

# EVERICK HERITAGE

## Bundian Way Node 1 Route Update

Statement of Heritage Impact (EIS)

Prepared for Wolfpeak

June 2024



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## Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) Cover Page

**Name of Heritage Item:** Bundian Way

**State Heritage Register/ LEP Heritage Schedule item number and name:** Bundian Way SHR #01906

**Address and Location:** Eden to Pambula

**Statement of Heritage Impact for:**

Bundian Way Node 1 Route Update

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**Issue:** 1

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## Abbreviations and Definitions

The following definitions apply to the terms used in this report:

Term	Meaning
Burra Charter	The Burra Charter: <i>The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013</i>
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
Consent authority	The person or body whose approval that act, matter or thing may be done without whose approval that act, matter or thing may not be done
Conservation	All processes of looking after a place as to retain its cultural significance (as defined in the Burra Charter)
CMP	Cultural Management Plan
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
Due Diligence	Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
Heritage Act	Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Environment and Heritage Group, Department of Planning and Environment
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
Movable Heritage	a moveable object that is not a relic
NHL	National Heritage List
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
Relic	Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that is of State of local heritage significance
RNE	Register of the National Estate

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Term	Meaning
s170 Register	State Agency Heritage and Conservation Registers
Setting	The area around an item, which may include the visual catchment
SHI	State Heritage Inventory. An online database containing heritage items and conservation areas on statutory lists in NSW. This includes the State Heritage Register and local government items.
SHR	NSW State Heritage Register. A list of places and items of importance to the people of NSW. Only places of State heritage significance are listed on the State Heritage Register. The State Heritage Register protects these items and their significance.
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
WHL	World Heritage List

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

WolfPeak P/L have engaged Everick Heritage to undertake a built heritage impact assessment of a proposed route alteration at the eastern end of the proposed Bundian Way Walking Trail (also known as Bundian Way Node 1) on the far south coast of NSW, between Fisheries Flat and Jigamy Farm.

The 'Bundian Way' is a contemporary representation of traditional Aboriginal pathways linking the far south coast with the Snowy Mountains. According to numerous ethnohistoric accounts and oral traditions, Aboriginal people used established pathways to travel from the far south coast to the Snowy Mountains for annual harvesting of bogong moths and other purposes. The 'Bundian Way' was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register in January 2013. It was listed as a single pathway between Fisheries Flat, in Twofold Bay, and Mount Kosciuszko, covering nearly 400 kilometres, and classified as a 'heritage route'.

The northward extension of the Bundian Way from Fisheries Flat to Jigamy Farm, on the south side of Pambula Lake, is described in the heritage listing as a 'walking route' and is excluded from the State Heritage Register listing of the Bundian Way. In this report, the northward extension is specifically referred to as the *Bundian Way Node 1* or the *Bundian Way walking trail*.

A 2 km section of the *Bundian Way Node 1* walking track between Cocora Beach and Quarantine Bay, known as the 'Story Trail,' has already been constructed. The route will utilise some existing infrastructure, such as walking tracks and easements, but areas of new track will need to be constructed. The Design Brief and Scope of Works, authored by Creative Lines P/L and lodged as part of the application, propose that no new intrusive construction works will be required in or within the vicinity of any heritage items. However, since the original application, more detailed analysis and consultation has identified a different preferred route, between Worang Point and Pinnacles Loop, within Beowa National Park.

This report assesses the heritage impact on built/European heritage of the proposed alternative route for the walking trail.

### 1.2. Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines for the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact, this SoHI aims to:

- Identify the statutory requirements in relation to this project
- Identify the heritage values of the subject site
- Assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on adjacent heritage items and items in the vicinity
- Provide recommendations and mitigation measures



## 1.3. Methodology

This assessment is consistent with the principles and guidelines set forth in *the Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The report has been prepared in line with current best practice guidelines identified within the *Guidelines for Preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact* published by Environment and Heritage, Department of Planning and Environment in 2023.

## 1.4. Author identification

This report has been prepared by Tony Brassil, Principal Heritage Advisor, based upon an earlier report prepared by Gavin Patton. Alice Steedman has provided the technical review and input for this assessment.

## 1.5. Limitations

This report is limited to an assessment of impact on European heritage and does not include any assessment or evaluation of Aboriginal Heritage as defined in the *National Park and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). All inspections were carried out from ground level and did not involve any excavation or destructive investigations.

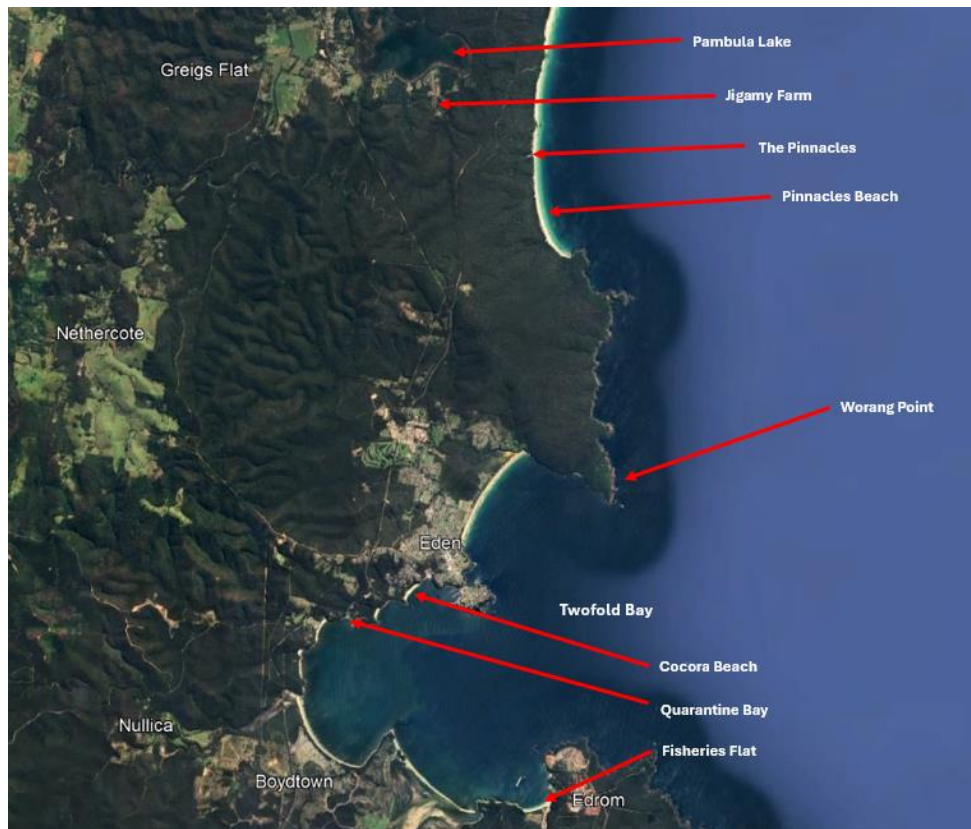


Figure 1 - Twofold Bay, Eden and key features and localities of the area. (Source: GoggleEarth)

## 2. Site Description and Proposal

### 2.1. Location and description

The proposed Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail is on the NSW south coast in the Bega Valley Shire. The trail will be approximately 32 kms in length from Jigamy Farm, on the southern shores of Lake Pambula, following the coastline southward around Twofold Bay and ending at Fisheries Flat (Figure 1, below).

In the broader concept plan, the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail will connect with the NSW heritage listed 'Bundian Way' at Fisheries Flat. The 'Bundian Way' is an item of State heritage significance which runs from Fisheries Flat to Mount Kosciuszko (Figures 2 and 3); the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail (Figure 4) is not included within the listed heritage curtilage of the Bundian Way.

The alteration to the route of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail is limited to a 6 km section of the trail, within Beowa National Park. The proposed alternative route is shown in Figure 5 below.

### 2.2. Site Ownership

The whole of the proposed alternative route for the trail passes through the Beowa National Park. Parts of the trail, including Jigamy Farm and Fisheries Flat, are owned by the Eden Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC), while other areas are Crown Land and Crown Land held in Trust by Bega Valley Shire Council.

### 2.3. Proposal

It is proposed to create a 32 km walking trail. This will involve some pathway construction, although the majority of the trail will be either existing tracks, footpaths or pathways. There are sections of the track that will involve the construction of stairways, boardwalks, new tracks and/or clearing vegetation that has overgrown on earlier tracks.

Of note, the sections of the walking trail which are in the vicinity of the heritage items identified within the township areas of Boydtown and Eden will generally not involve the construction of any additional pathways or tracks. In these areas, it will essentially be adding a route along existing infrastructure or natural formations.

A full description of the proposal is contained within the Bundian Way Design Brief and Scope of Works authorised by Creative Lines P/L and lodged as part of the application.

Interpretative signage will form part of the trail to inform visitors of the site route and information at significant locations. The full Bundian Way Interpretation Plan authored by Hyperion Design has also been lodged as part of this application.

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Figure 2 - The Bundian Way (blue line), an item of State heritage significance, as identified by (Source: Blay, J; Report on a Survey of The Bundian Way; 2010 - 2011).

## Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register  
Gazettal Date: 18 January 2013

Scale: 1:700,000  
Produced by: Michelle Galea



Legend  
SHR Curtilage  
LCAs

Note: The listing curtilage does not include freehold land.

Figure 3 - The Bundian Way (red line), as identified in the NSW State Heritage Register (Source: SHI).



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Figure 1 - Bundian Way Node 1 Alignment and Locality Map



Figure 4 – The original route of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail from Fisheries Flat to Jigamy Farm (Source: Wolfpeak)

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Figure 5 – The Proposed route realignment (red and pink) of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail between Worang Point and the Pinnacles. The original route is shown in black. (Source: WolfPeak)



Figure 6 – The Pinnacles. The proposed new route would join the original route in this location. (Source: John Yurasek © OEH)



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Figure 7 – The walking trail includes occasional constructions similar to these steps. (Source: John Yurasek © OEH)



Figure 8 – The walking trail includes occasional constructions such as this lookout over the beach. (Source: John Spencer © OEH)

## 3. Heritage Context

### 3.1. State Heritage

The following items of State heritage significance are located on or within the immediate vicinity of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail.

- **Davidson Whaling Station** – SHR No. 00984
  - Bega Valley LEP No: I049
  - NPWS Heritage and Conservation Register (s170)
- **Bundian Way** – SHR No. 01906
  - Forestry Corp Heritage and Conservation Register (s170) No: 6000942

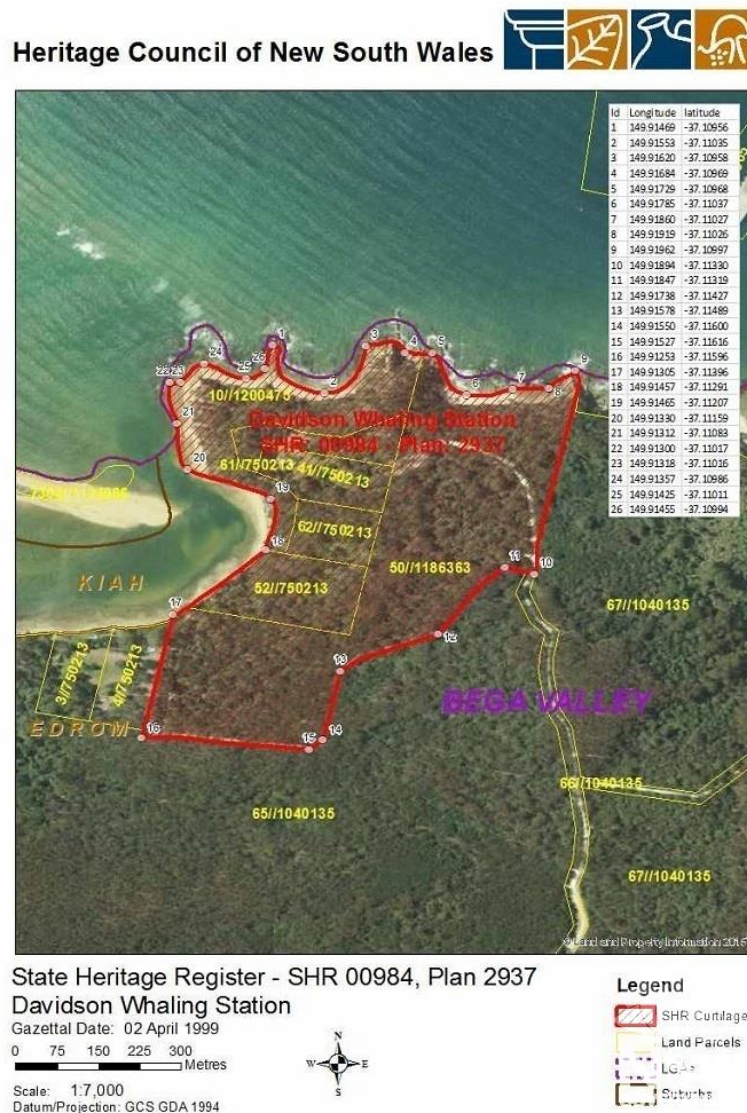


Figure 9 – State Heritage Register curtilage of Davidson Whaling Station (Source: SHI)

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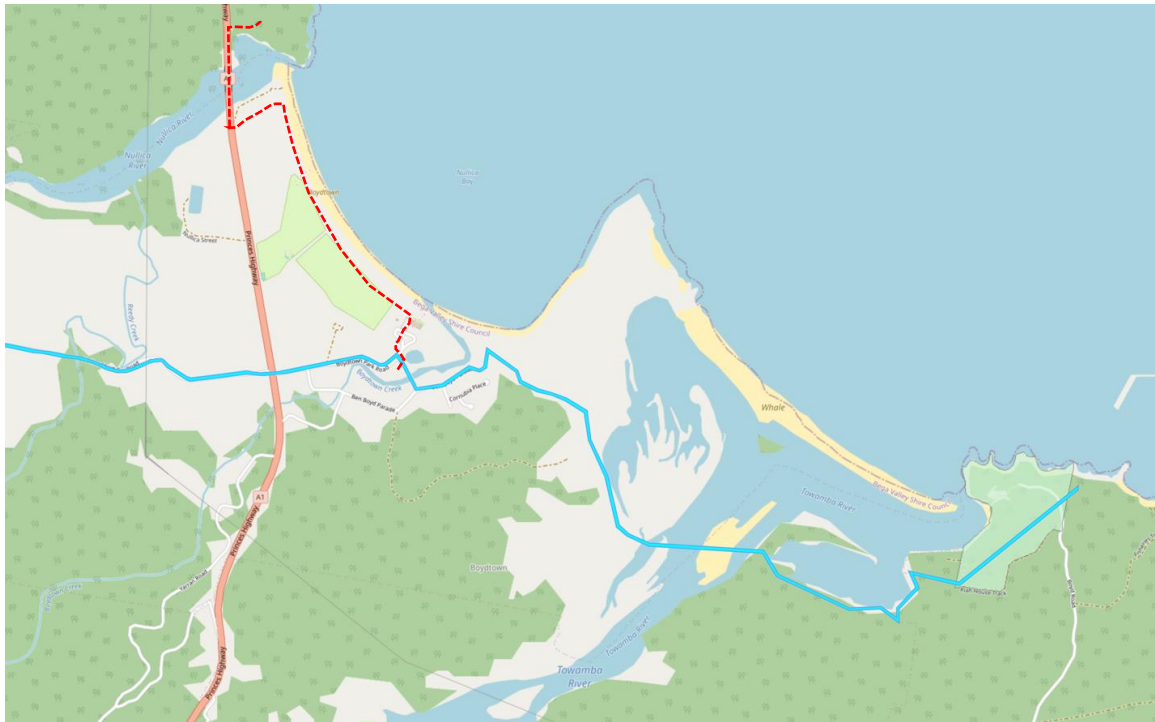


Figure 10 - Excerpt of NSW Seed ('Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data') Map, showing the local context through Boydtown of the Bundian Way (light blue). The approximate route of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail and location of the junction with the existing Bundian Way is shown in red.

## 3.2. Local Heritage

The following items of local heritage significance, identified in Schedule 5 of the *Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013*, are located on or within the vicinity of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail.

The locations of these items are shown in the LEP Heritage maps HER021 and HER021A.

### Map: HER-21

1766	Eden Cemetery
5063837	Aslings Beach Rock Pool (formerly Eden Memorial Swimming Pool)
I218	Mary McKillop Hall (former Star of The Sea Church)
I217	St John's Anglican Church
1762	Eden Killer Whale Museum
I046	Building
I047	The Crown and Anchor Inn
1100051	Georgian building and shop
1100813	Thompsons Point Baths



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Figure 11 - Extract of Heritage Map HER\_21A from Bega Valley LEP 2013 showing various items of local heritage significance listed in the LEP. The approximate route of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail is shown in red.  
(Source: Bega Valley Council)

## Map: HER-21A

- I031 Seahorse Inn, Boydtown's church and grave sites, salting down house/store site, boiling down works
- I049 Davidson's Whaling Station and associated buildings
- I037 Edrom Lodge and associated buildings
- I033 Boyd's Tower

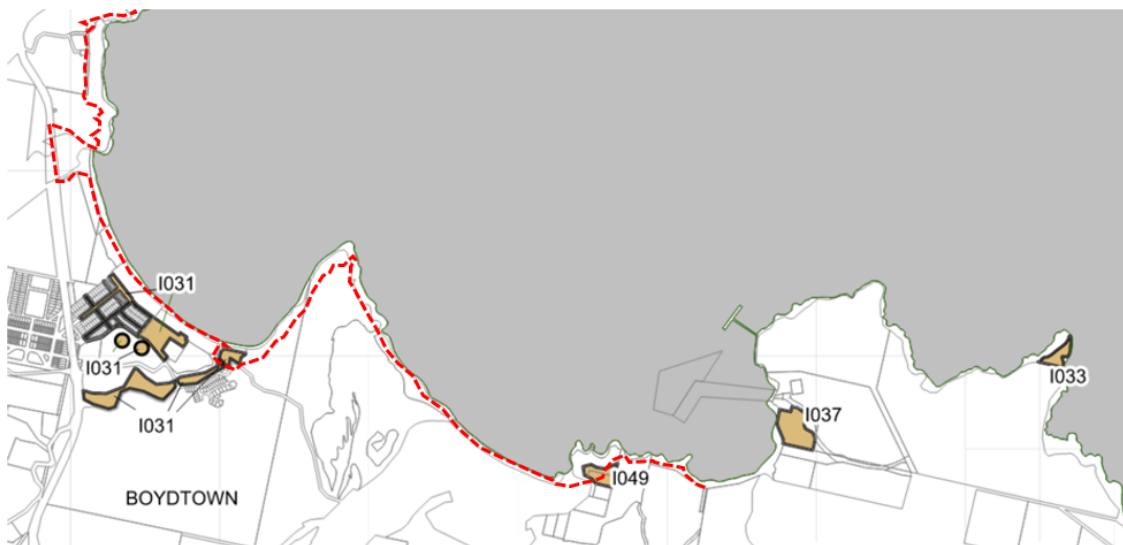
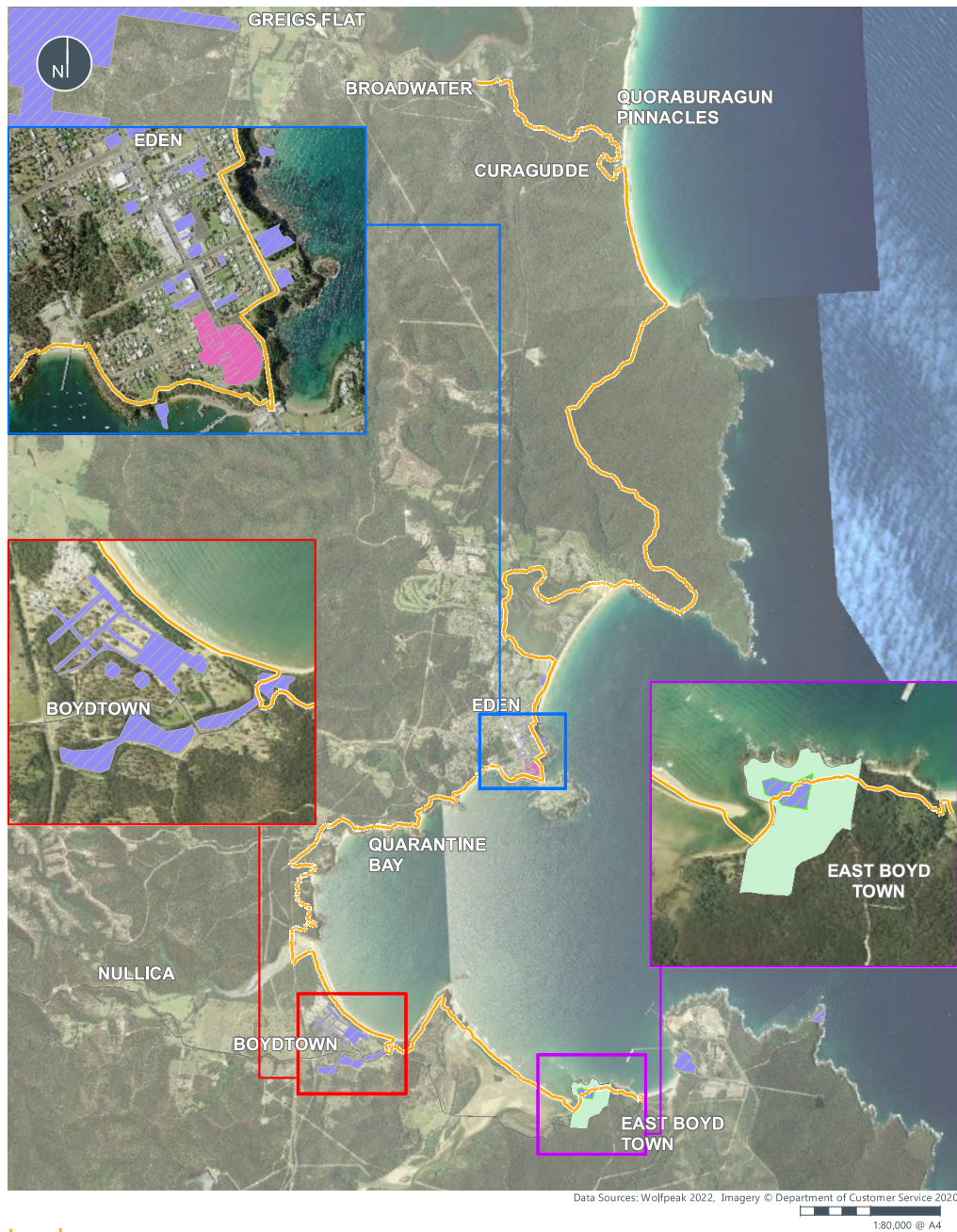


Figure 12 – Extract of Heritage Map HER\_21 from Bega Valley LEP, showing various items of local heritage significance identified above. The approximate route of the Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail is shown in red.  
(Source: Bega Valley Council)

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## Legend

Bundian Way trail (April 2022)	Heritage significance	State Heritage Register Curtilage
Bega Valley LEP Heritage	Local	
Conservation Area - General	State	
Item - General		

Figure 13 – Proposed Bundian Way Node 1 walking trail in context with heritage curtilages in Eden, Boydtown and Edrom. (Source: Wolfpeak)

## 3.3. Heritage Significance

The following Statements of Heritage Significance have been extracted from the relevant SHI datasheets.

### 3.3.1. Bundian Way

#### **The Bundian Way – SHR No. 01906**

*The Bundian Way is of State significance as a rare surviving ancient pathway used by Aboriginal people over thousands of years linking the high country at Kosciuszko and the coast at Eden. The Bundian Way is associated with seasonal gatherings of Aboriginal tribes on the Snowy River for Bogong moth collection and on the Eden Coast during whale migration. It is historically significant for its role in early colonisation whereby white settlers were aided by Aboriginal guides in exploration and the search for pastures.*

*Historical documentation and archaeology found on the route reinforces traditional knowledge held by contemporary Aboriginal society and provides a strong validation of the social significance of this pathway today. The Way continues to be an important place of education and cultural activity in the Aboriginal community.*

*The Bundian Way travels through wilderness areas of untouched beauty with spectacular views over the coastal plain which contributes to the aesthetic significance of the route.*

### 3.3.2. Davidson Whaling Station

#### **Davidson Whaling Station – SHR No. 00984**

*Davidson Whaling Station is of State significance. It was the longest operating whaling station in Australia and the last of its type to close down. It has associations with the 19th century shore-based whaling industry of southeast Australia and with the Imlay brothers, Benjamin Boyd, Oswald Brierly, the Davidson and Boyd families and the Aboriginal whalers and their families.*

*Although some of the structures are no longer extant, the remaining features reflect the original use of the site as a whaling station. Later additions associated with the Boyd occupation are of a lesser significance, representing the rural retreat of professional people.*

*The entire site is relatively undisturbed and has high archaeological potential to contribute information on shore-based whaling, Aboriginal and European contact and 20th century alternative lifestyles. The site with its small cottage buildings, fruit trees and garden flowers, and overlooking the tryworks and Kiah Inlet, has an undisturbed sense of history.*

### 3.3.3. Seahorse Inn, Church & Grave Sites, Salting Down House/Store, Boiling Down Works.

#### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I031**

*The Seahorse Inn demonstrates the typology of an isolated early 1840's coastal settlement hotel which performed a pivotal role in serving and accommodating the many varied enterprises being established in the region by its owner Benjamin Boyd. Located to exploit both the deep water harbour of Twofold Bay and the hinterland beyond, Boydtown and was seen as a future conduit for trade to the Monaro District and the Inn would be its cultural centre.*

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The 1930's additions of a tower and holiday flats represents a pattern of growth in Australian tourist destinations and the developing 'tourist' link between Sydney and Melbourne. The superimposed neo - Tudor styling and the associated 'folly' structures in the picturesque garden landscape all suggest an attempt at cosmetic symbol-making, to appeal to the evolving tourist market and as such represents a class of development typical of its era.

The subsequent additions and subtractions over time has devalued some of the Inn's original integrity but the item is still significant for its close associations with Boyd, Brierly and Boydtown. These people were important in NSW's cultural history in the early colonial phase of expansion, commercial enterprise and settlement. Boyd in particular representing the most flamboyant and ambitious of the pre-gold rush era entrepreneurs.

As part of the Boydtown Group Heritage Precinct the Inn has considerable rarity value, unique in its region as a failed grandiose pioneering settlement with the Inn a major surviving structure.

The archaeological research potential is also considerable, this is evinced with artefacts and relics suggested in the recent survey study.

Likewise the social and spiritual significance of the area to the local indigenous communities is high, as they have continuously occupied the land of 'Beermuna' previous to and since European settlement.

All of these SHR criteria values combine to suggest that the Seahorse Inn qualifies as having State heritage significance.

## 3.3.4. Edrom Lodge and Associated Buildings

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I037**

A monumental example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style of architecture. The house exhibits many characteristics of the style including interiors with high-quality workmanship. The impressive setting on a peninsula on Twofold Bay and historic associations with the original owner J Logan adds to its significance. The site is also of historical significance as the base for Benjamin Boyd's activities at East Boyd, the manager's house, occupied by Oswald Brierly, being sited in what is now the front garden of Edrom.

## 3.3.5. St Johns Anglican Church

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I217**

Understood to be the first Church of England built in Eden, and still used for worship. It has provided a place of worship for the Anglican faith for well over 100 years and has high social value for the local community. It is a well-proportioned and pleasing building with good aesthetic value.

## 3.3.6. Mary McKillop Hall (former Star of The Sea Church)

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I218**

The place is historically significant as the first Catholic Church in the district and for its early date of construction circa 1860. It has a very significant association with Mary Mackillop who established the Sisters of St Josephs Convent in 1891 in thanks to the local community following the death of her mother in a shipwreck at Green cape in 1886. The Hall has considerable aesthetic appeal that is embodied in the form and materials of the building, both internally and externally. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape that is enhanced by the attractive picket fence, which is evident in historic photos and



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defines the corner. Furthermore the Hall has important social values that are evident in the generous time and contributions made towards the building's restoration and ongoing up-keep.

## 3.3.7. Eden Cemetery

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I766**

Classified by the National Trust as an Historic Cemetery, it contains many notable names from Eden's past including Grieg, Davidson, Schultz, Hopkins and Alexander. The Schultz grave has been restored to original specifications and Elizabeth Cohen's is fenced with timber from the bell tower of the old Catholic Church.

## 3.3.8. Eden Killer Whale Museum

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I762**

The north facing facade of the museum is considered to have architectural significance for its 1930s Art Deco styling evident in the stepped elevation, slightly rounded corners to each step, the cascade motif centrally located above the door, strong symmetry and vertical emphasis. A number of buildings were constructed in Eden in the 1930s which seems to indicate that the town had gained some measure of prosperity following the Great Depression and the later cessation of whaling. The facade is historically significant for its association with Eden's post-Depression growth phase.

## 3.3.9. Building

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I046**

Eden's first telegraph office and the residence of the Telegraph Station Master Charles Kebby

## 3.3.10. Crown and Anchor Inn

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: I047**

Historic, social significance

## 3.3.11. Aslings Beach Rock Pool (formerly Eden Memorial Swimming Pool)

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: 5063837**

No Information

## 3.3.12. Thompsons Point Baths

### **Bega Valley LEP Item: 1100813**

Dating back to just after the beginning of the 20th century, the Thompson's Point Baths are today the oldest and one of only three remaining examples of ocean pools within the Bega Valley Shire Council local government area and one of the oldest extant non-metropolitan examples across the State.

The Thompson's Point Baths are indicative of the birth and growth of the Australian beach and later surf culture that figure so prominently in the local and national Australian way of life today. A popular

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*communal gathering place, the Thompson's Point Baths reflect an era in which broader social and cultural attitudes towards sea bathing shifted from secluded bathing primarily for therapeutic and hygiene reasons towards public sea bathing pursued as a legitimate healthy leisure time activity.*

*The baths have a strong social significance for the local population. As the focal point of recreational and education activities from its initial completion until beyond the 1960s, the baths are held in high esteem by many generations of the local community who played, relaxed, sunbathed and learned to swim there. They provide significant evidence of the value placed on recreational bathing by residents over a period of more than half a century.*

*Considered in conjunction with the Aslings Beach Rock Pool (originally known as Eden Memorial Swimming Pool) and the Eden Olympic Swimming Pool, the Thompson's Point Baths provide important evidence of the growth and development of bathing and swimming facilities within the township from around the turn-of-the-century right through to the present day. They also provide a link with and illustration of the impact that the growth of the amateur swimming movement had on community expectation, demand and provision of increasingly improved public facilities.*

*Eden's Thompson's Point Baths is a representative example of community recreational tidal pools that were once popular along the NSW coastline. However, as a result of changing community swimming habits and the fact that construction and maintenance of many similar facilities were largely a public / community responsibility, it is an increasingly rare example of its type.*

*Retaining its traditional irregularly shaped layout and appearance, the baths are set in an aesthetically spectacular harbour location, providing an important physical link with, and documenting the development and use of the foreshore for local social and public recreational facilities. The baths are also an important illustration of an ingenious early design solution to exploit and alter the natural environment for the provision of amenities for human use and enjoyment.*

*The Thompson's Point Baths also provides an important physical link with important local builder and contractor John Hines and are an unusual extant example of his work.*

*(Source: Angela George; South East History; <https://southeasthistoricheritage.blogspot.com/>)*

## 4. History

The following general historical information is provided as a contextual summary and not as an exhaustive history on the place or site. The historical summary has been partially extracted from the Visit Eden website.

### 4.1. Indigenous Context

The original inhabitants of the Twofold Bay area were the Thaua (or Thawa) people, part of the Yuin nation. The Thaua ranged from Mallacoota and Green Cape to Merimbula and west as far as the borders of Narigo territory in Monaro. They were divided into two groups — the Katungal (seacoast people) and Paienbara (tomahawk people, or those who lived in the forests). A third group, the Bemerigal (mountain people) at Cooma, belonged to the Narigo, with whom the inland Thaua had some association. These people are represented today by the Eden, Bega and Merrimans Local Aboriginal Land Councils.

### 4.2. George Bass

British naval surgeon and explorer George Bass named Twofold Bay for its two bights on his whaleboat voyage to Bass Strait in 1797/8. Bass took shelter in the bay on the return journey in February 1798. He named the northern bight Calle Calle Bay and the southern Nullica Bay and they are separated by a short rocky promontory, which later became the site for the Eden township. Bass took shelter in a small cove on the southern side of the central promontory, which he named Snug Cove. In October 1798, he returned with Lieutenant Matthew Flinders to map and name other places around the bay. Many of these first-generation European names have survived to the present day.

### 4.3. Whaling

Prior to permanent settlement, whalers and sealers had their camps in Twofold Bay and it provided a safe haven for merchant vessels sailing to and from Van Diemen's Land across Bass Strait. Some of these ships were shipwrecked in the bay, including the *George* in 1805 and the *Mary* in 1821.

The whaling industry in Eden commenced with the arrival of Thomas Raine, who established the first whaling station on mainland Australia at Snug Cove in 1828. Whaling continued in Eden until 1930 — the longest continuous shore-based whaling industry in the world. The Imlay brothers, Benjamin Boyd and the Davidson family also played an important part in whaling in the area around Nullica Bay. The Davidson family were assisted in their operations by a pod of orcas (or 'killer whales') led by the legendary 'Old Tom'.

Before European settlement, the orcas had a special relationship with the local Yuin people and it was through this connection that they bonded with the whalers, whose crews often included Yuin men. The orcas would target baleen whales and shepherd them into Twofold Bay or neighbouring bays. The orcas would then alert the whalers to their presence and assist in them killing the baleen whales. The orcas would then be allowed to eat the tongues and lips as their share of the kill. Eden is one of the few places in the world where interaction between orcas and humans has been recorded.

## 4.4. Imlay Brothers

The Imlay brothers, Alexander, Peter and George, were all trained as surgeons either in the army or navy and each arrived separately in Australia between 1829 and 1833. George and Alexander worked on the staff of the Sydney Infirmary, while Peter was initially based in Hobart. In 1832, Alexander Imlay toured the south coast with Governor Bourke and, by 1833, had acquired 518 ha on the Breadalbane plains. Peter Imlay called at Twofold Bay in the same year, where he saw the possibility of starting another shore-based whaling station to cash in on this lucrative industry.

By 1834, the Imlay brothers had established vast pastoral runs and were shipping live cattle and sheep and salted beef to Hobart from their port at Twofold Bay. In 1835, Peter was joined by George and they erected a small slab and bark hut at Snug Cove. The 1840s were a time of economic depression in NSW and, although the brothers held 3,885 sq. kilometres of land, their fortune quickly dissipated and, by 1844, they only controlled four runs (still totalling 15,135 ha) in the Bega district. The Walker brothers, merchants of Sydney, foreclosed on the Imlay brothers and acquired most of their land. Many localities in the area are named after the Imlay brothers.

## 4.5. Benjamin Boyd

In 1842, Benjamin Boyd arrived in Eden, taking over from the Imlay brothers as the major pastoralist and whaling entrepreneur. He established and built Boydtown, using it to service his properties on the Monaro and in the hope that it would become a major port to rival Sydney and Melbourne. Seven years later, his plans collapsed when he was declared bankrupt and left the colony in disgrace.

However, Boyd left his mark on the region, with Boyd's Tower, Boydtown and the Seahorse Inn all reminders of his notable influence.

## 4.6. Eden Township

The graziers from the Monaro district inland from Twofold Bay were seeking a better way to ship their cattle and lobbied the Governor to establish cattle-handling facilities and an accompanying township on an appropriate site on Twofold Bay. A government surveyor mapped the site for the township in 1843 and named it after the then Secretary of the Colonies, George Eden, the Earl of Auckland. The main street, Imlay Street, was named after the Imlay brothers who were early pioneers to the district. Other streets were named after Lieutenant Flinders, George Bass, Queen Victoria and her consort, Prince Albert.

A wharf was built out into a cove, now named Cattle Bay, from a site on the western edge of Eden, where cattle could be grazed prior to their being loaded onto the ships. Cattle were also grazed on Lookout Point until 1853, then this land was subdivided for housing.

Eden grew in the 1850s following the decline of nearby Boydtown and the discovery of gold in Kiandra, which led to the 1859–1860 gold rush. For a short period Eden flourished, only to quickly return to its usual quiet pace again. The first government school started in 1857. The catholic school attached to St Joseph's Roman Catholic church commenced in 1888. For a brief period in the late nineteenth century Eden was one of the locations considered for the National capital, being trumped eventually by the present site 200 km to the north west.



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The shipping of cattle from Eden ceased in the late 1890s and whaling ceased in the early twentieth century. Export of timber products and the local fishing fleet are the primary industries carried on in Eden today

## 4.7. Green Cape Lighthouse

Green Cape Lighthouse was built in 1883, following a number of shipwrecks in Disaster Bay. Unfortunately, in 1886, the SS *Ly-ee-Moon* sailed onto the rocks directly under the lighthouse. Only 15 people survived out of 86 passengers and crew. Some of the bodies were recovered and are buried in a small cemetery near the lighthouse station. Among the dead was Mrs Flora Hannah MacKillop of St Kilda, Melbourne, travelling to Sydney to visit her daughter, Mary, now Saint Mary MacKillop.

Today, you can visit the lighthouse to see the memorial to the *Ly-ee-Moon* and the gravesites at Green Cape. The historic (1860) Star of the Sea Catholic Church is now the Mary MacKillop Hall and Museum.

## 4.8. Fishing

Fishing has long been integral to Eden. Twofold Bay is one of the deepest natural harbours in the Southern Hemisphere and makes for an ideal fishing port. Warm northern currents meet cooler currents from the south off the coast, leading to an abundance and variety of fish for recreational and commercial fishing. Originally the local Indigenous people fished these waters. As the town developed, its fishing fleet grew. Many tuna fishing boats were based in Eden to supply the local cannery, until it closed in 1999.

## 4.9. Timber

The timber industry has also been a local mainstay. From 1900, timber railway sleepers were cut and shipped out of Twofold Bay for Australian and overseas use. Today, high-quality logs are milled for joinery and craft timbers, while woodchips and pine are shipped overseas to supply the paper industry.



Figure 14 – Snug Cove in 1954 (Source: NSW Maritime)

## 4.10. Beowa National Park

The following historical summary is reproduced from the “Ben Boyd National Park and Bell Bird Creek Nature Reserve Plan of Management” published by the State of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in 2021. Section 4.5 “Historic Heritage” provides a historical background and identifies the primary fabric of European origin within the National Park.

*“It is said that George Bass landed on the northern boundary of the park near the mouth of the Pambula River in 1797. Matthew Flinders moored in Disaster Bay in 1802 and named the bay following the loss of eight of his men after they went ashore for water.*

*European occupation of the park area dates from the 1840s when the Imlay family began whaling and grazing. An unfinished house at Bittangabee Bay is thought to have been built by the Imlay brothers. Boats stationed here and at Mowarry Point could attack northwardmigrating whales before the crews at Twofold Bay, giving the Imlay’s a commercial advantage. Benjamin Boyd sent a whaling boat to Bittangabee in 1844 to compete with the Ben Boyd National Park and Bell Bird Creek Nature Reserve Plan of Management 17 Imlay crews. He took over the site in 1848 after tragedy hit the Imlay family. Stone footings and a landing behind the beach at Mowarry Point may be a relic of whaling use.*

*Boyd was a London stockbroker who came to New South Wales in 1842 with visions of establishing a commercial empire. By 1844 he was one of the largest landholders in the colony, with extensive interests in the Monaro and Riverina. Boyd envisaged a bustling settlement at Twofold Bay and established Boyd Town as a port to serve his Monaro properties. This was followed by a whaling station at East Boyd. Boyd’s financial empire collapsed after only seven years and he left Australia in 1849.*

*Boyd’s Tower at Red Point on the southern shore of Twofold Bay stands as a monument to Boyd’s brief reign. His name is inscribed at the top. The tower was originally built as a lighthouse from sandstone quarried in Sydney. Because of a dispute with the government, the lighthouse never came into official service and was mainly used for spotting whales. After Boyd’s departure, George Davidson used the tower for whale watching. A conservation management plan was prepared for the tower in 1988 (Bickford, Blair and Freeman, 1988).*

*The Green Cape Lightstation complex at the southern end of the park consists of the lighthouse, head and assistant keepers residences, several sheds and nearby quarry and garden/tip site. Most of the buildings are in excellent condition. The lightstation was designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet. It is a major early example of the use of mass concrete and is significant for the architectural expression of its structural method through the adoption of an unusual form of an octagonal tower on a square base. It is also important for the display of corbelling, a domed oil store and distinctive balcony railing which are characteristic of James Barnet’s lighthouse designs (Nelson, Miller & Sawyer, 1993). The lighthouse commenced operation in 1883 and, at 29 metres high, was the largest massconcrete structure built in New South Wales up until that time. The complex came under the management of the NPWS in 1997 after an automated light tower replaced the original tower.*

*In 2013 the Green Cape Maritime Precinct was listed on the State Heritage Register. At the centre of the tightly knit complex of buildings is the Green Cape Lighthouse, described as a notable lightstation in the ‘highway of lights’ that were erected along the NSW coastline during the late nineteenth century. The curtilage of the listing encompasses not only the Green Cape Lightstation complex, but also the Ly-ee-Moon shipwreck (described below), the shipwreck cemetery and the southern shoreline of Bittangabee Bay and extends 0.5 nautical miles out to sea. The statement of significance supporting the listing states that although the 1880s were the most productive period for the construction of lighthouses in New South*

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*Wales, Green Cape was one of the earliest and most extensive concrete constructions ever attempted in Australia.*

*Construction of the lighthouse was possible because of the development of Bittangabee Bay as a trans-shipment point to receive materials, equipment and labour for the construction. A concrete storehouse at Bittangabee Bay serviced the lighthouse during construction and operation. Supplies brought by boat were transported to the lighthouse by a wooden tramway until 1920. Bridges remain from the tramway, including a timber and stone bridge across Te-Miti Creek, but much of its structure has been lost. Adjacent to the store are the foundations of the wharf. The roof of the store has been removed and the building is in poor condition. The Te-Miti Creek Bridge collapsed in recent years.*

*Many shipwrecks occurred around Green Cape before and after construction of the lighthouse. The best known is the wrecking of the steamer Ly-ee-Moon which sank in 1886 with the loss of approximately 76 lives. Some of the victims are buried in a graveyard near the lightstation.*

*Other remaining historic features in the park include:*

- quarries and a ruined lime kiln associated with the house at Bittangabee;*
- benches, foundations, stone building blocks, stone well and other material remaining from agricultural use at Mowarry Point, and associated road and bridge remains;*
- remains from former farm buildings, a stone well and earth wall dam at Haycock Point, some dating from the late 19th century and others from the 1970s;*
- hut sites or ruins near North Head, Saltwater Creek, Hegartys Bay, Pambula Lake, Severs Beach and Green Cape (remains include clearings, chimney rubble, bricks, corrugated iron, litter, exotic plants);*
- a corrugated iron shelter at Disaster Bay;*
- post and rail fences at Leather Jacket Bay and near Skelton Hill Trig- the former is in good condition;*
- the route of a telegraph line associated with the Green Cape Lightstation;*
- evidence of an old coast road between Bittangabee and Mowarry Point, date uncertain but possibly to the 1840s;*
- a shell grit mining site at Barmouth; no physical remains;*
- a winch set in a concrete block at Mosquito Bight; possibly a 19th century wharf site;*
- a tree with remains of a platform at Barmouth, used by trawler crew as a fish lookout in the 1950s;*
- a possible timber mill site near the southern end of Long Beach and a bush mill site near North Head (heartwood, offcuts and sawdust heaps remain);*
- the 1950 wreck of the freighter Empire Gladstone at Haystack rock, with debris strewn across the point.*

*Little is known about the former use of most of these features, particularly the hut ruins. Together, however, they illustrate the diverse history of the park for forestry, agriculture, whaling, lightstation and possibly retreat or recreational activities. Recording and assessment of each of the historic places is needed, followed by development of conservation strategies for significant features."*

## 5. Assessment of Heritage Impact

### 5.1. Discussion of Heritage Impacts

The alteration to the route of the Bundian Way Node 1 Walking Trail occurs within a discrete area entirely within the northern section of Beowa National Park. The National Park was first reserved in 1971 and the Bell Bird Creek Nature Reserve, which lies between the northern section of the Park and the Princes Highway, was dedicated in 1965 as The Bell Bird Creek Faunal Reserve. This northern half of Beowa National Park has seen little occupation or industry in the last two hundred years and no known buildings, structures or roads were ever built in this area.

The historic heritage summary contained within the National Park’s Plan of Management (see Section 4.10 above) does not identify any historic heritage within this northern half of Beowa National Park, apart from: *“a possible timber mill site near the southern end of Long Beach and a bush mill site near North Head (heartwood, offcuts and sawdust heaps remain)”*. This suggests that, at some time prior to 1970, this area was logged by the local timber milling industry, which is a ubiquitous activity in the region, especially as Eden has a long history of producing timber products and the Eden Timber Optimisation Hub, formerly known as the Eden Woodchip Mill, continues this long tradition. The nature and degree of the remaining evidence of this logging (ie *“heartwood, offcuts and sawdust heaps”*) does not warrant its identification as having heritage significance.

Consequently, the alteration to the route of the walking trail through this area will not affect any sites or known places of European heritage significance. In any case, the majority of the trail will utilise existing tracks, footpaths or pathways and, where required, pathway construction, potentially including stairways, boardwalks, new tracks and/or clearing vegetation, is relatively non-destructive and has the potential to skirt around individual features where necessary.

In summary, there is no known potential for the alteration to the proposed route of the Bundian Way Node 1 Walking Trail to have any adverse impacts upon places or sites of European heritage value.

### 5.2. Assessment against Guidelines

The following section assesses the proposal against relevant heritage planning provisions contained in the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines and as they apply to Clause 5.10 of the LEP and Part 5.2 of the Bega Valley DCP 2013.

Table 1 – NSW Heritage Office Guidelines

Relevant NSW Heritage Office Guidelines	Discussion
<b>New Landscape works and features</b>	
How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?	The impact of the walking trail has been assessed and it is determined that no part of the revised route affects or is in the vicinity of any recognised heritage items.

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Relevant NSW Heritage Office Guidelines	Discussion
	<p>New pedestrian infrastructure may be required for parts of the walking trail; however, the route is not within the vicinity of any identified or known potential heritage items.</p> <p>The walking trail will have a positive heritage outcome as it will allow a significant increase in the appreciation of heritage items along the trail, their setting and the broader historical context of the area. This is achieved by encouraging people to explore the substantial Aboriginal and European cultural history of the area, along with outstanding coastal landscapes.</p>
<p>Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?</p>	<p>The proposed new route represents an improved track through the bushland between Worang Point and The Pinnacles, developed by close examination of the landscapes and vegetation between these two locales.</p>
<p>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</p>	<p>Professional heritage advice has been provided and forms part of the proposal. This heritage advice has extended to archaeology and Aboriginal Heritage which are to be detailed in separate reports provided at time of application.</p>
<p>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</p>	<p>The views to and from the heritage items will largely remain as is. The views to and from the heritage items located within the Eden township will not be altered nor will they be physically impacted.</p>
<p>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</p>	<p>There is no significant impact upon any views arising with the revised route between Worang Point and The Pinnacles. No mitigation measures are required or recommended.</p>

## 6. Conclusion

### 6.1. Conclusion

The proposed new route of the Bundian Way Node 1 Walking Trail between Worang Point and The Pinnacles will not affect any sites or known places of European heritage significance. In any case, the majority of the trail will utilise existing tracks, footpaths or pathways and, where required, pathway construction, potentially including stairways, boardwalks, new tracks and/or clearing vegetation, will be low impact and reversible.

The views to and from any heritage items in the vicinity will be unaffected and important views and vistas of the ocean and the land will be maintained.

The walking trail will allow a significant increase in the appreciation of heritage items in the Eden area, their setting and the broader historical context of the area. This is achieved by the encouragement given to explore the substantial Aboriginal and European cultural history and the outstanding coastal landscapes.

### 6.2. Statement of Heritage Impact

The proposed new route of the Bundian Way Node 1 Walking Trail between Worang Point and The Pinnacles will not affect any sites or known places of European heritage significance. It will have no substantive adverse impacts on the heritage values or significance of any heritage places or fabric and will enhance the visitor experience to the Beowa National Park

## 7. References

*The Burra Charter – The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*;  
Australia ICOMOS;  
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*Australian Historic Themes: A Framework For Use in Heritage Assessment and Management*;  
Australian Heritage Commission;  
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*Assessing Heritage Significance*;  
NSW Heritage Office;  
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*State Heritage Inventory*;  
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State of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment;  
Sydney, 2021.

Visit Eden  
<https://visiteden.com.au/explore/history/>