WOOLLAHRA SIGNIFICANT TREE REGISTER 2022

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Acknowledgement of Country

Woollahra Council acknowledges the Gadigal and Birrabirragal people who are the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to Elders both past and present and leaders emerging.

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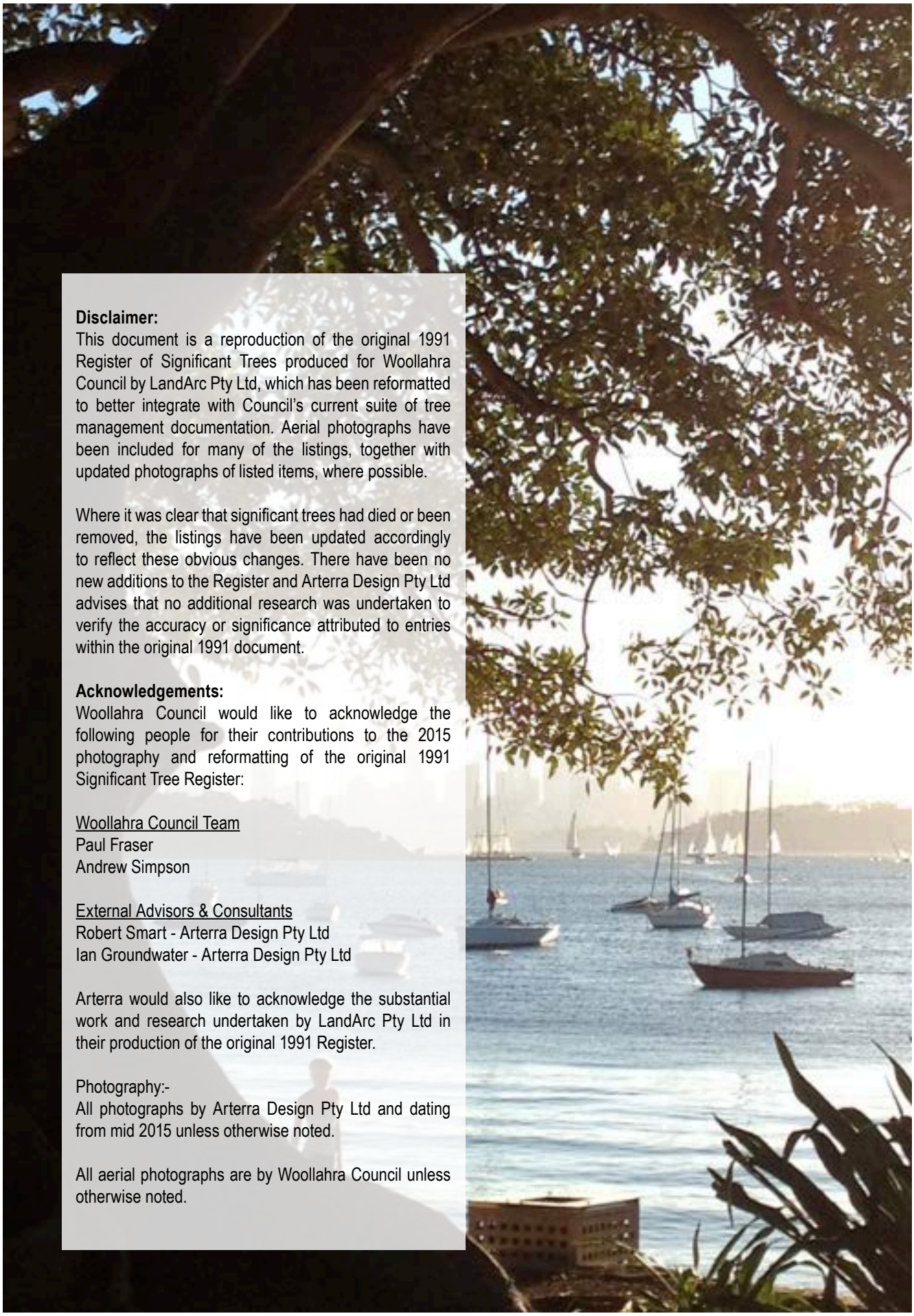

Disclaimer:
This document is a reproduction of the original 1991 Register of Significant Trees produced for Woollahra Council by LandArc Pty Ltd, which has been reformatted to better integrate with Council's current suite of tree management documentation. Aerial photographs have been included for many of the listings, together with updated photographs of listed items, where possible.

Where it was clear that significant trees had died or been removed, the listings have been updated accordingly to reflect these obvious changes. There have been no new additions to the Register and Arterra Design Pty Ltd advises that no additional research was undertaken to verify the accuracy or significance attributed to entries within the original 1991 document.

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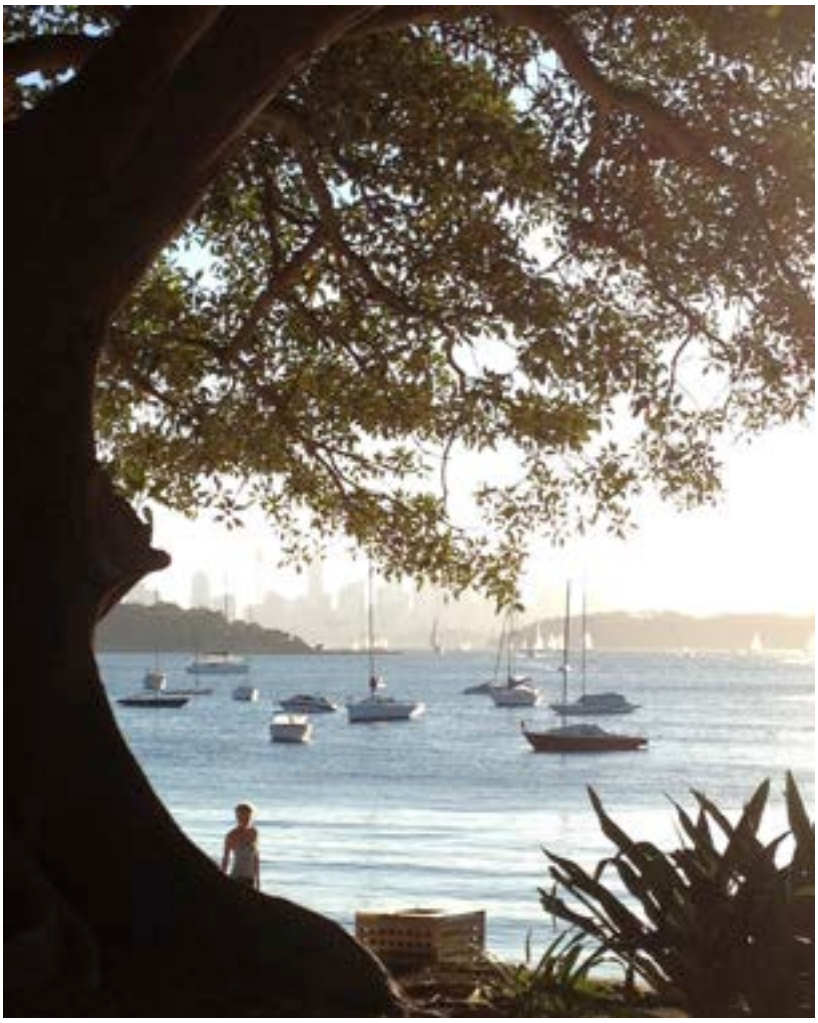
Photography:-
All photographs by Arterra Design Pty Ltd and dating from mid 2015 unless otherwise noted.

All aerial photographs are by Woollahra Council unless otherwise noted.

The Vision

"Friendship is a sheltering tree."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge



Trees are one of Woollahra's most important and visible natural assets. The Significant Tree Register 2015 recognises the collective ecological, environmental, economic, cultural and social contributions of our most important trees. They greatly contribute to our heritage and unique character and help make our municipality healthy and more beautiful.

Woollahra Council is working to recognise and protect those trees with unique historic, social or botanical values. The Significant Tree Register identifies the special trees in our public parks and streets as well as privately owned properties to help guide their management so they are recorded and protected for future generations.

We are committed to promoting and protecting these important trees and their landscape settings. They play an important part in Sydney's past and future and often hold a special place in peoples' hearts.

Part A Introduction

1. Introduction

This document is a reproduction of the original 1991 Register of Significant Trees, which has been reformatted to integrate with Council's current suite of tree management documentation. Aerial photographs have been included for each listed site, together with updated photographs for listed items wherever possible. Where, in the course of updating the photographs for the listed items, it was clear that listed items had died or been removed, the listings were removed or updated accordingly to reflect these obvious changes. There have been no new additions to the Register and no research was undertaken to verify the accuracy of the original 1991 listings.

The purpose of this Register of Significant Trees is to identify, recognise and promote the importance of significant trees in the landscape, to guide their management and to ensure their protection for future generations. The Register of Significant Trees is not a static document and will be subject to on-going review and updates.

The Register forms part of a suite of documents that provide the tools for tree management and planning in the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA) and includes the following:-

- Tree Management Policy
- Tree Preservation Order
- Register of Significant Trees
- Street Tree Master Plan
- Individual Open Space Plans of Management

The main aims of this minor revision to the Significant Tree Register are to:-

- improve the usability and readability of the document;
- improve the communication and promotion of this valuable resource and to,
- facilitate the use of the Register as a more dynamic and more easily updated public resource.

In recognising the Municipality's Significant Trees, meaning can be brought to the past, allowing a richer understanding of the present. It is envisaged that this understanding will lead to better methods of protection, care and management in the future. Our heritage has many facets, all of which carry their own individual importance and value. The concept of heritage is always changing with time and the way people interact and assign value

Figure A.01 Aerial image of Sydney Showing context of Woollahra LGA, outlined in yellow.

to their surrounding environment. In developing the criteria for a Register of Significant Trees, an underlying concept of value and worth was established in order to provide the way to qualitatively sort through the enormous range of trees encountered in the Survey. There are over 13,000 street trees in this Municipality and add to these the trees on private property and public parks, one can begin to gauge the scope of this task. Moreover, the Register provides a consistent analytical approach to maximise its value as a reference document, which will facilitate the protection and continued maintenance of these trees within a rapidly changing built environment.

Register Objectives & Assessment Methodology

The Register Objectives and Methodology are summarised under the following items:

- Definitions and Criteria
- Study Dynamics
- Context
- Format
- Planning, Management and Education

Definitions and Criteria

The Register of Significant Trees aims to reveal and make these trees known to the public. It verifies the importance of outstanding individual trees or groups of trees in the Municipality, listing them for conservation as items of our heritage. In accordance with the original 1991 Brief by Woollahra Municipal Council, the Register aims specifically to establish a systematic listing of trees, which are of significance in terms of the following criteria:

- Historic
- Cultural/ Commemorative
- Botanic/ Scientific
- Visual/ Aesthetic

Trees listed in the Register must first and foremost have a combination of these criteria to be considered significant. There have been many attempts at quantifying these attributes in past studies. This Register does not attempt to quantify trees on a point score basis, rather the approach is qualitatively detailed in the Survey Data Sheets which include a Statement of Significance.

Study Dynamics

The Register aims to find a balance between the trees, which have the qualities of Significance, and those trees of lower attribute according to the criteria. It is important here to note that the Listings should not in any way reduce the value of those trees, which are not on the Register.

For example, immature trees of little historic and visual significance today may in time achieve great significance and value to the community. Trees are living growing organisms which are affected by the environment around them and conversely will make their own impact felt over time. These dynamics are not able to be contained within a static document, which emphasises the need to periodically upgrade and modify the Register accordingly.

Furthermore, though the approach has been very comprehensive in the short time frame available, it is important to note that additions and upgrades to the Register will be necessary. The Register therefore is not a definitive statement in this respect and will require further refinement over time.

Context

The status of Significant Trees is usually supported and reinforced by many other trees of somewhat less significance. Significant Trees do not generally occur in isolation; rather they form part of a broader context as important elements in defining the character of the landscape. As already discussed, it is the consistent determination of these heritage attributes that first and foremost sets a tree or group of trees apart from all the others in the field. Significant groups of trees with noteworthy individuals occur throughout the Municipality, and are usually traceable to the historic estates, older sub-divisions and remnant stands of indigenous vegetation.

Format

The Register identifies both groups of trees and individual specimens as part of the Significance Attributes on the Survey Data Sheets. Groups may form a community or stand of trees possessing as a whole entity the values for significance recognition, however each individual tree, as a component, may or may not be considered significant in itself. Where the significance can only be assigned to the group as a whole, these trees are listed in an abbreviated format within the Statement of Significance. Moreover, significant individuals or components in an identifiable group are treated with details of date, location, botanical description, and a condition/ health report followed by a complete summary in the Statement of Significance.

The Register of Significant Trees currently has over 100 entries comprised of more than 300 significant trees (excluding the items noted in the Appendices). As part of this 2015 minor update, the listings have been sorted into Precincts according to the Precinct Plans established under the Woollahra Street Tree Master Plan 2013.

The ten precincts, corresponding with those established in the Woollahra Street Tree Master Plan 2013 are listed as follows:

1. Bellevue Hill
2. Darling Point
3. Double Bay
5. Paddington
6. Point Piper
7. Rose Bay
8. Vaucluse
9. Watson's Bay
10. Woollahra

Each Listing is identified by a unique number. The Listing is then described, including the property name (if applicable) the location address, category of ownership (Park tree, Street tree, Privately owned tree, Government or other institutionally owned or controlled tree), Historical notes and a Description of the site. The heritage values for each listed tree or group of trees is summarised into a Statement of Significance, which involves

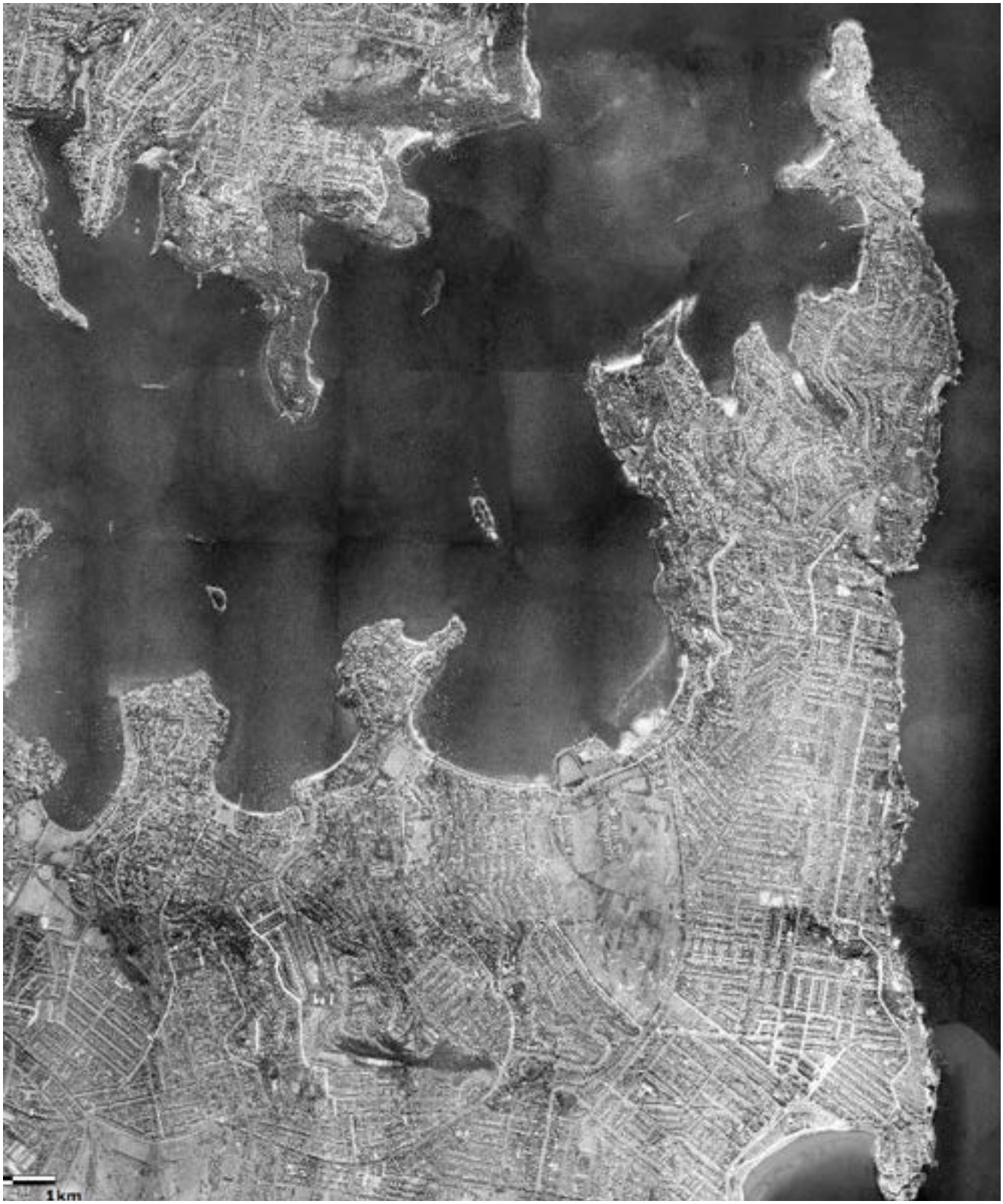


Figure A.02 Woollahra 1943 (R). Patterns for development were well established by 1943. (Source: NSW Dept Lands - SixViewer)

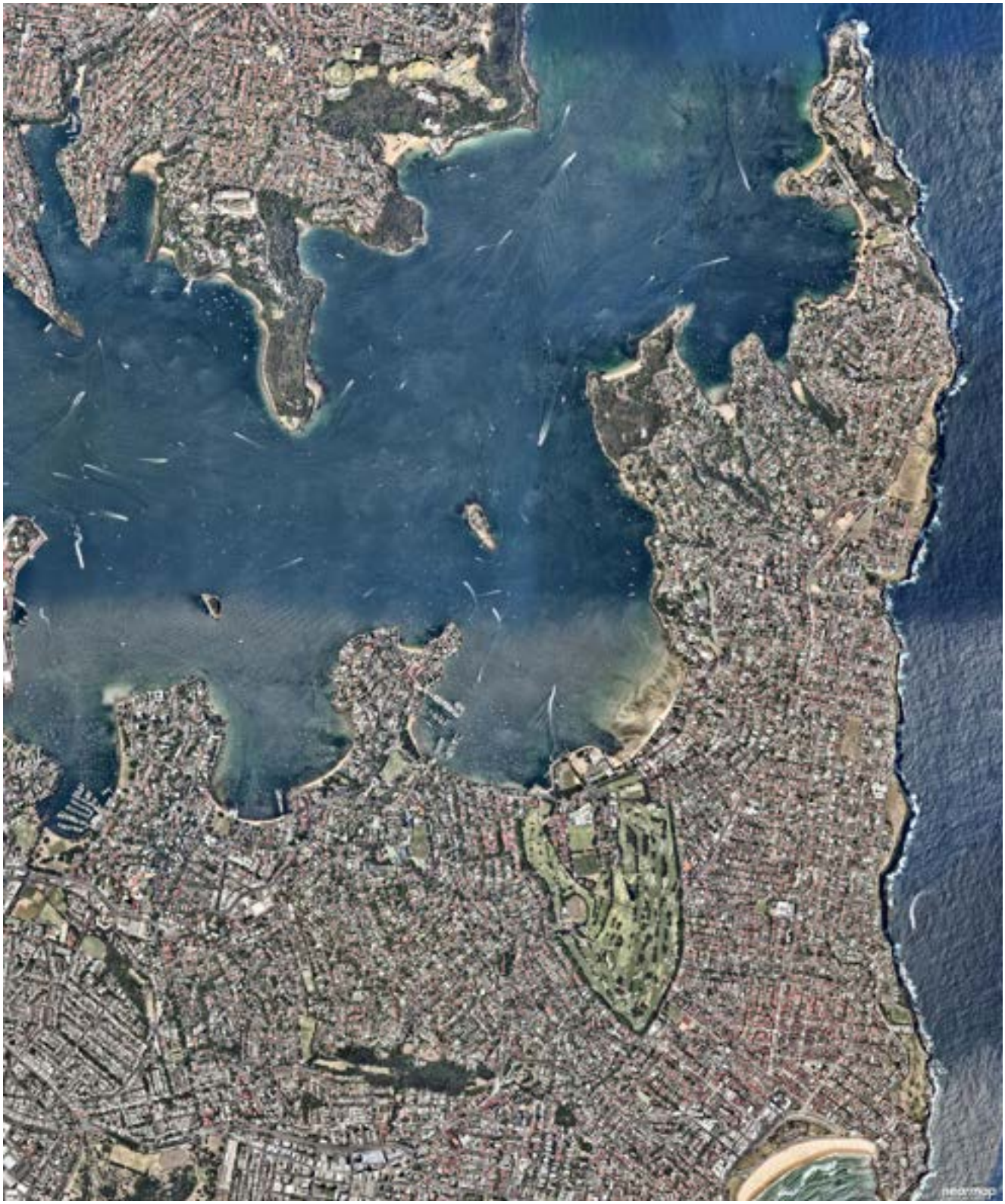


Figure A.03 Woollahra 2014 Patterns for development were well established by 1943 (See Figure A02 on page A-3). Later development has seen thee patterns continue however with a marked increase in density (Source: Nearmap)

interpretation and analysis of comparative points of importance (eg. values including rarity, biodiversity, individual and/ or group, landmark, representative and integrity, research and social, cultural and spiritual associations). The criteria relate to both cultural and natural significance of an item and place. The heritage values of a significant tree or group of trees are almost always multi-layered.

Planning, Management and Education

The Register forms a resource listing for Council in its efforts to conserve, protect and where possible extend the life of Significant Trees. It is envisaged that the listing will initially come under Section 130, an order effectively against harm of any kind, leading on to inclusion as a heritage item under the local environmental plan. A tree listed on the Register would gain far-reaching support and protection not afforded by the Council's general Tree Preservation Order. Finally, the Register is intended as an instrument in the promotion of public awareness of this special part of our heritage.

The management of this collection of significant trees within a highly urbanised environment raises a number of important issues. Many of the listed trees are of a similar age group. The fact that many of the trees were planted during the latter part of the nineteenth century means that many of these giants, particularly the Moreton Bay Figs and a variety of Araucarias are rapidly approaching senescence. Rather than this being a long-term phase, the increased level of stress in our urban environment is in many cases accelerating the processes of decline. Furthermore, these large specimen trees that have created Woollahra's and indeed Sydney's outstanding landscapes, are no longer being planted in most locations. Often there is simply not enough space. In the absence of any staged recruitment, recognising and documenting these ageing cultural landscapes is all the more important.

The enhanced status of significant trees may be used to promote a broader community awareness and to highlight Council's commitment to the protection of these trees and their contextual landscapes. In this exercise, it is important to emphasise to the community the significance of "place" – not simply recognition of the listed item but an understanding of the value of the trees within the broader landscape.

2. How to use this Register

One way you might use this register is outlined below.

1. Read the Introduction to gain an overview of the historical context for the development of the landscape of Woollahra from pre-European settlement through the early Colonial period and the establishment of the Grand Colonial Estates progressing to more recent times and the fragmentation of the early Colonial landscapes to accommodate the urbanisation and high-rise developments of the 1960's and 1970's and beyond.
2. Refer to Page B-1 for a map of the entire Woollahra LGA and identify the precinct you wish to investigate.
3. Refer to the table of contents to identify the individual Listings for each precinct.
4. Review the individual listing where an aerial image will provide local context for the listed site and in most cases, photographs of individual listed items will be shown to aid in their identification.

We hope you find this document useful and share our passion in making Woollahra a green, sustainable and beautiful area.

Figure A.04 Vaucluse C.1865 - Painting by Eugene von Guerard.

3. Background - Context & History

The Woollahra LGA has a rich heritage of ornamental private gardens, together with extensive planting of street and park trees since the early development of the area. These trees provide a backdrop to the area and form part of the beauty, character and history that continue to make Woollahra such a desirable place in which to live, work and play.

The Woollahra LGA comprises an area of approximately 26 square kilometres, located on a peninsula of land immediately east of the City of Sydney, with the beautiful Sydney Harbour to the north and west with the Pacific Ocean to the east. It is home to the southern headland that defines the entry to Port Jackson, otherwise known as Sydney Harbour. It is bound by The City of Sydney LGA to the west, Waverley LGA to the east and south and a small area near Bondi Junction bounded by the Randwick LGA.

The indigenous inhabitants were the 'Cadigal' people and their territory stretched along the southern shores of Sydney Harbour from South Head through to what is now known as Petersham. The 'Cadigal' were a part of the wider 'Eora' group of aboriginal peoples. They had a strong affinity with the Harbour and the surrounding lands to which they were tied by ancestral and religious feelings. The fine balance and way of life of the indigenous community was soon lost with the arrival of the first European settlers.

The Woollahra LGA is physically characterised as a broad sandstone plateau cut in two by a low lying sand filled valley between Bondi to the south-east and Rose Bay to the north-west. The sand was an extensive deposit of naturally unstable dunes. Extensive heath and scrub covered the more exposed sandstone plateaus.

The area including the suburbs of Darling Point, Paddington, Woollahra, Bondi Junction, Double Bay and Point Piper, is founded generally on these local western Hawkesbury Sandstones, while the suburbs of North Rose Bay, Vaucluse and Watson's Bay are largely situated on the eastern Hawkesbury Sandstones. Both of these areas are characterised by outcrops of sandstone, generally shallow, sandy and infertile soils and the distinctive benched topography which surrounds this part of the harbour. Localised perched sand dunes also occur in these areas, such as on Darling Point.

The steep sided valleys of the Hawkesbury Sandstones graded to deeper shale-rich soils on the valley floor before descending into the swamps and wetlands of Rushcutter's Bay and Double Bay. In the east, this topography gives rise to the steep ocean cliffs and a very high level of exposure to salt-laden winds. The sheltered, harbour foreshores of Vaucluse also contain shale-derived soils giving rise to a more highly developed forest structure dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and littoral rain forest communities including *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (Tuckeroo), *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly) and *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig), remnants of which are still present. The ridgeline, which descends into Rose Bay, is dissected

Figure A.05 Vaucluse C.1929. Image from Pictorial History - Eastern Suburbs page 57

at this point by the great landward sand-dunes which once covered Bondi and formed the once vast wetlands of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Paperbarks) now largely modified and occupied by the Royal Sydney Golf Club and Woollahra Golf Club. This ridgeline rises again towards Bondi Junction linking with the western sandstone plateau and ridges. Apart from this line now forming the Municipal Boundary, it also creates an amphitheatre affect, blocking the harsh salt-laden southerlies and providing sheltered north-facing valleys and foreshores with an almost sub-tropical microclimate. Together the greater soil fertility of these harbour foreshores and valleys and this equitable climate produced a vegetation pattern dominated by tall open forests dominated by *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt), Eucalyptus botryoides (Bangalay) and Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) and in some instances, relic and depauperate rain forest communities.

In general terms, tall forests were naturally confined to the foreshores and valleys of Vaucluse in the east and Double Bay (Cooper Park corridor) and the foreshores skirting the wetlands of Rushcutter's Bay. These tall forests graded into forests and woodland of different floristic composition and structure on the immediate ridges and finally into the stunted, tree-less heaths of the coastal plateau. This original vegetation pattern is important in that it reflected the environmental constraints and the limiting factors which, are still at work today.

The climate is generally a mild, frost-free, warm temperate climate with warm summer temperatures and a relatively mild winter. The average annual rainfall is over 1200mm. This mild climate with good rainfall allows for a great range of species to grow, however, of most importance now are the microclimates of specific locations.

Examples of the impact of microclimate are clearly evident in the lush pocket of remnant tall open forest that remains in the sheltered valley of the Cooper Park corridor in Double Bay, while on the more exposed coastal areas and hilltops, the often strong and salt laden winds impact upon tree health and vigour. Bellevue Park with its gnarled, wind pruned *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Figs) and *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pines) is typical of a site with direct exposure to these strong coastal winds, being populated with very hardy and salt tolerant species and even these have been stunted and shaped by the harsh prevailing winds.

As late as 1909 considerable areas of native heath and woodland vegetation still remained in Vaucluse and Watsons Bay. As housing spread, little thought was given to retaining or replanting any of the original vegetation and today most has gone, except for areas around The Gap and South Head (Benson & Howell 1990).

The development of the area began in the early 1800's. Being so close to the fledgling colonial township of Sydney it was one of the early areas of wider Sydney to be developed. Initially this was through relatively large areas of land being granted to prominent colonial figures to build extensive mansions and villas. Some scattered outposts and fishing villages also occurred in the

Figure A.06 Vaucluse in 2015. Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palms)

Figure A.07 Vaucluse. Aerial image 1943 showing extent of development and remaining vegetation (image: nearmap)

Figure A.08 Vaucluse. Aerial image 2014 showing similar extent of development but with greater residential densification. Note the increase in canopy cover in the residential areas due to the establishment of street tree planting.

various sheltered bays and coves, together with market gardens and dairying on the deeper soils by the Harbour. By the mid 1800's Sydney was expanding rapidly and pressures to house the growing population close to the City saw the development of the suburb of Paddington and the beginning of redevelopment and subdivision of the early land grants for more intensive residential development. Towards the later part of the 1800's expansion became very rapid with the expansion of tram services and the Woollahra LGA became a very desirable residential location.

Landscaping in the Colony would have taken a somewhat secondary role in the very early stages of establishing the community, however, as wealth was created and consolidated, gardens and estates were developed on the grand European scale. This included borrowing on the traditions of the English Landscape School and later in the 19th century pursuing an interest in collecting elements from the neo-classic French and Italian Schools, and a fondness for the Gardenesque style, exhibiting botanic curiosities and rare species from around the world. The 19th century European fashion for eclecticism filtered through to the gardens of even far-removed Sydney.

The modified landscape was embellished with lush, densely foliaged trees from the native rain forests of the Illawarra and further afield along the New South Wales north coast and Queensland coastal areas, by the botanists and seed-collectors, who followed in the wake of the Cedar-cutters. These ornamental and exotic looking trees provided a link with the colony's heritage and the green memory of European trees. The lush rainforest specimens stood out with maximum contrast against the grey-greens of Eucalypt forest and the heaths surrounding the Colony. Both Michael Guilfoyle and his son, William, were instrumental in the introduction of many of the rare species of tropical and sub-tropical trees and palms to the Woollahra district during this period.

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine), *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine), *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine), and *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) are all typical of plantings of this period and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates.

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) historically has been a particularly important ornamental in the local area and indeed Sydney and the entire New South Wales coastline. The distinctive appearance of these trees with their physical stature, grand scale and their often elevated positions continue a general theme of vertical accent and visual dominance throughout the Municipality. The prevalence of the *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) over other native rain forest pines reflects its adaptability to the harsh environmental conditions of high exposure to winds and sea-borne saltspray and poor sandy soils over much of the area east of Double Bay. Significantly, the Norfolk Island Pine, like the ubiquitous *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) and indigenous *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig), has the ability to grow to achieve dramatic proportions where only heathland once grew.

Woollahra was seen as a 'dress circle' position given its relation to the Harbour, and quickly gained prestige as a desirable area in which to reside. The character of the developing suburbs was typified by the allotments ranging from the 20 feet terrace frontages of the workers cottages of West Woollahra and Paddington to villas and mansion sites of 1 acre or more, seen in such locations as Woollahra, Bellevue Hill and Darling Point. Factories and industrial uses in the area were rare which added to the desirability of the area.

A steady increase in generously proportioned suburban-style housing spread from the southern areas such as Woollahra and Darling Point towards the areas of Double Bay, Rose Bay and Bellevue Hill. By the early 1900's intensive subdivision and residential development had occurred throughout the remainder of the municipality with Watsons Bay and Vaucluse built out by the early 1930's with housing similar to what we see today.

Some areas such as Edgecliff, Double Bay and Darling Point have seen more intensive development occur past these initial periods, with commercial expansion and numerous apartments being built from the mid 1960's through to the 1980's. Today most

Figure A.09 Robertson Park, Watson's Bay. Majestic Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) frame views to Watson's Bay and the City beyond. (Photo Arterra)

Figure A.10 A painting of Double Bay circa mid 1800's illustrating the development of extensive mansions and villas along the shores of the harbour and their lush planting of exotic species and pines clearly evident in the foreground (Source: State Library of NSW :a152817h.jpg)

development in the municipality is restricted to redevelopment of aging individual residences and replacement with ever-more impressive modern dwellings. Some relatively small-scale urban infill apartment construction is also occurring.

Today, most of the original significant gardens of the Municipality have been either highly modified in form and extent or sub-divided and lost altogether. Notwithstanding these losses, the Municipality still continues to hold important vestiges of these historic gardens, particularly in the important native Figs (*Ficus* spp), the Australian native pines (*Araucaria* and *Agathis* spp.) and palms associated with these early plantings, which have continued to thrive while the gardens around them have fallen into dereliction or have been built over.

These remnant groupings and individual specimen trees form the nucleus of the Municipality's culturally Significant Trees. Historically, these trees delineate the extent of former estates and today often stand like lone sentinels – the only reminders of grand villas and residences that have long been lost to the Municipality. These trees now grace newer buildings, smaller subdivisions and gardens that are very different in scale to the grand estates of the past. The aesthetic and heritage qualities of these trees are often readily apparent through their age, scale, size and impact at the local community level as well as being visually significant from the Harbour and adjacent ridges and valleys. In many ways, these trees form the basic pattern and context of the Woollahra landscape, punctuating the ridges, slopes and bays that characterise the Municipality.

Geographically, by the mid to late 19th century, much of this cultural and historic planting was still confined to the are west of the original Captain Piper and later Cooper estate. The road leading out from Sydney to "Henrietta Villa", now in the locality of Point Piper, delineated much of this development. In following, there are now significant local concentrations of remnant plantings in Darling Point, Edgecliff, Double Bay, the Woollahra ridge area and the saddle between Point Piper and the northern lower part of Bellevue Hill. The area around Darling Point and the transportation links along Ocean Street, Edgecliff Road and Ocean Avenue have a particularly well defined historic composition of Figs, Araucarias and other ornamentals, clearly showing the pattern of estate development at this time.

The Ocean Avenue and "Overthorpe" collection of trees are botanically very significant in terms of this Register. Furthermore, the heritage of historically and visually significant trees still present today, including such properties as "Swifts", "Carthona", "Bishopscourt" (Greenoaks) and the Ascham School precinct. Similar scale development on large estates in Bellevue Hill gave rise to the important Ginahgulla Road group of "Rona", "Trahlee", "Caerleon" and "Ginahgulla". Paddington developed later with much smaller parcels of land, and is now largely devoid of significant trees, except for the Scottish Hospital grounds.

In contrast to this western area of the Municipality, there are only isolated outlying occurrences of historically significant groupings in Rose Bay, Vaucluse and Watsons Bay with the "Hermitage", "Vaucluse House", "Tivoli" (now Kambala School) and "Fernleigh Castle" being early estates of special note in this survey. Unfortunately, any vestiges of the original substantial plantings associated with the "Rose Bay Lodge" estate have possibly disappeared altogether.

In parallel with the development of large estates and gardens during the late 19th century, a growing tradition of public parks and gardens was also established, ensuring public access to our foreshores and open spaces for recreation. Landscaping of these public spaces followed from the models for the larger estates and botanic gardens. The species used in these public schemes were often identical and thus these parks, fairgrounds and even streetscapes complemented private estates and added to the depth of these cultural and historic plantings.

Commemorative plantings, memorials and plaques associated with important people in the community were often featured in these public landscapes, offering interest and a sense of history to the site. Formal avenues and specimen plantings of trees and palms were often associated with the commemorative efforts, particularly with regard to the major wars earlier this century. These plantings reflect a special focus for cultural sentiment.

Woollahra is now an ageing landscape within an increasingly urbanised environment. These multi-layered heritage values are being threatened by a range of processes and interventions. Space for these trees is continually being reduced under these pressures of urban intensification and the associated impacts are often accelerating the loss of these heritage values. Council has responded to these broad range of issues in a number of ways including preparation of environmental planning instruments, development and regulatory controls, on-going monitoring and compliance as well as community-based initiatives and education.

Figure A.12 Paddington, Alma Street, row planting of Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)

Figure A.11 View over Double Bay circa 1874 with New South Head Road in the foreground and the then wooded hills of Bellevue Hill and Point Piper in the background (Source: State Library of NSW :a08950h.jpg)

4. Purpose and Objectives of the Register of Significant Trees

The purpose of the Register of Significant Trees is to identify, recognise and promote the importance of significant trees in the landscape, to guide their management and to ensure their protection for future generations.

The Register forms part of a suite of documents under Woollahra's Tree Management Policies. These documents provide the tools for tree management and planning throughout the Woollahra LGA.

The core objectives of the Register are to:-

- identify and recognise the importance of trees in the landscape, to guide their management and to ensure the protection of significant trees for future generations;
- provide a document that is an integral part of a suite of documents that facilitates the management of Woollahra's Urban Forest;
- develop a consistent analytical approach to significant tree assessment based on accepted heritage assessment criteria;
- provide an important tool for the future planning, protection and management of significant trees on private and public land;
- raise public awareness, community interest and instil a broader sense of value and worth of significant trees.

The Strategic Framework

The Register of Significant Trees 2015 is only one part of the Woollahra Tree Management documentation. Figure A.13 shows the relationship between the suite of tree management documents.

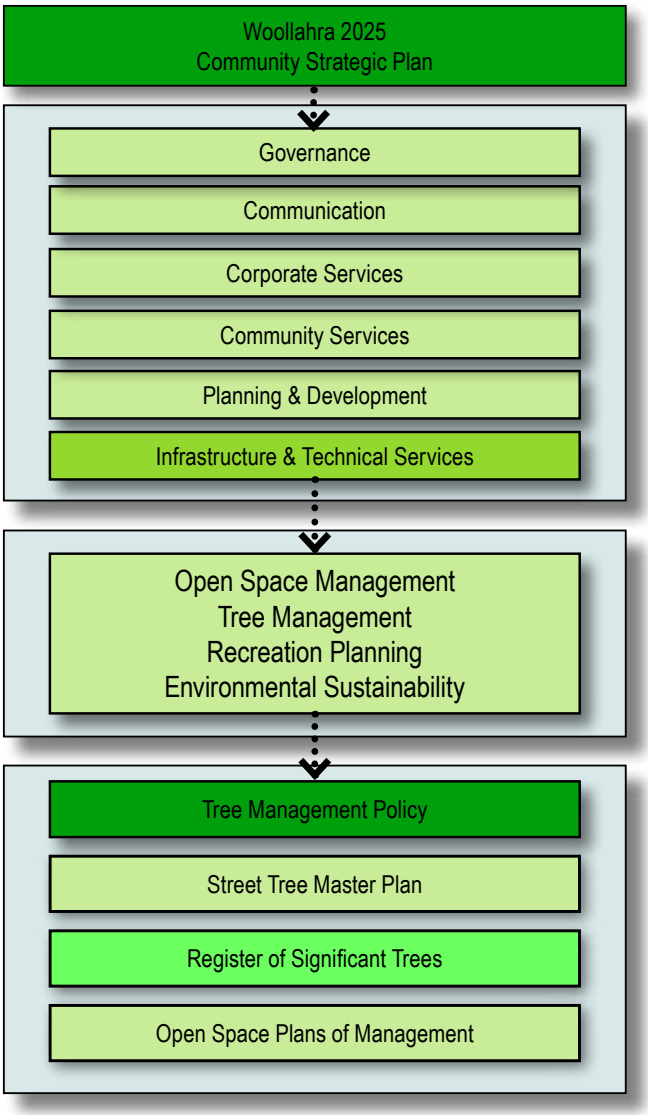


Figure A.13 Woollahra Strategic Framework

Woollahra Tree Management Policy

The Woollahra Tree Management Policy is the over arching and guiding document regarding trees. It outlines the key principles and processes the Council uses in maintaining its public and private trees, in a safe, healthy and environmentally sensitive way. It recognises that many people are attracted to live in Woollahra LGA due to the trees and landscape character and that the future environmental benefits of trees may become even more important.

This Policy informs the Register of Significant Trees by recognising and outlining the following key points:-

- That trees are dynamic living assets that can be difficult to manage;
- Woollahra's tree population is diverse and stems from a variety of periods;
- The leafy character of Woollahra should be maintained and promoted;
- That significant cultural and historic planting is recognised and continued;
- That there needs to be an appropriate balance between public and private amenity;
- Tree replacement programs promote the emergence of new significant character and future significant trees;
- That tree maintenance is regular and best-practice and the risks to persons and property are kept within acceptable limits.

Woollahra Tree Preservation Order 2006

The purpose of the Woollahra Tree Preservation Order is to secure tree amenity and preserve the existing urban forest amenity with the Woollahra LGA. It applies (with a few listed exceptions) to:

- Any tree with a diameter spread of branches greater than 3m or with a height greater than 5m, irrespective of the spread of branches.
- Any bushland vegetation irrespective of size.
- Any tree or plant, irrespective of size, listed in a Register of Significant or Heritage Trees adopted by Council at any time.
- Any pruning of roots greater than 50mm diameter.

The tree preservation order makes it an offence to injure a tree, or prune, remove, ringbark, cut down, top, lop or transplant any tree except with the consent of Council.

Woollahra Street Tree Master Plan 2013

The Woollahra Street Tree Master Plan 2013 (STMP) sets out the strategy and the plan to guide the management of street trees within the LGA. The STMP outlines where trees are to be planted and what species are to be used to replace trees when they eventually reach the end of their useful life. In short, the STMP is intended to guide the current management and future implementation of street tree planting throughout Woollahra.

Open Space Plans of Management

An Open Space Plan of Management, as the name suggests, provides the framework for the overall management of a Public Open Space, such as a park or reserve. A Plan of Management covers a broad range of issues that impact the ongoing management and maintenance of facilities and vegetation within a park or reserve, including the maintenance and management of trees.

5. Assessment & Classification of Significant Trees

Significant Trees as Heritage Items

A Register of Significant Trees is essentially a heritage study. Significant trees are commonly the last vestiges of former natural and cultural landscapes. These trees retain exceptional values in terms of their contribution to our urban environment. They have a recognisable range of values – natural, aesthetic, visual, scientific, social and historic. These trees can be symbols of great spiritual power, they may have associations with individual people and communities or tell stories of other times and places. They may record the historic development of a place, trade routes, connections and communications. Significant trees often visually dominate a place by their shear size, scale and visual impact.

Remnant trees from former natural ecological communities may retain valuable habitat and faunal corridors for other endangered and dependent species. These trees also offer a valuable gene pool for future scientific research, conservation and restoration. They may also be part of significant sites (eg. early estates) and contribute to the setting of important buildings and spaces.

Historical Nomination Criteria

Over many years, various bodies have sought to establish a set of guidelines or criteria as to what exactly constitutes a "significant tree". Many listings of significant trees have relied largely on a nomination process involving community and special interest groups, stakeholders and interested individuals. In some cases, the listings have been critically evaluated by a panel of experts to determine whether a tree or a group of trees should be included within a Register. A number of listings have focussed on quantifying "significance attributes" using a range of numerical weighting and scaled formats. These listings have often strived for objectivity but have been hamstrung by their level of complexity.

In 2015 Arterra was engaged to reformat the Register of Significant Trees 1991. There have been no new additions to the register and the original 1991 assessment criteria have not been updated. No additional research has been undertaken to verify the validity or significance attributed to the original 1991 listings.

The original categories in the 1991 assessment criteria are;

1. Historic
2. Cultural/Commemorative
3. Botanic/Scientific
4. Visual/Aesthetic

Significant trees should be assessed through systematic research, fieldwork and documentation. A thorough physical examination of trees in relation to their natural occurrence or cultural history is conducted and supported through reports, photographs, archival material and oral evidence. The collected data is evaluated on the basis of each tree's contextual relationship to other similar trees and its relative importance.

Typically for a tree to be considered for listing on the Register it will need to satisfy certain criteria. This limits the subjectivity of the nomination and assessment.

As outlined in Woollahra's over arching Tree Management Policy, all trees are valued and are subject to the provisions of Council's Tree Management Controls and Development Control Plan. This later document specifically outlines the requirements for protection and retention of trees within Council's control. Large and beautiful trees are still protected even though they may not satisfy the requirements for listing in the Register. Also, listing on the Register does not automatically prevent a tree from being removed in the future. It does, however, place a greater emphasis and scrutiny on any development or activities that may impact on the long term health, enjoyment and visual or historical association surrounding the tree or group of trees.

As part of the 2015 re-formatting, the following has been added to outline and clarify the assessment criteria for listing on the Register of Significant Trees.

Historic or Commemorative Significance

a Tree(s) that are associated with significant historical phase or commemorative event..
b. Tree(s) associated with a heritage place and represent the original or an important phase of its development.
c. Tree(s) that are particularly old or venerable.
d Tree(s) that are strongly associated with a significant person or group of persons.

Aesthetic or Outstanding Visual Significance

a. Tree(s) that are outstanding for their height, trunk diameter or canopy spread.
b Tree(s) that occur in a very prominent location or context.
c Tree(s) that contribute significantly to the landscape character of the area in which they grow [including streetscapes, parks, gardens or natural landscapes].
d Tree(s) that exhibit an unusual growth form or physical feature, including unusually pruned forms.
e Tree(s) that exemplify an important and valued taste in street plantings, garden design or landscape style.

Social Significance

a Tree(s) that have strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for reasons of strong religious, spiritual, cultural or other social associations, including trees associated with Aboriginal heritage and culture.
b. Tree(s) that are important to the local community and/or are important to a community's sense of place.

Scientific (research), Ecological or Botanic Significance

a Tree(s) that are rare or of important genetic value that could provide valuable propagating stock. This could include specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or climatic extremes or have a particular growth form.
b. Tree(s) that demonstrate the potential to yield information that would contribute to the understanding of natural or cultural history. This could include trees associated with research, type locality or a providing a significant reference or benchmark.
c. Rare or threatened or locally uncommon species or ecological community.
d. Indigenous remnant tree(s) that predate the urban development in its immediate proximity.
e. Tree(s) that make a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community, including its role as a seed source or specialised habitat.
f. A remnant specimen now reduced in range or abundance, which indicates the former extent of the species, or particularly range limits.
g. Tree(s) which provide a significant habitat element for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species.

Figure A.14 One of the magnificent Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) that line the frontage of Rose Bay Park on New South Head Road.

Context

It is important to recognise that "significance" is inextricably linked to "place". Significant trees do not generally occur in isolation – rather they are important components in defining the broader context and character of the landscape. Listings may be composed of a number of trees, the grouping possessing as a whole entity, the values for significance recognition, whilst each individual tree, as a component, may or may not be considered significant in its own right.

Significant trees are a product of natural environmental opportunities and the cultural impact of landscape modification and human intervention over time. Cultivated landscape elements, garden escapees and exotic weeds are now overlaid to varying degrees upon a former natural vegetation pattern. Cultural and historic planting also reflect intricate patterns of development, providing a guide to the way the landscape has changed since European settlement. Significant groupings of cultivated trees are thus traceable to the large private estates and 'marine villas' that dotted the harbour foreshores and sandstone scarps, the early trading and transport corridors, educational and other government institutions, the Crown lands and commons and outlying village centres. In this way, significant trees are often an integral part of the layering of associations of places and people.

Significant trees often visually dominate a local area by their shear size, however this particular attribute, by itself, may not necessarily mean that a tree is significant. Some trees, such as Eucalypts, can achieve dramatic proportions in a relatively short time frame but may not be assessed as "significant". It is important to recognise that the process for determining significance must consider the full range of criteria. Furthermore, it is possible that some significant trees for listing are not at all large in scale but may possess extraordinary botanic or scientific significance in terms of rarity or representative values. These examples highlight the need for detailed investigation, comparative analysis and review of local contextual relationships and relative importance of potential listings.

In assessing significant trees, a balance is established between items that have the qualities of significance and those items possessing fewer attributes according to the criteria. It is important that listed items should not in any way reduce the value or deem expendable, those trees that are not scheduled on the Register. For example, immature trees of little historic, social and visual significance today may in time achieve great significance and value to future generations.

Trees are living, growing organisms that are affected by the environment around them and conversely, trees will make their own impact felt over time. These dynamics cannot be contained within a static document and this point emphasises the need to monitor, upgrade and modify the Register regularly over a period of time.

Figure A.15 Strickland House grounds, View west to Milk Beach, Fort Denison and Sydney beyond.

6. Other Related Controls & Listings

A broad range of heritage listings, identifying places and items of heritage significance, exist for Woollahra. These listings provide the first steps in protecting and managing these places and items. Significant trees, as discussed, do not usually occur in isolation. They are contextual elements within the broader landscape and 'places' that may have multiple layering of natural and cultural heritage significance. The scheduled items within this Register may also be included under other statutory frameworks.

The following statutory listings or registers provide a legal framework for this process and they help to ensure that these special places and items are not lost or diminished by unsympathetic development or management practices.

Australian Heritage Council

The Australian Heritage Council (AHC) is the principal advisor to the Australian Government on heritage matters, having replaced the Australian Heritage Commission in early 2004. The AHC assesses nominations for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List. The AHC compiles the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI), an inventory of places of significance listed in State, territory and Commonwealth Heritage Registers and Lists in Australia. It also compiles the Australian Heritage Database that includes information on places in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the register of the National Estate. The AHC formerly compiled and maintained the Register of the National Estate, but this Register was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list. Listing on the National Heritage List would only affect activities by Federal authorities.

Heritage Branch of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage

State Heritage Register

Under the Heritage Act 1977 (amended 1998), the Heritage Branch of NSW Office of Planning (formerly the NSW Heritage Office) administers and maintains the State Heritage Register (SHR), a register of items and places that are considered to have heritage significance at a state level.

Heritage Database

The Heritage Branch also compiles the Heritage Database, a collated database of all places listed on statutory heritage lists, including Local Environmental Plans.

Section 170 Register

Under Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act, State Authorities are required to prepare registers of heritage items under their control. Listing on the Register has no statutory implications for development at the place.

There are two types of statutory listings in NSW:-

- State Heritage Register – a register of places and items of particular importance to the people of NSW; and
- Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) – which include listings or schedules of places and items that have significance within the local government area (LGA).

These listings have tended to focus on built heritage and usually provide minimal data on natural heritage places or cultural landscape heritage, including parks and gardens and significant trees. In the past, there has been a considerable repetition of listings and to some degree, conflicting data or ambiguity in the listings.

Figure A.16 Woollahra, Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) Corner of Ocean & Queen Streets, 1943 Aerial image of Sydney shows this to have been a significant tree even then.

Current LEP listings for Significant Trees

The Register has a role in reviewing and updating existing listings under the LEP. A number of tree listings in the current Woollahra LEP raise some questions over the historic investigation and assessment process. For example, some LEP scheduled items include a mixed palette of street trees that may be visually prominent at the group level but lack overall continuity, cohesion and integrity in the landscape. Some trees may simply contribute to the broader contextual character of a local neighbourhood, providing amenity value and in some cases, limited biodiversity value (eg. the ubiquitous Eucalyptus spp., Melaleuca spp., Ficus spp., and other generic native species planted since the early 1970's period). Future updates to the Register may provide the opportunity to revisit some of these earlier decisions and to validate and update the existing databases.

Non-statutory Registers

The National Trust of Australia (NSW), a non-government, community organisation maintains a register of landscapes, townscapes, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the Trust determines have cultural significance and are worthy of conservation. This process follows a nomination and assessment process, assisted by the Trust's various committees. Items that are considered worthy of listing are given the non-statutory title of 'classified'. Although having no legal force, 'classification' ensures recognition of the item and an authoritative statement by professionals with specific expertise in this area of heritage.

Figure A.17 Bellevue Hill, Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) once a forest giant, now surrounded by concrete and dwarfed by the surrounding high-rise development.

7. Register Listings

The entries form the main part of the Register with detailed information for each individual or group listing. For ease of reference these listings are broken up into strategic Precincts as devised for the Woollahra Street Tree Master Plan 2013. The listings are then categorised depending on their ownership and management.

The four ownership categories being:-

- Public Parks and Reserves - Significant trees under the control and management of Council
- Street Trees - Significant trees under the control and management of Council
- Other Government Authorities, Institutional, Religious and Non-government Organisations - Significant trees on land under the control and management of other Government departments and authorities or Institutional, Religious and Non-government Organisations
- Private Ownership - Significant trees under private ownership within the boundaries of the Woollahra LGA

For each listing the following information is typically provided:-

Summary Data:

- item number
- listing name (if applicable);
- address or location and full property description, ownership/ management, control/ responsibilities and references to other listings where applicable;
- known or estimated planting dates. This will typically be for the oldest known plantings and not necessarily cover all the scheduled items and.
- list of the scheduled items including the number of scheduled items for the property description.

Historical Notes

- brief summary of the known history of the site and its relevance to the planting;
- full botanical description including botanical and common names, other local/ historic names, if applicable;
- significance attributes of scheduled item;
- origin (eg. ornamental/ cultivated – geographic place of origin/ cultivars);
- relevant issues affecting the status of the tree(s)

Description

- location – detailed description of site location within property listing;
- extent of influence – reference to canopy cover and possible extent of root zone;
- approximate height, canopy spread and trunk diameter at 1.0 metre above ground level/ extent of any buttressing, etc;
- basic visual tree assessment including condition, status, health, evidence of any obvious physical or structural damage, insect attack and pathogens and
- comments on existing or potential threats

Other related trees and palm components are also described here in order to highlight their importance as contextual elements (ie. these items are not considered to be significant). Nevertheless, these other trees and palms are typically integral components of the landscape (both public and private) and have a range of aesthetic, visual and amenity values. They may help to define the landscape character of a place and may support the values associated with the more significant trees. In the future, some of these trees may acquire a level of significance in their own right.

These other components and associated plantings may be discussed in the Statement of Significance with regard to their values and relative importance within the landscape (eg. positive, neutral, intrusive). Management issues, relating to trees which, may be considered intrusive (eg. affecting a significant tree or as an environmental weed species) are also discussed.
The comments provided on the status, health, condition, potential threats and recommendations for management are essentially a basic visual assessment in the context of developing a heritage register. This data is not intended as a detailed arboricultural investigation or assessment.

Statement of Significance

This is the description summarising the reasons for the significance of the scheduled items. Trees that are assessed as having significance in terms of the established criteria are listed in the "scheduled items".

8. Managing Ageing Trees

The trees that form the main focus of this Register are typically ageing trees within a rapidly changing urban context. The forces driving development and urban consolidation of property mean that these trees often have less than ideal space to survive and grow. Many of the significant trees in this Register are under threat from a range of different urban impacts. Development is intensifying the processes of incremental loss. The requirements for development such as multiple off-street and underground parking, driveways, garages, drainage retention devices, air-conditioning and ducting, large service areas and preferences for expansive outdoor paved living areas and swimming pools have all substantially increased the building footprint on blocks of land. The intensive nature of building in these locations requires dramatic changes to existing soil profiles and is often accompanied by increasing compaction around ageing root systems, significantly altered water-tables, modification of soil nutrient levels, pH levels, salinity, drainage conditions and the introduction of new pathogens. These activities impact in varying ways upon these ageing trees. Each development proposal in isolation may not seem particularly significant, however it is the cumulative impacts of these actions over time that are inexorably shifting the balance.

Significant street and park trees are also under enormous pressures, many of these due to their age and also from a rapidly increasing urban environment, even in established open spaces. These public areas are often seeing greater traffic loads, both

Figure A.18 Vaucluse House and the grounds known as Vaucluse Park, are listed on the state heritage register. The grounds showcase an extensive collection of native and exotic period plantings from the late 19th and early 20th century, including the extensive palm grove adjacent to the waterway (to the right of frame), stands of Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broadleaved Paperbark) together with outstanding specimens of Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs), Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) and Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop PIne) to name but a few.

pedestrian and vehicular. The space available to these often large, remnant trees is diminishing as demand for services increase. Many of these trees are positioned close to roadways, a legacy of nineteenth century row planting. These trees may be affected by a range of overhead and underground services and the requirements for access, maintenance and renewal of this service infrastructure. Compaction of old root zones in these locations, particularly from increasing road and pedestrian traffic is also taking a high toll on the long-term viability of many of these specimens.

Consequently, Woollahra's landscape heritage is being gradually diminished – individual specimens are being lost from ever smaller groups of trees. At the broader level, the visual integrity and historical connections with some of the landscapes is being significantly altered over time.

The vast majority of the trees within these significant heritage landscapes were planted during the latter part of the nineteenth century and many of these aging giants, particularly the Moreton Bay Figs, are approaching senescence. Rather than this being a gradual process, the increased stresses as a result of their challenging urban environment, effectively accelerate the processes of aging and decline.

Furthermore, it is increasingly difficult to find adequate space to accommodate the large specimen trees that have created many of Woollahra's outstanding landscapes. Increased residential development, the desire to maintain significant views and the need to control on-going maintenance costs all result in increased pressures on these aging giants. As a result, these ageing cultural landscapes are now in peril.

Property Clearances, Views and Solar Access Pruning

The Council will prune trees to maintain a reasonable and safe clearance between trees and pedestrians, vehicles and private property. Refer to the Woollahra Tree Management Policy 2011, Section 2.7 for detailed guidelines whereby tree pruning applications will be considered.

The Council has developed specific guidelines with regard to tree pruning for clearances and to maintain views and solar access. Refer to the Woollahra Tree Management Policy 2011, Section 2.7 for a diagram that graphically illustrates the proposed clearances and offsets for tree pruning. Refer also to Woollahra Tree Management Policy 2011, Sections 2.12 and 2.13 for the detailed guidelines whereby tree pruning applications will be considered.

Figure A.19 Steyne Park, Double Bay, Children at play under the arching branches of the grand Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) and The War Memorial, a Bronze statue of a Digger by William Priestly Macintosh, 'at the ready' watching over them. These grand trees and the landscapes they create are living monuments to the great deeds and grand visions of the past.

In summary, Council has adopted a policy that allows a 'user pays' system to prune a tree to maintain pre-existing views or solar access. Council will avoid pruning practices that disfigure the tree or are detrimental to its healthy and safe condition.

When planting new trees Council will consider the impact the mature tree may have on surrounding residents views and will, as far as practicable and reasonable, avoid planting overly large trees that will block previously unencumbered views.

If an existing large tree is removed, any replacement tree will be similar in scale and form and will be planted in close proximity to the original tree. It will be allowed to reach its natural potential unless a pre-existing pruning right is clearly established. In this case Council will consider planting a smaller growing species to limit the need for frequent, ongoing and unsustainable pruning practices.

Council recognises the need to maintain our cultural heritage and landscapes. In many locations it has begun the process of succession planting, utilising the same species where practical and appropriate. The overall integrity and scale of historic schemes needs to be carefully considered and balanced within new and evolving management realities. Furthermore, it is important to retain a level of flexibility in the selection of suitable replacement species, ensuring that site-specific opportunities and constraints are properly addressed.

Figure A.20 –View east from the Harbour to Strickland House, Milk Beach is in the foreground

Figure A.21 View north from the Blackburn Gardens toward Sydney

Part B Precinct Listings

This section details the trees identified as significant on a precinct by precinct basis.

Figure B.01 indicates the location and extent of precincts across the Local Government Area.

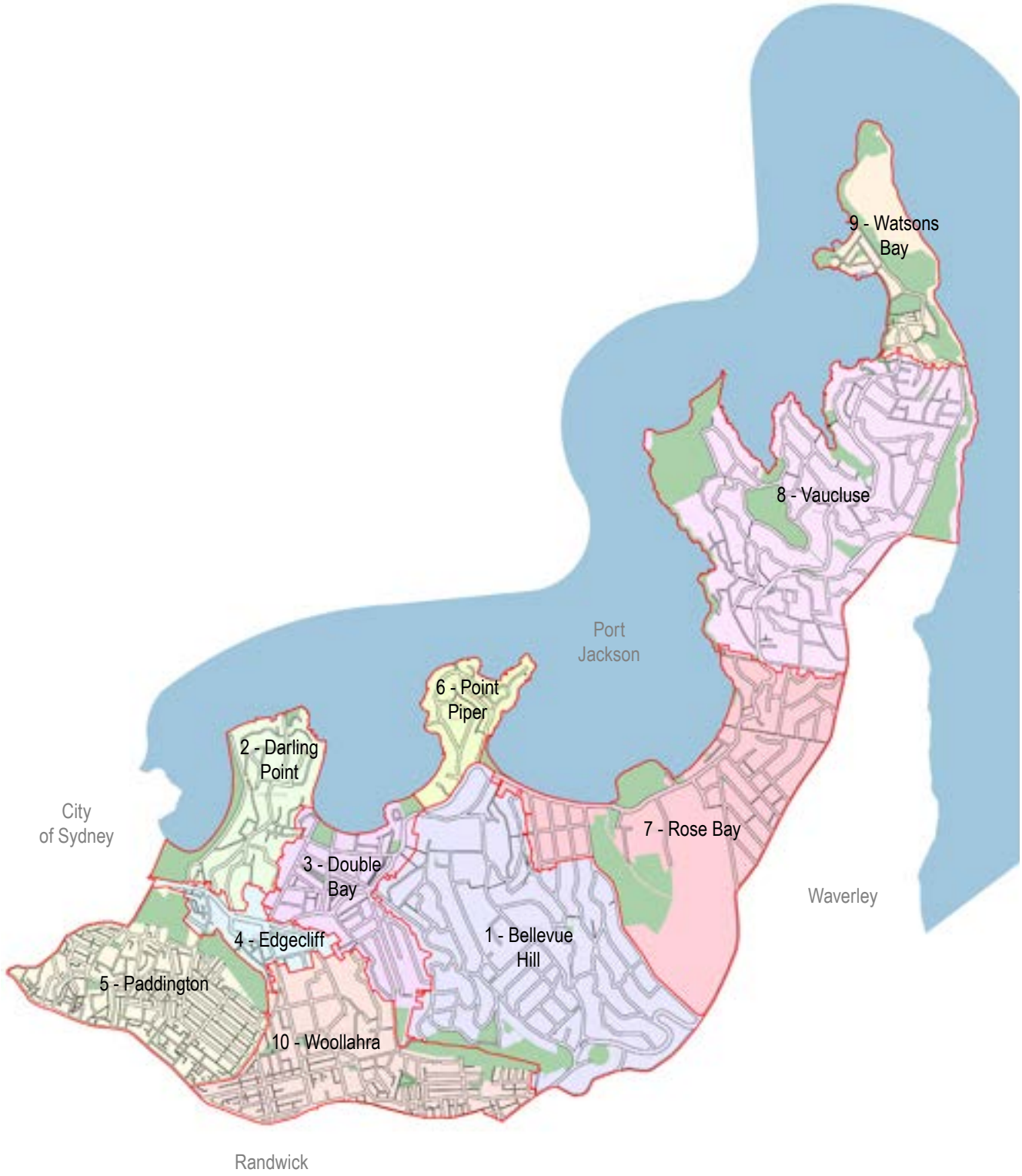


Figure B.01 Map of the Precincts that have been used throughout the Register of Significant Trees

1. Bellevue Hill

1.01 Bellevue Hill Public School

Address:
Corner Victoria and Birriga Roads
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
NSW Government/ Department of Education & Communities

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These Pine plantings are very important components of this prominent elevated site and visually compliment the neighbouring Norfolk Island Pines and Fig plantings in Bellevue Park. (Refer to Listing for Bellevue Park). The Norfolk Island Pines were used as navigational aids for approaching ships, clearly identifying the location of the colony by means of their distinctive height, visual accent and "exotic" form amongst otherwise "barren heaths". Apart from this utilitarian aspect the trees were also widely planted for their outstanding form and symmetry and their evocative charm of a greener English landscape. These trees are also highly adaptable to poor sandstone-derived soils and high exposure to salt-laden winds. In addition, the old specimen Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) near Pine A is of historic note, possibly planted in association with the Araucarias. The Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus hillii*) are a later planting exercise.

Description
Pine A is located within a playground sand-pit, adjacent to the southern boundary and entrance to Bellevue Park. Pine B is located in the main playground, surrounded by asphalt to its base. Both Pines are in reasonable condition and health for their age. Pine A has good dense growth while Pine B is less robust with a more open canopy reflecting its difficult location.

2 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: (A) 21 metres, (B) 17 metres
Canopy Spread: (A) 8 metres, (B) 7 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700-800mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These Araucarias are of great cultural and visual significance to this historic location at a local and district level.

Figure B1.01.1 Bellevue Hill Public School

Figure B1.01.2 Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) Pine B, located within the asphalt playground.

1.02 "Fairfax House" (Part of The Scots College & Formerly "Ginahgulla")

Address:
17-25 Ginahgulla Road, "Fairfax House"
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
The Scots College

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine
1	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
8	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
9	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig

Historical Notes
This outstanding massing of Figs along the southern boundary and the specimen plantings of *Araucarias* and *Agathis* species on this historic estate sets this very significant collection apart from the other listed properties in the Ginahgulla group. This is one of the finest collections of these species in the Municipality and the large massing of Figs is only rivalled by the large park plantings of Lyne Park and Rushcutter's Bay Park (Refer to Listings) and the boundary plantings of 68 Darling Point Road, "Swifts", Darling Point (Refer to Listing). The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated isolated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this area's relative importance in this survey.

These native Figs and predominantly native Australian rain forest Pines are located in an elevated position along the ridgeline and as a group are of high visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour. The Figs, in particular, located on the highest part of this property are a landmark group, providing a densely canopied landscape of prominence from the harbour and the entire Vaucluse ridge area. These Figs extend over the subdivision boundary into properties 15B Ginahgulla Road and 77 Kambala Road.

Figure B1.02.1 – Aerial photo illustrating "Fairfax House" Site. Note significant stand of Figs in south west corner.

Figure B1.02.2 – "Fairfax House" view south west from Ginahgulla Road.

Near the eastern end of this group, a Port Jackson Fig has reached magnificent proportions and would be one of the largest specimens of this species in the Municipality. This Fig and another close by of almost similar size, may be indigenous to the site. These trees possibly date to the period of development of the grand 1858 "Ginahgulla" residence as well as subsequent upgrades to the property.

The Norfolk Island Pines, Cook Pine and Hoop Pine with their tall, vertical forms and dark grey-green foliage are in magnificent contrast to the broadly spreading lush green Kauri Pine. The size and scale of these species lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. These pines and the column-like Cook Pine from New Caledonia, were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today both are somewhat less common in the Municipality than other dominant *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). This Ginahgulla Road area however, is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of Kauri Pines in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates.

Figure B1.02.3 – Araucaria and Ficus on the sloping south eastern lawn.

Description

Pine A is located in a garden bed between the right-of-way and the western lawn terrace. Pine B is located to the east of the Fig grove, near the south boundary.

These *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are in excellent condition and health with very dense crowns.

2 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 25 metres (Both)
Canopy Spread: 12 metres (Both)
Trunk Diameter: (A)800mm (B)600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) is located in the front lower terraced lawn, adjacent to Ginahgulla Road. It is in excellent condition and health with a very dense and broadly spreading crown.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 13 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located on the embankment to the upper eastern lawn terrace, near the specimen Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig). It is in excellent condition and health with a dense crown and vigorous new growth.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 13 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) is located on the rise to the elevated embankment, adjacent to the right-of-way at the western side of the residence. It is in excellent condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 13 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B1.02.4 – Majestic Figs along the south western boundary, arch over the outbuildings below.

6 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) forming a mixed grove with Port Jackson Figs along top of the elevated unkempt southern embankment and property boundary. A further two are located on the property boundary to 15B Ginahgulla Road with another single specimen located on this property.

5 x Figs are generally in very good condition and health, with dense canopies and some dead wood. These Figs have received little attention and maintenance and their close planting has created a densely interwoven canopy.

8 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 22 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 20-22 metres (average)
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm-3000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

5 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are located within and adjacent to the Moreton Bay Fig grove on the elevated embankment to the southern boundary. 2 x .large specimens are located on the eastern lawn terrace. A further 2 x Figs are located on the western side of the right-of-way on the property boundary with 77 Kambala Road.

These Figs are generally in very good condition and health, with dense canopies and some dead wood. These Figs have received little attention and maintenance and their close planting has created a densely interwoven canopy. The specimen Fig has a damaged base, however the tree appears to be in very good health and condition with a dense canopy.

9 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 20-22 metres; Specimen 26 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres (average); Specimen 22 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm-2000mm; Specimen 2500mm – multi trunked(@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These Figs and pines are of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality.

Figure B1.02.5 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) adjacent to western boundary right of way.

Figure B1.02.6 – "Fairfax House" Ginahgulla Road frontage view of Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) to south east.

1.03 Cranbrook School

Address:
Cranbrook School, Victoria Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Cranbrook School

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
3	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Argyrodendron actinophyllum***	Black Booyong
1	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
1	***Jubaea chilensis***	Chilean Wine Palm

Historical Notes
All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. All these listed species except for the Norfolk Island Pine and the very rare Chilean Wine Palm, have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dense green canopy on this rise between Double Bay and Rose Bay. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the harbourside suburbs and their elevated location makes most of them visually significant from the harbour, local environs and particularly on the approaches along New South Head Road.

This site contains one of the more significant concentrations of Araucarias and other Australian rain forest species in the Municipality. Moreover, these Australian native rain forest trees and particularly the Araucarias are of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality. The large neighbouring estates of “Elaine” and “Fairwater” at 550 and 560 New South Head Road, and the grounds of the Council Chambers, Blackburn Gardens and Redleaf Pool have a similarly stunning collection of these species and visually continue this theme in the landscape. Furthermore, this dominant character is reinforced through the plantings in “Dunara Gardens” and Rose Bay Park in the east, the Ginahgulla Road group in Bellevue Hill and the “Colebrook”, “Overthorpe” and Ocean Avenue plantings in the Double Bay area. (Refer to Listings).

Figure B1.03.1 – “Cranbrook School”

The site is further distinguished in having two very rare specimens. The Black Booyong (*Argyrodendron actinophyllum*), a native of the north coast rain forests, is a magnificently spreading ornamental tree, which dominates the mid-western terrace level near the Gymnasium. The other specimen is the exotic Chilean Wine Palm (*Jubaea chilensis*) near the eastern entry off Rose Bay Avenue. Photographs of this palm at the turn of the 20th century show this to be a mature specimen standing at virtually the same height that it is today. Furthermore, both these species are the only known specimens in the Municipality.

These grounds and gardens of the former 1859 Government House contain a large assortment of rain forest species in support of these listed significant trees and include *Podocarpus elatus* (Brown Pine), *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree) and *Flindersia australis* (Crow's Ash). Other common ornamentals of historic importance include *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar Cedar), *Pinus roxburghii* (Himalayan Pine), *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Liquidambar) and *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palms).

Description

The two *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) are located as follows: Pine (A) is located at the west side of the main entry gates on Victoria Road. Pine (B) is located in a garden bed on the mid-level western terrace. Pine (A) is in very good condition with a healthy crown. Pine (B) is in reasonable condition with a sparse canopy.

(A) *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)

Height:	25 metres
Canopy Spread:	12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(B) *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)

Height:	25 metres
Canopy Spread:	12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B1.03.2 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) group adjacent to the oval.

These three *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) form an informal group within a paved area adjacent to the oval pavilion and New South Head Road. The trees are showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline) possibly due to excessive compaction around their bases in this highly used pedestrian zone.

3 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 24-30 metres
Canopy Spread: 1 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 1100mm (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) is located adjacent to the oval in a garden bed and associated with the Norfolk Island Pine group. The tree is in good condition and health.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Booyong) is located in a raised planting bed above a retaining wall at the mid-western terrace. The tree is in excellent condition and health.

1 x *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Booyong)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) is located on the mid-western terrace in a mulched garden bed outside the entry to the Gymnasium. It is in good health with a massive multi-stemmed bole, buttressing and aerial roots present. It has been heavily pruned, particularly one very large basal lateral, to accommodate building extensions.

1 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 18 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B1.03.3 – Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) (foreground), Argyrodendron actinophyllum (Black Booyong) to left rear and Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) to right rear of group on mid western terrace.

Figure B1.03.4 – Argyrodendron actinophyllum (Black Booyong) to left and Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) to right of frame on mid western terrace.

This *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm) is located in a garden bed beside the main entry drive off Rose Bay Avenue. It is in excellent condition and health.

1 x *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm)
Height: 15 metres (clear trunk height)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic value, being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality together with their visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B1.03.5 – Jubaea chilensis (Chilean Wine Palm)

Figure B1.03.6 – Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) adjacent to the Victoria Road main entrance.

1.04 Bellevue Park

Address:
Bellevue Park Road, Bellevue Hill.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
7	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
10	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
2	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
Bellevue Park, dedicated in 1888, contains an outstanding collection of Figs and Araucarias dating back to this period together with early 20th century plantings. The original design and layout was based on a formal radial treatment that utilised Canary Island Date Palms, set back on an equal radius from the centre of the top of the Hill. The original circular row of Canary Island Date Palms was one of the most significant visual elements of the park, now unfortunately gone as a result of "crown rot" that has affected many of these palms in the Eastern Suburbs. The Palms have been replaced by a row planting of Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) parallel to the pedestrian path along the central spine of the park. The Fig plantings, a mixture of Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs, form a major grove of trees in the park. These trees surround the crown of the Hill and with their sparse canopies frame the magnificent views. Furthermore, large Port Jackson Figs and a single Hill's Weeping Fig (*Ficus hillii*) line the southern boundary and two large individual specimens of this species dominate the lower north-western boundary to Bellevue Hill Public School. One of these specimens is a particularly fine, dense and broadly spreading tree of note. These Figs and the remnant Araucarias possibly pre-date the original Palm plantings. Historically, the park contained feature plantings of Norfolk Island Pines, which appeared to be an original earlier element in the landscaping. These have now almost disappeared altogether with only two smaller trees remaining in the park.

Figure B1.04.1 – Bellevue Park

Figure B1.04.2 – Bellevue Park, view to north east along central pedestrian spine showing recent row planting of Lophostemon confertus (Brush Box)

Figure B1.04.3 – Bellevue Park Figs, view to south east from lower level northern entry off Birriga Road.

The Norfolk Island Pines were used as navigational aids for approaching ships, clearly identifying the location of the colony by means of their distinctive height, visual accent and "exotic" form amongst otherwise "barren heaths". Apart from this utilitarian aspect the trees were also widely planted for their outstanding form and symmetry and their evocative charm of a greener English landscape. These trees are also highly adaptable to poor sandstone-derived soils and high exposure to salt-laden winds. In addition to these plantings, one senescent Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) remains within the general planting.

Description

The *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are planted in a grove located near the crown of the hill within the park. These Figs are generally in fair to good condition and health, especially considering their age and survival ability under a difficult wind and salt swept environment. These Figs are old stunted, open crowned specimens with wind-pruned canopies reflecting these severe environmental conditions with varying degrees of individual damage and dead wood.

7 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	12 metres
Canopy Spread:	18 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

The *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are located in the southern boundary planting below the crown of the hill and two specimens near the north-western boundary with Bellevue Hill Public School. These Figs are generally in good to very good condition and health, especially considering their age and survival ability under a difficult wind and salt swept environment.

These Figs are dense crowned specimens with the southern plantings displaying some wind-pruning to canopies reflecting the prevailing wind direction.

10 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)

Height:	14 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread:	22 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter:	1800mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The Figs and Araucarias are of great cultural and visual significance to this historic location.

Figure B1.04.4 – Bellevue Park view to north east from beneath the Fig canopy on the crown of the hill.

1.05 Cooper Park

Address:
Bunna Place, Bellevue Hill.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
	Mixed Tall Open Forest Species	Various
	Mixed Ornamental Rain Forest Species	Various
	Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidambar

Historical Notes
These communities are the descendants of the original vegetation, albeit in a highly modified form, due to the enormous developmental pressures since settlement. Nevertheless, these remnant indigenous communities are of very high significance in terms of scientific, botanic, historic, visual and recreational importance.

Of particular note is the very tall grove of *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutts) adjacent to the entry road, near the tennis court car park. These trees represent regrowth tall open forest, and are possibly descendants of the trees that were logged from this valley throughout the 19th century.

In conjunction with this regrowth of urban bushland, Cooper Park has a significant cultural history of significant plantings, particularly dating to the 1930s. The park reflects the popular early 20th century gardenesque style in layout and structure, unfortunately now very much in decay. The basic philosophy was to provide a tamed view of the surrounding bushland "wilderness" by creating an ornamental parkland setting as a central feature with ornamental exotic trees as a major design element.

Figure B1.05.1 – Cooper Park -

This is a recurring theme throughout Sydney's urban bushland and is central to the original park layouts of Parsley Bay, Nielsen Park and to a lesser degree Vaucluse Park in this Municipality.

In addition to these ornamental tree plantings, are the visually prominent palm plantings that are carried through into the streets in parts of Bellevue Hill, (Refer to Listings). These Cooper Park palms, although of cultural and visual significance, make a rather disjunctive statement, juxtaposed with deciduous ornamental trees and set against a bushland backdrop.

These palms also reflect a huge range of biogeographic origins from desert steppe to sub-tropical rain forests and are randomly massed as in an arboretum, including *Butia capitata* (Wine Palms), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palms), *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palms), a particularly fine specimen *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Chinese Windmill Palm) next to the tennis courts and four tall *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palms). Further detailed information on Cooper Park Trees and landscape management is contained in Council's Cooper Park Plan of Management.

Description

Cooper Park is primarily an urban bush park, containing many new areas of indigenous vegetation, in a mosaic of communities ranging from the *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt) dominated tall open forest and understorey heaths of the north-facing slopes to mesic and cool-temperate rain forest elements along the creek and steep south-facing slopes, dominated by *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly), *Callicoma serratifolia* (Black Wattle) and other species such as *Pittosporum undulatum* (Pittosporum) and *Glochidion ferdinandi* (Cheese Tree).

Figure B1.05.2 – Cooper Park - Cool-temperate rainforest along the creek at the valley floor. Note the Cyathea sp. (Tree Ferns).

Large Blackbutts also feature prominently in a mixed planted forest on the upper slopes of Cooper Park near Bellevue Gardens and Kendall Street, Bondi Junction. Together with a magnificent Moreton Bay Fig, two Blackbutts frame a spectacular view over the valley at the foot of Raine Street, Bondi Junction.

Of particular note in Cooper Park are the ornamental groves of *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Liquidambar) east of the tennis courts and the *Populus deltoides* (Eastern Cottonwoods) on the level grassed area near Bellevue Gardens, Bondi Junction. There are also very large specimen plantings of *Populus deltoides* (Eastern Cottonwoods) in the gully below the amphitheatre, along the tennis court access road, off Suttie Road, and on Lough Playing Fields, adjacent to Manning Road.

Figure B1.05.3 – Cooper Park - View west to the City from Victoria Road park entry.

Figure B1.05.4 – Cooper Park - Cool-temperate rainforest along the creek at the valley floor. Note the Cyathea sp. (Tree Ferns).

The banks of the creek also contain some magnificent groves of *Cyathea* sp. (Tree Ferns) and a number of large planted ornamental Australian rain forest species including *Castanospermum australe* (Black Bean) and *Backhousia citriodora* (Lemon-scented Myrtle).

Statement of Significance

Cooper Park is primarily an urban bush park, containing many new areas of indigenous vegetation, in a mosaic of communities. Since much of this bushland is regrowth, there is very little of significance in terms of age and structure, however some tree species are represented by only a few individuals making these remnant indigenous communities highly significant in terms of scientific, botanic, historic, visual and recreational importance.

Figure B1.05.5 – Cooper Park - Tall Open Forest regrowth.

1.06 Cooper Park - Scout Hall

Address:
Cooper Park, (adjacent to Streatfield Road, Bellevue Hill).

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
17	***Pinus radiata***	Monterey Pine

Historical Notes
Whilst this North American species occurs sporadically throughout the Municipality in parks and private gardens, usually as an individual specimen, it is only in this location that it's been planted as a monocultural group. The Pines form a very interesting woodland composition, wild and unkempt in character and very different to the native open forest and lush ornamental plantings of neighbouring Cooper Park.

Description
This informal grove of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) is located on the open, grassed flat and slopes near the scout hall and adjacent to Streatfield Road. These trees are in varying condition and health with considerable dead wood on the trunks that is typical for this species. Several trees have almost horizontal trunks, adding gnarled character and forms to this grove. This growth pattern can be attributed to the level of exposure here and the poor soils.

17 x *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine)
Height: 15 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 10-25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 400-1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This grove of Monterey Pines is significant as a distinctive cultural planting of high visual and aesthetic quality.

Figure B1.06.1 – Cooper Park Scout Hall is located in the northern portion of the park.

Figure B1.06.2 – Cooper Park - Pinus radiata (Monterey Pines) view south east from Streatfield Road.

Figure B1.06.3– Cooper Park - Pinus radiata (Monterey Pines) view east from Streatfield Road.

1.07 "Colebrook"

Address:
177 Bellevue Road, "Colebrook"
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
These trees are most likely associated with a former estate prior to subdivision and development of the residential tower block now on this site. This is a rather sparse and open canopied grouping in an exposed location suggesting the loss of much of the former associated plantings, possibly at the time of construction. Like Darling point, the legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960s-70s significantly altered the visual and historic character of Double Bay, leaving behind an isolated and fragmented landscape on these developed estates. The impact and scale of these original plantings has in many instances been lost, swamped by the massive facades of these buildings. Nevertheless, these trees still form a viable and visually important stand on this elevated and prominent site.

These trees, native to Queensland rain forests, are less common in the Municipality than the dominant *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine and Hoop Pine, and as such are of additional botanical interest and importance. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout Double Bay and indeed most of the Municipality.

These old remnant trees, including an interesting twin-forked specimen, are in poor condition and stressed due to the removal of other surrounding vegetation and subsequent increased exposure. Die-back is evident in the crown of the tree closest to the building.

Figure B1.07.1 – "Colebrook" - Aerial showing site, note proximity of trees to tower development.

Description

Located in an elevated position of great visual prominence, particularly from the western approach through the Double Bay shopping centre, these remnant Kauri Pines are of great visual and historic significance.

The elevated rear gardens of "Colebrook" also contain a substantial, possibly younger specimen of Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) of some note and visual significance, from the eastern approach to Double Bay along New South Head Road. All trees are in lawn areas; two together adjacent to the driveway and visitor car parking and one closer to the building.

3 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)

Height:	24 metres
Canopy Spread:	> 15 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are typical of ornamental plantings of the grand estates of the mid 19th century to the early 20th century. Their dramatic size, form and lush green foliage being instrumental in creating the dramatic landscape schemes typical of these early grand estates. This informal group planting is considered significant from an historical and visual perspective.

Figure B1.07.2 – "Colebrook" View from Bellevue Hill Road

Figure B1.07.3 – "Colebrook" View from New South Head Road

1.08 No.2 Ginahgulla Road (Former Stables of "Rona")

Address:
2 Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Ficus watkinsiana***	Strangler Fig

Historical Notes
These species continue a general theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality.

The Ginahgulla Road grouping of Araucarias, Agathis and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated isolated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this area's relative importance in this survey.

The Norfolk Island Pines with their tall, vertical form and dark grey-green foliage are in magnificent contrast to the broadly spreading lush green Kauri Pines. Their size and scale lend themselves to the grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*).

Figure B1.08.1 – Aerial shows extent of canopy cover on site and surrounding lots in the Ginahgulla Road association.

Description

These two pines and a rarely cultivated Fig for this area are located in an elevated position along the ridgeline and as a group are of high visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 15 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Pine is located in the north-western corner of the rear garden. Pine in excellent condition and health with a very dense and broadly spreading crown.

1 x A*raucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Pine is located in the north-western corner of the rear garden. Pine in excellent condition and health with a very dense and broadly spreading crown.
1 x *Ficus* spp. (possibly *Ficus watkinsiana* (Strangler Fig))
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This Fig is located in the north-western corner of the rear garden. The tree is in excellent condition and health.

Statement of Significance

These pines and Fig are of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality. Furthermore, this compact grouping of trees are a remnant of the once extensive gardens of the 1883 residence of "Rona", prior to subdivision and possibly date to this period of development. However, this Ginahgulla Road area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates, such as "Rona" and Fairfax House formerly "Ginahgulla". Furthermore, the Fig that dominates this group is a rare specimen planting of further botanical significance.

Figure B1.08.2 – View from Ginahgulla Road north to the Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine)

1.09 "Trahlee"

Address:
9 Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These two species continue a general theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this areas relative importance in this survey. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and symmetrical formal character of these native Araucarias created a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate for avenues and expansive gardens on large estates such as "Trahlee". Bunya Pines are native to the rain forests of the Bunya Mountains in south-eastern Queensland. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than other dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)

Figure B1.09.1 – "Trahlee" Aerial showing the Araucarias on the Ginahgulla Road frontage.

Description

These two *Araucarias*, located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, are of high visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour. Both pines occur within the grounds of the classified c.1860 residence of "Trahlee" and would likely date to this period of development. Bunya Pines rarely reach the same stature as the other *Araucarias* in this locality. Although both trees are likely to be of similar age the Norfolk Island Pine totally dominates this property. This is a magnificent specimen with an unusually large spreading canopy.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)

Height:	20 metres
Canopy Spread:	6 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This Pine is located in the elevated north-eastern corner of the property. It is in good health and condition with a dense crown and some dead wood.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	27 metres
Canopy Spread:	18 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Pine is located in the front garden adjacent to the property boundary and the corner of Kambala Road. It is in excellent condition and health with a very dense and broadly spreading crown.

Statement of Significance

Dominant vertical elements in their own right, these pines moreover are of significance as part of a major historic grouping and association of native Australian pines growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality.

Figure B1.09.2 – "Trahlee" View of Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) south west from Ginahgulla Road.

Figure B1.09.3 – "Trahlee" View of Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) south west from Ginahgulla Road.

1.10 No.4 Ginahgulla Road

Address:
4 Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
The lush-green foliage of this species continues a general visual and historic theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this areas relative importance in this survey. The Kauri Pine's broadly spreading foliage, size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). The front driveway of this property also contains a very old, 14 metre high Turpentine (*Syncarpia glommulifera*) and it is possible this tree is a significant indigenous remnant of the original open forest.

Figure B1.10.1 – No.4 Ginahgulla Road - Aerial view.

Description

Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this specimen is of great visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)

Height:	20 metres
Canopy Spread:	12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Tree is located in rear garden adjacent to the northern property boundary. Tree is in excellent condition and health with a dense crown.

Statement of Significance

This pine is of significance as part of a major historic grouping and association of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality. It is possibly associated with the original "Rona" estate. However, this area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of this species in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates.

1.11 No.8A Ginahgulla Road

Address:
8A Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This pine continues a general theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estate. The absence of high-rise development and its associated isolated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this areas relative importance in this survey. The Norfolk Island Pines with their tall, vertical form and dark grey-green foliage are in magnificent contrast to the broadly spreading lush green Kauri Pines. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). However, this Ginahgulla Road area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of this species in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates, such as "Rona" and "Fairfax House" formerly "Ginahgulla."

Figure B1.11.1 – No.8A Ginahgulla Road - Aerial image of site, also showing surrounding trees in this significant association.

Description

This Norfolk Island Pine, located in an elevated position at the northern edge of the ridgeline is a specimen of very high visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour. This Pine in good condition and health with little dead wood. The pine has been heavily under-pruned to accommodate views.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	25 metres
Canopy Spread:	13 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This Pine is of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality. Furthermore, this tree is possibly a remnant of the once extensive gardens of the 1883 residence of "Rona", prior to subdivision and possibly dates to this period of development.

Figure B1.11.2 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) in close proximity to new construction.

1.12 "Caerleon"

Address:
13-15 Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
2	***Cinnamomum camphora***	Camphor Laurel

Historical Notes
The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias* and *Agathis* species in particular, define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location.

This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated isolated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this areas relative importance in this survey. This Ginahgulla Road area however, is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of Kauri Pines in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates.

Description
This informal grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* species and Camphor Laurels are massed along the eastern boundary of this National Trust classified 1885 property. These trees are in an elevated position along the ridgeline and as a group are of high visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour. The Norfolk Island Pine with its tall, vertical form and dark grey-green foliage stands in contrast to the broadly spreading light-green foliaged Camphor Laurels.

Figure B1.12.1 – "Caerleon" 13-15 Ginahgulla Road - Aerial image showing surrounding trees in this significant association.

The Camphor Laurels totally dominate the front north-eastern part of this property and their canopies extend over the carriageway. In this instance, the Kauri Pine and Bunya Pine have been severely crowded by the expansive growth of the Camphor Laurels and as a result of this the two pines have very stunted development

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 6 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This twin-forked Pine located near the eastern property boundary, is in good condition and health, however has been crowded by the adjacent Camphor Laurels and consequently has a thin and poorly developed crown.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 6 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This multi-stemmed pine in good condition and health, however has been crowded by the adjacent Camphor Laurels and consequently has a thin and poorly developed crown.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This Pine, located near the eastern property boundary is in very good condition and health.

2 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

These trees located near the eastern and northern property boundary, near the entry driveway. Both trees are in very good condition and health.

Statement of Significance

These species continue a general theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. Furthermore these trees are of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality.

Figure B1.12.2 – "Caerleon" 13-15 Ginahgulla Road - View from Ginahgulla Road.

1.13 No.16 Ginahgulla Road

Address:
16 Ginahgulla Road,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
The lush-green foliage of this species continues a general visual and historic theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this area's relative importance in this survey. The Kauri Pine's broadly spreading foliage, size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). However, this area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of this species in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates.

Description
Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this specimen is of great visual prominence, both east and west of this ridge and from the harbour.

This tree is in excellent condition and health with a dense crown, however of poor balance and form as a result of alignment lopping along the boundary to 18 Ginahgulla Road.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B1.13.1 – No.16 Ginahgulla Road - Aerial image showing surrounding trees in this significant association.

Statement of Significance

This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri pine) is significant as a single specimen of historic and visual dominance at a District and Local level. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover is of significance as part of a major historic grouping and association of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality.

Figure B1.13.2 – No.16 Ginahgulla Road - View to northeast from Ginahgulla Road.

1.14 No.4 Sheldon Place

Address:
4 Sheldon Place,
Bellevue Hill

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
The Ginahgulla Road grouping of *Araucarias*, *Agathis* and Fig species define this ridgeline as a series of vertical emergent elements in the landscape and delineate the grand historic estates of this location. This area notably has retained, albeit in modified form, much of the original landscape of these former estates. The absence of high-rise development and its associated remnant landscapes is a further important factor in this areas relative importance in this survey. The Kauri Pine's broadly spreading foliage, size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to the early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). However, this area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates.

Figure B1.14.1 – No.4 Sheldon Place- Aerial image showing Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) dominates the rear of the site.

Description

Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this magnificent specimen is of great visual prominence, particularly from the Darling Point-Edgecliff-Woollahra ridgeline and Double Bay area.

Tree is located in rear garden of this property. It is in excellent condition and health with fine balance and form and a very dense broadly spreading crown.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The lush-green foliage of the *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) continues a general visual and historic theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover is of significance as part of a major historic grouping and association of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality.

Figure B1.14.2 – No.4 Sheldon Place- View north west from Sheldon Place shows Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) at the rear of the site.

1.15 Misc. Street Palm Plantings

Address:
See listings in table.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Historical Notes
The period style of palm plantings has many parallels throughout the eastern suburbs and indeed the Sydney metropolitan area. All plantings appear to date to a similar period of establishment, possibly in the late 1940s and 1950s, concurrently with much of the sub-division and development of this area after the Second World War.

Unfortunately, it is now difficult to ascertain the extent and layout of original planting and many palms probably have now vanished. It appears however that the plantings were intended as an assortment or collection of species rather than as a thematic design approach, utilising individual species and arranging them in avenues and groupings as in Bennett Avenue, Darling Point, Bellevue Park, Bellevue Hill and Robertson Park, Watson's Bay. Nevertheless, these palm plantings now form a distinctive streetscape style and add a luxuriant and exotic quality to the more recently developed upper parts of the Bellevue Hill area. These plantings are quite notably removed from the original wind-swept heathland of this part of Woollahra.

Street palm plantings are further reinforced through adjoining private properties in their selection of palms. In most instances these plantings are not considered significant in terms of this study, however those with visual prominence at the local level are listed as important elements in retaining the landscape fabric and distinctive character of much of Bellevue Hill.

Figure B1.15.1 Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm) Foster Avenue

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
Foster Avenue (1.15)		
3	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
1	***Phoenix dactylifera***	Date Palm
1	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
Holland Road (1.151)		
4	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
3	***Butia capitata***	Jelly Palm
Kambala Road (opposite Kambala Place) (1.152)		
3	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
Northland Road (corner of Holland Road)(1.153)		
4	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
Northland Road (corner of Suttie Road) (1.154)		
3	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
1	***Phoenix rupicola***	Cliff Date Palm
Rose Bay Avenue (1.155)		
7	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
2	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
Streatfield Road (1.156)		
1	***Trachycarpus fortunei***	Chinese Windmill Palm
1	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
Suttie Road (adjacent to No. 30) (1.157)		
1	***Washingtonia filifera***	American Cotton Palm
Vivian Street (1.158)		
5	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
Warren Road (opposite Holland Road) (1.159)		
2	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Description

These palms form part of the visually, botanically and culturally interesting, however disparate, mixed palm plantings of Bellevue Hill. All plantings form striking visual groupings in the streetscapes and are testament to Council's determination in establishing this richly diverse botanic mix.

All street palm plantings occur on the lawn verges often between the footpath and the carriageway. They often punctuate corners and intersections of streets. There are concentrations of this type of layout in Kambala Street, opposite Kambala Place, and the corner with Lamb Street, and likewise on Holland Road at the intersections with Warren Road and Northland Road. The Holland Road palms are some of the largest remaining and most visually dramatic of these assorted plantings in this area, dominated by a mix of *Phoenix canariensis* and *Butia capitata*.

Statement of Significance

These palms within the streetscape are considered significant for their visual and historic values reflecting a distinct planting style associated with the post war period and the rapid subdivision development of the late 1940s and 1950s.

Figure B1.15.3 Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm) Rose Bay Avenue

Figure B1.15.2 Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palm) corner Northland and Suttie Roads.

Figure B1.15.4 Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palm) Vivian Street.

2. Darling Point

2.01 Darling Point Road Reserve

Address:
Darling Point Road Reserve, Darling Point, (adjacent to McKell Park)

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1950?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus hillii***	Hills Weeping Fig

Historical Notes
This is an excellent specimen tree in a prominent harbour foreshore location. Although *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) is a relatively common species in the Municipality, particularly in street tree planting, this tree is outstanding in its size and scale at the end of Darling Point.

Description
This *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) is located on the upper level of the reserve between McKell Park and "Craigend". The tree is in good condition and health, with only minor pruning evident to lower branches to align to the boundary on the "Craigend" side. There is a considerable degree of carving damage to the lower trunk of this tree, however this does not appear to be affecting its health.

1 x *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 22 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This tree is considered significant for its visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B2.01.1 – Darling Point Road Reserve - Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) .

Figure B2.01.2 – Darling Point Road Reserve - Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) viewed from the north east, lower level of reserve.

2.02 McKell Park, (Canonbury)

Address:
Northern End of Darling Point Road, Darling Point.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1950?

Schedule of Significant trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Archontophoenix cunninghamiana***	Bangalow Palm
10	***Howea forsteriana***	Kentia Palm

Historical Notes
All palms are remnants of the "Canonbury" garden, dating possibly to the time of the annex of the Paddington Women's Hospital or Australian Jockey Club. The palms reflect a typical planting theme repeated throughout Darling Point.

Description
The Kentia Palms are clustered in two main locations to the north east and north west of the original residence with a further 2 x individuals adjacent to the Darling Point Road boundary and the single Bangalow Palm.

1 x *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm)
Height: 12 metres (clear trunk height)

10 x *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palm)
Height: 4-10 (clear trunk height)

Statement of Significance
The two groups of Kentia Palms, in particular, are located in most visually prominent positions on this point and for this reason they are considered significant.

Figure B2.02.1 – Darling Point, McKell Park

Figure B2.02.2 Mixed Palm Planting McKell Park view to north.

Figure B2.02.3 McKell Park entry gates, Darling Point Road.

2.03 Rushcutters Bay Park

Address:
New Beach Road, Rushcutters Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
13	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Platanus x acerifolia***	London Plane Tree
5	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig

Historical Notes
This stand of trees is the first major green-belt for through traffic after Hyde Park and continues the same thematic planting combinations which are of great importance to the fabric and landscape quality of the city of Sydney and this Municipality.

Plane Trees are co-dominant with the Moreton Bay Figs and to a lesser degree Port Jackson Figs have also been incorporated in the design. This Fig and Plane Tree combination in the larger Municipal parks gives way to predominantly Fig plantings, supported by Pine and Palm accents as one moves east through the Municipality.

Description
Rows of huge Moreton Bay Figs form a mature and magnificent boundary to this bay-side common and in particular form a distinctive entry into the Municipality of Woollahra along New South Head Road. The canopy of these very large Figs extends over the carriageway, providing a dense green foil to the city traffic.

13 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are located along the park boundary with New South Head Road, the south-western corner beside the stormwater canal and along the central diagonal footpath.

The Figs are generally in good condition and health with strong new growth and dense expansive canopies. The Figs in the south-western corner of the park, adjacent to the stormwater canal are recovering after widening of this channel.

13 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 24 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 25-35 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100-2600mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B2.03.1 – Aerial image Rushcutters Bay Park

The *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree) is located along the central diagonal footpath, along the western boundary to the park and an individual in the row along New South Head Road. The tree is in very good condition and health with some minor lopping to lower limbs.

1 x *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree)
Height: 26 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100-1200mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

The 5 *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are located in the south-west corner of park and along the central diagonal footpath. Some of these Figs appear stressed at present with open, thinning canopies. The condition will require monitoring to ensure trees regain their vigour.

5 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 15 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 15-25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100-1200mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This is the only large park in the Municipality, which contains London Plane Trees as a co-dominant species together with *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig), and together these trees form a culturally and visually significant massing which totally dominates the character of Rushcutter's Bay.

Figure B2.03.2 – Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) midground left adjacent to leafless Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Tree).

Figure B2.03.3 – Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) border the park and New South Head Road.

2.04 Yarranabbe Park

Address:
New Beach Road, Rushcutter's Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
22	***Ficus hillii***	Hills Weeping Fig
2	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm

Historical Notes
The Hill's Weeping Fig is a dominant component in many street tree planting schemes throughout the Municipality and these listed Figs are a continuation of the New Beach Road plantings and the same species bordering the eastern side of Rushcutter's Bay Park. In most areas, these Figs are not considered significant, rather they form the basic character and fabric of much of the streetscapes in the Municipality.

These Figs have a considerable history of vandalism derived from their tenacious ability to obstruct views in this area and it is the current management practices to heavily under-prune for views, which has created the interesting sculptured and formal visual affect.

Description
The 22 *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) are located in a row in lawn, adjacent to New Beach Road. The trees are in generally good condition and health.

22 x *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig)
Height: 15 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 12-18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000-1500mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

2 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm) are a remnant planting located within the row of Figs in the lawn, adjacent to New Beach Road. The Palms are in good condition and health

2 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm)
Height: 18 metres (clear trunk height)

Figure B2.04.1 – Aerial image Yarranabbe Park

Statement of Significance

This stand of *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) is special in forming a very strong visual statement, bordering the bay-side park, with their under-pruned canopies creating a magnificent sculptural element to these harbour foreshores.

The Washington Palms appear to be remnants of former planting on this site and these are historically and visually significant in terms of continuing the common thematic palm plantings on the Darling Point peninsula.

Figure B2.04.2 – Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig), Yarranabbe Park, heavily pruned for views from New Beach Road.

Figure B2.04.3 – Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) heavily pruned for views from New Beach Road.

Figure B2.04.4 – Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) heavily pruned to retain views from New Beach Road.

2.05 "Carthona"

Address:
5 Carthona Avenue,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1850?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This Moreton Bay Fig is possibly the most outstanding of this species in the Municipality. Although *Ficus macrophylla* occurs naturally as far south as the Illawarra, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant. These trees were widely planted on the large 19th century estates. The size of this tree testifies to a planting possibly at the time of the original residence's construction. This arched canopy over the water is significant in itself and is more characteristic of the wet tropics than of Sydney Harbour.

Likewise as in the Fig, The Norfolk Island Pine has achieved spectacular proportions as a result of its age and a combination of very suitable micro-environmental factors. This Pine again would be one of the largest and most magnificent specimens of this species in the Municipality. This tree possibly dates to the same period as the Moreton Bay Fig and the other significant groupings of native rain forest trees, on the adjoining property of 5-7 Sutherland Crescent. This Pine, like the Fig, is also a visually dominant element on these harbour foreshores.

Figure B2.05.1 – "Carthrona" Aerial image showing the vast canopy of the Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) on the northern boundary.

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is a single very large specimen located in terraced garden at the foot of the ramped driveway. The massive canopy dominates the substantial grounds of the c.1841 Tudor Gothic style residence of "Carthona", creating a tremendous sense of scale similar to the impact these trees provide in their native, sub-tropical and tropical rain forests in New South Wales and Queensland. This tree has benefited from a most suitable moist sub-tropical microclimate, sheltered from strong and desiccating winds and drawing on a plentiful ground water supply. The tree's proximity to the beach and foreshores together with its elevated position have given rise to a spectacular arching of the northern branches over a private beach and water, the tips of which are 3-4 metres below the massively buttressed base of the tree. The tree is in excellent condition and health with very little evidence of past pruning.

1 x Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	36 metres
Canopy Spread:	45-50 metres
Trunk Diameter:	7000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in the central island garden of the vehicular turnaround, between the residence and the Fig. This tree possibly dates to the same period as the Moreton Bay Fig (c.1841). It is in very good condition, with a very dense broad crown, particularly for a specimen of this age and size in the Municipality. Most other Norfolk Island Pines of a similar age are showing some signs of physiological breakdown.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	18 metres
Canopy Spread:	8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	550mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This Moreton Bay Fig is possibly the most outstanding of this species in the Municipality. The arched canopy over the water is significant in itself and is more characteristic of the wet tropics than of Sydney Harbour.

This Pine would also be one of the largest and most magnificent specimens of this species in the Municipality. This Pine, like the Fig, is also a visually dominant element on these harbour foreshores. Both trees are considered significant from an Historic perspective together with their Visual Dominance of Harbour, District and Local views

Figure B2.05.2 – "Carthrona" .View west from Double Bay - Araucaria heterophylla at centre of frame, Ficus macrophylla at right.

2.06 "Lindesay"

Address:
1A Carthona Avenue,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
6	***Platanus x acerifolia***	London Plane Tree
1	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine

Historical Notes
The closely planted row of *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree), forms a singularly large, spectacular canopy and back-drop to McKell Park, while at the local level a secluded, intimate courtyard and driveway to "Lindesay" has been created. Furthermore, the Plane Tree in the central island is a particularly impressive specimen, displaying a multi-branched trunk and broad spreading canopy.

Description
Single large specimen trees are located in the central island of the turning circle and the southern courtyard. The boundary (windbreak) row is located adjacent to Lindsay Avenue, within the property boundary and numbers a total of four trees in this property and a further three trees in the adjoining property of No. 4 Lindsay Avenue. All trees are in very good condition and health.

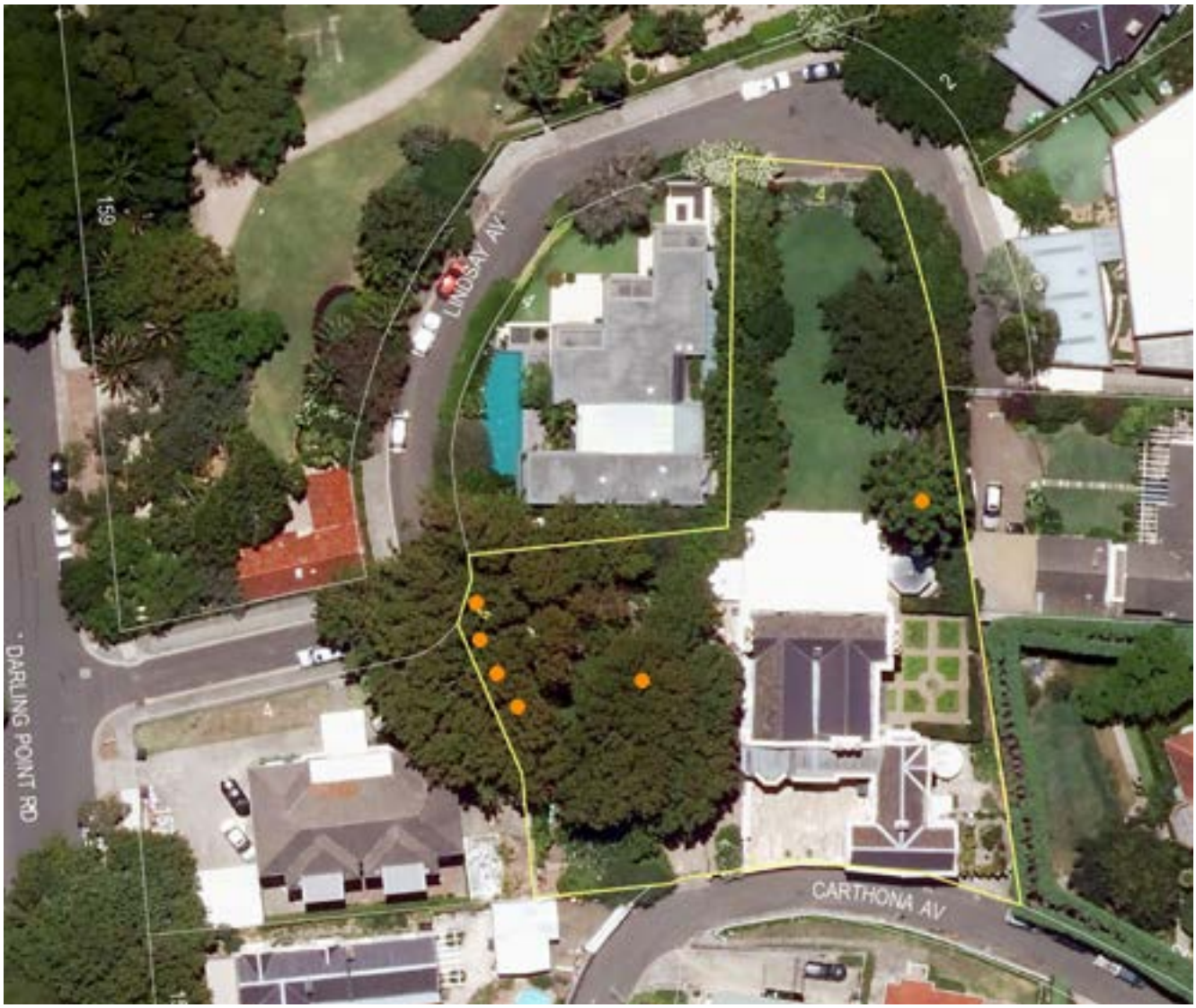


Figure B2.06.1 – "Lindesay" Aerial image showing combined canopy of the listed Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Tree).

6 x *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree)
Height: 25 metres (average)
Canopy Spread: 25 metres (largest - central island)
Trunk Diameter: 1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

1 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 18 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 550mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The group of Plane Trees is a visually dominant element on Darling Point, both from the harbour and local level. The Hoop Pine, positioned on the ridgeline, is a visually significant specimen from the harbour and this tree has been planted to reflect the historic character and period of the National Trust residence.

Figure B2.06.2 – "Lindesay" image showing Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) in the background.

Figure B2.06.3 – "Lindesay" image showing central driveway Feature tree Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Tree).

2.07 Belgravia Gardens

Address:
60 Darling Point Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm

Historical Notes
Washington Palms, native to north-western Mexico, are a common palm species in this Municipality, and are typical of the same period planting as the *Araucarias*, Figs and other rain forest trees. These exotic palms are superficially similar to the native and less commonly planted *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palm). The preferred usage of the Washington Palm is possibly based on their ability to flourish in difficult exposed locations with little water and achieve a very tall height of more than 30 metres. These Washington Palms in this Municipality are of a very significant size and age in a visually prominent location. The palms are associated with the former estate prior to the residential block development on the site. The legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960s-70s significantly altered the character of Darling Point, leaving behind an isolated and fragmented landscape on these estates. The impact and scale of these original plantings has in many instances been lost, swamped by the massive facades of these buildings. The visual impact of these palms is maximised in views away from the tall buildings, where their silhouettes stand against an uninterrupted skyline, high above the original residences.

Figure B2.07.1 – "Belgravia Gardens" Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palms) shown at south eastern corner.

Description

These two palms are located on a relatively flat, irrigated lawn area on the corner of Darling Point Road and Goomerah Crescent. Both palms are in very good condition. The larger palm has a large, old Wisteria growing around its base, however this should not be detrimental to the palm. Irrigation has possibly improved the health and vitality of these palms.

2 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm)
Height: 15 & 17 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 5 metres

Statement of Significance

These Washington Palms are considered significant in this Municipality for their very significant size and age in a visually prominent location.

Figure B2.07.2 – "Belgravia Gardens" View to north east on Darling Point Road.

2.08 "Cleveland"

Address:
56 Darling Point Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
5	***Archontophoenix cunninghamiana***	Bangalow Palm
1	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm

Historical Notes

The Hoop Pine and Bunya Pine are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. Both species have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dark green canopy and dramatic vertical accent to the ridgeline here in Darling Point. The distinctive appearance of these trees, their size and grand scale, continues a general theme throughout this suburb and their elevated location makes them visually significant throughout the district. Both pines are not as common as the Norfolk Island Pine in the Municipality, reflecting the high level of exposure and poor sandy soils over much of the area east of Double Bay. The Bunya Pine, in particular often does not reach the same stature as these other species, except under favourable conditions.

The Washington Palms, native to north-western Mexico, are a common species of palm occurring throughout the Municipality and are typical of the same period planting as the *Araucarias*, Figs and other rain forest trees. These palms achieve a very tall height in often exposed and dry positions and it is this growth capacity with minimal maintenance that has popularised these palms for over 130 years. The pair of palms in the garden of this 1884 residence, "Cleveland", are visually important specimens and form an integral part of the skyline of Darling Point. The Bangalow Palms, native to the coastal rain forests of New South Wales and southern Queensland, are a common palm species in this Municipality. These palms, like the common Kentia palms, form a significant element throughout the lower stratum of trees and often are concealed by building forms and other

Figure B2.08.1 – "Cleaveland" Aerial image of site. Listed trees in shown in north east corner .

foliage. Nonetheless, usually at the local streetscape level, these palms form significant groups in locations of visual importance. This is the case here, on the corner of Darling Point Road and Goomerah Crescent, where the palms form a visually dominant group and important component of the landscaping to this residence. Additional palm plantings in the rear garden are also of importance but are not considered significant in terms of this study.

Description

The *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) is located on the south side of the entry landing, in a small, basement level front garden. It is 2 metres below street level and confined by a boundary wall and the residence. The tree is in good condition with healthy crown and minimal dead wood in lower branches.

1 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 7 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located on the south side of the entry landing, in a small, basement level front garden. It is 2 metres below street level and confined by a boundary wall and the residence. The Bunya Pine displays a forked trunk, which is a common characteristic of this species. It is in good condition with healthy crown and minimal dead wood in lower branches.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The Bangalow Palms are positioned at the front corner of the property, in the basement level garden. Generally the palms are in good condition and health.

5 x *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm)
Height: 7-10 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: - metres
Trunk Diameter: - mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palms) are located in a garden at rear of residence. Generally the palms are in good condition and health.

2 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm)
Height: 15 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: - metres
Trunk Diameter: - mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values and visual significance at a local level.

Figure B2.08.2 – "Cleaveland" View to southwest from Darling Point Road.

2.09 "Craigend"

Address:
86 Darling Point Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Michelia alba***	Pak-lan
1	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
11	***Howea forsteriana***	Kentia Palm
1	***Howea belmoreana***	Curly Palm

Historical Notes
The outstanding Norfolk Island Pine, visually significant from the harbour and local area, dominates the landscape and foreshores at the tip of Darling Point. This Pine appears to pre-date the landscaping of the 1935 international style residence of "Craigend", and is possibly part of the successive plantings associated with the original 1834 Lindesay estate, and later cottages and residence of Canonbury (now McKell Park). Furthermore, the Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Darling Point, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this inner city suburb. The Pak-lan, originating from Java, lends a distinctive sub-tropical flavour, particularly with its prolific and especially fragrant flowers in April. The lush canopy further adds to the luxuriant theme of palms, Figs and *Araucarias* at the entrance of McKell Park and forms part of a visually significant grove of vegetation at this termination point of Darling Point Road. This fine, large specimen is the only known example of this species in the Municipality.

Description
This outstanding *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine), visually significant from the harbour and local area, dominates the landscape and foreshores at the tip of Darling Point. It is located inside eastern property boundary, adjacent to the driveway entry, in an elevated retained planter with the canopy and roots extending over the adjoining public reserve. The tree is showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline). Approximately 20% of the canopy is showing die-back, however considerable new growth is evident along the main trunk.

Figure B2.09.1 – "Craigend" Aerial image of site.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 11 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The base of the *Michelia alba* (Pak-lan) is located hard against the eastern boundary wall, 1 metre below the adjacent footpath level. The tree is in very good condition with only a small amount of dead wood in the lower canopy, which should be removed. The broad open canopy has allowed the growth and some competition from palms within the crown area.

1 x *Michelia alba* (Pak-lan)
Height: 14 metres
Canopy Spread: 17 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The Palms are located generally in the terraced south-western garden adjacent to Darling Point Road. The Kentia Palms are in an overall formal, regular layout while the Queen Palms are grouped in informal clusters. Generally the palms are in good condition.

1 x *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palm)/ 11 x *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palm)/ 1 x Howea belmoreana (Curly Palm)
Height: 10-15 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: -
Trunk Diameter: - mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees and palms are considered significant for their historic and visual values. Furthermore, the Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Darling Point, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this inner city suburb. Together the palms constitute a significant planting, in character with the building period, and visually important as a backdrop to the exotic architecture of "Craigend"

Figure B2.09.2 – Michelia Alba (Pak-lan) and Arecastrum romanzoffianum (Queen Palm) viewed from Darling Point Road.

Figure B2.09.3 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) viewed from Darling Point Road.

2.10 "Duntrim"

Address:
37 Darling Point Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Government/ Other institution

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
(NSW Health)

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1900?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
Located prominently on the ridge the tree is a landmark planting and particularly important in the context of being a tall, lone remnant of the original estate gardens prior to the ubiquitous high-rise development of Darling Point. The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Darling Point, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this inner city suburb.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located on the south garden lawn of the property. It is a most visually significant specimen, particularly when viewed from the western approach to the Municipality along New South Head Road, Rushcutter's Bay and from the surrounding ridges. The tree is in generally good health and condition with a dense canopy and little dead wood, however showing some signs of ageing and physiological decline with no visible apical growth.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 13 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level).

Statement of Significance
This tree is considered significant for its historic and visual values.

Figure B2.10.1 – "Duntrim" - Aerial view of the site. Listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) shown south west corner.

Figure B2.10.2 – "Duntrim" - Listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) shown amid reconstruction works.

2.11 "Swifts"

Address:
68 Darling Point Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Corymbia citriodora***	Lemon-scented Gum
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
The grounds of this grand 1876 Victorian Gothic residence contain a substantial and significant variety of trees dating to this period of development.

The two pines, although of limited visual prominence, are notable like the Figs, as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. Most of these species have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dark green canopy and dramatic vertical accents to the landscape of "Swifts". The distinctive appearance of these trees, size and grand scale, continues a general theme throughout this suburb and their elevated location makes them visually significant to this part of Darling Point. Other important historic trees of note on this site include *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), the rare *Ceratonia siliqua* (Carob Bean), and common native rain forest species such as the *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree), *Castanospermum australe* (Blackbean) and *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree). The only other known occurrence of the Carob Bean is a large specimen on the street verge in the upper section of Greenoaks Avenue, Darling Point. There are also substantial palm plantings including a major grove of *Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal Date Palms) on the north-eastern lawn and other *Phoenix spp*.

Figure B2.11.1 – "Swifts" Aerial image shows expansive grounds and extensive historic planting surrounding this grand mansion. The listed Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) is circled.

Description

Unfortunately, the grounds appear to be in a degraded form with much of the boundary plantings in particular, being an overgrown mass of trees and shrubs in need of care and maintenance. Many of the individual specimen plantings of note, fall within this maze of vegetation and are suffering from the competition of dominating species such as *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), *Olea africana* (Wild Olive), *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) and *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig). Nevertheless, these boundary plantings have a significant visual impact on the quality of the streetscape, forming a dense, seemingly impenetrable barrier to the property.

The outstandingly sculptured and gnarled *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum), near the entry gates on Darling Point Road, is one of the finest and oldest specimens of this species in the Municipality. *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia) and *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) are other noteworthy components of this dense perimeter planting, however these trees are in decline, unable to compete with the more aggressive species. Moreton Bay Figs have been used extensively in the perimeter planting and in particular form a dense screen along the southern boundary to 66 Darling Point Road "Winslow Gardens". Furthermore, the two Moreton Bay Figs on the north lawn are outstanding specimens of great prominence, age and scale, which totally dominate this part of the grounds. The dense, broadly spreading Bunya Pine is not as common as the Norfolk Island Pine in the Municipality, reflecting to some degree the high level of exposure and poor sandy soils over much of the area east of Double Bay. The Bunya Pine does not reach the same stature, in this Municipality, as many of the other Araucaria species, except under very sheltered, favourable conditions.

The two very large specimen figs, *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig), are located on the front lawn to the residence, northern aspect and set well back from Thornton Street. They are in excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crowns and minimal evidence of past pruning.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	28 metres
Canopy Spread:	11 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B2.11.2 – One of two Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) in the north lawn set back from the Thornton Street boundary.

The *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum) is located beside main entry gate, above a 2 metre high sandstone retaining wall and within the general boundary planting. It is in excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crown.

1 x *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 11 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located on the eastern lawn, adjacent to the perimeter planting. It is in excellent condition and health with a very dense, broad canopy, typical of the species.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 11 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) located on eastern lawn, adjacent to the perimeter planting is showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline). Recommend remedial fertilising, mulching and increased water application.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 11 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These plantings are significant for their historic values and visual dominance of local and district views.

Figure B2.11.3 – Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) on the eastern lawn .

Figure B2.11.4 –'Swifts' Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum) adjacent to main entry gate, viewed from Darling Point Road.

2.12 No.21 Eastbourne Road

Address:
21 Eastbourne Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
This Moreton Bay Fig may possibly be historically associated with the Cook Pine in 23 Eastbourne Road. Both trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general historic and visual theme throughout this suburb. Although *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) occurred naturally as far south as the former rain forests of the Illawarra, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant as these trees were widely planted on 19th century estates.

This particular Fig, located in this highly built-up area on the eastern elevated part of Darling Point, is the only locally occurring, large canopied tree of significance. Although growing in close proximity to the Cook Pine in 23 Eastbourne Road, it is the magnificent canopy of this Fig, which visually dominates this part of the peninsula. Furthermore, it is the only large tree locally, which extends over the roadway in an arch formation, providing visual relief from the masonry finishes of this narrow street. On the district level, this specimen is of great visual dominance from Double Bay, adjacent foreshores and ridges.

Figure B2.12.1 – Aerial image shows the expansive canopy of the listed Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) arching over Eastbourne Road.

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located near the south-western corner and boundary, with the roots forming a large matted mass along the edge of the street footpath and confined on the eastern and southern sides by retaining walls.

Fig is in good condition and health with strong new growth and no dead wood in the crown. The canopy and main roots extend across the width of the road reserve and this corner of the property and the neighbouring property, 19 Eastbourne Road. Potential threats are many for Figs in such a confined and highly modified site. This tree has been subjected to massive root pruning and major reduction of the canopy to accommodate the construction of the residence on this property as well as pathway reconstruction. In spite of these pressures the tree is still in remarkably good form and shape.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	30 metres
Canopy Spread:	22 metres
Trunk Diameter:	3500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This tree is considered significant for its visual and historic values.

Figure B2.12.2 – View to south east shows the expansive canopy of the listed Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) arching over Eastbourne Road.

2.13"Chiltern"

Address:
23 Eastbourne Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine

Historical Notes
This visually dominant specimen displays the typically curved trunk and lean of this particular species of Araucaria, which originates from New Caledonia. The very tail and slender branching pattern further sets the Cook Pine apart from the Norfolk Island Pine. Mature specimens in the Municipality are rare and generally occur with historic plantings of Figs, Palms and other more common Araucaria species, dating to the latter part of the 19th century and early this century.

Description
The *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) abuts the front timber boundary fence at road level and is located within the top level of a steeply terraced garden bed. The Pine is in very good condition and health with strong new growth and no dead wood in the crown. The canopy overhangs the road reserve and this property.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 6 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This particular pine, apart from its botanic and historic importance, has a most distinctive vertical form and accent and coupled with its location and elevation on the eastern side of Darling Point, the tree is a specimen of great visual dominance from Double Bay, the district and local area.

Figure B2.13.1 – "Chiltern" - Aerial image of the site.

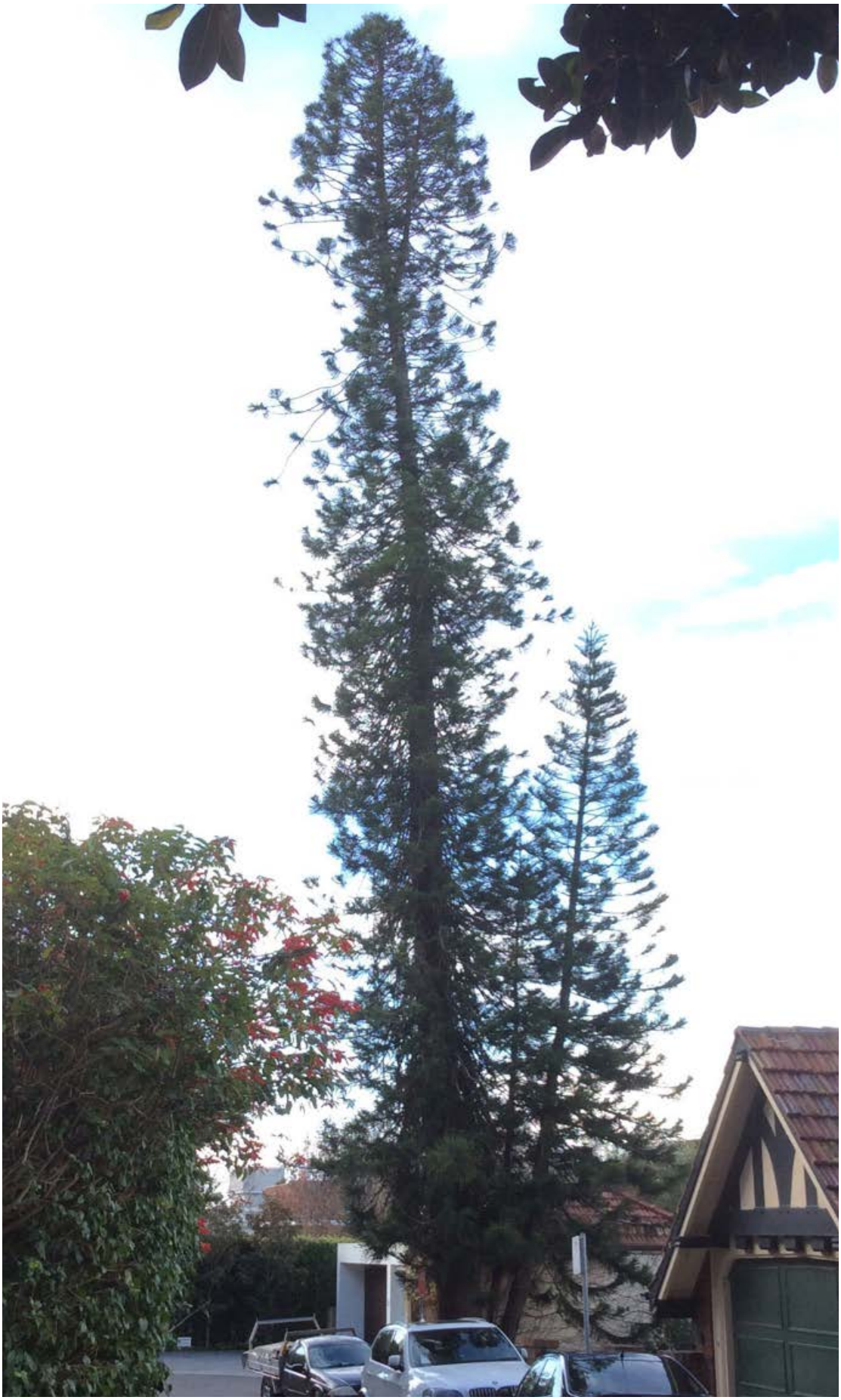


Figure B2.13.2 – View to north shows the Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) over-hanging Eastbourne Road.

2.14 "Bishops Court", (formerly "Green Oaks")

Address:
11 Greenoaks Avenue,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
2	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Cinnamomum camphora***	Camphor Laurel

Historical Notes
The grounds of ''Bishops Court" contain some of the finest specimen plantings of Moreton Bay Figs and Norfolk Island Pines in the Municipality. The estate was planted by Michael Guilfoyle for Thomas Sutcliffe Mort at the time of building the 1850s Gothic residence. An existing cottage was already on the site prior to this development. The garden design therefore pre-dates much of the latter exotic introductions to this area by William Guilfoyle. There are three major Moreton Bay Figs on the site, all of which are significant in terms of size, age and historic value. Although *Ficus macrophylla* occurred naturally as far south as the former rain forests of the Illawarra, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant as these trees were widely planted on 19th century estates.

The Norfolk Island Pine located on the open lawn is a majestic specimen, branching all the way to ground level and would be one of the finest specimens of this species in the Municipality. Like the Figs, these trees are notable as typical of plantings of the 19th and early 20th century.

Although Camphor Laurels are now widely considered an undesirable species, particularly in the warmer North Coast areas of New South Wales, this species does have its place in the historic landscapes of this Municipality as it was widely used in garden schemes of the 19th and early 20th century.

Figure B2.14.1 – "Bishops Court" - Aerial image of the site.

Description

There are three major *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Figs) on the site, all of which are significant in terms of size, age and historic value. Of particular note is the massively proportioned and multi-trunked specimen on the northern embankment to Greenoaks Avenue, which is also the largest and most visually prominent of the Figs. This specimen Fig rivals many of the oldest and most visually significant Moreton Bay Figs on Darling Point and indeed the Municipality. The canopy of this Fig spreads across Greenoaks Avenue, visually dominating the streetscape. This tree is also of great visual significance from the harbour as well as from Double Bay and Bellevue Hill.

Fig A: Located in garden immediately on west side of residence.
Fig B: Located in garden near western boundary fence.
Fig C: Located on northern embankment within terraced garden beds, adjacent to Greenoaks Avenue.

All figs are in generally good condition and health with strong new growth in evidence. Fig A has a particularly dense canopy while the canopies of Figs B and C are more open. Fig B and C have also been heavily pruned in their lower branches, possibly as part of their remedial treatment and this has given Fig C in particular, a magnificent open, sculptural affect.

(A) *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 19 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(B) *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 19 metres
Canopy Spread: 28 metres
Trunk Diameter: 3000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(C) *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 35 metres
Trunk Diameter: 3900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) located on the open lawn is a majestic specimen, branching all the way to ground level and would be one of the finest specimens of this species in the Municipality. Both pines are visually significant from the harbour, district and local area. Like the Figs, these trees are notable as typical of plantings of the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees and formal symmetry continues a general historic and visual theme throughout the Municipality.

Figure B2.14.2 – "Bishops Court" - Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) view east from Greenoaks Avenue.

Figure B2.14.3 – "Bishops Court" - Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) in the main lawn to the west of the residence.

Pine A: Located on the western lawn.
Pine B: Located in the north-western corner of the grounds, adjacent to the Camphor Laurel and Greenoaks Avenue.

Both trees are in very good condition and health. Pine A has a very dense canopy located on the open lawn area, whereas Pine B has a more open crown and is in greater competition with surrounding trees.

(A) *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(B) *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 29 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), is located beside the entrance driveway adjacent to Greenoaks Avenue. It displays good condition and health.

This large specimen together with a slightly smaller tree of the same species on the street verge, make a visually significant statement at the entry to this estate. The trees provide a magnificent sense of scale with their canopies extending over the carriageway and linking with the massive canopy of the adjoining Fig.

1 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
Height: 29 metres
Canopy Spread: 32 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

There are other trees of note on the property, especially along the elevated eastern boundary, including smaller Moreton Bay Figs, Port Jackson Figs and some large Coral Trees, however these are not considered significant in terms of this survey.

Statement of Significance

There are three major Moreton Bay Figs on the site, all of which are significant in terms of size, age and historic value. The two *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pines) are visually significant from the harbour, district and local area, while the *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) listed in the schedule together with a smaller specimen make a visually significant statement at the entry to this estate.

Figure B2.14.3 – "Bishops Court" - Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), to the west of the residence.

Figure B2.14.4 – "Bishops Court" - View of driveway entry and south-east corner boundary.

2.15 "Greenoaks Cottage"

Address:
2e Greenoaks Avenue,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine

Historical Notes
This *Araucaria*, a visually important specimen, is notable as typical of plantings of the 19th and early 20th century and is possibly associated with Greenoaks Cottage and the original estate prior to subdivision. The dark green foliage, scale and formal symmetry of this species is especially suited to the grand landscape schemes, typical of the early large estates. Bunya Pines have a rain forest origin from the Bunya Mountains of south-eastern Queensland and the lush green vertical accent of these trees continues a general historic theme throughout the western part of the Municipality.

Description
Located at the south-eastern side of the entrance driveway with part of the roots and canopy extending to the neighbouring property 2F Greenoaks Avenue. The tree is in good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 16 metres
Canopy Spread: 7 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Of further interest is the large, possibly indigenous rain forest specimen, located on the street verge at the front of this property. As yet unidentified, this tree is likely to be of botanic significance.

Statement of Significance
This tree is considered significant for its historic and visual values.

Figure B2.15.1 – "Greenoaks Cottage"

Figure B2.15.2 – "Greenoaks Cottage" - Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) view north east from Greenoaks Avenue.

2.16 No.4 Lindsay Avenue

Address:
4 Lindsay Avenue,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Platanus x acerifolia***	London Plane Tree

Historical Notes
The closely planted row of Plane Trees appear to be a part of an original planting scheme belonging to "Lindesay", prior to sub-division.

Description
The boundary (windbreak) row is located adjacent to Lindesay Avenue, within the property boundary and numbers a total of 3 x trees in this property. All trees are in good condition and health, however they have been lopped quite heavily in contrast to the neighbouring trees in "Lindesay".

These trees continue a singularly large, spectacular canopy and back-drop to McKell Park, forming an integral part of this larger stand, the integrity of which should be retained and managed on the basis of these trees' significance.

Refer also to Listing: 1A Carthona Avenue, "Lindesay", Darling Point.

3 x *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree)
Height: 25 metres (average)
Canopy Spread: 12 metres (considerable pruning/ uplifting)
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These trees are considered significant for their historic values and their visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B2.16.1 – No.4 Lindsay Avenue. - Aerial image of the site.

Figure B2.16.2 – N0.4 Lindsay Avenue (left) and "Lindesay", 1A Carthona Avenue, (right).

2.17 "Babworth House"

Address:
1 Mount Adelaide Road,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus obliqua***	Small-leaved Fig

Historical Notes
This Small-leaved Fig is possibly one of the most significant trees on the Darling Point peninsula. While this Fig is typical of the lush, Australian rain forest plantings of the 19th and early 20th century it is botanically of great significance being one of only a few known specimens of this species in the Municipality. Although *Ficus obliqua* occurs naturally as far south as the Shoalhaven area, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant as Figs were widely planted on 19th and early 20th century estates. Its location is also one of prominence, on the top of the Darling Point ridge, and adjacent to the main entry. The tree was most likely a focal planting and accent statement to this original large Hordern estate, dating to c.1905.

Description
This Fig is located near the south-western corner of the site, within a small island of a roundabout, near the entry and original gatehouse to "Babworth House". The Fig is confined by bitumen seal to the base of the trunk.

This Fig is in excellent condition and health with strong new growth and a very dense canopy. The canopy and main roots extend across the driveway and turning area.

1 x *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 22 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (Multi-stemmed base) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B2.17.2 – "Babworth House" view south east to the house from the circular driveway

Figure B2.17.1 – "Babworth House" - Aerial view of the site

Statement of Significance

Although the Fig has a limited visual impact now with all the high-rise development in this area it still remains an outstanding botanic specimen, with its unusual intertwined and entangled form arising from a five-stemmed massive base. This highly sculptured form together with the branching pattern and dense canopy over the driveway marks this locally rare specimen as a very important and significant tree.

Figure B2.17.3 – "Babworth House" - Ficus obliqua (Small Leafed Fig) view to south west from the main driveway.

2.18 No.5-7 Sutherland Crescent / No. 6 Carthona Ave

Address:
5-7 Sutherland Crescent / No. 6 Carthona Ave,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Schedule of Significant trees:

Historical Notes
These trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century and are likely to have been associated with the "Carthona" estate prior to its subdivision (Refer to Listing 2.05 for 5 Carthona Avenue, Darling Point). Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. All these species have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dense green canopy on this north-eastern part of the Darling Point peninsula. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout this suburb and their elevated location makes them visually significant from the harbour and local environs.

Both pines are somewhat more rare in the Municipality, than the Norfolk Island Pine and often do not reach the same stature. The Port Jackson Fig is likely to have been planted as an ornamental. However, it is possible that the tree is a descendant from the original vegetation as these trees have a remarkably effective reproduction strategy, persisting often in niches of sandstone outcrops and buildings alike while other indigenous vegetation disappeared long ago.

Figure B2.18.1 – 5-7 Sutherland Crescent/ 6 Carthona Ave - Aerial view of the site.

Description

This planting is a mixed informal group of trees located on a steep, elevated sandstone outcrop, next to the property boundary with "Carthona". All trees within the group display good condition and health. The Bunya Pine is a particularly fine specimen while the multi-stemmed Kauri Pine has obviously been dominated in earlier years by the Bunya Pine but is now gaining a firmer position in the stand.

1 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 7 metres (in significant competition with the Araucaria bidwillii)
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values and their visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B2.18.2 – 5-7 Sutherland Crescent (arched building frontage at left of frame), the listed trees are to the right rear of the residence. "Carthona" at right of frame - see listing 2.05 for details.

2.19 Hopewood Gardens

Address:
13 Thornton Street,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Washingtonia filifera***	American Cotton Palm

Historical Notes
This Moreton Bay Fig may possibly pre-date construction of the sandstone balustrading of the former residence, as the tree is located within a specially designed semi-circular niche in this wall. It is however possible that this tree has replaced another tree or focal ornament in this garden. Although *Ficus macrophylla* occurred naturally as far south as the former rain forests of the Illawarra, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant as these trees were widely planted on 19th century estates.

The American Cotton Palm, native to north-western Mexico and south-western USA, are a reasonably common species of palm in the Municipality and is typical of the same period plantings as the *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm), Araucarias, Figs and other rain forest trees. These palms achieve a tall height in often exposed and dry positions and like the Washington Palm, it is this growth capacity with minimal maintenance that has popularised these hardy long-lived palms. This palm forms part of an historic selection of palms and associated trees that are now alienated through sub-division and high-rise development. Although this palm is located on the grounds of 13 Thornton Street, it is more closely related to the group of listed palms straddling the right-of-way to properties 17 and 17A Thornton Street.

Figure B2.19.1 –"Hopewood Gardens" Typical high-rise re-development resulted in fragmentation of the Colonial Darling Point estates.

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is a single large specimen tree located in the lower front garden, on the south side, near the entry to the block of units. It is in excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crown. The tree is growing in a well-maintained garden.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Washingtonia filifera* (American Cotton Palm) is located in a small central planter within the lower car park. The Palm in good condition and health.

1 x *Washingtonia filifera* (American Cotton Palm)
Height: 13 metres (Clear Trunk Height)

Statement of Significance

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is a magnificent specimen and visually dominant at the streetscape and district levels and makes a substantial contribution to reducing the scale of this building, viewed from the street.

As an informal grouping these palms are visually important botanical specimens and form an integral part of the skyline and visual character of Darling Point.

Figure B2.19.2 –"Hopewood Gardens" The majestic Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) towers over the historic gate house.

Figure B2.19.3 –"Hopewood Gardens" This Washingtonia filifera (American Cotton Palm) is now surrounded by bitumen in the middle of the driveway.

2.20 "Thornton Place"

Address:
21 Thornton Street,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Stenocarpus sinuatus***	Firewheel Tree
1	***Acmena brachyandra***	Red Apple
1	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm

Historical Notes
This remnant group of trees is typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. All these species, except the Norfolk Island Pine and the Queen Palm, have an Australian east coast rain forest origin. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout this suburb. The trees are associated with the former estate prior to the residential block development now on this site. The legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960s-70s significantly altered the character of Darling Point, leaving behind an isolated and fragmented landscape on these estates. The impact and scale of these original plantings has in many instances been lost, swamped by the massive facades of these buildings. The Red Apple is an uncommon ornamental rain forest species in the Municipality, though it was used in street planting, such as in Paddington Street, now dominated by Hill's Weeping Fig. The Firewheel Tree is still a commonly used ornamental but rarely of this specimen's age and visual importance. The Queen Palm was possibly part of other palm plantings on the original estate. Bangalow Palms and Kentia Palms occur as individuals also on this property.

Figure B2.20.1 –"Thornton Place" Typical high-rise re-development resulting in fragmentation of the Colonial Darling Point estates.

Description

Generally, this is a rather disparate grouping of individual specimens and the absence of lower canopy in this exposed location suggests much of the original associated vegetation has now been removed in order to maximise views.

Both *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine), form part of a loosely grouped remnant stand of historic plantings on the north-western part of this property. Pine A, a forked trunk specimen, is located on the west sloping lawn and Pine B, is situated in a small garden rockery within the car park. Both pines are in good condition with dense, healthy crowns and minimal dead wood in canopies.

(A) *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 10-12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(B) *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 10-12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located inside the property boundary, north-eastern side of entry near gatehouse. This pine is a lone specimen separate to the main grouping on this property. The tree is generally in good condition and health. It has an interesting and unusual curving top to the trunk. The tree has an old scar at the base of the trunk.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B2.20.2 –"Thornton Place" Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) adjacent to the lower carpark exit.

Figure B2.20.3 –"Thornton Place" Syagrus romanzoffiana (Queen Palm) with Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) in the background on the western driveway boundary.

This *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree) is part of an informal group of trees located on the north-western part of this property. This tree is situated on the lawn area, adjacent to boundary garden beds. It is a very large specimen of this species, of poor shape and balance, in reasonably good health for its age.

1 x *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple) is part of an informal group of trees located on the north-western part of this property. This tree is situated on the sloping lawn area, between the Firewheel Tree and Pine A. It is a large specimen of this species and of good form, however in obvious decline and senescence hastened by increased exposure and isolation. It displays considerable die-back on lower limbs, scar tissue on the trunk and dead-wood in crown.

1 x *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palm) is located in bitumen entry road to car park, against low wall. The Palm is in reasonable condition, however bitumen seal encloses its base.

1 x *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palm)
Height: 20 metres (Clear Trunk Height)

Adjacent to the *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) in the front raised garden of the neighbouring property, 23 Thornton Street "Refford Hall", and worthy of mention is the group comprising a very large *Olea africana* (Wild Olive), *Podocarpus elatus* (Plum Pine) and an interesting multi-trunked *Ficus hillii* (Hill's Weeping Fig). These trees, although generally of a later planting than the other listed species, form an important visual group in terms of the streetscape.

Statement of Significance

These trees still form a viable and visually important stand on this elevated north-western part of the peninsula. The visual impact of these trees, particularly the Norfolk Island Pine and Hoop Pines, is most significant from the harbour and adjacent foreshores.

Figure B2.20.4 –"Thornton Place" grouping of trees in northwest corner, viewed from the upper carpark of 23 Thornton Street.

2.21 No.17/17a Thornton Street

Address:
17-17a Thornton Street,
Darling Point

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
1	***Phoenix reclinata***	Senegal Date Palm
1	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Historical Notes
The legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960s-70s significantly altered the character of Darling Point, leaving behind an isolated and fragmented landscape on these estates. The impact and scale of these original plantings has in many instances been lost, swamped by the massive facades of these buildings. The visual impact of these palms is maximised in views away from the tall buildings, where their silhouettes stand against an uninterrupted sky-line, high above the original residences.

Figure B2.21.1– 17/17a Thornton Street the collection of Washington and Phoenix palms shown in the driveway entries to both properties.

Description

Senegal Date Palm (clump) and the Canary Island Date Palm located in the garden bed, between the driveway and the property boundary with 13 Thornton Street. The Washington Palm is located in the lawn area of the right-of-way, adjacent to the garage of 17 Thornton Street.

1 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm)
Height: 16 metres (Clear Trunk Height)

1 x *Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal Date Palm)
Height: 8 metres (Clear Trunk Height)

1 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Height: 5 metres (Clear Trunk Height)

All palms are in very good condition. The Senegal Date Palm clump has been severely pruned, creating a maintenance problem and only one main trunk has been left to grow. The palm should be encouraged towards a typically clumped mature formation with numerous tall trunks gracefully curving outwards from the base.

Figure B2.21.2 – Phoenix canariensis adjacent entry to 17a.

Statement of Significance

As an informal grouping these palms are visually important botanical specimens and form an integral part of the skyline and visual character of Darling Point. The Washington Palm is of a very significant size and age in a visually prominent location. Together with the other palms, including the American Cotton Palm in 13 Thornton Street, the group forms an important historic, botanic and visual association with origins relating to the former estate, prior to sub-division.

Figure B2.21.3 –Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palm) and Phoenix canariensis (Canary island Date Palm).

2.22 Bennett Avenue

Address:
Bennett Avenue, Darling Point.

Ownership Type:
Street Tee

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
8	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine

Historical Notes
This visually dominant specimen *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine), displays the typically curved trunk or lean of this particular species, which originates from New Caledonia. The very tall and slender branching pattern further sets the Cook Pine apart from the Norfolk Island Pine.

This Cook Pine punctuates the end of a row of 8 mature *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm). These palms likely form part of a later street tree planting programme. The formal style of street tree planting is repeated only once in Darling Point (Oswald Street), and is further distinguished by the use of only one species, unlike the botanically interesting, however disparate, mixed palm plantings of Bellevue Hill. Of further interest, is the unusual coupling at the basal root mass of one large palm in the row and a later, possibly self-sown, immature specimen of the same species growing out from this source.

Description
The *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located on street verge, near the intersection with Thornton Street, and is possibly associated with early ornamental planting around the LEP listed property of "Callooa" (formerly Brougham Lodge) at 5 Bennett Avenue. This tree appears in good health with a dense crown and very little dead wood in the lower branches.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 5 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The 8 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) are growing in a relatively sheltered location in a single row, along the turfed nature strip, between the footpath and kerb. The palms appear in good health with dense crowns and vigorous growth.

8 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Height: 10-12 metres (Clear trunk height - range)
Canopy Spread: 7-8 metres - range

Statement of Significance
Mature specimens of the *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) are rare in the Municipality and generally occur with historic plantings of Figs, Palms and other more common Araucaria species, dating to the latter part of the 19th century and early this century.

This row planting of 8 *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) is distinctive for its age, formality and use of only a single species, creating a bold visual statement in this Darling Point Street.

Figure B2.22.1 –Bennett Avenue Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) with Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm) behind.

2.23 Loftus Road (corner New Beach Road)

Address:
Loftus Road (corner New Beach Road), Darling Point.

Ownership Type:
Street Tee

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Washingtonia filifera***	American Cotton Palm

Historical Notes
These palms are possibly remnants of a larger grouping of palms or maybe were part of an original estate prior to subdivision. They are important also with respect to formality and visual impact through the use of only a single species, creating a bold visual statement in this Darling Point Street. The formal style of street tree planting is repeated only once in Darling Point (Oswald Street), and is further distinguished by the use of only one species, unlike the botanically interesting, however disparate, mixed palm plantings of Bellevue Hill.

Description
The Palms are located in the street verge at the base of Loftus Street and the intersection of New Beach Road. They are in very good condition and health.

2 x *Washingtonia filifera* (American Cotton Palm)
Height: 15 metres (Clear trunk height)

Statement of Significance
This pair of outstanding palms is an important component of the historic ornamental and exotic species of Darling Point. They are important also with respect to formality and visual impact through the use of only a single species, creating a bold visual statement in this Darling Point Street.

Figure B2.23.1 –Loftus Road Washingtonia filifera (American Cotton Palm)

3. Double Bay

3.01 Steyne Park

Address:
Corner Ocean Avenue & William Street, Double Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
8	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
3	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
Steyne Park is a fine example of a harbour-side common, dedicated primarily to provision of playing fields and has design and layout parallels with Rushcutter's Bay, albeit in a smaller scale. The park however, marks a transition from the Fig and London Plane Tree deciduous co-dominants theme to the more typical Fig and Araucaria species composition of the more exposed, eastern bay-side parks, such as Lyne Park, Rose Bay and Robertson Park, Watson's Bay. Moreover, Steyne Park contains visually and historically significant mixed boundary plantings and an important *Ficus* and *Araucaria* grove near the foreshore area. The predominantly massed Fig plantings around the perimeter of the park, particularly in the south-eastern and western corners, serve to delineate the park boundaries and provide visual continuity with the major historic plantings of the area. The Moreton Bay Figs along William Street visually continue the dense canopied affect of the historically significant Ocean Avenue plantings, between New South Head Road, Edgecliff and Guilfoyle Avenue. (Refer to Listing for Ocean Avenue). The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, reflecting the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century. These Figs and the lone remnant Norfolk Island Pine are notable in expanding this visual character, typical of plantings from the early 19th century up to the early 20th century. Furthermore, the individual specimens occurring in the mixed boundary plantings have native rain forest affinities and include uncommon species of botanical interest such as *Podocarpus elatus* (Plum Pine) and *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine).

Figure B3.01.1 – Aerial image of Steyne Park.

Description

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) is primarily the dominant Fig species in this informal group and boundary planting, particularly along the William Street boundary with two major specimens clustered near the seawall and adjacent to the playground. These Figs are generally in very good condition and health, with dense canopies and very little dead wood in the crowns.

8 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 15 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 30 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

The three *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are a minor component of the boundary plantings, mainly along lower Ocean Avenue. These Figs are generally in very good condition and health, with dense canopies and very little dead wood in the crowns.

3 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 14 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is a remnant Pine associated with the foreshore cluster of Moreton Bay Figs and adjacent to the rotunda and playground. This Pine is in good condition and health, with a dense canopy and very little dead wood in the crown.

Figure B3.01.2 –One of the Majestic ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs), situated along the William Street frontage of Steyne Park.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 26 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 9 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The dramatic scale and lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the parks of this Municipality and their prominent harbour-side location makes them visually significant from the harbour as well as district and local area.

Figure B3.01.4 –Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) frame the park and surrounding views.

Figure B3.01.3 –Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) and Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) make a bold statement adjacent to waterfront.

3.02 Guilfoyle Avenue, (median reserve planting)

Address:
Guilfoyle Avenue, Double Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
5	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm

Historical Notes
These palms form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Washington Palms, native to north-western Mexico, are a common palm species in this Municipality, and are typical of the same period planting as the *Araucarias*, Figs and other rain forest trees. These exotic palms are superficially similar to the native and less commonly planted *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palm). The preferred usage of the Washington Palm is possibly based on their ability to flourish in difficult exposed locations with little water and to grow to heights in excess of 30 metres, giving rise to their other common name of Skyduster. Nursery lists give an insight into the diversity of available species by the middle of the 19th century and also some understanding of the cultural and historic plantings in this area. Furthermore, the Guilfoyles collected plants throughout the South Pacific and the north coast rain forests of the Cudgen area and the planting in this locality reflects this long family interest in exotic palms and rain forest plants. (Refer to Listing for Ocean Avenue).

Much of Double Bay reflects this historic fashion and interest in these plants and the palms here are a continuation of this thematic planting. In consideration of William Guilfoyle's work in collecting and planting exotic species from the east coast of Australia and the South Pacific, it is perhaps an unusual selection of *Salix babylonica* (Willows), which dominate the lower visual streetscape of this island.

Figure B3.02.1 – Aerial image of Guilfoyle Avenue Reserve.

Description

These *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm) were originally planted in a formal single row along the centreline of the central lawn island and reserve in Guilfoyle Avenue, between Ocean Avenue and Bay Street. The palms are generally in good condition and health, however gaps in the planting indicate a number of losses in the past.

5 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm)

Height:	22-24 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread:	8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600-1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The avenue, named in honour of Guilfoyle's work in this area, contains a central island and reserve in which these very tall and historic palms are planted. Their origins are possibly associated with the Guilfoyle family nursery, known as the "The Exotic Nursery', established near this area, "three and a half acres on the flat" in 1851. Washington Palms were part of the exotic and cultural plantings established in this area through this nursery.

Figure B3.02.3 – Guilfoyle Avenue, central planting of Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palm) at left of frame.

Figure B3.02.2 – Guilfoyle Avenue Reserve, Eastern end showing more recent Palm planting and peripheral planting of Jacaranda.

3.03 Woollahra Municipal Council Chambers,

Redleaf Pool and Blackburn Gardens (formerly "Redleaf")

Address:
536 New South Head Road, Double Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
2	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
2	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine

Historical Notes
All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. All these species except for the Norfolk Island Pine, have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dense green canopy on this rise between Double Bay and Rose Bay. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the harbourside suburbs and their elevated location makes them visually significant from the harbour, local environs and particularly on the approaches along New South Head Road.

The large neighbouring estates of "Elaine" and "Fairwater", 550 and 560 New South Head Road have a similarly stunning collection of these species and visually continue this theme in the landscape. Furthermore, this dominant character is reinforced through the plantings in Cranbrook School, "Dunara Gardens'' and Rose Bay Park in the east, the Ginahgulla Road group in Bellevue Hill and the "Colebrook", "Overthorpe" and Ocean Avenue plantings in the Double Bay area. (Refer to Listings).

The Moreton Bay Fig is a magnificent and outstanding specimen of this species and has a position of visual prominence creating a tremendous sense of scale similar to the impact these trees provide in their native, sub-tropical and tropical rain forests in

Figure B3.03.1 – Aerial image of Council Chambers (formerly Redleaf), Redleaf Pool and Blackburn Gardens.

New South Wales and Queensland. Although *Ficus macrophylla* occurs naturally as far south as the Illawarra, it is unlikely that this tree is an indigenous remnant. These trees were widely planted on the large 19th century estates, and the size of this tree testifies to a planting possibly at the time of development of the "Redleaf' estate. The Norfolk Island Pine, Bunya Pine and Hoop Pines with their tall, vertical forms and dark grey green foliage are in magnificent contrast to the broadly spreading lush green Kauri Pines. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. These pines were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than other dominant *Araucarias*, such as the *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) and *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine). This area is further significant in having the greatest local concentration of Kauri Pines in the Municipality, all of which are associated with the extensive plantings of these original large estates. These grounds and gardens of the former estate of "Redleaf' also contain a large assortment of rain forest species in support of these listed significant trees and include *Podocarpus elatus* (Brown Pine), *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree) and *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree). Other common ornamentals of historic importance include *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) and *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palms).

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is in good condition and health with a dense crown, some dead wood and cavities in the base. Minor pruning to the lower portion of the canopy has not affected the balance and integrity of this tree. It is located in the top northern corner of the garden terraces between the Council Chambers car park and Blackburn Gardens.

Figure B3.03.2 – View north towards 536 New South Head Road showing Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) adjacent to the western carpark entry.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	24 metres
Canopy Spread:	30 metres (combined canopy)
Trunk Diameter:	3000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

There are two *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) included in this listing. Pine A is located between the kerb of the eastern car park and the sandstone retaining wall to Blackburn Gardens. Pine B is Located on the grass embankment between Redleaf Pool change rooms and the Council Chambers. Both specimens are in excellent condition with healthy dense crowns.

Figure B3.03.3 –Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine (L) and Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) (R) adjacent to the western carpark entry.

Figure B3.03.4 –Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), northern garden terrace .

2 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: (A)26, (B)27 metres
Canopy Spread: (A)14, (B)11 metres (combined canopy)
Trunk Diameter: 700-1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is in excellent condition and health with a dense canopy and little dead wood. It is located at the entrance to the western car park of the Council Chambers.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is in reasonably good condition and health, however it has a poorly developed crown due to past competition with other trees on the site. The tree is located on the terrace between the eastern car park of the Council Chambers and Blackburn Gardens.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 7 metres
Trunk Diameter: 650mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

There are two *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) in this listing. Pine A is in good condition and health though its crown is unbalanced due to past competition with adjoining trees. There is vigorous new growth now occurring along old branches. Pine A is located near the western boundary, 3 metres below the ramped driveway to the western car park of the Council Chambers.

Pine B is a twin-forked specimen in excellent condition and health with a very dense crown. Pine B is located in the far north-eastern corner of the property adjacent to the service driveway to Redleaf Pool.

2 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: (A)25, (B)22 metres
Canopy Spread: (A)16, (B)20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100-1300mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This site contains one of the more significant concentrations of *Araucarias* and *Agathis* species in the Municipality and is distinguished in having possibly the only complete collection of all these major subtropical Australian pine species. Moreover, these Australian native rain forest trees and particularly the *Araucarias* are of significance as being part of a major historic association growing in the vicinity of this central dividing ridgeline of the Municipality. These grounds and gardens of the former estate of "Redleaf' also contain a large assortment of rain forest species in support of these listed significant trees.

Figure B3.03.5 –Redleaf - View of the magnificent grounds and period planting from the deck of Redleaf Pool.

3.04 Foster Park (incl. Sherbrooke Avenue)

Address:
New South Head Road, Double Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
22	***Liquidambar styraciflua***	Liquidambar

Historical Notes
These Liquidambars, comprising three distinct groups and at least two separate planting phases, form a culturally and visually stunning group of trees, particularly during the autumn colour before leaf fall. Mostly located in a sheltered cul-de-sac, at the foot of a slope off New South Head Road, the trees form the largest grouping of this very ornamental North American species in the Municipality. Although Liquidambars tend not to display vivid autumn colour in this part of Sydney, these trees usually are an exception.

The three groupings include two specimens at the top of the slope, adjacent to New South Head Road, the informal grove planting of the kindergarten area and car park and the row planting inside the Water Board Reserve and beside the stormwater channel.

Figure B3.04.1 –Aerial image showing Foster Park and Sherbrook Avenue.

Description

Row planting on 8 metre wide grass verge on Water Board property, between the Sherbrooke Lane carriageway and stormwater channel. The informal grove is located in the playground area of the kindergarten with trees extending to the car park and the upper level of the embankment. All trees in very good condition and health with strong growth and dense canopies.

22 x *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Liquidambar)
Height: 20 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 12-25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600-1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These Liquidambars, comprising three distinct groups and at least two separate planting phases, form a culturally and visually stunning group of trees. It is the size and visual impact of this total group, rather than any individual, which makes these Liquidambars significant.

Figure B3.04.2 –View north west into Foster Park from above on New South Head Road footpath.

Figure B3.04.3 –View north along Sherbrook Avenue showing Liquidambar styraciflua (Liquidambar) along the western verge.

3.05 "Treetops"

Address:
5 Manning Road,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Waterhousea floribunda***	Weeping Lilly Pilly
Mixed Palm Grove dominated by :		
30 +	***Archontophoenix cunninghamiana***	Bangalow Palm
1	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen Palms
	Livistona australis	Cabbage Palms
	Phoenix Spp.	Phoenix Spp.

Historical Notes
This property was part of Sir John Hay's "garden", believed to have been the site of an Experimental Nursery. The mature palm plantings suggest a possible link with Michael and William Guilfoyle's work, the grove here being reminiscent of the sub-tropical rain forests and Bangalow Palm groves of the Cudgen area and the Tweed River.

This site is a continuation of the botanically rich gardens of Overthorpe" and the adjoining right-of way to 349 New South Head Road 'Bibaringa". (Refer to these Listings for further information)

The original vegetation in this palm gully would have most likely also included a local rain forest component and a number of these remnant species are still present in the Double Bay area.

Although palms such as *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palms) and perhaps even *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm) may have been endemic to this location it is unlikely that any of the existing palms are descendants of this original vegetation.

Furthermore, this location contains the largest known specimen of *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly) in the Municipality. This magnificent specimen, like the Bangalow Palms, would have originally lined the banks of the Tweed River. This beautiful weeping ''Eugenia" as it was known, is mentioned in Michael Guilfoyle's early description of the area.

Figure B3.05.1 – Extensive rainforest planting surrounds "Treetops"

Description

This very sheltered location, with deep sandy soils and a north-easterly aspect, has one of the finest and most equitable micro-climates in the Municipality, allowing maximum development of sub-tropical and even tropical species.

The boundary to the adjoining right-of way to 349 New South Head Road 'Bibaringa" passes through the centre of this gully and "palm jungle" with more than 30 mature *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palms) occurring on this property and a further 30+ palms of the same species on the "Bibaringa" property. Together these palms form a closed canopy and rain forest environment similar to the groves of these palms on the north coast of New South Wales and Queensland. This is a truly unique environment unmatched anywhere else in this Municipality. The "Overthorpe" gardens also support groves of palms of varying species but the Bangalow Palm is the dominant species throughout, reaching its greatest development here on this property as a single dominant. These palms are in association with equally mature plantings of other ornamental species including, *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palms), *Howea belmoreana* (Sentry Palms), *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palm), a lone emergent *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Chinese Windmill Palm) and *Rhapis excelsa* (Lady Palm). The palm grove also contains a very rare specimen planting of a stilt-rooted, tropical Pandanus sp.

The grounds also contain the largest known specimen of *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly) in the Municipality. This single large specimen *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly) is located in the northern part of this palm grove. It displays excellent condition and health.

1 x *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly)

Height:	20 metres
Canopy Spread:	30 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These plantings are considered significant for their historic and botanical values.

Figure B3.05.2 –View north from driveway towards "Treetops." Palms in the foreground, Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) and Waterhousea floribunda (Weeping Lilly Pilly) in the background.

Figure B3.05.3 –View north showing palm forest at northern end of driveway.

3.06 "Bibaringa"

Address:
349 New South Head Road,Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
Mixed Palm Grove dominated by :		
	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow Palm
	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen Palms
	Livistona australis	Cabbage Palms

Historical Notes
This site is a continuation of the botanically rich gardens of "Overthorpe" and provides the linkage with the neighbouring 5 Manning Road "Treetops" property. (Refer to these Listings for further information). The right-of-way to this property and block of units effectively carves through the largest and most significant botanical collection of rare and exotic Australian rain forest species in the Municipality.

This property was possibly part of Sir John Hay's "garden", believed to have been the site of an Experimental Nursery. The mature rain forest specimens suggest a possible link with William Guilfoyle's work. The Araucarias, all of great age and scale are testament to the 19th century passion for collecting and displaying rare and exotic trees.

Of special note is the concentration of these species in this part of Double Bay. This site is in close proximity to Ocean Avenue, and this is a most historically important precinct for the occurrence of significant trees. The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, believed to reflect the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century: (Refer to Listings for Ocean Avenue).

Figure B3.06.1 – Extensive rainforest planting to the north "Babaringa" "Treetops" to the east, "Overthorpe" to the west.

Description

Located below the ridgeline and Edgecliff Road, the site's elevated position visually presents a lush-vegetated hill slope dominated by massive rain forest canopies and emergent *Araucarias*. This very sheltered location, with deep sandy soils and a north-easterly aspect, has one of the finest and most equitable micro-climates in the Municipality, allowing maximum development of sub tropical and even tropical species. The original vegetation in this palm gully would have most likely also included a local rain forest component and a number of these remnant species are still present in the area.

Although palms such as *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palms) and perhaps even *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm) may have been endemic to this location it is unlikely that any of the existing 30 plus palms are descendants of this original vegetation. These palms are in association with equally mature plantings of other ornamental species including, *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Queen Palms), *Howea belmoreana* (Sentry Palms) and *Howea forsteriana* (Kentias). The gully to the east of the right-of-way and the "Overthorpe" gardens support groves of palms with local concentrations of each species, however the Bangalow Palm is the dominant species throughout, reaching its greatest development as a single dominant in the gully area on the adjacent 5 Manning Road "Treetops" property. The general massing of many rare species in this area to form a rain forest environment makes this site very special indeed. The more commonly cultivated rain forest species on this site, such as the *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) and *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are magnificent emergent specimens of great visual prominence in this stand of trees.

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located adjacent to the right-of-way on the palm gully slope to 5 Manning Road "Treetops". The tree is in very good condition and health with a dense crown and little deadwood.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 17 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located adjacent to the right-of-way on the palm gully slope to 5 Manning Road ''Treetops" and like the Norfolk Island Pine listed here, is a significant pine of visual prominence in this stand. It is in excellent condition and health with a very dense canopy, typical of the species.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values, botanical significance and visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B3.06.2 – View from New South Head Road.

Figure B3.06.3 – Dense canopy shrouds the top portion of the driveway.

Figure B3.06.4 – Central island planting at the top of the main driveway dominated by a variety of palms.

3.07 "Elaine"

Address:
550 New South Head Road,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Weeping Lilly Pilly
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
1	***Cinnamomum camphora***	Camphor Laurel
1	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig

Historical Notes
All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the harbourside suburbs and their position and size make them visually significant from the harbour, local environs and particularly on the approaches along New South Head Road. Moreover, the large neighbouring estate of "Fairwater" 560 New South Head Road and especially the adjoining Council Chambers/ Blackburn Gardens property have important collections of these species also and they visually support this planting theme (Refer to Listings). Furthermore, this dominant character is reinforced through the plantings in Cranbrook School, "Dunara Gardens" and Rose Bay Park in the east, the Ginahgulla Road group in Bellevue Hill and the "Colebrook", "Overthorpe" and Ocean Avenue plantings in the Double Bay area. (Refer to listings).

Figure B3.07.1 – Aerial view of the site.

Description

The grouping of the three *Araucarias* along the western boundary to Blackburn Gardens is a spectacular visual massing. The Norfolk Island Pine, Bunya Pine and Cook Pine all stand in magnificent contrast with their individual vertical forms. The very tall column-like form of the Cook Pine is a very important element in this landscape and acts as a major highlight and feature within the overall *Araucaria* massing on these properties. The Camphor Laurel is a huge spreading specimen totally dominating the lower terrace to the beach. This tree is accompanied by a very large Port Jackson Fig with expansive branches, which arch over the beach. Together these trees create a tremendous sense of scale and a cathedral affect over this visually important foreshore area. Although Port Jackson Figs were commonly planted with other Fig species on these estates, they also occur naturally in this area and it is possible that this tree is an indigenous remnant. These grounds and gardens of this estate also contain a large assortment of associated historic and ornamental species in support of these listed significant trees and include *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree), *Cedrus deodara* (Himalayan Cedar) , *Citharexylum quadrangulare* (Jamaican Fiddlewood), *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree) and the five specimen *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), which dominate the front garden entry driveway.

Details of individual listings:
The *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located in the rear garden on upper lawn terrace. The Pine is in excellent condition and health with a distinctive and typical lean of the trunk.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)

Height:	32 metres
Canopy Spread:	6 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B3.07.2 – The majestic Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Laurel) and Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) dominate the lower lawn terrace.

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located on the lower lawn terrace near the north-western boundary. The tree is in very good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 31 metres
Canopy Spread: 15 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) located on the lower lawn terrace near the north-western boundary is a multi-trunked specimen displaying very good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) is located in the centre of the lower lawn terrace, 10 metres from the property boundary and the canopy extends over the beach. The tree displays very good condition and health.

1 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) is Located on the lower terrace, north-western corner with its canopy overhanging the beach. The tree displays excellent condition and health.

1 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 16 metres
Canopy Spread: 15 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values and visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B3.07.3 – Planting frames the view to the house from the Seven Shillings beach.

3.08 "Fairwater"

Address:
560 New South Head Road,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
3	***Cinnamomum camphora***	Camphor Laurel
2	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
2	***Grevillea robusta***	Silky Oak

Historical Notes
These trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the harbourside suburbs and their position and size make them visually significant from the harbour, local environs and particularly on the approaches along New South Head Road. Moreover, the large neighbouring, estate of "Elaine" 550 New South Head Road and especially the neighbouring Council Chambers/ Blackburn Gardens property have important collections of historic species also and they visually support this planting theme (Refer to Listings).

Description
This property contains a particularly fine specimen twin-trunked *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) and an unusually large *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia) of note in the lower rear garden to the beach. The front garden and driveway is a private glen of trees of massive proportions and scale. This area is dominated by the *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurels) in the central turning area to the residence, while the upper area to the front property boundary is dominated by large *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Figs) with massive coalesced aerial roots and extensive buttressing. The canopies of these trees extend to the carriageway. The intertwined and entangled canopies of all these trees form a closed and wild woodland garden of great aesthetic appeal. In addition, this canopy is topped by two very tall emergent *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oaks), which are amongst the largest in the Municipality.

Figure B3.08.1 – Aerial image of the site.

These trees are native to the subtropical rain forests of northern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland. Another specimen of this species of similar age and structure is located in the neighbouring property of 574 New South Head Road.

The *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located near the eastern boundary of the lower lawn terrace of the rear northern garden property boundary with "Carthona". It displays very good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

These *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) are located in the front southern garden, main central vehicular turning area and entry to the residence. They are in generally very good condition and health however one tree has been severely lopped.

3 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
Height: up to 26 metres
Canopy Spread: up to 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1300-2000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Both Figs are located in front southern garden, 3 metres below carriageway level. Both specimens are in very good condition and health. The larger specimen has received major pruning to the crown.

2 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 16 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000-1500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

These *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak), are Located within the densely wooded front southern garden and approximately 3-5 metres below carriageway level. The smaller specimen is in very good condition with a dense canopy.

2 x *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak)
Height: up to 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 12-15 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900-1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values and visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B3.08.2 – View from the beach, Blackburn Cove, a significant Grevillea robusta (Silky Oak) is visible beyond the house, left of centre frame.

Figure B3.08.3 – Magnolia grandiflora (Bull Bay Magnolia) and Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) at left with garden terraces leading back to the house.

3.09 "Overthorpe"

Address:
337 New South Head Road,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Ficus obliqua***	Small-leaved Fig
1	***Syzygium moorei***	Coolamon or Watermelon Tree
1	***Elaeocarpus kirtonii***	Silver Quandong
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
Mixed Palm Grove dominated by:		
	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow Palm
	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen Palm
	Livistona australis	Cabbage Palm
7	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Historical Notes
The gardens of "Overthorpe", the neighbouring 5 Manning Road "Treetops" property and the right of-way to 349 New south Head Road, together support the largest and most significant botanical collection of rare and exotic Australian rain forest species in the Municipality. This collection of mature trees with their massive canopies, has created a micro-environment indistinguishable from a natural sub-tropical rain forest and a truly unique environment unmatched in this Municipality.

Indeed, in spite of the relatively small size of the site, it contains an historic collection of rain forest trees and palms, possibly of regional significance and importance, second only to the collection in the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens. The site was Sir John Hay's "garden", an unusual listing in the 1880 Sands Directory, at the time he resided at Rose Bay Lodge, Rose Bay. This garden contained a gardener's cottage and is believed to have been the site of an Experimental Nursery. The selection of mature species suggest a possible link with William Guilfoyle's work. The magnificent specimens of great age and scale are testament to the 19th century passion for collecting and displaying rare and exotic trees.

Of special note is the concentration of these kinds of species in this part of Double Bay. This site is in close proximity to Ocean Avenue, and this is a most historically important precinct for the occurrence of significant trees. The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, believed to reflect the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century. (Refer to Listing for Ocean Avenue). Michael Guilfoyle and son's "The Exotic Nursery" was established near this area, "three and a half acres on the flat" in 1851 and they possibly

Figure B3.09.1 – Dense rainforest like planting surrounds "Overthorpe" supporting a wide variety of palms and other exotics.

resided at 37 South Avenue, Double Bay (now the corner of Ocean Avenue) between 1855-1876. During this time the nursery's catalogue listed *Jacaranda, Araucarias* (130 species of conifers), Date Palms, Nicka Palms of New Zealand, Cocoa nuts of Brazil and the East Indies, Baugalon and Cabbage Palms of the Illawarra, tree ferns of Norfolk Island and many Pacific Island plants." This list gives an insight into the diversity of available species by the middle of the 19th century and also some understanding of the cultural and historic plantings in this area. Furthermore, his son, William Guilfoyle, collected plants throughout the South Pacific and the north coast rain forests of the Cudgen area and the planting in this locality reflects this long family interest in exotic plants.

From New South Head Road, Double Bay, near the intersection with Manning Road, the dominant canopy is from one massive and rare fig, possibly a *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig). This Fig, typical of the lush Australian rain forest plantings on this site, is botanically of great significance in being one of only a few known specimens of this species in the Municipality. All but one of these occurs on this site. For this other specimen refer to listing 2.17 "Babworth House" Mount Adelaide Road, Darling Point. Another feature grouping of two closely planted specimens in the front garden display magnificent buttressing and a mass of coalesced aerial roots. Although *Ficus obliqua* occurs naturally as far south as the Shoalhaven area, it is unlikely that any of these trees are indigenous remnants. In addition to these Figs, two *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Figs), one in particular of magnificent proportions, totally dominates the south-eastern corner of the property. In spite of their size and historical significance, the trees are hemmed in on all sides by unit development, making them less visually significant. These Figs are also threatened by competing needs for light and views, particularly with respect to the 351 Edgecliff Road "Arlington" units.

Description

Located below the ridgeline and Edgecliff Road, the site's elevated position visually presents a lush-vegetated hill slope dominated by massive rain forest canopies and emergent *Araucarias*. This very sheltered location, with deep sandy soils and a north-easterly aspect, has one of the finest and most equitable micro-climates in the Municipality, allowing maximum development of sub-tropical and even tropical species. The original vegetation would have most likely also included a local rain forest component and a number of these remnant species are still present in the area. Although palms such as Cabbage Palms (*Livistona australis*) and perhaps even Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*) may have been endemic to this locality it is unlikely that any of the existing palms are descendants of this original vegetation. These palms are frequently in association with equally mature plantings of ornamental species including, Queen Palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Sentry Palms (*Howea belmoreana*), Kentias (*Howea forsteriana*), Senegal Date Palms (*Phoenix reclinata*) and American cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*). The main groves of palms occur in the Eastern Garden area and Western Entry Drive area with local concentrations of each species, however the Bangalow Palm is the dominant species throughout, reaching its greatest development as a single dominant in the gully area on the adjacent 5 Manning Road "Treetops" property.

This "rain forest" supports the finest and largest collection of palms in this survey, easily eclipsing the significant palm grove in Vaucluse House gardens and creating in places a dominant "palm jungle" quality similar to the naturally occurring concentrations of Bangalow Palms along the east coast of New South Wales and Queensland. Much of the "palm jungle" remains totally concealed from public view, contained within the tree canopy. Although some trees may have been removed with the unit development on the

Figure B3.09.2 – Formal row planting of Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palms) front the New South Head Road boundary.

site, all those remaining have benefited from the installation of irrigation and the high level of maintenance of these gardens.

Apart from the generally larger figs and the dominant palm groves, this property contains many individual component and mature specimens of great botanical significance. It is this general massing of many rare species to form a rain forest environment which makes this site very special indeed. Large trees such as the sub-tropical and locally rare Coolamon or Watermelon Tree (*Syzygium moorei*) in the western garden and Silver Quandong (*Elaeocarpus kirtonii*) in the eastern garden are both superb specimens, originally from the rain forests of north-eastern NSW and south-eastern Queensland. The Red Cedar (*Toona australis*) and the more commonly cultivated rain forest species such as Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Illawarra Flame Trees (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) and Blackbean (*Castanospermum australe*) are all present in these gardens.

The eastern garden also supports one of the largest Southern Magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*) in the Municipality. Other ornamental and exotic species include Himalayan Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) and the visually important street frontage row of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

Two *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig) with buttressing and coalesced aerial roots are planted together in the garden adjacent to the front carpark; and the largest most visually dominant tree on site located in the eastern garden near the major palm grove. These Figs are in excellent condition and health with strong new growth, very dense canopies and minimal pruning.

2 x *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig)
Height: 18 metres (both trees)
Canopy Spread: 20 metres (both trees)
Trunk Diameter: 2000-3000mm (multi-stemmed @ 1.0metre above ground level)

1 x *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaved Fig)
Height: 31 metres
Canopy Spread: 30 metres
Trunk Diameter: 6000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Syzygium moorei* (Coolamon or Watermelon Tree) is located in the western garden, adjacent to driveway and main entrance to the units. The tree is in very good condition and health with a very dense canopy.

1 x *Syzygium moorei* (Coolamon or Watermelon Tree)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B3.09.3 – Syzygium moorei (Coolamon or Watermelon Tree) spans the driveway and the footpath on the western boundary.

This *Elaeocarpus kirtonii* (Silver Quandong) is located in the eastern garden, within the major palm grove. It is showing signs of stress with considerable die-back in the top of the crown. This is also common in many of the ageing locally indigenous species of Blue-berry Ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*) .

1 x *Elaeocarpus kirtonii* (Silver Quandong)
Height: 21 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located in the south-eastern corner of the gardens, next to the property boundary with 349 New South Head Road "Bibaringa" and 351 Edgecliff Road "Arlington". It has been severely lopped along southern side of canopy in re-alignment with property boundary.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres combined
Trunk Diameter: 3500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) is located in the eastern garden, within the major grove of palms adjacent to the "Bibaringa" right-of-way.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 5 metres combined
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This row planting of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) is located in the elevated front garden bed, behind a retaining wall to the footpath of New South Head Road.

7 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Height: 7-8 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 8 metres combined

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their historic values, botanical significance and visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B3.09.4 – A small portion of the palm forest on the south western boundary.

3.10 No.21 Ocean Avenue

Address:
21 Ocean Avenue,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Brachychiton discolor***	Lacebark

Historical Notes
This ornamental Lacebark, although not of high visual significance due to the dense surrounding canopy, is nonetheless a very important botanical component of this streetscape. Ocean Avenue, between New South Head Road, Edgecliff and Guilfoyle Avenue is a most historically significant precinct. The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, reflecting the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century. Furthermore, this upper section of Ocean Avenue is one of the most visually significant streetscapes in the Municipality with dense canopies of street and neighbouring properties' trees combining to enclose the carriageway. (Refer to Listing for Ocean Avenue).

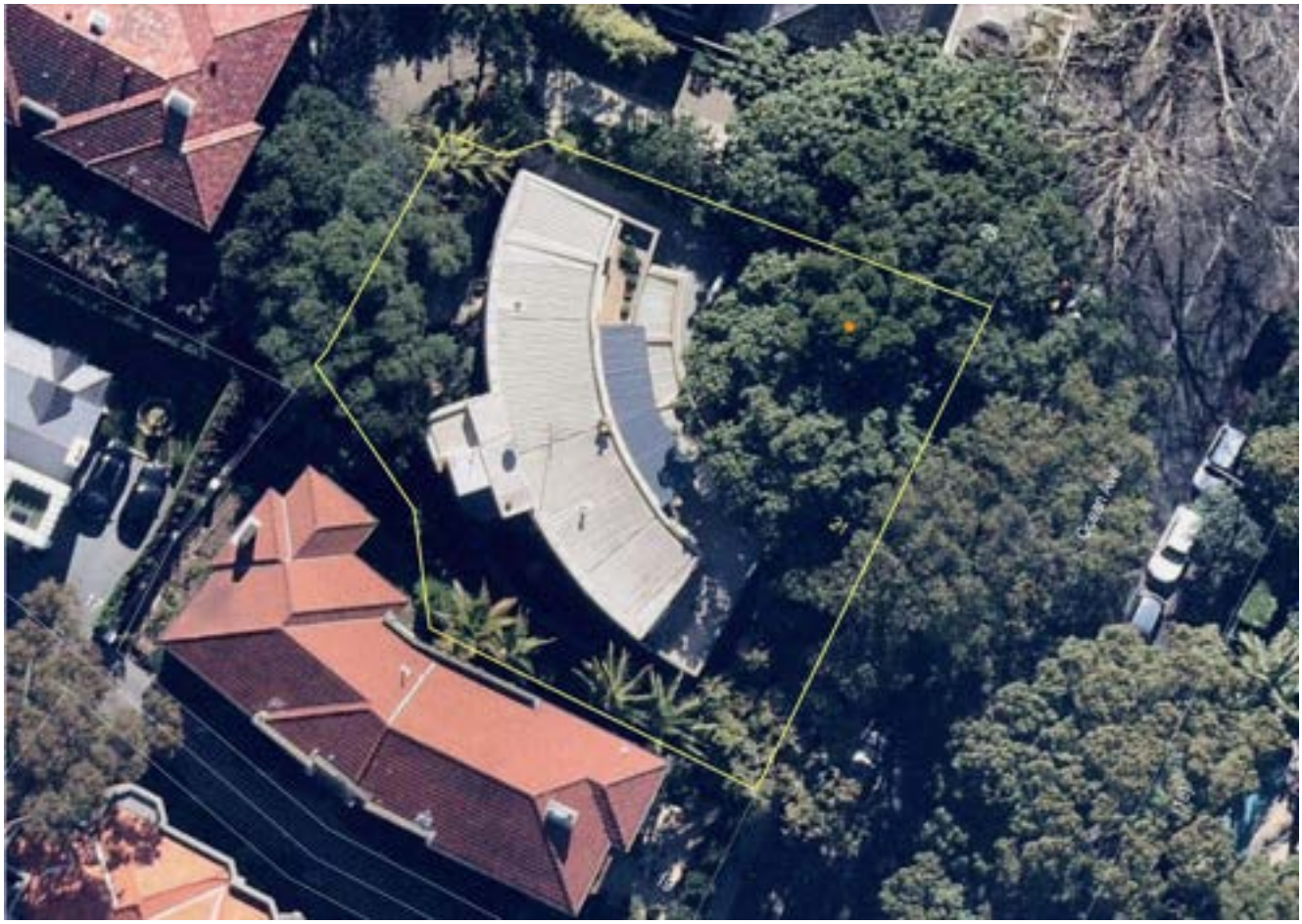


Figure B3.10.1 – Aerial view of the site.

Description

This *Brachychiton discolor* (Lacebark) is located in an elevated front garden of this property. This tree is in excellent condition and health with strong new growth and very little pruning history. This NSW north coast and Queensland rain forest species, is much rarer in cultivation in this Municipality than the related Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*). This Lacebark would possibly be the largest specimen of this species in the Municipality.

1 x *Brachychiton discolor* (Lacebark)

Height:	15 metres
Canopy Spread:	18 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This *Brachychiton discolor* (Lacebark) is considered significant for its for its historic and botanical values.

Figure B3.10.2 – Brachychiton discolour (Lacebark) obscured, in raised garden bed to left of frame.

3.11 No.35 - 37 Ocean Avenue

Address:
35-37 Ocean Avenue,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
This outstanding fig is a very important component of this streetscape. This fig is a magnificent specimen of great size and structure with an expansive canopy reaching over the carriageway. Ocean Avenue, between New South Head Road, Edgecliff and Guilfoyle Avenue is a most historically significant precinct. The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, reflecting the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century.

Figure B3.11.1 – This Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) arches majestically towards the centre line of Ocean Avenue.

Description

This upper section of Ocean Avenue is one of the most visually significant streetscapes in the Municipality with dense canopies of street and neighbouring properties' trees combining to enclose the carriageway.

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is a single specimen located in an elevated front garden 3 metres behind a retaining wall. It is in excellent condition and health with strong new growth, buttressing and large aerial roots present.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres combined
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is considered significant for its historic values and for its visual dominance of district and local views contributing to this upper section of Ocean Avenue, one of the most visually significant streetscapes in the Municipality.

Figure B3.11.2 – This Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) arches majestically over Ocean Avenue.

3.12 No.22-24 Ocean Avenue

Address:
22-24 Ocean Avenue,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1910?

Schedule of Significant Trees

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine

Historical Notes
This single specimen, multi-trunked, Bunya Pine is a very important component of this streetscape and visually compliments the neighbouring Norfolk Island Pine on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Cooper Street. (Refer to listing).

Ocean Avenue, between New South Head Road, Edgecliff and Guilfoyle Avenue is a most historically significant precinct. The area contains a remarkable diversity of old ornamental trees. Many of these are Australian rainforest and Pacific Island species, reflecting the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century. Furthermore, this upper section of Ocean Avenue is one of the most visually significant streetscapes in the Municipality with dense canopies of street and private property trees combining to enclose the carriageway.

The dramatic scale, dark green foliage, symmetrical and formal character of these native *Araucaria's* creates a strong and dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate for avenues and expansive gardens on early large estates. Nowadays these trees are generally confined to much smaller and subdivided parcels of land. Bunya Pines are more rare in the Municipality, than the related Norfolk Island Pines and usually do not reach the same stature as the other Araucaria's in this locality.

Description
This tree is located on the boundary between 22 and 24 Ocean Avenue in an unkempt side garden 2m below the adjoining road level directly opposite Greenoaks Avenue.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 9 metres
Trunk Diameter: 0.8m (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Figure B3.12.1 – Aerial photo illustrating the location of the significant tree.

Statement of Significance

This multi-trunked Bunya Pine is an important and distinctive component of this streetscape and visually compliments the neighbouring Norfolk Island Pine on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Cooper Street. It is reflective of the plantings undertaken by Guilfoyle and similar early tree planting within Double Bay. It is considered significant from an historic and aesthetic perspective.

Figure B3.12.2 – Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) at 22-24 Ocean Avenue view to east.

3.13 No.47 William Street

Address:
47 William Street,
Double Bay

Ownership Type:
Govt./School/Other Authority

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
This Fig is an outstanding specimen of great size and structure with an expansive canopy reaching well over the carriageway and forming a dramatic sense of scale, similar to the impact of the important historic plantings in Ocean Avenue, Double Bay and Steyne Park, Double Bay (Refer to Listings: Ocean Avenue and Steyne Park). As such this tree extends this visual character and acts as an important linkage and component of the Double Bay streetscapes. Furthermore, this Fig's dramatic scale and lush green foliage continues a general theme throughout the Municipality.

Description
This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located in a garden bed and set back from the adjacent property boundaries.

This tree is in excellent condition and health with a dense expansive canopy extending well over the carriageway and only minor pruning to the lower branches.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 26 metres
Canopy Spread: 25 metres
Trunk Diameter: 8000mm (Buttressed @ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This magnificent Fig is a dominant visual and historic component of this streetscape.

Figure B3.13.1 – Aerial view of the site

Figure B3.13.2 – Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) arches majestically over William Street.

3.14 Ocean Avenue Streetscape

Address:
Ocean Avenue, Double Bay.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
2	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
1	***Aleurites moluccana***	Candle Nut

Historical Notes
Michael Guilfoyle and son's "The Exotic Nursery" was established near this area, "three and a half acres on the flat" in 1851 and they possibly resided at 37 South Avenue, Double Bay (now the corner of Ocean Avenue) between 1855-1876. During this time the nursery's catalogue listed "*Jacaranda, Araucarias* (130 species of conifers), Date Palms, Nicka Palms of New Zealand, Cocoa nuts of Brail and the East Indies, Baugalon and Cabbage Palms of the Illawarra, tree ferns of Norfolk Island and many Pacific Island plants." This list gives an insight into the diversity of available species by the middle of the 19th century and also some understanding of the cultural and historic plantings in this area. Furthermore, his son, William Guilfoyle, collected plants throughout the South Pacific and the north coast rain forests of the Cudgen area and the planting in this locality reflects this long family interest in exotic plants.

Figure B3.14.1 – View north on Ocean Avenue from New South Head Road intersection.

Many of the Ocean Avenue properties and indeed many in the surrounding area display this bias for lush, sub-tropical and exotic species. This very sheltered location, with deeper soils and a north-easterly aspect, has one of the finest and most equitable micro-climates in the Municipality, allowing maximum development of sub-tropical and even tropical species that Guilfoyle introduced. The original vegetation would have most likely also included a local rain forest component and a number of these remnant species are present on the footpath verge and in neighbouring properties. It is unlikely that these trees would have been planted as their ornamental and commercial value is limited.

This upper section of Ocean Avenue is one of the most visually significant streetscapes in the Municipality with dense canopies of street and neighbouring properties' trees combining to enclose the carriageway. The affect created is this magnificent, steeply inclined tunnel of vegetation, reminiscent of the impact of entering a rain forest. The impact is most dramatic from the Edgecliff approach. The Norfolk Island Pines and Figs are an integral component of the early cultural planting of the area and indeed the whole of Sydney, since the early 19th century, and as such form part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb.

Apart from the generally larger figs, the streetscape contains a number of mature specimens of botanically significant species such as the tropical and locally rare Candle Nut Tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), from the Pacific Islands and South-east Asia, and ornamental rain forest trees located within property boundaries, including Lacebark (*Brachychiton discolour*), Crow's Ash (*Flindersia australis*) and Blackbean (C*astanospermum australe*). The Candle Nut Tree is possible the only specimen of this species in the Municipality and with a canopy which extends well over the carriageway and its large distinctive foliage, is a most significant visual element in this composition. Furthermore, large and expansive Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*), Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) are other important supportive components of the visual quality of this streetscape.

Description

These three *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are located:
Pine A - located on the footpath at the corner of Holt Street, in front of 18 Ocean Avenue, and next to a large Moreton Bay Fig (Fig B) and an Illawarra Flame Tree and an unidentified and possibly indigenous rain forest tree. There is a constructed pit around Pine and unidentified tree.

Pine B - located on the footpath at the corner of Cooper Street and Ocean Avenue, (adj. to 24 Ocean Ave.) and is completely surrounded by an asphalt seal to its base.

Pine C - located on the footpath, very close to the kerb, Ocean Avenue opposite Guilfoyle Avenue, (adjacent to 53 Ocean Ave.) and completely surrounded by asphalt seal to its base.

These trees are showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline) with considerable dead wood in the crowns and no apical growth evident.

3 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: (A)25, (B)30, (C)28 metres
Canopy Spread: (A)8, (B)9, (C)8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900-1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

These two *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are located:
Fig A – located on the footpath in front of 12-14 Ocean Avenue.
Fig B – located on the footpath at the corner of Holt Street, in front of 18 Ocean Avenue, and next to a Norfolk Island Pine (Pine A), an Illawarra Flame Tree and an unidentified and possibly indigenous remnant rain forest tree.

Both figs are in reasonable condition and health, however they contain considerable dead wood in the crowns and have obviously been through a period of stress, possibly due to historic footpath works.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: (A)22, (B)25 metres
Canopy Spread: (A)24, (B)26 metres
Trunk Diameter: (A)2000, (B)2200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

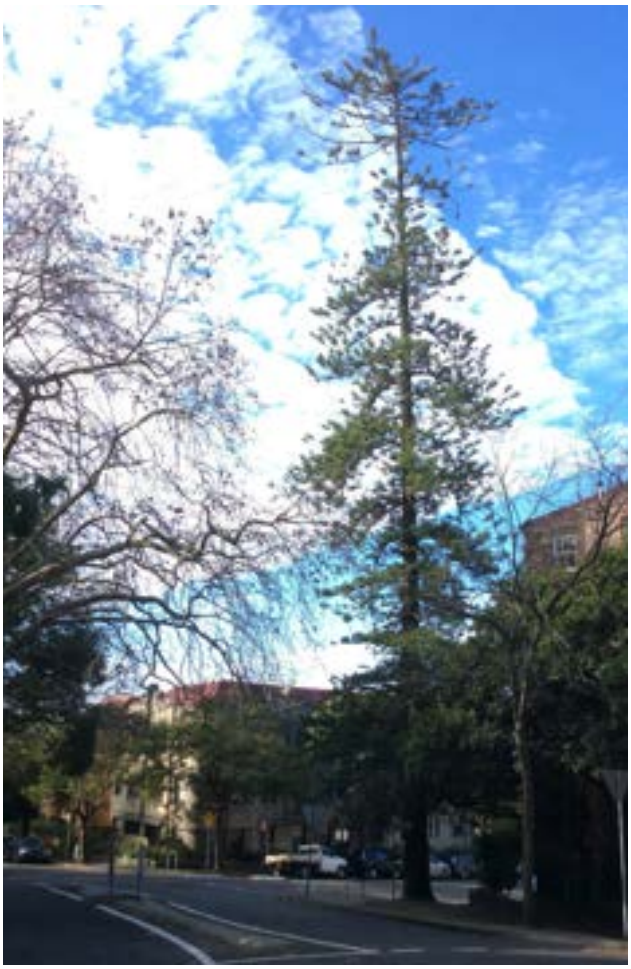


Figure B3.14.2 – A stressed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Cooper Street.

These two *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are located:
Fig A – located on the footpath in front of 31 Ocean Avenue.
Fig B – located on the footpath next to the driveway @ 39 Ocean Avenue and opposite South Avenue.

Both figs are in very good condition and health. Fig B is further distinguished by masses of aerial roots.

2 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)

Height:	(A)15, (B)17 metres
Canopy Spread:	(A)17, (B)20 metres
Trunk Diameter:	(A)1.200, (B)1.500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Aleurites moluccana* (Candle Nut) is located in footpath in front of 16A-D "Knellerpore gardens". The tree is in very good condition and health with a fine spreading canopy and a leaning trunk over the footpath and carriageway.

1 x *Aleurites moluccana* (Candle Nut)

Height:	15metres
Canopy Spread:	20 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

Ocean Avenue, between New South Head Road, Edgecliff and Guilfoyle Avenue is a most historically significant precinct. The area contains a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest and Pacific Island species, reflecting the early influence of Guilfoyle's plantings dating to the middle of the 19th century. These plantings are significant for their historic and botanic values together with their visual dominance of local and district views.

Figure B3.14.3 – Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) in the roadside verge adjacent 39 Ocean Avenue.

4. Edgecliff

4.01 Ascham School

Address:
188 New South Head Road,
Edgecliff

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig

Historical Notes
The specimen Fig, known simply as "the Fig Tree" rivals many of the oldest and most visually significant Moreton Bay Figs on Darling Point and indeed the Municipality. This tree is a magnificent and outstanding specimen of this species and has a position of visual prominence on the edge of this original escarpment. The massive canopy totally dominates the space in front of the T.M. Scott Building, creating a tremendous sense of scale similar to the impact these trees provide in their native, sub-tropical and tropical rain forests in New South Wales and Queensland. Although *Ficus macrophylla* occurs naturally as far south as the Illawarra, it is unlikely that any of these Figs are indigenous remnants. These trees were widely planted on the large 19th century estates, and the size of this Fig testifies to a planting possibly at the time of the original 1835 estate or later during successive building phases, such as the 1840's Victorian Gothic "Dower House" or as late as the 1870's Italianate "Glenrock House". This would possibly be the oldest remaining tree in this Classified Precinct.

Figure B4.01.1 – Aerial photo of Ascham School, the significant Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) highlighted, centre frame, Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) bottom right of frame.

The visually significant Fig at the corner of New South Head Road and Ocean Avenue provides a dense leafy backdrop and screen to this large intersection and reduce many of the negative environmental impacts such as glare, noise and car pollutants. The large ten trunked specimen Fig on the embankment to Ocean Avenue is a significant tree in its own right. This Fig has a dramatic scale and visual impact with a huge curtain of aerial roots and buttressing which extend down this steep slope in support of this tree. Furthermore, this Fig is an important component of the historically significant Ocean Avenue streetscape. (Refer to listing for Ocean Avenue).

Other trees in this historic precinct of note, however not considered significant in terms of the survey, include the *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia) next to tennis court, the *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) and associated grove of *Ficus hillii* (Hill's Weeping Fig) near the boundary to "Duntrim" and the miscellaneous mature plantings of *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm) and *Cedrus* sp. near Octagon Road.

Description

"The Fig Tree" is located within an open-jointed, brick paved area in front of the T.M. Scott Building, between the Classified buildings of "Glenrock House" and "Dower House". This is a natural elevated ridge overlooking Double Bay and as such has great visual prominence and importance.

The Fig, in the past, had minor pruning carried out on the lower limbs, however the integrity and form has been retained.

1 x *Ficus Macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 36 metres
Trunk Diameter: 3700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)
Buttressed Base: 11000mm (@ ground level)

The other prominent Fig is located in the south-eastern corner of the Ascham School grounds, adjacent to a practice field, on the embankment fronting Ocean Avenue. This tree is in good condition and health and has received very little pruning.

1 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 30 metres
Trunk Diameter: 5000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The specimen Fig, known simply as "the Fig Tree" rivals many of the oldest and most visually significant Moreton Bay Figs on Darling Point and indeed the Municipality. This tree is a magnificent and outstanding specimen of this species and has a position of visual prominence on the edge of this original escarpment. It is considered significant for its visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

The second Fig at the corner of New South Head Road and Ocean Avenue is considered significant for its visual dominance of district and local views and its relationship to the Ocean Avenue streetscape.

Figure B4.01.2 – "The Fig Tree" adjacent to T.M. Scott building

Figure B4.01.3 – Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig) corner of Ocean Avenue

4.02 "Arlington"

Address:
351 Edgecliff Road,
Edgecliff

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of the this area and indeed the whole of Sydney since the early 19th century, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb. This pine forms a visual association and continuation of the adjoining lower gardens of "Overthorpe" 337 New South Head Road, Double Bay (Refer to Listing). The tree is now a lone, isolated remnant from the gardens of a former estate, however in this elevated position it is still visually prominent and an important component of the historic location. Like Darling Point, the legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960's-70's significantly altered the visual and historic character of parts of Double Bay and Edgecliff, leaving behind an isolated and fragmented landscape on these developed estates. The impact and scale of these original plantings has in many instances been lost, swamped by the massive facades of these buildings.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) now a lone, isolated remnant from the gardens of a former estate, is located in the upper common lawn area of this unit development, near the eastern boundary. The tree is in reasonably good condition and health with a dense crown and little dead wood.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is considered significant for its historic values and for its visual dominance of district and local views.

Figure B4.02.1 – Aerial image of "Arlington" with the Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) highlighted.

Figure B4.02.2 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) isolated between the surrounding unit developments.

4.03 No.353 Edgecliff Road

Address:
353 Edgecliff Road,
Edgecliff

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine

Historical Notes
This outstanding *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine), a dominant vertical element in its own right is of significance as part of a major historic grouping of *Araucarias* and rain forest trees associated with the "Overthorpe" plantings below and adjacent to this property. (Refer to Listings: 337 and 349 New South Head Road, Double Bay and 5 Manning Road, Double Bay). The Cook Pine, with its distinctive curved trunk, dense narrow, branching pattern and very tall column-like appearance, continues a dominant emergent theme above the neighbouring dense rain forest canopy. These *Araucarias* together form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Their forms are characteristic of the larger visual and historic quality of this suburb. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these native *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate for expansive gardens on early large estates. This pine is also associated with other small to medium sized, unidentified trees of rain forest origin, along this boundary to 351 Edgecliff Road, further adding importance to this historic grouping.

Description
This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) prominently located on the side of this ridge, is a most visually significant tree, particularly from the Bellevue Hill, Double Bay area and along the eastern approach to Edgecliff on New South Head Road. The tree grows on a steeply terraced embankment in the rear garden of this property near the eastern boundary. The tree is in excellent condition and health with a dense crown.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 6 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is considered significant for its historic values and for its visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B4.03.1 – Aerial image of the site with the Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) highlighted.

5. Paddington

5.01 "The Scottish Hospital"

Address:
74 Brown Street (2 Cooper Street),
Paddington

Ownership Type:
Govt./School /Other Authority

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Presbyterian Aged Care NSW & ACT (PAC) Private-Hospital

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1860?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine
1	***Waterhousea floribunda***	Weeping Lilly Pilly
1	***Quercus ilex***	Holm Oak

Historical Notes
All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. Most of these species have an Australian rain forest origin, providing a dense green canopy, particularly to the perimeter of these grounds. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general historic theme throughout Woollahra and this landscape with its expansive grounds is indeed a unique parcel of open space in the Paddington area. The sheltered valley location has allowed the trees on the site to develop to magnificent proportions and scale, visually significant at the local streetscape level, however of limited visual significance at the district level. Nonetheless, the plantings are of great historic value and furthermore, there are a number of important botanic specimens in these hospital grounds.

A grove of Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and the botanically significant Weeping Lilly Pilly are located on the lawn adjacent to the entrance driveway. This Weeping Lilly Pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda*), an ornamental rain forest tree, has been rarely planted in the Municipality and is known only in one other location at 5 Manning Road, Double Bay in the "Overthorpe" association. This style of planting is a unique characteristic of these gardens and possibly is the only example in the Municipality. The western boundary to the Hospital grounds along Brown Street, between Cooper Street and Dillon Street Reserve, is characterised by a tall dense screen of three massive Moreton Bay Figs and an associated infill of Port Jackson Figs. The Moreton Bay Figs are significant as a grouping with each individual achieving

Figure B5.01.1 – Aerial view shows the extent of planting particularly along the Brown Street and Stephen Street boundaries and through the middle of the site.

massive proportions. The middle specimen of this row has a curtain of coalesced aerial roots and one of these has thickened substantially to form the supportive base for another major trunk of this Fig. Two major specimen Pines occur in the sheltered environment adjacent to the row of Figs. The Norfolk Island Pine is a particularly large and impressive specimen. The Kauri Pine has been a magnificent specimen that has achieved mature rain forest proportions but now unfortunately is in decline. Although this specimen is of negligible visual significance, being screened on one side by the Fig row and the other by the Hospital building, it is still a most outstanding ornamental tree in terms of its size and scale. This pine, relatively rare in this Municipality, is possibly the largest specimen of this species in this part of Sydney.

Description

These two *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are Boundary planting along Brown Street, between Cooper Street and Dillon Street Reserve. Trees are generally below road level and contained to some degree by a low retaining wall to the footpath and carriageway. The Figs are generally in good condition and health with strong new growth evident and some minor dead wood. Lopping has been carried out for alignment of lower limbs near power lines. The canopy of the Fig on the corner of Cooper Street and Brown Street extends well over the carriageway.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 28 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 25-35 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1700-3700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located near the Cooper Street entrance, in the south-western part of the site, at the edge of the embankment. The Pine is in good condition despite competition from other trees.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) is located at the base of the embankment, 6 metres below Brown Street carriageway level. The tree is in average condition and health showing signs of aging and decline.

Figure B5.01.2 – Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig) on the Brown Street boundary.

Figure B5.01.3 – Waterhousea floribunda (Weeping Lilly Pilly) adjacent to the main carpark entry off Brown Street.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly) is situated in a tightly planted grove of trees on the lawn area, adjacent to the entry driveway. The tree is in excellent condition and health.

1 x *Waterhousea floribunda* (Weeping Lilly Pilly)
Height: 15 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 450-600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak) is located near the Cooper Street entrance, in the south-western part of the site, in a retained planting bed and amongst covered walkways. It is a huge specimen of European origins, which dominates the space and appears to have a canopy interwoven with the architecture. This is again possibly the largest specimen of this species in the Municipality.

1 x *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

The terraces between the hospital and the lawn also contain a range of lesser noteworthy rain forest trees, including Plum Pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) and Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) as well as an assortment of palms and exotic trees, such as Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*).

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered visually significant at the local streetscape level, however of limited visual significance at the district level. The plantings are of great historic value and there are a number of important botanic specimens in the hospital grounds.

Figure B5.01.4 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) grows atop an embankment on the Brown Street boundary, south west corner of the site.

Figure B5.01.5 – Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) approaching senescence, the crown torn out and displaying recent significant limb failures.

5.02 Alma Street, Paddington.

Address:
Alma Street, Paddington.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1950?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
7	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Historical Notes
These palms form part of a street tree/ palm planting programme, possibly during the late 1940s and 1950s. This particular formal style of street palm planting is represented in a rather ad hoc manner throughout the Municipality and is best represented in some of the larger parks, such as Robertson Park in Watson's Bay. The planting in Alma Street is further distinguished by the use of only one species, unlike the botanically interesting, however disparate, mixed palm plantings of Bellevue Hill.

Description
7 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) are growing in a relatively sheltered location, in a formal row within the central island of the carriageway. The Palms appear in good health with dense crowns and vigorous growth.

7 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Height: 6-9 metres (Clear trunk height - range)
Canopy Spread: 7-8 metres - range

Statement of Significance
This row is distinctive for its formality and use of only a single species, creating a bold visual statement along the entry to the Lawn Tennis Association.

Figure B5.02.1 – Alma Street Central median row planting of Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). Examples such as this are becoming increasingly rare due to the age of these palms and the widespread impact of Fusarium Wilt on Sydney's palm population.

5.03 Paddington Street (between Elizabeth Street and Jersey Road)

Address:
Paddington Street, Paddington. (between Elizabeth Street and Jersey Road)

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
31	***Platanus x acerifolia***	London Plane Tree
17	***Ficus hillii***	Hills Weeping Fig
3	***Acmena brachyandra (syn. Acmena ingens)***	Red Apple

Historical Notes
Paddington Street is an outstanding example of Avenue planting of visual and cultural significance in the Paddington area. It is the longest, continuous example of avenue planting west of Woollahra. The avenue is predominantly a combination of Plane Trees and Hill's Weeping Fig in roughly a ratio of 2:1 with local rather random concentrations of each species. In spite of overhead cables on one side of the street, the trees have been managed to accommodate this constraint in so far as the branches are able to interconnect, forming a more or less continuous canopy over the carriageway and the front gardens of neighbouring terraces. The mixed evergreen and deciduous canopy creates a memorable and distinctive street character that changes with the seasons from a dense green tunnel in summer to a mix of open tracery and foliage in winter. This style of avenue planting has been continued throughout Paddington with varying degrees of success and possibly Hampden Street (Hill's Weeping Fig) and Roylston Street (London Plane Trees) are the most noteworthy, however are not considered significant in terms of this study. Old specimen plantings of *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple), appear to be remnants of former street tree planting schemes. These Australian rainforest trees, although once popular as an ornamental, are not common in the Municipality. The presence of this tree provides an historic and cultural link with earlier plantings and a better understanding of this layering and infill process that occurs in street tree management.

Description
This mixed avenue planting of 31 x *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree), 17 *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) and 3 *Acmena brachyandra (syn. Acmena ingens*) (Red Apple) is located close to the kerb within a fully paved bitumen or concrete footpath.

The trees are generally in reasonable to good health though they have suffered from poor pruning in the past to accommodate their expansive canopies. Many trees have severely lopped half canopy forms to allow light to adjacent terraces. This has allowed an environment for disease and borer attack to occur. The *Acmena* are in reasonable health with dense crowns and very little deadwood.

31 x *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree)
Height: 20 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 12-14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600-800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

17 x *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig)
Height: 20 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 12-14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500-700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

3 x *Acmena brachyandra* (syn. Acmena ingens) (Red Apple)
Height: 12 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B5.03.1 – Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) on the corner of Paddington Street and Jersey Road, view south from Paddington Street.

Statement of Significance

Paddington Street is an outstanding example of Avenue planting of visual and cultural significance in the Paddington area. The avenue is significant as a grouping rather than as individual trees.

Figure B5.03.1 – The inter-grown canopy spans Paddington Street, the deciduous Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Trees) in the background with the Ficus hillii (Hills Weeping Fig) maintaining foliage colour in the foreground.

5.04 Trumper Park

Address:
Corner of Glenmore Road & Hampden Street, Edgecliff.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
These trees are both magnificent specimens of similar size and structure with expansive canopies, though quite distinctive in their degree of buttressing. These trees pre-date the general landscaping to the park and are likely associated with the equally large, but heavily pruned Moreton Bay Figs of Cameron Street, near the pathway to the tennis courts. All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates.

Description
There are 2 *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) located within the park. Fig A is located near the path between Cameron Street, Edgecliff and Cecil Street, Paddington, at the top of the slope to Trumper Oval.

Fig B is located near the path between New McLean Street and Cameron Street, Edgecliff and north of Trumper Oval.

These two outstanding figs totally dominate the west-facing and south-facing slopes respectively, of Trumper Oval and are by far the oldest and most significant vegetation in this park. Both figs are in excellent condition and health with strong new growth and a very dense and expansive canopy.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	(A)26 (B)28 metres	
Canopy Spread:	(A)40 (B)34 metres	
Trunk Diameter:	(A)2000mm	(B)3000mm

(@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the parks of this area and their elevated location makes them visually significant from Paddington and local environs.

Figure B5.04.1 – Aerial image of Trumper Park indicating location of listed trees.

Figure B5.04.2 – Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) (Fig A) viewed from west looking uphill from Trumper Oval.

6. Point Piper

6.01 Dunara Gardens, Public Right-of-Way and Reserve

Address:
Dunara Garden, Point Piper.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine

Historical Notes
This Cook Pine is of similar age, form and size to a neighbouring Pine of the same species located in 1 Wentworth Road. Both Pines are likely associated with the historically significant c.1882 "Dunara" estate. A dominant vertical element in its own fight, the Pine on this property, moreover is of significance as part of a major historic grouping of *Araucarias* associated with the original large estates in this precinct. This major grouping comprises the neighbouring Pine mentioned here as well as the Norfolk Island Pine in the street verge, in front of 1 Wolseley Road and the Cook Pine in Rose Bay Park, adjacent to the Rose Bay Police Station (formerly the gatehouse to Captain Piper's "Henrietta Villa". Furthermore, the *Araucarias* in Cranbrook School are a visual extension of this dominant theme. (Refer to Listings).

Figure B6.01.1 – Aerial photo of Dunara Gardens, Public Right of Way.

These trees together form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Furthermore, the Cook Pines, with their distinctive curved trunks, dramatic scale, narrow branching pattern and very tall column-like appearance, are considerably rarer than the Norfolk Island Pines in the Municipality and often more visually significant. Two large *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palms) are also of note in this reserve.

Description

This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located in a sloping heavily mulched, garden bed, known as "Dunara Gardens", adjacent to the northern boundary fence of 1 Wentworth Road and the western properly boundary of 9 Dunara Gardens. This tree is in very good condition and health with a densely branched, broader canopy than the neighbouring Cook Pine in 1 Wentworth Street. This specimen also has an interesting multi-stemmed development in the top part of the crown.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)

Height:	32 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread:	8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is likely associated with the historically significant c.1882 "Dunara" estate. A dominant vertical element in its own fight, the Pine is of significance as part of a major historic grouping of *Araucarias* associated with the original large estates in this precinct.

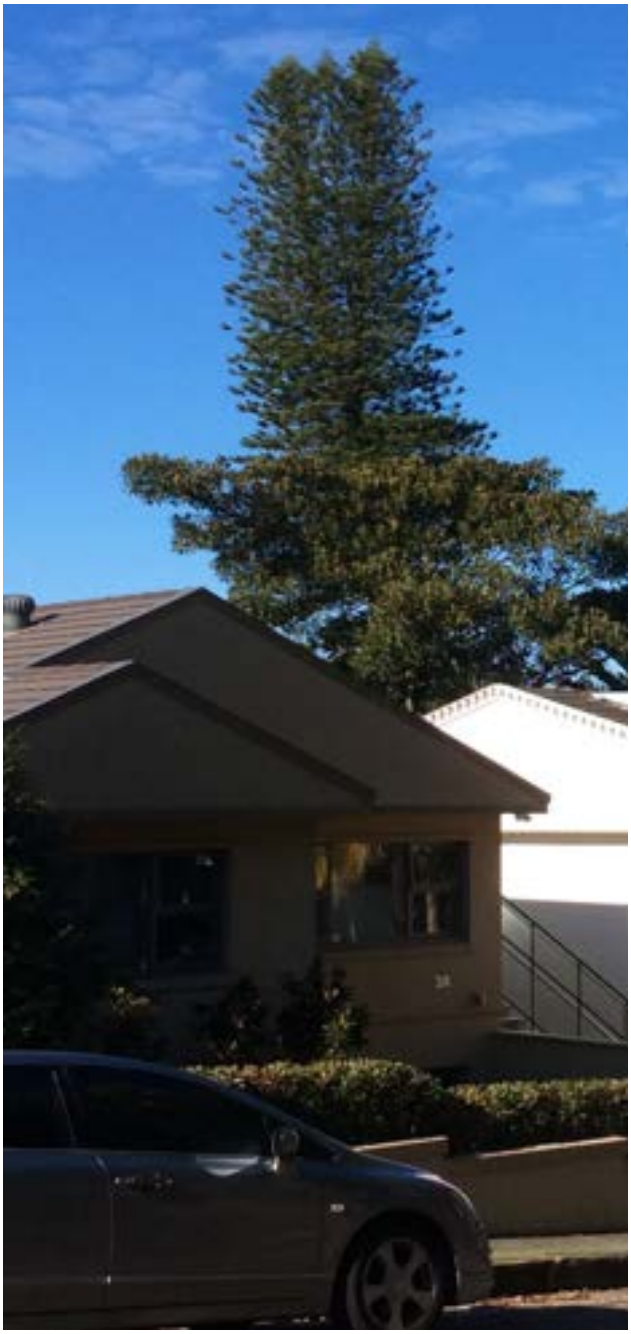


Figure B6.01.2 – Multi-stemmed Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) viewed from Wentworth Street.

6.02 No.1 Wentworth Street

Address:
1 Wentworth Street,
Point Piper

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
This outstanding Fig and Cook Pine, both prominently located in the saddle of this Point Piper - Double Bay ridge are visually significant trees, particularly from the harbour and along the eastern approach to Double Bay, along New South Head Road. Furthermore, both trees are possibly associated with the historically significant c.1882 "Dunara" estate.

The Cook Pine is growing close to the existing boundary to the right-of-way with "Dunara Gardens" and is of similar age, form and size to a neighbouring Pine of the same species located in this public right-of-way (refer to Listing: Dunara Gardens Public Right-of-way and Reserve). A dominant vertical element in its own right, the Pine on this property, moreover is of significance as part of a major historic grouping of *Araucarias* associated with the original large estates in this precinct. This major grouping comprises the neighbouring Pine mentioned here as well as the Norfolk Island Pine in the street verge, in front of 11 Wolseley Road and the Cook Pine in Rose Bay Park, adjacent to the Rose Bay Police Station (formerly the gatehouse to Captain Piper's "Henrietta Villa". Furthermore, the *Araucarias* in Cranbrook School are a visual extension of this dominant theme. (Refer to Listings).

Figure B6.02.1 – Aerial image of No.1 Wentworth Street

These trees together form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Their forms are indeed characteristic of the larger visual and historic quality of this suburb. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these native *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate for avenues and expansive gardens on early large estates. Furthermore, the Cook Pines, with their distinctive curved trunks, dense narrow, branching pattern and very tall column-like appearance, are considerably rarer than the Norfolk Island Pines in the Municipality but often more visually significant. The Moreton Bay Fig is a broadly spreading magnificent specimen in a most visually prominent location and reinforces the rich, Australian native rain forest plantings, which dominate this ridge area and the neighbouring Rose Bay Park. This tree, like the *Araucarias* is indicative of the 19th century plantings on these large estates and as such is an important component of this historic character.

Description

This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located in a boundary garden bed, midway along the driveway and adjacent to "Dunara Gardens". This single trunk specimen is in very good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)

Height:	31 metres
Canopy Spread:	3-4 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is perched on a very steep eastern slope of the back garden, adjacent to the property boundary. In spite of considerable under-pruning, this Fig still retains its balance and form with a dense canopy and healthy new growth.

Figure B6.02.2 – Single trunked Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) (right) viewed from below on Wunulla Road.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This outstanding Fig and Cook Pine, both prominently located in the saddle of this Point Piper - Double Bay ridge are visually significant trees, particularly from the harbour and along the eastern approach to Double Bay, along New South Head Road. Furthermore, both trees are possibly associated with the historically significant c.1882 "Dunara" estate.

Figure B6.02.3 – Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) viewed from below on Wunulla Road.

6.03 Wolseley Road

Address:
Wolseley Road, Point Piper.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This lone Norfolk Island Pine in the street verge, prominently located on the saddle of this Point Piper - Double Bay ridge is a most visually significant tree, particularly from the harbour and along the eastern approach to Double Bay, along New South Head Road. This tree is possibly associated with the Dunara estate.

This major grouping comprises the three neighbouring Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*) located in 13 Wentworth Street, Dunara Gardens off Wentworth Street and Rose Bay Park (adjacent to the Rose Bay Police Station). The *Araucarias* in Cranbrook School are a further visual extension of this dominant theme. (Refer to Listings). These trees, with their dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal symmetry, are integral components of the early cultural planting of this area and as such have great visual and historic significance in this landscape.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in a verge pit next to the kerb, in front of 11 Wolseley Road. The tree is in very good condition and health with a reasonably dense crown and little dead wood.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 28 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 8 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This Norfolk Island Pine, a singularly dominant vertical element in this location, is of significance as part of a major historic grouping of *Araucarias* associated with the original large estates in this precinct. It is considered significant for its historic values and its visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B6.03.1 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) viewed from Wolseley Road looking south.

7. Rose Bay

7.01 Lyne Park

Address:
New South Head Road, Rose Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
34	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
14	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
10	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
9	***Phoenix sylvestris***	Silver Date Palm

Historical Notes
The planting layout of Lyne Park, Rose Bay, and the incidence of significant tree rows and groupings, is historically associated with the development of the Flying Base (Rose Bay Airport). The park in its present form was established in the late 1970's, and the presence of rows of trees, such as the predominant Port Jackson Figs between the restaurant and New South Head Road follow the old street alignment of Sunderland Avenue. Three Moreton Bay Figs of similar size are also in this row. These trees have been successfully incorporated in the design and divide the major playing field from informal active sports area.

The spectacular row of Moreton Bay Figs between the playing field and New South Head Road are the most dramatic landscape element in the park. An interesting gradation of size and scale also occurs in this planting, ranging to the largest specimens at the eastern end. Most of these trees have been heavily under-pruned, unfortunately reducing to some degree their natural balance and form. The young Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) planted near-by should in time address this imbalance. A single large specimen Fig is also planted near the playground and adjacent to this main row. Further substantial Moreton Bay Fig plantings along the carpark garden beds and in the lawn adjacent to the restaurant are also important visual components of this park, however would be of a later period than the very large Figs near New South Head Road.

Figure B7.01.1 – Aerial view of the site

The second important groupings of trees are the informally arranged accent plantings of Norfolk Island Pines, which together with the large Moreton Bay Figs define a distinctive bay-side park quality of great historic and visual significance. The main Pine cluster is located along the western edge and vehicular entry to the park. Two further remnant specimens of these Pines are located in association with a large Hill's Weeping Fig (*Ficus hillii*), along the foreshore footpath, near the new playground and another significant grove of five Pines occurs between the Woollahra Sailing Club and the Rose Bay RSL Club. (Refer to Listing: Vickerey Avenue). Furthermore, this massing of Pines is visually supported by another group associated with the property 629 New South Head Road on the corner of Balfour Road (Refer to Listing). Together these Norfolk Island Pines provide the vertical accent and visual context for Rose Bay, particularly on the western approach along New South Head Road and significantly from the harbour.

The third major group, another accent planting, is the botanically important row of Silver Date Palms (*Phoenix sylvestris*) along the carpark area. These palms, superficially similar to the common Canary Island Date Palm, are indeed an uncommon species amongst the Municipality's range of specimen plantings. These palm plantings are possibly associated with the surge of interest and the period of mixed street palm planting in Bellevue Hill. Other palms are also included here in this scheme, such as a lone Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) within the row of Silver Date Palms, near the amenities block and three remaining Dwarf Date Palms (*Phoenix roebelenii*) on the lawn verge near the exit of the carpark. Of further note are the two very old Swamp Oaks (*Casuarina glauca*) in this area, now being overtaken by the adjacent expanding Fig canopy. These trees are possibly indigenous regrowth and descendants of the original bay vegetation and if so would be botanically significant for the Rose Bay area. The species has been planted over the past decade and a half firstly in the neighbouring Tingara Reserve, next to the "Wintergarden" property and later in Rose Bay Park. Three London Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) in the old playground, New Zealand Christmas Trees (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) along the street frontage and a lone visually significant specimen Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) in the Memorial Garden make up a visually important balance of plantings in this corner of the park.

Description

There are 14 *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) in a major row planting between the playing field and New South Head Road and an associated single specimen near the old playground. 9 are located in a row within the carpark garden bed, near the wharf, and extend to the lawn area next to the restaurant. Three are mixed within the Port Jackson Fig row and a further 7 are located in the south-western corner as an extension to the main row of Figs.

These Figs are generally in very good condition and health, with little dead wood in the crowns and dense canopies. The main row of Figs have been heavily under-pruned in the past, allowing views through to the harbour however, resulting to some degree in a loss of balance and form.

34 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)

Height:	30 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread:	35 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter:	3000mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)
Buttressed Base:	8000mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B7.01.2 – Accent planting of Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pines) and Phoenix sylvestris (Silver Date Palms) aligned with western carpark entry road. View to west from oval.

Figure B7.01.3– Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) adjacent to the restaurant, view to north west.

Figure B7.01.4 – Formal row planting of Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Figs).

This formal row planting is located between the restaurant and New South Head Road following the old street alignment of Sunderland Avenue. These Figs although small in stature, possibly due to the confines of underlying reinforced concrete, are generally in very good condition and health with dense canopies.

14 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 10 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 15 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

This informal group planting is comprises eight *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) scattered in the lawn and garden beds between the western vehicular entry and the wharf and a further two specimens along the foreshore pedestrian link near the new playground. (A further five are located in Vickerey Avenue). Most of these Pines are in reasonable to good condition and health, though many are showing signs of senescence with some die-back to the crowns, dead wood and loss of apical growth.

10 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 27 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

This botanically important row planting of Silver Date Palms (*Phoenix sylvestris*) is located in raised timber planters adjacent to the garden bed and western carpark and in the lawn area in front of the restaurant. These Palms are in generally good condition and health.

9 x *Phoenix sylvestris* (Silver Date Palm)
Height: 10 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 5-8 metres

Statement of Significance

These Figs are of massive proportions and scale, dominating the character of this part of Rose Bay and forming an historic landmark planting of visual significance from the harbour and local district.

The second important groupings of trees are the informally arranged accent plantings of Norfolk Island Pines, which together with the large Moreton Bay Figs define a distinctive bay-side park quality of great historic and visual significance.

The third major group, another accent planting, is the botanically important row of Silver Date Palms (*Phoenix sylvestris*) along the carpark area.

Figure B7.01.5 – Formal row planting of Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) along New South Head Road boundary.

Figure B7.01.6 – Formal row planting of Phoenix sylvestris (Silver Date Palm).

7.02 Rose Bay Park and Police Station

Classified: National Trust Register (Police Station)

Address:
1 Wunulla Road, (Formerly Woollahra House Lodge), Point Piper.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1940?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
13	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
4	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine

Historical Notes
Rose Bay Park and the grounds surrounding Rose Bay Police Station, located on the corner of New South Head Road and Wunulla Road, contain remnant plantings of great historic significance. The park and the streetscape along this part of Wunulla Road are dominated by Moreton Bay Figs with three of the largest specimens being located along the top of the embankment adjacent to Wunulla Road. These outstanding Figs totally dominate the visual character of this location and together with a mix of other neighbouring trees, including a large grove of *Castanospermum australe* (Blackbean), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) and an unidentified, indigenous rain forest specimen, form a densely canopied cathedral affect over the carriageway. The most northerly Fig along Wunulla Road is of particularly massive proportions, multi-trunked and significant in its own right.

Figure B7.02.1 – Aerial view of Rose Bay Park and Police Station.

These trees likely formed part of the avenue along the Cooper family's "Henrietta Villa'' estate. The Police Station, originally an Italianate style lodge and gatekeeper's residence was built in 1871 and until as recently as the 1970s Pines also remained as part of this avenue. The only remaining Araucaria, an *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine), is one of the most visually prominent specimens of this species in the Municipality. Its size, age, history, distinctive curved trunk and this a visual prominence, particularly from the eastern approach along New South Head Road, make this tree very significant. The *Podocarpus elatus* (Plum Pine) next to the Cook Pine is another remnant of this original scheme.

These Pines and Figs are notable as typical of plantings from the early 19th century up to the early 20th century, at which time subdivision of large estates increased dramatically. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to these early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the parks of this Municipality and their elevated location makes them visually significant from the harbour as well as local environs. Most of the Figs on the lower embankments and flat area adjacent to the foreshores, are not of the same size and scale as the Wunulla Road figs however they are significant as a dense massing, forming a very important green-belt in this location, before the highly built-up Point Piper area. Other ornamental trees of note include a large *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak) at the eastern end of the park and *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine). Remnant regrowth of original vegetation is now rare, but includes a lone Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*) on the embankment below the Police Station.

Figure B7.02.2 – Rose Bay Police Station (left) and border planting of Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) at Rose Bay Park.

Description

A number of *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are located along Wunulla Road on the lawn verge and top of embankment, while most of the Figs are located on the New South Head Road embankments and the lower flat area adjacent to the foreshores. The trees are generally in very good condition and health with strong new growth and very dense and expansive canopies.

13 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 25 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 30 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 3000mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

These *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) occur as a minor component of the dominant Moreton Bay Fig plantings along the embankments and adjacent to the Sydney Water Pumping Station. These Figs are generally in very good condition and health.

4 x *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)
Height: 18 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 22 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 1500mm (up to) (@1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located to the north of the Police Station. This single trunk specimen is in very good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 30 metres
Canopy Spread: 5 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

Rose Bay Park and the grounds surrounding Rose Bay Police Station, located on the corner of New South Head Road and Wunulla Road, contain remnant plantings of great historic significance. These trees were likely part of the planting scheme associated with the Cooper family's "Henrietta Villa'' estate.

These Pines and Figs are notable as typical of plantings from the early 19th century up to the early 20th century and their elevated location makes them visually significant from the harbour as well as local environs.

Figure B7.02.3 – Mature Figs arching over main entry road to Rose Bay Park, view west to Rose Bay Police Station.

Figure B7.02.4 – Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine) to north of Rose Bay Police Station, view north on Wunulla Road.

7.03 No.629 New South Head Road

Address:
629 New South Head Road,
Rose Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and symmetrical formal character of these *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) create a strong dominating quality in the landscape. This pine is associated with two pines of similar age, growing on the street verge on the Balfour Road side of this property and as such forms an important visual group. Together these pines are very significant as integral components of the cultural and historic planting of this area since the early 19th century. Moreover these pines continue to define the landscape character of this harbourside suburb, visually linking with the large group of Norfolk Island Pines in Lyne Park and Vickerey Avenue. (Refer to Listings). Photographs from the early 20th century show a large group of these pines around the Rose Bay Lodge estate and unfortunately those have now disappeared however these plantings continue this historic theme.

Figure B7.03.1 – Aerial view of the site, subject tree towards north west corner.

Description

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in the north-western corner of the front garden, adjacent to the property boundary and New South Head Road. The Pine is in reasonably good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This Norfolk Island Pine, located beside New South Head Road, is of great visual prominence and importance, particularly from the Rose Bay area and the harbour.

Figure B7.03.2 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine), view to south east on New South Head Road. Associated Araucaria to the right of frame.

7.04 Royal Sydney Golf Course

Address:
Norwich Road,
Rose Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1910?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
200+	***Melaleuca quinquenervia***	Broad-leaved Paperbark

Historical Notes
These trees are a remnant of the once extensive *Melaleuca quinquenervia* dominated swamps, which grew in this area, from the original hind-dunes of Bondi to the Rose Bay foreshore marshes.

Prior to development this area consisted of a mosaic of vegetation communities. Most of this original complex system of vegetative communities has disappeared and even this last remaining forest has continued to be threatened by incremental development, such as the construction of the maintenance building and tennis court extensions of Royal Sydney Golf Club. It is important to note that the golf course contains small pockets of remnant native vegetation and other planted Paperbark groves, which are noteworthy components of this large parcel of open space.

Description
This informal remnant grove is located along Norwich Road, between the carriageway and the tennis courts on this property. The majority of the stand totalling approximately 200 trees are within the swale and old intermittent creek channel with approximately 20 trees extending to the verge area outside the property. Most trees in the grove are in excellent condition and health with typically narrow crowns within a dense forest canopy.

Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This grove of Paperbarks is one of the most significant stands of indigenous vegetation still remaining in the Municipality and as such an item of heritage significance.

Figure B7.04.1 – Aerial view of the site

7.05 No.20 Rawson Road and Nos.3-4 Fernleigh Gardens

Address:
20 Rawson Road and 3-4 Fernleigh Gardens,
Rose Bay

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus superba var. henneana***	Deciduous Fig or Cedar Fig

Historical Notes
Ficus superba var. henneana (Deciduous Fig or Cedar Fig) is a sub-tropical rain forest species extending from the Illawarra area to Queensland and the Northern Territory. Although its natural range covers this area, the tree is unlikely to be an indigenous remnant and is considered to be an ornamental planting associated with the former estate.

The tree is located in a position of great prominence on a sandstone outcrop on the western side of the ridge overlooking Rose Bay. This is a position of visual significance, particularly from the harbour and the approach through Rose Bay along New South Head Road. This Fig's stature and canopy is not large by the standards of other common Figs in the Municipality, however this is most likely the result of limiting factors such as shallow soils in this location and exposure to southerly winds. This Fig has a massive, multi-trunked base with buttressing and roots extending across three properties including this 20 Rawson Road and 3 and 4 Fernleigh Gardens. The subdivision of the original "Fernleigh Castle" estate has increased the threat of severe lopping and alignment to property boundaries and the

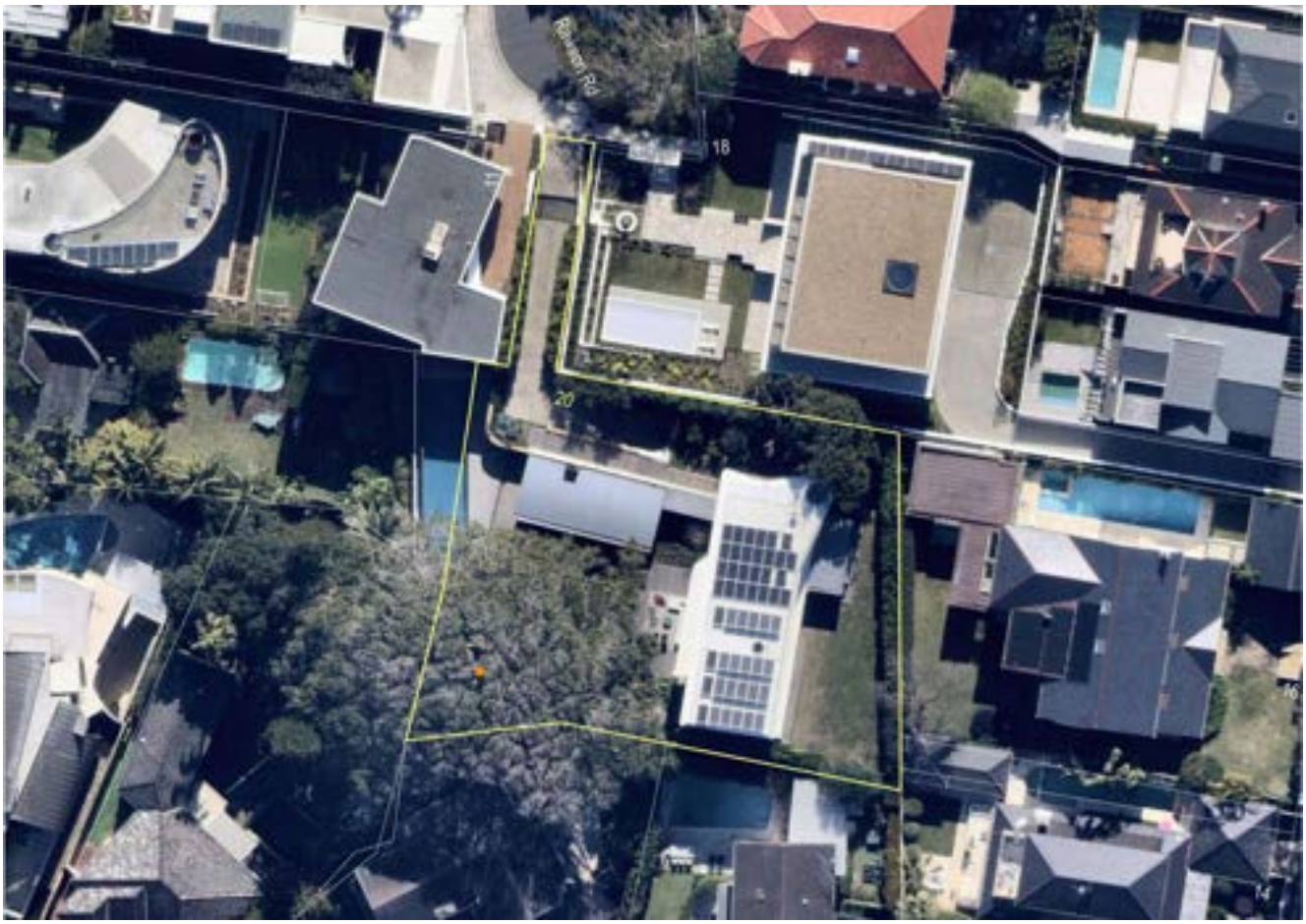


Figure B7.05.1 – Aerial view of the site

severing of roots. This tree has been the subject of such action, whereby 30% of the crown and substantial roots were removed during alterations and additions to 4 Fernleigh Gardens. The Fig is now under a Permanent Conservation Order.

Description

This *Ficus superba var. henneana* (Deciduous Fig) is located mainly within 20 Rawson Road, with major roots and canopy extending over the rear gardens of 3 and 4 Fernleigh Gardens. This tree in good condition and health with little dead wood and appears to be recovering from severe lopping carried out in the mid-1980's, which reduced a large portion of the crown. Large roots were also removed at this time.

1 x *Ficus superba var. henneana* (Deciduous Fig)
Height: 16 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This rare *Ficus superba var. henneana* (Deciduous or Cedar Fig), a magnificent and very old specimen and part of the original "Fernleigh Gardens" estate, is the only known example of this species in the Municipality. As such, this tree is a botanically significant item of great heritage value.

Figure B7.05.2 – Ficus superba var. henneana (Small Leafed or Deciduous Fig), view south from Rawson Road.

7.06 Vickerey Avenue

Address:
Vickerey Avenue, Rose Bay.

Ownership Type:
Street Tee

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
5	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine), of similar age and structure to those in Lyne Park,' form a distinctive sense of place and identity for Rose Bay. Their spectacular massing is a landmark for this area with the strong vertical forms and symmetry providing an important part of the visual character of Rose Bay, particularly along New South Head Road and significantly from the adjacent ridges and from the harbour.

Description
Three *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are located in narrow pits within the concrete footpath adjacent to the Rose Bay RSL property boundary, between the vehicular driveway and New South Head Road. One is located in the lawn near the Woollahra Sailing Club and One on lawn verge to Tingara Reserve.

All trees are showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline) with considerable dead wood in the crowns, scarring to the bases and absence of apical growth. Recommend cutting larger pits into the footpath to provide better aeration and water infiltration to the roots of these specimens, together with a programme of fertilising, watering and mulching around the bases of these pines to promote vitality.

5 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 27 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 10 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 800-1000mm (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These Norfolk Island Pines are of great historic and visual significance, combining with the group of Pines, of the same species, in Lyne Park, to provide the largest informal massing of this species in the Municipality. (Refer to Listing: Lyne Park).

Figure B7.06.1 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine), view north west from Tingira Memorial Park.

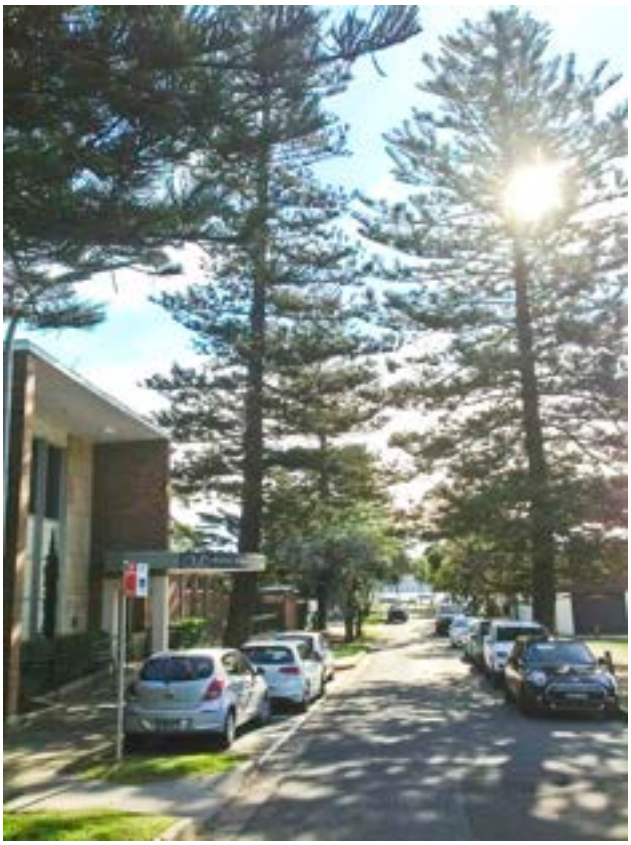


Figure B7.06.2 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine), Vickery Avenue view north west from corner of New South Head Road.

8. Vaucluse

8.01 Kambala School (formerly "Tivoli")

Address:
2 Vaucluse Road,
Vaucluse

Ownership Type:
Govt./ School/ Other Authority

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Kambala School

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These outstanding Norfolk Island Pines, located in an elevated position on the western side of the rise to Vaucluse, are of great visual prominence and importance, particularly from the approaches to Vaucluse or Rose Bay along New South Head Road and from the harbour. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and symmetrical formal character of these *Araucarias* creates a strong dominating quality in the landscape.

These pines have a visual and historic association with other early estates in this area including "Fernleigh Castle", Rose Bay and "The Hermitage", Vaucluse and indeed for much of the Rose Bay area (Refer to Listings). As such these trees have a broader significance in continuing and reinforcing these thematic plantings. Together these pines are very significant as integral components of the cultural planting of this area since the early 19th century.

Figure B8.01.1 – Aerial view of Kambala school.

Description

These *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are located as follows: Pine A: to the north-west of "Tivoli" on the gently sloping lawn and Pine B: near the boundary to Tivoli Avenue. Both Pines are in excellent condition and health with very dense broad canopies.

(A) 1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

(B) 1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 28 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These pines are considered visually significant as they rival the tallest of this species in the Municipality and they have historic connections with the former estate, which was first developed in 1842.

Figure B8.01.2 – View of Kambala School looking south west from Bayveiw Hill Road.

8.02 Strickland House, (formerly "Carrara") and grounds.

Classified: State Heritage Register, National Trust Register

Address:
52 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
NSW State Government

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
3	***Pinus roxburghii***	Himalayan Chir Pine
1	***Pinus radiata***	Monterey Pine

Historical Notes
These grounds, dominated by the 1854-56 Italianate mansion, originally known as "Carrara", were until recently (1994) the property of Strickland Convalescent Hospital, and are now public open space. The site, located above Milk Beach and adjacent to the Hermitage Foreshore Reserve, extends from Hermit Bay to Nielsen Park and is of very high visual prominence from the harbour.

The grounds contain a large number of exotic specimen trees and palms, set out in the gardenesque style, as well as some interesting remnant regrowth of the original shrubby open forest and littoral rain forest. The described area is generally in a poor state of neglect and this has unfortunately, over a long period of time, seriously degraded the significance and quality of much of the original specimen plantings. Under new management, design and improved maintenance practices, many of these specimen trees, including the indigenous elements, should however regain their former visual dominance.

Figure B8.02.1 – Aerial view of Strickland House and grounds.

These remnant plantings are of great historic and botanic significance and still include many shrubs and trees of note. Historically, a significant grouping of Himalayan Pines (*Pinus roxburghii*) lined the entry drive and those were an ornamental species of some rarity in this Municipality. The Himalayan Pines together with the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Willows (*Salix babylonica*), Poplars (*Populus deltoides*) and two Hoop Pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) would have once formed a larger glade of trees providing the canopy to the now overgrown ornamental gardens bordering the gully.

This area and the adjoining gully also supports indigenous groves of Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) and possibly hybrid forms of Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) and Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) in association with substantial regrowth of Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and other disclimax and depauperate rain forest species. A particularly fine cluster of these figs occurs on the north-western side of the residence, near the steps to the gully. Most areas of significant indigenous regrowth are in poor condition with many indigenous species having little opportunity at present to compete with rampant, uncontrolled weed species.

Figure B8.02.2 – East side of main entry driveway showing a remnant Pinus roxburghii (Himalayan Chir Pine) (Left) and an Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) in the foreground (right).

A large Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) dominate the space adjacent to the residence and the old tennis court lawn. In addition, a very old and significant pair of Cabbage Palms (*Livistona australis*) occur on the slopes leading to Milk Beach. These are likely indigenous remnants and indicative of the original depauperate and littoral rainforest flora of this location.

The area immediately to the east of the residence, contains a substantial grove of palms and native rain forest species. Large trees, such as Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) and a visually significant Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) form a substantial canopy over this grove and roadway. A rare and botanically significant specimen Fig is also present in this grouping, possibly the Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba var. henneana*) and if so one of only two known trees of this species in the Municipality. Unfortunately this specimen has been severely lopped in the past, removing much of its canopy and seriously disturbing this once magnificent specimen. The palm species here include the dominant Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) as well as other Phoenix spp. a Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Kentia Palms (*Howea forsteriana*) and the indigenous Cabbage Palm (*Livistona australis*).

Description

Pinus roxburghii (Himalayan Pine) and *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) were once in an informal grouping along both sides of entry road, in garden beds and lawn verges. Most of the exotic pines have unfortunately died and been removed with few specimens remaining in poor condition and health, displaying signs of senescence with poor apical growth and considerable dead wood in the crowns.

3 x *Pinus roxburghii* (Himalayan Pine) / 1 x *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine)

Height:	12 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread:	12 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter:	700mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The grounds contain a large number of exotic specimen trees and palms, set out in the gardenesque style, as well as some interesting remnant regrowth of the original shrubby open forest and littoral rain forest.

These remnant plantings are of great historic and botanic significance and include many shrubs and trees of note.

Figure B8.02.3 – Main entry driveway to Strickland House showing two remnant pines, a Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine) and a Pinus roxburghii (Himalayan Chir Pine) These pines are senescent and in poor condition.

Figure B8.02.4 – Plantings to the east of the main residence include Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya Pine) (right) Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm) and Livistona australis (Cabbage Palm).

Figure B8.02.5 – Two Livistona australis (Cabbage Palm), planted to the west of the main residence in the lawn leading down to Milk Beach.

8.03 Vaucluse Park

Classified: State Heritage Register, National Trust Register

Address:
69A Wentworth Road (Vaucluse House), Vaucluse.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Historic Houses Trust

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine
2	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
14	***Melaleuca quinquenervia***	Broadleaf Paperbark
1	***Taxodium distichum***	Bald Cypress
2	***Acmena smithii***	Lilly Pilly

Historical Notes
Vaucluse Park, an area defined by Olola Avenue and extending across Wentworth Road to the bay contains one of the most picturesque landscapes in the Municipality. Originally an 80 acre grant to Thomas Laycock, the first residence was built in 1803 and subsequently passed to Charles Wentworth in 1827. The original residence was successively upgraded and considerably enlarged to the gothic-styled residence and associated outbuildings, stables and gardens that are on the site today.

The favourable location and micro-climate together with the cultural history and long period of relative isolation of this area, has provided a park of outstanding visual, cultural, historic and botanic significance. The park offers a rare combination of indigenous significant remnant vegetation as well as historic plantings of great importance. The park is set out in a combined Gardenesque and English Landscape Style, containing a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest species, reflecting a range of landscape influences and tastes typical of the 19th century.

The *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) adjacent to the Tea Rooms is understood to be a cutting taken from the original majestic specimen, that totally dominated this part of the property and provided a high "ceiling" canopy over the outdoor terrace and the palm/ tree-fern dominated watercourse, prior to its failure in 1996. There are also other Moreton Bay Figs at the rear of the stables and in the park grounds. The *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pines), *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pines) and Figs are

Figure B8.03.1 – Vaucluse House with the gnarled old Ficus macrophylla(Moreton Bay Fig) to the east overhanging the verandah, view across the formal lawn water feature from the north of the house.

Figure B8.03.2 – Vaucluse House left of frame, pleasure garden in the foreground, palm grove to the middle and right of frame with Araucarias (columnaris and bidwillii) in the background.

Figure B8.03.3 – The semi mature Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) centre of frame is understood to be one of two cuttings taken from the majestic fig that originally stood on this spot, until it failed in 1996.

an integral component of the early cultural planting of the area and indeed the whole of this Municipality, since the early 19th century, and as such form part of the dominant visual and historic character of this park.

The ornamental palm grove and associated tree ferns which border the central watercourse are possibly the most visually stunning landscape elements in the park, providing a focus and a cool, lush micro-climate for a wide range of sub-tropical species. The grove is dominated by the native *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm) with more than 50 mature individuals. Together with the large range of other native and exotic palms and *Cyathea cooperi* (Rough Tree Ferns), this grove in terms of botanic and historic significance in the Municipality, is second only to the "Overthorpe" palm group in Double Bay. Other palms of significance in this grove include the following:

6 x *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palms)
11 x *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palms)
5 x Syagrus romanzoffiana (Queen Palms)
5 x *Howea forsteriana* (Kentia Palms)
4 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
2 x *Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal Date Palm)

Other important historic and cultural plantings of exotic origins include the lone specimen *Taxodium distichum* (Bald Cypress), *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines), *Populus deltoides* (Eastern Cottonwoods), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia), *Quercus robur* (English Oak) and *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), Mixed rainforest specimens are represented by three *Toona australis* (Red Cedar), one of which is located in the western courtyard to the house, and *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Tree), *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Firewheel Tree) and the *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree). A very large *Lagunaria patersonia* (Norfolk Island Hibiscus) and *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) are also located at the eastern side of the residence. A fine specimen *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) occurs near the old location of the front entry gates on the Olola Avenue street verge (east side). All these trees are important as supportive elements of the total composition and as such are significant trees in this park.

The visually important grove of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) is a central grouping of native trees which link the carpark to the historic buildings and other major landscape elements (including the palm grove along the watercourse and the ornamental shrub beds). These trees are possibly a later addition to the landscape in the early part of this century.

The ornamental plantings are a cultural overlay on the pre-existing landscape and it is difficult, after almost 200 years of development in this area, to determine the pattern and diversity

Figure B8.03.4 – Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad-leaved Paper Bark) foreground, Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly) centre frame, with Washingtonia robusta (Washington Palm) in the background. View south toward the house from lower north east lawn.

of original vegetation in this bay. There are however reminders of this diversity even today. This valley would have supported an originally complex vegetation community. These richer shale-derived soils, topping sandstones, still form the basis of the Municipality's only remaining *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) dominated forest. *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany), *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine) and *Angophora costata* (Sydney Pink Gum) are important co-dominants, the latter becoming dominant further up the valley slopes on Hawkesbury Sandstone.

Remnants of this original open forest are contained within the perimeter of the park along Olola Avenue and indeed extend to from the Parsley Bay area in the east, to Vaucluse Bay and on to Nielsen Park in the west. The area contains the largest remaining pool of harbourside indigenous vegetation in the Municipality and is significant in providing visual continuity and habitat linkage along these foreshores and parks. These trees form a fundamentally important indigenous framework and character for this part of Vaucluse and yet these trees continue to be threatened by indiscriminate clearing and poisoning in the course of building development and view retention for private properties. This is a very real threat to these trees at present. Apart from trees on private property, many trees along the perimeter of the park have a history of vandalism, particularly poisoning from herbicides.

This sheltered valley also contains remnants of a rich mixed understorey ranging from dry heathland to mesic and rain forest elements. For example, the portion of the park adjacent to the bay, along the immediate littoral edge, supports many remnant littoral and depauperate rain forest shrubs and small trees. These occur under the canopy of a significant grove of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gums) and adjacent to an indigenous grove of *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) near the watercourse outlet from Vaucluse Park. Within this stand occurs a single mature, self-sown and possible descendant of the original *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palms), which would have likely flourished here 200 years ago. Mature littoral rain forest trees are present within Vaucluse Park, particularly in the watercourse swale near Wentworth Road. Some of these are more likely ornamental plantings such as the two magnificent listed *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly) and *Alectryon tomentosus* (Hairy Alectryon), while others including the three slender trees near the Wentworth Road, *Syzygium australe* (Brush Cherry) and an unidentified species are more difficult to explain as ornamentals.

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located on the western side of the watercourse and beside the outdoor terrace of the tea-room, within the rain forest plantings. It is a semi mature specimen believed to be a cutting taken from the original majestic specimen that failed in the same location in 1996. It is in excellent condition and health with strong new growth and a dense and expansive canopy.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 12 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 600mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

The *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located on the western side of the watercourse, within the palm grove and in association with the neighbouring Hoop Pine. The tree is an excellent specimen with a very broad and dense crown.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1400mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

There are two *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) listed. Pine A is located on the western side of the watercourse, within the palm grove. Pine B is located on the western lawn, near the cottage. (Note: A smaller specimen is also located on the eastern lawn and entry to the residence). Pine A is showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline) with dead wood in the crown and no apical growth evident. Pine B is in very good condition and health.

2 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: (A)25, (B)27 metres
Canopy Spread: (A)12, (B)14 metres
Trunk Diameter: (A)900, (B)1000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

This informal grove of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) is located adjacent to the main car park and amenities block on the western side of the watercourse. Two other equally large specimens are located in the swale near Wentworth Avenue. All trees are in very good condition and health.

14 x *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark)
Height: 21 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 60 metres (combined)
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

This single specimen, *Taxodium distichum* (Bald Cypress) is Located on the large western lawn area near Olola Avenue. This tree is in good condition and health.

1 x *Taxodium distichum* (Bald Cypress)
Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 26 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

These *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly) are located along the eastern swale, adjacent to the watercourse and set back from Wentworth Road. Both trees are excellent specimens with very broad dense canopies, totally dominating this part of the grounds and palm grove.

2 x *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly)

Height:	18 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread:	20 metres (combined)
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

The favourable location and micro-climate together with the cultural history and long period of relative isolation of this area, has provided a park of outstanding visual, cultural, historic and botanic significance. The park offers a rare combination of indigenous significant remnant vegetation as well as historic plantings of great importance. The park is set out in a combined Gardenesque and English Landscape Style, containing a remarkable diversity of very old ornamental and particularly Australian rain forest species, reflecting a range of landscape influences and tastes typical of the 19th century.

The residence, associated outbuildings and grounds are listed in the State Heritage Register.

Figure B8.03.5 – Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress) north west lawn. View to south west.

8.04 No.51 Towns Road

Address:
51 Towns Road,
Vaucluse

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
4	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This grove of Norfolk Island Pines, located in an elevated position above Towns Road are of great visual prominence and importance, particularly from the approach to Vaucluse along New South Head Road and from the harbour. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and symmetrical formal character of these *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape. These pines have a visual association with the two significant specimen pines growing in the grounds of Kambala School (formerly "Tivoli") and as such have a broader significance in continuing and reinforcing these thematic and historic plantings of this area (Refer to Listing). Together these pines are very significant as integral components of the cultural planting of this area since the early 19th century.

Description
Three of these *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are located along the eastern side of the property boundary and one *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is near the western boundary rear garden. The pines are generally in good condition and health with dense canopies.

4 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 18-25 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres - (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm - (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pines) are considered significant for their historic values and their visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B8.04.1 – Aerial view showing 3 Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) on the eastern boundary and one in the north west corner.

Figure B8.04.2 – Viewed from Towns Road, the north eastern most tree is obscured.

8.05 "Greenway"

Address:
24 Wentworth Road "Greenway",
Vaucluse

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
6	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple

Historical Notes
This grove of *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) is unique in the Municipality as being the last major grouping of indigenous tree on this plateau. Their multi-stemmed, stunted and contorted forms are typical of the species under these conditions of shallow sandstone soils and exposure to winds on this elevated site. These trees form a magnificent tracery of forms and branching patterns, occurring as an almost pure stand. The classified 1923 Mediterranean style villa on this property is placed with great sympathy and harmony with these remnant trees, such that courtyards contain individual trees as specimens in their own right. Furthermore, a number of properties contain individual specimens and remnant regrowth in this Vaucluse area and these are group listed in the Indigenous Trees of Significance.

Description
This grove of *Angophora* spreads throughout the main garden on the corner of Wentworth Road and Fisher Avenue. These trees are generally in very good condition and health.

6 x *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple)
Height: 6-10 metres
Canopy Spread: Varies
Trunk Diameter: 300-800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These trees are considered significant as the last major grouping of remnant indigenous trees on the Vaucluse plateau.

Figure B8.05.1 – Aerial view of the site

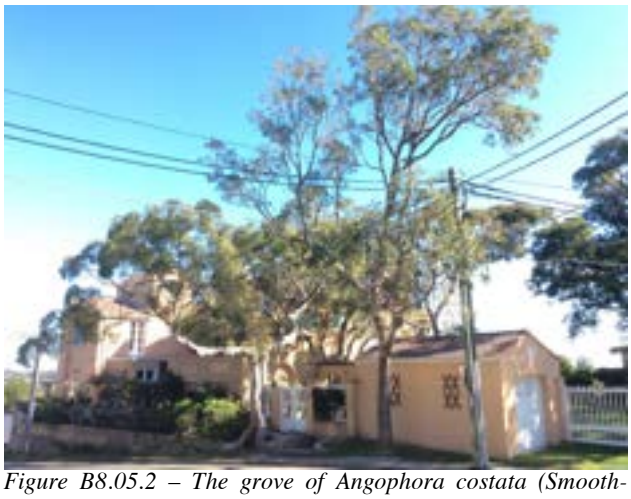


Figure B8.05.2 – The grove of Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple) within the grounds of the house and also in the roadside verge.

8.06 "The Hermitage Gardens"

Address:
22a Vaucluse Road "The Hermitage Gardens",
Vaucluse

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
1	***Araucaria cunninghamii***	Hoop Pine
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine

Historical Notes
These *Araucarias*, located near the gatehouse of the original "Hermitage" estate, form an outstanding and visually striking group with their tall, emergent canopies. These trees are in a commanding elevated position above the bay and are of high visual prominence particularly from the harbour. These species continue a general theme throughout the Municipality and are garden remnants of the extensive "Hermitage" estate, now subdivided into many small parcels of land. This estate was first developed in c.1840 and subsequently upgraded with a larger residence in the 1870s. These trees most likely are associated with this latter phase of building on the site.

Furthermore, these trees are of significance as being part of a once major historic association of ornamental *Araucarias* and Figs on the original "Hermitage" estate. (Refer to Listing for 22e Vaucluse Road). These trees provide magnificent vertical accents set against the dramatic topography of these foreshores. Their emergent forms punctuate the skyline and continue a similar thematic planting to other outlying estates, such as "Tivoli", now Kambala School and "Fernleigh Castle", Rose Bay.

This property also contains a large Port Jackson Fig and two Camphor Laurels. Together these trees provide a dense cloistered atmosphere below these *Araucarias*, dominating the front part of this property and entry area. The grove of very tall Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*), which extend up the valley to properties 10 and 12 Gilliver Road, are further important elements and visually extend the exotic character of this landscape. (Refer to Appendix A).

Figure B8.06.1 – Aerial view shows formal gardens with the listed trees located towards the south east corner of the site.

Description

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located on the northern side of the right-of-way, east of the garage in a well cared for garden. The Pine is in reasonably good condition and health with little dead wood and a sparse canopy.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 21 metres
Canopy Spread: 7 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) is located on the northern side of the right-of-way, west of the garage in a well cared for garden. The tree in reasonably good condition and health with little dead wood and a sparse canopy.

1 x *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine)
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located on the northern side of the right-of-way, west of the garage in a well cared for garden. The tree has poor form and development. It has been crowded by the adjacent Hoop Pine and consequently has a thin and poorly developed crown, but dense new growth indicates renewed vitality.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 5 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These trees are in a commanding elevated position above the bay and are of high visual prominence particularly from the harbour. These trees are also of significance as being part of a major historic association of ornamental *Araucarias* and Figs on the original "Hermitage" estate.

Figure B8.06.2 – The listed Araucarias L to R, heterophylla, cunninghamii and bidwillii.

8.07 22e Vaucluse Road

Address:
22e Vaucluse Road,
Vaucluse

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These *Araucarias*, located on steeply sloping land to the harbour foreshores are in a most visually prominent location and are highly significant in terms of their visual impact in this part of the harbour. These trees together with the large number of palms on the neighbouring properties of 22D and 22 "The Hermitage" create a magnificent landscape, which is truly typical of the tropical South Pacific islands. The neighbouring architecture of 22D is evocative of this theme. This rich tropical landscape theme is an overlay on this historic and visually significant landscape and continues upon the original lush rain forest character of this estate.

These *Araucarias* are remnants of the extensive "Hermitage" estate, now subdivided into many small parcels of land. This estate was first developed in c.1840 and subsequently upgraded with a larger residence in the 1870s. These trees most likely are associated with this latter phase of building on the site. These trees are of significance as being part of a major historic association of ornamental *Araucarias* and Figs on this original estate. (Refer to Listing for 22a "The Hermitage Gardens" Vaucluse Road). These trees together form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape.

Figure B8.07.1 – Aerial image shows the three trees situated on the steeply sloping foreshore between the water and the property.

As mentioned, the neighbouring properties of 22D and 22, "The Hermitage" contain important palms up to 20 metres high (clear trunk) which reinforce this tropical character. These include large Queen Palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Bangalow Palms (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*). In addition, the grove of very tall Washington Palms, which extend up the valley to properties 10 and 12 Gilliver Road, are further important visual elements, significantly extending the exotic character of this landscape when viewed from the harbour. (Refer to Appendix A).

Description

These two *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) are located in a row along a steeply sloping rear garden next to the boundary with 22D Vaucluse Road. The trees are in very good condition and health with dense compact crowns.

2 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)

Height:	31-33 metres
Canopy Spread:	8 metres - (up to)
Trunk Diameter:	600mm - (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is in reasonably good condition and health with little dead wood and a sparse canopy.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	28 metres
Canopy Spread:	10 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These Araucarias, located on steeply sloping land to the harbour foreshores are in a most visually prominent location and are highly significant in terms of their visual impact in this part of the harbour. These trees are also of significance as being part of a major historic association of ornamental *Araucarias* and Figs on the original "Hermitage" estate.

Figure B8.07.2 – The three Araucaria's viewed from the intersection of Vaucluse and Carrara Roads. A lone Phoenix can be seen to the left of frame.

8.08 Remnant Indigenous Trees

Address:
Various - Refer to table

Ownership Type:
Refer to Table

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Refer to Table

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
Various

The following table presents a variety of remnant native trees located in both the street verge and private properties in the Parsley Bay/ Vaucluse Bay/ Nielson Park area

Historical Notes
The Parsley Bay / Vaucluse Bay / Nielson Park area would have originally supported a complex vegetation community including littoral and depauperate rain forest elements. The richer shale-derived soils, topping sandstones in the Vaucluse Bay area, still form the basis of the Municipality's only remaining Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) dominated forest. Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) and Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) are important co-dominants, the latter becoming dominant further up the valley slopes and near Nielsen Park on Hawkesbury Sandstone.

Schedule of Significant trees:

Location	Ownership Type	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
No. 5 Boambillee Avenue	Private	1	12m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 11 Boambillee Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 13 Boambillee Avenue	Private	1	18m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 19 Boambillee Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 20 Burrabirra Road	Private	1	12m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 21 Burrabirra Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 2 Chapel Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 28 Coolong Road	Street	2		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 22 Coolong Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 24 Coolong Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 26 Coolong Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 6 Fisher Avenue	Private	1	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 9 Fisher Avenue	Private	2	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 1 Fisher Avenue	Private	1	10m	***Eucalyptus heamastoma***	Scribbly Gum
No. 9 Fisher Avenue	Private	1	10m	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
No. 12 Fisher Avenue	Street	1		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 30 Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	12m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 51a Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	12m	***Cupaniopsis anacardioides***	Tuckeroo
No. 20a Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 20a Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.49 Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	20m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.57a Fitzwilliam Road	Private	1	8m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum

Location	Ownership Type	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
No.18 Fitzwilliam Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.20 Fitzwilliam Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.20a Fitzwilliam Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.69 Fitzwilliam Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No.19 Gilliver Avenue	Street	1		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No.11 Gilliver Avenue	Private	1	10m	***Eucalyptus heamastoma***	Scribbly gum
Cnr Gilliver and Fisher Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 4 Nurran Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus botryoides***	Bangalay
No. 4 Nurran Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus heamastoma***	Scribbly gum
No. 46 Olola Avenue	Private	2	8m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 33 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 28 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 27 Olola Avenue	Private	3	15m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 24 Olola Avenue	Private	1	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 14 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 47 Olola Avenue	Private	1	12m	***Banksia integrifolia***	Coastal Banksia
No. 24 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus heamastoma***	Scribbly Gum
No. 4 Olola Avenue	Private	2	15m	***Eucalyptus racemosa***	Scribbly gum
No. 27 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus resinifera***	Red Mahogany
No. 28 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 27 Olola Avenue	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 25 Olola Avenue	Private	1	20m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 24 Olola Avenue	Private	2	20m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 31 Olola Avenue	Street	1		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 30 Olola Avenue	Street	1		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 48a Olola Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus racemosa***	Scribbly gum
No. 35 Olola Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 31 Olola Avenue	Street	2		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 22 Olola Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 15 Parsley Road	Private	1	8m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 9 Parsley Road	Private	2	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 15 Parsley Road	Street	2		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 21 Parsley Road	Street	1		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 5 Parsley Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum

Location	Ownership Type	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
No. 10 Parsley Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 11 Parsley Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 21 Parsley Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
Petrarch Avenue - Steps Olola to Hopetoun Avenue	Street	2		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
Petrarch Avenue - Steps Olola to Hopetoun Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus resinifera***	Red Mahogany
Petrarch Avenue - Steps Olola to Hopetoun Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
Petrarch Avenue - Steps Olola to Hopetoun Avenue	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 42 Vaucluse Road	Private	2	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 40 Vaucluse Road	Private	1	8m	***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 59 Vaucluse Road	Private	1	12m	***Ficus rubiginosa***	Port Jackson Fig
Vaucluse Road Cnr Carrara Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus piperita***	Sydney Peppermint
No. 48 Wentworth Road	Private	1	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 36 Wentworth Road	Private	1	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 24 Wentworth Road	Private	9	12m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 25 Wentworth Road	Private	1	10m	***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 65 Wentworth Road	Private	1	-	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 62 Wentworth Road	Private	1	15m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 63 Wentworth Road	Private	1	18m	***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 21a Wentworth Road	Street	2		***Angophora costata***	Smooth-barked Apple
No. 53 Wentworth Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus robusta***	Swamp Mahogany
No. 93 Wentworth Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 87 Wentworth Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 36 Wentworth Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 31 Wentworth Road	Street	1		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum
No. 85 Wentworth Road	Street	2		***Eucalyptus tereticornis***	Forest Red Gum

Description

The Street Trees are located in a random layout along the lawn verges of the listed streets. Together with the indigenous trees listed on adjacent properties, they form significantly the largest single component of the Municipality's remaining indigenous trees outside the major parks such as Vaucluse Park, Nielsen Park, parsley Bay Reserve and Cooper Park. Many of these trees have been pruned heavily in the past in order to accommodate overhead power lines. Furthermore, trees have been lopped, poisoned and removed in the pursuit of maximising the harbour views for adjacent properties as well as for driveway construction and other associated residential development. Trees are often characterised by die-back in the crowns, severely lopped and crossed branches, disease, insect, fungal and parasitic attack as a result of unsympathetic pruning practices, filling and excavation around bases of trees and alterations to the water-table, nutrient levels and drainage.

Statement of Significance

These trees are considered significant for their contribution to the unique visual and environmental quality of this part of Vaucluse. All these trees are under continued threat from the incremental affects of development in this area.

9. Watson's Bay

9.01 Camp Cove Park

Address:
Cove Street, Watson's Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
These two magnificent specimens totally dominate this small park, which occupies the site of an original lagoon and marshland. These trees have dramatic scale and horizontally spreading forms with massive buttressed roots extending over a large area under the canopies. Both Figs, one in particular, have developed large low lateral branches of distinctive form, similar to the specimen Fig in front of "Fisherman's Lodge", Robertson Park, but on a much grander scale.

These Figs are significant in being an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Of further interest, one of the branches of the larger specimen Fig has grown over the old swing and coalesced around the timber frame as a physical support.

Description
This informal pair of *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) are located in the park, next to the southern boundary to residences fronting on to Pacific Street. The trees are generally in very good condition and health with little dead wood and dense crowns. Severe pruning/ alignment of canopies occurs on the property boundary.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 17 metres
Canopy Spread: 45 metres (combined canopy)
Trunk Diameter: 3000mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
These Figs are significant in being an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area while being visually dominant at a local level.

Figure B9.01.2 – These two inter-grown Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) with their dense canopy and horizontal growth habit, dominate the character of this small, local park.

Figure B9.01.1 – Camp Cove Park - Aerial view of the site.

Figure B9.01.3 – Horizontal branching is shown in the image above.

Figure B9.01.4 – Buttressed roots are shown in the image above.

9.02 Robertson Park

Address:
Marine Parade, Watson's Bay.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1860?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig
5	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
10	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Historical Notes
Robertson Park is a fine example of an early 20th century sea-side, pleasure park with its formal axial layout, expansive lawns, specimen plantings of *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pines) and Figs. Historic photos of the park show a diagonal central avenue, possibly of First World War commemorative importance, utilising the stately *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm). The park, designed and constructed, possibly in the 1920's under the management of Vaucluse Council, was in the style and tradition of many other Sydney harbour-side parks being developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A main avenue of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palms) was one of the most significant visual elements of the park, fringing the diagonal footpath link between the wharf and the main retail area of Watson's Bay. Row planting adjacent to Robertson Place and Clovelly Street, near the c.1837 Georgian residence of Dunbar House (originally "Watson's Bay House"), continued and reinforced this particular theme planting.

The palm avenue and row style planting represented more recent overlay plantings in the park and are now all but gone, wiped out by the "crown rot" disease (Fusarium Wilt) that has decimated the palm population throughout the eastern suburbs of Sydney. A few individual palms remain in the perimeter plantings which are possibly remnants of former planting schemes.

Figure B9.02.1 – Aerial view of the site.

Watson's Bay has a long history of development in parallel with the establishment of the settlement of Sydney and cultural plantings would have taken place on this site from the early 19th century. The Figs and *Araucarias* are much older specimens of great historic and visual significance to the Bay. The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pines) stand as tall sentinels and are very much the visual and cultural character of this location. These pines were used in the Watson's Bay area since the end of the 18th century and the establishment of the Signal Station and Macquarie Lighthouse. The trees were used as navigational aids for approaching ships, clearly identifying the entrance to the harbour and the colony by means of their distinctive height, visual accent and "exotic" form amongst otherwise "barren heaths". Apart from this utilitarian aspect the trees were also widely planted for their outstanding form and symmetry and their evocative charm of a greener English landscape. These trees are also highly adaptable to poor sandstone-derived soils and high exposure to salt-laden winds. The Norfolk Island Pines occurring in the park are remnants of these mainly earlier specimen plantings, possibly associated with the original residence of "Clovelly". Some smaller pines also appear to relate to the pedestrian cross-link through the park.

The perimeter of the park contains significant row plantings of Figs that serve to delineate the park boundaries and provide visual continuity with the major historic Moreton Bay Fig plantings. Of particular note are the *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) and *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) in front of "Dunbar House", the branches of the later being of a spectacular low-spreading nature in parallel with the waterfront and promenade. Similarly, three large specimen Figs are located adjacent to the Watson's Bay Hotel and Military Road intersection. These trees form a massive canopy over this part of Military Road and visually link with a large street tree, a Port Jackson Fig, on the pavement next to the beer garden and the outstanding grove of Moreton Bay Figs near the cul-de-sac and wharf area.

Although Moreton Bay Figs had an original rain forest distribution extending to the Illawarra region it is unlikely that these trees are indigenous remnants as the species is typical of the estate plantings throughout the 19th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. The lush green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the Municipality and much of Sydney. The park's commemorative history of plantings has been continued throughout the 20th century with the planting of *Lagunaria patersonii* (Norfolk Island Hibiscus) in 1960 to mark Woollahra Council's Centenary. More recently, plantings have been carried out by Amnesty International and a young Fig in the major grove was planted in honour and dedication to the Hon. Raymond Aston M.P.

Figure B9.02.2 – These magnificent Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Figs) frame the views to Watson's Bay.

Description

This significant grove of *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located within the park, adjacent to the bay side promenade and the wharf area. Other groves and individual specimens are located generally within the boundary plantings, particularly adjacent to the Watson's Bay Hotel and in front of "Dunbar House".

These Figs are generally in fair to good condition and health, especially considering their age and survival ability under a difficult wind and salt-swept environment. Most are very old, disfigured specimens with partial canopies reflecting the environmental conditions with varying degrees of individual damage, dead wood, psyllid and borer attack. Nevertheless, strong, dense, new growth is evident in the canopies and all seem to have improving vitality.

2 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 15 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 40 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (@1.0metre above ground level)
Buttressed Base: 8000mm (up to)

These remnant *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are scattered over the mid to upper area of the park, near the rotunda and playground. Most are in late senescence with severe die-back to the crowns, considerable dead wood, broken main trunks and loss of apical growth.

5 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 31 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1100mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

A few *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) remain in various locations around the park. The 23 that were located in the lawn adjacent to main diagonal footpath are now gone, only 10 remain along Robertson Place and Clovelly Street near "Dunbar House". They are generally in good condition and health. Dead fronds are removed annually under the Council management programme.

10 x *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
Height: 8 metres (clear trunk height)
Canopy Spread: 8 metres

Statement of Significance

Watson's Bay has a long history of development in parallel with the establishment of the settlement of Sydney and cultural plantings would have taken place on this site from the early 19th century.

The Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) stand as tall sentinels and are very much the visual and cultural character of this location while the main grove of Moreton Bay Figs totally dominate this portion of the park with their expansive canopies spreading over the promenade and beach. These Figs are the oldest and most visually significant trees in Watson's Bay, pre-dating the general landscaping to the park and possibly associated with the former historic estates of 'Clovelly' and "Dunbar House". Indeed, these four magnificent trees, with their spectacular canopies and sculptural detail, are amongst the most significant groupings of this species in the Municipality. Theses Figs and *Araucarias* are of great historic and visual significance to the Bay.

Figure B9.02.3 – The Picturesque outlook over Robertson Park from Military Road.

Figure B9.02.4 – Remnant Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm) adjacent to Dunbar House. Those that were in the park proper, have been decimated by the spread of the disease, Fusarium Wilt.

10. Woollahra

10.01 Chiswick Gardens

Address:
Corner of Ocean Street & Wellington Street, Woollahra.

Ownership Type:
Park

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine
2	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
7	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
1	***Archontophoenix cunninghamiana***	Bangalow Palm
2	***Butia capitata***	Wine Palm
1	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
1	***Chamaerops humilis***	European Fan Palm
3	***Livistona chinensis***	Chinese Fan Palm

Historical Notes
Chiswick Gardens are laid out in a formal rectilinear format, crossed by a network of pathways in the gardenesque style common in the earlier part of this century. Most of the larger palms and trees are located within the boundary garden beds, with considerable infill on lawns of selected specimen plantings.

The Norfolk island Pine is the most dominant visual vertical element in these gardens and furthermore is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Woollahra and indeed the whole of Sydney, since the early 19th century, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb. Rain forest species including the Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) are important in forming a closed canopy and a more intimate sense of space to these gardens.

Description
Chiswick Gardens are a magnificent assemblage of palms and Australian rain forest species reminiscent, albeit on a smaller scale, of the Sydney Botanic Gardens palm arboretum.

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is the most dominant vertical element in these gardens. It is located at the corner of Wellington Street and Ocean Street. The tree is in good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 23 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
No single tree or palm within the gardens is considered significant, however as a collection, the group is botanically, culturally and visually of great significance to this Municipality.

Figure B10.01.1 – Chiswick Gardens - Aerial view of the site..

Figure B10.01.2 – Araucaria heterophylla on the Ocean Avenue boundary.

Figure B10.01.4 – A small selection of the palms within the park. Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Bangalow Palm)(far left) and Syagrus romanzoffiana (Queen Palm) (centre & right).

Figure B10.01.3 – A selection of the wide variety of palms within the park.

10.02 "Runnymede"

Address:
23 Jersey Road,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1860?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
2	*Araucaria heterophylla*	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
These very old Norfolk Island Pines possibly date to the 1860's period of construction of this Victorian residence or perhaps a successive upgrade to this property. The Pines dominate the grounds and punctuate the boundaries of the estate. Both trees are nearing the end of their lifecycle. These trees are somewhat smaller than most Norfolk Island Pines of comparable age in this area; even those in similar exposed ridge locations. The trees have obviously had a difficult history.

Figure B10.02.1 – Aerial view of the site - Listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pines) in north east and north west corners.

Description

The two *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) are located at each front corner of the property fronting Jersey Road, and set back from a one metre high sandstone wall and palisade fence. Both Pines showing severe signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline). Large parts of the canopies, particularly the tree closer to Oxford Street, are showing die-back symptoms with a lot of dead wood and damage to the crowns. No apical growth on either tree.

2 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	15 metres
Canopy Spread:	5-6 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These pines are integral components of the early cultural planting of Paddington and indeed much of Sydney, and as such, are indicative of the visual and historic character of these areas.

Figure B10.02.2 – View east on Ocean Avenue of the two listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pines).

10.03 No.281a Edgecliff Road

Address:
281a Edgecliff Road,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1880?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this fine specimen is of great visual prominence, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline. The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area and indeed the whole of Sydney since the early 19th century. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover is of significance as part of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge. (Refer to Listings: 66, 71 and 75 Wallaroy Road). These *Araucarias* together create spectacular vertical accents and their symmetrical forms are indeed characteristic of the larger visual and historic quality of this suburb. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these native *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate to the expansive gardens which characterised early large estates.

Figure B10.03.1 – Aerial view of the site - Listed Araucaria heterophylla on eastern boundary.

Description

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in rear garden of the block of units on this property. The tree is in excellent condition and health with a very dense crown though not as broadly spreading as the Norfolk Island Pine in the neighbouring 75 Wallaroy Road.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	20 metres
Canopy Spread:	12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This tree is considered significant for its historic values and visual dominance of district and local views.

Figure B10.03.3 – View to north east from Edgecliff Road - Listed item as seen between buildings.

Figure B10.03.2 – View to east from Edgecliff Road - Listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) on eastern boundary.

10.04 "Brougham"

Address:
4a Nelson Street (cnr Wallis Street),
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This Norfolk Island Pine located on the top of the Woollahra ridge and adjacent to the Bondi Junction by-pass is part of one of the most visually significant stands of trees in the Municipality. This tree appears to be planted at much the same time as the other members of this group prior to subdivision. Two other Norfolk Island Pines are located in close proximity to the existing grounds of "Brougham" one across the by-pass in the front garden of 2 Nelson Street, "Osmond Court" and the other, a street tree on the public grass verge adjacent to the by-pass footbridge. The other Pine visually important to this group includes a tall neighbouring specimen associated with the "Waimea" estate, Waimea Avenue, Woollahra. Together these pines form a dramatic asymmetrical cluster of 3 dominant elements of special visual significance at the local and district levels as well as the harbour. Of particular note, these pines are highly significant when viewed from the eastern by-pass approaches and at sunset their silhouettes are outstanding features of this landscape and ridgeline. Furthermore, the Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Woollahra, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb.

These particular pines most likely date to the late 19th century and possibly to the first period of construction of "Brougham" in the 1850's. Other trees of note on this property include a large Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Peppercorn Tree (*Schinus areira*) all of which are informally grouped on the north-western lawn area and a very old and contorted multi-trunked White Quandong (*Elaeocarpus kirtonii)*, an uncommon ornamental rain forest species, located next to the Wallis Street entry. All these trees are notable as typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century.

Figure B10.04.1 – Aerial view of the site

Description

The *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located on the flat lawn area in the north-western section of the grounds. The tree is in generally good condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)

Height:	27 metres
Canopy Spread:	13 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This tree is considered significant for its historic values and visual dominance of harbour, district and local views.

Figure B10.04.2 – Listed Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) (Left). Tree to right (previously listed) suffering obvious stress.

10.05 "Temple Emanuel"

Address:
7-9 Ocean Street,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Ficus macrophylla***	Moreton Bay Fig

Historical Notes
This Fig is more closely associated with the Woods Avenue terraces and the visual character of this streetscape rather than the "Temple Emanuel" environment. The Fig was probably originally part of the "Waimea" estate prior to subdivision and is likely associated with the Norfolk Island Pine located in the rear of the adjoining Mews development. The Fig is now a remnant of the original large gardens and is now hemmed in on all sides by residential developments, which significantly reduce the visual impact of this massive tree.

Figure B10.05.1 – Aerial image of site provides an appreciation for the scale of this magnificent tree.

Description

This *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) is located in the driveway access to the rear of the Temple Emanuel kindergarten, completely surrounded by bitumen to the base of the trunk and hard against a boundary retaining wall to No. 6 Woods Avenue. In spite of a very confined environment, surrounded totally by bitumen and masonry surfaces, this Fig continues to show enormous vigour and strength with a healthy dense canopy and little dead wood in the canopy. The tree obviously has a long pruning history associated with the Woods Avenue terraces, built c.1900, developing a very lineal shape to exploit available space.

1 x *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 30 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This very old Moreton Bay Fig is a distinctive historic element and integral component of the Woollahra landscape and therefore is considered significant.

Figure B10.05.2 – View of Ficus macrophylla, to north west from Wood's Street.

10.06 "Hawthornden"

Address:
6-12 Roslyndale Avenue
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1870?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria bidwillii***	Bunya Pine

Historical Notes
This Araucaria species continues a general visual and historic theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover is of significance as part of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge. (Refer to Listings: 66, 71 and 75 Wallaroy Road and 281A Edgecliff Road). The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and symmetrical formal character of these native Araucarias created a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate for avenues and expansive gardens on large estates such as "Hawthornden". Bunya Pines are native to the rain forests of the Bunya Mountains in south-eastern Queensland. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than other dominant *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). Bunya Pines usually do not reach the same stature as these other *Araucarias* in this locality, however this specimen is further notable for its fine form and size on this elevated site.

Figure B10.06.1 – Aerial view of "Hawthornden"

Description

This *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) is located in an unkempt side garden 2 metres below road level, opposite Greenoaks Avenue. This Pine is in excellent health and condition with a very broadly spreading crown and dense new apical growth.

1 x *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine)
Height: 25 metres
Canopy Spread: 30 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This magnificent Bunya Pine specimen, located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, is of great visual prominence and importance, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline.

Figure 10.06.2 – View of Araucaria bidwillii to west from Roslyndale Avenue.

10.07 No.2 Trelawney Street

Address:
2 Trelawney Street,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this fine multi-stemmed specimen dominates the streetscape and is further of great visual prominence at the district level, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline. The glossy lush-green foliage of these trees continues a general theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality.
These trees are notable as typical of plantings from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, at which time subdivision of large estates increased dramatically. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to these early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). There are however, local concentrations of these trees such as in the Ginahgulla Road area of Bellevue Hill, all of which are associated with extensive plantings on these large historic estates.

Description
This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) is located in an elevated garden, behind a retaining wall and boundary to Trelawney Street. The tree is in excellent condition and health with a very dense broadly spreading canopy extending over the carriageway.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This remnant Kauri Pine is of great visual and historic significance.

Figure B10.07.1 – Aerial view of No.2 Trelawney Street.

Figure B10.07.2 – Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) viewed from the west on Trelawney Street.

10.08 No.66 Wallaroy Road

Address:
66 Wallaroy Road,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Agathis robusta***	Kauri Pine

Historical Notes
Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this fine specimen is of great visual prominence, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline. The glossy lush-green foliage of this species continues a general visual and historic theme throughout the Woollahra-Double Bay-Bellevue Hill area and indeed most of the Municipality. The Kauris are notable as typical of plantings from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, at which time subdivision of large estates increased dramatically. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate to these early large estates. Kauri Pines, originally known as Dammara from (*Dammara robusta*), are native to Queensland rain forests. They were highly prized specimen trees by the mid to late 19th century and even today are somewhat less common in the Municipality than the dominant *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). There are however, local concentrations of these trees such as in the Ginahgulla Road area of Bellevue Hill, all of which are associated with extensive plantings on these large historic estates.

Description
This *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) located in an elevated position on the north-western property boundary to the State Rail Authority lands. Tree in excellent condition and health with a very dense broadly spreading, but unbalanced form, possibly due to former competition on the site prior to clearing by the State Rail. The tree was retained as a result of the owner's persistence in the matter.

1 x *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1300mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Figure B10.08.1 – Aerial view of the site Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) located in the north west corner. Rail corridor located immediately to the west of the listed tree.

Statement of Significance

A dominant vertical element in its own right, this *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) is of significance as part of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge.

Figure B10.08.2 – Agathis robusta (Kauri Pine) growing in close proximity to sandstone wall and stairs.

10.09 No.71 Wallaroy Road

Address:
71 Wallaroy Road,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria columnaris***	Cook Pine
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This pair of *Araucarias* is dominated by the larger specimen Cook Pine. The very tall multi-stemmed Cook Pine is an outstanding specimen. The significance of the Norfolk Island Pine however is more in support of the visual impact created by the Cook Pine. Nevertheless, these *Araucarias* together form spectacular vertical accents and are an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area. Their forms are indeed characteristic of the larger visual and historic quality of this suburb. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these native *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate to the expansive gardens of early large estates. Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, these pines are of great visual prominence, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline.

Figure B10.09.1 – Aerial view of the site shows dense canopy cover over the northern portion and along both east and west boundaries. Listed trees adjacent to northern boundary.

Description

This *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine) is located in a raised garden bed on the western side of the entrance driveway to this residence and fronting Wallaroy Road. The pine is in excellent condition and health with a dense crown.

1 x *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)
Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 6 metres
Trunk Diameter: 900mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in the garden bed on the eastern side of the entrance driveway to this residence and fronting Wallaroy Road. This tree is in fair condition and health.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 21 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 500mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

These two pines are of greater significance as components of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge. (Refer to Listing: 66 and 75 Wallaroy Road and 281A Edgecliff Road.

Figure 10.09.2 – View to west along Wallaroy Road.

10.10 No.75 Wallaroy Road

Address:
75 Wallaroy Road,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
Located in an elevated position along the ridgeline, this fine specimen is of great visual prominence, particularly from Bellevue Hill and the surrounding ridgeline. The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of this area and indeed the whole of Sydney since the early 19th century. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover is of significance as part of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge. (Refer to Listings: 66 and 71 Wallaroy Road and 281A Edgecliff Road). These *Araucarias* together create spectacular vertical accents and their symmetrical forms are indeed characteristic of the larger visual and historic quality of this suburb. The dramatic scale, dark green foliage and formal character of these native *Araucarias* create a strong dominating quality in the landscape, appropriate to the expansive gardens which characterised early large estates.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) appears to be in the rear garden of this property. The tree is in good condition and health with a very broadly spreading, dense crown and little dead wood.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 16 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine is of significance as part of an important historic grouping of native Australian pines growing in the immediate vicinity along this side of the Edgecliff ridge.

Figure B10.10.1 – Aerial view shows a number of large trees within the site. Listed Araucaria heterophylla is in the north west corner.

Figure B10.10.2 – View south to the listed tree from Wallaroy Road.

10.11 No.7-10 Woods Avenue

Address:
7-10 Woods Avenue,
Woollahra

Ownership Type:
Private

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This Norfolk Island Pine was originally part of the gardens to the c.1858 Georgian, "Waimea House", and was likely associated with the neighbouring Moreton Bay Fig, now in the grounds of the Temple Emanuel. (Refer to Listing: 7-9 Ocean Street). Both trees are now physically isolated elements due to subdivision and the degree of development around them continues to threaten the existence of these historically important trees. Furthermore, this pine is an important visual component of the "Brougham" grouping of Norfolk Island Pines near the Bondi Junction by-pass. Of particular note, these pines are highly significant when viewed from the eastern by-pass approaches and at sunset their silhouettes are outstanding features of this landscape and ridgeline. Furthermore, the Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Woollahra, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb.

Figure B10.11.1 – Aerial view of the site shows the listed Araucaria heterophylla in close proximity to the Ficus macrophylla to the south, Refer to listing 10.06 "Temple Emanuel".

Description

This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in the rear of "Mews"

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 16 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance

This Pine is part of a particularly prominent group of special visual significance at the local and district levels as well as from the harbour.

Figure B10.11.2 View south west from the carpark 6-10 Woods Avenue.

10.12 Ocean Street and Queen Street, (southwest corner)

Address:
Ocean Street cnr Queen Street, (southwest corner) Woollahra.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Historical Notes
This Pine appears to be a lone remnant of a former estate, now altered through subdivision and alienated further by road re-alignment. It is highly doubtful that the tree was planted as a street tree and by its isolation has a common link with other significant Pines in this immediate area, such as the neighbouring "Waimea" specimen.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located in the centre of the concrete paved pedestrian footpath, 2.5 metres from boundary wall to Belford Flats and 1.5 metres from the carriageway. The tree is showing some signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline), with dead wood in the crown and no apical growth.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 24 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1000mm (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This outstanding Norfolk Island Pine is visually significant from the district and local streetscape level, particularly when viewed from the western approach along Queen Street. The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Woollahra and forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this inner city suburb.

Figure B10.12.1 – Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine) - corner of Ocean Avenue and Queen Street.

10.13 Rosemont Avenue

Address:
Rosemont Avenue, Woollahra.

Ownership Type:
Street Tee

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c. 1935?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Platanus x acerifolia***	London Plane Tee

Historical Notes
Rosemont Avenue has received a number of streetscape/ environmental awards that have recognised the significance of this particular avenue of trees as one of the finest avenues of Plane Trees in the Sydney metropolitan area. In spite of overhead cables on one side of the street, the trees have been managed to accommodate this constraint in so far as the branches are able to interconnect, forming a continuous canopy over the carriageway and the front gardens of neighbouring properties. The canopy creates a dramatic affect that changes with the seasons from a dense green tunnel, dappled with light, in summer to an open tracery of patterns in winter. The avenue is significant as a grouping rather than as individual trees.

Unfortunately, the losses of mature specimens, near the Edgecliff Road intersection, due to insect attack and disease, have seriously reduced the visual impact in this area. This point illustrates the changing nature of Significant Trees and how in time, and also as a result of management techniques, trees and their attributes will continue to change.

Description
This single species, avenue planting of *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree) is confined within a narrow verge between the footpath and the kerb. The trees are generally in good health with dense crowns and little dead wood, however some trees have been removed due to disease, borer attack and conflicts with residential development. A number have been replaced under an ongoing management programme.

Single Species Avenue Planting
Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Tree) -
Height: 18 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 18 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
Rosemont Avenue has received a number of streetscape/ environmental awards that have recognised the significance of this particular avenue of trees as one of the finest avenues of Plane Trees in the Sydney metropolitan area.

Figure B10.13.1 – Rosemont Street Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Trees) all bare during winter months.

Figure B10.13.2 – During warmer months the lush intergrown canopy encloses the street below.

10.14 Wallis Street, (opposite "Brougham")

Address:
Wallis Street, (opposite "Brougham" No.4a Nelson Street) Woollahra.

Ownership Type:
Street Tree

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Woollahra Council

Year of Planting (of oldest item if known)
c.1890?

Schedule of Significant trees:

Qty	Species	Common Name
1	***Araucaria heterophylla***	Norfolk Island Pine

Figure B10.14.1 – Araucaria heterophylla view to east from Wallis Street.

Historical Notes
The Norfolk Island Pine is an integral component of the early cultural planting of Woollahra and indeed the whole of Sydney, since the early 19th century, and as such forms part of the larger visual and historic character of this suburb.

Together with the pines in "Brougham," "Waimea" and 2 Nelson Street, the group forms a dramatic asymmetrical cluster of five dominant elements of special visual significance at the local and district levels as well as the harbour. Of particular note, these pines are highly significant when viewed from the eastern by-pass approaches and at sunset their silhouettes are outstanding features of this landscape and ridgeline.

Description
This *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) is located on the lawn verge on the northern side of the footbridge over the Bondi Junction by-pass. The tree is showing signs of senescence (aging and physiological decline) with considerable dead wood in the crown and no apical growth evident.

1 x *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine)
Height: 25 metres (up to)
Canopy Spread: 7 metres (up to)
Trunk Diameter: 700mm (up to) (@ 1.0metre above ground level)

Statement of Significance
This Norfolk Island Pine appears to be a remnant of the historically and visually significant stand of pines scattered through this immediate area and associated with the original "Brougham" estate. This particular pine most likely dates to the late 19th century.

Appendix A. Palms and Pines

The following tables list private properties containing a variety of Palms and Pines considered to be of merit in contributing to the distinctive visual character of Woollahra however they are not considered significant trees in terms of the criteria used in compiling the Register.

Precinct 01 Bellevue Hill

Location	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
1 Foster Avenue	1	8m	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
3 Foster Avenue	1	5m	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
6 March Street	7	7m	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
6 March Street	2	15m	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
1 Kambala Road	3	4-15m	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
144 Bellevue Hill Road	1	11m	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
73 Bulkara Road	3	12m	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm
73 Bulkara Road	3	8m	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm
73 Bulkara Road	-	8m	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
35 Streatfield Road	2	6m	***Phoenix canariensis***	Canary Island Date Palm

Precinct 06 Point Piper

Location	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
4 Longworth Avenue	2	11m	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
9 Longworth Avenue	5	-	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
33 Wunulla Road	1	-	***Howea forsteriana***	Kentia Palm
41 Wunulla Road	2	5m	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
43 Wunulla Road	4	6m	***Syagrus romanzoffiana***	Queen Palm
43 Wunulla Road	2	10m	***Archontophoenix cunninghamiana***	Bangallow Palm
51 Wunulla Road	1	-	***Howea forsteriana***	Kentia Palm
64 Wunulla Road	2	15m	***Washingtonia robusta***	Washington Palm

Precinct 08 Vaucluse

Location	Qty	Height	Species	Common Name
20 Boambillee Avenue (Chapel Rd frontage)	1	8m	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
17 Coolong Road	1	12m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
17 Coolong Road	1	8m	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
17 Coolong Road	1	8m	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm
25 Coolong Road	1	18m	*Araucaria heterophylla*	Norfolk Island Pine
33 Coolong Road	1	10m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
30 Fitzwilliam Road	1	10m	*Washingtonia filifera*	Cotton Palm
30 Fitzwilliam Road	1	15m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
34a Fitzwilliam Road	1	18m	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine
10 Gilliver Avenue	2	18m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
10 Gilliver Avenue	3	15m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
12 Gilliver Avenue	1	15m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
19 Gilliver Avenue	2	6m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
1 Olola Avenue	2	8-10m	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
13 Olola Avenue	1	15m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
Nurran Road	4	10m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
13 Parsley Road	1	12m	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm
15 Parsley Road (Street Tree)	2	15m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
34 Parsley Road (Street Tree)	1	12m	*Washingtonia filifera*	Cotton Palm
6 Queens Avenue	1	12m	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm
9 Vaucluse Road	1	-	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
13 Vaucluse Road	1	18m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
18 Vaucluse road	1	8m	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangallow Palm
42 Vaucluse Road	1	10m	*Washingtonia filifera*	Cotton Palm
48 Vaucluse Road	1	12m	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
77 Vaucluse Road	1	15m	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm
18 Wentworth Road	7	-	*Livistona Australis*	Cabbage Palm
27 Wentworth Road	1	5m	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
28a-34 Wentworth Road (Right of Way)	1	6m	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
40 Wentworth Road	1	-	*Washingtonia robusta*	Washington Palm
40 Wentworth Road	1	-	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm
43 Wentworth Road	1	20m	*Araucaria heterophylla*	Norfolk Island Pine

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