

Tasmanian Heritage Register Datasheet



134 Macquarie Street (GPO Box 618)
Hobart Tasmania 7001
Phone: 1300 850 332 (local call cost)
Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
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Name: New Town Commercial High School (AG
Ogilvie High School)
Status: Provisionally Registered
Tier:

THR ID Number: 12034
Municipality: Hobart City Council
Boundary: CPR11469

Location Addresses

224 NEW TOWN RD, NEW TOWN 7008 TAS

Title References

Property Id
7563789



Memorial entrance gate and driveway
Heritage Tasmania



View of grounds, Hostel and gymnasium
Heritage Tasmania



Grounds in front of the school
Heritage Tasmania



Main Building
Heritage Tasmania



Northern elevation of Main Building
Heritage Tasmania



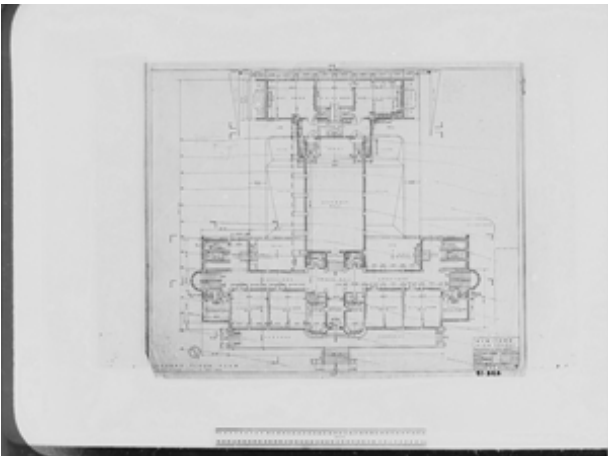
Enclosed courtyard with memorial trees and
surrounding buildings
Heritage Tasmania



Art and Classroom block, northern elevation
Heritage Tasmania



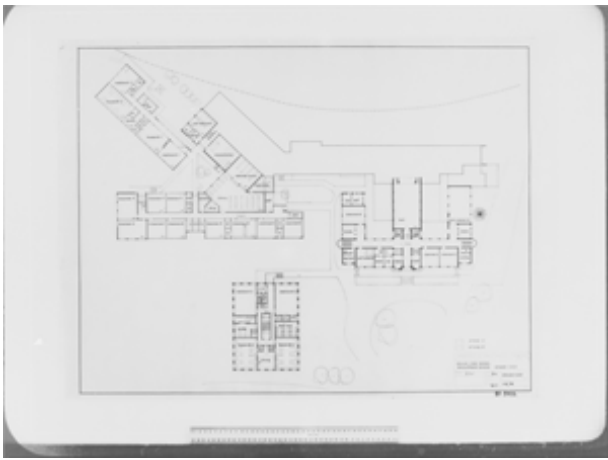
Domestic Arts building and Art and Classroom
block, southern elevations
Heritage Tasmania



Floor plan of the School (1936)
Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9271



AG Ogilvie Commercial High School c.1950
Tasmanian Archives PH30/1/3610



1967 site development plan
Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9189



Aerial view of Ogilvie High School c.1970s
Tasmanian Archives AB713/1/11981

Statement of Significance: (non-statutory summary)

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) has historical and social associations with the development of education infrastructure in Tasmania, particularly the establishment and evolution of State high schools during the twentieth century, including commercial education. New Town Commercial High School reflects the changes in educational philosophy implemented during the twentieth century demonstrated through the development of school design and its functionality.

Tasmania was nationally recognised as an educational innovator during the early to mid-twentieth century, led by GV Brooks, Director of Education from 1920 to 1945. The School demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early 20th century Moderne education building; it is part a group of distinctive and recognisable educational facilities across Tasmania designed by prominent Public Works Department (PWD) architect SWT Blythe. The landscape setting of New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) forms a significant part of its character, being surrounded by grassed playing fields and courts, mature plantings, memorial rose garden, grassed and landscaped areas. The School sits within the wider context of St Johns Park (THR#11000), with St Johns Anglican Church (part of THR#11000) and kunanyi/Mount Wellington forming a picturesque backdrop.

Why is it significant?:

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) has historical and social associations with the development of education infrastructure in Tasmania, particularly the establishment and evolution of State high schools during the twentieth century, including commercial education. The construction of a new Commercial High School during the inter-war period demonstrates the value placed on commercial education by the Government of the day, and its value to Tasmania. New Town Commercial High School reflects the changes in educational philosophy implemented during the twentieth century, demonstrated through the development of school design and its functionality. Tasmania was nationally recognised as an educational innovator during the early to mid-twentieth century.

b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.

No Data Recorded

c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

No Data Recorded

d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early twentieth-century Moderne school building. New Town Commercial High School is part a group of distinctive and recognisable educational facilities designed by SWT Blythe across Tasmania for the Public Works Department, including Junior Technical School (New Town High School) (1936, THR#7101) and Goulburn Street school (1943, THR#3264). Nationally the design of New Town Commercial High School reflects architectural development within Australia, and sits confidently among Moderne schools built in the 1930s, including MacRoberson Girls' High School, South Melbourne, designed by Seabrook & Fildes (1934) and Adelaide Boys' High School (now Adelaide High School), designed by Edward Fitzgerald and John Brogan (1940).

e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

No Data Recorded

f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

No Data Recorded

g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) has strong associations with prominent Public Works Department (PWD) architect SWT Blythe (1905-1985). At the Public Works Department Blythe was the chief designer of numerous government buildings, including schools, technical colleges, hospitals, railway stations and law courts in most centres throughout Tasmania. SWT Blythe's distinctive and recognisable style of educational architecture is demonstrated through several sites across Tasmania, including the Junior Technical School (New Town High School) (1936, THR#7101), Goulburn Street school (1943, THR#3264), Campbell Town School, Queenstown Central Primary School (1938) and Hobart Technical College – both the George McIntyre Hunter Wing (1938, THR#7145) and the Dechaineaux Wing (1950, THR#7499). Despite the amount of work Blythe produced in the post-World War Two period, his educational buildings of the inter-war and war-time period remain his most substantial and recognised contribution to Australian architecture.

The progressive character and reputation of the Tasmanian education system in the early twentieth century was led by GV Brooks, Director of Education from 1920 to 1945. Under his leadership many significant reforms and improvements were introduced, such as the establishment of New Town Commercial High School, leading Tasmania to be nationally recognised as an educational innovator during the early to mid-twentieth century.

AG Ogilvie's contribution to the public education system in Tasmania is recognised through the construction of memorial gates and naming of the School, following his death in 1939. The Ogilvie Government (1934-39) oversaw several improvements to public education, including the construction of new schools, and the abolition of state secondary school fees to assist with recovery from the Depression.

h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) is regarded as SWT Blythe's masterpiece within the context of his contribution to Tasmanian educational architecture. Similar to the nearby Junior Technical School (New Town High School) (1936, THR#7101 also designed by Blythe), the landscape setting of New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) forms a significant part of its character, being surrounded by grassed playing fields and courts, mature plantings, memorial rose garden, grassed and landscaped areas. The School sits within the wider context of St Johns Park (THR#11000), with St Johns Anglican Church (part of THR#11000) and kunanyi/Mount Wellington, forming a picturesque backdrop.

Heritage approval is required for work that will result in changes to the nature or appearance of the fabric of a Heritage place, both internal and external.

Please refer to the Heritage Council's Works Guidelines (www.heritage.tas.gov.au) for information about the level of approval required and appropriate outcomes.

Heritage Advisors are also available to answer questions and provide guidance on enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au or Tel 1300850332

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.

Setting:

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) is located on the boundary between the largely residential suburb of New Town (east and south), and the southern side of Moonah, formed by residential, light industrial and commercial zones, and New Town Sports Grounds (north). The former Junior Technical School (New Town High School) (THR7107) is located approximately 300 metres north, and the Tower (THR2761) sits halfway between. New Town Primary School sits directly to the south. St Johns Park (THR#11000) and St Johns Anglican Church (part of THR#11000) form a picturesque backdrop to the School. The landscape setting of the building forms a significant part of the character of the school, being surrounded by grassed playing fields, mature plantings. The School is best viewed from the New Town Road entrance gate, with kunanyi/Mount Wellington sitting behind.

Description:

1. Grounds, playing fields and plantings

New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School) sits on 8 hectares (approximately 20 acres) of land, including various buildings, playing fields and courts, mature plantings, a memorial rose garden, memorial trees, grassed and landscaped areas.

2. Memorial entrance gate and driveway (1940), and boundary fence (1943)

The formal entrance on New Town Road is marked by an inset red brick vehicular gate flanked by two pedestrian gates. The hinged steel pedestrian gates are contemporary to the construction of the entrance gate, however, the vehicle gates are a later addition. The entrance is a double archway formed by four red brick pillars (two tone) capped with stepped masonry tops spanned overhead by a masonry beam to each end and timber spans between. There is a large built-in mailbox on the southern side. The entrance gate height was raised by approximately 30 cm c. 2011 following an accident; it was repaired again in 2024 following another accident. A sweeping driveway lined with maple trees, replanted 1997, leads through grass playing fields and grounds up to the school buildings, which sit prominently on a rise.

The New Town Road (eastern) boundary is marked by a low, stepped red brick fence constructed in 1943, and a row of large conifers (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/2230 Card No.2231).

3. Main Building (1936-7), Additions

The main building is classically symmetrical, as opposed to the asymmetrical massing of the Junior Technical School (New Town High School). The building is approached via centrally placed steps and a terrace that runs in front of the building.

The 1936-37 two-storey section of the school has a 'M' shaped floorplan with internal courtyards. A single-storey wing runs behind the main building, a row of classrooms and wide hallway. Stylistic elements that characterise the Moderne style, including contrasting brick detail, horizontal lines emphasised by large bands of steel framed windows with painted concrete sills and lintels, contrasting vertical details including the centrally placed glazed entrance and glazed semi-circular stair wells to each end. A low parapet conceals a hipped roof clad in Marseille tiles and centrally placed copper bell turret. The rear of the main building and single-storey wing behind have had several extensions and alterations.

4. Domestic Arts building (1954), Additions (1962)

This building sits south of the main building, orientated diagonally. The building has gabled roof forms clad with Colourbond, red brick foundations, the upper is clad in weatherboards with bands of fenestration.

5. Art and Classroom block (c1958), Additions (1962, 1966)

The Art and Classroom block is aligned with the main building and has a rectangular floor plan. The northern end of the building (c1958) has weatherboard cladding, brick foundations and basement level, and bands of fenestration. The southern end of the building (1962, 1966) is two-storey with basement, constructed from red brick with aluminium-framed windows. The eastern elevation is connected to the Student Centre (2010).

6. Science and Library block (1962)

The Science and Library block sits adjacent to and aligned with the Art and Home Economics block. It is a two-storey red brick building with double gable roof form, bands of steel-framed windows with weatherboard infill below. The northern and eastern elevations are enclosed by the later Library building (1970).

7. Art and Home Economics block (1969-70)

A two-storey building with a rectangular floor plan and flat roof. The building sits adjacent to and slightly forward of the

main building. Each elevation has evenly spaced red brick column detail with ridged concrete infill below and above aluminium fenestration. An elevated walkway extends from the upper level of the western elevation

8. Library (1970)

The Library is an irregular shaped building, designed to infill the area between the Art and Classroom block and the Science and Library block. The space features a large bank of aluminium framed glazing facing the south.

9. Hostel (1970)

The hostel is a three-storey brick building formed by two adjacent H-shaped structures. The building has aluminium framed fenestration and doors. Solid brick stairwells project from the southern elevations. The principal entrance is from St Johns Avenue (northern elevation).

10. Gymnasium (1978)

A double-height gable-roof building clad in clip-lock steel. Single-storey additions sit on the western and eastern elevations. The building has no heritage significance.

11. Student Centre (2010)

The Student Centre is formed by a two-storey structure, with a single-storey structure in front. The building is clad in various tones of maroon (former Ogilvie High School colours). The building has no heritage significance.

12. Lavatory Block (1954)

Located on the western boundary directly behind the main building, it is a small red brick building with rectangular footprint, gable roof, band of louvre windows and single doorways on the northern and southern elevation (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9117 Card No.9117).

13. HEC Substation (1959)

Located on the western boundary the substation is a small red brick building with gabled terracotta tile roof. The building is split level with doors accessing both levels (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9132 Card No.9132, PWD266/4/9134 Card No.9134).

Internally these buildings retain some original features, including hallway and room layout, decorative plasterwork, and joinery, including Tasmanian oak lining boards, dados and timber doors. Particularly intact areas include the Assembly Hall in the main building, with rear gallery, raised stage and stepped proscenium arch, and the Tas Oak lined hallway between the main building and the group of additions to the south of the main building.

History:

New Town is located within the country of the Mouheneenner people .

New Town, Government Farm and St John's Park

While Hobart became the administrative and commercial centre of the colony, New Town developed as the main agricultural area. The Government Farm was established at Stainforth Cove in March 1804, renamed New Town in 1805, on what is now the Cornelian Bay Cemetery. By the mid-1820s the Government Farm was established on the area now known as St John's Park, and wider area (Pearce & Doyle 1996, p.1-2). It was initially acquired by the government as the site for the King's Orphan School, which lasted in various guises until 1879. It was later used as a paupers' home for both males and females, a lying-in hospital for single women, a sanatorium for consumptives, an asylum for both male and female patients with intellectual disabilities, a boys' training school, and an old people's home (see THR#11000).

Education in Tasmania

In Tasmania attendance at school was made compulsory in 1868, and a new Education Act in 1885 established the Department of Education, however significant reform did not occur until the early twentieth century. During this period a series of Directors of Education (WL Neale, WT McCoy and GV Brooks) initiated an ongoing revitalisation of public education in Tasmania following the principles of the 'New Education' movement – modernising the primary curriculum, establishing high schools, improved recruitment and training of teachers and upgrading school facilities.

George Vickery Brooks (1877-1956) was the Director of Education from 1920 until 1945. During Brooks' tenure there was a shift from formal, prescriptive forms of education to a broader outlook not focused on academic ability. Under Brooks the Department of Education strove for balance between vocational and general education in secondary schools, upgraded technical education, and introduced many innovative practices, reflected through Moderne building design of the period. Brooks High School in Launceston is named after him (Clements 2005; Tribolet ADB). During the early twentieth century Tasmania was nationally recognised as an educational innovator (Sprod 2005a, pp.113-115).

Public education in Tasmania was limited to primary schools until 1913, when selective high schools in Hobart and Launceston were established following an act of State Parliament. Hobart High School opened in 1917 (THR#2858) in Letitia Street, and Launceston High School opened in 1913, relocating to a permanent site in Paterson Street in 1916

(THR#11010 Launceston College). High Schools initially offered five career-based courses; academic, teaching, commercial, industrial and domestic. High Schools also opened in Burnie and Devonport in 1916. In 1919 the industrial course was transferred to new junior technical schools in Hobart and Launceston (Waters 2005, p.359). The domestic course was abandoned, although domestic science was made a compulsory subject for female students. The academic and teaching courses were merged in the 1920s (Sprod 2005b, p.327). During the 1930s the Government, under AG Ogilvie, made several changes to assist with recovery from the Depression, including the abolition of state secondary school fees (Roe ADB).

A new Commercial school in New Town

Enrolments at Hobart High School increased steadily and by the mid-1930s there were insufficient places for all those who achieved the entrance standard. To relieve this pressure the government announced in March 1935 that they had decided to proceed with the construction of a new co-education High School on Government grounds at New Town, with plans to be prepared immediately (*Mercury* 14 March 1935, p.11). The new school would be for commercial instruction only and would involve the removal of commercial teachers and pupils from the old premises to New Town (*Advocate* 15 March 1935, p.4). The location for the new school was announced a week later, in the vicinity of the New Town Rest Home (St John's Park) (*Examiner* 22 March 1935, p.9).

New Town Commercial High School took the place of the non-specialist high school for Hobart which had been approved in the late twenties, but never built because of the Depression. It had the benefit of an advisory committee on commercial education 'on which three of the leading business authorities on this subject have accepted a seat.' (Phillips 1985 p201-203). Commercial education was designed to teach business knowledge and skills such as English, commercial correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, accountancy, commercial law and arithmetic (*Mercury* 13 August 1936, p.10).

The design of the new school was completed by June 1935 by Public Works Department architect, S.W.T. Blythe. It was described in the *Mercury*,

the new school would occupy a prominent position facing the Main Road, on the slope of the vacant ground between Risdon Road and St. John's Avenue. It would have a north-eastern aspect, with good outlook over the River Derwent. The building would accommodate 320 scholars, and contain eight ordinary class rooms, domestic science rooms, art room, library, large assembly hall with stage and gallery, staff rooms, headmaster's room, girls' rest room, and the usual stores, cloak rooms and lavatories. There would be a terrace the full length of the front of the building, a large entrance hall, wide glass enclosed verandah, and a balcony at the rear, with well-lit staircase terminals, and flat roofs over the side wings to accommodate out-door classes... Architecturally, the new school had been designed in the modern style, which aimed at expressing function and efficiency rather than traditional forms and frivolous ornament, and it would portray to a considerable extent the age of concrete, steel and glass. The main theme would be that of emphasized horizontal lines relieved with vertical motifs, accentuating the main entrance and semi-circular staircase windows. (*Mercury* 4 June 1936, p.3).

Public Works Department Architect, SWT Blythe (1905-1985)

Public Works Department (PWD) architect Sydney Wallace Thomas Blythe (1905-1985) was an architect and town planner from London. Arriving in Tasmania in 1921 Blythe was articled to Rudolph Koch (Koch & Winter), attending evening classes (1922-25) at the Hobart Technical College. Like many Australian architects practicing during this period, Blythe travelled to Europe in the 1930s and worked for several architectural firms in London. Shortly after returning, Modern influences appeared in Blythe's design. Richard Blythe notes that Modern characteristics came to the fore in 1936 through the streamlined design of New Town Commercial High School, similar to Percy Everett's RMIT buildings, Melbourne (Blythe 1996 p101). Margalit notes that several other European-inspired school buildings appeared in Australia during this period, including MacRoberson Girls' High School, South Melbourne, designed by Seabrook & Fildes (1934) and Adelaide Boys' High School (now Adelaide High School), designed by Edward Fitzgerald and John Brogan (1940) (Margalit 2019, p.91-6).

From 1934 to 1949 the design of some sixty government buildings throughout Tasmania were attributed to Blythe (not all were realised), including schools, technical colleges, hospitals, railway stations and law courts. The quality of Blythe's modern architecture from this period is considered outstanding; New Town Commercial High School (Ogilvie High School) (1936) is regarded as his masterpiece. He served as acting chief architect for several periods and in 1945 was named senior architect. In 1949 Blythe became the first full-time head of the architectural department at the Hobart Technical College, and he also practised privately. A dapper figure with his square-cut moustache, soft hats, tweedy suits and plain woollen waistcoats, he could have been mistaken for a country gentleman. After retiring from teaching in December 1969, Sydney Blythe continued to practise privately, with his son John, until 1979 (McNeill 2007; Blythe 1998). For a period (c.1950s-1970s) Blythe was architect for The Friends' School.

School grounds and playing fields

The provision of adequate playing areas and grounds at schools in Tasmania was highlighted during the 1930s.

Overcrowding of the buildings and lack of sufficient playing areas at Hobart High School and Launceston High School were recognised as a 'severe handicap' (*Mercury* 14 April 1937, p.11). Although the New Town site was 11 acres, the new school would only occupy a comparatively small portion of the site, and the considerable remaining area of land would be laid out as a sports grounds and playing areas for students (*Mercury* 4 June 1936, p.3; 6 August 1937, p.5). Sustainance (welfare) workers were utilised to landscape the grounds; several workers were retained for a few years (*Mercury* 4 June 1937, p.9). During the 1930s various forms of public works were introduced by governments, as a response to unemployment resulting from the Great Depression, including road, bridge, sewer and jetty construction, and beautification of parks, beaches and landscapes (Andrews 2006, p.45).

School opening, immediate expansion

The new school was officially opened in August 1937, with 303 enrolled students (*Mercury* 6 August 1937 p.5). At the opening the Minister for Education, EJ Ogilvie (brother of Premier A.O. Ogilvie) noted that provision for addition accommodation was already being considered because predicted enrolments were expected increase substantially; enrolments increased to 409 in 1938 (*Mercury* 6 August 1937, p.8; *Ogilvie High School Celebrating 70 Years 1937-2007* 2007, p.4). In October 1937 three additional classrooms were approved, extending the single-storey wing behind the main building (*Mercury* 8 Oct 1937 p.2; Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/2226 Card No.2227). Further additions and alterations were made to the rear of the main building, single-storey wing and the internal courtyards (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/2231 Card No.2232; PWD266/4/2232 Card No.2233; PWD266/4/2235 Card No.2236; PWD266/4/2236 Card No.2237; PWD266/4/9139 Card No.9139).

AG Ogilvie High School

Following the death of the Premier in 1939 New Town Commercial High School was renamed AG Ogilvie Memorial High School (also referred to as AG Ogilvie Commercial High School) (*Mercury* 19 Dec 1939, p.8). A memorial gate at the entrance designed by SWT Blythe, 'motor drive' and paths were constructed in late 1940 (*Examiner* 6 Sept 1940, p.4). The School was generally referred to as Ogilvie High School.

Expansion and development

Increasing enrolments and the evolution in curriculum and teaching practices led to several building additions and improvements. In 1950 construction of hockey grounds and tennis courts commenced. A new Domestic Science block was completed in 1954, south of the main building (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9122). In c.1958 a new Art and Classroom Block was constructed at the eastern end of the main building (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9130). A new Science and Library block was constructed adjacent to the Domestic Science block in 1962 (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9144, PWD266/4/9156, PWD266/4/9158); additions were made to the Domestic Science and Art blocks in the same year (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9142, PWD266/4/9146, PWD266/4/9147, PWD266/4/9148, PWD266/4/9149, PWD266/4/9150).

A school for girls

Enrolments of boys ceased in 1960 and by 1963 the last of the boys had departed. Ogilvie High School became a school for girls, the first all girls' comprehensive high school in the state. Nearby, New Town High School, formerly the Junior Technical School, continued to accept boys only; both were an anomaly in the otherwise co-educational State system until 2023 (Philips 1985, p.203).

A 1967 development scheme plan shows a cluster of connected buildings, including a new two-storey block for Art and Home Economics (built 1969-70, Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9189, PWD266/4/9194), a new Library, which filled the void between the Science Block, and Art and Classroom Block (1970, Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9252). A new Hostel was built near to the boundary with St John's Avenue in 1970, which was converted to a teaching space in 1997 (*Ogilvie High School Celebrating 70 Years*, p.4). A new gymnasium was built in 1978 adjacent to the Hostel (Tasmanian Archives PWD266/4/9268).

In 2010 a new Student Centre was constructed adjacent to the Art and Home Economics block (1969-70). The building won the 2011 Alan Cameron Walker Award for Public Architecture from the Institute of Architects, Tasmanian Chapter.

Hobart City High School

In 2023 New Town Commercial High (Ogilvie High School) and nearby Junior Technical School (New Town High School) merged to become Hobart City High School, Ogilvie Campus (Years 7-8) and New Town Campus (9-10).

Comparative Analysis

SWT Blythe's distinctive and recognisable style of educational architecture is demonstrated through several sites across Tasmania, including Junior Technical School (New Town High School) (1936, THR7107), Goulburn Street School (1943, THR3264), Campbell Town School, Queenstown Central School (1938) and the Junior Technical School (1945). The style of these buildings, designed by Blythe between 1936 and 1945, is typically defined as Moderne. Common characteristics between the buildings are brick construction, horizontal ribbon windows, projecting

semi-circular wings or stairwells, stairwells expressed by vertical emphasis and use of a parapet to conceal the roof.

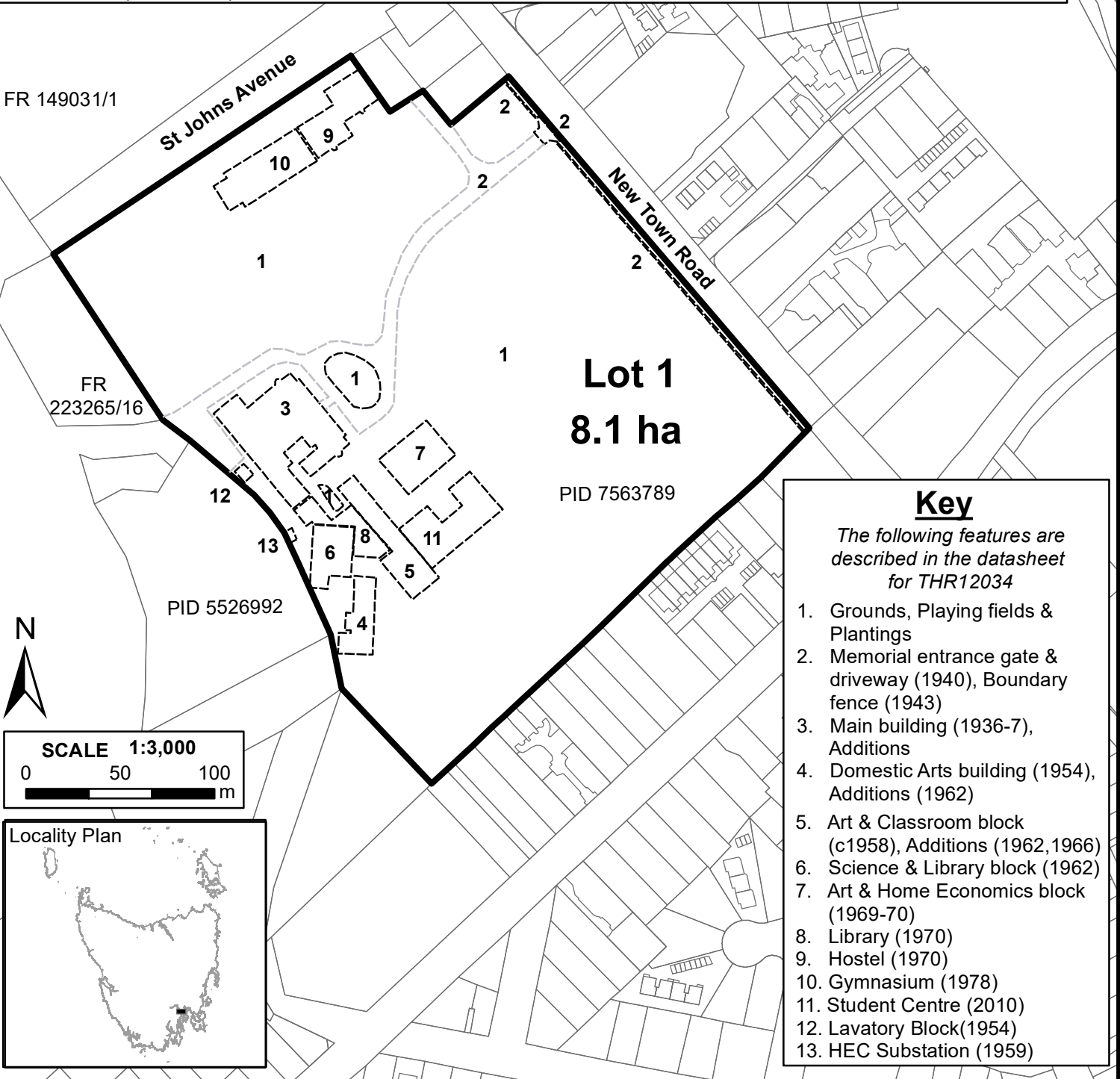
These schools were constructed in suburban and regional areas, where the landscape setting forms an integral part of the character and significance of the buildings. The landscape setting of Ogilvie High School is particularly significant, one of its most important features being an expansive area of lawn and sweeping driveway approaching the buildings, like a grand manor house. The landscape setting of the Junior Technical School is equally as significant, however, the visualised approach to the school was not realised, with the abandonment of the main access road proposed in the *Greater Hobart Town Planning Scheme*. Hobart Technical College – both the George McIntyre Hunter Wing (1938, THR7145) and the Dechaineaux Wing (1950, THR7499) designed by Blythe – is located within the city centre of Hobart. The form and detailing of these inner-city buildings also reflect Moderne style, however, they are in a densely built part of the Hobart CBD. Despite the amount of work Blythe produced in the post-World War Two period, his educational buildings of the inter-war and war-time period remain his most substantial and recognised contribution to Australian architecture.

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Note

1. Lot 1 represents the registered boundary for 'New Town Commercial High School (AG Ogilvie High School)' #12034 on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. Lot 1 is the whole of PID 7563789, the boundary of which is marked by a heavy black line and described below.
3. All boundaries are parcel boundaries unless otherwise stated, details of individual land parcel boundaries may be accessed through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).
4. For the purpose of S15(4)(b) of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995, this plan replaces registered entry THR 2699 (CPR 11119).

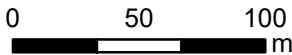


Key

The following features are described in the datasheet for THR12034

1. Grounds, Playing fields & Plantings
2. Memorial entrance gate & driveway (1940), Boundary fence (1943)
3. Main building (1936-7), Additions
4. Domestic Arts building (1954), Additions (1962)
5. Art & Classroom block (c1958), Additions (1962, 1966)
6. Science & Library block (1962)
7. Art & Home Economics block (1969-70)
8. Library (1970)
9. Hostel (1970)
10. Gymnasium (1978)
11. Student Centre (2010)
12. Lavatory Block (1954)
13. HEC Substation (1959)

SCALE 1:3,000



Locality Plan



TASMAP: HOBART - 5225 **GRID:** MGA94 / ZONE 55 **DATUM:** AHD **CONTOUR INTERVAL:** N/A

No.	PRODUCTION / AMENDMENT	AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE
1	Production	THC	12034	AW	A.ROBERTS	5.3.24



New Town Commercial High School
(AG Ogilvie High School)

224 New Town Rd, New Town

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE TASMANIA



CENTRAL PLAN REGISTER

p.p. Surveyor General:

Date Registered: 6.3.24

CPR
11469