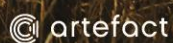


Prospect Logistics Estate

Statement of Heritage Impact

Report to ISPT Pty Ltd

July 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISPT Pty Ltd. propose to develop a warehouse and logistics facility across five consolidated lots (combined area of 18.6ha) accessible from Clunies Ross Street and Foundation Place, in the suburbs of Prospect and Pemulwuy. The study area is located partially within the State Heritage Register (SHR) curtilage for Prospect Hill (SHR 01662) and several other heritage items of State and local significance are located in the vicinity of the study area.

The project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. ISPT Pty Ltd are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed redevelopment. ISPT Pty Ltd have engaged Artefact Heritage to complete a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to support the EIS.

The Secretaries Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been issued for the project (SSD 10399) which require the identification and assessment of heritage items within and in the vicinity of the study area. Included in this requirement is an assessment of potential impacts to Prospect Hill (SHR #01622) and Marrong Reserve (which forms part of the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage but is not located within the study area).

The aim of this SoHI is to identify heritage items and significant archaeological remains which may be impacted by the proposed work, determine the level of heritage significance of each item, assess the potential impacts to those items, recommend mitigation measures to reduce the level of heritage impact and identify other management or statutory obligations.

Conclusions

The study area includes a portion of the curtilage of one heritage listed item:

- Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662¹)
 - Marrong Reserve, while part of Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622), is not located within the study area

The study area is located within one kilometre of the following heritage items:

- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR # 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 State Heritage Inventory (SHI) 4575804)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR # 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR # 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)
- Prospect Post Office (SHR 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)

¹ The Prospect Hill LEP curtilage does not extent into the current study area

- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)

No works are proposed within the curtilages of existing heritage items. Consequently, the proposed works would result in neutral direct (physical impact) to the following heritage items:

- Prospect Hill (SHR 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)
- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 SHI 4575804)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)
- Prospect Post Office (SHR 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)

The proposed works would result in neutral visual impacts to the following heritage items

- Prospect Post Office (SHR 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone(s) (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)
- Marrong Reserve as a component of Prospect Hill (SHR 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)

The proposed works would result in negligible visual impacts to the following heritage items:

- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)

The proposed works would result in minor visual impacts to the following heritage items

- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 SHI 4575804)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Prospect Hill (SHR 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)

This report has not identified any potential for the proposed works to impact significant archaeological remains.

Approval Pathways

As SSD, the proposed works do not require any approvals or exemptions from Heritage NSW - Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Cumberland Council, or Blacktown Council.

Recommendations and mitigation measures

- This report should be submitted to the following stakeholders for consultation:
 - Cumberland Council
 - Blacktown Council
 - Heritage NSW - DPC
- The current finishes schedule indicates that the design has utilised neutral colours and minimalised design elements. Any changes to the proposed finishes schedule or detailed design elements should continue to utilise neutral, recessive colours with non-reflective surfaces incorporated where possible.
- Existing established trees should be retained where possible and additional screening vegetation should be planted to mitigate visual impacts. Where possible screening vegetation should endeavour to utilise species consistent with the Cumberland Plain Woodland or Cumberland Plain Moist Shale Woodland.
- A photographic archival recording (PAR) of Prospect Hill (SHR #01622) and its significant view lines should be completed prior to construction. A copy of the PAR should be lodged with Cumberland Council and Heritage NSW – DPC.
- Any changes to the project design which results in an increase to the size or bulk of the development must be reassessed in an addendum to this SoHI to ensure that no additional heritage impacts would occur, particularly in relation to significant views.
- Should future works be proposed within the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage further assessment and approvals will be required. If these approvals are not associated with SSD, approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act must be obtained.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

ISPT Pty Ltd. propose to develop a warehouse and logistics facility across five consolidated lots (combined area of 18.6ha) accessible from Clunies Ross Street and Foundation Place, in the suburbs of Prospect and Pemulwuy (the proposed works).

The project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). ISPT Pty Ltd are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed redevelopment. ISPT Pty Ltd have engaged Artefact Heritage to complete a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to support the EIS.

1.2 Study area

The study area for the proposed works includes 44 Clunies Ross Street Prospect (Lot 10 DP 1022044, Lot 216 DP 1030744, Lot 601 DP 1047403), 615A Great Western Highway, Pemulwuy (Lot 63 DP 752051) and Boral House Clunies Ross Street, Pemulwuy (Lot 107 DP 1028208) (Figure 1).

The study area is located within the Blacktown and Cumberland (former Holroyd) Local Government Areas (LGAs). The study area falls within the boundaries of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (Deerubbin LALC). The study area is located within the Parish of Prospect and County of Cumberland.

The south eastern portion of the study area (Lot 107 DP 1028208) includes a portion of the State Heritage Register (SHR) item 'Prospect Hill (Item # 01662)'.

1.3 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

Under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP), the proposed works is classified as SSD. The project will be subject to assessment by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as SSD 10399. Approval from the Minister is required and will be based on the assessment of an EIS for the proposed works.

The Secretaries Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) identify the assessment requirements which need to be addressed in the EIS. The SEARs relating to heritage, and where they are addressed in this report, are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. SEARs for the project

Requirement	Fulfilment of Requirements
Heritage	
<i>Identification and description of the relevant non-Aboriginal heritage items, including built heritage, landscape and archaeology, that exist across the development and document in a Statement of Heritage Impact.</i>	This Statement of Heritage Impact will assess relevant heritage items and potential impacts as a result of the proposed works. See Section 5.0

Requirement	Fulfilment of Requirements
<i>A description and assessment of potential impacts on non-Aboriginal heritage item(s) such as on Prospect Hill and Mar-Rong Reserve</i>	Potential impacts to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage have been assessed in the SoHI See Section 7.2
<i>Measures to avoid and/or mitigate the impact on the heritage significance or cultural heritage values of the site and the surrounding heritage item(s)</i>	This SoHI has assessed the potential impacts to nearby heritage items in the impact assessment and has provided a series of recommendations at the conclusion of this SoHI. See Section 10.3
<i>Identification and description of Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the development in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR)</i>	This SoHI has briefly summarised and assessed Aboriginal cultural heritage. See the accompanying ACHAR for a full identification of values.
<i>Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in ACHAR</i>	The findings of the ACHAR have been incorporated in this SoHI. See the accompanying ACHAR for full consultation.
<i>A description and assessment of potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values such as Prospect Hill and Mar-Rong Reserve</i>	This SoHI has briefly described and assessed the potential impacts to the Aboriginal cultural heritage values. See accompanying ACHAR for a complete assessment.

1.4 Consultation

A copy of the final report should be provided to Cumberland Council, Blacktown Council and Heritage NSW - DPC for their comment and consideration during consultation as is required under the SEARs.

1.5 Limitations

Information regarding Aboriginal cultural values has been based on information provided in the draft Plan of Management for Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662). This report has not involved comprehensive consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.

Comprehensive assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological values are assessed in the accompanying ACHAR² for the project also prepared by Artefact Heritage.

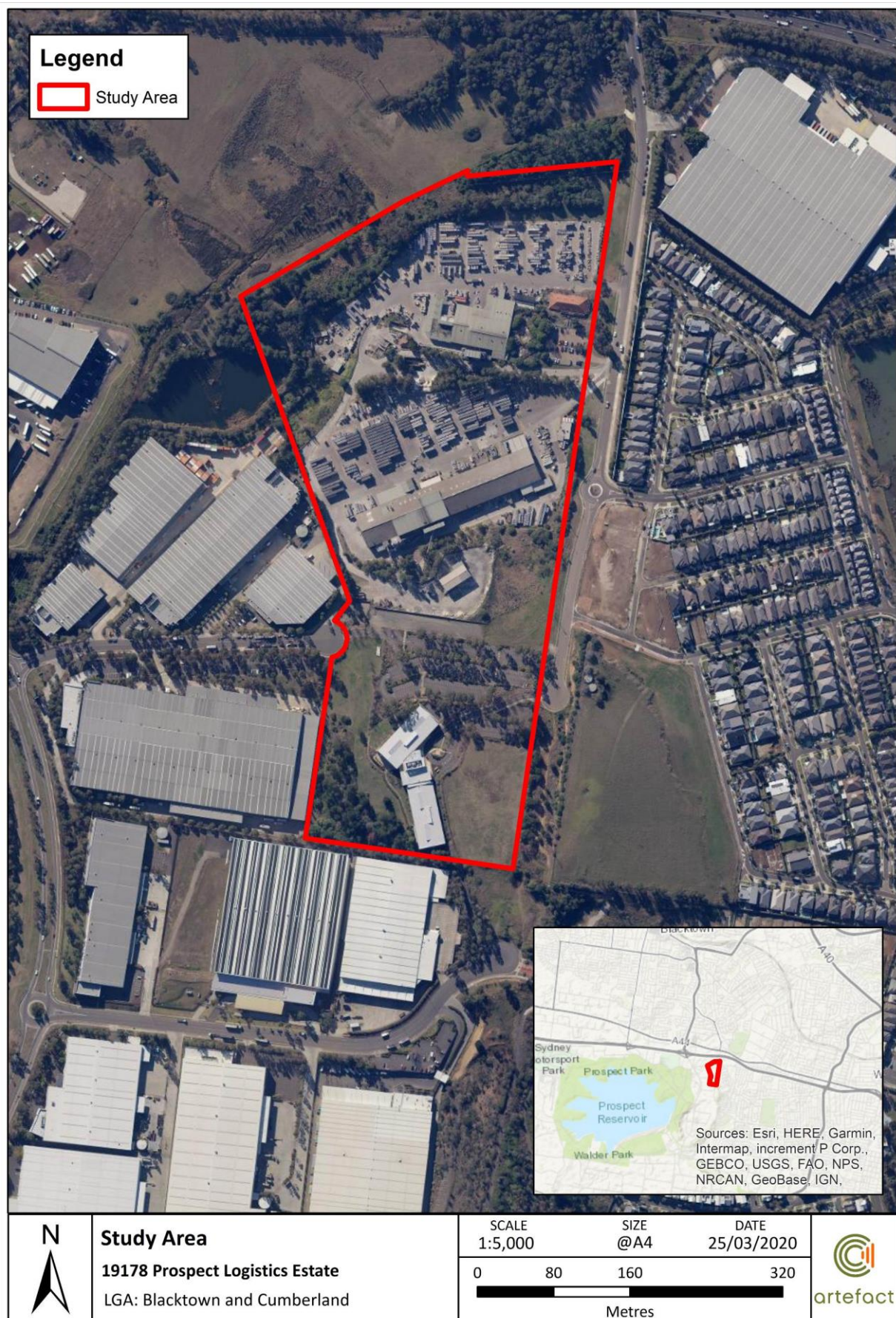
This report assesses non-Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology only.

² Artefact Heritage, 2020b Prospect Logistics Estate, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Report to ISPT Pty Ltd.

1.6 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report was written by Sarah Hawkins (Heritage Consultant) and Duncan Jones (Principal) with management input and review from Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Josh Symons (Principal).

Figure 1: The study area



2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND HERITAGE LISTINGS

2.1 Introduction

There are several items of legislation that are relevant to the current study. A summary of these Acts and the potential legislative implications follow.

Heritage listed items within and near to the study area were identified through a search of the relevant local, state and federal statutory heritage registers discussed below including:

- World Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- SHR
- Holroyd LEP 2013
- Blacktown LEP 2015
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- NSW State Heritage Inventory database.

Items listed on these registers have been previously assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines. Statements of heritage significance, based on the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines, as they appear in relevant heritage inventory sheets and documents, are provided in this assessment.

2.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List, National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List.

The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will or is likely to have; a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for the Environment (hereafter the Minister). The Minister would then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

There are no items in or near the study area that are registered on the World, National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists. As such, the heritage provisions of this act do not apply, and proposed works would not require referral to the Minister.

2.3 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for items of 'environmental heritage' in NSW. 'Environmental heritage' includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the SHR and

cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage NSW - DPC.

This project will be assessed as an SSD and as such, approvals under the Heritage Act are not required for the current development consent process. Consultation with Heritage NSW-DPC and DPIE would be conducted as part of the consultation process for the project.

2.3.1 The 2009 'Relics provisions'

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. According to Section 139 (Division 9: Section 139, 140-146):

- (1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (2) A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (3) This section does not apply to a relic that is subject to an interim heritage order made by the Minister or a listing on the State Heritage Register.
- (4) The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:
 - a. Any relic of a specified kind or description,
 - b. Any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,
 - c. Any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,
 - d. Any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.

Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence 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

A relic has been further defined as:

Relevant case law and the general principles of statutory interpretation strongly indicate that a 'relic' is properly regarded as an object or chattel. A relic can, in some circumstances, become part of the land be regarded as a fixture (a chattel that becomes permanently affixed to land).³

Excavation permits are issued by Heritage NSW - DPC, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not within SHR curtilages or under Section 60 for significant archaeological remains within SHR curtilages. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an

³ Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009:7.

Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the Heritage NSW - DPC archaeological guidelines. Minor works that will have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

This project will be assessed as an SSD and as such, the relics provisions do not apply to the current development.

2.3.2 The State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW - DCP and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

There is one SHR listing partially within the study area:

- Prospect Hill (SHR 01662)

There are five SHR listings within one kilometre of the study area:

- Prospect Post Office (former) (SHR 01385)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church & Cemetery (SHR 00037)
- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR 01370)
- Former Great Western Road, Prospect (SHR 01911)
- Veteran Hall – House Remains (SHR 01351)

2.3.3 Section 170 Registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 (s170) requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the Heritage NSW - DPC. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There are no s170 listed items within the current study area.

There are four s170 listed items within one kilometre of the study area:

- Milestone – Ponds Road and Bartholomews Place (Roads and Maritime s170; State Heritage Inventory (SHI) 4300419)
- Prospect Post Office (Former) (Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170; SHI 3490009)
- Prospect Reservoir (operational land) (Sydney Water s170; SHI 4574804)
- Veteran Hall Archaeological Site (Sydney Water s170; SHI 4575807)

2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act also requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as LEPs and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The current study area falls within the boundaries of the Cumberland LGA (formerly Holroyd LGA), which is subject to the Holroyd LEP 2013 and the Holroyd DCP 2013. This DCP makes specific reference to development within and surrounding the Prospect Hill SHR item.

The study area is located on the boundary of Holroyd LGA and the Blacktown LGA. Several heritage items within the vicinity of the study area are therefore subject to the Blacktown LEP.

2.4.1 The Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013

The study area partially falls within the Cumberland LGA, formerly within the boundaries of the Holroyd LGA. As such, development within the study area is administered under the Holroyd LEP 2013. The Holroyd LEP 2013 aims to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views; and to protect archaeological sites. Local heritage items are identified through their inclusion on the environmental schedule of each respective LEP.

There are no heritage items listed on the Holroyd LEP within the study area.

There are five heritage items listed on the Holroyd LEP within one kilometre of the study area.

- Prospect Hill (LEP I01662)
- Aboriginal scarred tree and Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts (AH1)
- Main gate, Boral (formerly known as the Greystanes Gates) (I90)
- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (I01370)
- Aboriginal scarred tree (AH3)

2.4.2 The Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015

The study area partially falls within the Blacktown LGA. As such, development within the study area is administered under the Blacktown LEP 2015. The Blacktown LEP 2015 aims to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views; and to protect archaeological sites. The LEP stipulates development controls in relation to development proposed on or near heritage listed properties, archaeological sites, or Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

There are no heritage items listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 located within the study area.

There are nine heritage items located within one kilometre of the study area:

- Great Western Highway (former alignment) LEP I60)
- House – Bridestowe (LEP I64)
- Old post office cottage (LEP I65)

- Seven Milestones (LEP I29)
- House and original school building (LEP I62)
- Electricity Substation (LEP I58)
- Electricity Substation (LEP I59)
- Church and cemetery – St Bartholomew's (LEP I63)
- Veteran Hall (house remains) (LEP 17)

2.5 State Environment Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) (SEPP WSEA) deals with matters of state or regional environmental planning significance and provides for the coordinated release of land for residential, employment and other urban development in the North West and South West growth centres of the Sydney Region. The current study area is within Western Sydney Employment Area (WSEA) of the South West Growth Centre.

SEPP WSEA in particular aims to promote economic development and the creation of employment in the WSEA by providing for development including warehousing, industrial and distribution centres.

Under schedule 18 (1) of SEPP WSEA development consent cannot be granted for a development unless the land is subject to a development control plan. As part of this each development control plan must address:

-
- a) *The impact of proposed development on indigenous and non-indigenous heritage values and*
 - b) *Opportunities to offset impacts on areas of heritage significance*
-

2.5.1 Holroyd Development Control Plan 2013

The Holroyd DCP 2013 is a non-statutory supporting document that compliments the provisions contained within the SEPP WSEA 2009 and The Holroyd LEP 2013. Part Q of the Holroyd DCP provides development controls specific to the Pemulwuy Northern Employment lands which includes the current study area. As stated in Section 5.4 of Part Q of the DCP, the objectives of the document in regard to Prospect Hill SHR Area is to:

-
- O1) *To protect the integrity of the Prospect Hill SHR Area.*
 - O2) *To research and document the history of the Prospect SHR Area and its role in the history of Sydney.*
 - O3) *To educate the community on the history and role of the site*
 - O4) *To utilise the history of the site as a theme in its redevelopment*
-

An additional general objective related to European cultural heritage within the Pemulwuy Northern Employment lands is:

To protect Prospect Hill from development sited below RL 97, which approximately defines the curtilage of the Prospect Hill SHR Area

Several development controls have been implemented related to these objectives specific to land within the Pemulwuy Industrial area. Controls include the need to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany development applications. The heritage assessment should be informed by the following documents:

- Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison 2005)
- Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office: 2008)
- Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEcape: 2009)

Development controls have also been implemented regarding the visual prominence and relationship of Prospect Hill to other heritage items. Additional specific development controls include the need to:

- Maintain the prominence of Prospect Hill as a significant remanent geologic and topographic element. Site and design development so that views of the ridgeline are maintained.
- Maintain the views from Prospect Hill towards the Blue Mountains and St. Bartholomew's, Prospect.

The current report is considered to meet the requirement of a heritage impact assessment as required by the DCP. Assessment of the proposed development on the prominence of Prospect Hill and significant view lines to and from the item is discussed in Section 7.0

2.6 State Environment Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

The SRD SEPP identifies development which is declared to be State significant.

Schedule 1, Clause 12 (1) of the SRD SEPP identifies development that has a capital investment value of more than \$50 million for the purpose of warehouse or distribution centres at one location related to the same operation.

The proposed works have been classified as SSD under application SSD 10399. Development control plans do not apply to state significant projects.

2.7 Heritage register searches

Statutory registers provide legal protection for heritage items. In NSW, the Heritage Act and the EP&A Act provide for heritage listings. The SHR, the s170 Heritage & Conservation Registers and the environmental heritage schedules of LEPs are statutory listings. Places on the World, National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists are protected under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999.

Table 2 provides a summary of heritage listed items within and near the study area. Only statutory registered entries for these items have been summarised. Several heritage items in this assessment are listed on multiple heritage registers with differing curtilages, these items have been grouped in the table below.

Identification of heritage items within the vicinity of the study area was limited to items which contain potential site lines between the heritage items and the study area. Archaeological items and items on the eastern side of Prospect Hill have been excluded from this assessment.

The location of registered heritage items and their curtilages which are assessed in this report are illustrated in Figure 2.

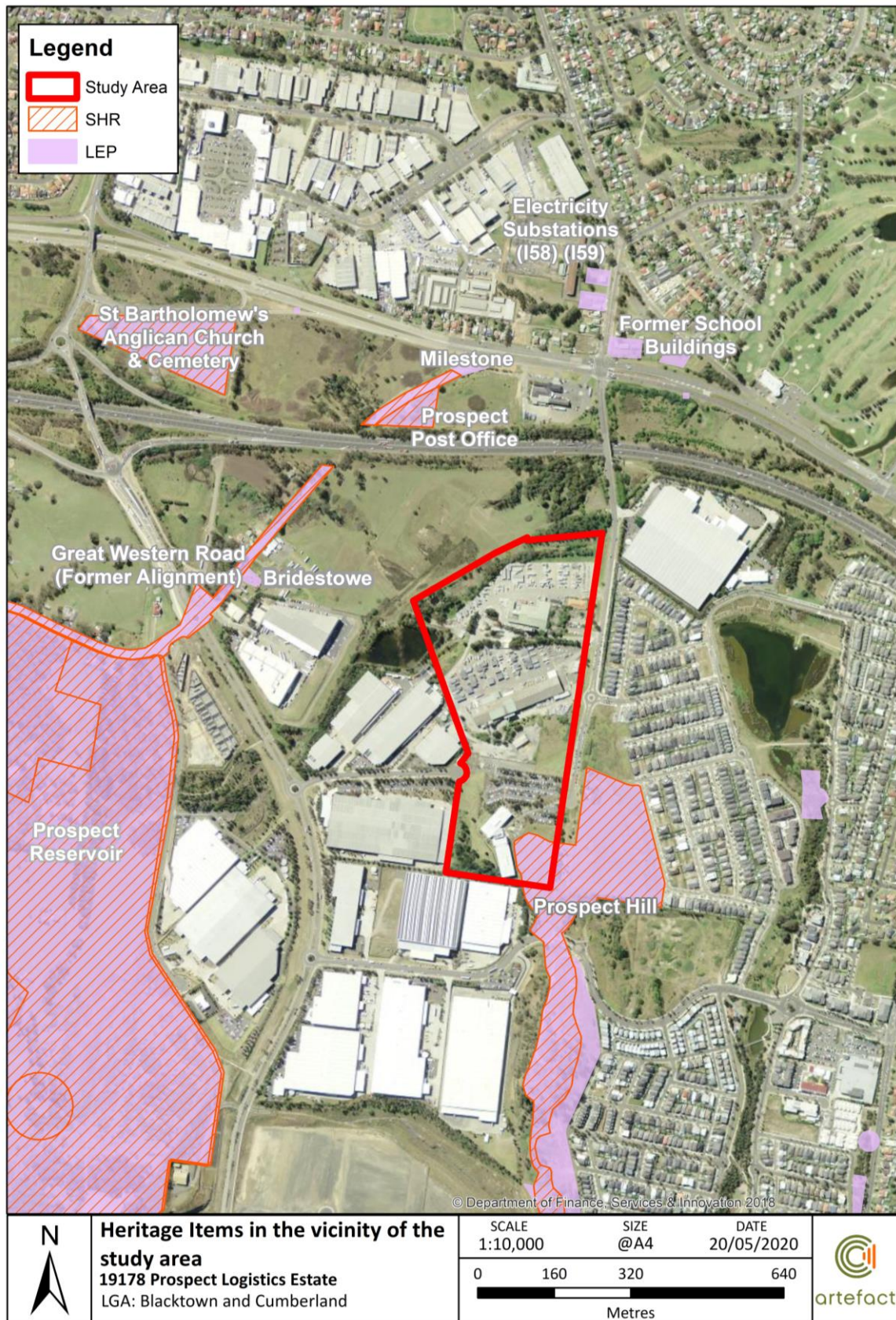
Table 2. Summary of heritage listings within and near the study area

Item	Listing	Address	Significance	Listing	Place ID (Item No.)	Distance from Study Area
Prospect Hill	Prospect Hill	Clunies Ross Street, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing No. 01662	Within
	Prospect Hill	Clunies Ross Street (primary), Butu Wargun Drive (alternate), Reconciliation Road (alternate), Great Western Highway (alternate), Prospect, NSW 2148	State	Holroyd LEP 2013	LEP Item No. I01662	Directly adjacent (east)
Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area	Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area	Reservoir Road, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing No. 01370	600 metres west
	Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area	1 Picrite Close, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	Holroyd LEP 2013	LEP Item No. I01370	620 metres south west
	Prospect Reservoir (operational land)	52 Reservoir Road, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	Sydney Water s170 Register	Sydney Water s170 Register No. 4575804	600 metres west
St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery	St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery	Ponds Road, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing No. 00037	940 metres north west
	Church and cemetery – St Bartholomew's	Ponds Road and St Bartholomew's Place, Prospect, NSW 2148	State	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item No. I63	930 metres north west
Great Western Highway (former alignment)	Former Great Western Road, Prospect	Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing 01911	340 metres west
	Great Western Highway (former alignment)	Tarlington Place to Boiler Close, Prospect/Blacktown NSW 2148	State	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I60	340 metres west
Prospect Post Office	Prospect Post Office (former)	23 Tarlington Place, Prospect NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing 01385	340 metres north-west
	Old Post Office Cottage	23 Tarlington Place, Prospect NSW 2148	State	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I65	340 metres north-west

Item	Listing	Address	Significance	Listing	Place ID (Item No.)	Distance from Study Area
	Prospect Post Office (former)	23 Tarlington Place, Prospect NSW 2148	State	Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 Register	Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 Register No. 3490009	340 metres north-west
Great Western Highway Milestone(s)	Milestone – Ponds Road and Bartholomews Place	Great Western Highway, Prospect NSW 2148	Local	Roads and Maritime Services s170 Register	Roads and Maritime s170 Register No. 4300419	750 metres north-west
	Seven Milestones	Great Western Highway, Prospect, Huntingwood, Minchinbury, Mount Druitt NSW	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I29	350 metres north
Veteran Hall Remains	Veteran Hall – House Remains	Great Western Highway, Prospect NSW 2148	State	SHR	SHR Listing 01351	960 metres south-west
	Veteran Hall (house remains)	Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW 2148	State	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item 17	960 metres south-west
	Veteran Hall Archaeological Site	Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW 2148	State	Sydney Water s170 Register	Sydney Water s170 Register No. 4575807	960 metres south-west
	Veteran Hall remains & site	Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW 2148	State	NSW Government Gazette/Regional Environmental Plan	Regional Environmental Plan Database No. 1449	960 metres south-west
Bridestowe	House – Bridestowe	568 Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW 2148	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I64	320 metres west
House and School Building	House and original school building	441 Blacktown Road, Prospect NSW 2148	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I62	315 metres north
Electricity Substation	Electricity Substation	426-428 Blacktown Road, Prospect NSW 2148	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I58	450 metres north

Item	Listing	Address	Significance	Listing	Place ID (Item No.)	Distance from Study Area
Electricity Substation	Electricity Substation	432 Blacktown Road, Prospect NSW 2148	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	LEP Item I59	400 metres north

Figure 2: Heritage items within and nearby the study area



3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historical context of the site has been compiled primarily from the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (CMP) ⁴, cartographic material, illustrations and aerial photographs.

3.1 Aboriginal histories of the locality

Prior to the European settlement of the Prospect and greater Blacktown region, the area formed part of the traditional lands of the Darug nation. Several Aboriginal groups of the Darug nation are believed to have inhabited the area, particularly the Warmuli.⁵ Prospect Hill was referred to as 'Marrong' and has high cultural significance as an Aboriginal meeting place. The Aboriginal population remained dense within the area during the first years of European settlement and contact with the settlers was often hostile. Notably, Pemulwuy and his son Tedbury led various resistance raids against the colonists during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.⁶

The official settlement by Europeans at Prospect Hill promoted the first organised Aboriginal resistance in the region. Pemulwuy and his Bidjigal clan played a pivotal role in this resistance. The Government response to this resistance was severe. On May 1801, Governor King issued a public order to Aboriginal people gathering around Parramatta, Georges River and Prospect Hill "to be driven back from the settler's habitation by firing at them."⁷ Governor King made it illegal for Aboriginal people to approach settlers' properties, and settlers were not allowed to provide Aboriginal people with food, shelter, or clothing.⁸ Military led raids occurred throughout Parramatta in the early 1800s with the intention of 'apprehending' local Aboriginal people. Europeans who refused to participate in the raids were gaoled.⁹ With the death of Pemulwuy in 1802 there was a significant reduction in Aboriginal resistance. In 1805 Reverend Marsden, following the request of the local Aboriginal people organised a conference between Aboriginal groups and European settlers near Prospect Hill to discuss ways of ending the restrictions and indiscriminate reprisals inflicted on them.¹⁰

3.2 Early land grants

3.2.1 Foundation of Prospect

Exploration at Prospect Hill began shortly after the landing of the First Fleet in 1788, with Governor Philip leading a party up Prospect Hill in April later that year. Philip named the area 'Belle Veue' meaning 'fine Prospect' and by 1790, the area had become known as Prospect Hill. Prospect Hill became a significant landmark for settlers, as it was a point from which distances could be meaningfully calculated and was a major reference point. Notably, Watkin Trench used Prospect Hill as a reference point in his official journey west in 1789 and during the mid-1790s, runaway convict George Bruce used Prospect Hill as a hideout.¹¹

In 1791, Governor Philip made various land grants on the southern and eastern slopes of Prospect Hill to thirteen emancipists. The grants were between 30 and 70-acres in size, and by 1820, much of

⁴ Conybeare Morrison, 2005.

⁵ Office of Environment and Heritage, 2018. 'Former Great Western Road, Prospect'. Viewed 9 July 2018 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5061510>

⁶ OEH, 2018. 'Great Western Road'.

⁷ Australian Museum, 2016. 'Indigenous Australia Timeline – 1500 to 1900'. Viewed 9 July 2018 at: <https://australianmuseum.net.au/indigenous-australia-timeline-1500-to-1900>

⁸ Karskens, G., 2009. *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, p. 487.

⁹ Karskens, G., 2009. *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, p. 479.

¹⁰ Office of Environment and Heritage, 2018. 'Prospect Hill'. Viewed 9 July 2018 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051526>

¹¹ OEH, 2018. 'Prospect Hill'

the land in the area had been cleared.¹² In 1802, a large parcel of land to the north of Prospect Hill was set aside by Governor King for purpose as a Government livestock herd reserve. By 1804, a portion of this reserve had been declared common and in the following years, the parcel reduced in size following various land grants.¹³

3.2.2 First land grants

3.2.2.1 Major grants

One of the first major land grants was made to explorer William Lawson following the overthrow of Governor Bligh during the 1808 Rum Rebellion led by Major George Johnston. The grant of 500 acres was made by Colonel Johnston and formally sanctioned in 1810 by Governor Macquarie.¹⁴ In 1813, William Lawson, along with Gregory Blaxland and William Charles Wentworth were the first Europeans to lead an expedition across the Blue Mountains.¹⁵ In 1821, Lawson established Veteran Hall on his property, a villa with a “driveway marked out by hoop pines and a garden planted with palms, olives and roses.”¹⁶ Lawson died at the property in 1850 and was buried at St Bartholomew's cemetery. By 1880, much of the original grant had been resumed for the construction of Prospect Reservoir. By the time Prospect Reservoir had been completed, Veteran Hall was almost at the waters edge, as such it was occupied up until 1915 but eventually demolished in 1929. Today, the area consisting of Lawson's original land grant mostly lies beneath Prospect Reservoir.¹⁷

In addition to Lawson's grant, another major land holder within Prospect was D'Arcy Wentworth who was granted 2,750 acres in 1817.¹⁸ Wentworth may have utilised his land for some grazing and land clearance, however he did not build on the property, living at his estate Home Bush further east instead. In 1836 Nelson Simmons Lawson, son of William Lawson, inherited 75 acres in Prospect from his father, naming the area Mt Pleasant. Nelson Lawson consolidated his estate by purchasing various grants, eventually accumulating an area of 474 acres on which he built his 'Greystanes House' in 1837 on the western side of Prospect Hill.¹⁹ Greystanes House was continuously occupied up until it was vandalised during World War Two and demolished in 1946.²⁰

3.2.2.2 Grants within the Study Area

The study area is primarily within the land grant of John Kennedy, who arrived in Sydney on the *Surprise* in 1794, aged fourteen. It appears that he migrated to Sydney with his father, James, and sisters following the death of his mother, Elizabeth. While the parish map lists the grant as belonging to a 'Jonathan Kennedy', it was likely granted to James as a family grant for John and his sisters. The property became known as Nettlestead Farm and letters written by James provide a great amount of detail about the property. A wattled and plastered hut with a thatched roof was constructed, with no glass windows. Various crops were attempted but were frequently destroyed by wet weather. A flock of sheep and goats were owned by the family but were sold to cover debts. Supposedly, John's sisters were placed in the Parramatta Orphan School under the care of their aunt, Mrs Elizabeth Hume. The arrival of the settler prompted some clashes between the Europeans and local Aboriginal people. However John Kennedy, clearly on amicable terms, began a reconciliation push with the Aboriginal women of the area. When the treaty at Prospect Hill was arranged with Samuel Marsden, Kennedy acted as an intermediary.

¹² OEH, 2018. 'Great Western Road'.

¹³ OEH, 2018. 'Great Western Road'.

¹⁴ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 45.

¹⁵ Tony Dawson, 2012. 'William Lawson'. Viewed 13 July 2018 at https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lawson_william

¹⁶ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 45.

¹⁷ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 45.

¹⁸ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 48.

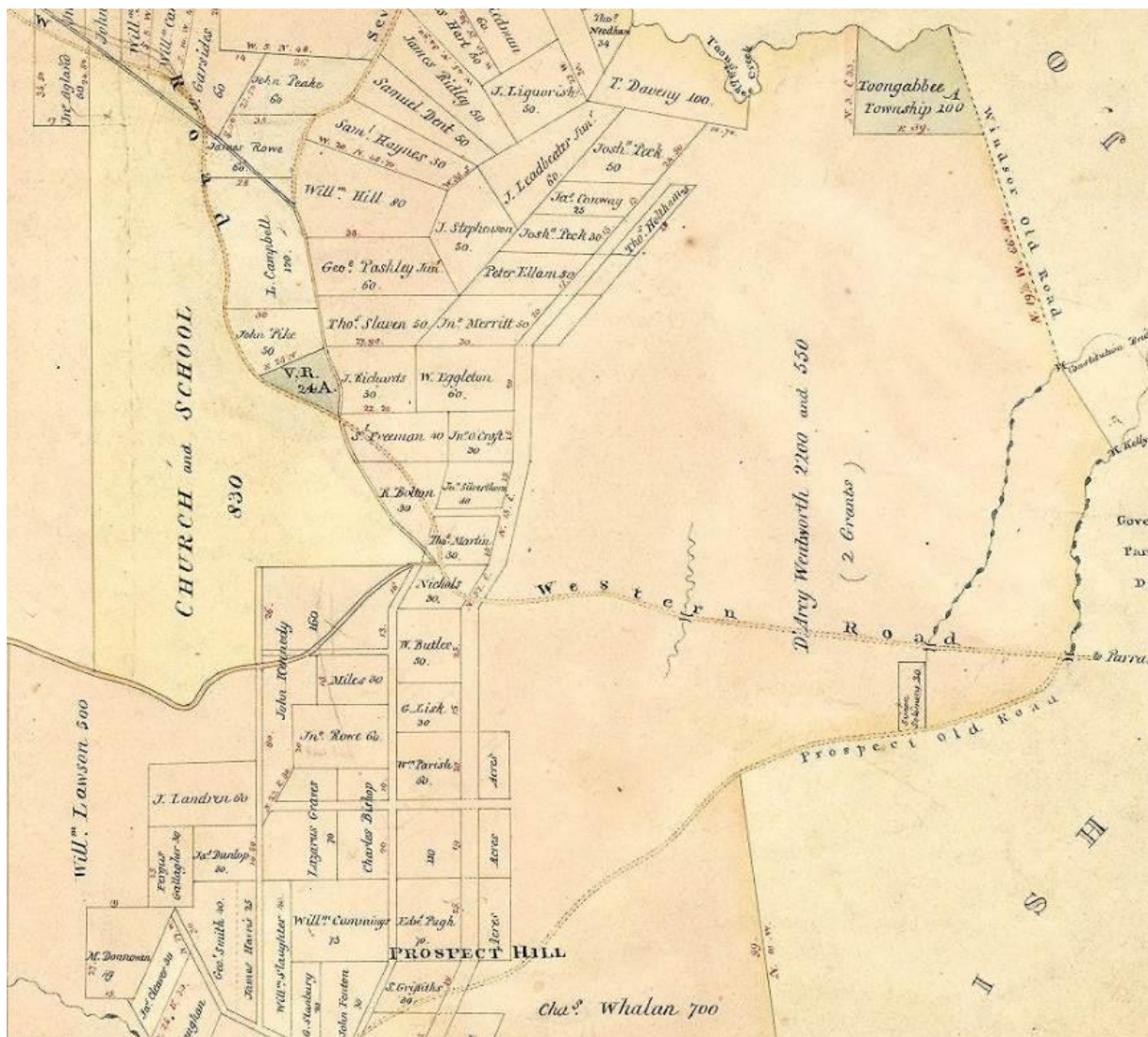
¹⁹ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 48.

²⁰ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 50.

Edward Miles was granted 30 acres in 1797 after being transported to New South Wales for theft. His partner, John Rowe, was transported with Miles and received an adjacent land grant at Prospect. It does not appear that Miles worked his Prospect grant himself and it is unknown if he built on the grant, although a daughter, Susannah, was born at Prospect Hill in 1804. This suggests that at least a small house or cottage may have been present. By 1810 he was living at Macquarie Fields, Minto.

In 1792 John Rowe was granted 60 acres at Prospect and quickly began to work his grant. Five acres were cleared by 1800 and was used to grow wheat. By 1806, 22 acres of land were cleared, and were used to grow 5 acres of wheat, 1 acre of barley, 6 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of fallow pasture. It is likely that he lived at the property for a considerable time, however there is no written evidence suggesting what type of house or outbuildings may have been built.

Figure 2. Parish of Prospect, ca. mid-nineteenth century, showing William Lawson's 500-acre land grant and D'Arcy Wentworth's grant. Approximate location of study area shown in red.



3.2.3 Growth in Prospect

The early land grants within Prospect were extremely successful and led to an influx of free-settlers living within the area. Infrastructure and transport were developed following the establishment of a route over the Blue Mountains to the Western Plains.²¹ A coach service crossing the Blue Mountains, passing through Prospect was established in 1832, shortly followed by the railway in 1860. In addition, St Bartholomew's Anglican Church was consecrated in 1841 and several inns began to appear along the newly established roadways.²²

Following the collapse in the cereal grain industry during the 1870s, Prospect Hill shifted from crop growing industry to livestock rearing. Many of the earliest structures made by the first settlers had been demolished by this point. Thus, the land at Prospect Hill was used for agricultural purposes up until the construction of the Prospect Reservoir. Plans for the reservoir had begun in 1867, with the recommendation of the construction of the Upper Nepean Scheme. Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department of NSW, Prospect Reservoir was completed in 1888.²³

Portions of the study area continued to be used for agricultural purposes until the 1940's at which time the US Army occupied the northern portion of the site. The 1943 aerial imagery of the study area shows a number of buildings, likely sheds or facilities used by the US Army throughout the study area, which is otherwise undeveloped.

Figure 3. Parish of Prospect, 1894. Approximate location of current study area is shown in red.²⁴



²¹ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. CMP. p. 52.

²² Conybeare Morrison, 2005. CMP. p. 53.

²³ OEH, 2018. 'Prospect Hill'.

²⁴ Land Registry Services, 1894. 'Parish of Prospect'. Viewed 9 July 2018 at: <http://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/pixel.htm#>

Figure 4. Aerial imagery of US Army camp in northern portion of the study area, 1943. Source: SixMaps



3.3 Prospect Quarry

As early as the 1820s, Prospect Hill's quarrying potential had been recognised. During this time, many local roads were laid using the broken grey basalt or dolerite (blue metal) found at Prospect Hill.²⁵ During the 1880s, Mayor of Prospect, John Booth and his brother James Booth established the Widemere Quarry. The Booth's were the first to extract dolerite for commercial gain, selling the igneous rock to the Council for road construction.²⁶ Widemere Quarry closed in 1900, shortly following James Booth's death in 1896.²⁷

In 1870, the Government had bought two-acres of John Tarlington's land for the purpose of blue metal quarrying. By 1879, the Department of Mines reported that this mine had closed. The same report outlined the quality and quantity of the blue metal source stating "*The basalt rock of Prospect Hill will undoubtedly be required in the future for the principal supply of metal for the western suburbs*

²⁵ Prospect Heritage Trust, date unknown. 'Quarries'. Viewed 12 July 2018 at: <http://www.prospectheritagetrust.org.au/page26.html>

²⁶ Morrison, 2005. *CMP*, p. 56.

²⁷ OEH, 2018. 'Prospect Hill'.

of Sydney.”²⁸ With the development of Prospect Reservoir during the 1880s, the basalt at Prospect Hill began to be quarried in slabs, used to surface the waterside of the reservoir’s earth wall. This quarrying was undertaken by Sperring and Partner within an area of quarry owned by the Water Board, named Reservoir Quarry.²⁹

Modern quarrying at Prospect Hill began in 1901 following the establishment of the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company Ltd. The company was formed by Louis Litton and Archibald Turnbull, who had bought out Sperring and Partner, and was a forerunner to Boral.³⁰ Early works consisted of quarrying for the upgrading of the dray tracks and roads originally set out by early settlers. As operation progressed, a steam-operated plant was established, along with a railway line linking the quarry to Toongabbie Railway Station.³¹

In 1919, the Blue Metal Company bought the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company Ltd and in 1921, the consolidated companies were renamed the New South Wales Associated Blue Metal Quarries Ltd. During this time, the company leased 45 acres from the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 20 acres of which, could be quarried. By 1936, the NSW Blue Metal Company had bought 500 acres from the Charley family.³² This land included Greystanes house, which was later demolished due to its dilapidated condition.³³

Following the Great Depression, the NSW Government sold a large proportion of quarrying operations to the Quarries Pty Limited. In order to sell these operations, the Blue Metal & Gravel Limited (BMG) was formed and by the end of World War Two, all but two quarries had been closed, with Prospect Hill Quarry remaining open.³⁴ Under BMG, Prospect Hill Quarry was able to diversify operations, including the production of asphaltic concrete. The shale found at Prospect Hill deemed unsuitable for road construction, was taken to the northern side of the hill where the Clark Kilns Pty.³⁵ Ltd company used the shale to form bricks. By the late 1930s, stone extraction at Prospect Hill had reached two million tonnes per annum.³⁶

In 1946, Styles Blue Metal Co. Ltd, operated by Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd, began operations west of Prospect Quarry, until the 1980s. In 1952, Blue Metal Industries was registered as a holding company for Howard Engineering, Bituminous Pavements and Mobile Plant, but the company name was not officially change to Blue Metal Industries Limited (BMI) until 1978.³⁷ During the 1950s, BMI transformed the operations at the now 600-acre Greystanes land. Production reached 12,000 tonnes per day and by the 1960s, the company had 90 road vehicles. Under BMI, the Bituminous Pavements company flourished, supplying materials for the greater Sydney Metropolitan area.³⁸

Prospect Hill and Widemere quarries were consolidated by BMI to form one quarry in 1967 becoming one of the largest hard rock quarries in Australia. At this time the quarries undertook a program of substantial tree plantings which were intended to preserve the landscape and hide the quarry conceal works from public view. By 1982, BMI was listed 25 on the top 100 companies on the Sydney Stock Exchange.³⁹ When BMI was acquired by Boral in 1982, the company was valued and sold at \$240 million. Prospect Hill quarry was used as administrative support for Boral’s various companies and

²⁸ Department of Mines quoted in: Ian Wallace, 1992. *History of Boral’s Greystanes Estate and Prospect Hill*. Boral: Sydney, p. 4.

²⁹ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 56.

³⁰ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 57.

³¹ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 57.

³² Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 58.

³³ OEH, 2018. ‘Prospect Hill’.

³⁴ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 60.

³⁵ OEH, 2018. ‘Prospect Hill’.

³⁶ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 60.

³⁷ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 60.

³⁸ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *CMP*. p. 61.

³⁹ OEH, 2018. ‘Prospect Hill’.

was significant in Boral's growth, obtaining the leading market position in construction materials.⁴⁰ The Prospect Hill Quarry remained in operation up until 2007. The land remains in Boral's ownership currently used as 'Boral Asphalt Prospect'.⁴¹

By the 1970s the majority of the land in the study area had been modified as part of wider quarry related industries. Aerial imagery from the time shows a manufacturing plant and large earth stockpiles across the southern portion of the study area (Figure 5). In the early 2000s, the northern and western portions of the study area were redeveloped for use by Boral as a corporate office as well as expanding the manufacturing aspect of the site to the north (Figure 6). General landscaping and modification to the study area, including the construction of the gabion wall surrounding Prospect Hill, occurred during this time.

⁴⁰ Prospect Heritage Trust, date unknown. 'Quarries'. Viewed 23 July 2018 at: <http://www.prospectheritagetrust.org.au/page26.html>

⁴¹ Boral, 2018. 'Boral Asphalt Prospect'. Viewed 23 July 2018 at: <https://www.boral.com.au/locations/boral-asphalt-prospect>

Figure 5. Aerial imagery from 1977 with study area shown in red. (Source: BCC online)



Figure 6. Aerial imagery from 2004, study area indicated in red.



4.0 SITE INSPECTION

4.1 Inspection methodology

A site inspection was conducted on foot by Latisha Ryall, Sarah Hawkins (Heritage Consultants) and Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant) of Artefact Heritage. David Lousick (Aliro Group) and Steve Randall (Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council) also participated in the site inspection. The main aims of the site inspection were to gain a preliminary understanding of the intactness of the study area, identify areas of potential historical and Aboriginal archaeological remains, and to assess the nature of, and potential impacts to, any built heritage items located within, or in the vicinity of, the study area.

During the site inspection the various lots within the study area were inspected, Prospect Hill was inspected, as well as neighbouring heritage items located on the western side of the study area. Nearby heritage items located on the eastern side of Prospect Hill were excluded as the proposed works will not impact significant views to and from Prospect Hill and heritage items to the east.

4.1.1 The study area

4.1.1.1 *Austral Bricks (Lot 216 DP1030744; Lot 2 DP860392; Lot 10 DP1022044; Lot 63 DP752051; and Lot 601 DP104740)*

The northern Austral bricks site is a primarily built environment and extensive previous ground disturbance is evident across the site. The site can be entered through three driveways off Clunies Ross St, although two are for the use of heavy vehicles only. The main entrance leads into a paved carpark area located on a modified terrace landform (Figure 7). Immediately west of the carpark is a small outdoor showroom area located across several artificial terrace levels. To the north of the carpark is the main administration building (Figure 8), a single storey late 20th century building which is sited approximately one metre below the carpark level, accessed via a small staircase from the carpark. This style of terracing is prominent throughout the site and demonstrates the previous earthworks within the site, involving excavation and backfilling to establish flattened surfaces for the industrial site.

The primary industrial and storage area on site encompasses the public/customer accessible area of the carpark, showroom and administration building. To the west of the showroom, the industrial area is accessed by a steep metal staircase which leads to an area approximately 2 metres below the ground surface at Clunies Ross Street and the carpark. This area is supported by a bricked retaining wall abutting the truck and heavy vehicle access route through the site (Figure 9). This western portion of the industrial site contains a large manufacturing warehouse and other industrial buildings and features (Figure 10).

The northern half of the site is an extensive hard surface storage area which contains large numbers of pallets and the heavy vehicle access route for the shipment of masonry products. Much of this area is completely flattened by past earthworks, however some portions, including a grassed hill abutting the truck access at the western side of the site, reflect what may be the natural slope of the land (Figure 11). Views to Prospect Hill are visible from the far north-east corner of the hard surface area and at the main entrances off Clunies Ross Street (Figure 15 and Figure 16).

The western and northern borders of the site include remnant areas of bushland around Girraween Creek, which serve as screening for the site and preserve parts of the natural Cumberland Plains Woodland environment.

Figure 7. Carpark, at grade with Clunies Ross Street (eastern aspect)



Figure 8. Administration building, below carpark (northern aspect)



Figure 9. Retaining wall between ground level and hardsurface level for manufacturing and storage area (western aspect)



Figure 10. Industrial area within Austral (eastern aspect)



Figure 11. Hardsurface storage area (eastern aspect)



Figure 12. Overview of industrial and storage areas (eastern aspect)



Figure 13. Undulating hill area within storage area (southern aspect)



Figure 14. Bushland area at western side of Lot, within mature screening trees



Figure 15. View to Prospect Hill from study area (southern aspect)



Figure 16. View to Prospect Hill from front of lot (southern aspect)



The southern Austral Bricks site is accessed through one heavy vehicles driveway off Clunies Ross Street (Figure 17), and is mostly a flat, hard surface area (Figure 18). This lot is sited slightly higher than the northern Austral lot and comprises several large warehouses/sheds (Figure 19). Large numbers of the masonry products are stored across the site. On the eastern border it is particularly evident that the Lot is cut into the natural landform (Figure 20), as there are steep retaining walls on the eastern side which demonstrate the difference in levels between the ground surface of the lot, and the natural ascent of Clunies Ross Street to the south.

During the site inspection, the south-east corner of the Lot was undergoing remediation works for contaminated soils which has resulted in ground excavation within the remediation area. No potential heritage items were identified during the site inspection.

Figure 17. Entry to Lot 2 (western aspect)



Figure 18. Hard surface industrial area (western aspect)



Figure 19. Industrial buildings (eastern aspect)



Figure 20. View to Prospect Hill from study area (southern aspect)



4.1.1.2 Boral Office (Lot 107 DP 1028208)

The Boral Office is located within the southern-most lot within the study area and includes a multi-storey contemporary style office building (Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25). The building has a maximum height of RL 106.4. The property is entered via one access driveway, which provides access to four levels of outdoor carparking which are terraced down to the north (Figure 21 and Figure 22). To the rear of the office building there is an outdoor recreational area with landscaping (Figure 26). To the west there is an open woodland area with pine trees that provide screening between the neighbouring industrial properties (Figure 27 and Figure 28). The basement carpark level of the office building and the terraced levels of carparking demonstrate extensive landscape modification, and levelling of the natural slope of Prospect Hill and its surrounds.

The south eastern portion of the lot is comprised of a large steep hill which forms the northern extent of a large ridgeline which encompasses the remaining extent of Prospect Hill. This portion of the study area falls within the curtilage of Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662) and is discussed further in Section 4.1.2.3.

Figure 21. Entry carpark adjacent to Clunies Ross Street (eastern aspect)



Figure 22. Carpark and Prospect Hill, south-eastern aspect



Figure 23. Boral Offices south-western aspect



Figure 24. Boral Offices, western aspect



Figure 25. Boral Offices carpark, south-western aspect



Figure 26. Rear of Boral Offices, north-western house



Figure 27. Landscaping and Cumberland Plain Woodland, western aspect**Figure 28. Landscaping area at rear of building, northern aspect**

4.1.2 Nearby heritage items

4.1.2.1 Prospect Reservoir and Veteran Hall Site

Prospect Reservoir consists of a large reservoir area surrounded by dense woodland, particularly to the north and west. The area is listed on numerous heritage registers. Natural hills serve as the eastern boundary of the reservoir area and provide screening from the neighbouring industrial areas, and with the dense woodland enable the reservoir to retain its natural secluded setting. There are significant views from the northern portion of the Prospect Reservoir curtilage to Prospect Hill and the study area which are largely unobstructed. While the industrial area is visible it is not overly intrusive to the landscape.

Within the wider Prospect Reservoir area there is also the Veteran Hall archaeological site, which was the homestead of William Lawson. The site is marked by a range of pine trees, a palm tree, and timber fences. While the site itself was not publicly accessible during the time of the site inspection, no views towards the study area were visible.

Figure 29. View to Prospect Hill from Prospect Reservoir (eastern aspect)**Figure 30. Veteran Hall Site, with no visible views to Prospect Hill**

4.1.2.2 The Great Western Highway Former Alignment

The Great Western Highway former alignment consists of the current Reservoir Road, which runs on a south-west to north-east alignment. Reservoir Road is sealed with one lane of traffic in either direction. Views from the Great Western Highway to the study area are largely obstructed by the industrial buildings throughout the area, however the study area is visible in some areas, notably at the intersection of Picrite Close, and at the northernmost end of Reservoir Road.

Figure 31. Intersection of Reservoir Road and Picrite Close with study area in background



Figure 32. View to study area vicinity from northern end of Great Western Road curtilage



4.1.2.3 Prospect Hill

Prospect Hill is comprised of a large hill underlain by igneous rock. The Prospect Hill SHR curtilage extends across an area of approximately 1.2 kilometres and includes several vegetated areas, including remnant areas and regrowth of native vegetation. At its highest point, Prospect Hill rises to a height of 117 metres above sea level and is a commanding feature within the surrounding landscape visible from multiple viewpoints within the region.

For the current assessment, inspection was limited to the portion of Prospect Hill within accessible vantage points accessed from entry points off of Butu Wargun Drive and Clunies Ross Street. Within the study area Prospect Hill was overgrown and could not be accessed during the site inspection. It is noted that the portion of Prospect Hill within the site area is not publicly accessible and is restricted by boundary fencing. Prospect Hill has been separated from the remainder of the study area by retaining structures built during the construction of the existing development. Within the study area Prospect Hill slopes steeply down towards the north west.

Depending on the view point, Prospect Hill affords views towards Sydney, Parramatta and the Blue Mountains. Within the current study area views are obstructed to the east and south by higher portions of Prospect Hill and existing vegetation. Views to other significant elements to the north and east of the study area include St Bartholomew's Church and Cemetery and Prospect Reservoir.

4.1.2.3.1 Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve is comprised of the southern portion of the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage located outside of the current study area to the south of Butu Wargun Drive. Marrong Reserve has been redeveloped into a parkland which includes a concrete/ bitumen walking trail and regrowth eucalypt species. The parkland includes several interpretive and educational signs discussing the heritage values of Prospect Hill and the surrounding landscape.

The current study area is not visible from Marrong Reserve.

Figure 33. Boral offices from the crest of Prospect Hill



Figure 34. View north from Prospect Hill



Figure 35. View from Prospect Hill to St Bartholomew's Church and Cemetery



Figure 36. View east towards Sydney from Prospect Hill



Figure 37. Marrong Reserve



Figure 38. View from Marrong Reserve towards study area



4.1.2.4 St Bartholomew's Church and Cemetery

St Bartholomew's Church and Cemetery is a Colonial Regency style Church dating to 1841. It is located at Ponds Road, between the Great Western Highway and M4 Motorway and is sited on a hillcrest overlooking much of the surrounding Prospect area. Direct views between St Bartholomew's and Prospect Hill are significant and are largely unobstructed despite visual clutter of the commercial and industrial area. The cemetery extends eastwards down the hill. Some trees are present on the northern side of the cemetery and serve as screening, however there is limited screening between St Bartholomew's and the M4 Motorway. Two transmission towers on the southern side of the church land are an intrusive element that disrupts the views between St Bartholomew's and surrounds.

Figure 39. View from Boral Office site to St Bartholomew's Church, north-western aspect



Figure 40. St Bartholomew's Church



Figure 41. St Bartholomew's Church Cemetery



Figure 42. View to Prospect Hill and study area



4.1.2.5 *Bridestowe*

Bridestowe is a Victorian timber homestead located at the northern extent of Reservoir Road. It is currently owned by Prospect Refrigerated Transport, with a large shed visible at the rear of the property, and truck parking to the north-east. Views between Bridestowe and the study area are entirely obstructed by the surrounding industrial development.

Figure 43. Bridestowe House, southern aspect



Figure 44. Rear yard of Bridestowe looking towards study area, southern aspect



4.1.2.6 *Electricity Substations*

Two electricity substations are located on Blacktown Road, Prospect, at numbers 426-248, and 432. The substation at 426-428 is a Neo-Classical inspired Federation building located at the front area of the Prospect Transmission Substation. From this substation, there are not direct visible views to Prospect Hill and the study area.

The Electricity Substation at 432 Blacktown Road is a Post-War substation building dating to 1954. From the footpath in front of the substation, there are distant views to Prospect Hill and the study area. Individual buildings within the study area are not individually noticeable or intrusive and are largely integrated into the surrounding industrial area.

Figure 45. Electricity Substation I58, western aspect



Figure 46. Electricity Substation I59, western aspect



4.1.2.7 School Building

The school building is located on the Great Western Highway to the east of the intersection of Blacktown Road and includes two heritage listed items dating to the early 1900s. These buildings include a school building and cottage used as a residence for the first school buildings. From the school area there are views towards Prospect Hill, however views of the study area are largely obscured by vegetation along the southern easement of the Great Western Highway.

Figure 47. School building



Figure 48. View from school building to Prospect Hill and study area



4.1.2.8 Former Post Office

The former Prospect Post Office is located at Tarlington Place, on the southern side of the Great Western Highway. It is a mid-Victorian brick post office building with a bullnosed front verandah. At the time of the site inspection, the Post Office was located behind industrial fencing and views towards the study area were not evident from publicly accessible areas on the street.

Figure 49. Post office building



Figure 50. View to Prospect Hill and study area from Post office



5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the Heritage Act and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual*, the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*⁴² and the 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁴³

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance. The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or state significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the Heritage Act.

'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'Local heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁴⁴

5.2 Listed heritage items

The following section provides an overview description and assessment of the significance of heritage items that are located in and within view of the study area for the proposed works. Information for each item has been extracted from their respective State Heritage Inventory database listings and any other relevant heritage resources. Where these significance descriptions are incomplete Artefact Heritage have updated the assessments of significance for these items.

5.2.1 Prospect Hill

The study area is partly located within the SHR curtilage of Prospect Hill. Heritage significance information for the item has been sourced from the SHI listing for the item and is provided in Table 3 below.

⁴² NSW Heritage Office 1996; 25-27

⁴³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009

⁴⁴ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

Table 3. Description and statement of significance for Prospect Hill

Prospect Hill ⁴⁵	
Description	Prospect Hill is Sydney's largest body of igneous rock and rises to a height of 117metres above sea level. The hill is located between the south-west corner of CSIRO Division of Animal Production site and the south-east corner of the Boral Resources (NSW) site at Greystanes. The CSIRO portion of Prospect Hill is generally cleared for pasture grasses, with remnant stands of native vegetation along a creek line that runs from north to south along the site. The portion of Prospect Hill located within the Boral site has remnant stands of trees and has been partially used as part of the Boral Brickworks operation.
Location	Pemulwuy, NSW 2145
Heritage Listings	• State Heritage Register (SHR curtilage extends into the study area) • Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013
Heritage curtilages	The heritage curtilages for "Prospect Hill" on the SHR and Holroyd LEP 2013 are slightly different. These heritage curtilages are illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	State
Statement of significance	The Prospect Hill area has state significance due to its unique combination of significant landscape feature, potential archaeological site, and association with important historical phases. As a dolerite outcrop rising to a height of 117 metres above sea level, Prospect Hill is a rare geological and significant topographic feature providing expansive views across the Cumberland Plain ⁴⁶ .
	The site is significant as a major reference point for early explorers from 1788, and as the site of a number of the earliest farms in New South Wales, which were established in 1791 ⁴⁷ . Prospect Hill is also associated with Aboriginal frontier warfare during the early days of the colony, and as the site of one of the first Aboriginal/ European reconciliation meetings held in 1805 involving Samuel Marsden and Prospect Aboriginal groups ⁴⁸ .
	Through its ongoing pastoral and rural use, the site has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of early farming practice and settlement ⁴⁹ . The landscape of Prospect Hill is likely to be one of the only remaining areas of rural land within the local and regional area that has retained its long-term pastoral use since the earliest days of the colony.

5.2.1.1 Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve is located within the southern portion of the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage and is located to the south of Butu Wargun Drive and outside the study area. Its significance is related to the broader entity of Prospect Hill as a significant place, and it is considered as having moderate contributory significance to Prospect Hill. Marrong Reserve has been redeveloped into a parkland including a walking trail. Significant elements of Marrong Reserve include landscape values and views including viewpoints towards the former quarry landscape to the southwest, the Sydney skyline to the east and the connection with the pre-European land-use associated with the revegetation of the landscape with native species.

⁴⁵ OEH 2001, State Heritage Inventory for 'Prospect Hill' accessed on 30/03/2020 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051526>

⁴⁶ Ashton, 2000. Landscape Heritage Assessment – CSIRO Division of Animal Production

⁴⁷ Higginbotham 2000, Historical Archaeological Assessment of the CSIRO site

⁴⁸ Flynn 1997, Holroyd History and the Silent Boundary Project

⁴⁹ Higginbotham 2000

5.2.2 Prospect Reservoir

Prospect Reservoir is located approximately 600 metres to the west of the study area. Due to the size of the Prospect Reservoir item and the prominence of the study area on the edge of Prospect Hill, there are several sightlines between the heritage item and the study area. Heritage significance information for the item has been sourced from the SHI listing for the item and is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Description and statement of significance for Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area

Prospect Reservoir⁵⁰

Description	Prospect Reservoir is Sydney's largest reservoir and stores water conveyed from Warragamba Dam, the Upper Nepean Dams (Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon and Nepean) and if necessary, from the Shoalhaven Scheme, for supplying the larger component of the water distribution system of the Sydney metropolis. Located approximately 34 kilometres west of Sydney, the reservoir is a zoned earth embankment dam, 26m high and approximately 2.2 kilometres long, with a storage capacity of 50,200 megalitres (SCA 2009: 1) and an open capacity of 8,870 megalitres. With the completion of the main storage dams, the reservoir's function has changed from largely being a storage apparatus to the main service reservoir and sedimentation basin for the metropolitan system. Prospect Dam is an earth dam 2210 metres long and consists essentially of a puddle clay core with shoulders of selected earth placed in layers 300mm thick. During construction these were compacted by rolling. It was completed in 1888, and in 1898 the crest level was raised by 0.5 meters. The upstream slope of the wall is pitched with locally quarried diorite blocks 450 mm thick. The curtilage includes the boundary of the grounds owned by Sydney Water Corporation and the components within it, namely; - the reservoir itself; - side spillway and channel at the southern end of the wall; - drainage and monitoring installations at the toe on the downstream face of the wall; - the access road along the toe of the downstream face of the wall; and - the outlet works which connect the stored water to the Lower Canal - consisting of outlet tower, pipelines, valve house and valve, scour lines and valves, and the other metering, screening and control installations. (Sydney Water Corporation) 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.
Location	Prospect NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	• SHR • Holroyd LEP 2013 • Sydney Water s170 heritage inventory register
Heritage curtilages	Heritage curtilages for this item differ between heritage registers. These heritage curtilages are illustrated in Figure 2.

⁵⁰ OEH 2011. State Heritage Inventory for 'Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area'. Accessed online 30/03/2020 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045336>

Prospect Reservoir⁵⁰

Significance	State
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.

5.2.3 St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery

St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery is located approximately 940 metres to the north-west of the study area. Due to the size of the item and the prominence of the study area on the edge of Prospect Hill, there are several sightlines between the heritage item and the study area. Heritage significance information for the item has been sourced from the SHI listing for the item and is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Description and statement of significance for St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery

St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery⁵¹

Description	St Bartholomew's stands on the hill for which the district is famous - Prospect Hill. It is a conspicuous landmark from which there are fine views from to the Blue Mountains and the City of Sydney. Several mature trees including Mediterranean cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>), arborvitae (<i>Thuja</i> species), coral trees (<i>Erythrina</i> species, possibly <i>E. indica</i>), Moreton Bay figs (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>), gums (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.), and Bunya pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>), and African olive (<i>Olea europaea</i> var. <i>africana</i>) clumps are found alongside the fence at either side of the entrance gates to the church. Remnants of early post and rail fencing and entrance gateposts are also found. Lower plantings include variegated century plant (<i>Agave americana</i> 'Variegata') [Plant notes by Stuart Read, 2002].
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⁵¹ OEH 2014. State Heritage Inventory entry for St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery, accessed at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5045521>

St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery⁵¹

The church is surrounded by a graveyard laid out in a grid pattern. It contains sandstone headstones and columns and small headstones in marble and granite, many originally bordered by cast iron surrounds.

Church:

The building is a plain, rectangular brick structure built on an east/west axis comprising nave, chancel and vestries with a tower at the west end. The tower has a square base with an octagonal belfry. It is of Georgian style. The belfry roof timbers carry a timber bell supporting frame although no bell is in place. The roof over the chancel and vestries is separate from the main roof over the nave. The entrance to the building is through the tower. There are also entrances to the vestries from the exterior.

The external walls are modelled by flat pilasters and finely moulded stone entablatures carried on carved stone modillion brackets, rectangular openings and blind windows. The hipped roof, originally shingled, is now clad with corrugated steel.

The interior joinery was finely moulded cedar and the interior walls plastered and painted. Each vestry had a fireplace but the chimneys and mantelpieces have now been removed. The floors are timber. The chancel floor, originally one step above the main floor, has been raised further and a rectangular projecting dais into the main hall added. There is also a small dais in the north western corner of the church on which a font was once placed.

Church Hall:

The church hall, relocated from its original location in Wetherill Park in 1908, is a one-storey, rectangular building. The exterior walls are corrugated iron over timber framing and the interior walls are timber boarded. The roof is corrugated steel over timber rafters with metal rods. The hall is on a brick base and may have been a prefabricated building.

Location	Prospect, NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	• SHR • Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	The SHR and LEP curtilage for this item is the same. This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	State
Statement of significance	The St Bartholomew's site is closely linked with the development and history of the surrounding area and contains the graves of a considerable number of prominent families from the area since the 1840s. The church is unusually styled for its period and the graveyard is one of the earliest in western Sydney. St. Bartholomew's remains a dominant landmark in the surrounding landscape due to its prominent siting, striking design and mature tree plantings.
Additional significance information	The heritage item is significant in part because of the aesthetic value of its surviving 1840s architectural style, as well as being located within a rare portion of green space between the Great Western Highway and the M4 Motorway. The SHI entry for the item states that the heritage item: <i>"is an important surviving fragment of nineteenth century cultural landscape... in a once notable rural area now surrounded by the effects of rapid urban, industrial and commercial development. It reflects a visual continuity between nineteenth and twentieth century society."</i> ⁵²

⁵² OEH 2014. State Heritage Inventory entry for *St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery*, accessed at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5045521>

5.2.4 Great Western Highway (former alignment)

The former Great Western Road/Highway alignment is located approximately 350 metres west of the study area. The visual and historic relationship between the Great Western Road and the study area is significant as the development of the Great Western Road encouraged settlement around Prospect from the 1810s. Heritage significance information for the item has been sourced from the SHI listing for the item and is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Description and statement of significance for the Great Western Highway (former alignment)

Great Western Highway (former alignment) ⁵³	
Description	The alignment of the Former Great Western Road, Prospect is laid onto the undulating ground to the north of Prospect Hill and to the north of Prospect Reservoir. This alignment was bypassed in 1968 for the current alignment and lies between the junction of Tarlington Place and the Great Western Highway. The alignment is no longer continuous, having been cut by the M4 Motorway The subject length of the former Great Western Road as it travels through Prospect contrasts with the straightness of most of the rest of the road from Parramatta to Penrith. The road winds gently up and over the low northern ridge and spurs of Prospect Hill, winding alongside the boundary of the Prospect Reservoir. Beyond the M4 Motorway, the last quarter of the alignment travels north-west down the slope towards the Great Western Highway.
Location	Reservoir Road, Prospect, NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	• SHR • Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	The SHR and LEP curtilage for this item is the same. This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	State
Statement of significance	The Former Great Western Road, Prospect has exceptional state significance as the only surviving original alignment of the 1818 Great Western Road that itself most likely followed an earlier Aboriginal track for a route over Prospect Hill. The road has the potential to retain highly significant archaeology of the convict and colonial eras. The Prospect Hill area has strong social and spiritual significance for Aboriginal people as a place regularly visited in pre-European times; as a meeting and trading place; as a place representative of early conflict between Aboriginal peoples and European settlers, and for its associations with the 1805 meeting with marked the beginning of the long road to reconciliation. The Prospect Heritage Study suggests that the alignment of the Former Great Western Road, Prospect may have followed an earlier Aboriginal track for a route over Prospect Hill which avoided the creeks and more flood prone and heavier ground to the north. The unaltered alignment of the Former Great Western Road, Prospect therefore has exceptional historical significance for its capacity to demonstrate a potential pre-contact as well as post-contact Aboriginal track. The Former Great Western Road, Prospect demonstrates exceptional heritage significance as the only surviving original alignment and relatively undeveloped section of Governor Macquarie's Great Western Road, from Parramatta to Emu Ford on the Nepean River (near present day Penrith) that was constructed by convict labour from 1815 to 1818 and that remains in use. The Western Road was an important piece of infrastructure stewarded by Governor Lachlan Macquarie as part of his wide ranging town planning and infrastructure improvements to civilise the penal colony.

⁵³ OEH 2014. State Heritage Inventory entry for *Former Great Western Road, Prospect*. Accessed online 13/12/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5061510>

Great Western Highway (former alignment)⁵³

The Great Western Road was one of the three Great Roads built in the colony between 1815 and the 1840s. The others were the Great North Road (1826-36) and the Great South Road (1819-mid 1840s). The Great Roads were vital early colonial infrastructure designed to open up the colony to agricultural and pastoral production and European settlement beyond the Cumberland Plain. The discovery of the route over the Blue Mountains in 1813 dramatically refocused colonial attention to the fertile western plains beyond the mountains. The 1813 crossing was the catalyst for the essential role that the Great Western Road played in facilitating European expansion beyond the Sydney basin. From the 1820s the former Great Western Road quickly became the foremost route to the west. The section at Prospect was an intrinsic part of the route to the west until it was by-passed in 1968 for the present Great Western Highway alignment, and slipped into obscurity.

Except for the Former Great Western Road by-passed section at Prospect, the remainder of the carriageway of the Former Great Western Road has been substantially widened, straightened and levelled to ease and speed travel. Most of the Former Great Western Road, Prospect --- despite being cut in two places by the M4 and affected by traffic works at the intersection of the Prospect Highway and the M4 --- is still laid onto and follows the undulations of the original landforms as it winds up and over the northern ridge and flanks of Prospect Hill through a relatively undeveloped former agricultural landscape. The setting in the vicinity of the subject road at Prospect still retains a bucolic character with its early to mid-twentieth century subdivision pattern, scattered houses flanking the road, sheds and outbuildings, fences and paddock enclosures and mature tree cover (as at March 2012).

At the highest point of the route, just to the west of the intersection with Watch House Road, the views from the road to the Blue Mountains in the west and the Blacktown hills to the north still convey a powerful understanding of the wider topography and views and a sense of anticipation which travellers on the road would have experienced for over 180 years since the early nineteenth century. The experience of the road and the surrounding landscape at Prospect is intensified as the traveller realises that elsewhere along the road development has changed, and will continue to change and alienate open land.

The former Great Western Road at Prospect has important historical association with the Aboriginal people of the Prospect area as the probable alignment of an earlier Aboriginal route over Prospect Hill. It is directly associated with significant early colonial persons: William Cox of Clarendon (former Captain in the NSW Corps) who was contracted by Governor Macquarie to build the Western Road from Parramatta to Penrith (following his completion of the convict built Cox's Road across the Blue Mountains from Emu Plains to Bathurst in early 1815). Surveyor George Evans may have been responsible for establishing the alignment of the Former Great Western Road, as he had previously been instructed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie to identify a route through the Blue Mountains for the Cox's Road.

Given that the Former Great Western Road, Prospect, has not been substantially widened or improved since the middle of the twentieth century (except for intersections at the Great Western and Prospect Highways and in the vicinity of the M4) and that any road improvements that have taken place most likely involved new pavements over older layers, it is likely that the Former Great Western Road has the potential to retain highly significant archaeology of convict built infrastructure and of the colonial era.

5.2.5 Prospect Post Office

The former Prospect Post Office is located approximately 340 metres north of the study area. Heritage significance information for the item is compiled in Table 7.

Table 7. Description and statement of significance for Prospect Post Office

Prospect Post Office (former) ⁵⁴	
Description	The site comprises a triangular shaped piece of land (truncated by the freeway construction to the south) fronting Tarlington Place. The land contains the former shop, residence and post office on the front alignment, a garage and lean to at the rear, stables to the south-west and various paths and foundations of structures that have been removed. The main building is of brick, the garage is timber framed and asbestos cement clad. The stables are timber framed and roughly lined and the pavements are predominantly concrete. The main building is of brick with a hipped corrugated iron roof and projecting gable end addressing the street, which housed the post office/store. A bull nosed verandah, supported on turned timber posts and with a simple but distinctive timber valance, runs across the front of the house. There is also a rear verandah/sleep-out which was always roofed but not fully enclosed.
Location	23 Tarlington Place, Prospect, NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	• SHR • Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	The SHR and LEP curtilage for this item is the same. This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	State
Statement of significance	The former Prospect Post Office is of high local significance as the last surviving building of the former Prospect Village and as the site of the Post Office for over 100 years. It has social, historical, aesthetic and scientific value related to its function, its occupants and its role in the development of the district. The building and site have State significance related to the themes of early development of the Sydney region, commercial development and service. It is a representative building typifying small village development from the last century and retains elements of its setting and relationship to the former Western Road.

5.2.6 Great Western Highway Milestones

The Great Western Highway Milestone(s) are included in two separate listings. The western-most milestone is listed individually on the Roads and Maritime Services s170 register as 'Milestone – Ponds Road and Bartholomew's Place' and is included with the eastern milestone in the 'Seven Milestones' listing on the Blacktown LEP 2015. The western milestone is located 750 metres north-west of the study area and the eastern milestone is 350 metres north of the study area. The heritage significance information for the 'Seven Milestones' heritage item is compiled in Table 8.

⁵⁴ OEH 2012, State Heritage Inventory entry for 'Prospect Post Office (former)' accessed on 30/03/2020 available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045747>

Table 8. Description and statement of significance for Seven Milestones

Seven Milestones ⁵⁵	
Description	Small sandstones obelisks with notations in the stone indicating distances in Roman numerals. The stones are located periodically along the Great Western Highway between Penrith and Sydney.
Location	Great Western Highway, Prospect, Huntingwood, Minchinbury, Mount Druitt, NSW
Heritage Listings	• Blacktown LEP 2015 • Roads and Maritime Services s170
Heritage curtilages	The LEP and s170 curtilage for this item is the same. This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	Local
Statement of significance	These obelisks mark the main highway between Sydney and Penrith and the distance to and from each. There are several located along the Great Western Highway within the City of Blacktown and adjoining Local Government Areas. They are highly significant relating to the 1818 completion of the Great Western Highway.

5.2.7 Veteran Hall Remains

Veteran Hall was the home of William Lawson and was constructed near the banks of the Prospect Lake before it was converted into a reservoir. The site is located approximately 960 metres south-west of the study area. The heritage significance information for Veteran Hall is compiled in Table 9.

Table 9. Description and statement of significance for Veteran Hall Remains

Veteran Hall Remains ⁵⁶	
Description	The homestead site is marked by wall footings and scattered sandstock bricks. An avenue of mature <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pines) and Bunya Pines lead to the house site. Ancillary elements associated with the house site included cellars (filled) and a wall discovered near the Prospect Hill Reservoir access road. A memorial cairn constructed of bricks from the house and erected in 1970, and several explanatory signs attached to an old style timber post and rail fence now also indicate the presence of the house site. Recent works near the access road to Prospect Hill reservoir have uncovered a 25.5 metre well approximately 182 metres from the site of Veteran Hall, 2 metres across and lined with sandstock bricks.
Location	Great Western Highway, Prospect, NSW2148
Heritage Listings	• SHR • Blacktown LEP 2015 • Sydney Water s170 • Regional Environmental Plan
Heritage curtilages	This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	State

⁵⁵ OEH 2013, State Heritage Inventory entry for 'Milestones' accessed on 30/03/2020 available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140132>

⁵⁶ OEH 1998, State Heritage Inventory entry for 'Veteran Hall – House Remains' accessed on 30/03/2020 available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051453>

Veteran Hall Remains⁵⁶

Statement of significance	The Veteran Hall archaeological remains are associated with the explorer and statesman, William Lawson, who built the first substantial house on the site. The remains can potentially provide insights into settlement in the area and 19 th century pastoralism, due to their intactness. The site has the potential to yield information about the second occupants of the site, the Metropolitan Water Supply Board, who occupied the site during the early phases of the Upper Nepean Scheme until the early years of the 20 th century, when the military took it over. The remains make a positive contribution to the landscape and relate harmoniously to the visual catchment of the Prospect Reservoir curtilage.
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5.2.8 Bridestowe

Bridestowe is a Victorian timber homestead located approximately 320 metres west of the study area. The heritage significance information for Bridestowe is compiled in Table 10.

Table 10. Description and statement of significance for Bridestowe

Bridestowe ⁵⁷	
Description	A single storey late Victorian weatherboard house with pyramidal hipped galvanised iron roof and gabled section facing the road frontage. A separately roofed verandah on two sides is supported on turned timber posts with decorative brackets.
Location	568 Reservoir Road, Prospect, NSW2148
Heritage Listings	Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	Local
Statement of significance	<i>The house is a significant Victorian timber homestead relating to the Hick's Dairy Farm complex which operated in this area from 1884 – through to the 1940's, and was a major supplier to local markets in the area.</i> <i>It has historical significance as a significant early Prospect farm of value to the Prospect community, and aesthetic significance as a rare high quality example of a substantial Victorian era weatherboard building in the Blacktown LGA.</i>

5.2.9 House and School Building

The school building and house heritage item is located approximately 315 metres north of the study area. The heritage significance information for the item is compiled in Table 11.

⁵⁷ OEH 2013. State Heritage Inventory for *Bridestowe*. Accessed online 13/12/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140066>

Table 11. Description and statement of significance for House and Original School Building

House and Original School Building ⁵⁸	
Description	A single storey brick school building from c.1930, featuring facades with paned windows and hipped roofs. Building style is inter-war. A second brick building on site dates to the post-war era. The teachers cottage is a single storey weatherboard house c.1900 with a galvanised iron roof and front gable. The teachers cottage is related to the former school building on the property.
Location	441 Blacktown Road, Prospect, NSW2148
Heritage Listings	Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	Local
Statement of significance	<i>The school building has social significance for educational and religious purposes. It is likely this dwelling may have been the school masters residence in association with the adjoining old school</i>

5.2.10 Electricity Substations

There are two Electricity Substations listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015, item I58 and Item I59, located 450 and 400 metres north of the study area respectively. The heritage significance for Electricity Substation I58 is compiled in Table 12 and information for Electricity Substation I59 in Table 13.

Table 12. Description and statement of significance for Electricity Substation (I58)

Electricity Substation I58 ⁵⁹	
Description	The Substation is a typical interwar free classical brick building with rendered features, and decorative Georgian motifs such as the rounded windows, render quoins and pediment heads. The format of the substation as simple gabled hall with parapeted ends is similar to other contemporary buildings constructed by power company's at the time such as the Blue Mountains Shire Council substation (1932) at Lawson. Roofing is a modern corrugate iron trim deck form which is likely to be a later addition. Original roofing is likely to have been terracotta tiles.
Location	426-428 Blacktown Road, Prospect, NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	Local
Statement of significance	<i>Blacktown Substation is a high quality Interwar Free Classical public utility building of aesthetic and historical significance as the first power supply to the Blacktown Prospect region.</i>

⁵⁸ OEH 1998. 'House and Original School Building.' Accessed online 13/12/2019 at:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140061>

⁵⁹ OEH 2015. State Heritage Inventory for 'Electricity Substation.' Accessed online 13/12/2019 at:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=1140059>

Table 13. Description and statement of significance for Electricity Substation (I59)

Electricity Substation I59 ⁶⁰	
Description	A simple gabled hall built in the interwar free classical style (post war example), in keeping with the original substation building. The building features face brickwork, rendered windows sills and pediments and a Georgian style oval window.
Location	432 Blacktown Road, Prospect, NSW 2148
Heritage Listings	• Blacktown LEP 2015
Heritage curtilages	This heritage curtilage is illustrated in Figure 2.
Significance	Local
Statement of significance	<i>An unusual quality of construction of a building erected for industrial purposes. A rare example of an early 20th century industrial building within Blacktown.</i>

⁶⁰ OEH 1998. State Heritage Inventory for 'Electricity Substation.' Accessed online 13/12/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140060>

6.0 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Methodology

The cultural assessment in this report includes is based on information available through the draft Plan of Management for Prospect Hill⁶¹ and the ACHAR completed for the current project.⁶²

6.2 Cultural landscape

The World Heritage Convention of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defines a cultural landscape as one which has ‘powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent’ (UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal people and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews et al 2006). Aboriginal cultural knowledge has been defined as:

Accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs and cultural laws and custom (Andrews et al 2006).

Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

6.3 Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Table 14 summarises the cultural heritage values identified for within the Prospect Hill Plan of Management.⁶³

Table 14. Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Prospect Hill

Cultural heritage value	Description
Cannemegal-Warmuli Clan	Traditional area of the Cannemegal-Warmuli Clan
Prospect Hill as a meeting place	Prospect Hill, particularly the top of the hill is a sacred Aboriginal spiritual and ceremonial place as a men's place. It is however noted that Prospect Hill has been altered by the removal of the original peak through quarrying

⁶¹ Parkland Planners – Phillip Marler 2018, Draft Plan of Management, Report to Cumberland Council

⁶² Artefact 2020

⁶³ Parkland Planners – Phillip Marler 2018, Draft Plan of Management, Report to Cumberland Council

Cultural heritage value	Description
Prospect Hill as strategic navigation point	Prospect Hill would have formed a major strategic and navigational point for Aboriginal people
Presence of crows is spiritually significant	Butu Wargun, the Darug name for Crow is the totem for Pemulwuy who united the clans and led the resistance against the European settlers
Prospect Hill as an educational place	As a place where elders teach children about Pemulwuy and other Aboriginal people as well as a focus of local schools while teaching Aboriginal culture within the curriculum
Pemulwuy	Prospect Hill is associated with Pemulwuy, who is a well known Aboriginal warrior. Prospect Hill was used as a strategic surveillance outpost and was the focus of Pemulwuy's resistance.
Warfare and later attempted reconciliation between the Prospect Aboriginal groups and Reverend Samuel Marsden	Guerrilla warfare between 1797 and 1802 led by Pemulwuy. Conference between Reverend Marsden and local Aboriginal clans to end hostilities was held near Prospect Hill

6.4 Summary of Aboriginal cultural values

6.4.1 Prospect Hill

Prospect Hill contains substantial Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with both pre and post contact use of Prospect Hill. Prospect Hill is a significant element within the wider landscape which has significance associated with its use as a navigation marker and meeting location. The top of Prospect Hill specifically has been identified as a ceremonial place and as a men's site. Historically, Prospect Hill contains associations with the guerrilla warfare between the Aboriginal groups and settlers which was led by Aboriginal warrior Pemulwuy. Later, Prospect Hill was associated with the meeting between Reverend Marsden and the Prospect Aboriginal groups. Prospect Hill also contains contemporary value associated with the use of the site as an educational location with Prospect Hill visited as part of the school curriculum.

The Prospect Hill draft plan of management identifies that the area of Aboriginal cultural significance associated with Prospect Hill is limited to the boundary of the Prospect Hill SHR listing within the current study area (see Figure 51).

6.4.2 Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve is comprised of the southern portion of the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage located outside of the current study area to the south of Butu Wargun Drive. Marrong Reserve has been redeveloped into a Parkland which includes a concrete/bitumen walking trail and regrowth eucalypt species. The parkland includes several interpretive and educational signs discussing the heritage values of Prospect Hill and the surrounding landscape. Marrong Reserve contains landscape values associated with the connection of the current landscape with the pre-European landscape related to the prevalence of eucalypt bushland across the park. The presence of heritage interpretation

elements including educational signage also suggest that Marrong Reserve contains values associated with its educational potential.

Figure 51. Areas of cultural significance as identified in Prospect Hill Plan of management (with current study area in red)



7.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Proposed works

The proposed works consist of earthworks across the study area including ground levelling, excavation or backfilling where needed, and would also involve the construction of retaining walls and terraces. All existing structures on the site would be demolished.

Following demolition of the existing structures and bulk earthworks, seven new buildings would be constructed within the study area, with construction also including associated offices, car parking and an internal estate road. These buildings would be largely rectilinear warehouse structures of varying heights. The buildings would be located on the various terrace levels. The buildings will range in height between 10 metres to 42 metres and will exceed the height of existing buildings across the study area within the northern portion of the study area. The buildings however, will all be lower than the height of the existing office building within Lot 107 DP 1028208 adjacent to Prospect Hill, which extends to RL106.4.

No earthworks or construction activities are proposed within the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage.

Landscape plans for the project identify substantial screening vegetation around the proposal boundary with plantings proposed immediately outside of the Prospect Hill boundary as well as the remaining site boundaries. No plantings are proposed within the Prospect Hill curtilage.

The nature of the material finishes and design has been developed to reflect the quarry history of the site. Proposed finishes are comprised largely of neutral tones including dark grey and cream colour palettes. Design of the warehouses is intended to be minimalist and largely recessive.

Design drawings for the proposed demolition and development are provided Figure 52 to Figure 54. Proposed colour and finishes are provided in Figure 55. Landscape design and renderings of the proposed works and provided in Figure 56 - Figure 59.

Figure 52. Proposed demolition plan, July 2020. Source: Aliro

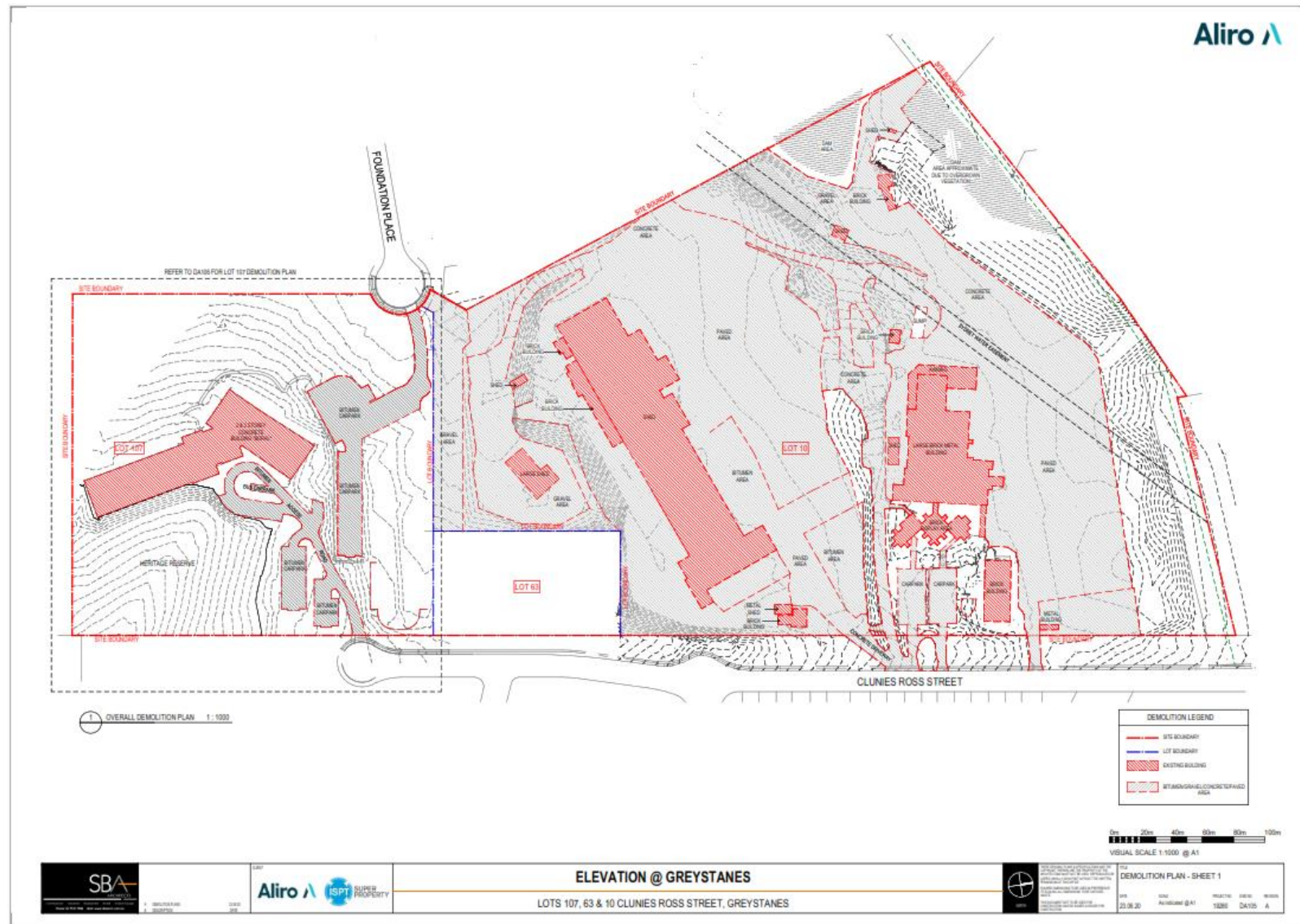


Figure 53. Proposed works (Source: SBA Architects April 2020)



Figure 54. Elevations of the Prospect Logistics Estate. Source: Aliro & SBA Architects (February 2020)

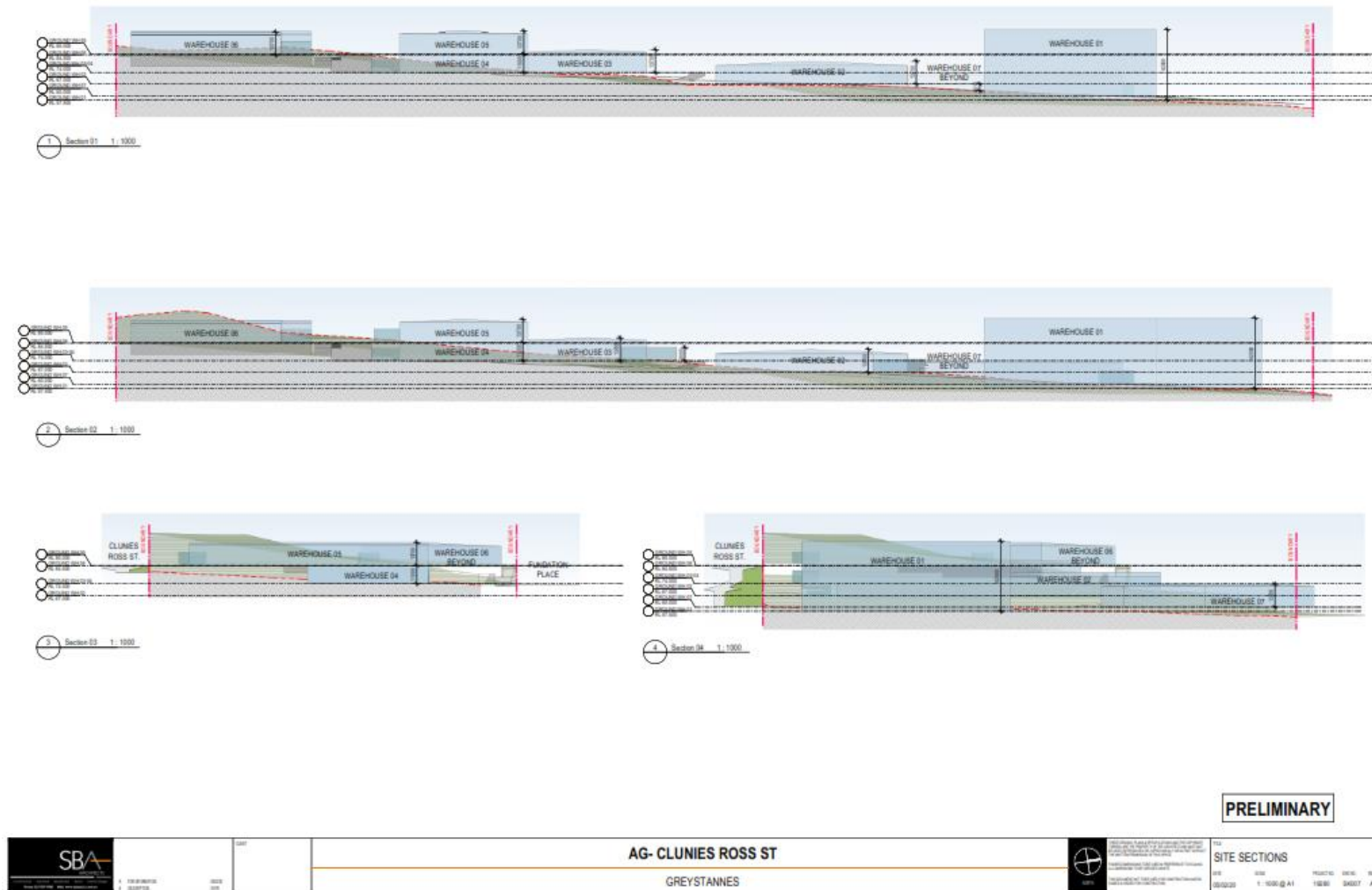


Figure 55. Example warehouse elevation showing proposed colour and finishes. Source: Aliro & SBA Architects (April 2020)

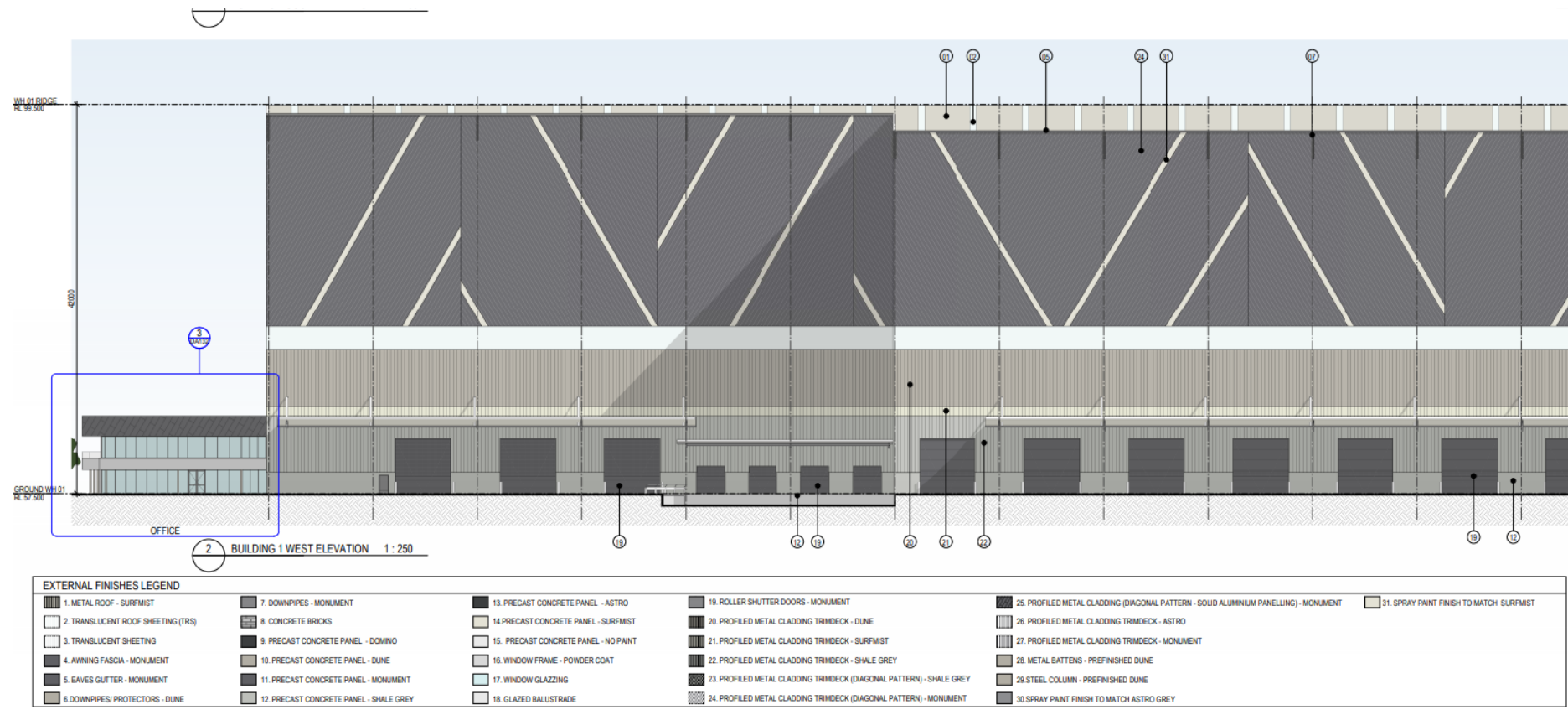


Figure 56: Proposed landscape plan



Figure 57: Render showing the proposed screening vegetation as viewed from the northern end of Clunies Ross Street



Figure 58: Render showing screening vegetation and proposed warehouse development from southern portion of Clunies Ross Street



KEYPLAN

EXISTING VIEW A



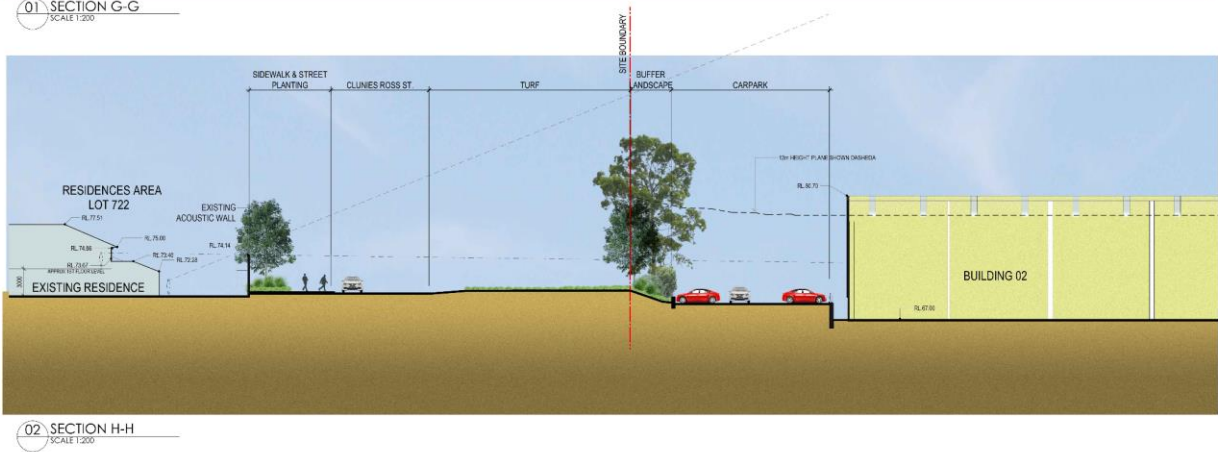
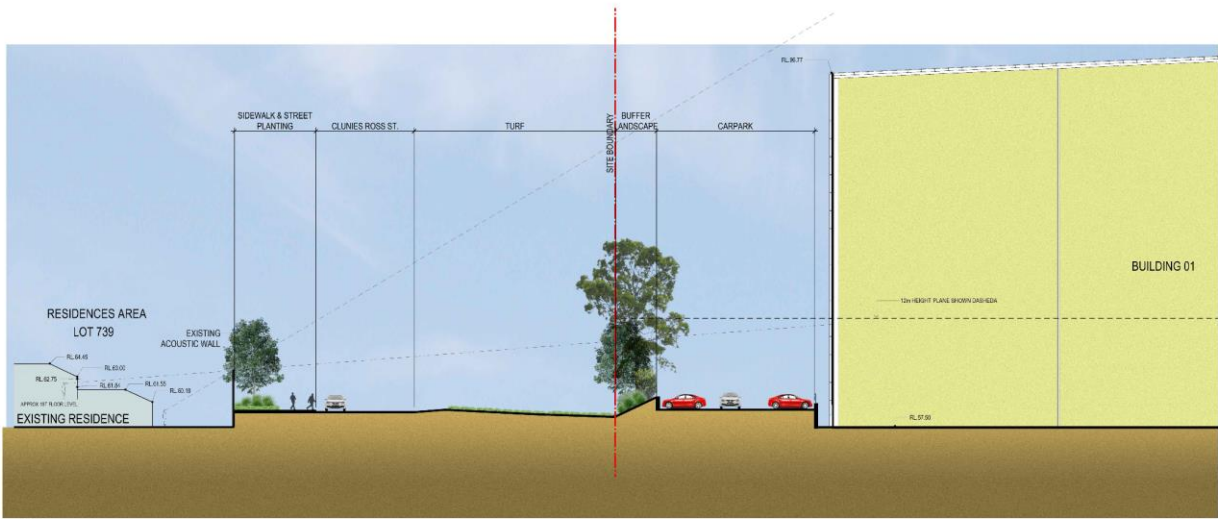
PROPOSED VIEW A



PROJECT	DRAWING TITLE	PROJECT NO.	PURPOSE	SCALE	REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	PAGE	CLIENT
GREYSTANES ESTATE LOTS 107, 63 & 10 CLUNIES ROSS STREET, GREYSTANES	PHOTO MONTAGE	HS-2009	CLIENT SUBMISSION	NTS	A	24.04.2020	KM / DG	DV	L08	Aliro

HABIT8
Landscape Architecture & Urbanism
Mail: PO Box 1771 Strawberry Hills NSW 2010
Office: Sydney Green Bay, Greenwood Loop
Head Office: 22 000 7771
www.habit8.com.au

Figure 59: Plan showing proposed screening vegetation height when compared to warehouse 1



ISSUE	DATE	PURPOSE
A	11.03.20	Client Issue
B	19.03.20	Client Issue
C	07.04.20	Client Issue

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NEVER scale off drawings, use figured dimensions only. Drawings indicate scope of works and general setup. These are not shop drawings.

CLIENT

Aliro

PROJECT
GREYSTANES ESTATE
LOTS 107, 43 & 10 CLUNIES ROSS STREET GREYSTANES

DRAWING TITLE
Landscape Section

SCALE
1:200 @ A1 / 1:400 @ A3

DRAWN
KM

CHECKED
DV

PROJECT NO.
XXXXXX

DRAWING NO.
L-18

REVISION
C

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

HABIT8

Landscape Architecture & Urbanism
Main: PO Box 1717 St Leonards NSW 2158
Office: Sydney Eastern Ave Queensland Ave
Head Office: 02 9386 7777
www.habit8.com.au

7.2 Impact assessment for heritage items

Only one heritage item is located within the study area – Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662). There are several other nearby heritage items. However, as these are not located within the study area only visual/ indirect impacts will result from the project. Direct and indirect impacts for Prospect Hill are assessed below. Only visual/ indirect impacts are assessed for all nearby heritage items.

Archaeological sites, as a buried item, cannot be considered to experience visual impacts.

Subsequently, Veteran Hall (SHR # 01351) as an archaeological site outside the study area has been excluded from the impact assessment.

7.2.1 Prospect Hill including Marrong Reserve

Prospect Hill is listed on the SHR (SHR # 01662) and the Holroyd LEP 2013 (I01662).

7.2.1.1 Direct Impacts

A portion of Prospect Hill is located within the study area. However, no works are proposed within the heritage curtilage of the item. The proposed demolition of existing buildings would not result in direct impacts to Prospect Hill or Marrong Reserve. There is a possibility of the existing fence around the perimeter of the Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662) being replaced during works, this will not have a direct physical impact on the item.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **neutral** direct impact to the Prospect Hill heritage item.

7.2.1.2 Indirect Impacts

The proposed development would demolish all extant structures and replace the existing structures on the site with seven new rectilinear warehouses. These warehouses would be constructed to the west of the gabion wall which separates the proposed works from the heritage curtilage of Prospect Hill. This gabion wall will shield the view of the proposed development from a variety of vantage points on Prospect Hill. While the proposed demolition of the existing structures will temporarily improve significant view lines from Prospect Hill towards the Blue Mountains and Prospect Reservoir, the construction of seven new warehouses will result in a net negative visual impact to Prospect Hill.

Proposed building heights vary between 10 metres and 42 metres with the warehouses sited on several artificial terraces across the study area. The overall height of the development varies between RL 73.7 and RL 99.5 with the proposed works substantially increasing the proportion of the study area which is developed when compared with current structures. Four of the seven proposed warehouses include heights above RL 97 which is inconsistent with the DCP heritage controls which aim to limit the visual impact of surrounding development on Prospect Hill.

Warehouse 6 of the proposed development is located immediately west of Prospect Hill and would be situated within significant view lines towards Blue Mountains and Prospect Reservoir. The current office structure within this view line of Prospect Hill extends to a maximum height of RL 106.4. As Warehouse 6 extends to a RL of 98.2 and is set back further from Prospect Hill the proposed development it is considered to result in a minor positive impact to these viewsheds.

Warehouses 2,3,4,5 and 7 of the proposed development are located within the viewshed between Prospect Hill and St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery. Warehouses within this view line vary in height between RL 73.7 and RL 98.7. While these buildings will not directly obstruct the view between the two items, the proposed development will result in a significant increase the scale of industrial development and visual clutter between the two heritage items.

Warehouse 1 is located directly north of Prospect Hill. Warehouse 1 will be the highest of the proposed development extending to a height of RL 99.5. While this building will form a prominent visual obstruction to the views surrounding Prospect Hill the warehouse is not considered to obscure view lines towards significant landscape features or heritage items. This structure may however obscure views towards Prospect Hill when viewed from the north of the development.

In general, while the proposed development is consistent with other industrial development to the west of the study area, the increased number and overall height of buildings proposed on the site would reduce the prominence of significant view lines from Prospect Hill. The proposed works would also reduce the prominence of Prospect Hill as a landscape feature when viewed from surrounding areas. The visual bulk associated with the proposed development would be softened by the proposed landscaping which would partially recess the development into the existing landscape.

It is anticipated that the proposed buildings would be constructed in neutral recessive tones and would be integrated into the visual landscape, and it is recommended that bright colours, graphic or patterned design choices, and large signage are avoided.

The study area is not currently visible from Marrong Reserve as view lines are obscured by existing vegetation, including mature eucalypt bushland. The proposed works would therefore not obstruct existing significant views between Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill, or to nearby heritage items.

The proposed works would therefore result in a **minor** visual impact to Prospect Hill. The proposed works would result in a **neutral** visual impact to Marrong Reserve.

7.2.2 Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area

Prospect Reservoir is listed on the SHR (SHR # 01370), Holroyd LEP 2013 (I01370), and the Sydney Water s170 heritage register. It is located approximately 600 metres west of the study area. Views from Prospect Reservoir to the study area and Prospect Hill are largely obscured by the natural landforms and bushland to the east. The northern end of the Prospect Reservoir curtilage contains significant views towards Prospect Hill which reflect the relationship between the two natural landscape features. This view line is diminished through a high degree of existing visual clutter associated with industrial and commercial development between Prospect Reservoir and Prospect Hill.

The existing buildings within the study area, notably the Boral office building are visible from several vantage points within the Prospect Reservoir curtilage. These buildings are not particularly prominent as they are integrated into the commercial and industrial character of the Prospect and Pemulwuy area. The demolition of existing structures across the study area may result in a temporary increase to views between the two items prior to construction of the new development.

The new development will contribute to the widespread visual clutter between Prospect Reservoir and Prospect Hill which will further reduce the prominence of the significant view lines between Prospect Reservoir and Prospect Hill. It is not anticipated that the new buildings would block the visual relationship between the two heritage items.

The proposed works would result in a **minor** visual impact to Prospect Reservoir.

7.2.3 St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery

St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery is listed on the SHR (SHR # 00037) and the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I63). It is located approximately 940 metres north west of the study area. The heritage item is visible from several vantage points throughout the study area and from Prospect Hill. The study area is visible from St Bartholomew's, however the existing buildings within the study area

are not particularly intrusive and are integrated within the broader industrial landscape. The existing buildings within the study area do not block views between St Bartholomew's and Prospect Hill in either direction. The demolition of the existing structures would result a temporary positive visual impacts resulting from the reduction in visual clutter between St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery and Prospect Hill.

While the proposed development would be lower than the maximum RL of the currently extant Boral House in the southern portion of the study area, the increased bulk of development proposed would result in some increase to the visual clutter of the landscape, when compared to the current low density industrial setting.

Warehouses 2,3,4,5 and 7 are located within the viewshed between St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery and Prospect Hill. Warehouses within this view line vary in height between RL 73.7 and RL 98.7. While these buildings will not directly obstruct the view between the two items, the development will result in a significant increase the scale of industrial development and visual clutter between the two heritage items.

Warehouse 1 adjacent to the M4 would be 42 metres in height and extent to a height of RL99.5 which would be clearly visible from St Bartholomew's given the items location on a raised landform and the minimal development associated with the motorway. While the feature will be visually prominent it will not be located within the direct viewshed between the two items.

The visual prominence of this feature however will be reduced by proposed screening vegetation to be located along the northern and eastern boundary of the study area which would lessen the visual prominence of the proposed structure.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **minor** visual impact to the St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery.

7.2.4 Former Great Western Road

The Former Great Western Road heritage item is located approximately 340 metres west of the study area and is listed on the SHR (SHR # 01911) and the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I60). The Great Western Road former alignment is not visible from the study area, however the study area is visible from various vantage points within the heritage curtilage of the former Great Western Highway. Viewed from the highway former alignment, the study area and notably The Boral office buildings are visible and are largely integrated with existing industrial development surrounding the study area. The Austral portion of the study area is largely obscured by other existing buildings outside of the study area.

While the proposed development will increase the bulk and scale of development across the site, it is expected that the proposed development would not be a visually intrusive element of the commercial and industrial area from the vantage points along the Great Western Road.

The proposed works would result in a **negligible** visual impact to the heritage significance of the former Great Western Road Alignment.

7.2.5 Prospect Post Office (former)

The former Prospect Post Office is listed on the SHR (SHR # 01385), the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I65), and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 register. The item is located 340 metres north-west of the study area. Views between the Post Office and the study area are largely obscured in both directions and it is not anticipated that the new development would be visible from the Post Office heritage curtilage.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **neutral** visual impact to the heritage significance of the Prospect Post Office (former).

7.2.6 Great Western Highway Milestones

The Great Western Highway Milestones are listed on the Roads and Maritime Services s170 register, and the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I29). The Great Western Highway Milestones are located at several locations along the Great Western Highway with the closest being 350 metres north and 750 metres north west respectively. Views between the Great Western Highway Milestones and the study area in both directions are obscured by vegetation and the built environment in the area. While the proposed development may result in the construction of taller and larger buildings in the area, it is not expected that these would be visible from either of the Great Western Highway Milestones.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **neutral** visual impact to the Great Western Highway milestones.

7.2.7 Bridestowe

Bridestowe is listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I29) and is located 320 metres west of the current study area. Views between Bridestowe and the study area in both directions are obscured by vegetation and the existing built environment in the area. While the proposed development may result in the construction of taller and larger buildings in the area, it is not expected that these would be visible from the curtilage of Bridestowe.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **neutral** visual impact to Bridestowe.

7.2.8 House and School Building

The house and school building heritage item are listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 (I62) and are located 315 metres north of the study area. The heritage item was not visible from the study area, however the study area, Boral House and Prospect Hill are partially visible from the school buildings. The introduction of the new structures, primarily the proposed 42 metre tall Warehouse 1, would likely partially disrupt views towards Prospect Hill and would intrude upon the visual setting and character surrounding the original school building and house. This however would be limited by proposed screening vegetation.

Therefore, the proposed works would result in a **negligible** visual impact to the House and School Buildings.

7.2.9 Electricity Substation (I58)

The electricity substation I58, listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 is located 450 metres north of the study area. Blacktown Road is on a north-south alignment and the study area is directly south of Electricity Substation I58, however views from the study area are obscured by the ascending slope south towards the Great Western Highway from the substation.

The study area is not visible from Electricity Substation I58, and therefore the proposed works would result in a **neutral** visual impact to the heritage item.

7.2.10 Electricity Substation (I59)

The electricity substation I59 is 400 metres north of the study area, and is listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015. The I59 substation is located directly south and uphill of Electricity Substation I58. There are direct views south along Blacktown Road to the study area and to Prospect Hill. Individual extant buildings within the study area are not particularly obtrusive or noticeable on their own accord, and form part of the cohesive overall industrial landscape.

The increased height of the proposed development, particularly Warehouse 1 which would stand at a proposed 42 metres, would result in a visual change to the overall area when viewed from the Electricity Substation. Due to the true south alignment of Blacktown Road and the views to Prospect Hill, it is unlikely that the development would obstruct views to Prospect Hill from I59, however the increased height of the proposed warehouses would create a noticeable visual change to the industrial area. This impact would be lessened by the proposed screening vegetation which would recess proposed development into the existing landscape.

From within the study area and Prospect Hill, there were no noticeable direct views towards the Electricity Substation, which largely blended into the residential and commercial building area.

Overall, there would be a **minor** visual impact to significant views and the setting from the Electricity Substation.

7.3 Summary of impacts

A summary of direct and visual impacts to nearby heritage items is included in Section 7.0

Table 15. Summary of direct and visual impacts to heritage items

Item	Direct Impacts	Visual Impacts
Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)	Neutral	Minor
Marrong Reserve as a component of Prospect Hill	Neutral	Neutral
Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR # 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170)	Neutral	Minor
St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR # 00037; Blacktown LEP 2015 I63)	Neutral	Minor
Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR # 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)	Neutral	Negligible
Prospect Post Office (SHR # 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 Register)	Neutral	Neutral
Great Western Highway Milestone(s) (Roads and Maritime Services s170 Register; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)	Neutral	Neutral
Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)	Neutral	Neutral
House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)	Neutral	Negligible
Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)	Neutral	Neutral
Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)	Neutral	Minor

7.4 Assessment of impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage

7.4.1 Prospect Hill

The Aboriginal cultural significance of Prospect Hill is largely related to its prominence as a landscape element within the region. The prominence of Prospect Hill is associated with its aesthetic significance and its social significance as a men's site and meeting place. The proposed height and density of the proposed development would significantly reduce the visual prominence of Prospect Hill from surrounding view lines as well as obstructing views from Prospect Hill towards significant landscape features such as the Blue Mountains, Prospect Reservoir, and St Bartholomew's Church. The reduction in the prominence of Prospect Hill would however be limited to the views towards Prospect Hill from the north west. The prominence of Prospect Hill from other view lines would not be impacted by the proposed development. This would result in a minor impact to the aesthetic significance and social significance of Prospect Hill.

Impacts to cultural heritage values associated with the historic significance of Prospect Hill as a place of warfare and later reconciliation are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development.

7.4.2 Marrong Reserve

The proposed development is not visible from Marrong Reserve and subsequently will not result in an impact to the visual landscape surrounding the reserve.

Impacts to the social values associated with the use of Marrong Reserve as an educational space will not be impacted by the proposed development.

8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

8.1 Introduction

This section discusses the study area's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains is significantly affected by activities which may have caused ground disturbance. This assessment is therefore based on consideration of current ground conditions, and analysis of the historical development of the study area.

'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood that an area contains physical remains associated with an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development of that area. This is distinct from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential'. These designations refer to the cultural value of potential archaeological remains and are the primary basis of the recommended management actions included in this document.

8.2 Land use summary

The European occupation of the study area has been divided into three general phases of land use:

- Phase 1 - Agricultural Land Holdings (1788-1950):** The study area was first explored by Europeans in 1788 and the first land grants in the Prospect area were allotted in 1791. The first land grants within the study area were given to John Kennedy, John Rowe and Edward Miles. John Rowe and John Kennedy are documented in the historical record to have constructed huts on their properties and used their land for various crops. Large land clearance would have occurred. Following late eighteenth and early nineteenth century land grants, the Prospect area was extensively used for agricultural crop growth, followed by pastoral agriculture. By the 1940's the land was still cleared pastoral land. At this time the US Army occupied the southern portion of the site. The 1943 aerial imagery of the study area shows a number of buildings, likely sheds or facilities used by the US Army throughout the study area, which is otherwise undeveloped.
- Phase 2 - Heavy Industrial Use and CSIRO (1950-2000):** Modern quarrying began in Prospect in 1901 with the area to the south of the study area developed into a dolerite quarry. Over time quarrying activities expanded and diversified with land in the study area leased and sold to mining companies between 1925 and 1958. Between 1950-1970 a manufacturing plant was developed across the site associated with mining activities with access routes between the mine to the south the warehouse present. Substantial earth stockpiles are also present across the southern portion of the study area. By 1977 much of the northern portion of the study area had been replanted with pine plantations. In 1988 land within the study area was sold to Boral who established a brickmaking and administrative base within the study area.
- Phase 3 - Site Remediation and Light Industry (2000-present):** The study area and surrounding area underwent land remediation and a new Boral office facility was constructed in the southern portion of the study area between 2000 and 2004. A gabion wall was constructed to retain Prospect Hill. Within the northern area of the study area additions were made to the Boral masonry industrial area to the north of the original warehouse facility resulting in bulk earthworks

and substantial terracing of the study area. In 2014 northern portion of the site was sold to Austral Bricks.

8.3 Assessment of archaeological potential

8.3.1 Phase 1 – Agricultural land holdings (1788-1950)

Historical documentation indicate that John Kennedy built a wattle and plaster hut within his land grant, likely dating to the mid-1790s. John Rowe, who owned the land grant within the southern portion of the study area, continued to live at his property for a considerable time and as such, it is expected that he would have constructed a residence on his property, likely similar to Kennedy's. As Kennedy was a free settler and Rowe was an ex-convict, it is possible that Rowe's dwelling may have been less substantial than Kennedy's.

Due to the location of access roads through Prospect in the early 1800s, it is unlikely that any of the residences belonging to these settlers were located within the study area itself. Kennedy's house was likely located north of the study area, facing the Great Western Road (once it was constructed), and Rowe's house was likely to the east. There is no documentation to suggest that Miles built on his property at Prospect as he was recorded to Evidence of land use activities associated with this phase including agricultural use and livestock grazing is likely to have been heavily impacted by bulk earthworks undertaken in subsequent phases.

The archaeological potential for this phase is **nil-low**.

8.3.2 Phase 2 – Heavy industrial use (1950-2000)

In the 1960s the northern portion of the study area included few built structures associated with agricultural use of the site. These structures were demolished by the 1960s and there is limited archaeological potential as a result of subsequent Phase 3 bulk earthworks within the study area.

During this phase, the area to the south of the study area was quarried in association with the Prospect Quarry for dolerite, however the primary quarrying activities did not extend into the study area boundary. From the 1960s quarry related activities continued to expand, with historic aerial photographs showing minor ground modification in the southern half of the study area associated with earth stockpiles and the creation of access routes between the quarry and the warehouse facility constructed in the centre of the study area.

Extensive earthworks during Phase 3 is likely to have completely impacted any archaeological remains associated with this stage

There is **nil- low** potential for intact evidence of access paths or earth stockpiles within the southern portion of the study area. There is **nil-low** potential for intact evidence of agricultural buildings in the northern portion of the study area.

8.3.3 Phase 3 – Site remediation and light industry (2000-present)

During Phase 3 extensive earthworks were undertaken, including the construction of Boral office facility. Development during this period remains extant. No archaeological remains would be associated with this phase.

8.4 Assessment of archaeological significance

An assessment of the archaeological significance of potential remains is assessed in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Assessment of Archaeological Significance against the NSW Heritage Act criteria

Criterion	Discussion
A) Historical	Potential archaeological remains within the study area include archaeological remains associated with former agricultural use and later industrial use of the site for subsidiary industries related to Prospect Quarry. While substantial remains would represent the two main phases of historical development within the study area archaeological remains related to these phases are likely to have been heavily disturbed. The potential archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.
B) Associative	The study area is associated with several significant groups and individuals, including Boral, Widemere Quarry, and Blue Metal Industries. Remains associated with the industrial uses of the site are likely to have been heavily disturbed through subsequent use of the site. Consequently, potential archaeological remains associated with these industries are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance. Significant individuals connected to the site include John Kennedy, who was crucial to the Aboriginal and European council at Prospect Hill and who held a land grant within the study area, and John and James Booth, who established the Widemere Quarry. There is nil-low potential for archaeological remains associated with John Kennedy, John Booth and James Booth to be present within the study area. Further, remains which may be identified (such as post holes) are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance The potential archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.
C) Aesthetic or Technical	Potential archaeological remains associated with former buildings are unlikely to demonstrate any uncommon architectural styles or technical achievements. Potential archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.
D) Social	Potential archaeological remains associated with industrial use of the study area may hold some social significance to former workers. Archaeological remains are likely to be heavily truncated as a result of land disturbance, and therefore not likely to be significant. The potential archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.
E) Research Potential	While intact remains of industrial activities associated with the Prospect Hill quarries may provide contextual information regarding the scale of related industry to Prospect Quarry it is unlikely that the remains would provide additional information to that available through the written record. Potential archaeological remains are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance.
F) Rarity	Potential archaeological remains would not be considered rare and are therefore unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Discussion
G) Representativeness	Predicted archaeological evidence would be heavily disturbed and not intact. As such, it is not expected that potential archaeology would be representative or agricultural or industrial land use activities. The potential archaeological remains would not be considered representative and would not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.

8.5 Assessment of archaeological impacts

The proposed works involves extensive ground disturbance and earthworks throughout the study area. The current assessment has identified nil-low archaeological potential for remains associated with Phases 1 and 2. These remains, if present however are unlikely to reach the threshold of local significance.

9.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST MANAGEMENT POLICIES

9.1 Introduction

While the planning requirements of the Prospect Hill DCP do not apply to SSD, the requirements of the DCP related to the heritage values of Prospect Hill provide a useful basis for assessing the impact of the proposed development and identifying appropriate mitigation and management measures for potential impacts.

In addition to providing development controls and objectives, the Northern Pemulwuy Employment Area DCP 2013 (Section Q of the Holroyd 2013 DCP) identifies that heritage assessment should include reference to the Prospect Hill CMP⁶⁴, the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan⁶⁵ and the Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan⁶⁶. The following section will assess the proposed works against relevant controls of the DCP as well as relevant strategies and policies outlined in the following relevant plans and policies⁶⁷:

- Prospect Hill CMP (2005)
- Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (2008)

9.2 Northern Pemulwuy Employment Area DCP 2013

Table 17 provides a discussion of the proposed development in relation to the development controls provided in the Northern Pemulwuy Employment Area DCP 2013.

Table 17: Assessment of relevant development controls against the Northern Pemulwuy Employment Area DCP 2013

Development control	Discussion
C1: Maintain the prominence of Prospect Hill as a significant remnant geologic and topographic element. Site and design development so that views of the ridgeline are maintained.	While the development will completely obscure Prospect Hill the proposed development will result in a significant reduction in the prominence of Prospect Hill when viewed from view points to the north west of Prospect Hill. This reduction in prominence is particularly prominent from the north of Prospect Hill in which Warehouse 1 will form a substantial obstruction between the Prospect Hill and view points to the north of the study area
C2: Maintain the views from Prospect Hill towards the Blue Mountains and St. Bartholomews, Prospect	While the proposed development will result in an increased density of development surrounding Prospect Hill the overall height of the development will be lower

⁶⁴ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *Conservation Management Plan: Volume 1 Report*. Holroyd City Council, Sydney:151

⁶⁵ Government Architect's Office 2008. *Prospect Hill Landscape Study and Plan*.

⁶⁶ MUSEcape 2009, Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan

⁶⁷ Access to the Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MuseCape 2008) was not available at the time of preparing this report

Development control	Discussion
	than the current office building located between Prospect Hill and the Blue Mountains. The demolition of existing structures and overall decrease in height of the proposed development will ensure that significant views from Prospect Hill towards the Blue Mountains and St. Bartholomew's will be maintained.
C3: Ensure that future use, landscape interventions, heritage interpretation and vegetation management of the Prospect Hill SHR area are informed by and consistent with: a) The Prospect Hill CMP (Conybeare Morrison: 2005); b) The Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office: 2008); and c) The Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEscape: 2009)	The proposed works do not include any impacts within the Prospect Hill SHR area. The current assessment has considered if the proposed works is consistent with the Prospect Hill CMP and the Prospect Hill Landscape Study and Plan. The Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan was not available for assessment as part of the current development
C4: Ensure that all development adjacent to the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area is accompanied by a Heritage Assessment with all Development Applications. The Heritage Assessment shall be in accordance with the three documents listed above under C2.	The current report meets the requirements of a heritage assessment as required under the DCP
C5: In the instance where a broad Heritage Assessment of the interface between the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area and the adjoining sites has been undertaken, submit a Statement of Environmental Effects addressing this Heritage Assessment with all Development Applications.	The current assessment includes a detailed heritage assessment of the proposed works and impact to the Prospect Hill SHR area.
C6: Prepare management plans for open space and other public domain areas, and identify how they will inform and educate the community and utilise the history of	No specific areas of open space or public domain areas are proposed for the current development. In general, the design of the proposed works has been created with reference to the quarrying history of the

Development control	Discussion
the site as a theme of the redevelopment, using interpretative trails, signage, environmental design and other features.	region with the warehouse design developed to reflect this background. Further potential for interpretation has been identified in the project ACHAR which notes that Aboriginal heritage interpretation may be a suitable management measure related to the incorporation of Aboriginal heritage into the proposed development.

An additional general objective related to European cultural heritage within the Pemulwuy Northern Employment lands is:

To protect Prospect Hill from development sited below RL 97, which approximately defines the curtilage of the Prospect Hill SHR Area

Four of the seven proposed warehouses are sited above RL 97 and are subsequently not consistent with the general heritage objective. The proposed development height however is not greater than the maximum height of existing structures currently located adjacent to Prospect Hill.

9.3 Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (2005)

Conybeare Morrison was engaged by Holroyd City Council to prepare a CMP for Prospect Hill (SHR # 01662) to ensure that future use and design of the hill and surrounding development is undertaken in a manner that preserves its heritage significance.

The CMP includes an assessment of the historical background and physical nature of the site as well as an assessment of both overall significance and the significance of specific elements within the SHR curtilage. A summary of the identified significance, opportunities and conservation policies as relevant to the current study area are summarised below.

9.3.1 Assessment of significance

The CMP recognises that the significance of Prospect Hill can be grouped into three broad categories⁶⁸.

- Natural Significance.
- Indigenous Significance.
- Cultural Significance.

⁶⁸ Conybeare Morrison, 2005. *Conservation Management Plan: Volume 1 Report*. Holroyd City Council, Sydney:151

The significance of Prospect Hill within these broad categories includes the following contributing elements⁶⁹⁷⁰:

- The association of Prospect Hill with the earliest European land exploration on the east coast of Australia.
- The association of Prospect Hill as the site of a number of NSW's earliest farms established in 1791 by Governor Philip.
- The association of Prospect Hill with Aboriginal frontier warfare and the site of one of the first Aboriginal/ European reconciliation meetings.
- The association of Prospect Hill with a number of important early historical figures including Governor Phillip, Phillip Gidley Kind, Captain Watkin Tench, Charles Darwin, Pemulwuy and Bennelong.
- The association with Prospect Hill quarry as significant in meeting the demands of urban growth in Sydney and providing the necessary construction material for many of major construction projects.
- The aesthetic significance of Prospect Hill as a topographic feature providing key views of the Cumberland Plain.

The Aboriginal significance of Prospect Hill was summarised as:

*Prospect Hill has historic, social and spiritual significance for Aboriginal people as a place visited in pre-European times, as the location of their earliest experience of European farms, as the area associated with Aboriginal resistance to the European incursion, and with the 1805 meeting which marked the beginning of the long road to reconciliation.*⁷¹

9.3.2 Significance gradings

The CMP also provides a grading of contributing elements to the significance of Prospect Hill. These items have been separated into zones based on current ownership and the presence of distinct landscape elements. The current study area is located within Zone 2, which includes the former NAB Superfund lands (current study area) and the Macquarie Goodman lands directly south of the current study area. The following elements have been identified as contributing elements to the significance of Prospect Hill within the current study area in Table 18.

Table 18. Significance gradings for elements within Prospect Hill

Element of Significance	Grading	Level
Remnant <i>Pinus Radiata</i> , other introduced species and weeds	High	State
Few native species	Moderate	

⁶⁹ Conybeare Morrison 2005: ii

⁷⁰ Note: not all aspects of the significance of Prospect Hill have been included in list provided, only those which are relevant for this assessment have been included.

⁷¹ Conybeare Morrison 2005, p. 157.

Element of Significance	Grading	Level
Ground surface on the western slope is very disturbed	Little	
Road corridor south of Clunies Ross Street has been quarried	Intrusive	
To the west there are views to the Blue Mountains across the neighbouring and partially screened Boral site	Exceptional	State
In the middle distance there are views of the remnant Bunya Pine avenue of William Lawson's former home, "Veteran Hall" now demolished and Prospect Reservoir	Exceptional	State
To the north east there are views to Bella Vista Homestead	Exceptional	State

9.3.3 Opportunities, constraints and issues arising from significance

Following the assessment of significance, a series of opportunities and constraints were identified. Those particularly relevant to the current proposed works include:

- The outstanding aesthetic significance of Prospect Hill, its setting, vista and elements should not be compromised
- There is opportunity to remove invasive landscape features (including the *Pinus Radiata* and exotic plantings)
- The need to maintain the views from Prospect Hill towards Blue Mountains, the City of Sydney, Bella Vista Homestead, Prospect Reservoir, St Bartholomew's Church, former Veterans Hall
- While no cultural objects were identified within the Prospect Hill heritage curtilage, and scientific significance if therefore not a direct issue, there is some possibility that cultural material is present, as such potential scientific significance should be taken into account in the management of the landscape, so that there is no further disturbance of what structural integrity remains.

Assessment of the proposed development against relevant conservation policies is outlined in Table 19.

9.3.4 Assessment against conservation policies

The CMP establishes a list of conservation policies to provide a guide to actions to be followed in the development, care, maintenance and long-term use of Prospect Hill.

The following policies have been identified as having specific relevance to the current study area and proposed development.

Table 19. Assessment against conservation policies

Policy	Discussion
<i>Policy 6: Development proposals within and/or adjoining the Prospect Hill SHR Area must detail and consider potential impacts on the heritage significance of Prospect Hill as part of the development application process</i>	This SoHI assesses the potential impacts to Prospect Hill and its setting
<i>Policy 9: Preserve the open character of Prospect Hill as an important historical visual and open space area</i>	The proposed development would be somewhat sympathetic to this policy, as no development will occur within the state heritage curtilage of Prospect Hill and will therefore preserve the open character of the hill itself. The development will likely have a minor visual impact to the surrounding landscape when viewed from Prospect Hill and will likely lead to a more cluttered visual environment.
<i>Policy 11: Site and design development proposals in proximity to the Prospect Hill SHR Area should ensure that views to and from the Prospect Hill ridgeline are maintained</i>	The visual impact assessment within this SoHI has determined that the proposed works would result in minor visual impacts associated with the increased bulk of the proposed development. The proposed development height will be sited lower than the current development directly adjacent to Prospect Hill and subsequently the existing views to and from Prospect Hill will be maintained. The increased bulk of development will reduce the prominence of Prospect Hill when viewed from areas to the north west of the current study area.
<i>Policy 26: The grading of significance identified in the Conservation Management Plan (2005) should form the basis for any conservation actions or future developments, and individual ranking should be considered in conjunction with the rankings of adjacent areas or items</i>	This SoHI utilises the gradings of significance identified in the CMP with recommendations based on the conservation policies outlined in the CMP
<i>Policy 27: Manage Prospect Hill with due regard to statutory requirements including The Heritage Act 1977 as amended</i>	As a SSD, the proposed works will be assessed under the EP&A Act. This SoHI has been completed to support an EIS in accordance with the requirements of the project SEARs. This assessment has been completed in reference to the requirements of the EP&A Act
<i>Policy 48: The gradings of significance identified in the Conservation Management Plan form the basis of any conservation actions or future developments, and individual rankings should be considered in conjunction with the ranks of adjacent areas or items</i>	This SoHI uses the gradings of significance identified in the CMP and support the recommendations within the CMP

Policy	Discussion
<i>Policy 78: Protect the physical and visual curtilage to and from Prospect Hill SHR Area including the skyline</i>	The visual impact assessment within this SoHI has determined that the proposed works would result in minor visual impacts when viewed from several nearby heritage items, with the proposed bulk of the development lessening the visual prominence of Prospect Hill from several locations in the nearby area.
<i>Prospect 79: Streets and urban elements in proximity to the site should endeavour to enhance views and vistas to and from the Prospect Hill SHR area</i>	The increased bulk of the development will detract from the prominence of views to and from Prospect Hill. The impact of the proposed development however will be partially offset by substantial tree plantings proposed for the development boundaries including the Clunies Ross Street and Foundation Place streetscape directly adjacent to the proposed development.
<i>Policy 81: Retain views and vista of key visual elements including Sydney CBD Skyline, Bella Vista Homestead, Homebush Bay Olympic Park, Chatswood CBD, Parramatta CBD, and Hurstville CBD from the north and east of the SHR area</i>	It is not anticipated that the proposed works would obstruct views from Prospect Hill to any of these locations, as assessed within this SoHI. The design would therefore be sympathetic to this policy.
<i>Policy 82: Retain a natural landscape canopy on the western slopes of Prospect Hill SHR Area to retain views of broad expanses of Blue Mountains and Prospect Reservoir. Areas within a distant visual catchment create a background setting. Unsympathetic development in these areas will detract from the significance of Prospect Hill</i>	The proposed development would not impact the physical curtilage or landscape of Prospect Hill however would create a visual impact and increase the visual clutter in areas immediately surrounding Prospect Hill and would further reduce the natural landscape setting. This would be partially offset through planting of native species which would recess the proposed development into the existing landscape
<i>Policy 84: Development is to be sited so that the views of the ridgeline to and from vantage points within Prospect and Greystanes are maintained.</i>	The visual impact assessment within this SoHI has determined that the proposed works would not directly obstruct views of the ridgeline when viewed from significant vantage points including Prospect Reservoir and St Bartholomew's Anglican Church and Cemetery. The assessment has however identified that the bulk of proposed development would lessen the visual prominence of Prospect Hill from several viewpoints to the north west of Prospect Hill
<i>Policy 92: Future site development planning in the adjacent areas of the SHR Area should be aimed at achieving the following objectives:</i>	The increased visual bulk of the proposed buildings would create visual clutter between Prospect Hill and surrounding streetscape. The visual clutter would

Policy	Discussion
• <i>To achieve building heights and forms that respect the heritage values of Prospect Hill, and that assist in establishing an attractive streetscape</i> • <i>Materials and colours for buildings and roofs should be subtle (no strong hues), recessive (mid-tone) and non-reflective</i>	impact the heritage significance of Prospect Hill by reducing its visual its visual prominence within the landscape. Detailed design has been developed to reflect the quarry history of the site. Materials and colours proposed are recessive in nature, with significant screening vegetation proposed between the development, Prospect Hill and surrounding heritage items.

The proposed works maintains consistency with the policies in the CMP with regards to the maintenance of the views from Prospect Hill to surrounding landscape features. The proposed works however diverges substantially from the CMP policies relating to the maintenance of the prominence and subsequent significance of Prospect Hill when viewed from surrounding viewpoints. Increased consistency with the CMP could be achieved through the reduction of the proposed building height and bulk across the proposed development.

9.4 Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (2008)

The objectives of the Landscape Heritage Study and Plan was to develop a set of design controls that protect and interpret the natural, Indigenous and cultural significance of the Prospect Hill SHR area.

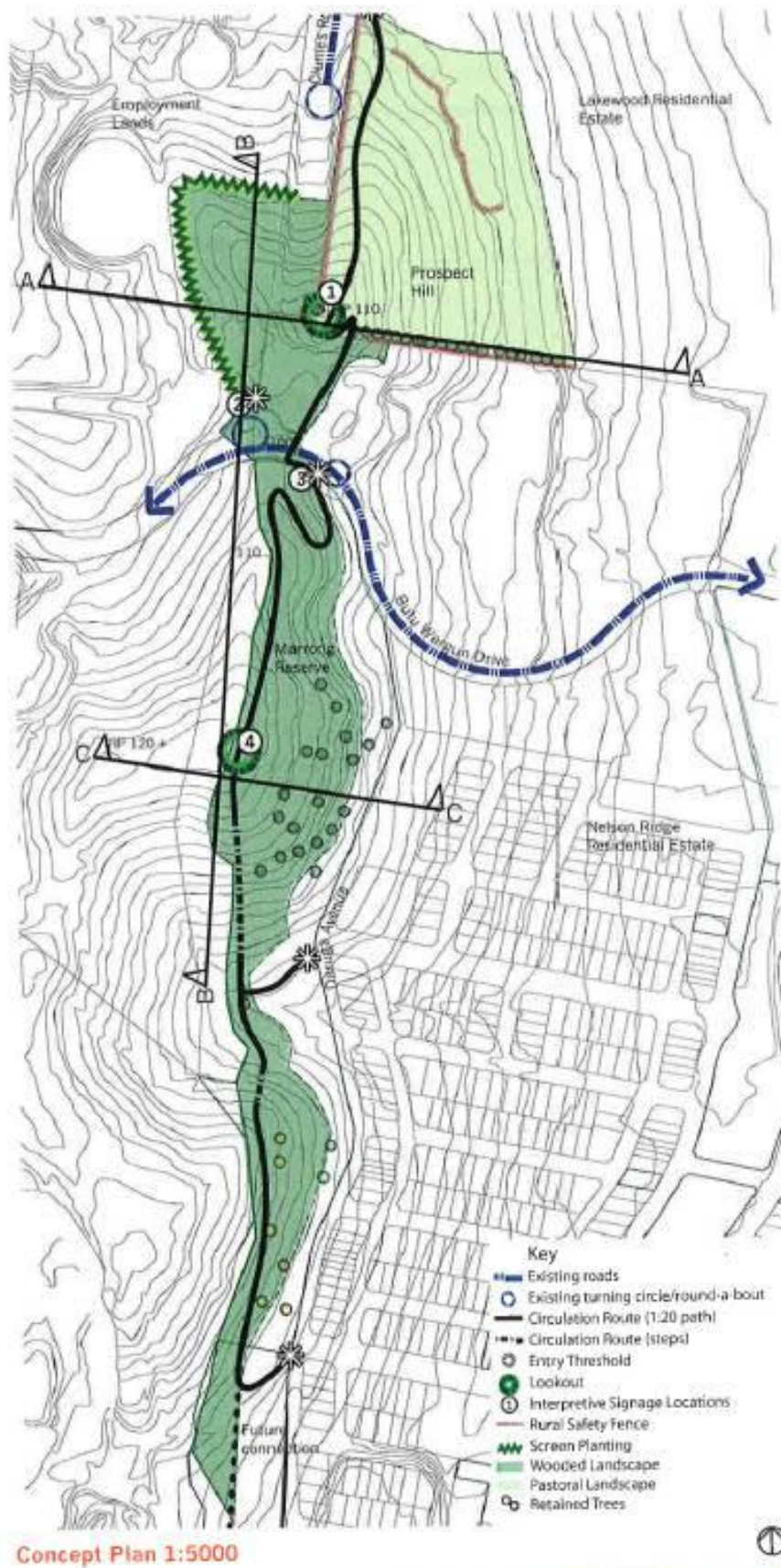
As part of this, the Landscape Heritage Study and Plan developed a set of vegetation guidelines in consultation with a variety of Aboriginal parties and Historic interest groups.

Landscape and vegetation guidelines relevant to the current study area include:⁷²

- Consult with the Aboriginal community regarding the landscaping and revegetation programs of the Prospect Hill SHR area
- Retain indigenous and cultural plantings along the ridgeline including the plantings of *Ficus Macrophylla* associated with the original Greystanes House and the screening windbreak tree rows of Willow Bull Rush Complex
- Reinstate Moist Shale Woodland following a staged removal of pines
- Consider using species that are resilient to storm damage
- Ensure ongoing maintenance

⁷² Government Architects Office 2007, p. 65.

Figure 60. Vegetation concept design. Source: Government Architects Office



9.4.1 Assessment of proposed works against the Landscape Plan

The proposed works do not include any plans to remove existing vegetation or plant new vegetation within the section of the SHR curtilage of Prospect Hill within the study area. It was noted during the site inspection that this portion of Prospect Hill was largely overgrown and inaccessible.

The accompanying ACHAR, also prepared by Artefact Heritage, includes consultation with Aboriginal communities and stakeholders regarding the proposed development. It is recommended that any comments received from Aboriginal stakeholders related to landscape and vegetation management are considered.

The Landscape Plan recommends ongoing maintenance of the landscape. As noted above, the SHR was largely overgrown during the site inspection and had not been effectively maintained.

If considered appropriate by Aboriginal stakeholders, there is also an opportunity to employ an Aboriginal landscaper to maintain vegetation and landscaping within Prospect Hill and the rest of the study area. Alternatively, the landscaping could be maintained by Aboriginal communities or groups as part of existing landscaping or ranger programs. This would encourage and enable the continuation of Aboriginal connections with Prospect Hill and its surrounds and continued Aboriginal landscape management.

Landscaping plans for the remainder of the development include the utilisation of several native species including some species which are consistent with Cumberland Plain Woodland (notably *Eucalyptus Robusta*).

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Conclusions

The study area includes a portion of the curtilage of one heritage listed item:

- Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)
 - Marrong Reserve, while part of Prospect Hill, is not located within the study area

The study area is located within one kilometre of the following heritage items:

- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR # 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 SHI 4575804)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR # 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)
- Prospect Post Office (SHR # 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)

No works are proposed within the curtilages of existing heritage items. Consequently, the proposed works would result in neutral direct (physical impact) to the following heritage items:

- Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)
- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR # 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 SHI 4575804)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR # 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)
- Prospect Post Office (SHR # 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)

The proposed works would result in neutral visual impacts to the following heritage items

- Prospect Post Office (SHR # 01385; Blacktown LEP 2015 I65; Department of Planning and Infrastructure s170 SHI 3490009)
- Great Western Highway Milestone(s) (Roads and Maritime s170 SHI 4300419; Blacktown LEP 2015 I29)
- Bridestowe (Blacktown LEP 2015 I64)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I58)
- Marrong Reserve as a component of Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)

The proposed works would result in negligible visual impacts to the following heritage items:

- House and School Building (Blacktown LEP 2015 I62)
- Great Western Highway (former alignment) (SHR # 01911; Blacktown LEP 2015 I60)

The proposed works would result in minor visual impacts to the following heritage items

- Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area (SHR # 01370; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01370; Sydney Water s170 SHI 4575804)
- Electricity Substation (Blacktown LEP 2015 I59)
- St Bartholomew's Anglican Church (former) & Cemetery (SHR 00037; Blacktown LEP I63)
- Prospect Hill (SHR # 01622; Holroyd LEP 2013 I01662)

This report has not identified any potential for the proposed works to impact significant archaeological remains.

10.2 Approval pathways

As SSD, the proposed works do not require any approvals or exemption from Heritage NSW - DPC, Cumberland Council, or Blacktown Council.

10.3 Recommendations and mitigation measures

- This report should be submitted to the following stakeholders for consultation:
 - Cumberland Council
 - Blacktown Council
 - Heritage NSW - DPC
- The current finishes schedule indicates that the design has utilised neutral colours and minimalised design elements. Any changes to the proposed finishes schedule or detailed design elements should continue to utilise neutral, recessive colours with non-reflective surfaces incorporated where possible.
- Existing established trees should be retained where possible and additional screening vegetation should be planted to mitigate visual impacts. Where possible screening vegetation should endeavour to utilise species consistent with the Cumberland Plain Woodland or Cumberland Plain Moist Shale Woodland.

- A photographic archival recording (PAR) of Prospect Hill (SHR #01622) and its significant view lines should be completed prior to construction. A copy of the PAR should be lodged with Cumberland Council and Heritage NSW – DPC.
- Any changes to the project design which results in an increase to the size or bulk of the development must be reassessed in an addendum to this SoHI to ensure that no additional heritage impacts would occur, particularly in relation to significant views.
- Should future works be proposed within the Prospect Hill SHR curtilage further assessment and approvals will be required. If these approvals are not associated with SSD, approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act must be obtained.

11.0 REFERENCES

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