



# Expansion of Eastern Creek Data Centre Statement of Heritage Impact

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## **DCI Data Centers**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

Eco logical Australia (ELA) has been commissioned by DCI Data Centers to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) as a condition of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) to support a State significant Development Approval (SSDA) to the Minister for Planning for expansion of the existing Data Center at 90 Peter Brock Drive, Eastern Creek.

The study area is located adjacent to Prospect Reservoir which is a State significant heritage item listed for its historical, technological and aesthetic values on the State Heritage Register (SHR 01370). The submission of a SoHI is required for works to heritage items, items in conservation areas and in the vicinity of heritage items.

This report will identify and assess any potential impacts to the heritage significance of Prospect Reservoir as a result of the proposal. Where necessary mitigative measures and recommendations for the long-term conservation of heritage values will be provided.

## 1.2. Study area location

The study area is located at 90 Peter Brock Drive, Eastern Creek, within Lot 34 DP1131779 (Figure 1). The proposed expansion site comprises three additional lots: Lots 32 and 33 DP 1140168 and Lot 25 DP 1122038. The site is within the parish of Prospect and county of Cumberland. It is north of Prospect Reservoir and south of the M4 Western Motorway, approximately 7 kilometres south of Blacktown and 34 kilometres west of the Sydney CBD.

The site is within the Raceway Precinct of the Western Sydney Employment Area, is zoned for industrial purposes, and is fully developed for existing industrial purposes.

## 1.3. Proposal

DCI is proposing to expand the existing data centre, with the key components of the expansion including:

- a new 4 level ancillary office building and 4 level data centre building to the west of the existing data centre, fronting Raceway Place; and
- a new substation to the south-east of the existing data centre.

The proposed expansion site comprises 3 separate lots, including Lots 32 and 33 in DP 1140168 and Lot 25 in DP 1122038. The proposed expansion site comprises existing fully developed industrial/warehouse facilities, which would be demolished to accommodate the proposed data centre expansion.

The proposed expansion is classified as State Significant Development, as it involves development for the purpose of data storage with a total power consumption of more than 10MW. Consequently, the Minister for Planning (or the Independent Planning Commission) is the consent authority for the proposal (Figure 2).

## 1.4. Methodology

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual 'Statements of Heritage Impact' (2002) and 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (2001) guidelines. The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* 1999.

## 1.5. Author identification

This report has been prepared by Jessica Horton, ELA Heritage Consultant (BA [Archaeology & History], University of Sydney, MA [Heritage Conservation], University of Sydney), with input and review by Karyn McLeod, ELA Principal Heritage Consultant (BA Hons [Archaeology], University of Sydney, MA [Cultural Heritage], Deakin University).



Figure 1: Study area



Figure 2: Proposal

## 2. Site context

### 2.1. Site history

The following history is taken directly from the State Heritage Inventory listing and supplemented by additional research ([www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5045336](http://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5045336))

#### 2.1.1. Indigenous context and early European contact

The Prospect area, within the Cumberland Plain, is located within the traditional lands of the Darug Indigenous people. Aboriginal occupation within the western Cumberland Plain has been dated to at least 30,000 years (Karskens, 1991). The area of Prospect Reservoir is an area of known Aboriginal occupation, with favourable camping locations along the Eastern Creek and Prospect Creek catchments, and in elevated landscapes to the south. There is also evidence to suggest that the occupation of these lands continued after European contact through discovery of intermingled glass and stone flakes during archaeological surveys.

Prospect Hill, Sydney's largest body of igneous rock, lies centrally in the Cumberland Plain and dominates the surrounding landscape (Ashton, 2000). Following European settlement, in 1788, an exploration party heading west, led by Governor Phillip, climbed Prospect Hill. An account by Phillip states that the exploration party saw from Prospect Hill, '*for the first time since we landed Carmarthen Hills (Blue Mountains) as likewise the hills to the southward*'. Phillip's 'Bellevue' (Prospect Hill) acquired considerable significance for the new settlers. Prospect Hill provided a point from which distances could be meaningfully calculated and became a major reference point for other early explorers (Karskens 1991). When Watkin Tench made another official journey to the west in 1789, he began his journey with reference to Prospect Hill, which commanded a view of the great chain of mountains to the west. Prospect Hill has been quarried and now is no longer the highest point in the landscape.

During the initial years of European settlement in NSW, Governor Phillip began to settle time-expired convicts on the land as farmers, after the success of James Ruse at Rose Hill (Higginbotham 2000). On 18 July 1791 Phillip placed a number of men on the eastern and southern slopes of Prospect Hill, as the soils weathered from the basalt cap were richer than the sandstone derived soils of the Cumberland Plain.

The arrival of the first settlers prompted the first organised Aboriginal resistance to the spread of settlement, with the commencement of a violent frontier conflict in which Pemulwuy and his Bidjigal clan played a central role (Flynn 1997). On 1 May 1801 Governor King took drastic action, issuing a public order requiring that Aboriginal people around Parramatta, Prospect Hill and Georges River should be 'driven back from the settlers' habitations by firing at them'. King's edicts appear to have encouraged a shoot-on-sight attitude whenever any Aboriginal men, women or children appeared (Karskens 1991).

#### 2.1.2. Early land grants

Agricultural pursuits are known to have defined Prospect Hill from point of European settlement. Much of the land appears to have been cleared by the 1820s and pastoral use was well established. When Governor Macquarie paid a visit to the area in 1810, he was favourably impressed by the comfortable conditions that had been created (Pollon & Healy, 1988, 210). The explorer William Lawson was granted 500 acres on the western slopes of the west ridge of Prospect Hill in 1810. Lawson erected Veteran Hall

in about 1821 which either replaced or was an enlargement of Lawson's first house, which was built on the same site around 1810. It was a large, single-storey building in typical Colonial Georgian style including verandahs.

The property was resumed during the 1880s for the construction of Prospect Reservoir, and Veteran Hall became the residence and local office of the Water Board's Engineer-In-Charge of Headworks, from 1888 until 1912. The homestead was then briefly leased with the surrounding paddocks to the Commonwealth military authorities until 1915. The building then became vacant and was demolished in 1929. The foundations of Veteran Hall are marked by a memorial cairn constructed of bricks from the house and erected in 1970, just off William Lawson Drive, Prospect. The site is listed on the SHR (01370). The study area is located within Frederick Dixon's 500-acre grant, whilst Prospect Hill is located to the south east of William Lawson's grant (Figure 3).

Nelson Lawson, third son of explorer William Lawson built 'Grey Stanes' in 1837 on the crest of the eastern ridge of Prospect Hill. Grey Stanes was approached by a long drive lined with an avenue of English trees including elms, hawthorns, holly, and woodbine mingling with jacarandas. It had a wide, semi-circular front verandah supported by 4 pillars. The foundations were of stone, the roof of slate, and the doors and architraves of heavy red cedar. It was richly furnished with articles of the best quality available and was the scene of many glittering soirées attended by the elite of the colony. Grey Stanes was demolished in the 1940s and its remains have now been removed due to quarrying of Prospect Hill and redevelopment as an industrial complex (State Heritage Inventory).

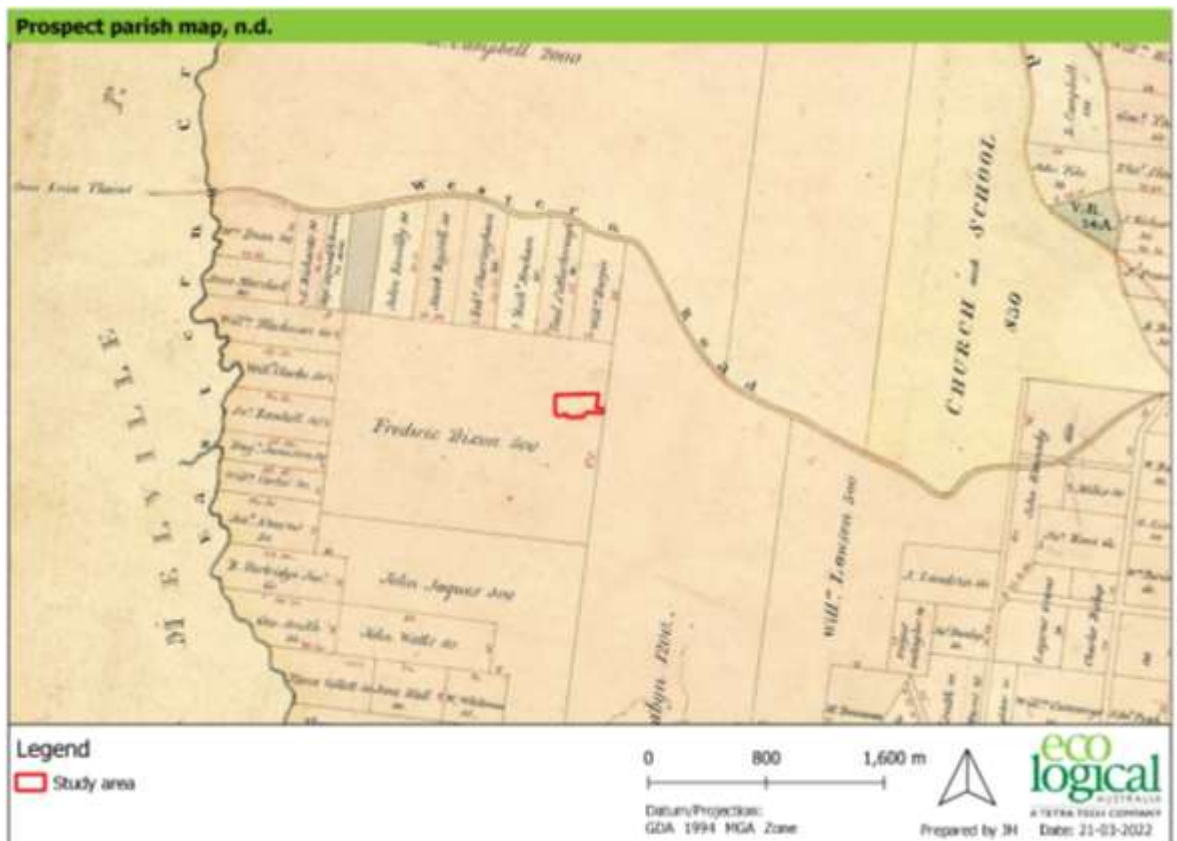


Figure 3: Prospect parish map, n.d. showing the study area within Frederick Dixon's 500-acre grant, with William Lawson's grant to the east (Source: HLRV)

### 2.1.3. Prospect Reservoir and the Upper Nepean Scheme

In 1867, the Governor of NSW appointed a Commission to recommend a scheme for Sydney's water supply, and by 1869 it was recommended that construction commence on the Upper Nepean Scheme. This consisted of two diversion weirs, located at Pheasant's Nest and Broughton's Pass, in the Upper Nepean River catchment, with water feeding into a series of tunnels, canals and aqueducts known as the Upper Canal. It was intended that water be fed by gravity from the catchment into a reservoir at Prospect.

Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department of NSW, Prospect Reservoir was built during the 1880s and completed in 1888. Credit for the Upper Nepean Scheme is largely given to Edward Orpen Moriarty, the Engineer in Chief of the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department from 1858-88 (B Cubed Sustainability, 2005, 7). The quintessential feature of the scheme was the diversion of the Nepean River below its junction with the Avon and Cordeaux Rivers. The Peasant's Nest weir, near the township of Wilton, diverts the water through a 7km long tunnel to the Cataract River at Broughton's Pass, near the township of Appin, where a similar weir diverts the flow of the four rivers through a 58km system of tunnels, aqueducts and open channels to Prospect Creek upon which the earthen dam wall is located. When it was completed in 1888, Prospect Reservoir provided the storage component of the scheme, as the weirs did not have the capacity to store water. Prospect Reservoir is an earth dam 2210 meters long, 26 meters high and consists essentially of a clay core with shoulders of selected earth placed in layers 300 mm thick compacted by rolling.

With completion of Warragamba Dam in 1960, Prospect Reservoir continued to play an important role in storing Sydney's water. The reservoir's role is now that of an off-line storage service reservoir, which covers daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system. The reservoir can now be drawn on when needed to supplement the Warragamba Pipeline and Upper Canal inflows into the Filtration Plant. It remains an essential component of Sydney's water supply system and therefore is critical Government infrastructure (State Heritage Inventory).



**Figure 4: Prospect Reservoir during construction, c1880s (Source: Blacktown City Libraries)**



Figure 5: Prospect parish map, 1894 showing the study area within Frederick Dixon's original land grant, with Prospect Reservoir to the south (Source: HLRV)

#### 2.1.4. 90 Peter Brock Drive, Eastern Creek

The study area falls within an original 500-acre land grant made to Frederick Dixon, likely provided in the c1820s. Dixon had arrived in NSW as a free settler aboard the *Larkins* in 1817 (Australian Royalty). Prospect was utilised for agricultural purposes since point of European settlement, as such it is likely that Dixon's grant was similarly utilised. A portion of the grant was resumed during the c1880s for the development of Prospect Reservoir (Figure 5).

Historical aerial imagery indicates that the study area remained undeveloped, with moderate levels of bushland present into the 1960s (Figure 6 - Figure 7). Land clearances took place, with a small rural residence constructed by 1975. Further land clearances occurred during the 1980s, whilst informal roads were developed into the 1990s (Figure 8 - Figure 10). Transmission lines and fire trails were established just outside the southern boundary of the study area in the 1960s.

The 2007 aerial imagery shows extensive earthworks taking place to the north and partially within the study area (Figure 11). Whilst by 2009, 77 Peter Brock Drive had been established to the north of the study area (Figure 12). 2012 aerial imagery would indicate the structures at 90 Peter Brock Drive had been established, with the site maintaining its industrial use since this time (Figure 13).



Figure 6: 1943 aerial imagery showing moderate bushland within the study area



Figure 7: 1965 aerial imagery showing the study area partially cleared, a farm complex has been constructed to the north



Figure 8: 1975 aerial imagery showing the study area partially cleared, a residence has been constructed within the south-eastern corner



Figure 9: 1986 aerial imagery showing further land clearances within the study area, the residence to the south-eastern corner remains



Figure 10: 1998 aerial imagery showing the development of an informal roadway within the study area, further land clearances have been made



Figure 11: 2007 aerial imagery showing extensive earthworks to the north and partially within the study area. Additional informal roads have been developed



Figure 12: 2009 aerial imagery showing further earthworks within the study area



Figure 13: 2012 aerial imagery showing the study area largely in its present-day configuration

## 2.2. Site description

The existing Eastern Creek Data Centre has a total area of approximately 3.5 hectares. The proposed expansion site comprises three separate lots; Lots 32 and 33 are located immediately to the west of the existing data centre site fronting Raceway Place and comprise an area of approximately 0.45 hectares. Lot 25 is located immediately to the south-east of the existing data centre site and has an area of approximately 0.15 hectares. The combined site has a total area of approximately 4.1 hectares.

Land use on the proposed expansion sites currently comprises existing light industrial uses, which have all been developed since around 2010. The existing Data Centre comprises several industrial structures, carparking facilities and internal roads, with landscaped areas and vegetation. The site is bounded by Peter Brock Drive to the north and east, Raceway Place to the west and south, with the 'Workhorse Collision Repairs' site, a transmission line and the Prospect Reservoir reserve to the south.

The State heritage listing for Prospect Reservoir includes the reservoir, recreational areas, landscape elements and all associated structures, including pumping stations and water management infrastructure.

The study area has been previously disturbed by the construction of the existing buildings, service installation and widespread land clearances. Prior to the industrial development, the site was primarily used for agricultural and pastoral activities and has no historical archaeological potential.



Figure 14: The existing Data Centre on Peter Brock Drive



Figure 15: The study area, lot 25 on Peter Brock Drive



Figure 16: Buildings on the corner of Raceway Place proposed to be demolished



Figure 17: Data centre and terraced landscaping Raceway Place

## 3. Heritage Impact Assessment

### 3.1. Listing

The study area is listed not listed on any statutory heritage registers. However, the State heritage listed Prospect Reservoir directly abuts the site to the south (Figure 18). Prospect Reservoir is listed on the following heritage registers:

- State Heritage Register (SHR Listing No. 01370);
- Sydney Water s170 Register (SW s170 Listing No. 4575804);
- Institution of Engineers (NSW) Heritage Register (non-statutory) (Listing No. classified).
- Prospect Reservoir is no longer listed on the Blacktown Local Environmental Plan, as of 2015.

### 3.2. Statement of Significance

*'Prospect Reservoir is historically significant at the State level as it is a central element of the Sydney water supply system. As a part of the Upper Nepean Scheme, the Reservoir has continued to supply water to Sydney for over 120 years, and generally still operates in the same way as it was originally constructed. That it has continued to be used since its construction reflects the inventive and progressive way in which the reservoir was designed and built, and this contributes to its significance greatly.*

*The Reservoir reflects three significant changes in municipal life during the late 19th century; the development of water and general public utility services; the importance of ensuring an adequate and dependable centralised water supply; and the collective bureaucratic response to the delivery of capital works of this nature.*

*Built between 1882 and 1888, it was an outstanding achievement in civil engineering technology at the time, using innovative design and construction methods. It has a high level of historical engineering significance.*

*Prospect Reservoir is strongly associated with the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the NSW Public Works Department, particularly Edward Orpen Moriarty, Head of the branch at the time of the Reservoir's construction, and later with the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage (later the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board) and most recently, with the Sydney Catchment Authority.*

*The Reservoir area is aesthetically significant, as a picturesque site with a large expanse of water, parklands, landscaping, and bush. The place is valuable for its recreational amenity for passive recreation, punctuating the monotony of the surrounding urban landscape. It has been used for recreation by the community for generations.*

*It continues to regulate the release of water from Prospect Reservoir to the Lower Canal and the Sydney Distribution system. The place also contains examples of functional colonial architecture.*

*The listing includes Prospect Reservoir, landscape elements and all associated structures, including pumping stations, to the property boundary. The environs of the reservoir and hence this listing also include a wide range of items, which relate to later amplification of water supply. These include examples of 1920s and 30s pumping stations, a residence, and the 72" (1,800 mm) main, constructed between the Upper Canal and Pipe Head in 1937. Later items associated with the Warragamba Supply Scheme and*

more modern developments include several more recent pumping stations, screening and boosting plants on the eastern and southern sides of the Reservoir, and the 84 inch (2,100 mm) water main from Prospect, to Pipe Head, completed in 1958' (State Heritage Inventory 2001).



Figure 18: Heritage listings

### 3.3. Statutory Controls

#### 3.3.1. Heritage Act 1977 (New South Wales)

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) provides protection of the environmental heritage of the State which includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts that are of State or local heritage significance.

The NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) is the statutory register under Part 3A of the NSW Heritage Act. Listing on the SHR means that any proposed works or alterations (unless exempted) to listed items must be approved by the Heritage Council or its delegates under section 60.

Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act provides for a number of potential exemptions to Section 57(1) approval requirements to reduce the need for approval of minor or regular works such as maintenance. Exempted development does not require prior Heritage Council approval. Standard exemptions do not apply to the disturbance, destruction, removal or exposure of archaeological relics.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provision'. Section 4(1) of the Heritage Act (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as *any deposit, artefact, object or material that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or Local heritage significance*. The 'relics provision' requires that no archaeological relics be disturbed or destroyed without prior consent from the Heritage Council of NSW.

Archaeological sites that are not located within a state heritage curtilage are protected under Section 139-140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damage or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

The Heritage Council must be notified on the discovery of a relic under Section 146 of the Heritage Act.

- The study area is not within the curtilage of the State heritage listing (Prospect Reservoir) and there are no known archaeological sites. No approvals are required from the Heritage Council.

##### 3.3.1.1. State Government Agency Section 170, Heritage Act 1977

Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977, heritage items owned or managed by Government agencies are listed, cared for and controlled by the relevant agency. Items of heritage significance which are owned by Sydney Water are listed on the Sydney Water s170 register. Prospect Reservoir is listed on the s170 register (item 4575804), although the s170 heritage curtilage is constrained to the land in direct control of Sydney Water to the south of the Reservoir.

#### 3.3.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (New South Wales)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In New South Wales, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 4.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.1) require the approval of the Minister for Planning;

- Minor or routine developments requiring local council consent are usually undertaken under Part 4 activities which, in limited circumstances, may require the Minister’s consent; and
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.
- This project will be assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

### 3.4. Heritage Office guidelines

The proposed works are addressed in relation to relevant questions posed in the Heritage Office’s ‘Statement of Heritage Impact’ guidelines.

**Table 1 Heritage Office guidelines**

Question	Discussion
<p>The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:</p>	<p>The proposal neither enhances nor detracts from the heritage significance of Prospect Reservoir. The study area, to the north of the reservoir, is already defined by industrial development. Whilst the proposed works would not encroach upon the heritage curtilage of the reservoir.</p> <p>The significance of the reserve rests within its association with Sydney’s water supply, and as an outstanding achievement in civil engineering technology. This significance and function will not be altered by the proposal.</p> <p>The study area cannot be seen from recreational areas within Prospect Reservoir, due to the dense vegetation within the site, and therefore there will be no visual impact. Further, the study area has no archaeological potential.</p>
<p>The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:</p>	<p>The proposal neither enhances nor detracts from the heritage significance of Prospect Reservoir. The expansion of the Eastern Creek Data Centre is unlikely to cause a heritage impact to the site.</p>
<p>The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:</p>	<p>No sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted as the impacts to Prospect Reservoir are considered negligible.</p>
<p><b>Major additions</b></p> <p>How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?</p> <p>Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If not, why not?</p> <p>Will the additions tend to visually dominate the heritage item?</p> <p>Are the additions sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered?</p> <p>Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?</p>	<p>The heritage significance of Prospect Reservoir is associated with its function as a water supply system with outstanding civil engineering technology. No water supply assets will be removed, obscured, or altered as a result of the proposal.</p> <p>The expansion area is located outside the curtilage of Prospect Reservoir and is not expected to cause direct, indirect or potential impacts to the State heritage item.</p> <p>The expansion would not be seen from recreational areas within the reservoir site and are not expected to cause a visual impact.</p> <p>There are no known or potentially significant archaeological deposits within the study area.</p> <p>The expansion area is located outside the State heritage curtilage and within an existing industrial estate. The reserve is separated from the Industrial estate by a transmission line and a road. The proposal will not cause a visual impact to the item.</p>
<p><b>New development adjacent to a heritage item</b></p> <p>How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item?</p>	<p>The proposal does not affect views to, and from the heritage item. The expansion of the Eastern Creek Data Centre will result in demolition of existing 2 and 3 story industrial buildings and construction of a 4 storey data centre. The expansion area is separated from the reserve by a transmission</p>

Question	Discussion
Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?	line and a road. It not visually dominate the heritage item as the study area can not be seen from the reservoir itself. Impact on the heritage item is negligible.
How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?	The proposal is required for the ongoing use and growth of the Eastern Creek Data Centre.
Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?	<p>The existing heritage curtilage maintains a bushland setting. The study area is not located within the heritage curtilage, nor are trees expected to be removed.</p> <p>Users of the recreation areas within the reservoir site will still be able to view and appreciate the Reserve’s significance. The study area cannot be seen from the recreation area.</p>

## 4. Conclusion and Recommendations

### 4.1. Conclusions

Prospect Reservoir is historically significant at the State level as a central element within Sydney's water supply system. The Reservoir has continued to supply water to Sydney for over 120 years, and generally still operates in the same way as it was originally constructed. It is an outstanding achievement in civil engineering technology for its time.

The proposed works are located outside the curtilage of the State heritage item and will have no direct heritage impact. The proposal does not affect views to and from the Reservoir, nor can the study area be seen from the recreation areas around the Reservoir, and therefore there would be no visual impact. The function of the Reservoir would not be altered by the proposal and no water supply assets will be removed, obscured, or altered as a result of the proposal. The study area has no archaeological potential.

No direct (physical) or indirect (visual) impacts will occur to the significance of the State listed Prospect Reservoir and associated nature reserve.

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) provides protection of the environmental heritage of the State which includes places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts that are of State or local heritage significance. The study area is located outside the heritage curtilage of Prospect Reservoir and is not expected to cause an impact to the site's heritage significance. As such, approval from Heritage Council is not required.

### 4.2. Recommendations

1. A standard unexpected finds process should be adopted during works associated with the proposal as a mitigation measure as follows;
  - An 'unexpected heritage find' can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery, that has not been previously assessed or is not covered by an existing approval under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) or *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). These discoveries are categorised as either:
    - Aboriginal objects (archaeological remains ie: stone tools),
    - Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items (archaeological remains (ie: artefacts) or movable objects),
    - Human skeletal remains.
  - Should any unexpected historical archaeology be uncovered during any future excavation works, the following procedure must be adhered to:
    - Stop all work in the immediate area of the item and notify the Project Manager.
    - Establish a 'no-go zone' around the item. Use high visibility fencing, where practical. Inform all site personnel about the no-go zone.
    - No work is to be undertaken within this zone until further investigations are completed.
    - Engage a suitably qualified and experienced Archaeologist to assess the finds.

- The Heritage Council must be notified if the finds are of local or state significance. Additional approvals will be required before works can recommence on site.
  - If the item is assessed as not a 'relic', a 'heritage item' or an 'Aboriginal object' by the Archaeologist, work can proceed with advice provided in writing.
2. If changes are made to the plans provided in Figure 2, this report will need to be reviewed to reflect the new designs.

## 5. References

### 5.1. Primary sources

Author unknown, c1880s. 'Prospect Reservoir during construction,' photograph. *Blacktown City Libraries*. Accessed online 17 March 2022,

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