

*Register
of
Significant
Trees*

*Volume 1 of 4
Significant Trees under Private Ownership*



Register
of
Significant
Trees

Prepared by

Landarc Landscape Architects

4/680 Old South Head Road
Rose Bay NSW 2029
PO Box 422
Vaucluse NSW 2030
Telephone (02) 9371 4598
Fax (02) 9371 0293

CONTENTS

0.0 VOLUME 1 Introduction

- 0.1 The Importance of Heritage Recognition
- 0.2 Register Objectives and Methodology
- 0.3 Historic Context and Distribution

1.0 VOLUME 1 (cont'd) Survey Data Sheets

Significant Trees under Private Ownership

- 1.1 Darling Point
- 1.2 Edgecliff
- 1.3 Paddington
- 1.4 Woollahra

VOLUME 2 Survey Data Sheets

- 1.5 Double Bay
- 1.6 Point Piper
- 1.7 Bellevue Hill
- 1.8 Bondi Junction
- 1.9 Rose Bay
- 1.10 Vaucluse
- 1.11 Watsons Bay

2.0 VOLUME 3 Survey Data Sheets

Significant Street Trees

- 2.1 Darling Point
- 2.2 Edgecliff
- 2.3 Paddington
- 2.4 Woollahra
- 2.5 Double Bay
- 2.6 Point Piper
- 2.7 Bellevue Hill
- 2.8 Bondi Junction
- 2.9 Rose Bay
- 2.10 Vaucluse
- 2.11 Watsons Bay

3.0 VOLUME 4 Survey Data Sheets

Significant Trees in Public Parks

- 3.1 Darling Point
- 3.2 Edgecliff
- 3.3 Paddington
- 3.4 Woollahra
- 3.5 Double Bay
- 3.6 Point Piper
- 3.7 Bellevue Hill
- 3.8 Bondi Junction
- 3.9 Rose Bay
- 3.10 Vaucluse
- 3.11 Watsons Bay

4.0 Appendix

1.0 Survey Data Sheets

Volume 1

Significant Trees under Private Ownership

1.1 Darling Point

1A Carthona Avenue "Lindesay"
5 Carthona Avenue "Carthona"
37 Darling Point Road
56 Darling Point Road "Cleveland"
60 Darling Point Road
68 Darling Point Road "Swifts"
86 Darling Point Road "Craigend"
21 Eastbourne Road
23 Eastbourne Road
2E Greenoaks Avenue "Greenoaks Cottage"
11 Greenoaks Avenue "Bishopscourt" (formerly "Green Oaks")
4 Lindesay Avenue
Mount Adelaide Road "Babworth House"
5-7 Sutherland Crescent
13 Thornton Street
17-17A Thornton Street
21 Thornton Street

1.2 Edgecliff

Ascham School
351 Edgecliff Road
353 Edgecliff Road

1.3 Paddington

Cooper Street - the Scottish Hospital
23 Jersey Road "Runnymede"

1.4 Woollahra

281A Edgecliff Road
Nelson Street cnr. Wallis Street "Brougham"
7-9 Ocean Street
6-8-10-12 Roslyndale Avenue
Trelawney Street
66 Wallaroy Road
71 Wallaroy Road
75 Wallaroy Road
7-10 Woods Avenue

Volume 2

Significant Trees under Private Ownership (cont'd)

1.5 Double Bay

75 Bay Street
5 Manning Road
337 New South Head Road "Overthorpe"
349 New South Head Road "Bibaringa"
550 New South Head Road "Elaine"
560 New South Head Road "Fairwater"
21 Ocean Avenue
22-24 Ocean Avenue
35-37 Ocean Avenue
47 William Street

1.6 Point Piper

1 Wentworth Street

1.7 Bellevue Hill

177 Bellevue Road
Bellevue Hill Public School
11 Cranbrook Lane
Cranbrook School
1 Ginahgulla Road
Ginahgulla Road
4 Ginahgulla Road
8A Ginahgulla Road
9 Ginahgulla Road "Tralee"
15 Ginahgulla Road "Caerleon"
16 Ginahgulla Road
17 Ginahgulla Road "Fairfax House"
4 Sheldon Place

1.8 Bondi Junction

81 Edgecliff Road - Holy Cross College
2 Nelson Street

1.9 Rose Bay

629 New South Head Road
3-4 Fernleigh Gardens (see 20 Rawson Road)
Kambala School
Royal Sydney Golf Club (Norwich Road)
20 Rawson Road

1.10 Vaucluse

51 Towns Road
20A Vaucluse Road "The Manor"
20B Vaucluse Road "The Lodge"
22A Vaucluse Road "The Hermitage Gardens"
22E Vaucluse Road
24 Wentworth Road
Indigenous Remnant Trees

1.11 Watsons Bay

(no listing)

2.0 Survey Data Sheets

Volume 3

Significant Street Trees

2.1 Darling Point

Bennett Avenue

Greenoaks Avenue (see 1.1 – 2E and 11 Greenoaks Avenue)

Loftus Road (cnr New Beach Road)

New South Head Road (Rushcutter's Bay: see 3.1 – Rushcutter's Bay Park)

New Beach Road (see 3.1 – Yarranabbe Park)

2.2 Edgecliff

(no listing)

2.3 Paddington

Alma Street

Paddington Street (between Elizabeth Street and Jersey Road)

2.4 Woollahra

Cnr Ocean Street and Queen Street

Rosemont Avenue

Wallis Street (opp. "Brougham")

2.5 Double Bay

Ocean Avenue

Sherbrooke Avenue (see 3.5 – Foster Park)

2.6 Point Piper

(11) Wolseley Road

Wunulla Road (see 3.6 – Rose Bay Park and Police Station)

2.7 Bellevue Hill

Bellevue Hill Precinct:

Foster Avenue

Holland Road

Kambala Road (opp. Kambala Place)

Northland Road (cnr Holland Road)

Northland Road (cnr Suttie Road)

Rose Bay Avenue

Streatfield Road

Suttie Road (adj to 30 Suttie Road)

Vivian Street

Warren Road (opp Holland Road)

2.8 Bondi Junction

(no listing)

2.9 Rose Bay

Vickerey Avenue

(629) New South Head Road (Balfour Road verge: see 1.9 – 629 New South Head Road listing)

2.10 Vacluse

Indigenous Remnant Street Trees

2.11 Watson's Bay

(no listing)

3.0 Survey Data Sheets

Volume 4

Significant Trees in Public Parks

3.1 Darling Point

Darling Point Road Reserve
McKell Park (Canonbury)
Rushcutter's Bay Park
Yarranabbe Park

3.2 Edgecliff

Trumper Park

3.3 Paddington

(no listing)

3.4 Woollahra

Chiswick Gardens
Davies Reserve

3.5 Double Bay

Council Chambers/ Redleaf Pool/ Blackburn Gardens
Foster Park (incl. Sherbrooke Avenue)
Guilfoyle Avenue
Steyne Park

3.6 Point Piper

Dunara Gardens

3.7 Bellevue Hill

Bellevue Park
Cooper Park
Cooper Park - Scout Hall (adj. to Streatfield Avenue)

3.8 Bondi Junction

(no listing)

3.9 Rose Bay

Lyne Park
Rose Bay Park and Police Station

3.10 Vacluse

Strickland House, (formerly Carrara) and grounds
Vacluse Park

3.11 Watsons Bay

Camp Cove
Robertson Park

4.0 Appendix

Trees of Visual Significance under Private Ownership

0.1 The Importance of Heritage Recognition

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 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.

0.2 Register Objectives and 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 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 as 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 contained within a static document and this point emphasises the need to 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 is divided into three major categories of ownership/ management in response to the Brief by Council that trees on private and public land were to be included in the Register. These categories are designed as a management tool for Council and follow:

- 1.0 Significant Trees under Private Ownership**
- 3.0 Significant Street Trees**
- 4.0 Significant Trees in Public Parks**

Significant Trees under all categories are given fully detailed descriptions in the Register. For Significant Trees under Private Ownership, trees are listed in the Register under the relevant suburb and property address. These addresses are listed in alphabetical order for ease of retrieval and upgrading of information. Deposited Plan Numbers (DP No.s) are also included where possible. Furthermore, each listing is supported by a map reference and photographic record.

4.0 Appendix A is a list of Private Properties, which contain trees and palms of considerable visual merit but are not considered significant in terms of the criteria used in this survey. Nevertheless, these trees make a distinctive and important contribution to the landscape character of these areas.

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 and cross-referenced colour slides form part of this package for possible use in future audio-visual presentations.

0.3 Historic Context and Distribution

The distribution of Significant Trees in the Municipality relates to two major factors:

- Environmental
- Historic

Environmental Factors

The pattern of vegetation immediately before European settlement was vastly different to the remnant urban bushland we see today. The original vegetation was a rich mosaic of interdependent communities, able to respond to environmental changes through this rich diversity of species and the interdependent opportunities for exchange and renewal. The Aboriginal impact, particularly the use of fire, is now difficult to gauge, however the length of occupation tends to confirm equilibrium with the environment.

The landform, geology, soils, climate and fire history together shaped this mosaic of vegetation communities, however, the factors of topography and soil have an important limiting affect which needs further discussion.

The Municipality can be divided into two major occurrences of Hawkesbury Sandstone with a major dividing area of Tertiary Deep Sands. 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 Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and littoral rain forest communities including Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), remnants of which are still present.

The ridgeline which descends into Rose Bay is dissected at this point by the great landward sand-dunes which once covered Bondi and formed the once vast wetlands of Paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), 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 Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), Bangalay (*E. botryoides*) and Forest Red Gum (*E. tereticornis*) 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.

Historic Factors

The Impact of European Settlement

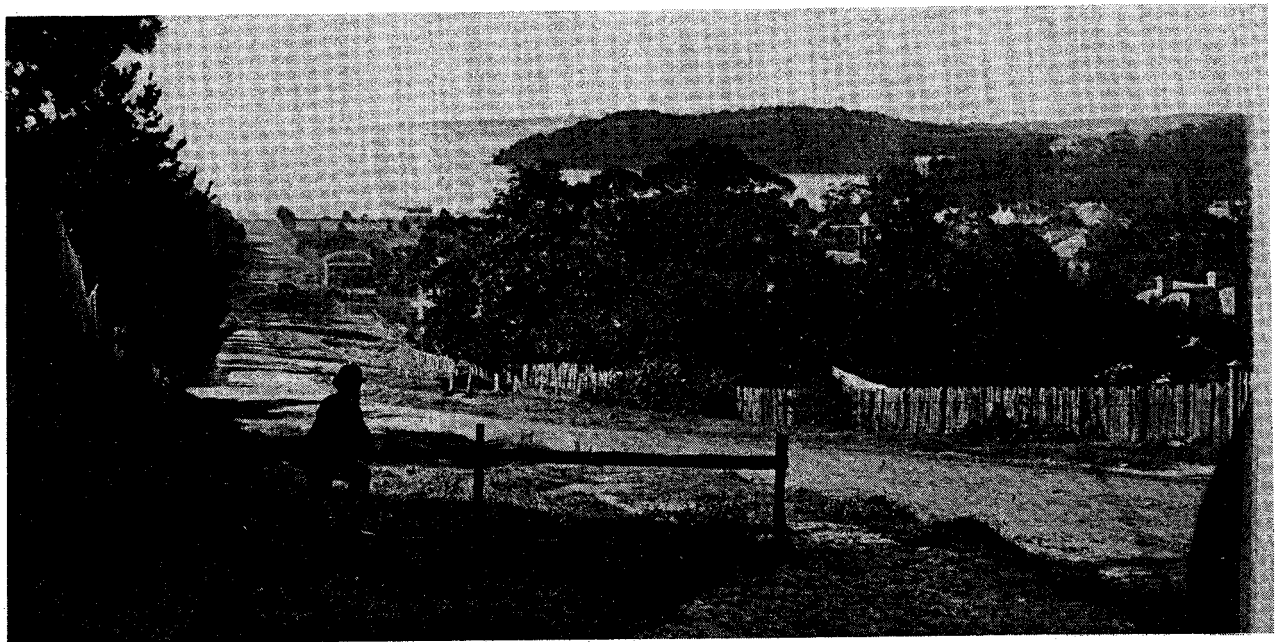
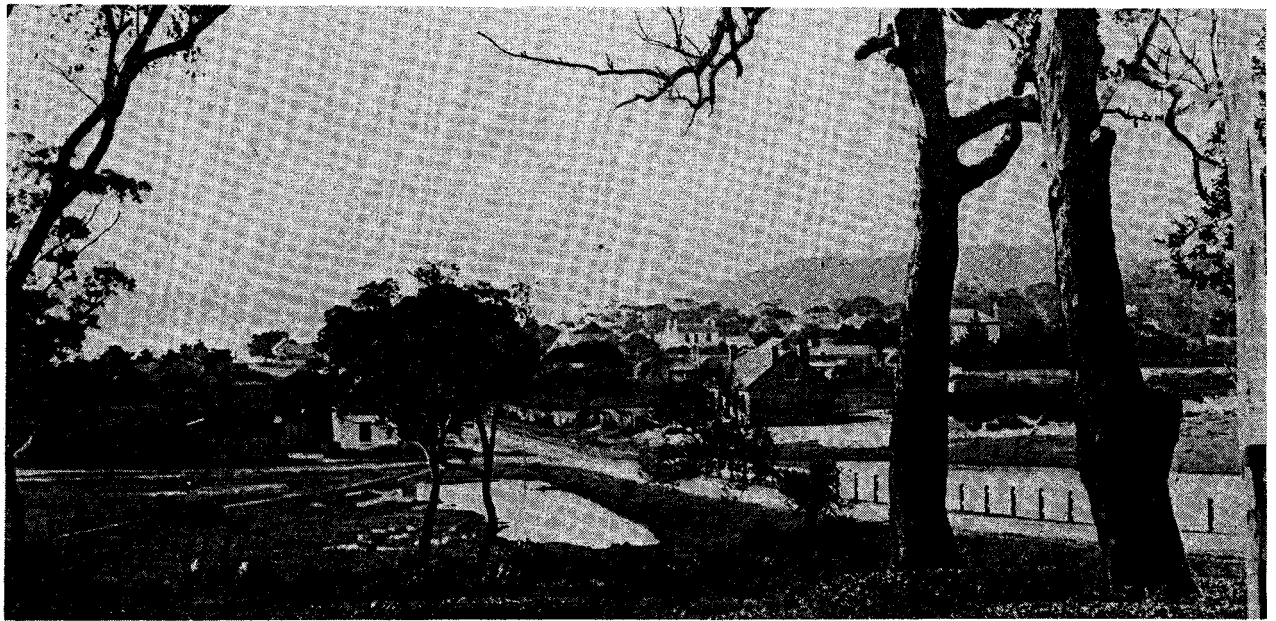
Since European settlement this area has undergone enormous changes with almost all the indigenous vegetation being swept away. Local and regional extinction of both plant and animal species has occurred, some of which as recently as the 1950's. In examination of photographic records, perhaps the one lasting impression is the pace of change which saw the transformation of the Eastern Suburbs from bushland at the middle of last century to established urban landscape today.

Photographs as recent as 1909 still show much of the area from Bellevue Hill to Rose Bay and onto Dover Heights as a vast tract of predominant heathland with open forest occurring only in the more sheltered valleys and harbour foreshores of Vaucluse, Watson's Bay, Double Bay and Rushcutter's Bay. In fact by the middle of the 19th century all forests in this area had been logged out for construction of the settlement and fuel needs of a growing population. Rural development and production were limited by the poor soils of this area. Nutrients being recycled through the forest structure were lost to the system with the removal of the trees. By the time the photographs of Figures 1 and 2 were taken, most remaining trees were regrowth of the original forest with all the large trees having been removed. Remnant regrowth of these original forests persisted mainly on the larger estates and Crown Land. These trees and their descendants can be seen today throughout the Municipality.

Remnant Native Trees

Surprisingly, in spite of all the changes brought upon the pre-European landscape a number of vestiges of the original vegetation still remain, albeit in a modified form. These remnants owe their survival to a number of factors including highly competitive reproduction strategies of some species, eg. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), individual/ community interest in certain specimens and curiosities, conservation efforts of the time, and physical barriers, such as steep escarpments, which would have limited access and the ability to exploit and modify these areas.

These remnant stands of vegetation are now highly modified and depauperate in species composition due to logging, grazing by stock animals, reduction in fire frequency, drainage alterations, sub-division, nutrient enrichment, isolation, alienation and weed invasion. Today's management of indigenous remnants needs to be considered in terms of all these



major changes since settlement. In spite of these changes, the remnant pockets of indigenous vegetation are still indicative of the pre-European landscape and can be used to piece together a larger picture of the variety and complexity of the original communities. A complete study of these remnants is beyond the Brief for this Register, however, many important elements are identified here, particularly in the Street Tree and Private Property Listings in the Vaucluse area.

The Cultural Landscape

Set against this backdrop of original vegetation, a whole new cultural landscape evolved and in the process totally altered the pre-existing landscape forever. The landscape approach was generally to modify and enhance the standard of life in the colony. The built environment reflected county and social differences in the elaboration of workmanship, historic detail and use of materials. Likewise, the landscape reflected these differences in approach and the fashions, which dictated European thinking.

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 and 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.

Moreover though the landscape was embellished with lush densely foliated trees from the native rain forests of the Illawarra and further afield along the New South Wales north coast and Queensland coastal areas; botanists and seed-collectors following in the wake of the Cedar-cutters. These often ornamental and exotic looking trees provided a link with the colony's heritage and the green memory of European trees. Further, they 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 these rare species of tropical and sub-tropical trees and palms to the Woollahra district during this period.

The Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), Hoop Pine (*A. cunninghamii*), Bunya Pine (*A. bidwillii*), and Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*) 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 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 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 Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and indigenous Port Jackson Fig (*F. rubiginosa*), has the ability to grow and indeed achieve dramatic proportions where only heathland once stood.

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 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 stand often 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 estates of the past. The aesthetic and heritage qualities of these trees are often readily apparent through their age, scale, size and impact on 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 area 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.

As discussed in detail for the relevant sections, 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", "Tralee", "Caerleon" and "Ginahgulla" Paddington area, developed later with much smaller parcels of land, and 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 areas 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.







1.0 Survey Data Sheets

Volume 1

Significant Trees under Private Ownership

1.1 Darling Point

1A Carthona Avenue "Lindesay"
5 Carthona Avenue "Carthona"
37 Darling Point Road
56 Darling Point Road "Cleveland"
60 Darling Point Road
68 Darling Point Road "Swifts"
86 Darling Point Road "Craigend"
21 Eastbourne Road
23 Eastbourne Road
2E Greenoaks Avenue "Greenoaks Cottage"
11 Greenoaks Avenue "Bishopscourt" (formerly "Green Oaks")
4 Lindesay Avenue
Mount Adelaide Road "Babworth House"
5-7 Sutherland Crescent
13 Thornton Street
17-17A Thornton Street
21 Thornton Street

1.2 Edgecliff

Ascham School
351 Edgecliff Road
353 Edgecliff Road

1.3 Paddington

2 Cooper Street - the Scottish Hospital
23 Jersey Road "Runnymede"

1.4 Woollahra

281A Edgecliff Road
Nelson Street cnr Wallis Street "Brougham"
7-9 Ocean Street
6-8-10-12 Roslyndale Avenue
2 Trelawney Street
66 Wallaroy Road
71 Wallaroy Road
75 Wallaroy Road
7-10 Woods Avenue

1.0 SURVEY DATA SHEETS
Significant Trees under Private Ownership

**1.1 Darling
Point**

DP 205005

1A Carthona Avenue, Darling Point. "Lindesay"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Ownership: National Trust of Australia

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

6 No. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x hybrida*)1 No. Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)Botanical Name: ***Platanus x hybrida***

Common Name: London Plane Tree

Significance

Attributes:

Single Specimens / Formal Row

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin:

Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location:

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 Lindesay Avenue, within the property boundary and numbers a total of 4 trees in this property and a further 3 trees in the adjoining property of No. 4 Lindesay Avenue.

Height:

25 metres (average)

Canopy Spread:

25 metres (max. in central island)

Trunk Diameter:

600mm-1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age:

50+ years

Condition/ Health:

All trees are in very good condition and health. Trees on this property have been selectively pruned under a careful management programme. No evidence of pests or disease in the stand.

Botanical Name:

Araucaria cunninghamii

Common Name:

Hoop Pine

Significance

Attributes:

Single Specimen

Visual Dominance (Harbour)

Origin:

Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location:

Tree located in the northern garden and lawn of "Lindesay".

Height:

18 metres

Canopy Spread:

8 metres

Trunk Diameter:

550 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age:

30+ years

Condition/ Health:

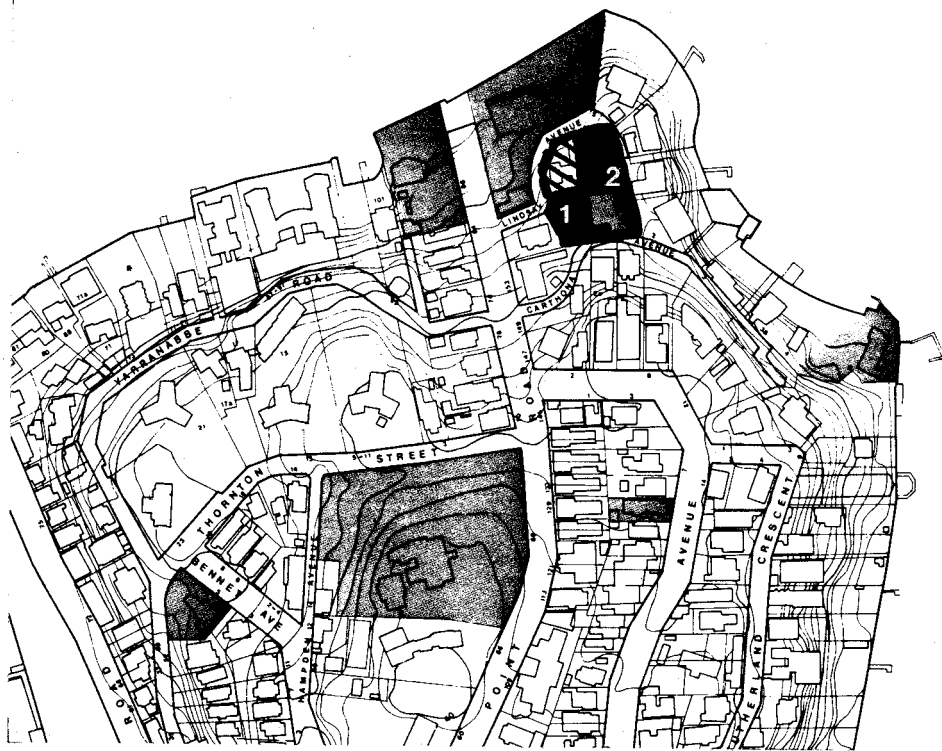
Fine, immature specimen in very good condition and health.

1A Carthona Avenue, Darling Point. "Lindesay" (cont'd)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The group of Plane Trees is a visually dominant element on Darling Point, both from the harbour and local level. The closely planted row form 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.

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.





DP 45083

5 Carthona Avenue, Darling Point. "Carthona"
Classified: National Trust RegisterSummary of Listed Trees
located within this Property Description:1 No. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*
 Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Single very large specimen tree is located in terraced garden at the foot of the ramped driveway. Roots are largely confined to the terraced slope above the beach and the canopy extends over a substantial part of the property and the beach.

Height: 36 metres
 Canopy Spread: 45-50 metres
 Trunk Diameter: 3 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
 Buttressed Base: 7 metres (@ ground level)
 Estimated Age: 140+ years

Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health with very little evidence of past pruning.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
 Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located in central island/ garden of vehicular turnaround, between the residence and the Fig.

Height: 32 metres
 Canopy Spread: 13 metres

5 Carthona Avenue, Darling Point. "Carthona" (cont'd)

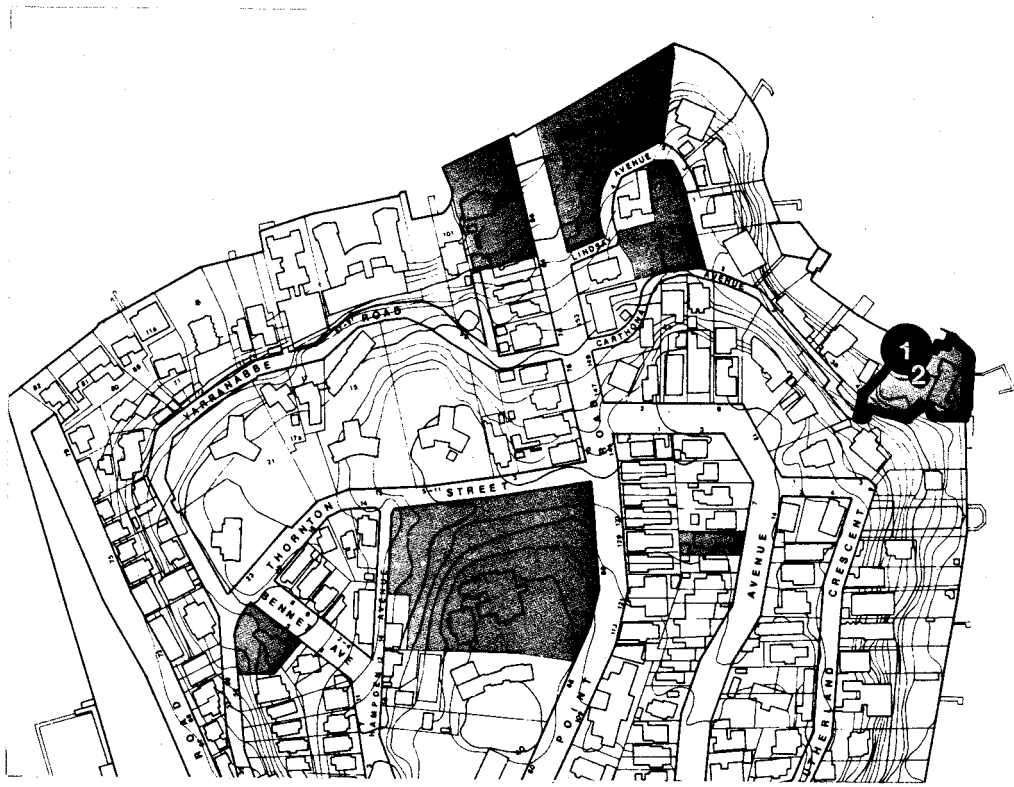
Trunk Diameter: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years
Condition/ Health: Tree is in very good condition, with a very dense broad crown, particularly for a specimen of this age and size in the Municipality. Most other Norfolk Island Pines of a similar age are showing some signs of physiological breakdown.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Moreton Bay Fig is possibly the most outstanding of this species in the Municipality. 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. Although *F.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 the original residence's construction.

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. 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.





37 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Duntrim"

Ownership: Health Commission (annex: Sydney Hospital)

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Located on the south garden lawn.

Height: 27 metres

Canopy Spread: 13 metres

Trunk Diameter: 900 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100 years

Condition/ Health: Tree 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Norfolk Island Pine 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. 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.



56 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Cleveland"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Summary of Listed Trees/ Palms

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)1 No. Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)

Mixed Palm Plantings:

5 No. Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*)2 No. Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria cunninghamii*

Common Name: Hoop Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located south side of entry landing, in a small, basement level front garden, 2 metres below street level, and confined by a boundary wall and the residence.

Height: 24 metres

Canopy Spread: 7 metres

Trunk Diameter: 500 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Good condition and healthy crown with minimal dead wood in lower branches.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria bidwillii*

Common Name: Bunya Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located north side of entry landing, in a small, basement level front garden, 2 metres below street level, and confined by a boundary wall and the residence.

Height: 22 metres

Canopy Spread: 8 metres

56 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Cleveland" (cont'd)

Trunk Diameter: 500 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 80+ years
Condition/ Health: Good condition and healthy crown with minimal dead wood in lower branches.

Botanical Names: *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* / *Washingtonia robusta*
Common Names: Bangalow Palm / Washington Palm

Significance
Attributes: Informal Groupings
Historic
Visual Significance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated
Location: Washington Palms located in garden at rear of residence. The Bangalow Palms are positioned at the front corner of the property, in the basement level garden.
Height: Bangalow Palms: 7-10 metres / Washington Palms: 15 metres (clear trunk)
Estimated Age: Bangalow Palms: 20-25 years / Washington Palms: 60+ years
Condition/ Health: Generally, palms in good condition and health.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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, size and grand scale, continues a general theme throughout this suburb and their elevated location makes them visually significant throughout the district. The Bunya Pine displays a forked trunk, which is a common characteristic of this species. 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", is 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 Kentias, form a significant element throughout the lower stratum of trees and often are concealed by building forms and other 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.



60 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Belgravia Gardens"

Summary of Listed Palms

located within this Property Description:

2 No. Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)Botanical Name: *Washingtonia robusta*

Common Name: Washington Palm

Significance

Attributes:

Two Specimens

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin:

Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location:

Palms located on a relatively flat, irrigated lawn area on the corner of Darling Point Road and Goomerah Crescent.

Height:

15 and 17 metres (clear trunk)

Canopy Spread:

5 metres

Estimated Age:

80+ years

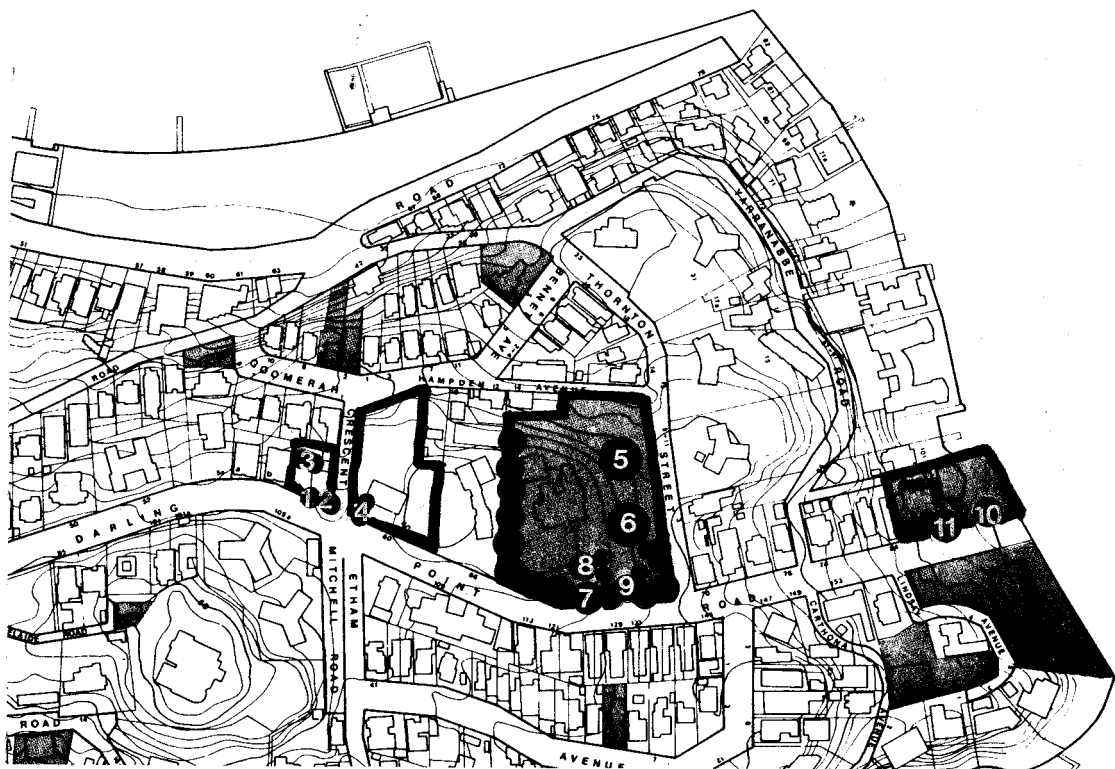
Condition/ Health:

Both palms 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 Cabbage Palm (*Livistona australis*). 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 up to 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 1960's-70's 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.



68 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Swifts"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

- 2 No. Moreton bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No. Lemon-scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*)
- 1 No. Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)
- 1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Two Specimens
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: The two very large specimen figs are located on the front lawn to the residence, northern aspect and set well back from Thornton Street.

Heights: Both figs of similar size: 25 metres
Canopy Spreads: 30 metres
Trunk Diameters: 2.5-3 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crowns and minimal evidence of past pruning.

Botanical Name: *Eucalyptus citriodora*

Common Name: Lemon-scented Gum

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located beside main entry gate, above a 2 metre high sandstone retaining wall and within the general boundary planting.

Height: 12 metres
Canopy Spread: 16 metres
Trunk Diameters: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crown.

68 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Swifts" (cont'd)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria bidwillii*
Common Name: Bunya Pine

Significance
Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Pine located on eastern lawn, adjacent to the perimeter planting.
Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter: 800 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 100+ years
Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health with a very dense, broad canopy, typical of the species.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance
Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Pine located on eastern lawn, adjacent to the perimeter planting.
Height: 27 metres
Canopy Spread: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 100+ years
Condition/ Health: Tree showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline). Recommend remedial fertilising, mulching and increased water application.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The grounds of this grand 1876 Victorian Gothic residence contain a substantial and significant variety of trees dating to this period of development. 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 Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Wild Olive (*Olea africana*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*). Nevertheless, these boundary plantings have a significant visual impact on the quality of the streetscape, forming a dense, seemingly impenetrable barrier to the property.

68 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Swifts" (cont'd)

The outstandingly sculptured and gnarled Lemon-scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*), near the entry gates on Darling Point Road, is one of the finest and oldest specimens of this species in the Municipality. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) 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 pines, although of limited visual prominence, are further 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 (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), the rare Carob Bean (*Ceratonia siliqua*), and common native rain forest species such as the Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*), Blackbean (*Castanospermum australe*) and Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolium*). 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 Senegal Date Palms (*Phoenix reclinata*) on the north-eastern lawn and other Phoenix spp.





86 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Craigend"**Recorded: National Trust Register**

Summary of Listed Trees/ Palms

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)1 No. Pak-lan (*Michelia alba*)10 No. Queen Palm (*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*)

Mixed Palm Plantings:

11 No. Kentia Palm (*Howea forsteriana*)1 No. Curly Palm (*Howea belmoreana*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located inside eastern property boundary, adj. to driveway entry, in an elevated retained planter. Canopy and roots extend over adjoining public reserve.

Height: 28 metres

Canopy Spread: 11 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Tree showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline). Approx. 20% of canopy showing die-back, however considerable new growth evident along the main trunk. Recommend remedial fertilising, mulching and increased water application.

Botanical Name: *Michelia alba*

Common Name: Pak-lan

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Botanic/ Horticultural
Visual (District/ Local-Streetscape)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

86 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. "Craigend" (cont'd)

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Location: | Base of tree located hard against the eastern boundary wall, 1 metre below adj. footpath level. Roots extend to carriageway. |
| Height: | 14 metres |
| Canopy Spread: | 17 metres |
| Trunk Diameter: | 600 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level) |
| Estimated Age: | 50+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Tree in very good condition with only a small amount of dead wood in lower canopy which should be removed. The broad open canopy has allowed the growth and some competition from palms within the crown area. |
| Botanical Names: | Arecastrum romanzoffianum / Howea forsteriana / H. belmoreana |
| Common Names: | Queen Palm / Kentia Palm / Curly Palm |
| Significance | |
| Attributes: | Formal/ Informal Grouping Historic |
| Origin: | Ornamental/ Cultivated |
| Location: | Palms located generally in terraced south-western garden adj. To Darling Point Road. The Kentias are in an overall formal, regular layout while the Queen Palms are grouped in informal clusters. |
| Height: | Queen Palms: 10-15 metres / Kentia Palms: 6-8 metres (clear trunk) |
| Estimated Age: | 40+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Generally, palms in good condition, however some of the Kentias appear a little stressed by the recent dry conditions and would respond to additional fertilising and water. |

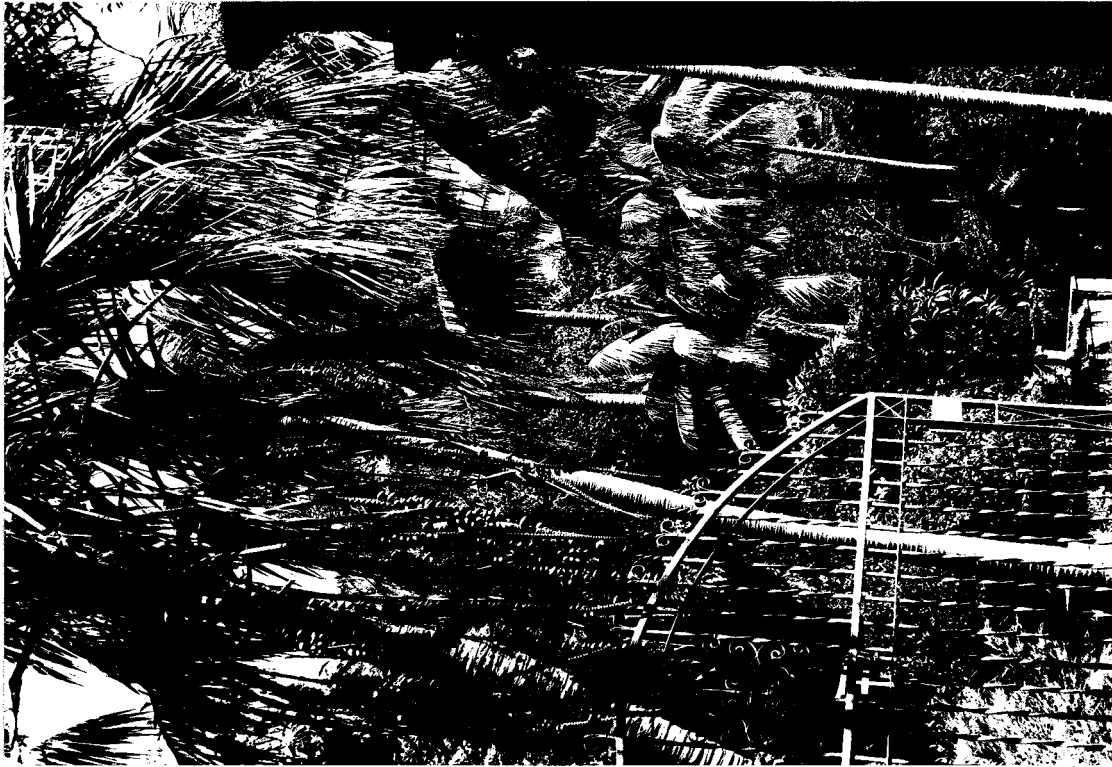
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.

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".





21 Eastbourne Road, Darling Point.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: This 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.

Height: 30 metres

Canopy Spread: 22 metres

Trunk Diameter: 3.5 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: 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. It is likely that the tree will continue to be the subject of applications for future pruning to reduce shadowing and fruit drop. In spite of these pressures the tree is still in remarkably good form and shape.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 *F. 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.

21 Eastbourne Road, Darling Point. (cont'd)

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.



23 Eastbourne Road, Darling Point. "Chiltern"

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria columnaris* syn. *A. cookii*
Common Name: Cook Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: The pine abutts the front timber boundary fence at road level, and is located within the top level of a steeply terraced garden bed.

Height: 27 metres

Canopy Spread: 6 metres

Trunk Diameter: 800mm (@ 10 metre above ground level)

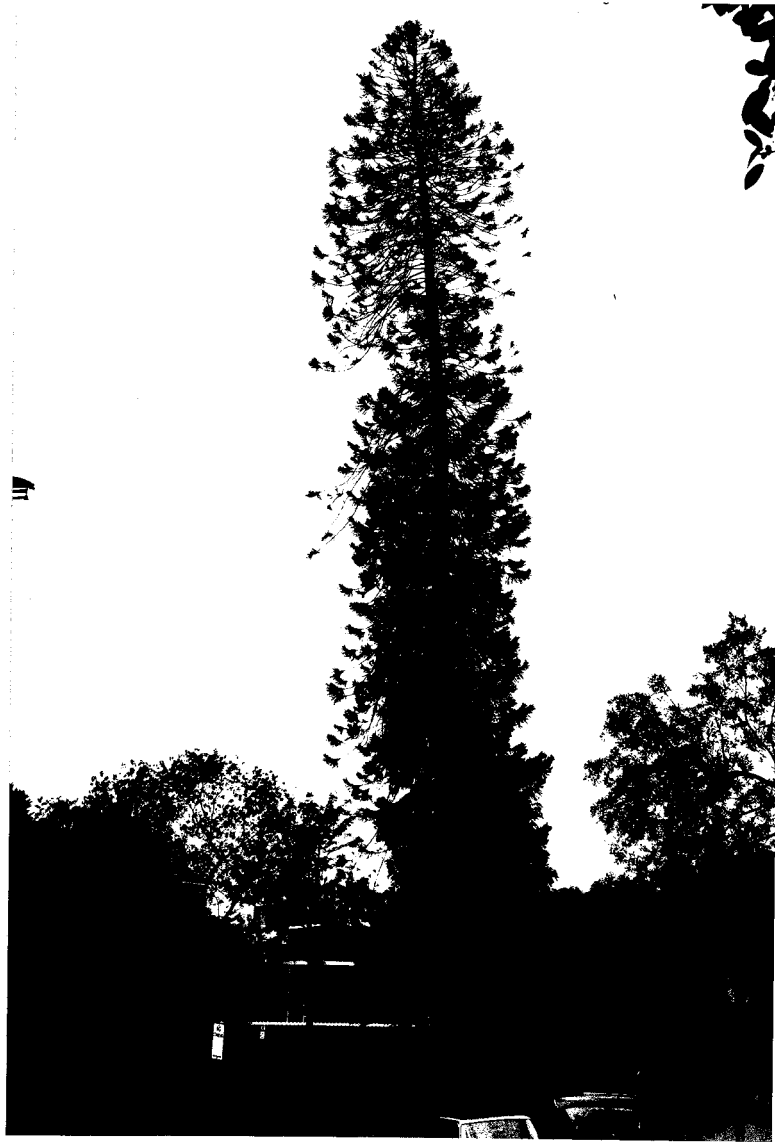
Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine is in very good condition and health with strong new growth and no dead wood in the crown. The canopy and main root mass are shared between the road reserve and this property. Anchor roots are likely to occur on the level footpath side and road reserve.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.

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.



2E Greenoaks Avenue, Darling Point. "Greenoaks Cottage"
Recorded: National Trust Register

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria bidwillii*

Common Name: Bunya Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: 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.

Height: 16 metres

Canopy Spread: 7 metres

Trunk Diameter: 600 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Good condition and health.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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. The elevated location on the side of the ridge makes this pine visually significant from the surrounding district.

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.

11 Greenoaks Avenue, Darling Point. "Bishopscourt" formerly "Greenoaks")
Classified: National Trust Register

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

- 2 No. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 2 No. Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
- 1 No. Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*
Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Three Specimens
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: 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.

Height: Fig A: 19 m; Fig B: 19 m; Fig C: 30 m.
Canopy Spread: Fig A: 25 m; Fig B: 28 m; Fig C: 35 m.
Trunk Diameter: Fig A: 2.2m; Fig B: 3.0m; Fig C: 3.9m. (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 130+ years

Condition/ Health: 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 and it appears these may be recovering from past attempts at poisoning. 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.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Two Specimens
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: 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.

11 Greenoaks Avenue, Darling Point. (cont'd)

Height: Pine A: 32 metres; Pine B: 29 metres
Canopy Spread: Pine A: 14 metres; Pine B: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter: Pine A: 1.2 metres; Pine B: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years
Condition/ Health: 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.

Botanical Name: *Cinnamomum camphora*
Common Name: Camphor Laurel
Significance
Attributes: Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Located beside the entrance driveway adjacent to Greenoaks Avenue.

Height: 29 metres
Canopy Spread: 32 metres
Trunk Diameter: 2.0 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years
Condition/ Health: Good condition and health.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The grounds of "Bishopscourt" 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 1850's 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. 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. Although *F. 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. 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.

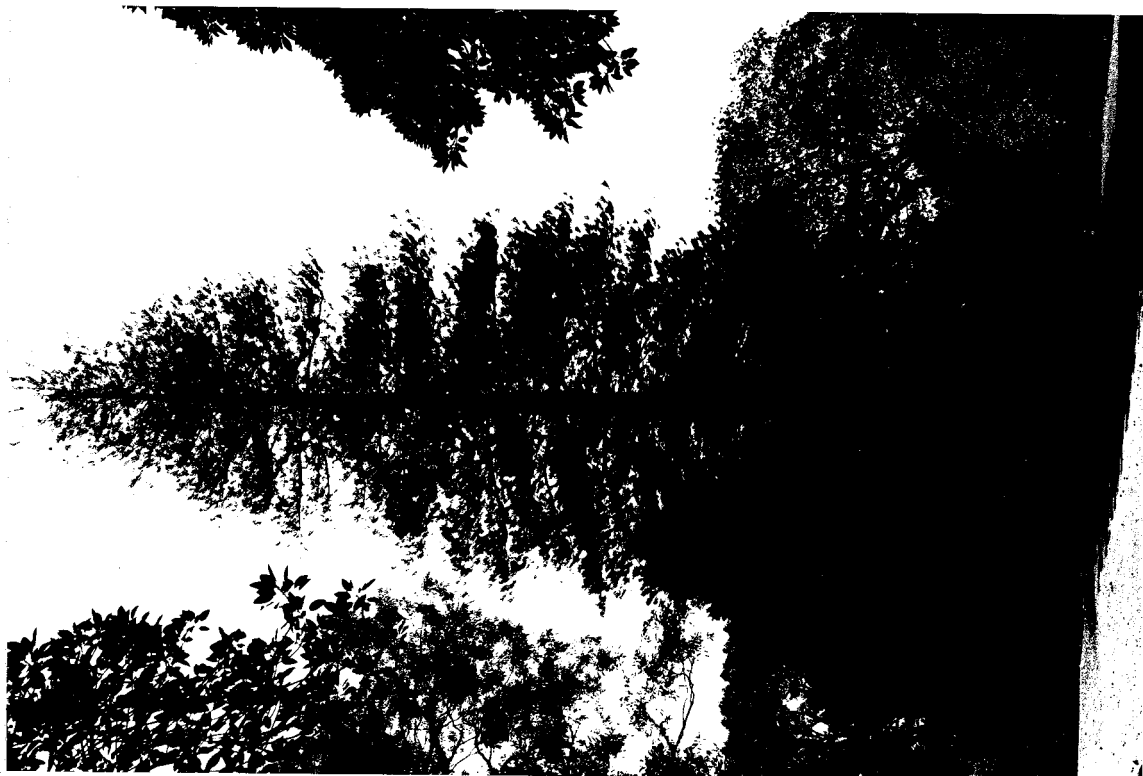
11 Greenoaks Avenue, Darling Point. (cont'd)

Although Camphor Laurels are now widely considered an aggressively undesirable species and even a severe weed 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. It was widely used in garden schemes of the 19th and early 20th century. This 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.

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.







4 Lindesay Avenue, Darling Point.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

2 No. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x hybrida*)Botanical Name: *Platanus x hybrida*

Common Name: London Plane Tree

Significance

Attributes:

Formal Row

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin:

Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location:

The boundary (windbreak) row is located adjacent to Lindesay Avenue, within the property boundary and numbers a total of 3 trees in this property.

Height:

25 metres (average)

Canopy Spread:

12 metres (considerable pruning/ uplifting)

Trunk Diameter:

600mm-1.0 metre (~1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age:

50+ years

Condition/ Health:

All trees are in good condition and health, however they have been lopped quite heavily in contrast to the neighbouring trees in "Lindesay".

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The closely planted row of Plane Trees appear to be a part of an original planting scheme belonging to "Lindesay", prior to sub-division. These trees continue a singularly large, spectacular canopy and backdrop 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. For further information, refer to Listing: 1A Carthona Avenue, "Lindesay", Darling Point.

Mount Adelaide Road, Darling Point. "Babworth House"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

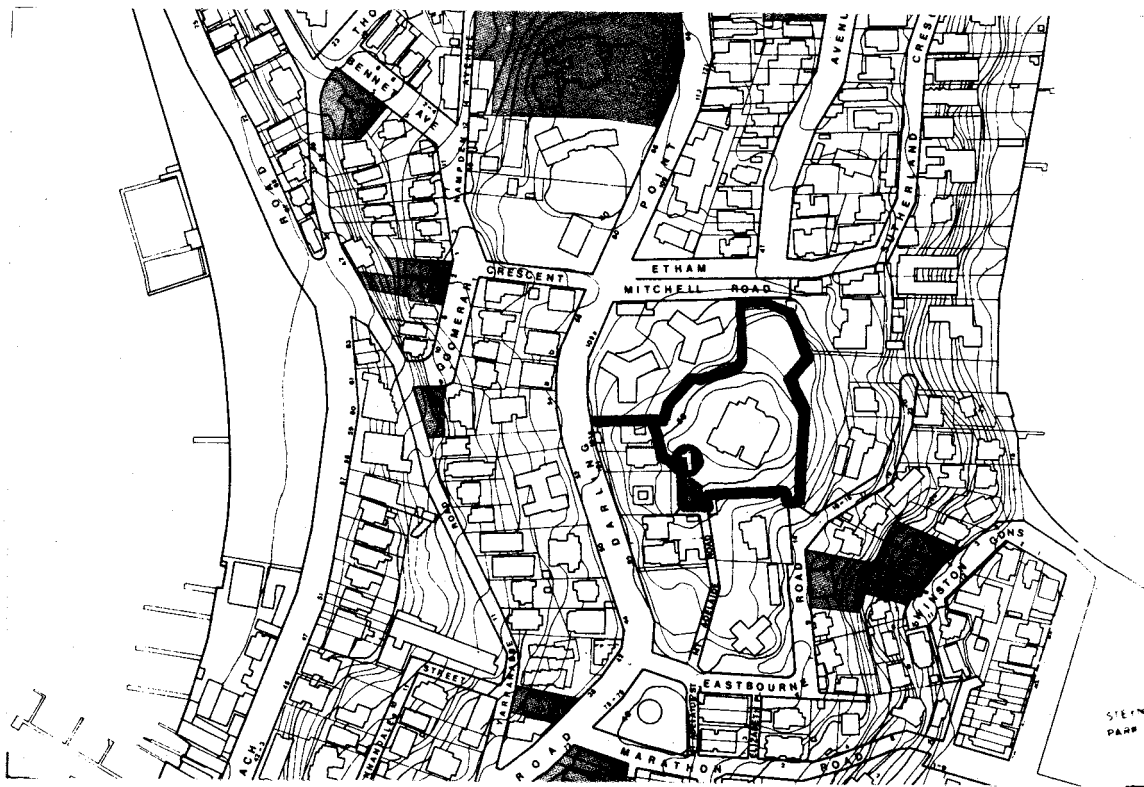
1 No. Small-leaved Fig (*Ficus obliqua*)

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Botanical Name: | <i>Ficus obliqua</i> |
| Common Name: | Small-leaved Fig |
| Significance | |
| Attributes: | Single Specimen Historic Botanic |
| Origin: | Ornamental/ Cultivated |
| Location: | 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. |
| Height: | 20 metres |
| Canopy Spread: | 22 metres |
| Trunk Diameter: | Multi-stemmed base, 2.5 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level) |
| Estimated Age: | 85 years |
| Condition/ Health: | 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. It appears that there may have been an attempt to poison the tree many years ago as the bole still carries the scars of these bore holes, however no likely threats to the tree at present. |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 in being one of only a few known specimens of this species in the Municipality. Although *F. 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. The 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.

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.



5-7 Sutherland Crescent, Darling Point.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

- 1 No. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*)
- 1 No. Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)
- 1 No. Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus rubiginosa*
Common Name: Port Jackson Fig

Significance
Attributes: Component of Mixed Informal Group
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ possibly an Indigenous Remnant.

Location: Group of trees located on a steep, elevated sandstone outcrop, next to the property boundary with "Carthona".

Height: 20 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1.4 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 80+ years
Condition/ Health: Good condition and health.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria bidwillii*
Common Name: Bunya Pine

Significance
Attributes: - Component of Mixed Informal Group
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Group of trees located on a steep, elevated sandstone outcrop, next to the property boundary with "Carthona".

Height: 22 metres
Canopy Spread: 8 metres
Trunk Diameter: 700 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 80+ years
Condition/ Health: Good condition and health.

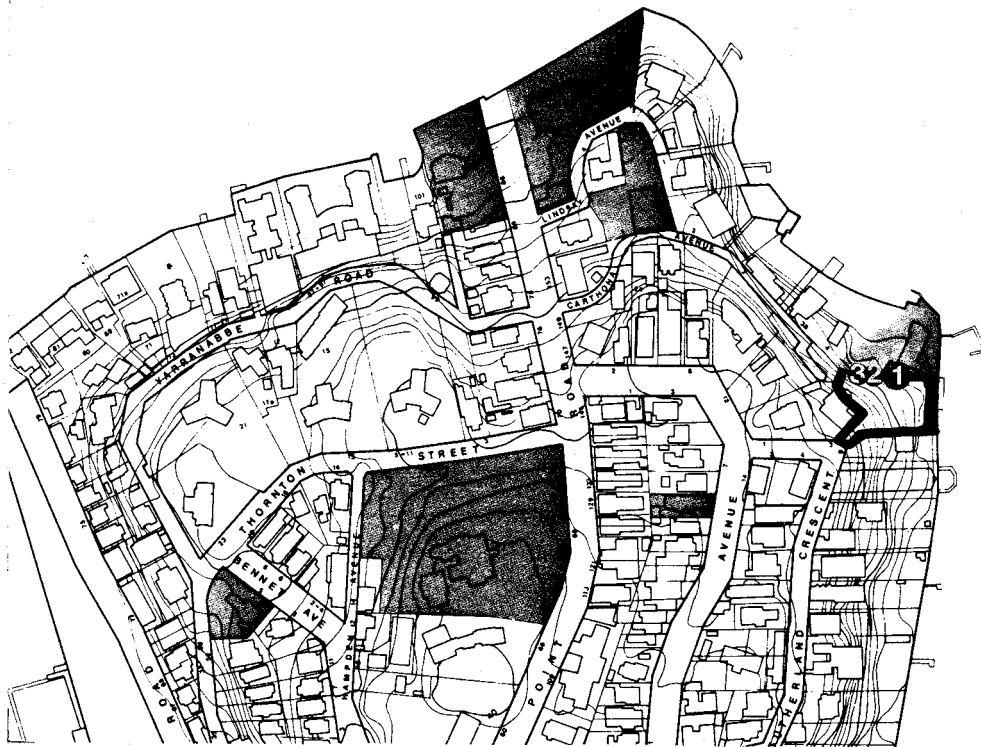
5-7 Sutherland Crescent, Darling Point.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Botanical Name: | <i>Agathis robusta</i> |
| Common Name: | Kauri Pine |
| Significance | |
| Attributes: - | Component of Mixed Informal Group Historic Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local) |
| Origin: | Ornamental/ Cultivated |
| Location: | Group of trees located on a steep, elevated sandstone outcrop, next to the property boundary with "Carthona". |
| Height: | 24 metres |
| Canopy Spread: | 7 metres (significant competition with Bunya Pine) |
| Trunk Diameter: | 900 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level) |
| Estimated Age: | 80+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Good condition and health. |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

All 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: 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.

The Bunya Pine is a particularly fine specimen. 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. 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.



13 Thornton Street, Darling Point. "Hopewood Gardens"

Summary of Listed Trees/ Palms

located within this Property Description:

- 1 No. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No. American Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*
Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Single large specimen tree is located in the lower front garden, south side near the entry to the block of units.

Height: 23 metres

Canopy Spread: 25 metres

Trunk Diameter: 2 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Buttressed Base: Limited buttressed base

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health with very little dead wood in the crown. The tree is growing in a well-maintained garden. A major lower branch was lopped somewhat unsympathetically to accommodate the construction of the units and should be pruned nearer the trunk to improve shape and form.

Botanical Names: *Washingtonia filifera*
Common Names: American Cotton Palm

Significance

Attributes: Part of an Informal Group
Historic
Visual Significance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: The Cotton Palm is located in a small central planter within the lower car park.

Height: 13 metres (clear trunk)

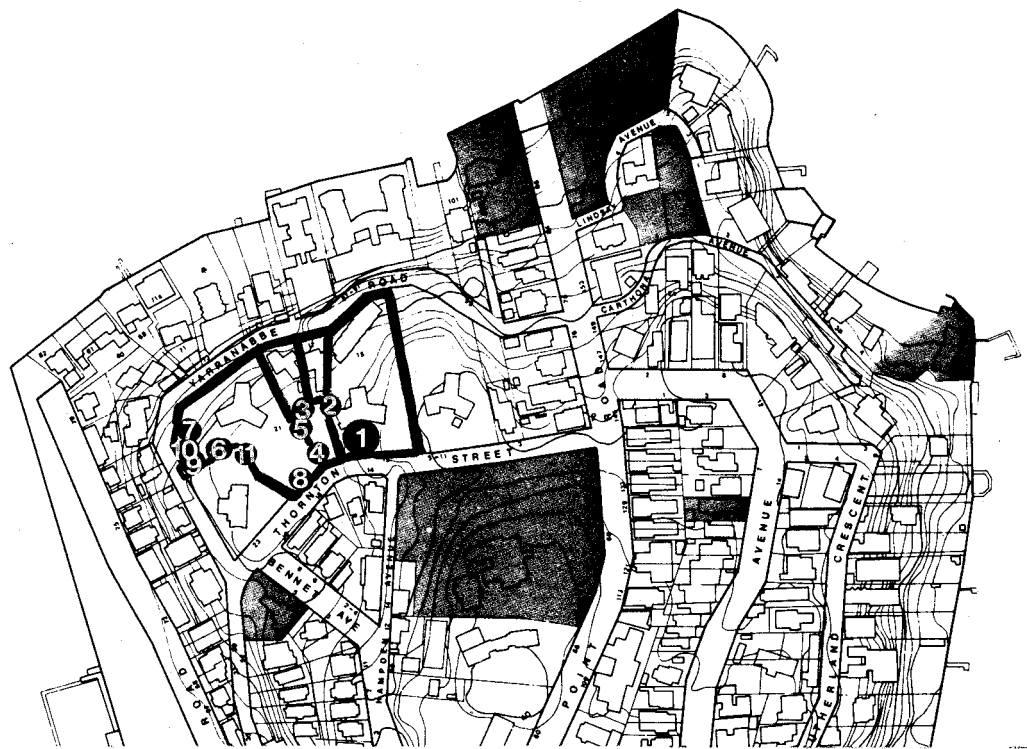
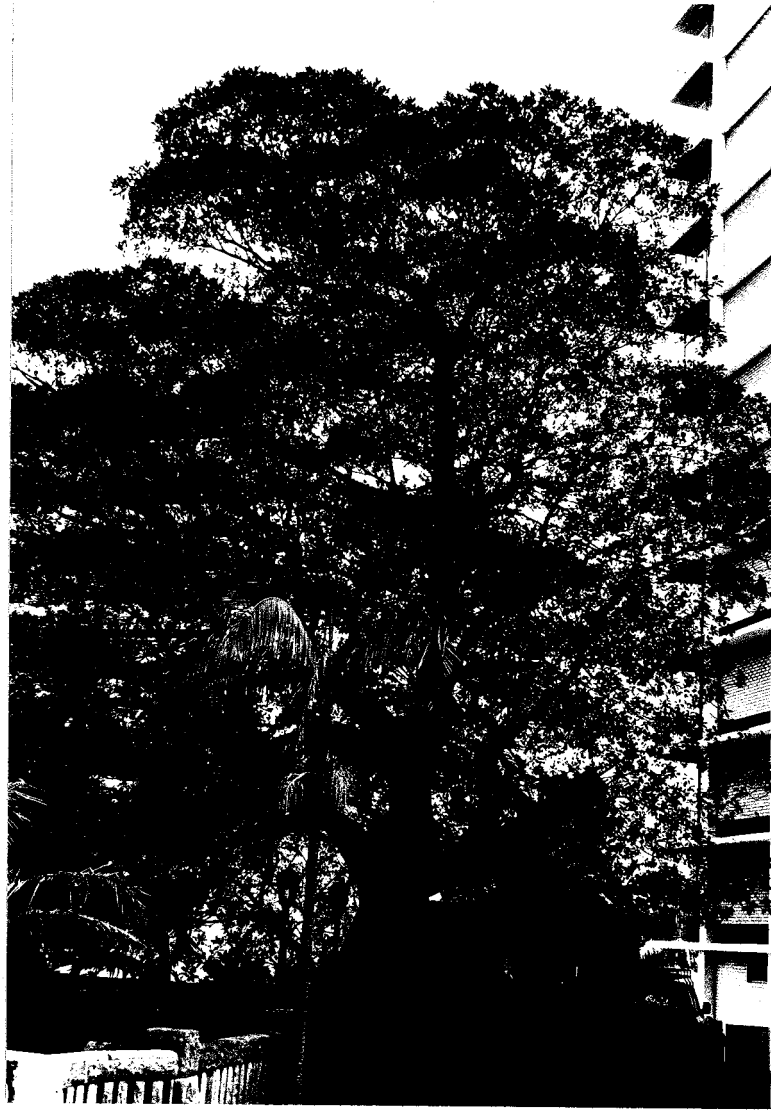
Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Palm in good condition and health, however an *Hedera* sp. (Ivy) has been allowed to grow on the base of this palm and should be removed.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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. This tree 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. Although *F. 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 Washington Palm, (*W. robusta*), 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. 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. 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.



17/17A Thornton Street, Darling Point.

Summary of Listed Palms

related to this Property Description:

- 1 No. Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)
- 1 No. Senegal Date Palm (*Phoenix reclinata*)
- 1 No. Canary island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Botanical Name: *Washingtonia robusta* / *Phoenix reclinata* / *Phoenix canariensis*

Common Name: Washington Palm / Senegal Date Palm / Canary Island Date Palm

Significance

Attributes:

- Informal Group
- Historic
- Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: 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, adj. to the garage of 17 Thornton Street.

Heights:

- Washington Palm: 16 metres (clear trunk)
- Senegal Date Palm: 8 metres (clear trunk)
- Canary Island Date Palm: 5 metres (clear trunk)

Estimated Age: Washington Palm and Senegal Date Palm: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: All palms 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960's-70's 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.

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.



21 Thornton Street, Darling Point. "Thornton Place"

Summary of Listed Trees/ Palms

located within this Property Description:

- 2 No. Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)
- 1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
- 1 No. Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*)
- 1 No. Red Apple (*Acmena brachyandra*)
- 1 No. Queen Palm (*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria cunninghamii*
 Common Name: Hoop Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Two Specimens
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Both trees 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.

Height: Pine A -25 metres; Pine B -23 metres
 Canopy Spread: 10-12 metres (both Pines)
 Trunk Diameter: Pine A -1000 mm; Pine B -800mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
 Estimated Age: 80+ years
 Condition/ Health: Both pines are in good condition with dense, healthy crowns, minimal dead wood in canopies.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
 Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located inside property boundary, north-eastern side of entry near gatehouse. This pine is a lone specimen separate to the main grouping on this property.

Height: 27 metres
 Canopy Spread: 12 metres
 Trunk Diameter: 700 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
 Estimated Age: 80+ years

21 Thornton Street, Darling Point. (cont'd)

Condition/ Health: Tree generally in good condition and health. This tree has an interesting and unusual curving top to the trunk. The tree has an old scar at the base of the trunk. Recommend fertilising and mulching.

Botanical Name: *Stenocarpus sinuatus*

Common Name: Firewheel Tree

Significance

Attributes: Component of Mixed Informal Group
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Part of an informal group of trees located on the north-western part of this property. This tree is situated on the lawn area, adj. to boundary garden beds.

Height: 17 metres

Canopy Spread: 10 metres

Trunk Diameter: 700 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Very large specimen of this species, of poor shape and balance, in reasonably good health for its age, however would respond positively to fertilising and mulching around its base.

Botanical Name: *Acmena brachyandra*

Common Name: Red Apple

Significance

Attributes: Component of Mixed Informal Group
Historic
Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: 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.

Height: 18 metres

Canopy Spread: 7 metres

Trunk Diameter: 850 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Large specimen of this species and of good form, however in obvious decline and senescence hastened by increased exposure and isolation. Considerable die-back on lower limbs, scar tissue on the trunk and dead-wood in crown. The tree may respond to fertilising and mulching around base rather than present lawn and selective pruning. Shelter belt planting would be advantageous to all these trees, particularly along the southern and south-eastern sides of the group.

21 Thornton Street, Darling Point. (cont'd)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Botanical Names: | <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i> |
| Common Names: | Queen Palm |
| Significance | |
| Attributes: | Single Specimen Historic Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local) |
| Origin: | Ornamental/ Cultivated |
| Location: | Located in bitumen entry road to carpark, against low wall. |
| Height: | 20 metres (clear trunk) |
| Estimated Age: | 80+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Palm is in reasonable condition, however bitumen seal encloses its base. Palm would respond to removal of this hard seal, in a semi-circle, not less than 1.5 metres radius to allow moisture and nutrients to the root-ball followed by fertilising and mulching. |

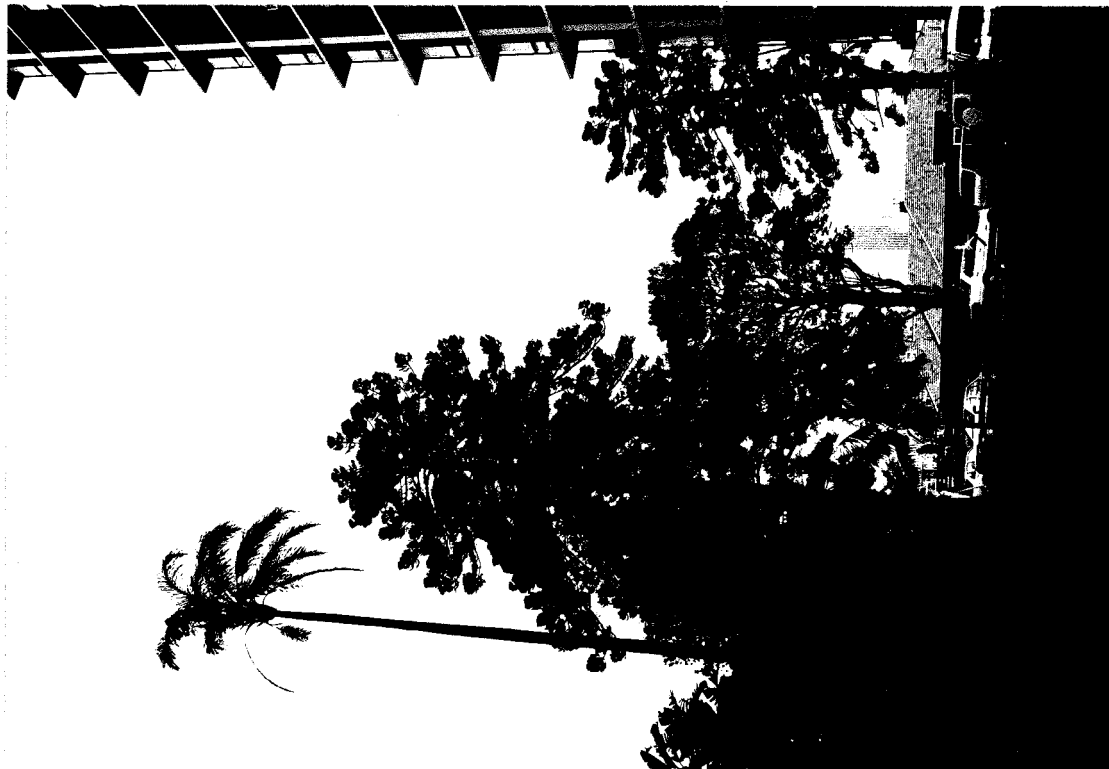
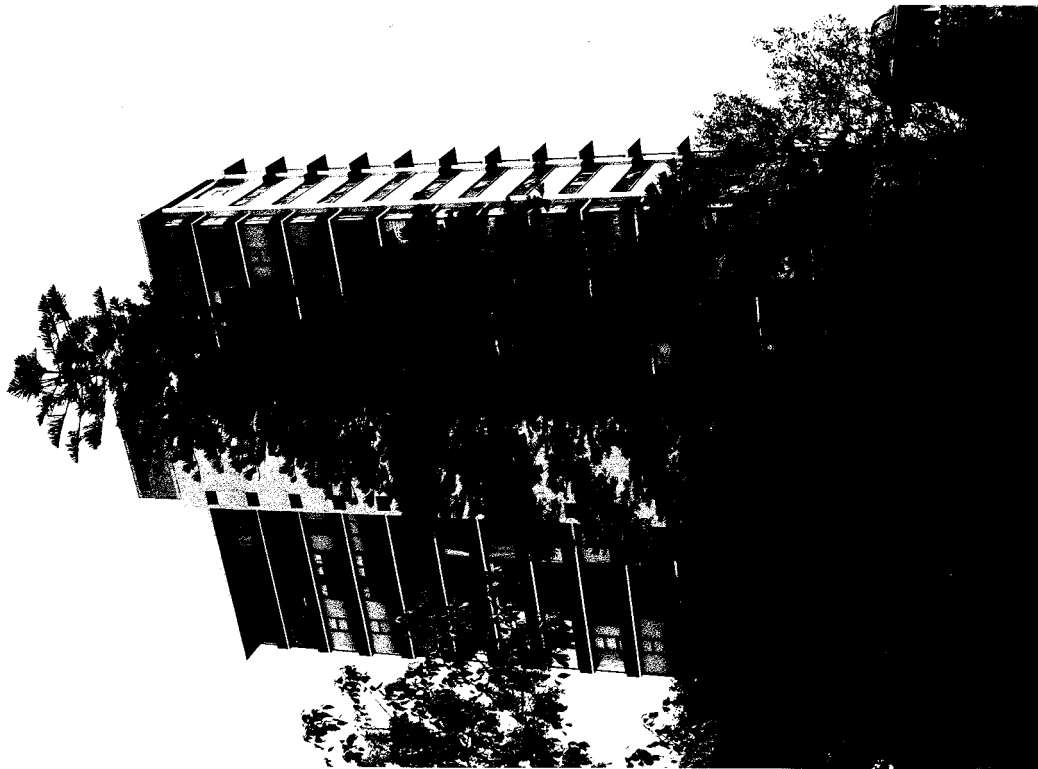
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

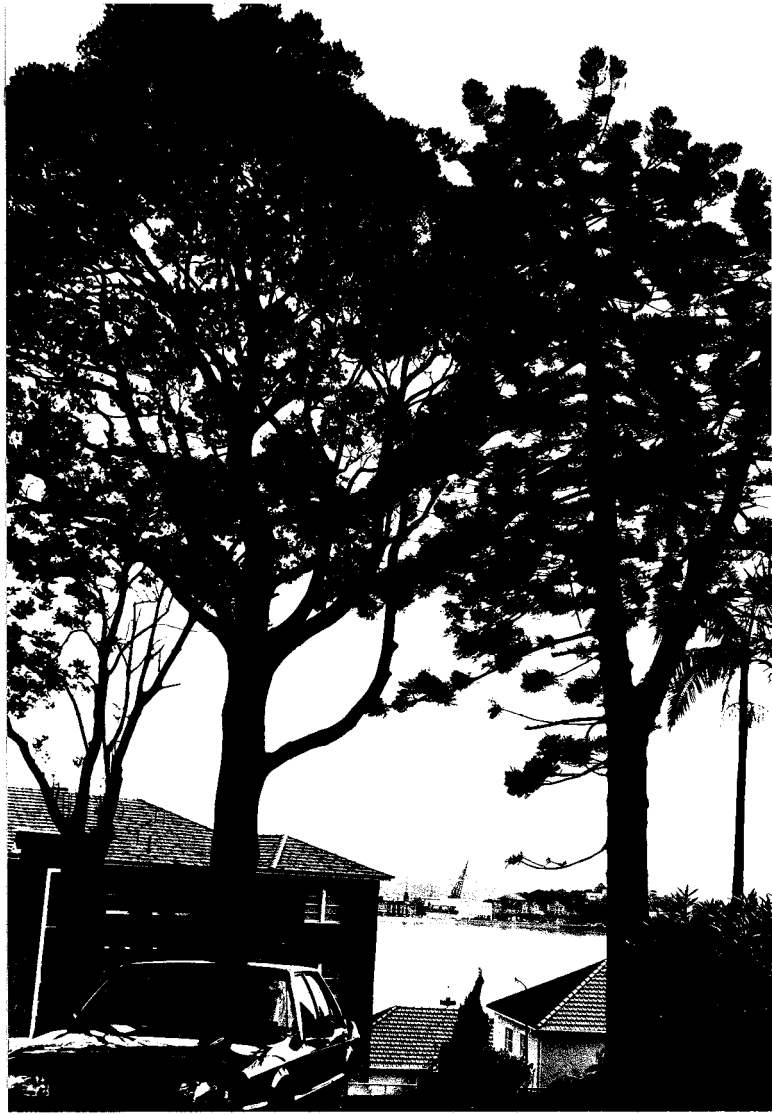
This remnant group of trees is typical of plantings in the 19th and early 20th century. Their size and scale lend themselves to grand landscape schemes appropriate for early large estates. All these species, except the Norfolk Island Pine and the Queen Palm, have an Australian east coast rain forest 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. 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. The legacy of tall tower, high-density development of the 1960's-70's 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. Nevertheless, 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.

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.

Adjacent to the 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.





1.0 SURVEY DATA SHEETS
Significant Trees under Private Ownership

1.2 Edgecliff

**Ascham School, 188 New South Head Road, Edgecliff.
Classified Precinct: National Trust Register**

Ownership: Ascham Private School

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)3 No. Moreton Bay Figs (*F. macrophylla*)Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Other Name: "The Fig Tree"

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: "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.

Height: 30 metres

Canopy Spread: 36 metres

Trunk Diameter: 3.7 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Buttressed Base: 11 metres (@ ground level)

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: This Fig is in excellent condition and health with strong new growth and a very dense and expansive canopy. The Fig, in the past, had minor pruning carried out on the lower limbs, however the integrity and form has been completely retained. No potential threats to the tree at present.

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Informal Group

Historic

Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: The group of three Figs is located in the south-eastern corner of the Ascham School grounds, adjacent to a practice field. Two Figs of similar

Ascham School, Edgecliff. (cont'd)

size are positioned in an elevated, level area fronting the intersection of New South Head Road and Ocean Avenue and the larger Fig of the group is further down the embankment, beside Ocean Avenue.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Height: | 2 No.- 23 metres; 1 No.- 27 metres |
| Canopy Spread: | 2 No. combined -40 metres; 1 No.-30 metres |
| Trunk Diameter: | 2 No. 1.8-2.3 metres; 1 No. 5.0 metres with a multi-stemmed bole (@ 1.0 metre above ground level) |
| Buttressed Base: | Only the larger Fig displays major buttressed roots and massive aerial roots. |
| Estimated Age: | 100+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Good condition and health. The lower branches of the two smaller trees have been severely lopped on the north side and this has distorted the trees' balance and shape, whereas the larger specimen has received very little pruning. |

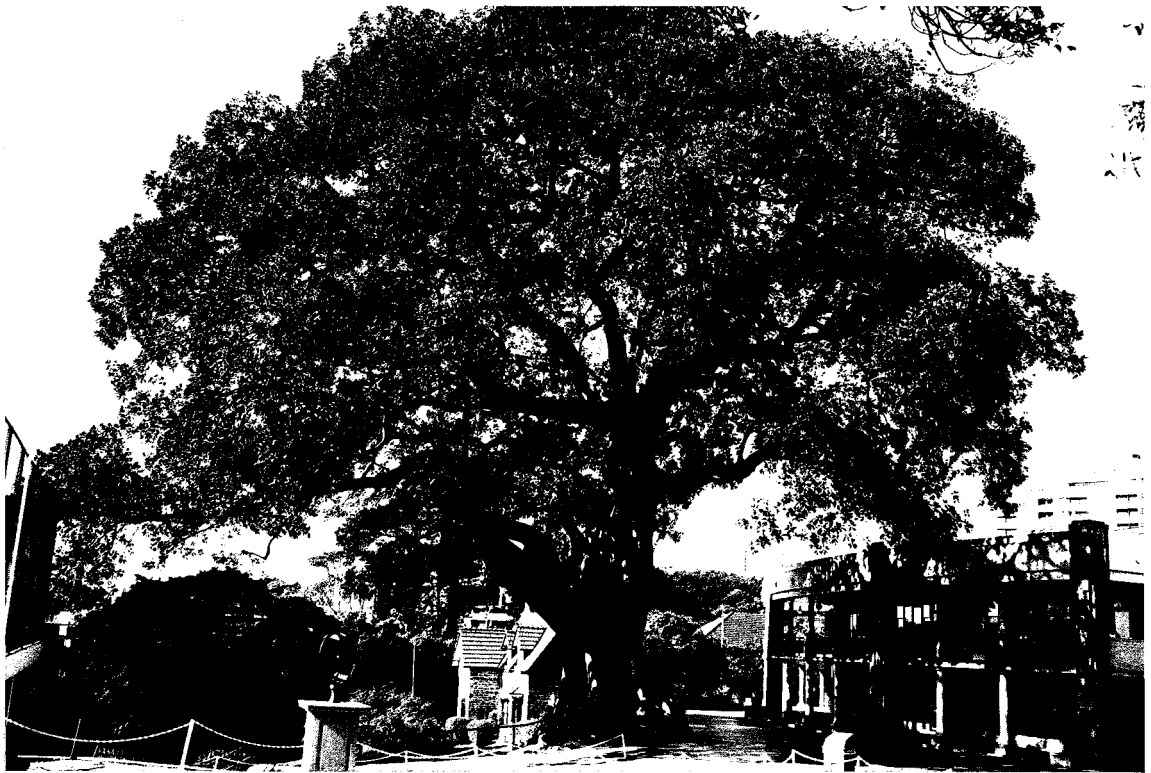
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

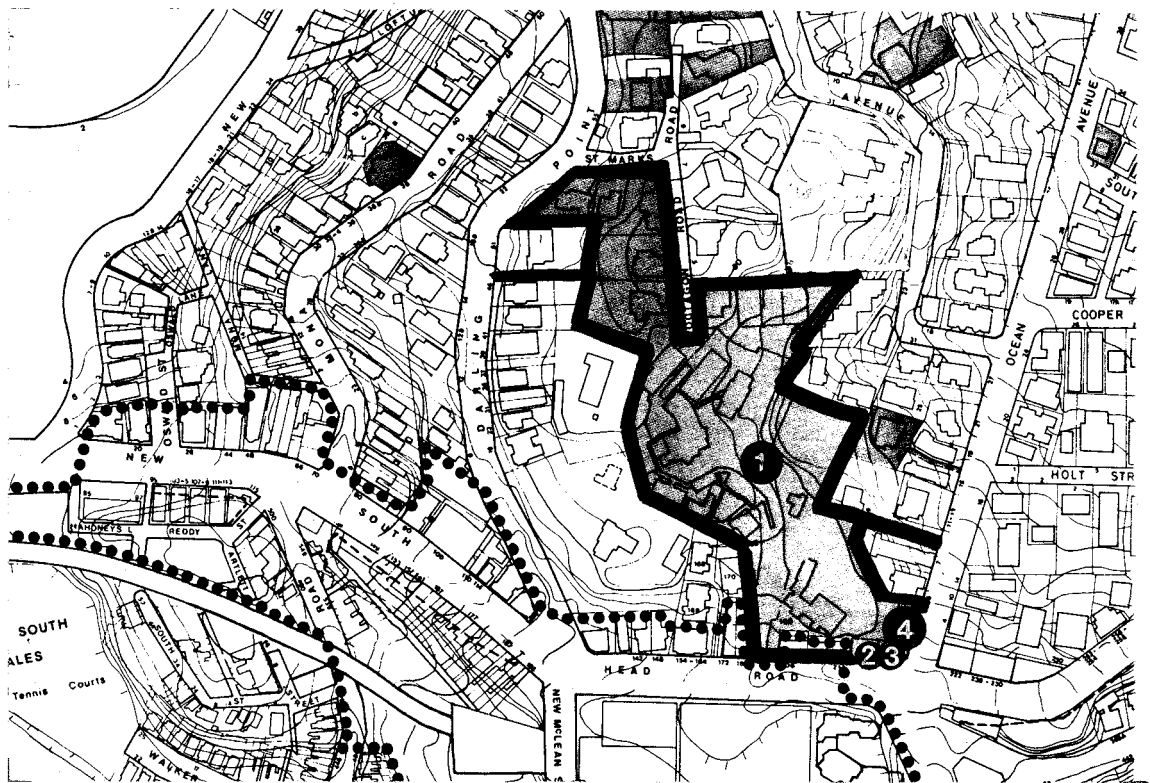
The specimen Fig, known simply as "the Fig Tree" rivals many of the oldest and most visually significant Moreton Bay Figs on Darling Point and indeed the Municipality. This tree is a magnificent and outstanding specimen of this species and has a position of visual prominence on the edge of this original escarpment. 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 *F. 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.

The visually significant Fig group at the corner of New South Head Road and Ocean Avenue provide 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 could be considered 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 Section 2.0 - Significant Street Trees).

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 A, 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.





351 Edgecliff Road, Edgecliff. "Arlington"

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
 Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine located in upper common lawn area of unit development, near the eastern boundary.

Height: 25 metres

Canopy Spread: 10 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Tree in reasonably good condition and health with a dense crown and little dead wood. The large vertical scar on the base of the trunk requires attention by a tree surgeon.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 unfortunately a lone, isolated remnant from the gardens of a former estate, however from this elevated position 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.

353 Edgecliff Road, Edgecliff.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria columnaris*

Common Name: Cook Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine located on steeply terraced embankment in the rear garden of this property, near the eastern boundary.

Height: 30 metres

Canopy Spread: 6 metres

Trunk Diameter: 800 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 110+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine in excellent condition and health with a dense crown.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This outstanding Cook Pine, prominently located on the side of this ridge is a most visually significant tree, particularly from the Bellevue Hill and Double Bay area and along the eastern approach to Edgecliff on New South Head Road. A dominant vertical element in its own right, this pine moreover 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). Furthermore, 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 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 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.



1.0 SURVEY DATA SHEETS
Significant Trees under Private Ownership

1.3 Paddington

The Scottish Hospital - 2 Cooper Street, Paddington.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

- 2 No. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*)
- 1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
- 1 No. Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*)
- 1 No. Weeping Lilly Pilly (*Waterhousia floribunda*)
- 1 No. Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*)

Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Informal Row Planting
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: 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.

Height: up to 28 metres

Canopy Spread: 25-35 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.7-3.7 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: 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 Brown Street extends well over the carriageway.

Botanical Name: *Ficus rubiginosa*

Common Name: Port Jackson Fig

Significance

Attributes: Specimen Planting
Historic
Visual Dominance (Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tightly planted grove located as a central feature in the lawn area, adjacent to Dillon Street Reserve.

The Scottish Hospital - 2 Cooper Street, Paddington. (cont'd)

Height: 21 metres
Canopy Spread: 33 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1.4-1.6 metres, 7-stemmed group (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 130+ years
Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine
Significance
Attributes: One Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Located near the Cooper Street entrance, south-western part of the site, at the edge of the embankment.

Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 10 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1.1 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine is in poor condition and showing some signs of ageing and physiological decline, with considerable dead wood in the top of the crown and also in the lower part where there is competition from other trees. An old vertical structural scar in the base now contains a bees nest and possibly further fungal and insect damage. Recommend tree surgeon's advice.

Botanical Name: *Agathis robusta*
Common Name: Kauri Pine
Significance
Attributes: Component of Mixed Informal Group
Historic
Botanic

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Located at the base of the embankment, 6 metres below Brown Street carriageway level.

Height: 32 metres
Canopy Spread: 20 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1.3 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health. Fine specimen in natural moist micro environment, sheltered by adjoining Figs.

The Scottish Hospital - 2 Cooper Street, Paddington. (cont'd)

Botanical Name: *Waterhousia floribunda*
Common Name: Weeping Lilly Pilly
Significance
Attributes: Grouped Specimen Planting
Historic
Botanic

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Tightly planted grove of trees on the lawn area, adjacent to the entry driveway.
Height: 15 metres
Canopy Spread: 18 metres
Trunk Diameter: 450-600 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 80+ years
Condition/ Health: Excellent condition and health.

Botanical Name: *Quercus ilex*
Common Name: Holm Oak
Significance
Attributes: One Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Located near the Cooper Street entrance, south-western part of the site, in a retained planting bed and amongst covered walkways.
Height: 26 metres
Canopy Spread: 27 metres
Trunk Diameter: 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
Estimated Age: 120+ years
Condition/ Health: Tree is in good condition and health with some dead wood to be removed.
Minor pruning is evident to accommodate the new building works.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.

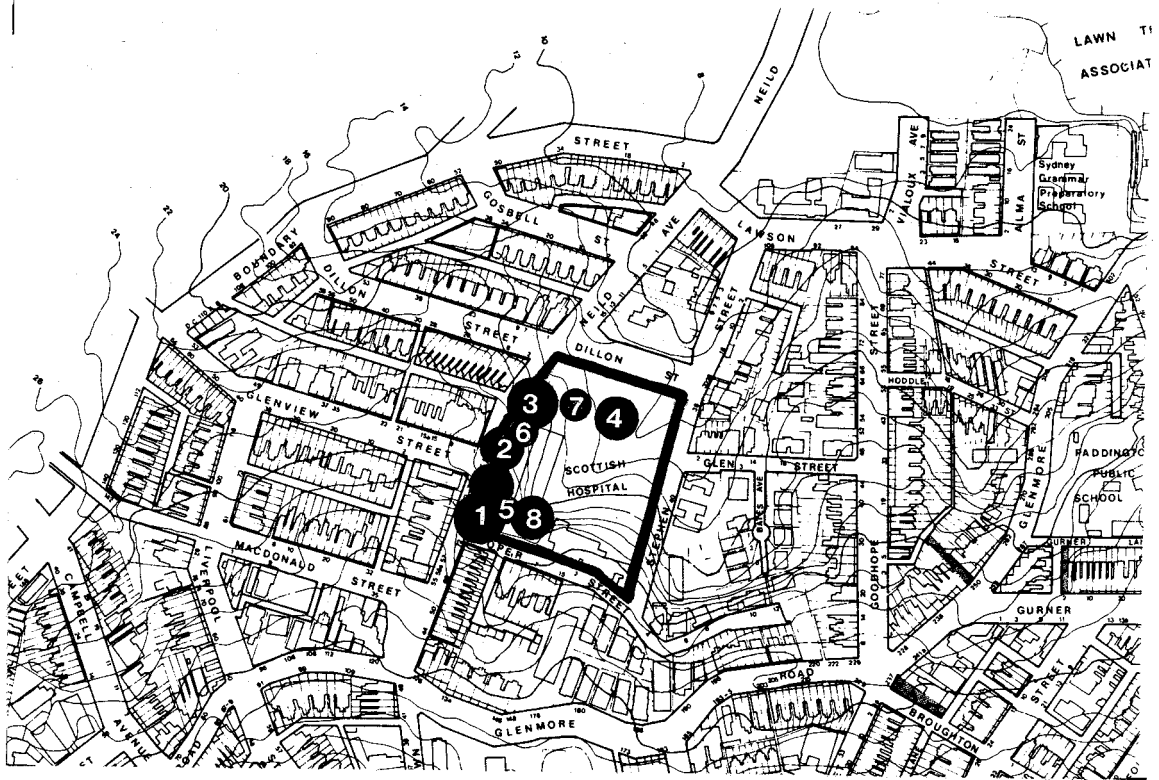
The Scottish Hospital - 2 Cooper Street, Paddington. (cont'd)

An outstanding grove of multi-planted Port Jackson Figs form a spectacular centre-piece on the northern lawn, adjacent to Dillon Street Reserve. This spectacular grouping, with their curiously contorted forms and sculptured trunks of coalesced roots, is possibly the most significant massing of this indigenous species in the Municipality. This tight clustering of the Figs in a roughly circular pattern is evident in two other similar plantings, including another smaller grove of Figs and the botanically significant Weeping Lilly Pilly grove also on this lawn adjacent to the entrance driveway. This latter species (*Waterhousia doribunda*), 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 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.

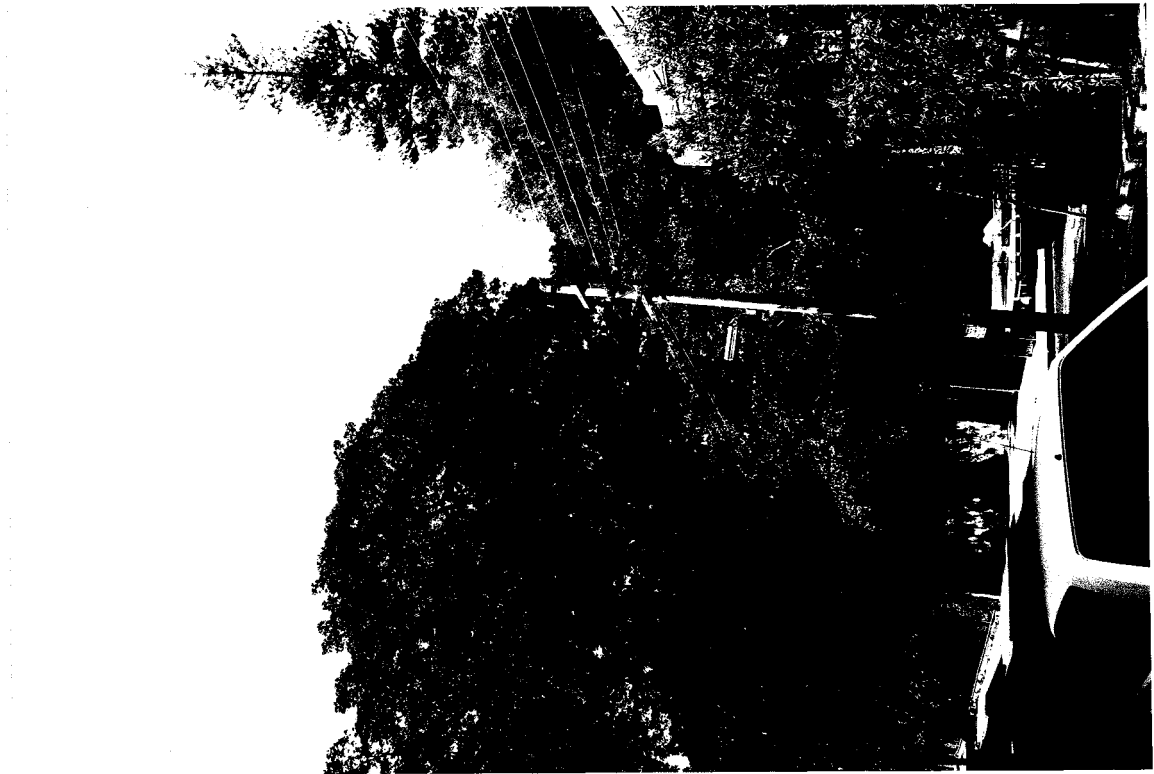
Two major specimen Pines occur in the sheltered environment adjacent to the row of Figs. The Norfolk Island Pine is a particularly large specimen, unfortunately now in decline. The Kauri Pine is a magnificent specimen that has achieved mature rain forest proportions. Although this specimen is of negligible visual significance, being screened on one side by the Fig row and the other by the Hospital building, it is 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.

In the south-western corner, amid the covered walkways, a huge specimen Holm Oak of European origins, 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. 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*).









DP 741084

23 Jersey Road, Paddington. "Runnymede"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

2No. Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)1 No. Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Two Specimens
Historic

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: The two pines are each located at the front corners of the property fronting Jersey Road, and set back from a one metre high sandstone wall and palisade fence.

Height: 15 metres

Canopy Spread: 5-6 metres

Trunk Diameter: 600 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: 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. Highly recommend urgent remedial treatment, including fertilising and mulching, in conjunction with a tree surgeon's advice.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 and require urgent remedial treatment. 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.

The single, native Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*), is possibly a survivor of an original formal dual planting of this species at the entrance to the house. This palm and the 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.



1.0 SURVEY DATA SHEETS
Significant Trees under Private Ownership

1.4 Woollahra

281A Edgecliff Road, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
 Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine is located in rear garden of the block of units on this property.
 Height: 20 metres
 Canopy Spread: 12 metres
 Trunk Diameter: 900 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)
 Estimated Age: 80+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.

Nelson Street cnr. Wallis Street, Woollahra. "Brougham"**Classified: National Trust Register**

Ownership: New South Wales Government

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

2 No. Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)1 No. Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Two Specimens

Historic

Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Located on the flat lawn area in the north-western section of the grounds.

Height: Pine A: 27 metres; Pine B: 22 metres

Canopy Spread: Pine A: 13 metres; Pine B: 8 metres

Trunk Diameter: 700-1000 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: Both pines in generally good condition and health. Pine A has a denser healthier canopy than Pine B.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria cunninghamii*

Common Name: Hoop Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen

Historic

Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Located on the flat lawn area in the north-western part of the grounds and west of the Norfolk Island Pines.

Height: 16 metres

Canopy Spread: 7 metres

Trunk Diameter: 600 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Tree showing signs of senescence (ageing and physiological decline).

Nelson Street cnr. Wallis Street, Woollahra. "Brougham"

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

These two outstanding Norfolk Island Pines located on the top of the Woollahra ridge and adjacent to the Bondi Junction by-pass are part of one of the most visually significant stands of trees in the Municipality. These trees appear 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 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. 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.

The smaller Hoop Pine may be a later addition to the original garden and its smaller stature makes it somewhat less visually significant to the larger Norfolk Island Pine group. Other trees of note on this property include a large Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and a 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.



7-9 Ocean Street, Woollahra. "Temple Emmanuel"

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)Botanical Name: *Ficus macrophylla*

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: This Fig is located in the driveway access to the rear of the Temple Emmanuel kindergarten, completely surrounded by bitumen to the base of the trunk and hard against a boundary retaining wall to No. 6 Woods Avenue.

Height: 25 metres

Canopy Spread: 30 metres

Trunk Diameter: 2.5 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 120+ years

Condition/ Health: 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Fig is more closely associated with the Woods Avenue terraces and the visual character of this streetscape rather than the "Temple Emmanuel" 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. Nevertheless, this very old Moreton Bay Fig is a distinctive historic element and integral component of the Woollahra landscape and therefore is considered significant.



6-12 Roslyndale Avenue, Woollahra. "Hawthornden"

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria bidwillii*
 Common Name: Bunya Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Pine is located in an unkempt side garden 2 metres below road level, opposite Greenoaks Avenue.

Height: 22 metres

Canopy Spread: 15 metres

Trunk Diameter: 900 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

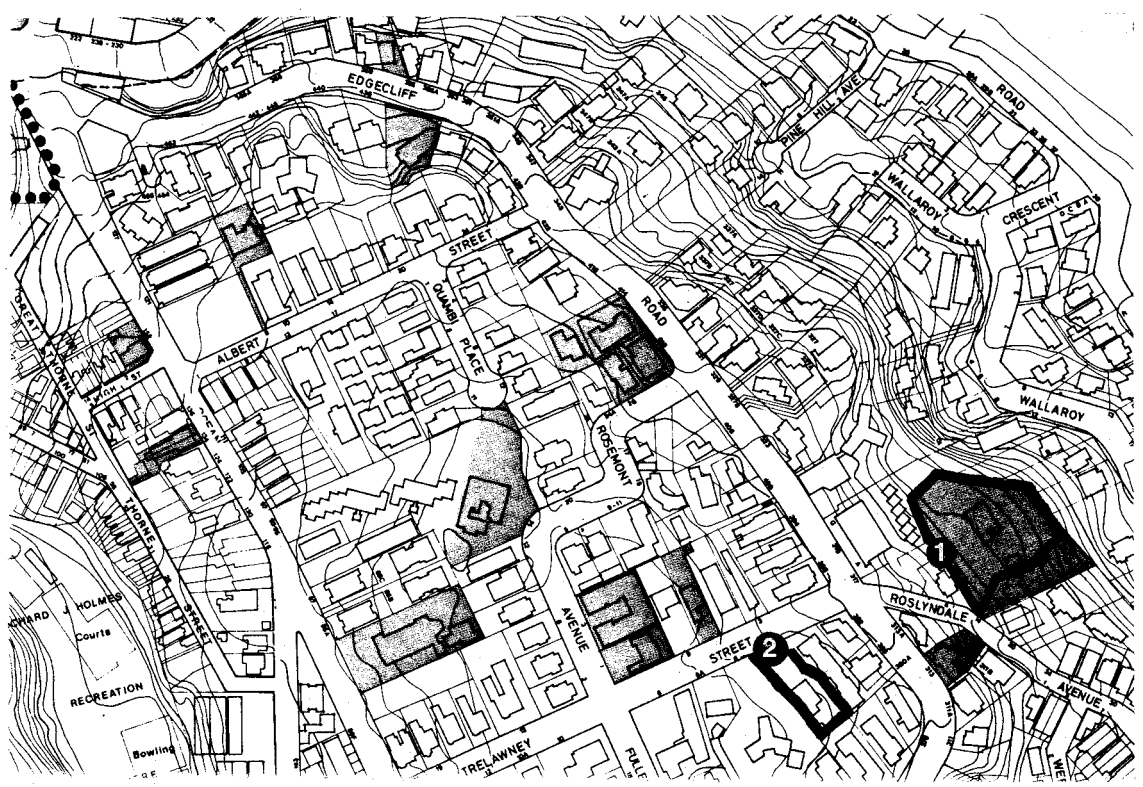
Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: This Pine is in excellent health and condition with a very broadly spreading crown and dense new apical growth.

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. 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 (*A. 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.



2 Trelawney Street, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*)Botanic Name: *Agathis robusta*

Common Name: Kauri Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen

Historic

Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located in elevated garden, behind retaining wall and boundary to Trelawney Street.

Height: 20 metres

Canopy Spread: 20 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.0 metre. (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Tree in excellent condition and health with a very dense broadly spreading canopy extending over the carriageway.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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. These remnant Kauri Pines are of great visual and historic significance. 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 (*A. 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.



66 Wallaroy Road, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Kauri Pines (*Agathis robusta*)Botanic Name: **Agathis robusta**

Common Name: Kauri Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen

Historic

Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivated

Location: Tree located in an elevated position on the north-western property boundary to the State Rail Authority lands.

Height: 24 metres

Canopy Spread: 20 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.3 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: 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 SRA. The tree was retained as a result of the owner's persistence in the matter.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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. 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.

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 (*A. 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.



71 Wallaroy Road, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

- 1 No. Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)
- 1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

Botanical Name: *Araucaria columnaris*
 Common Name: Cook Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine located in a raised garden bed on the western side of the entrance driveway to this residence and fronting Wallaroy Road.

Height: 32 metres

Canopy Spread: 6 metres

Trunk Diameter: 900 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine in excellent condition and health with a dense crown.

Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*
 Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine
 Significance
 Attributes: Single Specimen
 Historic
 Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine located in the garden bed on the eastern side of the entrance driveway to this residence and fronting Wallaroy Road.

Height: 21 metres

Canopy Spread: 8 metres

Trunk Diameter: 500 mm (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine in poor condition and health. The crown has been damaged, possibly due to storms. The pine has no apical growth and dead wood is present. Recommend removal of dead wood, fertilising and mulching.

71 Wallaroy Road, Woollahra. (cont'd)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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. 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).



75 Wallaroy Road, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)Botanical Name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine

Significance

Attributes: Single Specimen
Historic
Visual Dominance (District/ Local)

Origin: Ornamental/ Cultivation

Location: Pine appears to be located in rear garden of this property.

Height: 24 metres

Canopy Spread: 16 metres

Trunk Diameter: 1.2 metres (@ 1.0 metre above ground level)

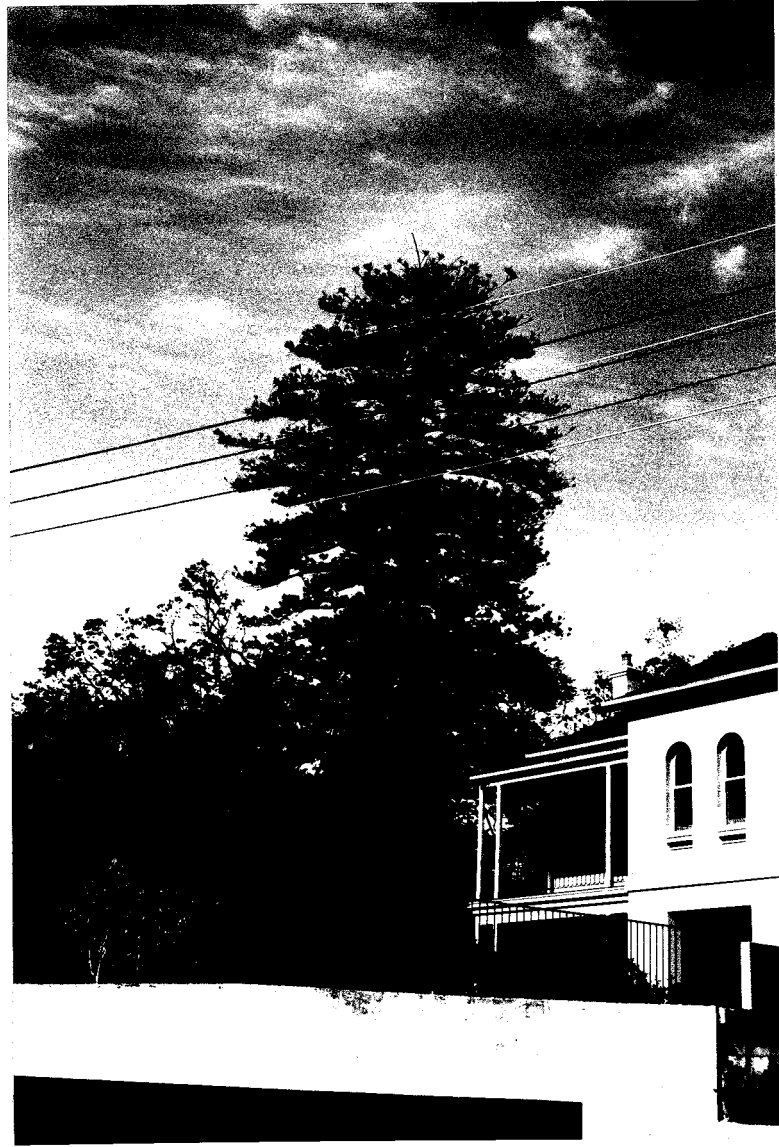
Estimated Age: 100+ years

Condition/ Health: Pine in good condition and health with a very broadly spreading, dense crown and little dead wood.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.



7-10 Woods Avenue, Woollahra.

Summary of Listed Trees

located within this Property Description:

1 No. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Botanical Name: | <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> |
| Common Name: | Norfolk Island Pine |
| Significance | |
| Attributes: | Single Specimen Historic Visual Dominance (Harbour/ District/ Local) |
| Origin: | Ornamental/ Cultivation |
| Location: | Pine is located at rear of Mews, adjacent to the Temple Emmanuel kindergarten. |
| Height: | 26 metres |
| Canopy Spread: | 13 metres |
| Trunk Diameter: | 1.0 metre (@ 1.0 metre above ground level) |
| Estimated Age: | 120+ years |
| Condition/ Health: | Good condition and health with little dead wood in the crown. |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 Emmanuel. (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. This is a particularly prominent group of special visual significance at the local and district levels as well as from 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.