

## Item Details

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**Name**

Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area

**SHR/LEP/S170**

SHR #01370

**Address**

Reservoir Road PROSPECT NSW 2148

**Local Govt Area**

Blacktown

**Local Aboriginal Land Council**

Deerubbin

**Item Type**

Landscape

**Group/Collection**

Landscape - Cultural

**Category**

Other - Landscape - Cultural

## All Addresses

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**Addresses**

Records Retrieved: 2

| Street No | Street Name    | Suburb/Town/Postcode    | Local Govt. Area | LALC      | Parish | County | Electorate | Address Type      |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-------------------|
|           | Davis Road     | WETHERILL PARK/NSW/2164 | Fairfield        | Unknown   |        |        | PROSPECT   | Alternate Address |
|           | Reservoir Road | PROSPECT/NSW/2148       | Blacktown        | Deerubbin |        |        | PROSPECT   | Primary Address   |

## Significance

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**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 Open 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.  
(Sydney Water Corporation)(amended by BCubed Sustainability, 2006)

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. See listing for Veteran Hall for significance as part of the William Lawson Estate.

#### Criteria f)

##### Rarity

This item is assessed as historically rare statewide. This item is assessed as scientifically rare statewide.

#### Criteria g)

##### Representative

This item is assessed as aesthetically representative locally.

## Owners

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Records Retrieved: 0

| Organisation     | Stakeholder Category | Date Ownership Updated |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| No Results Found |                      |                        |

## Description

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|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| <b>Designer</b> | <b>Builder/Maker</b> |
| Water Board     | Water Board          |

## Physical Description

Updated

Area 1320 hectares (AM Cullen, 1995).

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 34kms west of Sydney, the reservoir is a zoned earth embankment dam, 26m high and approximately 2.2km 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 Reservoir's 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.

### Natural Heritage Values

The immediate catchment area of the reservoir is almost entirely vegetated. This vegetation, cleared during settlement, has recovered to be one of the finest examples of the native bushland left in the western suburbs of Sydney.

The bushland surrounding Prospect Reservoir is classified as Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW). Less than 13% of CPW remains and a high proportion of this figure is heavily degraded through weed invasion, rubbish dumping, illegal vehicle use and overgrazing. In the protected catchment these degrading influences are largely absent and this is reflected in the excellent bushland condition.

Cumberland Plain Woodland is listed at state and federal levels as an endangered ecological community. Legislation at both levels provides a framework for the protection of ecological communities under threat.

Bushland condition is best in the northern section and decreases in the southern areas. A rapid flora survey of Prospect Reservoir (approximately 1km North from spoil site) revealed over fifty native species.

Prospect Reservoir is an important refuge for many fauna species in Western Sydney. Mammals such as wombats, echidnas and eastern grey kangaroos are listed as recent sightings in the National Park species atlas. Importantly, over 12 species of bats (including threatened species) have been recorded within the vicinity of the reservoir.

The bushland near the filtration plant is less diverse and more degraded than in the immediately adjacent Sydney Catchment Authority land. A similar but much more restricted suite of native species can be found there. Exotic species including *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes grass), *Setaria gracilis* (pigeon grass) and *Eragrostis curvula* (African love grass) dominate. These species are indicators of significant soil disturbance. The vegetation condition varies from a young eucalypt canopy with a low diversity understorey to eucalypt regrowth in a largely exotic pasture. Other areas are exotic pastures with no native element present.

Despite the lower quality of bushland this site still has significant ecological importance. If rehabilitated, it would significantly improve ecological connectivity, especially between Prospect Reservoir and the riparian vegetation along Eastern Creek. (Greening Australia, 2006)

See listing for Veteran Hall for significance as part of the William Lawson Estate.

## Physical Condition

Updated

## Modifications And Dates

Extensive modifications occurred during the period 1898-1916. It is substantially intact and is constantly maintained and monitored for indications of subsidence or other which could affect the longevity of the structure. Altered again in 1934.

Late 1950s and early 1960s - excavation along the southern shore to construct the Warragamba to Prospect Pipeline during the - a second pipeline linking Warragamba and Prospect was completed in 1966, significantly increasing the volume of water that could be transferred during peak demand periods.

1979-80, a major strengthening programme on the reservoir wall was completed by increasing the volume of its downstream side. The upstream face was strengthened in 1997.

1996 With the commissioning of the Prospect Water Filtration Plant in 1996, raw water transferred from Warragamba and the Upper Nepean Dams was sent directly to the treatment facility, by-passing Prospect Reservoir. However the filtration plant at Prospect can draw water directly from the Reservoir if needed. The role of the reservoir has since changed to that of a service reservoir, which covers daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system.

## Further Comments

## Current Use

Water Supply Reservoir

## Former Use

Aboriginal land, farms, Water Supply Reservoir

## Listings

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### Listings

|   |  |                | Records Retrieved: 4      |                |              |
|---|--|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Heritage Listing  | Listing Title                                | Listing Number | Gazette Date              | Gazette Number | Gazette Page |
| Local Environmental Plan                                |  | 1988           | 1/28/1994<br>12:00:00 AM  | 027            | 0381         |
| Heritage Act - State Heritage Register                  |  | 01370          | 11/18/1999<br>12:00:00 AM |                |              |
| Local Environmental Plan                                | Blacktown Local Environmental Plan Amdt. 148 |                | 4/12/2002<br>12:00:00 AM  |                |              |
| Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register |  |                |                           |                |              |

## Procedures/Exemptions

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Records Retrieved: 1

| Section of Act | Description             | Title               | Comments | Action Date              | Outcome |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|
| 57(2)          | Exemption to allow work | Standard Exemptions |          | 11/9/2020<br>12:00:00 AM |         |

# History

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## Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Aboriginal & European settler history:

The area of Prospect Reservoir is an area of known Aboriginal occupation, with favourable camping locations along the Eastern Creek and Prospect Creek catchments, and in elevated landscapes to the south. There is also evidence to suggest that the occupation of these lands continued after European contact, through discovery of intermingled glass and stone flakes in archaeological surveys of the place. The area was settled by Europeans by 1789.

Prospect Hill, Sydney's largest body of igneous rock, lies centrally in the Cumberland Plain and dominates the landscape of the area (Ashton, 2000). Very early after first settlement, on 26 April 1788, an exploration party heading west led by Governor Phillip, climbed Prospect Hill. An account by Phillip states that the exploration party saw from Prospect Hill, 'for the first time since we landed Carmathen Hills (Blue Mountains) as likewise the hills to the southward'. Phillip's 'Bellevue' (Prospect Hill) acquired considerable significance for the new settlers. Prospect Hill provided a point from which distances could be meaningfully calculated, and became a major reference point for other early explorers (Karskens 1991). When Watkin Tench made another official journey to the west in 1789, he began his journey with reference to Prospect Hill, which commanded a view of the great chain of mountains to the west. A runaway convict, George Bruce, used Prospect Hill as a hideaway from soldiers in the mid-1790's.

During the initial struggling years of European settlement in NSW, Governor Phillip began to settle time-expired convicts on the land as farmers, after the success of James Ruse at Rose Hill (Higginbotham 2000). On 18 July 1791 Phillip placed a number of men on the eastern and southern slopes of Prospect Hill, as the soils weathered from the basalt cap were richer than the sandstone derived soils of the Cumberland Plain. The grants, mostly 30 acres, encircled Prospect Hill (Ashton 2000). The settlers included William Butler, James Castle, Samuel Griffiths, John Herbert, George Lisk, Joseph Morley, John Nicols, William Parish and Edward Pugh (Higginbotham 2000).

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

With the death of Pemulwuy, the main resistance leader, in 1802, Aboriginal resistance gradually diminished near Parramatta, although outer areas were still subject to armed hostilities. Prompted by suggestions to the Reverend Marsden by local Prospect Aboriginal groups that a conference should take place 'with a view of opening the way to reconciliation', Marsden promptly organised a meeting near Prospect Hill. (ibid 1997). At the meeting, held on 3 May 1805, local Aboriginal representatives discussed with Marsden ways of ending the restrictions and indiscriminate reprisals inflicted on them by soldiers and settlers in response to atrocities committed by other Aboriginal clans (ibid 1997).

The meeting was significant because a group of Aboriginal women and a young free settler at Prospect named John Kennedy acted as intermediaries. The conference led to the end of the conflict for the Aboriginal clans around Parramatta and Prospect (Karskens 1991). This conference at Prospect on Friday 3 May 1805 is a landmark in Aboriginal/European relations. Macquarie's 'Native Feasts' held at Parramatta from 1814 followed the precedent set in 1805. The Sydney Gazette report of the meeting is notable for the absence of the sneering tone that characterised its earlier coverage of Aboriginal matters (ibid 1997).

From its commencement in 1791 with the early settlement of the area, agricultural use of the land continued at Prospect Hill. Much of the land appears to have been cleared by the 1820s and pastoral use of the land was well established by then.

When Governor Macquarie paid a visit to the area in 1810, he was favourably impressed by the comfortable conditions that had been created (Pollon & Healy, 1988, 210).

Nelson Lawson, third son of explorer William Lawson (1774-1850), married Honoria Mary Dickinson and before 1837 built "Greystanes House" as their future family home on the western side of Prospect Hill. Lawson had received the land from his father, who had been granted 500 acres here by the illegal government that followed the overthrow of Governor Bligh in 1808.

Governor Macquarie confirmed the grant, where William Lawson had built a house, which he called "Veteran Hall", because he had a commission in the NSW Veterans Company. Lawson lived in the area for 40 years until his death at the age of 76 in 1850. The exact date of completion of the house is uncertain. A date prior to Lawson crossing the Blue Mountains in May 1813, and a date c.1821 have been variously proposed. Regardless, Veteran Hall underwent continuous restructuring over its century-long existence (SWC, 2005, 15) It was a substantial building by 1825. Its estimated size at this time was 65 sq.m., including around 8sq.m. of verandah. During the 50 years pre-1880s it was extended to around 110 sq.m., with more than 20 rooms and approximately 30 sq.m. of verandah.

Structural modifications appear to have been made in 1895 to accommodate a residence/office. It was occupied by the Water Board's Engineer-in-Charge of Headworks, who was overseeing construction of the Prospect Reservoir until 1912. It is claimed that the house was then leased to the Commonwealth military authority until it abandoned the area. Veteran Hall became empty and fell into disrepair. It

was judged uneconomical to restore and plans were made to demolish it. Despite citizen protests the building was demolished in 1929 and remnant contents such as fittings and stone quoins were handed over to the Vacluse House Trust, Lawson's descendants and/or historically minded applicants. A memorial cairn was erected in the early 1970s and now marks the site of the homestead (SCW, 2005, 16-18). The site is now partly covered by the waters of Prospect Reservoir.

Greystanes was approached by a long drive lined with an avenue of English trees - elms (*Ulmus procera*), hawthorns (*Crataegus* sp.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and woodbine (*Clematis* sp.) mingling with jacarandas (*J. mimosifolia*). It had a wide, semi-circular front verandah supported by 4 pillars. The foundations were of stone, the roof of slate, and the doors and architraves of heavy red cedar. It was richly furnished with articles of the best quality available and was the scene of many glittering soirees attended by the elite of the colony. Honoria Lawson died in 1845, Nelson remarried a year later, but died in 1849, and the property reverted to his father. Greystanes house was demolished in the 1940s (Pollon, 1988, 116, amended Read, S., 2006 - the house can't have been 'on the crest' of Prospect Hill as Pollon states, if its site was covered by the Reservoir).

By the 1870s, with the collapse of the production of cereal grains across the Cumberland Plain, the Prospect Hill area appears to have largely been devoted to livestock. The dwellings of the earliest settlers largely appear to have been removed by this stage. By the time that any mapping was undertaken in this vicinity, most of these structures had disappeared, making their locations difficult to pinpoint (Higginbotham 2000).

The land was farmed from 1806-1888 when the Prospect Reservoir was built.

#### Prospect Reservoir:

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

Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department of NSW, Prospect Reservoir was built during the 1880s and completed in 1888. Credit for the Upper Nepean Scheme is largely given to Edward Orpen Moriarty, the Engineer in Chief of the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department from 1858-88 (B Cubed Sustainability, 2005, 7).

The quintessential feature of the scheme was the diversion of the Nepean River below its junction with the Avon and Cordeaux Rivers. The Peasant's Nest weir, near the township of Wilton, diverts the water through a 7km long tunnel to the Cataract River at Broughton's Pass, near the township of Appin, where a similar weir diverts the flow of the four rivers through a 58km system of tunnels, aqueducts and open channels to Prospect Creek upon which the earthen dam wall is located. When it was completed in 1888, Prospect reservoir provided the storage component of the scheme, as the weirs did not have the capacity to store water.

Between 1893 and 1916, extensive remedial works were carried out in order to correct slumps in the upstream face.

With completion of Warragamba Dam in 1960, Prospect Reservoir continued to play an important role in storing Sydney's water. A second pipeline linking Warragamba and Prospect was completed in 1966, significantly increasing the volume of water that could be transferred during peak demand periods. In 1979-80, a major strengthening programme on the reservoir wall was completed by increasing the volume of its downstream side. The upstream face was strengthened in 1997 (Sydney Water Corporation)(Caitlin Allen, Dept. of Commerce/Heritage Group, 2006).

With the commissioning of the Prospect Water Filtration Plant in 1996, raw water transferred from Warragamba and the Upper Nepean Dams was sent directly to the treatment facility, by-passing the Reservoir. However the filtration plant can draw water directly from the Reservoir if needed. This is one of the largest such facilities in the world and it has changed the role of the Reservoir to that of a service reservoir and large off-line settling basin for the Warragamba & Upper Canal systems in the event of a water quality problem, covering daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system. Since its construction, parts of the area surrounding the reservoir have formerly been used for passive community recreation, and consequently the Water Board provided numerous parks and picnic facilities, primarily on its eastern side (B Cubed Sustainability, 2007,3)

From 2006 a new raw water pumping station and associated infrastructure were built on the reservoir's south-eastern side, including pipeline, power supply and access road.

It was formerly the major distribution reservoir for Sydney's main water supply system until the commissioning of the Prospect Water Filtration Plant in 1996. The reservoir's role has since been changed to that of an off-line storage service reservoir, which covers daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system. The reservoir can now be drawn on when needed to supplement the Warragamba Pipeline and Upper Canal inflows into the Filtration Plant. It remains an essential component of Sydney's water supply system and therefore is critical Government infrastructure.

#### Scour/Outlet System:

Prior to construction of the Prospect Water Filtration PLant, the water supply was delivered to the Lower Canal via the scour/outlet

system, which consists of a number of components (including submerged inlet pipelines, outlet tower with access walkway, lower valve house with outlet to the Lower Canal, scour pipelines, various control and guard valves, brick-lined interconnecting tunnel between outlet valve and lower valve house, with ventilation shaft and access shaft/manhole, discharge pipelines under the Sydney Water Corporation-owned picnic area and an outlet structure.

The Outlet Tower is a small octagonal brick structure standing in the Reservoir waters with access by a small riveted iron footbridge. The tower extends below water with three main platforms accessed by ladders. The interconnecting tunnel is routed in a large U running from the Outlet Tower, into the hillside, then curving back to skirt the end of the Reservoir wall.

The Lower Valve House is similar in style to the Outlet Tower and originally controlled water entering the Lower Canal. The Lower Canal was decommissioned in the 1980s, but the original equipment in the Lower Valve House remains largely intact. The tunnel extends a short distance beyond the Lower Valve House.

The Scour/Outlet system originally terminated at the end of the tunnel, with a simple brick headwall with wing-walls and iron grill gate. In the late 1970s the scour system was extended with twin concrete pipes and a new outlet structure constructed closer to Prospect Creek. At that time the area downstream and east of the Reservoir wall was re-shaped to form a public picnic area, burying the end of the tunnel and new concrete pipes.

Since decommissioning the Lower Canal, the sole purpose of the Scour/Outlet system is to allow scouring or draining of the Reservoir. This is critical to ensure dam safety and consequently the system must be adequately maintained. The primary control valves were imported from England in 1887 and are believed to be the last remaining examples of their type in the world. They are in poor condition and at high risk of failure if operated to drain the Reservoir. They are beyond their operational life and cannot be refurbished. Consequently SCA can no longer test the system as required or safely dewater the Reservoir under emergency conditions (SCA, 2009, 1).

## Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 31

| National Theme    | State Theme                   | Local Theme  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 9. Phases of Life | Persons                       | Associations with Lt. William Lawson, explorer, Commandant of Govt.Stores, grazier |
| 9. Phases of Life | Persons                       | Associations with Governor (later Adm.) Arthur Phillip, 1788-1792,                 |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | State government   |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | Developing roles for government - facilitating agriculture                         |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage         |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | Developing roles for government - building and operating public infrastructure     |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | Developing roles for government - administration of land                           |
| 7. Governing      | Government and Administration | Developing roles for government - administering a public health system             |
| 4. Settlement     | Utilities                     | Providing drinking water   |
| 4. Settlement     | Towns, suburbs and villages   | Developing civic infrastructure and amenity  |
| 4. Settlement     | Towns, suburbs and villages   | Creating landmark structures and places in regional settings                       |
| 4. Settlement     | Land tenure                   | Early farming (cropping)   |
| 4. Settlement     | Land tenure                   | Changing land uses - from rural to suburban  |
| 4. Settlement     | Land tenure                   | Early land grants  |
| 4. Settlement     | Land tenure                   | Early farming (Cattle grazing)   |

|                |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| 4. Settlement  | Land tenure  | Administering and alienating Crown lands                                       |
| 4. Settlement  | Accommodation  | Building settlements, towns and cities   |
| 3. Economy     | Technology   | Technologies for reticulated water supply                                      |
| 3. Economy     | Pastoralism  | Agisting and fattening stock for slaughter                                     |
| 3. Economy     | Environment - cultural landscape                         | Landscapes of urban amenity  |
| 3. Economy     | Environment - cultural landscape                         | Landscapes of industrial production  |
| 3. Economy     | Environment - cultural landscape                         | Landscapes drowned beneath dam waters  |
| 3. Economy     | Agriculture  | Private farming  |
| 3. Economy     | Agriculture  | Clearing land for farming  |
| 3. Economy     | Agriculture  | Attempting to transplant European farming practices to Australian environments |
| 2. Peopling    | Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures | Daruk Nation - sites evidencing occupation                                     |
| 2. Peopling    | Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures | All nations - place of first contact between Aboriginal and European peoples   |
| 1. Environment | Environment - naturally evolved                          | Other open space   |
| 1. Environment | Environment - naturally evolved                          | Modification of terrain  |
| 1. Environment | Environment - naturally evolved                          | Introduce cultural planting  |
| 1. Environment | Environment - naturally evolved                          | Changing the environment   |

## Recommended Management

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### Management Summary

### Management

Records Retrieved: 3

| Management Category | Management Name | Date Updated        |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                     |                 | 2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM |
|                     |                 | 2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM |
|                     |                 | 2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM |

## Report/Study

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### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 1

| Report/Study Name                 | Report/Study Code | Report/Study Type | Report/Study Year | Organisation | Author                       |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Sydney Water Section 170 Register |                   |                   | 1996              |              | Graham Brooks and Associates |



## Reference & Internet Links

### References

Records Retrieved: 21

| Type    | Author   | Year | Title  | Link |
|---------|--|------|--|------|
| Written | Casey & Lowe P/L   | 2014 | Final - Non-Indigenous Archaeological Monitoring Results - Dam Wall, Prospect Reservoir  |      |
| Written | Hyperion Design P/L  | 2013 | Prospect Reservoir Darm Wall - Photographic Archival Recording   |      |
| Written | NSW Government Architect's Office, Public Works            | 2012 | Prospect Reservoir Conservation Management Plan  |      |
| Written | Prospect Aquatic Investments Ltd.                          | 2010 | Wet n Wild Sydney - Preliminary Environment Assessment Report  |      |
| Written | ERM  | 2008 | Lower Prospect Canal s60 Archaeological Excavation Report  |      |
| Written | B Cubed Sustainability                                     | 2007 | Prospect Reservoir Scour/Outlet Valve Addendum Report Heritage Impact Statement  |      |
| Written | ERM Mitchell McCotter P/L                                  | 2006 | Greystanes Estate: Southern Employment Lands Environmental Assessment Report & Supporting Documents  |      |
| Written | B Cubed Sustainability                                     | 2006 | Prospect Reservoir Raw Water Pumping Station Heritage Impact Statement   |      |
| Written | Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Natural Resources | 2005 | Private Sector Participation in Development of a Major Commercial Recreation Facility at Prospect: Call for proposals                      |      |
| Written | B Cubed Sustainability P/L                                 | 2005 | Prospect (Reservoir) Scour/Outlet Valve System - Heritage Impact Statement   |      |
| Written | Godden Mackay Logan  | 2005 | Statement of Heritage Impact: proposed installation of a new system for pumping water into the Puddle Trench along the top of the dam wall |      |
| Written | Conybeare Morrison P/L                                     | 2004 | Northern Boiler Paddock Heritage Impact Statement  |      |
| Written | Ian Perkins Consultancy Services                           | 2004 | Southern Employment Lands - Quarry Batter Rehabilitation & Management: Vegetation Management Plan  |      |
| Written | Urban Bushland Management Consultants P/L                  | 2003 | Conservation Assessment - opportunities and constrains report for 'Northern Boiler Paddock', Prospect                                      |      |
| Written | B Cubed Sustainability                                     | 2003 | Prospect Reservoir: Spillway Upgrade Heritage Impact Statement   |      |
| Written | B Cubed Sustainability                                     | 2003 | Prospect Reservoir: Spillway Upgrade - Discovery of Relic: s.145(b) report   |      |
| Written | Environmental Planning P/L                                 | 2002 | Review of Environmental Factors for Proposed Civil Works in Greystanes Estate  |      |
| Written | Design Plus Consultancy, with Environmental Planning P/L   | 2002 | Homebush Bay to Fairfield Cycleway - Two Bridges, Prospect Reservoir, Heritage Assessment Report   |      |
| Written | Pollen, Francis  | 1996 | Greystanes - in 'The Book of Sydney Suburbs'   |      |

|         |   |      |   |   |
|---------|---|------|---|---|
| Written | Cullen, A.M., AWT Ensign - Environmental Management Group | 1995 | Conservation Plan for Prospect Reservoir                                    | <a href="https://heritagensw.in tersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/6525">https://heritagensw.in tersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/6525</a> |
| Written | Beasley, M.   | 1988 | By the sweat of their brows - 100 years of the Sydney Water Board 1888-1988 |   |

## Data Source

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The information for this entry comes from the following source:

| Data Source  | Record Owner | Heritage Item ID |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Heritage NSW | Heritage NSW | 5045336          |

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to [heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au)

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