

Heritage Impact Statement

prepared by Integrated Design Associates

October 2007

HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

for

**PROPOSED DEMOLITION
MANANGLE PUBLIC SCHOOL**

at

Station Street, Menangle NSW

**Prepared by
Integrated Design Associates**

October 2007



**Blue Mountains
10 Asquith Avenue
Wentworth Falls 2762**

Statement of Heritage Impact and Character Analysis for :

Proposed Demolition
Menangle Public School

Within Heritage Items :

Draft Local Heritage Item -
Menangle Conservation Area -

WSC
WSC LEP 1991 Amendment 3

In the vicinity of :

Camden Park Estate Curtilage -

NSW SHR 00341

St James Anglican Church -

RNE
WSC 0091
RNE 3301

Date : October 2007

Address :

Lot 1 DP 420139
and
Lot 1 DP 795181
26 - 28 Station Street
Menangle

Prepared By :

Margaret Fallon B Arch RAIA
Heritage Consultant
Integrated Design Associates
10 Asquith Avenue Wentworth Falls NSW 2782
Ph (02) 4757 1856
Fax (02) 4757 4335

For : John Mowbray Architect
Mowbray and Mowbray
on behalf of

The NSW Dept. of Commerce

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Plan of the 1878 Weathershed
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The former Menangle Public School is a significant contributing element in the Menangle Village Conservation Area, and has associations within the development of Menangle as a tenant township established and supported by the Macarthur family from as early as 1845.

The school site dates from 1870 and the oldest remaining buildings on the site date from 1906.

The Menangle school building was initially designed under the office of significant Australian 20th century Architect Walter Liberty Vernon, and displays some of the principal characteristics of buildings built at this time.

The site and remaining buildings have deteriorated over the past 20 years due to lack of maintenance, being unoccupied, termite damage and progressive vandalism. This has left most of the built remains unsafe and unable to be retained into the future.

The 1906 School building, which is the most significant contributing element on the site, has not deteriorated to the extent that it cannot be adapted in future, albeit with some level of commitment.

Given the importance of the Menangle Conservation Area as a potential State Heritage Item, and the key role within this of the presence of core village buildings such as the churches, the general store and remaining houses, the immediate demolition of the school should not be considered without further consultation with the community, stakeholders, and Wollondilly Shire Council.

However, if immediate rectification works are not carried out or a viable use is not found for the building in the future, the building will deteriorate quickly to a point where it will be unable to be retained.

This report supports the demolition of the remainder of the school site and the rezoning and subdivision of the site in accordance with the following conservation principals, as a means of enabling the ongoing and viable protection of the School building and interpretation of the site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Impact Statement has been carried out in relation to the proposed demolition of the remaining structures at the former Menangle Public School, Menangle. The proposal is to clear the site of remaining structures and vegetation in order to make the site safe and available for potential future rezoning and residential use.

Menangle Public School commenced on the site in 1871, and the remaining structures on site date from 1906, having replaced earlier buildings. The site sits opposite the Camden Park Rotolactor site (Old Belmont Farm), and adjacent to the great southern railway, on the edge of the township of Menangle.

The site is within the Menangle Conservation Area (Local Item), and is bounded to the north by the Camden Park Estate Curtilage (State SHR 00341 and National Heritage Item)

This Heritage Impact Statement has been written in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines – Statements of Heritage Impact, for State Significant Heritage Items, and responds to the provisions of Wollondilly LEP 1991, and DCP 41.

The historical review for the property is based upon a review of records from the State Records Office at Kingswood, a Land titles search and historical information relating to the development of Camden Park Estate. Current inventory forms, and review of early land use maps for the area were also sourced. The Heritage Advisor to Wollondilly Shire Council Peter Kabaila was contacted regarding the schools, and discussions were also held with Marwan Zraika (Dept. of Commerce) and the owners representative Robert Saunders (Dept. of Education and Training).

An Archaeological review was not separately carried out for this project. However the areas that are likely to contain archaeological remains have been identified for future research within the report.

The site was visited and photographed. An internal and external investigation of the buildings remaining was carried out as far as possible regarding safety concerns. Samples of significant plants from Menangle were collected for review by Horticulturalist Robert Fallon.

Community consultation was not carried out as part of this Heritage Impact Statement, as it was not possible within the time frames allowed. Preliminary feedback was provided to the Dept. of Commerce. In reference to this advice additional studies were carried out to review the Structural condition of the buildings and the extent of termite infestation.

The Heritage Impact Statement makes reference to DA drawings DA 01 and 02 By Mowbray and Associates Architects. The Termite Inspection Report – JPI Property Inspections, and the Structural Report - Romeika and Gatsos.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Development of Menangle

Menangle is located near swamps to the west of the Nepean River, within the area initially called the "Cowpastures" soon after settlement of Australia. The area was first visited by Governor Hunter in 1775, when he travelled south along the Nepean River to inspect the loss of Cattle over the river. Further exploration of the area was carried out by Francis Barrallier in 1802.

The cattle in the area were protected, and no settlement was allowed to cross the Nepean River, to the south. In 1803 John Macarthur and Walter Davidson received the first Land grants in the area, totalling an area of 7000 acres to the south of the Nepean. John Macarthur named his portion which was in 2 parts, Camden Park, after Lord Camden who granted the land. Walter Davidson named his portion of 2000 acres (sandwiched between the two Macarthur grants), "Menangle", after the aboriginal name for the swamps in the area. Walter Davidson allowed the Macarthur estate to utilise his land from 1809 onwards.

The large estate was set up with an organised system of tenant farms, where the leases increased in value as the land of each holding was developed into productive land. By the 1850's there were 160 such farms.

Menangle became one of four localities on the estate that was settled by early tenant pioneers, along with Camden below the Camden Park Homestead, the base of Razorback, and the Cobbitty Paddock. At each place up to two families were initially stationed who had some farming experience, in order to come to know and understand the land. Early Settlers included John Haisell and James Rideout, who came with farming and game keeping experience from England.

The Village of Menangle is situated on the boundary between the original Davidson Grant and the southern part of the Macarthur grant, within the Macarthur property. By the 1850's Menangle had a blacksmith and two shoe makers, and a midwife, and is noted as being situated on the corner of Menangle Road and Woodbridge Road. Each village area had a midwife, indicating a clear and decisive management of the farm and the tenants provided by the Macarthur Family.

Railway first came to Menangle in 1863, only 8 years after the rail was first built to Parramatta from Sydney. The Menangle Rail Bridge, which is visible from the School site is the oldest rail bridge in use in Australia and sits high in the landscape as a prominent feature in the rural landscape. The height of the bridge was determined by the level of flooding in 1860.

While the area of Menangle Village area had become a focus for tenant farmers as early as 1845, being located at the intersection of boundary roads, the village became a centre for activity once the railway had been placed in 1863, as the loading station for Camden Park milk which was transported fresh to Sydney through the night. Menangle was noted as a hamlet from 1866.

Dairy supplies for Sydney became the main business for Camden Park Estate from 1860 onwards. Camden Vale Milk Co was formed in 1920, and from 1929 Menangle became a rail depot for the Dairy supplies for Sydney. In 1930 the Camden Vale Milk Co amalgamated with the Dairy Farmers Cooperative.

The rotolactor, with a capacity to milk 300 cows per hour was established in 1952, as the second of this size in the world, and is located opposite to the Menangle School Site.

The village of Menangle was a private village, populated by tenant farmers on land owned by the Macarthur / Onslow Family. St James Church was built, for Anglican use by Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow in 1876, and consecrated to the Anglican Church proper in 1923. This arrangement is typical of a number of the larger colonial settlers, who carried the feudal system of tenant farming and patronage into the Australian context.

St James Church dominates the Village scenery, situated on a hill overlooking the township and the School. The church is an unusual brick building designed by the architect John Horbury Hunt, and later added to by Sir John Sulman in 1898. The Church is listed on the Register of the National Estate (RNE 3301).

Menangle also had a significant Catholic population that were encouraged as were all other denominational groups, by the Macarthurs, who had a "broad church" approach to their Christian faith, although they were Anglicans themselves. As such a Catholic church building has been present in Menangle since 1845, with the current one having been built next to the original church in the 1860's.



Figure 1 : Parish Map 1922 Indicating General Land Use (LPI)

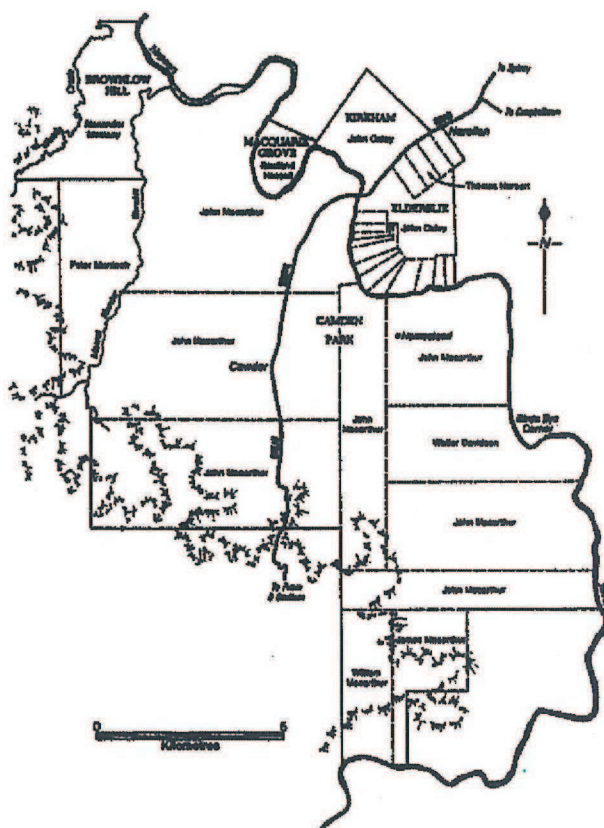


Figure 2 : Original Land Grant Layout (Atkinson)

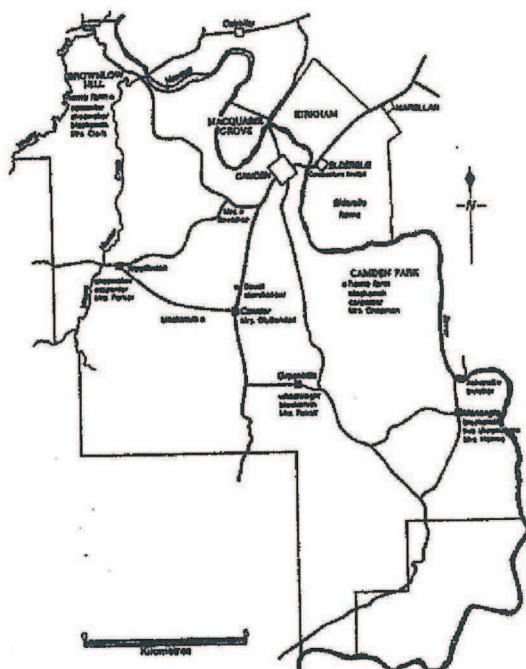


Figure 3 : 1850 Record of Tennacles at Camden Park (Atkinson)

2.2 The Development of Menangle Public School

By 1858 when the Denominational Board visited Menangle, two schools were noted in the village - the protestant (Church of England) school, in a slab hut on the site of St James, and the bigger and more organised Catholic School, which was a weatherboard building, also used for a church. Menangle had a large population of Irish workers who made for a strong village identity.

The site for Menangle school was purchased from Sir William Macarthur, Amelia Macarthur, Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow and Elizabeth Onslow (Camden Park Estate) in 1870. This site was Lot 1 DP 795181. The second site remained an open paddock used by the school from at least 1894, but was not purchased formally from the Camden Park Estate until 1960. The sale was a gentlemen's agreement of \$1 shared between the four Macarthur descendants.

The school on the site was first erected to the rear of the current school as a single room school with a residence attached in 1871. A weather shed was provided in 1878, located at the rear of the property, and additions were made to the residence (new Kitchen) in the 1890's.

The School in the 1890's period had significant laid out gardens with an orchard and agricultural test plots laid out adjacent to the school and the residence, and formal flower gardens laid out in the front of the school. Between these and Station Street was a large playground area bounded by boundary plantings of trees planted out for arbor day. The Childrens agricultural plots were still present in the 1920's period.

There is little remaining evidence of these areas other than some large trees along the eastern and northern edge of the playground, including two Large Golden Cypress, and one now dead Pinoak.

The current free standing school room was built in 1906 and the residence was extended to incorporate the old school room into the residence. The Dept. of Education Heritage Report (2007) for the school indicated that the 1906 school building was designed by James Wigram (Schools Architect 1896 - 1908), however the plans for the building carry the signature of W.L. Vernon (1846 - 1914), NSW government Architect of the period 1890 - 1910, and not that of Wigram. It may be the Wigram developed the prototype that Vernon used, or that Vernon signed off on the drawings in a supervisory capacity.

W.L. Vernon was a significant "federation free style" architect who during his tenure of office was responsible for several schools, post offices and other significant government buildings in NSW. Many of these buildings are recognised heritage items. W.L. Vernon is noted on the RAIA register of significant 20th century architects. Features within the school building that demonstrate the influence of W.L. Vernon are :

- Use of Red brick,
- brick header courses to windows,
- two tones of brick to mark the floor level
- Stucco render to gable ends.
- Timber decorative fret work.

The 1906 school building was upgraded in 1926 to its current form including an addition built to match the detail of the 1906 design, with a timber sliding partition wall, to provide for two classrooms. The 1926 additions bear the signature of Architect RMS Wells.

The 1926 plans indicate an "old" weathershed and pre-existing toilets in the vicinity of the current toilets and weathershed. This would indicate that they may have dated from the 1906 building of the new distinct school room and the separation of the school area from the residential area. The detail of the toilet wing walls indicate a later date than 1906, and is more consistent with the later 1937 period.

The 1926 weather shed location is sufficiently different to the current location to indicate that the current weather shed is a later weathershed said to have been added in 1937.

The residence was demolished in 1959, and the current residence was built on the newly acquired adjacent land in 1960.

Menangle School Closed in 1976.



**Figure 4 : Menangle Public School 1930 (Note Original School / Residence behind)
(Campelltown City Council)**

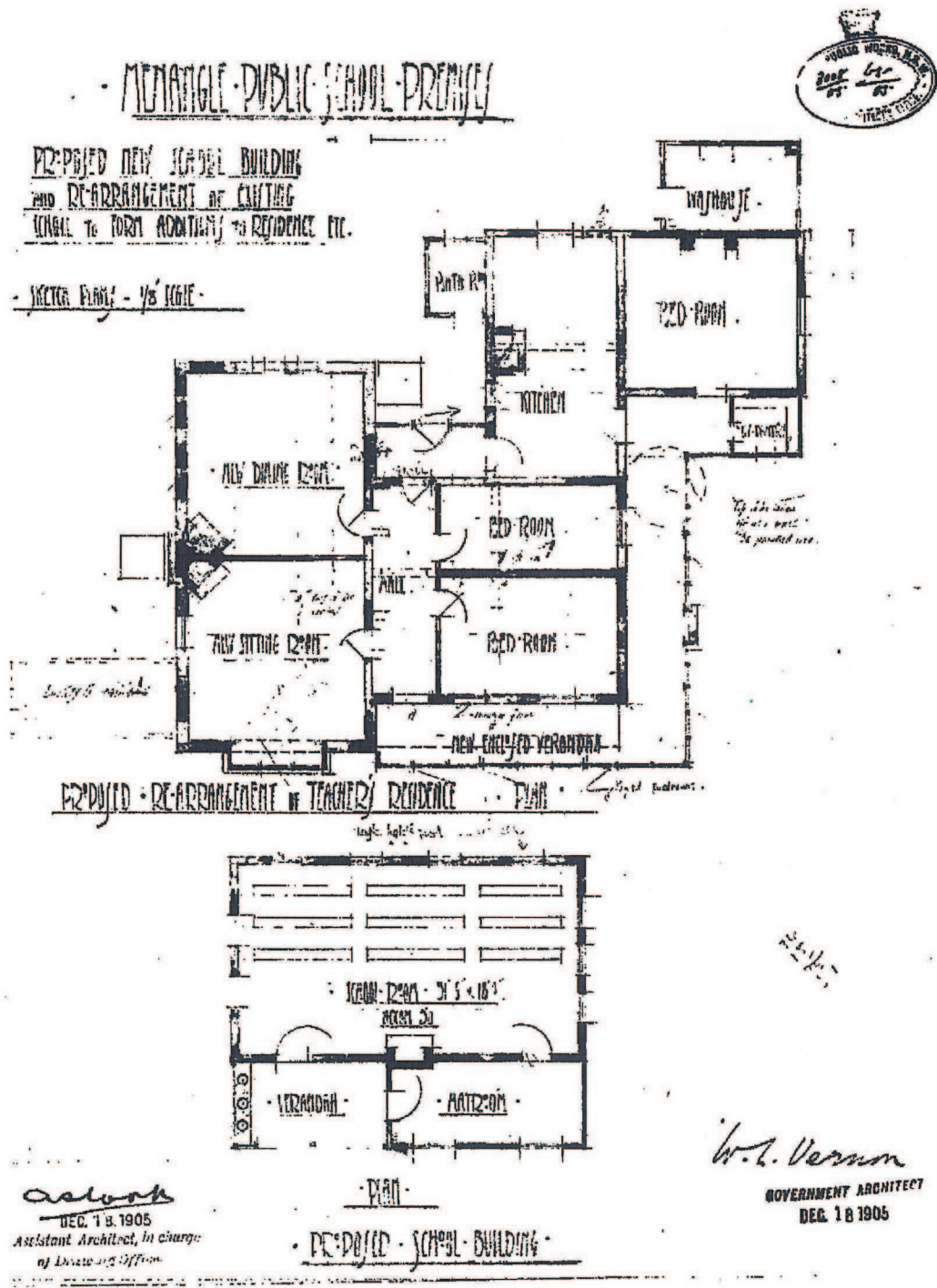
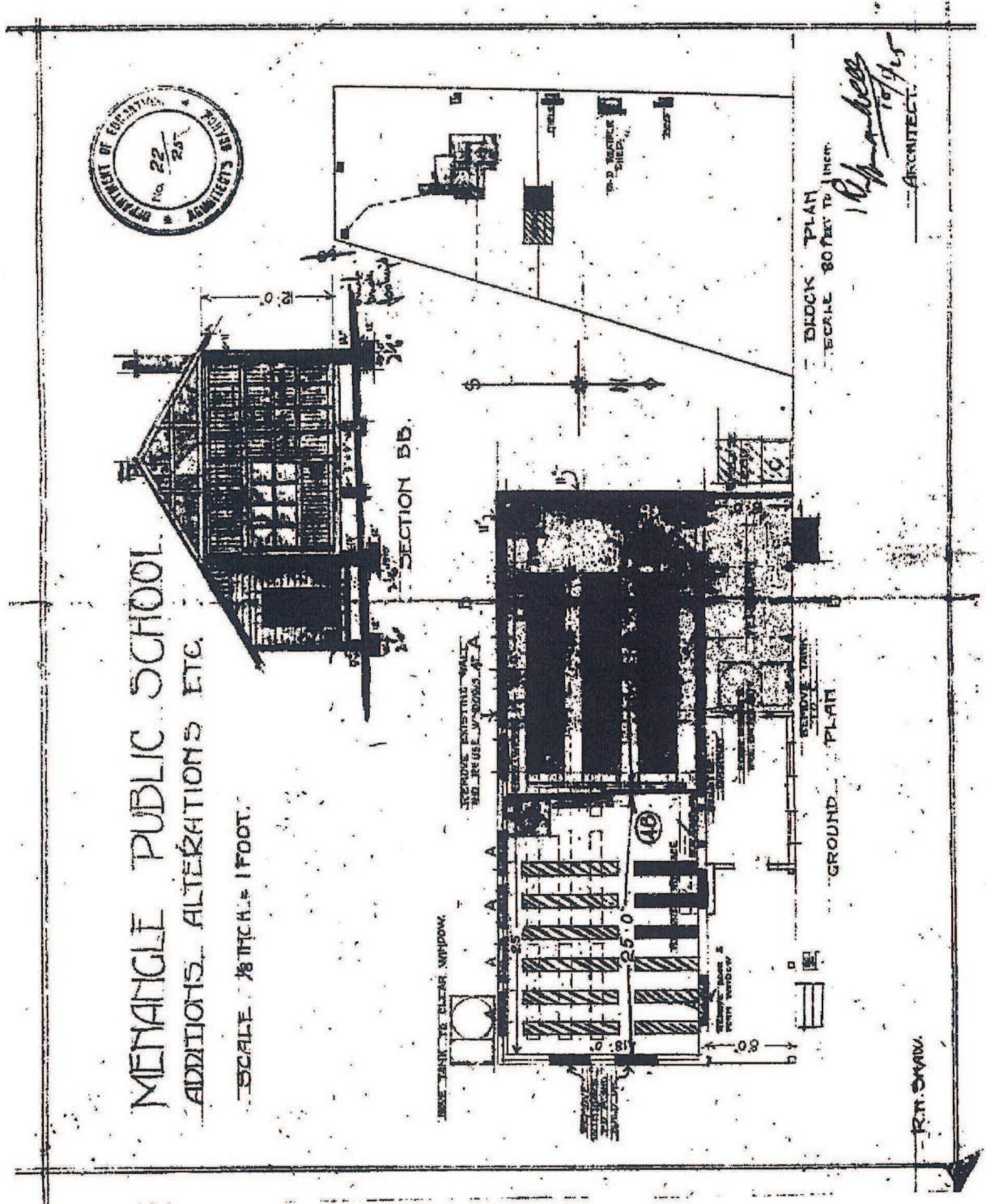


Figure 5 : 1906 Plan of new School and Upgrading of residence
W.L. Vernon (State Records NSW)

(Next Page) Figure 6 : 1926 Alterations to School / Site R.M.Wells (State Records)



3.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

3.1 Site (Refer to H01)

The site of the school grounds retains the original boundaries incorporating the school site of 1870, and the adjacent paddock purchased formally in 1960. The land falls gently toward Station Street. The original school lot is the most developed and includes the 1906 School Building, two toilets (which encroach on the adjacent paddock boundary) and a weathershed. Vegetation on this site includes remnant large Eucalypt species, and some seedlings, boundary plantings of Privett to the South and East Boundary, and eucalypt and pine / cypress species to the north boundary. An area of eucalypt seedlings and Silky Oak are loosely placed around a levelled play area that may have been a former tennis court.

There are various dirt driveways / car tracks evident including the main current drive to the school house from the 1960's opening in the front fence, another drive through the Silky Oaks and pin oak area toward the 1906 school bell, going past the levelled play area. This drive continues past the 1906 school building through to the rear of the property. Two significant sections of this drive are stone paved, being adjacent to the school Bell, and for a significant section of the rear area. The rear section is also brick edged and may indicate the driveway to the upgraded 1870 residence in its 1906 configuration. There is also a substantial pile of sandstone paving stones adjacent to the school bell indicating that some areas of this drive had been removed previously.

A brick edged sandstone paved path leaves the drive in the rear section toward what would have been the location of the former residence front door.

Ornamental trees on the original school site are limited to some formally planted Italian Cypress which are likely to date from later gardens around the 1906 school, a Crepe Myrtle and one deciduous tree (unidentified) behind the school. The Crepe Myrtle and deciduous tree may relate to the older residential garden.

Other planted trees in the playground area may include two Silky Oaks around what may have been a tennis court terrace in front of the school. There is little evidence remaining of the proposed Arbor Day boundary planting of the 1890's, other than possibly two large Golden Cypress, some seedling Radiata, and a seedling Thuja. A dead Pinoak on the railway boundary may also date from the 1890's.

A grove has been created in the hedge area between the Italian Cypress and the hedge, possibly by trespassers since the school has closed. A BMX track formed in the adjacent dirt is also likely to be a similarly modern element.

There are no remains of the former 1870's residence on the site, or the out houses associated with it. Nor are any of the orchard trees remaining on site. The rear area has been cleared and levelled, and is predominantly grassed. There are the remains of timber fence posts set into concrete foundations that may have been a screening fence emanating from the rear of the school building.

There are a number of coal dumps in the Station Street frontage area of the original school yard.

There also remains on site a timber flagpole lying on the ground adjacent to the school bell. The flagpole base is located in the centre front of the concrete assembly area. There are paths connecting the assembly area to the toilets and weather shed, and a fence connecting the corner of the school to the residence fence.

The adjacent paddock site is predominantly open grassed space with a few individual large Eucalypts. The School residence built in the 1960's straddles the boundary of the paddock and the original school site. Septic tanks for the property are located at the Station Street frontage of this site.

The remains of an original timber post and wire fence are present at the Station Street frontage, and at the front of the Residence yard, that indicate the former paddock boundary fence.

An Asbestos Water pipe for supply possibly to the Rotolactor runs through both properties, and was added in 1933. The water from this is connected to the weathershed.

3.2 School Building (Ref H03)

The School building is intact to its 1926 form and also contains the intact and identifiable remains of the 1906 building.

The school building is a single detached brick building containing two classrooms separated by a timber sliding partition wall. A verandah runs along the northern side of the building and contains one enclosed room and the western end is also enclosed.

The detail of the building is consistent to the 1906 design continuing the brick detail, window and door styling, heads and sills and the gable end detail from the first design, including the use of Flemish bond brickwork to the verandah side of the building and stretcher bond brickwork to the remainder of the building. Windows from the original building that were removed were relocated to new locations in 1926.

The 1906 building can be identified by the use of simple painted brick to the internal walls, and the change in floor boards.

A slight difference in the colour of the foundation bricks is also apparent in the 1906 section which is indicative of the higher level of detail observed by W.L. Vernon in his designs. (ie the main brick work is a red / blue brick, with the foundation walls being a red colour elements. The red brick was the only brick colour used in the 1926 additions.

The 1926 windows to the verandah display a new (1926) technique to allow opening and fly screening for ventilation. The windows are a combination sash and awning window. Roof ventilation shafts were also added in the 1926 additions. Also typical to the 1926 period are the new combustion stoves provided to replace the original chimney, and the timber sliding and glazed partition door. The locations of these stoves remains but the Stoves have been removed. Not all the additions included on the 1926 plans were carried out as is indicated by the retention of the two eastern windows.

The 1926 windows and openings can be identified by the use of concrete lintels on the internal face, (brick arches are retained to match on the outside), whereas the heads of the 1906 building are brick arches.

The 1926 windows and openings can be identified by the use of concrete lintels on the internal face, (brick arches are retained to match on the outside), whereas the heads of the 1906 building are brick arches.

A Hat rack remains in the verandah room from the 1926 period.

Alterations that have occurred since 1926 include the removal of the chimney to the eastern room stove and the painting of the glazed sections of the partition wall. Metal soffit lining has been placed over the original timber soffits to the verandah, and some doors have been replaced with Modern solid core doors.

The building otherwise remains highly intact to the 1926 period including brickwork detail, timber boarding timber posts and fretwork timber floors exposed rafters and ceiling linings, windows and doors, Roof vents shafts and vent cowl.

The building has suffered from extensive vandalism. However this has not damaged the floor or the ceiling, but has been limited to graffiti and breaking of glass and door panels.

There is evidence of some structural movement at the north eastern corner with top to ground cracking in the brick work adjacent to the window. This window was a replacement of a door and the works to do this, and remove the chimney in 1926 may have been the cause of some of this movement. There is no corresponding cracking on the eastern wall, or the south eastern end that would indicate general footings movement. The cracking is likely to be resulting from foundation movement possibly aggravated by the open downpipe in the South east corner. The structural report noted that this was not likely to be an issue of ongoing structural degradation or safety.

The building is subject to termite damage throughout the ceiling linings, internal wall lining boards and the central dividing wall. Termite damage is also evident in the verandah beams which have also been subject to rotting. Timber substructure was not inspected by the termite inspectors but appears to be sound. Similarly the roof structure is also likely to be sound if constructed of hardwood, as there is no evidence of ceiling structure degradation other than the verandah beams. No live termites were found. (Ref Termite inspection report)

3.3 Outbuildings (Ref H05)

WEATHERSHED

The current weathershed is not the original weathershed provided for the site in 1878. the 1878 weathershed was located at the rear of the property. This shed may have been moved in the 1906 works, as it is noted as " Old" near the current location in the 1926 plans.

The records of the school indicate that the weather shed from 1826 onwards was in trouble, and noted as derelict in 1930. As such it can be assumed that the current weathershed replaced this derelict shed some time after 1930.

the structure of the weathershed confirms an interwar construction which places its construction in the 1930's.

The weathershed is in generally sound condition, although is beginning to show signs of disrepair. It is interesting to note that childrens mural paintings that line the walls of the shed, although completely exposed to vandalism, have not been graffitied or vandalised. This may indicate that the painting have personal meaning to the local community including those that might be otherwise vandalising the site.

There is some termite damage in all linings and structural timber in the weathershed. (Not live).

3.4 Residence (Ref H05)

The residence yard includes a face brick garage and house dating from the 1960's, with timber framed windows and tiled roofing. The site includes a clothes line some concrete paths and a septic tank. Garden plantings include callistemon, japonica and may shrub plantings and remnant eucalypts.

The 1960's brick residence has been highly vandalised internally with most major fittings removed. It is likely to contain a significant amount of asbestos related products dating from the 1960's in friable form and is in an exceptionally poor and dangerous condition.

Live termites were found at the residence – sp *Coptotermes*. Their presence indicates an on going termite danger to all structures on the property. Termite damage was evident throughout the residence.

3.5 Village / Rural Character

Menangle Village retains its essential character as a small tenant farming village centred around the village church of St James. Relationship with the Rotolactor remains highly visible and the rural landscape dominated by the Railway Bridge, link the village back to its heritage as a focal point for the trading activity of Camden Park Estate.

A number of intact buildings from the Camden Park tenant village era remain including the key buildings of the school (Federation), St James Church (Victorian), the Catholic Church (Victorian), the General Store (Interwar), and the remaining rows of cottages spanning the Victorian to Interwar periods, lining the main streets, being Menangle Road, Woodbridge Road, and Station Street.

Modern housing developments in a modern cul de sac style layout have been placed behind the main circulation routes.

4.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Statement of Significance - Previous Reports

DEPT. OF EDUCATION REPORTS

A Heritage Assessment report was carried out by **Otto Cserhalmi** for the Department of Education in 1998 for Menangle Public School. The Cserhalmi Report considered the 1906 School to be an early example of a modern school prototype school initially developed by George Wigram in the late 1890's as a change from the Victorian Gothic styling of George Allen Mansfield, to a more functional style.

The Cserhalmi Report considers the School Building and site to be of high local significance as follows :

The Menangle Public School site is of high local significance, both as an integral part of the Menangle Village Precinct and as a valued part of the history of the local community. Architecturally the existing school house and weathershed reflect the history of schooling in a small agricultural centre and the growth of new industries in the area.

At a regional level the links between the sites development and the Macarthur families Camden Park Estate contribute significance to the school site as a whole.

The existing School House is an unusually intact example of a NSW school building dating back to the 1920's and the original 1906 structure represents an early and intact example of a prototype designed by James Sven Wigram ... and used for school buildings throughout NSW up until the 1950's.

It is therefore likely that further comparative analysis would confirm the architectural and aesthetic significance of the existing Menangle schoolhouse on a regional level.

In 2000 an application to rezone the land to Residential @ (a) was made by the Department of Education. An accompanying report by Andrew Conacher of **Conacher and Delahunty Architects** indicated that while the general site, vegetation and remaining outbuildings and residence were of little or no significance, the remaining School building was significant and should be retained within the new Zoning with a curtilage sufficient to enable its retention. A plan indicating a suitable subdivision pattern was prepared but was not viewed for this report. It is assumed that this subdivision plan and proposed rezoning was not approved by Council.

The 2007 Heritage Report (Dept of Education) by **Robert Demkiw** indicated that the school house as a prototype school was not a rare example and is thus not significant.

WOLLONDILLY SHIRE COUNCIL

The school is noted as a contributing building to the Menangle Urban Conservation Area. There is no separate listing for the Menangle Public School at this stage.

4.2 Additional Notes regarding significance of Site

All previous reviews relating to the school site and the Menangle Conservation Area, (excepting the most recent Demkiw report) indicate that the Menangle Public School site has significance within the Menangle Village Conservation Area (which has recently been assessed as being of State level Significance), and that the 1906 - 1926 School building itself has sufficient significance to warrant local heritage listing as an individual item.

The condition and the integrity of the remaining School building has not diminished in the years intervening after the Conacher report (2000), other than the vandalism of repairable elements such as glazing and door panels, and possibly additional termite damage of replaceable elements. As such this report considers that the School Building should continue to be considered to be of local heritage significance, as a rare remaining intact example of the turn of the century prototype government brick school building.

The School was built under the supervision of the NSW Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon, and the design drawings bear his signature. The building is a small simple example of the work that was done by the NSW Architects Office in the federation period and bears simplified and basic versions of many of the Vernon features. Most remaining Vernon designed buildings are now listed as heritage items. Menangle Public School is not a grand example within the Vernon Buildings listed elsewhere, but it was a small building so opportunities for displays of architectural detail were limited.

The visual contribution of the school building to the Menangle conservation area also remains undiminished and should continue to be considered important as a core village building dating from the principal development period of the township.

The visibility of St James Church through the school site should also be considered significant as a view line into and within the Conservation Area.

Remaining outbuildings on the site including the toilet and weathershed are significant in contributing to an understanding of the layout of the school from at least 1926. However they are not significant buildings in their own right. The childrens paintings on the interior of the weathershed are clearly significant to the local community, given the care with which they are treated within an otherwise highly vandalised site.

4.3 Elements of Significance

Very High

1906 - 1926 brick school building including all internal and external fabric and remaining detail.

1906 Bell Stand

View line through the school grounds to St James church from the railway and Menangle Road approaches to the village.

High

Remaining elements from the previous residence and school building (1871 - 1959) to the rear of the site including the remnant stone and brick edged drive and pathway. Any underground remains representing the footprint of the former residence, weathershed or other out buildings.

Remaining tree plantings from the Arbor Day and boundary plantings including :

- * Pinoak (However as it is dead, need not be preserved, just noted)
- * Cypress / Pine plantings including Golden Cypress, Thuja, and Radiata (including seedlings)
- * Eucalypts remaining from the indigenous species of the area, as their free standing grandeur within the grassland is a significant part of the rural Character of the Camden Park Estate.
- * Childrens paintings in the Weathershed.

Moderate Archaeological Potential

Ground undulations, terraces and former circulation routes, fence post housings, and flag pole housings

Moderate General significance

Toilets and Weathershed, concrete paving and modern circulation routes.

Hedge planting around eastern and southern perimeter. (the plants themselves are a weed species and should be removed, however the form of boundary definition by hedge / dense trees or shrubs helps to define the perimeter.)

The remaining timber flagpole, sandstone blocks and paving stones left as rubble on the site.

Neutral to Significance

BMX track and Fireplace "grove".

Intrusive to Significance

The 1960 Residence.

Modern metal fencing.

4.4 Significance in relation to surrounding heritage items / conservation area

MENANGLE URBAN CONSERVATION AREA (Locally listed, recently assessed as State Significance - 2006)

The School site and building is a significant contributing element in the Conservation Area, as an original core Village building, along with the General Store, the School of Arts, the St James and St Patricks Churches and the Rotolactor.