



15-21 BRITTON STREET, SMITHFIELD

NEW SOUTH WALES

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

Prepared for Lendlease Real Estate Investments

28 October 2024

Final

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the First Nations Peoples of the lands and waterways on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage, and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

The logo for Austral Archaeology features a stylized white icon of a person standing on a rock, with a circular element above their head, positioned to the left of the company name. The word "AUSTRAL" is written in a large, bold, white sans-serif font, and the word "ARCHAEOLOGY" is written in a smaller, white sans-serif font directly beneath it.

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INTRODUCTION

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been commissioned by Lendlease Real Estate Investments as the responsible entity for Australian Prime Property Fund Industrial (the proponent) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed development at 15-21 Britton Street and 28-54 Percival Road, New South Wales (NSW) [the subject site]. The proposed development includes the construction of 3 2-storey industrial warehouses. This report is being prepared as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required to support an application to have the project approved as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act).

The subject site consists of Lot 1, DP597082 and Lot 34, DP617521, and is located within the town of Smithfield, approximately 1.8 kilometres from the Smithfield Central Business District (CBD) within the Cumberland City Council.

The purpose of this SoHI is to assess the potential impact from the development on the significance of any historic built values that may be present within the subject site. The report will provide suitable management recommendations should impacts to heritage values be anticipated.

IDENTIFIED HERITAGE VALUES

The subject site contains no heritage item. However, to the north of the subject site and within immediate vicinity is the heritage item "Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works" (Item I01629) listed on the State Heritage Register.

PROPOSED IMPACTS

The proposal involves the construction and operation of a multi-level warehouse estate, comprising:

- Site preparation and establishment works, including:
- Demolition of existing buildings and structures;
- Clearing of nominated vegetation within the proposed development area;
- Bulk earthworks to create proposed site levels;
- Decommissioning of existing vehicle crossings; and
- In-ground building services and utility work.

Construction and operation of three (3) multi-level warehouse buildings across the two (2) allotments, comprising the following:

- Two (2) two-storey warehouse buildings located on Lot 34 DP 617521 (Warehouse A and B), comprising of 12 individual warehouse units and ancillary office;
- A three-storey building located on Lot 1 DP 597082 (Warehouse C), comprising of 9 individual warehouse units, ancillary office, and a café;
- Shared outdoor amenity areas provided for employees on level 1;
- Connected hardstand on ground floor and level 1 that will allow for vehicle circulation across the whole site;
- A total of 482 carparking spaces within three separate carparking areas;
- A total Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 96,568m², including 88,976m² of warehouse, 7,036m² of office, 71m² of café, 220m² of end of trip facilities and 265m² of shared amenities;

- Four (4) new vehicle crossings on Percival Road and four (4) new vehicle crossings on Britton Street to provide separate entry and exit for heavy and light vehicles; and
- Extensive ground and on-building landscaping works.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the proposed works are acceptable from a heritage standpoint. To mitigate the harm documented in this assessment, it is recommended that:

- 1) The proposed works can proceed, and no further investigations or assessments are required in terms of heritage.
- 2) If historical archaeological relics not assessed or anticipated by this report are found during the undertaking of the works, all works in the immediate vicinity are to cease immediately and Heritage NSW be notified. A qualified archaeologist is to be contacted to assess the situation and consult with Heritage NSW regarding the most appropriate course of action.
- 3) Should the actual development be altered significantly from the proposed design, then a reassessment of the heritage/archaeological impact may be required. This includes any impacts not explicitly stated in Section 4.
- 4) A copy of this assessment should be lodged by the proponent in the local history section of the local library, and the library maintained by the Heritage NSW.
- 5) As per condition 19 of SEARS, it is not expected that the proposal will have any impact on the heritage significance of the adjoining heritage item.

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1 THE HERITAGE ITEM

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been commissioned by Lendlease Real Estate Investments as the responsible entity for Australian Prime Property Fund Industrial (the Proponent) to undertake a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed development at 15-21 Britton Street and 28-54 Percival Road, Smithfield, New South Wales (the subject site). This report is being prepared as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) [SEARS number SSD-67368956] that will be lodged with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure,

The subject site consists of Lot 1 DP597082 and Lot 34 DP617521, which comprise the entirety of the subject site. The subject site is located within the Cumberland City Council (LGA).

The location of the subject site is shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2. The cadastral boundaries of the site and its surrounds are shown in Figure 1.3

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Department of Planning and Environment 2023) guidelines require that targeted stakeholder consultation occurs with relevant knowledge holders. As part of this assessment, Austral has identified and contacted the following stakeholders to obtain information pertinent to the preparation of this SoHI:

- Cumberland City Council

PROJECT TEAM AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project team has been led by Dr Amanda Markham (Principal Archaeologist, Austral) who has managed the project. The assessment was authored by Felicity Smolenaers (Graduate Archaeologist, Austral) and Nicci Foster (Project Manager – Heritage, Austral). The site assessment was completed by Lindsay Costigan (Senior Archaeologist/Team Leader, Austral). David Marcus (Director, Austral) reviewed the draft report for quality assurance and technical adequacy. Finn Otley and Adam Hansford (GIS Operators, Austral) prepared all the mapping presented in this report.

LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

This assessment includes an assessment of archaeological values to support the SSDA being prepared by the Proponent. The report must be read in conjunction with the SSDA as it refers to supporting documentation not included within this report. It does not include an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present within the study area.

The results, assessments and judgements contained in this report are constrained by the standard limitations of historical research and by the unpredictability inherent in archaeological zoning from the desktop. Whilst every effort has been made to gain insight to the historical values of the study area, Austral cannot be held accountable for errors or omissions arising from such constraining factors.

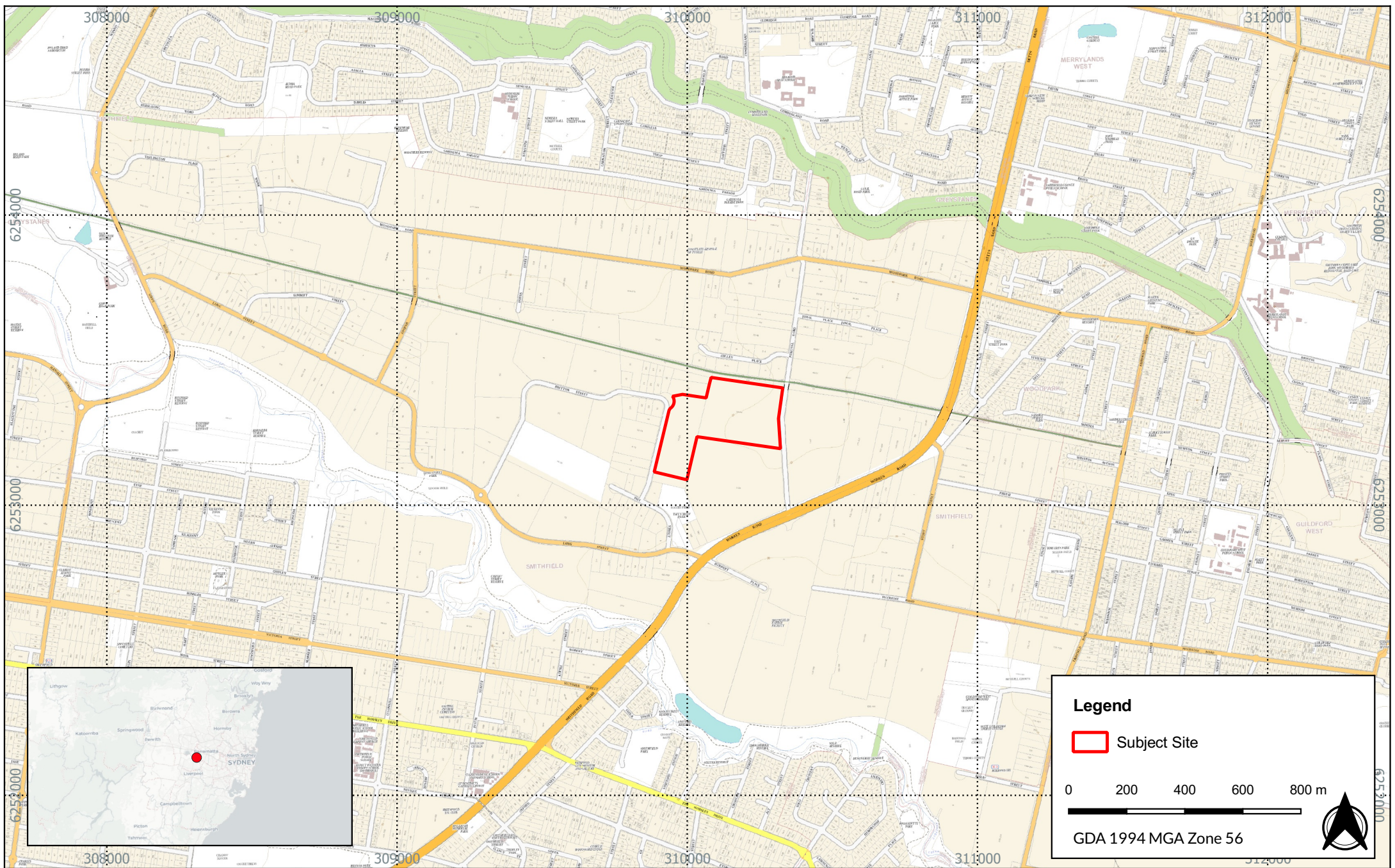


Figure 1.1 - Location of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW LPI Basemap, CartoDB Positron

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2024-03-27



Figure 1.2 - Detail aerial of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, CartoDB Positron

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2024-03-27

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Figure 1.3 - Cadastral boundaries of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2024-03-27

ABBREVIATIONS

The following are common abbreviations that are used within this report:

Austral	Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
Burra Charter	<i>Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013</i>
CBD	Central Business District
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
SSDA	State Significant Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i>
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
GFA	Ground Floor Area
HAA	Historical Archaeological Assessment
Heritage Act	<i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	<i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NSW	New South Wales
RNE	Register of the National Estate
S140 Permit	An application under Section 140 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
S60 Permit	An application under Section 60 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
Subject Site	15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield, NSW
The Proponent	Lendlease Real Estate Investments
Cumberland LEP	<i>Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021</i>
Cumberland DCP	<i>Cumberland Local Development Control Plan 2021</i>

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 THE HERITAGE ITEM

No heritage items have been identified within the subject site, which currently contains mid- to late 20th century warehouse buildings typical of the surrounding area.

1.1.2 HERITAGE LISTINGS

The following section summarises the relevant statutory context, including heritage listings, acts and environmental planning instruments that are relevant to the study area and its cultural heritage.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) established the Australian Heritage Council (formerly the Australian Heritage Commission) and provides for the protection of cultural heritage at a national level and items owned or managed by the Commonwealth. The EPBC Act has established 2 heritage registers:

- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL): for significant items owned or managed by Commonwealth Government agencies.
- National Heritage List (NHL): for items assessed as being of national cultural significance.

A referral under the EPBC Act that is approved by the Australian Heritage Council is required for works to an item registered on either of these lists to ensure that the item's significance is not impacted upon.

No part of the site appears on either the CHL or the NHL.

The Australian Heritage Council is also responsible for keeping the Register of the National Estate (RNE). In 2007, the RNE was frozen, and no further sites were added to it. Although considered defunct, the RNE exists as a non-statutory database detailing information about more than 13,000 places throughout Australia. For Commonwealth properties, the RNE was superseded by the CHL and NHL lists.

No part of the site appears on the RNE.

NEW SOUTH WALES HERITAGE ACT 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is a set of legal requirements and pathways established with the goal of conserving the environmental heritage of NSW, that is:

...those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance...

In accordance with this, a list of heritage significant sites is kept under Part 3A of the Heritage Act which is known as the State Heritage Register (SHR). The Heritage Council is the approval authority under the Heritage Act for works to an item on the SHR. Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act identifies the need for Heritage Council approval if the work involves the following tasks:

- Demolishing the building or work;
- Damaging or despoiling the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land;
- Moving, damaging or destroying the relic or moveable object;
- Excavating any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic;
- Carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct;
- Altering the building, work, relic or moveable object;

- Displaying any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct; and
- Damaging or destroy any tree or other vegetation on or remove any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

Demolition of an SHR item (in whole) is prohibited under the Heritage Act, unless the item constitutes a danger to its occupants or the public. A component of an SHR item may only be demolished if it does not contribute to the significance of the item. Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act also applies to archaeological remains (such as relics) within an SHR site, and excavation can only proceed subject to approval of a permit application under Section 60 of the Heritage Act (an S60 Permit) by Heritage NSW.

Heritage NSW has issued a set of Standard Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act that allow for certain activities and works to occur to SHR items without the need for approval under Section 60. General Condition 6 of these exemptions does not permit the removal of relics (NSW Government Gazette [GG], No. 318, 13 November 2020). Therefore, any work or activity that may result in the removal of relics from an SHR site would need to proceed with approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act.

No part of the site is listed on the SHR. The heritage item “Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works” (Item I01629) is listed on the State Heritage Register and is located immediately north of the study area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCEPTIONS

A schedule of exceptions pursuant to subsection 139(4) of the Heritage Act were introduced on 1 March 2022. These exceptions allow for the disturbance or excavation of land without an excavation permit under subsections 139(1) or 139(2) of the Heritage Act (Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales 1983) provided that the works fall under one or more of the exceptions described in Clause 2 and which are summarised below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Summary of archaeological exceptions under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act.

Exception	Requirement
A	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land that has limited archaeological research potential, as demonstrated by a heritage management document, such as an Archaeological Assessment, completed within the last 5 years.</i>
B	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land that constitutes minor works involving limited impact to relics of local heritage significance, in accordance with ‘Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for minor works with limited impact’ (Heritage NSW 2022c).</i>
C	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land that constitutes minor works involving limited impact to relics of local heritage significance, in accordance with ‘Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for minor works with limited impact’ (Heritage NSW 2022c).</i>

Exception	Requirement
D	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land for archaeological test excavation of relics of local heritage significance completed in accordance with the guideline 'Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation' (Heritage NSW 2022b).</i>
E	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land for archaeological monitoring of relics of local heritage significance completed in accordance with the guideline 'Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological monitoring' (Heritage NSW 2022a).</i>
F	<i>Any disturbance or excavation of land:</i> <i>i. for the purpose of exposing underground utility services infrastructure which occurs within an existing service trench and will not affect any other relics.</i> <i>ii. To carry out inspections or emergency maintenance or repair on underground utility services with due care taken to avoid effects on any other relics.</i> <i>iii. To maintain, repair, or replace underground utility services to buildings which will not affect any other relics.</i> <i>iv. To maintain or repair the foundations of an existing building which will not affect any associated relics.</i> <i>v. to expose survey marks for use in conducting a land survey.</i>

In addition to the exceptions listed in clauses 2(a) to 2(f), the works must also be undertaken in compliance with the General Conditions proscribed under Clause 3. The General Conditions state that the exceptions detailed above do not apply to Aboriginal objects that are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, relics of State heritage significance or that are subject to an IHO. The General Conditions also state that the exceptions are self-assessed and therefore it is the responsibility of the Oproponent to ensure that the proposed activities and works fall under the proscribed activities. Adequate records of activities must be kept for auditing purposes and the activities that are completed must be undertaken by people with knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the work, certain activities such as archaeological testing and monitoring are subject to certain levels of proscribed experience as set out in the guidelines (Heritage NSW 2022b).

Any activities or works that do not fit strictly within the exceptions outlined in the schedule of exemptions will need to be completed in accordance with an approval under Section 140 of the Heritage Act.

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION REGISTERS

Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, Government instrumentalities must keep a Heritage and Conservation Register (a Section 170 Register) of items under the control or ownership of the agency that are, or could, be listed as heritage items (of State or local significance). Heritage Council approval is required for sites to be removed from their respective Section 170 registers, for ownership of the property to be transferred, and for the agency in question to vacate or demolish any listed place, building, or work.

No part of the site is listed under the S170 register. The heritage item “Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works” is listed on the S170 register and is located immediately north of the study area.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

An Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI) is made under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). An EPI can be a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP).

The SEARs for the project were issued on 13 February 2024 [SSD-67368956]. Condition 19 of the SEARs states the following regarding environmental heritage:

Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (if potential impacts to archaeological resources are identified), prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated.

Condition 19 requires a SoHI and archaeological assessment be undertaken.

This report addresses the requirements of Condition 19 of the SEARs. In particular, section 1 discusses heritage items in the vicinity of the project, section 4 assesses impacts to the heritage items and section 5 discusses impact mitigation.

CUMBERLAND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2021

The current LEP for listed heritage items is the Cumberland LEP 2021. Part 5.10 of the Cumberland LEP 2021 deals with heritage conservation, and subsections (2) and (3) determine whether development consent needs to be granted by Cumberland Council before any activities occur which may impact cultural heritage. Heritage items are listed under Schedule 5, Part 10 of the Cumberland LEP.

No part of the subject site is listed on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP. The heritage item “Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works” (Item I01629) is located immediately north of the study area.

CUMBERLAND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2021

The applicable DCP for the study area is the Cumberland DCP. Part G2 of the Cumberland DCP outlines design controls to be implemented when dealing with heritage items in general. Section 13 details the requirements for managing post-European archaeological sites. Section 2.4 includes the following development controls, including controls for building in the vicinity of a heritage item such as this case:

2.4 Specific controls for development in the vicinity of a heritage item

Objectives

- O1. Ensure that new development is sympathetic to the identified heritage values.
- O2. For new development to be designed to maintain the existing streetscape character and is compatible with its particular heritage themes.

O3. *Ensure that new development is carefully sited to avoid causing physical damage to any heritage item or building within a conservation area, as well as ensuring it does not overshadow or affect the curtilage, landscaping, setting, solar access or views associated with any heritage item.*

Controls

C1. *New dwellings on sites adjoining or in the vicinity of an item of environmental heritage shall be designed and constructed in a manner that does not detract from the historic significance of that item.*

Context

C2. *The development shall be designed having regard to its environmental and built context, to the existing streetscape character and to any heritage items or conservation areas that may be located nearby.*

Streetscape character

C3. *New development should make reference to, and be sympathetic to the predominant:*

- *height;*
- *scale;*
- *roof form, line and pitch;*
- *proportion;*
- *setbacks;*
- *design details (including parapets, verandahs, awnings and string courses); and,*
- *features of adjoining development and of any adjacent heritage items.*

C4. *New development should be compatible with heritage items in terms of its scale and massing, overall bulk and composition. New buildings should not dominate their surroundings.*

C5. *Where a residential flat building is proposed adjoining or adjacent to a heritage item, any height and scale differences between a heritage item and new development should be minimised by stepping the height or locating the bulk of the new development away from the heritage item.*

C6. *Window and door openings, building lines and building massing of new development should also be designed in the context of its adjoining development.*

C7. *Where a particular heritage character predominates within a street, the design of new development should be compatible with this heritage character.*

Setbacks and orientation

C8. *New development shall be carefully sited so that it is consistent with the predominant street and boundary setbacks. This may be varied where an increased or decreased front or side setback will assist in ensuring that a new development does not visually dominate any adjoining heritage items.*

C9. *New buildings within an existing streetscape should not be oriented across sites contrary to the established pattern.*

C10. Where a new development is proposed adjoining a significant heritage feature, new development should continue the primary orientation and should provide an appropriate entry design and setback treatment along that frontage.

Siting and location

C11. The siting of new development should not affect the structure of, or otherwise cause physical damage to, any heritage item.

C12. New development should be located so that it does not adversely impact upon the identified curtilage, setting or landscaping, solar access or any significant views to or from a heritage item.

Visual impact

C13. The design of the street elevation should be relatively uncomplicated and consist of simple forms that do not visually compete with the heritage item.

C14. New development adjoining/adjacent to a heritage item should avoid incorporating large unbroken wall areas.

C15. Where new development is necessarily larger than its surrounding development, the bulk can be reduced by breaking long walls into bays or by arranging the openings in the wall so that their size and shape reflect the structure and the openings of its neighbours.

C16. Landscaping should be used to minimise the visual appearance of large wall areas in new development adjoining a heritage item.

C17. Where new development is proposed adjoining a heritage item or conservation area, the development should incorporate the use of colours and materials that are recessive so that they do not visually dominate the heritage item. Darker colours and simple facade treatments can assist in minimising the visual impact of new development on adjoining heritage items.

C18. Buildings in the vicinity of heritage items or conservation areas should use a style and material of fencing (and gates) that are appropriate to the age and style of the heritage item and/or to the character of the conservation area.

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE LISTINGS

There are no relevant statutory and non-statutory registers, listings or orders identified within any part of the subject site. North of the subject site is the state heritage listed “Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works”, this item is not located within the subject site and will not be impacted by the proposed works.

1.1.3 SITE AND ITS CONTEXT

No heritage item has been identified or listed as being within the subject site. Adjacent to the subject site, to the north, is the state heritage-listed “Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works” (Item #0169) {Figure 2.1}.

The property is an industrial site within an established and long-term industrial area.

1.1.4 THE PROPOSED WORKS AREA

The subject site and proposed works area are isolated to Lot 1 DP597082 and Lot 34 DP617521 within the eastern portion of the Smithfield Industrial Estate. Both allotments operate independently and are

bounded by established warehouses and industrial land. As a whole, the subject site is bounded by water supply pipelines to the north, Percival Road to the east, warehouses to the south, and Britton Street to the west with a total area of 9.43 hectares. (Table 1.2).

A description of the site location and proposed development was provided to Austral via email from Willowtree Planning via Lendlease Investment Management Pty Ltd on 27 February 2024 and on 24th October 2024 and is as follows:

Table 1.2 Site identification

Site Address	Legal Description	Land Area (approx.)
15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield	Lot 1 DP 597082	3.22 hectares
28-54 Percival Road, Smithfield	Lot 34 DP 617521	5.53 hectares
Total		8.75 hectares

The subject site is located within the eastern portion of the Smithfield Industrial Estate, an area consisting of established warehouse buildings and industrial land uses. The site is made up of 2 allotments which currently operate independently. The western allotment (Lot 1 DP 597082) has frontage to Britton Street and comprises a warehouse building currently operating as a food processing and packaging facility and associated offices. Ancillary buildings and structures are positioned towards the northeastern boundary.

The western boundary comprises a landscaped area of mature trees that extend along the entire Britton Street frontage. An area of hard standing provides at-grade car parking at the southern end of the study area. Vehicular access to the study area is provided via Britton Street to the northeast via a controlled gate with egress provided to the southwest of the study area. A separate vehicle access to the car park is also provided via Britton Street to the south.

The eastern allotment (Lot 34 DP 617521) has frontage to Percival Road and comprises 2 warehouse buildings and a separate two-storey office building. An area of hardstand provides at-grade car parking at the northern end of the study area and a landscaped area of mature trees exist at the southern edge. Primary vehicular access to the study area is provided via an entrance off Percival Road for both heavy vehicles and visitors. A secondary entrance is provided at the southern edge of the site.

Whilst topography at each allotment is relatively flat, the eastern allotment sits higher than the western allotment (approximately 30m RL and 26m RL, respectively) and is currently separated by a retaining wall.

The study area is situated approximately 24 kilometres from the Sydney CBD. It is within close proximity to transport infrastructure routes, including the Cumberland Highway, which has direct access from Percival Road to the south. Public transport options are also available, with the Liverpool-Parramatta Transitway located directly north of the study area.

In accordance with the *Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021* (CLEP2021), the Site is zoned E4 General Industrial. Land uses surrounding the site comprise the following zoning categories, including:

- E4 General Industrial;
- SP2 Infrastructure (Water Supply System and Strategic Bus Corridor);
- SP2 Infrastructure (Classified Road); and
- RE1 Public Recreation

The nearest sensitive land use comprised the R2 Low Density Residential zone located 560 metres north of the site and 590 metres east of the site. The study area is shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 and proposed development is shown in Figure 1.4.

The proposed development consists of three (3) warehouse buildings, with frontage to both Britton Street and Percival Road. Warehouse A and B will be located on Lot 34 DP 617521 (Percival Road frontage) at an RL of 33.75. Each building will be two-storey, with a maximum height of 28.6m (including roof plant).

Warehouse C will be located on Lot 1 DP 597082 (Britton Street frontage) at an RL of 23.75. Warehouse C accommodates an additional storey at lower ground level, due to the 10m difference in proposed site levels. Whilst this building's height is 36.8 m (including roof plant), the height of all 3 buildings is consistent at RL 62.35. The 3 warehouses will be connected at ground level and level 1 via a hardstand that allows for vehicle circulation across the whole site.

Each building will involve individual warehouse units, with ancillary office at mezzanine level. On the first floor, each building will have access to a shared outdoor amenity area. Ancillary activities such as a café will be located within Warehouse C to accommodate the needs of employees.

The Gross Floor Area (GFA) for each building and each tenancy is outlined in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Gross Floor Area

Building No.	Warehouse GFA	Office GFA	Other facilities	Total GFA
Building A	29,630m ²	2,297m ²	Shared amenities: 132m ²	32,059m ²
Building B	30,122m ²	2,300m ²	Shared amenities: 133m ²	32,665m ²
			End of trip facilities: 110m ²	
Building C	29,224m ²	2,439m ²	Café: 71m ²	31,844m ²
			End of trip facilities: 110m ²	
Total	88,976m²	7,036m²	556m²	96,568m²

The proposal involves new vehicle crossings, which will provide separate ingress and egress for heavy vehicles. Ingress is provided at Britton Street, whilst egress is provided at both Britton Street and Percival Road. Ramps are provided to allow vehicle circulation to the upper levels. Each warehouse is connected via a hardstand that will allow for vehicle circulation, loading and unloading for each warehouse tenancy.

Separate vehicle crossings are provided for cars, enabling access to the at-grade parking at Percival Road, as well as the southern end of Britton Street. A third vehicle crossing is provided at the northern end of Britton Street, which provides access to a carparking area at ground floor, mezzanine level. A total of 482 carpark spaces are provided across the three (3) carparking areas.

The proposal will require the removal of several trees across the whole site and will incorporate landscaping and tree planting at the side boundaries along Britton Street and Percival Road. The proposed development is illustrated in Figure 1.4.

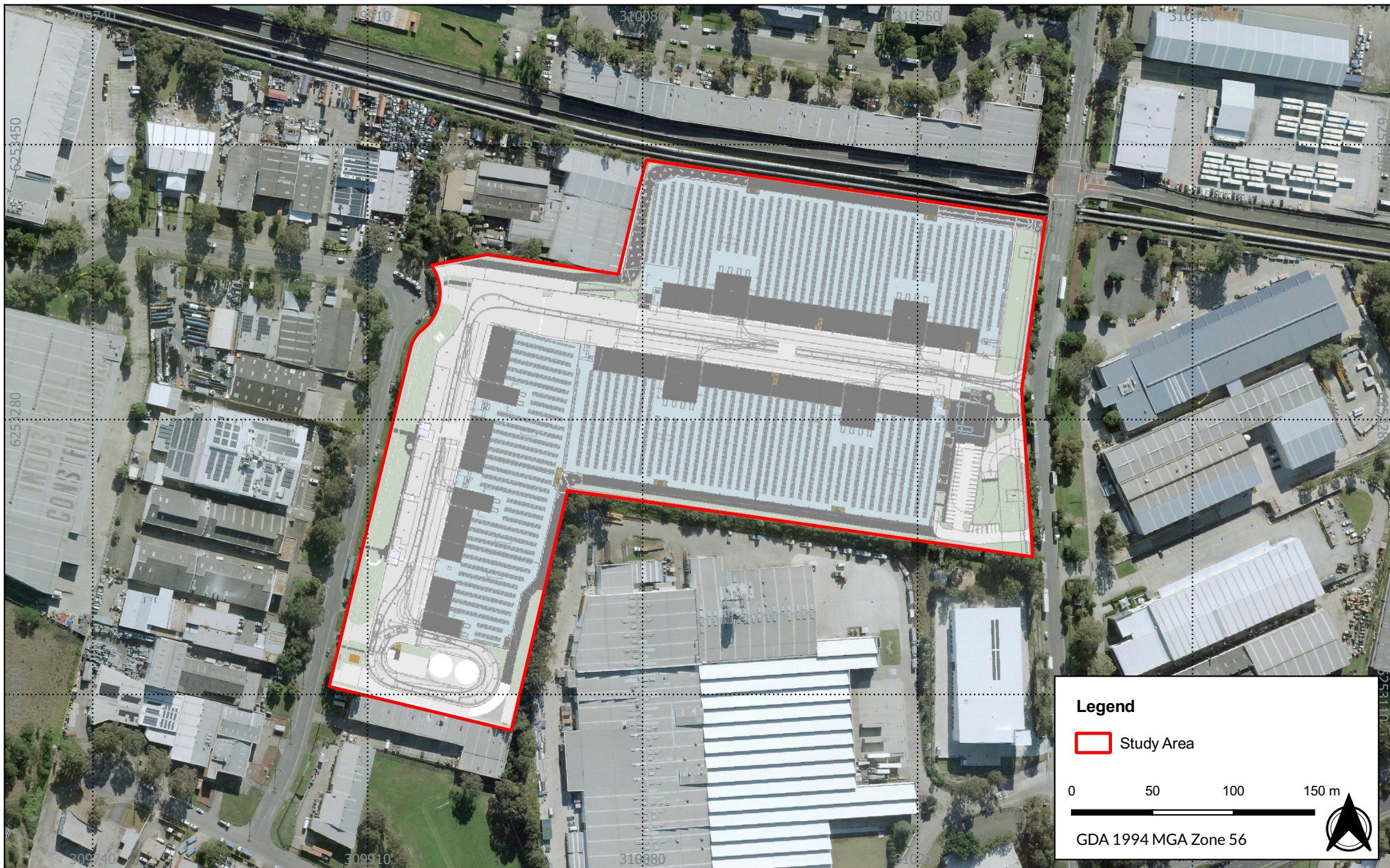


Figure 1.4 - Proposed development

15-21 Britton Street & 28-54 Percival Road, Smithfield, NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-10-24

AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2 SITE SUMMARY HISTORY

The following has been compiled through historical research, physical site inspections and previous reporting completed for this site.

1.2.1 DOCUMENTED HISTORY

The following historical background is designed to contextualise a site-specific history which will aid in understanding the heritage values of the study area. This work will provide a useful and concise summary of the history of the study area.

HISTORY OF THE SMITHFIELD AREA

In 1789, Watkin Tench and his party undertook a journey west of the newly established colony, walking through much of present-day Blacktown to the Nepean River. Governor Phillip, after hearing of the journey, named a hill identified during the expedition “Tench’s Prospect Mount”, which has since been shortened to Prospect Hill. By 1791, a dozen convicts had been granted 30 to 50 acre (12 to 20 hectare) grants around the base of Prospect Hill (Sharpe 2000, pp. 72).

This began European development in the area and it was not long before the region was being cultivated. Roads such as Windsor Road and the Great Western Highway were created to service the areas. The period between 1818 and 1820 saw an influx of settlers who were awarded grants between South Creek and Prospect, north-west of the subject site. Settlers in the area were provided with tools, and seeds to ensure the success of farming and pastoral practices (Nicolaidis 2000, pp. 16).

Surrounding Prospect was the Orphan School grant, which was the foundation of the settlement of Fairfield and would later become Smithfield. This grant occupied approximately 12,300 acres (4,977 hectares) and was established in 1803 after the land was awarded by the Governor King to maintain institutions such as the Orphanage.

James Chisolm purchased 2,118 acres (857 hectares) of the Orphan School grant in December 1827 for £1,070, with negotiation beginning 2 years later for the sale of 1,650 acres (667 hectares) of the same grant to Joseph Myers. This negotiation and sale never reached completion and in May 1836 the sale of this land was purchased by John Ryan Brenan, the man who would later establish Smithfield (Vance and English 1991, 13).

Brenan was an ambitious man with a colourful background, holding several positions during his lifetime. On his arrival to Sydney in 1834, he became the solicitor for the Bank of Australia and was later appointed Coroner and temporary Principal Superintendent of Convicts for the town of Sydney in 1835. His role as temporary Principal Superintendent of Convicts was never made permanent and in 1837, he was made to resign. Brenan became the 3rd Police Magistrate but lost this position in 1844 as his salary could not be sustained. By 1856, after 22 years, Brenan resigned as Coroner so that he could run for a position in the local Cumberland government, holding the position of an elected member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly for 68 days. After this short elected period, all further attempts to hold a position proved unsuccessful and he did not run for election again, instead supporting Premier Stuart Donaldson in his campaign and returning to work as a private solicitor in Maitland (Vance and English 1991; Barbera 2020).

Brenan's ambition was not limited to his career and extended to the land he purchased in 1836, planning to develop a huge market and fair with residential settlements to support the enterprise. Initially, the area was subdivided and titled "Donnybrook", but this was later renamed "Smithfield" in homage to the meat markets of London. Ten acres (4 hectares) were dedicated as the Queen's Square on his plan with the main roadway being Victoria Street. A further 30 acres (12 hectares) were set aside for the market itself along with "Fair Green", with this land further subdivided into stalls for livestock. Despite all efforts to establish commercial interest in the area, Brenan's plans for the area failed to materialise (Vance and English 1991, 16–21; Barbera 2020). However, the subdivision proposed by Brenan back in 1836, became the basis for the present-day layout of Smithfield with most of these street names still being used.

Despite this venture not proving successful, the area did attract people and settlement of the area did occur, later becoming a township. In 1843 Smithfield's first school was built, after a permit for a simple bark hut was approved, seeing the population of the area continuing to grow. The National School of Smithfield was opened in 1850 (Vance and English 1991; NSW Government Department of Education 2023). The community of Smithfield grew with the years passing, seeing the addition of churches, additional land sales and commercial businesses. In 1924 a railway line was built running from the main street to the quarries at Prospect (Vance and English 1991).

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SUBJECT SITE

The following section seeks to document the known development history of the site.

PHASE 0 – PRE 1818 *PRE-CONTACT*

The Darug people were the original inhabitants of the lands spanning along the Hawkesbury River to Windsor, Penrith, and Campbelltown. They were divided into 3 groups, namely coastal, mountain, and hinterland. The Darug people of the modern Milperra region belonged to the hinterland group. Historical accounts suggest that the Gahbrogal or Cabrogal clan were the primary occupants of the Milperra region (Tindale 1974, Attenbrow 2010).

According to early ethnographic accounts, local Aboriginal people throughout the Sydney region were grouped as clans or bands consisting of between 25 and 50 people (Attenbrow 2010, p.29). The Georges River and its associated landscapes were utilised by the local peoples, and evidence of their occupation remains in the form of campsites, middens, and artworks (Goodall and Cadzow 2014). Estuaries such as those of the Georges River were particularly important for fishing and shellfish gathering. Ethnographic accounts recorded local Aboriginal people gathering resources from the estuary shallows within canoes and using tools such as pronged spears with tips of bone and fish traps consisting of plant materials (Attenbrow 2010).

The arrival of the British to Sydney, and their subsequent movement upstream along the Georges River, led to the destabilisation of local Aboriginal groups. The land was claimed and transformed for settlement and agricultural purposes, which led to the depletion of resources once readily available to local groups, such as timber, land, and water sources. Interactions between the local Aboriginal groups and European settlers became increasingly hostile, with Aboriginal people eventually being largely driven out of their homelands. Aboriginal populations were later restricted to living within Camden Park and along Georges River near Liverpool, on the outskirts of European settlement (Liston 1988).

PHASE 1 – 1818 TO 1964

The original subdivision of the subject site was within Portions 154 and 190, Parish of Prospect. Portion 154 which was originally a 70-acre (28.32 hectare) Crown Land Grant to William Blower made in 1821 (Figure 1.5).

Limited information regarding William Blower's usage of the land is available. What can be found is that he sold the title to John Mays in 1832, less than 12 months after he first acquired it. Although it is noted that an article from *The Australian* in 1836 indicated that the block was still known as 'Blowers Farm' (*The Australian*, Friday 9 September 1836). John Mays then sold the land to William and Anne Reece on the same day that he acquired it in 1832. There is a reference from a newspaper article mentioning a slab house on the land, although the exact position is unknown. It is however likely that it lay in part of Blower's grant which was nearer to the road alignment than the subject site (The Sydney Herald 1836). It is also unknown if the land was cleared and farmed or remained vegetated, although the proximity of the study area to Prospect Creek suggests that it may have been used for grazing or other agricultural purposes at this time.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, the transfer of ownership of Portion 154 occurred on several occasions and it probably remained in used for farming purposes during this time as many of the new title holders were described as being "farmer" as their profession.

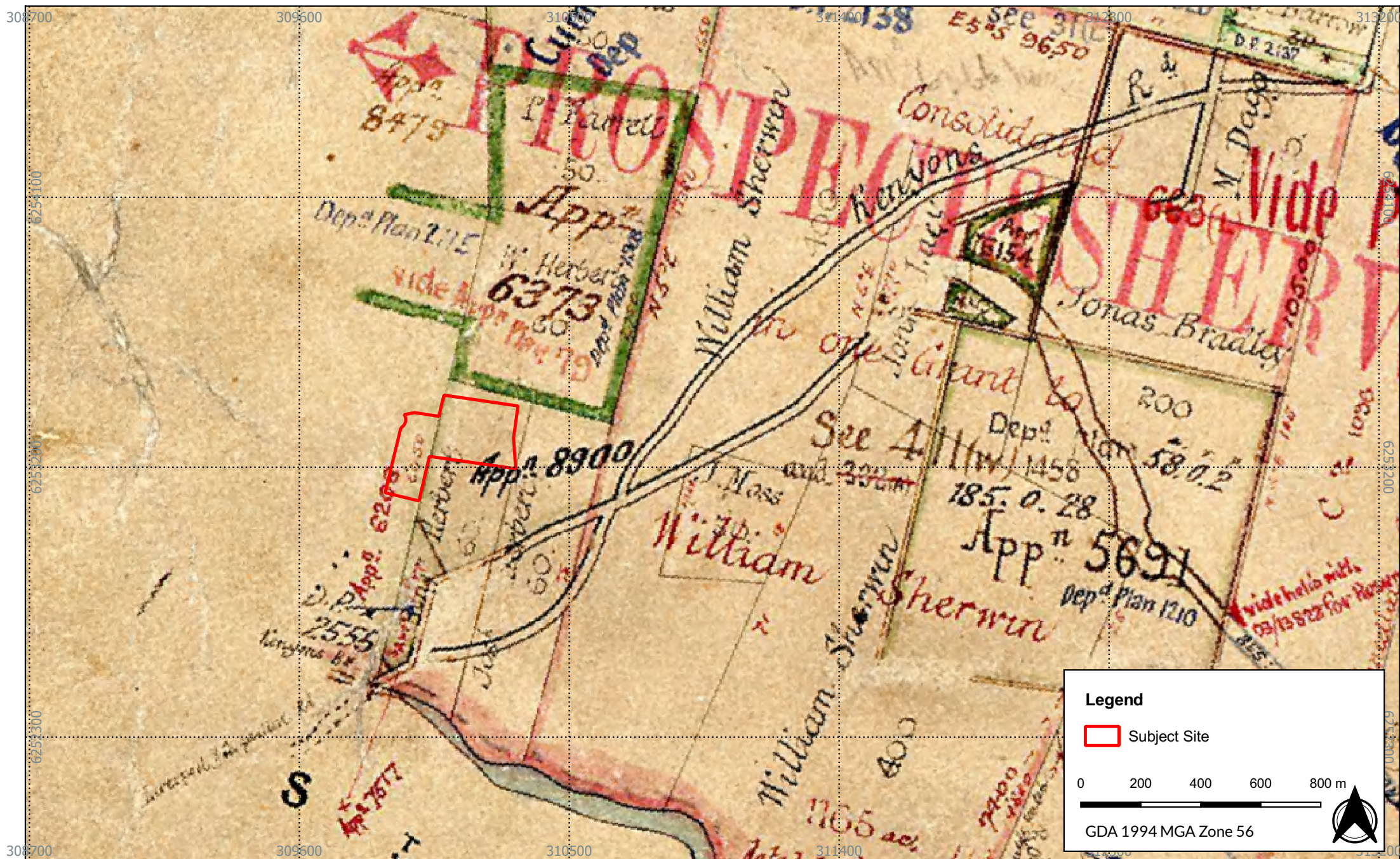


Figure 1.5 - Historical map showing the parish of St. John

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street & 28-54 Percival Road, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW HLRV

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-05-01

Portion 190, Parish of St John, was originally a 70-acre (28.32 hectares) grant made to John Herbert in 1792, the block was known as “Pender” (Figure 1.6). In 1818 this portion of land was passed to his eldest son Benjamin Herbert after John Herbert relocated to a larger property that he acquired on the Hawkesbury River, known as ‘Puddledock’ (Edwell and St. John’s Online 2023). Benjamin quickly sold this portion of land to Joseph Kenyon in 1821, who also acquired the adjacent Portion 191 which belonged to Benjamin’s brother Joseph Herbert. During this time, the main road running south from Parramatta to Liverpool, named “Kenyon’s Road”, passed through the southern part of Portion 190, crossing Prospect Creek to the south-west of the study area.

Joseph Kenyon was a tutor in the service of Reverend Samuel Marsden’s family and opened a day school in Parramatta in 1817, later establishing a “nurserymen’s” business along the northern side of Prospect Creek, on land that he further purchased from William Sherwin as part of his “Sherwood Grant” (Royal Australian Historical Society 1918; Fitzpatrick 1956). As part of his ‘nurserymen’s’ business, Kenyon established an orangery and orchard which can be seen on a map (Figure 1.6) that shows the extent of the land he owned (Royal Australian Historical Society 1918; Fitzpatrick 1956). While it is not known exactly where on the property his homestead orchard and orangery were located, there is no evidence that it was within the subject site, which formed the rear of the property while it is more likely that any occupation was focussed closer to Kenyon’s Road, allowing easy access to it. The land remained in the Kenyon family until approximately 1890 when a primary application for the division of land was lodged in 1893 (Appn 8900).

In the late 19th century this portion of land was subdivided and based on historical aerial images (Figure 1.7), it is assumed the land continued to be used for farming purposes until being rezoned in 1961 for industrial use.

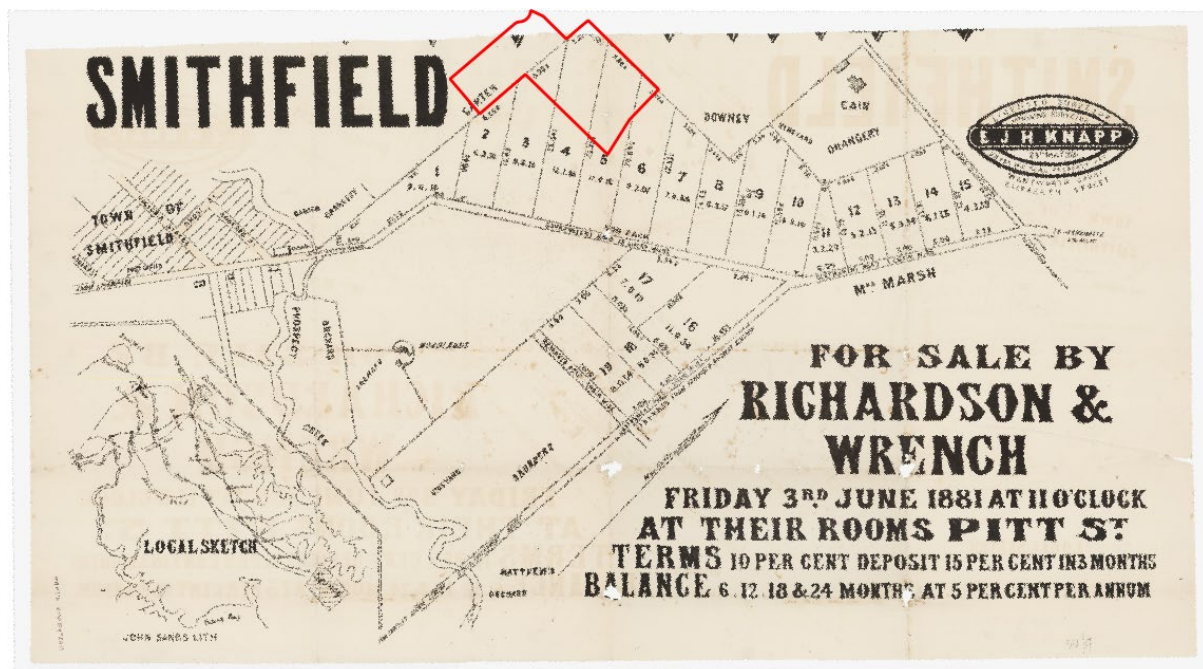


Figure 1.6 1881 Smithfield subdivision plans showing the orangery within portion 190, but outside the subject site (Source: Sands 1881)

Additionally, a public works development for the construction of the Upper Nepean Scheme began in 1880, this development runs adjacent to the subject site. This scheme was devised to address the increasing water shortage problems resulting from the increasing population and drought periods that the Sydney region was facing. By 1888, the 7.6-kilometre system of tunnels, pipe heads, canals and aqueducts were operational, running from Prospect Reservoir to the Pipe head basin at Guildford. The canal was originally dry-stone constructed but was upgraded during the period 1902 to 1912 to allow for increased water capacity and stability while reducing leakage that was occurring; these were not the only upgrades that the canal system underwent over the years (Heritage NSW 2015). The route of the scheme passes to the immediate north of the study area.

PHASE 2 – 1964 to PRESENT

In 1964, Lot 34, DP617521 (Portion 190) was acquired by Allied Mills Industries Pty Ltd and as demonstrated in the 1965 and 1975 aerial images (Figure 1.8 and Figure 1.9), the land was cleared and contained a large warehouse in the south-eastern corner. By 1986, Allied Mills was taken over by Goodman Fieldman and the subject site contained several additional warehouses (Figure 1.10). Lot 1, DP597082 (Portion 154) was also acquired in the late 20th century for industrial purposes with Snack Brands having their headquarters within this portion of the subject site, and the continued use of the subject site for industrial purposes can be seen in the aerial image from the present day (Figure 1.11).

1.2.2 PREVIOUS PHYSICAL CHANGES

The subject site has undergone changes that reflect its use as agricultural land up to the mid-20th century when the land became industrialised. The buildings currently present within the subject site align with 20th-century dwellings reflecting the industrial use of the land and surrounds.

Table 1.4 Summary of chronological events relating to the study area.

Phase	Summary	Date Range
0	Aboriginal history of the region surrounding the subject site	Pre-1818
1	The subject site forms part of Crown land grants to John Herbert – Portion 190) and William Blower (1821 – Portion 154). John Herbert passed this land onto his son Benjamin Herbert who later sold it to Joseph Kenyon. Kenyon presumably established orchards and an orangery within his property, but it is speculated to be outside the subject site. William Blower sold his property, Blower's Farm, and during the 19th century to early 20th century the land was presumably farmed until the 1960's	1818 - 1964
2	The land is acquired, and an industrial estate is established in the region. From here on the subject site was industrialised and remains an industrial property in 2024.	1964 - Present



Figure 1.7 - 1947 Historical aerial image of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-04-18

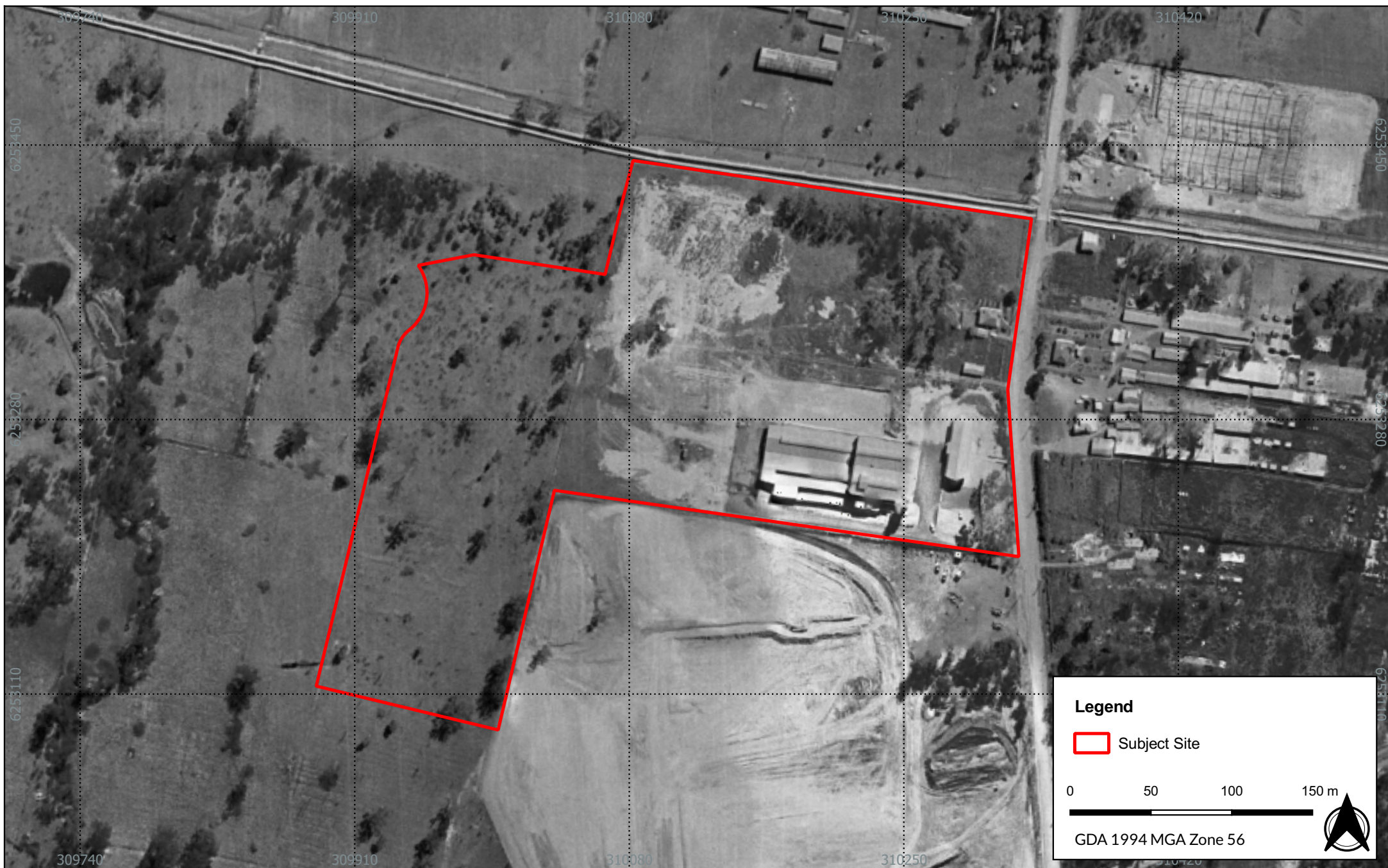


Figure 1.8 - 1965 Historical aerial image of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-04-18

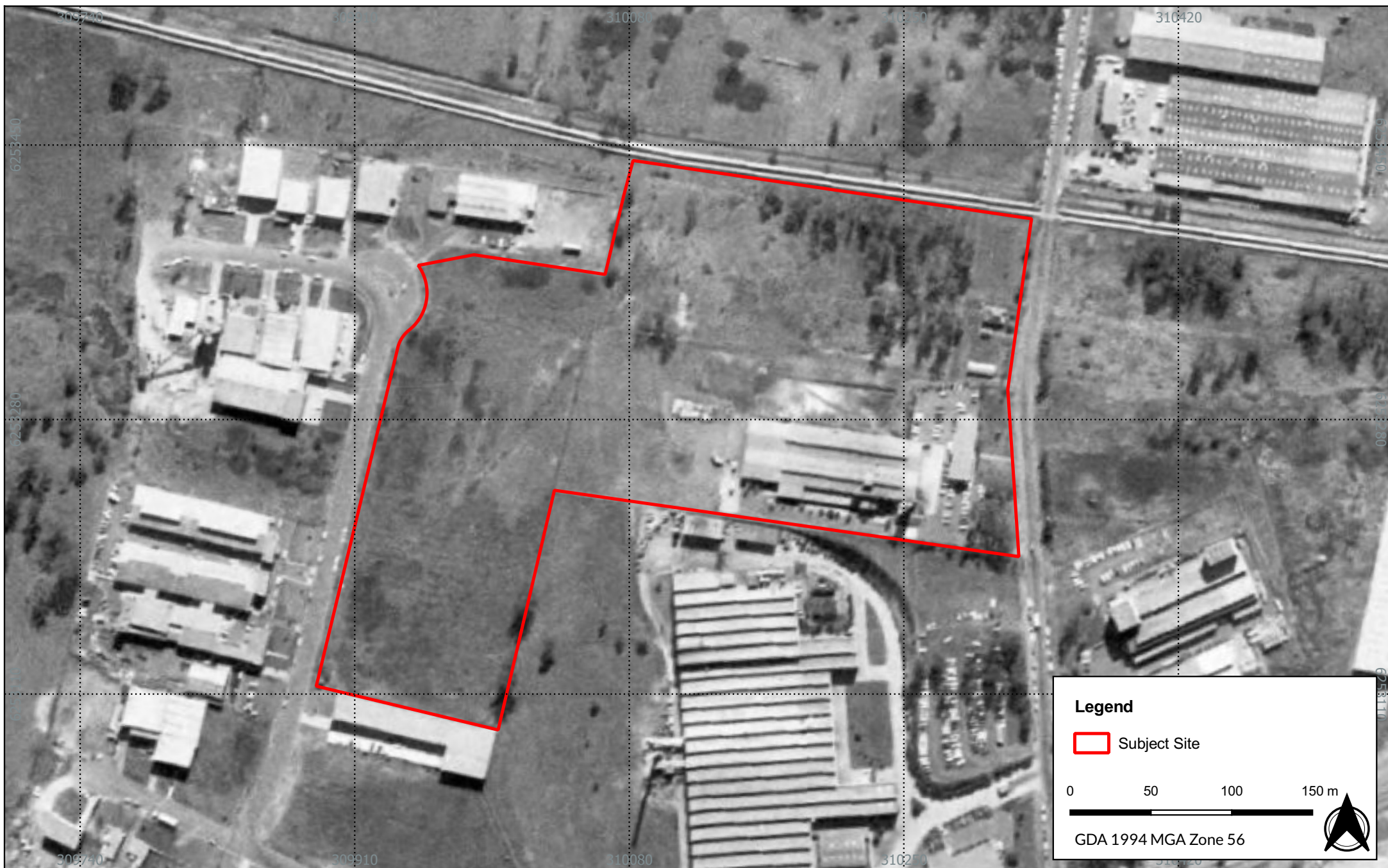


Figure 1.9 - 1975 Historical aerial image of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-04-18



Figure 1.10 - 1986 Historical aerial image of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-04-18

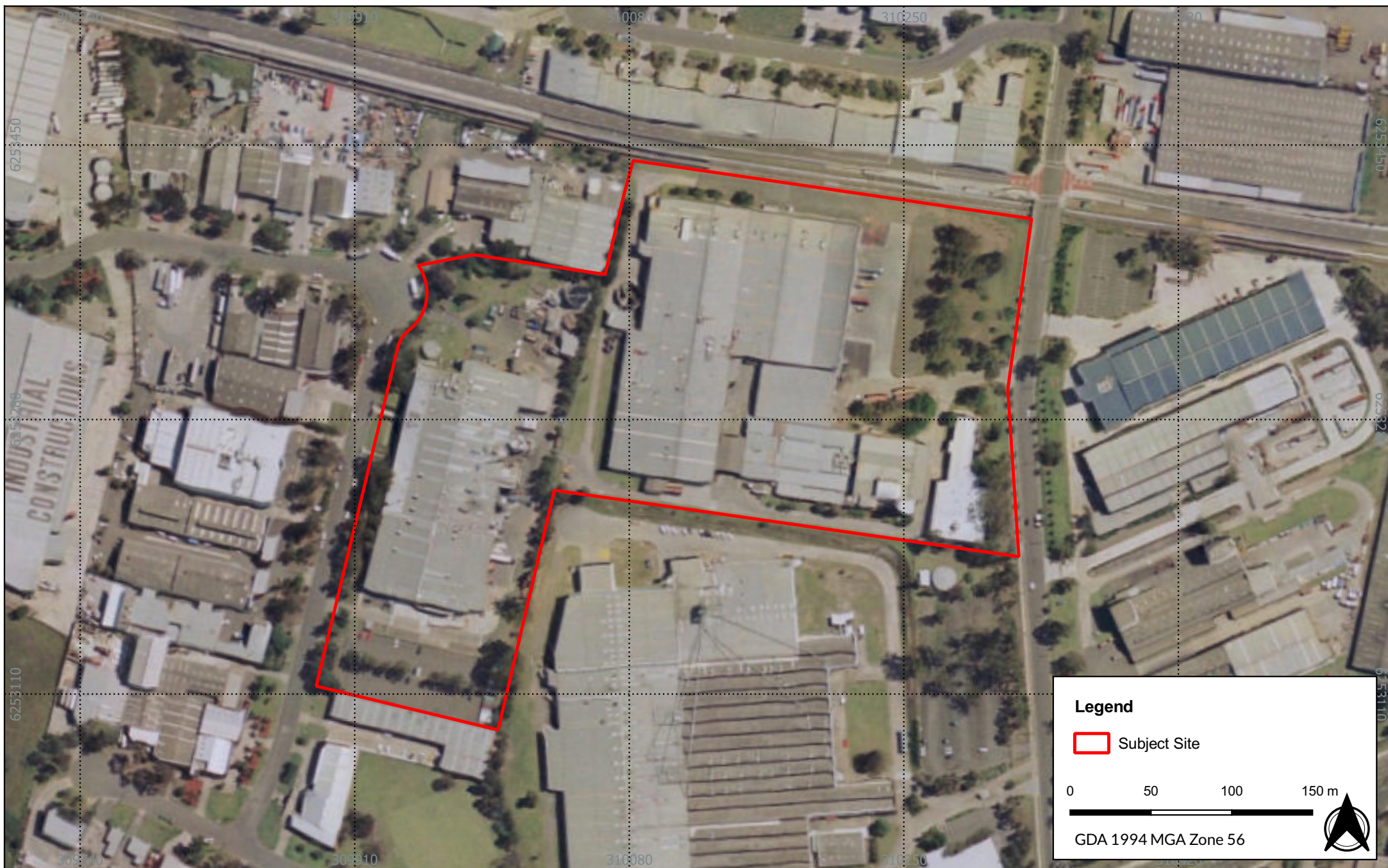


Figure 1.11 - 2005 Historical aerial image of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2024-04-18

1.3 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

The following section details the condition of the subject site in its current state, particularly the areas impacted by the proposal. No heritage items are present within the subject site.

SITE SURVEY

The site inspection was conducted by Lindsay Costigan (Senior Archaeologist, Austral) with Stephanie Tanevski (Lendlease) on 4 April 2024. As Aboriginal heritage values were being assessed for the preparation of the associated ACHA, Lana Wedgwood (Darung Custodian Aboriginal Corporation) was also present.

The majority of the study area, including all of the proposed development area, has been heavily disturbed by the development of the current warehouse complexes and manufacturing facilities, as well as by paving, gravelling, and landscaping (Figure 1.12 to Figure 1.19). These works have likely had a significant negative impact on any surface or subsurface archaeological sites present within the subject site.

Lot 1, DP597082 (Britton Street), includes a heavily disturbed flat landform that contains a large manufacturing structure, outbuildings and car parks with paved surfaces, and some grassy areas (Figure 1.12 to Figure 1.14). All accessible areas were surveyed, and access to the buildings was restricted due to food safety (Figure 1.15 and Figure 1.16).

Lot 34 DP617521 (Percival Road), is comprised of office buildings and warehouses across the site with a small grassy area in the north-east corner of the subject site (Figure 1.17 to Figure 1.20). The pipeline that forms part of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve, which is a Heritage Item, was observed during the survey of the subject site and can be seen in (Figure 1.20 and Figure 1.21).

The survey conducted did not identify any areas of potential for historical archaeology, or any historical heritage items as being present in the subject site. Generally, the survey documented widespread development and significant ground disturbance as was identified in the historical background research conducted for this SoHI.



Figure 1.12 South facing view of the subject site along Britton Street of the subject site (2m scale).



Figure 1.13 West facing view of the parking area at the southern end of the Britton Street subject site (2m scale).



Figure 1.14 South-west truck drive along the eastern side of the Snack Brands building on Britton Street.



Figure 1.15 South facing view of the subject site on Britton Street from the northern-eastern corner (2m scale).



Figure 1.16 South facing view of the subject site on Britton Street from the north-west corner showing significant disturbance from signage and utilities (2m scale).



Figure 1.17 North facing view of the subject site on Percival Road shows the administration buildings in the south-east corner with utility disturbance (2m scale).



Figure 1.18 North facing view of the western boundary of the subject site on Percival Road, with the Britton Street property to the left, north-facing (2m scale).



Figure 1.19 South-west view of the truck bays at the centre of the subject site on Percival Road. South-west facing.



Figure 1.20 West facing view of north-east corner of the subject site on Percival Road, grassy area, and adjacent pipeline (2m scale).



Figure 1.21 North facing view of the pipeline that is part of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve Heritage Item adjacent to the Percival Road subject site (2m scale).

2 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The subject site contains no heritage item therefore, a statement of significance is not required.

To the north of the subject site is the listed heritage item “Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works” which is a component of the Upper Nepean Scheme. The statement of significance for this item is:

“Pipehead is an integral part of the Upper Nepean Scheme and for many years acted as the operational 'Headworks' for the Upper Nepean Scheme as a whole.

The significance attached to these pipelines stems from their association as an integral element with the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. The scheme was the first of its kind in NSW. It involved the harvesting of water in the Southern Highlands and major transportation to Sydney via canals, aqueducts and pipelines. The storage was initially only at Prospect Reservoir, but years later major storages were added at Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon and Nepean. There had been a similar scheme in Yan Yean outside Melbourne in 1856, as well as others at Bendigo and Ballarat.

The scheme was the first of its kind in Australia and involved the harvesting of water in the southern highlands, storage thereof and then major transport to Sydney via canals, aqueducts and pipelines. The Pipe Head to Potts Hill Water Supply consists of three pipelines built between 1888 and 1925. In particular, Pipeline No.1 commissioned in 1888 is especially significant, as this was the first link between Pipehead (at Guildford) and the Potts Hill No.1 Reservoir, the scheme's major service reservoir for the gravitational supply of Sydney's water. Now, over 100 years since the Upper Nepean Scheme was commissioned, the pipelines have not become obsolete, but by virtue of boosters, are still key components of Sydney's water supply system.

In addition, the pipelines display superb late 19th century hydraulic construction techniques which were state-of-the-art technology of the time in Australia. Also, the three pipelines laid side by side illustrate the advancements in major pipeline construction over a span of some 37 years. Pipeline No.1(1888) was constructed from wrought iron, Pipeline No. 2 (1900) from mild steel and Pipeline No.3 (1925) from electrically welded steel plates.

Finally, it was the changeover from open canal to No. 1 pipeline that gave Pipehead its name, further adding to the significance of the pipelines. The site is now arguably the most important operations and control centre for Sydney's water supply system.

The pipes are a visual feature of the landscape along which they run. The physical curtilage of the Pipehead to Potts Hill Pipelines extends to the boundary of Sydney Water Corporation land along the route of the pipelines. The curtilage includes the pipelines and all infrastructure associated with the pipelines such as valve houses, flow metres, cross-connections and pumping stations (s.170 register, 1990).

The development of this water supply scheme from the late 19th century to the end of the 20th is evident in the intact fabric, layout and views to the Pipehead Site. The site is a rare industrial landscape containing physical evidence of former and changing work practices - especially the practices involved in water screening, boosting and pumping.

The site is unique in both type and scale of operation, with regards to Sydney in particular and New South Wales in general. Many surviving items, such as the screening deck, are notable for their rarity, technological qualities and construction (Steginger & Associates (B), 2008, 25)[SHR 5053867].

As the development is located entirely on the adjacent lots and does not impact the heritage item, nor are any changes to the heritage item proposed, the statement of significance does not need to be updated and is provided for information purposes only. The location of all heritage items within 2 kilometres of the subject site are shown in Figure 2.1.

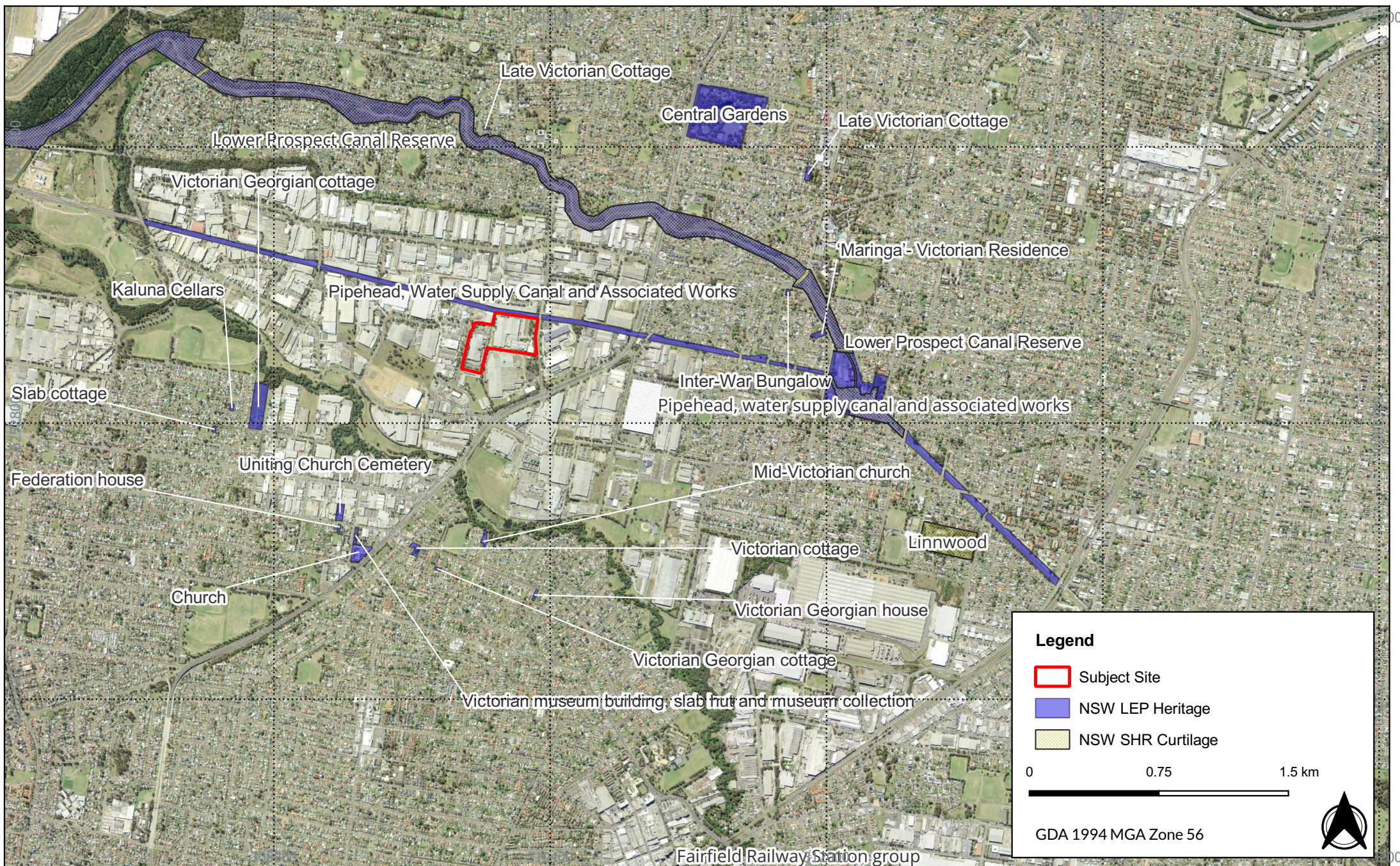


Figure 2.1 - NSW LEP and SHR Heritage within 2km of the subject site

24001 - 15-21 Britton Street & 28-54 Percival Road, Smithfield NSW - SoHI

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, LEP Heritage

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2024-04-26

3 PROPOSED WORKS

3.1 THE PROPOSAL

The proposed development consists of the demolition of all existing buildings and structures and the erection of 3 warehouse buildings, with frontage to both Britton Street and Percival Road. Warehouse A and B will be located on Lot 34 DP 617521 (Percival Road frontage) at an RL of 33.75. Each building will be 2-storey, with a height of 22.3 m.

Warehouse C will be located on Lot 1 DP 597082 (Britton Street frontage) at an RL of 23.75. Warehouse C accommodates an additional storey at lower ground level, due to the 10m difference in proposed site levels. Whilst this building's height is 36.8 m, the height of all 3 buildings is consistent at RL 62.35. The 3 warehouses will be connected at ground level and level 1 via a hardstand that allows for vehicle circulation across the whole site.

Each building will involve individual warehouse units, with ancillary office at mezzanine level. On the first floor, each building will have access to a shared outdoor amenity area. Ancillary activities such as a café y will be located within Warehouse C to accommodate the needs of employees.

The Gross Floor Area (GFA) for each building and each tenancy is outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Gross Floor Area

TABLE 2: GROSS FLOOR AREAS				
Building No.	Warehouse GFA	Office GFA	Other facilities	Total GFA
Building A	29,630m ²	2,297m ²	Shared amenities: 132m ²	32,059m ²
Building B	30,122m ²	2,300m ²	Shared amenities: 133m ²	32,665m ²
			End of trip facilities: 110m ²	
Building C	29,224m ²	2,439m ²	Café: 71m ²	31,844m ²
			End of trip facilities: 110m ²	
Total	88,976m²	7,036m²	556m²	96,568m²

The proposal involves new vehicle crossings, which will provide separate ingress and egress for heavy vehicles at both Britton Street and Percival Road. Ramps are provided in each location to allow vehicle circulation to the upper levels. Each warehouse is connected via a hardstand that will allow for vehicle circulation, loading and unloading for each warehouse tenancy.

Separate vehicle crossings are provided for cars, enabling access to the at-grade parking at Percival Road, as well as Britton Street. A third vehicle crossing is provided at the northern end of Britton Street, which provides access to a car parking area at the ground floor, mezzanine level. A total of 506 car parks are provided across the 3 car parking areas.

The proposal will require the removal of several trees across the whole site and will incorporate landscaping and tree planting at the boundaries along Britton Street and Percival Road.

3.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSAL

3.2.1 PRE-LODGEEMENT CONSULTATION

No heritage item has been identified within the subject site, so no pre-lodgement consultation regarding the heritage was required or undertaken.

3.2.2 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative options have not been considered and are not required as the subject site does not contain any heritage items.

4 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to present a comprehensive assessment of the impacts to the identified heritage values associated with 15-21 Britton Street and 28-54 Percival Road from the proposed works.

4.1 MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

The following sections cover the matters for consideration as to their impact on the heritage values of the item from the proposed works.

FABRIC AND SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS

No heritage item has been identified as being within the subject site, therefore there will be no changes to any fabric and/or spatial arrangements.

SETTING, VIEWS AND VISTAS

Although the pipeline to the north of the study area is listed as a heritage item on the Cumberland LEP, the subject site and proposed works will not impact any setting, views and vistas associated with this item. The proposed works are in-keeping with the existing long-term industrial uses and therefore suitable.

LANDSCAPE WORKS

The proposed works will include the removal of some existing vegetation. However, these landscaping works will not impact any heritage item as none have been identified within the subject site.

USE

As no heritage item is listed as being within the bounds of the subject site, the use and significance of any heritage items will not be impacted and is not applicable to this proposal.

DEMOLITION

The proposed works will include the demolition of (but not limited to) existing buildings, pavements, and crossovers. There will be no impact to heritage items as none have been identified within the subject site.

CURTILAGE

No heritage item has been identified within the subject site, therefore no impacts to curtilage will occur.

MOVEABLE HERITAGE

There is no moveable heritage as part of this proposal.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

As part of the proposal for this project an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) has been prepared concurrently by Austral for the same subject site. The ACHA should be read in conjunction with this report.

However, if Aboriginal archaeological material or deposits are encountered during earthworks, all works affecting that material or deposits must cease immediately to allow an archaeologist to assess the find. The archaeologist may need to consult Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders regarding the find. Section 89A of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* requires that Heritage NSW must be notified of any Aboriginal objects discovered within a reasonable time.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Due to the proposed works covering an area that has already been extensively disturbed, and no heritage item located within that area, it is unlikely that the subject site will contain archaeological remains.

If historical archaeological objects not assessed or anticipated by this report are found during the development stage, all works in the immediate vicinity are to cease immediately and Heritage NSW to be notified. A qualified archaeologist will be contacted to assess the situation and consult with Heritage NSW regarding the course of action.

NATURAL HERITAGE

There is no natural heritage identified within the subject site.

CONSERVATION AREA

The subject site and proposed works are not within any boundaries of listed heritage items.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The subject site and proposed works will not have any cumulative impacts on listed heritage items as none have been identified within the subject site. The subject site is in a designated industrial area, as such the proposed works are in keeping with the character of the area.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

There is no conservation management plan for this report and proposed developments as there are no listed heritage items within or adjacent to the subject site.

OTHER HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE VICINITY

As discussed earlier there is a local and state listed heritage item at the adjacent to the subject site. This site is "Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works" (SHR #1629). The pipeline is part of the Upper Nepean Scheme which was critical water infrastructure constructed between the end of the 19th and start of the 20th centuries. This pipeline was an important component of the scheme and is largely intact. The area has been industrialised since the 1960s with significant infrastructure in the area such as roads, factories and facilities to support industrial uses. The works are in-keeping with the existing uses and are part of the continued industrial use of the area. There is no likely impact on the adjoining heritage item from the proposed works.

COMMONWEALTH/NATIONAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

No heritage items are listed as being within the boundary of the subject site, and of those listed within the greater Smithfield area none are on any Commonwealth or National Heritage registers.

WORLD HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

No heritage items are listed as being within the boundary of the subject site, and of those listed within the greater Smithfield area none are World Heritage listed.

5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

Written historical records, heritage register searches and site investigations undertaken for this report demonstrate that there is no identified heritage within the subject site. Land use changes documented in Section 1 of this report show that the subject site moved from agricultural land to industrial warehousing within the second half of the 20th century. This use has been continuous since that phase and therefore as there is no heritage item within the subject site, the proposed buildings and works have no impact on heritage values. The works represent the continued importance of Smithfield as an industrial precinct and are an acceptable outcome from a heritage perspective.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

To mitigate the harm documented in this assessment, it is recommended that:

- 1) The proposed works can proceed and no further investigations or assessments are required in terms of heritage.
- 2) If historical archaeological relics not assessed or anticipated by this report are found during undertaking of the works, all works in the immediate vicinity are to cease immediately and Heritage NSW be notified. A qualified archaeologist is to be contacted to assess the situation and consult with Heritage NSW regarding the most appropriate course of action.
- 3) Should the actual development be altered significantly from the proposed design, then a reassessment of the heritage/archaeological impact may be required. This includes any impacts not explicitly stated in Section 8 and the installation of any subsurface services.
- 4) A copy of this assessment should be lodged by the proponent in the local history section of the local library, and in the library maintained by the Heritage NSW.
- 5) As per condition 19 of SEARS, it is not expected that the proposal will have any impact on the heritage significance of the adjoining heritage item.

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APPENDIX A ARCHITECTURAL PLANS
