

# Statement of Heritage Impact for Kogarah Public School

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## Executive summary

### Background

Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) has been commissioned by NSW Department of Education (DoE) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed upgrade at Kogarah Public School and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (I192) (Study Area). The SoHI has been prepared to support the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) being prepared on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (DoE) for the proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade (the proposed activity). Located at 24B Gladstone Street and 57 Princes Highway, Kogarah, the Study Area is 1.644ha and within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Georges River.

Prior to the preparation of this SoHI, a Summary Report of Initial Site Investigations (SRISI) for the proposed activity was completed (Seifertova and Leever 2024), which identified the Study Area has the potential for archaeology related to a graveyard associated with the nearby church, a rectory and WWII air raid trenches. In order to manage the identified archaeological potential at the site, and in light of the intended ground disturbing works of the proposed activity, the SRISI recommended an archaeological assessment be completed (Seifertova and Leever 2024). Two stages of test excavations have subsequently occurred (Leever 2025b).

### Heritage in the study area

Based on previous histories, overlays of historical plans and previous archaeological reports the Study Area was assessed to contain high archaeological potential for three heritage items which may be considered relics under the *Heritage Act 1976*, two unlisted built heritage items, and one Local Environmental Plan (LEP)-listed local heritage item.

A search of relevant heritage listings identified one item listed on the Georges River LEP (LEP) 2021 within the Study Area (St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192)), with an additional two Section 170 State Agency (s170) heritage items, and 10 LEP items within 200 m of the Study Area.

The SRISI identified several heritage items which form part of the Study Area including:

- School building B
- School building C, and
- St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (I192).

The SRISI identified areas of archaeological potential and these were subsequently investigated (Leever 2025b; Leever and Seifertova 2024). This included the location of the St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard, the former Church rectory, two residential buildings, and WWII air raid trenches.

The St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192) is of local significance for its historical significance as representative of one of Kogarah's earliest cultural buildings located along the main transport routes through the Municipality.

The Kogarah Public School – Building B is of heritage significance for its historical and aesthetic/technical values, rarity and representativeness. It represents post WWII institutional modernist architecture which was initiated by the NSW Department of Education. The building is an intact single storey glass curtain building with a single-loaded corridor. The nature of the building as single storey is unusual, as most curtain wall buildings are typically multi-storeyed, and utilised within High School or University buildings. It is assessed to be of local heritage significance.

Similarly, the Kogarah Public School – Building C is of heritage significance as it represents a 1950s Hawksley prefabricated building associated with NSW Department of Education's response to post WWII material shortages and growing school needs. Post-WWII, utilitarian, emergency housing which has been modified for educational purposes, it is of significance for its historical and aesthetic/technical values. It has been assessed as being of particular rarity in this context, as Hawksley prefabricated buildings were imported in fewer numbers than Bristols and there are fewer than 10 extant examples in school contexts known in NSW.

Following test excavations at the areas of archaeological potential their significance is assessed as follows:

- St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory – Although churches and their related ancillary facilities are of social and spiritual importance to the local community, the rectory itself embodies this less than the nearby church and graveyard. Following the rectory's demolition and the site's resumption to be used as part of Kogarah Public School, there is little or no public recognition of the site's former use. It is likely that further building footings related to the second rectory are present at the site, however their research potential is considered low. There is likely to be diffuse artefact fragments across the site, but again their research potential is considered to be low. Archaeological remains of the original rectory may be present, but if the building was situated in a similar location to the later 1901 rectory, their presence is more unlikely. On this basis the research potential of the site is considered to be low. As the site has been assessed to not fulfill any of the heritage significance criteria, it does not meet the threshold to be of local heritage significance and, on this basis, the archaeology does not constitute a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.
- St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard – St Paul's Anglican Church former graveyard has archaeological significance to the wider Kogarah area as the area's first local graveyard, interring individuals between 1872 to 1924. The site has potential to contribute to an understanding early urban development in Kogarah and to an understanding of religious belief and burial customs in early NSW. The site has almost no known documentary evidence from its operation, and therefore the research potential of the site is relatively high. As the site has been assessed to be of local heritage significance on this basis, its contents may be considered a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act. No archaeological investigation has been completed within the known boundary of the former graveyard as it is considered an exclusion zone for the proposed activity.
- WWII 1942 air raid trenches – The 1942 air raid trenches have significance for its representation of remnants of WWII defences and protective structures of Sydney. Although there was no significant fabric related to the air raid trenches identified in the test excavations at the site, depending on ground conditions in the broader Study Area there may be more intact remains present beneath the redeposited landscaping fill which dates to the school's establishment. The archaeological remains of the 1942 air raid trenches may have the potential to yield information related to their construction and any local adaptations in their layout or material when compared with other NSW examples. It is assessed to be of local significance for its heritage values, therefore the potential archaeology may be considered a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.
- Former Residences -The site of the former residences retains archaeology related to two early buildings, built in approximately 1884- 1892. This archaeology presents as structural remains and remains from the buildings' demolition, with no refuse deposits, stratified archaeology or underfloor deposits identified. This provides minimal information regarding the construction method and material of the two dwellings, material culture and its changes over time, or the domestic activities and life of their occupants. Based on the results of the test excavation, the archaeological research potential of the site is assessed to be low, limited in its ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. As the site has been assessed as not fulfilling any of the heritage criteria, it does not meet the threshold to be of local heritage significance and, on this basis, the archaeology does not constitute a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.
- Rubbish pit – The rubbish pit contains what appears to be a varied range of fragmented material culture, predominantly late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century material, present in a discrete lens between the primary fill deposit and buried former topsoil. Partially exposed during the Stage Two test excavation, the site

does not possess significant research potential or the ability to substantially demonstrate the past through its representation of historical domestic ware and other material culture. As the site has been assessed to have limited values under the heritage criteria, it does not meet the threshold for local heritage significance and, on this basis, is not considered to be a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.

### Proposed activities

The proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade works include the following:

- Demolition of existing playground facilities and COLA in addition to footings and services associated with former demountable buildings
- Tree removal
- Construction of a new three storey Classroom building and attached amenities facilities
- Construction of a single storey Hall with attached COLA
- New pedestrian pathway connections providing access throughout the site
- Service upgrades, and
- Site landscaping works.

Any works relating to the existing demountables will be undertaken via a separate planning pathway. As part of the proposed activity, two options for site establishment have been proposed. They include a turntable which allows truck access into the Study Area from Princes Highway. A second option is using the yard of St Paul's Anglican Church as a turning area, in addition to a parking and compound area using the existing church access routes.

### Impact assessment

The built heritage items present within the Study Area comprise school buildings B and C (unlisted) and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP ID I192). The proposed activities do not propose physical impacts to any of these buildings. The proposed works are physically distant from school buildings B and C and would cause only minor visual impact to the setting, views and vistas related to Building C due to its closer proximity to the works. This minor impact is mitigated by the setback and façade strategy incorporated into the proposed design. The use of the Church ground for a site compound is a temporary use and would be reinstated following the completion of construction works, therefore also only causing a minor impact which is mitigated by its temporary nature.

The Study Area has the potential for archaeological remains (which may be considered a relic under the Heritage Act) of the St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard and former WWII air raid trenches. The archaeological environment is assessed as being likely truncated in the western half of the Study Area and capped in the eastern half of the Study Area due to cut and fill landscaping completed as part of the school establishment. Following the completion of a test excavation program which confirmed natural soils within the proposed ground disturbance footprint, the proposed activity is unlikely to directly impact the archaeological potential within the Study Area due to its depth beneath ground surface and/or physical distance from the proposed activity.

Assessment of the proposed activities direct (physical) and indirect (visual) impacts to the identified heritage items demonstrate that three items will be subject to minor impacts. These include Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted), Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted), and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192). The minor impacts are associated with indirect (visual) impacts, and temporary proposed activities. The remaining two sites (archaeological) – St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted) and WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted) – would be subject to neutral impacts.

The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment. The impacts are predominantly neutral, with some minor visual impacts to the built heritage items in close proximity to the new buildings and site establishment areas. Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment.

## Recommendations

The proposed impacts are assessed as neutral or minor and as such no major mitigation measures is required for the proposed activities. Mitigation measures for the proposed heritage impacts arising from the project activities have been provided in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1. Proposed mitigation measures**

Project stage	Mitigation measures	Reason for mitigation measure
Pre-Construction	To manage the potential for vibration impact to the St Paul's Anglican Church and Hall, a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan must be undertaken, once detailed design has been completed, and these measure implemented once construction commences.	To manage the potential impact from vibration during construction on the heritage item.
Construction	As part of site establishment works, prior to use of the yard of St Paul's Anglican Church as a turning area, parking and compound area, protective hoarding must be installed to provide physical separation between vehicle movement and the heritage fabric of the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192).	To prevent inadvertent direct (physical) impacts to the fabric of the heritage item.
Construction	Following the completion of works, the land within St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) within its heritage curtilage must be reinstated to at least its current state.	To minimise heritage impacts on the heritage item by ensuring proposed project activities are temporary.
Construction	Two of the proposed footing pier locations for Building L were unable to be accessed during the Stage Two test excavation due to thick vegetation and trees. During construction when this vegetation is removed, excavation in this vicinity must be monitored by an appropriately experienced historical archaeologist and should continue to be monitored to a depth sufficient to confirm the presence of intact natural soils or bedrock.	To ensure that the footing locations contain no significant archaeological features or unexpected human remains, in accordance with the Stage Two Archaeological Research Design (Leevers 2025a).
Design and Construction	A supplementary Archaeological Research Design (ARD) must be prepared to support construction, which will assess potential archaeological impacts associated with detailed design. This ARD must be informed by the test excavation report prepared for the Stage One and Two test excavation programs. See Figure 10-1 for a map of required archaeological management.	To minimise the potential for impact on historical archaeology, and appropriately manage impacts in accordance with the Heritage Act 1977.

Project stage	Mitigation measures	Reason for mitigation measure
Construction	Due to the high potential for human remains to be present, an exclusion zone must be established, and no ground disturbing works are to take place within the mapped boundary of the graveyard. See Figure 10-1 for the mapped area.	To ensure the proposed activities do not disturb the area of high potential for human remains and associated graves.
Construction	Development of an unexpected find procedure for heritage items and human remains, and a heritage induction for all construction workers identifying all heritage items and obligations required for the protection and management of all heritage items must be undertaken prior to construction commencing.	To minimise impacts on heritage items in accordance with the Heritage Act 1977.

## **Important note about your report**

The sole purpose of this report and the associated services performed by Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd is to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the Kogarah Public School Upgrade. In preparing this report, Jacobs has relied upon, and presumed accurate, any information (or confirmation of the absence thereof) provided by the Client and/or from other sources. Except as otherwise stated in the report, Jacobs has not attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information. If the information is subsequently determined to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete then it is possible that our observations and conclusions as expressed in this report may change.

Jacobs derived the data in this report from information sourced from the public domain, the Client (if any) and from observations made during the site inspection. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events may require further examination of the proposal and subsequent data analysis, and re-evaluation of the data, findings, observations, and conclusions expressed in this report. Jacobs has prepared this report in accordance with the usual care and thoroughness of the consulting profession, for the sole purpose described above and by reference to applicable standards, guidelines, procedures, and practices at the date of issue of this report. For the reasons outlined above, however, no other warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made as to the data, observations and findings expressed in this report, to the extent permitted by law.

This report should be read in full, and no excerpts are to be taken as representative of the findings. No responsibility is accepted by Jacobs for use of any part of this report in any other context.

This report has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of, Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this report by any third party.

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

ARD	Archaeological Research Design
BH	Borehole
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
COLA	Covered Outdoor Learning Area
DCP	Development Control Plan
DPHI	Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure
DoE	Department of Education
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EP&A Regulation	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GPS	Global Positioning System
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NSW	New South Wales
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SHR	State Heritage Register
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
S139	Section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977
S140	Section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SRISI	Summary Report Initial Site Investigation
T&I SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure)
WHL	World Heritage List
WWII	World War 2

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project background

Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) has been commissioned by New South Wales (NSW) Department of Education (DoE) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed upgrade at Kogarah Public School and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (I192) (Study Area). The SoHI has been prepared to support the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) being prepared on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (DoE) for the proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade (the proposed activity).

The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (T&I SEPP) as "development permitted without consent" on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority (NSW DoE) under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Clause 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments (the Guidelines) by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as well as the Addendum guidelines for schools.

Prior to the preparation of this SoHI, a Summary Report of Initial Site Investigations (SRISI) for the proposed activity was completed (Seifertova and Leever 2024), which identified the Study Area has the potential for archaeology related to the graveyard and WWII air raid trenches. In order to manage the identified archaeological potential at the site, and in light of the intended ground disturbing works of the proposed activity, the SRISI recommended an archaeological assessment be completed (Seifertova and Leever 2024). Two stages of test excavations have subsequently occurred (Leever 2025b), which have confirmed the presence of archaeology within the Study Area that had not been previously identified or included in a statutory register.

### 1.2 Study area

The Study Area consists of all areas in which the proposed works for the project are to be undertaken. This includes the Kogarah Public School located at 24B Gladstone Street, Kogarah, and St Paul's Anglican Church which is located at 57 Princes Highway, Kogarah (Figure 1-1). The Study Area is 1.644 hectares in size and located within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Georges River.

It comprises the following lots within the grounds of Kogarah Public School:

- Lots 1-3/DP999122
- Lot 1 / DP179779
- Lot 1 DP667959
- Lot 2 DP175247, and

Lot A DP391026. And the following lots within the grounds of St Paul's Anglican Church:

- Lot 1 DP1037176
- Lot 1 DP1049742, and
- Lot B2 DP397422.

### 1.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Department of Planning and Environment 2023) and *Guidelines for preparing a statements of heritage*

*impact* (Department of Planning and Environment 2023). The following key tasks were undertaken to prepare the report, including a desktop assessment, and an impact assessment. Site inspection information was taken from the SRISI, and from two phases of archaeological test excavation:

- Desktop assessment
  - Review of relevant heritage registers and databases including the World Heritage List (WHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), National Heritage List (NHL), State Heritage Register (SHR), State Heritage Inventory (SHI), Section 170 Registers, and Georges River Local Environment Plan 2021 (Georges River Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2021)
  - Review of primary and secondary sources including parish maps, public libraries, heritage and archaeological databases, community heritage information and previous heritage studies and reports
  - Review of recent aerial imagery for the Study Area to identify potential areas of historical occupation and development
  - Review of levels of significance for registered items, and
  - Identification of any potential heritage items.
- Site Inspection and test excavations
  - Site inspection of the Study Area, including inspection of any potential heritage items identified from the desktop assessment, and identification of additional potential heritage items, and
  - Two stages of archaeological test excavation to confirm the presence or absence and nature of archaeological material within the Study Area.
- Assessment and reporting
  - Assessment of identified listed or potential heritage items, including significance assessments of heritage items and potential heritage items within the Study Area against the NSW Heritage Council criteria
  - Completion of an impact assessment of identified heritage items within the Study Area, and
  - Provision of management and mitigation measures for the proposed activity.

### 1.4 Assumptions and limitations

This report presents an assessment of historical heritage, and potential archaeological relics only. It does not provide any review of the potential for Aboriginal archaeology and cultural material within the Study Area, moveable heritage items, or further management documents, such as interpretation strategies.

Due to critical path of this report, a site inspection as part of this SoHI has not been undertaken. However, information on site conditions has been compiled from the SRISI, and Stage 1 and Stage 2 test excavations. Additionally, the impact assessment has been conducted on the information presented in the proposed scope and architectural drawings (refer to Section 8).

### 1.5 Authorship and acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Clare Leever (Associate Archaeologist, Jacobs), Alexandra Seifertova (Senior Archaeologist, Jacobs), and Monica Gregg (Project Archaeologist, Jacobs). A technical review was undertaken by Karen Murphy (Technical Director, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Jacobs). Mapping was provided by Mehul Agarwal (Spatial Consultant, Jacobs).



Figure 1-1. Study Area

## 2. Statutory Context

The following are relevant sections of federal, state and local planning and heritage legislation that underpin heritage and archaeological management in NSW.

### 2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

#### 2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) includes 'national heritage' as a Matter of National Environmental Significance and protects listed places to the fullest extent under the Constitution. It also establishes the NHL and the CHL.

The following is a description of each of the heritage lists and the protection afforded to items listed on them.

#### 2.1.2 Commonwealth Heritage List

The CHL is established under the EPBC Act. The CHL is a list of properties owned by the Commonwealth that have been assessed as having significant heritage value. Any proposed actions on CHL places must be assessed for their impact on the heritage values of the place in accordance with *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies (Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2)* (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPC 2013]). The guidelines require the proponent to undertake a self-assessment process to decide whether or not the action is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, including the heritage value of places. If an action is likely to have a significant impact an EPBC Act referral must be prepared and submitted to the Minister for approval.

There are no places listed on the CHL within the Study Area.

#### 2.1.3 National Heritage List

The NHL is a list of places with outstanding heritage value to Australia, including places overseas. Any proposed actions on NHL places must be assessed for their impact on the heritage values of the place in accordance with *Matters of National Environmental Significance (Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1)* (Department of the Environment 2013). The guidelines require the proponent to undertake a self-assessment process to decide whether or not the action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance, including the national heritage value of places. If an action is likely to have a significant impact an EPBC Act referral must be prepared and submitted to the Minister for approval.

There are no places listed on the NHL within the Study Area.

### 2.2 State legislation

#### 2.2.1 Heritage Act (NSW) 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (the Heritage Act) provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics. Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with these different situations.

##### 2.2.1.1 State Heritage Register

Only those items which are of state-level heritage significance in NSW are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). Listing on the SHR controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and

development. When a place is listed on the SHR, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any major work, including the following:

- Demolishing the building or work
- Carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct, and
- Altering the building, work, relic or moveable object.

An application under s60 of the Heritage Act must be made to the Heritage Council in order to carry out such activities.

In some circumstances a s60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval* (NSW Heritage Council 2009). For example, Standard Exemption 7 covers works that would have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item. An Exemption Notification Form (s57(2)) is required to be submitted to the NSW Heritage Division with appropriate supporting information (such as this heritage assessment).

There are no items listed on the SHR within the Study Area.

### 2.2.1.2 Archaeological relics

Part 6 Division 9 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. It applies to all land in NSW that is not included in the SHR. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

*Any deposit, object of material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and has local or state significance.*

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (under section 140). An Excavation Permit is needed if your proposed activities will disturb or excavate land that is likely to contain archaeological relics of State heritage significance or have a major impact on relics of local heritage significance.

Certain activities and activities can be done under a section 139(4) excavation permit exception. The required conditions for the exceptions were gazetted in the NSW Government Gazette (no 59) on 18 February 2022, apply in the following circumstances:

- Minor works or activities that have minimal impact on archaeological relics of local heritage significance
- Archaeological testing of relics of local heritage significance, and
- Monitoring of relics of local heritage significance.

These three types of activities do not require an approval from Heritage NSW but need to comply with the Heritage NSW exception guidelines series *Relics of local heritage significance*. The decision about an exception must be documented and recorded by the proposal proponent and a record kept.

Section 146 of the Heritage Act requires any person who is aware or believes that they have discovered or located a relic must notify the Heritage Council of NSW providing details of the location and other information required. This includes when undertaking works or activities under the section 139(4) exceptions. If works under the exceptions identifies the need for further archaeological work, such as a salvage excavation, then a section 140 excavation permit may be necessary.

There are three areas of potential archaeological relics within the Study Area.

### **2.2.1.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers**

Under s170 of the Heritage Act, NSW government state agencies, such as NSW Department of Education, are required to establish and maintain a register of heritage assets under their control and/or ownership. This does not apply to privately owned or Council heritage assets. This state agency heritage register is known as the section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, or the 's170 register'.

Agencies must submit their s170 registers to the Heritage Council of NSW and also make available the register to the public. Items on s170 registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and can also be listed on a LEP and or the SHR.

All s170 registers are dynamic, reflecting the current ownership of heritage assets and the thematic history and development of state agencies over time. Items are added and removed from the s170 register as they are acquired or divested etc. Establishing s170 registers often begins with a heritage study of a particular asset typology or a regional heritage review of an agency's assets.

There are no places within the Study Area listed on the NSW Department of Education s170 register.

### **2.2.1.4 S170 guidelines**

Under section 170A(2) of the Heritage Act, each state agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its s170 register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with the *State Agency Heritage Guide* (SAHG) (Heritage Council of NSW 2005), issued by the Heritage Council under section 170A(3), which relate to the appropriate maintenance, repair, alteration, transfer of ownership or other changes to items listed on a s170 register. It is expected that state agencies will comply with these guidelines.

In implementing the principles and guidelines of the SAHG, each state agency is required to develop a Heritage Asset Management Strategy to assist the agency in the conservation and management of its heritage asset portfolio. A key message of the SAHG is that NSW Government agencies should set the standard in the community in management of heritage assets, and that they should lead by example in appropriate management strategies, processes and practices.

## **2.2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)**

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979 (EP&A Act) is administered by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure and provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The act has three main parts of relevance to heritage: Part 3 which governs the preparation of planning instruments, Part 4 which relates to development assessment process for local government (consent) authorities, and Part 5 which relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities. The applicable planning approvals pathway for a development under the EP&A Act is generally dependent on the development's size, environmental impact and capital cost, as well as relevant planning provisions under other pieces of NSW legislation, including State environmental planning policies (SEPPs) and LEPs.

### **2.2.2.1 Part 5 of the EP&A Act**

Part 5 of the EP&A Act (Part 5) applies to activities that are permissible without consent and are generally carried out by a public authority. Activities under Part 5 are assessed and determined by either a Minister or public authority (referred to as the determining authority).

Under Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, NSW DCCEEW (both the proponent and determining authority for the purposes of Division 5.1 of Part 5) must:

- Examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity, in accordance with Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, and

- Determine whether or not the activity is likely to significantly affect the environment or threatened species, populations or ecological communities.

The factors which must be considered when determining if an activity under this part of the act has a significant impact on the environment is defined in section 171 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* (EP&A Regulation).

Evaluation of the proposal is to be undertaken in accordance with Part 5.5 of the EP&A Act, under Part 5, Division 5.1 of EP&A Act.

In order for NSW DCCEW to fulfil its obligations under Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) is to be prepared to support the application for approval. The EP&A Act requires that a REF examines and takes into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the proposed activity. When considering the likely impact of an activity on the environment, the proponent and determining authority must take into account a number of factors as listed in section 171 (2) of the EP&A Regulation.

This includes “any effect on a locality, place, or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present or future generations” (section 171(2)(e)(i) of the EP&A Regulation) e.g., Aboriginal or historical heritage (including intangible cultural significance).

### 2.2.2.2 Local Environmental Plans

The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning, including impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. Various planning instruments prepared under the Act identify permissible land use and development constraints. The development of LEPs is governed under the provisions of Part 3, Division 3.4 of the EP&A Act.

Items of local heritage significance are administered by the local council of each LGA. Each LGA is required to create and maintain an LEP that identifies and protects Aboriginal objects and historical heritage items, with the aim to conserve their heritage significance, including associated fabric, settings, views and archaeological potential. These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within each LGA are generally listed in Schedule 5 of their LEP and are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Part 5 Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation).

The proposed activity is located within the Georges River LEP. There is one heritage item listed on the LEP within the Study Area.

### 2.2.2.3 Development Control Plans

Within an LGA, a Development Control Plan (DCP) is intended to complement the provisions laid out in an associated LEP, providing specific design restrictions relating to sympathetic development in proximity to heritage items listed in Schedule 5 of the LEP.

Kogarah Public School is included in the area covered by the Georges River DCP 2021.

## 2.3 Non-statutory Considerations

### 2.3.1 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was formerly compiled as a record of Australia’s natural, cultural and Aboriginal heritage places worth keeping for the future. The RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, which means that no new places have been added or removed since that time. From February 2012 all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act. The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and may identify heritage items not listed elsewhere.

There are no heritage items listed on the RNE located within the Study Area.

### **2.3.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)**

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) is a non-statutory non-profit organisation aimed at conserving built, cultural and natural heritage. In addition to owning and managing historic properties, the National Trust are an active and influential advocacy organisation against development that may potentially harm heritage places and landscapes.

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) maintains the National Trust Register of landscapes, townscapes, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the Trust determines have cultural significance and are worthy of conservation, along with a significant trees register. There are no statutory requirements associated with the register, however it may identify heritage items not listed elsewhere.

There are no heritage items listed on the National Trust register located within the Study Area.

### 3. Heritage Items

#### 3.1 Listed heritage items

A search of relevant heritage registers within and adjacent to the Study Area (within 200 m) was undertaken by Monica Gregg (Project Archaeologist, Jacobs) on 14 February 2025. There is one LEP listed item within the Study Area (Table 3-1). There are two s170 items, and 10 LEP items within 200 m of the Study Area (Table 3-2). There is no other heritage items listed on the RNE, CHL, NHL or WHL in proximity to the Study Area. These heritage items are mapped in Figure 3-1.

St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192) is located within the Study Area and is listed on the Georges River LEP (Table 3-1). The Church is in the Victorian Gothic architectural style and is one of the earliest buildings in Kogarah, dating to 1869.

With the exception of St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192), none of the other LEP-listed heritage items identified have a direct line of sight to the Study Area. As such, no potential impacts are expected and these items have not been considered further in this report.

**Table 3-1. Heritage items within the Study Area**

Heritage item	Heritage Register and ID	Distance from the Study Area
St Paul's Anglican Church and hall	LEP - I192	Within

**Table 3-2. Heritage items within 200 m of the Study Area**

Heritage item	Heritage Register and ID	Distance from the Study Area
Terraces	LEP - I189	68m northeast
House and garden, "Stanmer"	LEP - I190	68m northeast
Terraces, "Burn Brae"	LEP - I191	68m northeast
House and garden, "Hindmarsh"	LEP - I205	90m northwest
Terraces and garden, "Beatrice" and "Lillyville"	LEP - I206	95m northwest
Kogarah High School - Building B006	Department of Education - School Infrastructure - s170 – 5064487 LEP - I203	105m west
St George Girls High School – Building B00A and Period Fence	Department of Education – School Infrastructure – s170 - 5064488	160m north
St George Girls High School, being two storey main building	LEP - I207	160m north
Terraces, "Leah Buildings"	LEP - I179	187m southwest
Former Sixth Church of Christ Scientist—Grace Chinese Church	LEP - I177	190m south
Shops	LEP - I202	200m southwest

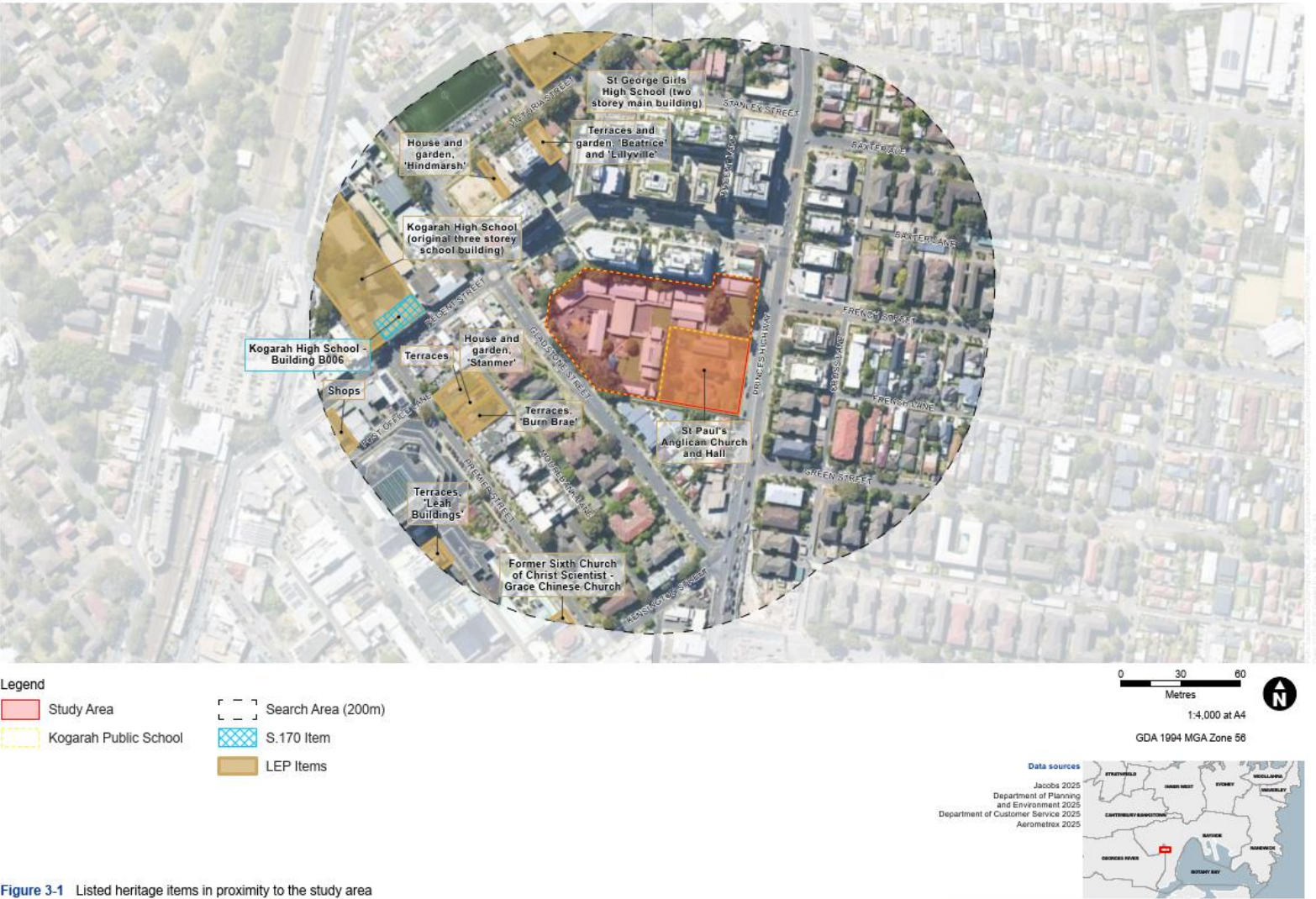


Figure 3-1 Listed heritage items in proximity to the study area

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Figure 3-1. Listed heritage items in proximity to the Study Area

## 3.2 Potential heritage items

The SRISI identified two potential built heritage items at the Kogarah Public School:

- Building B, and
- Building C

The SRISI identified areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area which were subsequently investigated (Leevers 2025a; 2025b; Leevers and Seifertova 2024). Five new archaeological sites were confirmed and were subsequently assessed:

- St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard
- St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory
- WWII 1942 air raid trenches
- Former residences, and
- A rubbish pit.

These potential heritage items are mapped in Figure 4-11 (with the exception of the rubbish pit, which was identified after the SRISI during the test excavation programme) and described in Section 5. An Archaeological assessment is provided in Section 6, and significance assessments are provided in Section 7.

## **4. Historical Context**

### **4.1 Aboriginal history**

Historical and ethno-historic information about the lives of Aboriginal people within Sydney prior to and since the first encounters with European forces in the late 18th century are far from complete. Information, including illustrations, appear in early accounts from Captain James Cook's first voyage and the subsequent colonisation of Australia following the arrival of the British First Fleet in 1788 led by Captain Arthur Phillip. First documentation of the Aboriginal people in Sydney was in 1770 during Captain Cook's first voyage.

The Study Area is located on Gadigal land which is part of the Eora Nation. The term 'Eora' is commonly used today to refer to the original inhabitants of the land between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Gadigal land extends from Burrawara (South Head) through to Warrane (Sydney Cove), Gomora (Cockle Bay-Darling Harbour) possibly to Blackwattle Creek. It takes in the wetland sand and dunes now known as Redfern, Erskineville, Surry Hills and Paddington, and then down to the Cook's River.

Within the Kogarah area, the foreshores of the Georges River would have been a rich resource zone. Following the arrival of the British in the area there were several recorded conflicts. In 1799 when some of Pemulwy's band (Bidjigal men of the Eora nation) fatally speared a marine settler, troops were stationed in the area to prevent Aboriginal people from burning the wheat (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:13). In 1801, general orders from Governor King gave instructions that the Aboriginal people gathered around Parramatta, the Georges River and Prospect Hill should be 'driven back from the settlers' habitations by firing at them' (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:13).

### **4.2 Non-Aboriginal history**

#### **4.2.1 Early development of the Kogarah district**

The district of Kogarah was first utilised and exploited by British and other settlers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a source of timber and for lime burning. The better quality timbers were predominantly confined to the high ridge areas of Kogarah and were dominated by Turpentine and Eucalyptus trees (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:9). Areas with better quality soils were converted into market gardens, and other areas of land were tried as pastoral runs but were unsuccessful due to poor soils (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:9).

Extensive land subdivision of the district occurred in from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the earliest land grants associated with Robert Townson, John Townson, James Oatley, and James Chandler (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:9). The Study Area was part of the substantial grant of 1,200 acres made to James Chandler on 19 October 1831 (Lawrence 2011:12). Chandler had arrived in the colony as a free man, had opened a general merchandise store in Pitt Street in Sydney, and purchased Sylvester's Farm on Wolli Creek, prior to this 1831 purchase (Lawrence 2011:12). Chandler named his estate Bexley or Bexley Park, after Bexley in Kent, and in 1833 divided it into 27 allotments, which were then subdivided again in the 1850s (Figure 4-1) (Lawrence 2011:12).

The construction of completion of the Cook's River Dam in 1840 connected Kogarah to Sydney city via New Town [present day Newtown] (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994: 18). This crossing established the development of roads throughout the district. Specifically three main roads: Rocky Point Road, from the Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point; the Kogarah Road (now the Princes Highway), from the junction with the Rocky Point Road to Tom Ugly's Point; and the Gannon's Forest Road (or Forest Road) designed as part of the route to the Illawarra, with a crossing point across the George's River at Lugarno (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994: 18). From 1864 onwards, a daily coach service to Sydney city departed Rocky Point Road at Kogarah and provided a reliable link with the city (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994: 18). The Kogarah Road was declared a main road in 1886, and the establishment of a tram connection to Kogarah station in

1887 on Rocky Point Road increased access to Sydney city and back (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994: 19).

By 1844, only approximately 1,000 acres of the estimated 15,000 acres of the parish of St George was estimated to be 'profitably occupied' (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:16). By the 1850s and 1860s, areas were subdivided into smaller farms consisting of 10-50 acres (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:16). This smaller subdivision allowed for greater opportunities, and as a result the population increased, roads were improved, and more buildings within the town were constructed. By the 1860s the district was characterised as an agricultural one in which most of the inhabitants were market gardeners (Tropman and Tropman Architects 1994:16).

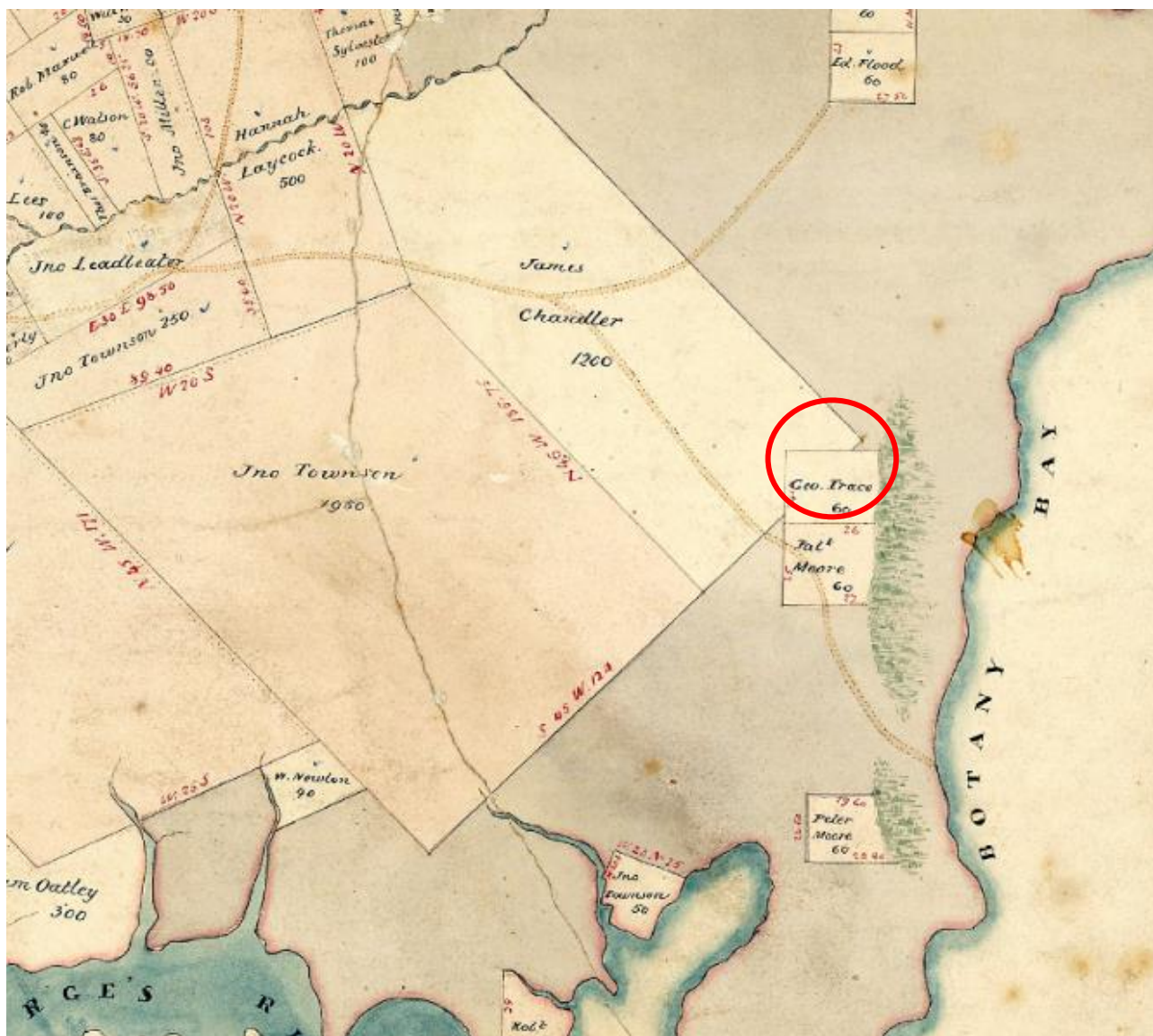


Figure 4-1. Parish of St George, County of Cumberland, c. 1835. Study Area indicated by red circle (NSW Land Registry Services 2023)

## 4.2.2 St Paul's Anglican Church

### 4.2.2.1 Establishment of the church

St Paul's Anglican Church is a Victorian Free Gothic church located directly east of Kogarah Public School. The church is historically significant as it is representative of one of Kogarah's earliest cultural buildings located along the main transport routes through the Municipality, as well as reflecting the initial settlement's

development and continued growth (Heritage NSW 2023). The church's foundation stone was laid on 25 January 1869 by the Right Reverend Bishop Barker, and this marked the establishment of the first permanent place of worship for the Kogarah region (Figure 4-3). Originally belonging to William Alexander Wolfen and Benjamin Buchan (Figure 4 - 2. Extracted from the original Deed document, this plan shows the land that was gifted by Wolfen and Buchanan (Darby 2019)), the land for the church was officially transferred to the Reverend John Done of Kogarah [sic], Clerk in Holy Order, and Samuel Schofield of Rock Point Road Gardener on 10 November 1874 (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:15). The church paid the sum of £15.0.0. plus five shillings stamp duty for two acres located at Kogarah Road (now the Princes Highway), and Gladstone Street (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:15).

The church is a good example of its architectural style with uncut sandstone block, smooth sandstone blocks to windows and quoins, gabled ends, slate roof, and leadlight windows (Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4) (Heritage NSW 2023). The main portion of the church is the original stone building which was erected in 1868. It consisted originally of a shingle roof which was subsequently removed and replaced by a slate one; the stone probably coming from the quarries in Rockdale and the shingles for the roof probably being cut from the trunks of casuarina trees growing in the nearby swamp areas (Darby 2019: 9-10). It was one of the earliest stone churches in the district (Darby 2019: 9-10).

There was also a rectory associated with the church, which was located in the north-east of the Study Area. Used as the residence of the clergy associated with the church, the original building appears to have been constructed at a similar time as the church (Hurstville Family History Society 2002). The original building appears to have been replaced in 1901 (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 May 1901) and the second rectory remained until being demolished sometime after 1956.

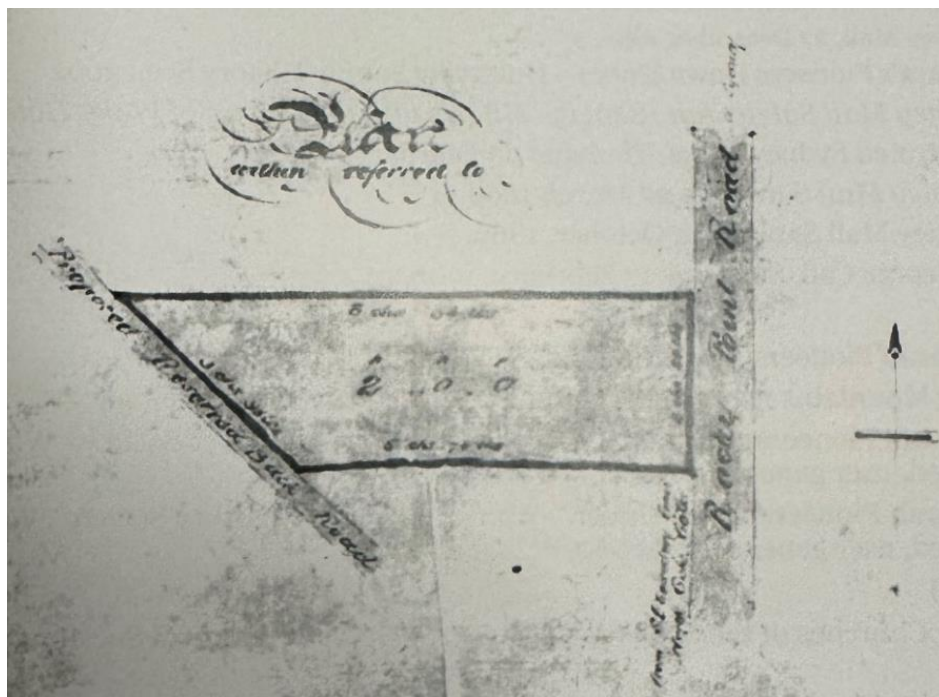


Figure 4 - 2. Extracted from the original Deed document, this plan shows the land that was gifted by Wolfen and Buchanan (Darby 2019)



Figure 4-3. St Pauls Church, Kogarah, ca. 1900-1927 (Broadhurst 1855-1927b)



Figure 4-4. Interior, St. Pauls Church, Kogarah ca. 1900-1927 (Broadhurst 1855-1927a)

#### 4.2.2.2 Graveyard

Part of the churchyard included a graveyard which was rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 143 feet by 130 feet, with one corner cut off by Gladstone Street, to which it had about a frontage of 33 feet (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:15). Although there is no record of a burial register, the first known

burial was that of David Hannan in 1872, and the last burial was that of Martha Wilkinson on 30 October 1924 (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:15).

It is unclear when the officially graveyard closed, however by the early 1900s there are several newspaper articles which discuss the dissension about the graveyard being used:

*"There has been another illegal interment in the Church of England graveyard at Kogarah... why should the living be compelled to suffer from illegal burial in a closed graveyard because of a paltry £5 fine gives the license for the dead..."*

(St. George Advocate (19 April, 1902) as cited in Hurstville Family History Society 2002: 16).

An examination of newspaper articles, and family records by Hurstville Family History Society (2002) has identified that the graveyard contained the remains of a number of district pioneers, including the Rev. John Done, the first minister of St. Pauls; William Berghofer, one of the church's founders; and Joseph Shelton, a founder of the school (associated with the early church).

In 1909 a parish map shows a tennis court was built in the area, this is supported by an article from the St. George Call which complained about the state of the graveyard as "the most dilapidated and neglected in New South Wales'...Old kerosine tins, bones, broken bottles, and other rubbish litter the yard...Two tennis courts have been constructed alongside the graves, and children gambol through the burial ground to them..." (Darby 2019: 27).

The growth in the district resulted in the corresponding growth of Kogarah Public School which was located at the back of the church land. On 19 October 1923, the Minister of Public Instruction resumed a parcel of land consisting of 1 acre, 2 roods, and 20 perches from the Church authorities (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:17). This portion of land contained part of the graveyard, however no change occurred to the land until 1940 where the then Department of Education approached the Church authorities again and began negotiations to acquire the remainder of the graveyard land. Firstly leased at £26 per annum, the graveyard land was resumed by the Department under the *Public Works Act 1912* on 22 April 1943 (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:17). This occurred following notices in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* newspapers seeking permission from the next of kin to relocate those buried on the site (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:17).

By the time the Education Department resumed the entire graveyard land there was about 22 headstones and 20 graves with railings but no headstones. The resumption of the graveyard also appears to have included the rectory located in the northeast of the Study Area. On the western side of the land, there was a strip of land 10 feet wide which came to be used, for many years, as a right-of-way from Gladstone Street to Princes Highway (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:15). As part of the land acquisition, it was decided that legislation for the removal and reinternment of human remains was not necessary. It is unclear if any or all human remains were removed (Hurstville Family History Society 2002:17). The land acquisition site card (Figure 4-5) notes the following:

*These areas are a graveyard area: considered that in this case legislation (to develop the areas for school purposes) is not necessary...as human remains cannot be found and that the graveyard was not dedicated as such but followed the "Churchyard Pattern." In any case previous disturbance for the trenches during the War had not met with any protest.*

(St. George Advocate (19 April 1902) as cited in Hurstville Family History Society (2002:16).

The graveyard was used as an additional playground space for Kogarah Public School, with pupils of that time referring to this portion of their playground as 'the bone yard' (Hurstville Family History Society 2002: 15). The headstone had been removed to behind the Church hall, however pieces of broken headstone and uneven ground was still prevalent throughout the area (Hurstville Family History Society 2002: 17).

Following the outbreak of World War Two (WWII), the entire area of the graveyard land was graded, and earth to a depth of 2-3 feet was removed and spread over lower areas for flattening. Additionally, the larger area of the plot (that of 1 acre, 2 roods, and 5 ¼ perches) believed to contain no human remains, was the location of

some 780 lineal yards of WWII slit trenches (for protection from air raids) excavated in 1943. As a whole, the area was disturbed from the early 1900s onwards.

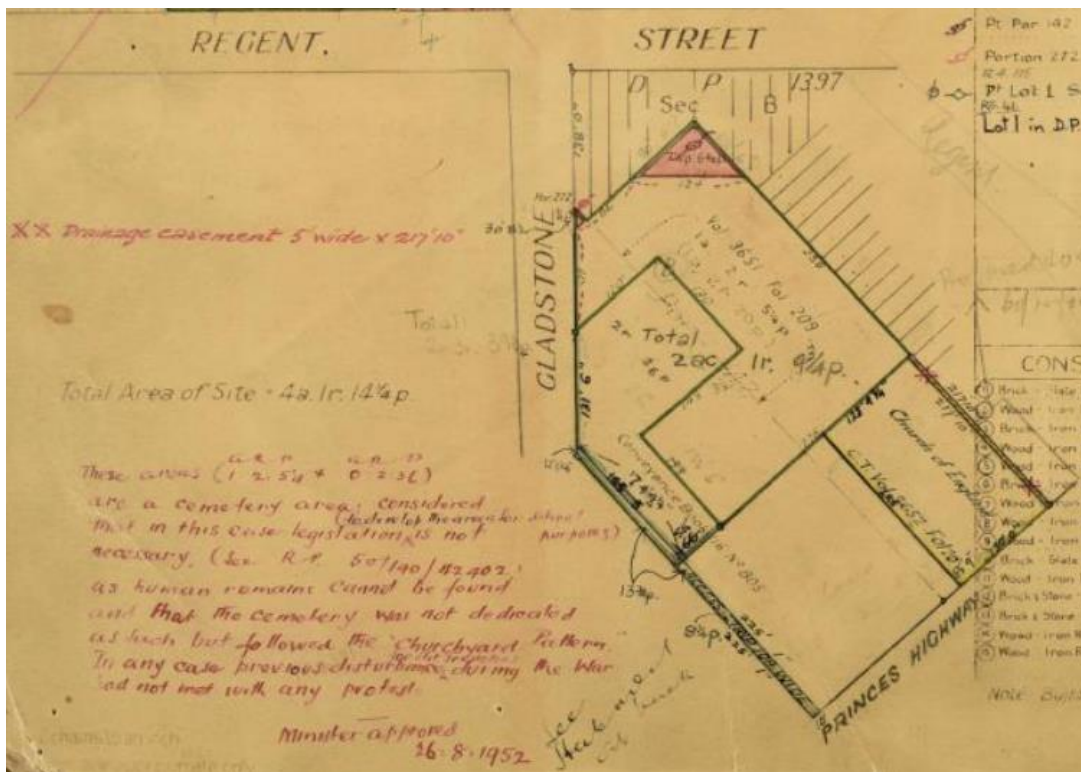


Figure 4-5. Cemetery mentioned in Department of Education land acquisition site cards (DOC17/919220 as cited in NSW Department of Education 2023)





**Figure 4-7. Air raid trenches in the Domain, near the Mitchell Library c. 1940 (State Library of Victoria 1940)**



**Figure 4-8. Air Raid trenches - Maroubra Public School, 23 March 1942 (Wolfe 1942)**

Air raid trenches could be excavated to a depth of up to two metres and lined with sandbags, with timber or sheets of corrugated iron used to stabilise their sides; they may have also included cement sandbags, roofing and drainage infrastructure (Artefact Heritage 2018). Air raid trenches subject to archaeological excavation at the former Prince Henry Hospital site in Little Bay show extensive in situ preservation of air raid trenches with consolidated sandbags (likely using cement) reinforced with metal rods (although the fabric had long degraded away; refer to Figure 4-9). Other air raid trenches archaeologically investigated at High Cross Park in Randwick as part of the Sydney Light Rail Project were braced with timber (refer to Figure 4-10). This difference in construction material may be a response to either local material availability, ground and soil conditions, or both.



Figure 4-9. Vertical section of air raid trenches uncovered in Little Bay (Prince Henry Community Web 2021)



Figure 4-10. Air raid slit trenches uncovered in High Cross Park, Randwick (Dunn 2020)

#### 4.2.4 Kogarah Public School

Following resumption of the graveyard land from the Church authorities, Kogarah Public School had its first buildings constructed in the mid-1950s. Of these initial buildings, one was a 1950s A.W. Hawksley Ltd all-aluminium prefabricated demountable (known as Building C). These buildings were imported from Britain into Australia in the late 1940s and 1950s in an effort to meet the shortfall in accommodation that occurred after WWII (TKD Architects 2018:173). Another early building (known as Building B) is a mid-20th century building with a curtain wall (TKD Architects 2018:123). Following its establishment the school has gone a gradual process of upgrade and redevelopment, driven by changing education requirements and student numbers.

##### 4.2.4.1 Prefabricated portable buildings in Government School architecture

The Historical Study of Government school architecture in New South Wales, by Tanner Kibble Denton provides the following descriptions and history of these buildings within Australian government schools (reference - Historical Study of Government school architecture in New South Wales, by Tanner Kibble Denton).

*Prefabricated aluminium buildings were imported from Britain into Australia in the late 1940s and 1950s in another effort to meet the shortfall in accommodation that occurred after World War II. They were erected at many school sites but also found their way into other institutions under state and federal government control such as hospitals and post offices. Their appearance here is more or less contemporary with their appearance in Britain. Experiments in lightweight and transportable school buildings were undertaken there in the late 1930s, with further investigation taking place during World War II...*

*In January 1950 the Premier of NSW, James McGirr, announced that the state government was considering importing prefabricated English aluminium school buildings. This followed the release of a report from the Government Architect and the Minister for Education's funding request, which was made in November 1949. One hundred units were ordered from the Bristol Aeroplane Company in February 1950... The NSW Government also imported aluminium buildings manufactured by A W Hawksley Ltd.*

*The erection of prefabricated buildings provided numerous classrooms and other school facilities through a large part of the 1950s. Between 1951 and 1953 high schools at Randwick, Fairfield and East Hills were completed that were largely comprised of the buildings, while a series of gymnasiums were erected at several primary and secondary schools during 1953-1954.*

*There was an "important place" for prefabricated aluminium buildings as late as the first half of 1956, with large high schools under construction in the Wollongong and Newcastle areas. However, during the second half of 1956 and the first half of 1957 "activities in this particular field of building gradually terminated, two of the three new projects*

*contemplated last year having materialised, and it is unlikely that further buildings of this form of construction will be erected owing to the restriction of import licences for aluminium components." By the middle of 1958 construction of prefabricated aluminium buildings was virtually at a halt. Amongst the last major projects to be completed was Hunter's Hill High School. Aluminium buildings still stand across the school's site."*

(TKD Architects 2018)

### 4.3 Previous historical heritage assessments

There have been several historical heritage assessments associated with the Study Area, and the most relevant have been summarised below.

**Jack (1980)** – completed a thesis investigating the works of the NSW Government Architects Branch between 1958 and 1973. The study investigated the formation of the branch, the buildings designed by the branch, and the evolution of the architecture as different needs for education were met. As part of the study, an investigation of prefabricated classrooms was completed. The classrooms were constructed from a steel framed, clad with aluminium faced polyurethane panels and built on site in four sections, which were joined by compression gaskets and bolted. Jack (1980) also investigate the use of curtain walls which were used as a light-weight solution for cladged framed buildings. Curtain walled buildings seem to have been used predominantly as University and High School buildings.

**TKD Architects (2018)** – was engaged by NSW Department of Education to undertake a historical study of government school architecture in the state. The investigation focused on the architecture of buildings designed for the public education systems between 1848 to 1980. The study undertook a detailed investigation in the emergence, and use of portables, demountables and prefabrication within public education spaces. The use of demountables is applicable to the Study Area due to the presence a 1950s A.W. Hawksley Ltd all-aluminium prefabricated demountable.

**Weir Phillips Heritage (2020)** – completed an investigation of two buildings at Kogarah Primary School. The two buildings in question were the 1950s A.W. Hawksley demountable (referred to as Building B in their report), and a curtain walled buildings (referred to as Building C in their report). The assessment identified that both buildings have heritage significance due to their value to the wider community, and their intactness and associated architectural qualities.

**Seifertova and Leever (2024)** – were engaged by SINSW to undertake a SRISI for the current proposed activity. The SRISI informed the Master Planning and Concept Design and Cost Plan for the Study Area. The desktop assessment and a site inspection identified several areas of potential heritage and archaeological significance. These included the Kogarah Public School – Building B, Kogarah Public School – Building C, St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory, St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard, and 1942 WWII air raid trenches. The Study Area for the SRISI excluded St Paul's Anglican Church and hall, which are subsequently being considered as part of this SoHI. The areas of heritage and archaeological sensitivity are shown in Figure 4-11.



Figure 4-11. Areas of heritage sensitivity identified in the SRISi (Seifertova and Leever 2024:35)

## 4.4 Historical aerial imagery

A search of historical aerial images from Spatial Services (2023) dating to between 1937 and 2023 provides details on the development of the Study Area. The 1937 aerial shows the western portion of the Study Area and St Paul's Anglican Church former graveyard is clearly visible in the south-west corner, along with strip of land which was used as a right-of-way from Gladstone Street to Princes Highway (Figure 4-12).

As mentioned above, during the outbreak of WWII, some 780 linear yards of slit trenches (air raid trenches) were excavated in the Study Area (Figure 4-13). In the open area in the centre of the air raid trenches, the St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard is visible and appears intact. To the east, the St Paul's Anglican Church, Church Hall, and associated rectory building are visible. The area associated with the air raid trenches, and graveyard was later graded in 1950, including the removal of the surface remnants of the graveyard (Figure 4-14).

After grading the area, several buildings were constructed on site, including a 1950s A.W. Hawksley Ltd aluminium prefabricated demountable, shown as the long rectangular building running east to west in the north of the property (Figure 4-15). In 1960, the rectory has been demolished, and the surrounding area appears neglected with overgrown vegetation. The school grounds to the west are landscaped and tree plantings have occurred around the border of the site (Figure 4-16).

By 1965, more school buildings had been constructed on site including landscaping of the green areas (Figure 4-17). The area previously occupied by the rectory has been landscaped and, in its location, appears to be a green space with two small buildings in the southern portion (later identified in the site inspection as toilet blocks).

An aerial image from 1977 shows a new building constructed on the location of the original graveyard, running north to south (Figure 4-18). From 1977 to 2023, the aeriels show the removal and addition of several buildings. Changes visible include the removal of a long building running north to south on the eastern edge of the school property, the addition of a larger rectangular building directly east of the building located on the former graveyard, as well as several smaller buildings constructed across the property (Figure 4-19).



Figure 4-12. 1937 Aerial photograph of the Study Area (Aadastra Airways 1937)



Figure 4-13. 1943 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025)



Figure 4-14. 1950 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025:CCC4666\_18\_013)



Figure 4-15. 1955 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025)



Figure 4-16. 1960 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025)



Figure 4-17. 1965 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025)



Figure 4-18. 1977 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025:2714\_20W\_082)



Figure 4-19. 2025 Aerial photography of the Study Area (Spatial Services 2025)

## 5. Physical Site Analysis

The following section summarises the physical descriptions and evidence of the site from the SRISI and the program of archaeological test excavation. A separate site inspection was not completed as part of this SoHI.

### 5.1 Kogarah Public School: Summary Report Initial Site Investigation (2024)

An initial site inspection occurred as part of the SRISI on 3 October 2023, conducted by Clare Leever (Associate Heritage Consultant, Jacobs) and Alexandra Seifertova (Project Archaeologist, Jacobs). Located between Gladstone Street and the Princes Highway, Kogarah Public School contains several buildings constructed from the mid-1950s to present. Located at the north-western most point of the property is Building B, a single storey brick building (Figure 5-1). The building is a single loaded corridor building with a curtain wall which provides natural light and ventilation to both the southern and northern facades. It has a low pitched, open gable metal roof. Constructed on site in the mid-1950s, it is of post-WWII institutional modernist style.



Figure 5-1. Kogarah Public School Building B, facing north (Jacobs 2023)

Located to the northeast of Building B is Building C, a 1950s A.W. Hawksley Ltd all aluminium prefabricated demountable (Figure 5-2). It is a single storey building with extensive sash glazing. Across from both Building B and Building C is a double storey brick building (Building A) with a salt box roof (Figure 5-3). On its eastern façade, the double storey building has a veranda with a solid concrete railing. The concrete has a wood grain pattern on the exterior.



Figure 5-2. Kogarah Public School Building C, facing north (Jacobs 2023)



Figure 5-3. Kogarah Public School central school building (Building A), facing south-west (Jacobs 2023)

In the southern portion of the Study Area are two single storey brick buildings, that are used as toilets, and a caretaker's shed (Figure 5-4). One of the toilet blocks (Building G) sits on the boundary of the school and St Paul's Anglican Church, while the second runs east to west (Building F). Another school building which sits adjacent to the western boundary of St Paul's Anglican Church is Building K, a double storey brick building which has an adjoined single storey brick building (Figure 5-5). This building has two external staircases which leads to the second storey and a veranda.



**Figure 5-4. Kogarah Public School southern toilet block (Building F) and caretakers shed (Building G), facing south-east (Jacobs 2023)**



**Figure 5-5. Kogarah Public School eastern school building (Building K), facing north-east (Jacobs 2023)**

A central school yard is located in the centre of the Study Area, comprised of a large mature tree, a playing court shaded by a large metal Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA), and a vegetable garden (Figure 5-6). A second shaded playing court is located to the north-east. Surrounding this court were several demountable school buildings (Figure 5-7). These demountable buildings were mounted on brick piers, with metal window shades and flat roofs.



**Figure 5-6. Kogarah Public School central playground area, facing east (Jacobs 2023)**



**Figure 5-7. Kogarah Public School example of demountable present in eastern portion, facing north (Jacobs 2023)**

Within the eastern area of demountables is Building H, a single storey brick building used as the eastern toilet block (Figure 5-8). It has four entrances, and what appears to be a shallow gable roof. Another brick building (Building J) is located to the east and faces north towards the school oval (Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-10). This building has a central entrance and appears to be used as a storage shed for sporting activities or a second caretaker's shed. This building is immediately adjacent the St Paul's Anglican Church hall. Facing north from the storage shed is an astroturf area which is currently used as a playground. This area would have been the original location of the rectory associated with St Paul's Anglican Church.



**Figure 5-8. Kogarah Public School eastern toilet block (Building H), facing south-west (Jacobs 2023)**



**Figure 5-9. Kogarah Public School sports building (Building J), facing south (Jacobs 2023)**



**Figure 5-10. Kogarah Public School oval, facing north-west (Jacobs 2023)**

As the yard/playground is now entirely asphalt or astroturf, no surface indication of the graveyard associated with St Paul's Anglican Church was able to be identified. However, the graveyard's original location would be located partially under the double story brick building (Building A) across from Building B and C, and over part of the central school yard containing the vegetable garden. Similarly, the air raid trenches were not able to be identified from the ground surface. They would have originally been located under the western portion of Building B and Building C, under the central school yard, and under the southern extension of the eastern school building (Building K).

## **5.2 Stage One archaeological investigation**

Based on the results of the SRISI, parts of the Study Area had the potential for archaeology related to the church rectory, graveyard and WWII air raid trenches. In order to manage the identified archaeological potential at the site, and in light of the intended ground disturbing works of the proposed activity, the SRISI recommended an archaeological assessment be completed (Seifertova and Leever 2024:34). Following discussion with DoE, it was identified that archaeological test excavation would be required to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological material and potential relics within the footprint of the proposed works.

Stage One (Leever 2025b) investigated the potential for relics related to two phases of the church rectory associated with the neighbouring St Paul's Anglican Church. This was prioritised by the project as this area was open playground and had no demountable buildings on it. Three test trenches were excavated (Figure 5-11) which uncovered the remains of the later 20<sup>th</sup> Century rectory building footings and demolition

deposits containing fragmented building material. Soil layers were predominantly modern fill, though remnant natural clay was present overlying sandstone bedrock in some areas (Figure 5-12 and Figure 5-13). The yellowish-brown sandy clay identified during test excavations is considered consistent with the soil type expected as Lh4 (B and C horizons) in the Lucas Heights soil landscape.

No remains of the original rectory, stratified archaeological deposits, or graves were identified, and the sandstone bedrock was generally very shallow, varying from 200 mm to 800 mm below the current ground surface (Figure 5-14 and Figure 5-15).

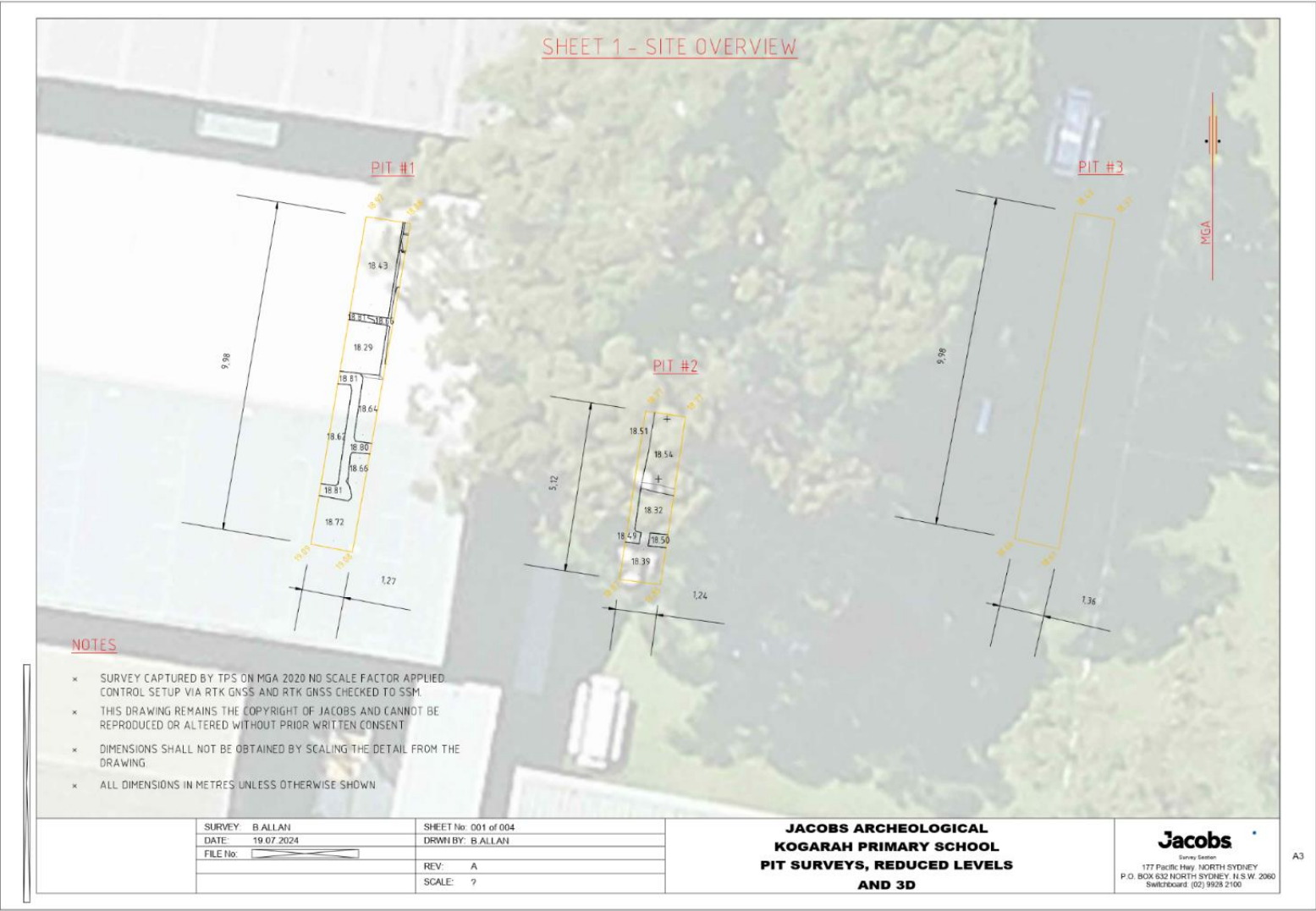


Figure 5-11. Test trenches excavated in the Stage One archaeological investigation (Jacobs 2024)



Figure 5-12. Test Trench Three stratigraphic profile between areas of exposed bedrock, facing east (Jacobs 2024)



Figure 5-13. Test Trench Two stratigraphic profile with exposed bedrock at base, facing west (Jacobs 2024)



Figure 5-14. Shallow bedrock exposed during in Test Trench Three, facing east



Figure 5-15. Maximum depth of bedrock in Test Trench One, facing east (Jacobs 2024)

### **5.3 Stage Two archaeological investigation**

Following completion of Stage One and the removal of a number of demountable classrooms, further archaeological investigation was conducted for the areas of proposed activity ground disturbance (minus the area investigated as part of Stage One). Based on the identified archaeological potential of the site, the potential for unexpected burials, and the proposed activity structural plan, three main test excavation areas were proposed to be investigated (Figure 5-16):

- Where bulk earthworks were proposed for the western stairwell (in the western part of the Study Area), the full extent of the earthworks area
- The location of 12 proposed building piles within the western part of the Study Area inclusive of a 2.4 x 2.4 m area centred on each pier location, and
- Two small test trenches over the footprint of the two former residences in the northeast of the Study Area.

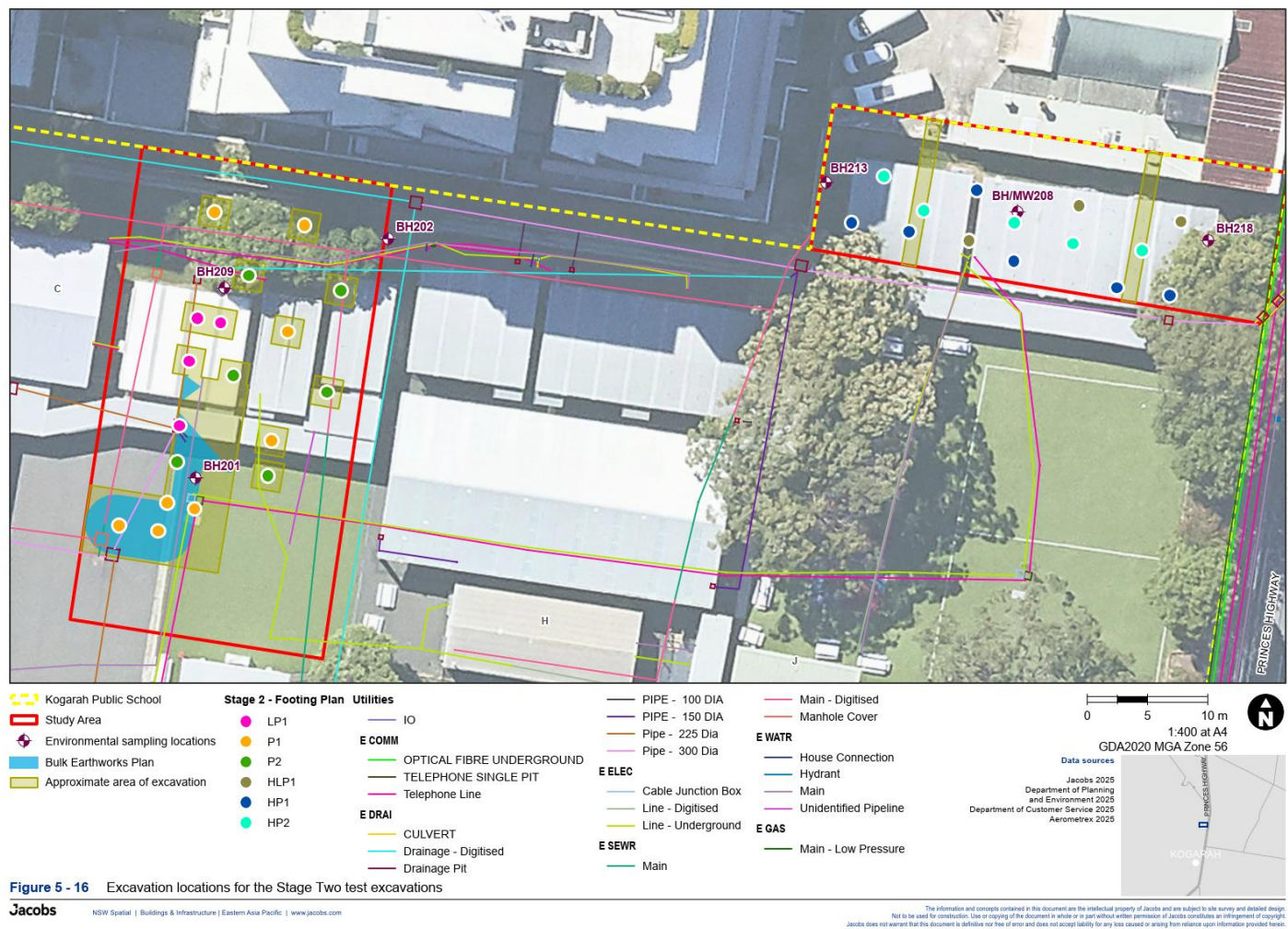


Figure 5-16. Excavation locations for the Stage Two test excavations

### 5.3.1 Western part of Study Area

The archaeological test excavation in the western part of the Study Area was specifically designed to clear the location of proposed ground disturbing activities of potential unexpected burials, and all locations were excavated to confirmed, intact, natural soils. No evidence of burials or potential for burials was identified.

Archaeological investigations were completed for 10 of the 12 footing pier locations and bulk earthworks area within the western part of the Study Area. The two remaining pier locations were inaccessible due to mature vegetation and will require management during construction.

In the western part of the Study Area, natural soil was present across the site buried beneath the school's primary landscaping fill, with varying depths of natural soil and bedrock (Table 5-1). The appearance and stratigraphic profile of the natural soils suggests that the former ground surface is intact beneath a primary landscaping fill, with soil layers matching those present in the Lucas Heights soil landscape overlying the sandstone bedrock (Figure 5-17). The former topsoil, which sits below the later landscaping fill, contains some occasional, small, fragmented artefacts (glass and ceramic) located in the soil transition and upper portion of the context. The B and C horizon soils contained no artefacts.

**Table 5-1. Depth of natural soils within the Stage Two test excavation**

Excavation Location	Depth of natural soil (mm)	Depth of bedrock (mm)
Bulk earthworks	800	1250
Pier 1	650	930
Pier 2	600	1300-1400+
Pier 3	580	1470
Pier 4	780	1470-1600
Pier 5	750	750-1120
Pier 6	730	800-920
Pier 7	730	920
Pier 8	800	820-830
Pier 9	540-600	900-920
Pier 10	740	940-950
Pier 11	TBC	TBC
Pier 12	TBC	TBC
Test Trench 1	630	800-1200
Test Trench 2	400	1100



**Figure 5-17. Pier 2 end of excavation, example of buried natural soil profile with former topsoil marked with yellow dotted line, facing south**

The excavations were intersected in multiple locations by services of varying sizes and depths, both live and defunct. This included known, mapped utilities, utilities which were present but not in the location they were mapped, and others which were not present on the detailed utilities plan provided by the project team. Excavation was ceased in at least one instance due to the presence of live power.



**Figure 5-18. Live power utility marked with tape within the bulk earthworks area, facing north**

A recurring feature identified in a number of excavation locations was a large concrete and brick strip footing. Generally surviving as one to three courses of red brick, one brick wide, and set into a large footing of concrete with a pebble aggregate (Figure 5-19 and Figure 5-20). The shape and finish of the concrete footing indicates it was poured into an excavated trench before being topped with the brickwork. The location of the footing corresponds with a large building visible in the 1955 historical aerial image, likely a prefabricated building set on brick piers with a strip foundation around the outer edges of the building.



**Figure 5-19. Brick and concrete footing, facing north**



**Figure 5-20. Brick and concrete footing, facing east**

Within the bulk earthworks area (Figure 5-21), beneath the fill, a diffuse rubbish deposit was identified within a depression in the natural soil (Figure 5-22). Located just above the sandstone bedrock and heavily waterlogged, a sondage was hand excavated across the deposit and a sample of the artefacts collected for analysis. The deposit did not appear to have any internal stratification and contained a rich mix of domestic refuse, tableware, building materials and other discarded objects (Figure 5-23 and Figure 5-24). Preliminary analysis of the material indicates that the artefacts date predominantly to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century with a wide range of artefact types and quality. As the feature would have been within the vacant land around the graveyard, it cannot be determined if the material relates to a particular residence, or if it comprises a communal dumping ground for the local properties. Due to this lack of provenance, the significance assessment for this material determined it would not threshold as being of local significance and therefore it is not considered to be a relic under the Heritage Act.

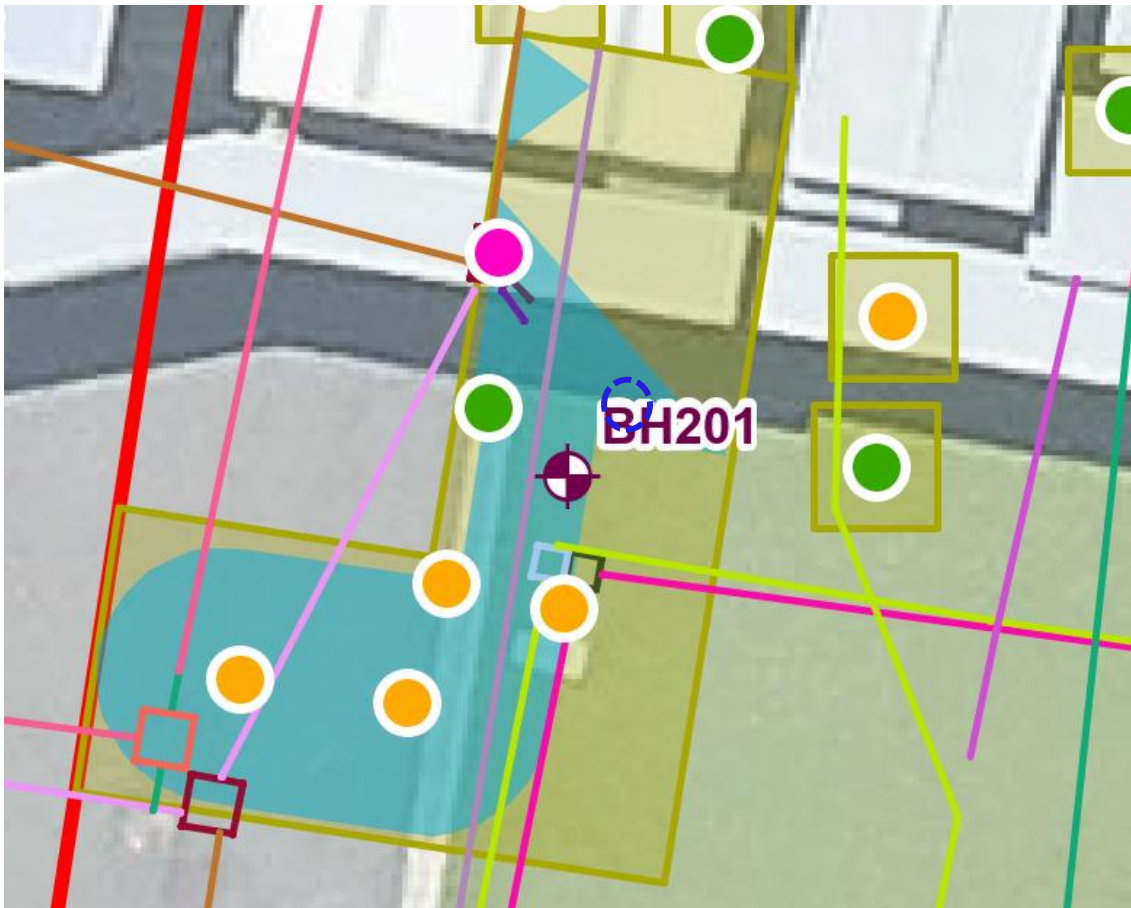


Figure 5-21. Approximate location of the rubbish pit within the bulk earthworks footprint marked with a dashed blue circle (centre of the image)

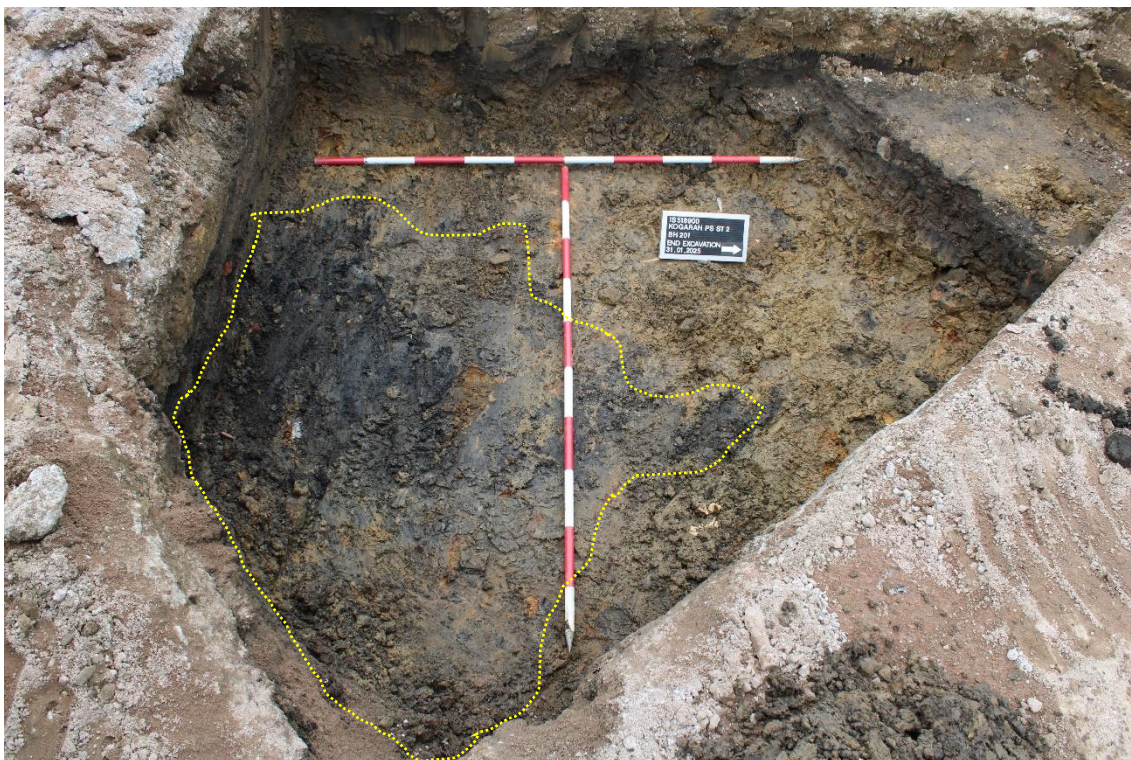


Figure 5-22. Refuse deposit within bulk earthworks area (marked with yellow dotted line), facing west



Figure 5-23. A sample of the ceramic fragments from the rubbish deposit

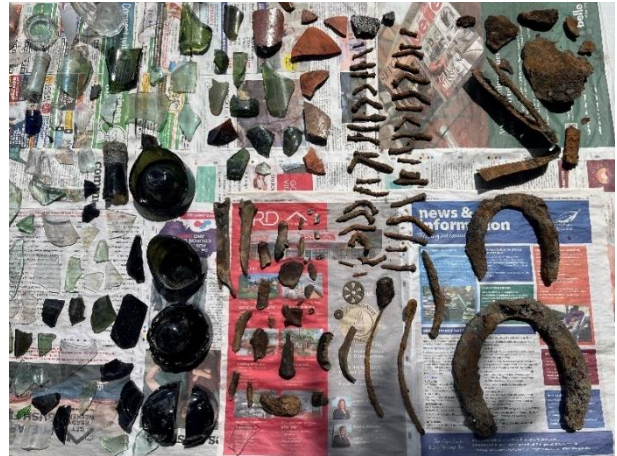


Figure 5-24. A sample of the glass and metal fragments from the rubbish deposit

### 5.3.2 Northeast part of Study Area

In the northeast part of the Study Area, the excavation exposed the structural remains (footings) and demolition rubble of two 1890s cottages that were demolished in the 1960s. Although the footing appears substantially intact (Figure 5-25 and Figure 5-26), the test excavation did not identify any stratified archaeological deposits or other features that would increase the site's significance such that it would be considered an archaeological relic (and protected under the Heritage Act).



Figure 5-25. Test Trench 2 post-excavation, facing south



Figure 5-26. Brick footing in Test Trench 2 with visible bedrock, facing east

No remains of stratified archaeological deposits or graves were identified, and the sandstone bedrock varied in depth from 800 mm to 1250 mm below the current ground surface (Table 5-1).

## 5.4 Geotechnical investigations

JK Geotechnics Pty Ltd were engaged by the NSW Department of Education in 2020 to complete a geotechnical investigation of the site for proposed redevelopment. As part of the investigation, 10 geotechnical boreholes were excavated across the school grounds (Table 5-2, Figure 5-27). Of relevance to this report are boreholes (BH) 106-110, as those closest to the area of the proposed activity for the proposed upgrade.

Table 5-2. Summary of relevant borehole results

Borehole number	Asphalt (Y/N)	Fill	Natural	Bedrock Depth	Location in relation to test excavations
BH 106	Y	0-0.25m grey sandy clayey gravel	0.25-1.6m light grey mottled orangish brown fine to coarse grained sand with ironstone gravel	1.6m	Within Stage Two test excavation area (see Section 5.3)
BH 107	N	0-1.75m brown and grey silty sandy clay with sand and ironstone gravel	1.75-3.20m fine to coarse grained brown silty sand	Not reached	Within Stage Two test excavation area (see Section 5.3)
BH 108	N	0-0.25m dark brown sandy silt topsoil with roots and glass fragments	0.25-1.6m silty sand and silty clayey sand	1.6m	Within Stage Two test excavation area (see Section 5.3)

BH 109	Y	0-0.25m grey clayey sandy gravel	N/A	0.25m	Within Stage One test excavation area (see Section 5.2)
BH 110	N	0-0.25m dark brown silty sand	N/A	0.25m	Within Stage One test excavation area (see Section 5.2)

There were no clear trends in the soil profiles of the five boreholes closest to the proposed activity area. Fill was present to varying levels in all locations, however the surviving depth of residual natural soil and the level of the underlying bedrock varied dramatically from 250 mm to more than 3.2 m. The geotechnical investigations also recorded soil types which were sandier than expected from the expected profile of the Lucas Heights soil landscape. The results of this investigation are therefore considered inconclusive in predicting the soil profile within the Study Area outside of the most general terms.

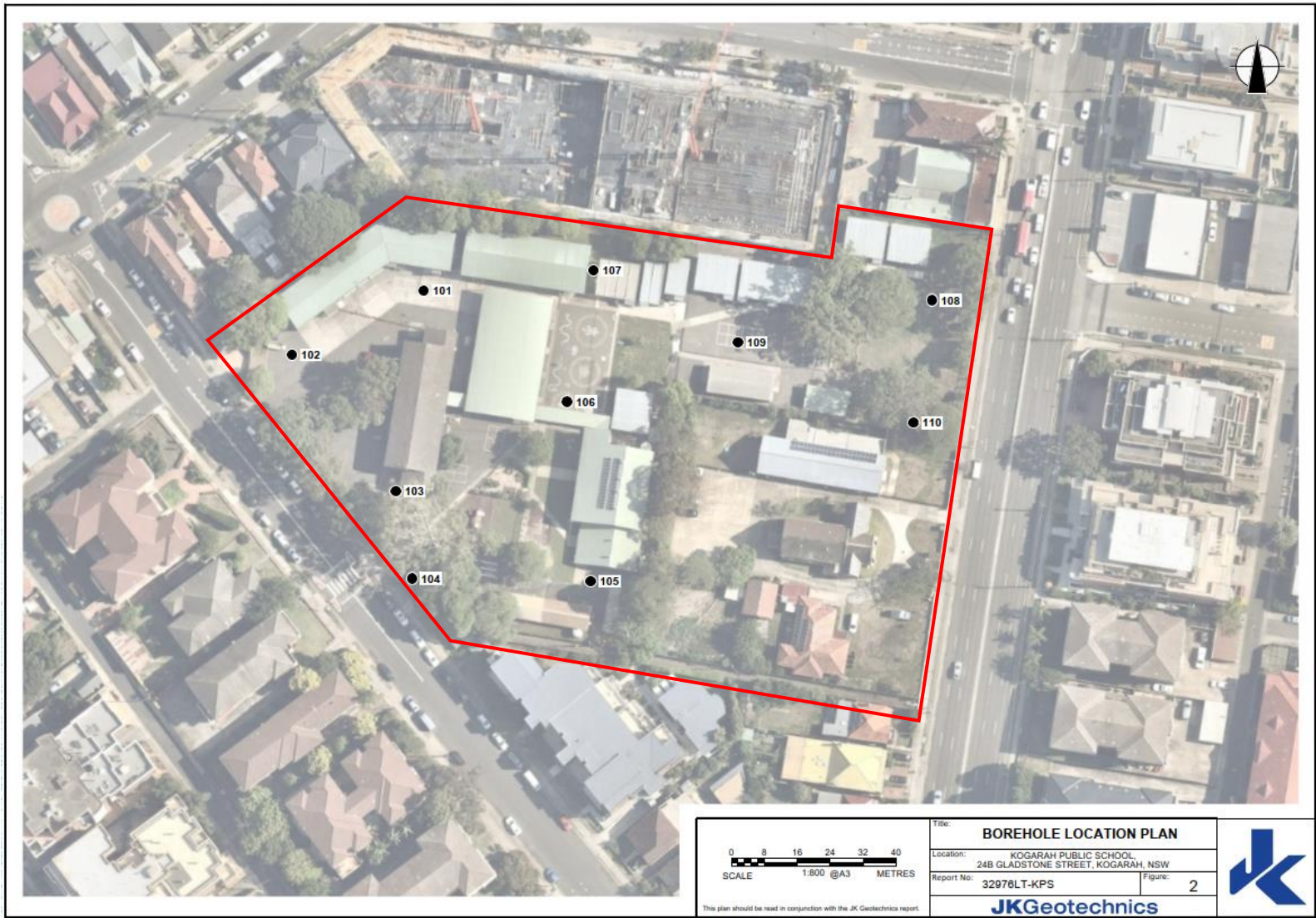


Figure 5-27. Location of previous geotechnical boreholes (JK Geotechnics 2020:45), approximate boundary of the SOHI Study Area marked with a red line

## **6. Archaeological assessment**

### **6.1 Archaeological potential**

No remains of the original church rectory, stratified archaeological deposits, or graves were identified during the Stage One archaeological investigation, and the sandstone bedrock was generally very shallow, varying from 200 mm to 800 mm below the current ground surface. A reassessment of the significance of the archaeology identified in this area determined that the archaeology as exposed does not meet the threshold to be of local heritage significance and is therefore not considered to be a relic under the Heritage Act. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential for this area is low.

The former St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard was used for burials over a period of at least 50 years, confirmed through both newspaper articles and historical aerial photographs. Correspondence files from the Valuer General held in the State Archives indicate that the removal of the standing headstones was a condition of the sale of the land by the Church to the Department of Education, but no records have been identified to date that suggest that any of the bodies were exhumed and reinterred elsewhere (Museums of History NSW 1937-1956). As such, it is assumed that the graveyard remains in situ and intact beneath the school grounds.

The vacant land surrounding the graveyard was part of the original church grounds and remained undeveloped for several decades following the start of its gradual acquisition by the Department of Education. Given the last reported burial at the graveyard was after the site was closed to internments, and the lack of documentary evidence from the graveyard's operation, there is potential (albeit low potential) for unexpected burials to be present outside its gazetted boundary in the wider lot. Depending on the depth of bedrock within the Study Area (which may be more than 1.6 m based on geotechnical boreholes), there could be a significant depth of soil present which may retain its natural profile and subsurface archaeological material, such as rubbish pit identified during the Stage Two test excavation (see Section 5.3 and Section 7.9 for details). Based on the results of the Stage Two test excavation, the potential for human remains outside the known boundary of the graveyard is considered to be low.

The intactness of 1942 WWII air raid trenches may vary wildly depending on their construction method, material, and backfill deposit, but likely removed any potential for burials within their footprint. There is the potential for archaeological remains related to the air raid trenches to still be present within the Study Area, however these do not intersect with the proposed activities as presented in this report (see Section 8 for details).

The northeast part of the Study Area was not part of the original church grounds and was largely covered by private residences from at least 1892 until they were demolished in 1960-61. There is therefore no potential for unexpected burials in this area. Based on the results of the Stage Two archaeological investigation in this area, the archaeology remaining in the location of the former residences appears to be restricted to structural remains i.e., footings, and demolition deposits. Stratified or artefact-rich deposits are not expected to be present.

### **6.2 Assessment of disturbance**

As there are no documentary records predating the historical aerial imagery (earliest image of the Study Area is 1937), the potential for disturbance within the Study Area before this time is unknown. It is presumed to be restricted to the excavation of the air raid trenches and later construction and operation of the school, with minimal landscaping. Following expansion of the school grounds to its current extent, disturbance was likely restricted to utilities installation, construction of brick piers for demountable teaching spaces, and shallow landscaping as the grounds were gradually developed in accordance with changing requirements, aesthetics, and values. The former buildings within the Study Area are predominantly pier foundations with the exception of the brick and concrete strip footing identified in the Stage Two test excavation. It assessed that

outside these footings subsurface disturbance has been limited, and there is potential for archaeology remains to be present and intact as outlined above.

## 6.3 Conclusion

The SRISI identified that there was archaeological potential for former WWII air raid trenches, burials from the former graveyard, and structural remains of one or more rectory buildings and two small residences, pending test excavation and confirmation of site disturbance levels.

The two stages of test excavation have confirmed that the footings of early structures – including the second rectory, and neighbouring residences survive intact in the eastern half of the Study Area, though no stratified or artefact-rich deposits have been identified. This may be due to the shallow depth of soil present in this area, with bedrock present between 600-100 mm below the current ground surface.

The identification of a rubbish deposit within the bulk earthworks area during the Stage Two test excavation in the western part of the Study Area indicates that beneath the substantial fill layer related to development of the school, that intact soils and associated archaeological potential do remain. The fill was reportedly deposited through cut and fill (removal from the west of the Study Area and deposition in the centre and/or east of the Study Area) and dates from the school's establishment. Unless it can be conclusively shown that archaeological potential has been removed, it should be assumed that there is archaeological potential across the Study Area which may present as unexpected finds during construction, in addition to the following:

- Structural remains are expected at the location of the former St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory
- Human remains and grave material are likely to be present within the former boundary of St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard
- Ephemeral traces may remain of the WWII 1942 air raid trenches, including diffuse artefacts and building material
- Structural remains are expected at the location of the two former residences in the northeast corner of the Study Area. There may be artefact deposits, domestic refuse and/or underfloor deposits present outside of the extent of the Stage Two test excavation, and
- Domestic artefacts and other material culture are expected at the location of the rubbish pit identified during the Stage Two test excavation.

## 7. Heritage Significance

The principles of the *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (Burra Charter) indicate that before any impact can be assessed, a thorough understanding of an item's heritage significance must be undertaken (Australia ICOMOS 2013). This is assessed using the NSW State Heritage Significance Criteria (Table 7-1).

As noted in the publication *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Council of NSW 2023), the purpose of assessing the significance of a heritage item is to itemise its heritage values in the form of a Statement of Heritage Significance. This is then used as the basis for assessing potential impacts to the item's heritage significance (integrity and intactness is also considered).

An assessment of significance for Kogarah Public School – Building B and Kogarah Public School – Building C was completed 2020 (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020). As part of the SRISI for the proposed activity, preliminary significance assessments were completed for St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory, St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard, and WWII 1942 air raid trenches (Seifertova and Leever 2024). Following engagement for test excavations, additional significance assessments were completed for the former church rectory and two former residences (Leever 2025a; Leever and Seifertova 2024). Several of these preliminary significance assessments were associated with archaeology which had the potential to be classed as a relic under the Heritage Act. Following the completion of the test excavations, these preliminary significance assessments have been revised and provided below.

### 7.1 Assessment methodology

The assessment of cultural heritage significance uses the Heritage Council of NSW Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance (Heritage Council of NSW 2023).

The concept of cultural heritage significance helps in estimating the heritage value of places. Those places which are likely to be significant are those which 'help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations' (Australia ICOMOS 2013). In Australia, the significance of a place is generally assessed according to the following values:

- Historic value
- Associative value
- Aesthetic value
- Social value, and
- Scientific value.

The significance of a place and its associated values is guided by a system of assessment centred on the Burra Charter. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the Heritage Act 1977 and implemented through the NSW Heritage Manual and the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 1996); these documents incorporate the aspects of heritage value identified in the Burra Charter into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council and provide a detailed process for conducting assessments of heritage significance.

For those heritage items whose heritage register listing includes a significance assessment, no reassessment of their significance has been completed.

The NSW Heritage Council has adopted specific criteria for heritage assessment, which have been gazetted pursuant to the *Heritage Act 1977*. The seven criteria upon which the following assessment of significance are outlined in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1. NSW Heritage significance criteria

Criterion	Assessment
a. Historical significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
b. Historical association	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
c. Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/ or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
d. Social, cultural, and spiritual	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.
e. Research potential	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).
f. Rare	An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
g. Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

## 7.2 Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted)

The significance assessment in Table 7-2 been reproduced from *Heritage Review Buildings A and B, Kogarah Public Primary School No. 24B Gladstone Street, Kogarah* (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020).

Table 7-2. Kogarah Public School – Building B – significance assessment (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020)

Criterion	Assessment
a. Historical significance	Kogarah Public School – Building B is of historical significance as it represents post WWII institutional modernist architecture on a school building. Building B also demonstrates the shift to functional and modular, modernist school architecture, as initiated by the NSW Department of Education in the mid-20th century to meeting growing school numbers. This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
b. Historical association	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
c. Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement	Kogarah Public School – Building B was built site specific, contains a single storey, single-loaded corridor, brick structure, and has an unusually extensive curtain wall (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020:13). This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
d. Social, cultural and spiritual	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion
e. Research potential	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
f. Rarity	Kogarah Public School – Building B displays rarity as an intact single storey glass curtain building. Typically curtain buildings of this time period are double storey and use in office contexts rather than tertiary education and the building

Criterion	Assessment
	is therefore rare in its local context. Additionally, the building is representative of the shift to functional, modular, modernist school architecture (initiated by the NSW Department of Education to meet growing school numbers and pursued later by the NSW Government Architect's Office). This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
g. Representativeness	Kogarah Public School – Building B is representative of the shift to functional, modular, modernist school architecture (initiated by the NSW Department of Education to meet growing school numbers and pursued later by the NSW Government Architect's Office). This item <b>does fulfil this</b> criterion.

### 7.2.1 Intactness and integrity

The intactness and integrity of Kogarah Public School – Building B is good. The building is actively used and maintained as a classroom.

### 7.2.2 Statement of significance

Kogarah Public School – Building B is of heritage significance for its historical and aesthetic/technical values, rarity and representativeness. It represents post WWII institutional modernist architecture which was initiated by the NSW Department of Education. The building is an intact single storey glass curtain building with a single-loaded corridor. The nature of the building as single storey is unusual, as most curtain wall buildings are typically multi-storeyed, and utilised within High School or University buildings.

It is assessed to be of local heritage significance.

## 7.3 Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted)

The significance assessment in Table 7-3 been reproduced from *Heritage Review Buildings A and B, Kogarah Public Primary School No. 24B Gladstone Street, Kogarah* (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020).

**Table 7-3. Kogarah Public School – Building C – significance assessment (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020)**

Criterion	Assessment
a. Historical significance	Kogarah Public School – Building C is a significant as one of the oldest buildings on the school grounds. The building is associated with the NSW Department of Education's response to post WWII material shortages and growing school needs. Following the post WWII shift in industrial production away from armaments, manufacturing in the United Kingdom to satisfy peacetime requirements for prefabricated housing and utilitarian buildings. These were then imported into Australia and are primary contributors to an understanding of the evolution of the site and the NSW education system. This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
b. Historical association	This item <b>does not</b> fulfil this criterion.
c. Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement	Kogarah Public School – Building C is a prefabricated demountable which displays considerable creativity and ingenuity in the application of aircraft manufacturing technology, expertise and materials, to the production of utilitarian prefabricated buildings.

Criterion	Assessment
	This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
d. Social, cultural and spiritual	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
e. Research potential	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
f. Rarity	Kogarah Public School – Building C is considered rare among aluminium prefabricated building. Bristol prefabricated buildings were delivered in far greater numbers than Hawksley prefabricated buildings, which adds to the rarity value of Hawksley school buildings within the Department of Education heritage portfolio. Of seven other NSW schools listed as retaining Hawksley buildings (TKD Architects 2018), only four were able to be confirmed based on aerial photographs and the others may have been demolished or replaced (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020:13). Additionally, the building is representative of the short-term response to post-WWII material shortages when faced with growing educational requirements (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020:13). This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
g. Representativeness	Kogarah Public School – Building C is representative of the short-term response to post-WW2 material shortages when faced with growing educational requirements (Weir Phillips Heritage 2020:13). This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.

### 7.3.1 Intactness and integrity

The intactness and integrity of Kogarah Public School – Building C is good. The building is actively used and maintained as a classroom.

### 7.3.2 Statement of significance

Kogarah Public School – Building C is of heritage significance as it represents a 1950s Hawksley prefabricated building associated with NSW Department of Education's response to post WWII material shortages and growing school needs. Post-WWII, utilitarian, emergency housing which has been modified for educational purposes, it is of significance for its historical and aesthetic/technical values. It has been assessed as being of particular rarity in this context, as Hawksley prefabricated buildings were imported in fewer numbers than Bristols and there are fewer than 10 extant examples in school contexts known in NSW.

## 7.4 St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192)

The significance assessment in Table 7-4 has been reproduced from the SHI entry.

Table 7-4. St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
a. Historical significance	Saint Paul's Anglican Church is historically significant as it is representative of one of Kogarah's earliest cultural buildings located along the main transport routes through the Municipality. This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.
b. Historical association	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
c. Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement	The 1869 church is a good example of its architectural style. This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.

Criterion	Assessment
d. Social, cultural, and spiritual	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
e. Research potential	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
f. Rare	This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
g. Representativeness	The church and its associated hall reflect the initial settlement developments and the continued growth of suburban development with the growth and expansion of Sydney. This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.

#### 7.4.1 Intactness and integrity

The intactness and integrity of St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) is good. The buildings are actively used and maintained as a church.

#### 7.4.2 Statement of significance

The following statement of significance has been reproduced from the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall SHI listing:

*Saint Paul's Anglican Church is historically significant as it is representative of one of Kogarah's earliest cultural buildings located along the main transport routes through the Municipality. The church and its associated hall reflect the initial settlement developments and the continued growth of suburban development with the growth and expansion of Sydney. The 1869 church is a good example of its architectural style.*

### 7.5 St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory (unlisted)

The significance assessment for this heritage item was prepared as part of the SRISI (Seifertova and Leever 2024) and updated following the completion of the Stage One test excavation.

Table 7-5. St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory – significance assessment of archaeological potential

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	The site is poorly documented in the historical record and is not mentioned in the associated heritage listing for St Paul's Anglican Church. It appears that the original rectory (form and material unknown) was replaced in 1901 with a building which remained until sometime after 1956 when it was probably demolished. Archaeological research potential therefore relates to both rectory buildings, associated archaeological deposits and material culture. Prior to test excavation, the potential for the Rectory site was assessed as follows. Although the age of the second rectory in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century means that there is minimal likelihood of an underfloor deposit (as the floors were likely tongue and groove and may have been covered), there is potential that the building foundations and footings may remain subsurface. This was confirmed during Stage One test excavations. The potential for domestic discard in the areas surrounding the rectory building was also identified from desktop assessment. Historical aerials also show a small outbuilding which may be an outhouse and may or may not have been plumbed. The site may contain the remains of a two occupation phases (the first rectory circa 1869-1901 and the second circa 1901-1961), inhabited by the rector of the time

Criterion	Assessment
	<p>and his family. Domestic remains were not identified during the Stage One test excavations.</p> <p>The site is not expected to be rare, but may be representative of Edwardian/Federation construction and occupation. From the Stage One test excavations remains of the first rectory were not identified, but if present, they would represent the rectory of one of the area's earliest churches and may be of significance.</p> <p>The Stage One test excavation results exposed structural remains of the second rectory footing but no stratified archaeology or artefact deposits, and no evidence of the original rectory building. The demolition deposit contained a small amount of diffuse artefact fragments. The archaeology as exposed during the test excavation confirms the presence of the building but does not provide any additional evidence regarding the building's construction, modifications or the lifestyle of its occupants.</p> <p>It is likely that further building footings related to the second rectory are present, however their research potential is considered low. There are likely to be more similar diffuse artefact fragments across the site, but again their research potential is considered to be low. Archaeological remains of the original rectory may be present, but if the building was situated in a similar location to the later 1901 rectory, their presence is more unlikely.</p> <p>On this basis the research potential of the site is considered to be low.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	<p>Although likely inhabited by the rectors of St Paul's Church over time, there are no significant associations between the rectory and individuals, events or groups of historical importance. Although churches and their related ancillary facilities are of social and spiritual importance to the local community, the rectory itself embodies this less than the church and graveyard.</p> <p>Following the rectory's demolition and the site's resumption to be used as part of Kogarah Public School, there is little public recognition of the site's former use and there is unlikely to be material evidence of the rector's occupation in any archaeology/physical evidence remaining at the site.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	<p>As the building has been demolished and the site has been obscured by the public school, it is not considered to retain aesthetic or technical significance. There is no suggestion that the archaeological remains of the rectory on site would demonstrate a technology or practice that is unusual or rare.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	<p>The site is not expected to contain well-preserved or rare examples of technologies of the religious occupation of its inhabitants.</p> <p>Based on the results of the test excavation, the integrity and intactness of the site is poor, with minimal remnants of the building preserved in shallow soils (&lt;600 mm and as little as 100 mm) the site is unlikely to demonstrate changes between the phases of use of the rectory. As of yet, no documentary evidence of the first rectory building have been identified.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>

### 7.5.1 Intactness and integrity

The location of the former St Paul's Anglican Church Rectory is currently located under the school oval in the northeast of the Study Area. The rectory appears to have been demolished and removed from site and capped to make a green space at Kogarah Public School. There is confirmed potential for footings of the buildings but associated archaeological deposits underneath a layer of fill/capping appear unlikely. There may be the potential for domestic discard in the areas that would have surrounded the rectory building, but based on the test excavations this also appears to be a low likelihood.

### 7.5.2 Statement of significance

Although churches and their related ancillary facilities are of social and spiritual importance to the local community, the rectory itself embodies this less than the nearby church and graveyard. Following the rectory's demolition and the site's resumption to be used as part of Kogarah Public School, there is little or no public recognition of the site's former use. It is likely that further building footings related to the second rectory are present at the site, however their research potential is considered low. There is likely to be diffuse artefact fragments across the site, but again their research potential is considered to be low. Archaeological remains of the original rectory may be present, but if the building was situated in a similar location to the later 1901 rectory, their presence is more unlikely. On this basis the research potential of the site is considered to be low.

As the site has been assessed to not fulfill any of the heritage criteria, it does not meet the threshold to be of local heritage significance and, on this basis, the archaeology does not constitute a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act. It is therefore not considered further in this report.

## 7.6 St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted)

The significance assessment for this heritage item was prepared as part of the SRISI (Seifertova and Leever 2024) with minor amendment for this report. No investigation has been completed within the known boundary of the former graveyard as it is considered an exclusion zone for the proposed activity.

Table 7-6. Significance assessment for St Paul's Anglican Church graveyard archaeology

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	<p>St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard is expected to yield important archaeological information regarding the local burial practices and early settler population of the village (now suburb) of Kogarah. The graveyard is generally known to have operated for a distinct single time period (1872-1924 based on newspaper articles) and is expected to have serviced the church parishioners, and their families. As the integrity and intactness of the site is unknown (but presumed to be relatively high based on the little documentary evidence available), it cannot be determined if the site is rare or representative.</p> <p>Early Sydney likely developed a number of small scale cemeteries as outer suburbs developed, however major cemeteries (such as Devonshire Street and Rookwood) remained the primary place of internment for much of the developing city. As urban sprawl has developed, many if not most of these have been slowly resumed (for various purposes) and the monuments and burials have been removed and reinterred in Sydney's remaining major cemeteries such as Botany Bay, South Head etc.</p> <p>The site is poorly documented in the historical record with no known burial register or plan of plots or burials. The information of likely residents has been collated primarily through newspaper funeral notices and includes a</p>

Criterion	Assessment
	<p>number of Kogarah's earlier colonial families and notable members of the community.</p> <p>The Stage Two test excavation investigated part of the vacant land which encompassed the graveyard, and no graves were identified within the proposed activity area. The archaeological potential within the proposed activity area is assessed to be low. The area of high potential is the known boundary of the graveyard i.e., its heritage curtilage, and is considered an exclusion zone for proposed works.</p> <p>This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	<p>Based on the research of the Hurstville Family History Society (2002), it is believed that those interred at the graveyard include persons from a number of Kogarah's early pioneering families.</p> <p>As it was resumed for Kogarah Public School the site is no longer widely known or recognised and social links and historical associations are correspondingly weak. Recent mention of the site is restricted to a 150th anniversary publication from the church.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	<p>As a large portion of burial monuments have been removed and the site has been obscured by the public school, it is not considered to retain aesthetic or technical significance. There is no suggestion that the burials on site would demonstrate a technology or practice that is unusual or rare.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	<p>The archaeological remains of the graveyard have the potential to demonstrate how the site was used, what processes or burial practices occurred, how work was undertaken, and may improve our understanding of the scale and extent of the use of the site (it is expected that the 'known' burials collated from newspaper articles represent a small portion of those actually interred on the site). It is assumed there is a minimum of 40 individuals (about 22 headstones and 20 graves with railings but no headstones (Hurstville Family History Society 2002)) present in the graveyard.</p> <p>As the integrity and intactness of the archaeological remains cannot be determined at this time, it is best practice to assume that they remain legible and readily able to be interpreted. The range and quality of grave goods and furnishings e.g. coffins and caskets, may demonstrate past burial practices, community values and individuals' means or status, depending on the degree of preservation.</p> <p>This item <b>does fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>

### 7.6.1 Intactness and integrity

The location of the former St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard is currently located partially under the double story brick building (Building A) of Kogarah Public School, and its associated central school yard. Prior to the school's construction, the area was reportedly graded to a depth of 2-3 feet. The disturbance to the ground surface may have resulted in the removal of some graves (and grave monuments), however there is potential

for additional graves at a further depth to be present in varying states of intactness as well as unexpected burials to be present in the surrounding area.

### 7.6.2 Statement of significance

St Paul's Anglican Church former graveyard has archaeological significance to the wider Kogarah area as the area's first local graveyard, interring individuals between 1872 to 1924. The site has potential to contribute to an understanding early urban development in Kogarah and to an understanding of religious belief and burial customs in early NSW. The site has almost no known documentary evidence from its operation, and therefore the research potential of the site is relatively high. As the site has been assessed to be of local heritage significance on this basis, its contents may be considered a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.

## 7.7 WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted)

The significance assessment for this heritage item was prepared as part of the SRISI (Seifertova and Leever 2024) and updated following the completion of the Stage Two test excavation.

Table 7-7. WWII 1942 air raid trenches –significance assessment of archaeological potential

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	<p>Further investigation of the former air raid trenches has the potential to yield information related to construction and adaptation of air raid trenches to local conditions (e.g., material availability, ground conditions, and Council funded versus NES) through comparison with other extant examples in NSW. Also, artefacts contained within the backfill of these trenches would likely date to the 1940s and may provide evidence for resource availability and usage during the later war years or interwar period.</p> <p>The site is likely to contain evidence of utilisation over a relatively short period of time, during unique circumstances. Although a large number of air raid trenches were excavated across Sydney during WWII, it is likely that a many of these have been subsequently removed through the development of the city's open spaces, and a lack of recognition of the value of air raid trenches as a feature. The precise numbers of surviving (or potentially surviving) air raid trenches is unknown and would require further research to quantify.</p> <p>There are minimal excavation or investigation reports for other air raid trenches in the Sydney area. Given that two readily available examples (at the Prince Henry Hospital site, Little Bay and High Cross Park, Randwick) show distinct differences in construction material and preservation level, it is likely that the investigation of the Kogarah Public School air raid trench may enhance the existing data set, rather than duplicate it. Given that the state archives hold design drawings for air raid trenches across Sydney (A. Haast pers. comm. 14 March 2025) a comparison between the intended design and construction as executed may provide information on the local response to defence measures, if any additional or different efforts were made where air raid trenches were intended for the protection of school children versus general public, and/or if there are commonalities between air raid trenches excavated at different school sites.</p> <p>As the intactness and integrity of the air raid trenches is not known across the majority of the site, fulfilment of this criterion requires the archaeology to be</p>

Criterion	Assessment
	substantially intact, associated with artefact deposits, or provide evidence of local adaptation, eg material used in response to local conditions. This item <b>may fulfil</b> this criterion.
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	<p>The site links to the NSW Historic Theme of 'Defence', being a site associated with the defence of Sydney from possible attack, hostile takeover or occupation. Early newspaper reports state that the St George shire (of which Kogarah was part), was outside of the 'danger zone' and unless deemed a priority location by the National Emergency Service, or the excavation was requested by the National Emergency Service, then work to construct air raid trenches would be the responsibility of (and funded by) Council (<i>The Propeller</i>, 29 January 1942:2). It is currently unknown which organisation is responsible for the trenches at Kogarah Public School.</p> <p>The site is not widely recognised; however, it maintains symbolic value as part of the WWII civilian defence measures in Sydney. It also has historical associations with the National Emergency Service (NSW) through their development of standard design drawings for public defences during the war. Established in 1939, by the end of WWII, 115,418 people had volunteered with the organisation as part of the protection, education and aid supply of those on the home front. Nearly half these volunteers were wardens. It is estimated that from the Hunter to the Illawarra, there were 70,000ft (21,336 m) or trench shelters, with those in Sydney being many of the earliest (Sloggett n.d.). It is unknown how many of these survive today and archaeological sites of this type are likely becoming more rare as historical open space within Greater Sydney is developed.</p> <p>This item <b>may fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	<p>It is unlikely that the archaeological remains at the site have potential to demonstrate aesthetic or technical values, based on the results of the test excavation. The excavation of one of the pier locations intersected with the approximate location of one of the trenches visible in the 1943 historical aerial photograph but no substantial subsurface were identified. If this is true of the air raid trenches in other parts of the Study Area, their archaeological remains are unlikely to have interpretable aesthetic and/or technical qualities as part of the physical remnants of WWII defences and protective structures of Sydney. In addition, many trenches were generally shored with easily accessible and/or cheap material as was available at the time, with ad hoc or opportunistic construction methods likely employed.</p> <p>This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.</p>
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	<p>The archaeological remains of the air raid trench may demonstrate the historical and physical elements of Sydney's civilian defence and protection response to WWII.</p> <p>Based on the results of the test excavation, where they intersected with the former location of one of the trenches, the integrity and intactness of the air raid trench in that location is likely poor, with minimal remnants of the air raid trench preserved in the shallow depth of natural soil above the bedrock. However, this cannot be presumed across the rest of the Study Area without</p>

Criterion	Assessment
	further investigation. In the absence of confirmation, the archaeological potential should be assumed to be present. This item <b>may fulfil</b> this criterion.

### 7.7.1 Intactness and integrity

The air raid trenches were likely filled and capped to make space for Kogarah Public School. The test excavation program identified no in situ structural remains such as sandbags, timber bracing, internal cladding or drainage infrastructure. Artefacts recovered from the approximate area of one of the air raid trenches was diffuse and non-diagnostic, largely indistinguishable from the redeposited artefacts present in the school's landscaping fill. If the air raid trenches elsewhere within the Study Area are located in an area with greater depth of natural soil, there may be more intact archaeological remains. This may comprise building material and associated archaeological deposits intact underneath a layer of fill/capping. There may also be the potential to yield information related to its construction and any local adaptations in its layout or material.

### 7.7.2 Statement of significance

The 1942 air raid trenches have significance for its representation of remnants of WWII defences and protective structures of Sydney. Although there was no significant fabric related to the air raid trenches identified in the test excavations at the site, depending on ground conditions in the broader Study Area there may be more intact remains present beneath the redeposited landscaping fill which dates to the school's establishment. The archaeological remains of the 1942 air raid trenches may have the potential to yield information related to their construction and any local adaptations in their layout or material when compared with other NSW examples. It is assessed to be of local significance for its heritage values, if archaeological evidence is substantially intact or shows clear evidence of localised adaptation, therefore the potential archaeology may be considered a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act.

## 7.8 Former residences (unlisted)

The significance assessment for this heritage item was prepared as part of the Stage Two Archaeological Research Design (Leevers 2025a) and updated following completion of the Stage Two test excavation.

Table 7-8. Archaeology of former residences – significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	The site is poorly documented in the historical record, and little is known of the buildings other than their estimated construction date (1884-1892) and date of demolition (1960-61). There is confirmed potential for building foundations and footings. Based on the results of the test excavation there are no identified underfloor deposits or domestic discard. This provides minimal information regarding the construction method and material of the two dwellings, material culture and its changes over time, or the domestic activities and life of their occupants. The archaeological research potential for the site is therefore considered to be low. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	The occupants of the two residences are not currently known but are not assumed to be individuals or groups of note. No events of historical importance are known to have occurred at the residences. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.

Criterion	Assessment
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	As the building has been demolished and the site has been obscured by the public school, it is not considered to retain aesthetic or technical significance. There is no suggestion that the archaeological remains of the buildings would demonstrate a technology or practice that is unusual or rare. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	Based on the results of the test excavation, the site does not demonstrate construction methods and materials, changes in occupants, livelihoods, or material culture over time. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.

### 7.8.1 Intactness and integrity

Archaeological test excavation has confirmed the presence of natural soil beneath the landscaping fill across the site, which may retain archaeological potential. However, based on the results of the Stage Two test excavation, the integrity and intactness of the site is low.

### 7.8.2 Statement of significance

The site of the former residences retains archaeology related to two early buildings, built in approximately 1884-1892. This archaeology presents as structural remains and remains from the buildings' demolition, with no refuse deposits, stratified archaeology or underfloor deposits identified. This provides minimal information regarding the construction method and material of the two dwellings, material culture and its changes over time, or the domestic activities and life of their occupants. Based on the results of the test excavation, the archaeological research potential of the site is assessed to be low, limited in its ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains.

As the site has been assessed as not fulfilling any of the heritage criteria, it does not meet the threshold to be of local heritage significance and, on this basis, the archaeology does not constitute a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act. It is therefore not considered further in this report.

## 7.9 Rubbish pit

The rubbish pit is an archaeological feature partially exposed during the Stage Two test excavation. Located beneath the introduced fill within the bulk earthworks area, at a depth of approximately 1100 mm below ground level, excavation ceased at the boundary of the bulk earthworks area i.e., the project disturbance footprint. This preliminary significance assessment was completed following completion of the Stage Two test excavation.

Table 7-9. Rubbish pit – preliminary significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	The site is undocumented and likely represents ad hoc or opportunistic rubbish disposal by local residents. Given its lack of provenance and small size, its archaeological research potential is limited.  The site is not likely to be rare but may be representative of Edwardian/Federation domestic life. This will be re-assessed following the completion of the post-excavation processing and recording of the artefacts recovered from the rubbish pit feature.  This item <b>may fulfil</b> this criterion.

Criterion	Assessment
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	Due to its location on publicly accessible land and general distance from the nearest dwellings, it cannot be determined which households the material came from. As such, it has no known associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	The rubbish deposit does not demonstrate any aesthetic or technical significance in its form or contents. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	The site is not expected to contain well-preserved or rare examples of technologies of the local residents. Analysis of the artefacts indicates they date from the late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and do contain any particularly unique or demonstrative material. The material's ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains is limited to the most general terms, with a predominance of non-diagnostic bulk finds, particularly non-diagnostic glass. The artefacts provide evidence of material culture for a particular time period, but do not demonstrate significant changes in in the daily life of the local residents, material culture over time, or definite reuse of materials. It is very common for refuse deposits to contain material produced in earlier decades, with objects being retained until no longer needed or fit for purpose. This item <b>does not fulfil</b> this criterion.

### 7.9.1 Intactness and integrity

The integrity and intactness of the archaeological deposit is good. There were no signs of post-depositional disturbance, with the primary landscaping fill of the school providing a protective capping layer. The site is easily legible as a refuse deposit, likely previously a surface dump in a depression in the former topsoil.

### 7.9.2 Statement of significance

The rubbish pit contains what appears to be a varied range of fragmented material culture, likely predominantly late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century material, present in a discrete lens between the primary fill deposit and buried former topsoil. Following completion of the artefact analysis, the material does not include any unique or unusual objects and retains only limited research potential. Aside from confirmation of the material culture generally available in this time period, the material is unlikely to provide significant demonstration of the past through representativeness. As the site has been assessed to have limited values under the heritage criteria, it does not meet the threshold for local heritage significance and, on this basis, is not considered a relic under the definition of the Heritage Act,

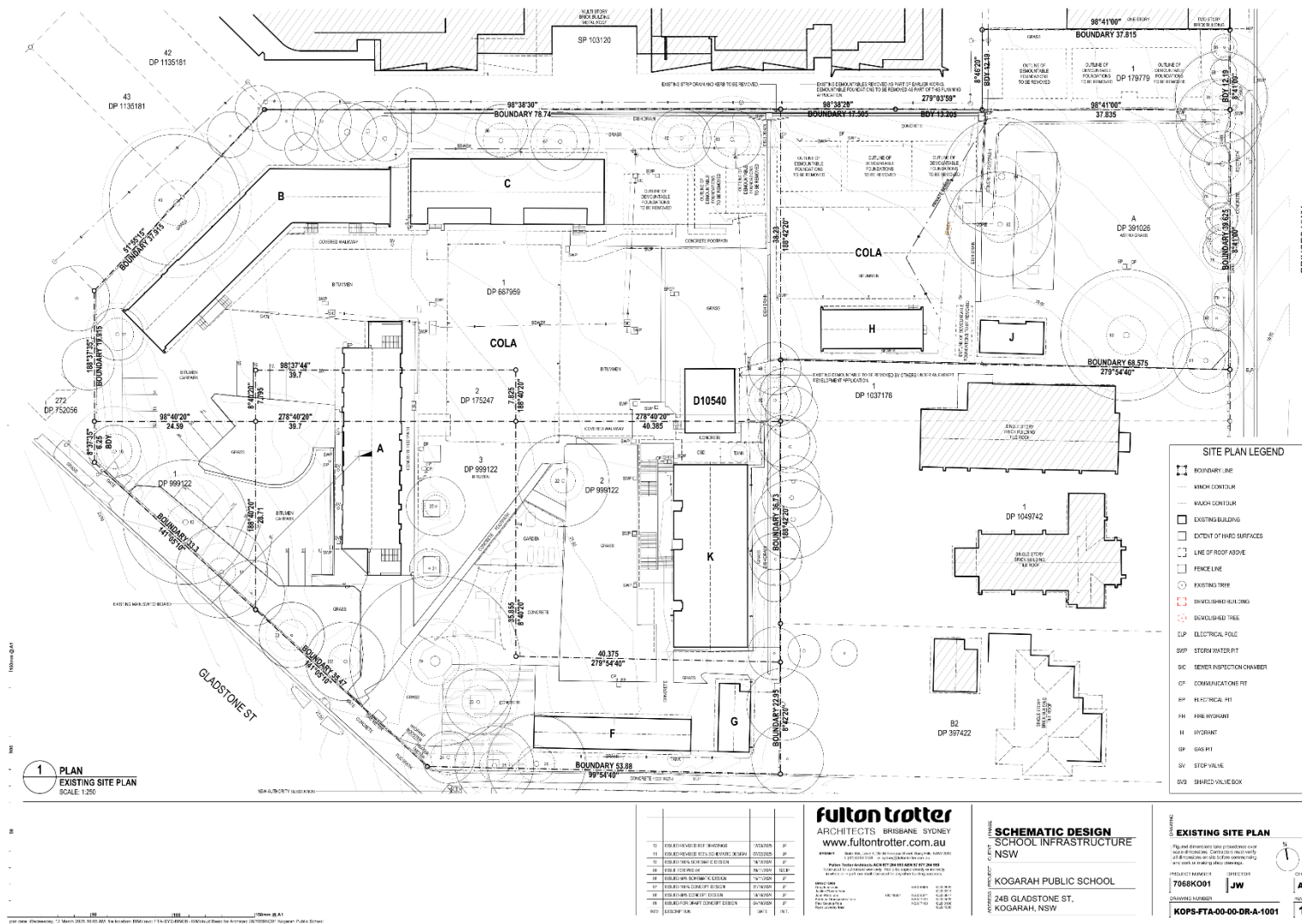
## 8. Project Description

The proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade works include the following:

- Demolition of existing playground facilities and COLA in addition to footings and services associated with former demountable buildings
- Tree removal
- Construction of a new three storey Classroom building and attached amenities facilities
- Construction of a single storey Hall with attached COLA
- New pedestrian pathway connections providing access throughout the site
- Service upgrades, and
- Site landscaping works.

Any works relating to the existing demountables will be undertaken via a separate planning pathway. An extract of the proposed Site Plan is provided in Figure 8-1 to Figure 8-5. Proposed façade strategies have been suggested and are provided in Figure 8-6 and Figure 8-7.

As part of the proposed activity, two options for site establishment have been proposed. They include a turntable which allows truck access into the Study Area from Princes Highway (Figure 8-8). A second option is using the yard of St Paul's Anglican Church as a turning area, in addition to a parking and compound area using the existing church access routes (Figure 8-9). The church option would include hoarding to provide physical separation between vehicle movement in the parking and compound areas from the heritage fabric of the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192).



**Figure 8-1. Existing site plan**

## 02



**Figure 8-2. Proposed demolition plan**

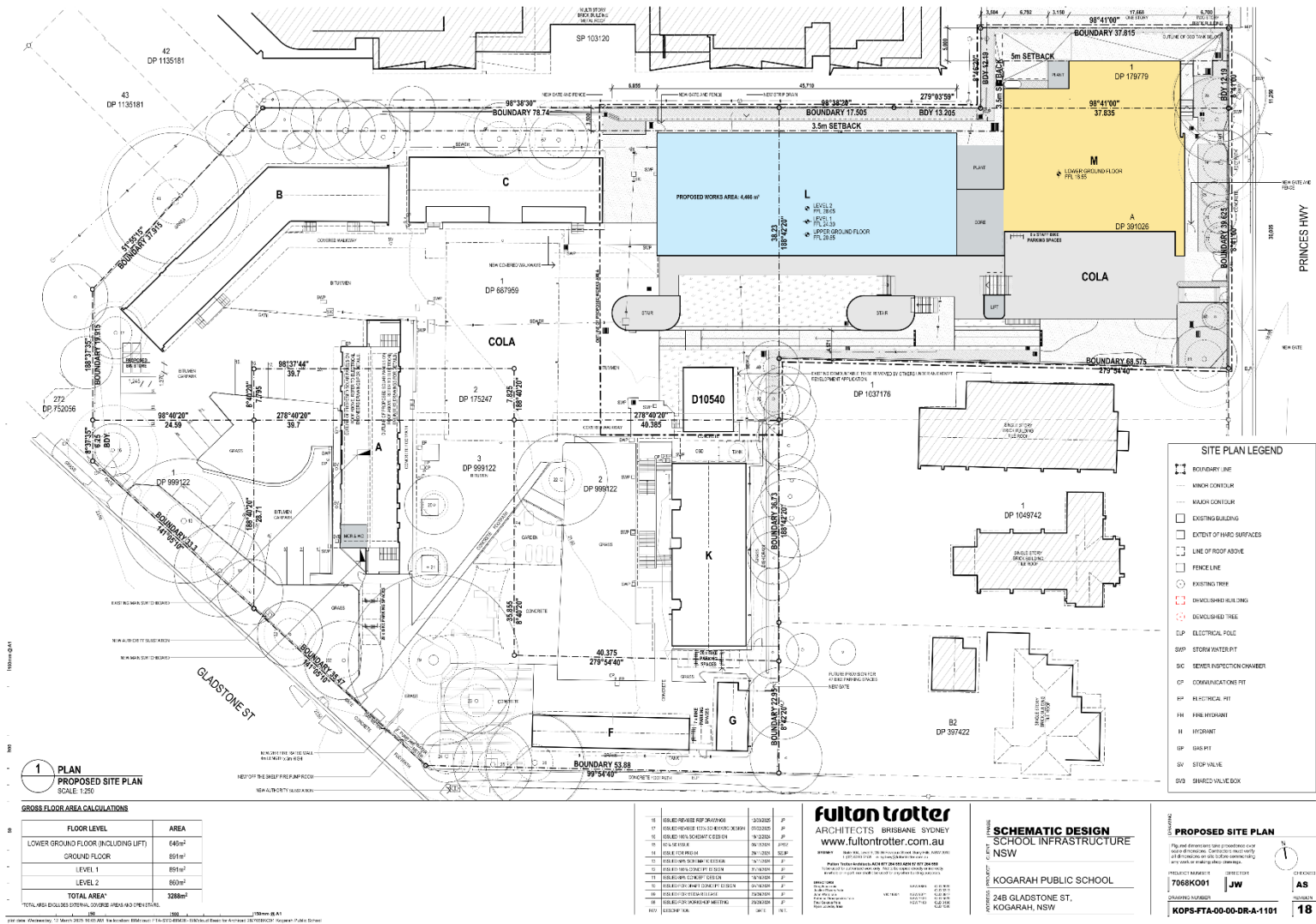


Figure 8-3. Proposed site plan



**Figure 8-4. Proposed site plan – detail on buildings L, M, and COLA**

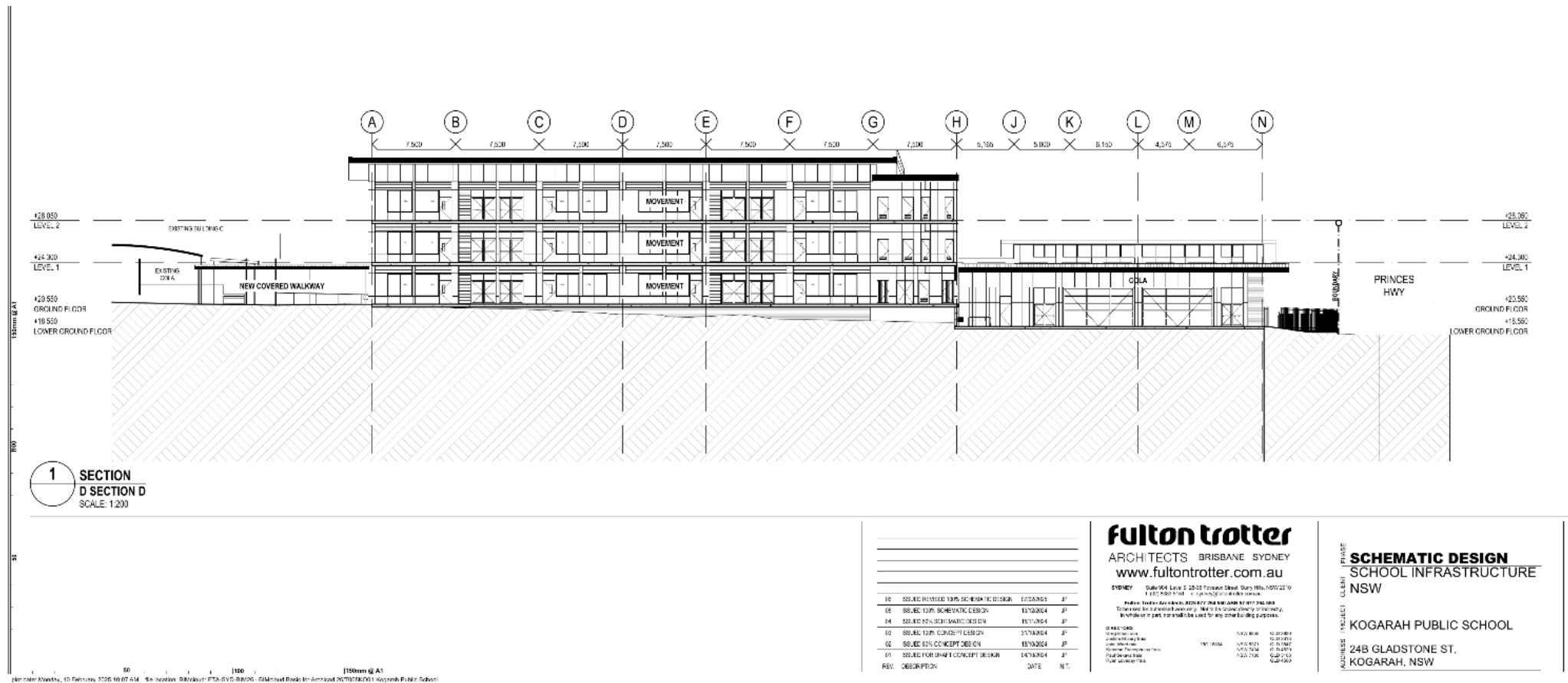
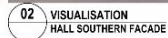
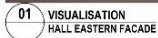


Figure 8-5. Proposed site elevation

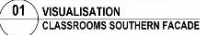
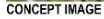
[illegible]

**FACADE STRATEGY -  
EXTERNAL MATERIALS &  
FINISHES**

Typical elements and basic procedures cover a wide variety of materials and finishes. The variety of elements and finishes allows for a wide range of design possibilities.

PROJECT NUMBER: **7068K001** DIRECTOR: **JW** CHIEF: **AS**

GRAPHIC NUMBER: **KOPS-FTA-B00M-ZZ-DR-A-3401** DESIGN: **06**



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**FACADE STRATEGY -  
EXTERNAL MATERIALS &**

Figure 1 shows how these professionals were able to construct. Construction must start at the bottom and go up before commencing any work or making shop drawings.

PROJECT NUMBER	DIRECTOR	CHECKED
7068KO01	JW	AS
DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	
KOPS-FTA-B00L-ZZ-DR-A-3401	06	

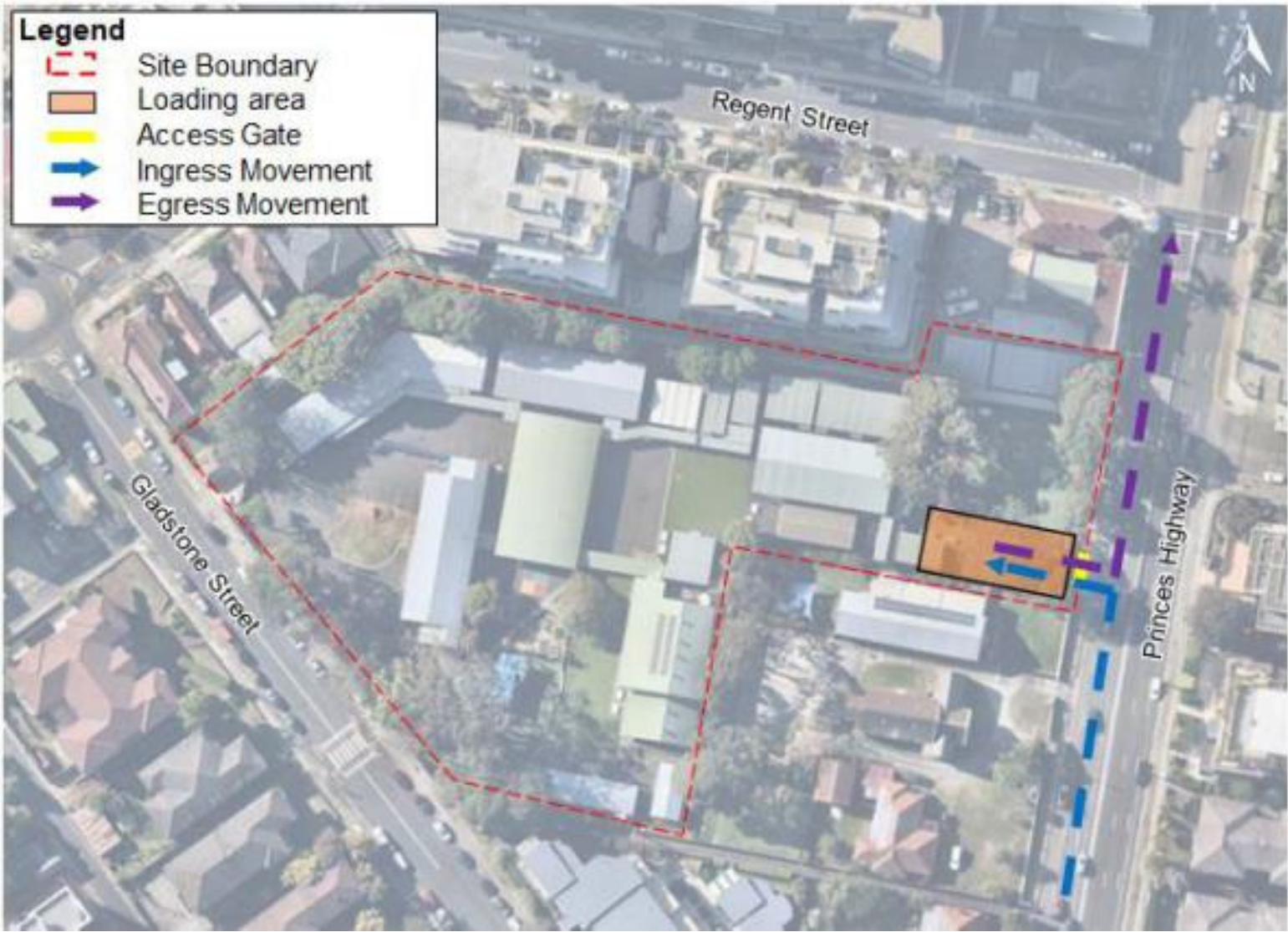


Figure 8-8. Proposed Construction Site Establishment Plan - Turntable Option

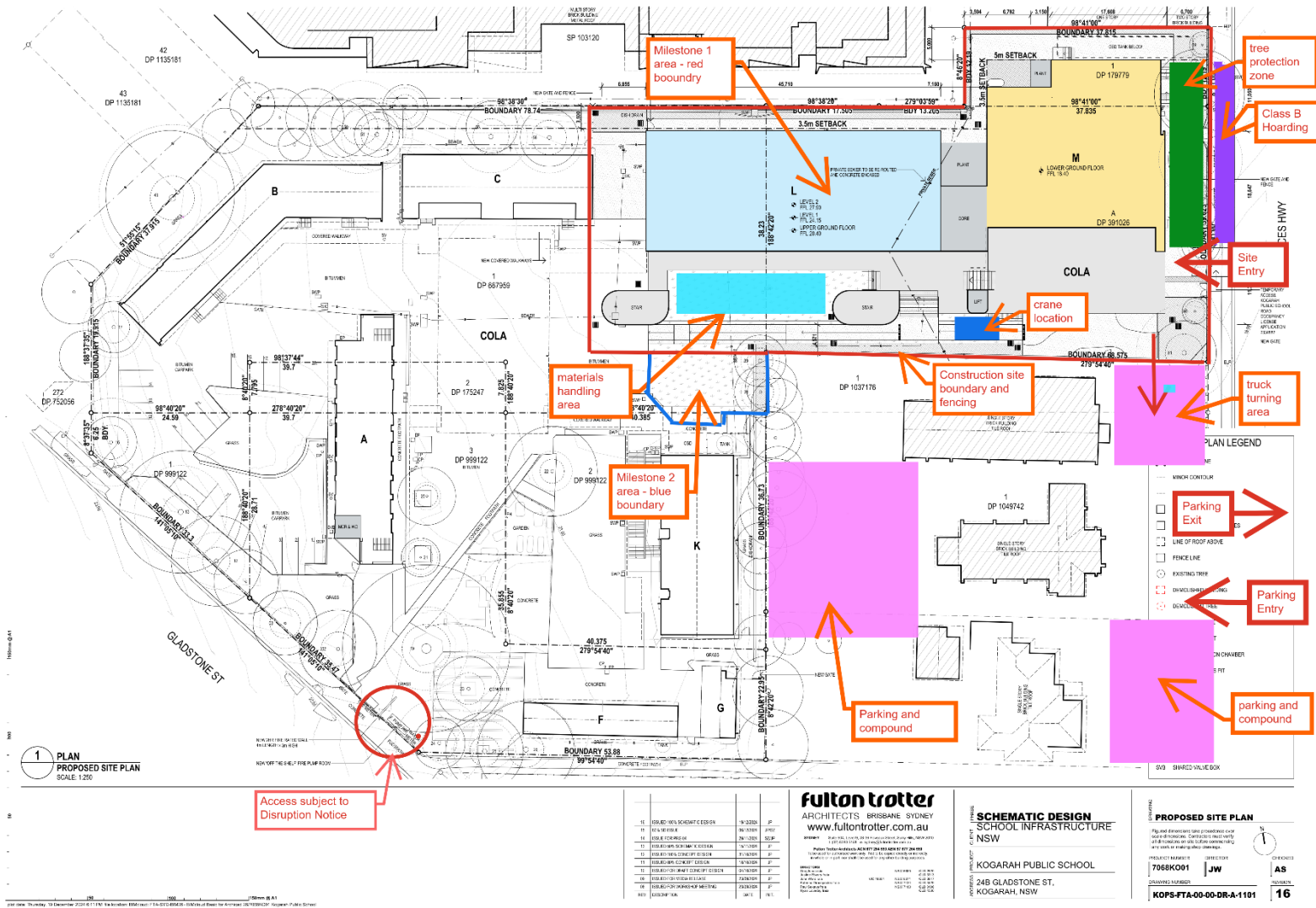


Figure 8-9. Proposed Construction Site Establishment Plan - Church Site Option

## 9. Assessment of Heritage Impact

### 9.1 Approach and definitions

The potential heritage impact arising from the proposed activity is considered and analysed in this section for each of the six listed and potential heritage items within or adjacent to the Study Area. Each of the Matters for Consideration required by the *Guidelines for Preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact* (Department of Planning and Environment 2023) are discussed further in this chapter.

Levels of potential impact have been defined based on their scale and potential for mitigation and are listed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Levels of potential impact to heritage items

Level of impact	Definition
Neutral	Actions or activities that would result in a very minor change or impact to the heritage item, with negligible impact on heritage significance. Generally, no mitigation is required.
Minor	Actions or activities that would result in a minor alteration to the heritage item. Generally, the impact on heritage significance from these actions can be mitigated.
Moderate	Actions or activities that would result in a modification to the heritage item, including its setting or landscape. The impacts on heritage significance from these actions may be partially mitigated.
Major	Actions or activities that would result in a long-term or otherwise substantial modification to a heritage item, its setting or landscape. The impacts on heritage significance from these actions cannot be fully mitigated.

### 9.2 Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted)

Table 9-2. Impact assessment - Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted)

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Fabric and spatial arrangements	<b>N/A</b> - the proposed activity does not include any changes to the fabric or spatial arrangements of the heritage item.
Setting, views and vistas	<p><b>Minor</b> - The design scale of the proposed activities i.e., up to three storeys, although greater than the buildings currently on site, is far smaller than that of the high-rise apartment buildings which overlook the school from the north. The design (Figure 8-3 to Figure 8-5) recognises the predominant scale of the school currently (single and two-storey buildings) and presents a sensitive design with a single additional storey – fulfilling the project's requirement for additional student space while respecting its current character. This approach is further demonstrated through the use of a skillion roof for Building M, minimising the height of the roof and removing potential visual bulk at the top of the building.</p> <p>The siting of the tallest building away from the street front with a single storey building immediately adjacent the Princes Highway relaxes the visual bulk of the new additions, reducing the scale of the additions when viewed from the predominant public viewpoint.</p> <p>The new buildings do not encroach on the heritage item, being physically and visually distant, and their placement along the northern boundary continue the existing building pattern of school buildings arranged around the school fence line with open spaces and playground within the centre of the school.</p>

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
	<p>The views and vistas from within and without the Study Area are limited by existing buildings and mature vegetation, with views of the heritage item predominantly from within the school grounds. These sightlines will be maintained as the proposed activity does not reduce visibility of the heritage item to less than is currently available.</p> <p>The materiality presented in the proposed façade strategy (Figure 8-6 and Figure 8-7) continues the use of the school's predominant building material (brick), maintaining a relationship with the building complex as a whole. The proposed activity will result in buildings which are easily identifiable as new fabric whilst remaining sympathetic to the heritage values within the Study Area.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed activity on the heritage item is assessed as Minor. No further mitigation measures are recommended.</p>
Landscape	<b>Neutral</b> – although the new construction will create change to the landscaping of the school, the heritage item's significance relates to its historical, technical and aesthetic values, not its landscape setting or relationship to other buildings. Landscaping associated with the proposed activity does not present potential impact to the heritage item.
Use	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any changes to the use of the heritage item.
Demolition	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any demolition of the heritage item or its composite elements.
Curtilage	<b>Neutral</b> – as the heritage item is unlisted, it does not currently have a defined curtilage. However, given the item's significant values are specific to its fabric and historical context rather than its setting, its preliminary curtilage is considered to be the building fabric plus a buffer of 2 m. The proposed activity does not extend into the building's preliminary curtilage.
Moveable heritage	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any elements of moveable heritage.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Aboriginal heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Historical archaeology	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any historical archaeology or areas of potential.
Natural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no natural heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Conservation areas	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area.
Cumulative impacts	<b>Neutral</b> – as the impact of the proposed activity on the other matters for consideration are not applicable or neutral, there would be no cumulative impact from the project.
Other heritage	<b>N/A</b> - There are no other heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Commonwealth/National heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Commonwealth or National values identified as part of this heritage item.
World Heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - There are no world heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.

### 9.3 Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted)

Table 9-3. Impact assessment – Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted)

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Fabric and spatial arrangements	<b>N/A</b> - the proposed activity does not include any changes to the fabric or spatial arrangements of the heritage item.
Setting, views and vistas	<p><b>Minor</b> - The design scale of the proposed activities i.e., up to three storeys, although greater than the buildings currently on site, is far smaller than that of the high-rise apartment buildings which overlook the school from the north. The design (Figure 8-3 to Figure 8-5) recognises the predominant scale of the school currently (single and two-storey buildings) and presents a sensitive design with a single additional storey – fulfilling the project's requirement for additional student space while respecting its current character. This approach is further demonstrated through the use of a skillion roof for Building M, minimising the height of the roof and removing potential visual bulk at the top of the building.</p> <p>The placement of the new buildings along the northern boundary continues the existing building pattern and spatial layout of school, with the majority of the existing buildings (including the heritage item) arranged along the boundary fence with open spaces and playground within the centre of the school.</p> <p>Building L is proposed to be located adjacent to the heritage item on its eastern side. In order to reduce overshadowing by the larger building, it is set back from the heritage item by approximately 8 m, allowing a visual buffer between the two buildings and maintaining natural light levels through the windows in the eastern elevation of the heritage item.</p> <p>The views and vistas from within and without the Study Area are limited by existing buildings and mature vegetation, with views of the heritage item predominantly from within the school grounds. These sightlines will be maintained as the proposed activity does not reduce visibility of the heritage item to less than is currently available.</p> <p>The materiality presented in the proposed façade strategy (Figure 8-6 and Figure 8-7) continues the use of the school's predominant building material (brick), maintaining a relationship with the building complex as a whole. Although the heritage item is primarily aluminium, the difference in material does not present an increased visual impact due to the predominance of brick in the other school buildings, and the brick strip foundation along the front (southern elevation) of the heritage item. The proposed activity will result in buildings which are easily identifiable as new fabric whilst remaining sympathetic to the heritage values within the Study Area.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed activity on the heritage item is assessed as Minor. No further mitigation measures are recommended.</p>
Landscape	<b>Neutral</b> – although the new construction will create change to the landscaping of the school, the heritage item's significance relates to its historical, technical and aesthetic values, not its landscape setting or relationship to other buildings. Landscaping associated with the proposed activity does not present potential impact to the heritage item.
Use	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any changes to the use of the heritage item.
Demolition	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any demolition of the heritage item or its composite elements.

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Curtilage	<b>Neutral</b> – as the heritage item is unlisted, it does not currently have a defined curtilage. However, given the item's significant values are specific to its fabric and historical context rather than its setting, its preliminary curtilage is considered to be the building fabric plus a buffer of 2 m. The proposed activity does not extend into the building's preliminary curtilage.
Moveable heritage	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any elements of moveable heritage.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Aboriginal heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Historical archaeology	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any historical archaeology or areas of potential.
Natural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no natural heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Conservation areas	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area.
Cumulative impacts	<b>Neutral</b> – as the impact of the proposed activity on the other matters for consideration are not applicable or neutral, there would be no cumulative impact from the project.
Other heritage	<b>N/A</b> - There are no other heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Commonwealth/National heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> -there are no Commonwealth or National values identified as part of this heritage item.
World Heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - There are no world heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.

## 9.4 St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192)

Table 9-4. Impact assessment - St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192)

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Fabric and spatial arrangements	<b>Minor</b> - the proposed activity does not include any changes to the fabric or spatial arrangements of the heritage item. The heritage fabric of the church and hall would be protected from inadvertent physical impact by vehicles through the installation of protective hoarding prior to commencement of works. Due to the proximity of the main construction works, there is a potential for vibration impact to the heritage item, a premise supported by the results of the <i>Acoustic Report: Noise and Vibration Assessment</i> for the proposed activity (NDY 2025). Appropriate management of this risk must be determined following completion of a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan, once detailed design has been completed.
Setting, views and vistas	<b>Minor</b> - the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) is a locally listed heritage item, and is actively used as a church for the local community. The proposed activity would use existing areas within the church grounds for construction site establishment, which would have impacts on the setting, view and vistas associated with the heritage item. One of the site establishment options proposes to use land in the northeast, southeast, and west of the heritage item's listed curtilage. There is potential for unintended impacts from heavy vehicles or construction machinery within the church grounds in close proximity to the church and hall buildings. To minimise this impact, protective hoarding must be installed between the heritage buildings and the proposed works in the church grounds, and retained for the full extent of the proposed activities.. As this site establishment/laydown activities area proposed to be temporary it is assessed that the impact is minor on the heritage item.

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Landscape	<b>N/A</b> - the proposed works would not impact any significant landscaping features of the heritage item.
Use	<b>Minor</b> - the proposed works are temporary and would use existing roads and access routes within the heritage item. The usage of portions of the site would change from supporting religious activities to providing construction support and may impact on the type and range of church activities able to be undertaken, however this change of use would be temporary and the land reinstated and returned to Church control following completion of the proposed activity Consultation and agreement with the Church would be undertaken prior to the use of the site.
Demolition	<b>N/A</b> - the proposed activity does not include any demolition of the heritage item or its composite elements.
Curtilage	<b>Neutral</b> - the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) curtilage follows the Kogarah Primary School boundary to the north and west. It is bounded by Princes Highway on the east, and residential house to the south. The proposed activity would use existing areas within the church grounds for a construction site establishment, which would be temporary. There would be no alteration or impact to the curtilage of the heritage item, provided the area is appropriately reinstated following the completion of works.
Moveable heritage	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item does not include any elements of moveable heritage.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Aboriginal heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Historical archaeology	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item does not include any historical archaeology or areas of potential.
Natural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no natural heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Conservation areas	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area.
Cumulative impacts	<b>Neutral</b> - as the proposed impacts on St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) are assessed as minor to the heritage item's significance, there are no cumulative impacts.
Other heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no other heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Commonwealth/National heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Commonwealth or National values identified as part of this heritage item. It is not listed on either the Commonwealth or Natural heritage list.
World Heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - there are no world heritage values identified as part of this heritage item. It is not listed on the World heritage list.

## 9.5 St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted)

Table 9-5. Impact assessment - St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted)

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Fabric and spatial arrangements	<b>N/A</b> - the proposed activity does not include any changes to the fabric or spatial arrangements of the heritage item.
Setting, views and vistas	<b>N/A</b> - as the heritage item is archaeological in nature and does not include any surface/visible features, there are no settings, views and vistas of significance to the heritage item.

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Landscape	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any landscaping works within the curtilage of the graveyard. Ground disturbing works have been specifically designed to avoid the area of high potential.
Use	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item is archaeological in nature and the location is currently used as a school. The proposed activity presents no change or impact to the use of the site.
Demolition	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include demolition of any part of the heritage item.
Curtilage	<b>Neutral</b> – the curtilage of the heritage item is considered to be the boundary of the former graveyard. This defines the area of highest potential for intact graves and human remains to be present and is considered an exclusion area for ground disturbing works. The proposed activity does not propose any alteration of the heritage item's curtilage.
Moveable heritage	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any items of moveable heritage.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	<p><b>Neutral</b> – there have been no Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified for the graveyard to date, and the project's potential to impact Aboriginal heritage and cultural values has been assessed in a separate report.</p> <p>There are no identified graves of Aboriginal people within the graveyard, however the lack of documentary evidence means the possibility cannot be discounted. If present, these graves may have Aboriginal cultural heritage value and provide information regarding the life of First Nations people post-contact.</p> <p>As there will be no physical impacts or ground disturbance within the heritage curtilage, the impact of the proposed activity on potential Aboriginal cultural heritage within the heritage item is assessed to be Neutral.</p>
Historical archaeology	<b>Neutral</b> – the graveyard is an area of known archaeological potential for historical archaeology that has been assessed as being of local heritage significance and therefore considered a relic under the Heritage Act. Due to this assessment, the project has been designed to avoid any ground disturbing activities within the heritage curtilage of the graveyard. Provided this is maintained, the proposed activity would be of no impact to the archaeology of the heritage item.
Natural heritage	<b>N/A</b> – there are no natural heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Conservation areas	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item is not part of a Heritage Conservation Area.
Cumulative impacts	<b>Neutral</b> – as the proposed impacts on St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard are assessed as minor to the heritage item's significance, there are no cumulative impacts.
Other heritage	<b>N/A</b> – there are no other heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Commonwealth/National heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> – there are no Commonwealth or National values, or heritage significance identified as part of this heritage item.
World Heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> – there are no world heritage values, or heritage significance identified as part of this heritage item.

## 9.6 WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted)

Table 9-6. Impact assessment - WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted)

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Fabric and spatial arrangements	<b>Neutral</b> – the proposed activity does not include any changes to the fabric or spatial arrangements of the heritage item, which is an archaeological item. Archaeological remains of the former air raid trenches (where present) would be located at depth beneath the levelling cut and fill excavated during the establishment of the school. Given that this fill is approximately 500-800 mm in depth from the current ground surface across the main construction footprint, the proposed activities are highly unlikely to reach the intact soil profile and therefore the archaeological item. The depth of fill outside of the building construction footprint is currently unknown.
Setting, views and vistas	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item is situated underground, and does not have a setting, views or vistas or significance.
Landscape	<b>Neutral</b> – For landscaping associated with the construction (as opposed to beautification), the bulk earthworks footprint for Building L where it intersects with the heritage curtilage of one of the air raid trenches, was investigated to the full depth of impact proposed by the project in the Stage Two test excavation. No definitive evidence of the air raid trench in that location was identified. The assessed impact of the proposed activity's landscaping on the heritage item is therefore assessed as neutral.
Use	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item is archaeological in nature and is not used by the school or the community.
Demolition	<b>N/A</b> – the proposed activity does not include any demolition of the potential archaeology of the WWII air raid trenches.
Curtilage	<b>Neutral</b> – for the purposes of the SRISI, a 5 m buffer was mapped around the location of the air raid trenches, to allow for the margin of error present in historical aerial photographs. The proposed activity does not extend into the majority of this buffer and where it does intersect, the location was investigated during the Stage Two test excavation. No change to the indicative curtilage is included as part of the proposed activities.
Moveable heritage	<b>N/A</b> – the heritage item does not include any elements of moveable heritage.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Aboriginal heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Historical archaeology	<b>Neutral</b> – the former air raid trenches have been mapped in the western half of the Study Area, and are generally physically removed from the proposed activity. Where the ground disturbing works proposed do intersect with the item's heritage curtilage, the location was investigated in the Stage Two test excavation and no definitive archaeological traces of the item were identified. Additional impacts associated with detailed design in this location, e.g., utilities and service placement, must be subject to a supplementary Archaeological Research Design to assess and manage potential impacts (see mitigation measures in Section 10.2) to manage the impact on the potential archaeological remains of the WWII air raid trenches.
Natural heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no natural heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Conservation areas	<b>N/A</b> - the heritage item is not part of a conservation area.

Matters for consideration	Impact assessment
Cumulative impacts	<b>Neutral</b> - As the proposed impacts on the WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted) are assessed as neutral to the heritage item's significance, there are no cumulative impacts.
Other heritage	<b>N/A</b> - there are no other heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
Commonwealth/National heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - there are no Commonwealth or National heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.
World Heritage significance	<b>N/A</b> - there are no world heritage values identified as part of this heritage item.

## 9.7 Summary

The built heritage items present within the Study Area comprise school buildings B and C (unlisted) and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP ID I192). The proposed activities do not propose physical impacts to any of these buildings. The proposed works are physically distant from school buildings B and C and would cause only minor visual impact to the setting, views and vistas related to Building C due to its closer proximity to the works. This minor impact is mitigated by the setback and façade strategy incorporated into the proposed design. The use of the Church ground for a site compound is a temporary use and would be reinstated following the completion of construction works, therefore also only causing a minor impact which is mitigated by its temporary nature.

The Study Area has the potential for potential relics in the archaeological remains of the St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard and former WWII air raid trenches. The archaeological environment is assessed as being likely truncated in the western half of the Study Area and capped in the eastern half of the Study Area due to cut and fill landscaping completed as part of the school establishment. Following the completion of a test excavation program which confirmed natural soils within the proposed ground disturbance footprint, the proposed activity is unlikely to directly impact the archaeological potential within the Study Area due to its depth beneath ground surface and/or physical distance from the proposed activity.

Assessment of the proposed activities direct (physical) and indirect (visual) impacts to the identified heritage items demonstrate that three items will be subject to minor impacts. These include Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted), Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted), and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192). The minor impacts are associated with indirect (visual) impacts, and temporary proposed activities. The remaining two sites (archaeological) – St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted) and WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted) – would be subject to neutral impacts.

The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment. The impacts are predominantly neutral, with some minor visual impacts to the built heritage items in close proximity to the new buildings and site establishment areas. Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment.

**Table 9-7. Summary of proposed impacts to identified heritage items**

Heritage item	Proposed work	Direct (physical) impacts	Indirect (visual) impacts	Assessment of impact
Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted)	Construction of a new three storey classroom building, and of a single storey Hall.	N/A	Minor	Minor

## Statement of Heritage Impact for Kogarah Public School

Heritage item	Proposed work	Direct (physical) impacts	Indirect (visual) impacts	Assessment of impact
Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted)	Construction of a new three storey classroom building, and of a single storey Hall.	N/A	Minor	Minor
St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192)	Site establishment including a parking and compound area.	Temporary	Minor	Minor
St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted)	Demolition of existing playground facilities and COLA. As well as the construction of a new three storey classroom building, and of a single storey Hall.	Neutral	N/A	Neutral
WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted)	Demolition of existing playground facilities and COLA. As well as the construction of a new three storey classroom building, and of a single storey Hall.	Neutral	N/A	Neutral

## 10. Conclusion and Recommendations

### 10.1 Conclusion

Based on previous histories, overlays of historical plans and previous archaeological reports the Study Area has been assessed to contain high archaeological potential for two heritage items which may be considered relics under the Heritage Act. The Study Area has two potential built heritage items, and one LEP-listed local heritage item.

The Study Area has the potential for archaeological remains of the St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard, and former WWII air raid trenches. The archaeological environment is assessed as being likely truncated in the western half of the Study Area and capped in the eastern half of the Study Area due to cut and fill landscaping completed as part of the school establishment. Following the completion of a test excavation program which confirmed natural soils within the proposed ground disturbance footprint, the proposed activity is unlikely to directly impact the archaeological potential within the Study Area due to its depth beneath ground surface and/or physical distance from the proposed activity.

Assessment of the proposed activities direct (physical) and indirect (visual) impacts to the identified heritage items demonstrate that three items will be subject to minor impacts. These include Kogarah Public School – Building B (unlisted), Kogarah Public School – Building C (unlisted), and St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192). The minor impacts are associated with indirect (visual) impacts, and temporary proposed activities. The remaining two sites (both archaeological) – St Paul's Anglican Church Graveyard (unlisted) and WWII 1942 air raid trenches (unlisted), – would be subject to neutral impacts.

The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment. The impacts are predominantly neutral, with some minor visual impacts to the built heritage items in close proximity to the new buildings and site establishment areas. Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/ or the environment.

### 10.2 Recommended mitigation measures

The proposed impacts are assessed as neutral or minor (as shown in Table 9-7) and as such no major mitigation measures is required for the proposed activities (outlined in Section 8). Mitigation measures for the proposed heritage impacts arising from the project activities have been provided in Table 10-1 and mapped in Figure 10-1.

**Table 10-1. Proposed mitigation measures**

Project stage	Mitigation measures	Reason for mitigation measure
Pre-Construction	To manage the potential for vibration impact to the St Paul's Anglican Church and Hall, a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan must be undertaken, once detailed design has been completed, and these measure implemented once construction commences.	To manage the potential impact from vibration during construction on the heritage item.
Construction		
Construction	As part of site establishment works, prior to use of the yard of St Paul's Anglican Church as a turning area, parking and compound area, protective hoarding must be installed to provide physical separation between vehicle movement and the heritage fabric of the St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (LEP I192).	To prevent inadvertent direct (physical) impacts to the fabric of the heritage item.

Project stage	Mitigation measures	Reason for mitigation measure
Construction	Following the completion of works, the land within St Paul's Anglican Church and hall (Georges Rivers LEP 2021, I192) within its heritage curtilage must be reinstated to at least its current state.	To minimise heritage impacts on the heritage item by ensuring proposed project activities are temporary.
Construction	Two of the proposed footing pier locations for Building L were unable to be accessed during the Stage Two test excavation due to thick vegetation and trees. During construction when this vegetation is removed, excavation in this vicinity must be monitored by an appropriately experienced historical archaeologist and should continue to be monitored to a depth sufficient to confirm the presence of intact natural soils or bedrock.	To ensure that the footing locations contain no significant archaeological features or unexpected human remains, in accordance with the Stage Two Archaeological Research Design (Leevers 2025a).
Design and Construction	A supplementary Archaeological Research Design must be prepared to support construction, which will assess potential archaeological impacts associated with detailed design. This ARD must be informed by the test excavation report prepared for the Stage One and Two test excavation programs. See Figure 10-1 for a map of required archaeological management.	To minimise the potential for impact on historical archaeology, and appropriately manage impacts in accordance with the Heritage Act 1977.
Construction	Due to the high potential for human remains to be present, an exclusion zone must be established and no ground disturbing works are to take place within the mapped boundary of the graveyard. See Figure 10-1 for the mapped area.	To ensure the proposed activities do not disturb the area of high potential for human remains and associated graves.
Construction	Development of unexpected find procedure for heritage items and human remains (examples provided in Appendix A), and heritage induction for all construction workers identifying all heritage items and obligations required for the protection and management of all heritage items.	To minimise impacts on heritage items in accordance with the Heritage Act 1977.

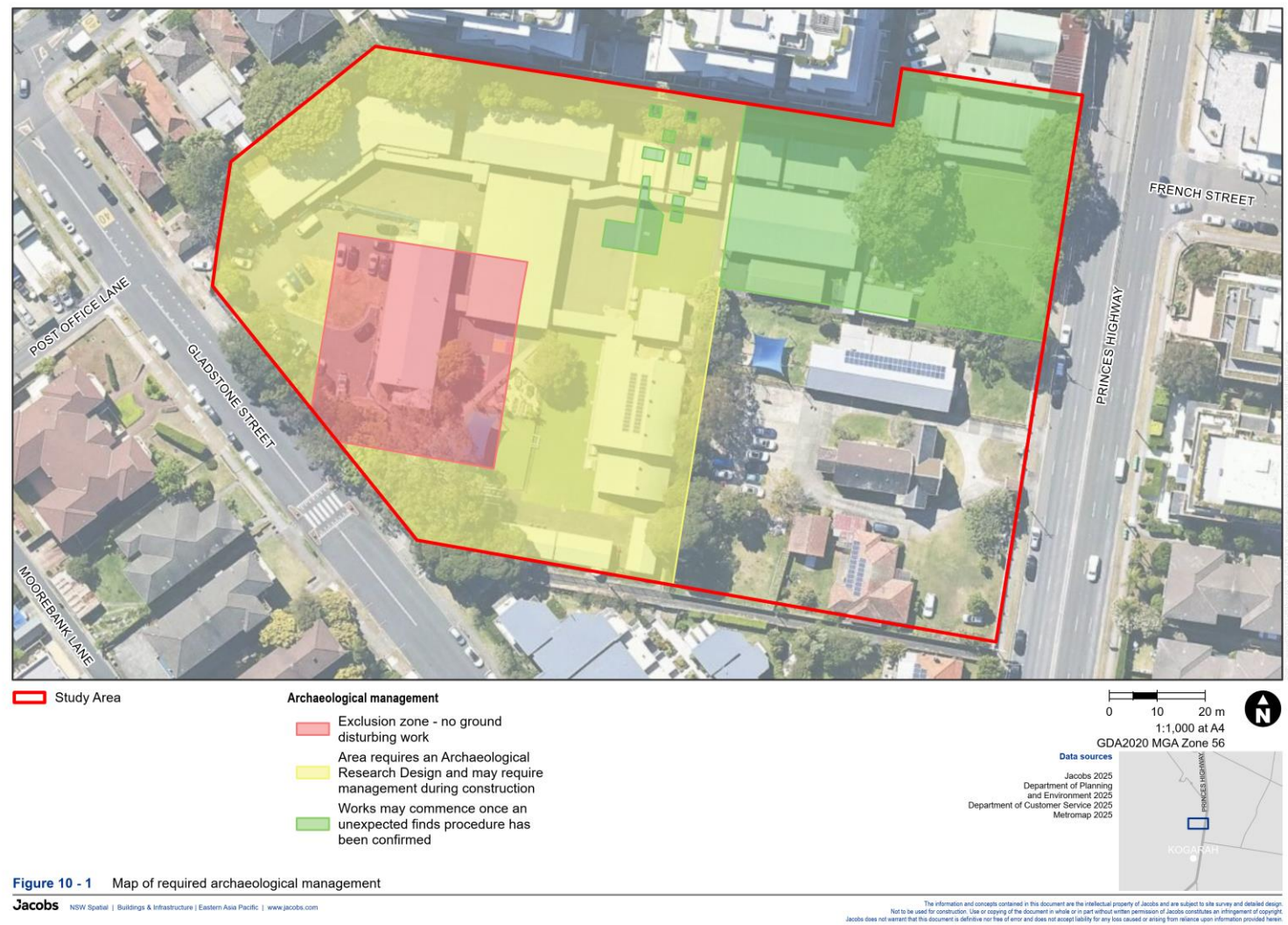


Figure 10-1. Map of required archaeological management

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## Appendix A. Example unexpected finds procedures

### A.1 Unexpected historical heritage items procedure

If any unexpected historical heritage items are uncovered on site, the following procedure is recommended:

1. All work must stop in the immediate area and the nominated archaeologist consulted to assess whether the find is a potential relic
2. Establish an appropriate buffer around the potential relic. This buffer should be clearly marked, for example, with high-visibility fencing or tape
3. An archaeologist must complete a preliminary assessment and recording of the find
4. If the find does not threshold as a relic, or it can be avoided, then work may proceed
5. If the find does threshold as a relic, Heritage NSW must be notified as per Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*
6. The archaeologist will consult with the works contractor, Heritage NSW, and DoE to determine the appropriate management actions, and
7. Implement and document the management actions.

### A.2 Unexpected finds procedure – human remains

Animal bone is a common artefact type in archaeological contexts and a suitably qualified archaeologist will likely be able to make the distinction between animal bone and potential human remains. Potential human remains are most likely to occur as:

- In situ skeletal remains in an undisturbed burial (generally articulated), or
- Disarticulated skeletal remains from a disturbed burial (disturbed or redeposited).

Potential human remains must always be immediately referred to NSW Police, and if necessary, the coroner or a suitably experienced forensic anthropologist for determination of age and ancestry. The flowchart in Figure A-1 details a procedure to be followed during the construction phase.

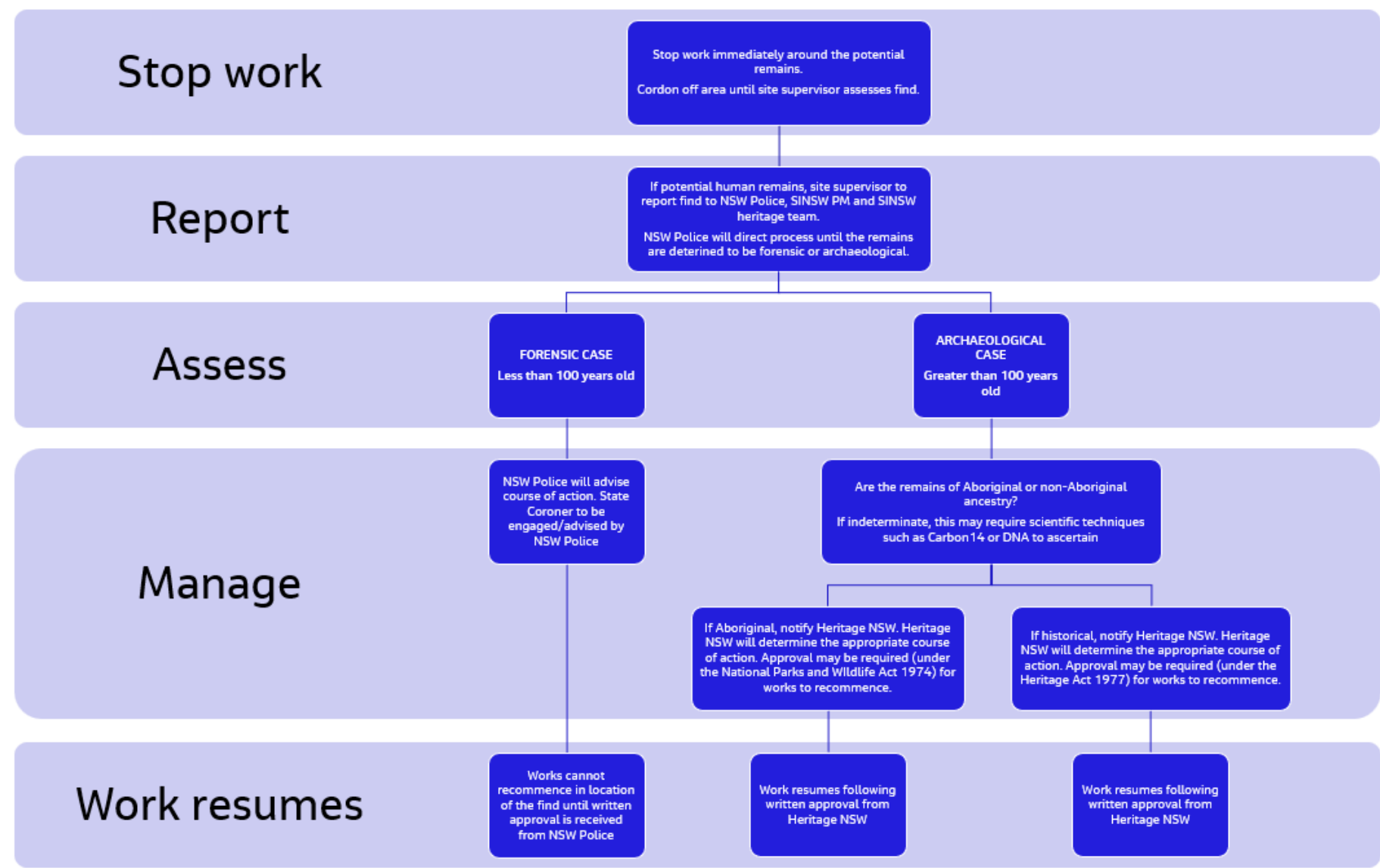


Figure A-1. Flowchart for the unexpected finds procedure for human remains