

# Part C - Precinct Plans

## 29. Alexandria

The Alexandria precinct is bound by Railway Parade to the north, Botany Road to the east, McEvoy Street to the south and Sydney Park Road to the west.

### 29.1 Precinct objectives

#### General

- To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form.
- To respect established street tree character.
- To reinforce the residential character through a mix of deciduous and evergreen tree planting.

### 29.2 Precinct conditions

#### Existing street trees

In residential streets there are a range of young and established trees, predominantly natives. Mitchell Road runs through the middle of the precinct and acts as a central spine with an establishing avenue of Plane Trees and Green Ash. Several streets have had recent street upgrade works completed which have provided road blisters for tree planting. Many streets still contain Paperbark trees planted in the 1970's.



Figure 84- Mitchell Road with an establishing avenue of Plane trees and Green Ash. (Photo: Arterra)

#### Current dominant species

<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Plane Tree
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box

#### Built form and road widths

Road widths vary greatly, but the majority of streets are fine grained and narrow. Architecture consists of Victorian terrace houses and medium scale warehouses. The major park in the precinct is Alexandria Park.

#### Geological conditions

The primary geology of the area is ancient windblown Botany Sands.

#### Soil conditions

The precinct is made up in majority by the deep sandy soils derived from windblown sands and highly disturbed fill soils.

### 29.3 Proposed Primary Tree Species Palette

Common Name	Species
Brush Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
Coast Banksia	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
Swamp Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>
Yellow Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia eximia</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
London Plane	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>
Golden Robinia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'
Prickly Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Chinese Pistachio	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Water Gum	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>
Blueberry Ash	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>















Figure 85- Road blisters provide opportunities for tree planting. (Photo: Arterra)



## SPECIES LEGEND

**Evergreen**

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| Ba  |  | <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i><br>(Illawarra Flame Tree) |
| Ce  |  | <i>Corymbia eximia</i><br>(Yellow Bloodwood)              |
| Cp  |  | <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i><br>(Tuckeroo)            |
| Er  |  | <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i><br>(Blueberry Ash)         |
| Em  |  | <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i><br>(Tallowood)               |
| Erb |  | <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i><br>(Swamp Mahogany)             |
| Esd |  | <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i><br>(Red Ironbark)           |
| Fg  |  | <i>Fraxinus griffithii</i><br>(Evergreen Ash)             |
| Lc  |  | <i>Lophostemon confertus</i><br>(Brush Box)               |
| Mq  |  | <i>Melaleuca quinquinervia</i><br>(Broad-Leaf Paperbark)  |
| Ms  |  | <i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i><br>(Prickly Paperbark)     |
| Tl  |  | <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i><br>(Water Gum)               |

## Deciduous

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| Fp  | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i><br>(Green Ash)             |
| Jm  | <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i><br>(Jacaranda)              |
| Lt  | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i><br>(Tulip Tree)           |
| Pch | <i>Pistacia chinensis</i><br>(Chinese Pistachio)         |
| Pa  | <i>Platanus acerifolia</i><br>(London Plane)             |
| Rf  | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'<br>(Golden Robinia) |
| Up  | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Todd'<br>(Chinese Elm)          |

## LEGEND

Public open space

