

WARRANTYTE SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 3476

Place No. 203

ADDRESS 58-64 Hall Road
Warrandyte South

Last Update 12/07/2005

DESCRIPTION The Warrandyte South Primary School is an inter-war school building, which illustrates the Moderne influence upon school design at the time when Percy Everett was the Chief Designer of the Public Works Department. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof and weatherboard clad walls with a fibro-cement frieze below the eaves. Projecting from the front of the building there is a symmetrical skillion-roofed entry wing with a central doorway, flanked on either side by three-bay timber framed double-hung sash windows with horizontal glazing bars. Bays of windows of the same type extend across the full width of each of the side elevations. At either end of the entry wing the roof is penetrated by a red-brick chimney with three brick string courses.

The front of the school building is located on an axis with a pedestrian entrance to the school grounds flanked by piers of local sandstone. Affixed to one of the piers is a bronze memorial plaque which reads: 'Erected to the memory of H.W. Everard 1951'.

The building is in good condition, although there are c.1960 classroom additions to the rear. The school grounds also contain a number of more recent buildings.

Condition Good **Integrity** Minor modifications

Threats **Key elements** Building

Designer Public Works Department

HISTORY A school at Warrandyte South was first opened in 1906 when it was known as the Parson's Gully School. The school was destroyed by fire in the 1939 bushfires that destroyed all the public buildings in South Warrandyte [1]. A new one-room timber school was constructed in 1939 to a design that illustrated the Moderne influence when Percy Everett was Chief Architect of the Public Works Department.

Additions were made to the rear of school to provide additional classrooms. A teacher's residence was added to the north of the school in the post-war period.

The memorial gates, erected in 1951, are dedicated to the memory of the Hon. HW Everard.

SOURCES

[1] Cranfield, L, 'The Golden History of Warrandyte', 1982, p.122

Creation Date c.1939 **Change Dates**

Associations **Local Themes**

6.03 - Schools

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE What is significant?
The Warrandyte South State School, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1939, and the 1951 memorial gates and entry pathway, at 58 Hall Road, South Warrandyte.

How is it significant?

The Warrandyte South State School, at 58 Hall Road, South Warrandyte, of aesthetic, social and historic significance to the City of Manningham.

Why is it significant?

Of aesthetic significance as a small-scale example of architect Percy Everett's use of the Moderne style for Public Works Department-designed schools. (RNE criterion E.1)

Of social significance as the local school serving many generations (RNE criterion G.1)

Of historic significance as a demonstration of the rebuilding of Warrandyte South after the 1939 bushfires. (RNE criterion A.4)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register Listings

Register	Reference	Zoning	Status
Manningham Planning Scheme	HO		Recommended

Extent To the extent of the 1939 school (excluding the later additions) and all the land between the school and Hall Road, including the entry path and the memorial gates and the front fence to a minimum distance of 3m to either side of the gates.

Heritage Schedule

External Paint Controls:	On VHR:	VHR Ref No:
Internal Alteration Controls:	Prohibited Uses:	
Tree Controls:	Aboriginal Heritage Place:	
Outbuildings or Fences: Description:	Incorporated Plan:	Incorporated Plan Details

Conservation Management

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following conservation objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future maintenance, development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the building/s or other built elements, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.
2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
 - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
 - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
 - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
 - It will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Where there is a complex of buildings and other elements the aim should be to conserve or reveal the historic visual relationship between the buildings and other elements in order to demonstrate the historical use and/or layout of the place.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Encourage the removal of non-significant or intrusive elements, particularly where this would assist in understanding or interpreting the significance of the place.
6. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
7. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
8. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.

9. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees and related elements on one lot.

NOTE:

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

The information contained in this citation should therefore be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council's Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

Extra Research

BIBLIOGRAPHY Context Pty Ltd, (1991), City of Doncaster & Templestowe Heritage Study, City of Doncaster & Templestowe, Doncaster, 101
Context Pty Ltd, (2005), Manningham Heritage Study Review, Manningham City Council, Doncaster