

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME: St Peter's College - Big Quad Precinct

PLACE NO.: 26457

Address: Hackney Road, Hackney, South Australia, 5069

1. BRIEF HISTORY OF ST PETER'S COLLEGE - BIG QUAD PRECINCT

St Peter's College is located between Hackney Road, Hackney and North Terrace, Kent Town on land acquired in 1847.

Establishment in Adelaide

Originally known as St Peter's Collegiate School, the college began its existence in 1847 in a small schoolroom at the rear of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, North Terrace, Adelaide. The School was known for its hybrid curriculum where students could choose between a classical or commercial focussed education. Although the first school board was primarily Anglican, they allowed students from other denominations to attend the school, as well as to choose whether or not they wanted to participate in distinctly Anglican worship or teachings.

Later in 1847, land in Hackney was acquired cheaply from one of the school's proprietors, Frederick Dutton. Also at that time, Dr Augustus Short, South Australia's first Church of England Bishop arrived in Adelaide. Short had received a £2,000 grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and set about transforming St Peter's College into an 'institution that would educate boys and men from an elementary to advanced level, encompassing ordinary schooling, university studies and clerical training.' Short organised the purchase of land adjacent to the school's existing plot in Hackney in order to gain further power to pursue his vision for the school. Despite Short's attempts to increase the scope of the school beyond secondary education, a merger was organised where SPCS proprietors managed to maintain their original vision for a private secondary school.

The first school buildings in Hackney, 1848-1851

By 1848 it was realised that a purpose built school building would be required. A grant from William Allen and John Ellis, individuals made newly wealthy from the Burra Copper Mine, provided the necessary funds. Henry Stuckey was engaged to design a building in the Oxford mediaeval college style. William Allen used the influence he gained by providing the funds for the school to counter Bishop Short's intentions for the school. In 1849 the proprietary committee was concluded in favour of the election of the Governors Board.

Progress on the first building (Old School House) at Hackney was slow, as the stone-blocks were quarried in the hills and further cut in Hackney. Meanwhile the increasing enrolments required the construction of a second building (Big School Room), built of local stone within three months in 1849. The larger 'Old School House' was subsequently completed in 1851.

Prior to the construction of the Chapel, services were held in the schoolrooms or the Old School House. In 1861 funds were raised for a separate chapel to be constructed based on by Edward Hamilton's design of 1858. The Chapel was completed in 1864 when the first services were held, and was adapted over time to suit the requirements of the school.

Creation of the 'Big Quad' & Memorial Hall (1878-1985)

The area now known as the Big Quad started to take shape in 1878, when a bluestone gymnasium was constructed to the north-east of the Big School room. In 1890 the Big Quad was further defined by the construction of the Eastern Classrooms, designed by Daniel Garlick & Son.

The next building in this group was the 'Chemistry Building', constructed in 1897 to a design by Garlick & Jackman. This was required because the old chemistry building (since demolished) lacked adequate ventilation, and was placed to the east of the gymnasium and on the opposite corner to the Big School Room and Eastern Classrooms.

In the wake of the First World War, the headmaster was approached several times with regard to creating a war memorial. In 1919 the 'Jury Fountain' was erected near the centre of the Big Quad by George Jury as a memorial to 'his son who fell at the front' (*The Register*, 9 October 1919, p5). This fountain also provides a reference to the similar fountain in the big quad at Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1918 a 'Memorial Hall' was proposed by the Bishop of Adelaide to be built on the grounds of St Peter's College, however it wasn't until 1929 that Memorial Hall was opened. The Hall was designed by architect Alfred Wells and constructed by Walter Torode as an open span auditorium with a gallery at one end that included honour boards listing the scholars who had perished in the Great War.

The group of buildings adjacent to the Old School room started to take on more of the appearance of a closed quadrangle in 1919, when the southern row of classrooms was also constructed to a design by Alfred Wells. The gymnasium was also converted to become the Da Costa Dining Hall in 1934.

In 1957 the Big Quad was further defined by the construction of cloisters along the southern and western sides, with an arched porch in the south-west corner. The entry porch was designed as a memorial to the fallen 'boys' of the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars. To this day students continue a tradition of being silent as they pass under the Memorial Arch

The Cloisters eventually would surround the Southern, Western and Eastern flanks of the Big Quad, when the Eastern section was completed in 1985. In 1998, the interior quadrangle formed by the Old Schoolhouse and Big School Room was cleared, landscaped and renamed the 'Allen Quad' in honour of the school's founder, William Allen.

Another early stone building near the Big Quad precinct that dates back to the first decades of development at the school and has associations with those who worked at or attended the school, is the stables building. That stone and brick building was constructed in 1873 and is now used as an amenities block.

In 1985, Memorial Hall was gutted by fire. The Hall was reconstructed to a design by Brown Falconer Group and included substantial internal modifications to the original design. The Hall was reopened in 1989.

In 2015, St Peter's College continues to proudly provide education in South Australia, with many of South Australia's prominent individuals having been educated there.

Chronology

Year	Event
1847	Opened Schoolroom at Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace, Adelaide School acquires land on North Terrace, Hackney, Adelaide
1848	Construction begins on 'Old School House'
1849	'Big School Room' constructed in three months
1851	'Old School House' completed
1864	Chapel opened for worship
1873	Chancel, sanctuary and fleche added to Chapel Stables constructed
1877–78	Organ and vestry added to Chapel
1878	Gymnasium built at site of Da Costa Hall
1890	'Eastern Classrooms' constructed
1899	'Chemistry Building' constructed
1912–13	Chapel renovated with new tile floors and stepped seating
1919	Jury Fountain constructed
1919–24	'Southern Classrooms' constructed
1929	Memorial Hall constructed
1936–37	Gymnasium converted into 'Da Costa Dining Hall'
1957	Memorial Arch and Western and Southern Cloisters constructed
1980	'Old School House' State-heritage listed
1985	Big Quad renovated and cloisters constructed in front of 'Eastern Classrooms' in similar style to 1957 cloisters
1987–88	Chapel restored by Brown Falconer
1985–89	Restoration of Memorial Hall after fire
2006	Norwood, Payneham & St Peters Council individually lists most of the buildings in the St Peter's College Big Quad precinct on the local heritage register (as well as several other buildings at the College)

2. DESCRIPTION

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct comprises the central core of the historic school, including principal early educational, administrative and religious structures. Many of the buildings are clustered around the 'Big Quad', with the chapel, Memorial Hall and stables being located nearby. A summary of the buildings of particular significance is as follows:

Big School Room (1849)

Single-storey local-limestone building with red-brick dressings, a steeply-pitched cgi gable roof and pointed-arch openings. Internal features include timber roof structure, timber panelling and rows of arches containing memorial plaques.

Old School House (1851)

Three-storey coursed-stone building with red-brick dressings, multi-hipped and parapeted-gable cgi rooves with dormer-windows. Projecting crenelated bays to most walls and crenelated tower to western façade. Significant internal timberwork includes staircases, doors and timber-panelled dados.

Eastern Classrooms (1890)

Single-storey building constructed of coursed sandstone. Steeply-pitched cgi roof with parapeted gables and pointed-arch openings.

Southern Classrooms (1919)

Single-storey building constructed of random-coursed sandstone with two-storey crenelated tower at eastern end. Central and western sections have steeply-pitched cgi roofs with parapeted gables.

Da Costa Dining Hall (1878 & 1934)

Hall constructed of bluestone with parapeted-gable slate roof. Entrance porches and gablets appear along the building's length. Large windows to southern façade have stone mullions and leaded panes with some stained glass. Interiors include timber panelling and furnishings.

Chemistry Building (1897)

Single-storey building of random-coursed sandstone with red-brick dressings to pointed-arch windows and gable-vents. Steeply-pitched cgi roof with parapeted gable.

Big Quad including Southern and Western Cloisters (1957), Eastern Cloister (1985) and Jury Fountain (1919)

Landscaped quadrangle, enclosed by gothic-styled cloisters to south, east and west including a central fountain of ashlar sandstone featuring a crenelated parapet and copper roof. Memorial arch located on the south-western corner of the quadrangle features heraldic devices to column and gable detailing.

Stables building (1873)

Single-storey gothic-styled random fieldstone stable building with red-brick dressings. Gabled cgi roof with gothic-style bargeboards. A lean-to to the north has similar stylistic details, while the southern façade includes prominent cruciform wall-vents.

Chapel (1864)

Victorian-gothic chapel constructed of random-rubble stonework with dressed stone quoins and surrounds to openings, and buttresses topped by decorative pinnacles. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is of panelled metal sheeting and includes fleche (small spire) and dormer vents, with a substantial cast iron bell mounted to the northern side. Side windows are paired lancets surmounted by roses, typical of the 'Early English' style. Significant internal features include the 1877 organ, timber roof trusses, original choir pews, and original floor-tiles.

Memorial Hall (1929)

Large two-storey hall constructed of rusticated-stone with a gabled slate roof to central section and side aisles and rear extension with crenelated parapets. The central ridge of the roof features a decorative fleche, and walls have substantial buttresses surmounted by decorative pinnacles. Windows and doors echo the 'Perpendicular' style, and include mullioned windows with leadlighting, and substantial timber doors. The quoins and surrounds to all openings are of dressed stone. Projecting crenelated porch to the western façade includes buttressing and two projecting crenelated bays to the second story flanking the central stained-glass window & dressed stone gable details.

3. ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Identification of South Australian Historical Themes:

As the first school to be formally established in South Australia, St Peter's College has significant associations with the early development of education in South Australia. The Big Quad Precinct is a cohesive group of buildings within the heart of St Peter's College that represents many of the most significant phases of the school's development, including the first classrooms and administrative buildings, and the chief gathering places for the school's population for assemblies, meals and worship.

Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

For the purposes of this assessment report, the comparability, rarity and representativeness of this place are discussed in further detail under the relevant criteria.

Assessment against Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*):

(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the state's history.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases which have played a significant part in South Australian history. Ideally it should demonstrate those associations in its fabric.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if they are of a class of things that are commonplace, or frequently replicated across the State, places associated with events of interest only to a small number of people, places associated with developments of little significance, or places only reputed to have been the scene of an event which has left no trace or which lacks substantial evidence.

1. As the historic heart of an iconic colonial school that has grown and developed over more than 160 years, the Big Quad precinct at St Peter's College clearly demonstrates the evolution of education in South Australia, particularly as it relates to private schools. The role of private schools in providing high-quality education for the South Australian population from the early decades of the colony is of high significance. Educating the children of the newly arrived gentry defined the future innovators, industrialists and pastoralists that would shape the growth and social development of the colony from the 19th century. St Peter's College demonstrates this by being the first private school to be formally established in South Australia, and through the wide range of influential and notable people associated with it, ranging from founders and teachers to alumni.

The historic focal point for this early college are the buildings that cluster around the Big Quad precinct. These buildings retain an enduring association with the evolution of private schooling in South Australia and are still in regular use by the school, several for their original purposes. St Peter's College has maintained and developed this historic core in keeping with the quality and styling of its first buildings, enabling the Big Quad precinct to be readily appreciated better than any other place in South Australia associated with the first wave of South Australian schooling.

2. St Peter's College has important associations with South Australia's early evolution as a 'paradise of dissent'. Unlike some of the other early private schools, St Peter's College allowed non Anglicans to choose whether or not they took part in worship or teaching that was 'distinctly Anglican'. This was due to the influence of the school's founder, William Allen, who wished to encourage students of all faiths to study at the college – an approach that sat well within a colony that had a larger number of non Anglicans and non conformists than any other colony in Australia.

Allen was keen to prevent the school and theological college from being too tightly controlled by the Bishop or his clergymen and for this purpose he reserved the right to nominate four Governors to the Board. At this time he also limited the number of Governors in Holy Orders to five. This crucial action maintained St Peter's position as a school for everyone.

This important and continuing legacy is demonstrated through the enduring culture of the college:

'As we are an Anglican school, Christian values are at the centre of everything that we do. In the spirit of the foundation of South Australia, St Peter's College has always been open to boys from all denominations, from all faiths, and from none.'

St Peter's College Strategic Plan 2015-18, p12

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct fulfils this criterion

(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should demonstrate a way of life, social custom, industrial process or land use which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest. This encompasses both places which were always rare, and places which have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if their rarity is merely local, or if they appear rare only because research has not been done elsewhere, or if their distinguishing characteristics have been degraded or compromised, or if they are at present common and simply believed to be in danger of becoming rare in future.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct, is a rare example of an early South Australian private English-style school that retains fabric from a development period of over 160 years. The significant fabric that clearly demonstrates this theme are the schoolhouses dating from 1848 and 1851, the associated chapel, Memorial Hall, dining hall and landscaped quadrangle, stables and rows school rooms connected by cloisters are all associated with the evolution of the school from 1847-1985.

The early development of education in the colony of South Australia is of high historical significance, and the adoption of the English-model for schooling indicated the growing importance of the colony and the need for high quality poly-denomenational education (particularly in the context of a colony known for encouraging settlers from a wide range of non-conformist faiths). St Peter's College is the largest and most intact of the early South Australian private schools, and the Big Quad Precinct demonstrates the significant fabric from the earliest times of its development.

This rarity must however be considered in context. Schools are not uncommon or rare in South Australia, being very well represented in the SAHR. The subset 'early South Australian English-style private-school' is too specific to separate as a meaningful subset and subsequently declare St Peter's College to be a rare example.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct does not fulfil this criterion

(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the state's history, including its natural history.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, information that will contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past. The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place. The place may be a standing structure, an archaeological deposit or a geological site.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion simply because they are believed to contain archaeological or palaeontological deposits. There must be good reasons to suppose the site is of value for research, and that useful information will emerge. A place that will yield the same information as many other places, or information that could be obtained as readily from documentary sources, may not be eligible.

Despite St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct's long history associated with schooling, it is unlikely that the place contains physical evidence that may contribute to an understanding of the State's history that could not be otherwise obtained through documentary evidence.

Does not fulfil this criterion

(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should be capable of providing understanding of the category of places which it represents. It should be typical of a wider range of such places, and in a good state of integrity, that is, still faithfully presenting its historical message.

Places will not be considered simply because they are members of a class, they must be both notable examples and well-preserved. Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify the class, or if they were very like many other places, or if their representative qualities had been degraded or lost. However, places will not be excluded from the Register merely because other similar places are included.

St Peter's College is one of South Australia's most significant schools, and the historic core located in and around the Big Quad precinct contains an outstanding collection of buildings associated with early schooling in this state. Throughout its development, St Peter's has adapted aspects of the architectural style and features of established English educational institutions (mostly neo-Gothic), modelling itself on some of England's most prestigious schools and colleges, including Trinity College, Cambridge. Because of this consistent stylistic intent, and the enduring vision of creating a model English-style school, the precinct retains an exceptional integrity despite the wide range of periods of construction. Because of the quality of the principal buildings, and the way in which they have been preserved and adapted over time, the precinct provides an excellent representation of the development of private education in South Australia.

Outstanding features of the Big Quad Precinct include the original stone school buildings dating from 1848 and 1851 (including original features such as timber stairs, stained glass windows, plaques, sconces and timber furnishings), the late 19th-century stone gymnasium that was adapted into a neo-Gothic Dining Hall in 1935, the classrooms, cloisters and fountain that have been added to create the school's central quadrangle (Big Quad), and the fine stone Chapel and Memorial Hall that were constructed to the south of the quadrangle.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct fulfils this criterion

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its time. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly shows them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.

Places would not normally be considered under this criterion if their degree of achievement could not be demonstrated, or where their integrity was diminished so that the achievement, while documented, was no longer apparent in the place, or simply because they were the work of a designer who demonstrated innovation elsewhere.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct demonstrates a high degree of aesthetic accomplishment, being a cohesive precinct of neo-gothic style college buildings with associated landscaping. The precinct demonstrates extremely high integrity of significant fabric and retains the original configuration, styles and finishes.

However, individually the construction techniques and aesthetic accomplishment of the buildings that comprise the St Peter's College 'Big Quad' precinct are similar to many places already entered in the SAHR, particularly when compared with church/institutional architecture. The South Australian Heritage Register lists at least 26 places that demonstrate the gothic architectural style, including: 'Forest Lodge' (SHP16242), St Peter's Anglican Cathedral (SHP13612), Stow Memorial Church (SHP10768), Prince Alfred College (10606), Wattlebury House (SHP10661), Scotch College (SHP10699), Brookman Building (SHP10877), Mitchell Building (SHP10879), former Our Boys' Institute (SHP10890), Beehive Building (SHP11702), Bishop's Court (SHP13512), St Mary Magdalene's Anglican Church (SHP13245) amongst others.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct does not fulfil this criterion

(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place should be one which the community or a significant cultural group have held in high regard for an extended period. This must be much stronger than people's normal attachment to their surroundings. The association may in some instances be in folklore rather than in reality.

Places will not be considered if their associations are commonplace by nature, or of recent origin, or recognised only by a small number of people, or not held very strongly, or held by a group not widely recognised, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct has a strong and direct association with the Anglican Church, through founders of the school and the component of the Chapel. This association, however would not be considered of cultural or spiritual significance, better than most other places in South Australia.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct does not fulfil this criterion

(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*, that note:

The place must have a close association with a person or group which played a significant part in past events, and that association should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. The product of a creative person, or the workplace of a person whose contribution was in industry, would be more closely

associated with the person's work than would his or her home. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

Places will not generally be considered under this criterion if they have only a brief, incidental or distant association, or if they are associated with persons or groups of little significance, or if they are associated with an event which has left no trace, or if a similar association could be claimed for many places, or if the association cannot be demonstrated. Generally the home or the grave of a notable person will not be entered in the Register unless it has some distinctive attribute, or there is no other physical evidence of the person's life or career in existence.

1. The Big Quad precinct at St Peter's College has a special and direct association with one of South Australia's most significant and influential schools. St Peter's College has made a notable and influential contribution to the course of South Australian history, both through its contribution to the development of education in this colony (including demonstration of the English-school model), and through the prestigious alumni that have gone on to influence the course of South Australian history. These alumni include:

- Sir Howard Florey; Chemist, Rhodes Scholar and Nobel Prize winner
- Sir William Lawrence Bragg, Physicist (pioneered X-ray crystallography), Nobel Prize winner
- Dr Robin Warren, Nobel Prize winner
- Arthur Blackburn, Victoria Cross recipient (WW1)
- Walter Bagot, Architect
- Ian George, Archbishop of Adelaide
- Sir James Hardy, America cup winner
- Donald Dunstan, SA Premier
- Andy Thomas, Astronaut

These special associations are evident in the continuing standards of education and proud reputation of the college in South Australia. The buildings that form the heart of the school are still used as gathering places (halls and chapel), classrooms, and administration buildings for current teachers, students and alumni. As the historic core of the school, the Big Quad precinct represents these associations better than any other place in the State, including other precincts within the campus.

2. St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct is directly associated with founders William Allen & Captain John Ellis, notable pastoralists and philanthropists made rich by the Burra Copper Mine, who along with the grant of Dr Augustus Short, South Australia's first Church of England Bishop, and contribution of proprietor Frederick

Dutton, provided the land in Hackney and the necessary funds for the construction of the 'Big School Room' and 'Old School House'.

William Allen is also associated with the school for providing the necessary reforms to ensure that St Peter's Anglican College would remain open to students of all denominations.

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct fulfils this criterion

Extent of Listing / Significant Fabric / Curtilage:

The extent of listing includes the following components that are considered to have significance in the context of the Place.

1. Old School House (SHP 10540); incl. original staircases, stained glass windows, timber doors and furnishings
2. Big School Room; incl. fixed plaques on northern interior wall and roof trusses.
3. Chapel; original/early fabric and fittings including tiled floor, early stained-glass windows, timber roof truss, timber furnishings, choir stalls, organ, excludes 20th century furnishings and light fittings.
4. Memorial Hall; incl. pre-1985 fabric
5. Da Costa Hall (former gymnasium); incl. internal fitout and window details
6. The Chemistry Building; external fabric only
7. The Eastern Classrooms; external fabric only.
8. The Southern Classrooms; external fabric only.
9. The Big Quad; incl. landscape, proportions, connections to porch & cloisters and visual access to and from each building defining the quadrangle
10. 1957 Southern and Western Cloisters & Memorial Arch; including ceiling & masonry details and memorial plaques
11. Allen Quad [internal courtyard of Big School Room and Old School House];
12. Jury Fountain
13. Stables; incl. external fabric only
14. 1985 Eastern Cloisters

The extent of listing excludes:

Any building or landscape on the grounds of St Peter's College, not expressly defined above or included in the boundary of the Big Quad precinct defined in the Site Plan.

REFERENCES:

Information for this assessment report primarily sourced from:

- Collins, J 2011, St Peter's College Complex, *consultant report for the State Heritage Branch (DENR) by the Architecture Museum (UniSA)*

- Thornton, K 2010, *The Message of its Walls & Fields: a History of St Peter's College 1847 to 2009*, Wakefield Press, Kent Town, SA
- Bruce Harry & Associates 2002, *St Peter's Heritage Review, consultant report for the City of Norwood Payneham St Peters*
- Danvers Architects 1985, *St Peters Heritage Survey*

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PLACE NO.: 26457

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME:

None

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:

St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct includes the buildings relating to the early school in Hackney and forming the precinct of the Big Quad. These are the buildings known as the Big School Room, Old School House, Eastern Classrooms, Southern Classrooms, Da Costa Dining Hall, the 'Allen Quad', the Big Quad including 1957 & 1985 Cloisters and Memorial Fountain, Stables building, Chapel and Chemistry Building.

DATE OF COMPLETION:

1848-1985

REGISTER STATUS:

Description:

Local-heritage listed complex:
St Peter's College, Hackney Road, Hackney (LHP H/30)

Including:

- Big School Room
- Chapel
- Shinkfield Building (Preparatory School)
- Memorial Hall
- Da Costa Hall
- 'Headmaster's House'
- 'Pentreath'
- The Chemistry Building
- The Physics Building
- The Big Quad Classrooms
- The Big Quad including Jury Fountain.

Date:

26 October 2006

Description:

State-heritage listed building:
Old School House, St Peter's College, Hackney Road, Hackney (SHP 10540)

Date:

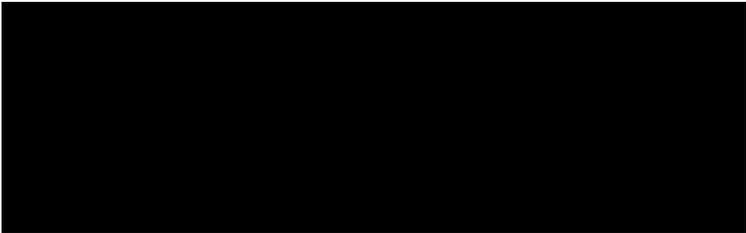
Nominated in *St Peter's Heritage Survey* (DANVERS, 1985); Subsequently State-heritage listed on 24 July 1980

Description:

Chapel and Big School Room, St Peter's College, Hackney Road, Hackney, 5069

Date:

Nominated in 1978; Subsequently nominated in *St Peter's Heritage Survey* (DANVERS, 1985)

CURRENT USE:	Description:	School
	Dates:	1847-ongoing
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description:	N/A
	Dates:	N/A
ARCHITECT:	Name:	Various
	Dates:	1847-1985
BUILDER:	Name:	Various
	Dates:	1848-1985
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group:	Education
	Category:	Secondary School
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description:	City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters
LOCATION:	Unit No.:	N/A
	Street No.:	N/A
	Street Name:	Hackney Road
	Town/Suburb:	Hackney
	Post Code:	5069
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type:	General Memorial
	No.:	194
	Book:	265
	Ref:	H105100 SGM2_71
OWNER:		

SITE PLAN

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ST PETER'S COLLEGE - BIG QUAD PRECINCT

Site plan generally indicating significant features and components

N ↑

- **Red Hatched:** Existing State-heritage places
- **Red outline:** High Significance
- **Green Outline:** Medium Significance
- **Yellow Outline:** Low significance
- **Orange Outline:** Boundary of proposed State-heritage place

PHOTOS

NAME: St Peter's College - Big Quad Precinct

PLACE NO.: 26457



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Old School House



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Old School House & Allen Quad

PHOTOS

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Big School Room (exterior) & significant tree



St Peter's Collegiate School Big Quad Precinct
Big School Room (interior)

PHOTOS

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct

Big Quad, Jury Fountain, Eastern Classrooms, Southern Classrooms



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct

Memorial Cloisters, Memorial Arch

PHOTOS

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Southern Classrooms crenelated tower

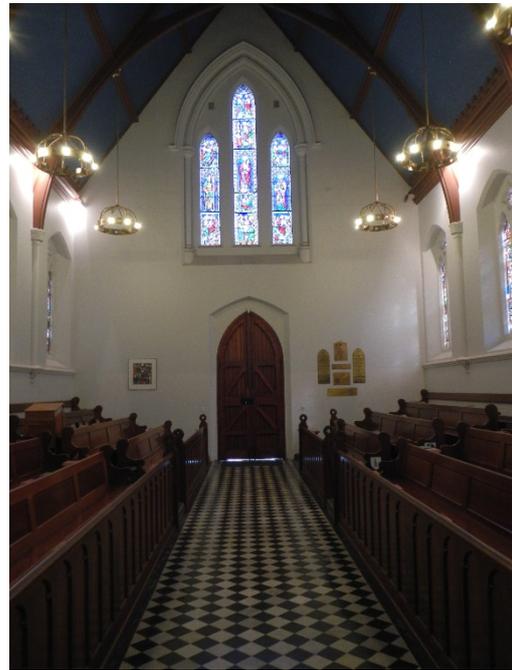
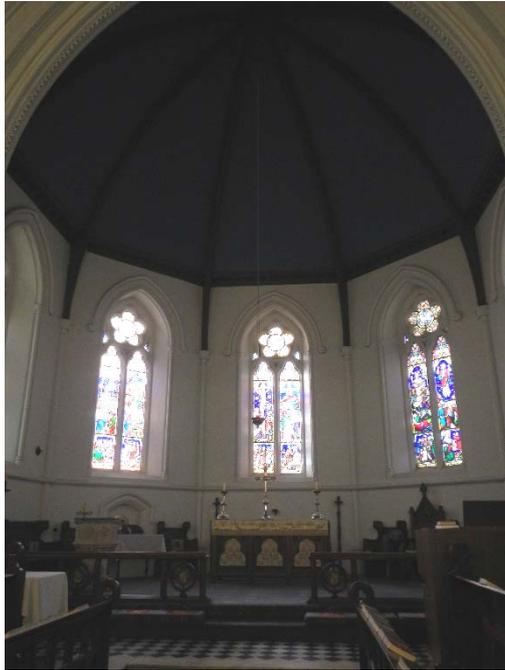


St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Chapel (exterior)

PHOTOS

NAME: St Peter's College - Big Quad Precinct

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Chapel (interior)



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Chapel Organ & Bell

PHOTOS

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct

Chapel & Memorial Hall Rear c2012

(source: Wikipedia, Author: Yeti Hunter, 2012,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SPSC_chapel_and_memorial_hall.jpg)



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct

Memorial Hall c2015

(source: 'About Time' history festival website, 2015, viewed 25 Aug 15,
<<http://historyfestival.sa.gov.au/content/commemorating-war-service-st-peters-college-old-scholars>>)

PHOTOS

NAME: St Peter's College - Big Quad Precinct

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
Chemistry Building



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct

Da Costa Dining Hall
PHOTOS

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St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
former Stables (view from south)



St Peter's College Big Quad Precinct
former Stables (view from east)