

A. Nominated place (s)

1. Name

Name:

Berrys Bay Precinct, comprising Carradah Park, its Vantage Points and the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area.

Other or former name(s):

Aboriginal: no known name recorded in the historical records.¹

European: BP Site (Former). Named Carradah Park in 2005. Carradah was the name of an Aboriginal guide and friend to Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball.²

2. Location

Street address:

Balls Head Road, Waverton, 2060.

Alternate-address:

On the northern shores of Sydney Harbour, approximately 3km in direct line from Sydney. Located within Port Jackson, it occurs on the eastern side of Waverton Peninsula on the western shore of Berrys Bay.

Local government area:

North Sydney Council

Land parcel(s):

The nomination comprises three lots:

Lot 20, DP 1048933, land size 0.38 ha (Carradah Park west-entry area: 3a Balls Head Road),

Lot 21, DP 1048933, land size 0.9 ha (Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area),

Lot 22, DP 1048933, land size 2.1 ha (Carradah Park's lower terrace and upper park including its vantage points).

Co-ordinates:

Lat: -33.843713 Long: 151.197265

Zoning:

RE1 – Public Recreation (Lot 20)

IN4 – Working Waterfront (Lot 21)

RE1 – Public Recreation (Lot 22)

E2 – Environmental Protection (Lot 22, strip along waterfront).

¹ Val Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past*, 2010, pp.9-12.

² Ian Hoskins, Public Historian, North Sydney Council.

3. Extent of Nomination

Curtilage map of nominated area:



Includes Carradah Park, its vantage points providing inspirational views, and the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area.

Source of map or plan:

(01) SIX Maps - NSW Government Spatial Services, 2018.

(02) Sydney Harbour SHR Nominations AILA NSW: Indicative Visual Catchment Diagram - MHQ, 2018.

Boundary description (in words):

The curtilage boundary (the smallest shown) follows a waterline offshore in Berrys Bay off-set from the shoreline of Carradah Park and the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area. Its farthest northern edge adjoins Waverton Park. From this point, the boundary extends along Carradah Park's upper levels which are contained, to the west by Larkin Street and to the north by residential property. To the north-west, the boundary extends to Balls Head Road, from here it kinks south-west to meet, once again, the foreshore of Berrys Bay.

The larger hatched boundary is the indicative visual catchment of the Berrys Bay Precinct. Importantly, it includes inspirational views from its vantage points – from the bluff at the end of Larkin Street, which provides south and south-western vistas over Torpedo Bay, to Balls Head, the Quarantine Station and Woodley's shipyard building; and the lookout near cnr Larkin Street and West Street, looking north to south, which is inclusive of the sweeping views over Berrys Bay towards Waverton Park, Sawmillers Reserve, Blues Point Reserve and across the mouth of the bay. The Harbour and City of Sydney views are significant to the place but are beyond the boundary shown.

The medium-sized area illustrated contains the significant historical areas and views over Torpedo Bay described above.

4. Ownership

Name of owner(s):

North Sydney Council

RMS (Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area)

Contact person: David Banbury

Contact position: Landscape Architect

Postal address: North Sydney Council

Phone number: 9936 8100

Owner explanation: NSC: The whole of Waverton Peninsula deserves recognition including Balls Head and the Coal Loader, and also Berry Island (nominated at the Landscape Heritage Workshop, 14 March 2016 hosted by MHQ and ALHG for AILA NSW).

Dr Ian Hoskins, North Sydney Council Historian: A Berrys Bay precinct which allows for the relevance also of the east side of the bay. The views are so important – I think the view **to** the Woodley's site from the east side of the bay should be mentioned. That is what will be destroyed with a marina. That is the last old boatbuilding site with curtilage on Sydney Harbour.

B. Significance

5. Why is it important in NSW

Statement of state significance

Carradah Park is of potential state heritage significance as a place of landmark qualities important in demonstrating inspiration for artistic achievement. From early 19th century, it attracted significant artists to create impressions of its landform, as the centrepiece for

perspectives, over Sydney Harbour. Conrad Martens's topographical paintings epitomise the artistic use of the elevated and relatively undeveloped north shore both as a viewing platform from where to view and depict the growing port of Sydney, and as a natural foreground juxtaposition to accentuate the development of the south side. Since the 1910s, the working waterfront of the built forms of the place, contrasted to the natural foreshores, inspired a Modernist era of significant Australian artists. These included, Roland Wakelin, Lloyd Rees and Roy de Maistre. The Berry Stone Storehouse on land adjacent to Carradah Park (The Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area) was painted by Wakelin and de Maistre, and the east side of Berrys Bay was depicted by Rees, Wakelin and others, from the vantage points of Carradah Park. The views of the Bay and the Harbour afforded by the Precinct are of historical and aesthetic significance. Located at Waverton Peninsula on the western foreshores of Berrys Bay, in Sydney Harbour, its deep waterfront, topography, scenic beauty, story, industrial remnants, Archaeological Area and Early 21st century contemporary-designed landscape, contributes to the integrity, understanding, and state significance of the whole place.

Carradah Park is a representative example of a 21st century landscape of the Sydney Bush School specifically of its 'Alternative Parkland' type which explored an environmental awareness approach. The traits of the Park, emblematic of the style, include, creating new parkland based on the adaptive reuse of disused industrial sites; and the expression of its 'genius loci' or 'sense of place' using an environmental-design sense inspired by natural environments. The overarching landscape reflects the style's main premise, to create a sanctuary or alternative place for restoration of the spirit, a haven from the increasing density of urban environments, its purpose recreational enjoyment.

Carradah Park is of state significance for its high degree of creative and technical achievement as a contemporary landscape. Carradah Park's style and palette, exhibits a sophisticated, technologically advanced, and environmentally sustainable use of hard and soft landscape materials. Its distinctive metal and wire handrail, inspired from relic industrial fabric, is an aesthetic gesture that connects the place. Characteristic arc-shaped 'floating' metal walkways and lookout platforms over the landform, allows appreciation of the site's significant vistas. Elements, new and remnant, interwoven over the grounds interpret the significant history of the landscape. The overarching landscape, demonstrates a high degree of design achievement that is socially, technically, environmentally and historically aware, its aesthetically pleasing qualities a response to these.

Berrys Bay Precinct is potentially of state heritage significance in its demonstration of continuous commercial activity in the history of mercantile, pastoral and industrial activities in New South Wales. The Precinct includes places of known economic significance. It was used for private enterprise early 19th century by Berry and Wollstonecraft and demonstrates early long-term mercantile and farming trade connections with Sydney and the south-coast

Illawarra region. Leased, early 20th century, by the British Petroleum Company, it was used in global ventures with British Petroleum Australia in the movement and distribution of oil, as an international port and storage terminal. Large scale modifications to the landform, occurred to house its reservoirs. Economic activity on the site spanned an exceptional 170 years from the 1820s to the 1990s. The Precinct as former estate waterfront is representative of colonial enterprise, the development of coastal trade and indeed the spread of coastal development from Sydney.

The Berrys Bay Precinct, has strong historical associations with Berry and Wollstonecraft, and their mercantile and pastoral business. Berry's 10,000-acre Shoalhaven estate 'Coolangatta' on the south coast of New South Wales produced cedar, grain, and a variety of food stuffs for the Sydney market. Coastal vessels brought the produce to Berrys Bay from the south coast, first to a wharf on the Carradah Park foreshore then to a terminus with a convict-built stone warehouse and wharf (The Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area). This was the warehouse that Wakelin and de Maistre painted before its demolition. Wollstonecraft died in 1832 but his estate including the nomination area passed to Berry via his sister Elizabeth who was also Alexander's wife. The Wollstonecraft/Berry business and family ownership lasted close to 85 years (1820s-1906). In 1906 a deal was struck whereby the harbour land passed back into public ownership in exchange for the construction of the David Berry Hospital in Berry near Coolangatta on the south coast. Berry owned the 'largest freehold estate in the colony.' He and Wollstonecraft, as merchants and traders, though they began with very money or social standing became the definitive example of immigrant success. They achieved this by embracing colonial opportunities associated with landownership, commercial venture and positions on boards, clubs and societies. Utilising their business acumen, accumulated wealth and power - their social status rose to the highest level of society in New South Wales.

The sandstone blocks (configured as a bund wall) of Berry's dismantled Store are the main known archaeological feature. A tangible remainder of the important 19th commercial period of the place, the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the place. The blocks provide an important opportunity to re-examine the Store, its convict-construction and use through reconstruction and interpretation.

The place is significant for its association with defence, the colony's first naval flotilla comprised of two torpedo boats approved with Britain's reluctant concession in the *Colonial Naval Defence Act* of 1865. A torpedo boat depot was established on Berry's waterfront area (Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area) in 1878.

Berrys Bay Precinct is a representative example of a historical land-use pattern. Imbued into its landform modifications, are historical activities and processes of large scale proportion:

colonial venture, mercantile shipping, defence use, government and global industrial enterprises, and the return of crown land to the community as public open space.

Comparisons:

Main comparisons:

The place has a similar natural history to Waverton Peninsula, Balls Head Reserve, Berry Island and Wollstonecraft Foreshore Reserves, this includes sandstone geology and landform. It has shared Aboriginal historical significance as a place associated with the Kameaigal people. It has a further shared European history with these places as part of the Berry Estate granted to Wollstonecraft and Berry in the 1820s. Berry Island and Balls Head Reserve retain more natural landscape values, in comparison, the original soils and vegetation to Carradah Park and the Archaeological Potential Area were removed.

Other main comparisons are nearby headlands – Yurulbin, Illoura Reserve and Ballast Point. They also share the same sandstone geology, all form part of the cluster of headlands around *Me-mel* Goat island. The natural vegetation, shoreline and to a degree landform of these southern harbour points were greatly modified by maritime industry in the 19th century and 20th century.

Yurulbin and Illoura Reserve were reconstructed as parkland in the 1970s by Bruce Mackenzie, a member of the landscape architectural profession. The Sydney Bush School ethos of the designs were inspired by the natural headlands of Balls Head and Berry Island.

Carradah Park can be viewed as a progression of Mackenzie's concept of 'alternative parkland' for former industrial places converted to parkland. Ballast Point, is also an Early 21st century of the style. The landscape architects, the same for both places, have utilised the sculptural aspects of industry-modified cliff faces, features and landforms, associated with the BP terminal at Carradah Park, and Caltex Oil Refinery at Ballast Point, to create an impression of bushland reclaiming the precipitous sites.

At Ballast Point, the use of industrial remnants is more overt, the gabion walls more prominent and the overall impression is a more artistic dialogue between urban, industrial built form and the natural elements of harbour and vegetation. At Ballast Point, it appears that Macgregor+Coxall were building on the experience at Carradah Park and exploring a new level of artistic interpretation and sustainability.

With respect to community action to ensure the retention of public open space on the harbour the major comparison is Balls Head. There the campaign of the 1920s and 1930s to retain Ball's Head as public space were successful but there was no similar campaign to protect the site of Carradah Park, Berry's Stone Store Archaeological Area or the inspirational views of the place. However, community endeavours to return these places to

the public as parkland were finally successful in 1990s, demonstrating the continuity of concern about the issue of harbour foreshores within the general community.

C. Description:

6. Existing place or object

The Berry Bay Precinct, comprises Carradah Park, its vantage points and the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area (**Figure 1**). Part of Waverton Peninsula, it forms a crescent-shaped area nestled into Berrys Bay's western shoreline, the apex of which is a knoll. The total area is 3.4 ha, Carradah Park forms the greater portion of this at 2.48 ha. The Precinct is within a 3.0 km radius of the City of Sydney. The underlying geology of the place is Hawkesbury Sandstone (**Figure 1f**).

Carradah Park

There are four entrances to the place, a western entrance off Balls Head Road, a northern entry point where the parkland adjoins Waverton Reserve, and, on the upper levels off Larkin Street, two entries, one associated with the lookout at the knoll, and the other near Woods Street.

Evidence of its former ownership by BP on this uppermost area, includes a single-storey disused 1970s brick office building. The cliff line and slopes, fenced-off by chain-wire, are covered by pipelines, stairs and other remnants of its former use. These thread through the relic landscape and introduced grasses such as *Themeda* species, alongside newly inserted paths of concrete and recycled elements.

- landscape character

The precinct has an exposed, dramatic and intriguing appearance. From Berrys Bay, its most distinctive physical features include: a sandstone knoll, at its south-eastern point; its crest and steep rocky slopes; and the quarried and carved cliffs which divide the place into upper and lower levels (**Figure 1a**). Modified since the 1820s, and later as the BP site, its escarpments are notched by a series of large rounded cuttings which once housed reservoirs. Sculptural features, they form a theatrical backdrop to the lower-level parkland.

The lower terrace, comprises a series, or sequence, of designed spaces, with water-quality control ponds (canals) and wetland frog habitats. These are connected by the bayside walkway, loop tracks, and native tree and shrub clumps with extensive native grass areas. The footprint of BP tanks, interpreted as large circular lawn areas edged by ring paths, and the semi-enclosed cutting, form exciting, large and voluminous recreational spaces (**Figure 1c**). They contrast with the small, private and enclosed areas hidden throughout which allow for quiet, evocative and sensory bushland experiences such as listening to birds.

Pathways and stairs criss-cross the parkland, connecting the upper key viewing points and lower themed habitat tracks. Signage, interprets the Aboriginal and European history of the place and Waverton Peninsula to further enhance interactive experiences. Extensive planting of native species across Carradah Park supplements the existing bushland along the Berrys Bay foreshore and contributes to the naturalistic scenery of the overall harbour from a distance. In this sense, Carradah Park connects visually, physically and historically to other parklands and old industrial sites on the Waverton Peninsula including Balls Head Reserve, and the ex-Coal Loader and Caltex site.

Carradah Park, designed by prominent landscape architectural firm McGregor+Coxall (**Figure 1b**), demonstrates a link to the broader ethos of the Sydney Bush School particularly to those nationally known and innovative 'alternative parklands' Illoura Reserve and Yurulbin, designed by renowned landscape architect, Bruce Mackenzie in the early 1970s on Sydney Harbour. The traits of this 'alternative parkland' style, in Carradah Park, include: the adaptive reuse of disused industrial land; the expression of its 'genius loci' or 'sense of place' using an evocative environmental design sense inspired by natural places; a holistic landscape planning approach to connect the site's disparate components (be they modified landforms, built fabric, site relics or remnant spaces) considering function, access and materials; to make the place enjoyable, attractive and usable for recreation; the harmonising of the raw modified landform to form a naturalistic environment; and the distinctive use of natural materials, including recycled elements, such as sandstone and timber both structurally and decoratively, gravels and native plant species such as *Ficus sp*, *Casuarinas sp*, *Banksias sp*, *Eucalyptus sp*, *Melaleuca sp*. and *Lomandra sp*.³

Carradah Park displays a high degree of creative and technical achievement as a contemporary landscape. As a 'alternative parkland' type, it exhibits typical traits in its environmentally sustainable approach. This extends to its material palette of sophisticated and technologically advanced hard landscape and recycled materials such as concrete, gabions and steel, engineered for site conditions. A restrained use of new materials such as concrete, gabion structures and steel, carefully and quietly inserted alongside remnant fabric. Its distinctive metal and wire handrail, inspired from relic industrial fabric, is an aesthetic gesture that connects the place. Characteristic, arc-shaped, 'floating' metal walkways, seating areas and lookout platforms sculptural features in themselves echo the cuttings in the cliff face, allow an exhilarating appreciation of the significant vistas of the place. Many elements, new and relic, have been interwoven, to interpret the sites significant history. New plant communities and animal habitats are based on regenerating

³ Bruce Mackenzie, *Design with Landscape, a 50 Year Journey*, BruceMackenzieDesign, Sydney, 2011, pp.41-63.
Richard Aitken and Michael Looker, eds, *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens, Bruce Alexander Mackenzie by Allan Correy*, South Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 2002, pp.388-389

and remnant species, the troughs of BP reservoirs adapted for their environments. The overarching landscape of Carradah Park is designed to be socially, environmentally and historically aware, its landscape design, provides a showcase for the state significance of the place.

- Vantage Points

From the upper levels of the Park, vantage points offer inspirational panoramic views across Berrys Bay. Importantly, expansive views from the lookout at the bluff, near the southern end of Larkin Street, can be appreciated particularly south and south-western vistas over Torpedo Bay, to Balls Head, the Quarantine Station and Woodley's shipyard building. From the lookout near corner of Larkin Street and West Street, looking from north to south, sweeping views over Berrys Bay to Waverton Park, Sawmillers Reserve, Blues Point Reserve to the mouth of the bay, the Harbour and City of Sydney are significant to the place.

Looking west to south, expansive views extend over Torpedo Bay towards Woodleys Shipyard, the Quarantine Station, Balls Head, the Harbour, Harbour Bridge and the city of Sydney, can be appreciated (**Figure 1d**). Views over Berrys Bay, towards Waverton Park, Sawmillers Reserve and Blues Point, contained by catchment ridgelines, are also valued (**Figure 1d**).

Berry Lookout, some 40m AHD, associated with the sandstone knoll and crest of the parkland, is a significant vantage point from which to enjoy commanding panoramic vistas. A metal arc-shaped viewing platform provides for this. Near Woods Street entry, a cantilevered walkway extends out from the cliff over the lower parkland towards the Bay. From this viewing area, spectacular views are channelled over Berrys Bay to its headlands, the Harbour and city beyond. The lower levels of the parkland are also inclusive of bay and harbour views. These views, and others within the place, form the basis of Carradah Park's high visual and spatial qualities.

Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area

The third property within the Berry Pay Precinct, at 0.9 ha is undeveloped. This southern foreshore area, a derelict place, on the lower levels of the place, is adjacent to, and enclosed by Carradah Park to the north and east. Once the centre of the Berry and Wollstonecraft shipping business, the Torpedo boat depot in the 19th century, and in the 20th century as the BP site, the place has classed as an Area of Archaeological Potential (GML, 2000). A bund wall, constructed in the 1930s of sandstone blocks from Berry's dismantled convict-built Storehouse exists on the site.

Condition of fabric and or/ archaeological potential:

Overall, the fabric of the park appears in good condition. The self-seeded and introduced native species to the parkland is over ten years old, the plant material and its mass planting beds, inclusive of soil, nutrient and mulch, require regular monitoring, maintenance and

replenishment. Weeding and monitoring and bush regeneration is required to the site. The ponds and frog habitats require regular monitoring and systems maintenance. The relic 'built' fabric is in reasonable condition but requires safety monitoring and repairs particularly stairs, fences, walls, pipes and rails. The BP brick office building has been vandalised and requires repair and cleaning. The new components of the park including concrete paths, metal-grid walkways, viewing platforms, seating, sandstone paving, bollards and interpretative signage require cleaning, safety monitoring, and as necessary updating. Where these elements have been vandalised, replacement, cleaning or repair is required.

Aboriginal archaeological potential is low. The undeveloped area of the site termed the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area in the SHR nomination however has European archaeological potential to reveal evidence of past use.

Integrity / intactness:

The integrity of the whole place: including its topography, industrial remnants, vegetation and introduced components, and the integrity of the designed landscape is intact. The natural topography though substantially modified can still be appreciated as foreshores, cliff line and upper ridge.

Modifications date:

1820s -1906, ongoing modification as a port and storage facility.

1906-1980s, use by BP and extensive modification of the landform to house 31 reservoirs.

1990s, removal of oil and petrol storage tanks

2003-2005, redevelopment as an adaptive reuse designed parkland.

Date you inspected the place for this description:

19 September 2016, 05 October 2016 and 19 November 2017.

Current use: Harbourside parkland

Original or former use:

Port facility, part of Wollstonecraft estate.

Later use, port facility, part of BP holdings.

Further comments:

Berrys Bay view catchment

Part of the greater Port Jackson drainage catchment, the Berrys Bay Precinct, Balls Head Reserve and Waverton Peninsula form the western arm of the Berrys Bay sub-catchment. Its eastern limits, the higher and broader McMahons Point ridge (peaking at 40m) drops gently to Blues Point. The view catchment of the precinct is contained by the ridgelines and significantly enhanced by the foreshores of the Bay clothed in vegetation such as Balls Head Reserve, Carradah Park, Waverton Reserve, Sawmillers Reserve and Blues Point Reserve, and those with historic references such as the old Quarantine Station and Woodley's shipyard building.

D. Historical outline:

7. Origins and historical evolution

Formation:

Sandstone geology laid down in the Triassic Period, 220 million years ago.

Designer / architect:

Macgregor + partners in association with North Sydney Council

Maker / builder:

Contractor for landscape work not known

Historical outline of place or object:

The Berry Bay Precinct, comprising Carradah Park, its vantage points and the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area, was formed by the same natural forces that shaped Port Jackson. Its significant features, elevated landforms, were created when the coastal plains of Triassic age Hawkesbury Sandstone became subject to east-west uplift (during the last 50 million years).⁴ The increased flow and erosional force of the Parramatta River cut gorges through the raised plateau to form steep valleys. The south-tilting, elevated landscape on the northern side of the harbour was formed by these changes, its topography appreciated from watersheds and outlooks such as Carradah Park. The present-day estuary of the Harbour was broadly evident 7000 years ago (during the Holocene Epoch) when the sea level rose to fill-up Parramatta River's deep coastal valley. This became the extensive waterway of the Port, inclusive of Sydney Harbour and Berrys Bay.⁵ A dyke, formed during Jurassic Period volcanic activity (201-145 mya) at the neck joining Balls Head to the peninsula, is at the southern boundary of the Archaeological Area. The waters adjacent to the precinct are some of the deepest in Sydney Harbour.

Port Jackson's foreshores and soils typically reflect its geology (**Figure 1 and 1a**). The original landform of the place, once rugged, with rolling to very steep hills, exhibited a Hawkesbury soil landscape composition of narrow ridges, crests, rocky terraces, broken scarps and boulders. Its soils would have been shallow, discontinuous, and deeper in pockets. This soil landscape supported, on exposed ridges, open woodland-forests of red bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera*, narrow-leafed stringybark *E.oblonga*, scribbly gum *E.haemastoma*, brown stringybark *E.capitellata* and old man banksia *Banksia serrata*. On its sheltered side slopes dry sclerophyll forest grew, consisting of black ash, *E.sieberi*, Sydney peppermint *E.piperita*, smooth-barked apple *Angophora costata* and black she-oak *Allocasuarina littoralis*. Tall open-forest and wet sclerophyll communities also occurred. The slopes and ridges of Berrys Bay and the precinct would have originally reflected this landscape.⁶

Aboriginal History

⁴ Erwin Scheibner, The Geological Evolution of New South Wales – a brief review, Mineral Resources of New South Wales, Department of Mineral Resources, 1999, p.17.

⁵ Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past, Investigating the archaeological and historical records*, p38.

⁶ 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.

The Cameraygal lived opposite Warrane (Sydney Cove). Russell argues that the 'Cameragal people of the rising uplands remained dominant in First Fleet times.' The Cameraygal were noted as being powerful, robust, muscular and the largest tribe, some named Car-rah-dy and Car-rah-di-gang were labelled 'extraordinary personages' who conducted 'initiation ceremonies.'⁷ Carradah and Barrangaroo are associated with the place.

There are no known Aboriginal registered NPWS sites in Carradah Park any trace erased by the continuous modification of the place since the 1820s. In 2000, a study of Waverton Peninsula's industrial land (The BP Site, Caltex Site, Coal Loader Site and freehold land formerly part of the BP Site) revealed that there were two areas that remained relatively undisturbed in the BP Site, a narrow foreshore area to its northern end and sandstone outcrops to its upper levels. Foreshore cut and fill however to the north to form level functional areas and to the south for reclamation of land using fill and rubble, have effectively erased any trace of Aboriginal use. To the upper levels, the park's weathered sandstone outcrops and overhangs after investigation were found to have no display of Aboriginal art or occupation.⁸ Waverton Peninsula, generally, in comparison, has numerous Aboriginal sites, and ample evidence of Indigenous groups occupying the area.

There is no doubt however of Aboriginal occupation of the place due to evidence on Waverton Peninsula which demonstrates use over thousands of years. The Peninsula's elevated landscape, distant vistas and abundant waterways inspired pre-contact Aboriginal custodians to express their culture with numerous petroglyphs, artworks and grooves thought to have spiritual significance. Though now erased, signs of occupation and artworks in the Precinct would likely have occurred.

European Discovery

In January 1788, Governor Arthur Phillip upon exploring Port Jackson chose Sydney Cove to initiate settlement. He led a party north, 15-18 April, from Manly Cove to assess the terrain for good land and fresh water. One group led by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball walked back to Port Jackson, arriving opposite Sydney Cove 17 April. In this first overland trek of the north shore a poor opinion was formed except for a small area 1 mile (1.6 km) inland to the north-west.⁹ Balls Head, it is believed was named after Lieutenant Ball on this occasion and that the party emerged near this location. Carradah, an early visitor to Sydney town was a community leader of the Cameraygal who befriended Ball.¹⁰ The name 'Carradah' for the parkland was derived from this historical connection.

⁷ Eric Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, Southwood Press, 1990, p10-13.

⁸ Godden Mackay Logan, *Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites*, North Sydney Council, 2000, pp36-37.

⁹ Eric Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p11.

¹⁰ <http://dictionaryofsydney.org/person/carradah> accessed 15/02/2018

From the 1800-1830s the northern landscape of the harbour was sparsely populated, still in a 'natural state because the poor soil and rough terrain were unsuitable for growing wheat or grazing cattle and sheep on a large scale.'¹¹

European development and creative inspiration

Edward Wollstonecraft, Englishman and merchant, (1783-1832) and Alexander Berry, Scot, surgeon and trader (1781-1873), were business partners and merchants who came to the colony as free settlers with the promise of a grant ca 1819. In 1821, Wollstonecraft orchestrated that each were allotted adjoining grants of 2000 acres on the south coast of New South Wales. Authorised by Governor Macquarie, he described Berry as 'an eminent merchant.' Wollstonecraft bargained for his grant to include 524 acres on the northern shores of the harbour close to Sydney. He named his grant Crows Nest farm, 'because from its highest part sweeping views of the harbour and countryside were possible,' he located his cottage 'on the brow of a ridge overlooking the Harbour, Town, & Botany Bay to the South.' The subject site, Berrys Bay Precinct was within this grant area. Interestingly, though the grant was 'exclusive of rocks and sand' it pre-dated the 1828 reservation of 100 feet of foreshore land, the estate therefore included all its waterfront from Gore Cove to Berrys Bay.¹²

Speculative investors, Berry and Wollstonecraft shipped imported goods such as wine, tobacco and wool from Britain and exotic ports, and, from ca 1826 - 1839 were significant exporters of cedar harvested from Berry's south-coast holdings to Britain and Van Diemens Land. They projected an air of wealth, substance and respectability to maintain confidence in their commercial activities while under constant threat of legal action and financial difficulties. Respected as 'gentlemen' they held positions as magistrates. Berry became a member of the Legislative Council after Governor Ralph Darling wrote to support this and the changed commercial focus of the business to one of stability:

'Mr Berry is a considerable landed Proprietor and the head of a Mercantile House under the Firm 'Berry and Wollstonecraft', which is closing its concerns, the partners intending to confine themselves to the cultivation of their land and the improvements of their Flock and Herds...'¹³ Berry was a known advisor to Darling and Colonial Secretary Alexander Macleay ca 1829.

This reorientation of commercial activities would have an impact on the nominated precinct. Berry's 10,000-acre Shoalhaven estate 'Coolangatta' produced grain and a variety of food stuffs for the Sydney market. They built small ships in the Shoalhaven (from 1824)

¹¹ Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p48.

¹² Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p50.; Barry John Bridges, *Aspects of the career of Alexander Berry, 1781-1873*, University of Wollongong, 1992, pp.33-58, pp.59-84,

¹³ Bridges, *Aspects of the career of Alexander Berry, 1781-1873*, p.109.

for the transport of timber and farm produce to their Berrys Bay wharf believed to have been initially near to today's Wood Street, on the western foreshore at Berrys Bay. Broadly speaking, this location had several natural advantages, a depth of water for vessels, a foreshore rock-shelf, that, with modification would have proved useful. The practical side to the harbourside grant was its position so near the hub of Sydney markets and the growing harbour port.

In 1829 Berry considered the bay's foreshores could be augmented to accommodate their stevedoring activities. These new works occurred in the secondary cove (Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area). During 'its early years the Shoalhaven estate was the source of much produce sold in the George Street store' of the merchants. The combination of a mercantile and farming enterprise was unusual at the time and demonstrated the entrepreneurial acumen of the business owners.¹⁴

In 1832, on Wollstonecraft's death the Crows Nest estate passed to his sister Elizabeth, Berry's wife. By 1835 Berry had built, using convict labour, a stone warehouse for produce that stood four floors high; 60 feet x 26 feet with 3 feet thick walls (30m x 8m, and 0.9m approximately) (**Figure 2**). A stone wharf and a cottage for clerk William George Mathews, stood on the southern foreshore of the small cove at Berrys Bay.¹⁵

While the bays foreshores were utilised for commercial use, its spatial structure was appreciated from lookouts. These vantage points, particularly those in the Carradah Park nominated site, funnelled views over the bay's tranquil waters and foreshores towards the harbour and Sydney town. The beauty of Sydney Harbour had inspired visitors and inhabitants to draw and paint its features from turn of the 19th century. Conrad Martens, a professional artist with an eye for topographical detail arrived at Port Jackson in 1835 and, settled on the north shore liking its panoramic harbour scenery. In 1837 (**Figure 3 & 4**), and in 1840, he created several views of Sydney from the north shore, including over Berrys Bay and the Carradah Park area. His works had an 18th century European style influenced by Claude Lorrain. In the 1850s Martens experimented with lithographs; his first, was one of his north shore vistas towards Sydney.¹⁶ These mass-produced vistas celebrated the scenic qualities of the place for a local and British market. They did not, however, always illustrate changes to foreshores. Instead there was an emphasis on natural attributes, landform and topographical scale, elements often appreciated from highpoints in the terrain.

The 1840s was a time of economic depression in the colony. In this decade, Berry modified the site's cliffs on the western shores of Berrys Bay by quarrying. He levelled an area for

¹⁴ <http://www.berryhistory.org.au/alexander.html> accessed 15/02/2018; Bridges, *Aspects of the career of Alexander Berry, 1781-1873*, pp.59-84.

¹⁵ GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites, CMP, p.61.

¹⁶ Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p.84, and <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/martens-conrad-2434>; <http://www.uow.edu.au/~morgan/graphics/cmlitho.pdf> accessed 22 April 2017.

work yards.¹⁷ Following Elizabeth's death in 1845, Berry inherited the Wollstonecraft estate, and gradually leased and subdivided land. Some gradual development and subdivision occurred in this time.

In 1853, he leased out the wharf, storehouse and cottage complex to two steam ship companies, the P & O Company and the General Steam Screw Ship Company, as a coal stockpile storage depot for refuelling, and some ship repairs. A new house was built to the north for the clerk from stone quarried at the wharf site. Modifications after this time included the straightening of the shoreline and reclamation of about an acre [approximately 4000 m²].¹⁸

The 1860s saw the transformation of Harbour around Berrys Bay: 'boatbuilding was then spreading to the west of Darling Harbour'. The Mort facilities at Waterview Bay in Balmain were the largest and, with other commercial establishments, confirmed the character of the western harbour as the centre of Sydney's intense working waterfront.¹⁹ The stevedoring complex by Berry in Berrys Bay was well placed in proximity to this working harbour zone.

Other uses of the place included the storehouse as a distillery 1872-late 1880s, and for ballast storage ca 1880s. The biggest change however to impact the catchment and shoreline of Berrys Bay, and particularly the subject site occurred primarily due to the death of Alexander Berry in 1873.²⁰

Berry had owned the 'largest freehold estate in the colony.' Although he and Wollstonecraft, as merchants and traders, had begun with little backing they became the definitive example of immigrant success. They achieved this by embracing opportunities associated with landownership, commercial venture, positions on boards, clubs and societies. Utilising their business acumen, accumulated wealth and influence – they rose to the highest level of society in New South Wales.²¹

Berry's estate, intact after half a century, was inherited and now managed by his brother David. He leased the use of the southern area of the bay's western foreshore facilities to the NSW Torpedo Corps as its base from 1877-1889, it then moved to Middle Head.²² Its volunteer navy unit formed with the construction of 2 torpedo-boats, Acheron and Avernus in 1878 to defend Sydney against the perceived threat of Russian warships off the coast. From Berrys Bay it was an important 'part of the colonial – rather than imperial -defence of

¹⁷ State Heritage Inventory for BP Site, (Former)

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4920094> acc. 12/03/17.

¹⁸ GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites, CMP, p.62.

¹⁹ Hoskins, Berrys Bay and Harbour Art.

²⁰ ADB, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/berry-alexander-1773>, accessed 12/03/17.

Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p.81.

²¹ Bridges, *Aspects of the career of Alexander Berry, 1781-1873*, pp.515-516.

²² State Heritage Inventory for BP Site, (Former)

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4920094> accessed 12/03/17.

Sydney'. The torpedo boat station can be seen in the context of the gradual assumption of local responsibility for defence that culminated with the arrival of the Royal Australian Navy in 1913.²³ The small cove at this time became known as Torpedo Bay (**Figure 6**). Reminders of its slipway were extant up to 1998.²⁴ David Berry died in 1889, he left an estate valued at £1,250,000, to John Hay, a cousin who had already begun to run the enterprise was principal beneficiary²⁵ (**Figure 6**). At the turn of the century ballast and timber was stored on the site.²⁶

The new century brought with it renewed harbour activity, some of it prompted by commerce, some by the arrival of plague which necessitated the resumption and redevelopment of the Rocks and Millers Point by the newly-formed Sydney Harbour Trust. The construction of Sydney's characteristic finger wharves began from 1915 in response to the plague. Sydney's port infrastructure was significantly modernised. In Berrys Bay, the boatbuilders Dunn's had built more than 400 vessels between the late 1870s and 1902.

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'. Boatbuilding was consolidated further by the establishment of Woodley's on land transferred to the State Government from the Berry Estate for the construction of the David Berry Hospital:

As the wharves of the south side were being redeveloped there emerged a new and largely unprecedented artistic interest in the older waterfront. Several post-impressionist artists became interested in the 'picturesque' qualities of the working waterfront at Berrys Bay.

The high ground around the approach to Balls Head afforded a perspective over the waterway from near today's Larkin Street corner of Woods Street, an ideal platform from which to paint or sketch the shipyards on the east side of the bay which were featured in the artworks.'²⁷

In 1917, Wakelin moved to Carr Street, Waverton, calling his house 'Cezanne.' He was already familiar with the area, his 1916 painting 'Down the Hill to Berrys Bay' (**Figure 7**) its simplification, and hints of early abstract paintings in Australia, had, in 1916 alarmed the conservative Royal Art Society's hanging committee.²⁸ At Waverton, Wakelin welcomed Lloyd Rees who had come from Queensland 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 painting of Berrys Bay dates to 1918. It was inspired by Wakelin's 'Down the Hill to Berrys

²³ Hoskins, historical additions and comments.

²⁴ GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites, CMP, p.63.

²⁵ ADB, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/berry-alexander-1773> accessed 12/03/17,

²⁶ State Heritage Inventory for BP Site, (Former)

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4920094> accessed 12/03/17.

²⁷ Ian Hoskins, *A Short History of Balls Head and Berry Island Reserves 1906-1940*, 2016; Hoskins, *Berrys Bay and Harbour Art*, 2016.

²⁸ AGNSW collection <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/OA18.1961/> accessed 23/04/2017

Bay' work and, indeed, was acquired by Wakelin. Many other artists, not all locals, depicted the Bay and its working waterfront during this period including capturing aspects of the site'²⁹ (**Figure 8**).

Berrys Bay continued to inspire artists. In the 1920s they 'were looking to this type of waterfront for the picturesque variety of form and colour ... this was a different appreciation of an historical 'picturesque' harbour...The sheer number of paintings, prints, photographs and sketches created of Berrys Bay in this period suggests that the place was a crucible for both types of artwork.'³⁰ In 1922, Rees produced a book of complex pencil drawings, its subjects included the 'Gas Company and numerous extensive coaling wharves', that demonstrated his 'acquirement of technique.'³¹

In 1922, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company leased the present-day Berry Carradah Park site and the area formerly occupied by the torpedo boat station which still accommodated Berrys stone warehouse. The land was subsequently sub-leased to the Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd (COR), and, in a joint venture with the Australian Federal Government, the site, was redeveloped. In 1923, a pre-fabricated first tank from England was installed holding 10,000 galleons at a cost 23000 pounds.³² At least 10 more followed. These massive cylindrical elements modified the landform and changed the scale of the small cove. Vegetation was removed, and stone, concrete and steel became the main materials of the place. eradicating its vegetation and natural character changing it to one of an industrial scene. In 1926 a major construction phase of tanks began on the COR site.

The opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932 greatly increased suburban development of the northern shores. Berrys Bay remained largely industrial. Cliffs on the western shoreline of the site were modified again by COR during its next major construction stage from 1935-37. Stone from Berrys warehouse, demolished in 1933 (**Figure 9 & 10**), was reused for 'historical interest' as a bund wall in 1936 to contain spillages. This wall still exists. The COR site had by 1939 a total of eleven tanks.³³ Woodley's boatyards, operating since 1906 on the western side of the bay, was still active. Boat building and marine engineering continued on the eastern side.³⁴

The lease arrangements, for the Anglo-Iranian (former Persian) Oil Company changed in 1952 when it bought-out the Federal Government's half-share of COR. In 1954, the Anglo-

²⁹ Hoskins, *Berrys Bay and Harbour Art*, 2016; Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, pp.292-293.

³⁰ Hoskins, *Berrys Bay and Harbour Art*, 2016.

³¹ Russell, *The Opposite Shore, North Sydney and its People*, p.293.

³² State Heritage Inventory, *BP Site Waverton*, OEH, 2017.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2186292>

³³ GML, *Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites*, CMP, p.64.

State Heritage Inventory, *BP Site Waverton*, OEH, 2017.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2186292> accessed 23/04/17.

³⁴ State Heritage Inventory for Woodleys Boatyard

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4920101> accessed 12/03/17.

Iranian (former Persian) Oil Company became British Petroleum Company, which led to the next major construction phase of tanks in 1956-67. The Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd (COR) changed its name to BP Australia in 1957 and the place became generally known as the BP site. In 1961, the cliff faces of the site were again modified to house 31 tanks of varying size.³⁵ The tanks, their scale and industrial character continued to impact the aesthetic values of the site and the Bay (**Figure 11**). Over the next 30 years the character of the western harbour as an industrial waterway was intensified by the upgrade of facilities around Pyrmont, Balmain and Glebe Island. Berrys Bay was one of several significant oil storage sites. By the 1990s several of these waterfront sites had become redundant as leases came up for renewal and companies relocated to cheaper more accessible land outside the harbour.

BP's tanks were dismantled between 1994 and 1996. Soil contamination remediation works begin almost immediately. In 1997, NSW Premier Bob Carr announced that this site, together with the Coal Loader and Caltex Sites on the western side of Waverton Peninsula would be preserved as Public Open Space. A Strategic Master Plan for the sites was completed in 1999 by Clouston Landscape Architects Australia which proposed preliminary strategies for its conservation, development and future management, its principles informed by community consultation provided guidelines for the Godden Mackay Logan, *Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites: BP, Caltex, Coal Loader Conservation Management Plan*, 2000. This in turn guided the next phase of the site's development when it was handed over to North Sydney Council in 2003 for redevelopment as parkland.³⁶ Construction of the newly-designed park lands was completed in 2005 and the Former BP Site Public Park was opened as a public recreation area. In the following year its design and development won an AILA NSW State Award for Excellence, and the 2006 National Merit Award. The award recipients, included McGregor + Partners in association with North Sydney Council Project.³⁷

Artists and visitors are still inspired by the scenic and spatial qualities of the place, particularly from the viewing platforms off Larkin Street. It is appreciated for its sandstone topography its hollowed spaces sculptured by an industrial past, dramatic setting and the designed landscape sequences of its landscape architecture.³⁸

³⁵ State Heritage Inventory, *BP Site Waverton*, OEH, 2017.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2186292> accessed 23/04/17.

³⁶ State Heritage Inventory, *BP Site Waverton*, OEH, 2017.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2186292> accessed 23/04/17.

³⁷ <http://www.weekendnotes.com/explore-the-former-bp-site/> accessed 12/03/17.

³⁸ Catherine Evans, *Preservation by Design: Approaches to Landscape preservation in Sydney Australia*, 2007

https://cup.sites.clemson.edu/pubs/alliance/07_evans.pdf

E. Criteria

8. 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

Berrys Bay Precinct is potentially of state heritage significance in its demonstration of continuous commercial activity in the history of mercantile, pastoral and industrial activities in New South Wales. The Precinct includes places of known economic significance. It was used for private enterprise early 19th century by Berry and Wollstonecraft and demonstrates early long-term mercantile and farming trade connections with Sydney and the south-coast Illawarra region. Leased, early 20th century, by the British Petroleum Company, it was used in global ventures with British Petroleum Australia in the movement and distribution of oil, as an international port and storage terminal. Large scale modifications to the landform, occurred to house its reservoirs. Economic activity on the site spanned an exceptional 170 years from the 1820s to the 1990s.

Located at Waverton Peninsula on the western foreshores of Berrys Bay, Sydney Harbour, its deep waterfront, topography, scenic beauty, story, industrial remnants, Archaeological Area and Early 21st century contemporary-designed landscape, contributes to the integrity, understanding, and state significance of the whole place.

The Precinct is potentially of state significance for its convict associations, including the building of a stone warehouse and wharf which amplified the economic growth of the Berry shipping and pastoral empire that in turn made contributions to food supply in colonial New South Wales. Its local significance tells of early shipping connections between Sydney and England in the early colony, and of early stevedoring activities on the northern shore of the harbour connected to the Illawarra region.

The place is of potential state significance because it demonstrates the transition from colonial granted land to private sector, government and global sector operations, and phases of economic growth, processes and manoeuvres.

The Berrys Bay Precinct, has natural heritage significance as an important component of Berrys Bay foreshore. Its natural topography, and underlying sandstone geology a dominant physical feature despite extensive modification, contributes to the natural and cultural significance of Berrys Bay and Sydney Harbour.

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

The Berrys Bay Precinct has strong historical associations with Alexander Berry (Scottish, 1781-1873) and Edward Wollstonecraft (English, 1783-1832), and their mercantile business, as the centre of their Sydney operations. Berry's 10,000 acre (4047 ha) Shoalhaven estate

'Coolangatta' on the south coast of New South Wales produced cedar, grain, and a variety of other food stuffs for the Sydney market. Coastal vessels brought the produce to Berrys Bay from the south coast, first to a wharf on the Carradah Park foreshore then to a convict-built warehouse and wharf on land adjacent to the present park. This was the warehouse that Wakelin and de Maistre painted before its demolition. Wollstonecraft died in 1832 but his estate including the Berry Precinct passed to Berry via his sister Elizabeth who was also Alexander's wife. The Wollstonecraft/Berry family ownership lasted nearly 85 years. In 1906 a deal was struck whereby the harbour land passed back into public ownership in exchange for the construction of the David Berry Hospital in Berry near Coolangatta on the south coast.

Berry had owned the 'largest freehold estate in the colony.' He and Wollstonecraft, as merchants and traders, had begun with little behind them. They became the definitive example of immigrant success. They achieved this by embracing opportunities associated with landownership, commercial venture, positions on boards, clubs and societies. Utilising their business acumen and accumulated wealth and power - their social status rose to the highest level of society in New South Wales.

The place is significant for its association with defence - the colony's first naval flotilla comprised of two torpedo boats approved with Britain's reluctant concession in the *Colonial Naval Defence Act* of 1865. A torpedo boat depot was established on Berry's waterfront area (Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area) in 1878.

It has state significance for its association with important artists particularly Conrad Martens, Roland Wakelin and Lloyd Rees.

The Precinct also has local significance for its historical association with the shipping magnates (Berry and Wollstonecraft) and their benefactors Elizabeth Berry nee Wollstonecraft, David Berry, David Hay and Lady Hay. Through their property ownership it is linked to the place names, Wollstonecraft, Berrys Bay, Berry Island, Berry Creek, Crows Nest, The Lady Hay Heritage Conservation Area, and on the south coast, the town of Berry, and the institution Berry Hospital. Other places include Coolangatta Estate (now winery), and Coolangatta, Queensland, named after Berry's ship, wrecked on the Goldcoast 1846.

The name of Carradah Park has local significance as a place associated with Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, and nearby Balls Head believed to have been named after him. Carradah, a leader of the Cameraygal an Aboriginal group linked to the Sydney Harbour's northern shores particularly its higher slopes befriended Ball according to White, hence the park is appropriately named it being adjacent to Balls Head.

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

Carradah Park is of potential state heritage significance as a place of landmark qualities important in demonstrating inspiration for artistic achievement. From early 19th century, it attracted significant artists to create impressions of its landform, as the centrepiece for perspectives, over Sydney Harbour. Conrad Martens topographical paintings epitomises the artistic use of the elevated and relatively undeveloped north shore both as a viewing platform from where to view and depict the growing port of Sydney, and as a natural foreground juxtaposition to accentuate the development of the south side. Since the 1910s, the working waterfront of the built forms of the place, contrasted to the natural foreshores, inspired a Modernist era of significant Australian artists. These included, Roland Wakelin, Lloyd Rees and Roy de Maistre. The Berry Stone Storehouse on land adjacent to Carradah Park (The Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area) was painted by Wakelin and de Maistre, and the east side of Berrys Bay was depicted by Rees, Wakelin and others, from the vantage points of Carradah Park. The views of the Bay and the Harbour afforded by the Precinct are of historical and aesthetic significance.

For many of the artists, this 1910s period coincided with a formative time in their careers when experimenting with new concepts and ideas. Their artworks typically captured many aspects of the site, panoramic views from upper levels, enclosed views from the Bay towards the precinct, and middle-ground scenes of its modified foreshores and historical remnants. Berrys Bay, Balls Head, Sydney Harbour and the southern foreshore's cityscape, and the undeveloped rounded forms of the precinct's terrain featured in these landscape studies. Other artists associated with the place include painters: Julian Aston, William Ashton, Elioth Gruner, Frank Hinder, James R Jackson, Martin Lewis, Lionel Lindsay, Percy Lindsay, Sydney Long, CES Tindall, F Meade Norton, Sydney Ure Smith, and the photographers FD Collins, Harold Cazneaux and Henri Mallard.

Artists chose to paint and draw its natural landscape to capture its aesthetic distinctiveness and spatial qualities. Berrys Bay, areas of the site, areas adjacent to the site, those across the Bay, the Harbour and the distant southern foreshore of Sydney, largely featured in these images because of the vistas, scenic beauty and built compositions afforded by - looking out from or looking towards - the site's landform.

Carradah Park is of state significance for its high degree of creative and technical achievement as a contemporary landscape. As a contemporary 'alternative parkland' type, it exhibits typical traits in its environmentally sustainable approach. This extends to its material palette of sophisticated and technologically advanced hard landscape and recycled materials, and engineered elements, designed explicitly for site conditions. A restrained use of new materials such as concrete, gabion structures and steel, carefully and quietly

inserted alongside remnant fabric. Its distinctive metal and wire handrail, inspired from relic industrial fabric, is an aesthetic gesture that connects the place. Characteristic arc-shaped, 'floating' metal walkways, seating areas and lookout platforms sculptural features in themselves echo the cuttings in the cliff face allow an exhilarating appreciation of the significant vistas of the place. Many elements, new and relic, have been interwoven, to interpret the sites significant history. New plant communities and animal habitats based on regenerating and remnant species, are in the troughs of BP reservoirs adapted for their environments. The overarching landscape of Carradah Park is designed to be socially, environmentally and historically aware, its landscape design, provides a showcase for the state significance of the place.

D. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The landscape planning and design processes to achieve Carradah Park's level of conservation synthesis including of its significant historical fabric, modified landform and aesthetic values, to embrace its new post - industrial life as a designed landscape, saw the designers achieve five awards for the project including the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects NSW design excellence award of 2005. This in recognition of its technical and aesthetic achievements. As such Carradah Park is held in high esteem by the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, New South Wales (AILA NSW). The parkland represents an interdisciplinary 'conservation' style approach led by landscape architects in partnership with council and the community.

The peninsula reserve is also highly valued in the local Municipality as an open space refuge and harbour viewing and access point.

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

Aboriginal heritage archaeological potential is low. The Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area in the SHR nomination however has European archaeological potential to reveal evidence of past use (**Figure 14**). Future investigation may provide evidence of the original shoreline of this cove, of its Aboriginal past and of the 1820s-1830s changes to the site when used by Wollstonecraft and Berry as a drop-off, storage and collection terminal for transporting produce from their extensive holdings in the Shoalhaven. The sandstone blocks (configured as a bund wall) of Berry's dismantled Store are the main known archaeological feature. A tangible remainder of the important 19th commercial period of the place, the Berry's Stone Storehouse Archaeological Area has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the place. The blocks provide an important opportunity to re-examine the Store, its convict-construction and use through reconstruction and interpretation.

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

It does not meet this criterion of State significance.

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

The Precinct as former estate waterfront is representative of colonial enterprise, the development of coastal trade and indeed the spread of coastal development from Sydney. Berrys Bay Precinct is a representative example of a historical land-use pattern. Imbued into its landform modifications, are historical activities and processes of large scale proportion: colonial venture, mercantile shipping, defence use, government and global industrial enterprises, and the return of crown land to the community as public open space.

A later example of the transformation of industrial land to public open space in the form of an inner urban bushland reserve, Carradah Park is of potential state significance as representative of a historical pattern of land use for many sites around Sydney Harbour foreshores: exploitation of natural resources, followed by industrial enterprises and return of land to the public as parkland.

Carradah Park is a representative example of a 21st century landscape of the Sydney Bush School specifically of its 'Alternative Parkland' type which explored an environmental awareness approach. The traits of the Park, emblematic of the style, include, creating new parkland based on the adaptive reuse of disused industrial sites; and the expression of its 'genius loci' or 'sense of place' using an environmental-design sense inspired by natural environments. The use of recycled material, defined open lawns and a plant palette of local species retains much of the themes of the Alternative Parkland style. The overarching landscape reflects the styles main premise, to create a sanctuary or alternative place for restoration of the spirit, a haven from the increasing density of urban environments, its purpose - recreational enjoyment. In this sense, it is descendant of the broader Sydney Bush School movement of the 1970s, a melding of Modern Movement philosophy with environmental concerns.

F. Listings

9. Existing heritage listings

Yes Local environment plan (LEP)

No Regional environmental plan (REP)

No LEP- Conservation area
No Draft LEP – Draft heritage item
No Draft LEP Draft Conservation area
No State heritage register
No 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
Yes Landscape-Lens AILA NSW Non-statutory database (L-LANND).

G. Photographs



View towards City from near West Street at Carradah Park, 2005 McGregor+Coxall.



Panorama from bluff lookout, Carradah Park. C.Hay, 2016.



View looking south-west over Torpedo Bay from bluff. S. Stratton, 2017.



View looking south, over bund wall towards Balls Head. S. Stratton, 2017



View looking north east towards Wollstonecraft Reserve (LHS) 2017, S.Stratton.

Image 1

H. Author

Primary author of this form

Christine Hay

References used for completing this form

Dr Ian Hoskins, including:

- Berrys Bay and Harbour Art.
- Edits, comments and valuable historical additions

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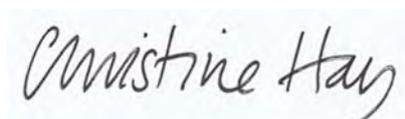
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Signed by Author

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue background. The signature reads "Christine Hay" in a cursive, flowing script.

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

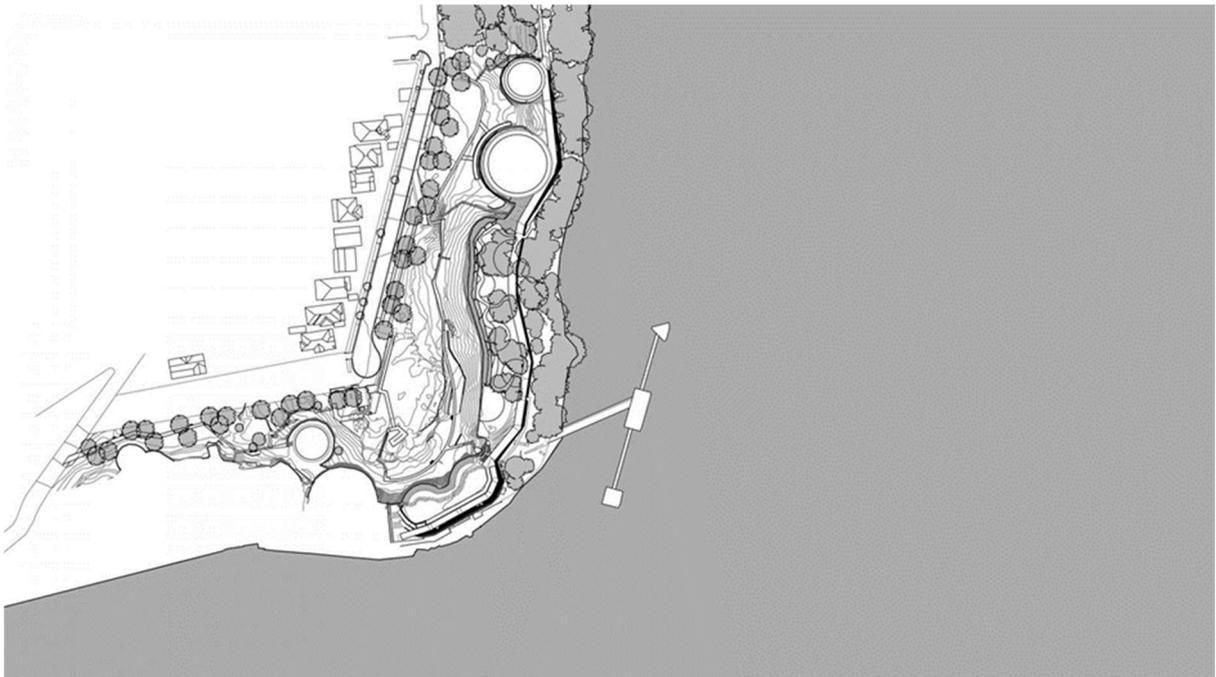
Additional photographs, maps or other images



Figure 1, SIX Map plan illustrating the Berry Bay Precinct inclusive of Carradah Park (**Figure 1b**), its vantage points and the Berry Stone Store Area of Archaeological Potential, Waverton, The place, shaded green, outlines 3 land parcels in red, the bottom lot is the Archaeological Area (see **Figure 14**). North is up the page, the image displays a bar scale. [Accessed 9 June 2017 <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>].



Figures 1a: Aerial view of Carradah Park ca 2005.
(Source: image by McGregor+Coxall landscape architects <https://mcgregorcoxall.com/project-detail/77>]



Figures 1b: Landscape Plan of Carradah Park
(Source: image by McGregor+Coxall landscape architects <https://mcgregorcoxall.com/project-detail/77>]



Figures 1c: View of Carradah Park, over main tank space ca 2005.
(Source: image by McGregor Coxall landscape architects <https://mcgregorcoxall.com/project-detail/77>]



Figures 1d: *Unknown photographer. c. 1900 Berrys Bay Sydney Taken from Larkin St.* The scenic qualities of this place have been valued for decades. The natural rocky nature of the nominated precinct is intact compared to adjacent foreshores where small-venture shipyards are evident. The degraded, remnant vegetation in the foreground appears to be regenerating.
(Source: image from Save Berrys Bay website <http://saveberrysbay.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/LIST-OF-IMAGES-OF-BERRYS-BAY.pdf>]



Figures 1e: Elevated views over Berrys Bay enclosed by Balls Head Reserve, towards Sydney from the Larkin Street viewing platform at Carradah Park. (Source: image by author)

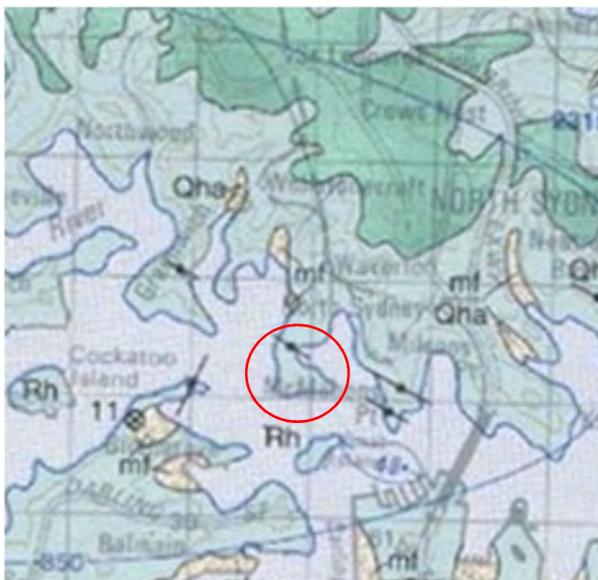


Figure 1f: Portion of 125, 000 geological map of Sydney, 1980s, showing detail of Carradah Park, circled. It occurs on Rh, Hawkesbury Sandstone, shaded pale green. A dyke, over several peninsulas, also occurs between Balls Head and Waverton Peninsula near the site.



Figure 1g, Portion of soils identification map of Sydney, showing detail of Carradah Park (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.

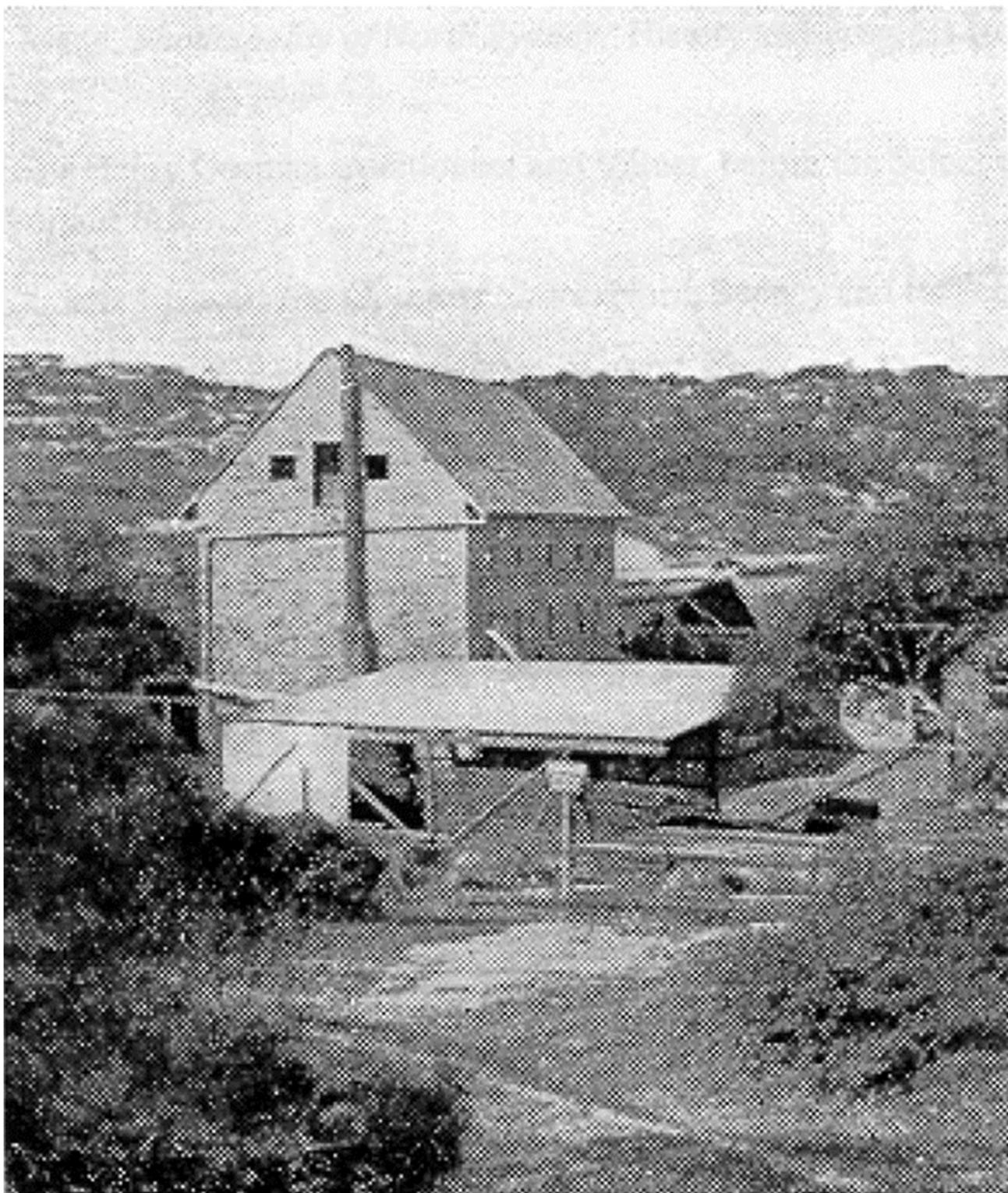


Figure 2: Photograph of Berry's stone store ca. 1908, from *The Accelerator*, 1 February 1935, after transfer of the estate back into government control 1906. Compare this image with Figure 8.
[GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites: BP, Caltex, Coal Loader, 2000, p.72.]



Figure 3: Martens, Conrad, View of Sydney from the North Shore, 1837

[Source:

<http://www.aasd.com.au/index.cfm/list-all-works/?concat=martensconra&order=1&start=351&show=50>, accessed 22 Apr 17]



Figure 4: From album of sketches and wash drawings of Sydney, ca. 1838-1857? Drawn by Conrad Martens

f.3 Berry's Bay, St. Leonards. Looking west, compare with figure 5. The RHS headland illustrating the natural topography of today's Carradah Park.

[Source: SLNSW <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110314732> accessed 22 April 17]

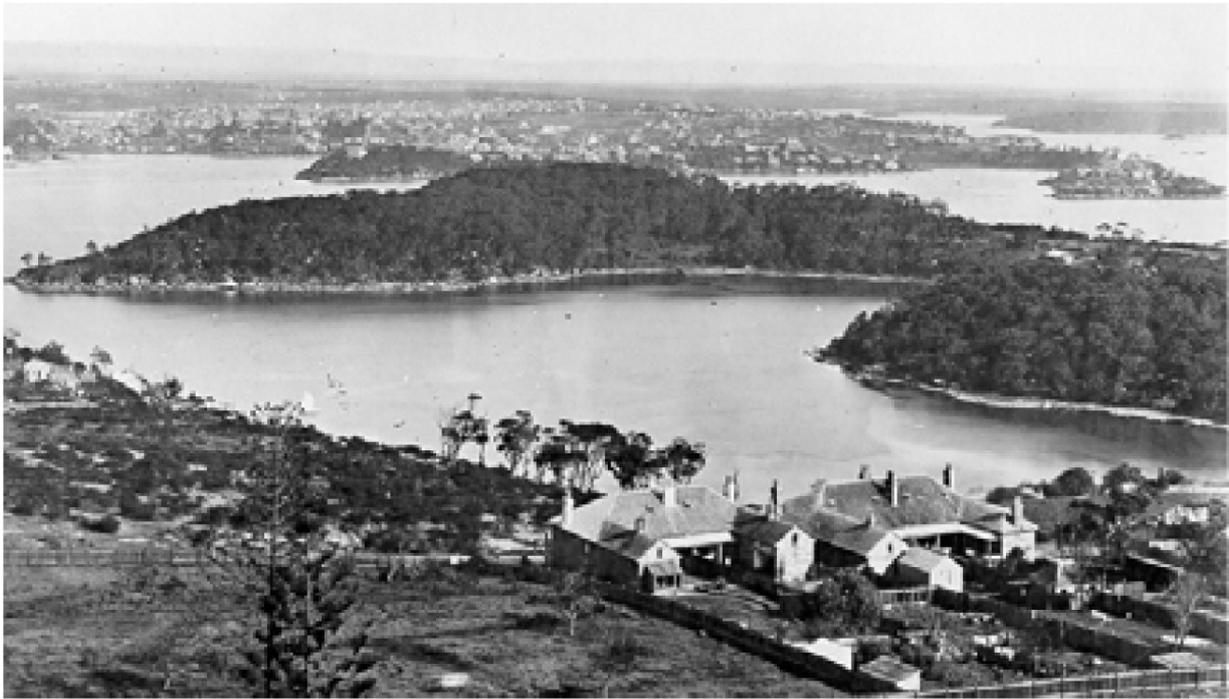


Figure 5: A portion of Holterman’s 1881 panorama looking west over Berrys Bay. The image, RHS, captures the unmodified headland knoll and foreshore of today’s Carradah Park. Berry’s storehouse and wharf, and the Torpedo Station, are out of site tucked behind the headland, Berry’s clerk Mathew’s 1853 house believed to be that on the saddle of the peninsula.
 [Source: GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites: BP, Caltex, Coal Loader CMP, 2000, p.69]



Figure 6: Plan of Berry’s Crows Nest Estate, Higinbotham and Robinson Berry Estate map, 1887. The southern shores of Berrys Bay’s secondary cove labelled ‘Torpedo Station’ and ‘wharf’ is circled, and enlarged in the detailed insert.
 Source: Stanton Library <http://www.athomeinnorthsydney.com.au/berry-estate.html>
 13 March 2017



Figure 7: Roland Wakelin's 'Down the Hill to Berrys Bay' 1915-16. The vantage point of the artist is thought to be near to the corner of Wood Street and Larkin Street, within Carradah Park. Note the boatsheds /shipyards along the bay's eastern shoreline.
[Source: AGNSW, <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/OA18.1961/> accessed 24/04/2017.



Figure 8 Roland Wakelin's *Syncromy in orange major*, 1919. Believed to depict Berry's old 4-floor storehouse, refer Figure 2.
[Art Gallery of New South Wales, <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/50.1985/>]

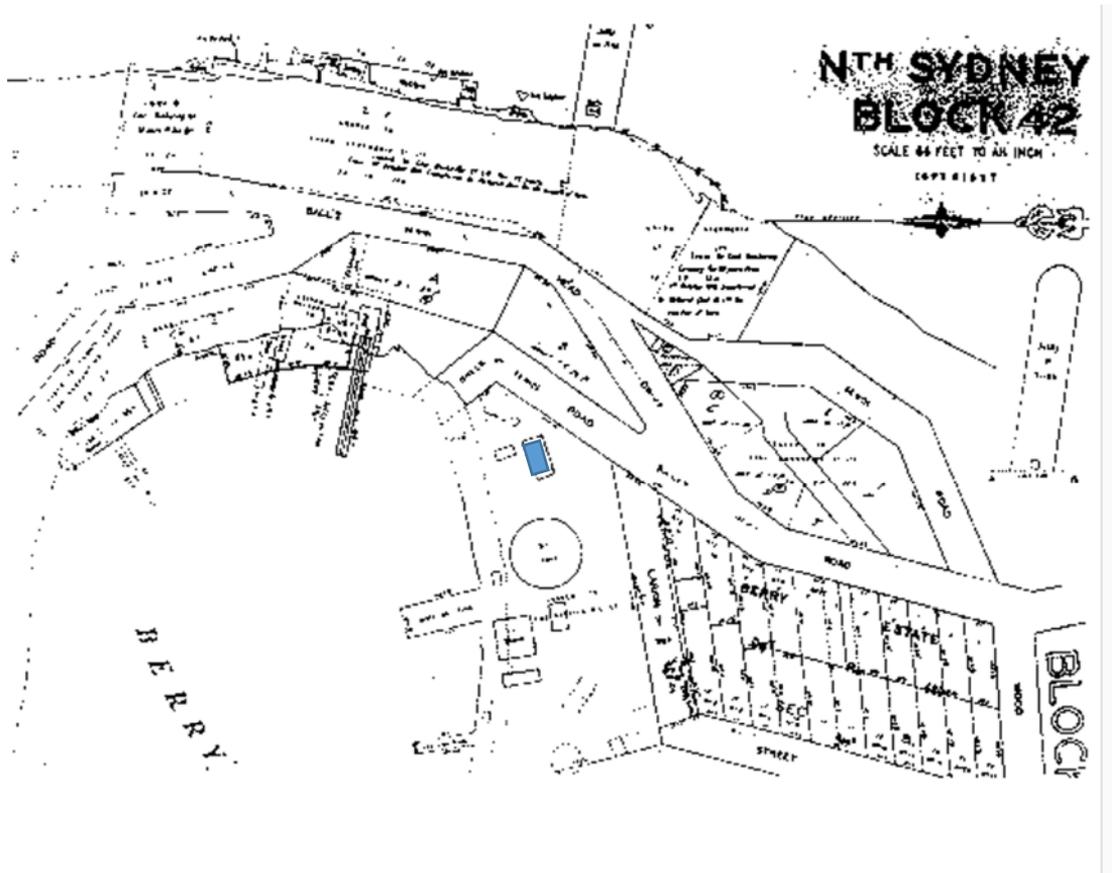


Figure 9 North Sydney Block Plan 42, 1930-1934, Berry's stone store (blocked in blue) extant above the (central) reservoir.
 [Source: GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites: BP, Caltex, Coal Loader CMP, 2000, p.77]



Figure 10 Aerial looking west over Berrys Bay and Waverton Peninsula, the BP site is active over the southern and western shores of the bay, extensive modification has occurred of its landform. Berry's stone store behind the large reservoir dates this image to before ca 1933 when it was demolished. The knoll and slopes below Larkin Street appear less impacted by the extent of site degradation caused by this industrial activity.
 [Source: GML, Waverton Peninsula Industrial Sites: BP, Caltex, Coal Loader CMP, 2000, p.79,]



Figure 11 Aerial looking over, the BP site 1943, and its extensive modification of its landform particularly its lower levels. Berry's stone store demolished. The knoll and slopes below Larkin Street appear less impacted by the extent of site degradation caused by this industrial activity as per Figure 10.
 [Source: Six maps, accessed June 9, 2017,]



Figure 12: View west across Berrys Bay to BP industrial site, on Waverton Peninsula. Balls Head LHS, c1980.
 [Source, North Sydney Heritage Centre, PF 1179/2].



The Battle of Berry's Bay - a battle with sharks in Sydney Harbour 7 March 1886
From the collection of the [State Library of New South Wales \[TN115\]](#) (Illustrated Sydney News, 15 April 1886, p12)