p24.   |
| <p>1864</p> <p>BUILDING</p> <p><b>B</b></p> | The roof of the main building was recorded as collapsing (location unknown). The school was closed and pupils temporarily moved to Macquarie Fields (St Mark's Collegiate College).   | CMP, 1994, p24.   |
| <p>1869</p> <p>BUILDING</p> <p><b>B</b></p> | January – The school reopened following restoration of the building. The works most probably included partitioning two of the original dormitories on the first floor, forming four compartments each with twenty beds. The scope also included replacement of the original stone flagged floors on the ground floor of the main building with wooden flooring, the casing in of the stone staircase in cedar |   |



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|                                  | and installation of a large water tank in the roof, to which water was pumped from the underground tank at the western end of the building.   | Figure 20: View of school from the river 1869, Lloyd Waddy, <i>The King's School 1831-1981</i> , p73.   |
| 1871<br><br>BUILDING<br><b>B</b> |   |  <p>Figure 21: King's School c1871, prior to the additions.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p>   |
| 1874                             | Two allotments of land on the Victoria Road frontage were purchased by G.F. Macarthur then vested in the Bishop of Sydney as trustee for The King's School, comprising Allotment 3 and part of Allotment 4.   | <p>CMP, 1994, p9.</p>  <p>Figure 22: Plan showing phases of development, c1879-81<br/>Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p>   |
| 1881<br><br>BUILDING<br><b>B</b> | <p>The School Council was inaugurated c1879 -1881.</p> <p>By 1881 an addition to the main building included two floors superimposed on the two-storey addition on the north side of the building.</p> <p>The addition was a weatherboard structure with a timber balcony on the north side and west end. The southern</p> |  <p>Figure 23: <i>Elevations Through Time, 1882 – Additions by Rev. Macarthur 1858 1886 – considerable alterations at back, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</i></p> |



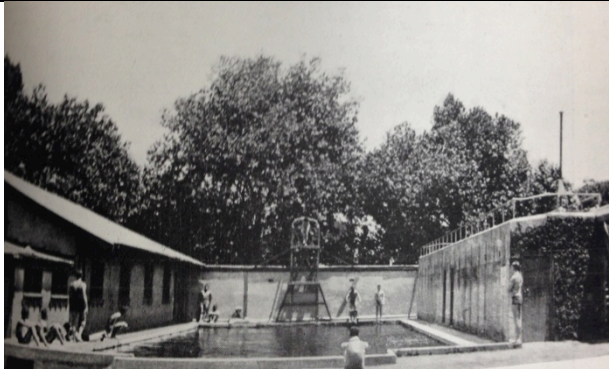
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|                              | extension of the top floor carried under the roof of the main building with a large dormer window constructed in the centre of the main roof (above the main portico). Under the eaves of the dormer and central to them was a large bell with a flag pole vertically above.   |  |
| 1886                         | <p>The Gymnasium and Cottage Hospital was constructed out of timber weatherboard. Prior to the construction of the Cottage Hospital, a cottage on the school grounds on Victoria Road was used as a hospital. This was then used as residence for the Assistant Masters.</p> <p>The School library was established.</p>                  |  <p>Figure 24: Cottage Hospital (photo dated c1909).<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p25</p>           |
| 1887                         | Lady Carrington laid the Foundation stone of the Chapel.   |  <p>Figure 25: Floor plan of Chapel, King's School Magazine 1955-56, Parramatta Heritage Centre.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p25.</p> |
| 1888                         | Gas was installed on the site.   | CMP, 1994, p25.  |
| 1889<br>BUILDING<br><b>A</b> | <p>The Chapel was opened in February 1889, built in the Moorish Gothic style.</p> <p>The School roll included 138 boarders and 34 day boys.</p> <p>Blacket Brothers completed a second-storey addition to the Headmaster's Residence.</p> <p>The Dam in front of the school failed and the island was swept away by severe flooding.</p> |  <p>Figure 26: The Chapel, King's School Magazine 1955-56, Parramatta Heritage Centre.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p25.</p>          |



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| <p>1890</p> <p>BUILDING</p> <p>A</p> | <p>The diagram to the right shows the addition of the first floor to the Headmaster's Residence.</p>  |  <p>Figure 27: Elevations Through Time, 1890 – Additions 1886 - 1888, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</p> |
| <p>1891</p>                          | <p>Relocation of the school to a larger site was considered. Draft plans for rebuilding the school were submitted to Council by Sulman &amp; Power.</p> <p>Pre-1892, Allotments 5,6,7 and 8 were purchased by the Council of The King's School.</p> |  <p>Figure 28: Plan showing phases of development, c1886-95<br/>Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p>                       |
| <p>1893</p>                          | <p>The School Council was incorporated by an Act of Parliament.</p>   | <p>CMP, 1994, p26.</p>  |
| <p>1896</p>                          | <p>The School Museum was established in an unknown location (later moved to Building C group).</p>  |  <p>Figure 29: The Coombes Museum, <i>King's School Magazine 1955-56</i>, Parramatta Heritage Centre.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p26.</p>  |



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| 1898   | <p>The original grant plus allotments 3, 4, 9 and 10 were purchased under the <i>Real Property Act</i>.</p> <p>Incandescent gas burners were installed.</p> <p>Cyril Blacket was appointed as School Architect for future repairs and improvements to school buildings.</p>   | <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p9 and p26.</p>   |
| 1899<br>BUILDING<br><b>A</b><br><br>BUILDING<br><b>B</b><br><br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b> | <p>Second storey addition to the Headmaster's Residence completed.</p> <p>Sulman releases School Council from any claim concerning plans previously submitted in connection with alteration of school buildings.</p> <p>Blacket submitted a report urging the rebuilding of the Dining Room and Kitchen with plans for remodelling the school buildings in sections at a total cost of £4,700. He is instructed to prepare a plan for a new Dining Hall, Kitchen and Servants Quarters.</p> <p>October – The School Council undertakes the construction of a new wing and tenders are called (assume associated with new facilities as outlined above).</p> <p>November – The tender of WM Noller was accepted and contract signed.</p> |  <p>Figure 30: The King's School, c1899.<br/>Source: The King's School Archives.</p> <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p26.</p> |
| 1900<br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b>   | <p>The New Dining Hall with dormitories above was completed (on site of previous single storey Dining Hall on west side of main building). Quarters for domestic staff were built in an unknown location.</p>   | <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p26.</p>  |
| 1902<br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b>   | <p>A new three-storey block containing Armoury (ground floor), Science Room (second floor) and Museum (third floor) was completed to the west of the new Dining Hall.</p> <p>Prior to construction of this building the science room was a detached wooden building towards the river in front of the school. The exact date of construction of this building is unknown.</p> <p>Designs, estimates and tenders were called for development of the school along the riverfront, however it was not approved.</p>  |  <p>Figure 31: View of School, c1902.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p26.</p>      |

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| 1906  | <p>The diagram to the right shows the additions for the Dining Room, and further additions for the Armoury, with Science Room and Museum above.</p>   |  <p>Figure 32: <i>Elevations Through Time, 1906 – Additions 1896 - 1906</i>, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</p>  <p>Figure 33: <i>The King's School, Parramatta</i>, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</p> |
| 1907  | <p>Blacket's appointment as School Architect was terminated. Mr Oakes filled the position.</p>  | <p>CMP, 1994, p26.</p>  |
| 1908<br><br>SITE OF<br>BUILDING<br><b>F</b> | <p>The swimming baths were completed (dug out by students).</p> <p>The Chapel was extended 19ft in timber.</p> <p>December – J W Hill was appointed as School Architect.</p>  |  <p>Figure 34: Swimming bath, photo taken by Mr A. Gough, <i>King's School Magazine 1955-56</i><br/>Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre. CMP, 1994, p26.</p>   |
| 1909<br><br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b>            | <p>The School Dining Hall was extended northwards 30-40ft, and a dais was built in the extension.</p> <p>Dormitories above the Dining Hall were converted into classrooms and a set of external timber stairs were constructed providing access to the two classrooms at the northern end.</p> <p>The Reference Library and Museum was constructed between the Dining Room and the Armoury block. An imposing staircase accessed the Museum.</p> <p>The buildings were sewered.</p> | <p>CMP, 1994, pp26-27.</p>  |

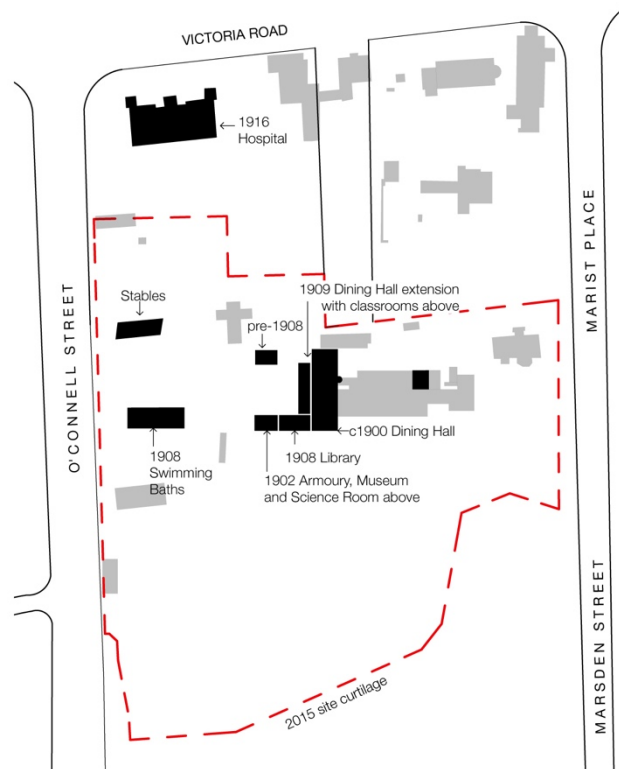
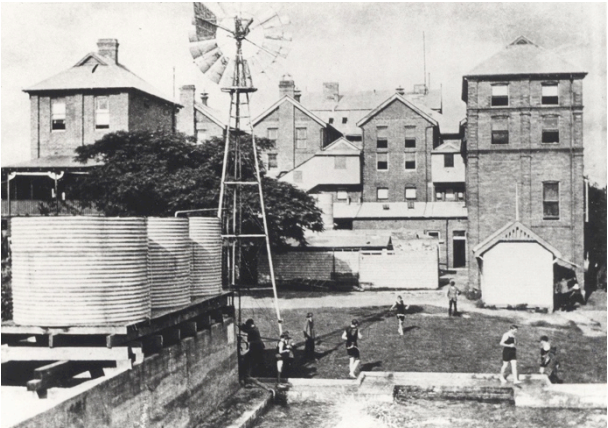







Figure 35: Plan showing phases of development, 1900 – 1920  
Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 *Conservation Management Plan*.





Figure 36: External stairs in courtyard (access to ablutions block), undated. Source: King's School Archives.









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| <p>1910</p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>C</b></p>                              | <p>Urinals and other facilities were built to the north of the Armoury, within the courtyard area formed by the new buildings.</p>   |  <p>Figure 37: The Swimming Pool, 1911, note the proximity of the Tuck Shop in the right foreground, and buildings in Group C to the rear, King's School Magazine 1955-56<br/>Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre.</p>  <p>Figure 38: King's School c1910.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p27.</p> |
| <p>1912</p>   | <p>The school roll included 210 boarders.</p>  | <p>CMP, 1994, p27.</p>  |
| <p>1913</p>   | <p>JW Hill resigns as School Architect after objecting to School Council interference. The issue appears to have been in relation to Council instructing the builders Parry &amp; Stevens with regards to 'balcony timbers'.</p>   | <p>CMP, 1994, p27.</p>  |
| <p>1916</p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>B</b></p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>C</b></p> | <p>The Walter and Eliza Hall Hospital was opened (later used as Masters' Apartments-location unknown). The earlier Cottage Hospital became Residence of Master in Charge of the School House.</p> <p>The William Stewart Corr Memorial Clock was placed on the portico of the main building.</p> <p>Electric lighting was installed (extent unknown, assumed across the site).</p> |  <p>Figure 39: Elevations Through Time, 1916 – Additions 1906 - 1916, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</p>   |

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|   |   |  <p>Figure 40: Memorial clock in portico of main building.<br/>Source: Kings School Yearbook 1955-56.</p> <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p27.</p>  <p>Figure 41: Start of 100 yards swimming championship c1918.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> |
| <p>1919 – 1932</p> <p>SITE OF BUILDING<br/><b>F</b></p> | <p>Extensive building activity and remodelling included the construction of a timber classroom block at the rear of the Main Building (known as 'Taronga Block') and three other classrooms on the lawn south of the tennis courts.</p> | <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p28.</p>  <p>Figure 42: View of swimming pool, dated 1919-1926.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p>  |

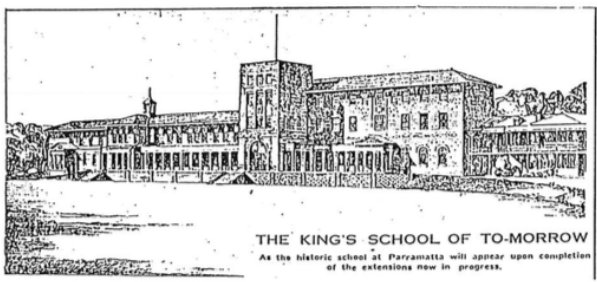




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|                              |  |  <p>Figure 43: Plan showing phases of development, 1920s, Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 <i>Conservation Management Plan</i>.</p>        |
| 1920<br>BUILDING<br><b>B</b> | The School House Master's Cottage (former Cottage Hospital) was converted into physics and chemistry laboratories. |  <p>Figure 44: North side of Main School Block (Building B) showing additions, c1920.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p28.</p> |
| 1921<br>BUILDING<br><b>F</b> | A new Gymnasium was built replacing an earlier timber building.  | <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p28.</p>   |
| 1922                         | <p>The Chapel extension was dedicated.</p> <p>The school roll included 301 boarders and 58 day boys.</p>           | <p><i>CMP</i>, 1994, p28.</p>   |

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| 1923<br><br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b>                                    | A substantial western addition to the main block was constructed, containing three classrooms, a book room, a fiction library, a dental surgery and a tuck shop.  | CMP, 1994, p28.  |
| 1924 – 1925<br><br>BUILDING<br><b>B</b><br><br>BUILDING<br><b>C</b> | <p>Alterations and additions by Architects, F. Moorehouse and R M Isaacs, and builder, C A Millyard were undertaken, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remodelling and addition of a third storey to the Main School Building in stone.</li> <li>• Removal of the wooden superstructure and additions and replacement with a brick addition on the north side of the main building with a colonnade on the ground floor and wide balconies on the upper floors.</li> <li>• The two-storey addition to the main building was extended in brick at the east and west ends.</li> <li>• The interior corridor between the 'upper' and 'lower' schools (in the main hall at ground level) was removed and the whole of the ground floor of the main building was converted into a large Assembly Hall.</li> <li>• The ceiling of the 'upper' and 'lower' schools (main hall) was raised about 5ft.</li> </ul> <p>The eastern end of the Assembly Hall was used as lounge for boarders. Former dormitories on the first floor were converted into classrooms with a similar use on new third floor. The brick addition at the back provided a mezzanine floor and two floors above were used for domestic purposes.</p> <p>Modifications to the Dining Hall and domestic block included extending the Dining Hall southwards and remodelling the floor above the Dining Hall for dormitories. A glassed in balcony was constructed along the western side of the dormitory.</p> <p>The school roll included 336 boarders and 72 day boys.</p> |  <p>Figure 45: Dining Hall, c1920.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p>  <p>Figure 46: Main School Building (right) showing brick additions, and Chapel (rear) c1930.<br/>Source: Kings School Archives.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p28-29.</p> |
| 1926  | Extensive brick paving was carried out around the buildings.  | CMP, 1994, p28.  |

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| <p>1929</p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>G</b></p> | <p>Two fives courts were built in the grounds, on the O'Connell Street boundary.</p>  |  <p>Figure 47: Tennis Courts on the raised and levelled site north of the school buildings, c1930.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p28.</p>   |
| <p>1931</p> <p>BUILDING<br/><b>B</b></p> | <p>The upper level of Building B on the northern side appears to have been used as an ancillary space for the adjacent dormitory.</p>           |  <p>Figure 48: School House, King's School c1931.<br/>Source: King's School Archives.</p>  |
| <p>1932</p>                              | <p>The elevation shows the full extent of Buildings A, B and Group C as completed in 1932. The Chapel remains to the north east of Block A.</p> |  <p>Figure 49: <i>Elevations Through Time, 1932 – Additions 1919 - 1932</i>, Kings School Group (Former), Land &amp; Property Information, NSW Government – Heritage Sites and Assets.</p>  <p>Figure 50: View of King's School, c1930. Source: King's School Archives.</p> |



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| <p>1933</p> <p>BUILDING<br/>D</p>   | <p>A Masterplan was developed for the present and future needs of the school by Power, Adam &amp; Munnings.</p> <p>Only one aspect of this Masterplan eventuated; the construction of the new dormitories on the O'Connell Street frontage, known as the School Houses, 'Baker and Forrest'.</p>  |  <p>THE KING'S SCHOOL OF TO-MORROW<br/>As the historic school at Parramatta will appear upon completion of the extensions now in progress.</p>  <p>"King's" Plans Extensive Additions</p> <p>The Council of The King's School has recently adopted a building plan which embraces extensive additions and alterations to the school. As a first step it is intended to erect a dormitory block to house 128 boys.</p> <p>The new building will be "T" shaped and will contain sleeping, dressing, and preparation rooms, extensive shower and bathing accommodation, staff quarters and other facilities. The boys' sleeping quarters and the preparation and dressing rooms will be in that portion of the building facing O'Connell Street and overlooking the Parramatta Park.</p> <p>The remainder of the plan comprises remodelling of the existing main school, the enlargement of the dining room, an enlarged and modern kitchen and the erection of a large Assembly Hall and administrative offices.</p> <p>When completed the southern aspect of the school will be most impressive. A roadway will sweep right along the front of the building providing excellent through traffic between the streets running along the eastern and western sides of the school.</p> <p>The King's School is now approaching its 102nd anniversary of its foundation, and notwithstanding the very difficult times through which Australia has recently passed, the prospects for the future are most encouraging. After launching the school on its second century, the Rev. E. M. Baker, M.A., who had been headmaster since 1919, resigned on account of illhealth, and the Rev. C. T. Parkinson, M.A., took over the headmastership from the beginning of the current year.</p> <p>Figure 51: <i>King's Plans Extensive Additions</i> in Country Life, 8 December 1933. Source: The King's School Archives A4606.</p> <p>CMP, 1994, p28.</p> |
| <p>1934</p> <p>BUILDING<br/>D</p> <p>BUILDING<br/>B</p> <p>BUILDING<br/>C</p> | <p>Construction of new quarters was undertaken for boarders facing O'Connell Street (school houses Baker and Forrest). The building was ready for occupation in 1934 and was designed by architects Power, Adam &amp; Munnings.</p> <p>The interior of the Main Building was remodeled. Works included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The western wall of the upper school was replaced and became the library;</li> <li>• The lower school took in the width of the corridor at its eastern end and became the Assembly Hall.</li> <li>• The corridors of the above floors were moved southwards about 8ft adding to the Masters' and Matron's quarters to make them suitable as classrooms;</li> <li>• The sewing room, work and locker room on top floor on north side of the building plus adjoining balcony were converted into a chemistry laboratory.</li> <li>• Dormitories above the Dining Hall were converted into a Physics Department;</li> <li>• The glassed in balcony on the west side of the dormitories became a special Gymnasium (later a Biology Laboratory).</li> <li>• The old Cottage Hospital, which had been science rooms was demolished as were temporary classrooms to east.</li> </ul> |  <p>Figure 52: Construction of School House Baker and Forrest, c1933 (Building D). Source: King's School Archives.</p>   |

The Council Office was moved to the space occupying the former Reference Library (interior alterations for this purpose).

The Museum was moved and museum room was used as a workshop for the Technical Society (later art room, junior art room and then classroom).

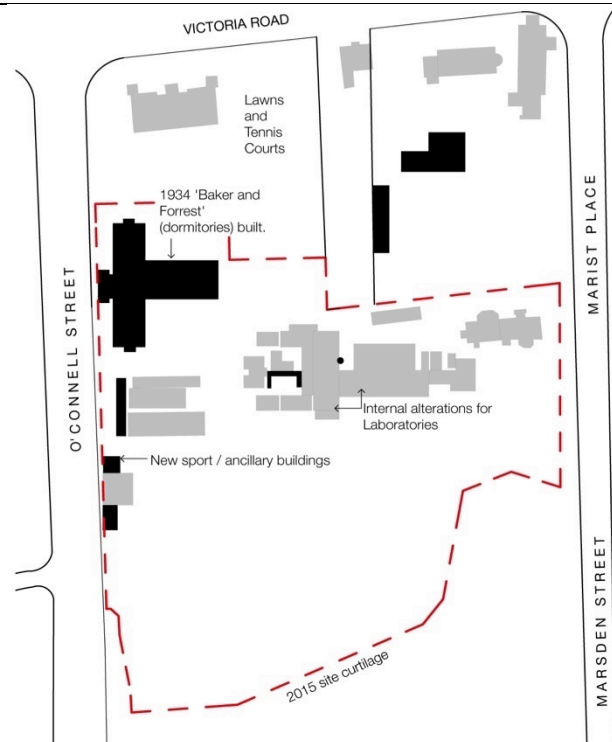


Figure 53: Plan showing phases of development, 1934  
Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, adapted from 1994 *Conservation Management Plan*.

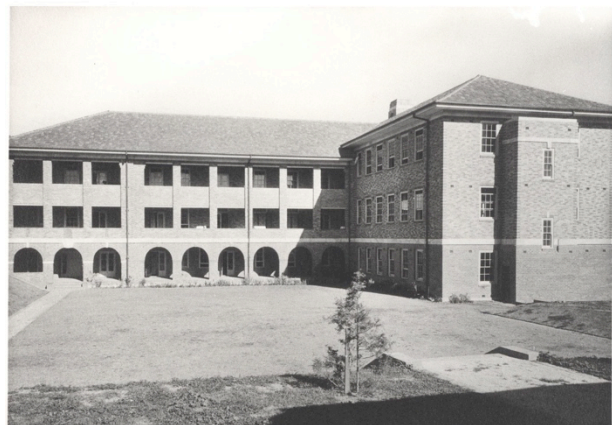


Figure 54: School House Baker and Forrest with bowling green, undated (Building D). Source: King's School Archives.



Figure 55: Washroom in Baker and Forrest school house, undated (Building D). Source: King's School Archives.

CMP, 1994, p29.