

BANKSTOWN NORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL, BANKSTOWN

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Report to JDH Architects

on behalf of SINSW

May 2020





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Apex Archaeology has been engaged by JDH Architects on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) in the assessment of the archaeological potential of Bankstown North Public School (BNPS) in Bankstown, NSW, and to assess the impacts the proposed development may have on the archaeological potential of the site.

SINSW is preparing a State Significant Development Application (SSD 10290) for the redevelopment of BNPS, located at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown, and known as Lot 14 DP 1000689. The school is located approximately 16km north west of Sydney, NSW, and is within the Canterbury-Bankstown Council Local Government Area (LGA).

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued for SSD 10290 on 2 May 2019. Key Matter 9 Heritage states:

- *Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on the site in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.*
- *Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.*

This Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) addresses the second point, and included the review of relevant literature resources, parish and other historical maps, historical aerial imagery, and a site visit. The site visit was conducted on 22 April 2020. A separate Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared by DFP (2020) to address the first dot point.

No previously listed archaeological sites were located within the study area. No newly identified archaeological material was identified during the survey. However, one item known as Block A is considered to have local heritage significance (DFP 2020).

Additionally, analysis of historical aerial imagery identified the existence of a WWII air raid slit trench within the current oval. This would have been backfilled sometime in the 1940s and there is no current surface evidence of the slit trench. However, subsurface evidence may exist. The trench would comprise a 'work' rather than a 'relic' under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, and therefore the relics provisions of the Act do not apply. Additionally, under SSD, the requirements to obtain approvals under the Act are 'turned off'. Therefore, no permissions under the Heritage Act would be required prior to impact occurring. The trench does not possess research or archaeological significance, but may have significance to local people interested in the history of BNPS.

It is recommended that:

- Initial ground disturbing works in the vicinity of the WWII air raid shelter should be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist to identify



any evidence of the slit trench. If exposed, this evidence should be subject to archival recording in accordance with the NSW Heritage Council guidelines to local significance standard.

- The proposed works must be contained to the area assessed during this assessment, as shown on Figure 2. If the proposed location is amended, further archaeological assessment may be necessary to determine if the proposed works will impact any items of historical significance. Should unanticipated archaeological material be encountered during site works, all work must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make an assessment of the find. Further archaeological assessment may be required prior to the recommencement of works. Any historical objects must be reported to DPIE under Division 9, Section 146 of the Heritage Act.



Apex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the Aboriginal people who are the traditional custodians of the land in which this project is located. Apex Archaeology would also like to pay respect to Elders both past and present.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

The following register documents the development and issue of the document entitled 'Bankstown North Public School, Bankstown – Historical Archaeological Assessment', prepared by Apex Archaeology in accordance with its quality management system.

Revision	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Comment	Issue Date
1 – Draft	Jenni Bate	Leigh Bate	Client review	13 May 2020
2 – Final	Jenni Bate	Client	Issue for SSDA Package	18 May 2020



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aboriginal Object	An object relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW (as defined in the NPW Act), which may comprise a deposit, object or material evidence, including Aboriginal human remains.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System maintained by DPIE, detailing known and registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within NSW
BNPS	Bankstown North Public School
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHM	Cultural Heritage Management
DA	Development Application
DECCW	The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water – now DPIE
Disturbed Land	If land has been subject to previous human activity which has changed the land's surface and are clear and observable, then that land is considered to be disturbed
DoE	The NSW Department of Education
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (formerly OEH)
EP&A Act	The NSW <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
Heritage Act	The NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Agency
NHL	National Heritage List
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	The Office of Environment and Heritage of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet – now DPIE
POM	Plan of Management
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register



CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Study Area	1
1.2	Investigators and Contributors	1
1.3	Methodology.....	3
1.4	Project Background	3
2.0	Historical Context.....	4
2.1	BNPS Development	7
3.0	Site Analysis	13
4.0	Heritage Significance.....	17
4.1	Establishing Significance.....	17
4.2	Archaeological Significance	17
4.3	Statement of Archaeological Significance.....	19
5.0	Impact Assessment	20
5.1	Proposed Development.....	20
5.2	Potential Impact	20
5.3	Mitigation.....	25
6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations	26
6.1	Conclusions	26
6.2	Recommendations.....	26
7.0	References	27



FIGURES

Figure 1: BNPS in its local context	2
Figure 2: Detail from undated Liberty Plains Parish Map (Source: HLRV 14067801.jp2).....	4
Figure 3: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1930.....	8
Figure 4: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1943.....	8
Figure 5: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1956.....	9
Figure 6: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1970.....	9
Figure 7: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1989.....	10
Figure 8: Aerial photography from 2018 showing current school layout (source: SIX Maps)	11
Figure 9: Timeline of development at BNPS (Source: DFP 2020)	12
Figure 10: Detail of early works demolitions plan (red areas to be demolished (Source: JDH Architects)	21
Figure 11: Detail of proposed early works on site. Coloured areas show activities on site (Source: JDH Architects)	22
Figure 12: Detail of demolition plan for Main Works stage. Red items to be demolished (Source: JDH Architects)	23
Figure 13: Detail of final site plan on completion of Main Works stage (Source: JDH Architects)	24

PLATES

Plate 1: Bankstown from the water tower, 1922. (Source: Pollon 1988)	6
Plate 2: Extract of land resumption for BNPS (Source: HLRV Book 1148 No 539)	7
Plate 3: Block I c.1968, to right of frame. White wooden demountable visible in centre of image. (Source: Peters 1968 quoted in DFP 2020)	10
Plate 4: View across carpark from administration building.....	13
Plate 5: View across carpark from Block A towards administration.....	14
Plate 6: View across oval, in general location of WWII slit trench.....	14
Plate 7: View from existing tennis courts towards main school buildings.....	15
Plate 8: View east of demountable behind Block I to right of frame	15



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Apex Archaeology has been engaged by JDH Architects on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (DoE) in the assessment the archaeological potential of Bankstown North Public School (BNPS) in Bankstown, NSW, and to assess the impacts the proposed development may have on the archaeological potential of the site.

The DoE is preparing a State Significant Development Application (SSD 10290) for the redevelopment of BNPS.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued for SSD 10290 on 2 May 2019. Key Matter 9 Heritage states:

- *Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on the site in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.*
- *Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.*

This Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) addresses the second point, and included the review of relevant literature resources, parish and other historical maps, historical aerial imagery, and a site visit. The site visit was conducted on 22 April 2020. A separate Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared by DFP (2020) to address the first dot point.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The study area is located at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown, and is known as Lot 14 DP 1000689. The school is located approximately 16km north west of Sydney, NSW, and is within the Canterbury-Bankstown Council Local Government Area (LGA). (Figure 1).

1.2 INVESTIGATORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

This HHA has been prepared by Leigh Bate, Director and Archaeologist with Apex Archaeology, and Jenni Bate, Director and Archaeologist with Apex Archaeology. Both have over twelve years of consulting experience within NSW.

Name	Role	Qualifications
Jenni Bate	Project Manager, Report Author	B.Archaeology; Grad. Dip. CHM
Leigh Bate	GIS, Field inspection, Review	B.Archaeology; Grad. Dip. Arch; Dip. GIS



Figure 1: Study area in its local context.



1.3 METHODOLOGY

This HAA has been prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual 1996* and the associated Heritage Branch guideline *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, 2009.

This HAA relies on a literature review, including historic maps, photographs, and records, to identify past land use practices that may have contributed to creating archaeological potential within the site.

The potential for archaeological evidence to exist within the site was assessed based on subsequent land use practices, and the significance of any potential archaeological evidence was assessed. An assessment of the impact of the project on the potential archaeological evidence was also made as part of this report.

1.4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) has been prepared by DFP Planning Consultants (2020) for Bankstown North Public School. This document assesses the heritage significance of the school grounds and concludes that Block A is of significance for:

- its long association with the community of Bankstown;
- the evidence it provides of the nature of public school development in the 1920s;
- marking an important phase of school development throughout the Sydney metropolitan area and the State of NSW;
- its siting and proximity to Bankstown Reservoir, which gives the building landmark qualities; and
- its associational significance for the NSW DoE as Block A has housed the Bankstown Education Resource Centre and School Sports Unit.

This report addresses the archaeological potential of the school, and whether the proposed development will impact on any archaeological potential within the study area. It builds on the work completed for the HIS.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The area now known as Bankstown was originally named Banks' Town after Sir Joseph Banks, a noted botanist (Pollon 1988). The first grants in the area were made in 1798 and by 1799 1,200 acres had been granted along both banks of the Georges River.

The Great South Road (now known as Liverpool Road/Hume Highway) was constructed in 1814 to link Port Jackson with settlements further inland (DFP 2020). Much of the land in the general area was considered unsuitable for agricultural purposes, although small settlements developed around inns and hotels along Liverpool Road.

BNPS falls within 100 acres granted to Michael Ryan in 1831 (Figure 2). This lot has a somewhat sordid history, with a number of deaths occurring within the lot both before and after the lot was granted to Ryan. In September 1826, bushrangers Patrick Sullivan and James Moran were hanged on makeshift gallows on the side of the Liverpool Road, along which they had held up travellers, as discouragement against becoming a highway robber (Pollon 1988; *The Monitor* 29 Sept 1826 p.4). Several other deaths are recorded within Ryan's Paddock, as the area was known, including a drowning in 1873, and a suicide and a drowning in 1904.

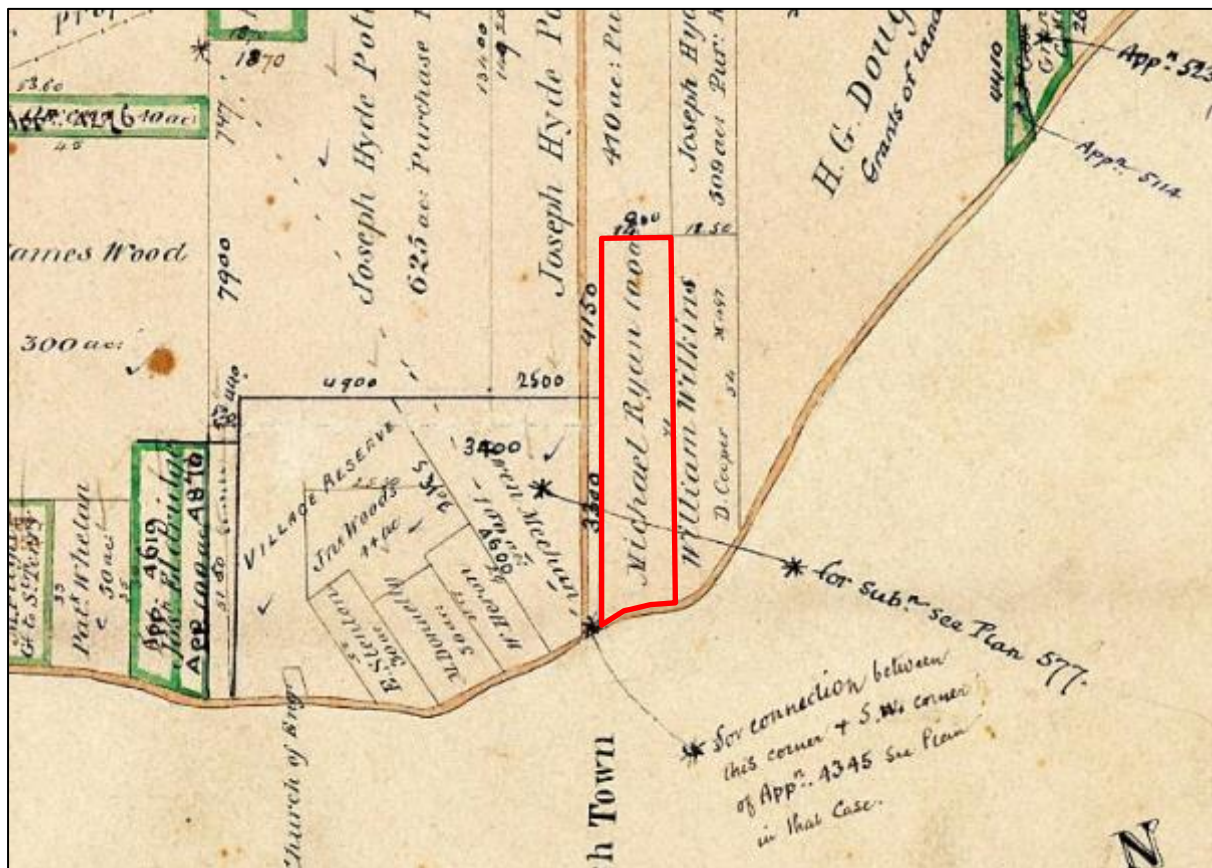


Figure 2: Detail from undated Liberty Plains Parish Map (Source: HLRV 14067801.jp2)



Michael Ryan operated an inn fronting Liverpool Road in the 1830s (Clune 1940) and an article in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (4 June 1910 p. 5) quotes an earlier “New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory” of 1835, in which a description is provided of both Ryan and his inn, the Harp of Ould Erin (or the Irish Harp Inn), located on the right side of Liverpool Road. This is the northern side of the road and falls within Ryan’s grant. A note is made of the Speed the Plough inn, located on the left (ie southern) side of Liverpool Road, but it is unclear if these inns were directly opposite each other. If directly opposite, the Harp would fall within the general location of the current Bankstown Reservoir adjacent to BNPS. If it was a little further west, it would fall within the school boundaries. It is likely that the Harp was located within the lot now containing the Bankstown Reservoir.

The *Australasian Chronical* (28 Oct 1841 p.1) offers a reward of fifty pounds for information leading to the conviction of those involved in burning down Michael Ryan’s inn, The Irish Harp, on the 11 October 1841. The inn was apparently rebuilt, as later news articles list the Harp as the location for numerous coroner’s inquests throughout the 1840s and 50s. Ryan himself died in 1842, leaving the land to a son, also named Michael Ryan, who also had a son named Michael Ryan (*Evening News*, 24 March 1899 p.5). The will was contested by Ryan’s descendants.

An article in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (18 Nov 1869 p.5) discussed the Royal Society of New South Wales’ plan for constructing dams to supply water to Sydney and surrounds. It included mention of a reservoir “near the Irish Harp, Bankstown”, and it is likely that this is referring to the current location of Bankstown Reservoir.

Plate 1 shows a view taken from the Bankstown Reservoir water tower, looking south west over Liverpool Road, in 1922. The water tower was constructed in 1920. A building is visible in the foreground which could be the Harp of Ould Erin, and other buildings are visible along the road which would fall within the school property. These appear to be sheds, built of corrugated iron or wooden planks.



Plate 1: Bankstown from the water tower, 1922. (Source: Pollon 1988)

An advertisement in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (4 May 1878 p.15) lists the “Life-interest with an absolute Lease of 21 years of the old-established House on the Liverpool Road at Bankstown, known as the Irish Harp Inn, with 40 acres of land” for sale, with applications to Michael Ryan. Subsequent mention of the inn states it was owned by Thomas McQuillan.

In 1919, part of Ryan’s land grant was resumed under the NSW *Public Instruction Act 1880* for the construction of a “public school at North Bankstown” (Plate 2), although the school building was not completed until 1924.

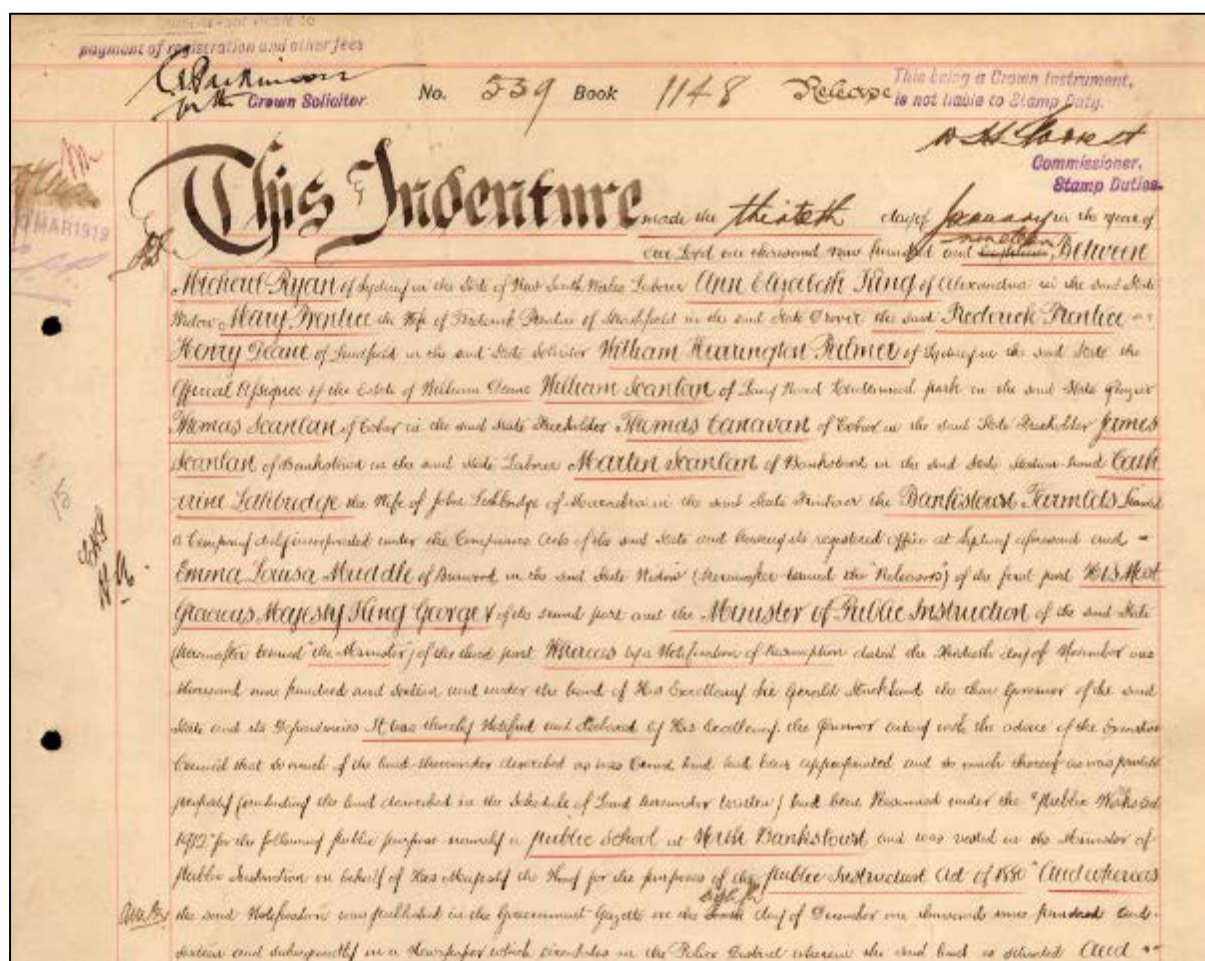


Plate 2: Extract of land resumption for BNPS (Source: HLRV Book 1148 No 539)

2.1 BNPS DEVELOPMENT

BNPS was developed in three distinct phases. The first school site on Church Road, Yagoona, where the school was located between 1868 and 1880. In 1880, the school relocated to McLeod Reserve, Bankstown, where the school operated until 1924, and then the third and current location at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown. Until 1913, the school was known as Bankstown Public School.

Block A was the original school building, completed in 1924. In 1928, the building was extended to provide additional room for the expanding school population. Figure 3 shows the school grounds in 1930, with Block A visible in the south eastern corner, and four other outbuildings present within the central portion of the site. DFP (2020) identifies these as wooden demountable buildings. A fire destroyed several sheds at the school in November 1930, according to the *Daily Pictorial* (17 Nov 1930, p.4), although their location within the lot is not clear – these sheds may be located north of the current school boundaries.

During World War II, two distinctive “zig zag” slit trenches were excavated within the school grounds to provide air raid shelters for the children, in the event of an aerial

attack on the area (Figure 4). Aside from the slit trenches, no other alterations within the site had occurred since the 1930 aerial.



Figure 3: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1930.



Figure 4: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1943.

By 1956, a number of additional buildings within the site had been constructed, and the slit trenches had been filled in. The edges of the larger trench, on the western side of the school, are still visible in Figure 5 (note yellow circle). Block I was constructed in 1953 and was in use as the infants' school from this date. Block J in the north western corner was also constructed at this time. Block C was constructed sometime after 1956, although the exact date of construction is unclear.



Figure 5: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1956.



Figure 6: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1970.

Several demountable buildings had been removed or relocated by 1970, and a larger wooden demountable constructed just south of Block I (Plate 3). Block B was also constructed adjacent to Block A in the south eastern corner of the school site. Block C is also visible within the school property.



Plate 3: Block I c.1968, to right of frame. White wooden demountable visible in centre of image. (Source: Peters 1968 quoted in DFP 2020)



Figure 7: Aerial imagery of BNPS dating to 1989.

By 1989, further changes had occurred at the school, with additional demountables present within the school grounds. These were used due to traffic noise from the Hume Highway (DFP 2020).

In the 1990s, a deviation of Stacey Street was constructed to link the Hume Highway and Rookwood Road. This deviation passed through the north eastern corner of the school lot, and opened to traffic in 1999 (Ozroads 2019).



Figure 8: Aerial photography from 2018 showing current school layout (source: SIX Maps)

Additional buildings were constructed as part of the Australian Federal Government's 'Building the Education Revolution'. This included construction of a new canteen and hall building. These were completed in 2010 (DFP 2020).

DFP (2020) prepared a useful figure showing development of BNPS over time. Some of the demountable classrooms from the 1970s and 1980s are not present within the image, but it provides a good overview of the development of the school.



Figure 9: Timeline of development at BNPS (Source: DFP 2020)

The majority of the demountables not shown in Figure 9 fall south of Block N and north of Block A, in the area of Block K and the current carpark.

3.0 SITE ANALYSIS

A pedestrian inspection of the study area was conducted on 22 April 2020 by Apex Archaeology archaeologist Leigh Bate. The area was inspected for any previously unrecorded historical elements and photographs were taken to provide context.

The majority of previous buildings within the study area were located within the central portion of the school grounds. This area has been asphalted and is currently in use as carparking (Plate 4).

Historical buildings within these areas were wooden demountables, and as such would have had minimal impact on the ground surface. Evidence of their existence would have been ephemeral in nature and construction of the asphalt carparking area, along with Block K, would have removed any evidence which may have existed.



Plate 4: View across carpark from administration building



Plate 5: View across carpark from Block A towards administration



Plate 6: View across oval, in general location of WWII slit trench



Plate 7: View from existing tennis courts towards main school buildings



Plate 8: View east of demountable behind Block I to right of frame

The area in which the larger WWII slit trench was excavated is currently in use as the school oval. There was no surface evidence of the slit trench in the colour of the grass; however subsurface evidence may be present.



The smaller slit trench is located beneath Blocks I and N, and it is likely that any evidence of this trench was removed or impacted during construction of these buildings.

There is evidence of levelling and other landscaping throughout the site (Plate 7) and it is likely that earthworks have been undertaken across the majority of the school site, particularly in areas where permanent buildings have replaced demountables. Demountables generally sit on pillars and do not require significant footings (Plate 8), thus reducing the potential to leave archaeological evidence of their existence.



4.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 ESTABLISHING SIGNIFICANCE

In order to make decisions regarding heritage items, it is necessary to understand the significance of the item and explore the values which underpin the assessment of significance. Where development of an item or in the vicinity of an item is proposed, the level of significance associated with an item may influence the degree of impact which is considered acceptable. Assessments of significance are made based on the NSW significance assessment criteria, as defined in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2001). Significance assessments aim to define the heritage values displayed by heritage items within and adjoining the study area.

When the item comprises an archaeological site, which may contain ‘relics’ as defined in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*, significance is assessed in the same manner as any other type of heritage item.

In accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), which outlines the heritage system, there are three steps to be completed in the assessment of heritage items:

- Investigate significance
- Assess significance
- Manage significance

Additionally, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) defines ‘cultural significance’ as “aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations”.

Developing an understanding of an item’s significance is essential to understanding the cultural value of a place, site or item, as value is how we determine whether an item should be protected in order to ensure survival of items for future generations.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological significance can be linked to the scientific research potential of a site. Bickford and Sullivan (1984) define this further in their statement “A site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. That is, scientific significance is defined as research potential”.

Bickford and Sullivan (1984) developed three questions which are often used in assessing the research potential of an archaeological site, as follows:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?



Michael Ryan's 'Harp of Ould Erin' or 'Irish Harp Inn' was constructed within his land grant, fronting the original Liverpool Road. The exact location of the inn is not clear from the documentary evidence, but is likely to fall within the lot containing the Bankstown Reservoir.

The only potential item of archaeological significance within the site is the WWII zig zag slit trench air raid shelter within the school oval. This assessment of significance relates to that item. The slit trench would comprise a work rather than a 'relic' under the NSW Heritage Act.

A Heritage Impact Statement for the overall BNPS site has been prepared by DFP Planning (2020), and the following report relates to archaeological significance only.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource or site can?

The WWII zig zag slit trench air raid shelters were excavated in the early stages of WWII, following the sighting of Japanese submarines in Sydney Harbour and a wider attack on Sydney and its suburbs was anticipated. The creation of the air raid shelters was well documented in both literary and photographic sources, and trenches were excavated widely across Sydney and its suburbs.

The individual slit trench is unlikely to contribute any further knowledge in relation to construction methods of WWII zig zag air raid shelters that cannot be obtained from any other resource or site.

Presence of the slit trench alone contributes evidence of its existence within the school grounds, and it may be of interest to people interested in the history of BNPS and/or Bankstown in general. However, the item itself does not contribute any further information that cannot be obtained from other sources.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

As the site is unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from any other resource or site, it is unlikely to assist in answering any general questions.

Additionally, the NSW Heritage Manual guideline *Assessing heritage significance* provides guidance regarding application of the heritage significance criteria. Criterion (e) is relevant with regard to archaeological significance.

Criterion (e) relates to identifying whether *an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*



Guidelines for inclusion under this criterion are that the site:

- Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information;
- Is an important benchmark or reference site or type; and
- Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere

Guidelines for exclusion are that the site:

- Has little archaeological or research potential;
- Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites; and
- The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.

The WWII slit trench does not meet the guidelines for inclusion as it has little archaeological or research potential, and only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.

4.3 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

BNPS is considered unlikely to have archaeological potential for 'relics' relating to the evolution of the site over time due to the ephemeral nature of the previous facilities within the site. The WWII zig zag slit trench air raid shelter is unlikely to have archaeological significance as it does not possess research potential.

Therefore, BNPS is not considered to possess archaeological significance.



5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to upgrade BNPS to create a new contemporary learning environment. During the Early Works stage, a number of buildings will be demolished, as will the existing asphalt carpark (Figure 10). Blocks B, C, D, and K would be demolished, and Demountable D11072 would be removed. The Early Works stage would see six new demountables established within the school oval, to provide classrooms for the children while the new buildings are under construction (Figure 11). Additionally, a library would be constructed within a demountable adjacent to the new carpark area.

The Main Works would involve removal of the demountables, existing sports courts and the library and admin demountables (Figure 12), and two new school buildings (Blocks 2 and 4) a new basketball court constructed, along with associated landscaping and a new Kiss & Drop area (Figure 13).

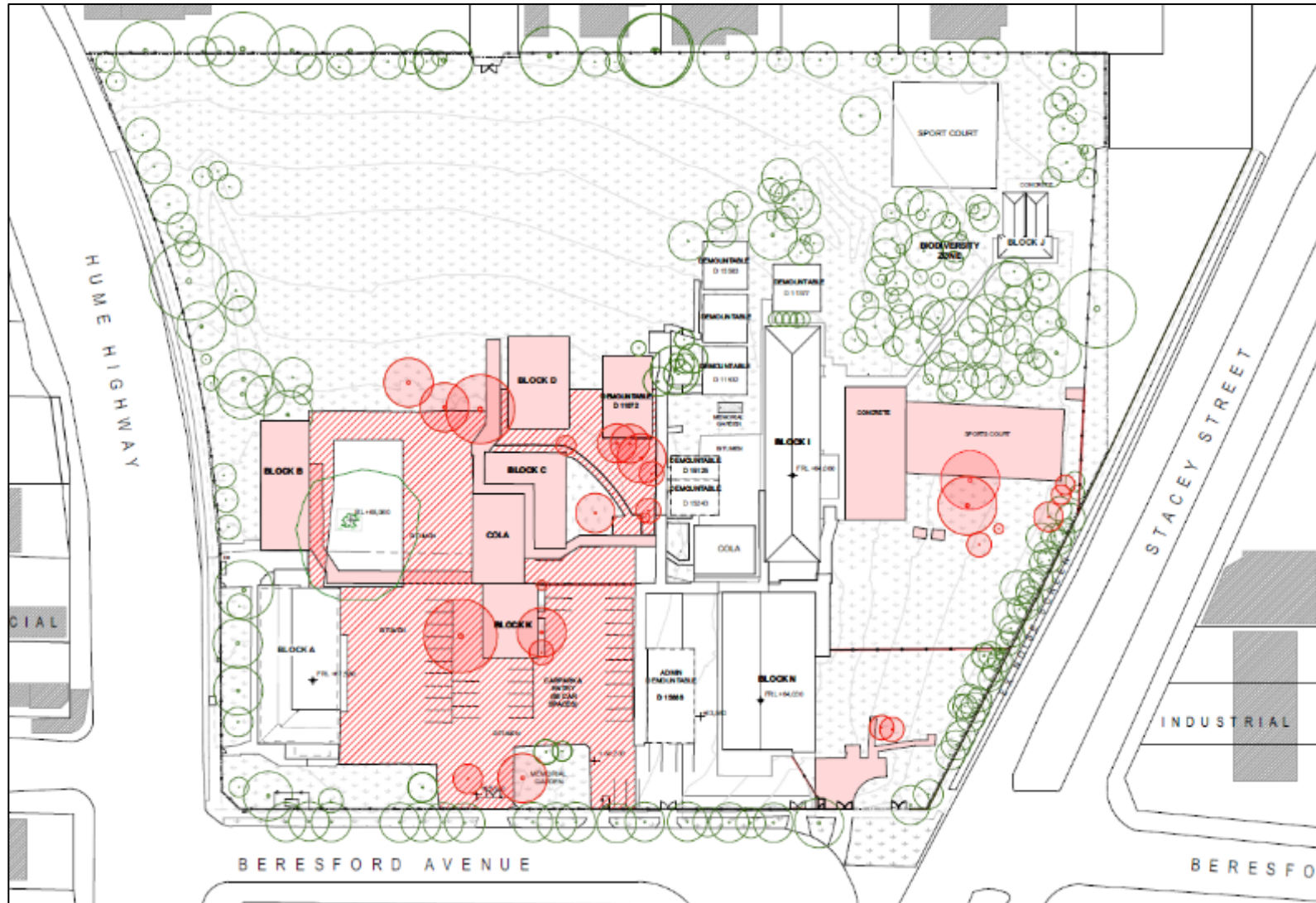
5.2 POTENTIAL IMPACT

Proposed works would impact any archaeological evidence which may have been present within the site. However, most historical buildings located within the study area were demountables, and as such, had minimal impact on the ground surface. In turn, this resulted in only ephemeral evidence remaining once the buildings were removed, and this evidence is likely to have been impacted or erased by subsequent development within the site.

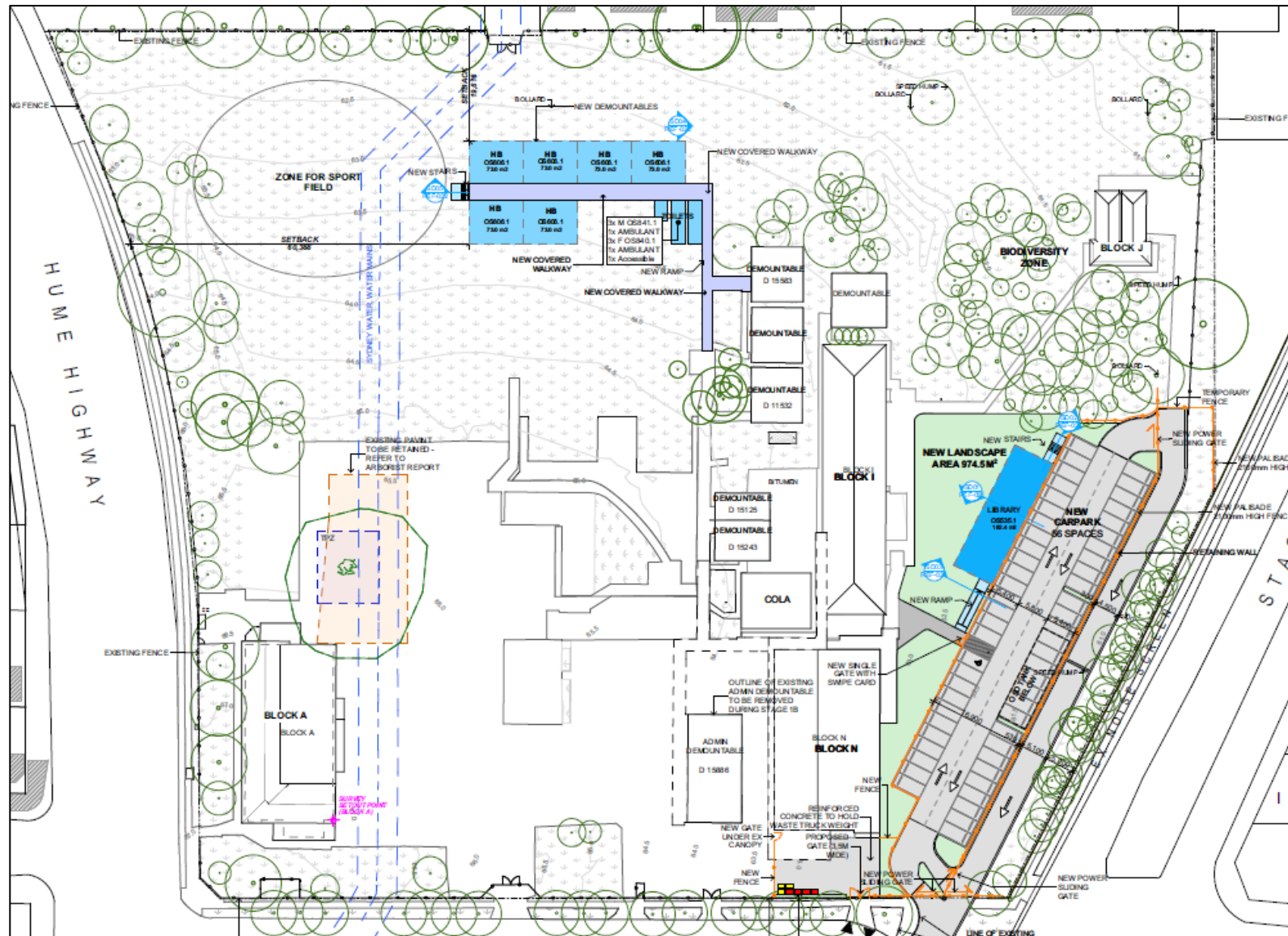
The location of the temporary demountables for use during construction of the new school buildings is within the general location of the WWII slit trench on the oval; however due to the nature of demountables, these are unlikely to impact any archaeological evidence (if it should exist) of the slit trench.

Construction of the new Games Court would also potentially impact the WWII slit trench, particularly if significant excavation is required for levelling. However, the oval has been levelled in the past, including potential use of fill. If fill has been introduced in this area, it will reduce the likelihood that the construction works would impact any evidence which may exist.

The remainder of the works are unlikely to impact on any archaeological remains within the site.



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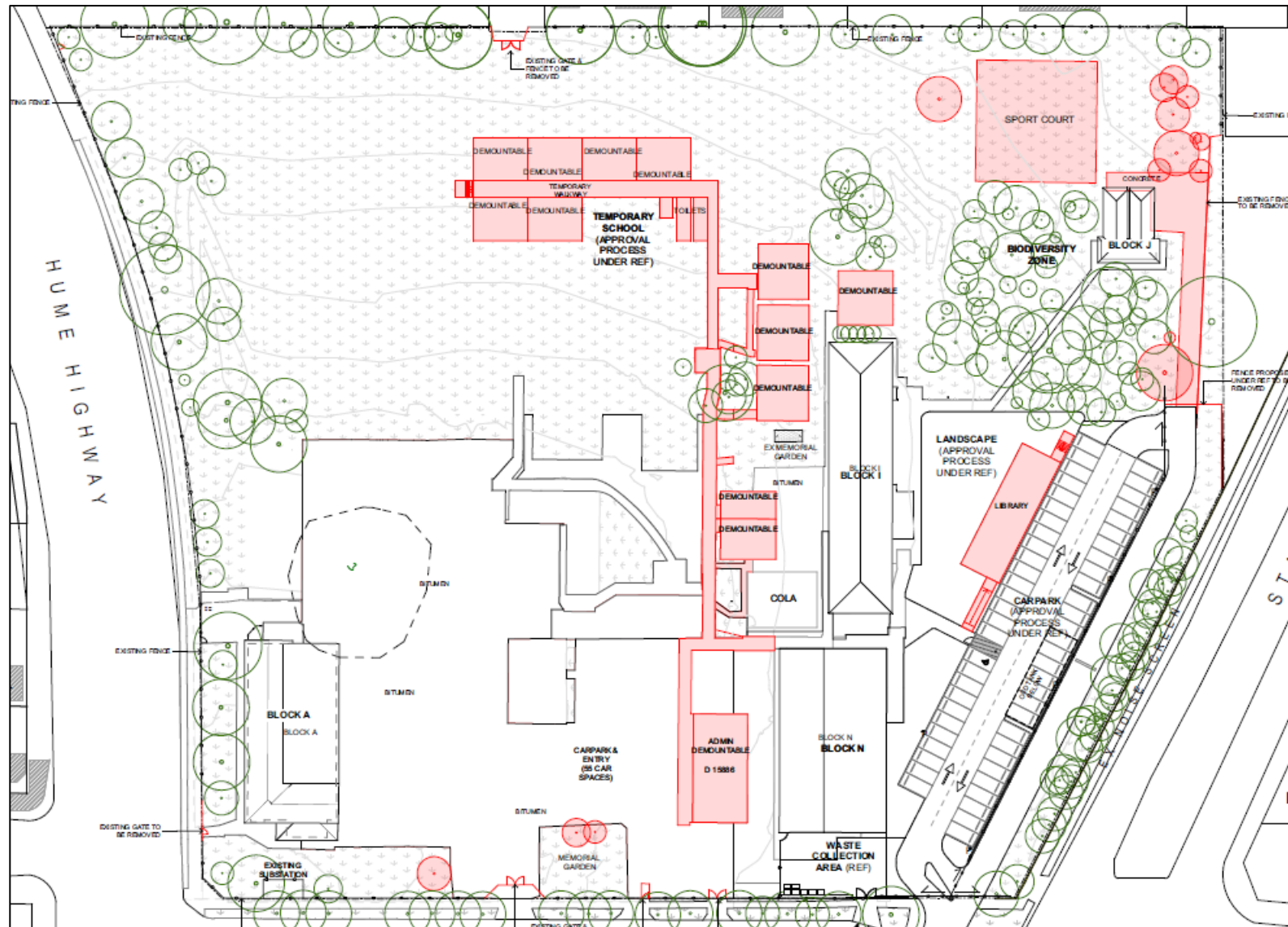
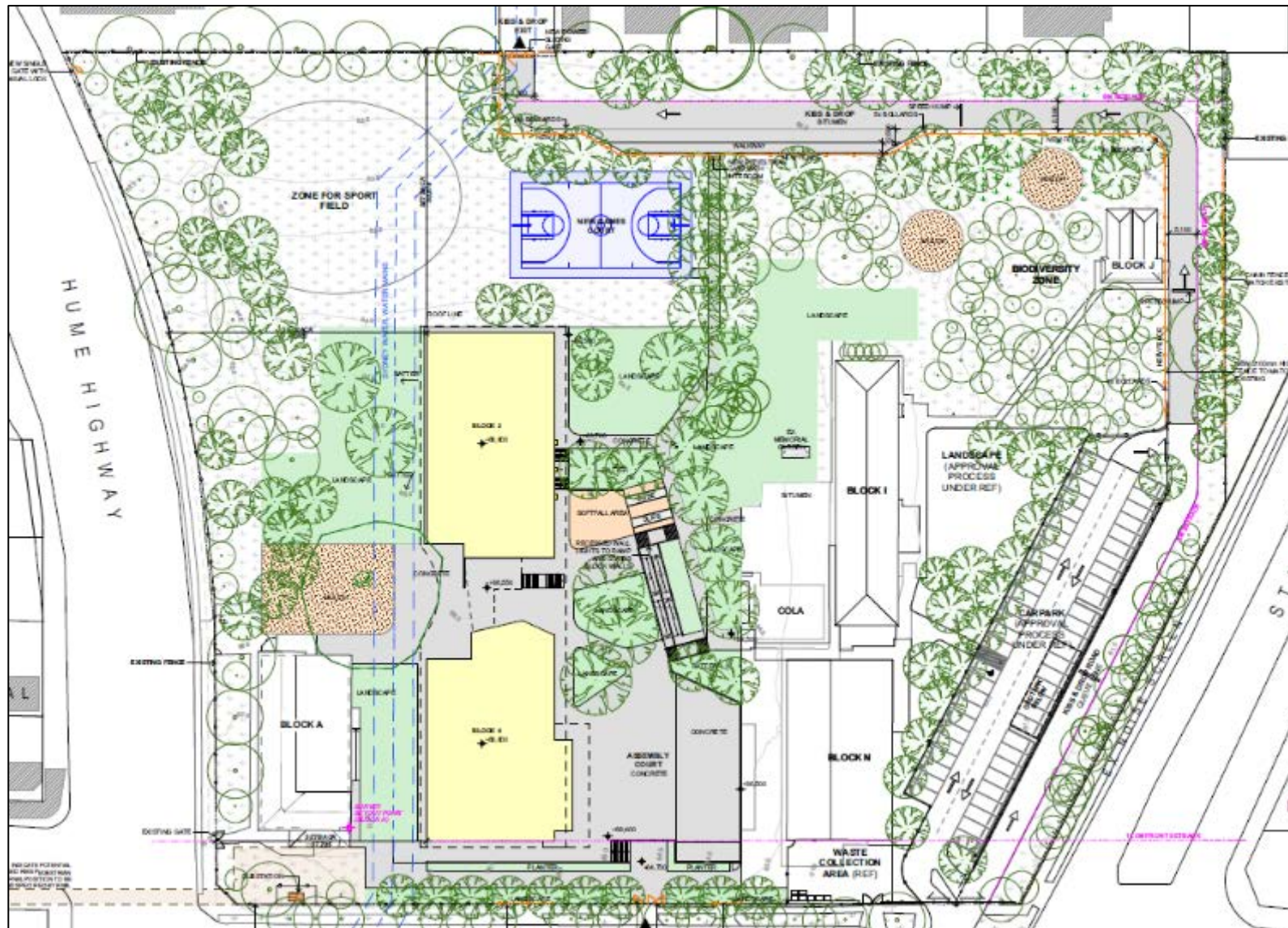


Figure 12: Detail of demolition plan for Main Works stage. Red items to be demolished (Source: JDH Architects)



24



5.3 MITIGATION

Best practice with regard to heritage is to avoid impact to heritage items wherever possible. The Heritage Significance Assessment prepared by DFP in 2020 has identified the heritage significance of BNPS as the oldest public school in the Bankstown district. Block A is considered to provide a significant link to the history of the school, and is assessed as meeting the criteria to qualify as an item of local heritage significance.

Potential archaeological evidence within the site is restricted to the remains of the WWII air raid slit trench within the current oval area. Although this slit trench is not considered to have archaeological significance, it may have some significance to local people interested in the overall history of BNPS, and therefore initial ground disturbing works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist to identify any evidence of the original slit trench. If identified, the slit trench should be subject to archival recording in accordance with the relevant Heritage Council guidelines prior to further impact occurring.

As the air raid shelter would comprise a 'work' rather than a 'relic' under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, the relics provisions of the Act do not apply. Additionally, under SSD, the requirements to obtain approvals under the Act are 'turned off'. Therefore, no permissions under the Heritage Act would be required prior to impact occurring.

This item would be locally significant as providing evidence of how war time activities impacted school students, and the preparations made for their safety during war; but the slit trench itself was a common feature across the 1940s public landscape and an individual trench is unlikely to possess research potential that is not available from any other source. As such, archival recording to identify its existence and relation to the school would be appropriate mitigation prior to impact.



6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- No previously listed items of historical heritage are located within the study area.
- Despite the evolution of the site over the years, activities within the site are considered to have left only ephemeral evidence likely to have been destroyed by subsequent development.
- Evidence of a WWII air raid slit trench, located within the school oval, may still exist, and this may be impacted by the proposed works.
- This assessment was based on historical research, an understanding of the relevant legislation, and a visual inspection of a section of the study area.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Initial ground disturbing works in the vicinity of the WWII air raid shelter should be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist to identify any evidence of the slit trench. If exposed, this evidence should be subject to archival recording in accordance with the NSW Heritage Council guidelines to local significance standard.
- The proposed works must be contained to the area assessed during this assessment, as shown on Figure 2. If the proposed location is amended, further archaeological assessment may be necessary to determine if the proposed works will impact any items of historical significance.
- Should unanticipated archaeological material be encountered during site works, all work must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make an assessment of the find. Further archaeological assessment may be required prior to the recommencement of works. Any historical objects must be reported to DPIE under Division 9, Section 146 of the Heritage Act.



7.0 REFERENCES

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