



Foxground to Berry Bypass Historic Period
Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact for
Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL

Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services

Biosis offices

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Canberra

Unit 16 / 2 Yallourn Street
Fyshwick ACT 2609

Phone: (02) 6228 1599
Fax: (02) 6280 8752
Email: canberra@biosis.com.au

NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney

18–20 Mandible Street
Alexandria NSW 2015

Phone: (02) 9690 2777
Fax: (02) 9690 2577
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Wollongong

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: (02) 4229 5222
Fax: (02) 4229 5500
Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane

Suite 4 First Floor, 72 Wickham Street
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

Phone: (07) 3831 7400
Fax: (07) 3831 7411
Email: brisbane@biosis.com.au

VICTORIA

Ballarat

506 Macarthur Street
Ballarat VIC 3350

Phone: (03) 5331 7000
Fax: (03) 5331 7033
Email: ballarat@biosis.com.au

Melbourne (Head Office)

38 Bertie Street
Port Melbourne VIC 3207

Phone: (03) 9646 9499
Fax: (03) 9646 9242
Email: melbourne@biosis.com.au

Wangaratta

16a Templeton Street (PO Box 943)
Wangaratta VIC 3677

Phone: (03) 5721 9453
Fax: (03) 5721 9454
Email: wangaratta@biosis.com.au

Document information

Report to:	Roads and Maritime Services
Prepared by:	Samantha Gibbins of the Sydney office
Biosis matter no.:	17911

Document Control

Reviewer:	Alexander Beben, Senior Archaeologist
Mapping:	James Shepherd
Project:	Foxground to Berry Bypass
Biosis Project No.:	17911
Report Title:	Foxground to Berry Bypass Historic Period Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact for Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL
LGA:	Shoalhaven and Kiama

Revision	Prepared	Internal Review	External Review	Amended
DR01	Samantha Gibbins	Alexander Beben	-	11/07/2014
FIN01	Alexander Beben	-	Daniel Percival	25/08/2014

Revision	Issued	Name	Signed
FIN01	AJB	Alexander Beben	Electronic

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Acknowledgements

Biosis gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the following people and organisations (listed alphabetically) in preparing this report:

- Iain Stuart, JCIS Consultants
- Alexander Beben, Biosis
- Saman Liyanaarachchi, Roads and Maritime Services
- Steve Zhivanovich, Roads and Maritime Services
- Daniel Percival, Roads and Maritime Services
- Michelle Toms, Roads and Maritime Services

Abbreviations

c.	circa
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DP	Deposited Plan
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
EPA	Environment Planning and Assessment
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i>
ISEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure)
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
m	metre
mm	millimetre
NHL	National Heritage List
NT NSW	National Trust of Australia (NSW)
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register

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Executive Summary

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is carrying out a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 km upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry.

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Conditions of Approval B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Roads and Maritime to undertake Archaeological Investigations, Archival Recordings and Historical Research for Non-Aboriginal sites for the Princes Highway Upgrade Foxground and Berry Bypass.

This report specifically addresses condition of approval B18, which required detailed historical research to be undertaken for items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL). The other heritage related conditions of approval B17, B18, B20 and B21 relate to archival recording, archaeological investigations, further detailed historical research for other items, and Aboriginal heritage investigations, and are not addressed as part of this report.

This report builds upon the findings of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken as part of the project application.¹ Additional research undertaken consisted of a comprehensive search of documentary sources. Specifically, information held at NSW Land and Property Information (LPI), such as Parish Maps, Crown Plans, Torrens and Old System Titles, Primary Applications, Primary Application Packets, and aerial photographs was examined. Information on the Alexander Berry Estate, including subdivision plans, was also inspected at the NSW Mitchell Library.

As a result of the current study, the significance of three heritage items has been confirmed (G2B H60, H63 and SICPH CL). The significance assessment of G2B H61 has been assessed as not meeting the NSW Heritage Council significance criteria. Impact to the three subject heritage items as a result of the project are summarised as follows:

- Item G2B H60 (Skid mounted work-site shed) would not be significantly impacted by the project.
- A narrow portion of land along the western margin of item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) would be directly impacted by the project.
- The SICPH CL would be partially directly and indirectly impacted by the project.

These recommendations are specific to items G2B H60, G2B H61 and the SICPH CL and have been formulated to respond to address the additional historical research and revised significance assessment of the items. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the item and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.²

¹ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012

² "The Burra Charter 1999", The Australia ICOMOS Charter of Places of Cultural Significance.

Recommendation 1 Accidental impact – item G2B H63

It is recommended that item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) is protected from accidental impact during construction. This may involve, but would not necessarily be limited to, the installation of temporary fencing to define 'no-go' areas. The construction impact to this item should be minimised wherever feasible.

Recommendation 2 Indirect impact – item G2B H63

It is recommended that visual impacts to item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) are minimised by the planting of appropriate road side plantings and landscaping.

Recommendation 3 Archival recording – item G2B H63

Photographic archival recording should be conducted at G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) before any impact takes place.

Please note: archival recording of this item was undertaken by Biosis in May 2014.³

Recommendation 4 Relocation of item G2B H60

Direct impact to item G2B H60 (skid mounted work-site shed) should be avoided where reasonable and feasible. It is recommended that the structure be relocated away from proposed work. Where applicable, G2B H60 should be donated to an appropriate museum that has demonstrated capability to conserve and store the structure.

Where relocation of the item is not viable, an archival recording should be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Council guidelines.

Recommendation 5 Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape

The recommendations made by Navin Officer⁴ for the SICPH CL are deemed appropriate, and are reproduced here:

- **5.1** Where feasible, the construction and finishing of the project corridor, embankments and cutting faces should be conducted in such a way to minimise and ameliorate adverse visual impacts, and facilitate the re-establishment of vegetation.
- **5.2** The establishment of appropriate forms of vegetation along the project corridor and adjacent areas should be an important strategy in mitigating the broad scale landscape and visual impacts of the project. This should be conducted with an awareness of maintaining important vistas from the project, and the use of vegetation boundaries and alignments which conform to the rectangular patchwork of the surrounding landscape and serve to break up or scatter the dominant curvilinear of the bypass corridor.
- **5.3** Where there is an opportunity to incorporate artistic elements in structures adjacent to the carriageway, (such as bridgework and retaining and noise abatement walls), it is recommended that designs derived from local cultural heritage themes be considered, especially at locations in close association to places of significance.
- **5.4** The design, construction and finishing of the project in the general vicinity of the Berry township should be realised with the dual aims of:
 - Minimising and mitigating the visual obstruction caused by the project to views of the surrounding pastoral landscape and the Illawarra Range from the streetscape of the town. The construction of a landscaped noise barrier on the southern and eastern side of the bypass adjacent to Berry should form one strategy to realise this aim (refer to Appendix I of the environmental assessment).

³ Biosis 2014. *Foxground and Berry Bypass: Archival Report*. Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.

⁴ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 130.

- Being sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the town and its streetscapes. The use of heritage related design elements and materials should be considered in the design of the town interchanges and adjacent noise barriers.

Recommendation 6 Notification to council of proposed impact to item G2B H63

As item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) will be directly impacted, and it is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP (2014), a copy of this report and written notice of the intention to carry of the project would be submitted to Shoalhaven City Council (in accordance with Clause 14 of the ISEPP 2007).

Recommendation 7 Unexpected cultural heritage finds

In the event that unexpected historical heritage finds are encountered during the project work, the Roads and Maritime Services *Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure 2012* would be followed.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is carrying out a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 km upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry.

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Conditions of Approval B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. These conditions of approval are based upon the recommendations contained within the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.⁵ A total of 13 heritage items of local significance have been identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval.

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Roads and Maritime to undertake Archaeological Investigations, Archival Recordings and Historical Research for Non-Aboriginal sites for the Princes Highway Upgrade Foxground and Berry Bypass. This report specifically addresses condition of approval B18, which states that detailed historical research was required for items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL).

This report has been prepared to address part of condition of approval B18 which requires additional research to be undertaken for G2B H60, H61, H63, the SICPH CL. The other heritage related conditions of approval B17, B18, B20 and B21 relate to archival recording, archaeological investigations, further detailed historical research for selected portions of 19th and 20th Century road alignments and Aboriginal heritage investigations, and are not addressed as part of this report.

1.2 Project Area

The project is located in the Illawarra and NSW South Coast regions within the Kiama and Shoalhaven local government areas (LGAs). The northern end of the project is at the junction of Toolijooa Road and the Princes Highway around five km west of Gerringong. The southern end of the project is located at Mullers Lane, around 1.3 km south of Berry (Figure 1). This report is specifically concerned with heritage items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL. The location of items G2B H60, G2B H61 and G2B H63 is shown on Figure 2. The boundary of the SICPH CL is shown in Figure 8.

1.3 Planning Approvals

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform this assessment include:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)
- *NSW Heritage Act 1977*
- *Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 1985 and 2014*
- *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996 and 2011*.

⁵ Navin Officer 2012.

A summary of relevant conditions of approval which concern this report is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Conditions of Approval relevant to this assessment and how they are being addressed.

Condition	Requirements	Actions
B17	<p>Prior to pre-construction and construction impacts affecting 'Glen Devon' Federation Cottage (H11) and skid mounted work-site shed (H60), the Proponent shall carry out further historical research and investigate the options [or relocation of these heritage items, in consultation with the department and the Heritage Council of NSW, to the satisfaction of the Director General. Additionally, for H11, the proponent shall:</p> <p>(a) undertake archaeological investigations in accordance with condition B20; and</p> <p>(b) provide for the preparation and implementation of a heritage interpretation plan</p>	<p>H60 is to be subject to a revised significance assessment and recommendations based upon additional detailed research.</p>
B18	<p>Prior to the commencement of preconstruction and construction works in proximity to the following items G2B H11, H13, H15, H16, H17, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30, H45, H47, H53, H54, H55, H56, H62, H63, and the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL), and G2B A13, A14, A39, TRACL and MFT 12. The Proponent shall complete all archival recordings, including photographic recording. In addition detailed historical research shall be undertaken for the following items G2B H60, H61, H63, the SICPH CL and G2B A39.</p> <p>This work shall be undertaken by an experienced heritage consultant, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. The areas containing these items shall be clearly identified and/or fenced until the completion of the archival recordings. Within 6 months of completing the above work, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the archival recordings and the historical research, where required, to the Director General, the Heritage Council of NSW, the local Council and the local Historical Society.</p>	<p>Additional detailed research for G2B H60, H61, H63 and the SICPH CL is outlined within this report.</p> <p>All work within this assessment was undertaken by experienced heritage consultants in accordance with NSW Heritage Council guidelines.</p> <p>This report will be submitted, with the archival recordings and archaeological investigation report to DP&E, Heritage Division and Berry Historical Society.</p>

1.4 Report Methodology

1.4.1 Approach

This report was prepared in accordance with current heritage guidelines including *Assessing Heritage Significance*,⁶ *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and "Relics"*⁷ and *The Burra Charter*.⁸

Condition of approval B18 states that detailed historical research shall be undertaken for items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL. Accordingly, this report presents the results of detailed historical research undertaken for these items, in addition to the initial assessment undertaken by Navin Officer.⁹ A revised assessment of significance and statement of heritage impact will be prepared for these items, and the report will conclude by identifying what management measures are necessary in accordance with the heritage values associated with G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL.

⁶ NSW Heritage Office 2001

⁷ Heritage Branch, Dept. of Planning 2009

⁸ Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999

⁹ Navin Officer 2012.

1.4.2 Documentary Investigation

This report has been based on the information presented in the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd for Roads and Maritime.¹⁰ The Foxground and Berry Bypass report involved historical research, surveys and test excavations, significance assessments and statement of heritage impacts for all heritage items identified within the Project Area. The current report builds upon this body of information through presenting supplementary research on the four subject heritage items that will inform the revised assessment of significance and statement of heritage impact, and the recommended management measures.

A comprehensive search of documentary sources, specifically information held at NSW Land and Property Information (LPI), such as Parish Maps, Crown Plans, Torrens and Old System Titles, Primary Applications, Primary Application Packets, and aerial photographs was undertaken. Information on the Alexander Berry Estate, including subdivision plans, was also inspected at the NSW Mitchell Library.

1.5 Assessment Objectives

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the assessment:

- Identify and assess the potential archaeological resource of the Project Area. The study aims to achieve this objective by:
 - Providing a brief history of occupation of the Project Area to inform the understanding of archaeological potential and significance, specifically of the four subject heritage items, using resources already available and some new research
 - Reviewing the statutory and non-statutory heritage listings for the four subject heritage items and their already recognised cultural heritage values
 - Re-assessing the cultural heritage significance of the four subject heritage items.
- Assess the impact of the proposed work on the cultural heritage significance of the four subject heritage items
- Recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impact on the cultural heritage significance of the four subject heritage items.

1.6 Investigators and Contributors

This report was prepared by Dr Samantha Gibbins, Consultant Archaeologist at Biosis. This report has been reviewed by Alexander Beben, Senior Archaeologist at Biosis.

1.7 Limitations of the report

This report assesses the historical archaeological potential and significance of items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL only.

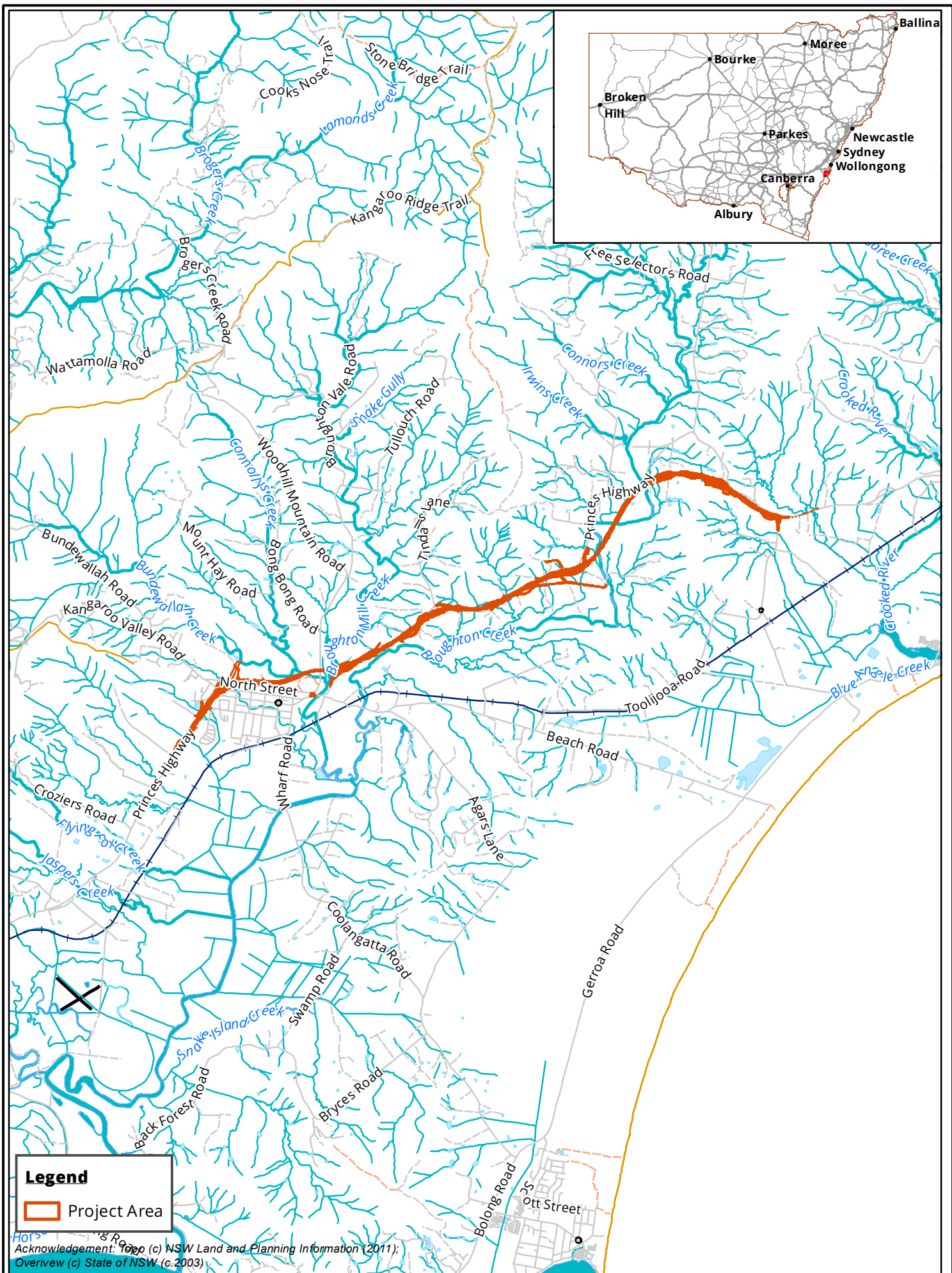
This report is principally based on the findings and conclusions of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC). As a result, Biosis cannot take any responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in the information contained within the NOHC report.

¹⁰ *ibid.*

This report is based on historical research for items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL. Items G2B H60, G2B H61 and G2B H63 were also inspected in the field by Biosis in May 2014. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent work on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

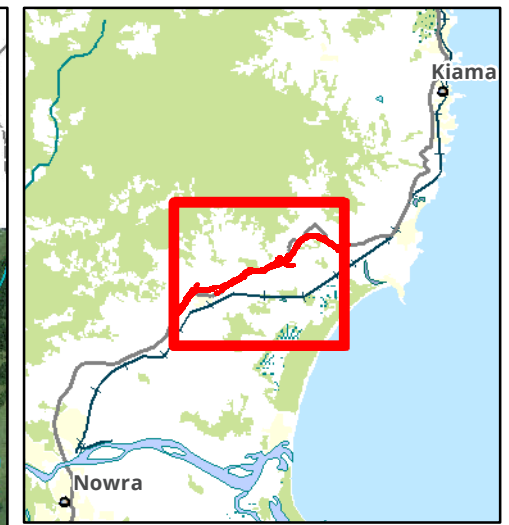
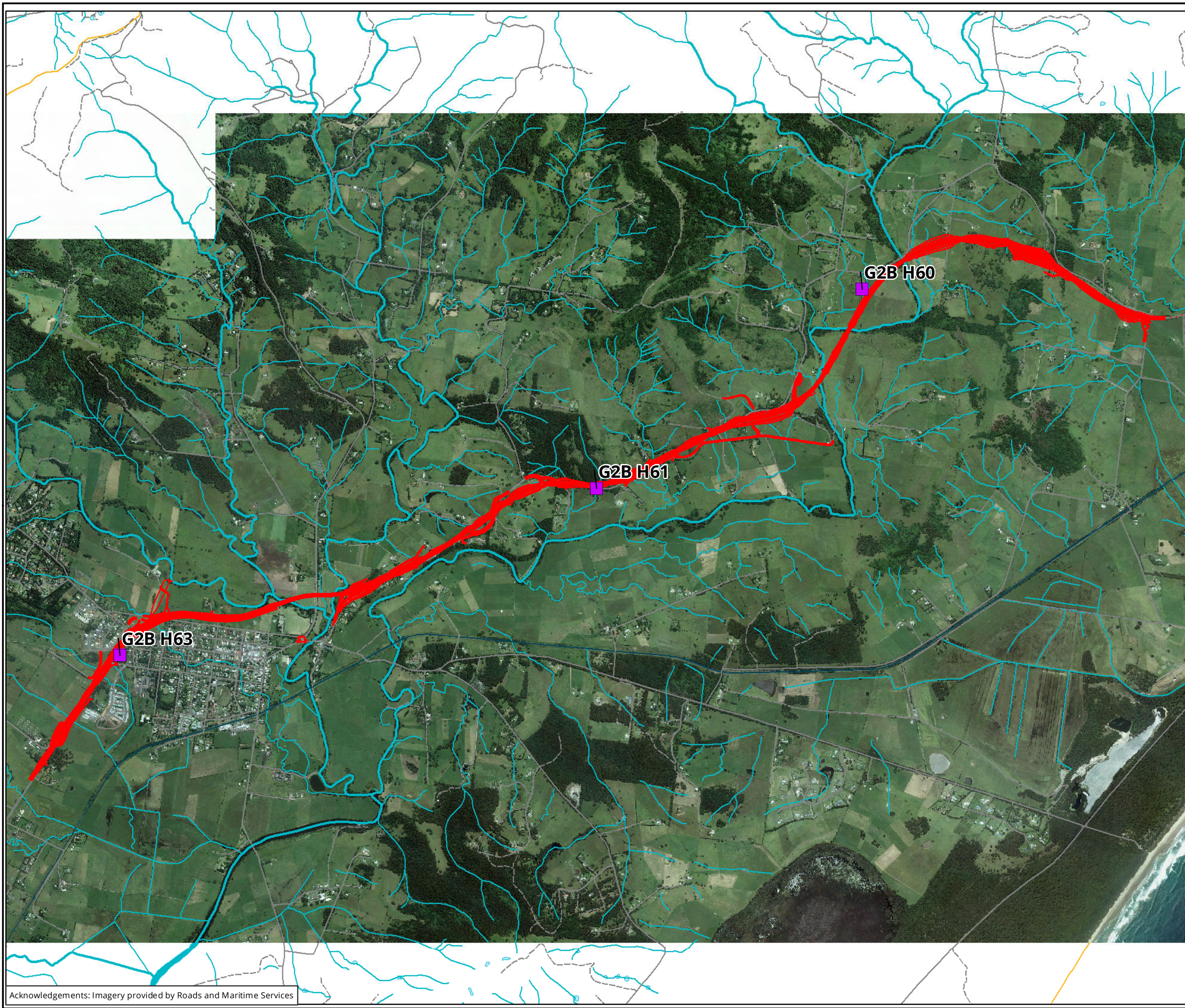
The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.



Legend
 Project Area

Acknowledgement: Topo (c) NSW Land and Planning Information (2011);
 Overview (c) State of NSW (c. 2003)

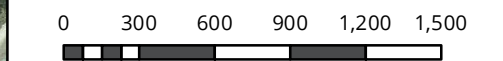
Figure 1: Location of the Project Area in a regional context



Legend

- Site Mid Points
- Alignment

Figure 2: Location of items G2B H60, G2B H61 and G2B H63



Metres
 Scale: 1:30,000 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne,
 Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

2 Statutory Framework

2.1 Introduction

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Conditions of Approval B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. These conditions of approval are based upon the recommendations contained within the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.¹¹

This report specifically addresses condition of approval B18, which states that detailed historical research shall be undertaken for items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL. The condition of approval is detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Conditions of approval pertinent to this assessment

Condition	Requirements
B18	<p>Prior to the commencement of preconstruction and construction works in proximity to the following items G2B H11, H13, H15, H16, H17, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30, H45, H47, H53, H54, H55, H56, H62, H63, and the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL), and G2B A13, A14, A39, TRACL and MFT 12 the Proponent shall complete all archival recordings, including photographic recording. In addition detailed historical research shall be undertaken for the following items G2B H60, H61, H63, the SICPH CL and G2B A39.</p> <p>This work shall be undertaken by an experienced heritage consultant, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. The areas containing these items shall be clearly identified and/or fenced until the completion of the archival recordings. Within 6 months of completing the above work, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the archival recordings and the historical research, where required, to the Director General, the Heritage Council of NSW, the local Council and the local Historical Society.</p>

2.2 Statutory Framework

2.2.1 Heritage management in New South Wales

In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: National, State and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

2.2.2 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The National Heritage List (NHL)

¹¹ *ibid.*

Items listed on the NHL have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define "critical moments in our development as a nation".¹²

- The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)

Items listed on the CHL are natural and cultural heritage places that are on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing "significant" heritage value.¹³

Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL are not currently listed on the NHL or the CHL.

2.2.3 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The State Heritage Register

The *Heritage Act 1977* established the State Heritage Register (SHR) under Part 3A. Items that are listed on the SHR have been assessed to be of significance to the state of New South Wales on the basis of one or a number of the criteria published in the *Heritage Manual* (refer to the assessment of significance for details). The Act is administered by the Heritage Division under delegated authority of the Heritage Council. Change to items listed on the SHR can only be made with approval from the Heritage Council; demolition is not permitted except in certain circumstances.

- *Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL are not currently listed on the SHR.*

Relics Provision

Approval must be obtained from the Heritage Council of New South Wales before excavating any land in NSW where there is a possibility that archaeological relics may be disturbed (Section 140 Permit). An archaeological site listed on the SHR or within an SHR curtilage is protected by Section 56 of the Heritage Act and can only be excavated or disturbed with a Section 60 approval (refer to State Heritage Register above).

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* currently affords statutory protection to relics of local or state significance that form part of archaeological deposits. Sections 139–145 of the Act prevent the excavation of a relic, except in accordance with a gazetted exception or an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. This protection is extended to potential relics, that is, unconfirmed but probably existing archaeological sites. Consultation and discussion with the Heritage Division should begin well before lodging an application for a permit to disturb or destroy a historical archaeological site.

- The project is unlikely to impact upon archaeological relics associated with G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPHCL.

In NSW, the Heritage Division also has delegated authority to protect shipwrecks on the ANSD in state waters.

The *Heritage Act* also provides automatic protection to "relics". The Act defines "relics" as:

- *Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:*
 - (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement*
 - (b) is of State or local heritage significance.*

Section 139 of the *Heritage Act* states that:

¹² "About National Heritage" <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/index.html>

¹³ "Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria" <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/commonwealth/criteria.html>

(1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation 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.

Section 140 of the *Heritage Act* describes the approval required to disturb or excavate relics. In certain circumstances, a permit approval is not required and disturbance or investigation can be undertaken as an exception to the requirement for an excavation permit under Section 139 (4).

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the *Heritage Act* requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register or may exist within the curtilage of an item include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relics provision obligations.

- *Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL are not currently listed on a Section 170 Register*

2.2.4 The State Heritage Inventory

The Heritage Division maintains the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), which is a register of heritage items that appear on statutory heritage lists or on an archaeological zoning plan such as the *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Strategy* (PHALMS). The SHI is a central location for heritage listed items and sites, supplemented with information from the listing sources. As the SHI is manually updated, it is important to check the source for the most up to date information.

The SHI has entries for:

- Items that are listed on the heritage schedule of an LEP, S 170 Register or the SHR
- Some archaeological sites even if the sites are not listed on any heritage register should also appear on the SHI.

Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL are not currently listed on the SHI.

2.2.5 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan (1985 and 2014) and Kiama Local Environmental Plan (2011)

Local environmental plans contain schedules of heritage items that are managed by the controls in the instrument. As the project is being undertaken under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP 2007), heritage items listed on the heritage schedule require a statement of heritage impact and notification to Council rather than approval. Relics are still protected by the *Heritage Act* and Aboriginal sites are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1979* regardless of their status on an LEP or despite the fact that they are unregistered. A search of the Shoalhaven and Kiama LEPs for the four subject items returned the following results:

- *Mark Radium Park, Berry (G2B H63) is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP (1985, with amendments as at 21 Oct 2011) and the Shoalhaven LEP (2014)*
- *None of the four subject items are currently listed on the Kiama LEP (2011).*

2.3 Non – Statutory Registers

2.3.1 National Trust of Australia

The National Trust of Australia is a community-based, non-government organisation, committed to promoting and conserving Australia's indigenous, natural and historic heritage through its advocacy work and its custodianship of heritage places and objects.

- *Two items noted as being equivalent to the SICPH CL are included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NT NSW) - the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area and the Berry Township Urban Conservation Area.*
- *None of the other four subject items are currently listed on the NT NSW register.*

2.3.2 Register of National Estate

The RNE was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 (repealed). The Register of the National Estate was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list. All references to the Register of the National Estate were removed from the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) on 19 February 2012. However, the list remains an archive and an item that was once listed on the RNE may have been transferred to the NHL or the CHL. Listing on the RNE is an indication that the site or item has significance.

- *One item noted as being equivalent to the SICPH CL is listed as an Indicative Place on the RNE – the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area.*
- *None of the other four subject items are currently listed on RNE.*

3 Historical Context

3.1 Introduction

Navin Officer presents a comprehensive historical context for the project area.¹⁴ A brief overview is provided below, particularly focusing on aspects relevant to the four subject heritage items.

3.2 Early Exploration

Early exploration in the region was undertaken by Clarke and George Bass in 1797 and by Lieutenant Kent and James Meehan in 1805. Independent cedar getters were operating in the Shoalhaven from at least 1811. Doctor Charles Throsby and James Meehan set out from Sydney in February 1818 to find an overland route to Jervis Bay. This route was determined to be impractical and John Oxley and James Meehan set out to find a better route in 1819, exploring Jervis Bay, Currumbene Creek and the site of Nowra. Hamilton Hume and Charles Throsby pioneered a route through Tallaganda Shire in 1821, but this was not developed until the 1840s when The Wool Road from Braidwood via Nerriga, Sassafras and Wandandian was established. In January 1822 Hume set out from Sydney in the cutter *Snapper* to explore the coastal rivers with Lieutenant Johnston and Alexander Berry. In spite of this being a government sponsored voyage, it seems that Berry's intent was to seek out land for settlement.¹⁵

3.3 The Berry Estate

Alexander Berry and Edward Wollstonecraft jointly applied for a grant of 10,000 acres, located on the southern side of the river between the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers, in February 1822. Governor Brisbane approved the grant, however, the deed was not issued until 1830. Berry decided to establish his station at the southeastern foot of Mount Coolangatta in July 1822. The Shoalhaven property passed entirely to Berry at Wollstonecraft's death in 1832. Berry progressively secured additional grants so that by the early 1840s, the size of the estate had increased to about 32,000 acres (Figure 3). By 1863 this had increased to more than 40,000 acres. Berry began to let farms on clearing leases in the 1850s and this led to the commencement of the real development of the Shoalhaven district.¹⁶

Alexander Berry died at 'Crow's Nest' on 17 September 1873 and his property passed to his brother David, who had taken charge of the Shoalhaven estate in 1836. David Berry and his brother John jointly managed the Shoalhaven property until John's death in 1848. David then began leasing some of the land and by 1850 he had 36 tenants. After 1883, the management of the Shoalhaven estate passed increasingly to (Sir) John Hay, Berry's cousin. Hay was the principal beneficiary of Berry's will, and when Hay died in 1892 most of his estate was left to the children of his brother James. Enormous bequests by David Berry to the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, and to the endowment of a hospital at Berry, necessitated the sale of the Estate by the Trustees. The entire area of the estate totaled around 100 square miles at that time. The sale began on 29 March 1892 and continued for three days.¹⁷

¹⁴ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, pp. 15-51.

¹⁵ *ibid* pp. 15-16.

¹⁶ *ibid* pp. 17-20.

¹⁷ *ibid* pp. 20-22.



Figure 3: Extract from Baker's Australian County Atlas (County of Camden) 1843-1846 showing early land grants and the approximate location of the project marked in a solid blue line. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 4.2).

3.4 The Township of Berry

The town of Berry was originally a station of the Berry Estate. It was variously known as 'Broughton's Creek', 'Broughton Creek', or 'The Crick' until 1899. The township was a focal point for the surrounding hinterland, and by 1860 featured a double wharf on the junction of Broughton Creek and Broughton Mill Creek, a sawmill powered by water, and a tannery. After the tannery buildings were badly damaged in floods during the 1860s and 1870s, James Wilson, who ran a general store there, established a new store on higher ground on the corner of Pulman Street in nearby Broughton Creek Village. The village had a schoolhouse and postmaster and by 1866 there were 300 people in the immediate vicinity. The tannery was flourishing, although the sawmill had closed, and there were two stores, a Blacksmiths, a saddlery and a hotel. More stores and shops were built in the 1870s and, in 1879, Broughton Creek was surveyed and a town plan was established on the higher land on the west bank of the creek. The town flourished as a service centre for the surrounding district that was focused on saw milling and dairying. In 1884 the population was 1,300 and new town blocks expanded the town site

from that laid out in 1883. The name of the township was changed from Broughton Creek to Berry in honour of David Berry after his death in 1889.¹⁸

3.5 Broughton Village

Broughton Village is located half way between Gerringong and Berry, along the floor and western basal slopes of the Broughton Creek valley. The village was surveyed as a government town in 1855. A full public school was present in 1871, the Church of England building was constructed in 1872, and a butter factor was opened in 1889 after the formation of the Broughton Village Dairy Company. The town allotment plan from 1855 shows 34 of the 36 urban allotments were owned by George Tate. By 1900, George Thompson is noted to be the occupier of most of Tate's holdings in the village. In 1901 the school closed and the building was used as a school of arts. The village gradually declined over the years and the highway bypassed the northern portion of the village in 1936.¹⁹

3.6 The Dairy Industry

Alexander Berry was the first to set up a dairy on the south coast, beginning his first dairying trade with Sydney by the end of 1824 and increasing the quantity and quality of the dairying herd at Coolangatta over the next ten or so years. The leasing of the Shoalhaven Estate to tenant farmers led to the establishment of dairying as the main industry of the Shoalhaven district by 1850. After the death of David Berry, continued sub-division of the Berry Estate over 40 years resulted in the development of many small dairy farms on both sides of the Shoalhaven.²⁰

During the past decade of the nineteenth century a Bill was passed through the NSW Parliament, at the urging of Alexander Hay, to vary the will of David Berry to share the endowment bequeathed by him for a Cottage Hospital at Berry with a Stud Farm and an Experimental Farm. The Berry Experiment Farm opened in October 1899, and the Government Stud Farm in 1903, with both co-located on the east side of the Berry-Coolangatta Road (Wharf Road), either side of Broughton Creek. A Pasture Research Unit was established off Wharf Road, Berry, in the 1920s by the Department of Agriculture. The first Artificial Insemination Breeding Station was established by the NSW Milk Board in the 1950s at that location, later being moved to Graham Park in 1958. The centre closed in the 1990s.²¹

3.7 The Main Road between Kiama and Bomaderry

By 1834 a road route had been formalised between Appin and the northern Illawarra via Broughtons Pass and Mount Kiera. This had resulted from increasing pressure from landholders, leading to an expedition by Surveyor-General Mitchell to mark out the route. The road extended northwards to Bulli, and southwards as far as Saddleback Mountain. Discussions to extend the road from Saddleback Mountain to the Shoalhaven in 1841 did not result in any official action. After continued inaction, Alexander Berry privately constructed a road across his estate from Gerringong to Broughton Creek (Berry) in 1856. This was extended to Bomaderry by 1858.²²

Berry's private road is shown on an 1866 map of the County of Camden (Figure 4). The present-day transport corridor is based on this route, with many sections of the Princes Highway retaining the original alignment.²³

The Broughton Creek and Bomaderry Municipality was proclaimed in 1868, and the first road constructed by the council was a new line between Broughton Creek (Berry) and Broughton Village in the late 1870s. The new alignment was laid

¹⁸ *ibid* pp. 23-27.

¹⁹ *ibid* pp. 30-31.

²⁰ *ibid* p. 33.

²¹ *ibid* p. 34.

²² *ibid* p. 35.

²³ *ibid* p. 36.

out to avoid many of the steep slopes of the original alignment, which was surveyed by Surveyor Mann. The new road was apparently surveyed by the Mayor of the Council, James Wilson. Works included the construction of bridges, culverts and drains, and the road was completed at the end of 1877.²⁴

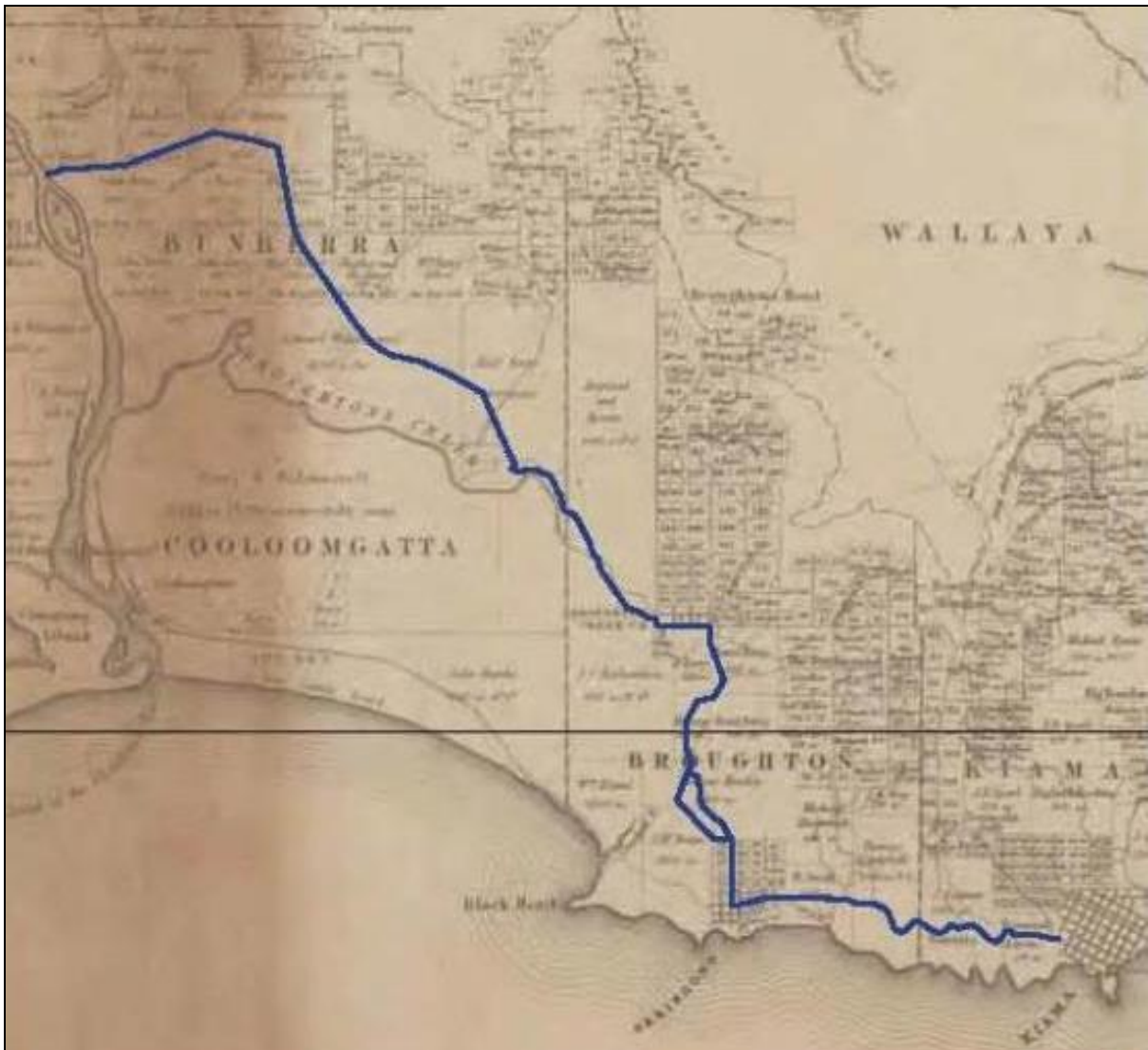


Figure 4: Extract from an 1866 map of the County of Camden, showing the location of roads between Kiama, Gerringong, Broughton Creek (Berry) and Bomaderry, highlighted in blue (County of Camden, New South Wales, 1866 compiled by Messrs Braddock and Baly, & engraved by John L. Ross. National Library of Australia 1866. MAP RM 1798. Part 1; <http://nla.gov.au.map-rm1798-s1-sd-cd>). Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 4.16).

Further development of the road by the local Councils up until the 1890s resulted in a longer and more angular alignment. Switch-backs and deviations around spurs were introduced, and this can be seen in a comparison of the 1866 and 1895 County Maps (Figures 5 and 6). A new approach road was developed in the late nineteenth century to accommodate the north-western corner of the formal street grid for the town of Broughton Creek, which was well established by 1890. The current alignment of the highway follows this revision.²⁵

The approximate route of the current highway was declared the 'Main South Coast Road'. However, the National Roads Association secured approval from the Prince of Wales during a 1920 visit to name the road after him. An opening

²⁴ *ibid* p. 39.

²⁵ *ibid* p. 41.

ceremony was held on 19 October 1920 at Bulli, and the road was proclaimed the Prince's Highway (State Highway No. 1) under the *Main Roads Act* in 1928.²⁶

Road maintenance and improvements became the responsibility of local Councils with the passing of the *Local Government Act* in 1906. From this time, road works were determined by local needs and tended to be local and uncoordinated in nature. A more integrated approach to highway maintenance and reconstruction resulted after the formation of the Main Roads Board in 1925. The Board initiated a statewide program of road improvements and organised a number of Councils to undertake urgent works along portions of the highway through the Shoalhaven area. The Board later assumed full responsibility for the entire length of the highway to the Victoria border, apart from a short section through Wollongong. A program of gradual improvement to the highway was embarked upon, including widening, improvements to crests and curves, elimination of V-gutters, construction of culverts, installation of safety fencing and guide posts, and the strengthening of footpaths. The highway between Sydney and the Shoalhaven had mostly been surfaced with bituminous macadam by December 1932. The bituminous surface was continuous from Sydney to Moruya by 1951. The highway was included in the National Route system as part of National Route 1 in 1954.²⁷

²⁶ *ibid*

²⁷ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 47-48.



Figure 5: Extract of an 1895 map of the County of Camden, showing the road between Gerringong and Bomaderry (Map of the County of Camden, Eastern Division, NSW 1895 / compiled, drawn and printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney NSW. 24th June 1895. National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-f262>). Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 4.19).



Figure 6: Enlarged detail from extract of 1895 map of the County of Camden, showing the roads between Kiama, Gerringong and Broughton Village, the vicinity of the project. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 4.20).

4 Heritage Items and Additional Historical Research

4.1 Introduction

A search of statutory and non-statutory registers was undertaken by Navin Officer.²⁸ The searches identified eight heritage items within 200 m of the project area that are included on existing statutory registers. Of the four items that form the subject of the current assessment, only Mark Radium Park, Berry (identified as G2B H63) is listed on a statutory register, included on the Shoalhaven LEP (1985, with amendments as at 21 Oct 2011) and the Draft Shoalhaven LEP (2009). This item is also listed on the non-statutory Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory (ShHI). Two items noted as being equivalent to the SICPH CL are included on non-statutory registers. The Berry District Landscape Conservation Area is listed as an Indicative Place on the Register of the National Estate (RNE), the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (NT NSW) and on the ShHI. The Berry Township Urban Conservation Area is listed on the NT NSW.

The Shoalhaven LEP (2014) is now in force, and Mark Radium Park is listed as heritage item number 109. None of the other three items that form the subject of the current assessment are listed on the Shoalhaven LEP (2014).

Navin Officer summarised their field recordings of historical items located within, or within 200 m of the project area.²⁹ This included all previously listed items within the project area. A total of forty field recordings were made, six of which were found not to have heritage significance against the assessment criteria. The remaining 34, including the four items that are the subject of the current assessment, were found to have heritage significance and are classed as heritage items. A summary of the location and listings of the four subject heritage items is provided in Table 3. Descriptions of the four items are provided below.

Table 3: Summary of the four heritage items that are the focus of the current assessment

Item Number	Item	Address/location	Register Listing(s)	Within the Construction Footprint (CF)?
G2B H60	Skid mounted work-site shed (movable item)	Currently located at Greystanes Lodge, Broughton Village MGA reference 294536.6152562	Not applicable	Current location is within 50 m of CF
G2B H61	Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton	MGA reference 292261.6150863	Not applicable	Yes - completely
G2B H63	Mark Radium Park	Lot 1, DP 925241 Victoria Street, Berry MGA reference 288189.6149433	Shoalhaven LEP (1985) Shoalhaven LEP (2014)	Yes - partial
SICPH CL	Cultural Landscape (Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland)	The cultural landscape of the Southern and eastern falls of the Southern	RNE, NT NSW, (Berry District Landscape Conservation Area)	Yes - partial

²⁸ *ibid* pp. 52-56.

²⁹ *ibid* pp. 59-66.

Item Number	Item	Address/location	Register Listing(s)	Within the Construction Footprint (CF)?
		Illawarra Range, and next to the coastal plain	NT NSW (Berry Township Urban Conservation Area)	

4.2 G2B H60 – Skid mounted work-site shed (movable item)

This item is described by Navin Officer as a 'Portable (towable) timber frame and corrugated iron shed, currently located at Greystanes Lodge, Broughton Village.'³⁰

This item was inspected by Biosis in May 2014. The shed is constructed of corrugated iron and has a skillion roof. It is mounted on timber skids, and has overall dimensions of around 3.0 x 2.0 m (Plates 1-3). An aerial photograph of the shed location taken in 1949 (Plate 4) indicates that there are no buildings or structures located in the immediate vicinity at that time. The shed must have been moved to the area after that photograph was taken. An aerial photograph from 1963 (Plate 5) indicates that buildings were present in the immediate vicinity at that time, but it is unclear whether these structures include the skid mounted shed. The provenance and history of the item remain unknown.

To provide a context for this heritage listing several registry searches were undertaken to identify similar moveable heritage items within the local area. A search of the SHI was undertaken for movable heritage items in the region. The Berry Railway Station group and movable relics is listed on the SHR (Listing Number 01084) and includes several movable items, such as staff instruments, signals, a timber trolley, and a timber indicator board. The assessment of significance for the item emphasises that the movable items are in context.³¹ Similarly, the Bomaderry Railway Station and yard group is listed on the SHR (Listing Number 01090). The listing includes signals as movable items, and the assessment of significance highlights that the individual components of the site, including the signals, illustrate aspects of the evolution of the station and yard since 1893. This again reflects an emphasis on the context and integrity of the movable items.³² This is reiterated on the Heritage Council of NSW website, where it is stated that it is important to retain movable heritage in its context. This may be the place where it belongs, or the region with which it is associated.³³ A wider search of the SHI did not return any results for skid mounted sheds.

A visual inspection of the item indicates that it is of standard construction with no maker's marks which provide an obvious indication of its date. The fabric, joinery and nails used in its construction indicate that the shed dates to the 1940s to 1960s.

³⁰ *ibid* Table 5.1.

³¹ Berry Railway Station group and movable relics, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5011927>.

³² Bomaderry Railway Station and yard group, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5011933>.

³³ Heritage Council of NSW website, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/abouttheheritage/movableheritage.htm>



Plate 1: Southern and eastern elevation of skid mounted shed (G2B H60). Source: Biosis 2014



Plate 2: Eastern elevation of skid mounted shed (G2B H60). Source: Biosis 2014



Plate 3: Detail of timber supports of skid mounted shed (G2B H60). Source: Biosis 2014



Plate 4: 1949 aerial photograph with red arrow marking the approximate area of shed location. Note that no buildings are present in the vicinity. Source: NSW LPI 2014 (SVY 552/Nowra 5172 Run 1 (168-183) 4 Apr 1949).



Plate 5: 1963 aerial photograph with red arrow marking the approximate area of shed location. Note that buildings are now present in the vicinity. Source: NSW LPI 2014 (NSW 1189 5184 Kiama Run 6K August 1963).

4.3 G2B H61 – Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton

G2B H61 is a heritage item described by Navin Officer as:

*'A small area of rock quarrying (evidenced by drill holes and fracture surfaces) on a small natural sandstone outcrop forming the bed of a tributary streamline. A nearby concrete highway culvert is situated immediately upslope. Quarrying may be related to an earlier phase of highway construction.'*³⁴

A comprehensive search of documentary sources, specifically information held at NSW Land and Property Information (LPI), such as Parish Maps, Crown Plans, Torrens and Old System Titles, Primary Applications and Primary Application Packet (PA 10141), and aerial photographs was undertaken. Information on the Alexander Berry Estate, including subdivision plans, was also inspected at the NSW Mitchell Library. No information on the quarried rock outcrop was recovered from these sources.

The quarry is not indicated on the following maps:

- Map of 'Part of the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Coolangatta, County of Camden' (c. 1890s) (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map17)
- Roads in the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta, County of Camden (1892) (NSW LPI: Crown Plan 4247-1603)
- DP 3945 - Plan of Subdivision of part of lands comprised in Certificates of Title Vols: 1376/1283 Fols: 138/196. Municipal District of Berry, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta, County of Camden. Surveyed 1902 (NSW LPI: DP 3945)
- DP 4498 – Plan of Subdivision of part land comprised in Certs of Title Vols 1283 & 1376 Fols 196&138. Municipal District of Berry and Gerringong, Parishes of Coolangatta and Broughton, County of Camden. Surveyed 1902 (NSW LPI: DP4498).

Site G2B H61 was inspected and photographed by Biosis in May 2014. The quarry comprises a rocky outcrop located to the east of the current alignment of the Princes Highway. Six drill marks are located on the eastern face of the rock platform where it drops away, and an old stove is located in the base of the quarry. The removal of sandstone from the area appears to have been to facilitate drainage beneath the road, downslope into a natural drainage depression (Plate 6 and Plate 7). The quarried area is in alignment with a modern culvert beneath the Princes Highway. It is likely that the quarried stone was used in early road construction. Given the abundance of bedrock present and water flow it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits are present.

In order to place this listing in context several registry searches were undertaken to identify similar heritage listings. A search of the SHI identified two listed quarry sites for the Kiama LGA and no listed quarry sites for the Shoalhaven LGA. The Bombo Headland Quarry Geological Site is listed on the SHR (Listing Number 00177). The site comprises important geological features, with mineral assemblages that are unique and not represented anywhere else in the world. The area is of high educational value and has considerable potential for recreational and tourist use.³⁵ The Terralong Street Quarry in Kiama is listed on the Kiama LEP (1996). The Pikes Hill Quarry is listed on the Kiama LEP (2011). The Terralong Street Quarry was in operation during the 1880s, supplying blue metal for road work and contributing greatly to the industry and economy of the region. A tramway to replace the drays transporting the blue metal along Terralong Street was started in

³⁴ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, Table 5.1.

³⁵ Bombo Headland Quarry Geological Site, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045194>.

1881. The tramway was not finally constructed until 1914, after the acquiring the Terralong Street Quarry by the NSW Government.³⁶ In comparison, G2B H61 is a small example of a quarry that does not relate to any broader historical, social or economic themes outside of being representative of localised road work associated with the Princes Highway. The quarried rock was probably used in road construction, and the resulting cavity probably helped in the drainage of water away from the road. The item is a locally representative example of early road work and maintenance work in the region; however it should be noted that evidence of drill marks and quarrying of a similar type and age are heavily represented along the entirety of the Princes Highway.



Plate 6: Western photograph of G2B H61 Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton, view to culvert beneath Princes Highway (note drill marks and old stove in base) Source: Biosis 2014.

³⁶ Kiama Library - Quarrying in the Kiama District, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: http://www.library.kiama.nsw.gov.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=198:forensic&catid=113:readers-lounge-mystery&ml=5&mlt=system&tmpl=component.



Plate 7: Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton, view downslope to natural drainage depression.

4.4 G2B H63 – Mark Radium Park, Berry

This item is described by Navin Officer as:

*'Recreational and ornamental park and gardens (developed by Berry Apex Club), which commemorates a local Australian champion pony which held high jump records between 1938-1955.'*³⁷

According to the listing on the SHI, Mark Radium Park was established on the site of the old pound. The park was named after a pony named 'Mark Radium', which was owned by Jack McGee. Mark Radium was the High Jump Champion of Australia between 1938 and 1955. The park is situated in a natural bush setting at the western end of Berry and includes an ornamental lake. The trees have an average height of around 20 m, with an average canopy diameter of 10 m.³⁸

The park incorporates a walkway, picnic facilities, playground, car parking, and a toilet block painted with a mural of a stable, in keeping with the overall theme of the park (Plate 8 and Plate 9). The inscription at the main entry to the park (Plate 10) reads:

'Less than 14.2 hands, Jack McGee's pony "Mark Radium" was high jump champion of Australia.

Being the joint record holder of the Adelaide show high jumping record, he cleared 7'8" at Albury & 7'3" at Melbourne in 1938. Between the years of 1947 and 1955 he was beaten only once, this being after an illness prior to the R.A.S. (Royal Agricultural Show Sydney).

Although eligible for pony events "Mark Radium" won every event at the 1947 R.A.S. and competed for the last time at the 1955 R.A.S. when nearly 23 years old.

³⁷ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, Table 5.1.

³⁸ Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory, Study Number B061 – Mark Radium Park, p. 1.

Berry is proud of this famous pony's show ring record.'



Plate 8: Mark Radium Park, view to SE. Source: Biosis: 2014



Plate 9: Mark Radium Park, detail of mural painted on toilet block, view to SW. Source: Biosis: 2014



Plate 10: Mark Radium Park, detail of inscription at entry to park, view to NW. Source: Biosis: 2014

The Coolangatta Parish Maps (4th Edition, 1916, and 6th Edition, 1960) do not provide an indication of the prior use of the land occupied by Mark Radium Park (Figure 7). No buildings are evident in the area of the park on aerial photographs from 1949 and 1963 (Plate 11 and Plate 12). The park does not appear to have been established by the time the 1963 aerial photograph was taken.

A search of the SHI identified one other listed park (Berry Showground) for the Shoalhaven LGA. The Berry Showground is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP (2014). It dates to the historical period 1876-1900 and incorporates the Agricultural Pavillion and Grandstand/Pavillion within the well-treed grounds of Hazelberry Parklands. The item has been assessed as aesthetically rare, aesthetically representative, and historically representative regionally.³⁹ A search of the Shoalhaven LEP (2014) identified several other locally listed parks in Berry:

- Berry War Memorial Park including sandstone war memorial (item number 34). The cenotaph was unveiled in 1921, and the gardens surrounding the cenotaph were extensively remodelled in 1992⁴⁰
- David Berry Memorial Park including David Berry Memorial Column and pedestal (item number 36)
- Apex Park (item number 48)
- Windsor Drive Park (item number 111).

³⁹ Berry Showground, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2390037>.

⁴⁰ Register of War Memorials in NSW – Berry War Memorial, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au/content/berry-war-memorial>.

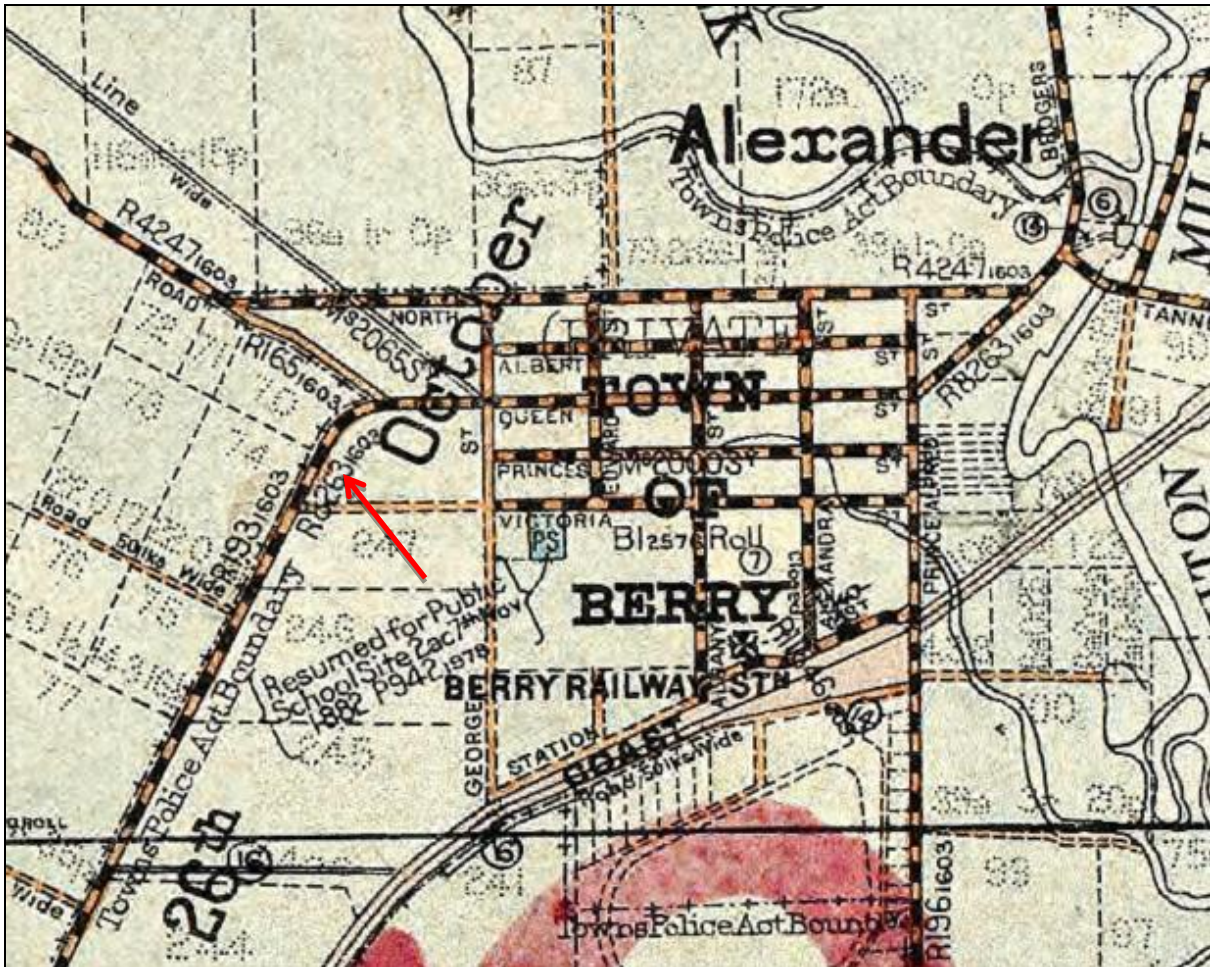


Figure 7: Extract from Coolangatta Parish Map, 4th Edition (1916) with approximate location of Mark Radium Park marked by red arrow. Image source: NSW LPI.



Plate 11: 1949 aerial photograph with marker in approximate centre of area of Mark Radium Park. No buildings are evident in the park area at the time. Source: NSW LPI 2014 (SVY 552/Nowra 5163 Run 2 (155-166) 4 Apr 1949).



Plate 12: 1963 aerial photograph with marker in approximate centre of area of Mark Radium Park. No buildings are evident in the park area and the park does not appear to have been established at the time. Source: NSW LPI 2014 (NSW 1189 5186 Kiama Run 6K August 1963).

4.5 SICPH CL – Cultural Landscape (Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland)

This item is described by Navin Officer (2012: Table 5.1) as:

*'The cultural landscape of the Southern and eastern falls of the Southern Illawarra Range, and nearby coastal plain.'*⁴¹

Navin Officer provides a detailed description of cultural landscape values and recordings relevant to SICPH CL, and a summary is presented herein.⁴² The SICPH CL incorporates the coastal plain and basal slopes extending southwards from the Southern Illawarra Range. It extends from Mount Pleasant in the east, to Brown Mountain in the west, and to Greenwell Point in the south. This predominantly pastoral region has been recognised in various ways as a landscape which holds significant heritage and conservation values. Sub-regions and categories have been defined, such as the Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscape, the Berry Township Urban Conservation Area, and the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area.

Navin Officer adopted a cultural landscape classification for this area in order to recognise cultural heritage values as a consequence of the interplay between cultural practice and the physical landscape. The area defined as the SICPH CL approximates those for the National Trust listing of the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area (Figure 8). The western portion of this precinct, to the north of the Shoalhaven, has been recognised as the Berry-Bolong pastoral Landscape (Figure 8).⁴³ The survival of the underlying nineteenth century and early twentieth century pastoral landscape is reflected in the continuity of dairy farming across the area. Structural elements have influenced the development of this landscape include the evolution of the Berry Estates and surrounding villages and tenant communities. Other factors include the predominance of the dairying industry, the development of water, road and rail transport corridors, and the drainage of the wetland basins across the Shoalhaven flood plain (Figures 9-11).

The fundamentally nineteenth century pastoral structure of the region is evident in the patchwork of floodplains that have been cleared and drained, cleared estates, vegetated boundaries, forested upper slopes, and townscapes and valley settlements. The Illawarra Range, extending across the plain to the coast, provides an aesthetic and binding backdrop to these various elements. The settlement, patterns of landuse, and archaeology of the agricultural development of the Southern Illawarra are evident in examples of vernacular buildings, farmscapes, churches, public schools, Victorian residences, nineteenth century plantings, and drainage schemes.⁴⁴

Important landscape vegetation elements include the lowland pastoral grasslands which extend upslope into a patchwork of smaller former dairy farm clearings; remnant sections of sclerophyll and regenerating rainforest; strips of riparian vegetation; and the widespread occurrence of often isolated cabbage fan palms, fig trees, and border plantings of Coral trees.

⁴¹ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, Table 5.1.

⁴² *ibid* pp. 67-79.

⁴³ Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 1998, p. 44.

⁴⁴ *ibid*.

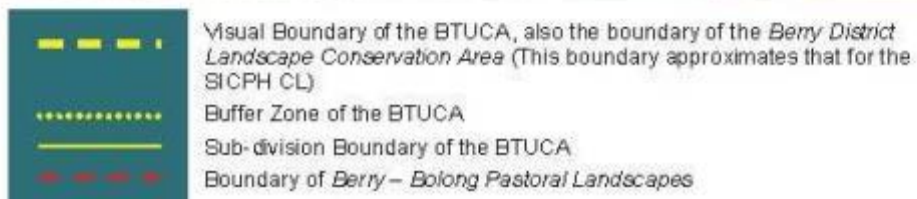


Figure 8: Previously defined landscape conservation areas include the Project Area. Three levels of the National Trust Berry Township Urban Conservation Area (BTUCA) are defined. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 5.6) (after Clarke and Duyker 2010: Fig. 13; and the boundary of the Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes (Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory)⁴⁵; base image: Google Earth Pro 2009).

⁴⁵ Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory, Study Number B094 – Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes.



Gerroa and the Crooked River



Toolijooa Ridge and Palm valley



Broughton Creek, Broughton Village



Girrakool homestead



Turf farming, Woodhill Mountain Road



Poplars, Woodhill Mountain Road

Figure 9: Collection of views demonstrating some of the cultural and aesthetic cultural landscape values of the SICPH CL. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 5.3).



Bundewallah Creek



Bundewallah Creek



Valley floor, Broughton Village



Gate, Willow Springs Rd, Broughton Village

Figure 10: Collection of views demonstrating some of the cultural and aesthetic cultural landscape values of the SICPH CL. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 5.4).



Railway cutting, Dooley Road, Toolijooa



Off Thompsons Road, Broughton Village



Highway alignment west of Sedgford



Highway alignment west of Glenvale



Highway alignment at the 'Big Dipper', Broughton Village



Bridge (constructed 1955) over Broughton Mill Creek, Berry

Figure 11: Collection of views demonstrating some of the cultural and aesthetic cultural landscape values of the SICPH CL. Image source: Navin Officer (2012: Fig. 5.5).

The Berry District Landscape Conservation Area (BDLCA) has been defined by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in recognition of the cultural, aesthetic and natural values of the landscape values of the Southern Illawarra. This area, roughly equivalent to the SICPH CL, includes the coastline south of Kiama to Greenwell Point, the lower Shoalhaven River plain, the slopes up to the Illawarra escarpment, and the escarpment itself (Figure 8). Although listed as an Indicative Place (Place ID 1625) on the RNE, no formal nomination or assessment was ever compiled.

The town of Berry is an integral component of the cultural landscape. The values of the town, as identified in the SICPH CL recording, and the previously recorded subsets of the Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscape and the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area, are summarised by Navin Officer as follows:⁴⁶

- *It is the only town within the SICPH CL, and north of the Shoalhaven, which was founded as a private town, and as part of the Berry Estate.*
- *It is the only non-coastal, nineteenth century town within the SICPH CL which has developed a viable urban presence, identity and civic centre.*
- *It demonstrates the historical progression from a private village, initiated and supported by the Berry Estate, to a public town governed by a local government authority.*
- *It has always been an important part of local district networking and in particular, infrastructure for communication, transport, industry, trade and administration.*
- *Its road and rail corridors endure as active elements, its maritime corridor (Broughton Creek) remains as an inactive component.*
- *Its institutions, industry and organisations have variously dominated and influenced the development, extent and structure of the surrounding region.*
- *It is centrally located within the SICPH CL and provides an aesthetic and cultural focus.*
- *Many of the nineteenth century traits of the town have not been replaced or overwhelmed by subsequent latter twentieth century urban or industrial development.*
- *The context of the town remains pastoral.*

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) listed the Berry Township Urban Conservation Area (BTUCA) on their register in 2011, with many of the above values forming the basis for this recognition. The listing recognises the town's historic development and distinctive urban character set within a rolling agricultural landscape. Navin Officer list the following key components of the town (both singly and in combination):⁴⁷

- *The range of nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century (mostly single storey) pitched roofed public, commercial and residential buildings.*
- *The arrangement of buildings within a strict nineteenth century urban grid.*
- *The residential gardens and street tree plantings.*
- *The containment of town development within the grid and the abrupt boundary (and resulting contrast) with the nearby rural lands.*
- *The views out from the townscape to the rural lands and the Illawarra escarpment.*
- *The views into the town.*

⁴⁶ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 71.

⁴⁷ *ibid* p. 72.

As shown on Figure 8, and listed by Navin Officer, the BTUCA listing comprises the following three levels:⁴⁸

- *A broad scale visual boundary which adopts the regional boundary of the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area.*
- *A subdivision boundary which relates to the closer urban settlement of the nineteenth century Berry town grid.*
- *A buffer zone which seeks to protect the immediate rural setting of the urban grid (Clark and Duyker 2010).*

Biosis has undertaken a comprehensive search of documentary sources, specifically information held at NSW Land and Property Information (LPI), such as Parish Maps, Crown Plans, Torrens and Old System Titles, Primary Applications and Primary Application Packet (PA 10141), and aerial photographs. Information on the Alexander Berry Estate, including subdivision plans, was also inspected at the NSW Mitchell Library. This research, along with site inspections undertaken to date, have not identified any supplementary information with which to reassess the description, characteristics or spatial boundaries of the SICPH CL.

This section may be updated after the archaeological investigations as this may provide supplementary evidence relating to the chronology and occupation of the SICPH CL.

⁴⁸ *ibid.*

5 Assessment of Significance

5.1 Background to assessing significance

An assessment of archaeological site significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations.'⁴⁹ This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

Archaeological sites are most commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter⁵⁰. The Burra Charter has been adopted by State and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia.

The assessment criteria rely on the following four values:

- **historical** significance (evolution and association)
- **aesthetic** significance (scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment)
- **scientific** significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values)
- **social** significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the ICOMOS Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the *Heritage Act* that came into effect in April 1999.

Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

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

Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Criterion (e) - an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

⁴⁹ ICOMOS Burra Charter Marquis-Kyle & Walker 2013

⁵⁰ *ibid*

Criterion (g) - an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

5.2 Levels of Heritage Significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or State heritage significance, or have both local and State heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of State heritage significance include those items of special interest in the State context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of New South Wales and must have some connection or association with the State in its widest sense.

5.3 Evaluation

5.3.1 G2B H60 – Skid mounted work-site shed (movable item)

The statement of significance for item G2B H60 as presented by Navin Officer is as follows:

*'The G2B H60 work-site shed on skids is a relatively well preserved and representative example of its type and demonstrates the design and functional requirements of such a structure. It is likely to be a rare example of this shed type, which is unlikely to be well documented, or represented in collections, museums or reserves.'*⁵¹

A revised assessment of significance for item G2B H60, taking into account the additional historical research and recent inspection of the item by Biosis, is presented as follows:

Criterion A: *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

No historical evidence has been identified to suggest the skid mounted work-site shed is important in the history of the Shoalhaven.

G2B H60 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion B: *Does the item have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

The skid mounted work-site shed does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance to NSW or the Shoalhaven.

G2B H60 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion C: *Is the item important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)*

The skid mounted work-site shed forms a prominent component of the house complex of which it forms a part. It does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics important to the local area. The construction techniques used in the skid mounted shed are common to timber and corrugated iron structures present within urban and rural landscapes in NSW and the Shoalhaven.

G2B H60 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion D: *Does the item have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*

The skid mounted work-site shed does not have any discernible associations with particular community or cultural groups in NSW or the Shoalhaven.

G2B H60 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion E: *Does the Item have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural*

⁵¹ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, Table 7.2.

or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

The history of ownership and use of the skid mounted shed, despite extensive investigation, remains unknown.

G2B H60 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion F: *Does the Item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

A registry searches did not identify any comparative searches relating to mounted work sheds, within the local region or NSW. As a transportable and ephemeral item the movable work shed is difficult to classify as either common or rare as items of its type are often omitted from histories which would otherwise document use and condition. Based upon a visual inspection of the item, the skid mounted work-site shed may be rare at a local level.

G2B G60 does meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion G: *Is the item important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's:*

- *Cultural or natural places; or*
- *Cultural or natural environments.*

or a class of the local area's:

- *Cultural or natural places; or*
- *Cultural or natural environments*

The skid mounted work-site shed does not demonstrate the principle characteristics of NSW or the Shoalhaven.

The skid mounted work-site shed does not meet this criterion at a local level.

Statement of Significance

The skid mounted work-site shed (G2B H60) displays a reasonable degree of integrity, is relatively well preserved, and it may be a rare and representative example of this type of shed in the local area. The skid mounted work-site shed has a local level of significance.

5.3.2 G2B H61 – Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton

The statement of significance for the item as determined by Navin Officer is as follows:

*'Quarried rock at Broughton (G2B H61) is a locally representative example of a small sandstone quarry for rock, probably used in early road construction.'*⁵²

A revised assessment of significance for item G2B H61, taking into account the additional historical research and recent inspection of the item by Biosis (2014), is presented as follows:

Criterion A: *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

⁵² *ibid.*

No historical evidence has been identified to suggest the quarried rock outcrop is important in the history of the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion B: *Does the item have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

The quarried rock outcrop does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance to NSW or the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion C: *Is the item important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)*

The quarried rock outcrop forms part of the historical alignment of the Princes Highway. Drill marks and quarrying are common aesthetic features within road corridors and do not represent important aesthetic features and/or a high degree of creative or technological achievement in NSW and the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion D: *Does the item have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*

The quarried rock outcrop does not have any discernible associations with popular community or cultural groups in NSW or the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion E: *Does the Item have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

Drill marks and evidence of quarrying are unlikely to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW or the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion F: *Does the Item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

Drill marks and evidence of quarrying associated with road construction are common along the Princes highway.

G2B H61 does not meet this criterion.

Criterion G: *Is the item important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's:*

- *Cultural or natural places; or*
- *Cultural or natural environments.*

or a class of the local area's:

- *Cultural or natural places; or*

- *Cultural or natural environments*

The drill marks and quarrying at G2B H61 demonstrate evidence of the 19th century construction of the Princes Highway, which is an important transport route through the Shoalhaven. However, drill marks and quarrying associated with road construction are common and well represented at a state level and within the Shoalhaven.

G2B H61 does not demonstrate the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural environments at a local level.

Statement of Significance

The G2B H61 does not have significance at state or local level.

5.3.3 G2B H63 – Mark Radium Park, Berry

The statement of significance presented for the item on the ShHI is as follows:

*'Important contribution to Townscape. These trees are within an attractive natural parkland setting and act as an important entrance statement and rest area to the town of Berry. The area is of local cultural significance and was named after a local pony, the High Jump Champion of Australia between 1938 and 1955. Local significance.'*⁵³

The statement of significance for the item as presented by Navin Officer is as follows:

*'Mark Radium Park is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP heritage schedule as a place of local importance due to its aesthetic qualities and historical association with Jack McGee and his pony Mark Radium.'*⁵⁴

A revised assessment of significance for item G2B H63, taking into account the additional historical research and recent inspection of the item by Biosis, is presented as follows:

Criterion A: *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

No historical evidence has been identified to suggest that Mark Radium Park is important in the history of the Shoalhaven.

Mark Radium Park does not meet this criterion.

Criterion B: *Does the item have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

Mark Radium Park was named after a pony named 'Mark Radium', which was owned by Jack McGee. Mark Radium was the High Jump Champion of Australia between 1938 and 1955.

Mark Radium Park does meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion C: *Is the item important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)*

⁵³ Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory, Study Number B061 – Mark Radium Park, p. 1.

⁵⁴ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012 Table 7.2.

Mark Radium Park is aesthetically appealing, situated in a natural bush setting at the western end of Berry. The park incorporates an ornamental lake, walkway, picnic facilities, playground, car parking, and a toilet block painted with a mural of a stable, in keeping with the overall theme of the park.

Mark Radium Park does meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion D: *Does the item have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*

Mark Radium Park is located at the southern entrance to Berry and is a popular rest area beside the Princes Highway. The inscription at the main entry to the park states: *'Berry is proud of this famous pony's show ring record.'* This reflects a special social and cultural association with the local community.

Mark Radium Park does meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion E: *Does the Item have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

The history of occupation associated with Mark Radium Park and its current condition does not suggest the heritage item has the potential to yield information which will contribute to an understanding of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.

Mark Radium Park does not meet this criterion.

Criterion F: *Does the Item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*

Mark Radium Park does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.

Mark Radium Park does not meet this criterion.

Criterion G: *Is the item important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's:*

- *Cultural or natural places; or*
- *Cultural or natural environments.*

or a class of the local area's:

- *Cultural or natural places; or*
- *Cultural or natural environments*

Mark Radium Park does not appear to be important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places or environments.

Mark Radium Park does not meet this criterion.

Statement of Significance

The statement of significance as presented for Mark Radium Park on the ShHI is supported by the current study:

'Important contribution to Townscape. These trees are within an attractive natural parkland setting and act as

an important entrance statement and rest area to the town of Berry. The area is of local cultural significance and was named after a local pony, the High Jump Champion of Australia between 1938 and 1955. Local significance.'

Mark Radium Park has a local level of significance.

5.3.4 SICPH CL – Cultural Landscape (Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland)

The assessment of significance for the SICPH CL as presented by Navin Officer⁵⁵ is supported by the current study and is detailed below:

'The SICPH CL is of local significance in terms of its historical associations and importance in the pattern of local history. It is also locally significant in terms of its strong and special association with the local Aboriginal community.

More notably, it is of local and State significance in terms of its aesthetic qualities, which relate in part to the unique natural character of the junction of the coastal plain with the Illawarra escarpment, and in part from the striking contrast between the culturally modified elements of the landscape and the more natural elements. The clearly identifiable nineteenth century structure of the landscape also contributes to the aesthetic value of the SICPH CL.

The SICPH CL is a rare landscape type, both in terms of its natural features and also the retention of such clear examples of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century pastoral landscape and associated private towns. It is the only remaining such portion of the broader Illawarra cultural landscape that has not been substantially impacted by urban infill. As such it is also representative of its type and displays considerable research potential in terms of historical themes at local and State levels.'

Navin Officer also assessed the significance of the town of Berry as a component of the SICPH CL.⁵⁶ This assessment is supported by the current study and is presented below:

'...Berry was, and remains, an integral component of the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL). The town holds a central geographic position and was a critical administrative, service, commercial and community centre. Initially it served as an industrial focus for the processing of cedar from the Berry Estate, and subsequently grew with the agricultural development of the Estate. North of the Shoalhaven River, the town was a critical centre for the Estate, together with the main estate buildings at Coolangatta. The town also served as a focus for settlers who established holdings to the north of the Berry Estate, and for the economic diversification that followed the Estate's breakup.

This history and role remains evident in the landscape surrounding the town and evident from it. The town is strategically placed on elevated ground adjacent to the navigable limits of the Broughton Creek. A locus which happened to also coincide with an established Aboriginal encampment which probably predated European arrival. The town is connected by a highway and railway, both of which avoid crossing the swampy basins of the plain by traversing the fringing basal slopes and spurlines. Agricultural and pasture lands continue to fringe the town boundaries to the north and south. On the upslope side, the escarpment and higher slopes of the Illawarra Range provide a permanent backdrop, a natural foil to the nineteenth century order of the town grid and its built environment.

⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 103.

All of these elements reveal a past and present interplay between the natural and cultural worlds which are the signature of a cultural landscape. When the high degree of integrity and the retention of these elements are combined with the aesthetic values of the natural landscape, the town and context of Berry must be acknowledged as an exceptional constituent component of the SICPH CL.'

6 Statement of Heritage Impact

6.1 Introduction

Navin Officer presents a comprehensive impact assessment for the entire project, including management and mitigation measures.⁵⁷

This SoHI has been prepared specifically to address the proposed impact to items G2B H60 (Skid mounted work-site shed), G2B H61 (Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton), G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park, Berry), and the SICPH CL. The assessment of impact is based on that presented for these items by Navin Officer. This section of the report has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Manual *Statements of Heritage Impact* published by the Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, revised 2002.

6.2 Project Details

Roads and Maritime is carrying out a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 km upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry.

6.3 Assessment of impact

This section presents a summary of the impact on each of the four subject items, based on the assessment made by Navin Officer (Table 4).⁵⁸ The impact categories are defined beneath Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of construction impact to the four subject heritage items

Item Number	Item	Direct impact	Impact category	Comments (CF = Construction footprint)
G2B H60	Skid mounted work-site shed (movable item)	No	e	Current location is within 50 m of CF, but location is not intrinsic to heritage value of item
G2B H61	Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton	Yes	a	Whole of site would be impacted
G2B H63	Mark Radium Park	Yes	b	Partial – a narrow portion of land along the western margin of the park would be impacted
SICPH CL	Cultural Landscape (Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland)	Yes	b and c	Partial – impact would include the visual and structural impact of the carriageway formation, deep cuttings, and visually obtrusive embankments

⁵⁷ *ibid* pp 108-126.

⁵⁸ *ibid* Table 9.3.

The impact categories as defined by Navin Officer⁵⁹ are as follows:

- a) Whole direct impact – *whole or complete degree of direct impact to a heritage item resulting in the physical loss of the item.*
- b) Partial direct impact – *the resulting loss or reduction in heritage significance will depend on the nature of the item and the extent and scope of the physical impact.*
- c) Indirect impact – *such as to the contextual and landscape values associated with an item. Typically this occurs when a development is now adjacent to, or closer to the item.*
- d) Indirect impact – *to items of movable heritage which could be moved to avoid direct impact and as a consequence lose contextual integrity.*
- e) No significant impact – *this category involves instances where the development would either: not pose an impact to a heritage item (direct or indirect), or any measurable impact was insignificant and did not reduce the heritage value or significance of the item.*

Navin Officer presents a detailed description and discussion of the impact to cultural landscape values and the Berry township.⁶⁰ These impacts include the horizontal curvilinear alignment of the project; the inclusion of ramps, embankments and cuttings; the widening of the project corridor; impact on the short and mid-distance view-sheds from Berry's northern streetscape; and impact on some remnant pastoral open space along the northern margin of the Berry town grid.

6.3.1 Description of impact

Navin Officer presents a detailed description and discussion of the impact to cultural landscape values and the Berry township.⁶¹ These impacts include the horizontal curvilinear alignment of the project; the inclusion of ramps, embankments and cuttings; the widening of the project corridor; impact on the short and mid-distance view-sheds from Berry's northern streetscape; and impact on some remnant pastoral open space along the northern margin of the Berry town grid.

6.4 Statement of Heritage Impact

6.4.1 Item G2B H60

The current location of the skid mounted work site-shed is within 50 m of the construction footprint. The heritage significance can often be fundamentally linked with its settling, particularly when it shares historical and aesthetic relationships with surrounding heritage items and vistas. In these instances the heritage item may contribute to the interpretation and appreciation of a place or neighboring heritage item (and visa versa). The provenance of G2B H60 is not known and its significance does not relate to a shared landscape setting or associated heritage item(s). The removal of the heritage item to a new location is unlikely to effect its heritage significance.

6.4.2 Item G2B H61

The quarried rock outcrop would be entirely directly (physically) impacted by the project. However, a revised statement of significance for the item indicates that it has limited heritage significance and mitigation measures are not warranted in this instance

⁵⁹ *ibid* Table 9.2 and p. 109.

⁶⁰ *ibid* Table 9.2 and pp 113-116.

⁶¹ *ibid*.

6.4.3 Item G2B H63

A narrow portion of land along the western margin of Mark Radium Park would be impacted by the project. This area has already been visually impacted by the construction of the existing highway. It would be possible to mitigate visual impacts through the use of screening vegetation. It is not anticipated that the project will have any further detrimental impact on the views and setting of the item. Overall, the project would have minimal impact on the heritage value of the item.

6.4.4 SICPH CL

The SICPH CL would be partially directly and indirectly impacted by the project. Impacts would include the visual and structural impact of the carriageway formation, deep cuttings, and visually obtrusive embankments. Navin Officer presents a detailed statement of heritage impact for the SICPH CL.⁶² In summary:

'These impacts, without mitigation, would amount to a significant deterioration in the cultural landscape values of the SICPH CL and specifically to the Berry landscape setting. The construction of the project would intersect, interrupt, or truncate previous landform elements which contribute to those values such as roads, field systems, natural landforms and vegetation belts. On the northern margin of Berry, the existing pastoral setting of valley-floor fields, farm buildings, and converging tree lined streamlines, would be divided by the project and blocked from near and middle distance views from the town. This combination of interruption and obscuration could, without mitigation, amount to a significant impact to the northern landscape setting of the town, and thus the heritage values of that setting.'

'The project, due to its size and engineered character would also have the potential to significantly change the character of its surroundings... This potential includes both disruption to existing elements, and the introduction of new and inappropriate elements, such as modern and incompatible design and engineering elements.'

⁶² Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 114.

7 Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The skid mounted work-site shed (item G2B H60) would not be significantly impacted by the project. This is a movable heritage item and its provenance and history remain unknown. It is out of context, and its current level of significance would be maintained by relocating the item to a local museum. The quarried rock outcrop (item G2B H61) would be entirely directly impacted by the project; however, it has been reassessed as having limited heritage significance.

A narrow portion of land along the western margin of Mark Radium Park (item G2B H63) would be directly impacted by the project. This area has already been visually/aesthetically impacted by the construction of the existing highway. It would be possible to mitigate visual impacts through the use of screening vegetation. It is not anticipated that the project would have any further detrimental impact on the views and setting of the item. Although the project will directly impact the curtilage of the item, it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits are present in this area. Overall, the project would have minimal impact on the heritage value of the item. This minor loss of value is acceptable, and would be further mitigated by carrying out archival recording before impact taking place.

The SICPH CL would be partially directly and indirectly impacted by the project. Impacts would include the visual and structural impact of the carriageway formation, deep cuttings, and visually obtrusive embankments. Project impacts would be managed and mitigated by measures such as minimising adverse visual impacts and incorporating artistic elements into structures nearby to the carriageway (see Recommendations).

7.2 Recommendations

These recommendations are specific to items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and the SICPH CL and have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the items. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the item and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.⁶³

Recommendation 1 Accidental impact – item G2B H63

It is recommended that item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) is protected from accidental impact during construction. This may involve, but would not necessarily be limited to, the installation of temporary fencing to define 'no-go' areas. The construction impact to this item should be minimised wherever feasible.

Recommendation 2 Indirect impact – item G2B H63

It is recommended that visual impacts to item G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) are minimised by the planting of appropriate road side plantings and landscaping.

Recommendation 3 Archival recording – item G2B H63

Photographic archival recording should be conducted at G2B H63 (Mark Radium Park) before any impacts take place.

Please note: archival recording of this item was undertaken by Biosis in May 2014.⁶⁴

Recommendation 4 Relocation of item G2B H60

⁶³ "The Burra Charter 1999", The Australia ICOMOS Charter of Places of Cultural Significance.

⁶⁴ Biosis 2014. *Foxground and Berry Bypass: Archival Report*. Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.

Direct impact to item G2B H60 (skid mounted work-site shed) should be avoided. It is recommended that the structure be relocated away from proposed impacts. Where applicable, G2B H60 should be donated to an appropriate museum that has demonstrated capability to conserve and store the structure.

Where relocation of the item is not viable, an archival recording should be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Council guidelines.

Recommendation 5 Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape

The recommendations made by Navin Officer⁶⁵ for the SICPH CL are deemed appropriate, and are reproduced here:

- **5.1** Where feasible, the construction and finishing of the project corridor, embankments and cutting faces should be conducted in such a way to minimise and ameliorate adverse visual impacts, and facilitate the re-establishment of vegetation.
- **5.2** The establishment of appropriate forms of vegetation along the project corridor and adjacent areas should be an important strategy in mitigating the broad scale landscape and visual impacts of the project. This should be conducted with an awareness of maintaining important vistas from the project, and the use of vegetation boundaries and alignments which conform to the rectangular patchwork of the surrounding landscape and serve to break up or scatter the dominant curvilinear of the bypass corridor.
- **5.3** Where there is an opportunity to incorporate artistic elements in structures adjacent to the carriageway, (such as bridgework and retaining and noise abatement walls), it is recommended that designs derived from local cultural heritage themes be considered, especially at locations in close association to places of significance.
- **5.4** The design, construction and finishing of the project in the general vicinity of the Berry township should be realised with the dual aims of:
 - Minimising and mitigating the visual obstruction caused by the project to views of the surrounding pastoral landscape and the Illawarra Range from the streetscape of the town. The construction of a landscaped noise barrier on the southern and eastern side of the bypass adjacent to Berry should form one strategy to realise this aim (refer to Appendix I of the environmental assessment).
 - Being sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the town and its streetscapes. The use of heritage related design elements and materials should be considered in the design of the town interchanges and adjacent noise barriers.

Recommendation 6 Notification to council of proposed impacts to item G2B H63

As item G2B H63 will be directly impacted, and it is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP (2014), a copy of this report and written notice of the intention to carry of the project would be submitted to Shoalhaven City Council (in accordance with Clause 14 of the ISEPP 2007).

Recommendation 7 Unexpected cultural heritage finds

In the event that unexpected historical heritage finds are encountered during the project work, the Roads and Maritime Services *Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure* 2012 would be followed.

⁶⁵ Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012, p. 130.

References

Australia ICOMOS 1999. *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter)*, revised edition. Australia ICOMOS, Canberra.

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DP 4498 – Plan of Subdivision of part land comprised in Certs of Title Vols 1283 and 1376 Fols 196and138. Municipal District of Berry and Gerringong, Parishes of Coolangatta and Broughton, County of Camden. Surveyed 1902 (NSW LPI: DP4498).

Map of 'Part of the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Coolangatta, County of Camden' (c. 1890s) (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map17).

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Roads in the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta, County of Camden (1892) (NSW LPI: Crown Plan 4247-1603).

Online resources:

Register of War Memorials in NSW – Berry War Memorial, accessed on 3 June 2014 at: <http://www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au/content/berry-war-memorial>.

Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory listing for:

- Mark Radium Park (Study Number B061)
- Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes (Study Number B094)

State Heritage Inventory listing for:

- Berry Railway Station group and movable relics, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5011927>
- Berry Showground, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2390037>
- Bomaderry Railway Station and yard group, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5011933>
- Bombo Headland Quarry Geological Site, accessed on 3 June 2014 at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045194>