

Important notes for nominators

Before completing this form, read the *Guideline for Nominations to the State Heritage Register** to check whether a nomination is appropriate.

You should only nominate an item you believe to be particularly important in the context of all of NSW, beyond the local area or region.

This is because only items of *state* heritage significance are eligible for listing on the State Heritage Register.

When completing this form note that:

- It must be completed and submitted electronically.*
- Follow the guideline* to fill out the form accurately.
- **YELLOW sections** of this form are mandatory for your nomination to be accepted for consideration.
- **BLUE sections** of this form are recommended, but are not essential, unless otherwise indicated in the form.
- The completed form must show *how* the nominated place is *state* significant to meet the criteria for listing on the register.
- Incomplete nominations, or those with insufficient information, may not be accepted.
- A complete and accurate nomination form, with a clear assessment of state significance of the place or object, will assist in the timely consideration of your nomination.

* Download this form and guideline at: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/nominating

A. Nominated place

1. Name

Name of place / object:	Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve
Other or former name(s):	Aboriginal: Yerroulbine (James Larmer Notebook of Australian Aboriginal vocabularies, 1832-1853) European: Formerly Long Nose Point (park)

2. Location

Street address*:	(no.)	Louisa Road	(street name)
	Yurulbin Point, Birchgrove (suburb / town)		
Alternate street address:	(no.)		(street name)
	(suburb / town)		
Local government area:	Inner West Council (formerly Leichhardt Municipal Council)		
Land parcel(s)*:	Lots 1 (Lot no/s)	(section no.)	DP192096/9 (DP no.)
	(Lot no/s)	(section no.)	DP 860477 (DP no.)
	Lot 1 (Lot no/s)	(section no.)	DP 1112881 DP573639 (DP no.)
Co-ordinates*:	33.8468 S (Latitude)	151.1862 E (Longitude)	(Datum)

*At least one of these three location details must be provided. For a movable object, enter its principal location. If the place has no street number, provide land parcels. If it has no land parcels, provide Co-ordinates and a map.

3. Extent of nomination

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Curtilage map of nominated area:



Source of map or plan:	SIX Maps
Boundary description (in words):	The legal boundary descriptions of the Park and Reserve combined with a

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	boundary set off shore is the proposed curtilage. The Park occupies the south eastern tip of the point and the Reserve wraps around the point, creating a border of public land at the end of Birchgrove.
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4. Ownership

Name of owner(s):	Inner West Council	
Contact person:		
Contact position:		
Postal address:	(street address or postal box)	
	(suburb or town)	
	(state)	(post code)
Phone number:		
Ownership explanation:		

B. Significance

5. Why is it important in NSW?

Statement of state significance:	<p>Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve may be of State significance as one of the earliest attempts to reclaim the qualities of a lost indigenous landscape in a modern Sydney urban park. As an example of the transformation of industrial land to public use, it was instrumental in changing public expectations in the design of public open space. Yurulbin is also of significance as an important site of reconciliation between Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians symbolised as the place where the Commonwealth Government's Local Government Reconciliation Program was launched in 1994. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the vicinity of the place in the form of middens has imbued an association with the Wangal people to the site.</p> <p>The park and reserve is highly valued by the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects for its benchmark status as work that represents the foundations of the landscape architecture profession in Australia and one of the earliest attempts to reclaim the qualities of a lost indigenous landscape.</p> <p>Its designed layout as an early 1970s reconstructed foreshore landscape, a style later termed 'Alternative Parkland' by its principal designer Bruce Mackenzie, is intact. This park is associated with the State Planning Authority chairman and planner Nigel Ashton and Lindsay Robertson, the Authority's first landscape architect, and their innovative vision for Sydney Harbour. It is associated with Bruce Mackenzie and Associates who established and designed the park and contributed to the formation of a relatively rare cultural landscape that demonstrates the ecological and aesthetic landscape philosophies of the Sydney Bush School of the 1970s. Its design, which brought native vegetation back to inner city sites, challenged notions of conventional inner city parks, became an icon of modern city park design.</p> <p>Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve is of significance as a parkland where nature, artefact and outstanding views framed by carefully placed trees are combined to create a landscape of high aesthetic quality. The place retains evidence of its early use as a shipyard accommodated through the shaping of the Point's underlying sandstone geology, the shipyard ramp, platform jutting over the water and slipway. It is of significance as an early example of</p>
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	<p>the incorporation of its previous maritime history into the Park's design through the use of recycled materials.</p>
<p>Comparisons:</p>	<p>Illoura Reserve, formerly Peacock Point, was the immediate precursor for Yurulbin and within the landscape architecture profession the two parks are linked as benchmarks, which altered approaches to Harbourside park design. In 2016 both parks were nominated as two of the top ten most significant works of Australian landscape architecture 1966-2000. The two parks have similar design concepts, transforming old maritime industrial sites, however at Yurulbin the former industrial use of the site is more identifiable through the incorporation of the ramp, slipway and industrial archaeological remnants. At Yurulbin a pre-existing pole structure jutted into the water and this informed the structure built as part of the park's design. This contrasts with what Mackenzie once called a wooden 'folly,' which was a monument to both park bandstands and the maritime environment at Illoura. Yurulbin has a greater emphasis on Reconciliation with Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Other comparison are nearby headlands Balls Head and Berry's Island, the natural vegetation and sandstone geology of which inspired the naturalistic design of Yurulbin. All make a significant contribution to the exceptional landscape of this part of Sydney Harbour.</p>

C. Description

6. Existing place or object

<p>Description:</p>	<p>Yurulbin Point Park, previously known as Long Nose Point is located on a narrow spit of land, which extends approximately 500m into the harbour at the end of Balmain Peninsula. Yurulbin Point Park is located on one of the most important geographical features of the Upper Harbour due to the proximity of Mann's Point on the north side of the Harbour and narrowing of the channel in this location. Yurulbin is at the tip of the Birchgrove/Elkington Park Distinctive Neighbourhood under the Leichhardt Town Plan (2003).</p> <p>Large fig trees (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> and <i>Ficus hillii</i>) pre-existing in the early 1970s, herald the entrance to Yurulbin and provide some delineation between a residence on Louisa Road and the park and reserve.</p> <p>The landscape of Yurulbin Park unfolds as one progresses into the</p>
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	<p>park past a 'lookout' area to a grassed play area and reveals how the natural sandstone of the point was quarried out to create spaces for industrial buildings. The vertical worked cliffs, which resulted from this process are left as evidence of the industrial past of the site. Walls and paths of reclaimed quarried sandstone are worked into the park's design. The sandstone ramp and slipway associated with the use of the site as a shipyard were retained in the design and are a prominent feature, adding much to the qualities that give the site aesthetic appeal. Sheoak, <i>Casuarina glauca</i>, is the predominant tree around the foreshore. <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, <i>Lomandra</i> sp., <i>Callistemon</i> sp. <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> and <i>Banksia ericifolia</i>, <i>Correa alba</i>, <i>Westringia fruticosa</i> and acacias are included in the plant palette. Large specimens of a succulent, possibly <i>Furcraea gigantea</i>, a plant associated with old gardens, are also features of the park, although it is unclear whether these are part of the 1970s planting. Fountain grass, <i>Pennisetum alopecurides</i>, a decorative exotic grass introduced to Sydney gardens in the recent twenty years but with a propensity to be weedy has colonised some pockets of the planted areas but does not detract from the visual appeal of the park.</p> <p>On the higher part of the park on the crest of the ridge there are natural sandstone rock platforms. A sheltered seating space allows magnificent harbour views, which are framed by now mature trees. A prominent built feature is a stepped timber structure of wharf piles located near the eastern point.</p> <p>Wharf timber piles, timber seating and the use of wooden posts, associated with early 'bush school' landscape architecture are part of the character of Yurulbin, although some wooden elements in the park are now painted an unsympathetic green. The use of Sydney sandstone flora at Yurulbin emulates that at Ball's Head and Berry Island. Nature and artefact combine to great effect, particularly with the views of the Harbour, which expand out as one descends to the water's edge.</p> <p>There are a number of plaques that interpret the history of the site and celebrate the Aboriginal history of the area and mark the reconciliation ceremony.</p>
<p>Condition of fabric and/or archaeological potential:</p>	<p>The structural elements of the park have in general been kept in good condition through replacement of timbers as necessary and the repair of the seawall.</p>
<p>Integrity / intactness:</p>	<p>For a park that is now 40 years old, its layout, canopy planting and well-maintained structural elements which comprise the 1970s design results in a design that is remarkably intact. Some wood posts have been painted green, which is unsympathetic.</p>

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Modifications Dates:	Rectification and repairs to the seawall and replacement of wooden posts at the entrance 2006-2009.
Date you inspected the place for this description:	2013; June 2016, July 2017
Current use*:	Harbourside parkland
Original or former use(s)*:	Cooperage, Morrison and Sinclair Shipyard
Further comments:	

Illustrations can be inserted as images in section J.

* These details must be entered if you are basing the significance of the place or object on its past or present use.

D. Historical outline

7. Origins and historical evolution

Years of construction*:	1973 (start year)	1976 (finish year)
Designer / architect*:	Landscape architect: Bruce Mackenzie and Catherin Bull	
Maker/ builder:	Landscape contractor Frank McWilliam; stone mason: Ted Motley	
Historical outline of place or object:	<p>Aboriginal History</p> <p>The Balmain and Birchgrove peninsulas were likely occupied by the Wangal people although these peninsulas are close to the border with the Gadigal and so it is likely that both clans occupied the area. Wangal country was known as 'wanne' and it originally extended from Darling Harbour in the east to Silverwater and Auburn in the west.</p> <p>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, Yurulbin, has a close relationship to the island.</p> <p>Yurulbin is the Aboriginal name for the point previously known as Long Nose Point at Birchgrove. Yurulbin Point is one of the few known locations in the Inner West Council Municipality to contain identified Aboriginal sites. These are on private land close by the Reserve. The middens are dated at approximately 4, 500 years old, and are recognised as significant by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and archaeologists.</p>	

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In 1993 the place became a site of Reconciliation. Reconciliation was symbolised in a renaming of the point to Yurulbin in a ceremony in 1994 in which Federal Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Hon Robert Tickner, launched the Commonwealth Government's Local Government Reconciliation Program.

Evidence of European history Yurulbin

Following European settlement, the land encompassing present-day Rozelle and Balmain was given to William Balmain, principal surgeon of the Colony of NSW in a 550 acre grant in 1800. Yurulbin Reserve is part of 30 acres of land granted to George Whitfield on the north-eastern end of the Balmain peninsula in 1796. This was known as Whitfield's Farm and later Birchgrove after Lieutenant John Birch acquired it in 1810. Birch Grove House in its prime 30 acre setting had a series of wealthy and respectable owners, including Numa Joubert. A photograph from 1870-75 shows the rocky sandstone geology of the point with some tree cover.

After subdivision of Birch Grove estate in the 1850s waterfront businesses appeared from the 1860s. When Birchgrove Peninsula was subdivided, the rocky tip of the peninsula was not purchased. Photographs indicate that the site was increasingly cleared over the years and by 1900 it was almost devoid of trees, save for one at its furthest tip. A postcard from 1905 suggests that either sandstone was quarried from the site, or excess building stone was dumped on the point.

The first industrial use of Yurulbin Reserve (formerly Long Nose Point) was by cooper Alexander Cormack and the site was further developed by the Wallace Powerboat Building Company between 1917 and 1920.

Morrison & Sinclair Pty Ltd transferred from Johnston's Bay, Balmain, and occupied the 1.5-acre peninsula site from 1923-1971. They designed, constructed and repaired government vessels, naval, island trading and merchant ships, and many Sydney ferries and yachts (adapted from 1988 plaque on site). Morrison and Sinclair Pty Ltd's shipyard and ship repair yard occupied the end of Long Nose Point and built ferries for the Balmain Ferry Company during the early part of the 20th century. The buildings and associated winches were still evident in 1968. However, by the 1960s the maritime industries were in decline around Balmain, the area was undergoing change and Morrison and Sinclair ceased trading in 1970.

Modernist architect and planner Nigel Ashton (1911-2008) with

Lindsay Robertson (1936-1974), the first landscape architect appointed to the NSW State Planning Authority, furthered the initiatives outlined in Sydney Harbour Foreshore Study (December 1967) prepared under Ashton's chairmanship of the State Planning Authority. Ashton and Robertson, who had a particular concern for the visual quality of Sydney Harbour, played a critical role in identifying and acquiring a number of sites for harbourside parks, including those at Long Nose Point and Peacock Point. In 1968 the decision to transform abandoned industrial waterfront sites, – reclaiming land for public open space was radical as were Bruce Mackenzie's design solution for Peacock Point and Long Nose Point. Bruce Mackenzie writes that the State Planning Authority NSW was responding to local community needs and in 1970 celebrating the bicentenary of Captain Cook's discovery of Botany Bay. The budget for the park, designed for the State Planning Authority NSW and Leichhardt Municipal Council was constrained. However an approach which was unpretentious suited both the site and local community attitudes. This meant that the park was built using recycled building stone, wharf piles and discarded telephone poles. Long Nose Point park (Yurulbin Point Park), like Peacock Point (Illoura Reserve), took its design inspiration from the structures of the park from the seawalls and wharves of the 'old' Sydney Harbour, through its use of recycled wharf piles, however this is reinforced at Yurulbin through the use of the ramp and slipway making a clear connection with the former shipbuilding yard and the construction of the viewing platform over the water being inspired by a pre-existing structure.

Origins of landscape planning and landscape design philosophy:
From 1969-1977 the fervour for shaping a modern, ecological approach to landscape design centred on an office building at 7 Ridge Street, North Sydney. As Barbara Buchanan, who worked in the office of Harry Howard, discusses, this movement was shaped by environmentalism, a design ethos that grew out of a distinctly non-horticultural approach to planting and a dismissal of modernist featurism. The main protagonists were Harry Howard (1930-2000), Bruce Mackenzie (b.1932) and Bruce Rickard who ran individual practices in the Ridge Street offices and Allan Correy, who from 1967-70 headed the Landscape Section of the Public Works Department of NSW. Barbara Buchanan discusses the 'heady' times and a 'feeling of intense optimism, experimentation, nationalism and environmental awareness illuminated the work of the Sydney Bush School'. This group developed their ideas in parallel with Californian landscape architects like Lawrence Halprin influenced by his ethos that the Modern Movement in landscape architecture was 'a whole appreciation of environmental design as a holistic approach to the matter of making spaces for people to live.'



Unlike Howard and Rickard whose philosophy was firmly rooted in their architectural training, Mackenzie was essentially self-taught with an approach that had initially evolved in the same way as those in the 'bush-garden' movement. Art classes, work as a photo-engraver, bush-walking, practical work as a landscape contractor and an appreciation of ecology was meshed with the ideas of architects and his colleagues at the 7 Riley Street offices to good effect. Mackenzie is quoted as saying 'At no stage was I influenced by the doctrines of a formal school of landscape teaching' in 1974. Commodore Heights lookout at West Head, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (1964) designed with Russell Smith was an early work where Mackenzie's love of the Sydney sandstone landscape came to the fore. Other projects included the garden for Harry and Penelope Seidler's house in Killara in 1967, a roof garden for Reader's Digest House (1967) and the landscape surrounding the Pettit and Sevitt demonstration homes on a bushland site. The landscapes designed by the Sydney Bush School were designed to be socially aware and aesthetically pleasing as well as responding to their specific natural environments. The influence on younger practitioners such as Barbara Buchanan and Craig Burton ensured a continuum of ideas. However, as Evans and Buchanan discuss the original philosophy was somewhat lost as Councils and gardeners across the State copied elements, but not the ecological or aesthetic intent.

Bruce Mackenzie transformed two former derelict industrial sites on the Balmain peninsula— Peacock Point (Stage 1, 1970 Stage 2, 1981), renamed Illoura Reserve in 1976 and with Catherin Bull, Yurulbin Reserve, Long Nose Point Birchgrove (1973-76)—challenging notions of conventional inner city parks, which became icons of modern inner city park design. Mackenzie later named this design approach as 'Alternative parkland.' Mackenzie explained that this concept drew from the example of nature, understanding its functioning and 'identifying the pleasure it affords people.' It facilitated an escape from urban pressure and a 'meaningful reflection of nature's forms.' It was 'understanding and pre-empting the dynamic responses to natural elements and blending them into a compatible association with urban functionality.'

The original planting:

Tree species: Eucalyptus botryoides, E. haemastoma, E. robusta, E. gummifera, Angophora costata, Casuarina galuca, Syncarpia glomifera, Mealleuca quinquenervia

Bulky Shrubs and Small trees: Banksia ericifolia, Banksia integrifolia, Casuarina distyla, Hakea salicifolia, Hakea sericea, Melaleuca armillaris, Leptospermum laevigatum.

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	<p>Shrubs or Ground Cover: <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>, <i>Grevillea</i> species and hybrids, <i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>, <i>Persoonia</i> species, <i>Westringia rosmariniformis</i>, <i>Viola hederacea</i>.</p> <p>When discussing plans to hand over Goat Island to the Aboriginal people in The Australian newspaper on 6 May 2016 Paul Keating explained:</p> <p>“The idea was always to return the conservation of the headlands to as they were before settlement, with Me-Mel — the Aboriginal word for pupil of the eye — at the centre, surrounded by the reconstructed headland at Barangaroo, the great bluff face at Balls Head, the newlyretained Ballast Point headland park and the natural park (Yurulbin) that sits at the end of Balmain,” Mr Keating said. “That is, the hub would be Goat Island, with the rest of it the spokes. There are not many cities worldwide that still have this kind of natural curtilage and headlands.”</p> <p>In 2016 AILA selected the ten most significant works of Australian landscape architecture 1966–2000. These projects represented the foundations of the landscape architecture profession in Australia and the best of their time. Yurulbin was one of the ten selected. Yurulbin represents one of the ‘earliest attempts to reclaim the qualities of a lost indigenous landscape.’</p>
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* These details must be entered (as shown in the guideline) if you are basing the significance of the place or object on its architectural or technical qualities or its historical period of construction.

Historical maps, photographs or other illustrations that help to explain the history of the place can be inserted in section J.

8. Historical themes represented

<p>National theme(s):</p> <p><i>Select one or more of 1-9.</i></p> <p><i>New line for each selected.</i></p>	<p>9. Marking the phases of life</p> <p>1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia</p> <p>3. Developing local, regional, national economies</p> <p>4. Building settlements, towns and cities</p> <p>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</p>
<p>State theme(s):</p> <p><i>Select one or more for each above selected National theme 1-9.</i></p> <p><i>New line for each selected.</i></p>	<p><i>Within National themes 1-3:</i></p> <p>1. Environment - naturally evolved</p> <p>2. Aboriginal cultures interaction with others</p> <p>3. Commerce</p> <p>3. Environment - cultural landscape</p> <p>3. Industry</p> <p><i>Within National themes 4-9:</i></p> <p>4. Towns, suburbs and villages</p> <p>8. Creative endeavour</p> <p>8. Leisure</p>



	9. Persons
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E. Criteria

9. Assessment under Heritage Council criteria of state significance

<p>A. It is important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW.</p>	<p>Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve, at Birchgrove (1973-76), is of historic significance on a State level as one of the first modern Sydney parks created from former derelict industrial sites, transforming industrial land to public use. Its design, together with that of Illoura Reserve, brought native vegetation back to inner city sites, challenged notions of conventional inner city parks, and became iconic examples of modern city park design. The development of Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve was a continuation of the gesture, which had begun with Illoura Reserve, in 1970 (formerly Peacock Point), in the bicentennial year of Captain Cook's landing at Botany Bay. The 1974 Master Plan for Long Nose Point to transform the former site of Morrison and Sinclair Shipbuilding Works to a park that echoed the vegetation of Ball's Head Reserve across the Harbour nearby established Bruce Mackenzie's place as an innovator in Australian park design or 'Alternative Parkland'. This approach was a direct response to the place and without denying its industrial past, it brought back native vegetation to the foreshore. The underlying sandstone was brought to the fore and in many places scraped back to provide an easily maintained surface and remnant pre-existing industrial structures provided design inspiration. This set a new direction in approach that subsequent generations of designers have developed.</p> <p>Yurulbin is of historic significance for its commemoration of the Aboriginal history at the tip of Birchgrove and for its importance as a place of confluence of Aboriginal and European values. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the vicinity of the place in the form of middens has imbued an association with the Wangal people to the site. It is of importance as a site of reconciliation between Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians following the first Week of Prayer for Reconciliation in 1993. Reconciliation was symbolised in a renaming of the point to Yurulbin in a ceremony in 1994 in which Federal Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Hon Robert Tickner, launched the Commonwealth Government's Local Government Reconciliation Program.</p>
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<p>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.</p>	<p>Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve is of historic significance for its association with landscape designer Bruce Mackenzie (b.1932) and his associates, including landscape architect Catherin Bull. Mackenzie was one among a small group of practitioners, who during the late 1960s -1970s, formulated a modern, ecological approach to landscape design, complementary to the Sydney School of architects. This movement was shaped by environmentalism, a design ethos that grew out of a distinctly non-horticultural approach to planting and a dismissal of modernist featurism. The main protagonists were Harry Howard (1930-2000), Bruce Mackenzie (b.1932) and Bruce Rickard who ran individual practices and Allan Correy, who from 1967-70 headed the Landscape Section of the Public Works Department of NSW.</p> <p>Yurulbin Reserve is also associated with Modernist architect and planner Nigel Ashton (1911-2008) and Lindsay Robertson (1936-1974), the first landscape architect appointed to the State Planning Authority, who implemented the principles outlined in the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Study (December 1967). Ashton and Robertson, who raised a new awareness for landscape values at the time, were at the State Planning Authority and played a critical role in acquiring a number of sites for harbourside parks, including Peacock Point and Longnose Point.</p>
<p>C. It is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.</p>	<p>Yurulbin Point Park and Reserve is of aesthetic significance at a State level for its ability to demonstrate the evolving philosophy of 'Alternative Parkland' of both a prominent landscape designer, Bruce Mackenzie and the broader ethos of the Sydney Bush School of landscape architecture. Mackenzie's incorporation of the identifiable industrial past into the park's design demonstrates his developing ability to work in this idiom. It is considered one of the icons of 1970s inner city park design and of the full flowering in New South Wales of the Modern Movement in landscape architecture, which embraced environmental design as a holistic approach to making spaces for people to live.</p> <p>It is of significance for the use of Australian native trees and shrubs in an inner city context, unusual for the early 1970s; for the use of recycled building stone, wharf piles and discarded telephone poles so that the park is a homage to the seawalls and wharves of the 'old' Sydney Harbour.</p> <p>At Yurulbin nature and artefact are combined in a landmark Sydney Harbour location with outstanding views framed through carefully placed trees resulting in a landscape of high aesthetic quality. Its layout, transition between levels, exposed rock surfaces, sea walls and tree groupings combine to provide an environment that seems removed from its city location, a quality which adds to its appeal.</p>

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D. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	<p>The reserve is highly valued for its benchmark status as the work of a prominent landscape architect by members of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA). Yurulbin Reserve was awarded the 1986 Australian Institute of Landscape Architects Award of Merit. In 2016 Yurulbin was selected as one of the ten most significant works of Australian landscape architecture 1966–2000 by AILA. These projects represented the foundations of the landscape architecture profession in Australia and the best of their time.</p> <p>The peninsula park reserve has a strong association with local Aboriginal people within the Inner West.</p>
E. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.	<p>There is no archaeological potential as the site has been reshaped for industrial use and then for the design of the park.</p>
F. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW.	<p>Yurulbin is rare for its status as an early example of a Sydney Bush School foreshore park on Sydney Harbour and is a benchmark as one of the earliest attempts to reclaim the qualities of a lost indigenous landscape.</p>
G. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places/ environments in NSW.	<p>Yurulbin Reserve is a fine, early example of the Sydney Bush School of landscape architecture in New South Wales, which is characterised by environmentally aware, site responsive designs, inspired by the Hawkesbury Sandstone landscape and its rock formations and flora of nearby Sydney Harbour landscape.</p> <p>I</p>

F. Listings

10. Existing heritage listings

Check one box for each of the following listings:

Listed	Not listed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local environmental plan (LEP) - heritage item (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional environmental plan (REP) - heritage item (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LEP - Conservation area (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Draft LEP - Draft heritage item (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Draft LEP - Draft conservation area (call the local council to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	State Heritage Register (search the register at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au)

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Trust register (call the National Trust to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aboriginal heritage information management system (by Dept. of Environment & Conservation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Royal Australian Institute of Architects Register of 20th Century Architecture (call the RAI A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National shipwreck database (search maritime.heritage.nsw.gov.au/public/welcome.cfm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engineers Australia list (call Engineers Australia to confirm)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Heritage List (search Australian Heritage Database www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commonwealth Heritage List (search above Australian Heritage Database)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Register of the National Estate (search above Australian Heritage Database)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NSW agency heritage and conservation section 170 register (call owner or occupier Agency)
Other listings:		Australian Institute of Landscape Architects NSW Non-statutory Significant Landscapes List (ANNSLL).

G. Photograph

11. Image 1

Principal photograph of place or object:	
Subject of photo:	
Date of photo:	
Photographer:	
Copyright holder:	

Include additional photographs and images in section J.

If possible, please also provide a high resolution, publication-quality copy of this image saved to disk (or as non-digital prints) with the signed hard-copy of the nomination form.

H. Author

12. Primary author of this form

Your name:	Colleen (first)	Morris (family)
Organisation:	MHQ	
Position:		
Daytime phone number:		
Fax number:		
Postal address:	(street address or postal box)	
	(suburb or town)	
	(state)	(post code)
Email address:		
Date form completed:		

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13. References used for completing this form

	Author	Title	Publisher	Repository / location	Year published
1.	Bruce Mackenzie	Design with Landscape, Bruce Mackenzie-Australia	Bruce Mackenzie-Australia		2011
2.	Max Solling and Peter Reynolds	Leichhardt: On the Margins of the City	Allen and Unwin, Sydney		1997
3.	Leichhardt Municipal Council,	Reconciliation Action Plan, July 2013-June 2017	Innovate RAP		
4.	Catherin Bull	New Conversations with an Old Landscape	The Images Publishing Group		2002
5.	P.R. Stephenson, Brian Kennedy	The history and description of Sydney Harbour	Reed,		1980
6.	McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd (Craig Burton, Wendy Thorp)	Leichhardt Municipality Heritage Study			1990
7.	Barbara Buchanan	Modernism meets the Australian Bush: Harry Howard and the Sydney Bush School of Landscape Architecture			2009
8.	Hericon Consulting with Colleen Morris and Peter Spearritt	The modern movement in NSW a thematic study and survey of places			2013
9.	Saniga, Andrew	'50/50: Significant Projects: 1966-2000'			2016
10.	Saniga , Andrew	Making Landscape Architecture in Australia	New South Books UNSW Press		2012
11.	Mackenzie, Bruce	'Alternative Parkland'	Landscape Australia	pp19-27-	1979
12.	Stepehn Fitzpatrick	Goat Island: Baird reveals talks under way to return to indigenous ownership,	The Australian 6 May 2016		2016

14. Signed by author

Author (sign and print name)	Dated

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

Image copyright holder (sign and print name)	Dated
Image copyright holder (sign and print name)	Dated
Image copyright holder (sign and print name)	Dated

Signing 14 and 15 confirms the author of this form and copyright holder(s) of images give permission for the Heritage Branch to use non-confidential information and images entered in this form for any purpose related to processing the nomination. Possible uses include (but are not limited to) publication on the Heritage Branch website, newsletter, reports or other publications. The author of the form, image copyright holder(s) and photographer(s) will be acknowledged when published.

I. Nominator

16. Nominator to be contacted by Heritage Branch

Name:		(first)	(family)
Organisation:			
Position in organisation:			
Daytime phone number:			
Fax number:			
Postal address:	(street address or postal box)		
	(suburb or town)		
	(state)	(post code)	
Email address:			

Alternate contact name:		(first)	(family)
Position in organisation:			
Daytime phone number:			
Fax number:			
Postal address:			
Email address:			

State Heritage Register Nomination Form



17. Reasons for nomination

Background or reasons for nomination:	
---------------------------------------	--

18. Form signed by nominator for submitting

Nominator (sign and print name)	Dated

CHECKLIST



[Spell check your form - double click here \(or F7\)](#)

Before submitting this form, check that you have:

- completed all yellow sections, and other sections marked as essential.
- completed blue sections wherever possible.
- explained why the place or object is *state* significant in the statement of state significance.
- explained *how* one or more of the criterion has been fulfilled for listing.
- inserted photographs, maps and other illustrations as digital or scanned images.
- acknowledged all sources and references you used.
- signed and dated this form.
- obtained the nominator's and image copyright holders' signatures.
- if possible, attached a disk (or non-digital prints) for posting select image/s of high resolution, suitable for publication.

TO SUBMIT THIS NOMINATION:

Post all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">a signed hard-copy of the form;an electronic copy of the completed form saved to disk (unless you prefer to email it separately); andother attachments, such as high-resolution copies of photographs suitable for publication.	Addressed to: The Director Heritage Branch NSW Department of Planning Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124
	If an electronic copy of the form is not posted, email it instead to: nominations@planning.nsw.gov.au

J. Additional photographs, maps or other images

Image 2

<p>Photograph or other image:</p> <p>Looking back toward the worked sandstone cliff. The level site in the foreground was the site of a building associated with the ship yard. Evidence for this was retained in the sandstone face.</p>	
Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2013
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morris

Image 3

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Photograph or other image:

Looking across the site toward the sandstone face in the previous photo.



Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2013
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morris

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Image 4

<p>Photograph or other image:</p> <p>View across the slipway retained in the park's design through Casuarina to the viewing platform that extends into the water in the same location as an earlier structure.</p>	
Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2013
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morris

Image 5

<p>Photograph or other image: The ramp leading from the upper levels of the park to the lower areas.</p>		
Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve	
Date of image:	2013	
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris	
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morris	

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Image 6

<p>Photograph or other image: A view from the upper level to the east over one of the interpretative plaques in the park. The viewing platform over the water is visible from this point.</p>	
<p>Subject of image:</p>	<p>Yurulbin Reserve</p>
<p>Date of image:</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p>Photographer or author:</p>	<p>Colleen Morris</p>
<p>Copyright holder:</p>	<p>Colleen Morris</p>

Image 7

<p>Photograph or other image: The view down the harbour towards Ball's Head and the Sydney Harbour Bridge.</p>	
<p>Subject of image:</p>	<p>Yurulbin Reserve</p>
<p>Date of image:</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p>Photographer or author:</p>	<p>Colleen Morris</p>
<p>Copyright holder:</p>	<p>Colleen Morris</p>

State Heritage Register Nomination Form



Image 8

**Photograph
or other
image:**

**View part
way down
the ramp
through
eucalypts
and
casuarina
toward the
Sydney
Harbour
Bridge**



Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2016
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morri

Image 9

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sPhotograph
or other
image:

Sandstone
wall beside
the ramp that
is
characteristic
of Bruce
Mackenzie's
early Sydney
Bush School
of landscape
architecture



Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2016
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	

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Image 10

Photograph
or other
image:

One of the
works
celebrating
reconciliation
at Yurulbin



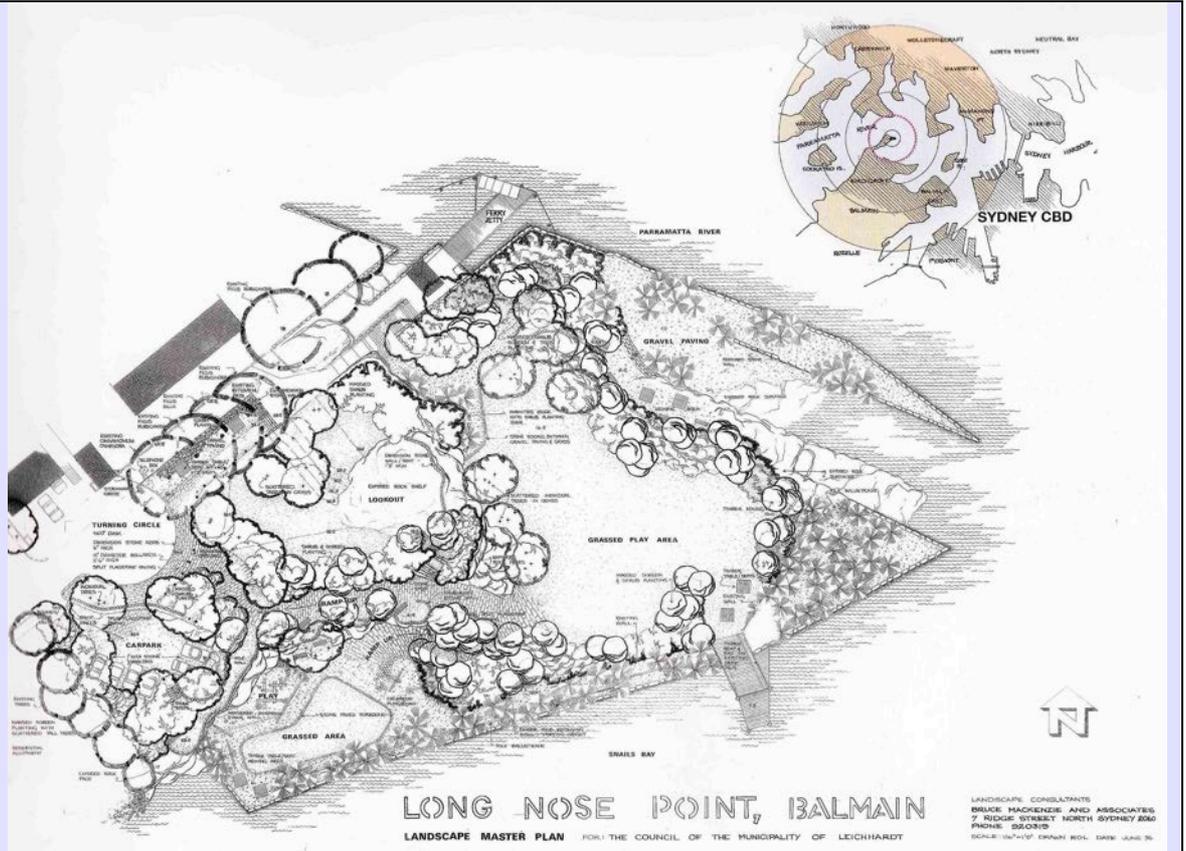
Subject of image:	Yurulbin Reserve
Date of image:	2016
Photographer or author:	Colleen Morris
Copyright holder:	Colleen Morris

Image 11

State Heritage Register Nomination Form



Photograph
or other
image:



<p>Subject of image:</p>	<p>The Master Plan for Yurulbin Reserve, c1973 Plan source: 'Design with Landscape,' Bruce Mackenzie, 2011, p55).</p>
<p>Date of image:</p>	<p>c.1973</p>
<p>Photographer or author:</p>	<p></p>
<p>Copyright holder:</p>	<p>Bruce Mackenzie</p>

State Heritage Register Nomination Form



Image 12

Photograph or other image:	
Subject of image:	
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	
Copyright holder:	

Image 13

Photograph or other image:	
Subject of image:	
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	
Copyright holder:	

State Heritage Register Nomination Form



Image 14

Photograph or other image:	
Subject of image:	
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	
Copyright holder:	

Image 15

Photograph or other image:	
Subject of image:	
Date of image:	
Photographer or author:	
Copyright holder:	