# 6.0 Non-indigenous heritage

### 6.1 Historical overview

The Princes Highway upgrade study area between Gerringong and Bombaderry lies within the two arbitrarily defined administrative boundaries of Kiama and Shoalhaven municipalities, both of which were determined in the recent past. The present Kiama Municipality was gazetted on 11 June 1954 and Shoalhaven Municipality on 25 June 1948. These two large areas originated from the aggregation of smaller town and village-based municipalities, which in turn began as a result of European pastoral activities centred on a number of sizeable land grants in the region as early as the 1820s. By 1850, Alexander Berry had consolidated these grants into a single estate, which covered almost the entirety of the current study area. Before the 1820s, except for a few intrepid cedar cutters, the district was mostly unknown to Europeans.

#### 6.1.1 Early exploration

In April 1770, Captain James Cook was the first European to sight the eastern shores of the region while sailing north towards Botany Bay. Cook named Pigeon House Mountain, Cape St George and noted the entrance of what seemed to be a bay (Jervis Bay), the inner north head of which he named Longnose Point, before passing Kiama's shore and on to further exploration.

Nothing more of the area was recorded until after the settlement of Sydney in 1788. On 27 July 1791, Captain Weatherhead of the *Matilda* discovered Jervis Bay, which he named Matilda Bay after his ship, but the name was not retained. Following his visit to the bay on 18 August 1791, Naval Lieutenant Bowen provided the name 'Port Jervis' in honour of Sir John Jervis. Whaling ships immediately began calling there for shelter and water.

The district was first crossed overland by Europeans when Clarke and the remaining surviving sailors of the *Sydney Cove*, which was wrecked in Bass Strait and again at Point Hicks in May 1797, passed through it in April of that year. Later in 1797, The *Cumberland* was wrecked south of Jervis Bay in 1979 and the survivors also made their way overland to Sydney.

In December 1797, George Bass, during his voyage of coastal exploration in a whaleboat with a crew of six seamen, landed in a sheltered bay, later named Kiama Harbour, and followed around the bight of Seven Mile Beach to discover the mouth of a river, which he named Shoals Haven. He spent three days examining the river, noting the fertile banks that he thought would not be subject to flooding (*Bayley 1975: 15-16, 1976: 15*).

Knowledge of the area was advanced when on 10 March 1805 Lieutenant Kent of HMS *Buffalo* returned to Sydney after examining the district overland 18 miles north from Jervis Bay with James Meehan, the assistant Surveyor-General. Information from that expedition confirmed that the area was originally covered with rainforest, brush cedar, soft and hardwoods and a variety of bushes, palms, vines and ferns.

Independent cedar getters were in the Shoalhaven from at least 1811. After grounding on the shoals, the *Speedwell* managed to bring the first recorded cargo of cedar from the Shoalhaven River to Sydney in December 1812. The timber industry then grew in scale, exploiting the patches of cedar on the rivers and creeks, but the main concentration was in the Long Brush, which stretched from Kiama to Jamberoo (*Freeman 1998:11*).



A cedar party comprising George Wood, Jones and Dawson was lost in early 1815 and a search located one body, said to be that of Wood, all having been killed by Aborigines. Following that episode, Governor Macquarie forbade the cedar cutters from visiting the district.

Exploration from landward began in February 1818 when Dr Charles Throsby and James Meehan set out from Sydney to find an overland route to Jervis Bay. The party reached Kangaroo Valley, crossed the Shoalhaven and reached Jervis Bay but found the route to be impractical. To find a better route in 1819, two surveyors, John Oxley and James Meehan, explored Jervis Bay, Currambene Creek and the site of Nowra. From there Meehan went due north; however, that inland section did not offer a feasible route for wheeled vehicles.

The need for a better route from the Southern Highlands was met, to an extent, in 1821 by a new route pioneered by Hamilton Hume and Charles Throsby through Tallaganda Shire, which Hume reported could be made along a line of where he marked the trees. However, the route was not developed until the 1840s when The Wool Road from Braidwood via Nerriga, Sassafras and Wandandian was created.

No sooner had Hume returned from that expedition when, in January 1822, he left Sydney in the *Snapper* with Lieutenant Johnston and Alexander Berry to explore the coastal rivers, sailing up the Clyde and trudging inland to the Pigeon House. Although it was a government sponsored voyage it appears that Berry's purpose was to seek out land on which he could make a settlement after an adventurous life of roving in his early days (*Bayley 1975: 20*).

#### 6.1.2 Nineteenth-century estates in the study area

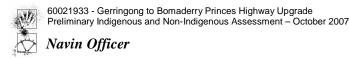
### 6.1.2.1 The Berry Estate

After a brief stay in Sydney in 1808 during his early career as an international merchant, Alexander Berry returned to London in 1812 by way of Cadiz. In Cadiz Berry met Edward Wollstonecraft, who subsequently became Berry's London agent, and later his partner when they decided to start a business in Sydney. Berry returned to Sydney in July 1819, and Wollstonecraft arrived in September. While Wollstonecraft supervised their George Street business, Berry visited England in March 1820, carrying Governor Macquarie's dispatches, one of which described him as 'an eminent merchant of this place'. In 1827, Berry married Wollstonecraft's sister Elizabeth.

Like other merchants Berry and Wollstonecraft often had to accept stock in payment of debts, and Berry sought a grant of land on which to accommodate the stock. Macquarie refused, as Berry was about to leave for England, but promised him a grant when he took up permanent residence. While he was away Wollstonecraft obtained a grant and located part of it on the North Shore where he built a cottage, 'Crow's Nest'.

On Berry's return he sought a site for the grants made to him and Wollstonecraft, travelling widely even in unsettled districts because 'Everybody was flocking to the Hunter River, Bathurst, and other places ... and all were elbowing one another. But we neither wished to elbow any one nor to be elbowed'. Berry first visited the Shoalhaven in January 1822 taking the cutter *Snapper* into Crook Haven (formerly Shoals Haven) from which he proceeded overland to examine the country on either side of the river. The rich alluvial soils and natural grassy 'meadows' led him to choose the Shoalhaven as the site for an estate and he returned in June 1822 to occupy it.

In February 1822, Berry and Wollstonecraft had jointly applied for a grant of 10,000 acres under the regulation introduced by the Governor that those accepting grants should maintain, free of expense to the crown, one convict for each 100 acres of the grant. This grant was approved by Governor Brisbane, though the deed was not issued until 1830. It was located on the southern side of the river between the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers, but Berry established his headquarters at the foot of Mount Coolangatta on the northern side of the river.



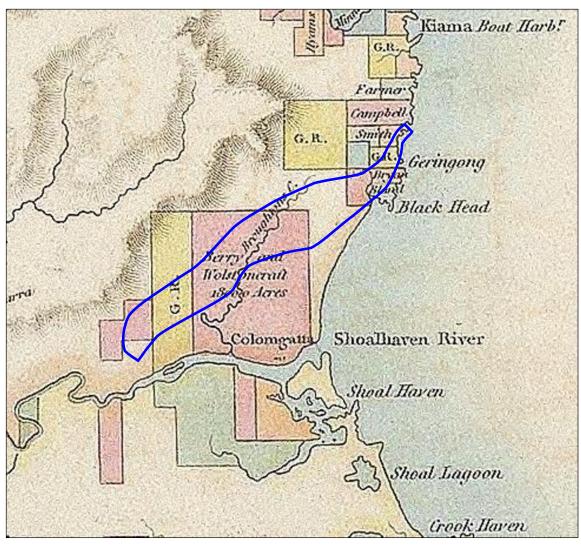


The grant to 'Messrs Berry and Wolstonecroft', "Coolloomagatta", was between Broughton Creek and the government reserve along the beach to Black Head and Crooked River, to which was added a 2,000 acre grant on the south side at "Numbaa".

In July 1822, Berry decided that his station would be built at the southeastern foot of Mount Coolangatta. He called it "Cullengatty Farm". A store and huts were erected on the lower slope of Mount Coolangatta and the flat at Numba was prepared for cultivation, becoming the first farm on the Shoalhaven. His residence was begun in 1823 and completed in 1824, by which time he had 120 acres under wheat, 40 under maize, three acres under barley and three as a garden with an orchard planted at Numba, where 250 acres were already cleared. He had 600 cattle, 14 horses and 235 pigs on his estate. A barn was completed in 1830 at Upper Numba or Jindiandy where it may still be seen.

The development of the estate to 1827 is shown on a pencil map, probably drawn by Berry himself. It shows the country north of and including the Shoalhaven River to the head of Broughton Creek. It marks Pig Island, Broughton Creek, 'Bombadara' Creek and shows the western side of Broughton Creek as a 'Large Swamp'. It shows 'Muroo Hut', New Stock Yard' west of and beside the swamp, 'Bangley Creek' with 'Bangley' as its source, 'Good Dog' and a high peak 'Broughton's Rump'. **Figure 6.1** shows a map of Berry's holdings in 1837.

Figure 6.1: Extract from Robert Dixon's 1837 map of the Colony of NSW showing early land grants and the approximate location of the study area – solid blue line (State Library of NSW)



Berry secured additional grants of two lots each of 4,000 acres north of the first grant and one lot of 4,000 acres west of Broughton Creek. West of the latter, John Berry (one of Alexander's younger brothers) later secured 3,225 acres at Bunberra north of Pig Island and several grants surrounding it. On his death in 1848, John Berry's grants passed to Alexander.

Other grants in the area were 1,920 acres at Toolijooa called Richardson's Farm promised to J. G. Richardson in 1830; 1,000 acres called Hyndeston near Gerringong to Thomas Hyndes in 1824; 4,000 acres called Broughton Head Farm to Aspinall and Brown in 1829; and 1,280 acres called Cumbewarra Farm to Charles Staples in 1830. By 1840, all had passed to Alexander Berry in whose name the grants were issued. In 1842, Berry also secured 2,560 acres called Burke's Farm along Seven Mile Beach (*Bayley 1975: 24-26*).

By the early 1840s, purchases of land from the crown and private individuals increased the size of the estate to about 32,000 acres, and to more than 40,000 acres by 1863. **Figure 6.2** shows a map of Berry's holdings around 1844.

Figure 6.2: Extract from Baker's Australian County Atlas (County of Camden) 1843 - 1846 showing early land grants and the approximate location of the study area – solid blue line (NLA)

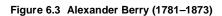


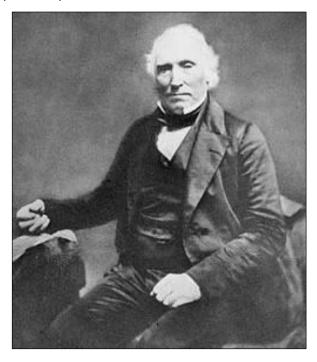
Unlike other Sydney merchants who took up land but seem to have kept their mercantile and pastoral activities separate, Berry and Wollstonecraft set out to integrate the two and during its early years the Shoalhaven estate was the source of much produce sold in the George Street store. When the *Blanch* returned to Sydney after establishing the settlement at Coolangatta she carried a cargo of hay and cedar from the Shoalhaven.

The partners' effort to enlarge their estate at every opportunity was probably to secure the cedar growing in the district, for by the 1820s the supply of cedar from the Illawarra and the Hunter River valley was nearing exhaustion. Maize, tobacco, wheat, barley and potatoes were planted and marketed in Sydney; pigs were also reared and cattle were brought to Shoalhaven from the Illawarra over a road made for the purpose. Besides buying a ship to provide transport between Sydney and Shoalhaven the partners built a sloop and began to drain the extensive swamps included in their grants. Barron Field feared that 'these grants will hardly ever repay Messrs. Berry and Wollstonecraft for their outlay upon them', but they did, and handsomely, if only because of the profit on the cedar cut on them. None the less the partners had difficulty.

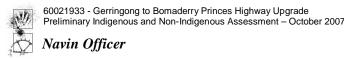
The estate certainly brought Berry much trouble: he was publicly accused of negligence in his care of convict servants and of ill treating them; it was said that a government tax on cedar cut on crown land was engineered to give Berry and Wollstonecraft a virtual monopoly, and that a tax on imported tobacco was introduced for their benefit. By 1846, Berry wrote that he had lost interest in the estate and 'would gladly part with it upon any terms'; this feeling grew as labour became scarcer after the abolition of transportation and the discovery of gold. In the 1850s, Berry began to let farms on clearing leases, and with this occupation by tenant farmers the real development of the Shoalhaven district commenced.

After his wife's death in 1845, Alexander Berry (**Figure 6.3**) became a recluse in Crow's Nest House. After his brother David took charge of the Shoalhaven estate in 1836 he appears to have rarely visited it. He died at 'Crow's Nest' on 17 September 1873. Berry had no children and his property passed to his brother David (*Perry 1965: 92-95*).





Source; State Library of NSW



David Berry, with his brothers John and William and his sisters Janet and Agnes, put into effect a long-held idea to join their eldest brother Alexander in NSW. They arrived at Sydney in July 1836 went at once to Coolangatta, the Shoalhaven property which, at Wollstonecraft's death in 1832, had passed entirely to Alexander.

Until John Berry died in 1848 he and David jointly managed the property. The greater part of the land was undeveloped and most of the work force was convict. The number of their assigned servants appears to have increased from an original 100 to some 300 in the 1840s. The main source of income was the breeding of cattle and horses, which were scientifically improved by imported blood. After John's death David began leasing some of the land. By 1850, he had 36 tenants, who paid 20 shillings an acre for cleared ground and were allowed five years without rent in order to clear timbered land. When convict labour ceased, trial was made of Chinese labourers and of German families hired in Hamburg. The Chinese did well as dairymen and house servants but in general their usefulness was limited. Leasing was continued and by 1863 he had almost 300 tenants, who occupied some 8,650 acres (3,500 ha) or about a sixth of Coolangatta and paid an aggregate rent of about £6,000.

**Figure 6.4** gives an extract from a map of the County of Camden, NSW, 1866, showing land tenure around that time.

When David Berry inherited the estate from Alexander, it was valued at £400,000 and consisted of 60,000 acres at Shoalhaven and 500 acres at North Sydney. William Berry died in October 1875, also leaving a will in David's favour. He continued to lease the Shoalhaven land on terms considered more than lenient. Berry also introduced the practice of share farming with land, implements and materials provided by the estate and labour by the farmer, the profits to be shared on an agreed basis.

After 1883, the management of the Shoalhaven estate passed increasingly to Berry's cousin, (Sir) John Hay. When David Berry died unmarried at Coolangatta in 1889 he left an estate valued at £1,250,000. Hay was the principal beneficiary of his will (*Stephen 1969: 149-151*). Hay died without issue at Rose Bay in 1892. Most of his estate of almost £59,000 was left to the children of his brother James (*Martin 1972: 361-362*).

The enormous bequests by David Berry to the University of St. Andrews (Scotland) and to the Endowment of a hospital at Berry, amounting to a quarter of a million pounds, made it necessary for the Trustees to sell the Estate. They immediately set about a comprehensive plan of improvements before selling. Among these the reclamation of the swamp areas took a prominent place.

The entire area of the estate at that time amounted to around 100 square miles. Of that area 40 square miles consisted of alluvial flat land. In its natural state that land consisted of a series of freshwater marshes with surfaces in their lowest, some three or four feet below the flood level of the district in which they lay. Therefore, this area of flat land had to be protected from the influx of possible tidal floods by a system of drains and sluices. Another leading feature of the marsh-reclamation scheme was the freedom of floods when they rose above the natural banks of the Shoalhaven River and Broughton Creek to flow freely into the reclaimed basins. Consequently, at all places where the river banks either from erosion or other causes had fallen below their normal crest-level, levees (or embankments) were employed to restore them (*Antill 1982: 354*).

On 29 March 1892 the sale of the Berry (Shoalhaven) Estates began and continued for three days. The entity was divided into three for the purpose of the sale; first, the Gerringong farms of which there were four and totalled 175 acres; next came the sale of the whole township of Bomaderry followed on 30 March by the Numbaa estates, which consisted of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres. This was included in the Municipality of Numbaa, which had been incorporated in 1868.



J. Layton 1082 ac  $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{A}$ B Island Prosper De Mestre Broughtons Head 1300 ac. Pur. Reg 1831 58 61 Berry & Wolste 2320 ac. Aspinal Brown E. Wolstoncroft Berry & Wolstoncroft 1500 ac 10,000 ac. 6t (1350 ac unprofitable swamp) A. Berry 147 COOLOOMGATTA 177 176 Comarong Berry Island GOV. RES 640 ac. John Burk J. C. Richardson Black Head

Figure 6.4 Extract from map of County of Camden, NSW, 1866, showing land tenure and the approximate location of the study area – solid blue line (NLA)

The sale terms were all standardised at 25 per cent deposit, 15 per cent within two years and the balance over five years with an interest rate of five per cent per annum. In all cases preference was given to tenant farmers to secure the land they had formerly farmed and from that date many of the present family holdings date their freehold. The disposal by sale of the estates in Shoalhaven and North Sydney began in 1892 and was not completed until 20 years later in 1912 (*Sealy 2000: 120-121*).

**Figure 6.5** gives an extract from a map of the County of Camden, NSW, 1895, showing land tenure and the growth of settlement centres, including Berry, Bomaderry and Gerringong, at that time.

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Figure 6.5 Extract from map of County of Camden, NSW, 1895, showing land tenure and the approximate location of the study area – solid blue line (NLA)

## 6.1.2.2 Alne Bank

To the north of the Shoalhaven Estate, Michael Hindmarsh (a native of Alnwick) (*Beale et al 1991:60*) secured 'Alne Bank' as a grant of 640 acres in 1827 (**Figure 6.2**), and was the first real resident of Gerringong. One reason for his locating at 'Alne Bank' was the fact that it contained an estimated quantity of 60,000 feet of cedar. For the first 10 years of his residence there Hindmarsh was engaged chiefly in the timber industry, having a number of wagons and teams with which the cedar from his own property and that of his neighbours was conveyed to Gerringong Boat Harbour. There exists a bill sent to him by Alexander Berry in 1829, which establishes that Hindmarsh got his supplies, such as sugar, leather, and horse shoes, from Coolangatta, where his wheat was also ground, and parts were secured for his wagons.

Hindmarsh also had about 500 head of cattle running on his land and the unoccupied land nearby. In the 1830s, he experimented in growing tobacco but ceased after some years. In the early 1840s he had most of 'Alne Bank' cleared by the clearing lease system. Eventually he turned his attention to dairying and horse breeding.

Hindmarsh's first home at 'Alne Bank' was built on the northeast corner of the property, now Mr. Chittick's farm. However, in 1851, he built a fine stone house, where his grandson, Mr. C. T. Hindmarsh still lives. Michael Hindmarsh died suddenly at 'Alne Bank' on 25 January 1867, aged 67. For years his sons lived either at 'Alne Bank' or on adjoining properties, but eventually most of them went to other parts of NSW. Thomas Hindmarsh, the father of the present occupant, introduced the first separator used in the Illawarra (*Cousins 1994: 62-64*).

#### 6.1.2.3 Renfrew Park

'Renfrew Park', also to the north of the Shoalhaven Estate, was a 600 acre grant to William Smith in 1821 (**Figure 6.2**). In 1835, Robert Miller bought the land from Smith at five shillings an acre, and called it 'Renfrew Park' after the part of Scotland from which he came. The property extended from the sea to 'Alne Bank' and from 'Omega Retreat' to the township of Gerringong.

Some might have thought Miller unwise to buy the property, for much of it was swamp land, known for many years as Miller's Swamp. He immediately set to work draining the swamp, and cultivating the land. He was soon noted for the fine potatoes he grew there, with which he won a prize at the Sydney Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.

Miller erected his home on the northern side of the Flat. In 1850, a visitor to 'Renfrew Park' noted,

About four miles south of Kiama you come to an extensive flat, covered for the most part with the most verdant pasture; formerly it was a swamp and at times overflowed with water. No one thought of reclaiming it until fortune brought a Robert Miller there. He said that something could be made of it; he drained it; and now it is the richest of pasture lands, supporting many cows for an extensive dairy, and fattening a number of oxen which he sends to Sydney (S. Mosman).

Miller bought several lots when Gerringong suburban property was sold in 1851, and also secured property in Foxground and elsewhere. Later, 'Renfrew Park' property was divided among his four sons, William, James, Robert and John. Descendants of the first three still hold the whole of 'Renfrew Park' and several other pieces of dairy land in the vicinity of Gerringong (*Cousins 1994: 64-66*).

## 6.1.2.4 Omega Retreat

'Omega Retreat' was a grant of 1,280 acres made to Thomas Campbell in 1825, and bought by his brother-in-law, James Mackay Gray, who named it. The property was to the north and adjacent to both 'Alne Bank' and 'Renfrew Park', and reached from the sea to the southern slopes of Saddleback.

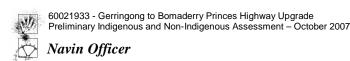
After cutting out the cedar on the property, Gray had the place cleared by the clearing lease system, and erected his home there. He played a prominent role in the local community until his death in 1877. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel, who also took a very prominent part in local affairs. Eventually, Samuel went to the Tweed River to open up new lands. In 1901, 'Omega Retreat' was subdivided and sold, when 1,041 acres of the 1,280 acre estate were bought by the descendants of Robert Miller, of 'Renfrew Park' (*Cousins 1994: 62*).

## 6.1.3 Settlement and development of townships

### 6.1.3.1 Broughton Creek (Berry)

Until 1899, the town of Berry was known as Broughton's Creek, Broughton Creek, or simply 'The Crick'. It was originally a station of the great Berry Estate.

The place was named after Broughton (c.1798-c.1850) an Aboriginal guide, tracker and constable, who was born at Boon-ga-ree, which became known from 1822-1888 as Broughton Creek and subsequently as Berry. Broughton, whose Aboriginal name was rendered as Toodwick, Toodood or Toodwit, accepted and strove to adapt to the new society introduced by the colonists. By 1818 he was working for Dr Charles Throsby of Liverpool, who probably named him after his friend William Broughton. The trusted Aboriginal served as a guide and translator on several of Throsby's explorations to the south and at least once for John Oxley.





In 1822, Broughton started work for Alexander Berry, whose grant incorporated Boon-ga-ree, setting up Berry's farm, Coolangatta, recruiting Aboriginal labour, keeping the peace, capturing bushrangers, droving cattle and providing his own labour. He became a favourite of Berry, who called him 'my Landsman' and later 'my oldest surviving Black friend' and who presented him with a rectangular breastplate inscribed 'Broughton Native Constable of Shoalhaven 1822'. The names of Broughton and his brother Broger (Brogher) survive in several physical features and localities in the Shoalhaven. Brogers Creek is named after the latter. After the former there is Broughton Creek, Broughton's Head, Broughton Vale, Broughton Village, and Broughton Mill Creek (*Campbell 2005: 48-49*).

Broughton Creek was strategically sited on the northern part of Alexander Berry's Coolangatta Estate. With a double wharf on the junction of Broughton Creek and Broughton Mill Creek, a water powered sawmill and a tannery by 1860, the embryonic town proved a focal point for the farming hinterland.

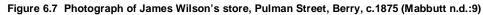
The milling of timber on the estate appears to have begun as an open saw pit site in 1827. In late 1826, a number of 'free' sawyers signed an agreement to saw at Broughton Creek, and the following year, James Smith, described as the Overseer of the timber establishment at Broughton Creek, was measuring the timber on hand. In the early 1830s a sawmill was erected on the site to replace the saw pits of earlier days (*Antill 1982: 350*). It was in operation from at least 1836 as during a tour of Berry's estate James Backhouse noted in his journal on Saturday 1 October 1836, "A Black came from a sawing establishment of Alexander Berry's where he has learned to work ...". On 3 October 1836, when leaving 'Coolangatta' Backhouse further noted, "A circuit of about six miles over grassy forest hills between two marshes brought us to Alexander Berry's sawing establishment at Broughton Creek, which is under the superintendence of Alexander Pattison [or Patterson], a respectable Scotchman, with a wife and numerous family" (*Beale et al 1991: 34-35*). In January 1840, the Reverend W. B. Clarke also recorded visiting the sawmill noting, "We came about 5 o'clock to a river, which we crossed, then to the saw-mill established by Mr Berry, which we visited. The machinery is simple and washed by water in the American plan" (*Organ 1990: 250-253*). Between 1842 and 1850, the sawmill was leased to a tenant to cut cedar and hardwood for use on the Estate (*Antill 1982: 350*).

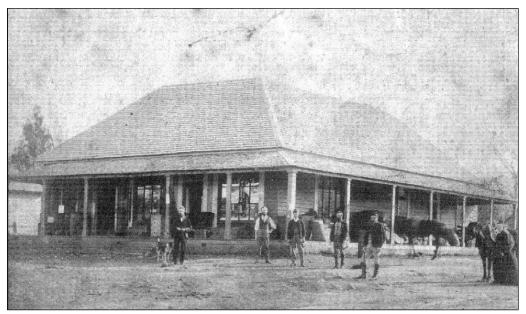
At the time of establishing the saw pit site, in 1827, Alexander Berry devised a scheme for tanning all the leather required on his establishment (*Antill 1982: 350*). The tannery was a natural adjunct to the sawmill, where the tannin-rich bark stripped from felled timber was used to prepare hides for shipping down Broughton Creek to the Sydney market (*Mabbutt n.d.: 6*). **Figure 6.6** shows a photograph of the tannery in c. 1875.



Figure 6.6 Photograph of the tannery, Berry, c.1875 (Mabbutt n.d.:6)

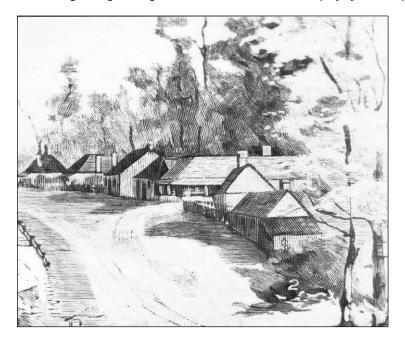
James Wilson was a ferryman at Back Forest who was later appointed manager of the tannery and ran a general store there. After the tannery buildings were badly damaged in the severe floods of the 1860s and 1870s, Wilson opened a new store on higher ground on the corner of Pulman Street in nearby Broughton Creek Village (*Mabbutt n.d.: 9*). **Figure 6.7** gives a photograph of Wilson's Store in Pulman Street, c. 1875.





The village had a schoolhouse provided by Alexander Berry in 1861 and a postmaster from the same date. By 1866, there were 300 people in the immediate vicinity. Although the sawmill had closed, the tannery flourished. There were two stores, a smithy, a saddlery and a hotel. **Figure 6.8** gives a sketch of Broughton Creek Village in the 1870s. When in 1868 the municipality of Broughton Creek and Bomaderry was created, contrary to Berry's wishes, it was administered by Broughton Creek.

Figure 6.8 Broughton Creek Village along the ridge at Pullman Street in the 1870s (Bayley 1975: 74)



As the land was opened up first by Berry estate tenant farmers, and in the 1860s, by settlers under the Robertson Land Act, Broughton Creek became the port of a very large area where dairy farms were established. **Figure 6.9** shows a photograph of the (second) wharf at Berry in 1896 – the first wharf was at the 'Crooked S', the junction of Broughton Creek and Broughton Mill Creek (Berry Museum n.d. 2). Farmers from Broughton Vale, Broughton Village, Jaspers Brush, Brothers Creek, Woodhill and even Kangaroo Valley, took their butter and other produce to the wharf at Broughton Creek. From the wharf it was taken to the ocean steamer at Greenwell Point or drogher, until 1871, when Alexander Berry provided a flat bottomed steamer, the *Coolangatta*.

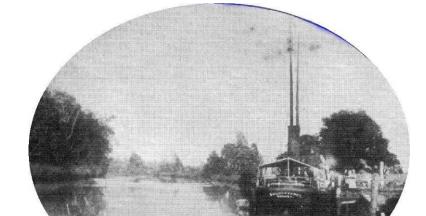
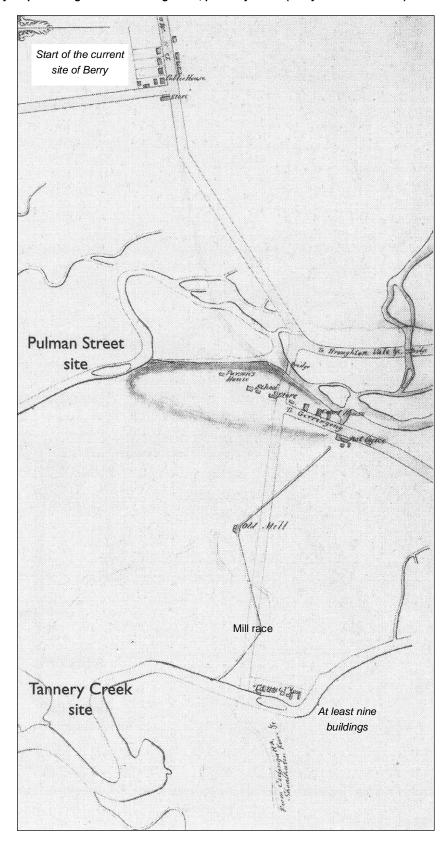


Figure 6.9 Photograph of the SS Coomonderry at the (second) Berry wharf, 1896 (Mabbutt n.d.: 58)

Despite the Berry estate's insistence on yearly tenancies in the area, more stores and shops were built in the 1870s and in 1879, six years after Alexander Berry's death, Broughton Creek was surveyed and a plan for a town was made on the higher land on the right bank of the creek. **Figure 6.10** shows an old map of Broughton Creek before a town plan was made for the current day Berry. The town plan put most of the existing buildings out of alignment with the streets, and, in some cases new premises had to be erected in front of the old ones. But the tenants were given longer leases, up to 25 years, and later it was made possible to buy the land.

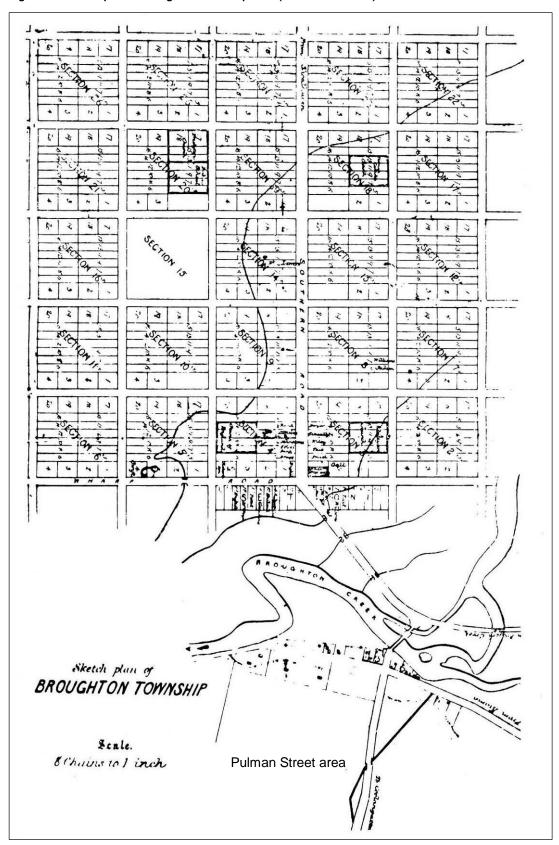
Figure 6.10Early map of Broughton Creek Village area, probably 1870s (Berry Museum n.d.: 15)



After David Berry's death in 1889, the name of the township was changed from Broughton Creek to Berry in his honour (curiously not in honour of its founder, his older brother Alexander).

The town of Berry continued to flourish as a service centre for a predominantly saw milling and dairying district. The population was 1,300 in 1884, with additional town blocks enlarging the town site from that laid out in 1883. **Figure 6.11** shows a sketch plan of Broughton Township in 1883. Today, Berry continues to provide basic service needs of the community, but the 1980s saw it transformed into a tourist town, with tea rooms, antique and gift shops (*Clark 1993: 5, Cousins 1994: 260-263, Freeman 1998: 20, Lidbetter 1993: 4*). **Figure 6.12** gives a map of present day Berry showing locations of historic sites, including Pulman Street, the tannery and the two wharf sites.

Figure 6.11Sketch plan of Broughton Township 1883 (Lidbetter 1993: 18)



Present day Berry St.

First wharf

First wharf

Figure 6.12Map of present day Berry showing locations of historic sites, including Pulman Street, the tannery and the two wharf sites (Lidbetter 1993: 75)

## 6.1.3.2 Bomaderry

The first settler of the township of Bomaderry was most likely Herman Meyers, Station Master, when the railway was extended from Bombo in 1893. However, the first substantial private residence is thought to have been that of Anne Hall, widow of Thomas Hall of the Berry Estate, whose block of land was the second to be transferred after the township was opened up in 1892. Her Bolong Road home, 'Flawcraig', was constructed in about 1895.

Education came in 1867 through the Bomaderry Ferry School, and this was followed by the Birriley Street Public School in 1893. The Presbyterian Church began a Sabbath School at Bomaderry in 1895/96 but other major denominations did not start there until the 1950s.

Bomaderry was first served by the Municipality of Broughton Creek and Bomaderry, established in 1868. It was amalgamated into the Berry Municipal Council in 1891, and ultimately became part of the Shire (now City) of Shoalhaven.

Perhaps the best known resident in Bomaderry was Albert Petrie (1897-1989), a Shoalhaven River boatman, who built and acquired several homes in the township. He was in demand for his historical knowledge of the district, and one of the district's Masonic Lodges was named in his honour.

Horlicks opened a factory in 1937, to be followed in 1939 by the Dairy Co-operative Factory (now Australian Co-operative Foods). The John Bull Rubber Factory was established in 1951, and 1956 saw the opening of the paper mill by Wiggins Teape (now APPM). While production of paper and the processing of dairy products are now the major industries, there is also steel fabrication and other light industries in the area (*Clark 1993: 6*).



### 6.1.3.3 Gerringong

Although the site of the town was gazetted in 1829, it was not until 1854 that the streets of Gerringong were surveyed and the town blocks sold. Many of the original purchasers, such as James Emery, Robert Miller, Margaret Campbell, Thomas Boxsell and John Blow, still have descendants living in the district.

The town was established in a typical fashion, with Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches being built within the first two years, along with a Post Office and Lang's Gerringong Arms hotel by 1857. At that stage, the town also boasted Ritchie's store, Dixon's slaughterhouse, Ransome's butchery, Sharwood's blacksmith shop, and Beale's cooperage.

Initially transport to and from the area was by sea, and regular shipments of dairy produce and timber were despatched to Sydney from Boat Harbour. This was a difficult proposition in bad weather, but a jetty was not constructed until 1880. Meanwhile, a road was cleared from Kiama in 1849, winding around the spurs to Mount Pleasant, then across the flats at Omega and up the ridge to the township and on to Crooked River. The railway came to Gerringong in 1893, when the extension from Bombo to Bomaderry was opened.

A disastrous fire, fanned by a strong westerly wind, destroyed most of the town in July 1872, shortly after the formation of the Gerringong Municipality on April 24th of the previous year. The original municipal boundaries covered the area from Mount Pleasant to Crooked River and west to the headwaters of Broughton Creek. This area was augmented in 1896 with the addition of Toolijooa, and the Municipality remained in existence until it was absorbed into the Kiama Municipality in 1954.

Gerringong was without a school until 1876, although schools were by then in existence at Omega, Foxground and Toolijooa. Following the construction of the Gerringong school, and its subsequent expansion in 1924, the other local schools were eventually closed.

With the expansion of the dairy industry, dairy factories were established in February 1888 at Gerringong, in January 1889 at Foxground, and later the same year at Toolijooa. Only the Gerringong Co-op still survives, as one of the oldest continually-operating dairy co-ops in Australia.

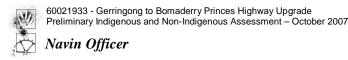
By the end of the nineteenth century, the Gerringong area was home to about 400 adults, and probably supported a total population in excess of 1,500. Aside from the commercial area of the town, almost all employment in the district related to the dairy industry.

#### 6.1.4 The dairy industry

Alexander Berry, being the first in the area to create the concept of a farming village community, also became the first to set up a dairy on the South Coast. Within two years of his arrival, he recorded that, "a shipment of farm produce to Sydney ... included in this shipment 78 lbs of butter and 20 cheeses". So, by the end of 1824 his first dairying trade with Sydney Town has begun.

Within another 10 years or so the dairying herd at 'Coolangatta' had increased in quantity and quality. While the first dairy structures were hurriedly installed and crudely made from packed mud, as the brickfield production improved, later buildings were more substantial. A large dairy was developed on his grants south of the river at Jindiandy, close to Upper Numbaa and strategically placed three miles from the river bank so as to reduce the risk from flooding.

After his arrival in 1836, John Berry, who managed the Shoalhaven Estate, changed its emphasis from agriculture to stock breeding and the production of beef. He was said to have lived on horseback and was eventually thrown from his horse on April 15, 1848, dying from injuries four days later. With John Berry's death and in 1849 the introduction of tenant farmers, the early days of the Shoalhaven being a breeding ground for young stock drew to a close.





Twenty acre plots were leased rent free on the condition that they were cleared and fenced by the end of two to five years. By 1850, the leasing of the Estate started and the tenant farmers began to establish dairying as the chief industry of the Shoalhaven district. By the 1870s most of the cedar had been cut out and the clearing leases had given way to farms - originally for wheat production. Eventually wheat growing was replaced by dairying (*Bayley 1975: 34-37, Sealy 2000: 107*).

Bayley (1976: 89) contends that Kiama was the birthplace of dairying in Australia; it was the centre that first tried to export butter to England and it pioneered the system of factory production. A Butter Export Co-operative Co. was formed in 1870 and efforts were made to export butter to London and India, with an initial measure of success. The Kiama Pioneer Co-operative Dairy Factory was officially opened on 18 June 1884 and was the first of its kind in Australia. It was situated near Spring Creek on the Jamberoo Road. A monument commemorating the Butter Factory now stands at that location.

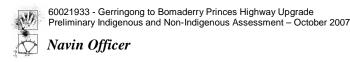
Further south, other dairy factories were established between 1884 and 1894. These were the Kangaroo Dairy Co. (1888) on Sawyers Creek one kilometre south of the Berry Road along Factory Road; the Barrengarry Butter Factory (1888 to 1925); the Kangaroo River Dairy Co. (1890); and the Upper River Butter Factory on the eastern bank 16 km south of the Gerringong Creek junction (1894-1901).

When it was opened in September 1895, the Berry Central Creamery was described as the 'largest and most complete butter factory in the colony'. At that time it was noted that 1,075 tons of butter were produced annually in the Berry district from 12,800 cattle, the product of which could be treated by the Berry Central Creamery. The registered trade mark was a bunch of berries (Lillipilli). In 1911, a group of dairymen purchased the Creamery from the Berry Estate and formed a co-operative, which subsequently became the Berry Rural Co-operative Society Ltd. The milk market continued to grow and in 1958 butter manufacture ceased. A peak annual milk intake was reached in 1976-77 but a downward trend developed in the 1980s. From 1991, milk was collected from farms in the Cooperative's tankers and delivered direct to the Australian Co-operative Foods Limited Factory at Bomaderry (*Lidbetter 1993:14-15*).

The sub-division of the Berry estate over the 40 years following the death of David Berry created many small dairy farms on both sides of the Shoalhaven. Examples of the style of dairyman's weatherboard house, bails and other outbuildings survive from the period around 1900, such as Knapp's property at 680 Bolong Road, Bomaderry, conveniently close to a dairy factory and the railhead (*Freeman 1998:23*).

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, when Alexander Hay was the Manager of the late David Berry's 'Coolangatta Estate', a more scientific approach was adopted towards dairying in the Shoalhaven. Following an investigative trip to Europe by Alexander, the Trustees of the Estate erected the abovementioned Butter Factory at Berry and established a select herd of imported pure bred dairy cattle purchased on their native pastures, and placed it on a stud farm at Coolangatta.

At that time, two public institutions of importance to the dairy farmers of the district were established at Berry. At the urging of Alexander Hay, a Bill was passed through the NSW Parliament to vary the will of David Berry to the extent that a Stud Farm and an Experimental Farm should share in the endowment bequeathed by him for a Cottage Hospital established at Berry. That was agreed upon and a transfer of Port Jackson foreshores belonging to the Estate and judged to be of equal in value to the endowment was satisfactorily arranged. The Crown then assumed the Trusteeship of all three institutions (the Hospital, Stud Farm and Experimental Farm) and established them at Berry (*Antill* 1982:355).





The Berry Experiment Farm opened near the river beside the road to Coolangatta in October 1899, being the first of its kind on the coast. It continued under the Department of Agriculture until in April 1934 it was taken over by the Child Welfare Department. It was remodelled with the provision of a dining room, dormitories and other facilities with cottages to house 40 boys to take farm training. In 1939, additional buildings were added, together with more modern farming facilities. In the 1970s the Child Welfare Training Farm closed and re-opened as a holiday home for the underprivileged and was later transferred to the Department of Sport and Recreation (*Bayley 1975: 206, Berry Museum 2006:2*).

In 1903, the Government Stud Farm at Berry was described as, 'the most important institution on the coast from the dairymen's point of view. It is well situated, and is within two miles of the town. On one side it has a mile frontage to the deep, navigable waters of Broughton Creek, and the new Mooeyan Bridge connects it with Berry and the railway' (*Town and Country Journal*, *11 February 1903*). From the above descriptions of the Experiment and Stud Farms, it appears that the two were co-located between what is now Moeyan and Coolangatta Roads and Broughton Creek, approximately two kilometres south of the present town of Berry.

In the 1920s, a Pasture Research Unit was established off Wharf Road, Berry, by the Department of Agriculture. In the 1950s, the first Artificial Insemination Breeding Station (AIBS) in New South Wales was established at that location, and in 1958, it was moved to Graham Park, southwest of Berry on the Princes Highway. The AIBS, which was established by the NSW Milk Board, occupied a total area of approximately 75 hectares, including bull yards, buildings and a quarantine area from which the semen collection and processing occurred. In the 1990s, the Centre closed and the buildings were used by Wollongong University, until new premises were built for them in 2000 in Nowra (*Berry Museum 2006: 2*).

## 6.2 Previous studies and inventory of heritage items and places

There are sixty two (62) recorded heritage items in the vicinity of the study area listed on nine separate heritage registers and schedules (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1: Recorded historical heritage items by type and individual heritage schedule in the vicinity of the Gerringong to Bomaderry study area

Type of Listing and Heritage Schedule	No. of Items
Statutory Listings	
NSW Heritage Register	5
RailCorp s.170 Heritage and Conservation Register	2
RTA' s.170 Heritage and Conservation Register	2
Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996 – Schedule 2	2
Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 1985 – Schedule 7	7
Sub total	18
Non-Statutory Listings	
Register of the National Estate	7
NSW Heritage Inventory	15
Royal Australian Institute of Architects 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Register of Significant Buildings	8
National Trust of Australia (NSW)	14
Sub total	44
Total	62

When duplicated listings from the eight separate heritage schedules are combined there is a total of thirty four (34) historical heritage items in the vicinity of the study area (**Table 6.3**).

### Of the thirty four listings:

- a) Twenty seven are within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Berry Town precinct;
- b) Two are specific listings on both statutory and non-statutory heritage schedules:
  - Alne Bank Homestead (1), Rose Valley, Gerringong, is listed on the Kiama LEP 1996, the Register of the National Estate, the NSW Heritage Inventory and the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (Item 2 in Table 6.2); and
  - Renfrew Park Estate, Princess Highway Gerringong is listed on the Kiama LEP 1996, the NSW Heritage Inventory and the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (Item 34 in **Table 6.2**);
- c) Two cover broad areas, both of which are non-statutory heritage listings listed on the Register of the National Estate and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW):
  - Berry District Landscape Conservation Area (Item 7 in Table 6.2); and
  - Dry Stone Walls Conservation Area (Item 32 in Table 6.2); and
- d) One, the Hindmarsh Family Cemetery, at the rear of *Alne Bank* Homestead (1), in Rose Valley, is a non-statutory heritage listing classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (Item 33 in **Table 6.2**).

Due to the paucity of detailed information contained in several of the above heritage schedules (for example, the Dry Stone Walls Conservation Area), the findings of this desktop review need to be confirmed through contact with the relevant organisations and, as necessary, ground truthing in the field.



Table 6.2: Recorded historical heritage items by type and individual heritage schedule in the Upgrade study area

	Ito	em	Statutory listing					Non-Statutory listing			
No.	Name	Location	HR	RC s170	RTA s170	Kiama LEP 96	Shoal. LEP 85	RNE	HI	RAIA	NT (NSW)
1	Abernethys Creek Bridge	Princes Highway, Bomaderry			ü						
2	Alne Bank Homestead (1)	Rose Valley, Gerringong				ü		ü®	ü		ü
3	Berry Agricultural Pavilion	Victoria St., Berry, DP 940561					ü				
4	Berry Bank and Post Office Group (PO and former ANZ/CBC Bank)	Prince Alfred St., corner Queen St., Berry					ü	ü®	ü		ü
5	Berry Community Activities Centre	Queen St., Berry								ü	
6	Berry Courthouse, Police Sergeant's Residence and Lock-up	56-58 Victoria St., Berry, Portion 10	ü				ü	ü®	ü	ü	ü
7	Berry District Landscape Conservation Area	Embraces the coastline south of Kiama some 30 km southward to Greenwell Point, the undulating coastal plain and the flood plain on both sides of the lower Shoalhaven River and including the steep, benched slopes rising up to the escarpment of the Illawarra plateau.						ü (IP)			ü
8	Berry Doctor's residence, surgery and gardens	Cnr Alexandra and Princess Sts, Berry, Lots 8 and 9, Section 3, DP 8058					ü				
9	Berry Federation Two Storey Brick Residence	68 Princes Highway, Berry							ü		
10	Berry Former Berry Council Chambers	Alexandra St., Berry, DP 940561					ü				
11	Berry General Cemetery	South side of Kangaroo Valley Road, 1 km west of Berry									ü
12	Berry Goulders formerly James Wilson Store	97 Queen St. (corner Alexandra St.), Berry							ü		ü
13	Berry Hospital (David Berry Hospital, Gatehouse & Remnant Rainforest)	Beach Road (85 Tannery Road), Berry	ü						ü		ü
14	Berry Innisfail Residence	308 R. M. O. Princes Hwy, Berry								ü	
15	Berry James Wilson Memorial Fountain	Cnr Prince Alfred & Queen Streets, Berry	I					I	ü		ü

	lter	n			Statutory	listing		Non-Statutory listing			ting
No.	Name	Location	HR	RC s170	RTA s170	Kiama LEP 96	Shoal. LEP 85	RNE	HI	RAIA	NT (NSW)
16	Berry Local History Museum (Former Bank)	135 Queen St., Berry, Lot 1, DP 221105	ü				ü	ü®			
17	Berry Muir House and Stables	10 Prince Alfred St., Berry								ü	
18	Berry Pulman Street Group	Pulman St., Berry – former cottage hospital/ Wilson store (corner Princes Highway); Beatson House; Alexander? Flats; Hospital Cottage; Alexander Farmhouse; Mill site.							ü		ü
19	Berry Railway Station group	Station Road, Berry	ü	ü					ü		
20	Berry Railway Station group – movable relics	Station Road, Berry	ü	ü							
21	Berry Residence	Princes Highway, Berry								ü	
22	Berry Residence	62 Queen St., Berry								ü	
23	Berry Residence	21 Albany St., Berry								ü	
24	Berry School of Arts	Alexandra St., Berry, lot 2, DP 623347								ü	
25	Berry Showground Group (including trees)	Alexandra St., Berry							ü		
26	Berry Sir John Hay Memorial Fountain	Cnr Alexandra & Victoria Streets, Berry							ü		ü
27	Berry Soldiers Memorial & Memorial Avenue	Alexandra St., Berry						ü (IP)			
28	Berry Two Storey Victorian Rendered Brick Shop?	Queen St., Berry							ü		
29	Berry Victorian Anglican Church & Memorial Gates (St Lukes Anglican Church and Rectory)	68-68A Princess Street, Berry							ü		ü
30	Berry Victorian School & School Master's Residence	Victoria St. and 40 Victoria St.( Lot 11, DP 882716), Berry					ü		ü		
31	Broughton Creek Bridge	Princes Highway, Berry			ü						





	Item			Statutory listing				Non-Statutory listing			ting
No.	Name	Location	HR	RC s170	RTA s170	Kiama LEP 96	Shoal. LEP 85	RNE	HI	RAIA	NT (NSW)
32	Dry Stone Walls Conservation Area	Princes Highway, between Kiama and Gerringong <sup>1</sup> . Distributed in the area between Kiama, Jerrara and Rose Valley <sup>2</sup> .						ü (IP) <sup>1</sup>			ü²
33	Hindmarsh Family Cemetery	Off Princes Highway, at the rear of <i>Alne Bank</i> Homestead (1)									ü
34	Renfrew Park Estate	Princes Highway, Gerringong				ü			ü		ü

HR = NSW Heritage Office Heritage Register; RC s170 = RailCorp section170 Heritage & Conservation Register; RTA s170 = Roads and Traffic Authority section 170 Heritage & Conservation Register; Kiama LEP 96 = Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996 – Schedule 2; Shoalhaven LEP 85 = Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 1985 – Schedule 7; RNE = Register of the National Estate (R = Registered, IP = Indicative Place); HI = NSW Heritage Office Heritage Inventory; RAIA = Royal Australian Institute of Architects 20<sup>th</sup> Century Register of Significant Buildings; NT = National Trust of Australia (NSW).



## 6.2.1 Shoalhaven City Council heritage study 1995-1998

In addition to the above 34 historical heritage items recorded on statutory and non-statutory heritage schedules, 142 items were identified in the Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study 1995-1998 (*Peter Freeman P/L 1998*) as being in the current Gerringong to Bomaderry study area and as warranting heritage recognition (**Table 6.3**). **Figure 6.13** shows the location of European heritage items in the study area.

Of the one hundred and forty two (142) listings:

- a) One hundred and nineteen are within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Berry Town precinct;
- b) Nine are in the area of Meroo Meadow;
- c) Nine are in the area of Jaspers Brush;
- d) Two are in the area of Broughton Vale;
- e) Two are in the vicinity of Broughton Village; and
- f) One, the Berry/Bolong Pastoral Landscape, covers a broad area to the west and south of Berry.

#### Of those listings:

- g) One hundred and twenty three (123) are identified as having local heritage significance;
- h) Six are identified as having regional heritage significance, being:
  - A former Presbyterian Manse, 36 Victoria Street, Berry (Item 39 in **Table 6.3**);
  - A mid Twentieth-Century House and Pool, 60 Queen Street, Berry (Item 48 in **Table 6.3**);
  - Woodside Park Farm and Gatehouse, 94B Tannery Road, Berry (Item 111 in Table 6.3);
  - Mananga Farmhouse, A40 Princes Highway, Berry (Item 112 in Table 6.3);
  - Glenloth, 96 Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush (Item 141 in Table 6.3); and
  - A house at 66 Jaspers Brush Road, Jaspers Brush (Item 142 in Table 6.3); and
- i) Thirteen are shown as Provisional Listings that require further research to ratify their level of heritage significance
  - Items 3, 77, 78, 83, 122, 125-128, and 134-137 in **Table 6.3**.

As with the recorded heritage items, there is some lack of detailed information for a number of the listings in the Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study (for example, No. 11 – English Oak, Tannery Road, Berry) and the results of this desktop review will require confirmation through ground truthing in the field.



Figure 6.13European historical heritage items (Western study area)

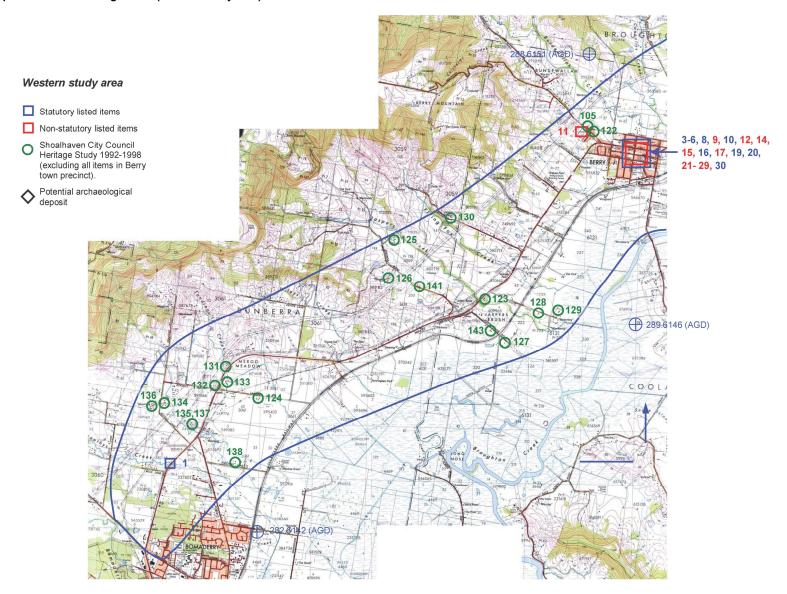


Figure 6.13 cont'd. European historical heritage items (Eastern study area)

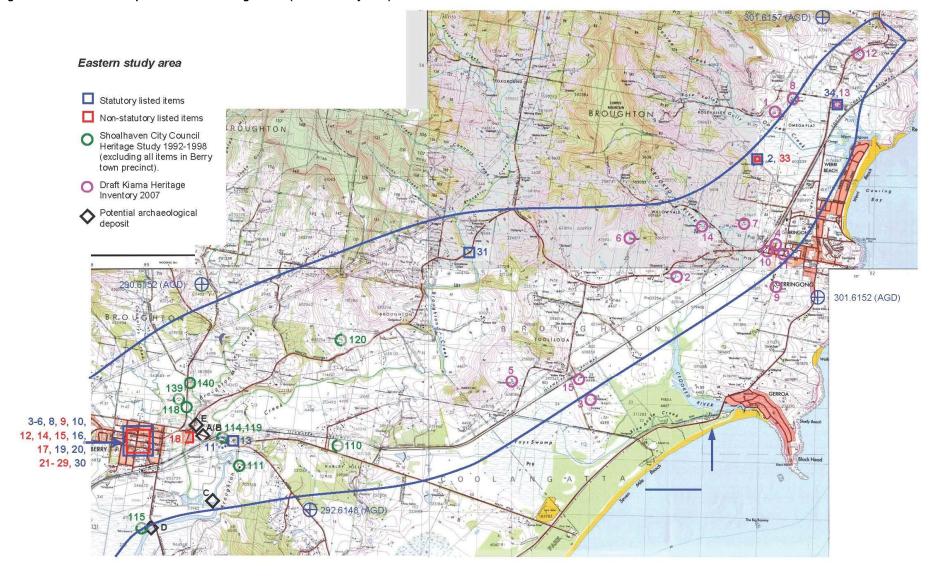


Table 6.3: Heritage items within the study area identified in the Shoalhaven City Council heritage study 1995-1998

No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
1	B001.02	Commercial premises (former Berry Estate Office & Bakery)	110 Queen Street, Berry	Local
2	B001.03	Commercial premises (former Towers Furniture Shop)	131 Queen Street, Berry	Local
3	B001.04	Commercial premises (former Claude Jones Garage)	133 Queen Street, Berry	Provisional
4	B001.05	Commercial premises (former Duncan's Greengrocers)	105 Queen Street, Berry	Local
5	B001.06	Atmena Smithii (2 Lilly Pilly)	120 Queen Street, Berry	Local
6	B001.08	Hotel Berry & Old Kitchen	120 Queen Street, Berry	Local
7	B001.09	Waddell's Newsagency	102 Queen Street, Berry	Local
8	B001.10	Commercial premises (former Logan's Store)	118 Queen Street, Berry	Local
9	B001.11	Berry Horse Trough	NE Cnr Queen & Prince Alfred Streets	Local
10	B001.15	Commercial building (former Wilson's Butchers)	14 Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
11	B002.02	Quercus robur (English Oak)	Tannery Road, Berry	Local
12	B002.03	Wyndree (former Police residence)	A15 Princes Highway	Local
13	B002.08	Araucaria heterophylla (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	1 Pulman Street, Berry	Local
14	B002.09	Araucaria bidwilli, Casurina cunninghamiana (Bunya Pines, River Oaks)	30 Pulman Street, Berry	Local
15	B002.10	Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)	Pulman Street, Berry	Local
16	B003.04	David Berry Memorial – Berry Memorial Park	Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
17	B003.08	Showground Caretakers Cottage	4 Gillam Street, Berry	Local
18	B003.10	Scot's Presbyterian Church	83 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
19	B003.11	California Bungalow	77 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
20	B003.12	CWA Hall (former Broughton Creek School House)	79 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
21	B003.13	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
22	B003.14	Bellawonga Federation Weatherboard Cottage	69 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
23	B003.15	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Victoria Street, Berry	Local

No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
24	B003.16	Leumbra Federation Weatherboard Cottage	73 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
25	B003.18	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Albany Street, Berry	Local
26	B003.19	Albany Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	25 Albany Street, Berry	Local
27	B003.20	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	27 Albany Street, Berry	Local
28	B003.21	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	29 Albany Street, Berry	Local
29	B003.22	Post War Fibro & Tile Residence and Garden	31 Albany Street, Berry	Local
30	B003.23	Agathis robusta (Queensland Kauri)	Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
31	B003.24	David Berry Memorial Park Trees	Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
32	B003.25	Avenue of Remembrance	Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
33	B003.26	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Alexandra Street, Berry	Local
34	B003.27	Gardenia thunbergia (Thunberg Gardenia)	Railway Station, Berry	Local
35	B003.28	Ilex comuta (Chinese Holly)	Railway Station, Berry	Local
36	B003.31	Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Laurel)	58 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
37	B004	St Patrick's Convent	80 North Street, Berry	Local
38	B005	St Patrick's Church	80 North Street, Berry	Local
39	B008	Presbyterian Manse (former)	36 Victoria Street, Berry	Regional
40	B011	Rhodeside Two Storey Federation Residence	89 Queen Street, Berry	Local
41	B012	Commercial Premises (former W. H. Cockerill Blacksmith & Farriers Works)	83 Queen Street, Berry	Local
42	B013	Commercial Premises (former Federation Weatherboard Cottage)	81 Queen Street, Berry	Local
43	B014	The Baker & Bunyip Restaurant (former Berry Estate Bakery)	23 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
44	B015	Residence (former Railway Gatekeeper's residence)	66 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
45	B017	Uniting Church Hall	69 Albert Street, Berry	Local





No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
46	B019	Pamvil (former Bootmaker's Shop)	21 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
47	B020	Home (former Wharfinger's Cottage)	53 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
48	B021	Mid Twentieth-Century House and Pool	60 Queen Street, Berry	Regional
49	B022	Hill Maron Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	70 Queen Street, Berry	Local
50	B023	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Queen Street, Berry	Local
51	B024	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	51 Queen Street, Berry	Local
52	B025	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	53 Queen Street, Berry	Local
53	B026	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Queen Street, Berry	Local
54	B027	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	59 Queen Street, Berry	Local
55	B028	Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)	62 Queen Street, Berry	Local
56	B029	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Queen Street, Berry	Local
57	B030	Spanish Mission Cottage	66 Queen Street, Berry	Local
58	B031	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	78 Queen Street, Berry	Local
59	B032	Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Laurel)	83 Queen Street, Berry	Local
60	B033	<i>Livistona australis</i> (Cabbage Tree Palm)	Princes Highway, Berry	Local
61	B034	Seeorum California Bungalow	44 Princess Street, Berry	Local
62	B035	California Bungalow	52 Princess Street, Berry	Local
63	B036	Inter War W'therboard Cottage	54 Princess Street, Berry	Local
64	B037	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	64 Princess Street, Berry	Local
65	B038	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Princess Street, Berry	Local
66	B039	Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine)	68A Princess Street, Berry	Local
67	B040	Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)	73 Princess Street, Berry	Local

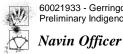


No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
68	B041	Melaleuca decora (2 Paper Bark)	30 Princess Street, Berry 51 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
69	B043	Wardeena California Bungalow	19 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
70	B044	Kiah Federation Weatherboard Cottage	25 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
71	B045	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	31 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
72	B046	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	32 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
73	B047	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	33 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
74	B048	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	36 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
75	B049	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	40 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
76	B050	Araucaria heterophylla (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	40 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
77	B051	Weatherboard Cottage	43 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Provisional
78	B052	Weatherboard Cottage	45 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Provisional
79	B053	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	22 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
80	B054	Araucaria heterophylla (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	53 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
81	B055	Brachychiton aceriflium (3 Illawarra Flame Trees)	53 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
82	B056	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip Tree)	Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
83	B057	Apex Park	12 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Provisional
84	B058	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
85	B059	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	63 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
86	B060	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Victoria Street, Berry	Local
87	B061	Mark Radium Park	Cnr Victoria Street and Princes Highway, Berry	Local
88	B062	Victorian Georgian Brick Residence	17 Albany Street, Berry	Local
89	B063	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	3 Albert Street, Berry	Local
90	B064	Timber Slab Cottage	19 Albert Street, Berry	Local





No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
91	B065	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	46 Albert Street, Berry	Local
92	B066	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	50 Albert Street, Berry	Local
93	B067	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Albert Street, Berry	Local
94	B068	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	66 Albert Street, Berry	Local
95	B069	Timber and Durabestos Cottage	70 Albert Street, Berry	Local
96	B070	Tintern Federation Weatherboard Cottage	2 Clarence Street, Berry	Local
97	B071	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	39 George Street, Berry	Local
98	B072	Syncarpia glomulifera (Turpentine Tree)	10 King Street, Berry	Local
99	B073	Calodnedrum capense (Cape Chestnut)	King Street, Berry	Local
100	B074	Remnant old growth Eucalypts	George Street, Berry	Local
101	B075	Carya illinoesis (Pecan Nut Tree)	13 King Street, Berry	Local
102	B076	Acmena Smithii (Lilly Pilly)	20 King Street, Berry	Local
103	B077	Windsor Drive Park	Windsor Drive, Berry	Local
104	B078	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Cnr Princes and Alexandra Streets, Berry	Local
105	B079	Eucalyptus pilularis (Blackbutt)	42 Kangaroo Valley Road, Berry	Local
106	B080	Bellevue Federation Weatherboard Cottage	68 Queen Street, Berry	Local
107	B081	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	47 Prince Alfred Street, Berry	Local
108	B082	Toona australis (Red Cedar)	11 Station Road, Berry	Local
109	B083	Quercus virginiana (Virginia Live Oak)	Princess Street, Berry	Local
110	B085	Harley Hill Cemetery	Beach Road, Berry	Local
111	B086	Woodside Park Farm and Gatehouse	94B Tannery Road, Berry	Regional
112	B087	<i>Mananga</i> Federation, Queen Anne Style Farmhouse	A40 Princes Highway, Berry	Regional
113	B090	Farm Worker's Cottage	North Street, Berry	Local
114	B091	Tannery	Tannery Road, Berry	Local
115	B092	Broughton Creek Channel	96 Wharf Road, Berry	Local



No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
116	B093	Federation Farm House	77 North Street, Berry	Local
117	B094	Berry/Bolong Pastoral Landscapes		
118	B095	Populus nigra "italica" (9 Lombardy Poplars)	Woodhill Mountain Road, Berry	Local
119	B097	Populus nigra "italica" (Lombardy Poplars)	Tannery, Berry	Local
120	B120	Glenvale (former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage)	A371 Princes Highway, Broughton	Local
121	B121	Farm House and Trees	Broughton Vale Road?, Broughton	Local
122	B123	Weatherboard and Fibro Farm House	11 Kangaroo Valley Road, Berry	Provisional
123	B150	Woodbyne (Former Jaspers Brush School House & School Master's Residence)	4 O'Keeffes Lane, Jaspers Brush	Local
124	B151	Federation Weatherboard Farm House	80 Lamonds Lane, Meroo Meadow	Local
125	B152	Glenview Farm House	210 Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush	Provisional
126	B153	Corradale Farm House	155 Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush	Provisional
127	B154	Colonial Style Farm House	98 Jaspers Brush Road, Jaspers Brush	Provisional
128	B155	Clover Hill Farm House	120 O'Keeffes Lane, Jaspers Brush	Provisional
129	B156	Tara Dairies Farm Complex	O'Keeffes Lane, Jaspers Brush	Local
130	B157	Hosts Farm House & Trees	Croziers Road, Jaspers Brush	Local
131	B160	Residence (former Meroo Meadow School & School Master's Residence)	C385 Princes Highway, Meroo Meadow	Local
132	B161	Meroo Meadow Union Church	8 Boxells Lane, Meroo Meadow	Local
133	B162	Pomona Farm & Outbuildings	C360 Princes Highway, Meroo Meadow	Local
134	B163	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House & Timber Slab Barn	100 Pestells Lane, Meroo Meadow	Provisional
135	B165	Victorian Farm House	C265 Princes Highway, Meroo Meadow	Provisional
136	B166	Mundroola Farm House	99 Pestells Lane, Meroo Meadow	Provisional
137	B167	Silo	C265 Princes Highway, Meroo Meadow	Provisional
138	B168	Federation Farm House	55 Fletchers Lane, Meroo Meadow	Local
139	B177	Oakleigh Farm House	Woodhill Mountain Road, Broughton Vale	Local



No.	Heritage study ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
140	B178	Broughton Hill Farm House	78 Woodhill Mountain Road, Broughton Vale	Local
141	B180	Glenloth	96 Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush	Regional
142	B181	House	66 Jaspers Brush Road, Jaspers Brush	Regional

**Provisional** = Further research required to ratify level of significance.

## 6.2.2 Kiama Municipality

The Kiama Municipal Council has been conducting a review of non-indigenous heritage items since 1998. It is currently in the final processes of developing a draft LEP amendment for heritage items and a revised heritage schedule. That Council has kindly provided details of 15 items from that draft that are within the Gerringong to Bomaderry study area. Those items appear in **Table 6.4**.

## Of the 15 listings:

- Three are within the Gerringong Town precinct (the Gerringong Dairy Co-op and the old Stationmaster's house both in Belinda Street, and the former Toolijooa Schoolhouse on the corner of Victoria and Belinda Streets) and the majority of the remainder are rural homestead sites; and
- b) All of the fifteen listings are assessed as having local heritage significance.

Of those fifteen items, fourteen are in addition to the above thirty four historical heritage items recorded on statutory and non-statutory heritage schedules, and one – *Renfrew Park* – is a duplication of an already existing statutory listing (shown as item 34 in **Table 6.2**).

Table 6.4: Heritage items in the study area identified in the Draft Kiama Heritage Inventory (DKHI) 2007

No.	SHI inventory/ DKHI ID	Name	Location	Level of identified significance
1	1860199/ KO5-16	Alne Bank Homestead (2)	129-130 Rose Valley Road, Rose Valley	Local
2	1860233	Aorangi Homestead	121 Princes Highway, Toolijooa	Local
3	1860234	Athelstane Homestead	71 Dooley Road, Toolijooa	Local
4	1860111	Gerringong Dairy Co-op.	18 Belinda Street, Gerringong	Local
5	1860216	Haselmere Homestead	272 Toolijooa Road, Toolijooa	Local
6	1860194	Innisfail Homestead	252 Princes Highway, Toolijooa	Local
7	1860195	Ivy Mount Homestead	24 Princes Highway, Gerringong	Local
8	1860197 KO7-14	Karrawarra Homestead	73 Rose Valley Road, Rose Valley	Local
9	1860229	Myra Mount Homestead and Garden	Campbell Street, Gerringong	Local
10	1860152	Old Stationmasters Cottage	16 Belinda Street, Gerringong	Local
11	1860165	Toolijooa Schoolhouse (former)	2 Victoria Street, (Cnr Belinda and Victoria Sts), Gerringong	Local
12	1860201/ KO5-15	Omega School (former)	49 Princes Highway Gerringong	Local
13	1860003/ Vol 2	Renfrew Park Residence (same as No. 34 in Table 6.1 -	151 Princes Highway, Gerringong	Local
	Item 45	listed on Kiama LEP 1996)		
14	1860238	Strathmore Homestead	65 Willowvale Road, Willowvale	Local
15	1860240	Warra Bank Homestead	21 Dooley Road, Toolijooa	Local



## 6.3 Potential archaeological deposits

In general, neither the above heritage registers nor heritage studies have identified any potential archaeological historical heritage places within the Gerringong to Bomaderry study area. As with above ground historical heritage places there is expected to be a considerable number of such below ground archaeological sites/deposits within the study area. **Table 6.5** lists those historical heritage potential archaeological deposits identified to date.

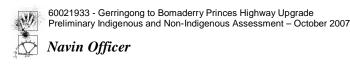
Table 6.5: Potential (non-indigenous) archaeological deposits identified to date in Gerringong to Bomaderry

No.	Name	Location
Α	Old Mill site	South of Tannery Road, Berry
В	Mill race and dam	Between Broughton Creek and Broughton Mill Creek, Berry
С	Double wharf site	On the northwestern bank of the junction of Broughton and Broughton Mill Creeks, Berry
D	Hardwood or Berry Wharf site	On the northern bank of Broughton Creek to the west of Wharf Road, Berry
E	Mananga (original)	North of Tannery Road and east of Broughton Mill Creek, Berry
	Tannery site	Between Tannery Road and the South Coast Railway line, adjacent to the west bank of Broughton Creek, Berry. Same site as No. 114 above in Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study 1995-1998.

## 6.4 Predictive historical archaeology statement

Unrecorded historic sites and features of heritage significance that may occur within the study area include:

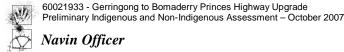
- a) Buildings and structures will be focused in the town and along the early centres and corridors of occupation, industry, travel and transport;
- b) Structures of historical interest and heritage significance may be standing, ruined, buried, abandoned or still in use:
- c) Standing commercial and public buildings are most likely to survive within the towns and urban landscapes;
- d) Nineteenth-century structures, such as farm dwellings, outbuildings, selector's and timber-getters huts may survive as standing buildings, ruins or archaeological deposits and are most likely to survive on less developed rural properties, on early portion numbers, and in or near established farm building complexes;
- e) Former timber mills and associated infrastructure such as timber pole structures, remains of machinery, tracks and tramways may survive within State forests, and in valley clearings adjacent to forest areas:
- f) Traces of agricultural and industrial processing or extractive sites such as dairies, factories, and quarries may be found throughout agricultural lands on the valley floor and adjacent low ranges;
- g) Railway sites, features and infrastructure will be focused along the rail corridor;
- h) Sites associated with early roads will be closely associated with early cadastral road reserves, watershed ridgelines, and related to early river and creek crossing points;
- Archaeological sites such as the occupation remains of former dwellings including homesteads, houses and huts, will be distributed in close association with land settlement patterns, and correlated with favourable agricultural lands, trading nodes and transport corridors;
- j) Transport and access routes such as bridle paths, stock routes, and highway alignments of varying forms and ages, may survive as abandoned remnants adjacent to modern transport routes, or as alignments now followed by more modern or upgraded road and track infrastructure;
- k) Old fence lines (such as post and rail fencing) may occur along road easement boundaries and farmlands. Other indications of field systems, such as drainage channels and ridge and furrow ploughlands, are likely to survive in low lying agricultural ground, especially in areas that are now used for grazing, rather than cropping;
- I) Shipwrecks and the submerged remains of other structures or deposits, such as from wharves, jetties and piers, are likely to occur on river and creek banks and beds; and
- m) Jetty wharf locations tend to cluster at towns and adjacent to industrial sites.



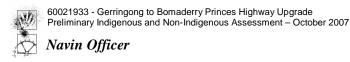


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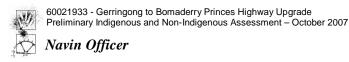


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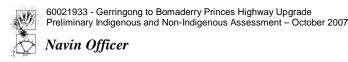


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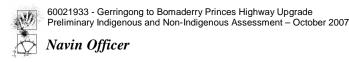


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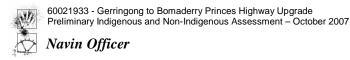


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