

# Register of Significant Trees

## Volume 3 of 4

### **Significant Trees: Other Government authorities, Institutional, Religious and Non-government Organisations**

Significant trees on land under the control and management of other Government departments and authorities [incl. Institutional, Religious and Non-government Organisations (NGOs)]



RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL

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PREPARED BY: LANDARC PTY LIMITED  
Adopted: 28 August 2007



**CONTROLLED DOCUMENT**

Adopted: 28 August 2007

This Register of Significant Trees  
was prepared by



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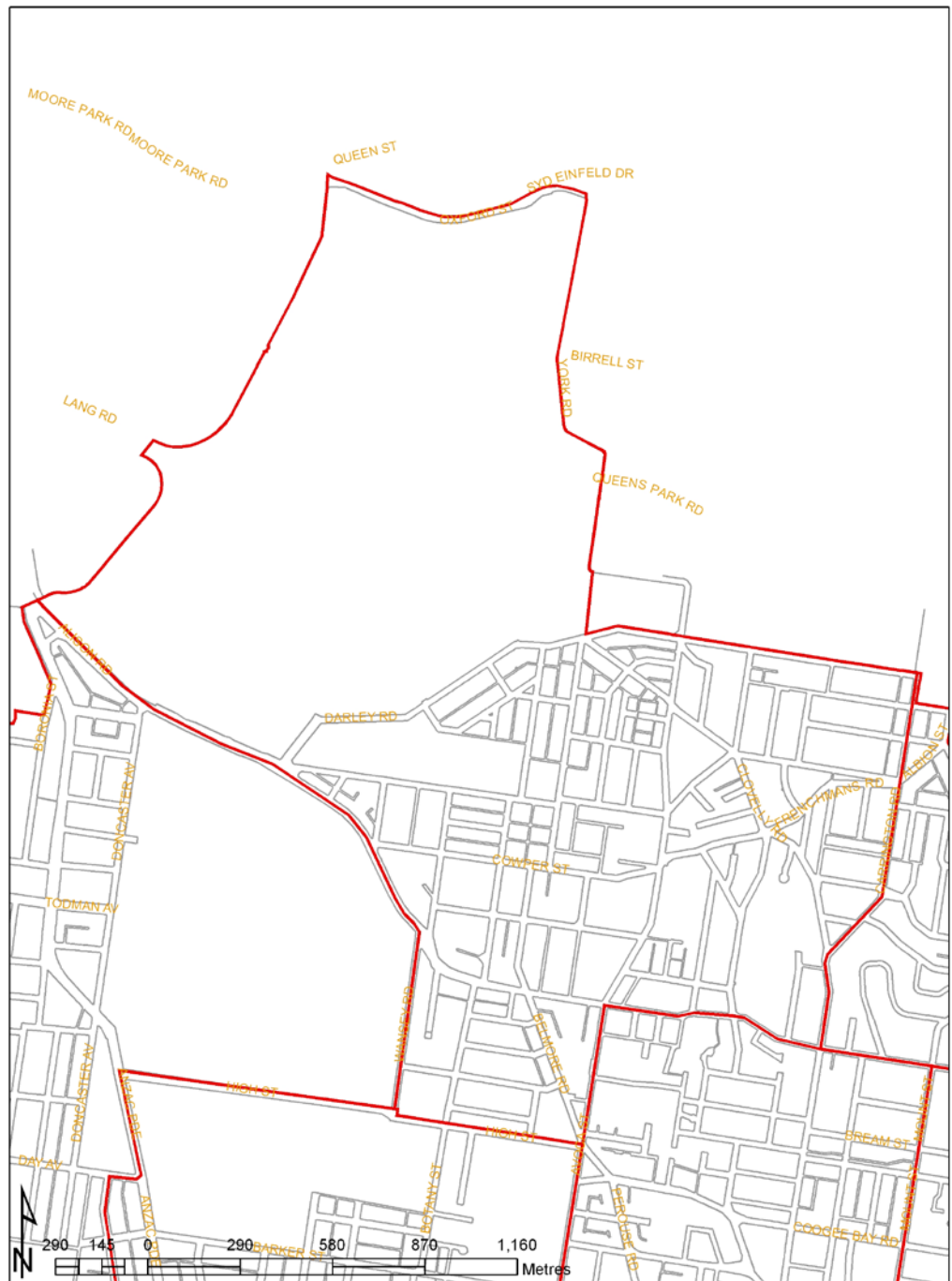
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## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: D 04  
DATE: 9.01.06

#### PRECINCT 1: RANDWICK

### St Jude's Anglican Church Group (including the cemetery) – 21 Frances Street, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING):

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS/ROW PLANTATIONS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

#### Group A: Frances Street frontage (incl. boundary to cemetery)

6 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Group B: Central precinct and cemetery

2 No Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)

3 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

1 No Maiden's Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *maidenii*)

#### Group C: Avoca Street frontage

3 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

1 No Plum Pine (*Podocarpus elatus*)

1 No unidentified Date Palm (*Phoenix* sp.)

#### Other tree and palm components/associates

English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* var. *Italica*)

Wild Olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *africana*)

Cheese Tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (9 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single species fig row planting along boundary adjoining Frances Street and individual specimens adjacent to cemetery.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies largely confined to this property and extending over adjoining footpaths and roadway (Frances Street). Each of the root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	Group A: 12-18 metres; Group B: 22-25 metres
Canopy Spread:	Group A: 20-25 metres; Group B: 22-26 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 3000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.



Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria columnaris</i></b> (2 No.)
Common Name:	Cook Pine or New Caledonian Pine
Significance Attributes:	exotic specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands)
Location:	Planted adjacent to cemetery entrance – central area.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and roots contained within this property.
Height:	25-40 metres
Canopy Spread:	5-8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900-1200mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These two pines appear to be in good condition and health with dense canopies, vigorous apical growth and no dead wood present. The slightly curved trunk is typical of this species.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	emergent specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Informal grouping within gardens/lawn areas associated with St. Jude's Church group of buildings adjacent to Avoca Street.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and roots contained within this property.
Height:	18-25 metres
Canopy Spread:	5-12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	400-500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These senescent pines appear to be in fair to poor condition. They display relatively open canopies with dead wood, loss of apical vigour and growth.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1854 Simeon Pearce was granted a parcel of land in Avoca Street for the establishment of a school, church and parsonage. The original church site was established in 1857 at the corner of Avoca Street and Alison Road (later to become the site of Randwick Post Office). In 1861 the foundation stone of St Jude's Anglican Church was laid on the present site. The siting of the new church however became a highly contentious issue for the new Borough Council of Randwick and its first mayor, Simeon Pearce.

The church, designed by the colonial architect Edmund Blackett (1817-1883) was completed in 1865. It is believed that Blackett may have also designed the nearby rectory (built 1870). The church hall was added in 1899. The cemetery is older than the existing church with tombstones showing discernible dates back to 1843. It is believed that some graves may be much older



(first land grant in the area was made in 1823). Simeon Pearce is buried in this cemetery (Pollon, F., 1988). The Church Group including the rectory, vergers residence and cemetery are scheduled in the NSW State Heritage Register, Randwick City Council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP 1998) and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The grounds of St. Jude's Anglican Church Group, including the cemetery, contain a highly significant collection of cultivated trees. The composition includes emergent pines and massive spreading figs dating from the mid-to late nineteenth century. These trees continue an important historic thematic planting palette typical of the Randwick area. The group is considered to have significance at the Randwick LGA level in terms of its historic, cultural, social, commemorative, botanic, aesthetic and visual qualities. Furthermore, the group includes a number of outstanding individual specimens such as the New Caledonian Pines or Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*). One of these trees, standing at approximately 40 metres in height, may be the tallest specimen of this species and indeed, the tallest tree in the Randwick LGA. These pines are closely related to other native Australian rainforest pine species such as the Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*).

Together these Cook Pines, the group of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) combine to create a distinctive sense of place. They are landmark specimens of high visual significance in this elevated and prominent ridge-top location. During the nineteenth century, these Araucarias and figs became popular collector's items within the large gardens and estates throughout Sydney. They were also used extensively in the embellishment of public spaces.

The presence of a native Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*) in the western portion of the cemetery needs further investigation. This tree occurs within a native groundcover of Plume Grass (*Dichelachne* sp.) and it may be remnant regrowth from the original ridgetop woodland community.



St Jude's Anglican Church Group – 21 Frances Street  
Mixed group of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) [right background]





St Jude's Anglican Church Group – cemetery  
Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)



St Jude's Anglican Church Group – cemetery  
Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*) and Moreton Bay  
Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) [mid-background]



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: C 04  
DATE: 9.01.06

**PRECINCT 1: RANDWICK**

### St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School Randwick North – 37A Avoca Street, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS/ROW PLANTATIONS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

##### Group A: Avoca Street frontage

- 4 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)
- 2 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

##### Group B: Clovelly Road frontage

- 3 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 2 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)
- 1 No Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

##### Group C: Market Street/Retirement Village and Nursing Home

- 1 No Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)
- 7 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (7 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Major components of mixed fig row planting along boundaries adjoining Avoca Street, Clovelly Road and Market Street.
Extent of Influence:	Combined canopies extend over this property and adjoining footpaths and roadways. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	15-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	25-30 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1200-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 4000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management	
Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.



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Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (10 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	emergent specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Row plantation along boundary adjoining Market Street and individual specimens along boundaries to Avoca Street and Clovelly Road.
Extent of Influence:	Combined canopies extend over this property and adjoining footpaths and roadways.
Height:	22-25 metres
Canopy Spread:	10-15 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700-1000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These pines appear to be in relatively good condition and health with dense canopies and little dead wood present, however poor apical growth in some specimens indicates some loss of vigour and decline.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> f. <i>glabrescens</i> and f. <i>rubiginosa</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Port Jackson Fig
Significance Attributes:	individual and row planting of native rainforest figs cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (form <i>glabrescens</i> Qld and northern NSW and form <i>rubiginosa</i> northern NSW to Illawarra)
Location:	Components of broader mixed fig row planting along boundaries adjoining Avoca Street, Clovelly Road and Market Street.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies extend over this property and adjoining footpaths and roadways. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	12-14 metres
Canopy Spread:	20-22 metres
Trunk Diameter:	average 700-1200mm/some specimens up to 1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs are in generally fair to good condition. Some trees are showing evidence of decline including large cavities, dead wood in the crowns, fig psyllid insect damage to leaves and loss of vigour.
Management Recommendations:	Trees should be inspected and monitored by a qualified arborist and recommendations implemented.

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#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The landscape of this historic Catholic church property is dominated by a mixed boundary plantation of native Figs and emergent Araucarias (pines). This significant collection includes individual specimens of outstanding heritage value and is typical of the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century period public planting schemes within the Sydney area (particularly the works of Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden during the Public Parks Movement). This group of listed trees is considered to have significance at both the local and broader Randwick City LGA level due to the special combination of aesthetic, visual, cultural, historic and social values.



This church property displays a common ecclesiastical theme in the approach to landscape embellishment, particular the work associated with the property's earliest phase of construction. The boundaries have been planted with mixed and single species row plantations including the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and smaller growing Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*). The Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) has been used as an informal accent along two boundaries (Clovelly Road and Avoca Street) and as a predominantly single species row plantation along Market Street.

The Moreton Bay Fig however has significance as the keystone thematic element within the planting scheme. The Moreton Bay Fig, a native 'strangler' fig of the east coast rainforests, is a dramatic specimen planting of immense character and scale. The use of this species on this property as a massed element further enhances its qualities and impact. The dense, evergreen broadleaf canopies, broadly arching branches, sculptural trunks and massive buttressed bases create a distinctive 'cathedral-like' sense of place, enclosure and permanence in the landscape. This approach is typical throughout all of the major Catholic church sites in the Randwick LGA including Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (OLSH) Randwick, St Paul's Seminary & Catholic Convent (OLSH) Kensington, Brigidine College Randwick and St Anthony's Catholic Primary School, Clovelly.

Furthermore, these native rainforest figs and Araucarias are part of a broader visual cluster of historic and culturally significant trees in this locality. Together these trees, particularly the emergent Araucarias, dominate the north-western portion of the Randwick ridgeline (refer to listings for The Emanuel School and 34 Avoca Street "Kia-Ora"). These trees create an iconic landscape and their silhouettes at dusk are an outstanding and memorable feature.



St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School – view from Clovelly Road  
Group of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) [background]





St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School – Avoca Street  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) [mid-background]



St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School – Market Street  
Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) [mid-background]



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: C 04

DATE: 9.01.06

**PRECINCT 1: RANDWICK**

### The Emanuel School and Kornmehl Centre – 20 Stanley Street, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

1 No Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)  
1 No Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Araucaria cunninghamii*** (1 No.)  
Common Name: Hoop Pine  
Significance Attributes: single native rainforest specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
botanic and biodiversity values  
visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape and district)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (NE NSW to SE Qld/ rare in Nth Qld. Also  
New Guinea)  
Location: Gardens adjacent to Avoca Street.  
Extent of Influence: Canopy and roots contained within this property.  
Height: 22 metres  
Canopy Spread: 10 metres  
Trunk Diameter: 600mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level  
Estimated Age: 100-120 years+  
Condition/Health: This pine has a damaged crown and apical regrowth. There is some  
dead wood present in the lower branches.  
Management  
Recommendations: For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree  
management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be  
consulted.

Botanical Name: ***Araucaria columnaris*** (1 No.)  
Common Name: Cook Pine or New Caledonian Pine  
Significance Attributes: single exotic specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands)  
Location: Gardens adjacent to Avoca Street.  
Extent of Influence: Canopy and roots generally contained within this property.  
Height: 30 metres  
Canopy Spread: 6 metres (upper twin trunk)  
Trunk Diameter: 900mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level  
Estimated Age: 100-120 years+  
Condition/Health: This pine appears to be in good condition and health with a dense  
canopy, vigorous apical growth and no dead wood present. The  
slightly curved trunk is typical of this species.



#### Management

Recommendations: For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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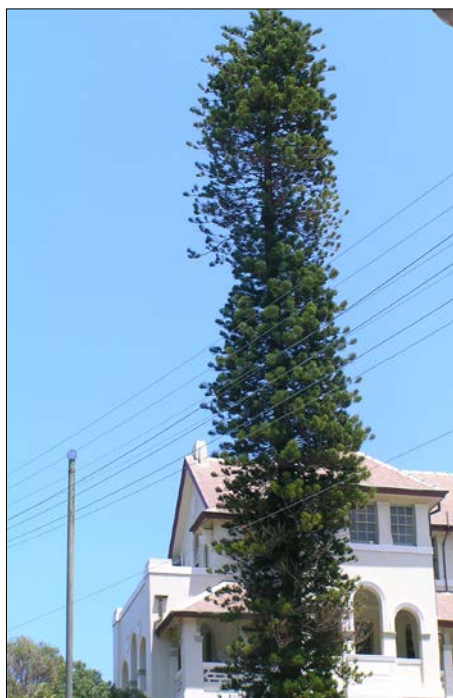
#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Emanuel School is scheduled in the NSW State Heritage Register and Randwick City Council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP 1998). Access to this property was not possible during the course of the study. These two Australian/ Pacific pines represent the last vestiges of late nineteenth century/ early twentieth century planting within the former gardens of this property. The pines continue an historic thematic planting palette typical of the Randwick area. Both of these specimens are considered to have significance at the local level in terms of their historic, social, botanic, aesthetic and visual qualities.

The New Caledonian Pine or Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) is a particularly outstanding botanical and landmark specimen of high visual significance, located in this elevated and prominent ridge-top location adjacent to Avoca Street. This tall pine provides a dramatic sense of scale to this location and is a defining element in the public streetscape. Furthermore, these pines form part of a much larger visual group of Araucarias stretching across neighbouring properties and dominating the Randwick ridgeline (refer to listings for St Margaret Mary's Primary School and 34 Avoca Street "Kia-Ora"). Accordingly, as a broader group, these two pines are considered to have group significance at the LGA level.

During the nineteenth century, these Araucarias became popular collector's items within the large gardens and estates throughout Sydney and more distant parts of the Colony. They are closely related to native Australian rainforest pines such as the Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and other South-western Pacific Island species such as the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

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The Emanuel School and Kornmehl Centre  
Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: D 03  
DATE: 9.01.06

#### PRECINCT 1: RANDWICK

### 1 Cowper Street "Mulwarree Apartments", Randwick University of New South Wales (student accommodation)

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: SINGLE ROW PLANTATION

SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LOCAL

20 No Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i></b>
Common Name:	Hill's Weeping Fig
Significance Attributes:	row planting of rainforest fig species cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated ( <i>F. microcarpa</i> – India to north-eastern Australia – var. <i>hillii</i> of cultivated origin)
Location:	Single species fig row planting along eastern property boundary adjacent to Mulwarree Avenue.
Extent of Influence:	Combined canopies extend over this property's eastern garden, embankment and roadway (Mulwarree Ave). The root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	20-25 metres
Canopy Spread:	22-30 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	70-80 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair condition with a crowded vertical structure to their canopies and minimal pruning along the eastern (road-side). Some larger specimens display aerial buttressing. There is some dead wood present in the crowns.
Management	
Recommendations:	Issues such as the crowded nature of these trees, their vigorous growth pattern, extensive root network and potential exposure to fungal pathogens in the soil require further investigation and monitoring by a qualified arborist.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This row planting of Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*) is located within the grounds of the Mulwarree Apartments (part of the University of New South Wales campus – student accommodation). The row follows a rise in gradient along the boundary to Mulwarree Avenue. These figs are considered to have group significance at the local level in terms of their historic, cultural, social, visual and aesthetic values. The Hill's Weeping Figs visually dominate the narrow streetscape and provide a dense contiguous screen to the development. Notably, this single species row plantation, possibly dating from the Inter-War period (c.1915-1940), contains some of the largest examples of this taxon in the Randwick LGA. Some specimens have extensive aerial buttressing with canopies of up to 30 metres in diameter.



The trees in this row however, have been planted very close together creating a high level of competition, crowding and stress. These factors raise serious doubts over the long term viability of these figs. This species has been used extensively in streetscape planting in the Randwick LGA, particularly during the Inter-War (c.1915-1940) and Post-War periods (1940s to 1960s period). This is now a relatively common species in Randwick and its rapid and aggressive growth pattern continues to raise management issues for Council.

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1 Cowper Street "Mulwarree Apartments" – UNSW  
Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/ Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: C 04  
DATE: 16.04.14

#### PRECINCT 1: RANDWICK

### Randwick Literary Institute (RLI) 60 Clovelly Road, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMEN  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL – LGA/ LOCAL

1 No Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ulmus parvifolia</i></b> (family: Ulmaceae)
Common Name:	Chinese Elm
Significance Attributes:	exotic specimen planting commemorative cultural/ historic and social visual/ aesthetic (local)
Origin:	ornamental/ cultivated (China, India, Japan, North Korea, Taiwan & Vietnam)
Location:	Single specimen tree located in small raised sandstone planter within rear (eastern) garden and children's playground (Randwick Literary Institute).
Extent of Influence:	Canopy largely contained within this property and extends to adjacent public verge and footpath. The root zone is likely to extend to a similar area of influence.
Height:	10 metres
Canopy Spread:	16 metres (asymmetrical form)
Trunk Diameter:	900mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	101 years+
Condition/ Health:	This specimen tree appears to be in decline. Health and vigour is considered to be fair-poor. The upper central crown is broken with extensive cross-branching and substantial dead wood throughout. The tree is contained within a very small raised planter and extensive tree root damage to low walls and paving is evident.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management issues, a qualified and experienced arborist (heritage trees) should be consulted. It is recommended that an inspection and remedial action is delivered without delay.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), also known as lace bark elm, is an ornamental exotic deciduous species with smooth to flaky, mottled bark and a broadly-spreading canopy often hanging to the ground. Chinese elm is a highly adaptable species and tolerant of poor soil conditions, variable pH, wind exposure and drought (Leopold 1980). This multi-trunked specimen tree is an early cultural planting of high local heritage significance (i.e. significant at the local and LGA levels). Notably, this tree provides a visual and aesthetic focus for this internal garden space. The large canopy creates a "green ceiling" over the play area defining a special character and charm.



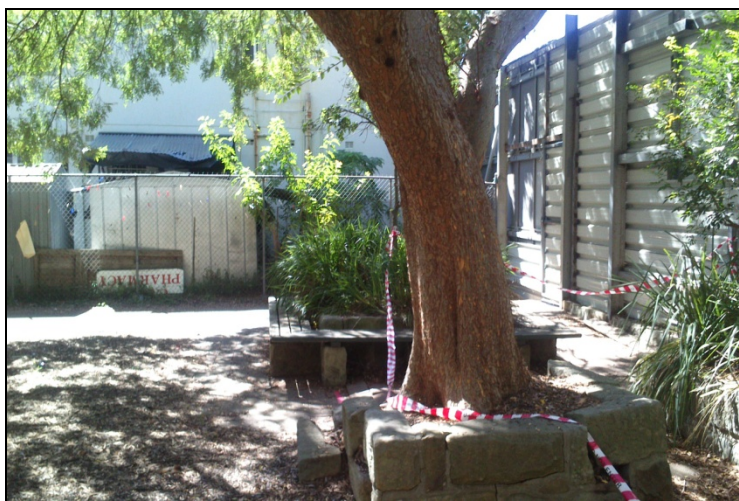
Although not considered to be an outstanding specimen for this taxa nor visually prominent as a component of the Clovelly Road streetscape, this tree has significance in terms of its historic, commemorative and cultural values. This Chinese elm was planted on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1913, only two days after the laying of the foundation stone of the Randwick Literary Institute (RLI) by the NSW Governor, Lord Chelmsford. The planting coincided with the Chinese New Year celebrations – the Year of the Water Ox. In the dedication speech, Mr Searl of Searl's Garden Emporium, Botany described the tree as a symbol of community unity and learning – sharing the ideal that like the tree, the Institute as a dedicated place of learning, would also grow and flourish over time. In the speech he publicly honoured and praised the contribution of Chinese immigrant labourers working at his 17-acre (6.7 Ha) nursery (Inscription on commemorative plaque and M. McIntosh, personal communication, 17.03.2014). The Chinese elm was imported possibly as early as the mid-nineteenth century. This tree appears in the 1901 edition of Searl's nursery catalogue (Searl & Sons General Catalogue, Sydney, 1901, p.93).

Unfortunately, this ageing tree appears to be in decline with a broken and open canopy (possibly storm-damaged), extensive dead wood and poor vigour. The small raised planter box is further compromising growth and opportunities to improve the tree's health and long-term sustainability. It is recommended that an arborist is consulted to address these issues.

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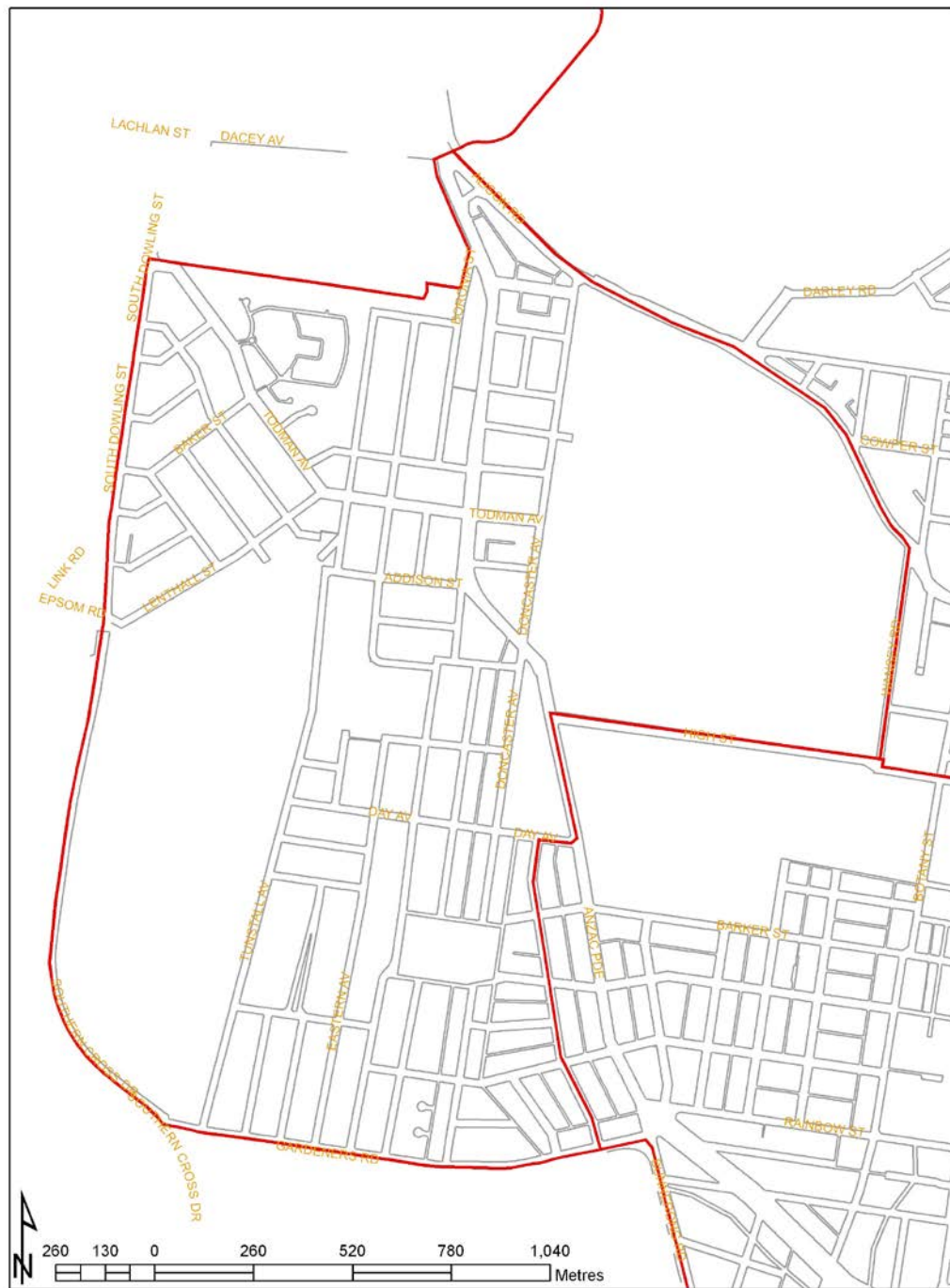
Randwick Literary Institute – 60 Clovelly Road. View of Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) [centre] (eastern garden).



Randwick Literary Institute – 60 Clovelly Road. Chinese elm [right foreground]. Detail of trunk and raised sandstone planter.



# Kensington Precinct





## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: D 02  
DATE: 30.01.06

### PRECINCT 2: KENSINGTON

#### Kensington Primary School – 77-79 Doncaster Avenue, Kensington

##### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LOCAL

2 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)  
1 No Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*)

##### Other tree components/ associates

Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)  
Broad-leaved Paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)  
Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*)  
Mixed *Eucalyptus* spp.

##### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (2 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and school grounds) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Two specimen figs located centrally within the playground hardstand area adjacent to school buildings.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies are confined within the school grounds. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	14-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	20-26 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000-1600mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 1800mm buttressed base).
Estimated Age:	100-105 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in generally fair health and condition with a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. There has been a history of major pruning/ alignment to branches. The overall form, symmetry and integrity of these figs has been compromised by this approach, particularly in the case of the smaller specimen.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus superba</i> var. <i>henneana</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Deciduous Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and commemorative aesthetic/visual (local/ streetscape and school grounds) botanic/biodiversity value



Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (NT and Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single specimen fig located adjacent to Todman Avenue boundary.
Extent of Influence:	Canopy extends to adjacent public verge and footpath. Root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	10 metres
Canopy Spread:	14 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1300mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-105 years+
Condition/Health:	This specimen fig appears to be in generally good health and condition with a dense canopy. Minor pruning has been selective and the tree retains a high level of symmetry and integrity.
Management	
Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The group of mixed figs including two Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and a single specimen Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henniana*) form an important historic group planting dating from around the time of Federation. Kensington Public School was established in 1899. In combination, these figs have significance at the local level in terms of their historic, social, cultural, commemorative, aesthetic, visual, botanic and biodiversity values.

A small plaque commemorating 'Centenary Gardens' – (1900-2000) has been located next to the Deciduous Fig. This 'strangler' fig species is a native of the coastal tropical and sub-tropical rainforests of eastern and northern Australia. It has a southern limit in the Illawarra district. Although native figs, such as the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) were common in late Victorian and early twentieth century public planting schemes, the Deciduous Fig tends to be a relatively rare historic component. Although achieving a substantial size under optimal conditions, in the Sydney/Randwick area these trees tend to be relatively small and compact in form at maturity. This specimen is an outstanding example of this species. The two Moreton Bay Figs, by comparison are much larger specimens with canopies spanning a large portion of the playground. The integrity of both of these figs however, has been compromised by the long drought conditions and past unsympathetic pruning practices.

The school grounds contain a range of other planting which has been overlayed since this early establishment period. A single Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*), of relatively small stature, may be an Inter-War period (c.1915-1940) planting. This fig is not considered to be significant at the local level. Further Post War period (1940s to 1960s) additions including the Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and mixed generic *Eucalyptus* spp., and more recent overlays of Broad-leaved Paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) are considered to be generally supportive of the scheduled significant trees.





Kensington Primary School – 77-79 Doncaster Avenue  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)



Kensington Primary School – Todman Avenue boundary  
Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henniana*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: C 02-03/ D 02-03 & E 02-03  
DATE: 15.06.06

**PRECINCT 2: KENSINGTON**

### Royal Randwick Racecourse (incl. Australian Jockey Club) – 77-97 Alison Road, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (LOCAL INDIGENOUS REMNANTS)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS (PART OF REMNANT GROUP)  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA

#### Group A: High Street boundary, south-eastern slope and eastern flat grassed area

4 № Woody Pear (*Xylomelum pyrifolium*)

1 № Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*)

group Lemon-scented Tea-tree (*Leptospermum polygalifolium*)

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS/ ROW PLANTING & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA & METROPOLITAN (REGIONAL)

#### Group B: South of Racecourse Office (north-western corner)

3 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Group C: Main lawn and hardstand areas south of the Old Tote Building

2 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

2 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Group D: Hardstand areas, lawns and gardens between Old Tote Building & race day stalls

6 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

3 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)

1 № Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Group E: Alison Road frontage adjacent to race day stalls

1 № Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

#### Group F: Lawns south of the Old Tea House

1 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

9 № Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

#### Group G: Western area between racecourse and boundary to properties in Doncaster Ave

8 № Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

3 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Group H: South-western corner “Half-mile” bull-ring and High Street group

21 № London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*)

3 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

1 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

10 № Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)



**Group I: Eastern boundary (adjoining Wansey Road incl. north-east corner)**19 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)9 No Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)**Other tree components/associates**Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*)English Elms (*Ulmus procera*)Wild Olives (*Olea europaea* subsp. *africana*)Silky Oaks (*Grevillea robusta*)Coral Trees (*Erythrina x hybrida*)Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*)Mixed *Eucalyptus* spp.

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**DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES**

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i></b> (4 No.)
Common Name:	Native or Woody Pear
Significance Attributes:	remnant native population (understorey species) botanic/biodiversity value historic/cultural and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape)
Origin:	remnant local native species/understorey component of former ecological community (Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub community)
Location:	widespread – range extends to NSW north coast and Qld. Local remnant population consists of a single group of three multi-trunk specimens on the grassed south-eastern hill-slope and a separate individual specimen on the boundary to High Street under a row of Hills Weeping Figs.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones contained within property.
Height:	7-8 metres
Canopy Spread:	4-5 metres (9 metres combined canopies)
Trunk Diameter:	av. 180-270mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	unknown (est. >180 years+)
Condition/Health:	The main group of trees, including two multi-trunk specimens, appear to be in fair condition and health with sparse canopies and reduced vigour. There was no fruit at the time of inspection. The trees are competing with exotic weed species (eg. Wild Olives) and native <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> regrowth. The single specimen near High Street is in serious decline. One of two main stems has recently died under the dense shade created by the Hill's Weeping Figs.
Management	
Recommendations:	This isolated remnant population has no opportunity for recruitment/natural regeneration. Long term viability is believed to be threatened unless changes are made to the current management regime.

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Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (32 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single species row plantations/informal groups and individual specimens occurring within Groups B, C, D, F, G, H and I (refer to Group descriptions). 19 No. trees occur along the boundary to Wansey Road, 6 No. within the south-western corner and western Boundary, 3 No. south of the Racecourse Office and the balance located primarily within the perimeter to the main grandstand.



Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are largely confined to this property. The canopies of figs located along the Wansey Road boundary extend to adjoining footpaths and roadways. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	av. 14-16 metres; some specimens up to 20-25 metres (Group I)
Canopy Spread:	av. 22-30 metres; some specimens up to 30-35 metres (Group I)
Trunk Diameter:	1600-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 5000mm buttressed bases with aerial roots).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. Canopies are generally dense following recent rains. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a low to medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. Two of the Moreton Bay Figs located immediately south of the Old Tote Building were transplanted in 1999. These figs are now beginning to show some improvement in vigour and growth rates.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus rubiginosa</i></b> f. <b><i>rubiginosa</i></b> (9 No.) and f. <b><i>glabrescens</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Port Jackson Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (form <i>rubiginosa</i> northern NSW to Illawarra and form <i>glabrescens</i> Qld and northern NSW)
Location:	Single species row plantations/informal groups and individual specimens occurring within Groups C, D and H (refer to Group descriptions). Most of these figs are located between the grandstand and the race day stalls, including 4 No. trees planted in a formal row adjacent to the race day stalls.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are confined to this property.
Height:	10-12 metres ( <i>f. rubiginosa</i> ); 14-15 metres ( <i>f. glabrescens</i> )
Canopy Spread:	15-20 metres ( <i>f. rubiginosa</i> ); 18-24 metres ( <i>f. glabrescens</i> )
Trunk Diameter:	700-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level.
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. Canopies are generally dense following recent rains. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a low to medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. A Port Jackson Fig was transplanted to the northern forecourt area in 1999. This fig is now beginning to show some improvement in vigour and growth rates.
Management Recommendations:	Trees should be inspected and monitored by a qualified arborist and recommendations implemented.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	remnant specimen planting (part of former group) cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Single remaining specimen from former Araucaria group – small planter bed within bitumen hardstand car parking area between Alison Road boundary and race day stalls).



Extent of Influence:	Canopy largely contained within this property. Root zone is likely to have a similar extent.
Height:	25 metres
Canopy Spread:	12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1300mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	This pine appears to be in decline with a relatively open crown, no apical growth, overall loss of vigour and extensive dead wood present in the upper crown. Decline may have be exacerbated by recent drought conditions and the extent of bitumen hardstand around the base of this tree.
Management Recommendations:	Investigate options to reduce compaction and improve soil conditions within the drip-line. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i></b>
Common Name:	Hill's Weeping Fig
Significance Attributes:	informal cluster of evergreen broadleaf species cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated ( <i>F. microcarpa</i> – India to north-eastern Australia – var. <i>hillii</i> of cultivated origin)
Location:	Informal group planting along creek-line near north-eastern boundary adjacent to Wansey Road – Alison Road intersection.
Extent of Influence:	Massed canopies largely contained within the property. Some canopies extend over roadway (Wansey Road) and footpath linking with lower avenue planting of the same species. Root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	30 metres
Canopy Spread:	30 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1500-2500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	up to 70-80 years+
Condition/ Health:	Most of the figs appear to be in generally good health and condition with minimal pruning to canopies. There is little dead wood present in the crowns.
Management Recommendations:	Generally, no immediate threats or problems evident under current management practices, however the vigorous growth pattern and extensive root network of this species needs to be monitored. These figs should be inspected periodically by a qualified arborist.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Randwick Racecourse contains one of the largest single collections of significant trees within the Randwick LGA (excluding Centennial Parklands which are not included in this Register). The Randwick Racecourse collection has a rare combination of original remnant vegetation (Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub) and successive overlays of cultivated specimen planting dating from the mid-to late nineteenth century. The site has exceptional natural and cultural heritage values. It has individual specimens and groups which are considered to have overall significance at the Randwick LGA and regional (metropolitan) level in terms of their combined historic, social, commemorative, botanic, biodiversity, aesthetic and visual qualities.

By the 1830s the earliest private horse racers were being held in this location. The Australian Jockey Club (AJC) was established on this site in 1842 and from 1860 regular organised racers were being held at the course known as "The Old Sandy Track". In 1863, Randwick Racecourse was vested to Trustees and the first Derby Day was held in 1865. Over its long history of racing, Randwick Racecourse has been embellished with successive overlays of landscaping and tree planting including mixed and single species informal groups and formal row plantations. Most of



the scheduled significant trees are associated with the various phases of building development since the mid-nineteenth century. These trees continue an important historic thematic planting palette typical of the Randwick area.

Of particular note, are the two separate occurrences of the native Woody Pear (*Xylomelum pyrifolium*), including a single remnant specimen next to High Street boundary fence (under the canopy of a planted Hill's Weeping Fig) and a group of three specimens on the south-eastern grassed slope below Wansey Street. The tree within the row of figs is in decline, with a reduced canopy and loss of a second main leader under the dense shaded conditions. These trees, although only small in stature, are believed to be the last remnants of the former Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub which once covered these sandhills and localised sandstone outcrops. This native species, a member of the Proteaceae family, has proved to be difficult to propagate. Other genera in this family include *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Persoonia* and *Telopea* (eg. Waratah). The Woody Pear was originally known by the Eora as *Meridja courroo*. The 'Wooden Pear' was highly valued by colonial collectors as a botanical curiosity as it typified the unusual and bizarre nature of the Australian flora.

During the early phases of site clearing and development during the mid-to late nineteenth century these Woody Pears were likely favoured for retention over other native bushland species considered less important. It is unlikely that these trees would have been propagated and planted in these locations and are believed to pre-date establishment of the Club in 1842 (ie. >164 years old). Moreover, these specimens would have been relatively large in stature to have been protected during this early phase of development. The large stem diameters, particularly within the group of trees, are exceptional for this species and it is possible that they are Randwick's oldest significant trees.

Examples of this taxon in the Randwick LGA are generally restricted to remnant ESBS habitat (refer to Appendix II). Notably, the Woody Pear occurs within Purcell Park, Matraville (refer to listing in this Register). The isolated trees within Randwick Racecourse have survived many changes to their environment. These remnants occur within the context of competing exotic weeds (ie. Wild Olives and other ground species) and cultivated trees (ie. dense canopy of a row of Hill's Weeping Figs) and a broad-area mowing regime which provides no opportunity for natural recruitment and regeneration. The long-term viability of these highly significant trees are believed to be threatened under the current management regime. It is recommended that an integrated weed management and bush regeneration/ restoration strategy be implemented to address these issues. The strategy should encompass the Woody Pears and other remnant native vegetation nearby (ie. stand of *Leptospermum polygalifolium* within localised sandstone outcrops), enhancing overall area under management, reducing edge to area ratios and including pruning/ removal and management of the overhanging fig canopy. The eastern flat grassed area (to the north of the Woody Pear group) also contains a single mature Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*). The origins of this local native species is unknown. The tree may have been planted or it could be a remnant regrowth component of the former native vegetation. It is a large, old specimen 18 metres in height/ 14 metres canopy diameter and 1000mm DBH.

The plantations and individual specimens of Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs, (44 figs in total) form one of the largest collections of native figs in the Randwick LGA. These species are typical of late Victorian era public planting schemes within the Sydney area. These figs were ideally suited to grand garden schemes. Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden (Directors, Sydney Botanic Gardens) and William Guilfoyle (Director, Melbourne Botanic Gardens) promoted Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs as key components for public park planting during this period. A number of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) within Randwick Racecourse have achieved massive proportions and scale, typical of this species. The row of Moreton Bay Figs (19 trees) along the Wansey Road boundary is an outstanding single species row plantation and one of the finest examples in the Randwick LGA.

The two stunted Wild Olives (*Olea europaea* subsp. *africana*) retained within the large hardstand area north-west of the grandstand are interesting historic specimens possibly dating from the same period as the early fig plantations. Although now widely considered as an environmental weed species, the Wild Olive, was one of the earliest exotic garden plants used



in Australia. These two small trees are only 5-6m in height and 7-10 metres in canopy spread. Further investigation is required to establish their significance.

Early photographs of Randwick Racecourse show groupings of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) as a major component of this early cultural landscape. There is now only one remaining senescent specimen from these former groups, located near the race day stalls. The tree is an imposing specimen with a 1300mm DBH. The mixed row planting along Alison Road using Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*) and London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*) is believed to date from the early Inter-War period. These trees may have replaced exotic pines, possibly Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Stone Pine (*P. pinea*) or Loblolly Pine (*P. taeda*), all of which were popular during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The pines may have been failing under the difficult site conditions. Photographs taken during the 1940s show this row of mixed figs/ planes and many other trees within the racecourse, including the figs, as pollarded specimens. It is believed that this highly-formalised style of pruning continued through the Inter-War (c.1915-1940) and Post-War (1940s-1960s) periods, ceasing only during the 1970s (*Peter Peacock, pers. comm. 15.06.06*).

A similar heavily-pruned plantation of twenty-one London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*) is located within the south-western corner of the site, an area known as the "Half-mile Bull-ring". The massive inter-locking canopies of this grove of trees totally encloses this area, creating a memorable sense of place of high visual and aesthetic quality. These London Planes stand approximately 18-22 metres in height with some individual specimens up to 2000mm DBH. This southern stables area of the racecourse also includes mature Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

The groupings of exotic Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and the single species avenues of native Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) were part of the ongoing garden embellishment of Randwick Racecourse during the early Inter-War period. The Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*), planted as a grove in the far north-eastern corner of the site also possibly date from this period. All of these figs have achieved massive proportions and scale. The grove of figs, growing under optimum conditions in a sheltered gully location with higher moisture and soil nutrient levels, contains some of the largest specimens of this species in the Randwick LGA.

The six remaining English Elms are part of a former larger group planted near the race day stalls. This deciduous species, once common as a widely cultivated species, is now relatively rare in the Randwick LGA due to the impact of disease in these populations. The exotic Canary Island Date Palm has been planted within discrete groupings throughout the lower western portion of the racecourse. These are significant components of the pre war and early Inter-War period planting programs. These stately palms add a dramatic and exotic component to the broader landscape character of Randwick Racecourse. Some specimens are up to 12 metres (clear trunk) in height.

Note: All listings within the north-western portion of Randwick Racecourse (west of the Alison Road main entry gates and roadway) are subject to boundary survey confirmation. A small portion of this land is under the administration of the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust.

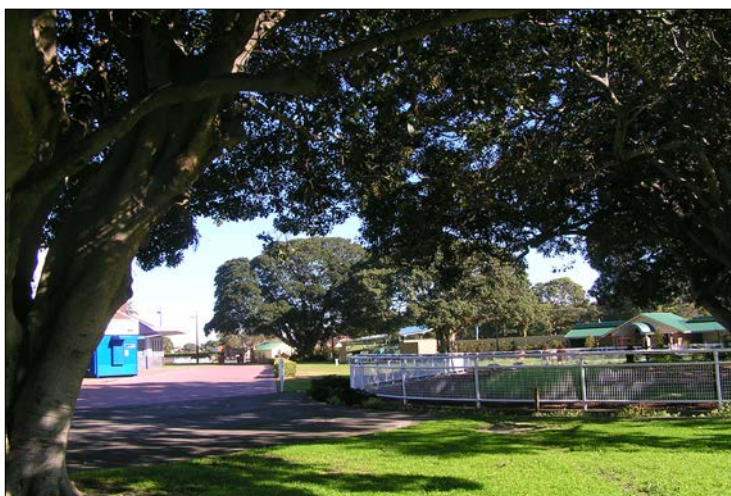




Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. Lawn area near Old Tote Building  
Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)



Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. Hardstand area north of grandstand  
Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*) [incl. transplanted fig]



Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. Lawn area near race day stalls  
Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*) [foreground row]  
and f. *glabrescens* [background]





Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. Lawn/ hardstand area near race day stalls  
Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens*) and  
English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) [right]



Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. Lawn south of Racecourse Office  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road. South of the main grandstand  
Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and mixed figs (*Ficus* spp.)





Randwick Racecourse – south-eastern slope near High Street  
Group of Woody Pears (*Xylomelum pyriforme*)



Randwick Racecourse – Wansey Road. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: D 01-02 & E 01-02  
DATE: 30.01.06

**PRECINCT 2: KENSINGTON**

### St Paul's Seminary and Catholic Convent (OLSH) – 1 Roma Avenue, Kensington

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS/ROW PLANTATION & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

##### Group A: Seminary lawns adjacent to car parking area

- 4 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens*)
- 1 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group B: 'Grotto' garden and upper western avenue/row plantation

- 9 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)
- 3 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group C: Driveway and northern slope adjoining Roma Avenue

- 22 № Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens*)
- 5 № Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*)
- 1 № Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 № Bay Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)

##### Other tree and palm components/associates

Jelly Palms (*Butia capitata*)  
Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)  
Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*)  
Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)  
Wild Olives (*Olea europaea* subsp. *africana*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens* and f. *rubiginosa*** (35 No.)  
Common Name: Port Jackson Fig  
Significance Attributes: informal groups & row planting of native rainforest figs  
cultural/historic and social  
aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)  
biodiversity value  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (form *glabrescens* Qld and northern NSW and  
form *rubiginosa* northern NSW to Illawarra)  
Location: Dominant components of a broader mixed species palette including  
individual and informal groupings within the lawns and gardens  
adjacent to site buildings and the internal roadway. A single row  
plantation is also located along the western ridgeline.  
Extent of Influence: Canopies and root zones are contained within this property.  
Height: 10-20 metres  
Canopy Spread: 12-20 metres  
Trunk Diameter: average 450-1200mm; specimens up to 1800mm @ 1.0 metre  
above ground level  
Estimated Age: 90-110 years+



Condition/Health:	Most of these figs are in generally fair to good condition. Some trees are showing evidence of decline including large cavities, dead wood in the crowns, fig psyllid insect damage to leaves and loss of vigour.
Management Recommendations:	Trees should be inspected and monitored by a qualified arborist and recommendations implemented.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (5 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/ cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Minor components of mixed fig planting scheme (dominated by Port Jackson Figs). Individual specimens are planted adjacent to the main car parking area and buildings and the western 'grotto' garden.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are contained within this property.
Height:	16-20 metres
Canopy Spread:	22-30 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1200-3000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 5000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	90-110 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Pinus radiata</i></b> (5 No.)
Common Name:	Monterey Pine
Significance Attributes:	informal group planting cultural/ historic and social aesthetic/ visual (local/ streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/ cultivated (California)
Location:	Informal group on northern slope above Roma Avenue.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are contained within this property.
Height:	14-16 metres
Canopy Spread:	16-20 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700-1300mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	90-110 years+
Condition/ Health:	These pines appear to be in relatively good condition and health with little dead wood present.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sacred Heart Monastery and neighbouring OLSH College, located on a prominent ridge-top, have been landmark buildings in the Kensington area since the mid-1890s. The Sacred Heart Monastery was constructed in 1895. A later building on this site became a national seminary. The monastery is scheduled on the Register of the National Estate and listed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (founded in France during the second half of the nineteenth century) bought the adjoining site to the north-west of the seminary. The Convent on this adjoining site is also listed by the National Trust and was first occupied by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1897. The Sisters established OLSH



College in 1913. The College was administered and staffed by the Sisters for 82 years. A photograph taken in 1900 overlooking Kensington Racecourse shows the Monastery and Convent as visually dominant elements within an open landscape of native heathland regrowth (Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub community). There are no large trees visible on these sites.

The Monastery site contains one of the largest mixed native fig collections in the Randwick LGA. The historic landscape approach using mixed figs as the dominant and defining element with later overlays of mixed palms and other exotics is very similar to the garden layouts on other Roman Catholic properties in the area (refer to listings for Brigidine College and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Randwick). Together these mature trees form a visually significant cluster on this elevated site. The collection is considered to have significance at the Randwick City LGA level in terms of its historic, cultural, social, aesthetic and visual values.

The property includes informal group planting and a formal avenue plantation near the 'grotto' garden dominated by nine Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens*) and a single specimen Moreton Bay Fig. Some of the figs have achieved substantial proportions and scale with one specimen (form *glabrescens*) near the 'grotto' attaining a girth of 1800mm DBH. Three Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) continue a single row along the upper western boundary. The mixed fig group is linked to the 'grotto' garden, believed to date from the Inter-War period (1915-1940). A further Moreton Bay Fig is located on the south-eastern slope near the hill-top car parking area. This is a massive, multi-trunk specimen with a canopy spread of 30 metres and 3000mm DBH.

A mature grove of five remaining Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*), located on the northern slope adjoining Roma Avenue, are likely to be part of these earlier mixed plantations dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (Pre-War period). Some of these Monterey Pines are the largest examples of this taxon in the Randwick LGA with trunk diameters up to 1300mm DBH. A further two Port Jackson Figs occur on the eastern side of the adjoining Convent site – 'Daughters of Our Lady of the Scared Heart' OLSH Convent. These trees (12-14 metres in height/ 14-16 metres canopy spread/ 800-1000mm DBH) are important components of the broader historic landscape. The mixed formal avenue of the exotic Jelly Palm (*Butia capitata*) and Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) are believed to date from the Inter-War period. This palm plantation further supports the overall visual and aesthetic character of the site and is considered to have local significance within this context.



St Paul's Seminary and Catholic Convent (OLSH) – 1 Roma Avenue  
'Grotto' garden and mixed fig avenue/row plantation of Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens* [foreground] and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) [right background]





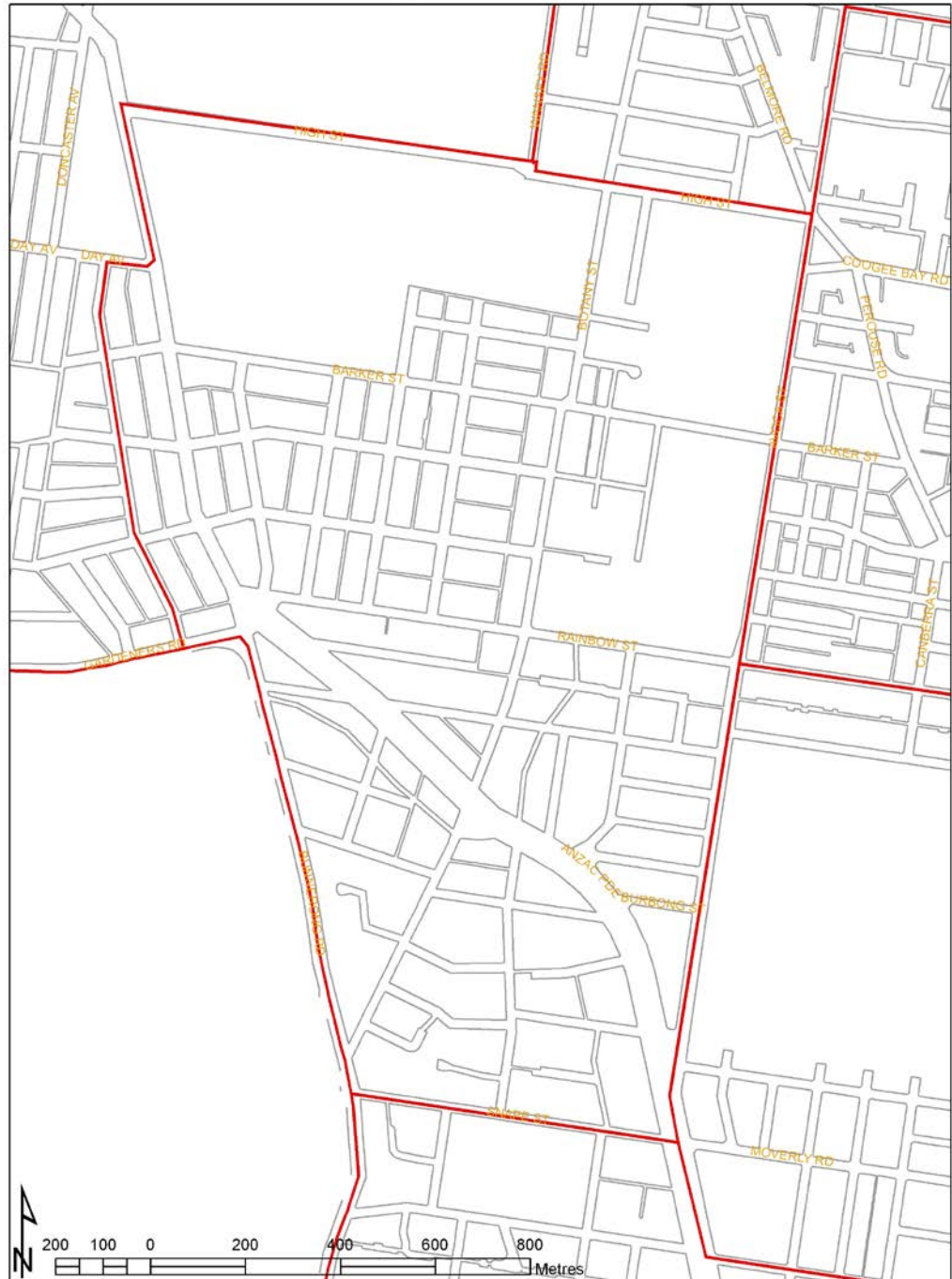
St Paul's Seminary and Catholic Convent (OLSH) – 1 Roma Avenue  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) near car parking area



St Paul's Seminary and Catholic Convent (OLSH) – 1 Roma Avenue  
Mixed palm plantation – Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)  
[foreground] and Jelly Palm (*Butia capitata*) [mid-left]. Monterey Pines  
(*Pinus radiata*) [background]



## Kingsford Precinct





## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: E 03-04 & F 03-04  
DATE: 29.05.06

**PRECINCT 3: KINGSFORD**

### Prince of Wales Hospital – 61 High Street, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS/ROW PLANTING & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA

#### Group A: Avoca Street frontage/ entry gates and vehicular access road

- 2 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 2 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* and f. *glabrescens*)
- 1 No Western Juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*)
- 1 No Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

#### Group B: Western courtyard to main sandstone building

- 1 No Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
- 3 No American Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*)
- 1 No Dragon's Blood Tree (*Dracaena draco*)
- 6 No Kentia Palms (*Howea forsteriana*)

#### Group C: Northern courtyard to sandstone building

- 1 No Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)

#### Other tree and palm components/associates

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)  
Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*)  
Umbrella Tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*)  
Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)  
Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Ficus macrophylla*** (2 No.)  
Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig  
Significance Attributes: native rainforest specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape)  
biodiversity value  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)  
Location: These figs are part of an informal mixed species (dominant *Ficus* spp.) row plantation along eastern boundary (Avoca Street). Fig A is located on the lawn area immediately north of the main vehicular gates. Fig B is located in a mulched area near the south-eastern corner of the site (adjacent to the McNevin Dickson Building).  
Extent of Influence: Canopies extend over public footpath and roadway (Avoca Street). The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.  
Height: Fig A: 12 metres; Fig B: 18 metres  
Canopy Spread: Fig A: 14 metres; Fig B: 28 metres  
Trunk Diameter: 1700-2400mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (Fig A: approx. 4000mm and Fig B: approx. 7000mm buttressed bases).



Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Fig A appears to be in poor health and condition following the recent prolonged drought with extensive dead wood in the crown and a high level of fig psyllid damage/ defoliation. Major branches have been removed/ lopped in the past. Remaining branches display evidence of further sun damage and decline. Fig B appears to be in reasonably fair to good health and condition with some dead wood in the crown and a medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. The lower branches have been heavily pruned.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus rubiginosa</i></b> f. <b><i>rubiginosa</i></b> (1 No.) and f. <b><i>glabrescens</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Port Jackson Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (form <i>rubiginosa</i> northern NSW to Illawarra and form <i>glabrescens</i> Qld and northern NSW)
Location:	These figs are part of an informal mixed species (dominant <i>Ficus</i> spp.) row plantation along eastern boundary (Avoca Street). Fig A (f. <i>rubiginosa</i> ) is located in a mulched garden bed north of the main vehicular gates (near the Western Juniper). Fig B (f. <i>glabrescens</i> ) is located in the lawn south of the main gates.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies extend over public footpath and partially over the roadway (Avoca Street). The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	Fig A: 12 metres; Fig B: 18 metres
Canopy Spread:	Fig A: 17 metres; Fig B: 14 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000-1500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Both figs appear to be in good health and condition with relatively dense crowns and vigorous growth. Fig B however has extensive basal scarring (1800mm in height) and cavities.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Juniperus occidentalis</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Western Juniper
Significance Attributes:	exotic specimen planting/ mixed row plantation cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape)
Origin:	ornamental/ cultivated (Western USA)
Location:	This pine is part of an informal mixed species (dominant <i>Ficus</i> spp.) row plantation along eastern boundary (Avoca Street).
Extent of Influence:	Canopy extends over public footpath and partially over the roadway (Avoca Street). The root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	16 metres
Canopy Spread:	16 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1300mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	This pine appears to be in good health and condition with a dense crown and vigorous growth.



Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (2 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	emergent specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Pine A: courtyard garden of main sandstone building (south-eastern corner) – part of mixed group. Pine B: small garden bed between the Euroa Centre and internal access road (off Avoca Street).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies are contained within this property. The root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	Pine A: 30 metres; Pine B: 26 metres
Canopy Spread:	Pine A: 10 metres; Pine B: 12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	700-900mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	120-140 years+
Condition/Health:	Pine A appears to be in good health and condition. Pine B appears to be in decline with a relatively open crown, extensive dead wood, no apical growth and adventitious growth on lower branches.
Management Recommendations:	Pine B: Investigate options to reduce compaction and improve soil conditions within the drip-line. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Washingtonia filifera</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	American Cotton Palm or Petticoat Palm
Significance Attributes:	exotic palm specimen/ group planting cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/courtyard)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (south-western USA and Mexico)
Location:	Courtyard garden of main sandstone building (south-eastern corner) – part of mixed group.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and roots confined to courtyard.
Height:	12 metres [clear trunk]
Canopy Spread:	3 metres
Trunk Diameter:	n/a
Estimated Age:	90-100 years+
Condition/Health:	These three palms are in good condition and health with strong apical growth and dense crowns.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Dracaena draco</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Dragon's Blood Tree
Significance Attributes:	single exotic specimen planting cultural/historic and social botanic/rarity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Canary Islands)
Location:	Courtyard of main sandstone building (near main east-west walkway).
Extent of Influence:	Canopy and root zone confined to courtyard.
Height:	5 metres [single trunk with multiple upper branching]



Canopy Spread:	4 metres
Trunk Diameter:	n/a
Estimated Age:	70-80 years+
Condition/Health:	Tree appears to be in generally good condition and health with strong new growth evident.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Prince of Wales Hospital (including the Prince of Wales Private Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Women and Sydney Children's Hospital) is bounded by High Street (north), Avoca Street (east), Barker Street (south) and Hospital Road (west). The grounds of Prince of Wales Hospital contain an exceptional collection of significant trees. These trees are part of the site's historic and cultural heritage associated with the earlier development of the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children. The High Street frontage and western courtyard to the main sandstone building, designed by the colonial architect Edmund Blackett, retain the major components of the collection. These informal mixed row plantations, informal groupings and individual specimens are believed to date from the earliest period of development with further overlays during the early twentieth century and Inter-War period. The collection contains a curiously eclectic botanical mix of specimen figs, palms and emergent Araucarias (native pines) and is considered to have significance at the Randwick LGA level in terms of its combined historic, cultural, social, commemorative, botanic, aesthetic and visual qualities. The planting palette continues a lush, native evergreen/ rainforest theme typical of the public parks movement promoted by Charles Moore and J. H. Maiden (Directors, Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896 and 1896-1924 respectively).

In 1852, Dr. Henry Grattan Douglass founded the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children and established Ormond House in Paddington to accommodate the growing number of orphans and neglected children in Sydney. The growing numbers of these children placed increasing pressures on this home and its resources. Simeon Pearce's influence helped persuade the New South Wales Government of the day to grant 60 acres [23.6 Ha] for construction of the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children at High Cross, Randwick. This larger home, designed to accommodate 400 children, was first occupied in 1858. The site included a farm for teaching farming skills. A new wing was added in 1863. By 1888, under a new boarding program, the Asylum was increasingly under-utilised and finally closed. During World War I, a military hospital was established for wounded and disabled returned servicemen. The site was used as a military and repatriation hospital until the 1950s and later became the Prince of Wales Hospital. State records show that 216 children died while under the care of the Asylum. Many of these children were buried in the grounds and a memorial garden installed following archaeological investigations (*State Records NSW – Archives in Brief 66 – Randwick Asylum Records, 2006*).

The mixed row plantation of informally planted mature figs visually dominates the Avoca Street frontage of the Hospital. This historic group of trees makes an important contribution to the aesthetic quality of the streetscape and provides continuity with other heritage elements in this area, particularly with respect to the High Cross Park group of Araucarias (refer to listing in this Register). An undated photograph (possibly c.1900) shows two Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) at the northern end of this row (*Lawrence, J., 2005, p. 18*). These are no longer present. The remaining mixed row plantation has stylistic similarities with the planting along the entrance to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH) Admission Block on Missenden Road, Camperdown (built 1876-1882). Two Moreton Bay Figs and two Port Jackson Figs are included within this plantation. The Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) located near the south-eastern boundary is the stand out specimen in this group. The expansive canopy of this fig stretches over Avoca Street. The buttressed base and surface roots extend over an area of seven metres in diameter. The Port Jackson Figs are notable in exhibiting the two distinct forms of this species – the local form *Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* with rusty colouration on the underside of the leaves and *Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*, the glabrous leaf form (ie. no hairs) and no rusty colouration on the underside of leaves. The seed source for the glabrous leaf form would have likely been from early botanical collections in SE Queensland or northern NSW. Together the figs create a dramatic sense of place and provide a high level of visual, aesthetic, amenity and biodiversity value in this urban setting.



Although not a particularly large specimen or visually significant within this row plantation, the single Western Juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) from the Western United States is the only known example of this species as an historic planting in the Randwick LGA. These pines are able to grow out of solid rock in the Sierra Nevada mountain range in California. This species can be exceptionally long-lived. Some trees are known to be more than 2,000 years old.

The courtyard planting would have been an integral part of the building's design and philosophy. A plaque located next to the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) in this courtyard, commemorates the planting of this specimen by HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh in February 1868. An attempted assassination was made on the Duke of Edinburgh at Clontarf during this visit. A very large Norfolk Island Pine commemorates this event at Clontarf. Notably, the Norfolk Island Pine in this courtyard is an unusual specimen. It has the uncommon characteristics of a slender trunk and small canopy spread similar to the Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) which may be a response to its confined location adjacent to the three-storey building.

Other significant species in this courtyard include the mature grove of American Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) and Kentia Palms (*Howea forsteriana*) which are believed to be later overlays, possibly during the last decade of the nineteenth century or early Pre-War period of the twentieth century. Both the Cotton Palm and Kentia Palm are hardy, drought tolerant palm species and are typical components of many public park schemes during this period. The exotic Cotton Palm is somewhat less common than its close relative, the Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). The Dragon's Blood Tree (*Dracaena draco*) is another important botanical specimen in this collection. The common name of Dragon Tree or Dragon's Blood Tree (*Dracaena draco*) is a reference to the resinous dark red sap of this peculiar slow-growing, umbrella-shaped tree. This very hardy and drought tolerant species was highly valued as an ornamental and garden curiosity by plant collectors during the mid-to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although not particularly tall in stature and hidden from public views on nearby streets, this specimen is of local significance in terms of its aesthetic, visual, historic, social, botanic and rarity value. This is the only mature example of this species identified in the Randwick LGA during this study. Other larger and possibly older specimens are known to occur in Woollahra LGA (eg. McKell Park, Darling Point) and Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens.

The Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), located in the courtyard to the north of the main building, may date from the early Inter-War Period. This native rainforest specimen stands 18 metres in height with a canopy spread of 12 metres and 600mm DBH. Other mature component species include an Umbrella Tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*), Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), various Cypresses (*Cupressus* spp.) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*). These additional elements are thematically consistent with the overall eclecticism of the period and are considered to be generally supportive of the major historic elements.



Prince of Wales Hospital – 61 High Street. Western Juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*)





Prince of Wales Hospital – 61 High Street. Western courtyard  
Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) [background] &  
Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) [partially concealed]



Prince of Wales Hospital – 61 High Street.  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: E 02-03 & F 02-03  
DATE: 15.06.06

**PRECINCT 3: KINGSFORD**

### University of New South Wales (UNSW) – 330 Anzac Parade, Kensington

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS/ROW PLANTING & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA

##### Group A: Fig Tree Lane (Old Tote) and Fig Tree Theatre group

5 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group B: Anzac Parade main entrance and the Squarehouse

3 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

1 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)

2 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group C: Main pedestrian entrance/avenue (Anzac Parade)

18 No American Cottonwoods (*Populus x canadensis* cv. 'Marilandica')

##### Group D: High Street boundary and B14 Hut area (lower campus)

20 No Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)

1 No Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

2 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)

##### Group E: High Street boundary (upper campus)

2 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

1 No Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)

##### Group F: Barker Street boundary (lower campus)

1 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group G: Other individual specimens on campus

1 No Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

1 No Queensland Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*)

1 No Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)

##### Other tree components/associates

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)

Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)

London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*)

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* var. *Italica*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Ficus macrophylla*** (11 No.)

Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig

Significance Attributes: native rainforest specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape and campus)  
biodiversity value



Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single species row plantation, informal groups and individual specimens occur within Groups A, B, D, E, and F (refer to Group descriptions). 5 No. trees planted in a row along Fig Tree Lane (off High Street), 2 No. on Anzac Parade boundary (near Squarehouse), 1 No. in the B14 Hut area, 2 No. adjacent to High Street (upper campus) and 1 No. near Barker Street boundary (lower campus).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are largely confined to this property. Specimens growing adjacent to boundaries may have canopies which extend over the public verge and partially over the roadways (Anzac Parade and High Street frontages). The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	16-30 metres
Canopy Spread:	18-35 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900-2700mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 4000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. Canopies are generally dense following recent rains. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a low to medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> f. <i>rubiginosa</i></b> (4 No.) and f. <b><i>glabrescens</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Port Jackson Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape and campus) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (form <i>rubiginosa</i> northern NSW to Illawarra and form <i>glabrescens</i> Qld & northern NSW)
Location:	Single species row plantation/ informal groups and individual specimens occur within Groups B, D, and G (refer to Group descriptions). 4 No. figs are planted in a row either side of main entrance off Anzac Parade, 1 No. in the B14 Hut area and 1 No. adjacent to the Red Centre building.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones of figs growing adjacent to the Anzac Parade boundary extend to the public verge/ carriageway. Otherwise, canopies and root zones are largely confined to this property.
Height:	10-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	12-22 metres
Trunk Diameter:	900-1000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	60-90 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. Canopies are generally dense following recent rains.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.
Botanical Name:	<b><i>Populus x canadensis</i> cv. 'Marilandica'</b> (18 No.)
Common Name:	American Cottonwood
Significance Attributes:	avenue planting of exotic deciduous species



Origin:	cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/park and streetscape) ornamental/cultivated (North America – group of hybrids of <i>Populus deltoides</i> and <i>Populus nigra</i> )
Location:	Single species avenue plantation on lawns adjacent to the main pedestrian entrance off Anzac Parade (lower campus).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are confined to this portion of the campus.
Height:	16-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	10-12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600-800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	40-50 years+
Condition/Health:	The trees appear to be in generally good condition with minimal pruning to the upper canopies.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i></b>
Common Name:	Hill's Weeping Fig
Significance Attributes:	row of evergreen broadleaf species cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated ( <i>F. microcarpa</i> – India to north-eastern Australia – var. <i>hillii</i> of cultivated origin)
Location:	Row planting adjacent to High Street boundary (lower campus), immediately east of Anzac Parade intersection.
Extent of Influence:	Massed canopies extend over this portion of UNSW campus, public verge/ footpath and roadway. Root zones are likely to extend throughout a similar area.
Height:	15-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	12-20 metres
Trunk Diameter:	600-1000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	up to 40-50 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of the figs appear to be in generally good health and condition with minimal pruning to canopies. There is little dead wood present in the crowns.
Management Recommendations:	Generally, no immediate threats or problems evident under current management practices, however the vigorous growth pattern and extensive root network of this species needs to be monitored. In recent years, local populations of this species have been affected by a range of soil-borne diseases causing root rot, particularly fungi such as <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i> and <i>Phellinus</i> sp. Accordingly, these figs should be inspected periodically by a qualified arborist.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The University of New South Wales (UNSW) was founded on the former site of the Kensington Racecourse. In 1890, an area of 60 acres (23.6 Ha) of Crown land was leased by the Rosehill Racing Company Limited on Broad Road (later to become Anzac Parade), Kensington. The lease was later transferred to the Kensington Recreation Ground Company (c. 1896). The site was levelled and two grandstands constructed for members and the public. Moreton Bay Figs were planted as part of this early development phase. For more than half a century, a lake was retained within the south-western corner of the racetrack (later filled for the 'Village Green'). The racecourse provided an important venue for many varied fixtures including horse and dog racing, polo matches, cricket, football, lacrosse, foot races and picnic days. In 1917, a three-storey totalisator ('The Old Tote') was added on the northern side of the course. In 1890 and 1900, the site was used as a camp by the Bushman's Contingent for the Boer War. During



World War II, the army again established a camp on the site and racing ceased. Following the war, the site was used as a migrant hostel. In 1950, the NSW Premier, Hon. J. McGirr set aside the site for establishment of the New South Wales University of Technology, later to become known as the University of New South Wales.

The university campus extends over an area bounded by High Street, Botany Street, Barker Street and Anzac Parade, including the National Institute of Performing Arts (NIDA) on the western side of Anzac Parade. The campus contains an important collection of significant trees dating from the early days of racing in the late Victorian era (1890s) through to the Post War period (1940s to 1960s). These trees provide historic markers in the landscape, describing the way the campus developed over time. As a group, they are considered to have significance at the Randwick LGA level in terms of their historic, cultural, social, commemorative, educational, biodiversity, aesthetic and visual values.

Most of the university's significant trees are located within the lower campus and many have historic links with the Kensington Racecourse and the Old Tote building in Fig Tree Lane. This building, constructed as a totalisator (1917), was used by the army during WWII and later as a migrant hostel, followed by headquarters for the university's army unit and the National Institute of Dramatic art (NIDA) as the Old Tote Theatre. NIDA used the building for over 40 years before moving to their current address on the western side of Anzac Parade. It is believed that the mature row of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) was transplanted in 1896 (or possibly even earlier in 1893) during the initial development of the racecourse. These 100-year old figs are now exceptionally tall specimens and amongst the tallest representative examples of this species in the Randwick LGA. They have an expansive, contiguous canopy which creates a dramatic sense of enclosure and vertical scale in this relatively confined space. They are outstanding elements within this historic and culturally significant landscape precinct. Other mature Moreton Bay Figs in High Street, Barker Street and along Anzac Parade (near the Roundhouse) are also believed to date from the early development of Kensington Racecourse (G. Blaxland, pers. comm.). All of these figs are of outstanding proportions and scale.

These figs combine with other massed planting of Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*) and Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*) around the university huts. Most of these figs possibly date from the 1950s Post-War period during the early establishment of the NSW University of Technology. During the 1950-1960s period, the campus landscape was created by the landscape architect, Professor Peter Spooner, who later established the first School of Landscape Architecture in Australia (1974). The deciduous avenue of American Cottonwoods (*Populus X canadensis* cv. 'Marilandica') was established in 1962 and now forms one of the finest single species avenues in the Randwick LGA (Leeson, J., pers. comm., 14.06.06).

Other significant trees include a Queensland Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*) on the bio-med lawn (upper campus), a Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*) near the Red Centre building (mid-lower campus) and a Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) on the western campus. The Queensland Kauri Pine (20 metres in height/ 4 metres canopy spread/ 400mm DBH) and Bunya Pine (15 metres in height/ 10 metres canopy spread/ 600mm DBH) are both native rainforest species of ornamental and amenity value but are not particularly large or significant as individual specimens. Nevertheless, the Kauri Pine is a commemorative Post-War period planting (planted possibly in 1954 by HRH Queen Elizabeth II) and the Bunya Pine may have associations with the voluntary army unit stationed in these grounds during the 1940s.

The Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*) located near the High Street boundary (Gate 7) is an uncommon botanical specimen in the Randwick locality but again, this tree is a relatively recent addition and not particularly large for this species. Similarly, a Cape Chestnut (*Calodendron capense*), located on the Botany Road frontage is believed to be a rare cultivar with massed white flowers rather than the usual pink floral display. This ornamental exotic species is quite common throughout the Randwick LGA.

The UNSW campus contains a broad range of Post-War period (1940-1960s) planting including row plantations of native Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), informal groupings of Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*), London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*), Lombardy



Poplar (*Populus nigra* var. *Italica*) and other common ornamental species. During the late 1960s to early 1990s period many Eucalypts of generic origins were planted throughout the campus including the very tall growing Flooded Gums (*Eucalyptus grandis*) located on the lower campus near the Roundhouse (known originally as 'the Union' opened in 1961). These trees make an important contribution to the landscape character and amenity of the campus as contextual elements. During the 1990s, the university commenced a major building and refurbishment program which has transformed many of the older buildings and outdoor precincts with new landscaped spaces and further planting. These successive overlays are considered to be broadly supportive of the earlier landscape context and aesthetic character. Future development is being guided by the recently completed "*Campus 2020 – UNSW Kensington Campus Masterplan*" (Sept. 2005). With the current rate of development on the campus, it is important that the identified historic precincts and their significant trees are adequately protected and managed appropriately for future generations.

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University of New South Wales  
Fig Tree Lane (Old Tote) and Fig Tree Theatre group  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

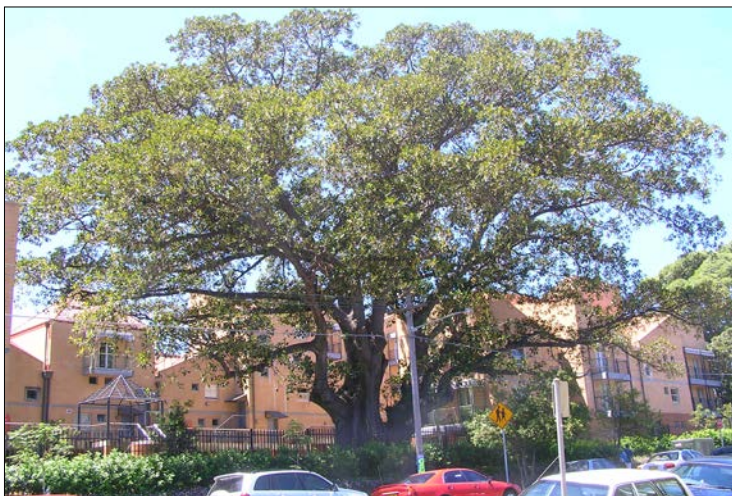




UNSW – Main pedestrian entrance/avenue (Anzac Parade)  
American Cottonwoods (*Populus x canadensis* cv. 'Marilandica')



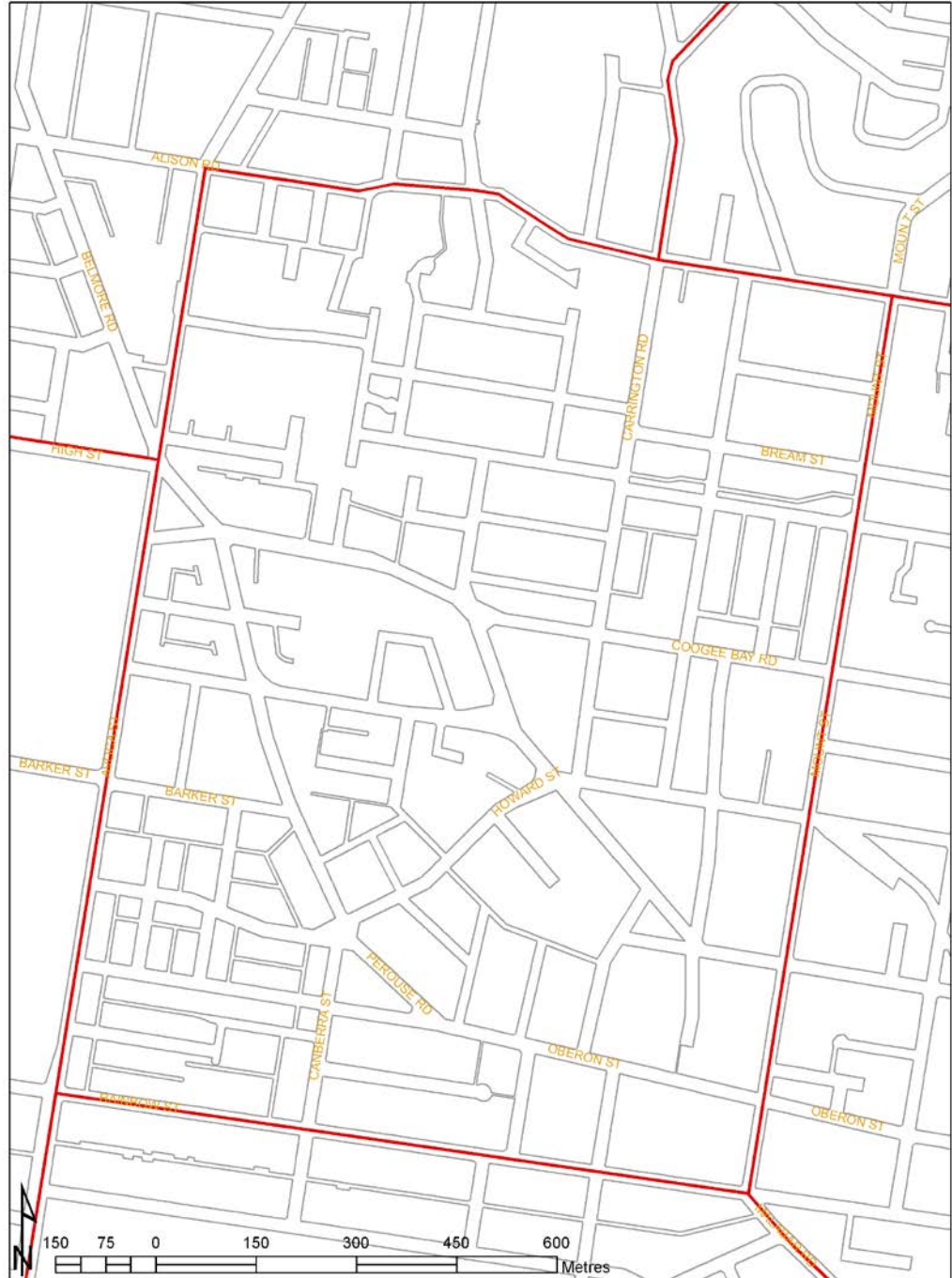
UNSW – Anzac Parade, near the Squarehouse  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



UNSW – Barker Street (lower campus)  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)



## The Spot Precinct





## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: E 04 & F 04  
DATE: 24.01.06  
**PRECINCT 4: THE SPOT**

**Brigidine College – 7-37, 39-41 Coogee Bay Road, Randwick/Dept of Housing (DP 157005, DP 216223, DP 82225) – 57-63 St Pauls Street, Randwick**

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS/ROW PLANTING & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

##### Group A: Coogee Bay Road – informal boundary row plantation

- 4 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

##### Group B: Eastern upper boundary – informal boundary plantation

- 5 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group C: Central mixed grove of trees (adjacent to Brigidine House)

- 7 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 2 No Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa* & f. *glabrescens*)
- 5 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
- 1 No Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)

##### Group D: Southern group adjacent to St. Pauls Street and Daintrey Crescent

- 1 No Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 No Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *rubiginosa*)

##### Other tree components/associates

Outeniqua Yellow-wood (*Afrocarpus falcatus*)  
Cape Chestnut (*Calodendron capense*)  
Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)  
Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*)  
Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)  
Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (17 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest fig planting/informal groups and row plantations cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Informal plantation along Coogee Bay Road frontage (Group A), upper eastern boundary (Group B), major component of mixed species central grove adjacent to Brigidine House (Group C) and individual specimen on boundary to St Pauls Street Group D).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies are largely contained within the property – however, some trees within row plantations have canopies extending over adjacent



	private properties, public verges and partially over roadways. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	Groups A & B: 18-22 metres; Groups C & D: 16-30 metres
Canopy Spread:	Groups A, B, C & D: 18-32 metres (av. 25 metres)
Trunk Diameter:	1800-4500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 6000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition with some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management Recommendations:	Groups C & D are currently affected by a proposed residential development (site works including exclusion zone fencing/ mulching of ground surface). For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus rubiginosa</i></b> f. <b><i>rubiginosa</i></b> (2 No.) and f. <b><i>glabrescens</i></b> (1 No.)
Common Name:	Port Jackson Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (form <i>rubiginosa</i> northern NSW to Illawarra and form <i>glabrescens</i> Qld and northern NSW)
Location:	Specimen components within Group C and Group D.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are confined to this property.
Height:	12 metres ( <i>f. rubiginosa</i> ); 18 metres ( <i>f. glabrescens</i> )
Canopy Spread:	16 metres ( <i>f. rubiginosa</i> ); 18 metres ( <i>f. glabrescens</i> )
Trunk Diameter:	900-1500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level.
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Trees appear to be in fair to good health and condition with some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a low to medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (6 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	informal groupings/specimen accent planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Major cluster occurs within the main central grove adjacent to Brigidine House (Group C), including a single specimen in western car parking area. A single individual is located within Coogee Bay Road group (Group A).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies largely contained within this property. Root zones are likely to have a similar extent.
Height:	Group A: 20 metres; Group C: 20-30 metres
Canopy Spread:	Group A: 6 metres; Group C: 7-12 metres
Trunk Diameter:	400-700mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	Most of these pines appear to be in fair to poor condition with evidence of decline in some specimens – relatively open or thinning crowns, no apical growth, overall loss of vigour and variable levels of



dead wood present in the upper crowns. The condition of these pines may have been exacerbated by recent drought conditions.

Management

Recommendations: For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The grounds of Brigidine College contain one of the most significant historic collections of native rainforest figs and Araucarias in the Randwick LGA. The grounds extend from Coogee Bay Road to Daintrey Crescent and St Pauls Street adjacent to the heritage listed Randwick Ritz Cinema. The south-eastern portion of the site is currently the subject of a proposed residential development. This collection of trees is considered to have significance at the local and LGA levels in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities. During the 1880s a large number of Sydney's wealthy businessman and professionals moved to Randwick. They established large private estates and fine residences in the area. The solicitor, Edwin Daintrey built a substantial home on this site which is now part of the Brigidine Convent. It is believed that most of the collection of significant trees was planted during this phase of development. The Catholic College was founded by the Brigidine Sisters in 1901.

The mixed row plantations, clusters and individual specimen planting of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and emergent Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) is typical of the late Victorian gardenesque style. These large growing species were ideally suited to grand garden schemes on large estates. Charles Moore and J. H. Maiden (Directors, Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens) and William Guilfoyle (Director, Melbourne Botanic Gardens) promoted Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs as key components for public park planting during this period. The collection continues an historic thematic planting palette within the Randwick area.

Moreton Bay Figs have significance as a keystone thematic element within most of the historic Roman Catholic land holdings throughout the Randwick area (refer to listings for St Margaret Mary's Catholic School, Randwick North, St Anthony's Catholic Primary School, Clovelly, St Paul's Seminary & Catholic Convent (OLSH), Kensington, and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Primary School, Randwick). The massed impact of this species on this property creates a dramatic sense of place, particularly within the main central grove. This group contains possibly the largest specimen of this taxon in the Randwick LGA, located on the lower lawn near the basketball courts. This fig has a broadly spreading canopy and massive buttressing (30 metres in height/ 35 metres canopy spread/ 4500mm DBH). A further outstanding specimen Moreton Bay Fig occurs near the upper car parking area. This tree also has a dramatic presence and character with a canopy spread of 32 metres.

Similarly, the emergent group of Norfolk Island Pines are landmark trees in this collection. This species has defined the visual character of much of Sydney's early cultural landscapes, particularly within coastal areas since the early nineteenth century. Most of the early examples of this species have disappeared from the Randwick landscape. The pines in this collection form a visually significant cluster along this ridgeline and remain a vital component of the visual catchment of the Coogee precinct.

The single Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Outeniqua Yellow-wood (*Afrocarpus falcatus*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendron capense*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) are believed to be later additions, possibly during the Pre-War and Inter-War (c.1915-1940) periods. These were typical component species in public and private planting schemes during much of the early part of the twentieth century and add to the overall eclectic character of this period. They are considered to be supportive of the main collection.





Brigidine College – 7 Coogee Bay Road. Upper car parking area.  
Mixed figs (*Ficus spp.*) and Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)  
[background]



Brigidine College – 7 Coogee Bay Road. Central mixed grove near Brigidine House  
Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and mixed figs (*Ficus spp.*) [background]



Brigidine College – 7 Coogee Bay Road. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)  
near basketball courts (part of central mixed grove)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: E 04  
DATE: 24.01.06

### PRECINCT 4: THE SPOT

#### Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School Randwick and 'Ventnor House' – 193 Avoca Street, Randwick

##### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS/ROW PLANTATIONS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LGA/LOCAL

##### Group A: Avoca Street frontage – single species row plantation

8 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group B: Milford Street frontage and car parking area – part of mixed row plantation

2 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Group C: Eastern boundary – informal group

3 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

##### Other tree components/associates

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)

Coral Trees (*Erythrina x hybrida*)

Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

##### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Ficus macrophylla*** (13 No.)  
Common Name: Moreton Bay Fig  
Significance Attributes: native rainforest specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape)  
biodiversity value  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)  
Location: Single species row plantation along Avoca Street frontage (Group A), component of mixed species plantation along Milford Street and within northern car parking area (Group B) and informal grouping/ individual specimens along eastern boundary (Group C).  
Extent of Influence: Canopies cover these parts of the church/ school grounds and extend over adjoining public footpaths and partially over roadways (Avoca Street and Milford Street). The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.  
Height: Group A & B: 18-20 metres; Group C: 16-25 metres  
Canopy Spread: Group A: 15-20 metres; Groups B & C: 18-25 metres  
Trunk Diameter: 600-3000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 4500mm buttressed bases).  
Estimated Age: 100-120 years+  
Condition/Health: Most of these figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition with some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.



#### Management

Recommendations: For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The stand of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) within the grounds of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Primary School Randwick forms an outstanding historic collection. The present site was purchased by the Roman Catholic Church and a church school established in 1840. The historic sandstone residence 'Ventnor House', located in the centre of the property, was built c.1872 by George Kiss, auctioneer and Mayor of Randwick. Further building works on this family home continued through to 1888. This grand residence and spacious curtilage was typical of the private estates established in Randwick by wealthy merchants and businessmen during this period. Randwick – Coogee became a separate Parish run by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart in 1885. In 1898, the OLSH Sisters from Kensington established a Girl's School on this site. The major group of figs is believed to date from the late nineteenth century, possibly in association with 'Ventnor House' or during the later phase of development of the school. The Moreton Bay Fig plantation is consistent with the embellishment of private estates and church properties during this period. Further investigation is required to establish their origins.

The group of figs is considered to have significance at the local and LGA levels in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities. These figs have achieved dramatic proportions and scale with an expansive interlinked canopy over large portions of this property and adjoining verges and roadways. They are visually prominent specimens and together create a memorable impact on the aesthetic quality of the streetscape and local environs. Notably, the upper western boundary to Avoca Street has a pure stand of Moreton Bay Figs arranged in a formal row plantation. Furthermore, a single specimen fig of individual significance occurs on the lower eastern side of 'Ventnor House'. This is a particularly imposing specimen and one of the largest examples of this taxon in the Randwick LGA (25 metres in height/ 25 metres canopy spread/ 3000mm DBH). Along the northern frontage of the property adjoining Milford Street, the Moreton Bay Figs are part of a mixed row plantation including Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Coral Trees (*Erythrina x hybrida*). These were typical component species within public and private planting schemes during this period and throughout much of the early part of the twentieth century. Most of these trees are believed to be later additions and replacements but are considered to be supportive of the scheduled species.

Moreton Bay Figs were used extensively as major elements of many nineteenth and early twentieth century public and private planting schemes. Moreton Bay Figs have significance as a keystone thematic element within most of the historic Roman Catholic land holdings throughout the Randwick area (refer to listings for St Margaret Mary's Catholic School, Randwick North, St Anthony's Catholic Primary School, Clovelly, St Paul's Seminary & Catholic Convent (OLSH), Kensington, and Brigidine College, Randwick). These figs were also commonly planted as individual specimens or within boundary row plantations or informal clusters in larger public parks and private estates. The dense, evergreen broadleaf canopy, broadly arching branches, sculptural trunk and massive buttressed base of this native rainforest species establishes a distinctive sense of place and permanence in the landscape.

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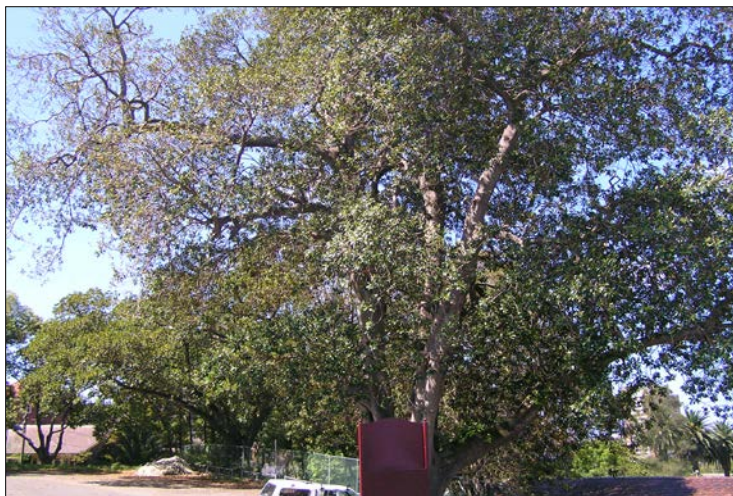




Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School and 'Ventnor House' – 193 Avoca Street. Row of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



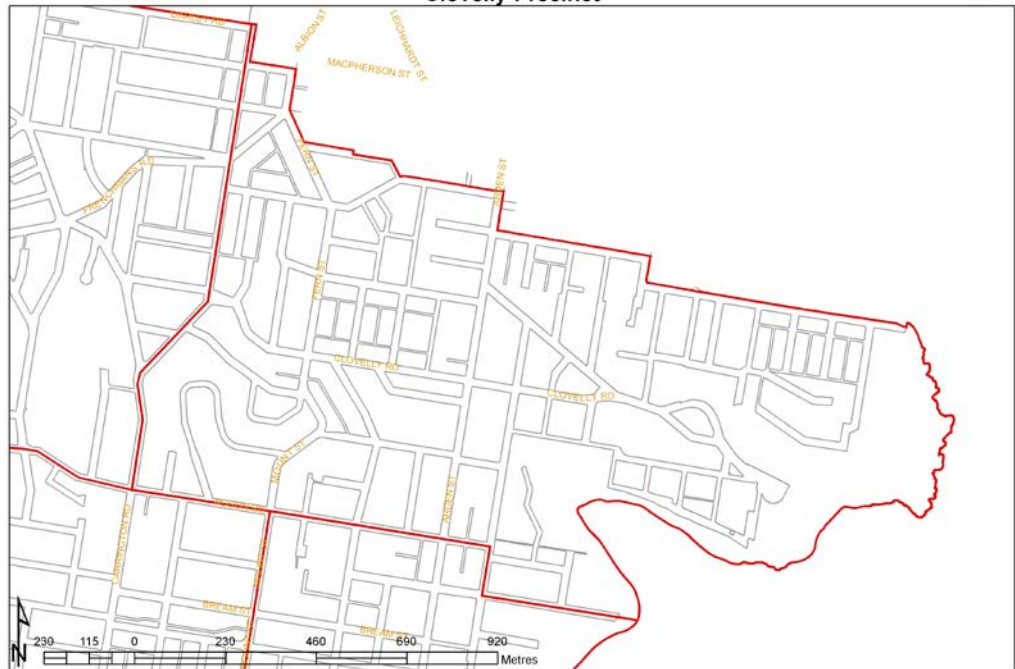
OLSH Catholic Primary School and 'Ventnor House' – view towards Milford Street.



Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)  
OLSH Catholic Primary School and 'Ventnor House' – eastern boundary.  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



# Clovelly Precinct





## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: D 06  
DATE: 10.01.06

#### PRECINCT 5: CLOVELLY

### St Anthony's Catholic Primary School – 58-60 Arden Street, Clovelly – (Lots 1 & 2 DP 89563, DP 76693, DP 71082)

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS/INFORMAL GROUP  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LOCAL

5 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Other tree and palm components/associates

Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (5 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single species fig plantation adjacent to asphalt court near upper rear boundary (Greville Street and Fewings Street).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies largely confined to this property and extending over adjoining footpaths and partially over roadway (Greville Street). The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	15-18 metres
Canopy Spread:	16-22 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1000-1600mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 2500mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	60-80 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in generally good health and condition. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.
Management	
Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Anthony's Catholic Church, School and Presbytery were built during the 1930s. It is believed however that this historic group of native rainforest figs (single species informal cluster) may date from the Pre-War period or early Inter-War period (c.1915-1940) of the twentieth century. The group is considered to have significance at the local level in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities. These figs have achieved dramatic proportions and scale with an expansive interlinked canopy over this property and adjoining verges and laneway. They are visually prominent specimens and together create a memorable impact on the aesthetic quality of the streetscape and local environs.



Moreton Bay Figs were used extensively as major elements of many nineteenth and early twentieth century public and private planting schemes. Moreton Bay Figs have significance as a keystone thematic element within most of the historic Roman Catholic land holdings throughout the Randwick LGA (refer to listings for Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (OLSH), Randwick, St Paul's Seminary & Catholic Convent (OLSH), Kensington and Brigidine College, Randwick). The more recent planting of Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*) – 25-40 years+ is not considered to have significance however the verge planting of this species and Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) in Arden Street and Greville Street is considered to be supportive of the earlier scheme.

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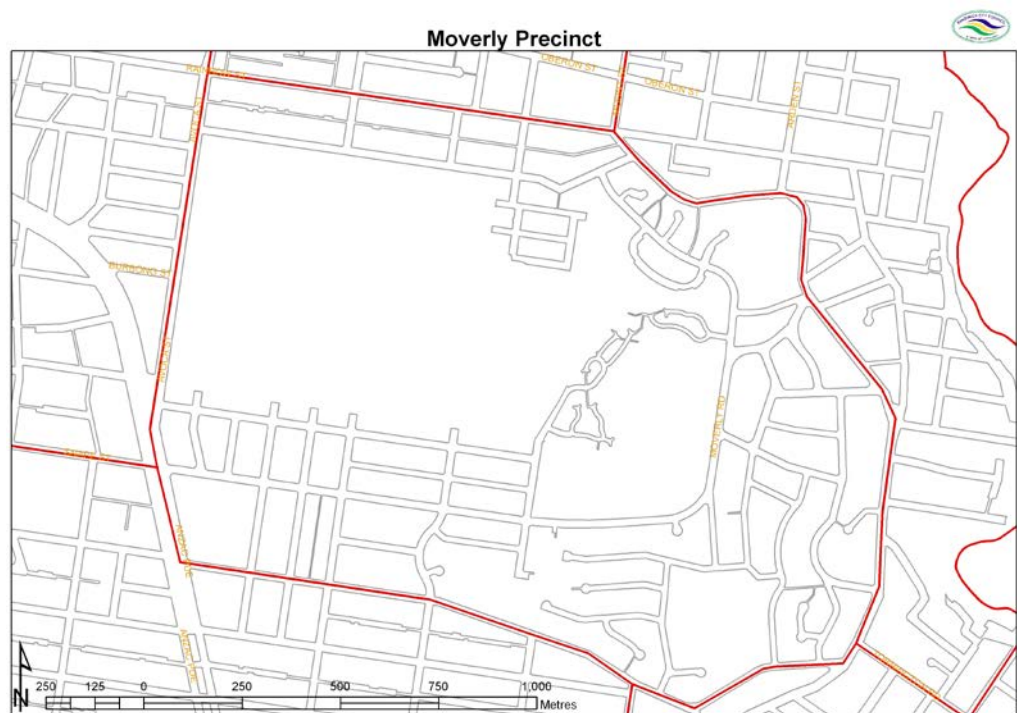


St Anthony's Catholic Primary School – 58-60 Arden Street. View from Greville Street overlooking Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) [right background]



St Anthony's Catholic Primary School – 58-60 Arden Street.  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)





NSW Department of Housing – 1-5 Yamba Place  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: G 05  
DATE: 24.01.06

**PRECINCT 7: MOVERLY**

### NSW Department of Housing – 1-5 Yamba Place, South Coogee

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: SINGLE SPECIMEN  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL – LOCAL

1 No Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b>
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single specimen fig located on front south-eastern lawn to block of units and adjacent to Elphinstone Road frontage.
Extent of Influence:	Canopy extends over the front lawn of this property and public footpath and partially over the roadway. The root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	18 metres
Canopy Spread:	32 metres
Trunk Diameter:	3000mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 4500mm buttressed base).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	This fig appears to be in generally good health and condition with a medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. Some basal decay and physical damage/ vandalism evident. There has been a history of major pruning to lower branches however overall integrity and symmetry have been maintained.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) is an historic planting which pre-dates the existing public housing development. This is an outstanding specimen fig of massive scale with a broadly spreading canopy and dramatic presence in this streetscape. The cultivated fig, a native of east coast rainforests, is possibly a garden or landscape specimen dating from either the late nineteenth to early Pre-War period of the twentieth century. This location south of Rainbow Street was part of the large church and school estate in the Parish of Botany until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Further investigation to determine the fig's origins and history is required. The fig creates a dramatic sense of place. It effectively screens the bulk of the adjoining unit development and makes an important visual and aesthetic contribution to this streetscape. The fig was the subject of two public nominations during this study and is considered to have significance at the local level in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities.



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: H 04  
DATE: 24.01.06

**PRECINCT 7: MOVERLY**

### Maroubra Junction Public School – 112-138 Storey Street, Maroubra

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: SINGLE SPECIMEN  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL – LOCAL

1 No Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Other tree and palm components/associates

Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*)

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)

Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b>
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/school grounds) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single specimen fig located centrally within the school grounds adjacent to multi-use courts.
Extent of Influence:	Canopy is confined to this portion of the school grounds. Root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	16 metres
Canopy Spread:	32 metres
Trunk Diameter:	2500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 3500mm buttressed base).
Estimated Age:	90-100 years+
Condition/ Health:	This fig appears to be in generally good health and condition with a medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. There has been a history of major pruning to lower branches however overall integrity and symmetry have been maintained.
Management	
Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) is an historic planting possibly dating from the Pre-War (First World War) or early Inter-War period (c.1915-1940). Although not a particularly tall specimen, this fig has a massive canopy spanning 32 metres in diameter with extensive buttressing to the basal area. This is an outstanding specimen of dramatic scale and proportions. The fig totally dominates the visual space in this location. This specimen is considered to have significance at the local level in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities.



The school grounds contain a range of other later Inter-War and Post War (1940s to 1960s) period planting such as Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*), Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*). None of these additional species are considered to be significant, however they are generally supportive of the significant tree listing.

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Maroubra Junction Public School – Storey Street  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) in playground



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: G 04-05 & H 04-05

DATE: 26.05.06

**PRECINCT 7: MOVERLY**

### Randwick Barracks (Department of Defence) – 1-23 Bundock Street, Randwick

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: MIXED ROW PLANTATION  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LOCAL

#### Group A: Bundock Street frontage (between Canberra Street and Avoca Street)

3 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)  
24 No Deciduous Figs (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*)

#### Group B: Avoca Street frontage (north of Sturt Street intersection)

5 No Deciduous Figs (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*)  
1 No Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*)

#### Other tree components/associates

Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)  
Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*)

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Figs located within mixed row plantation along Bundock Street (north-western boundary of Defence site) between Canberra and Avoca Street intersections. One large specimen is located opposite 56 Bundock Street.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies extend over this portion of the property, the public verge and partially over roadway (Bundock Street). The root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	12-16 metres
Canopy Spread:	20-28 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1200-1800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 3000mm buttressed base).
Estimated Age:	up to 90-100 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in generally fair health and condition with a medium level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. Some insect damage, cavities and dead wood is evident.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus superba</i> var. <i>henneana</i></b> (29 No.)
Common Name:	Deciduous Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting



	cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) botanic/biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (NT and Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Figs located within mixed row plantation along Bundock Street (north-western boundary of Defence site) between Canberra and Avoca Street (24 No.) A smaller group continues along the Avoca Street frontage (western boundary) north of Sturt Street (5 No.).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies are largely contained within the property boundaries. Root zones are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	up to 7 metres
Canopy Spread:	5-8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	up to 500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	50-60 years+
Condition/Health:	This group of figs is highly variable in structure, integrity, health and condition. Most of the figs appear to be in fair to good health with relatively dense canopies and compact forms. Some figs however are in poor condition with open, sparse canopies.
Management	
Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Randwick Barracks, also known as the Bundock Street Defence Force facility retains a mixed collection of figs within the north-western corner of the site (Bundock Street and Avoca Street). The mixed row plantation is dominated by native figs of varying age structure, continuity and integrity. The group of figs was the subject of two public nominations during this study. The collection is considered to have group significance at the local level in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities.

The mixed fig plantation includes four different species – Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Deciduous Figs (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*), a Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. *glabrescens*) and Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*). The Moreton Bay Figs and possibly the Port Jackson Fig are believed to date from the Pre-War period of the twentieth century. The Moreton Bay Fig, located opposite 56 Bundock Street, is an individual specimen of substantial scale and character with a massive base and broadly spreading canopy (28 metres canopy spread). This fig, a native of east coast rainforests, creates a dramatic sense of place.

The Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*) is the dominant native fig species within the plantation. These figs form a more or less contiguous row along the Bundock Street frontage and a small section of the Avoca Street frontage. These figs are believed to date from the early part of the Post-War period (1940s to 1960s). They are all relatively small specimens (even for this smaller growing fig species) possibly due to the difficult site conditions and level of care and maintenance (4-7 metres in height/ 5-8 metres canopy spread). They may have an older age structure and further investigation is required. Although achieving a substantial size under optimal conditions, in the Sydney/ Randwick area these figs tend to be relatively small and compact in form at maturity. Notably, this Deciduous Fig group (29 No.) represents the largest single collection of this taxon in the Randwick LGA. The group makes an important contribution to the visual and aesthetic quality of the streetscape and local environs. Although native figs, such as the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) were common in late Victorian and early twentieth century public planting schemes, the Deciduous Fig tends to be a relatively rare historic component.

The Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*), located along Avoca street frontage are believed to date from the Post-War period (up to 15-16 metres in height). These figs are considered to be generally supportive of the scheduled significant trees.



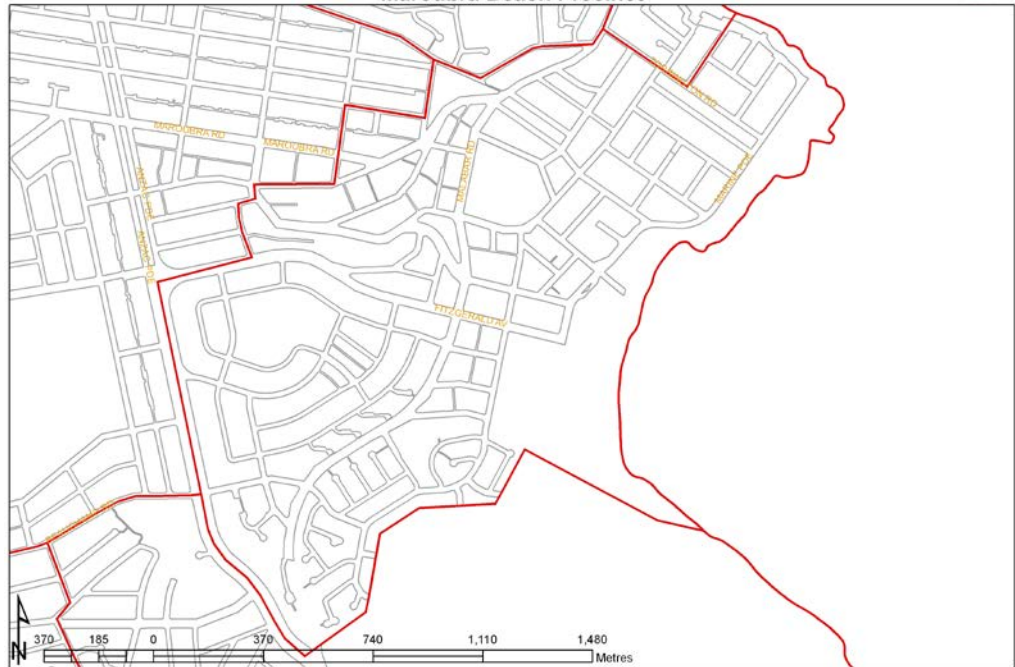


Randwick Barracks (Department of Defence) – Bundock Street frontage near Canberra Street. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)



Randwick Barracks (Department of Defence) – Bundock Street  
Row of Deciduous Figs (*Ficus superba* var. *henneana*) [centre foreground]







## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: J 05  
DATE: 2.02.06

#### PRECINCT 9: MAROUBRA BEACH

### Maroubra Bay Public School – 427-461 Malabar Road, Maroubra

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: SINGLE SPECIMEN  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL – LOCAL

1 No Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Other tree components/associates

Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)  
Coral Trees (*Erythrina x hybrida*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b>
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and school grounds) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single specimen fig located within school grounds adjacent to Malabar Road boundary.
Extent of Influence:	Canopy extends over this portion of the school grounds and adjoining public verge. Root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	20 metres
Canopy Spread:	25 metres
Trunk Diameter:	1300mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 1800mm buttressed base).
Estimated Age:	70-80 years+
Condition/Health:	This fig appears to be in fair health and condition with a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves and some dead wood present in the crown.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

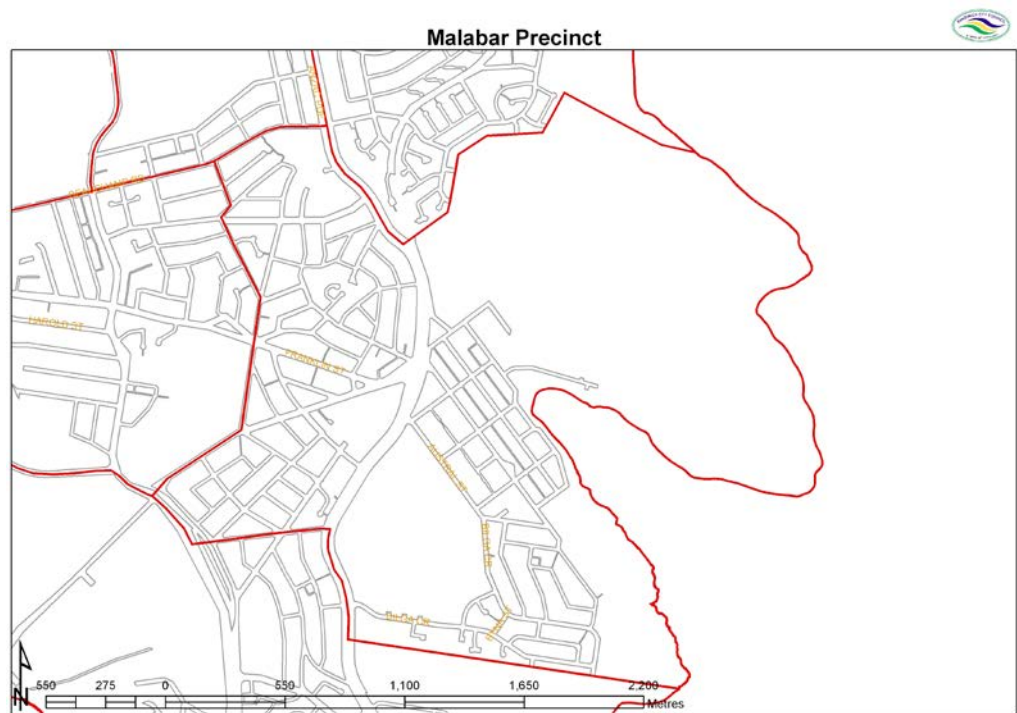
Maroubra Bay Public School was established in 1923. The Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) is an historic specimen planting possibly dating from the same period of construction. It is now part of a mixed row plantation along the boundary to Malabar Road. This cultivated fig, a native of the east coast rainforest, is considered to have significance at the local level in terms of its historic, social, cultural, aesthetic and visual qualities. It is a specimen of dramatic scale and proportions typical of this taxon. The fig makes an important contribution to the visual and aesthetic quality of this streetscape and local environs. Furthermore, it has landmark qualities in a location where there are relatively few larger trees present.



This large growing species has been used as a key landscape element in public planting schemes since the early nineteenth century. Moreton Bay Figs remain an important historic and defining cultural landscape element in the Randwick LGA. The school grounds contain a range of other later Inter-War and Post War (1940s to 1960s) period planting including a relatively small Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Coral Trees (*Erythrina x hybrida*). Generic native shrub and tree species have been added since the 1970s. None of these additional species are considered to be significant, however they are generally supportive of the significant tree listing.

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Long Bay Correctional Centre – Anzac Parade  
 Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Canary Island Date Palms  
 (*Phoenix canariensis*) [background]



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: M 05/ N 04-05 & O 04-05  
DATE: 2.02.06

**PRECINCT 11: MALABAR**

### Long Bay Correctional Centre (NSW Dept. of Corrective Services), 1250 Anzac Parade, Malabar

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: AVENUE/ROW PLANTATIONS & INFORMAL GROUPS  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LOCAL/LGA

68 No Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)  
12 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)  
2 No Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Phoenix canariensis*** (68 No.)  
Common Name: Canary Island Date Palm  
Significance Attributes: informal groups/row and avenue planting  
cultural/historic and social  
visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape and district)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (Canary Islands)  
Location: Long Bay Correctional Centre.  
Extent of Influence: Canopies and root zones are contained within the complex.  
Height: up to 8-12 metres, clear trunk  
Canopy Spread: 5-7 metres  
Trunk Diameter: n/a  
Estimated Age: up to 80-90 years+  
Condition/Health: These palms appear to be in generally good condition and health  
with strong apical growth.  
Management  
Recommendations: No immediate threats or problems are evident however promote  
management practices which restrict the introduction of fungal soil  
pathogens (eg. *Fusarium* sp.). Implement appropriate management  
protocols (eg. restrict use of imported soils and mulches, ensure  
thorough cleaning of equipment, etc).

Botanical Name: ***Araucaria heterophylla*** (12 No.)  
Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine  
Significance Attributes: informal groups/row and avenue planting  
cultural/historic and social  
aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)  
Location: Long Bay Correctional Centre.  
Extent of Influence: Canopies and root zones are contained within the complex.  
Height: up to 20-30 metres  
Canopy Spread: 7-15 metres  
Trunk Diameter: est. 550-800mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level  
Estimated Age: up to 80-90 years+  
Condition/Health: The pines appear to be in generally good condition and health  
with relatively dense canopies and good apical growth. Some  
specimens however show evidence of decline with thinning



	canopies, poor apical growth and some dead wood present.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Long Bay Correctional Centre is scheduled in the NSW State Heritage Register and Randwick City Council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP 1998). The former State Penitentiary opened in 1914, following 15 years of construction. This historic prison complex contains an exceptional assemblage of significant trees including emergent Araucarias, dominated by Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and to a lesser degree, Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*) and possibly the largest single collection of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the Randwick LGA. These trees and palms are an integral part of the site's historic and cultural built heritage. The row plantations and avenues, informal groupings and individual specimens are believed to date from the earliest period of development with further overlays occurring possibly during the late Inter-War period and Post-War periods. The collection of pines and palms are considered to have significance at the local and Randwick LGA levels in terms of its combined historic, cultural, social, botanic, aesthetic and visual qualities. Access to the prison complex was not possible during the course of this Study.

The planting palette continues an eclectic mix of Araucaria pines and exotic palm elements typical of the public parks movement. The species selection and layouts for this purpose built government penitentiary is likely to have associations with staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and notably, Joseph Maiden (Director, Sydney Botanic Gardens, 1896-1924).

The massed Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) are an iconic historic planting. This species has been a defining element for much of Sydney's early cultural and historic landscapes, particularly within coastal areas since the early nineteenth century. This species is still a visually dominant component and defining element within the coastal ridges and visual catchment of the Maroubra – Malabar – La Perouse area (refer to Prince Henry Hospital site in this Register). The two mature Cook Pines (*Araucaria columnaris*) are not particularly large specimens for this taxon (approx. 18-22 metres in height). Both of these South-western Pacific Island pine species are closely related to the native Australian rainforest pines including Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). The Cook Pine and other Araucaria pines have been used extensively in mixed groups within The Domain, Sydney Botanic Gardens and Hyde Park. Notably, outstanding examples of this taxon in the Randwick LGA can be found at High Cross Reserve and St Jude's Cemetery (refer to listings in this Register).

The formal avenues and rows of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) have a long association with government and institutional planting schemes dating from the early twentieth century (particularly the Pre War and Inter-War periods). This exotic palm species with its bold stature, dramatic scale, uniform growth pattern and tolerance to drought and salt-laden winds was a preferred specimen planting in public planting schemes throughout the Randwick area (refer to Randwick Racecourse and Coogee parks in this Register). In recent years, many plantations of Canary Island Date Palms in Sydney's eastern suburbs have been decimated by introduced fungal pathogens in the soil, particularly *Fusarium* sp. It will be important to maintain appropriate management protocols for the protection and management of this potentially vulnerable population.

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## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: M 05  
DATE: 2.02.06

**PRECINCT 11: MALABAR**

### Malabar Public School – 231-239 Franklin Street, Malabar

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEM: FORMAL MIXED GROUP PLANTING  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LOCAL

2 No Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)  
1 No Silver Date Palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*)

#### Other tree components/associates

Umbrella Tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*)  
Queensland Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*)

Botanical Name: ***Phoenix canariensis*** (2 No.)  
Common Name: Canary Island Date Palm  
Significance Attributes: mixed exotic specimen palm planting  
cultural/historic and social  
visual/aesthetic (local/school grounds and streetscape)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (Canary Islands)  
Location: Main pedestrian entry – pair of Canary Island Date Palms on lawn  
adjacent to footpath (part of original 2 X 2 group).  
Extent of Influence: Canopies and root zones are contained within the school grounds.  
Height: 9-12 metres, clear trunk  
Canopy Spread: 5-6 metres  
Trunk Diameter: n/a  
Estimated Age: 80-95 years+  
Condition/Health: These palms are in good condition and health with strong apical  
growth and no evidence of disease.  
Management  
Recommendations: No immediate threats or problems are evident. Protect palms against  
potential introduction of fungal soil pathogens (eg. *Fusarium* sp.)  
Implement appropriate management protocols (eg. restrict use of  
imported soils/ mulches, ensure thorough cleaning of equipment).

Botanical Name: ***Phoenix sylvestris*** (1 No.)  
Common Name: Silver Date Palm  
Significance Attributes: mixed exotic specimen palm planting  
cultural/historic and social  
visual/aesthetic (local/ school grounds and streetscape)  
Origin: ornamental/cultivated (India)  
Location: Main pedestrian entry – single (remnant) Silver Date Palm on lawn  
adjacent to footpath (part of original 2 X 2 group).  
Extent of Influence: Canopies and root zones are contained within the school grounds.  
Height: 8 metres, clear trunk  
Canopy Spread: 3 metres  
Trunk Diameter: n/a  
Estimated Age: 80-95 years+  
Condition/Health: This palm appears to be in good condition and health with strong  
apical growth and no evidence of disease.



Management

Recommendations: as above.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1906, this site on the corner of Franklin Street and Dacre Street was dedicated for public school purposes and the existing school was built in 1909. Originally known as Long Bay Public School, it was renamed by the Department to Malabar Public School in 1933. Improvements were undertaken in 1959 (<http://www.malabar-p.schools.nsw.edu.au>). The group of palms are significant at the local level in terms of its historic, commemorative, botanic, visual, aesthetic, social and cultural values.

Canary Island Date Palms were a common component of many early twentieth century landscape schemes (ie. Pre War and Inter-War periods), particularly for commemorative purposes. It is believed that the largest Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) in this formal mixed group of palms dates from the earliest period of construction. This palm is a particular large specimen and significantly taller than the other palm in this pair. The single Silver Date Palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), located in front of these palms, is believed to be part of an original formal layout of 2 X 2 palms forming an entry avenue. The Silver Date Palm, originating in India, is a rare specimen planting in the Randwick LGA. This palm is very similar in appearance to the Canary Island Date Palm but differs in its grey-green or glaucous leaves with a distinctive, grey patterned trunk. It is the only known public specimen apart from a row plantation in Haig Street, Maroubra Junction next to the Maroubra RSL club (refer to listing in this Register). The Silver Date Palm tends to be slow growing in poor sandy soils and the specimen in this group may be as old as the largest Canary Island Date Palm.

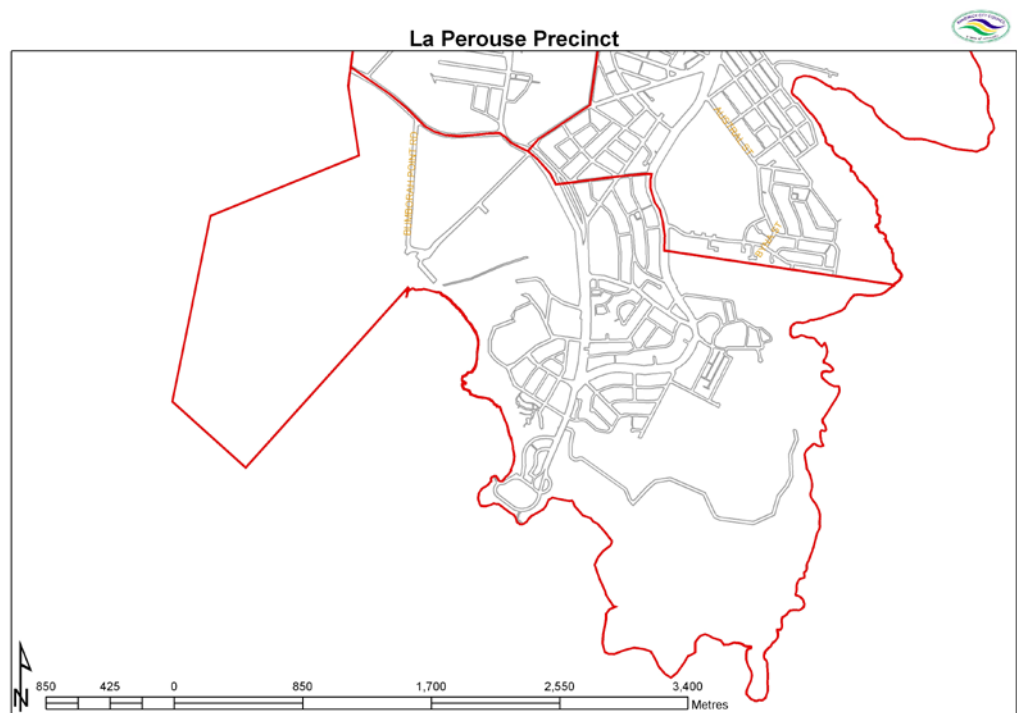
The school grounds contain a range of other Inter-War period planting including two native rainforest species, an Umbrella Tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) and a Queensland Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*). The Umbrella Tree is an outstanding multi-trunk specimen of dramatic scale and proportions. Although highly adaptable to the Sydney climate, this tropical rainforest species from Northern Queensland has an unusually large diameter trunk with a broadly spreading canopy (10 metres in height/ 14 metres canopy spread/ 1300mm DBH). This species was commonly grown in private gardens during the Post-War period (1940s to 1960s) but this specimen is believed to be somewhat older. The Queensland Firewheel Tree near the front boundary may also date from the same period but is a relatively small specimen for this taxon (9 metres in height/ 6 metres canopy diameter), reflecting the difficult conditions of the site. The school grounds contain a broad range of other exotic and generic native shrub and tree species which have been added since the 1970s. None of these additional species are considered to be significant however they are generally supportive of the significant tree listings.

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Malabar Public School – Franklin Street. Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) [background] and Silver Date Palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*)







## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REF: Q 03  
DATE: 1.06.06

**PRECINCT 12: LA PEROUSE**

### Botany Bay National Park (La Perouse Museum) – 1536 Anzac Parade, La Perouse

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: SINGLE SPECIMEN  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL – LOCAL

1 No Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name: ***Araucaria heterophylla***  
Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine  
Significance Attributes: single specimen planting  
cultural/historic and social  
aesthetic/visual (local/ parkland and bayside)  
Origin: ornamental/ cultivated (Norfolk Island)  
Location: Last remaining specimen of a group of five pines planted on the La Perouse headland (mulched garden within the lawn area adjacent to La Perouse Museum – formerly La Perouse Cable Station).  
Extent of Influence: Canopy is contained within these grounds. The root zone is likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.  
Height: 22 metres  
Canopy Spread: 12 metres  
Trunk Diameter: 1200mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level  
Estimated Age: 160-170 years+  
Condition/Health: Although the upper portion of the tree was removed more than 60 years ago, this ageing pine continues to be in reasonably good condition and health with a dense canopy. Notably, the tree has new apical growth.  
Management  
Recommendations: No immediate threats or problems are evident. The tree is well-maintained within a mulched garden. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) has significance at the local and Randwick LGA as an individual specimen in terms of its historic, cultural, aesthetic, visual and social values. This specimen has outstanding representative and rarity values as possibly the oldest cultivated tree in the Randwick LGA. It is believed that this ageing Norfolk Island Pine is the last remaining specimen of a group of five Norfolk Island Pines planted near Macquarie Watchtower during the time of Governor Darling, possibly the 1830s (*Blaxland, G., pers. comm. 6.2.06*). It was planted on this headland as a navigational aid for shipping. The tall, symmetrical nature of these pines and their distinctive silhouettes established recognisable landmarks in a landscape which was dominated by natural heathland and Banksia scrubs.



The Norfolk Island Pine is located within an historically significant area. It is near the landing site of the French scientific expedition led by Jean-Francois de Galaup, Count of Laperouse in 1788. The Macquarie Watchtower was built in the 1820s to monitor activities of smugglers and escaping convicts and later became a customs house and first school in the area. The fortifications at Bare Island were built in 1885 in response to fears of a Russian naval attack.

The Norfolk Island Pine pre-dates the construction of the La Perouse Cable Station (built in 1882), now the La Perouse Museum. In the 1940s, the tree lost its top half possibly as a result of damage by lightning strike. The tree was also clipped by a low-flying Catalina seaplane during this period (*Blaxland, G., 2006*). This Norfolk Island Pine is a visually dominant landscape feature in this prominent elevated location. The pine can be seen from a range of viewpoints around this part of Botany Bay and its foreshores. It makes a significant contribution to the historic and aesthetic quality of the local area.

Apart from this European cultural heritage, Botany Bay National Park is rich in Indigenous/Aboriginal cultural heritage, archaeological sites and natural heritage. The national park contains significant endangered ecological communities in this La Perouse area. Other smaller non-contiguous parcels of Botany Bay N.P. include Jennifer Street bushland mapped under the recent draft recommendations for Critical Habitat (refer to mapping – *Draft Recommendation for the Identification of Critical Habitat for the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub Endangered Ecological Community, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), March 2006*). These significant bushland areas have been the subject of detailed investigation and documentation and are not included in this Register.

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Botany Bay National Park (La Perouse Museum)  
Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: N 02-03/ O 02-03  
DATE: 8.02.06

**PRECINCT 12: LA PEROUSE**

### Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park and Botany Cemetery – 12 and 51-61 Military Road, Matraville

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: ROW PLANTATIONS & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA

#### Group A: Botany Cemetery – Cemetery Avenue (off Military Road)

9 No Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

#### Group B: Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park – 12 Military Road

2 No Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

6 No Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*)

13 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

2 No Jelly Palms (*Butia capitata*)

#### Other palm components/associates

Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Phoenix canariensis</i></b> (9 No.)
Common Name:	Canary Island Date Palm
Significance Attributes:	single species row plantation of exotic palms (remnant) cultural/historic and commemorative visual/aesthetic (local/cemetery, streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/ cultivated (Canary Islands)
Location:	Remnant collection of palms (6 No.) originally planted as a formal row (or avenue) plantation along Cemetery Road with a main entry (Military Road) cluster adjacent to the office building (3 No.).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones generally confined to this property.
Height:	9-12 metres [clear trunk]
Canopy Spread:	5-6 metres
Trunk Diameter:	n/a
Estimated Age:	80-90 years+
Condition/Health:	The remaining palms appear to be in generally good condition and health with no evidence of disease.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident, however care should be taken to restrict the importation of fungal soil pathogens (eg. <i>Fusarium</i> sp.). Implement appropriate management protocols (eg. restrict use of imported soils and mulches, ensure thorough cleaning of equipment, etc).

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Washingtonia robusta</i></b> (6 No.)
Common Name:	Washington Palm
Significance Attributes:	single species row plantation of exotic palms (remnant)



Origin:	cultural/historic and commemorative visual/aesthetic (local/cemetery, streetscape and district)
Location:	ornamental/cultivated (north-western Mexico) Remnant of formal row plantation planted along boundary/public verge to Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and roots contained within the public verge.
Height:	14-16 metres [clear trunk]
Canopy Spread:	1.5-2.0 metres
Trunk Diameter:	n/a
Estimated Age:	70-80 years+
Condition/Health:	These palms appear to be in fair to good condition and health with strong apical growth.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident, however care should be taken to restrict the importation of fungal soil pathogens

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Araucaria heterophylla</i></b> (2 No.)
Common Name:	Norfolk Island Pine
Significance Attributes:	emergent specimen planting (remnant group) cultural/historic and commemorative visual/aesthetic (local/cemetery, streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Norfolk Island)
Location:	Two remnant specimens within the grounds of Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park (possibly part of a former larger group).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and roots contained within this property.
Height:	18-22 metres
Canopy Spread:	5-8 metres
Trunk Diameter:	450-600mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These pines appear to be in fair condition and health with relatively dense canopies however they display poor apical vigour and growth.
Management Recommendations:	For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The grounds of Botany Cemetery and the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park and adjacent public verge along Military Road contain a number of historic cultivated palms, Araucarias (pines) and figs with some elements dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The collection is considered to have significance at the Randwick LGA level in terms of its historic, cultural, commemorative, social, botanic, aesthetic and visual qualities. The public land including Botany Cemetery and Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park is managed by a community trust. Botany Cemetery was dedicated in 1888 and originally known as Bunnerong cemetery.

It is believed that the two remaining Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) may date from this earliest stage of development. They are landmark specimens of high visual significance in this elevated and prominent ridge-top location. The two earliest palm plantations, consisting of nine remaining Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in Botany Cemetery (Cemetery Avenue) and six Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) on Military Road may date from the early Inter-War period (c.1915-1940) or possibly Pre-War period. Other early remnants of former palm plantations, including a single tall specimen Canary Island Date Palm (14 metres clear trunk height) and two Jelly Palms (*Butia capitata*) (4 metres clear trunk/ 2 metres canopy spread), are still present in the grounds of Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park. These remaining specimens represent the last vestiges of the earliest historic and commemorative planting schemes associated with the necropolis.

The Canary Island Date Palm became a popular commemorative palm species following the Boer War and First World War. This exotic palm is distinguished by its bold, symmetrical



qualities, substantial proportions, uniform growth pattern and tolerance to harsh soil conditions and drought. This species is acquiring further significance in terms of rarity value. In recent years, this species has been decimated in private and public collections throughout the eastern suburbs due to introduced fungal pathogens in the soil (eg. *Fusarium* sp.). The stumps of old palms, removed in recent years, are evident along Cemetery Avenue. Care should be taken to protect and manage these last remaining specimens.

The row of thirteen Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) along the boundary to Military Road are all relatively small specimens for this taxon. These figs may also date from the Inter-War period but may be stunted by the difficult conditions of the site (8-12 metres in height/ 10-15 metres in canopy spread/ 600-1000mm DBH). Two of these native rainforest figs, located near the main gates, are somewhat larger than the other specimens and this may reflect either individual genetic variation or an earlier planting phase. A further overlay of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) (12+ No.) occur as row plantations and informal groups within Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park. It is believed the palms (up to 8 metres clear trunk height) may have been added during the Post-War period (1940s to 1960s). These palm plantations are considered to be supportive of the earlier planting schemes. They may have commemorative values associated with the Second World War and should be further investigated.

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Botany Cemetery – Military Road/Cemetery Avenue.  
Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)



Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park – Military Road. Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: P 03/ Q 03

DATE: 8.02.06

**PRECINCT 12: LA PEROUSE**

**La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council – incl. 54R Adina Avenue, Murrong Place and Goolagong Place and La Perouse Reserve (Frenchman's Bay Recreation Reserve), 12-20R and 36-50R Endeavour Avenue, La Perouse**

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INFORMAL GROUPS & SINGLE SPECIMENS  
SIGNIFICANCE: INDIVIDUAL/GROUP – LGA

**Group A: Aboriginal community land (incl. Adina Ave/ Murrong Pl. and Goolagong Pl.) and adjoining reserve**

19 No. Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*)

**Group B: Frenchman's Reserve – adjacent to Endeavour Avenue**

3 No. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

**Other trees components/associates**

Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)

Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*)

Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Phoenix canariensis</i></b> (19 No.)
Common Name:	Canary Island Date Palm
Significance Attributes:	informal scattered cluster of exotic palms cultural, historic and social visual/aesthetic (local/streetscape and district)
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (Canary Islands)
Location:	Group of palms scattered along upper grassed slopes adjacent to Adina Avenue and extending westward through reserve and Aboriginal community housing area.
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones generally confined to this land.
Height:	up to 9-12 metres [clear trunk]
Canopy Spread:	6-7 metres
Trunk Diameter:	n/a
Estimated Age:	70-80 years+
Condition/Health:	The palms appear to be in generally good condition and health with no evidence of disease.
Management Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident, however care should be taken to restrict the importation of fungal soil pathogens (eg. <i>Fusarium</i> sp.). Implement appropriate management protocols (eg. restrict use of imported soils and mulches, ensure thorough cleaning of equipment, etc).



Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (3 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape and district) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Fig A: Open grassed area – middle of reserve behind dune vegetation. Figs B & C: Two closely planted specimens
Extent of Influence:	Canopies and root zones are contained within this land.
Height:	Fig A: 22 metres; Figs B & C: 18-20 metres
Canopy Spread:	Fig A: 25 metres; Figs B & C: 26-40 metres
Trunk Diameter:	2000-3500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 5000mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in fair to good health and condition. There is some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves. Fig A: Unbalanced canopy form (ie. leeward side development) is due to prevailing southerly on-onshore salt-wind exposure. Area surrounding Figs B & C is dominated by exotic weeds and rubbish. Evidence of basal cavities, fires and vandalism.
Management	
Recommendations:	No immediate threats or problems are evident. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This listing refers to land owned by the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council – including community housing in Adina Avenue, Murrong Place and Goolagong Place and the foreshore reserve adjoining Endeavour Avenue, known as La Perouse Reserve (Frenchman's Bay Reserve). This land contains an outstanding cluster of cultivated native figs, exotic palms and Araucarias (native pines). Three Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), located within the lower slopes (Endeavour Avenue) and middle portion of the reserve, are believed to date from the late nineteenth century, possibly when the government land grant was made to 'Queen' Emma Timbery. The scattered, informal group of mature Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) is believed to date from the Inter-War period (c.1915-1940). Two native pine specimens, Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) may also date from this early to mid-twentieth century period.

The mixed group of exotic palms and native rainforest trees spanning the Aboriginal community land is considered to have significance at the local and Randwick LGA levels in terms of its historic, cultural, aesthetic, visual, social and botanic values. The native figs, as individual specimens, also have local significance in terms of their representative and rarity values. All of the Moreton Bay Figs are of an exceptional size and scale. One massive twin-trunk specimen, within the group of three figs near Endeavour Avenue, is believed to have the largest spreading canopy (40 metres in diameter) for this taxon in the Randwick LGA. There are also strong traditional Aboriginal, ancestral, cultural and spiritual values connecting the local community to the Moreton Bay Figs – known as the 'Dreaming Trees'.

This land and its significant trees has a multi-layered range of Aboriginal, cultural and natural heritage values. In 1819, Jacques Arago, an artist on a French scientific expedition made a sketch of an Aborigine called 'Timbere' at Botany Bay. Later during the 1880s, Queen Emma Timbery was granted the land along La Perouse Beach. In 1927, Elizabeth Timbery still owned a tin cottage near the two Moreton Bay Figs (Blaxland, G., pers. comm. 8.2.06). "In 1929 an old breastplate was dug up, inscribed 'Joe Timbery, Chief of the Five Islands' which was in Dharawal (Tharawal) territory" (Lawrence, J., 2005). The single Moreton Bay Fig, located near the old tin shack of "King Billy", was dedicated to Queen Emma Timbery in a 1986 ceremony.



The other Moreton Bay Figs are known as 'Dreaming Trees' (*Individual Heritage Group, 1987*). There are also references to these trees as "Birthing Trees" (*Randwick & District Historical Society*).

These figs are believed to be cultivated specimens but their origins and seed source remain unknown. Both of these fig species are native to the coastal rainforests of the Illawarra area but are not native to La Perouse. The historical inscription pertaining to the 'Five Islands' is believed to be a reference to the Port Kembla area (*Individual Heritage Group, 1987*). It is possible that the figs may be linked with the traditional movement of this community between these two areas. The local Aboriginal community still shares close links with the Illawarra area. The Illawarra rainforests were an early primary source of Red Cedar (*Toona australis*). Naturalists and botanical collectors explored this wilderness seeking unusual plants for horticultural use. European settlement began in earnest by the 1820s and most of the rainforests had been cleared by the 1840s to 1850s (*Ritchie, R., 1989*).

By the 1870s to early 1880s, a permanent camp, known as "Blacks Camp", had established at La Perouse. Following an Aboriginal Protection Board Report an area of seven acres was gazetted in 1895 as a "Reserve for the Use of Aborigines" (*Lawrence, J., 2005*). It is likely that the figs were planted around this time. A photograph taken in the 1930s of the 'Aboriginal Reserve, La Perouse' shows a number of planted immature figs amid the sand dunes and a largely cleared surrounding heathland (*Lawrence, J., 2005, p.73*). During this period of the Great Depression, unauthorised camps of unemployed people established around the reserve. These were variously known as 'Happy Valley', 'Hill 60' and 'Frog's Hollow'. The scattered plantation of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) on the upper grassed slopes and within the curtilage of existing houses was planted during the 1930s by a local policeman from Malabar (*Blaxland, G., pers. comm. 8.2.06*). There are also other examples of miscellaneous specimen planting which may date from the Inter-War period or possibly represent a later Post-War period overlay. These species include Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and younger Moreton Bay Figs. The native pines are relatively small specimens but nevertheless make an important contribution to the overall visual and aesthetic qualities. Together this eclectic and historic mix of exotic palms, native pines and figs create a distinctive sense of place and a memorable landscape character.



La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council – Adina Avenue. Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*) [background]





La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council – La Perouse Reserve.  
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) dedicated to Queen Emma Timbery.



La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council – La Perouse Reserve.  
Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) – the “Dreaming Trees”



## Significant Trees: Other Government/Institutional

### SURVEY DATA SHEET

Randwick City Council  
Register of Significant Trees

MAP REFS: N 02-03/ O 02  
DATE: 8.02.06

**PRECINCT 12: LA PEROUSE**

### Sydney Ports – Lot 22, 1908 Botany Road, Matraville (former Sydney Water site) (DP 1068292)

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (CULTURAL PLANTING)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS/ROW PLANTATION  
SIGNIFICANCE: GROUP – LOCAL

7 No Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)

#### Other tree and palm components/associates

8 No Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*)  
Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*)

#### SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED ITEMS (LOCAL INDIGENOUS REMNANT COMMUNITY)

SCHEDULED ITEMS: REMNANT REGROWTH – EASTERN SUBURBS BANKSIA SCRUB  
SIGNIFICANCE: REGIONAL/STATE (endangered ecological community)  
(NOT SCHEDULED AS CRITICAL HABITAT)

#### Group A: Steep eastern slope adjoining Old Bunnerong Electricity Substation site

Dominant canopy/sub-canopy species:  
Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*)  
Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*)  
Coastal Honeysuckle (*Banksia integrifolia*)

Botanical Name:	<b><i>Ficus macrophylla</i></b> (7 No.)
Common Name:	Moreton Bay Fig
Significance Attributes:	native rainforest specimen planting cultural/historic and social aesthetic/visual (local/streetscape) biodiversity value
Origin:	ornamental/cultivated (SE Qld to NSW Shoalhaven region)
Location:	Single species row plantation set-back from Botany Road frontage within a highly disturbed and weed infested landscape – upper northern boundary. Land formerly owned by Sydney Water (adjacent to Old Bunnerong Substation site).
Extent of Influence:	Canopies confined to this northern portion of the property. The root zones of these figs are likely to extend to a similar or possibly larger area of influence.
Height:	22-25 metres
Canopy Spread:	25-35 metres
Trunk Diameter:	up to 2500mm @ 1.0 metre above ground level (up to 3500mm buttressed bases).
Estimated Age:	100-120 years+
Condition/Health:	These figs appear to be in generally fair to good health and Condition with some dead wood present in the upper crowns and a medium to high level of fig psyllid damage to leaves.



#### Management

Recommendations: No immediate threats or problems are evident. For further detailed assessment of health, condition and tree management recommendations, a qualified arborist should be consulted.

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#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The row plantation of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) appears to have associations with the earliest phase of development of the site, possibly dating from either the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. The site, formerly owned by Sydney Water, adjoins both the Old Bunnerong Electricity Substation and Botany Cemetery (refer to listing in this Register). The property was recently purchased by Sydney Ports. The Moreton Bay Figs, all cultivated specimens, are now located within an overgrown, weed infested and derelict landscape. The figs may have been part of earlier landscaped grounds however further investigation is required to determine their origins and historic associations. Bunnerong Power Station was built in 1929 and demolished in 1987. After World War II, the power station became notorious for its inability to meet the increasing power demands of Sydney's post-war expansion. A photograph taken of Bunnerong Power Station in the 1930s (*State Library of New South Wales* and *Lawrence, J., 2005, p.84*) shows a group of mature figs and Norfolk Island Pines in the left background. The figs in the photograph may be this listed group.

These figs are considered to have local significance in terms of their aesthetic, visual, cultural, historic, social and biodiversity values. The figs have achieved dramatic proportions and scale which is typical of the taxon. They have a more or less contiguous interlocking canopy above an understorey of exotic weed species. Visual significance would be enhanced by implementing an appropriate weed management strategy. These figs visually combine with two specimen figs on the opposite side of Botany Road (refer to listing for 1891 Botany Road – Amcor Paper). Moreton Bay Figs were used as major elements of many nineteenth and early twentieth century public and private planting schemes, particularly in works by Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden. The dense, evergreen broadleaf canopy, broadly arching branches, sculptural trunk and massive buttressed base of these native rainforest trees establishes a distinctive sense of place and permanence in the landscape.

In 2002, a formal row of eight mature Washington Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) still occurred along the flat, northern portion of the site to the east of the Government Bus Depot. The palms are believed to be an Inter-War period (c.1915-1940) plantation. These palms could not be confirmed during the study due to site security issues. The Bumborah Point Road frontage of the site (south-western section) contains a row of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*). These cultivated trees are believed to be a Post-War period (1940s to 1960s) plantation. These pines are relatively small of stature and in very poor condition (up to 9-16 metres in height/ 3-6 metres canopy spread and less than 400mm DBH). These trees are considered to be important contextual elements and supportive of the site's historic and cultural landscape development.

The property also contains remnant indigenous regrowth of the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, an endangered ecological community scheduled under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995)*. This woodland community, dominated by Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*), Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) and Coastal Honeysuckle (*Banksia integrifolia*) is found on the deep sandy soils of the steep west-facing slope along the upper eastern boundary (*Hirschfeld, D., Randwick City Council, 1997*). The main part of this remnant community, regenerating on disturbed and modified soils, extends across a large section of the Old Bunnerong Electricity Substation site. Remnant understorey species include *Monotoca elliptica*, *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Persoonia lanceolata*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, etc. The portion on this site however is not mapped under the recent draft recommendations for Critical Habitat (refer to mapping – *Draft Recommendation for the Identification of Critical Habitat for the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub Endangered Ecological Community, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), March 2006*). Generic native planting within the site since the 1970s period is not considered appropriate and threatens the integrity and long term viability of this endangered ecological community.

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