

7.8 Non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage

This chapter provides an assessment of non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage, which was nominated in the DGRs as a key environmental issue for the project. It represents a summary of the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* (NOHC, 2012), which was prepared for the project with consideration of the DGRs.

The technical paper is provided at **Appendix K**. The relevant extract from the DGRs is presented below.

Director-General's requirements	Where addressed
<i>Historic heritage</i> – including but not limited to:	
<i>An assessment of the impact of the project on historic heritage values, in particular impacts on the historic township of Berry.</i>	Section 7.8.3 Appendix K – Technical paper: Non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage assessment

7.8.1 Approach to assessment

The methodology used to identify heritage items within a study area, defined as the project area (including the highway and all ancillary facilities) plus a 200 metre buffer either side, included a search of relevant heritage registers and schedules together with a literature review, field survey and archaeological test excavation.

The significance of identified items was assessed following the NSW Heritage Branch (formerly DP&I and now OEH) guidelines 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (2001). This was followed by an impact assessment, the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for each impacted item and the recommendation of mitigation measures. The SOHIs were prepared using NSW Heritage Branch guidelines 'Statement of Heritage Impact' (2002).

A distinction has been made between *field recordings* and *heritage items*. A *field recording* refers to any recorded item or site, regardless of its assessed heritage significance. A *heritage item* refers to an item or site which is assessed to have heritage significance which satisfies or exceeds the threshold for significance within a local context (as defined in the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*,

Literature and database review

A range of archaeological and historical data relevant to the project was reviewed. This literature and data review was used to determine if known historical sites were located within the study area. This was also used to create a predictive model of other historically significant sites that may be located in the study area and to place the project within an archaeological and heritage management context based on known regional and local site patterns. The review of documentary sources included heritage registers, databases and schedules, local histories and archaeological reports.

Sources of historical information included regional and local histories, heritage studies and theses, parish maps, newspaper articles, local museum displays, websites and, where available, other historical maps including Crown survey plans.

Searches were undertaken of the following statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and schedules (updated July 2012):

- Statutory listings:
 - World Heritage List (World Heritage Committee, UNESCO).
 - The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council).
 - The Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council).
 - The State Heritage Register (NSW Heritage Branch, OEH).
 - Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register compiled by the RMS.
 - Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register compiled by Rail Corp.
 - Schedule 7 (Heritage Conservation) *Shoalhaven LEP 1985* (with amendments as at 21 October 2011).
 - Schedule 5, Part 1 (Heritage Items, Environmental Heritage) *Kiama LEP 2011* (as at 16 December 2011).
 - Schedule 1 (Items of Environmental heritage) *Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan (REP) No.1*, gazetted 1986 and now deemed a State Environmental Planning Policy, (as at 7 January 2011).
- Draft statutory listings:
 - Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) *Draft Shoalhaven LEP 2009*.
 - Kiama Heritage Inventory, *Draft Kiama LEP 2010*.
- Non-statutory listings:
 - The Australian Heritage Database (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC)).
 - The State Heritage Inventory (NSW Heritage Branch, OEH).
 - Australian National Shipwreck Database (DSEWPC).
 - The Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council).
 - Shoalhaven Heritage Inventory (includes data sheets on LEP listed items together with non-listed items identified in previous Heritage studies and reports).
 - Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).
 - Australian Institute of Architects, Heritage Buildings List.
 - Engineers Australia (Engineering Heritage Recognition Program).
 - Royal Australian Institute of Architects Twentieth Century Register of Significant Buildings.

Since the original conduct of searches to inform this assessment, the Kiama LEP 1996 has been repealed and replaced by the Kiama LEP 2011. The Kiama LEP 2011 lists all dry stone walls in the Foxground area as a local heritage item. A dry stone wall remnant G2B H54 on Toolijooa Ridge is assumed to fall within this listed item, together with a similar listing in the Illawarra REP No.1.

Consultation with statutory authorities

Consultation with the Heritage Branch (OEH) undertaken to date includes:

- Formal notification of the project by RMS.
- A meeting with the heritage branch of OEH on 2 August 2012 to present the project and discuss the assessment and its outcomes.

Additionally, information has been accessed from the State Heritage Inventory, State Heritage Register and Minutes of the State Heritage Register Committee.

The majority of consultation with government authorities has occurred with the staff of Shoalhaven City and Kiama Municipal Councils.

Archaeological field survey

An archaeological field survey and inspection was conducted over a period of three months (February to April) in 2009 in multiple survey events according to property access availability and local weather conditions. This program was conducted as part of a wider survey extending between Mount Pleasant (Gerrigong) and Bomaderry. Isolated and supplementary inspections, specific to the project, also occurred in 2010 and 2011.

The archaeological survey within the study area involved both on foot and vehicle inspection, depending on property access and ground visibility constraints. The intensity of the survey varied according to an appreciation of ground surface visibility, archaeological potential, historical research, and the interpretation of historical mapping and aerial photography.

The field assessment involved the inspection of standing structures, surface and above ground archaeological remains, and an assessment of the potential for subsurface archaeological material.

Recordings were numbered following an inventory compiled for an archaeological survey of the preferred Princes Highway upgrade alignment between Mount Pleasant (Gerrigong) and Bomaderry. As a consequence, the start and finish numbers are variable.

Archaeological test excavation

Test excavations were conducted at recording G2B H14 and consisted of a series of one metre by one metre test pits excavated at 10 metre intervals within an area of identified potential. These pits were then expanded, or abandoned, on the basis of the stratigraphy and artefacts contained within them. Further explanation of the test excavation methodology is provided in **Section 2.5** of the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* at **Appendix K**.

7.8.2 Existing environment

Historical context

On 10 March 1805, Lieutenant Kent of HMS Buffalo returned to Sydney after examining the district overland 18 miles north from Jervis Bay. 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 and the Speedwell ship 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 (Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 1998:11).

A route from Sydney to the Southern Highlands was established in 1821. It was pioneered by Hamilton Hume and Charles Throsby through Tallaganda Shire, with Hume reporting that the route could be made along a line of trees he had marked.

After Hume returned from that expedition he left Sydney with Lieutenant Johnston and Alexander Berry in January 1822 to explore the coastal rivers. They sailed up the Clyde and trudged 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 (Bayley 1975:20).

Alexander Berry and his business partner Edward Wollstonecraft were given grants in the area from 1822 onwards. The land grants were used to pasture stock that were given to them in lieu of debts. 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. During its early years the Shoalhaven estate was the source of much produce sold in their Sydney George Street store. To that end they developed the land and acquired more. By 1843 historical maps indicate that Wollstonecraft, Berry and his brother David, owned the majority of the study area.

The partners' effort to enlarge their estate at every opportunity was probably to secure the cedar getting 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 the Shoalhaven from the Illawarra over a road made for the purpose. The partners bought a ship to provide transport between Sydney and Shoalhaven and also began to drain the extensive swamps included in their grants. On Wollstonecraft's death in 1832, the property was passed to Berry.

Following Alexander's death, the estate passed to David Berry, who died unmarried at Coolangatta in 1889. Following his death, 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, necessitated sale of the estates by the Trustees. They immediately set about a comprehensive plan of improvements before selling including reclamation of the swamp areas.

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 which included four estates and totalled 175 acres; second the whole township of Bomaderry; and third the Numbaa estates, which totalled between 5,000 and 6,000 acres respectively.

Broughton Creek (Berry)

Until 1899, the town of Berry was known as Broughton's Creek, Broughton Creek, or simply 'The Crick'. It was named after Broughton (c.1798-c.1850) an Aboriginal guide, tracker and constable. In 1822, Broughton started work for Alexander Berry, setting up Berry's farm, Coolangatta, recruiting Aboriginal labour, keeping the peace, capturing bushrangers and droving cattle. He became a favourite of Berry, who presented him with a rectangular breastplate inscribed 'Broughton Native Constable of Shoalhaven 1822'.

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 town was a focal point for the farming hinterland.

James Wilson, a ferryman at Back Forest was appointed manager of the tannery and ran a general store. 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).

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 also two stores, a blacksmith, a saddlery and a hotel (Bayley 1975).

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 servicing a large area of dairy farm. 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*.

Despite the Berry estate's insistence on yearly tenancies in the area, stores and shops were built in the 1870s and in 1879, Broughton Creek was surveyed and a plan for a town was made on the higher land on the west bank of the creek.

After David Berry's death in 1889, the name of the township was changed from Broughton Creek to Berry in his honour.

The Illawarra rail line (now the South Coast line) was opened as an isolated line as far as Bombo in 1887. The Bombo to Bomaderry section was opened in 1893 (www.nswrail.net).

The town of Berry continued to flourish as a service centre for a predominantly saw milling and dairying district. The population was 1300 in 1884, with additional town blocks enlarging the town site from that laid out in 1883. Today, Berry continues to provide the 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, Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 1998:20, Lidbetter 1993:4).

Literature and database review

The review of archaeological and historical data and literature found that there are eight heritage items within the study area. These items are listed on existing statutory registers and include (followed by the site ID number assigned for this project):

- The existing Princes Highway Broughton Creek bridge which is listed on the RMS section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (G2B H29).
- Six items on the Heritage Conservation Schedule (Schedule 7) of the Shoalhaven LEP 1985 (with amendments as at 21 October 2011). These include (followed by the site ID number assigned for this project):
 - Mananga Homestead and property, Berry (G2B H16).
 - Glenvale Homestead and property, Broughton (G2B H45).
 - St Patrick's Church, Convent and grounds, Berry (G2B H47).
 - Uniting Church Hall, Berry (G2B H58).
 - Avenue of Nine Poplar trees on Woodhill Mountain Road, Berry (G2B H62).
 - Mark Radium Park, Berry (G2B H63).
- A dry stone wall on Toolijooa Ridge (G2B H54) may fall into a listed category of dry stone walls in the Foxground area, included both within the heritage schedule items in the *Kiama LEP 2011* (Schedule 5, Part 1, Environmental heritage) and the *Illawarra REP No. 1* (Schedule 1, Items of environmental heritage). The Kiama Municipal Council assumes these listings are inclusive of all dry stone walls within the Kiama LGA.

The Berry District Landscape Conservation Area is a broad scale, landscape based recording, originally defined by the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales). It is listed on the Trust's register and was also placed on the Register of the National Estate as an Indicative Place.

The *Mananga* homestead is included on the Royal Australian Institute of Architects 20th Century Register of Significant Buildings (no. 47022656). It is identified simply as a residence on the Princes Highway, with an approximate date of 1910. The presence of elaborate gable treatment on the southern verandah is noted. This site is also on the Shoalhaven LEP 1985 Heritage Schedule.

Archaeological field survey

Forty non-Aboriginal field recordings have been identified within the study area (G2B H10-G2B H30, G2B H45, G2B H47-G2B H63 and the Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape (SICPH CL)). The locations of the recorded items are shown in **Figure 7-42** at a small scale (excluding SICPH CL, and on large scale aerial photography in the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* at **Appendix K**.

Six of these recordings were not found to have heritage significance against the assessment criteria. These recordings consist of two cottages (G2B H10 and G2B H50), and four twentieth century highway remnants (G2B H12, G2B H18, G2B H24 and G2B H57).

The remaining 34 recordings were found to have heritage significance and are classed as heritage items. These consist of (followed by the site ID number assigned for this project):

- Ten road sections or remnants (G2B H15, G2B H19, G2B H20, G2B H21, G2B H22, G2B H23, G2B H26, G2B H27, G2B H30 and G2B H55).
- One highway bridge (G2B H29).
- Twelve standing buildings or building groups (G2B H11, G2B H13, G2B H16, G2B H17, G2B H25, G2B H28, G2B H45, G2B H47, G2B H49, G2B H51, G2B H56 and G2B H58).
- Five confirmed or potential archaeological deposits (PADs) comprising former building sites (G2B H14, G2B H48 G2B H52-G2B H53, and G2B H59).
- One quarried rock outcrop (G2B H61).
- One remnant dry stone wall (G2B H54).
- One tree avenue (G2B 62).
- One public park (G2B H63).
- One item of movable heritage, a skid mounted work-site shed (G2B H60).
- One cultural landscape, the SICPH CL.

Of these heritage items, eight are included on existing statutory heritage listings (G2B H16, G2B H29, G2B H45, G2B H47, G2B H54, G2B H58, G2B H62, and G2B H63). These are:

- Mananga Homestead and property, Berry (G2B H16).
- 20th century concrete bridge (Princes Highway, Broughton Creek) (G2B H29).
- Glenvale Homestead and property, Broughton (G2B H45).
- St Patrick's Church, Convent and grounds, Berry (G2B H47).
- Dry Stone Wall, Toolijooa Ridge (G2B H54).
- Uniting Church Hall, Berry (G2B H58).
- Avenue of Nine Poplar trees on Woodhill Mountain Road, Berry (G2B H62).
- Mark Radium Park, Berry (G2B H63).

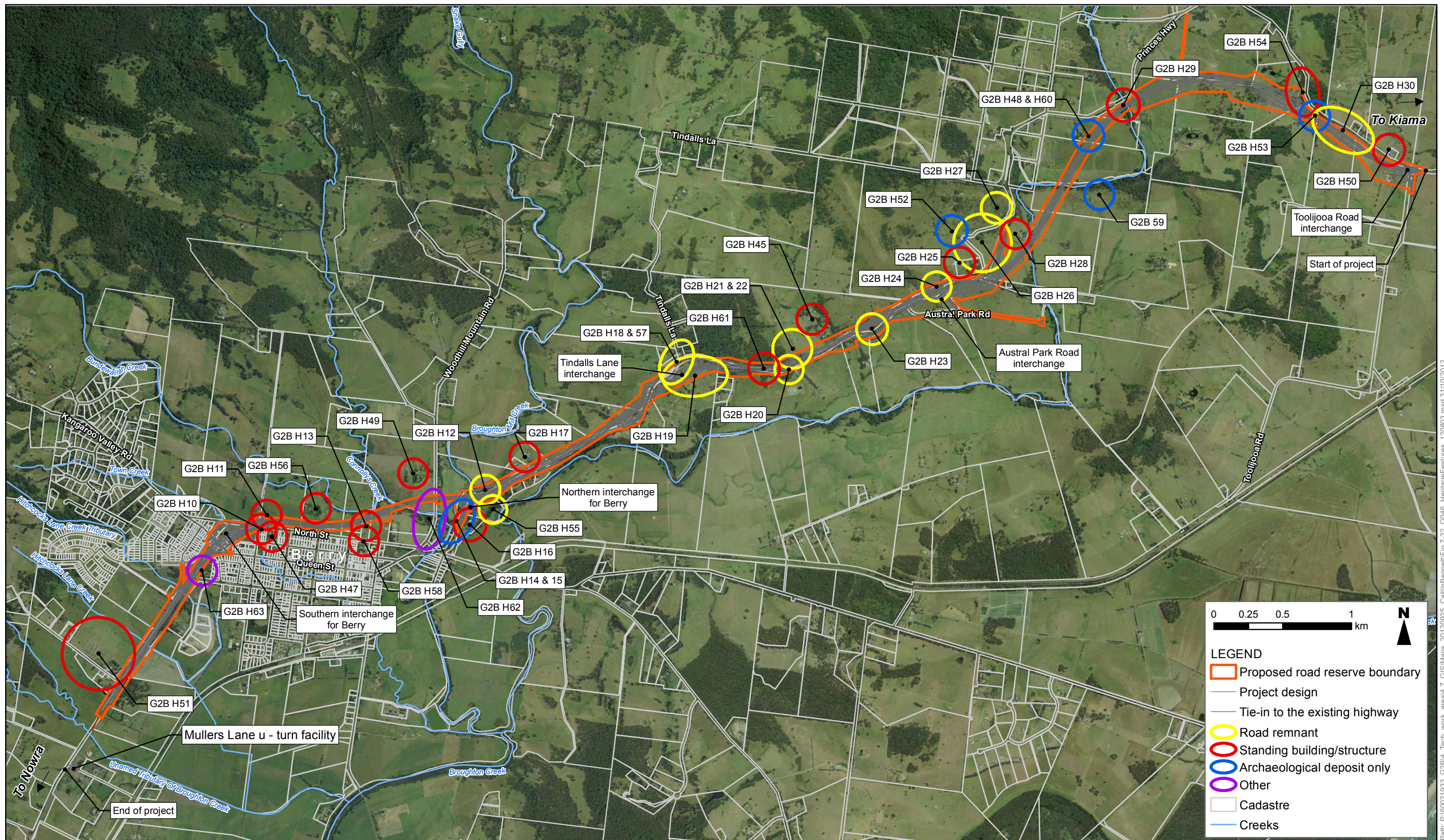


Figure 7-42 General location of non-Aboriginal heritage recordings

Source: AECOM (2009), LPMA (2011)

Archaeological test excavation

Five PADs were identified as a result of the archaeological survey (G2B H14, G2B H48, G2B H52, G2B H53 and G2B H59). It was determined that only one of these locations required further archaeological investigation in order to draft appropriate management strategies relative to its assessed significance. This site G2B H14 is the location of former buildings at the northern end of the Broughton Creek village (now Berry). Of the remaining four PADs, three would not be subject to direct impact. The remaining PAD (G2B H53) would be subject to a program of archival recording (and salvage, if required) to assist in confirming its heritage significance.

Archaeological test excavations were undertaken at G2B H14 to determine the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits in the area.

The site extends for about 130 metres north-south by 15 metres east-west (at its widest point). It borders the eastern margin of the current Princes Highway alignment, where it diverges from the former pre-1955 alignment, on the northern approach into Berry. The site comprises PADs from former nineteenth and twentieth century Broughton Creek town buildings that were located along the western side of the former highway alignment (G2B H15). Based on historical research compiled by members of the Berry and District Historical Society, the following structures of local heritage significance are known, or reliably predicted, to have occurred in this area:

- The Berry Butter Factory (1889).
- Court House (1870s).
- Roman Catholic Church (1866).
- The Council Chambers (1868).
- Overseers Cottage (1858).
- A Carpenter's Cottage.

The artefact assemblage from the test pitting program at G2B H14 comprises glass, ceramic, metal and miscellaneous (brick, shell, wood, plastic) items. Two hundred and ninety-four pieces were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is broadly characterised by late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century material culture and some more recent roadside debris; the latter being most prominent in the upper levels of the site.

On the basis of historical research, including analysis of aerial photographs and available maps, it appears that the archaeological deposits at G2B H14 relate primarily to an area of street frontage, as opposed to the above mentioned structures themselves. There is however potential for traces of the buildings to occur along the western margins of the site.

In summary, archaeological deposits at G2B H14 were assessed as having potential to provide information on the following aspects of the site's history:

- The width of the street frontage and the activities that took place in this area.
- The location of individual buildings or portions of their eastern limits.
- The location of individual lot boundaries that extend east to west across the site.
- Differing site functions across these lots.
- Overall site chronology from the mid nineteenth to mid twentieth century.

Cultural landscape values

The SICPH CL extends southwards from the southern Illawarra Range, from Mount Pleasant in the east, to Browns Mountain in the west, and southwards to Greenwell Point. The predominantly pastoral landscape character of the coastal plain and adjacent escarpment slopes has been previously recognised as a landscape with significant heritage and conservation values (such as by the National Trust). The identification of the SICPH cultural landscape for this assessment, seeks to recognise the cultural heritage values of this area as a consequence of the interplay between cultural practice and the physical environment.

Recent trends in the region have seen the decline of many smaller villages and communities, changes in population density, the diminishing viability of small farms and the growth of rural subdivision. However, the region retains a fundamentally nineteenth century pastoral structure. This is evident as a patchwork of cleared and drained floodplains, cleared estates, vegetated boundaries, forested upper slopes, and a network of townscapes and valley settlements. All of these elements are aesthetically held together by the backdrop of the Illawarra Range, its top escarpment, and prominent ridgelines extending across the plain to the coast.

The vegetation of the region is also a critical component of the cultural landscape. Landscape elements include the continuous pastoral grasslands, remnant patches of sclerophyll and regenerating rainforest, ribbons of riparian vegetation and the widespread iconic incidence of often isolated cabbage tree palms, large spreading fig trees and boundary plantings of Coral trees.

The town of Berry is an integral component of the cultural landscape and its values are identified in the SICPH CL recording. The importance of the town can be summarised by the following points:

- It is the only town within the SICPH CL, and north of the Shoalhaven, which was founded as a private town, and as a 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.

Many of these characteristics and values form the basis for the recent recognition, by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) of the *Berry Township Urban Conservation Area* (BTUCA). This area was listed on the Trust's Register in 2011. The listing recognises the historic development of the town, and its distinctive urban character set within a rolling agricultural landscape. The following are identified as key components of the town:

- 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 adjacent rural lands.
- The views out from the townscape to the rural lands and the Illawarra escarpment.
- The views into the town.

The BTUCA listing incorporates three levels (refer to **Figure 7-43**):

- A broad scale visual boundary which adopts the regional boundary of the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area previously defined by the National Trust (New South Wales). This area is roughly equivalent to the SICPH CL.
- 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).

The Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes also shown in **Figure 7-43** is another previously defined landscape conservation area which includes the project.



Legend

	Visual boundary of the BTUCA*
	Buffer Zone of the BTUCA
	Sub-division Boundary of the BTUCA
	Boundary of the Berry Bolong Pastoral Landscape

* Defines the boundary of the Berry District Landscape Conservation Area

Figure 7-43 Previously defined landscape conservation areas which include the project

7.8.3 Assessment of potential impacts

Significance assessment

Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (Section 4, *Heritage Act 1977*). An item would be considered to be of State (or local) heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- 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 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 would 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).
- 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.)

Of the forty non-Aboriginal (European) field recordings:

- Six have been found to fall below the significance thresholds defined within the assessment criteria. These are G2B H10, G2B H12, G2B H18, G2B H24, G2B H50 and G2B H57. These recordings will not be considered further with regard to potential impact and impact mitigation.
- Three cannot be given definitive assessments until the nature of predicted archaeological deposits are confirmed through test excavation. These items have been given indicative assessments of local context significance, subject to confirmation (G2B H48, G2B H52 and G2B H53). It should be noted that these sites would not be impacted by the project.
- One is assessed as having State significance (Graham Park – former agricultural research institution, G2B H51).
- The remaining thirty items are assessed as having heritage significance within a local context, according to one or more of the specified significance criteria.

The significance assessment of each site or item against the assessment criteria is provided in **Table 7-62**. A more detailed assessment is presented in **Appendix H** of the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* at **Appendix K**.

Table 7.62: Summary of Non-Aboriginal significance assessments

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria								Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g		
G2B H10	Early C20th Cottage (72 North St. Berry)	Early twentieth century cottage, impacted by modern renovation.	Below threshold									The cottage at G2B H10 does not meet any of the significance criteria. This item falls below the threshold for heritage listing.
G2B H11	Federation Cottage c.1894 (77 North St. Berry)	Federation house with a number of additions.	Local								✓	The <i>GlenDevan</i> house (G2B H11) is of local significance as a representative example of Federation period housing on the Berry Estate.
G2B H12	Remnant portion of C20th highway (N. Berry wayside stop)	Ceased use as part of the highway in 1955. It was used as a Council stockpile area until it was reconfigured as a landscaped wayside stop (170 metres)	Below threshold									Twentieth century highway remnants The twentieth century road remnants comprised by the recordings G2B H15, G2B 20, G2B 21 and G2B 26 form an important example of elements of early twentieth century highway design, construction and modification. In particular, G2B H26 is important in the course of local highway upgrades. It is also directly associated with the Binks, an early tenant farming family that is of importance due to its involvement with the development of the local dairy industry. Items G2B H20, G2B 21 and G2B 26 all have the potential to yield information regarding standards in early twentieth century road design and construction, and G2B H15 and 26 are notable in terms of their rarity and representativeness. Remnant recordings G2B H12, G2B 18, G2B 24 and G2B 57 all fall below the threshold of significance defined in the assessment criteria.
G2B H15	Remnant portion of C20th highway (Adj to <i>Mananga</i> homestead)	Ceased use as part of the highway in 1955 and is now used as an access road for adjacent residential lots (195 metres).	Local						✓	✓		
G2B H18	Remnant portion of C20th highway (near and opposite Tindalls Lane intersection)	Now resumed within an adjacent dairy farm (150 metres).	Below threshold									
G2B H20	Remnant portion of C20th highway (Broughton)	Now resumed within adjacent dairy farm (195 metres).	Local					✓				
G2B H21	Remnant portion of C20th highway (Broughton)	Remnant includes a 90 degree bend and upslope embankment, and is revegetated (120 metres).	Local					✓				

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H24	Remnant portion of C20th highway	Poorly preserved and has been used extensively as a fill, gravel and materials dump (180 metres).	Below threshold								
G2B H26	Remnant portion of C20th highway	This portion of highway formerly known as "Binks' Corner", consists of an angled descent and ascent across a small valley, and was bypassed when the 'Big Dipper' was constructed in 1936. It follows an 1870s-80s alignment of the highway (total length around 612 metres).	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
G2B H57	Remnant portion of C20th highway (intersection of Highway and Tindalls Lane)	Small remnant, substantially impacted by more recent road works and the Eastern Gas Pipeline (30 metres).	Below threshold								
G2B H13	Burnett Estate Workers Cottage c.1917 (143 North St. Berry)	Simple weatherboard cottage (c. 1917), former residence for an agricultural estate worker.	Local							✓	The Burnett Estate Overseer's Cottage at G2B H13 is a well preserved and locally representative example of an early twentieth century weatherboard overseer's cottage.

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H14	Archaeological deposit (former C19th <i>Broughton Creek</i> town buildings)	A number of former town structures were located on the eastern side of the former highway alignment (G2B H15), roughly opposite <i>Mananga</i> . These include the Berry Butter Factory 1889, Overseers Cottage 1858, Court House 1870s, and the Council Chambers 1868, and a Carpenters Cottage.	Local	✓				✓	✓	✓	<p>The site G2B H14 is of importance in terms of the local history, particularly the development of nineteenth-century commercial and government premises and the road network. Excavations at the site have demonstrated that the G2B H14 archaeological deposits have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of site function(s), the spatial organisation of the urban landscape at Broughton Creek, and site chronology and formation processes.</p> <p>The remaining deposits at G2B H14 are rare within the local Berry context as the only remnants of this northernmost portion of the urban landscape and as a representative example of a relatively undisturbed portion of a nineteenth century street frontage.</p>
G2B H16	<i>Mananga</i> , 1894, Queen Anne style homestead, former Berry Estate Manager's Residence (A40 Princes Highway. Berry)	Federation (1894) Queen Anne style homestead, possibly designed by Sydney architect Howard Joseland. Property includes portion of Berry Estate water mill race.	Local	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	<p>The Mananga Homestead and the broader site complex are of local historical importance due to their role in the course of the history and development of the Berry Estate and Broughton Creek Village. Mananga Cottage and Mananga Homestead are both directly linked to important members of the Stewart Family, and as such have a strong and special historical association.</p> <p>The complex as a whole, and the Mananga Homestead in particular, display landmark qualities and are important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics of a Federation period homestead. The site also has the potential to yield information that would contribute significantly to an understanding of the history of and development of the site, the Berry Estate and Broughton Creek Village. Of particular note is the existence of traces of the water race from the 1830 Broughton Creek saw mill.</p> <p>This item is also locally representative of a complex with multiple phases of occupation and a Federation Queen Anne style farm house with Art Nouveau character.</p>

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H17	<i>Hillview</i> homestead (2 nd half C19th) former Berry Estate tenant farm) (A111 Princes Highway Berry)	Former 19 th century Berry Estate tenant homestead.	Local					✓	✓	✓	The <i>Hillview</i> homestead is a locally rare and representative example of a mid-nineteenth century slab house from a Berry Estate tenant farm. It is characteristic of a Scottish style of house layout and it has the potential to contribute, through archaeological survey/excavation to an understanding of organisation and operation of the Berry Estate as well as the living conditions and social status of tenant farmers.
G2B H19	Remnant portion of C19th road (West of Gembrook Lane)	Poorly preserved remnant of the original Berry Estate Road (430 metres).	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓		Remnants of the Berry Estate Road (c.1856-1870s) The remnant sections of the nineteenth century Berry Estate road are representative and relatively rare examples of a transport corridor that was locally important as a private road and as the first inland route that bypassed Seven Mile Beach. These road remnants have a strong association with Messrs Alexander and David Berry, who were of local importance due to their prominent role in European settlement. They also display the potential to yield information, through archaeological excavation and survey, that would contribute to an understanding of nineteenth century road construction and use.
G2B H22	Remnant portion of C19th road	Remnant of original Berry Estate Road, and includes shallow cutting (460 metres).	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓		
G2B H23	Remnant portion of C19th road	Remnant of the original Berry Estate Road (320 metres). The road is evident as a shallow relief and through differences in grass cover.	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓		

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H27	Remnant portion of C19th road	This is a portion of the original Berry Estate Road which was superseded by the adjacent, more gradient sensitive 1870s-80s alignment (G2B H26). It includes three straight sections with two corners, including a well preserved cut and benched section of 260 metres (total length is 550 metres).	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
G2B H30	Remnant portion of C19th road	A relatively well preserved section of road, situated within a pasture field, along the crest and shoulder of a prominent spurline. This remnant is a portion of the original Berry Estate Road. The road platform is evidenced by side ditches and variably shallow ground relief. Includes bordering gum trees at the eastern end and descent to Toolijooa Road saddle (530 metres).	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H55	Remnant portion of C19th road (north/upslope of <i>Mananga</i> homestead)	Remnant of original Berry Estate Road (100 metres), evident as a cut and benched platform, impacted by modern cross drains.	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
G2B H25	<i>Sedgeford</i> homestead, 1902, (A495 Princes Highway, Broughton Village)	Federation weatherboard homestead (1902) and gardens.	Local		✓					✓	<p>The <i>Sedgeford</i> homestead and gardens have a strong and special association with the Binks Family, a well known local family who have, since the beginning of the twentieth century, made a lasting contribution to the local and wider community through the dairy industry.</p> <p>G2B H25 is representative of an early twentieth century dairy farm in association with a disused highway alignment; it retains well preserved examples of the Federation period homestead and the associated gardens.</p>
G2B H28	<i>Brookside</i> homestead (A540 Princes Highway, Broughton Village)	Late 19 th century to early twentieth century homestead. Buildings have been transported from other locations and there are also archaeological traces of former outbuildings. This recording includes a memorial tree and plot with the cremated remains of Mr William Chittick (died 2005), located 220 metres upstream of the homestead on the western side of the Broughton Creek.	Local					✓		✓	<p>The Brookside homestead comprises two salvaged structures, one of which appears to be from portion 181, a 100 acre block associated initially with Anthony Finn and later with Dicky Woods. Investigation and analysis of the Brookside homestead's constituent elements, in particular the section from portion 181, may yield information that will help in interpretation of deposits at G2B H59.</p> <p>The archaeological traces of former structures, including a dairy, at G2B H28 have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the local dairy industry. They also have the potential to be representative of such a site.</p>

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H29	C20th concrete bridge, 1935, (Princes Highway. Broughton Creek)	RMS Bridge number 704, Southern Region. Constructed in 1935, using standard concrete beam design, and widened in 1994.	Local	✓		✓			✓	✓	The Broughton Creek Bridge's construction is associated with the grand scheme of highway improvement undertaken by the Main Roads Board cum Department of Main Roads in an attempt to bring the State's main roads up to the standard required by the modern motoring age emerging in the inter-war period. As a widened bridge, it represents the continual process of upgrading required in response to the increased volume, weight and speed of traffic on this busy highway
G2B H45	<i>Glenvale</i> homestead, former Berry Estate tenant farm (A371 Princes Highway. Broughton)	Former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead includes vertical slab construction.	Local					✓	✓	✓	The <i>Glenvale</i> homestead is a locally rare and representative example of a mid-nineteenth century slab house from a Berry Estate tenant farm. It is characteristic of a Scottish style of house layout and it has the potential to contribute, through archaeological survey/excavation to an understanding of organisation and operation of the Berry Estate as well as the living conditions and social status of tenant farmers.
G2B H47	Former St Patrick's Convent, and St Patrick's Church and grounds (80 North St. Berry)	Two story brick convent building, brick church and grounds	Local				✓		✓	✓	St Patrick's Church and grounds, including the former St Patrick's Convent, are strongly associated with the local Catholic community; the site has been associated with the Catholic Church since the late nineteenth century. The former convent is a locally rare site type and the complex as a whole is representative of inter-war religious architecture and a Catholic site complex.
G2B H48	Potential archaeological deposit, former Berry Estate tenant farm (now Greystanes Lodge)	Location of a former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead, now redeveloped with modern farm buildings (<i>Greystanes Lodge</i>). Any remaining archaeological items are likely to be substantially disturbed.	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)					✓			The potential archaeological deposits at G2B H48 are locally significant as a site that may contribute to an understanding of life on Berry Estate tenant farms.

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H49	<i>Oakleigh</i> homestead (59 Woodhill Mountain Rd. Berry)	Inter War Bungalow style Farmhouse.	Local					✓		✓	The homestead at G2B H49 is locally representative of 1930s farm house construction. It is a well preserved example of its type.
G2B H50	<i>Clare Moy</i> Cottage (342 Princes Highway. Toolijooa)	Early 20 th century weatherboard farm cottage.	Below threshold								The <i>Clare May</i> Cottage does not meet any of the significance criteria. This item falls below the threshold for heritage listing.
G2B H51	<i>Graham Park</i> former agricultural research institution (8, 9 and 13 Schofields Lane, Berry)	Former agricultural research station. The first Artificial Insemination Breeding Station in New South Wales was established at Berry in the 1950s and was subsequently moved to Graham Park in 1958. The facility closed in the 1990s.	State	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	<p>Graham Park Research Station is of local and State importance in terms of its role in the development of agricultural research, in particular artificial insemination and stock breeding. It is also historically linked to pioneering research sponsored by the Berry Estate under Alexander Hay, and directly linked to the life and works of Edward Graham, an individual of State importance in the context of government policy on agriculture and agricultural development.</p> <p>Graham Park also derives significance at local and State levels due to its contributions to agricultural research. The complex of buildings, laboratories, sheds and enclosures has the potential to yield information, through archaeological investigation, that would contribute to an understanding of the development and operation twentieth century agricultural research stations.</p> <p>It is a locally rare site that is also representative of its type at local and State levels.</p>
G2B H52	Potential archaeological deposit, former Berry Estate tenant farm (A441 Princes Highway. Broughton Village)	PAD, situated on the angle in the 'Binks Corner' remnant highway section (G2B H26). The only such PAD where the original relationship between the structures and the 1870s-80s highway may survive.	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)					✓	✓	✓	The potential archaeological deposits at G2B H52 relate to a nineteenth century Berry Estate tenant farm. This site is of local significance as a place that has the potential to yield information about tenant farms and the interrelationship between such sites and sequences of transport corridor modifications through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also locally important as an example of a former tenant farm that maintains its original configuration with the 1856 and 1870s highway alignment and as a representative example of such a site.

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H53	Potential archaeological deposit, former Berry Estate tenant farm structure and indeterminate rock rubble alignment (Toolijooa Ridge)	PAD. The PAD site includes an indeterminate rock rubble alignment parallel to a former 19 th century road alignment (Berry Estate Road).	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)					✓			The potential archaeological deposits at G2B H53 are locally significant as a site that may contribute to an understanding of life on Berry Estate tenant farms.
G2B H54	Remnant C19th dry stone wall (former highway boundary, Toolijooa Ridge)	Remnant dry stone wall, situated along former western boundary of highway easement, at least 100 metres in length, and possibly extending for a further 150 metres north (obscured by lantana growth).	Local			✓		✓	✓	✓	The dry stone wall at G2B H54 is of local significance in terms of its aesthetic values, research potential, and its rarity as a fence type and regional outlier.
G2B H56	Farmhouse and Dairy (disused), early to mid C20th, (117 North St., Berry)	Standing ruins of early twentieth century farmhouse, outbuildings, disused dairy and yards.	Local					✓		✓	The Broughton Mill homestead and dairy is a good and locally representative example, albeit somewhat dilapidated, of an early twentieth century dairy farm.
G2B H58	Uniting Church Hall (formerly Wesleyan Chapel), 1884, Victorian Carpenter Gothic style, (69 Albert St, adj. to North St)	Timber frame and weatherboard church hall/chapel.	Local	✓			✓		✓	✓	<p>The Uniting Church Hall is of local historical importance as the first building to be erected on land legally acquired in the new township of Berry; it is also important in the course of the development of the township and its places of religious worship.</p> <p>This item is also of local social significance due to its ongoing connection with the Uniting Church community.</p> <p>The church hall is also a locally rare and representative item in terms of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic building.</p>

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H59	Archaeological deposit and remnant plantings, former early C19th homestead (Broughton Village)	Remnant tree plantings, garden plants and surface foundation stones are indicative of an archaeological deposit of a former early 19 th century farm residence.	Local	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	<p>The potential archaeological deposits at G2B H59 are of local significance as a site associated with early land alienation, in particular an unusually small land grant amongst a series of larger estates. The site also appears to be directly associated with Anthony Finn, an individual of local importance.</p> <p>The potential deposits at G2B H59 have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the nature and phases of nineteenth century occupation. This site is also important as a relatively intact, rare and representative example of archaeological deposits relating to a local, small nineteenth century farm.</p>
G2B H60	Skid mounted work-site shed	Portable (towable) timber frame and corrugated iron shed, currently located at <i>Greystanes Lodge</i> , Broughton Village.	Local					✓	✓	✓	<p>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.</p>
G2B H61	Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton	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.	Local							✓	<p>Quarried rock at Broughton (G2B H61) is a locally representative example of a small sandstone quarry for rock, probably used in early road construction.</p>

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
G2B H62	Avenue of Poplar trees	Nine Lombardy Poplars, situated along the eastern side of Woodhill Mountain Road, between the existing highway and just past the Bundewallah Creek bridge. Numerous younger Poplar plantings continue the avenue to the north, on both sides of the road, but do not form part of the Shoalhaven LEP listed item.	Local			✓					The Poplar trees planted at G2B H62 are a locally significant landmark and aesthetic landscape component.
G2B H63	Mark Radium Park	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 and 1955.	Local		✓	✓					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.

ID	Recording	Description	Context of significance	Significance criteria							Summary statement of significance
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
SICPH CL	Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape	The cultural landscape of the Southern and eastern falls of the Southern Illawarra Range, and adjacent coastal plain.	Local	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>The Southern 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Impacts on items of non-Aboriginal heritage significance

The classification of development impact falls into two broad categories: direct or indirect impact. This classification is made relative to the identified heritage place or item. Where a development would result in physical loss or change to a place or item, this is a direct impact. Direct impact may affect a place or item in part or as a whole.

Where a development would avoid direct impact to a place or item, but would change its context or surroundings, this is termed an indirect impact. This is mostly caused by a development being situated in relative proximity to the place or item and consequently the setting of the place/item is changed. Indirect impacts may reduce the historical integrity of a place/item and compromise the interpretation or visual appreciation of the place/item.

The potential impacts of the project on non-Aboriginal heritage have been categorised in **Table 7-63** as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Impact category A. | A whole or complete degree of direct impact to a heritage item resulting in the physical loss of the item. This can be expected to occur in up to 100 per cent of the planned highway easement, although there may be some limited potential for site remnants to survive in undeveloped areas or in some ancillary areas. |
| Impact category B. | Partial or minor direct impact to heritage item(s). 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. Included in this category are: instances where a proportion of the item will remain, impact to the defined curtilage of an item, and impact to a minor or small proportion of an item, such as the root stock of a heritage tree. |
| Impact category C. | Indirect impacts, 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. |
| Impact category D. | Indirect impact to items of movable heritage which could be moved to avoid direct impact and as a consequence lose contextual integrity. |
| Impact category 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. An example would be where a development occurs within the viewshed from an item, but does not obscure, remove or reduce the role of contextual or landscape components that contribute to the significance of the item. A further example would be where a development, close to an item, does not increase the level of impact that has already occurred from existing elements or actions. |

Concept design development

The concept design upon which the current assessment is based, was developed and refined with consistent reference to known and potential cultural heritage constraints. As a consequence, the design now avoids many items which would have been impacted in earlier versions. The following is a summary of these design revisions:

- The proposed location of the bridge over Broughton Mill Creek at Berry has been moved upstream to avoid direct impact to the Mananga homestead property (G2B H16), and to avoid close proximity and visual impact to buildings belonging to the Pulman Street Conservation Area, notably 'Constables Cottage' or "Wyndree" situated at the northern boundary of the conservation area.
- A proposed roundabout at the intersection of the (current) Princes Highway with Tannery Road has been replaced with a roundabout at the intersection with Woodhill Mountain Road. The Tannery Road option was situated within the Pulman Street conservation area and would have impacted upon the contextual landscape values of this area.
- The intersection of Schofields Lane and the upgraded highway has been revised to avoid impact to the entrance feature and remaining driveway at Graham Park, a former agricultural research institution with State significance (G2B H51).
- The proposed alignment of the bypass of the Foxground bends in the area of Broughton Village was moved to the east to avoid direct impact to the Sedgeford homestead (G2B H25), and a PAD at (former) 'Greystanes Lodge' (G2B H48), and to minimise impact to the outbuildings and property at Brookside (G2B H28).
- The concept design allows the retention of the current highway bridge over Broughton Creek (G2B H29) as part of a future service road. This bridge is listed on the RMS Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register.

Of the 34 heritage items, 19 would not be directly impacted, six would be partially impacted, and nine wholly impacted. Of those not directly impacted (19), 13 occur within 50 metres of the construction footprint (CF) and 11 would be subject to indirect impacts relating to their landscape contexts. A summary of items that would be impacted by the project is provided in **Table 7-63**.

SOHI have been prepared for the impacted items (refer to **Appendix I** of the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* at **Appendix K**). Overall, the impacts were found to be acceptable, subject to the implementation of management recommendations described in **Section 7.8.4**.

Graham Park (G2B H51) is a former agricultural institution and is located southwest of Berry on the Princes Highway. It is the only site of State significance located within the study area. Heritage features at the site relate to the entrance structures and include gates, pillars and a sculpture of a bull. While this site is located within 50 metres of the construction footprint, it is not expected to be directly impacted by the project.

Table 7-63 Summary of identified heritage items and potential impacts

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H11	<i>Glen Devan</i> Federation House (77 North Street, Berry).	Federation house with a number of additions.	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H13	Burnett Estate Overseer's Cottage (143 North Street, Berry).	Simple weatherboard cottage (c. 1917), former residence for an agricultural estate worker.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H14	Archaeological deposit (former 19 th century <i>Broughton Creek</i> town buildings).	A number of former town structures were located on the eastern side of the former highway alignment (G2B H15), roughly opposite <i>Mananga</i> . These include the Berry Butter Factory 1889, Overseers Cottage 1858, Court House 1870s, and the Council Chambers 1868, and a Carpenters Cottage.	Local	Yes	B	Partial impact – due to construction of on-ramps and off-ramps and a realigned service road intersection
G2B H15	Remnant portion of 20 th century highway (mid 1950s).	Ceased use as part of the highway in 1955 and is now used as an access road for adjacent residential lots (195 metres).	Local	Yes	B	Partial impact – due to upgrade as extended service road and new intersection
G2B H16	<i>Mananga</i> , homestead complex and grounds, former Berry Estate Manager's residence (A40 Princes Highway, Berry).	Federation (1894) Queen Anne style homestead, possibly designed by Sydney architect Howard Joseland. Property includes portion of Berry Estate water mill race.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H17	<i>Hillview</i> homestead (A111 Princes Highway, Berry).	Former 19 th century Berry Estate tenant homestead.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H19	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	Poorly preserved remnant of the original Berry Estate Road (430 metres).	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H20	Remnant portion of 20 th century highway.	Now resumed within adjacent dairy farm (195 metres).	Local	No	E	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H21	Remnant portion of 20 th century highway.	Remnant includes a 90 degree bend and upslope embankment, and is revegetated (120 metres).	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H22	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	Remnant of original Berry Estate Road, and includes shallow cutting (460 metres).	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H23	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	Remnant of the original Berry Estate Road (320 metres). The road is evident as a shallow relief and through differences in grass cover.	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H25	<i>Sedgeford</i> homestead and grounds (A495 Princes Highway, Broughton Village).	Federation weatherboard homestead (1902) and gardens.	Local	No	C	Grounds located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H26	Remnant portion of 20 th century highway ("Binks' Corner").	This portion of highway formerly known as "Binks' Corner", consists of an angled descent and ascent across a small valley, and was bypassed when the 'Big Dipper' was constructed in 1936. It follows an 1870s-80s alignment of the highway (total length around 612 metres).	Local	No	E	Southern end of remnant would occur within 50 metres of the construction footprint.

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H27	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	This is a portion of the original Berry Estate Road which was superseded by the adjacent, more gradient sensitive 1870s-80s alignment (G2B H26). It includes three straight sections with two corners, including a well preserved cut and benched section of 260 metres (total length is 550 metres).	Local	No	E	Located more than 150 metres away from the construction footprint.
G2B H28	<i>Brookside</i> homestead (A540 Princes Highway, Broughton Village).	Late 19 th century to early twentieth century homestead. Buildings have been transported from other locations and there are also archaeological traces of former outbuildings. This recording includes a memorial tree and plot with the cremated remains of Mr William Chittick (died 2005), located 220 metres upstream of the homestead on the western side of the Broughton Creek.	Local	Yes	B and C	Partial impact – acquisition of land for the project would include a southern outbuilding and associated platforms. Main residential buildings occur outside of the construction footprint but are in close proximity (within 50 to 100 metres of an elevated bridge over Broughton Creek). A memorial planting is 200 metres away from the construction footprint.
G2B H29	20 th century concrete bridge (Princes Highway, Broughton Creek).	RMS Bridge number 704, Southern Region. Constructed in 1935, using standard concrete beam design, and widened in 1994.	Local	No	C	Bridge would be retained for use on service road and would be located immediately adjacent to the construction footprint (within 50 metres).
G2B H30	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	A relatively well preserved section of road, situated within a pasture field, along the crest and shoulder of a prominent spurline. This remnant is a portion of the original Berry Estate Road. The road platform is evidenced by side ditches and variably shallow ground relief. Includes bordering gum trees at the eastern end and descent to Toolijooa Road saddle (530 metres).	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H45	<i>Glenvale</i> homestead, (A371 Princes Highway, Broughton).	Former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead includes vertical slab construction.	Local	No	E	Homestead buildings occur 120 metres from the project. Note that the whole of the property is listed on the Shoalhaven LEP 1985 and portions of the property would be directly impacted.
G2B H47	Former St Patrick's Convent (1921), St Patricks Church (1936), and grounds (80 North Street, Berry)	Two story brick convent building, brick church and grounds.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H48	PAD, former Berry Estate tenant farm (now location of Greystanes Lodge).	Location of a former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead, now redeveloped with modern farm buildings (<i>Greystanes Lodge</i>). Any remaining archaeological items are likely to be substantially disturbed.	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H49	<i>Oakleigh</i> farmhouse (59 Woodhill Mountain Road, Berry).	Inter War Bungalow style Farmhouse.	Local	No	C	Located 100 metres away the project.
G2B H51	<i>Graham Park</i> former agricultural research institution (8, 9 and 13 Schofields Lane, Berry).	Former agricultural research station. The first Artificial Insemination Breeding Station in New South Wales was established at Berry in the 1950s and was subsequently moved to Graham Park in 1958. The facility closed in the 1990s.	State	No	E	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H52	PAD, former Berry Estate tenant farm (A441 Princes Highway, Broughton Village).	PAD, situated on the angle in the 'Binks Corner' remnant highway section (G2B H26). The only such PAD where the original relationship between the structures and the 1870s-80s highway may survive.	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)	No	E	Located 300 metres away from the construction footprint.
G2B H53	PAD, site of a former Berry Estate tenant farm structure (just east of the Toolijooa Ridge).	PAD. The PAD site includes an indeterminate rock rubble alignment parallel to a former 19 th century road alignment (Berry Estate Road).	Local (subject to confirmation through test excavation)	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H54	Remnant portion of 19 th century dry stone wall, (west side of current highway, just east of Toolijooa Ridge saddle).	Remnant dry stone wall, situated along former western boundary of highway easement, at least 100 metres in length, and possibly extending for a further 150 metres north (obscured by lantana growth).	Local	Yes	B and C	Partial – at least the southern half of the known extent of the wall would be directly impacted.
G2B H55	Remnant portion of 19 th century road.	Remnant of original Berry Estate Road (100 metres), evident as a cut and benched platform, impacted by modern cross drains.	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H56	<i>Broughton Mill</i> homestead and Dairy (disused) (former Berry Estate tenant farm, 117 North Street, Berry).	Standing ruins of early twentieth century farmhouse, outbuildings, disused dairy and yards.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint.
G2B H58	Uniting Church Hall (formerly Wesleyan Chapel 1884).	Timber frame and weatherboard church hall/chapel.	Local	No	E	Located 200 metres away from the construction footprint.

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H59	Archaeological Deposit and remnant plantings of former homestead (outside of Berry Estate – Finn/Wood/Grant/Stewart/Dinning families).	Remnant tree plantings, garden plants and surface foundation stones are indicative of an archaeological deposit of a former early 19 th century farm residence.	Local	No	C	Located 180 metres away from the construction footprint.
G2B H60	Skid mounted work-site shed (movable item).	Portable (towable) timber frame and corrugated iron shed, currently located at <i>Greystanes Lodge</i> , Broughton Village.	Local	No	E	Current location is within 50 metres of the construction footprint, but the location is not intrinsic to the heritage value of the item.
G2B H61	Quarried rock outcrop, Broughton.	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.	Local	Yes	A	Whole of the site would be impacted.
G2B H62	Avenue of Poplar trees (Woodhill Mountain Road, Berry).	Nine Lombardy Poplars, situated along the eastern side of Woodhill Mountain Road, between the existing highway and just past the Bundewallah Creek bridge. Numerous younger Poplar plantings continue the avenue to the north, on both sides of the road, but do not form part of the Shoalhaven LEP listed item.	Local	No	C	Located within 50 metres of the construction footprint – the northern most Poplar tree is located 10 metres from a proposed water quality pond.

ID	Name/Location	Description	Significance	Direct impact	Impact category*	Comments
G2B H63	Mark Radium Park.	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 and 1955.	Local	Yes	B	Partial – a narrow portion of land along the western margin of the park would be impacted.
Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland	Cultural Landscape	The cultural landscape of the Southern and eastern falls of the Southern Illawarra Range, and adjacent coastal plain.	Local	Yes	B and C	Partial – impacts would include the visual and structural impact of the carriageway formation, deep cuttings, and visually obtrusive embankments.

*Impact categories are described in **Section 7.8.3**

Impacts to cultural landscape values and the Berry township

The following section provides an overview of the development impact to cultural landscape values. A detailed statement of heritage impact is provided in Appendix I of the *Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment Technical Paper* provided at **Appendix K** of the environmental assessment.

The nature and extent of anticipated development impact

The project would impose a modern structural component onto the landscape. The formal traits of the project would contrast with those of the existing landscape in the following ways:

- The horizontal alignment of the project would be curvilinear within the constraints of standardised and even radius curves. This would contrast with most of the existing broad scale man made landscape features which are based on grids, right angles, or straight intervals joined by relatively tight curves.
- The vertical alignment of the project would be gradual and incremental, and would include ramps, embankments and cuttings to maintain standard rates of climb or descent. This is in contrast to most of the existing broad scale man made landscape features which are more reflective of natural gradients and elevations.
- The width of the project corridor (including the carriageways, ramps and associated easement) would vary from around 50 metres to up to 200 metres. This is in major contrast to existing man made corridors which are nearly all less than 50 metres in width.
- Unlike the alignment of existing roads which, through their curves, and opportunistic alignments, manifest the natural topography they are traversing, the bypass alignment would create its own topography of cuttings and embankments as required by limited tolerances in vertical and horizontal alignment. As a consequence the bypass may run contrary to the natural flow of ridges, valley orientation, and slope contours.
- Whereas the overwhelming character of property boundaries, field delineation, artificial lowland drainage, and secondary and minor roads is one of a grid and rectangular divisions, the bypass would superimpose this patchwork with a visually dominant and curvilinear corridor, following its own independent directional agenda.

In the general proximity of Berry, the project would:

- Impact upon the short and mid-distance view-sheds from the town's northern streetscapes.
- Impose a contrasting and modern (curvilinear) road form upon, the grid dominated nineteenth century character of the existing rural town fringe.
- Impact upon some remnant pastoral open space along the northern margin of the town grid. This margin provides a visually appealing contrast between the urban and rural, and contributes a pastoral character and setting for the town.

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. The necessary vertical alignment of the project would, in places, result in substantial cuttings, embankments and ramps. These, and their continuous nature, ensure the potential of the project to be a dominant landform in its own right. Across the northern margin of Berry, from east to west, the project would descend to the valley floor via the bridge at Berry over Broughton Mill Creek. It would then traverse the valley floor before passing under Kangaroo Valley Road via a cutting at the Berry interchange. Each of these sections, the bridge, valley traverse, and underpass/interchange, have the potential to impose significant visual impacts onto the town setting. 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.

Project aspects which respect or enhance the cultural landscape values

The SIPCH CL has an assessed local level of significance under all criteria: a, b, c, d, e, f and g.

Apart from substantial deviations across the Broughton Creek valley and around Berry, the project would generally follow the original corridor of the first European road constructed for vehicles between Berry and Gerringong – the 1856 Berry Estate Road. This would provide a degree of historical and functional integrity to the project. It would remain a modern manifestation of an original mid nineteenth century access and transport corridor.

The construction of a bypass of Berry avoids the need to widen and transform one of the town grid streets to accommodate the highway traffic. If the latter option was adopted it would irrevocably change the amenity and heritage character of the town, and require the full or partial demolition of many properties with heritage value.

Potential impacts within ancillary construction facilities

There are no known or predicted sites of heritage significance that would be affected by ancillary construction facilities in addition to the sites and features addressed in this report.

There are six recordings located within ancillary construction sites. Two of these, (G2B H24 and G2B H30) would be directly impacted by the project.

Direct impacts can be avoided at the remaining four recordings, which are:

- G2B H54 (dry stone wall on Toolijooa Ridge).
- Significant fabric within G2B H49 (*Oakleigh* farmhouse).
- The mature tree plantings and potential archaeological deposits at G2B H48 (current location of Greystanes farmhouse).
- The skid mounted work-site shed at Greystanes farmhouse, G2B H60.

Representative and worst case impacts

For this assessment, representative impact is defined as that impact which has been anticipated in this analysis and to which the proposed management and impact mitigation strategies are directed. It is representative of the expected scenario, based on an analysis of the best information available and on a reasonable or normative level of prediction.

Worst case impact is defined as an extreme scenario where the highest conceivable degree of impact is anticipated due to unexpected occurrences which are extraordinary and outside a reasonable level of prediction.

The worst case scenario with regard to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values consists of the unexpected encounter of a heritage item or items which, due to a high level of assessed significance (such as at a State or National level) warrants in situ conservation and a consequential change in the project alignment. This would conceivably be due to the discovery of a previously undetected and unpredicted item or the discovery of a new feature associated with a known heritage item. Conceivable examples of worst case scenario discoveries include the following:

- A unique, well preserved and substantial remnant or archaeological deposit of the early industry and occupation of the Berry Estate (such as a cemetery, convict stockade, road bridge or mill).
- An archaeological deposit containing rare and well preserved organic items due to water logged and anaerobic conditions, such as may be found within a swamp or peat deposit.

The worst case scenario would be ameliorated by the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, as outlined at **section 7.8.4**. The potential for a worst case scenario is has been further minimised by the conduct of a robust analysis which included:

- The use of predictive modelling and a review of historical documentary and pictorial sources.
- Archaeological survey and interpretation.
- Reference to oral tradition and information provided by local community sources.
- Review of aerial photography.

The RMS draft unexpected finds procedure defines a protocol to be followed in the event that there is an unexpected find during construction (refer **Appendix C** of the *Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Heritage Technical Paper* at **Appendix K**). The adoption of this procedure provides both a safeguard and management process in the event of a worst case scenario.

7.8.4 Environmental management measures

Mitigation and management measures would be implemented to avoid, minimise or manage non-Aboriginal heritage impacts. These mitigation and management measures are identified in **Table 7-64** and incorporated into the draft statement of commitments in **Chapter 10**.

Table 7-64 Mitigation and management measures

Potential impacts	Mitigation and management measures
Construction	
General construction impacts	<p>Enter all heritage items which would remain in whole, or in part, within the project easement following the end of project construction, on the RMS' Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register(s).</p> <p>Adopt and follow the draft RMS Standard Management Procedure – Unexpected Archaeological Finds (RMS, 2011), or an RMS approved revised version, in the event that unexpected cultural heritage finds are encountered during project construction.</p> <p>Include heritage awareness in site induction training for project staff.</p>
Indirect or accidental impacts on known sites	<p>Install temporary fencing or other measures as appropriate to the location for items G2B H13, G2B H16, G2B H17, G2B H25, G2B H29, G2B H45, G2B H47, G2B H49, G2B H51, G2B H56, G2B H59 and G2B H62 (no impacts anticipated) and items G2B H14, G2B H15, G2B H28, G2B H54, G2B H62 and G2B H63 (partial impacts anticipated). These would be used to delineate “no go” heritage areas.</p>

Potential impacts	Mitigation and management measures
Impacts on nineteenth century road remnants	<p>Implement a co-ordinated archival recording program for all nineteenth century road remnants that would be directly impacted by construction prior to any impact (G2B H19, G2B H22, G2B H23, G2B H30 and G2B H55). This program would include archaeological excavation and recording at appropriate and selected locations (G2B H19, G2B H23, G2B H30, and G2B H50), to record any ditch profiles, subsurface foundations or former surface treatments. Permanently conserve road remnants and related elements as appropriate (G2B H26, G2B H27 and G2B H52), to compensate for the loss of a significant proportion of the remaining remnants of the former Berry Estate Road. This conservation would occur in the vicinity of 'Bink's Corner' at Broughton Village and may potentially involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and interpreting the elements as a publically accessible site. • Illustrating the history or local road construction, function and economics. <p>The optimal format(s), location(s) and strategies for the public interpretation of this complex of roads and road remnants would be defined in a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) to be developed as part of the project</p>
Impacts on twentieth century road remnants	<p>Conduct a co-ordinated archival recording program of twentieth century road remnants (G2B H15 and G2B H21) prior to any impact.</p> <p>Limit work in the vicinity of G2B H15 (adjacent to Mananga homestead) to essential works.</p>
Potential archaeological deposits	<p>Implement an archaeological program of monitoring and/or salvage in the event of construction impacts, such as demolition of the modern farmhouse, at G2B H48. The aim of this program would be to record and recover any artefacts or other information which relates to the former Berry Estate tenant farm.</p> <p>Conserve and avoid damage to the remnant tree plantings at G2B H48, which predate the modern farmhouse.</p> <p>Conserve and manage the potential archaeological site G2B H52.</p> <p>Conduct a program of archival recording and archaeological salvage excavation, at G2B H53, as appropriate, and as required by the nature and significance of the relics encountered.</p> <p>Assess the potential for impact to PADs within the G2B H14 area below the current road platform. Conduct salvage excavation according to the determination of that assessment where the vertical alignment of the existing highway carriageway is to be lowered.</p>
Archaeological deposits	<p>Conduct a program of salvage excavation within the construction footprint at G2B H14, south of test pit C110.</p> <p>Avoid direct impact to site G2B H59 (archaeological deposits and remnants plantings).</p>

Potential impacts	Mitigation and management measures
Standing buildings and structures	<p><i>Broughton Creek bridge (G2B H29):</i> Erect fencing, where possible, to conserve and protect the concrete Broughton Creek bridge (G2B H29) from construction impacts. Allow the bridge to continue to function as a road-bridge for the highway-converted service road following construction.</p> <p>Interpretive information would be made available to the public on the concrete Broughton Creek bridge (G2B H29). The format and location of this information would be determined by and defined in a Heritage Interpretation Plan <i>Brookside homestead (G2B H28):</i> Conduct an archival recording at the Brookside homestead (G2B H28) prior to construction. This would include those features subject to direct impact and the homestead building which incorporates structures previously moved from site G2B H59.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the natural character of Broughton Creek and its banks in the vicinity of the bridge immediately south of the <i>Brookside homestead (G2B H28)</i> as much as feasible to ameliorate impact to the landscape context by maintaining and reinforcing the visual quality of the creek corridor. This would be achieved by maintaining and augmenting native bank side vegetation, and maximising the distance between the banks and bridge abutments.</p> <p><i>Glen Devan (G2B H11):</i> Conduct an archival recording of Glen Devan (G2B H11) and its grounds prior to the commencement of construction. This recording would include documentation of construction methods and materials exposed during any demolition works.</p> <p>Using a suitably qualified archaeologist, monitor ground disturbance in the area of G2B H11 with the aim of recording any features relevant to the archival recording, and recovering any significant relics.</p> <p>In the event of demolition, recover and reuse (with commemorative identification) suitable demolition material in appropriate local, infrastructure such as interpretive or entrance features, way-side stop facilities, landscaping or artwork.</p> <p>The RMS should remain open to the possibility of a third party or agent proposing to conserve all or part of the G2B H11 structure by moving it to a new location within or near Berry, at that party's expense. RMS to seek third parties who may be interested in conserving all or part of the G2B H11 structure(s)*.</p> <p><i>Graham Park (G2B H15):</i> Construct temporary fencing to identify a 'no-go' area around the existing Graham Park (G2B H51) entrance structures (gates, pillars and sculpture of a bull) during construction. Any roadworks in the vicinity of the Graham Park entrance, would not exclude the capacity for visitors to pull over and safely inspect the entrance feature. If necessary, allowance would be made for the potential future installation of interpretive signage.</p>

Potential impacts	Mitigation and management measures
Impacts on miscellaneous site types	<p>Avoid direct impacts (where feasible), and actively conserve and manage the remnant dry stone wall G2B H54. In the event that direct impact to all or part of this site is unavoidable, an archival recording of the wall would be conducted prior to construction. Any rock material displaced from the wall as a result of construction works would be retained for use in the repair and conservation management of the original wall.</p> <p>Compile an archival record of the quarried rock outcrop, G2B H61, prior to impact.</p> <p>Conserve in situ the most northern Poplar tree in the tree avenue G2B H62. Erect temporary protective fencing around the root zone of the tree prior to construction to define a no-go area. Reinforce and replicate the existing landscape character created by the existing planted avenues of poplar trees in the project easement in the area of Woodhill Mountain Road.</p> <p>Retain the existing front yard plantings at G2B H17 (Hillview homestead) which would fall within the bypass easement (particularly the Oak tree). This may require a minor deviation of the proposed service road.</p> <p>Ensure construction works do not occur outside the project footprint wherever feasible in the vicinity of Mark Radium Park (G2B H63).</p> <p>Avoid impacts to the skid mounted worksite shed at Greystanes, G2B H60. This structure would be moved to avoid impact. The structure would be donated to an appropriate museum, provided that the institution has the capability to conserve and store the structure.</p>
The Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland	<p>Construct and finish the project embankments and cutting faces, where possible, to minimise adverse visual impacts, and to facilitate the re-establishment of vegetation.</p> <p>Locate vegetation along the project and adjacent areas to maintain vistas from the road corridor and conform to the rectangular patchwork of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Incorporate artistic elements in structures adjacent to the carriageway (such as bridgework, and retaining and noise abatement walls). Where possible, these would be derived from local cultural heritage themes, especially at locations in close association to places of significance.</p> <p>Minimise and mitigate visual impact of the bypass on the northern margins of Berry. One strategy to achieve this would be the construction of a landscaped noise barrier between the bypass and the town (refer to Section 7.6 for further details regarding the design of the noise barrier).</p>

**If no interested third party or agent is identified, G2B H11 would be recorded and demolished.*

7.8.5 Residual impacts

Following the establishment of mitigation, the residual impacts of the project on the landscape setting of Berry would consist of:

- Views of the project, away from the northern town margin, such as from Woodhill Mountain Road, of the southern and northern interchanges, and the southern bypass approach to the town.
- The disturbance to, and loss of, landscape elements due to the physical placement of the project. These include fencelines, field systems, riparian vegetation, and road alignments. None of these features had heritage significance as individual items however. Their value is as constituent parts of the much larger SICPH CL.
- The visual impact of the project looking south, from the north side of the project. This however, is not a significant heritage viewshed as it does not include the framing upper register of the Illawarra Range, nor serve as part of a visitor's experience of the Berry town.

Many of these residual visual impacts occur in settings already impacted by the existing highway town entrances or by later twentieth century urban development. The visual amenity of the key vistas and settings with remaining heritage value, namely those looking northwards from the northern margin of the town, would be substantially maintained through the conduct of the proposed mitigation strategies. On this basis, it can be concluded that the residual impacts to the Berry landscape setting would be acceptable when weighed against the benefits and objectives of the project.

In general, and away from the Berry setting, the project would present a similar set of residual impacts to the SICPH CL:

- The addition of a major engineered landscape component in the form of a consistently graded and angled curvilinear road platform associated with extensive bridges, cuttings and embankments.
- Visual intrusion of the project into views of, and across, the landscape.
- Disturbance to, and loss of, landscape elements due to the physical placement of the project. These include ridge and creeklines; cadastral boundaries defined by fencelines, field systems, and road alignments; and patterns of both native and introduced vegetation.

The primary means of mitigating the landscape impacts of the project would be through the re-establishment of vegetation, the appropriate use of landscaping and barriers, and the use of complimentary visual components and compatible design elements. With the effective use of these strategies, it can be concluded that the residual impacts to the SICPHL would be acceptable when weighed against the benefits and objectives of the project.