

Nomination prepared by James Quoye: February, 2017.

PROPOSED SHR NOMINATIONS

A. Nominated place (s)

1. Name

BERRY ISLAND

Name:

Berry Island

Other or former name(s):

Aboriginal: No name recorded in the historical records.

European:

Berry Island Reserve.

2. Location

BERRY ISLAND

Street address:

Shirley Road

Wollstonecraft

Alternate street address:

none

Local government area:

North Sydney Council

Land parcel(s):

No reference on State Heritage Inventory (SHI)

on NSW planning portal listed as Lot 106, DP 115701.

Land size 37,484.337 m²

Co-ordinates:

33.8468 S 151.1862 E

Zoning

E2- Environmental Conservation

3. Extent of Nomination

Curtilage map of nominated area:

Planning Portal Heritage layer map Source of map or plan:

(01) legal boundary plan, as per figure 1

(02) Sydney Harbour LCA visual catchment diagram, dwg no: XXXX



Figure 1. Aerial photograph - proposed curtilage for Berry Island defined by red line.

Source of map or plan:

(01) Six Maps NSW Government Spatial Services, <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au> , accessed 19 December 2017

Boundary description (in words):

(01) Berry Island occupies the southern tip and termination of the Wollstonecraft peninsula and is connected to the land by a thin strip of land, once tidal mud flats. In the early nineteenth century a stone causeway was installed over the mud flats and then widened in the 1960s to provide playing fields. The causeway may be in tact beneath the landfill. At this time it is not included in the curtilage. The Island extends

into Sydney Harbour, flanked by Balls Head Bay to the east and Gore Cove to the west.

(02) legal boundary description: Berry Island is a triangular shaped parcel of land that extends to the RMS legal water line in Sydney Harbour and known as - Lot 1, DP 115701.

Ownership

BERRY ISLAND RESERVE

Name of owner(s):

North Sydney Council (proposed merger with Willoughby and Mosman)

Contact person: David Banbury

Contact position: Landscape Architect

Postal address: c/- North Sydney Council

Phone number: 9936 8100

Owner explanation: Berry Island deserves recognition as well as the whole of Waverton Peninsula including Balls Head and the Coal Loader. Nominated at the Landscape Heritage Workshop, 14 March 2016, hosted by MHQ and ALHG for AILA NSW.

B. Significance

4. Why is it important in NSW

Statement of state significance

Berry Island Reserve is of State significance in the course of the state's natural and cultural history as a rare example of intact bushland that evokes the character of Sydney harbour prior to white settlement. Berry Island is a significant geographical feature of the northern side of the Upper Harbour due to the fact it has retained its original profile with very little development or modification since 1788.

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the place in the form of numerous middens, axe grinding grooves and a large rock engraving, demonstrates the association with the Camaraigal people to the site. It is of significance for Aboriginal occupation that has not been overwritten by non-Indigenous Australians, as demonstrated by the substantial evidence of peoples occupying the site and very little evidence of non-Indigenous changes to the landscape setting.

Berry Island is significant for special scenic beauty and association with celebrated artists who identified the extraordinary aesthetic qualities of the place and depicted it in their work as an open parkland where the pre 1788 landscape is evident. Today it is a place where the robust landscape of the Sydney's working harbour can be appreciated through the veil of endemic trees such as *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red gum) in a landscape of high aesthetic quality.

The endangered Sandstone Foreshore Scrub vegetation growing along the steep sandstone slopes adjacent to Sydney Harbour less than five kilometres from the centre of the city is rare.

Comparisons:

Main comparisons:

Berry Island, has a similar shared history to Balls Head Reserve and Carradah Park, this includes its natural landscape history, the development of its sandstone geology and landform. It has shared Aboriginal significance as a place of occupation, evidence includes rock engraving and middens. It has a shared European history as part of the Berry Estate granted to Wollstonecraft and Berry ca 1821. Berry Island retains more of its natural landscape values in comparison to Balls Island and Carradah Park, its vegetation remains intact as a remnant community and not reconstructed.

There are other headlands that range about Mel-Mel (Goat Island) and define the character of the upper harbour, such as Yurulbin, Illoura Reserve and Mann's Point, All make a significant contribution to the exceptional landscape of this part of Sydney Harbour.

In comparison to the southern foreshores of Sydney, it has a contrasting developmental history, the northern shores developing at a much slower rate.

C. Description:

5. Existing place or object

Description:

Berry Island is a triangular shaped piece of land, which extends approximately 300m into the harbour at the end of the Wollstonecraft Peninsula. In the early nineteenth century, the island was connected to the mainland by a narrow stone causeway over mud flats that was widened by landfill ca.1960. The northern side of the island rises gently to a highpoint in the south east sector and the southern side of the island falls steeply to the harbour with spectacular views across Sydney Harbour. The blunt end of the island has a width of approximately 225m. From the lookout on the south eastern corner of Berry Island there is a direct visual connection to Balls Head, Goat Island (Mel-Mel), Ballast Point, Yurulbin and Manns Point.

Evidence of Aboriginal response to landscape

Radiocarbon dating of archaeological material at present-day Cammeray indicates that Aboriginal people were living in the North Sydney area at least 5,800 years ago. By this time the last ice age had ended and water levels had risen to create Sydney Harbour and its river valleys. The landforms and waterways familiar to these people would have differed little from those that European colonists first encountered in 1788

The landscape and harbour provided food resources for gathering, hunting and fishing, its sandstone overhangs gave shelter. Mel-Mel, also known as Goat Island, was frequently visited by the prominent indigenous couple Barangaroo and

Bennelong. Mel-Mel, the Aboriginal word for the pupil of the eye, is akin to the eye of the Harbour and the nearby headland, Berry Island is approximately 1200m away with a direct visual connection to Mel-Mel.

The Aboriginal history of the island is indicated by the numerous shell middens, axe grinding grooves and the large rock engraving found on Berry Island.

The landscape character

Berry Island Reserve has survived the pressures for urban building and is more isolated from disturbance and weed sources. Berry Island allows us to see the open forest that once covered North Sydney's sandstone foreshores. *Angophora costata* trees, with pink twisted trunks and branches, are abundant, together with Red Bloodwood, *Eucalyptus gummifera*, Sydney Peppermint, *Eucalyptus piperita*, Bangalay, *Eucalyptus botryoides*, Black She-oak, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and occasional Red Mahoganies, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, and Grey Gums, *Eucalyptus punctata*. On the headland *Banksia integrifolia* is common, bearing the salt spray and large Port Jackson Figs, *Ficus rubiginosa*, cling to the lower sandstone slopes, *Glochidion fernandi fernandi*, Cheese Tree, and *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, Blueberry Ash, are very common trees in the open forest, as is *Pittosporum undulatum*. Species characteristic of the more fertile sheltered sites – *Notelaea longifolia*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Polyscias sambucifolia*, *Clerodendrum tomentosum*, *Grevillea linearifolia* – are present, but so too are sclerophyllus shrubs, ground covers and grasses.¹

Berry Island consists of relatively untouched remnant Hawkesbury Sandstone vegetation communities vary according to the geology and characteristic elements include the Angophora foreshore forest towering with Sydney Red Gums and a rich understorey of flowering shrubs. Shallow soils throughout the interior of the island supports Kunzea Scrub vegetation community, an open scrub dominated by Tick Bush, which makes important habitat for Ringtail Possums.

On the South Western edge of the island, the sandstone foreshore scrub is found on the steep sandstone slopes adjacent to the harbour. The shrub layer consists of a mixture of species, including *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Glochidion fernandi fernandi* and *Monotoca elliptica*.

The Angophora Foreshore Forest community is threatened at a local level because of the scarcity of native bushland in North Sydney and the Sandstone Foreshore Scrub is threatened at a regional level because of its restricted extent.

¹ **Benson**, Doug and Howell, Jocelyn, *Taken for Granted: The bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, p122

The access point to the island is via a wide grassed playing field that slopes gently toward the island. The grassland sits over the tidal mudflats across which Berry laid a stone causeway which may sit below the landfill incorporating car bodies, building rubble and relocated soil to create this grassed area. To the perimeter of the grassed area is a timber post and rail fence.

The landscape of Berry Island unfolds as one progresses around the island and the island cannot be seen wholly in a single view. There is no path leading to the highpoint, there are roughly defined pathways that encircle the island and at low tide the rocky edge of the foreshore provides an intimate connection to the harbour. There is a 'lookout' at the south eastern end that marks the visual connection to other headlands and inlets of the upper harbour.

The open nature of the Angohpora forest allows for filtered views from the perimeter pathway to the industrial landscape of the refinery on the eastern side of Greenwich Point and magnificent harbour views in nearly all directions. A small boat shed made of corrugated metal and painted dark green is a prominent built feature on the western side of the island structure, aerial photographs from 1943 indicate that it has been there for a long time.

There are a number of plaques that interpret the history of the site and celebrate the Aboriginal history of the area and reconciliation.

Condition of Fabric and/or archaeological potential

The fabric in general has been kept in good condition. More recently upgrades of the pathways and the introduction of fencing in areas for public safety presents a challenge to the reading of the landscape as it may have been in 1788. Outside the proposed curtilage, on the grassland connection there are structures providing toilet facilities close to the termination of Shirley Road and a children's play area in the north west corner - very close to the island. It is considered that the fenced off play area is intrusive and might be removed or relocated away from the edge of the island or redesigned to relate more sympathetically to this exceptional environment.

Integrity / intactness

Berry Island is a remnant landscape that is remarkably intact, particularly given the pressures of development in this part of Sydney, that enables visitors to appreciate Sydney Harbour as it was before 1788.

Modifications Dates

1825 granted to Edward Wollstonecraft - the area as a residential estate until the end of the nineteenth century that preserved the island from development.

ca.1830 Connection to Berry Island over mud flats consolidated by Alexander Berry by the construction of a stone causeway.
1926 dedicated as a public reserve - further protecting the area from development
1960s the stone causeway over mud flats filled in to enlarge connection to mainland and increase flat recreation area
1980s bush regeneration.

Dates you inspected the place for this description

September 2016, October 2017

Current use

Harbourside parkland / recreation

Original or former use

none

Further comments

D. Historical outline:

6. Origins and historical evolution

Formation:

Sandstone geology laid down in the Triassic Period, 220 million years ago.
Sydney Harbour's drowned river valley formed 8500-2500 years ago.²

Designer / architect:

Prehistory

Maker / builder:

Natural

Historical outline of place or object:

The site, Berry Island, was formed by the same forces that shaped Sydney Harbour.³
In recent geological history, between 18,000-6,000 years ago the sea level rose to form the drowned river valleys of the region including that of Port Jackson and Sydney Harbour inclusive of the waterways of Berrys Bay, and the foreshores of Berry Island.⁴ The waters south of Berry Island are some of the deepest in Sydney Harbour.

² Hoskins, p3

³ Burton, 'Sydney: 'Nature, place and landscape', p 184.

⁴ NSW NPWS, The Bioregions of New South Wales, 2003, p 186.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/sydneyBasin.pdf> accessed 08/04/ 2015.

Figure 2, portion of soils identification map of Sydney, showing detail of Berry Island (circled in red) and environs. Note 'ha' denotes Hawkesbury Soil landscape and is coloured pale pink. Also gy denotes GyMEA and xx disturbed soil land.

Source: G.A Chapman and C.L Murphy, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W., Sydney, 1989.

The site is located on a Hawkesbury soil landscape characterised by its geology and soil type of Hawkesbury Sandstone (**Figure 2**), and common along Port Jackson's foreshores. The site's original form remains discernible and intact and typically one of rugged, rolling to very steep hills, narrow ridges, crests and steeply cut valleys, steep slopes, rocky terraces, broken scarps and boulders. Its soils would have been shallow, less than 0.5m deep and discontinuous, sometimes deeper and more developed in pockets, or when influenced by clay lenses to form podzols. This soil landscape supported on exposed ridges open woodland-forests of red bloodwood *Eucalyptus gummifera*, narrow-leafed stringybark *E.oblonga*, scribbly gum *E.Haemastoma*, brown stringybark *E.capitellata* and old man banksia *Banksia serrata*. Sheltered side slopes supported dry sclerophyll forest, consisting of black ash, *E.sieberi*, Sydney peppermint *E.piperita*, Sydney Red Gum, *Angophora costata* and black she-oak *Allocasuarina littoralis*. Tall open-forest and wet sclerophyll communities also occurred. The slopes and ridges of Berry Island and the site would have reflected this landscape. The sandstone geology provides typically a blocky character in its natural state. This terrain rose from 40-200m above sea level and slopes were approximately 1 in 4 and almost half of the area consisted of rock outcrops.⁵

The Wollstonecraft peninsula was occupied by Aboriginal people who were likely to have been the Cammaraygal people. Cammaraygal country originally extended from the suburbs of North Sydney, Willoughby, Mosman, Manly and Warringah to the north. Berry Island is one of many known locations in the North Sydney Municipality to contain identified Aboriginal sites. The Berry Island sites include numerous middens, axe grinding grooves and a large rock engraving.

Evidence of European history Berry Island

Following European settlement, the land encompassing present-day Waverton and Wollstonecraft was given to Edward Wollstonecraft (English, 1783-1832) and Alexander Berry (Scottish, 1781-1873), who were each allotted an adjoining grant of 2000 acres by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. In Berry's absence Wollstonecraft was permitted to locate some 500 (202 ha) of his 2000 acres (809 ha) on the north side of Sydney Harbour, and his tenure was made official in June 1825.

The grant pre-dated the 1828 reservation of 100 feet of foreshore land and so included all waterfront from Gore Cove to Berrys Bay, specifically Berrys Creek was its western boundary and to east the creekline boundary of Billy Blue's land (in Waverton Park) and was known as the *Crows Nest Estate* after a small cottage erected by Wollstonecraft in 1841 on the highest point of the grant which he called

⁵ G.A Chapman and C.L Murphy, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W., Sydney, 1989, pp.44-45.

Crows Nest Cottage. The Wollstonecraft peninsula section of the Berry Estate was not subdivided until 1910 /11. The area remained forested, timber was used for constructing buildings, bridges and wharves and the land beneath for grazing of livestock.

Figure 3, Plan of Berry's Crows Nest Estate, Higinbotham and Robinson Berry Estate map, 1887. There is no indication of subdivision or development on the Wollstonecraft peninsula and Berry Island.

Source: Stanton Library <http://www.athomeinnorthsydney.com.au/berry-estate.html>
13 March 2017

Berry and Wollstonecraft were hit hard by the currency reforms of Governor Brisbane of 1822; during the 1830s, the partnership was often in a perilous financial position. To raise capital, the partners began to export timber from the Crows Nest Estate and Shoalhaven. By 1826, however, this part of their business was focused solely on the cedar of the Shoalhaven and attempts to make a return on the Crows Nest Estate were largely abandoned. By 1830, the needs of the residents on the estate were being supplied from the Shoalhaven. With the exception of a wharf and warehouse built at Berry's Bay in 1830, the grant was essentially a place of residence. Bush fires ravaged most of the grant in the 1820s and 1830s. By 1837, Crow's Nest Cottage had become dilapidated and the partners moved into the larger and grander Brisbane House at Lavender Bay. Crows Nest Cottage was leased over the following years, rent free, on the condition that it be repaired and maintained.

It was the coming of the railway in 1893 that made such areas accessible for suburban living.

In 1832 Edward Wollstonecraft died and left his estate to his sister Elizabeth Berry (nee Wollstonecraft), upon her death in 1845, Alexander Berry inherited the Wollstonecraft Estate.

After the depression of the 1840s there was some subdivision of the estate in and around St Leonards.

In 1873 Alexander Berry died and his estate was inherited by his brother David. David Berry died in 1889 and left his estate to his cousin John Hay.

In 1906, the Crows Nest farm land 'was returned to public ownership in a transfer deal between the Berry Estate trustees and the State Government'.⁶ The NSW Government acquired land at Balls Head and Berry Island from the Berry estate after agreeing to build and maintain a public hospital at the town of Berry on the south coast.

Artistic Inspiration

⁶ Hoskins, Ian, *A Short History of Balls Head and Berry Island Reserves 1906-1940*, 2016.

The scenic beauty of Sydney Harbour and the headlands of the lower North Shore have been captured by artists from the earliest days of the colony. The place inspired visitors and inhabitants to draw and paint their impressions of its features. William Bradley of the First Fleet provided numerous watercolours capturing its bays and the entrance to Port Jackson, he and other artists of the day were attracted by the curiosity of the place rather than its scenic qualities. The landscape of Berry Island is representative of the landscapes depicted by these artists.

'The harbour had been depicted in hundreds of sketches, prints, oils and watercolours throughout the 19th century. 'The 'picturesque', as opposed to the sublime or the beautiful, in British art and landscape appreciation, had at its heart a fascination with variation. Sydney Harbour offered such variation and visual interest in abundance with its natural qualities as one cove opened up after another behind headlands. This lay at the obvious entrancement that even exhausted and trepidatious First Fleeters felt when they entered the waterway. It was there with Martens and Streeton's art.' [Hoskins 2016]

In 1838 the artist Conrad Martens purchased 5 acres from Alexander Berry in Edward Street, North Sydney and built 'Rockleigh' cottage (Figure 4). Martens painted numerous views of Sydney from the North Shore in the same year. Berry Island is representative of the landscapes depicted by Martens.

In the 1830s the area was just being permanently settled and was favoured by professional families and merchants, who built pretty, gabled houses with verandahs on generous blocks of land. In 1836, there were only 500 residents in the Parish of Willoughby, which extended from Lane Cove to Middle Harbour, and the only transport to the city was by boat. It was considered rather isolated, but this was its appeal to the residents, who formed a tightly knit community at the head of which was Berry (Ellis 1994).

Figure 4, Berry's own house, Crows Nest House, St Leonards was painted by Martens in 1858

Source: Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection ; Caroline Simpson Collection: L2005/22].

<http://collection.hht.net.au/firsthhtpictures/fullRecordPicture.jsp?recnoListAttr=recnoList&recno=30933> accessed April 2017.

In 1867 Conrad Martens lamented the changing nature of the area: "This place is much altered since we first took up residence here. Scarcely a day passes without us having visitors who reside on this side. The original forest is fast receding and small steamers cross every quarter of an hour and one or more light American Vehicles bring passengers up to the village within a short distance of us or even to the door if we desire it. The great extension of Sydney is however on the main land, crossing the water is an obstruction I am glad of..." [Ellis 1994]

In 1917, following in the footsteps of Martens and Jackson, Roland Wakelin moved to Carr Street, Waverton calling his house 'Cezanne.' 'It was there that he entertained

the young and newly arrived Lloyd Rees'. Lloyd, from Queensland came to Sydney at the invitation of Ure Smith. In 1917-22 he stayed at his sister's place overlooking the harbour in Bay St, Waverton, his 'first known oil of Berrys Bay dates to 1918. It was inspired by Wakelin's 'Down the Hill to Berrys Bay' work and, indeed, acquired by Wakelin. Many other artists, not all locals, depicted the Bay and its working waterfront during this period. They include Sydney Long, Percy Lindsay, Lionel Lindsay, Martin Lewis, CES Tindall, Roy de Maistre, F Meade Norton and the photographers FD Collins, Harold Cazneaux and Henri Mallard.

Lloyd Rees depicted the eastern side of Berry Island in 1918, called 'Old Boats, Wollstonecraft' (Figure 5) and the view is from the small beach on Badangi Reserve, the boats have changed but the landscape is much the the same.

Figure 5, 'Old Boats, Wollstonecraft' by Lloyd Rees depicts the eastern side of Berry Island in 1918, Source: <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/165.1979/> accessed 13 March 2017.

E. Criteria

7. Assessment under heritage Council criteria of state significance

A. *It is important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW*

Berry Island, at the southern end of the Wollstonecraft peninsula, is of historic significance on a State level as one of the remaining landscapes on Sydney Harbour that is largely unmodified and enables an interpretation of a landscape character that is pre European settlement.

Berry Island is of significance because the area around Berry Island that was part of the land granted to Wollstonecraft and Berry in 1825, that included the rocks and foreshore was not subdivided until 1911 and as the result of public action, Berry Island and Balls Head were both gazetted for public recreation [Hoskins]. In the same year, Premier Jack Lang reiterated the need to protect public ownership of the Harbour's foreshore.

Berry Island is of historic significance for both the Aboriginal and European history of the tip of Wollstonecraft peninsula. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the place in the form of numerous shell middens, axe ginding grooves and a large rock engraving indicates an association with the Cammeraygal people to the site. It is of importance as a site that would contribute to the reconciliation between Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians in the conservation of sites where the occupation of both cultures may be read in the landscape.

B. It has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW

Berry Island is of historic significance for its association with many significant artists who depicted the scenic beauty of the harbour landscape in the vicinity: Conrad Martens (1801-1878); Harold Cazneaux (1878-1953); Sydney Long (1851-1955), Percy Lindsay (1870-1852), Lionel Lindsay (1874-1961), Martin Lewis (1881-1962), CES Tindall (1863-1951), Roy de Maistre (1984-1968), Roland Wakelin (1987-1971); F Meade Norton (1939-) and the photographers Harold Cazneaux (1878-1953) and Henri Mallard (1884-1967). 'Old Boats, Wollstonecraft' 1918 by Lloyd Rees depicts the view from the small beach on Badangi Reserve towards the eastern side of Berry Island, the boats have changed but the landscape is much the same.

Many sites along the harbour depicted by the above artists have been changed so much that they would be unrecognisable. Therefore the remnant landscape at Berry Island is significant as representative of the landscapes depicted by the artist. It remains possible to appreciate the heritage values identified by these artists from the very early days of European settlement and there are very few sites on the harbour that equal Berry Island.

C. It has It is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

Berry Island is of aesthetic significance at a State level for its natural beauty that is characteristic of the landscape depicted by artists from early European settlement and that remains largely unchanged since that time. The scenic beauty of Sydney Harbour has been identified and depicted by many artists, it is now much altered and remains legible at Berry Island, within 5 kilometres of the centre of Sydney

At Berry Island provides outstanding views framed through the open Angophora forest to the headlands of the harbour. It is a landscape of high aesthetic quality.

D. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.

The Berry Island Reserve is highly valued in the local municipality as an open space for recreation and harbour viewing and access point. There are many Aboriginal sites on the island and it has an association with local Aboriginal people within Sydney.

It does not appear to meet this criterion of State significance.

E. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.

There is high archaeological potential as the site has not been reshaped for industrial use as have most of the headlands on Sydney Harbour. There are few places on Sydney Harbour that provide such an authentic landscape setting, a place largely unchanged since European occupation.

While it could be argued that criterion E is object based - objects provide evidence of a human response to landscape; its topography, catchments, natural resources, and spatial qualities.

The natural configuration and landform of which is distinctive within Port Jackson, also because it impacts significantly on the physical, spatial qualities, waterways and foreshores of Sydney Harbour's landscape character.

F. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW.

Berry Island is rare because it remains a natural landscape that is largely the same as it was in 1788 that is located very close to the first settlement of Sydney. Berry Island meets this criterion of State significance because the island is rare for its status as an almost intact example of a landscape setting on Sydney Harbour with a protective landscape setting of the Wollstonecraft foreshore reserves of Badangi, and Gore Cove behind it reducing the visual impact of residential development on the appreciation of this place and enhancing the

potential to appreciate how the landscape of Sydney Harbour might have been prior to European settlement.

The Sandstone Foreshore Scrub to the lower reaches of the island is threatened at a regional level because of its restricted extent.

G. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places / environments in NSW

Berry Island Reserve is a rare example of a natural place within the context of a highly urban city and remains as a vestige of how the landscape of Sydney Harbour might have been prior to European settlement in 1788.

F Listings

8. Existing heritage listings

- Yes North Sydney Local environment plan (LEP)
- No Sydney Regional environmental plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005
- No LEP- Conservation area
- No Draft LEP – Draft heritage item
- No Draft LEP Draft Conservation area
- No State heritage register
- Ck National Trust Register
- No Aboriginal heritage information management system Department of Environment and Conservation)
- No Royal Australian Institute of Architects Register of 20th Century Architecture
- No National shipwreck database
- No Engineers Australia list
- No National Heritage List
- No Commonwealth Heritage List
- No Register of the national Estate
- No NSW agency heritage and conservation section 170 register

Other:

- Yes Australian Institute of Landscape Architects NSW Non-statutory Significant Landscapes List (ANNSLL).

G. Images / Photographs

Figure 1, Planning portal map showing 'heritage' and 'zoning' layers: Berry Island Reserve, tagged. The site is outlined in red and comprises 1 land parcel. [Accessed April, 2017]. North Sydney Council LEP2012 / Heritage item_DP1134544



Figure 2, portion of soils identification map of Sydney, showing detail of Berry Island (circled in red) and environs. Note 'ha' denotes Hawkesbury Soil landscape and is coloured pale pink. Also gy denotes Gynea and xx disturbed soil land.
Source: G.A **Chapman** and C.L **Murphy**, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W., Sydney, 1989.

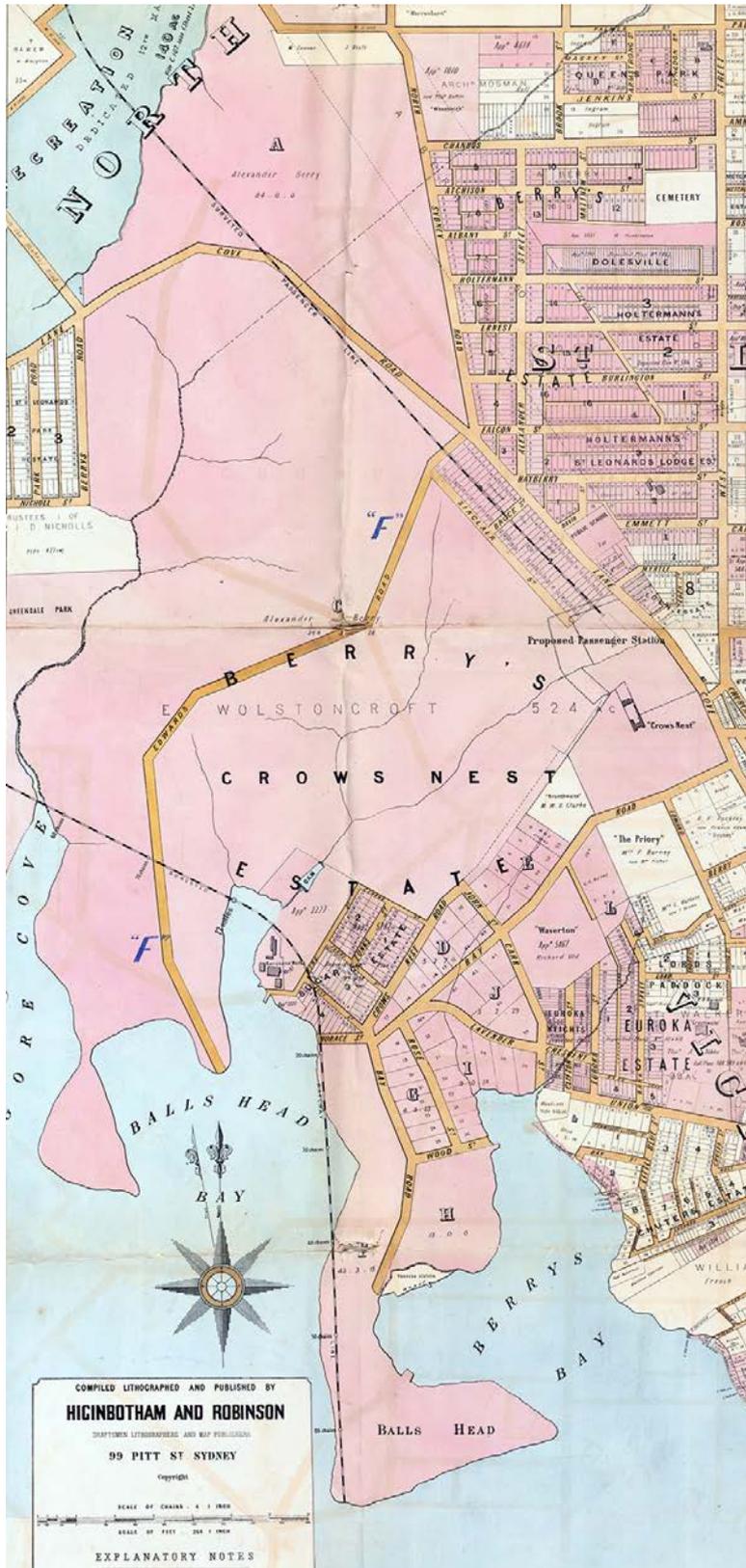


Figure 3, Plan of Berry's Crows Nest Estate, Higinbotham and Robinson Berry Estate map, 1887. There is no indication of subdivision or development on the Wollstonecroft peninsula and Berry Island.

Source: Stanton Library <http://www.athomeinnorthsydney.com.au/berry-estate.html>

13 March 2017



Figure 4, Berry's own house, Crows Nest House, St Leonards was painted by Martens in 1858

Source: Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection ; Caroline Simpson Collection: L2005/22].

<http://collection.hht.net.au/firsthttpictures/fullRecordPicture.jsp?recoListAttr=recoList&reco=30933> accessed April 2017.



Figure 5, 'Old Boats, Wollstonecraft' by Lloyd Rees depicts the eastern side of Berry Island in 1918, Source: <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/165.1979/> accessed 13 March 2017.



Berry Island Reserve 'Angophora Foreshore Forest', September 2016 – James Quoye



Berry Island Highpoint, September 2016 – James Quoye



Berry Island Reserve pathway that encircles the island - western side
September 2016 – James Quoye

F. Author

Primary author of this form

James Quoyle

References used for completing this form

Attenbrow, V., Sydney's Aboriginal Past

Benson,D. and Howell, J., Taken for Granted, Kangaroo Press, 1990

Ellis, E., Conrad Martens, Life and Art, State Library of NSW Press, 1994

Hoskins, I., Sydney Harbour, A history UNSW Press 2010

North Sydney Municipal Council, Heritage Leaflets, North Sydney Municipal Council

Smith P.J. and Smith, J.E., North Sydney Council Natural Area Survey, September 2010

Stephenson, P.R. and Kennedy Brian, The history and description of Sydney Harbour

Signed by Author

James Quoyle

Signed by copyright holder(s) of image(s)

To be arranged

F. Additional photographs, maps or other images



Berry Island Reserve view from eastern side across Balls Head Bay – James Quoye



Berry Island Reserve infilled mud flats – North Sydney Council, no date



Berry Island Reserve water's edge – North Sydney Council, no date



Berry Island Reserve view from western side across Gore Cove towards Manns Point – James Quoye



Berry Island Reserve view looking south from Badangi Reserve – James Quoye