

Heritage Evaluation

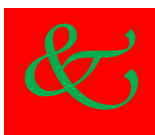
**Former Newmarket Manual Training School
6A Seccombes Road Epsom Auckland 1023**



**Prepared by Reynolds & Associates for Auckland Council Heritage Unit
July 2016**

Heritage Evaluation

Former Newmarket Manual Training School 6A Seccombes Road Epsom
Auckland 1023



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Cover image: Former Newmarket Manual Training School 6A Seccombes Road Epsom Auckland
1023 July 2016

Photograph: David Reynolds

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to consider the place located at 6A Seccombes Road Epsom against the criteria for evaluation of historic heritage in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan.

The document has been prepared by David Reynolds of Reynolds & Associates on the specific instructions of our client, Auckland Council. It is solely for the use of Auckland Council for the purpose it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work.

2.0 Identification

Site address	6-6A Seccombes Road, Epsom, Auckland, 1023
Legal description and Certificate of Title identifier	Pt land on DP 26175 Pt Allotment 34 Section 6 Auckland Suburbs GN A557323 NZGZ 1971 p 954
NZTM grid reference	NZTM: - Easting: 1758142.04 / Northing: 5918162.44; WGS84:- Longitude: 174.774241 / Latitude: -36.869252
Ownership	Crown Land (State Primary School)
District/regional plan & zoning	Special Purpose
Proposed Unitary Plan zoning	Special Purpose
Existing scheduled item(s)	n/a
Additional controls	4750 Ministry of Education Natural Heritage: Outstanding Natural features Natural Heritage: Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas – E11; E12 Natural Heritage: Viewshaft Contours
Heritage New Zealand Listing details	n/a
Pre-1900 site (HNZ Section 6a (i) and (ii) (b))	Yes The place is the site of human activity before 1900 but is not recorded as an archaeological site and has not been assessed to determine if it has archaeological values.
CHI reference/s	CHI 16320 Historic Building. Newmarket Manual Training Centre CHI 16303 School Terrace Walls
NZAA site record number/s	n/a

3.0 Constraints

This evaluation is based on the information available at the time of assessment. Due to the timeframe presented, research for the evaluation was undertaken to an extent that enables the site to be evaluated against the criteria, but is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information.

The site visit was made on 24 May 2016 and the building was inspected from Seccombes Road, and from Gillies Avenue. Observations are supported by contemporary oblique aerial photography.

This evaluation also does not include a structural evaluation or condition report or archaeological values of the place; all comments on the structural integrity or the condition of the building are based on visual inspection only.

This evaluation does not include an evaluation of the importance of the place to mana whenua.

4.0 Historical summary

See Appendix 1 for further historical research.

Newmarket Primary School was established on the corner of Mortimer Pass and Broadway originally as a Government school for boys following the *Education Act 1877*. In 1881 the school became a mixed school.

The Manual and Technical Instruction Act of 1900 established three Manual Training Schools in Auckland, and the Newmarket School was to train students from Newmarket, Epsom, Parnell, Remuera, Grafton and Mount Eden schools in the last two years of their Primary education.

“... to train the hand and the eye to develop the powers of reasoning and originality, to inculcate into the pupil’s methods of neatness and accuracy; in fact, to turn out the pupil as an intelligent being, and not as a mere machine.”

using instruction in woodwork and cooking as the medium.

The building was designed by Auckland Education Board architects John Mitchell (c.1859-1947) and Robert Martin Watt (1860-1907) whose use of Queen Anne style is likely to have been influenced by contemporary English examples acknowledging the secular nature of school buildings and departing from the previously favoured Gothic revival style. It opened on 2 July 1903.

The Manual Training School building is a single-storey weatherboard clad, iron-roofed building with two large gabled bays linked by a central hallway with recessed porch. Two large rooms provided space for woodwork and cookery departments, each 52ft long by 26ft wide (15.8 x 7.9 metres) with two instructors rooms, cloak rooms and toilets. The woodwork department was divided into two areas; one side fitted with sloping drawing tables for 32 boys, the other side for woodworking with 15 double benches each with end vices and tool boxes.

The cookery department had at one end a demonstration gallery, with seating for 60 girls, and at the other end tables where 20 girls could work at once. This room was equipped with two gas stoves a double oven and a coal range with pressure boiler to supply hot water.

Originally located in the front yard of the Newmarket Primary School on the corner of Manukau Road and what was then Swinburne Pass, now Mortimer Pass, it stood there for 22 years and was moved 500 metres by road to its present site after the relocation of Newmarket School to the current Gillies Ave site, following arson which irreparably damaged the main timber school block. It has been on its present site now for just over 90 years.

Falling rolls led to the closure of the school between 1949 and late 1950 when it served as an Education Board store. Refurbished it reopened after February 1951 to meet the pressure of rising rolls. Its final closure date is not known.

Today the Manual Training School building faces on to Seccombes Road and is in use as a hall for the school and as a venue for community and after school activities such as homework time, craft, sports and free play. In the rear yard to the south is the premises of the Newmarket Childcare Centre, established in 1989 to serve the Ministry of Education offices, at that time located in Gillies Ave.

5.0 Physical description



Figure 1: Site of the former Manual Training School with Newmarket Childcare Centre in the rear yard. **Source:** Auckland Council GIS imagery

The single storey former Newmarket Manual Training School timber building occupies a slightly elevated site at the northern extent of Newmarket School's site, which gently slopes towards the south and the present lower playing fields. The effect of relocation of the building to a sloping site has been to elevate the rear of the building approximately two metres above ground level, making available space beneath the building for storage and a two toilets.

Creation of parking spaces on the north side of the building has required installation of a concrete block retaining wall, steps and tanalised pine baluster

rail probably of late C20th installation, leading towards the central entry, from the west side of the site.

The approximately 340 m² building was originally divided into two large spaces, woodwork and cookery rooms, each with an associated small office and toilets at the rear. A lean-to is located on the southwest side at the rear.

The interior was not inspected but it is understood that the two spaces have been linked to form one large space used as the school hall. No drawings relating to recent work have been found.

Following a 'house style' developed by Board of Education architects Mitchell & Watt for other school buildings, the 1896 block at Bayfield School being an early example, the Manual Training School building is built in Queen Anne style.



Figure 2: Above. The north façade showing altered front entry steps, block retaining wall and parking area. **Figure 3:** Below: Entry porch detail.



The street frontage has a pair of gabled bays with bracketed eaves with the upper part of the gable filled in, originally with T&G panels, and supported on brackets. A recessed porch with inward opening double three-panel doors with glazed side panels, framed by simple pilasters terminating in brackets, is located at the junction of the bays. Both gables appear to have acroteria on the gable ends (see Figure 10).

The street façade is clad with plain lapped weatherboards with boxed corners terminating in brackets at the upper level.

The east bay (former Cookery Department) is lit with three sets of double hung six-light sliding sashes above which are three three-light fanlights with pediments below the sills.

Original mouldings have been retained.

Contrasting on the right, the former Woodwork Department west bay is lit with three sets of double hung six-light sliding sashes, the left and right sets of which incorporate a three-light hopper window. Plain mouldings have been substituted. Above this window are three three-light fanlights with pediments below the sills.

Decoration on the façade originally resided in the central layout of the windows, and their supporting pediments and brackets, and the use of brackets, mouldings and turned rosettes at the lower ends of the barge boards.

Along the east elevation are three window sets, a central six-light double hung sliding sash flanked by a pair of six-light double hung sliding sashes with fanlights, providing cross light and cross ventilation. On the west elevation this pattern is repeated and a door is located in the south-west corner.



Figure 4: View from the south. Newmarket Childcare Centre at left.

The south elevation east gable (inspected at a distance) mirrors the window arrangement of the north façade on its east gable. On the west gable, a lean-to occupies the space between the floor and the lower end of the barge boards. This is lit by three six-light (probably aluminium framed) awning windows. Two obscured glass aluminium framed windows suggest the presence of toilets in the south-west corner. The upper part of the west gable has three three-light fanlights with pediments below the sills, above its roof.

Plantings

The north elevation has low shrubs and agapanthus planted at ground level behind a block retaining wall. One large deciduous tree, not of historic value, is in the rear yard.

Additions or modifications

North elevation

- Parking pad and block retaining wall, additional steps and hand rail to front entry.
- Loss of decorative acroteria from north gable ends.
- Smaller paned six-light double hung sliding sashes inserted in left and right positions in west gable, north elevation, with three-light hopper windows incorporated in frames.
- Loss of brackets from sills of lower windows.

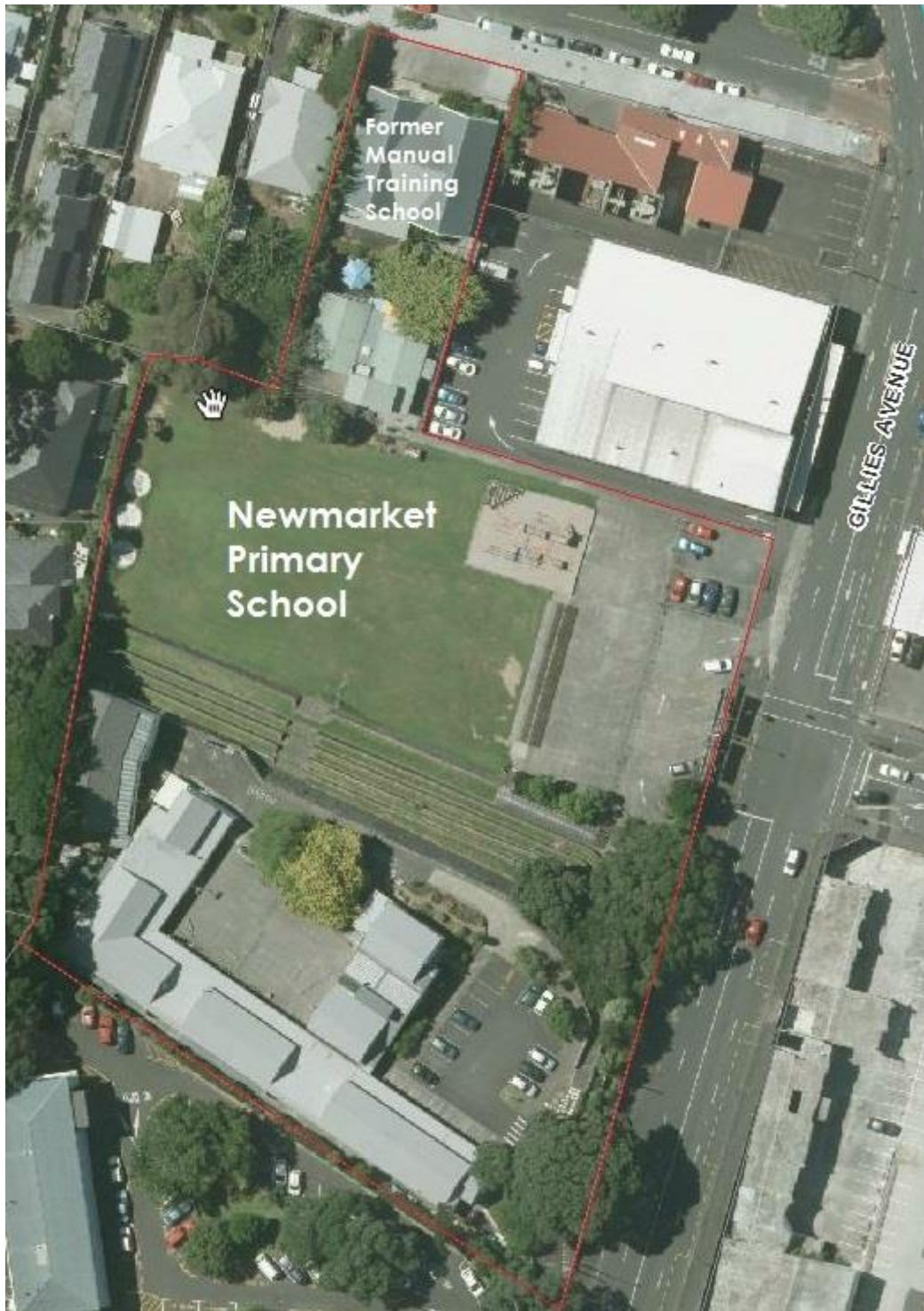


Figure 5: Newmarket Manual Training School building in the wider context of the school site and surrounding streets. Auckland Council GIS imagery

- Upper panels of north gable in-fill changed to sheet material possibly Fibrolite.

East elevation

- Basement space created by relocation to a sloping site.
- Two (possibly toilet) doors, two windows and two subfloor access doors fitted below floor level.
- Concrete path to rear lot.

South elevation

- Possible addition of lean-to with new multi-pane aluminium windows.
- New timber access stairs and balustrading.
- Rear lot infilled with day care facility.
- Loss of brick chimney.

West elevation

- Two sets additional six-light double hung sliding sashes
- Concrete access path

Current uses

The interior was not inspected but it is understood that the two spaces have been linked to form one large space used as the school hall, and as a venue for community and after school activities such as homework time, craft, sports and free play.

Summary of key features

- Queen Anne architecture
- Standard design of Auckland Board of Education architects Mitchell & Watt.
- One of two surviving 1903 Auckland suburban manual training school buildings still in educational use
- Single storey
- Timber construction
- Corrugated steel roof

6.0 Comparative analysis

(Appendices 1 and 2 contain further information relating to other manual training buildings)

The strongest and most directly relevant comparative example is its 'twin' the former Manual Training School building at Richmond Road School, 113 Richmond Road, Ponsonby. Designed by Board of Education architects Mitchell & Watt, it opened on the same day as Newmarket Manual Training School, 24 July 1903.

Archival photographs indicate that the Richmond Road and Newmarket buildings, as built, were virtually identical structures, the only difference being the transposing of the Woodwork and Cookery functions in the Richmond Road building.



Figure 6: The former Richmond Road Manual Training School building, on the corner of Douglas Street and Richmond Road in May 2016. Photo: Reynolds & Associates.

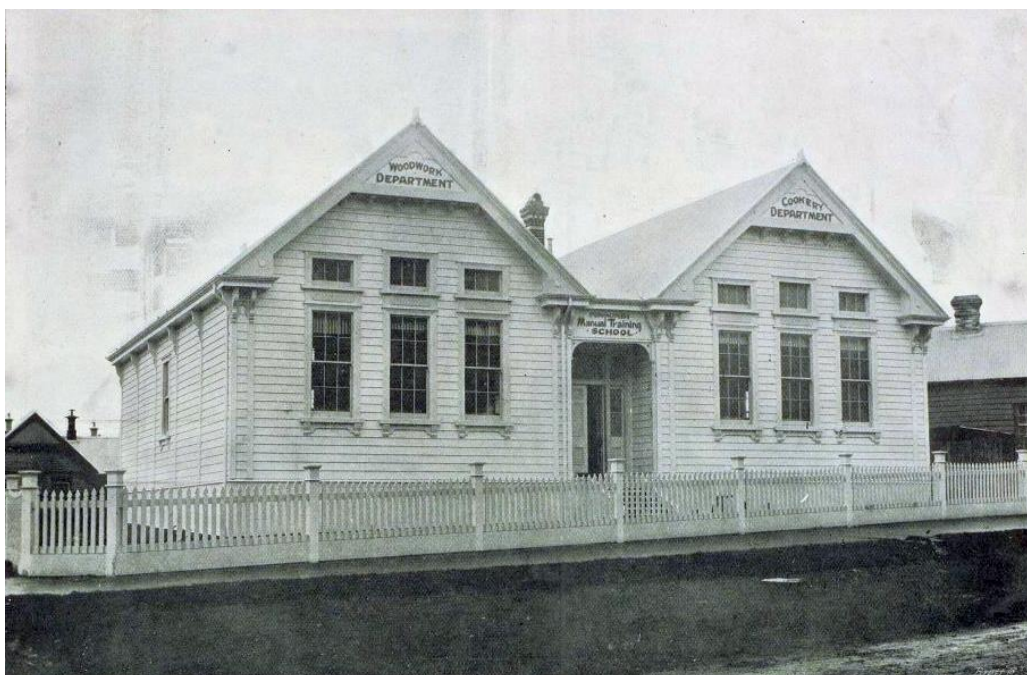


Figure 7: A New Zealand Graphic photo of the newly opened Richmond Road Manual Training School 1 August 1903. **Source:** Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZG-19030801-318-1.

The Richmond Road example has been on the same site for 113 years, and progressively lost its original role as intermediate schools, with their own manual training facilities developed in its former catchment of Herne Bay, Ponsonby, Freeman's Bay, and Newton.¹ As with Newmarket, the Richmond Road buildings have been put to a new use and the two main spaces remain as classrooms used by the school's bi-lingual units. The central entry porch has been covered and the space incorporated into the building with access now from doors in north and south elevations.

Alterations

Infilling of former main central entry. New lean-to addition at rear. Insertion of two extra sash windows in right hand west wall and insertion of additional doors and sash windows in the north and south elevations. [East elevation unable to be accessed.]

Protection

The Richmond Road building is not currently Scheduled or Listed. The building is well maintained.



Figure 8: Above, views from the northeast (left) showing rear lean-to and southwest (right) showing additional doors and windows on gable end and south elevation. Photo: Reynolds & Associates.

Other comparative examples

The size of the Auckland suburban manual training school buildings contrast with the similarly detailed early outlying manual training and technical school buildings pictured below, catering mostly for country children. They retain the separate Girls and Boys entry porches and are connected stylistically to the urban behemoths of Newmarket and Richmond Road largely through their detailing and fenestration. Most likely the work of the Education Board architects Mitchell and Watt, they represent an adaptation of a workable plan to an environment where class sizes were somewhat smaller.



Figure 9: (Above left). The Helensville Manual Training and Technical School in 1912. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R577

Figure 10: (Above right). Cambridge Manual and Technical School c 1911.

Source: Technical School and Court House, Cambridge. Radcliffe, Frederick George, 1863-1923 New Zealand post card negatives. Ref: 1/2-006122-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23010548>

7.0 Significance criteria

(a) Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within the nation, region or locality.

The former Newmarket Manual Training School is associated with significant change in the philosophy of education in New Zealand. Following closely after the *Manual and Technical Instruction Act* of 1900, the school was intended not simply to give training in manual or occupational skills, but to develop children as thinking beings. It has considerable value under this criterion.

(b) Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The school building is held in high esteem by the Seccombes Area Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc, the local community organisation seeking its protection and its wider community esteem is reflected in its inclusion in the Parnell Heritage Walk podcast.

Many students from surrounding areas attended classes at the manual training centre from 1903 (in this location from c 1925) until the eventual closure following the establishment of Auckland Normal Intermediate in 1945, and are likely to have strong memories of the place, the teachers and the classes they attended there.

The Manual Training building is the sole surviving building from Newmarket School's Broadway site, and the oldest building on the current site following rebuilding of the main school in recent years. As such it is an important physical reminder of the school's history.

It has considerable value under this criterion.

(c) Mana whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

Mana whenua values have not been assessed as part of this evaluation.

(d) Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

The school building has moderate potential to play a role in enhancing public understanding of local and regional education.

(e) Technological

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

The school building was innovative in adopting a style that gave school buildings in the late Victorian period, a stylistic identity that set them apart from the former sectarian Gothic Revival school architecture, emphasising the free compulsory and secular nature of State education following the *1877 Education Act*. Its large open spaces designed for technical instruction were a departure from earlier school building designs and have proved adaptable as more conventional teaching spaces. It has moderate value under this criterion.

(f) Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

The school building is one of a small number of timber-framed Queen Anne style school buildings in Auckland designed by the Auckland Board of Education architects Mitchell and Watt that have been retained in public school use. It is notable for being one of two of the first Manual Training School buildings surviving in Auckland after 113 years in service. It has considerable value under this criterion.

(g) Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

The former Manual Training School occupies a slightly elevated site which allows it to command the entry to residential Seccombes Road. Built in a popular turn of the century style it is at home in a street with a mix of villas and Edwardian bungalows. It has considerable value under this criterion.

(h) Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

The school building has been part of the Newmarket landscape for 113 years having been a prominent property on nearby Broadway for its first 22 years and finally following its rebuilt 'parent' school to its current location, an extension of the Newmarket School site, 91 years ago. It has moderate value under this criterion.

8.0 Statement of significance

The former Newmarket Manual Training School has considerable historical value for its connection with enlightened innovations in the philosophy of education in New Zealand following the *Manual and Technical Instruction Act* of 1900. As one of three of the first Manual Training School buildings constructed it has further historical value as surviving example of a specific purpose designed school teaching space and a reminder of the aspirations of early 20th century educators in a time of significant change in educational practice.

It has considerable value as the work of the prominent architectural practice, Mitchell and Watt, is a work of quality and marks an important departure in school architectural style consistent with changes in thinking about children's education in the early 20th century.

The building is a prominent local landmark facing Crowhurst Street. Commanding the entry to Secombes Road from an elevated position the school building has considerable aesthetic and physical value.

9.0 Extent of the place for scheduling



Figure 11: Extent of the place for scheduling. **Source:** Auckland Council GIS imagery

The identified extent of the place for scheduling is the area that is integral to the function, meaning and relationships of the place.

The extent outlined on Figure 9 above is the northern part of the school site contained in Section 6 Pt Allotment 34 Suburbs of Auckland.

10.0 Recommendations

The former Newmarket Manual Training School meets the threshold for scheduled historic heritage place as an Historic Heritage Place Category B having considerable Historical, Social, Physical, and Aesthetic values, with an overall significance of Considerable.

The extent of the place is indicated in Section 9 above.

11.0 Table of Historic Heritage Values

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value* (None, Little, Moderate, Considerable, Exceptional)	Context (Local, Regional, National, International)
A- Historical	Considerable	Local, Regional, National
B- Social	Considerable	Local, Regional
C- Mana Whenua	NA	NA
D- Knowledge	Moderate	Local, Regional
E- Technological	Moderate	Local, Regional
F- Physical Attributes	Considerable	Local, Regional
G- Aesthetic	Considerable	Local, Regional
H- Context	Moderate	Local, Regional

*Levels of significance or value:

Exceptional: of outstanding importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is essential.


Considerable: of great importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is very important.

Moderate: of some importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is desirable.

Little: of limited importance and interest.

NA/None: none identified

12.0 Overall Significance

Place Name and/or Description	Former Newmarket Manual Training School 6A Seccombes Road, Epsom, Auckland.
Category	B
Primary Feature	Former Manual Training School building.
Known Heritage Values	A, B, F, G.
Extent of Place Refer diagram	
Exclusions	Interior of building.
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	

Author: David Reynolds, Reynolds & Associates

Date July 2016

Reviewer

Cara Francesco (Principal Specialist Built Heritage).

Date July 2016.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Supplementary research



Figure 12: Newmarket Manual Training School on its original site on the corner of Manukau Road and Mortimer Pass with the original Newmarket Primary School at rear right. **Source:** Auckland Museum PH-NEG-B2910 AIM No date

Newmarket Primary School's first building was established on a site on the corner of Mortimer Pass and Broadway originally as a Government school for boys coinciding with the passage of the *Education Act 1877*. Designed by James Wrigley, the timber building was the first constructed by the Auckland Board of Education. In 1881 the school became a mixed school.²

The Manual and Technical Instruction Act of 1900 was to facilitate the establishment of three Manual Training Schools in Auckland, on sites at Newmarket School, Newton East School on the corner of Upper Queen and Canada Streets, Newton and at Richmond Road School in Ponsonby, which aimed "... to train the hand and the eye to develop the powers of reasoning and originality, to inculcate into the pupil's methods of neatness and accuracy; in fact, to turn out the pupil as an intelligent being, and not as a mere machine"³ using instruction in the woodwork and cooking as the medium. It was intended to take students from Bayfield, Ponsonby, Richmond Road, Napier Street, and Newton West schools at the Richmond Road centre, with Newmarket, Epsom, Parnell, Remuera, Grafton and Mount Eden schools at the Newmarket centre and at the Newton centre, Newton East, Wellesley Street, Beresford Street, Chapel Street, Devonport and Nelson Street schools.⁴

The three schools opened on 2 July 1903.⁵

Manual and technology training in New Zealand was an important development in the education curriculum in New Zealand and still has a place in schools today. In the early years of the implementation of the *Manual and Technical Instruction Act 1900* several manual training schools were built to provide training for Standard 5 and 6 (Year 7 and

8) students, initially in woodwork and cooking. With the advent of intermediate schools after WWII most technical education was incorporated into the new schools, metalwork and sewing were added to the curriculum and standalone purpose-built centres were no longer required. Perhaps consequently few purpose built manual training buildings appear to have survived.

The Manual Training School building was a single-storey weatherboard clad, iron-roofed building with two large gabled wings linked by a central hallway with recessed porch.



Figure 13: Two views inside the woodwork room at Richmond Road Manual Training School shows a drawing class at work (left) and boys at workbenches. **Source:** NZ Graphic 1 August 1903 pg. 322

Two large rooms provided space for woodwork and cookery departments, each 52ft long by 26ft wide (15.8 x 7.9 metres) with two instructors rooms, cloak rooms and toilets. The woodwork department was divided into two areas; one side fitted with sloping drawing tables for 32 boys, the other side for woodworking with 15 double benches each with end vices and tool boxes.

The cookery department had at one end a demonstration gallery, with seating for 60 girls, and at the other end tables where 20 girls could work at once. This room was equipped with two gas stoves a double oven and an Orb coal range with pressure boiler to supply hot water.⁶

The Manual Training School building was located in the front yard of the Primary School on the corner of Manukau Road and what was then Swinburne Pass, later Mortimer Pass,⁷ where it was to stand for the next 22 years.

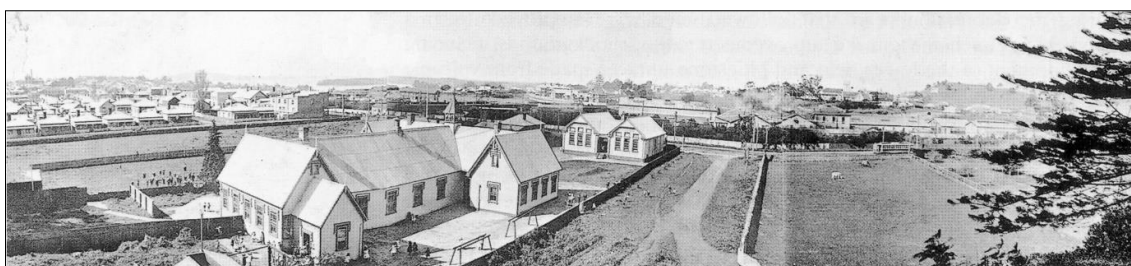


Figure 14: A panorama taken from Highwic in 1910 looking along showing Newmarket Primary School in the foreground with the Manual Training School on the Manukau Road corner. **Source:** Weekly Graphic & NZ Mail 16 Feb 1910. **Source:** Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A13146

During that time an increasing roll stretched the site's capacity and a fortuitous arson in 1923 irreparably damaged the 1887 school building, leading the Education Board to acquire land from Colonel Morrow on Gillies Ave upon which to relocate the school away from what had become an industrial area.

A brick Infant school building was opened in July 1918 and a new masonry classroom block followed in 1925.

In February that year, the Education Board resolved to acquire further land on Seccombes Road and relocate the manual training school to the new school site. Tenders were called for repainting in July 1925, for reticulation of electric light in September that year, suggesting the move and associated works were completed 90 years ago, towards the end of 1925.

The school was still operating in 1944 when it was in use by the Army Education Welfare Services for night time woodwork classes. By 1949 the Newmarket centre's equipment had been transferred to the Onehunga Manual Training School after Intermediate Schools had taken on the manual training role, so it is likely the school's role was assumed by Auckland Normal Intermediate School when it opened in 1945. From 1949 to 1951 it saw service as a store for the Auckland Education Board after the Newton East centre (then the Board store) was vacated to be used by the Elam School of Fine Arts following a fire that destroyed Elam's premises. In 1951 increasing rolls saw the Newmarket premises reconverted as a manual training centre to meet the demands of increasing rolls and significant exterior and foundation maintenance took place in the following year.⁸ It is not known when the building finally ceased to be used as a centre for manual training.

Other Manual Training Schools

Outlying Manual Training Schools opened in Otahuhu 1908⁹, Helensville by 1912.¹⁰ Pukekohe was operating in 1916¹¹ Avondale and Onehunga in 1922,^{12 13} Kowhai Junior High School in 1924¹⁴ and Devonport and Howick by 1928.^{15 16}

Provincial manual training schools had opened in Thames in 1905¹⁷ Cambridge was in sketch plan stage in 1908,¹⁸ Waihi in 1911¹⁹, Whangarei and Helensville by 1911²⁰ Dargaville and Te Kopuru by 1915,²¹ Hamilton by 1918²², Thames by 1923,²³ Taumarunui by 1924²⁴ followed by Paeroa²⁵ and Morrinsville in 1925²⁶, and tenders were called for schools at Waiuku, Ruawai, Te Puke and Opotiki in 1935.²⁷

Survivors

Onehunga's two KiwiRail owned brick manual training buildings in Arthur Street were adapted to commercial use in 2013. Of the provincial schools, the masonry Waihi Manual Training and Technical School lives on as the Waihi Arts Centre and Museum. In 1984 the Paeroa building was recycled as an extra mural studies room at Paeroa College and the Morrinsville school building, respected for its heritage value was refitted as classrooms in the 1980s. Cambridge and Pukekohe are known to have been demolished.

Current uses

Today the School building faces on to Seccombes Road and is in use as a hall for the school and as a venue for community and for after school activities such as homework time, craft, sports and free play.

In the rear yard to the south is the premises of the Newmarket Childcare Centre, established in 1989 to serve the Ministry of Education offices, at that time located in Gillies Ave.²⁸

The architects: Mitchell & Watt

John Mitchell (c.1859-1947) and Robert Martin Watt (1860-1907) had formed a partnership in Auckland by 1892 and were appointed architects to the Auckland Education Board in the same year. Mitchell is known to have undertaken new work for the Board while Watt dealt with rebuilding and renovation projects to existing education buildings.²⁹ Their work includes the first three Manual Training School buildings in Auckland, Newmarket, Newton East and Richmond Road (1903), of which Newmarket and Richmond Road³⁰ survive in new uses today. Other examples of their work include Bayfield School (1896 and 1904 blocks), Onehunga Primary School (1901),

and the 1907 Seddon Memorial Technical College building, now part of the Auckland University of Technology campus in Wellesley Street.

The Mount Eden Congregational Church (1900), Australis House in Customs Street East (1903-1904) and the Leys Institute, Ponsonby (1904) are significant surviving products of the partnership.

Mitchell was born in Ramelton, Northern Ireland and trained in Ireland, emigrating to New Zealand in 1888 and settling in Auckland. He was an early user of reinforced concrete and in 1893 he invented a baked earthenware block which was used in domestic construction. Returning to England in 1912 he worked with a prefabricated housing project at Bournemouth. Mitchell returned to New Zealand on retirement in 1922.

Watt, a Scot, studied in Glasgow with Barclay Bros, emigrating to New Zealand in about 1878 practising in Auckland both on his own account and in partnership with Mitchell. In 1960 he was elected president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute of Architects.

The three manual training school buildings are examples of the application of Queen Anne style to timber construction and are likely to have been influenced by contemporary English examples designed by E R Robson (1835-1917) architect to the London School Board who had acknowledged the secular nature of school buildings by departing from the Gothic revival style evident in many earlier church primary schools in Auckland.³¹

Appendix 2 Comparative Analysis

Comparative examples built to the same plan: Newton and Richmond Road

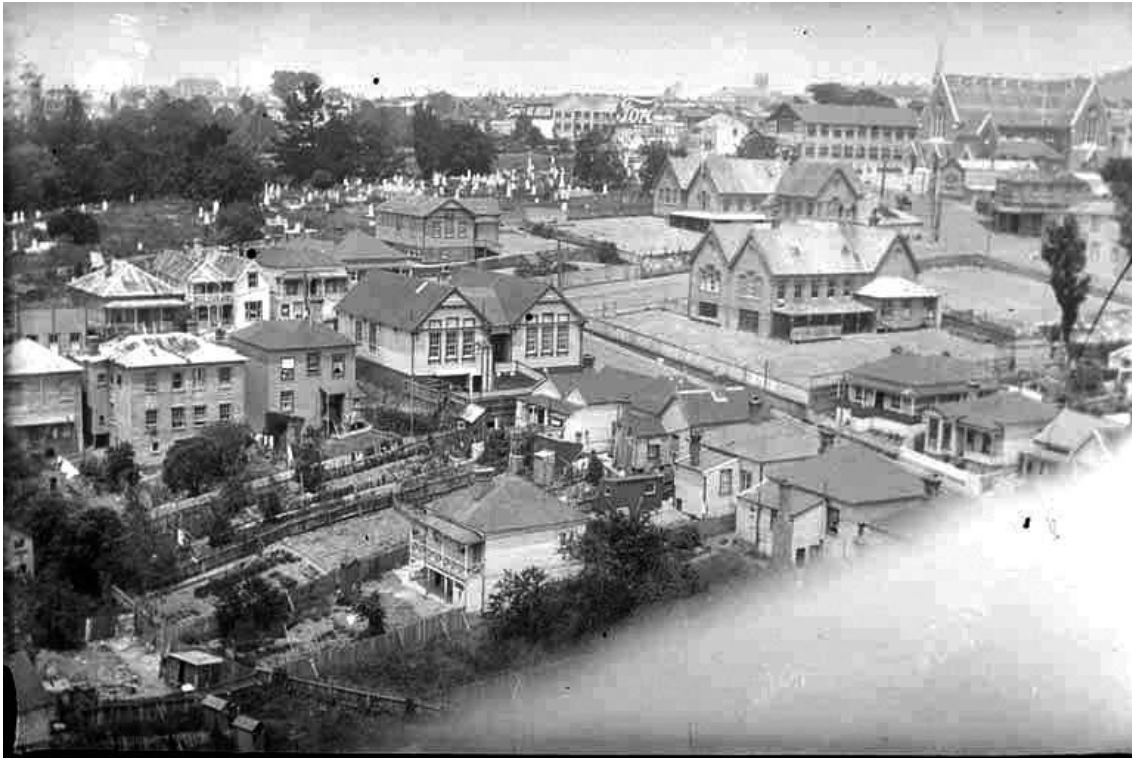


Figure 15: The second of the three early Manual Training Schools, (centre photo) Newton East, located on the corner of Canada and Upper Queen Streets. **Source:** Auckland City Libraries 4-2338 Newton East School 12 January 1928.

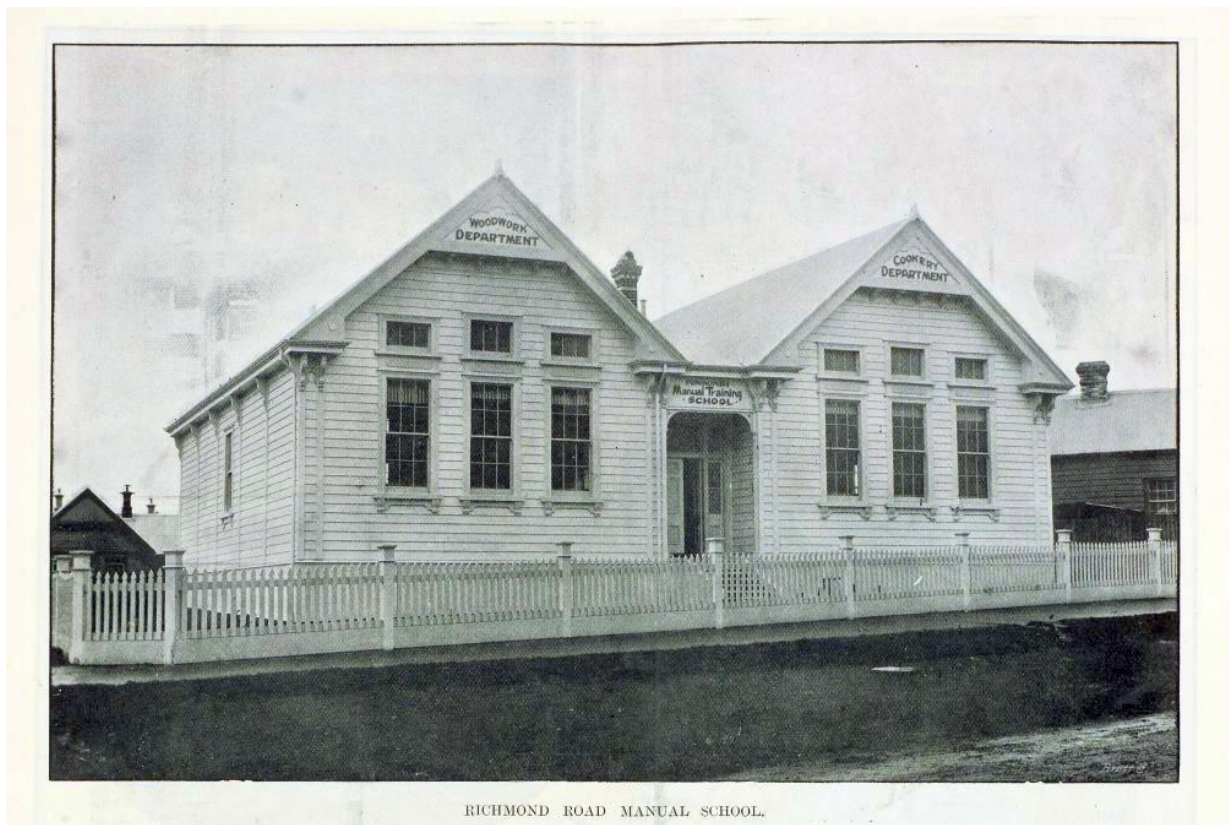




Figure 16: The newly opened Richmond Road Manual Training School 1 August 1903. **Source:** Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZG-19030801-318-1.

Appendix 3 Certificate(s) of title





View Statutory Action

Parcel Part Allotment 34 Section 6 Suburbs of Auckland

Current Purpose State Primary School

Parcel Status Current

Statutory Action	Type	Recorded	Action	Status
New Zealand Gazette 1971 p 954	Gazette Notice	04/04/2002	Create	Current

Statute

Purpose State Primary School

Name

Comments

*** End of Report ***

Client Reference: bnelson

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The record of unregistered gazette notices may be incomplete and does not necessarily represent the current legal status of land.

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Figure 15. Current CT. LINZ

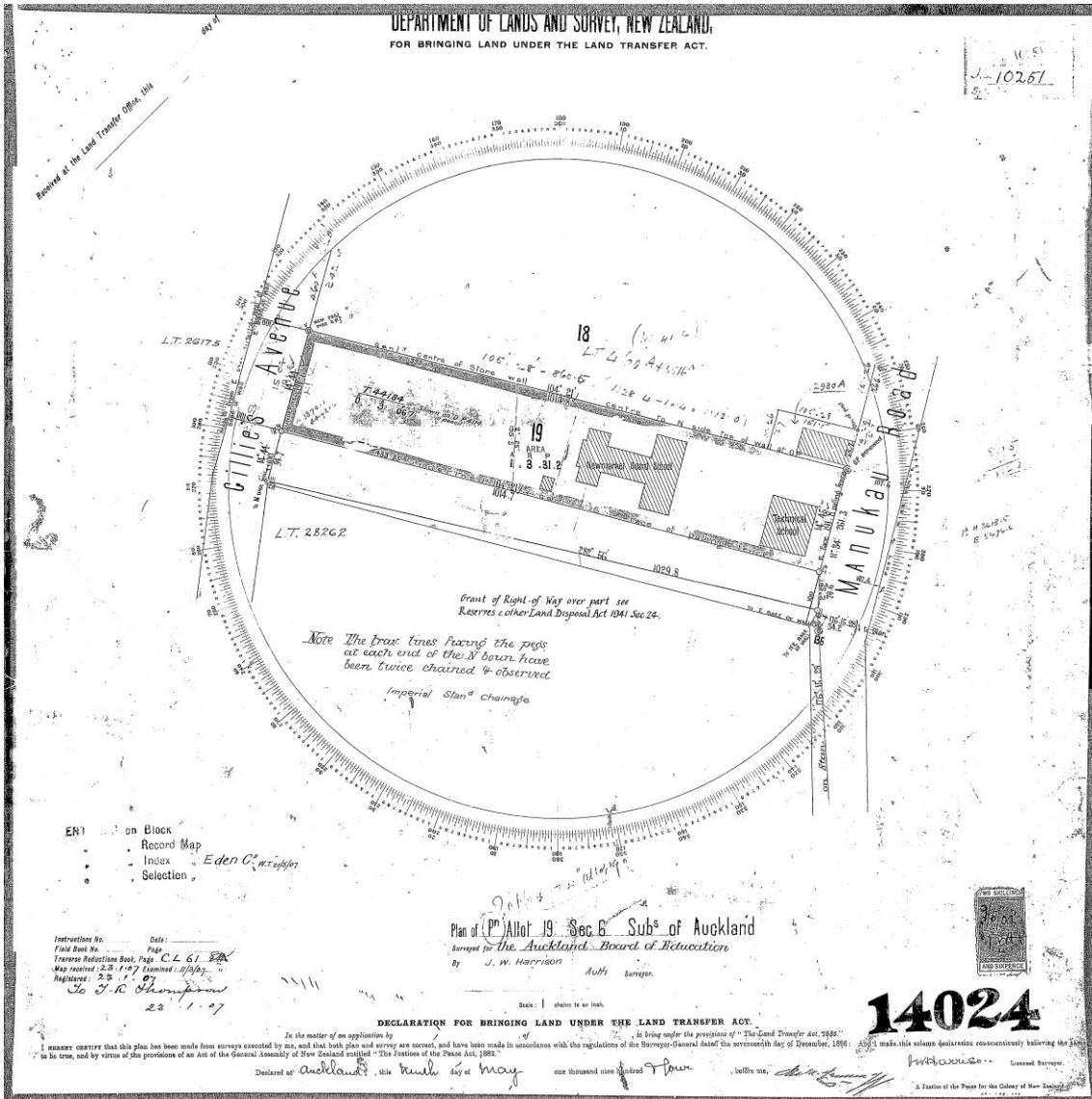


Figure 16: DP14024 dated 9 May 1904 showing the original location of the Manual Training School. LINZ

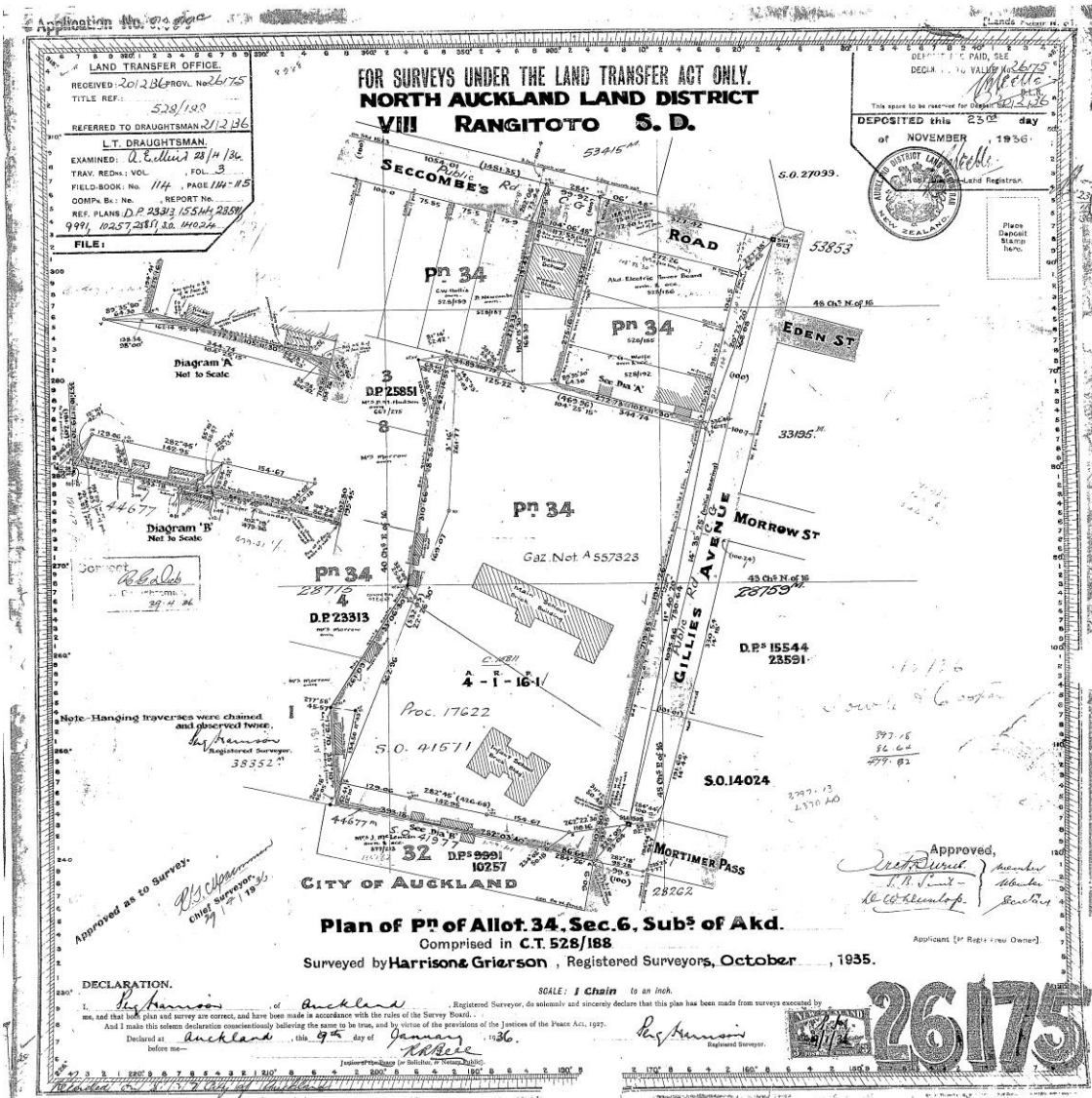


Figure 17: DP26175 dated 1935 showing the Infant School, the main school block and the manual training school buildings together on one campus. LINZ

Appendix 4 Photographs



Figure 17: The Manual Training School building on its original site on the corner of Manukau Road and Mortimer Pass with the main school building at rear right. **Source:** Auckland Museum PH-NEG-B2910. No date.

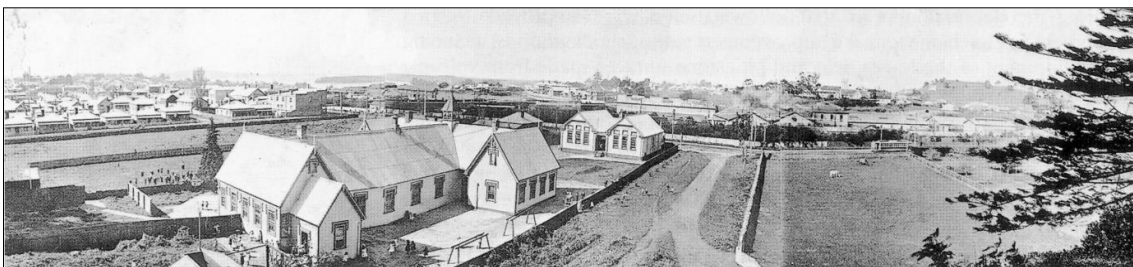


Figure 18: A panorama taken from Highwic in 1910 looking along showing Newmarket Primary School in the foreground with the Manual Training School on the Manukau Road corner. *Weekly Graphic & NZ Mail* 16 Feb 1910. **Source:** Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A13146



HOUSEWIVES OF THE FUTURE: AUCKLAND SCHOOL CHILDREN RECEIVE INSTRUCTION IN COOKING AT ONE OF THE REGULAR CLASSES HELD EACH WEEK
A class in progress at the Richmond Road manual training school. Pupils from near by primary schools attend, the girls being instructed in cooking and the boys in woodwork.

Figure 19: A Cooking class underway at Richmond Road Manual Training School. **Source:** *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXII, Issue 22076, 4 April 1935, Page 8.



Figure 20: Richmond Road Manual Training School Interior **Source:** NZ Graphic 1 August 1903 page 322. [AIM]

Appendix 5 Drawings

No architectural drawings currently available.

Appendix 6: Newspaper Clippings

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr George George, director of the Technical School, wrote to the Board of Education to-day suggesting that cookery classes should be established for girls and wood work classes for boys, at three centres in the city, for standards I., II. and III. of the public schools. Mr George suggested the three centres should be Richmond-road, Newmarket and Canada-street, near Newton East School. He estimated that scholars that could attend each centre would total 1137 boys and 1034 girls. Mr Isaac, manual training inspector, estimated that these centres could be built and equipped at the expense of the Education Department, and that the teaching could be provided by three male instructors in wood work at a salary of £170 each, and three female instructors at £130 each, the total salary per annum being £900. Mr George considered well qualified teachers could be obtained from England. Taking the low estimate of 900 boys and 900 girls the sum earned for the first year by the Education Department's allowance would be £1350.

The Chairman (Mr Muir) asked if it would be necessary to bring these instructors from England.

Mr George said he feared it would be necessary to import them.

Mr Rutherford said they ought to have men here who understood wood work.

Mr George said that many a first-class artisan was totally unfit to be an instructor. Canada a few years ago established a large number of manual schools and had to import all instructors. In England they had 30 educational training schools, and were turning out properly trained instructors.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee, Mr Bagnall to be asked to attend:

Auckland Star, Volume XXXIII, Issue 287,
3 December 1902, Page 4

COOKERY AND WOODWORK CLASS-ROOMS.

TO JOINERS.

Tenders for the supply of Tables, Benches, Sample Cases, etc., for the above will be received by the Education Board, Auckland, until Noon on FRIDAY, June 5th, 1903.

Plans, Specifications and Samples may be seen at 216, Victoria Arcade, Auckland.

MITCHELL AND WATT, Architects.

New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12284,
30 May 1903, Page 8

COOKERY AND WOODWORK CLASS ROOMS AT NEWMARKET, NEWTON, AND PONSONBY.

Separate Tenders for these Buildings will be received by the Education Board, Auckland, until 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1903.

Plans, etc., may be seen at 216, Victoria Arcade, Auckland.

MITCHELL AND WATT,
Architects.

New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12217,
12 March 1903, Page 8

COOKERY AND WOODWORK CLASSROOMS AT NEWMARKET.

Tenders are again invited for this Building by the Education Board, Auckland, until 12 Noon on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, 1903.

Plans, etc., may be seen at 216, Victoria Arcade, Auckland.

MITCHELL AND WATT,
Architects.

New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12226,
23 March 1903, Page 8

SCHOOLS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

OPENING OF AUCKLAND CENTRES.

Yesterday work was commenced in the three new manual training schools built and equipped by the Auckland Education Board, situated at Newmarket, Upper Queen-street, and Richmond-road. Mr George George, director of technical education for the Auckland province, soon after his arrival here last year, submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Board for the manual training at central schools in cookery and woodwork, of the girls and boys in standards v., vi., and vii. The Board approved of the scheme, and forwarded it to the Education Department, who were asked to provide funds for the building and equipment of these schools. The sum granted fell considerably below that asked for, but the Board determined to carry out the director's recommendations without curtailment, providing the additional money out of the funds in hand. The cost of the erection and equipment of the three schools opened yesterday has been about £3500, while the sum granted by the Department was £2300.

The object of these manual training schools is to train the hand and the eye, to develop the powers of reasoning and originality, to inculcate into the pupils methods of neatness and accuracy; in fact, to turn out the pupil as an intelligent being, and not as a mere machine. At present each pupil in standards v., vi., and vii. of the city and suburban schools spends two hours per week at one or other of the three manual training schools. Mr George with the idea of extending these benefits to the country schools, is arranging special classes in cookery and woodwork on Saturday mornings, at which the Board's teachers will receive instruction in these subjects from the teachers engaged from England. The teachers thus instructed will be in turn able to instruct the pupils in their schools. Each building consists of two large rooms, 52ft long by 26ft wide, and two small rooms for the private use of the instructors, in addition to pupils' cloak-room and lavatories.

Instructors specially trained for this work have been engaged from England to carry out the teaching in these schools, Messrs W. T. Fossey, E. Howe, and A. D. Trendall, the woodwork instructors, have had several years' experience in similar centres under the London School Board, Miss K. Twentyman and Miss M. Warren, two of the three cookery teachers, have been under the London School Board, while Miss J. Todd has been working under the Reading School Board.

The Chairman of the Board of Education (Mr James Muir) will declare the classes open on Friday afternoon next, and they will probably be open to public inspection on Saturday.

The three instructors in cookery are also trained in laundry work, and it is the intention of the Board to start laundry classes next year at these centres.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

OPENING OF THREE CENTRES IN AUCKLAND.

YESTERDAY may be looked upon as a red-letter day as far as the public schools of Auckland are concerned, work having commenced in the three new manual training schools, situated at Newmarket, Upper Queen-street, and Richmond Road respectively. These schools have been built and equipped by the Auckland Education Board upon the advice of Mr. George George, director of technical education for the Auckland province. In December last, soon after his arrival in the colony, Mr. George submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Board, whereby the girls and boys in Standards V., VI., and VII. could receive manual training in cookery and woodwork respectively at three central schools, which were to be specially built and equipped for the purpose. On the scheme receiving the approval of the Board it was sent to the Education Department at Wellington, who were asked to provide funds for the carrying out of the same. Unfortunately the sum granted fell considerably short of that asked for, but in spite of this the Board determined to carry out the director's recommendations without curtailment, preferring to provide the additional money out of funds in hand rather than risk impairing the scheme by following out a policy of false economy. The three schools, which were opened for work yesterday, have been erected and equipped at a cost of about £3500, whilst the sum granted by the Department is only £2300.

Each building consists of two large rooms, 52ft long by 26ft wide, and two small rooms for the private use of the instructors, in addition to pupils' cloak-rooms and lavatories. In the cookery department, at one end of the room is a demonstration gallery, with seating accommodation for 60 girls, whilst at the other end are fitted tables, at which 20 girls can work at once. The department is also equipped with two large gas stoves, one double oven, one coal range fitted with high-pressure boiler and circulator for a continuous supply of hot water, instructors' demonstration table, dresser, larder, etc. In the woodwork department one side of the room is used for drawing, whilst the other is used for practical work with tools. The drawing-tables, which are specially constructed with sloping tops, accommodate 32 boys. For the practical work 15 double benches, with end vices and tool boxes, are provided. These benches are designed after the style of those in use in many of the German and American manual training schools. The equipment of this department also includes lockers, timber racks, gluing and oilstone benches, grindstone, cupboards, specimens of timber, etc.

To carry out the teaching in these schools instructors, who have been specially trained for this work, have been engaged from England. The woodwork instructors (Messrs. W. T. Fossey, E. Howe, and A. D. Trendall) have each had several years' experience in similar centres under the London School Board, and come to the colony with high recommendations. Of the three cookery teachers, Miss K. Twentyman and Miss M. Warren have been rendering excellent service to the London School Board, whilst Miss J. Todd has been organiser and teacher in cookery and laundry work to the Reading School Board.

Auckland Star, Volume XXXIV, Issue 172,
21 July 1903, Page 8

New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12328,
21 July 1903, Page 6

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New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12328, 21 July 1903
New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12217, 12 March 1903
New Zealand Herald, Volume XLII, Issue 12846, 20 April 1905
New Zealand Herald, Volume XLVIII, Issue 14725, 6 July 1911
New Zealand Herald, Volume XLVIII, Issue 14863, 14 December 1911
New Zealand Herald, Volume LII, Issue 15947, 18 June 1915
New Zealand Herald, Volume LIII, Issue 16376, 2 November 1916
New Zealand Herald, Volume LIX, Issue 18167, 12 August 1922
New Zealand Herald, Volume LX, Issue 18419, 7 June 1923
New Zealand Herald, Volume LXI, Issue 18627, 7 February 1924
New Zealand Herald, Volume LXII, Issue 18974, 23 March 1925
New Zealand Herald, Volume LXV, Issue 20124, 8 December 1928
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Waikato Times, Volume 88, Issue 13635, 15 November 1917
All accessed 10 May 2016

Endnotes

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- ¹ Richmond Road may have lasted as late as 1977 when Ponsonby Intermediate opened.
 - ² Dinah Holman 2001 149-150
 - ³ Auckland Star, Volume XXXIV, Issue 172, 21 July 1903, Page 8
 - ⁴ New Zealand Herald, Volume XXXIX, Issue 12135, 4 December 1902, Page 6
 - ⁵ Auckland Star, Volume XXXIV, Issue 172, 21 July 1903, Page 8
 - ⁶ New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12328, 21 July 1903, Page 6
 - ⁷ *Newmarket Lost and Found* Dinah Holman.2001: Pg. 149
 - ⁸ Archives NZ R22887275 7/15
 - ⁹ Auckland Star, Volume XLVII, Issue 78, 31 March 1916, Page 2
 - ¹⁰ Pukekohe & Waiuku Times, Volume 1, Issue 27, 4 September 1912, Page 2
 - ¹¹ New Zealand Herald, Volume LIII, Issue 16376, 2 November 1916, Page 7
 - ¹² Auckland Star, Volume LIII, Issue 198, 22 August 1922, Page 7
 - ¹³ New Zealand Herald, Volume LIX, Issue 18167, 12 August 1922, Page 10
 - ¹⁴ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXI, Issue 18627, 7 February 1924, Page 7
 - ¹⁵ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXV, Issue 20124, 8 December 1928, Page 10
 - ¹⁶ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXXVI, Issue 23315, 6 April 1939, Page 17
 - ¹⁷ New Zealand Herald, Volume XLII, Issue 12846, 20 April 1905, Page 7
 - ¹⁸ Waikato Argus, Volume XXIV, Issue 3690, 24 January 1908, Page 2
 - ¹⁹ New Zealand Herald, Volume XLVIII, Issue 14725, 6 July 1911, Page 7

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- ²⁰ New Zealand Herald, Volume XLVIII, Issue 14863, 14 December 1911, Page 5
- ²¹ New Zealand Herald, Volume LII, Issue 15947, 18 June 1915, Page 9
- ²² Waikato Times, Volume 88, Issue 13635, 15 November 1917, Page 5
- ²³ New Zealand Herald, Volume LX, Issue 18419, 7 June 1923
- ²⁴ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXI, Issue 18627, 7 February 1924, Page 7
- ²⁵ Ohinemuri Regional History Journal 41, September 1997
- ²⁶ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXII, Issue 18974, 23 March 1925, Page 7
- ²⁷ New Zealand Herald, Volume LXXII, Issue 22268, 16 November 1935, Page 5
- ²⁸ <http://www.newmarketchildcare.co.nz/about.html> accessed 10 May 2016
- ²⁹ New Zealand Heritage List Entry for Bayfield School Auckland. NZ Historic Places Trust 1990
- ³⁰ Tender Notice New Zealand Herald, Volume XL, Issue 12217, 12 March 1903, Page 8
- ³¹ New Zealand Heritage List Entry for Bayfield School Auckland. NZ Historic Places Trust 1990