

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

# **WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY**

## **Statement of Heritage Impact**

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REPORT TO	WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
LGA	CITY OF PARRAMATTA
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## DOCUMENT CONTROL

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1.

This project is being undertaken as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act). The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) (SSD 10383) issued on 22nd November 2019, require that a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) be in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.

Comber Consultants was engaged by WINIM Developments, on behalf of the Westmead Catholic Community, to prepare this SOHI which addresses the impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of the site and adjacent areas.

The Westmead Catholic Community site, its buildings and grounds do not contain heritage significance and are not listed on any local, State or Commonwealth Heritage Register.

This report makes the following recommendations:

1. Aboriginal archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine if Aboriginal objects are present, and if so, their nature and extent. This should be undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site. If no objects are present, the redevelopment can proceed without any further archaeological testing, monitoring or excavation. However, if Aboriginal objects are uncovered, it will be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and undertake salvage in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. Please note that it takes about four months to obtain an AHIP.
2. As there is the potential for relics to be impacted upon by the proposed development, it will be necessary to apply for a s140 permit to undertake historical archaeological testing and salvage.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

This report supports a State Significant Development Application for the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead.

The WCC project seeks to meet the needs of the growing population within the region by providing upgraded school facilities for Mother Teresa and Sacred Heart Primary Schools, as well as a new Parish church. WCC is a collaboration between Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta (CEDP), the Diocese of Parramatta (DoP), the Sisters of Mercy and the Marist Brothers Province of Australia.

As the proposal is for the purposes of alterations and additions to an existing school and has a capital investment value in excess of \$20 million, it is State Significant Development (SSD) for the purposes of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act). The Parish church is also SSD under clause 8(2)(a) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* as it forms part of the proposal which comprises a single, integrated development with significant functional links between the education and church uses.

### 1.2 The Site

The subject site is located at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead, approximately 2km to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD and approximately 300m to the west of Westmead Train Station. The site is located within the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA).

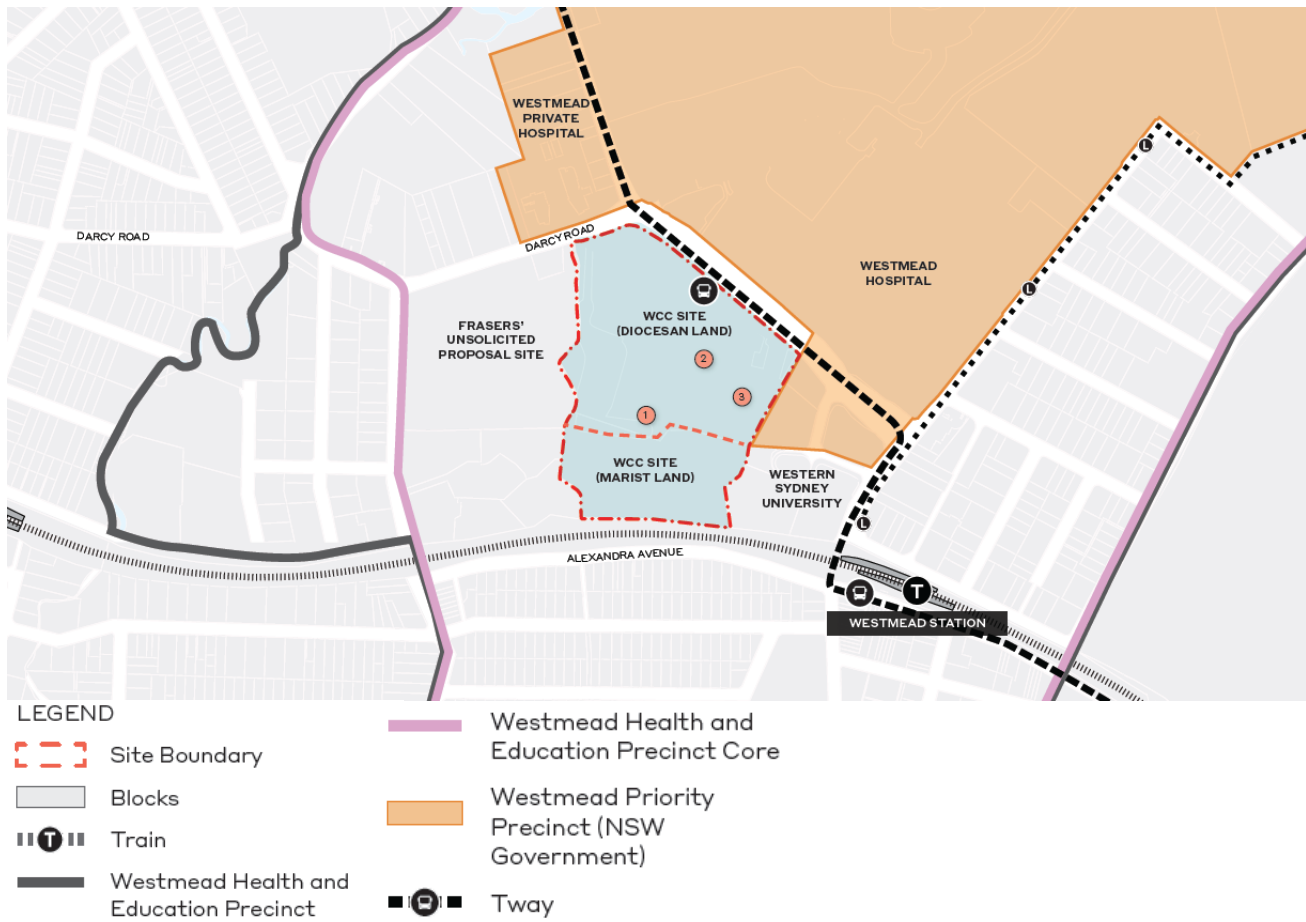
The site has an area of approximately 12ha and a frontage of approximately 430m to Darcy Road. The site consists of two lots, which are legally described as Lot 1 in DP1095407, which is owned by the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Parramatta, and Lot 1 in DP1211982, which is under the ownership of the Trustees of the Marist Brothers.

The site is bound by Darcy Road (to the north), the T1 North Shore & Western / T5 Cumberland train lines (to the south), the Western Sydney University Westmead Campus (to the east) and residential uses (to the west).

To the north of the site, across Darcy Road is the Westmead Health and Education Precinct comprising the Westmead Hospital, Westmead Private Hospital and the Western Sydney University Medical Research Institutes. The locational context of the site is shown at Figure 1.

The Westmead Health and Education Precinct, the WCC site and the surrounding residential land collectively form part of the recently nominated Westmead Priority Precinct Area.

The Westmead Catholic Community, its buildings and grounds are not listed on any local, State or Commonwealth Heritage Register.



**Figure 1:** Location of the study area

### 1.3 Proposed Development

The State Significant Development application will seek approval for:

- A primary school with capacity for approximately 1,680 students, to provide expanded facilities for the existing Mother Teresa Primary School on the site and to replace the existing Sacred Heart Primary School at Ralph Street;
- A new Parish church;
- A Catholic early learning centre (fit-out within an existing building);
- New landscaping.

### 1.4 Existing Development

The site currently contains three separate schools being the Catherine McAuley Westmead (girls high school) which predominantly occupies the northern part of the site, and the Parramatta Marist High School (boys school) which occupies the eastern part of the site. The Mother Teresa Primary School occupies part of the Catherine McAuley school building in the centre of the site. The southern portion of the site contains open sports fields associated with the Parramatta Marist High School.

The existing Brother's residence is located in the north-eastern corner of the site, and an at grade car park occupies the western part of the site, to the north of the sports fields. Collectively, the three schools currently accommodate approximately 2,637 students and 190 staff.



## 2.0 LEGISLATION

### 2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal “objects”. The NPW Act is administered by the Office of Environment & Heritage. Section 90 of the NPW Act details the provisions for the issue of a written consent to impact upon an Aboriginal object. An object is defined as:

*“Aboriginal object” means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

**Note:** This project is being undertaken as a State Significant Development and approval is not required under the NPW Act (See details in section 3.3 below).

### 2.2 Heritage Act 1977

#### *State Heritage Register*

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* provides for the establishment and maintenance of the State Heritage Register by the Heritage Council.

Under s57 of the Heritage Act a person must not “demolish, despoil, excavate, alter, move, damage or destroy” an item listed on the State Heritage Register without a permit under s60 of the Act.

Aboriginal places can be listed on the State heritage register if they are considered to be of State heritage significance. Such places can include Mission sites and cemeteries.

#### *Protection of relics*

As defined in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* a “relic”:

*means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:*

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) is of State or local significance”*

**Note:** This project is being undertaken as a State Significant Development and approval is not required under the Heritage Act (See section 3.3 below).

### 2.3 Environmental Protection and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act) No. 203

This project is being undertaken as a State Significant Development under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act). Section 89J of the EPA Act (see below) does not require that a State significant development seek approval under the NPW Act or the Heritage Act as follows:

Section 89J of the EPA Act states the following:

#### 89J Approvals etc legislation that does not apply

The following authorisations are not required for State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division (and accordingly the provisions of any Act that prohibit an activity without such as authority do not apply):

- (a) the concurrence under Part 3 of the *Coastal Protection Act 1979* of the Minister administering that Part of that Act,
- (b) a permit under section 201, 205 or 219 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
- (c) an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*
- (d) an Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- (e) an authorisation referred to in section 12 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (or under any Act repealed by that Act) to clear native vegetation or State protected land,
- (f) a bush fire safety authority under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*,
- (g) a water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90 or an activity approval (other



than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91 of the *Water Management Act 2000*.

(2) Division 8 of Part 6 of the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division.

(3) A reference in this section to State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division includes a reference to any investigative or other activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Part in connection with a development application for any such development.

The EPA Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment who will provide the consent for this project and for any impact on Aboriginal objects. Section 89J(d) does not require the consent of the Department of Premier, Industry and Environment.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) (SSD 10383) were issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019, and require:

#### **Section 9. Heritage**

- A Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual. The SOHI is to address the impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of the site and adjacent areas and is to identify the following:
  - all heritage items (state and local) within the vicinity of the site including built heritage, landscapes and archaeology, detailed mapping of these items, and assessment of why the items and site(s) are of heritage significance;
  - compliance with the relevant Conservation Management Plan;
  - the impacts of the proposal on heritage item(s) including visual impacts, required Building Code of Australia and equitable access works, new fixtures, fittings and finishes, any modified services;
  - the attempts to avoid and/or mitigate the impact on the heritage significance or cultural heritage values of the site and the surrounding heritage items; and
  - justification for any changes to the heritage fabric or landscape elements including any options analysis.
- If the SOHI identifies impact on potential historical archaeology, an historical archaeological assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines 'Archaeological Assessment' 1996 and 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics' 2009. This assessment should identify what relics, if any, are likely to be present, assess their significance and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential archaeological resource. Where harm is likely to occur, it is recommended that the significance of the relics be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy. If harm cannot be avoided in whole or part, an appropriate Research Design and Excavation Methodology should also be prepared to guide any proposed excavations or salvage programme.
- Provide a visual impact assessment (where required) to address views and vistas to and from Old Government House and the Government Domain in Parramatta Park. Colours and textures should be considered as part of the assessment.



## 3.0 HISTORY

### 3.1 Aboriginal history

The Darug people are the traditional owners of the main east-west ridge of the Blue Mountains, the northern Blue Mountains and the Cumberland Plain in which the study area is located (Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2003).

Research by R.H. Mathews, a pioneer linguist and anthropologist, in the early twentieth-century revealed that the Darug (or 'Dharruk' people as he referred to them) inhabited an area adjoining the 'Thurawal' (Dharawal) to the south and Gundungurra and Wiradjuri to the west. Their territory extended along the coast to the Hawkesbury River and inland to Windsor, Penrith and Campbelltown; then from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River to Mount Victoria (Mathews 1901a: 140; Mathews 1901b:155;). Three distinct groups have been identified – the coastal, hinterland and mountain Darug (Attenbrow 2003:23). The study area is on the border between the coastal and hinterland groups.

Aboriginal people have occupied the valley extending from Prospect to the coastline for at least twenty thousand years. One or possibly two clans occupied the land around the banks of the Parramatta River at the headwaters of Sydney Harbour (Kass, Liston & McClymont 1996:4). The surrounding area was reasonably fertile and, with the resources of the river, was able to support their living needs. Anthropological studies indicate that clan sizes varied widely, consisting of between thirty to sixty people who moved through their territory using seasonal routes to access food, shelter and other resources necessary for survival as well as ceremonial sites. Generally people camped, travelled, foraged, fished and hunted in smaller, extended family groups, coming together at times with the larger group for ceremonies and ritual combats (Attenbrow 2003:29).

The people living at the head of the Parramatta River, near Westmead and Parramatta, were a clan of the Darug, known as the *Burramatta*, *Burramattagal* (sometimes written as *Boromedegal*) or *Burramattagalleon* clan. The word *Burra* means eel whilst the word *Matta* means creek or river and described the name of the country. The suffix “-gal” (man) or “-galleon” (woman) was added to describe a man or woman from Burramatta. (Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA 1(1) cited in Attenbrow 2003; Attenbrow 2003:22-24; Kass et al. 1996:6).

Initially Parramatta was named Rose Hill, with the name “Parramatta” being formally adopted in 1792. It was a derivation of the Aboriginal name for *Burramatta* the clan, recorded as originally inhabiting this location (Attenbrow 2003:24; Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA I (I): 155-61; Kass 1996:6). The Parramatta district is thought to be a linguistic and economic boundary between the coastal and inland Darug people. Although opinions differ, linguists believe that a dialect of the Darug coastal language was spoken from the Sydney peninsula as far west as Parramatta, while a hinterland dialect was spoken from Parramatta to the north, west and south (Arthur Capell 1970 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 33).

Archaeological evidence from Parramatta, North Parramatta and Westmead indicates that Aboriginal people occupied the area for over 10,000 years up until about 1830. They visited Old Government House regularly and attended the Native Conferences held in Parramatta (Comber 2019a).

### 3.2 Westmead Catholic Community

Settlement within Parramatta occurred very soon after the settlement of Sydney was established. The study area was first cleared in 1791 by convict labourers to prepare ground to grow grain. In September 1788 Governor Phillip established a settlement at “The Crescent” which is located almost 1km to the south east of the study area in the area now known as Parramatta Park, but was then the Government Domain. Settlement soon extended beyond The Crescent with the Town of Parramatta being established, whilst the study area was contained within the Government Domain.

Originally part of the Government Farm, land in the area was granted to some settlers for small farms. Governor Macquarie resumed these grants in 1810 and declared the Government Domain, surrounding Government House but also encompassing what is now Westmead. Westmead was originally known as the West Meadow of the Government Domain (Kass et al 1996: 92). It was most likely used for growing maize.

In 1859 the Government Domain was subdivided. By 1871, three lots on the Westmead Catholic Community now stands, had been purchased by W. Fullagar (who purchased many other lots in the subdivision) and J. S. Rodd. It is unknown whether or not Fullagar and Rodd built on their lots. (SHI inventory AMU 2242891),

In 1915, the Westmead Boys Home (also known as the St. Vincent's Boys Home) was built on the corner of Hawkesbury Road

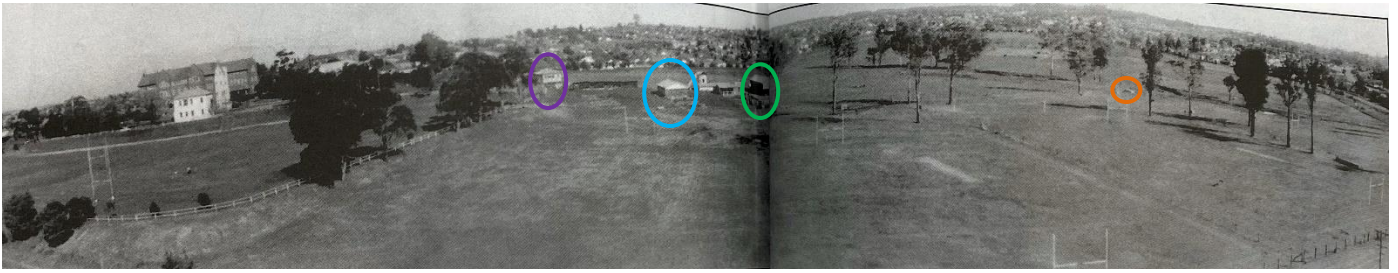
and Railway Parade, adjacent to the WCC site. It is not known whether the lots surrounding the Home were incorporated into its grounds (SHI inventory AMU 2242891), but in 1943, the WCC lands consisted of cleared land, scattered trees and open paddocks (Figure 5). No substantial structures were present within the study area although two large sheds were located just to the south of the boundary with the WCC Diocesan Land with a small shed near the western boundary. Two other small sheds were just inside the border of the Marist Land in the northern area of the playing field in the south eastern corner of the study area. These structures are most likely associated with agricultural activities.

The impetus for the establishment of Catholic schools in Parramatta arose from Colonial restrictions on instruction in the Catholic faith. Religious instruction was limited to the Church of England catechism in the orphan schools (McDonald 2000:3). The first Catholic school was opened in 1820 by accountant, George Morley/Marley. This school was located at the western end of Hunter Street, Parramatta (McDonald 2000:5-6,9). The school moved to Pennant Street (Victoria Road) in 1837, set between a presbytery and St Patrick's church, and remained there for 20 years ((McDonald 2000:70). The Marist Brothers assumed control of the school in 1875 (McDonald 2000:88-89).

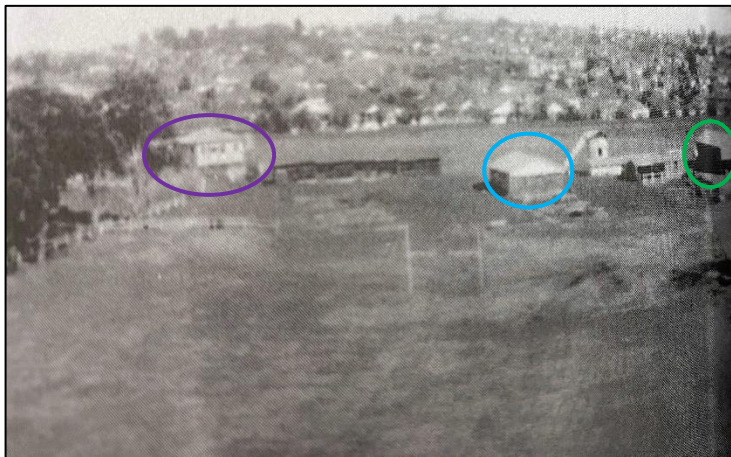
By the 1960s, the St Patricks buildings had become cramped and deteriorated and in 1966 work had commenced on the construction of new facilities on the lands formerly owned by William Fullagar at Westmead and included new three-storey buildings. These were constructed on the former playing fields of the Westmead Boy's Home. To the south of these, the property had, at that time, been used for grazing dairy herds and a pig farm. Associated structures included a dairy and piggery as shown in a photograph dated 1963 (McDonald 2000:306-307) (Figures 6-7 below).



**Figure 1:** 1943 aerial photograph of the study area with 5 structures circled. Those features corresponding to the 1963 panorama in Figure 4 are colour coded for cross-referencing. Features circled in yellow are those that cannot be identified in the 1963 panorama. A fifth structure, a residential building is outside of the study area but circled in purple (McDonald 2000:70). The site of the old show ground, now part of Westmead hospital is to the top right. (overlay on image from SixMaps).



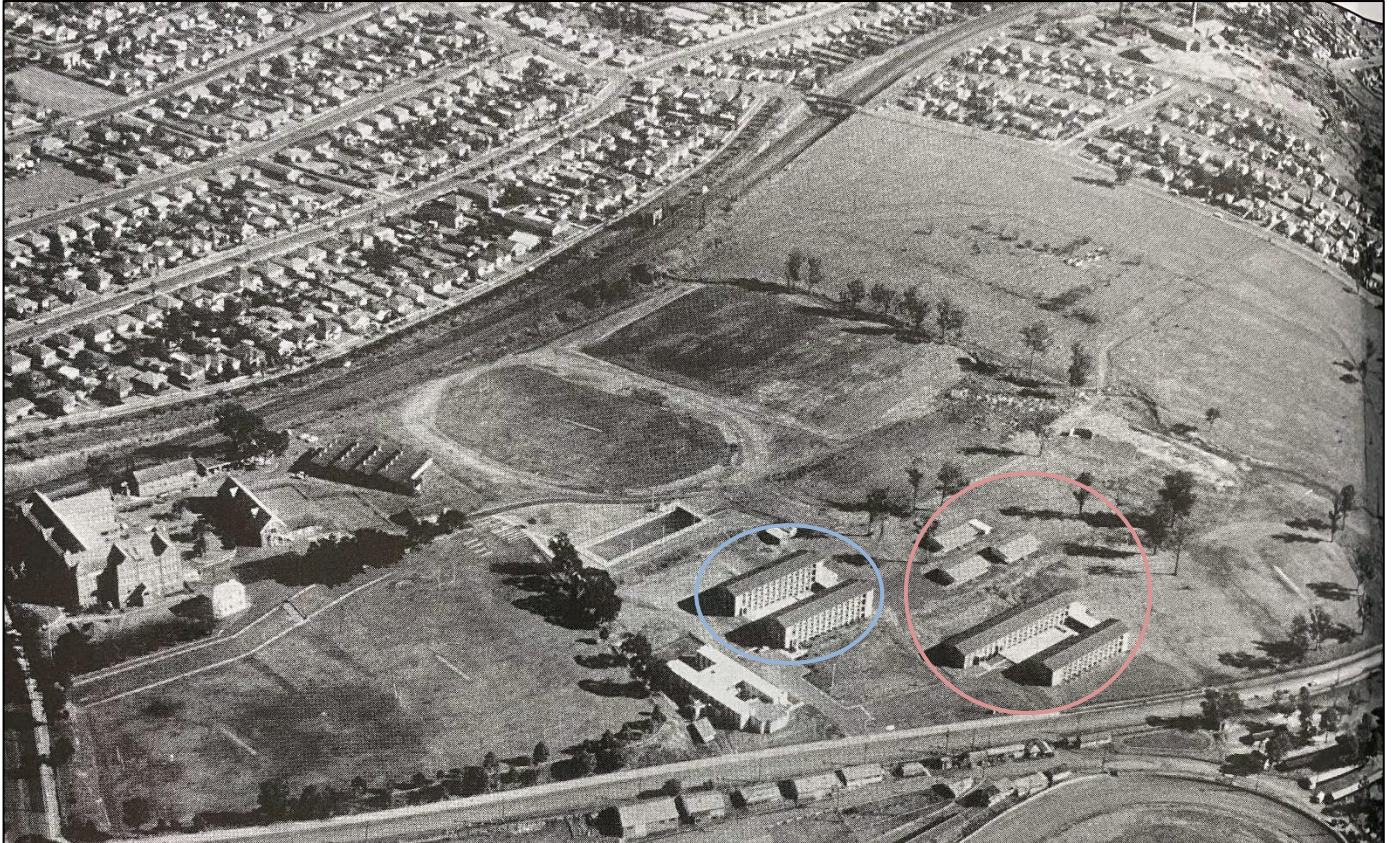
**Figure 2:** 1963 panorama of Westmead Boys Home. View is to the south. The main buildings are on the left. Playing fields are in the foreground. Dairy, silo and piggery structures in centre. Those corresponding to the structures in the 1943 aerial are colour coded to match.



**Figure 3:** Detail from the 1963 panorama. The building to the left is likely to be the farm house (McDonald 2000:306-307). The 1943 aerial and 1963 photographs show a farm house which is just outside of the study area but is the likely source of the name Farmhouse Road for the roadway that now runs near that location from Hawkesbury Road.

By 1968 the new Parramatta Marist Boys High and Catherine McAuley Girls High, (Hamilton nd:8) had been completed as well as a Monastery. In addition to the main school buildings, three temporary classrooms and a swimming pool were also on the site (Figure 8). A cricket ground and football fields are shown in the 1968 aerial photograph in the grazing land of the Westmead Boys Home. The dairy itself, piggery and ancillary structures had been demolished as well as the farmhouse shown in figures 4-6. The Westmead Monastery was also completed in this year (McDonald 2000:325).

By 1977 two of the temporary classroom structures had been replaced with permanent buildings and an additional facility constructed on the eastern side of those new structures (currently ICT Support and general learning areas (Figure 9).



**Figure 4:** 1968 aerial photograph of the study area with the 4-storey Marist Boys High circled in blue and the 3-storey Catherine McAuley Girls' High School and demountables circled in apricot. The St Vincent's Boys Home is to the left and new schools complex. The new monastery is the 'H' shaped building in the foreground. View to the south-west. Monastery (McDonald 2000:308).



**Figure 5:** The study area in 1977 with new buildings and formalised paved areas. (McDonald 2000:343)  
An administration building was added in 1984 (McDonald 2000:351).



In 1985 the St Vincent's Boys Home and some playing fields were sold by the Marist Brothers to the University of Western Sydney and in 1993 the Morley Centre was constructed as a multipurpose facility, including an assembly hall (McDonald 2000:352-353, 360). 1987 saw construction of new classrooms, a new quadrangle, a new hall (the Forum), a new tennis court and library extensions (Hamilton nd:129).

New staff and administration areas were added in 1998 and in 2000, the quadrangle was converted into Mercy Square, a place for students to sit and meet. The following year saw a raft of construction work, including:

- the Information and Technology Centre
- another Technology Centre with workshops and practical spaces
- a Food Technology Laboratory
- a Visual Arts Centre
- four new Science Laboratories
- conversion of the Forum from a hall to a tiered lecture theatre
- a Music Centre

(Hamilton nd:159)

### 3.3 Sacred Heart Parish Westmead

The Parish of Sacred Heart, Westmead was founded on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1951, when Rev James Collins was appointed Parish Priest. Mass was conducted in St Vincent's Boys' Home, (established 1891), on Hawkesbury Road Westmead until a church was built in the current study area and opened on March 28, 1954.

(<https://www.sacredheartwestmead.com.au/UI/Main/Default.aspx?content=parish>, and [www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00137b.htm](http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00137b.htm) both accessed 20/1/2020).

The need for a Parish was largely due to a large Housing Project which had begun in Westmead immediately after World War II. The parish purchased a house on adjacent land in 1956. In 1975 a permanent school was built with assistance from a Government Grant.

Plans for building regional secondary boys' and girls' schools in Westmead were commenced in 1964, as well as for the building of a Marist Brothers monastery in 1966 (<https://www.sacredheartwestmead.com.au/UI/Main/Default.aspx?content=parish>). In 1985 the Marist Brothers boys care services moved out of the old institutional building on Hawkesbury Road into two houses in Darcy Road Westmead. While the buildings were under construction at the Westmead site, 3rd and 4th Forms were housed in demountables on another part of the site (A New School Called Catherine McAuley sample pages.pdf.

(<http://www.mcauley.nsw.edu.au/> accessed 29/01/2020 and Marist Youth Care [http://www.maristyc.com.au/MYC/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=14](http://www.maristyc.com.au/MYC/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=14) accessed 29/01/2020).

### 3.4 Catherine McAuley Westmead

In 1966, the Catherine McAuley Westmead was also established by the Parramatta congregation of the Sisters of Mercy (Hamilton nd:8-9). Initially it was a regional Catholic High School for girls from Years 7 to 10 but extended to Years 11 and 12 in 1983. The school was built on land owned by the St Vincent de Paul Society and staffed by Mercy Nuns who came from Parramatta each day. In 1999 the primary school was extended to accommodate over 200 students. (<http://www.mcauley.nsw.edu.au/our-school/dsp-default.cfm?loadref=4> accessed 29/01/2020).

Parish pastoral work included the care of patients in Westmead General Hospital and Westmead Children's Hospital. Also included was the care of patients in Westmead Private Hospital, Cabrini Nursing Home, Mayflower Nursing Home and Westmead Rehabilitation Centre. In December 2002, the care of both the Parish and the hospitals was transferred to the Camillians (Ministers of the Infirm). In 2015, the Camillians handed back the administration of Sacred Heart Parish Westmead to the Diocese (<https://www.sacredheartwestmead.com.au/UI/Main/Default.aspx?content=parish> accessed 20/1/2020).

Catherine McAuley was born in Ireland in 1778 and established the Sisters of Mercy in 1831. (A New School Called Catherine McAuley sample pages.pdf <http://www.mcauley.nsw.edu.au/> accessed 29/01/2020)

### 3.5 Parramatta Marist High School

In 1966 the first stage of the buildings on the Westmead campus was opened. Subsequent building phases have included:



- 1968 Monastery and Swimming Pool,
- 1972 Library, (built to commemorate the centenary of the arrival of the Brothers in Australia)
- 1973 Senior Block,
- 1982 Arts and Techniques Centre,
- 1984 Administration Block,
- 1993 Morley Centre multipurpose facility
- 2001 new Science Building (with 5 laboratories)
- 2003 refurbishment of the 1972 library to create the Br Ludovic Learning Centre,
- 2004 a new Canteen was built on the old uniform shop site and an eLearning Centre was created on the lower floor of the Harroway Building,
- 2007 the Science laboratories, TAS, and Creative Arts areas were updated and a 172-seat theatre was built on the site of the old canteen

### **3.6 Mother Teresa Primary School**

The Mother Teresa Primary School located in Darcy Road shares a building with Catherine McAuley High School. It was opened in 2012 and provides education for Kindergarten classes through to Year 6.



## 4.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Preamble

Significance assessment is the process whereby buildings, items, archaeological deposits or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community. The NSW Heritage Office have developed a range of criteria for assessing historic sites which embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. These criteria are historic, association, aesthetic, social, research, rarity and representative.

### 4.2 Assessment

#### Historic

**Criterion (a) – 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)**

The study area is associated with the development of Catholic education facilities in New South Wales that began in 1820 with the opening of the first Catholic school in Parramatta at the western end of Hunter Street. It has local significance under this criterion.

#### Association

**Criterion (b) – 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).**

The study area is associated with the work of the Catholic Community in developing education facilities in Parramatta and including the work of accountant, George Morley/Marley, in establishing the first Catholic school in Parramatta in 1820. It has local significance under this criterion.

#### Aesthetic

**Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)**

The study area does not meet this criterion.

#### Social

**Criterion (d) – 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**

The study area is associated with the work of the Catholic Community in developing educational facilities in Parramatta as well as with those associated with the St Vincent’s Boys Home of which the school grounds were once a part. In addition, it is associated with the work of the Marist Brothers in Parramatta and the Sisters of Mercy since 1966. It has local significance under this criterion.

#### Research

**Criterion (e) – 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)**

This area was part of the Government Domain (1810-1859). It remained largely undeveloped agricultural land associated with the Westmead Boys Home (1915-1985) until it was developed as the Parramatta Marist High School in 1965.

The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Education, Environment, Industry, Agriculture, Government and Administration and Land Tenure.

#### Rarity

**Criterion (f) – 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)**

The study area does not meet this criterion.

#### Representative

**Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s:**

- Cultural or natural places;
- Cultural or natural environments (State Significance); OR

The study area does not meet this criterion.



**An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's:**

- **Cultural or natural places; or**
- **Cultural or natural environments (local significance)**

The study area is representative of the evolution of Catholic educational facilities in Parramatta. The study area has local significance under this criterion.

### **4.3 Statement of Significance**

The study area is significant for its history of the development of Catholic Schools in Parramatta and Westmead and its association with the work of the Catholic Community in developing educational facilities in Parramatta as well as with those associated with the St Vincent's Boys Home of which the school grounds were once a part. In addition, it is associated with the work of the Marist Brothers in Parramatta and the Sisters of Mercy since 1966. However, none of the buildings on the site or the landscape contain cultural heritage significance.

The study area has potential to contain archaeological evidence of Aboriginal and early colonial occupation of the site and to yield information relating to major historic themes including Education, Environment, Industry, Agriculture, Government and Administration and Land Tenure. That archaeological evidence is likely to be subject to minor disturbance in areas where building foundations have not previously been excavated.



## 5.0 PROPOSAL

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) redevelopment. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. A new Mother Theresa Primary School and new Church and Parish Centre will be constructed in the north-western corner of the site. Figure 10 below shows the existing buildings on the site. Figure 11 shows the buildings to be demolished whilst Figure 12 shows the proposed redevelopment.

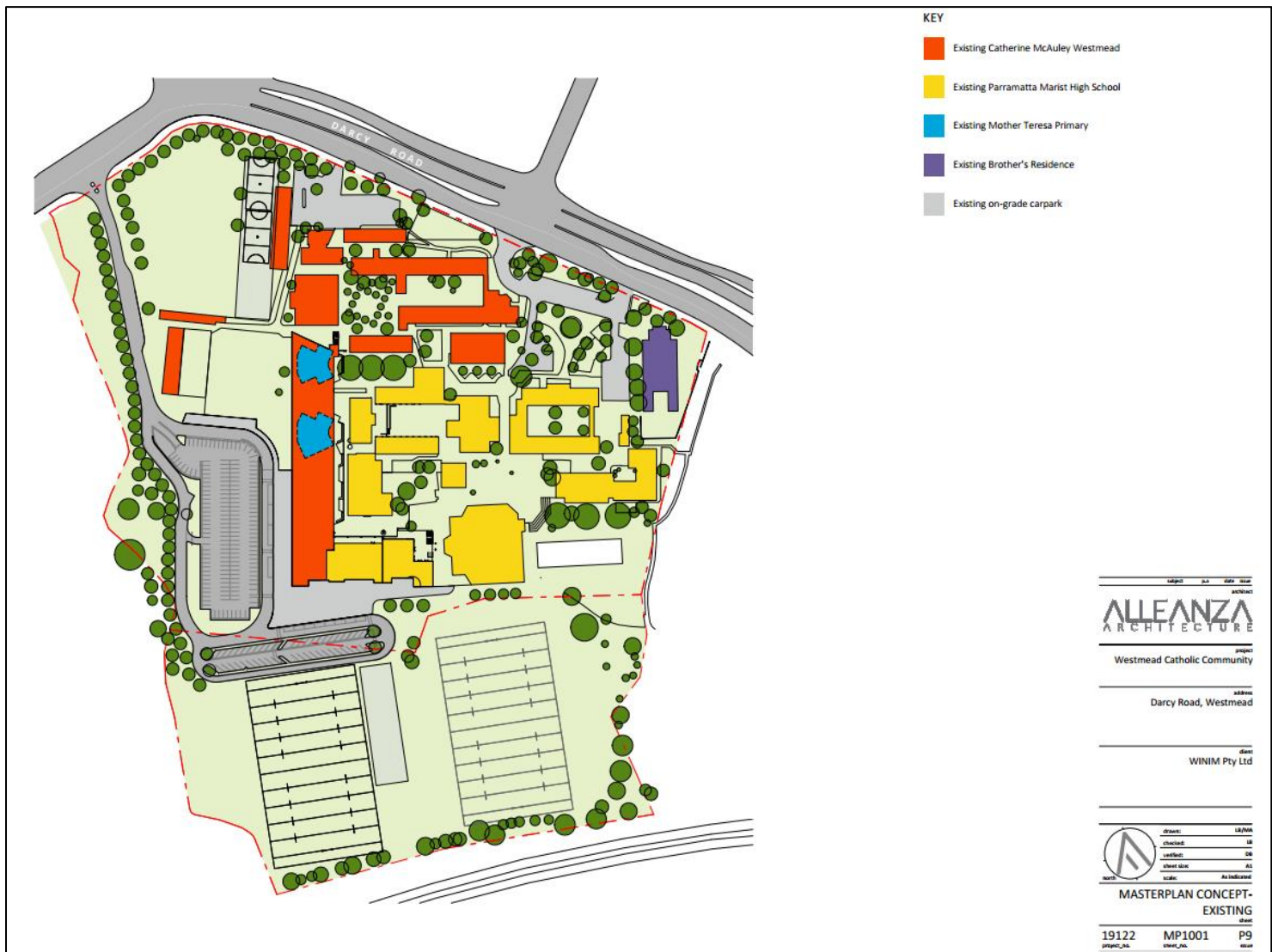
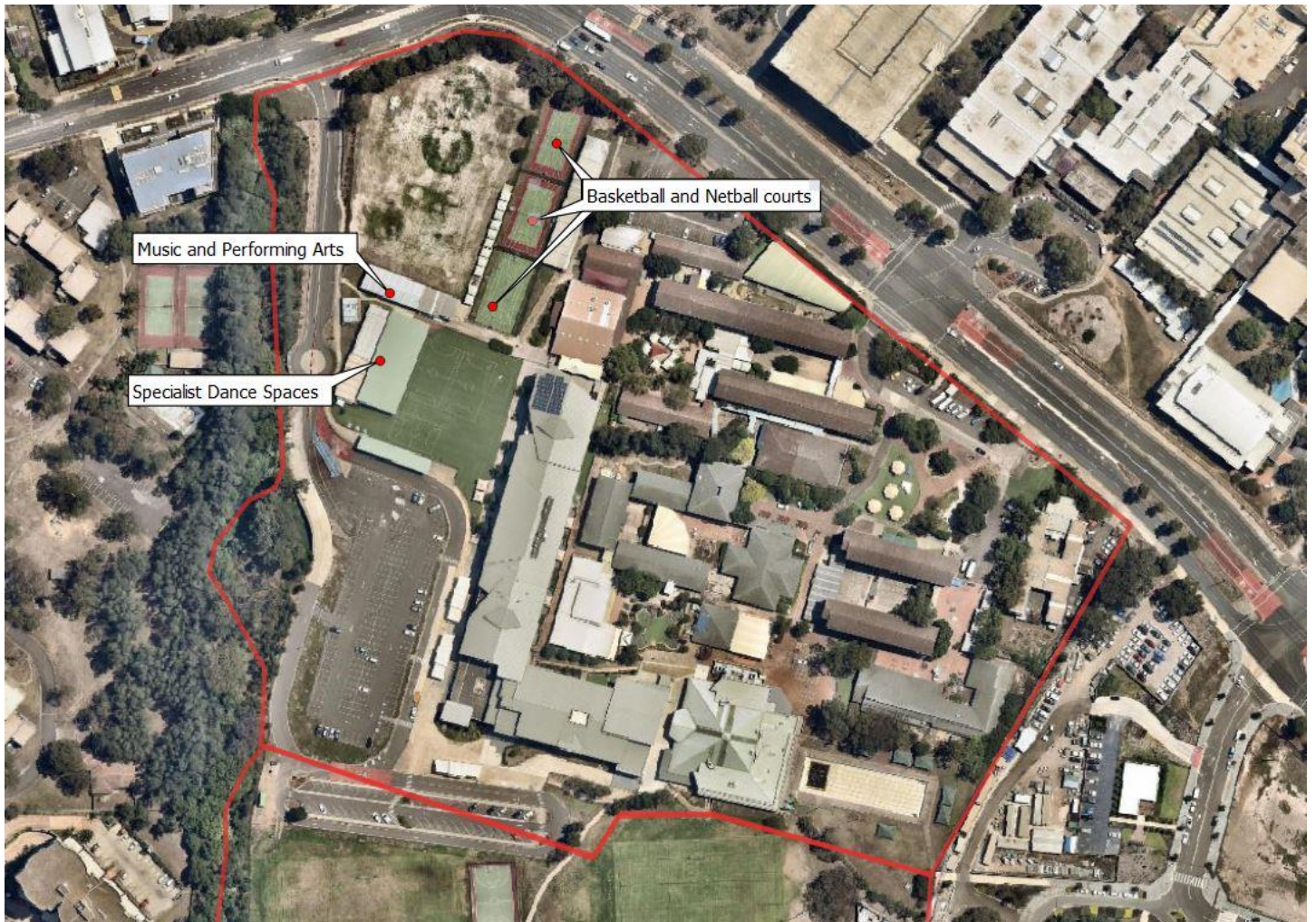


Figure 10: Existing buildings and configuration of the site

The State Significant Development application will seek approval for (Figure 11):

### Demolition:

- The Specialist Dance Spaces
- The Music and Performing Arts Spaces
- Basketball /Netball courts



**Figure 11:** Buildings to be demolished

**Construction:**

- A primary school with capacity for approximately 1,680 students, to provide expanded facilities for the existing Mother Teresa Primary School on the site and to replace the existing Sacred Heart Primary School at Ralph Street;
- A new Parish church;
- A Catholic early learning centre (fit-out within an existing building);
- New landscaping.

Figure 12 shows the plans for the proposed redevelopment

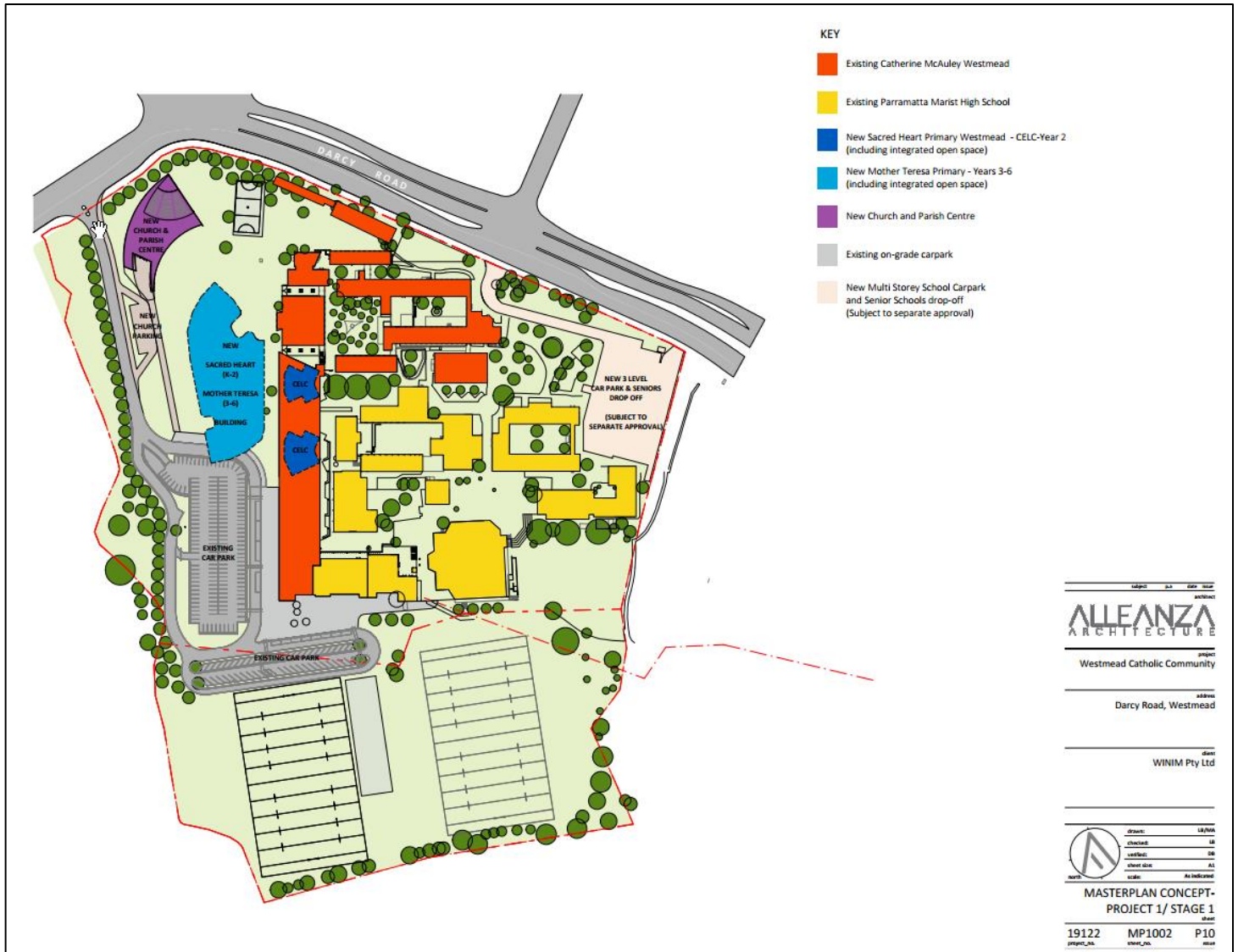


Figure 12: Concept plan



## 6.0 IMPACT & MITIGATION

### 6.1 Aboriginal Archaeology

An Aboriginal archaeological report prepared by Garbov (2019) assessed the site to contain Aboriginal archaeological potential. Aboriginal objects are protected by the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1977* (NPWS) and it is an offence to harm such objects without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). As the proposed works will include ground disturbance it is possible that Aboriginal objects could be harmed. Therefore, it will be necessary to:

- Undertake Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation guidelines for proponents 2010*. It should be noted that consultation has been completed and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR) report prepared.
- Once the consultation has been completed it will be necessary to undertake archaeological testing to determine the nature and extent of the deposits. This can be undertaken without an AHIP and can be undertaken once the consultation had been completed. It will not be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit to undertake the testing. If no Aboriginal objects were uncovered the redevelopment of the WCC could proceed without any further Aboriginal archaeological testing, monitoring or salvage.
- If Aboriginal objects are uncovered it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP and undertake salvage excavations. The AHIP application should be submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment. It is presently taking about four months for an AHIP to be issued.

### 6.2 Historical Archaeology

The study area is listed on the State Heritage Inventory as containing Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891. It is assessed as containing moderate archaeological research potential. Its archaeological significance is described as:

*This area was part of the Government Domain (1810-1859). It remained largely undeveloped agricultural land associated with the Westmead Boys Home (1915-1985) until it was developed as the Parramatta Marist High School in 1965.*

*The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Education, Environment, Industry, Agriculture, Government and Administration and Land Tenure.*

*Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance, with some areas subject to major disturbance.*

The areas in the north-west of the site where the New Church and Parish Centre are to be located were formerly open space and, in c1968, occupied by a cricket ground. No substantial or significant former structures have been identified as having been in this location. The absence of substantial disturbance through building foundations provides the potential for archaeological evidence from the site's history to have survived on site.

All historical archaeological relics are protected by the Heritage Act 1977. Therefore, it will be necessary to undertake an historical archaeological assessment and the mitigation measures contained in that report implemented, prior to disturbance through demolition, landscaping or construction. Such mitigation measures could include the requirement to apply for a s140 permit under the *Heritage Act 1977* to undertake testing and salvage of the relics.

### 6.3 Built Environment

The WCC site does not contain any significant buildings or landscape. Therefore, the proposed works will not adversely impact upon the existing site. A building inventory has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix A. This inventory describes the existing buildings and their significance.

The buildings to be demolished are numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the plan below (Figure 14) and in the attached inventory. These buildings are all temporary demountable buildings which are visually intrusive and do not contain any heritage significance. Removal of these structures will enhance the school grounds.

The new primary school, as shown on Figure 12, which is to be constructed on the site of the former demountables will consolidate former uses. The new building will be five stories high at approximately 25.5m. It will be compatible with the heights of other buildings on the site and will not have an adverse impact. Figure 15 is a render of the new primary school near building 6.



**Figure 14:** Area of proposed works edged in red. Buildings 1-3 to be demolished



**Figure 15:** A render of the new primary school shown beside building 6. The height, design and form of this building is compatible with other buildings on the site.

#### 6.4 Visual impact on surrounding heritage items

There are two structures listed on the Local Environmental Plan in the vicinity of the study area as shown on Figure 15. These are:

- Western Sydney University. LEP item I628
- Victorian residence in the grounds of Western Sydney University. LEP item I629
- The former St Vincent's/Westmead Boys' Home is located within the grounds of Western Sydney University but is not individually listed.

Western Sydney University is located on a rise above the WCC (Figure 15). The ground slopes down to the west away from the university and the university cannot be seen from the proposed location of the new primary school. Due to the lower positioning of the WCC and other school buildings between the university and the WCC there will be no adverse visual impact on the listed items from the new low rise development on the WCC grounds. See Figure 15 and Photograph 1.



**Figure 15:** Western Sydney University edged in blue. Red arrow indicates location of new primary school which will not have an adverse visual impact on Western Sydney University.



**Photograph 1:** View line from the proposed new primary school and the University of Western Sydney. New development will not visually impact upon the university.

## 6.5 Visual impact assessment to and from Parramatta Park.

The SEARS require:

- Visual impact assessment to address views and vistas to and from Old Government House and the Government Domain in Parramatta Park

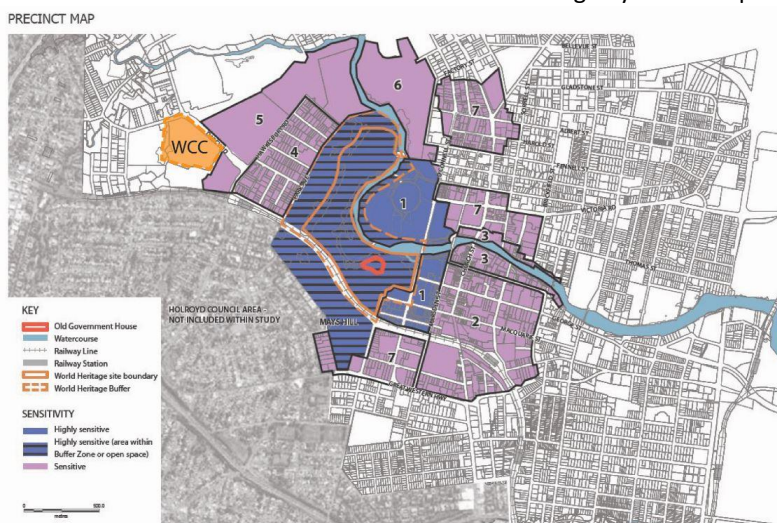
Reference is made to Part 3 Extract from: *Development in Parramatta City and the Impact on Old Government House and Domain's World And National Heritage Listed Values. Technical Report 2012* by Planisphere

The proposed redevelopment will not impact upon the views and vistas to and from Old Government House and the Government Domain in Parramatta Park for the following reasons:

1. The WCC site is 1.5km NW of the OGH



2. The WCC site is outside the westernmost boundary of the Planisphere 2012 study and may be assumed therefore to be a less than 'Sensitive' zoned site in terms of controlling any future impact. It is well beyond the World Heritage curtilage.

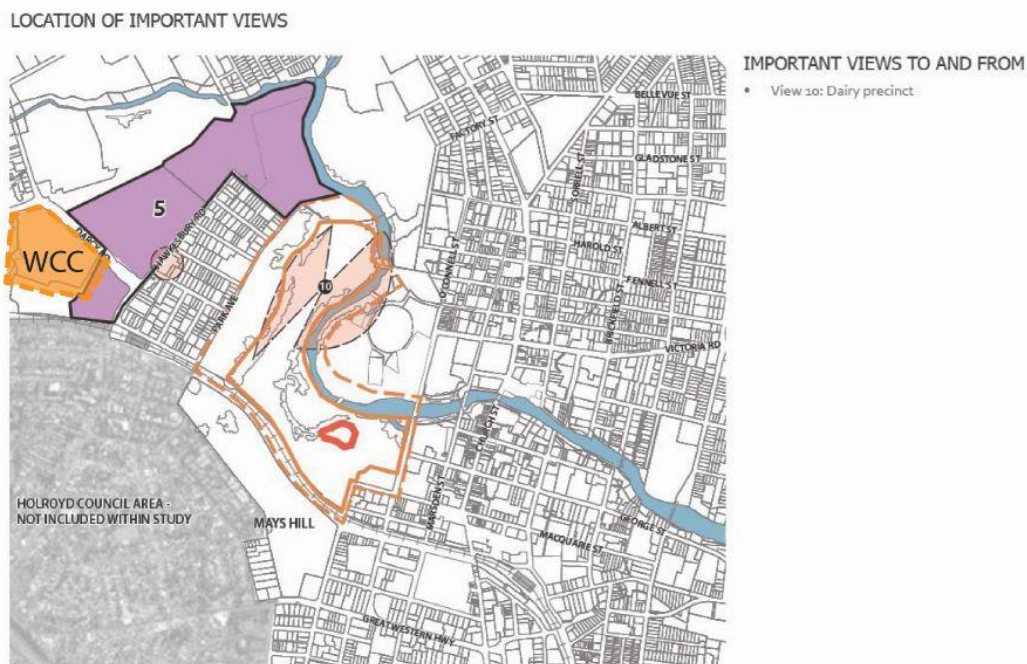


3. The WCC site is located over the intervening ridge and accordingly there is no direct line of sight between Old Government House and its Domain and the subject site

4. In between the WCC site and Old Government House on the former St Vincent's Orphanage site, there is an apartment complex of 9-24 stories high and which partially blocks any views to and from the site.



5. Conclusion- There will be no impact from the proposed works on either the visual, or landscape settings, and it will retain/maintain the World and National Heritage Values of Old Government House and Domain.



## 6.6 Cultural Landscape

The study area does not contain a significant cultural landscape. It was formerly agricultural land which has since been replaced by the development of the educational facilities on the property. Archaeological evidence of former landscapes has been addressed in section 6.1 and 6.2 above.



## 7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is proposed to undertake a minor redevelopment of the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC). This is a State Significant Development. The WCC does not contain any buildings or a landscape with cultural heritage significance. There are no listed buildings on the site. The proposed new buildings are appropriate in bulk and scale for the site. They will not visually impact upon Old Government House and the former Government Domain, now Parramatta Park; nor will they visually impact upon Western Sydney University, which is listed on the Local Environmental Plan. However, the WCC does contain Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological significance. Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. Aboriginal archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine if Aboriginal objects are present, and if so, their nature and extent. This should be undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site. If no objects are present, the redevelopment can proceed without any further archaeological testing, monitoring or excavation. However, if Aboriginal objects are uncovered, it will be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and undertake salvage in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. Please note that it takes about four months to obtain an AHIP.
2. As there is the potential for relics to be impacted upon by the proposed development, it will be necessary to apply for a s140 permit to undertake historical archaeological testing and salvage.



## REFERENCES

- Comber, J. 2019a. Aboriginal Archaeological Testing, Cumberland Hospital: West Campus, Boronia Cottage, Parking and Pavilion AHIP C0004309. Unpublished report to Western Sydney Local Health District.
- Comber, J. 2019b. Aboriginal Heritage and Archaeology Risk Assessment, Westmead Precinct Cumberland Hospital. Unpublished report to Health Infrastructure NSW.
- Hamilton, J (nd) *Catherine McAuley – A book of Memories 1966-2016*. Catherine McAuley Westmead.
- Kass, T, et al. 1996 . *Parramatta: a past revealed*. Parramatta City Council
- McDonald, I. 2000. *A School of their Own – the story of Parramatta Marist 1820-2000*. Parramatta Marist High School
- Planisphere Plan. 2012. *Development in Parramatta City and the Impact on Old Government House and Domain's World And National Heritage Listed Values. Technical Report*

### Heritage Listings

NSW State Heritage Inventory sheet: Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891.

### Web pages:

- <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2242891> accessed 29/1/2020
- <https://www.sacredheartwestmead.com.au/UI/Main/Default.aspx?content=parish>
- [www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00137b.htm](http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00137b.htm)
- <http://www.mcauley.nsw.edu.au/>
- [http://www.maristyc.com.au/MYC/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=14](http://www.maristyc.com.au/MYC/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=14) accessed
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parramatta\\_Marist\\_High\\_School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parramatta_Marist_High_School)



## APPENDIX A: BUILDING INVENTORY RECORDING

# BUILDING INVENTORY RECORDING WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY EDUCATION CAMPUS

ADDRESS: 2 DARCY ROAD, WESTMEAD  
CITY OF PARRAMATTA COUNCIL



c. 1970's



2020

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED  
OR COMBER CONSULTANTS



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**POC+P**  
architects

PATRICK O'CARRIGAN + PARTNERS P/L  
ARCHITECTS | URBAN DESIGNERS | HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

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FINAL DRAFT FEBRUARY 2020

THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH:  
- THE EXISTING SITE + USES PREPARED BY POC+P ARCHITECTS  
- STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT PREPARED BY COMBER CONSULTANTS



Westmead Catholic Community Education Campus numbered buildings + areas of proposed works in Stage 1 prepared by POC+P

 Structure Number       Area of Proposed Development in Stage 1

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* 3. DEMOUNTABLES + MULTI USE COURTS	6
4. TECHNIQS WORKSHOP	6-7
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\* Structures highlighted are proposed for demolition in Stage 1

Comments on significance, condition, integrity relate to generally accepted principles in relation to heritage assessment and evaluation as per NSW Heritage Manual and the Burra Charter (as amended.)

# DANCE STUDIO + STAFF ROOM + SHADE STRUCTURE



## DESCRIPTION:

- Demountable lightweight steel structure
- Linear form
- Extends onto outdoor COLA
- Suitable for reuse + relocation

**DESIGN:** Standard New Education Type

**DATE:** Constructed c.2015

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** None

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Nil

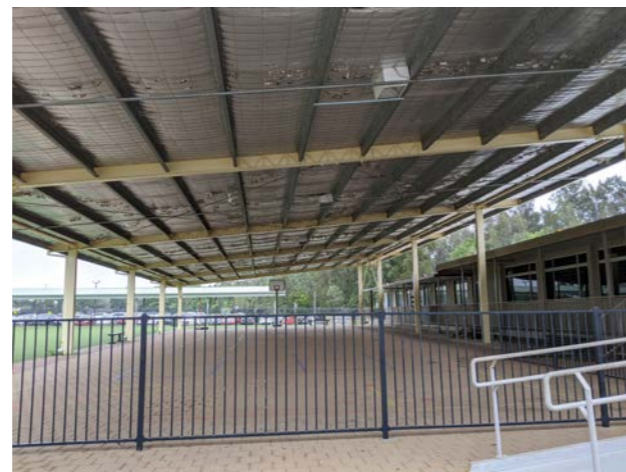
**INTEGRITY:** Nil



Elevated shleter faces onto outdoor informal play



Ramp access to verandah



COLA steel open span

# MUSIC & PERFORMING ARTS + GLA



## DESCRIPTION:

- Linear steel lightweight demountable
- Faces hockey field
- Elevated linked to building 1
- Suitable for relocation

**DESIGN:** Standard modular/on suspended structure with integrated verandah

**DATE:** post 2010

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** None

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Nil

**INTEGRITY:** Nil



View from Catherine McAuley building 6



Northern Facade



View from Hockey field

**BUILDING 3** \* One outdoor court to be preserved

## DEMOUNTABLES + MULTI USE COURTS



Building location



Aerial view

### BUILDING 4

## TECHNICS WORKSHOP



Building location



Interior of technics classroom

### DESCRIPTION:

- Metal demountable in linear row of 4
- Suitable for relocation

**DESIGN:** Standard Government issue

**DATE:** c. 2000s

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** Nil

**SIGNIFICANCE:** None

**INTEGRITY:** High

horizon, I could only guess the actual location of the boundary of the school grounds. Over time, what had been a deep depression gradually became a mountain of rubble rising above the surrounding landscape, the demolition of the old, the excavation for Westfield Parramatta, contributing to the foundation of the new. The next step in the process began with the arrival of a huge, heavy roller. Backwards and forwards, up and down it went with regular monotony as the rubble gradually yielded under its mighty weight."

Sr M. Malachy, Teacher, 1969 - 1973



Grounds built up post 1968 from excavation taken from Westfields Parramatta according to teacher recount c.1973

### DESCRIPTION:

- Single storey
- Masonary walls with skillion roof
- Slab on ground
- Aluminium window
- NSW government funded in part

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** September 2003

**CONDITION:** Good- Fair

**ALTERATIONS:** Curved door hood added

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low

**INTEGRITY:** High



Eastern entry



4A covered link adjacent to no.4



### BUILDING 5

## MCAULEY FORUM TIERED LEARNING + KITCHEN + GLA + OFFICE



Building location

### DESCRIPTION:

- Tiered learning under
- Pitched tile roof + blonde brick

**DESIGN:** c.2002 c.1968 original

**DATE:** September 2003 refurbished

**CONDITION:** Good- high

**ALTERATIONS:** Refurbished foyer + interior

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Medium

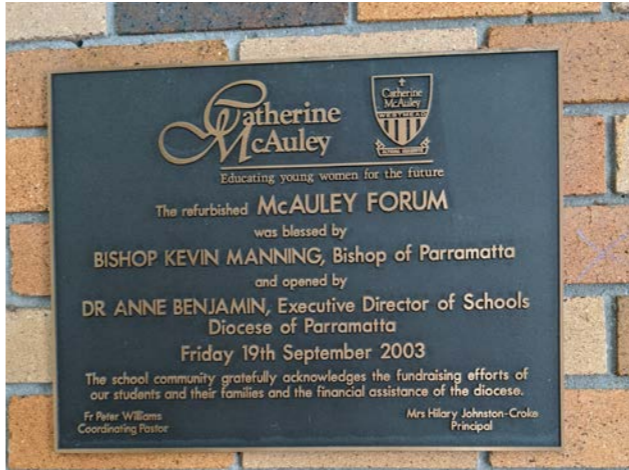
**INTEGRITY:** Fair



East entry to tiered learning



Girls lined up outside with building 5 at rear



Original c.1968



West facade

BUILDING 6

OPEN LEARNING + OFFICE + GLA



**DESCRIPTION:**

- Linear 3 storey low pitched roof, concrete framed with brick infill, open eastern verandah, tower + lift at northern end
- 3 large egress stairs breaks form into modules
- Steel portal framed upper level to structure

**DESIGN:** Charles Glanville Architects

**DATE:** 2012

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** Nil

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low/intrusive

**INTEGRITY:** High



Looking south along east facade to building 6



Long view west facade



Entrance to Mother Theresa Primary, southwest corner



Eastern covered verandahs



Upper level COLA + playground



Perforated mesh screen + balustrades



Western facade + car park



Western apron



Northern facade mural



Named The Sr Barbara McDonough Building 2012  
comprises classrooms and multi purpose learning spaces

BUILDING 7

ART + PHOTOGRAPHY



Building location

**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Single storey tiled gable + brick linear block with aluminium frame windows with wide eaves  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** Late 1960's  
**CONDITION:** Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Unknown  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium



NE corner with c 2000's fencing



East gable end



Bonded wall panels inset line of window sashes, expressed vertical pillars

BUILDING 8

SCIENCE + HOSPITALITY KITCHEN + GLA



Building location

**DESCRIPTION:**  
- 3 storey linear blonde brick + tile structure with concrete frame, colonnade + vertical brick bands  
- 1966 aerial view shows end aligned with west end of building 10  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** 1966 + Hospitality 1998 at west end  
**CONDITION:** Good  
**ALTERATIONS:** Internal  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Medium  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium (High external)



Building 8 on left, Building 7 on right



Northern Facade



Northern verandah of building 8



BUILDING 9

MERCY CHAPEL + LOCKERS



Aerial view

**DESCRIPTION:**

- Red tiled gabled linear building with northern verandah, brick block walls, natural anodised sashes, slab on ground + brick paving
- Chapel use dates from 2013

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** c. 1968- 70

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** Yes

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low - medium

**INTEGRITY:** Medium- High



Mercy Chapel at rear of Coolock Court



Locker



Courtyard statue of Venerable Mother Catherine McAuley (b.1778)



Mercy Chapel Tabernacle and scared vessels came originally from St Claire’s Convent of Mercy Epping donated by the Parramatta Congregation.



School shield

ADMIN + STAFF + GLA

BUILDING 10



Building location

**DESCRIPTION:**

- Known as Building 1; renamed Edith Angel Building in 2014
- Linear tiled roof, brick walled
- Concrete framed 2 storey school building with open verandahs + metal railings
- Colonaded elevated verandah opens to northern courtyard

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** c.1968 Extended 1972

**CONDITION:** Fair

**ALTERATIONS:** Numerous

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Moderate

**INTEGRITY:** Medium



School House pennant



Sr Judith Angel RSM memorabilia principal 1978- 81



Building 10 with c.2000s addition



Sr Sophie McGrath principal 1974-77



Courtyard viewed from eastern colonnade. Area used for school assembly



Canteen east side, formerly called Tuckshop by the girls



Old Girls fundraised for leadlights

BUILDING 11

# LIBRARY



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Brick multi-lined rc slab, tile roofed, aluminium sashes  
- Catherine McAuley School Library  
- Known as the Fr David Scott Memorial library after fundraising efforts of parish priest of Winston Hills  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** 1977-78  
**CONDITION:** Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Multiple, 2 extensions, new interiors  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** Good



Entry arcade



Interior of library

BUILDING 12

# CAMPION WELLBEING + EXAM + MUSIC + GLA



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Formerly site of demountable structure  
- Tile roofed, linear form with modified east-facade vertical blond brick piers + contrasting infill dark brick  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** c. 1980s + later rendered  
**CONDITION:** Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Multiple interior  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Moderate  
**INTEGRITY:** Low



North elevation looking to building 6



Entry view



Southern colonnade



Sculpture in niche c.1896 shows addition



School crest

BUILDING 13

BROTHER MICHAEL GREEN CENTRE + GLA

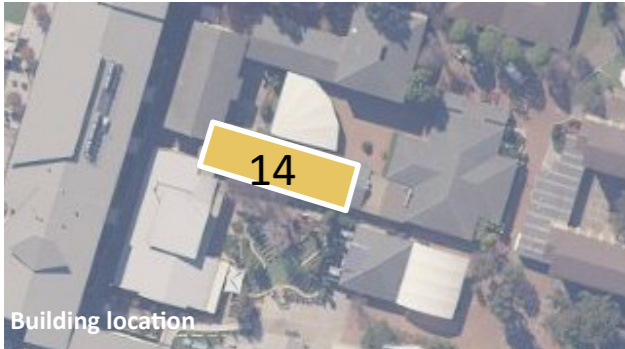


**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Named for former school principal from 1992- 1996  
- 2 storey tiled roof, blonde brick gabled structure with concrete verandah overlooking tiered COLA  
- Rendered colonnade in green appears to be an alteration  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** c. 1972  
**CONDITION:** Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Refurbished interiors, aircon added  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium



BUILDING 14

HIVE + GLA



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- 2 storey linear tiled roof wing flanking open courtyard with new slab construction adjacent at eastern end  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** c. 1980s  
**CONDITION:** Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Multiple, refurbished  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium- Low

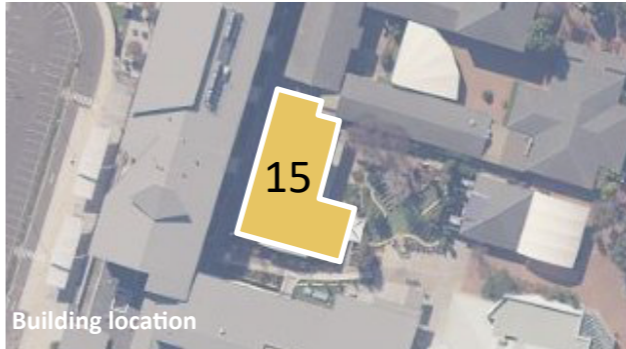


Site of unknown new element



SCIENCE

BUILDING 15

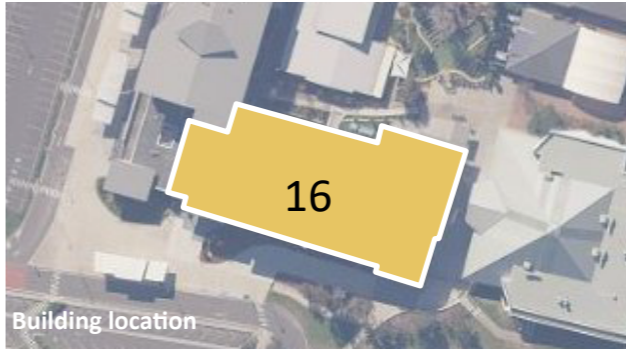


**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Metal roofed brick structure with steel roof framing  
- Purpose built science labs in linear form over 2 levels with display cases  
**DESIGN:** Contemporary skillion roof  
**DATE:** c. 2011  
**CONDITION:** Good  
**ALTERATIONS:** Minor  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** High



ADMIN + STAFF + GLA

BUILDING 16



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Linear low pitched 2 storey long wing forming entry for both Marist high & Catherine McAuley  
**DESIGN:** Charles Glanville architect of design in 2008 Thompson Adsett documentation 2009  
**DATE:** 2011  
**CONDITION:** Good  
**ALTERATIONS:** Nil  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low  
**INTEGRITY:** High



NE corner adjacent Morley centre

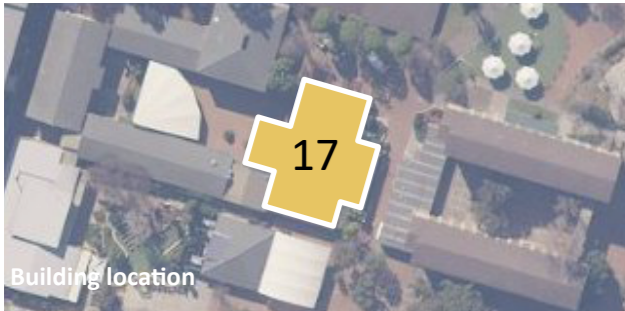


Northern verandah

BUILDING 17

BROTHER LUDOVIC LEARNING CENTRE

+ ICT + GLA



View of building 17



External statue



Archive memorial

**DESCRIPTION:**

- Cruciform layout with central block + 4 skillion additions
- Tile roof, face brick + rendered walls
- Frenchman Brother Ludovic Labourer led the Marist brothers to Australia in 1972

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** Unknown

**CONDITION:** Fair to good

**ALTERATIONS:** Render , awning

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Low - medium

**INTEGRITY:** Medium- low



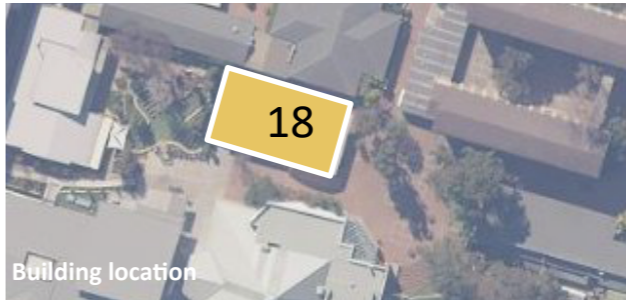
Northern covered link



Interior view, archives on right

BUILDING 18

TIERED OUTDOOR LEARNING



Handball courts, Morley centre on left



**DESCRIPTION:**

- Above tiered brick ampitheatre surrounded by verandah wings on 3 sides
- Minimal landscaping

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** 2010's

**CONDITION:** Good

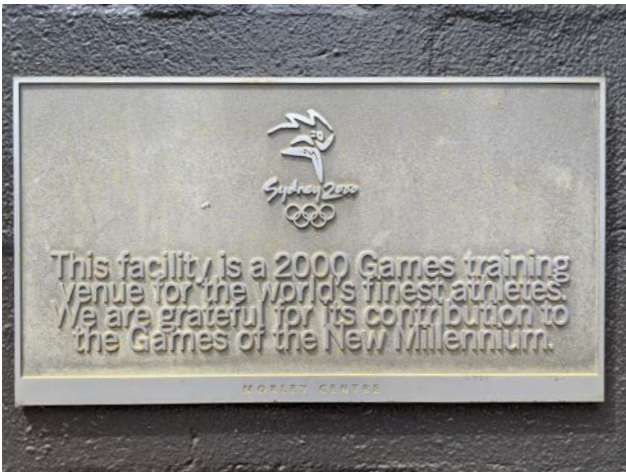
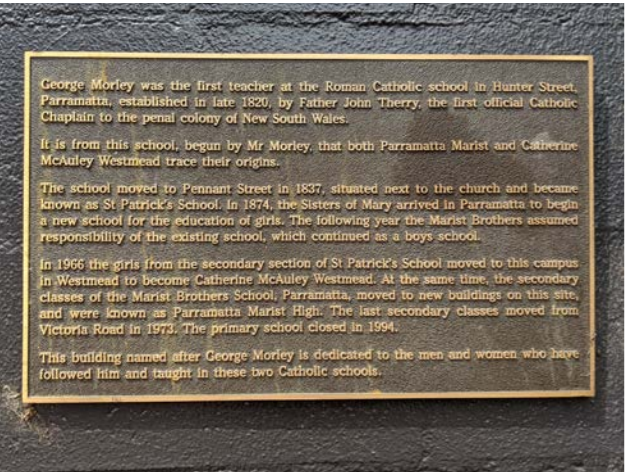
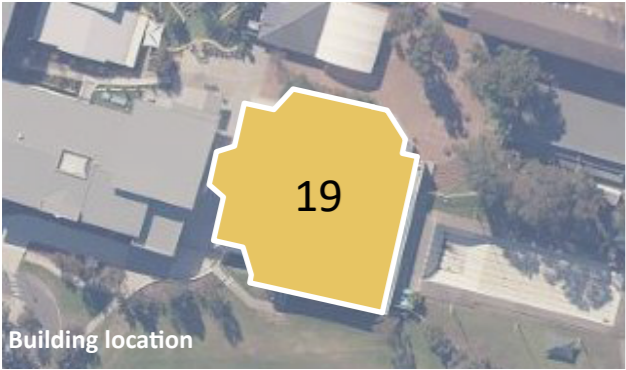
**ALTERATIONS:** Nol

**SIGNIFICANCE:** None

**INTEGRITY:** High

BUILDING 19

MORLEY CENTRE



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Purpose built two level auditorium and indoor sports venue with low pitched metal roof, concrete masonry block walls, concrete and steel frame and large tinted glass foyer and ground stair

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** 1993

**CONDITION:** Fair- Good

**ALTERATIONS:** Minimal

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Moderate

**INTEGRITY:** High



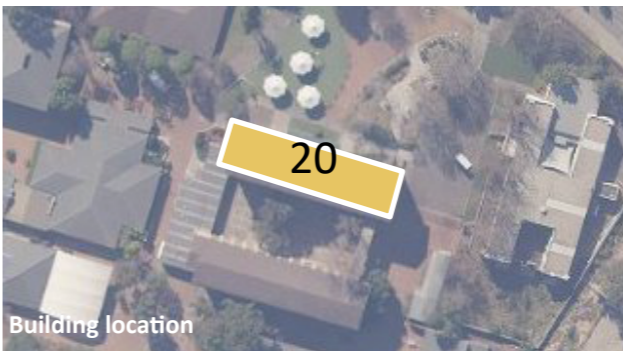
Commemorative brochure  
Source: school archives



Apron on east adjacent pool (building 26)

BUILDING 20

HARROWAY BUILDING GLA



Darcy Road frontage with 2020, 200 year banner

**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Original Marist boys schoolrooms, one of a pair of tall linear blocks with brutalist expression  
- Northern stepped entry + covered porch

**DESIGN:** Unknown

**DATE:** 1966

**CONDITION:** Good

**ALTERATIONS:** Interiors recently renovated, airconditioning

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Medium

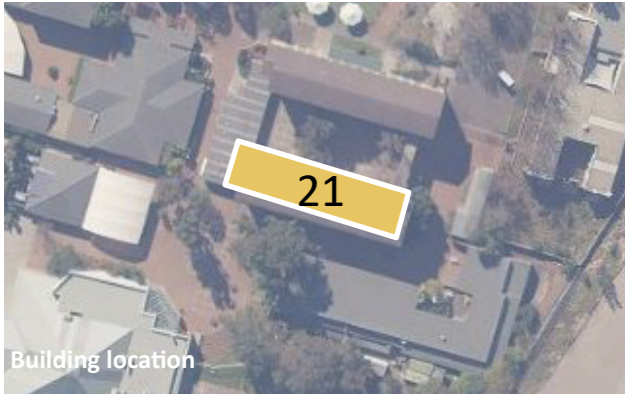
**INTEGRITY:** Medium



Colonnade entry

BUILDING 21

BROTHER ALMAN BUILDING + GLA



Building location

DESCRIPTION:

- Brother Alman was principal in 1960
- Original Marist boys schoolrooms, one of a pair of tall linear blocks with brutalist expression

DESIGN: Unknown

DATE: 1966

CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: Interiors recently renovated, airconditioning

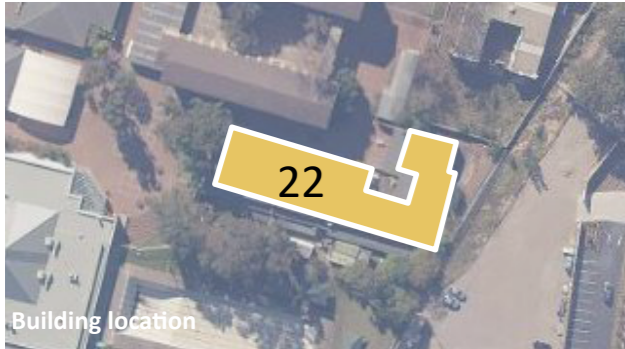
SIGNIFICANCE: High

INTEGRITY: Medium



BUILDING 22

FATHER THERRY ARTS + TECHNICAL



Building location

DESCRIPTION:

- Named for first Catholic priest in colony of NSW and founder 1820 Catholic School in Parramatta
- Purpose designed around a small brick paved courtyard
- L shape, 2 storey brick + tile roof with skillion clerestorey skylights facing east

DESIGN: Unknown

DATE: 1982

CONDITION: Good brickwork, timber clerestory poor, rear crack in retaining wall

ALTERATIONS: Internal

SIGNIFICANCE: Low-Medium

INTEGRITY: Fair



Demetrius Ampitheatre 1982



Substantial weathering to eastern highlights and cladding



Landscape forecourt

BUILDING 23

DEMOUNTABLES + STORAGE



Building location

DESCRIPTION:

- Linear corrugated metal demountable cluster

DESIGN: Standard

DATE: 2000s

CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: Nil

SIGNIFICANCE: None

INTEGRITY: Low



LAVALLA MONASTERY + SCHOOL CHAPEL



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Lavalla monastery for 40 Marist brothers (named after Pierre Lavalla founder)  
- Flay roof H form twin blocks with integrated school chapel at Darcy Rd end  
- Vehicular access on eastern side  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** c.1968  
**CONDITION:** Poor- Fair  
**ALTERATIONS:** Multiple interior but minor  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** High- unusual design example  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium + Rare



Rear courtyard, view of accommodation cells + courtyard



Lavalla Chapel



Statue of founder, Monastery side entrance



West facade



Entry porch



Historic photo 1966

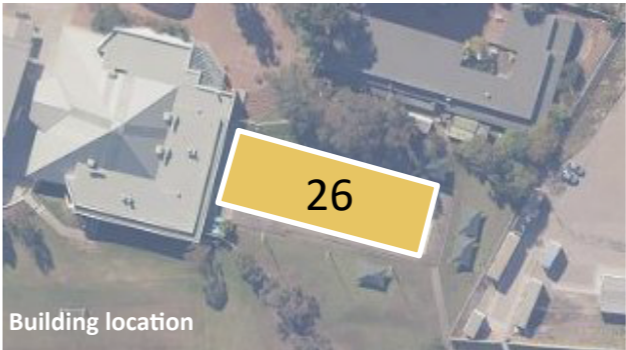
BROTHER HILARION DICKSON CANTEEN



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- Rendered low single storey linking building  
- Flat roofed infill wing  
- Named for long term member of school support staff in 1994  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** 1970s + 1990s  
**CONDITION:** Fair-Good  
**ALTERATIONS:** Bay windows, considerable to interior  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Intrusive element  
**INTEGRITY:** Nil



CYRIL SHEEHAM POOL



**DESCRIPTION:**  
- 50m tiled pool with diving at west end  
- Concrete in ground tiled with grassed margins  
- Several springboards  
- Used by Marist boys + McAuley girls  
- 11' 6" at Deep end and 5' at shallow  
- Named for pool manager Cyril Sheeham for service to both the school and Westmead boys home  
**DESIGN:** Unknown  
**DATE:** c. 1966  
**CONDITION:** Empty  
**ALTERATIONS:** Fencing  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Moderate  
**INTEGRITY:** Medium



# THE GROUNDS

PARRAMATTA MARIST HIGH SCHOOL



# THE GROUNDS

McAuley Westmead

