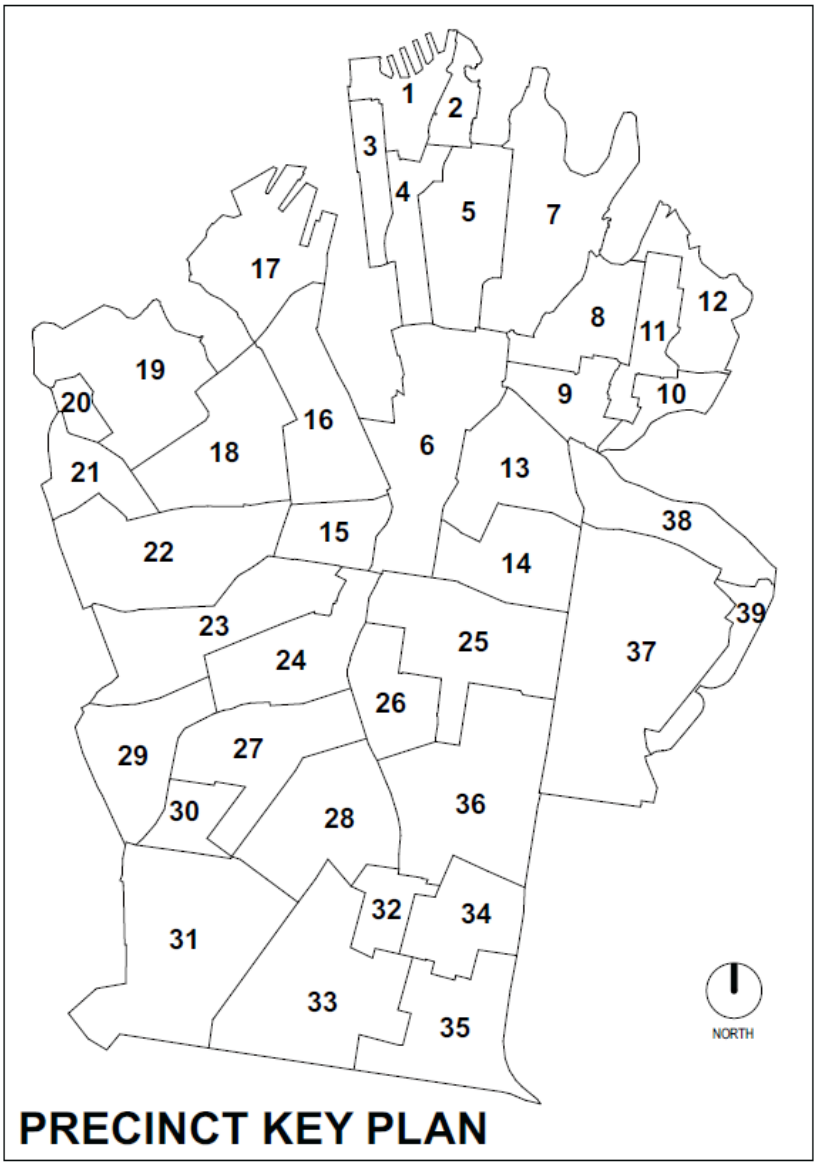
CITY OF SYDNEY

Street Tree Master Plan Precinct summaries



Master Plan
June 2023

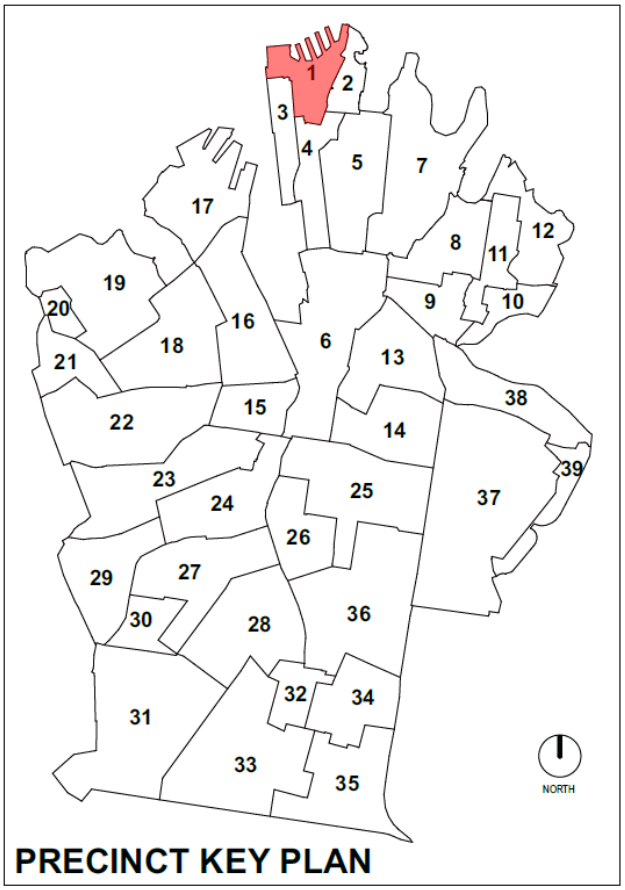
The City of Sydney acknowledges the Gadigal of the Eora Nation as the Traditional Custodians of our local area.

Contents

1. Millers Point

This is an historic waterside precinct located on the western side of the Dawes Point peninsula and Sydney Cove.

It is situated between The Rocks and Barangaroo and nestled under the approaches to the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The significance of the precinct for past port activities and its historic housing has been recognised through its heritage conservation listings.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

Most of the area has a relatively flat topography, interrupted by steep sandstone escarpments. Observatory Hill, on the higher portions of this rocky point, enjoys very extensive views over Barangaroo, the Parramatta River and out to Sydney Harbour.

The precinct has a distinctively rocky terrain. The natural soils in such harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified and completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments. Natural soils, if present, are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with major implications for successful tree planting and establishment.

Hickson Road, Millers Point. Arterra Design, 2022

Built environment

This is primarily a historic residential and commercial neighbourhood, characterised by one to three storey terraces in Lower Fort Street, Argyle Place, Windmill Street and High Street. The strong relationship with the harbour is exemplified by the prominent Walsh Bay wharves and warehouses along Hickson Road, now converted for hospitality and arts uses.

Millers Point's relationship to the harbour saw its early development respond to waterfront activities associated with shipping and related industries. Walsh Bay architecture consists of an eclectic mix of historic sandstone bond stores, terraces and hotels, refurbished wharves, together with some newer terraces and apartments.

Most streets have a roadway of 20 metre width with street trees planted in a fully paved 3.6 metre footpath. Hickson Road has a more generous reserve of 30 metre width and a large median suitable for tree planting. The majority of street trees in the area are established, mature specimens.

Existing trees and future planting

The existing street trees at Hickson Road and Walsh Bay consist of mixed species of semi-mature hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa* var *hillii*) and more well-established London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*). Other dominant species in the Millers Point precinct include crows ash *(Flindersia australis*), southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*) and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- bottlebrush *(Callistemon viminalis*)
- red bloodwood *(Corymbia gummifera*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- cabbage tree palm *(Livistona australis*)
- cheese tree *(Glochidion ferdinandi*)

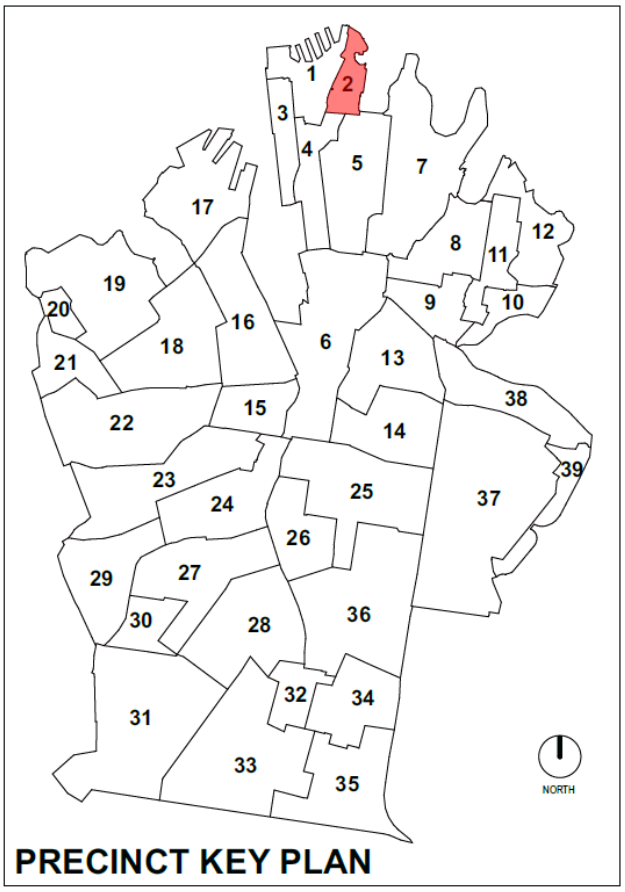
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Millers Point is available here.

2. The Rocks

The Rocks is the promontory on the western side Sydney Cove and was occupied in the earliest years of Sydney's European settlement.

It extends from western Circular Quay towards the Bradfield Highway. The Rocks precinct and most of its streets and street trees are managed by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The character of the place relates strongly to the steep topography and the sandstone escarpments which afford views over Sydney Harbour and to prominent Sydney landmarks.

The natural soils in such harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

As the early township of Sydney, The Rocks area is rich in colonial and early maritime history. It has evolved as a commercial and tourist precinct and retains very strong visual and physical connections to its maritime setting.

Public protest and the Green Bans movement of the 1970s led to the preservation of the low-rise character of area. The fabric of the present-day Rocks area is characterised by rows of low-rise, commercial and residential terrace buildings from various architectural periods; and the brick and sandstone harbourside bond stores and warehouses. There are several large park areas such as Dawes Point and First Fleet Park.

The primary north-south streets, including George Street, have a roadway of 20 metre width with trees planted in 3.6 metre footpaths. As the area is major tourist destination, the footpaths are very busy with pedestrian traffic. The narrow laneways that criss-cross the Rocks are often steep and linked with stairs cut directly into the bedrock. A myriad of historic laneways, in an erratic street pattern, contribute to the charm and present-day character of The Rocks. These narrow streets are often steep, fully paved and have limited capacity for street trees.

Existing trees and future planting

The majority of street trees in the area are established, mature specimens. In George Street there is a mix of mature and younger southern hackberry (*Celtis australis*) and chinese hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*) trees dating from the much early periods and then 1970s and early 1990s. Argyle Street features a mature avenue London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*. Other dominant species include crows ash *(Flindersia australis*), pear tree (*Pyrus sp.)*, water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*) and bull bay magnolia *(Magnolia grandiflora*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

– southern hackberry (*Celtis australis*)
– red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*)
– yellow bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia*)
– cabbage tree palm (*Livistona australis*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

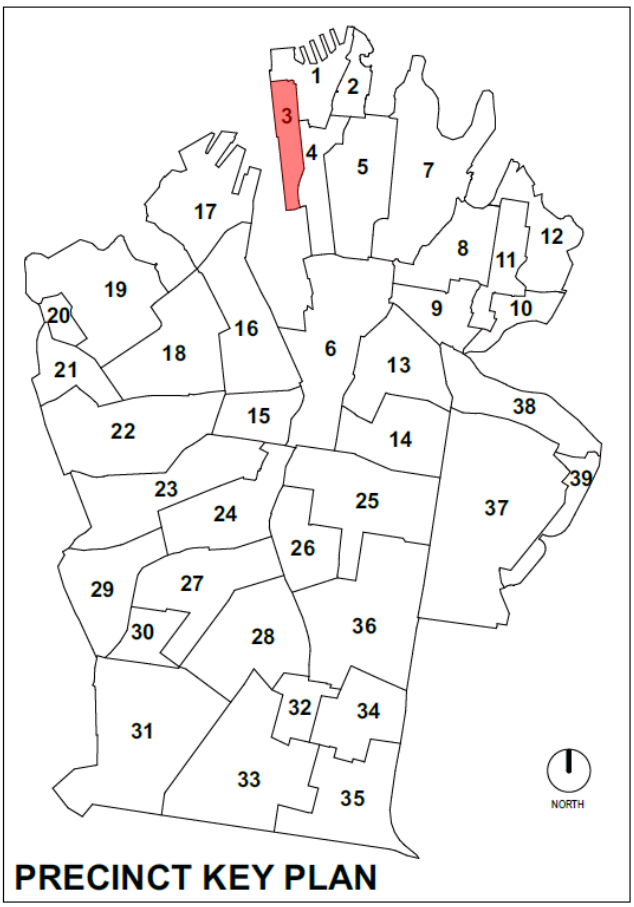
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in The Rocks precinct is available here.

George Street, The Rocks. Arterra Design, 2022

3. Barangaroo

This busy waterside precinct located at the north-western edge of the Sydney Central Business District, is an intensive urban renewal project offering dining, office and retail.

It encompasses the eastern foreshore of Cockle Bay. Most streets are currently under the management of the Barangaroo Development Authority, rather than the City of Sydney.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

This area is highly disturbed from various phases of construction activity, including the creation or historic wharves and docks and the significant sandstone cutting along Hickson Road and subsequent filling of the reclaimed land in the lower-lying areas of Cockle Bay.

The natural soils in such harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In most areas soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

Barangaroo is a contemporary development of high rise and medium rise residential and commercial and retail buildings, and tourist venues. The recently completed Crown Casino building dominates the skyline.

A distinctive landscape feature of the place is Barangaroo Reserve, a largely naturalistic harbour foreshore park that 're-imagines' the pre European settlement landscape of the headland.

The massive sandstone cuttings of Hickson Road define the precinct and to a large degree have been screened by more recent development. Hickson Road has a generous reserve of 30 metre width and opportunities for median or in-road blisters suitable for tree planting.

Most other new streets are 18 to 20 metres wide, and the footpaths are 3 to 5 metres wide and fully paved. Many areas are impacted by overhead awnings, driveways and underground structures and many are highly shaded and canyon-like.

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species are currently hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*) with more recent installations of tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*) along Lime Street.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

– tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)

– cabbage tree palm *(Livistona australis*)

– brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)

– weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

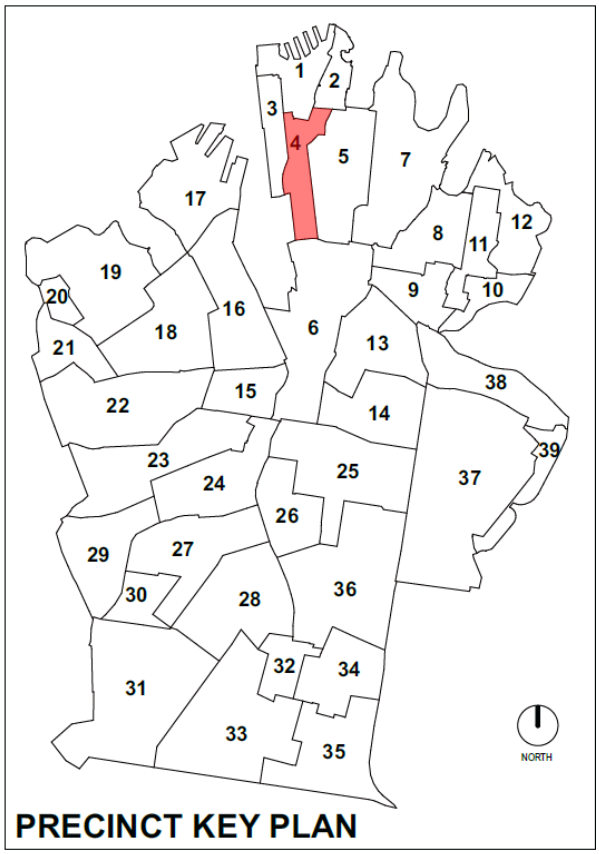
An accessible list of the species for planting in in Barangaroo is available here.

Lime Street, Barangaroo. Arterra Design, 2022

4. City west

City west is a highly commercial precinct of the CBD bounded by Druitt Street in the south, The Rocks in the north, Sussex Street in the west and York Street to the east.

It retains a range of buildings associated with harbour activities and industries including some of the finest brick warehouse buildings of Sydney.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

Topographically, the precinct generally slopes from York Street down towards Darling Harbour and Barangaroo in the west.

The natural soils in this area of Sydney are overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments. Natural soils, if present are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

This portion of the CBD consists of large concentration of high-rise and medium-rise commercial buildings. The commercial towers are of varying scale and are generally built to the boundary with little or no setback from the street They represent a wide range of architectural styles.

The northern end is dominated by the Western Distributor and the prominent infrastructure of the approaches to the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The historic Lang Park with its remnant early period alignments is also located at the northern end of the precinct.

The precinct is laid out in a regular street grid. The main streets through the precinct run primarily north-south with numerous shorter streets dissecting these in an east-west direction. Due to the towers, these are often highly shaded throughout the year. The majority of streets have 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with standard 3.6 metre wide and fully-paved footpaths. The streets are often major traffic routes and north-south street are often very

long streets.

Existing trees and future planting

The current dominant species include London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), Simons poplar *(Populus simonii*), Hill's weeping Fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*), green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and aging lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra 'italica'*).

Future plantings will increase diversity and resilience, consisting predominantly of:

- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

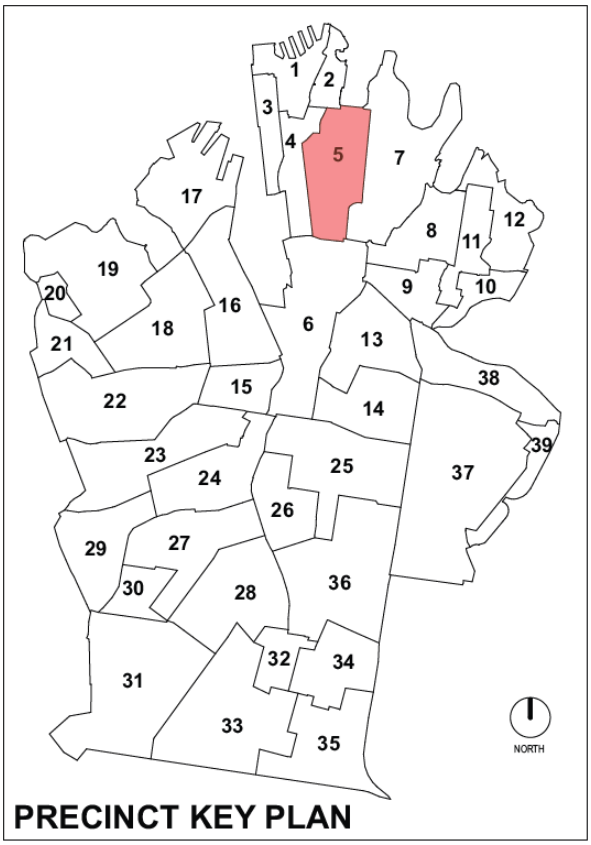
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the City west precinct is available here.

Barrack Street, Sydney. Arterra Design 2012

5. City east

The City east precinct encompasses most of the Sydney's Central Business District, including prominent banking and finance buildings, law courts and retail zones.

The area is located between the city ridges of York Street in the west and Hyde Park and Macquarie Street in the east. It extends from the city's harbour gateway at Circular Quay and Alfred Street in the north to Park Street in the south.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography of the precinct ranges from higher ground along York Street and Macquarie Streets to the lower lying areas in the north and north-west. The natural soil type varies throughout the precinct, relative to the underlying geology exposed through the undulating landform. The higher parts of the area are shale-based soils while the lower-lying areas relate to the more dominant sandstone geology. In some foreshore areas at the northern end of the precinct, the soil comprises fill placed on alluvium and in original swampy ground. In general, the natural soils are heavily disturbed soil and suffer impeded drainage and extensive underground and service impediments.

Built environment

City East functions as the Sydney's prime commercial, trade and retail area and contains one of the city's highest concentrations of closely spaced, high rise, commercial and hotel towers. They are interspersed with a number of historic and older Victorian and Federation period medium-rise buildings, including the Lands and Education Department and the Chief Secretary Building, on Bridge Street and the General Post Office, Commonwealth Trading Bank at Martin Place. The southern end of the precinct is distinguished by handsome, sandstone buildings of the Victorian period, including the Queen Victoria Building.

The precinct also includes the generously proportioned pedestrian plazas of Martin Place

and Pitt Street Mall. Martin Place, enclosed by grand sandstone buildings, is used for special events but mostly serves as a major pedestrian thoroughfare. Wynyard Park is another landscape focal point of this precinct, which lends its significant landscape to the surrounding streets, as does Hyde Park at the precinct's south-east boundary.

The intensity and height of the commercial development has resulted in heavy shade and frequent windy conditions for many parts of the precinct's streets. Some areas like Phillip Street experience frequent high wind conditions. Martin Place, oriented east-west and flanked by many grand, sandstone buildings, is overshadowed for most of the day. Pitt Street Mall by contrast, which is oriented north-south and flanked in parts by lower-scaled buildings and enjoys a partially sunny and sheltered microclimate.

The main streets through the precinct are often high traffic routes as well as defining the urban character of Sydney. They include George Street, Pitt Street, York Street, Castlereagh Street and Elizabeth Street. They are long streets that run primarily north-south with numerous shorter streets dissecting these in an east-west direction. The east-west oriented streets, flanked by many tall buildings, are overshadowed for most of the day and the majority of the year. The majority of streets have 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with standard 3.6 metre wide and fully paved footpaths. There are extensive sections of overhead street awnings which provide weather protection to pedestrians, but limit opportunities for street trees.

Existing trees and future planting

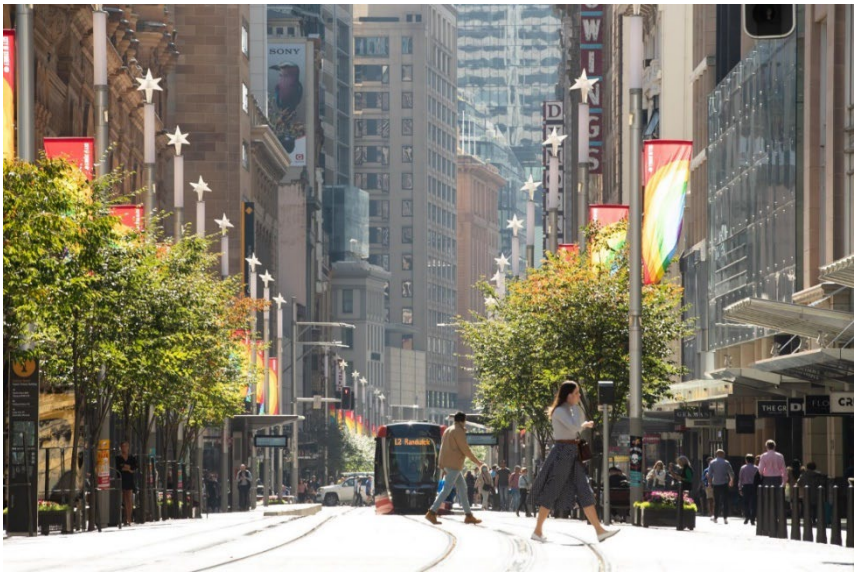
The current dominant species include London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), japanese zelkova *(Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'*), southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*), cabbage tree palm *(Livistona australis*), Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*) and brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*).

Future plantings will increase diversity, resilience, and the visual amenity along these significant but challenging streetscapes. Species will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')
- Japanese zelkova *(Zelkova serrata* 'Green Vase')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the City east precinct is available here.

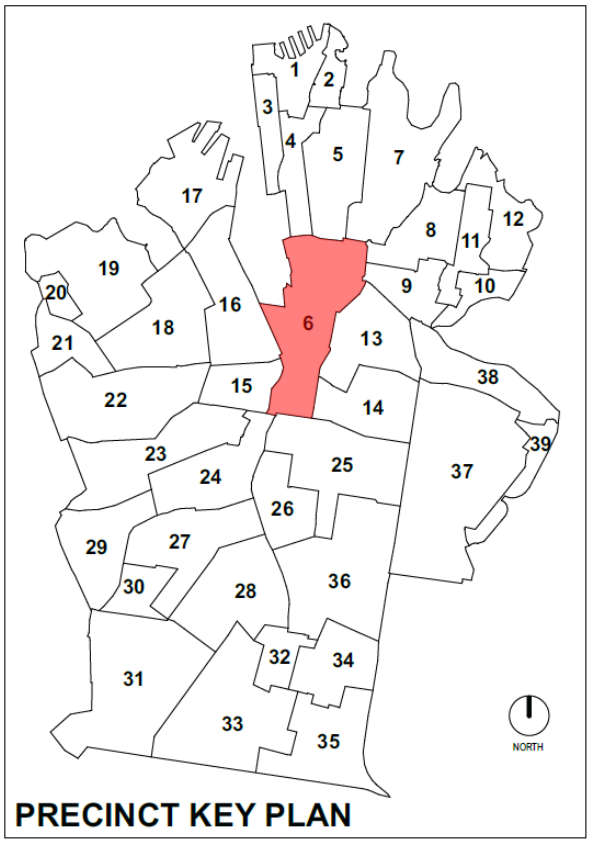


George Street Sydney, Adam Metcalfe, 2021

6. City south

The City south precinct is characterised by the bustling energy of the Central Station interchange and vibrant Haymarket and Chinatown quarter.

It extends from Park Street in the north to Cleveland Street in the south and from Darling Harbour Park and Regent Street on the west to a boundary on the east that follows College Street, Wentworth Avenue, Elizabeth Street and Chalmers Street.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The area's topography falls from the higher areas of Town Hall towards Central Railway Station. This precinct is at the confluence of all major geologic and soil forming influences in Sydney. There is therefore a highly varied range of underlying soil types from those influenced by Hawkesbury sandstone and Wianamatta shale formations, through to sandy fluvial sediments and wind-blown dunal sand in some southern portions. Regardless of original and influences, most original soil profiles have been vastly disturbed and extensively filled over and many parts are located on fill derived from railway tunnel and other city excavations.

The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land. The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting and establishment.

Built environment

City South is highly varied in its land use and built character, however large office and residential towers predominate. City South incorporates the southern portions of Hyde Park, the Sydney Town Hall, Chinatown, and the transport interchanges associated with the sprawling Central Railway Station.

The northern end of the precinct is distinguished by sandstone buildings of the Victorian period, including the Sydney Town Hall, St Andrews Cathedral, and the Queen Victoria Building. Nearby, Haymarket is the traditional market area of Sydney, which is now known as Chinatown. Its distinctive character is immediately apparent in the rich variety of architectural styles and building types and the abundance of Asian restaurants, signs, Chinese motifs, architectural ornamentation and lighting. Dixon Street Mall is one of the most heavily pedestrianised areas of the city.

Belmore Park, Central Railway Station and the Capitol Theatre are major destinations located within the precinct that encourage significant pedestrian movements. Three large areas of parkland lend their landscape to the precinct streets: the southern portions of Hyde Park, Belmore Park and Prince Alfred Park.

Generally, the streets have roadways of 18 to 20 metre width. At the northern end of the precinct some streets such as George Street and Park Street have wide footpath sections that enable large tree planting. In other locations, awnings are a major constraint for larger street tree plantings; this is particularly evident in Ultimo Road and Sussex Street and along much of Pitt Street and Elizabeth Street.

Chinatown, Dixon Street, Haymarket
Jessica Lindsay, 2020

Existing trees and future planting

Hyde Park's boundary is lined with a mix of mature Moreton Bay fig *(Ficus macrophylla*) and London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) that make very strong visual contribution to the adjacent streets. The tree canopy from both the street trees and park boundary trees, form a high canopy over Elizabeth Street. Other dominant species are Simons poplar *(Populus simonii*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*).

The southern parts of the precinct are often less well treed, and some streets have no trees due to major service and awning constraints. While the tree population is very diverse in the southern part of the precinct, the dominant species are currently the brush box, London Plane Tree, Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*), and green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
- Japanese zelkova *(Zelkova serrata* 'Green Vase')

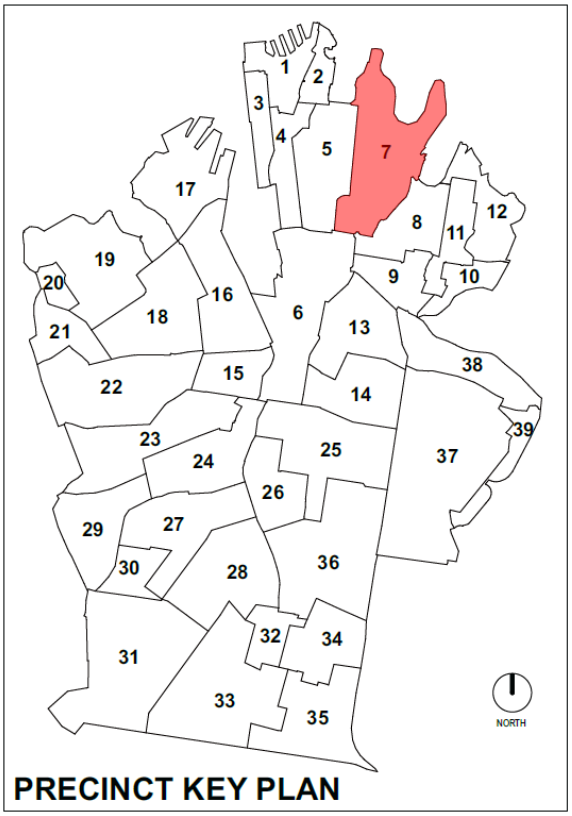
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the City south precinct is available here.

7. The Domain

The Domain precinct contains some of the city's most distinctive parklands and civic buildings.

It is adjacent to the Central Business District and extends from Macquarie Street eastwards to Sir John Young Crescent, incorporating the Royal Botanic Gardens, Domain, Cook and Philip Park and the northern sections of Hyde Park. The precinct includes the Opera House and the peninsula of Lady Macquarie's Chair, flanking Farm Cove. Most of the roadways and trees within the precinct are not under the management of the City of Sydney.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography of the precinct includes an elevated escarpment, with the highest points around Hyde Park and St Mary's Cathedral, which then descends in a north-easterly direction towards Farm Cove. The sandstone escarpment at the northern end of Macquarie Street is a defining landscape feature that forms a distinctive backdrop to the Opera House. The natural soil type varies throughout the precinct, relative to the underlying geology. The higher parts of the area are shale-based soils while the lower-lying areas relate to the dominant sandstone geology. The natural soils in harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable,

even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

In the high portions around St Marys Cathedral shale-based geology and clay soils are more common. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soils with better water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Built environment

The Domain precinct is predominantly parkland, dotted with a number of highly significant and historic public buildings within generous landscape settings. It includes the section of civic buildings fronting Macquarie Street and other significant buildings such as Government House, the Art Gallery of New South Wales and St Mary's Cathedral, the Mitchel Library and the eastern group of historic buildings along Macquarie Street including the Mint and Hyde Park Barracks.

The precinct is bisected by major road infrastructure such as the Cahill Expressway which traverses approximately east-west and largely separates the Botanic Gardens from the Domain. Art Gallery Road and Mrs Macquarie's Road form a picturesque drive with harbour views towards Farm Cove, Potts Point, Garden Island and Woolloomooloo Bay.

Existing trees and future planting

Existing dominant species are Port Jackson fig *(Ficus rubiginosa*), Hills weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*) and London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- northern spotted gum *(Corymbia variegata / C. maculata*)
- Bennett's ash *(Flindersia bennettiana*)
- cheese tree *(Glochidion ferdinandi*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- weeping lilly pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda 'Green Avenue'*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

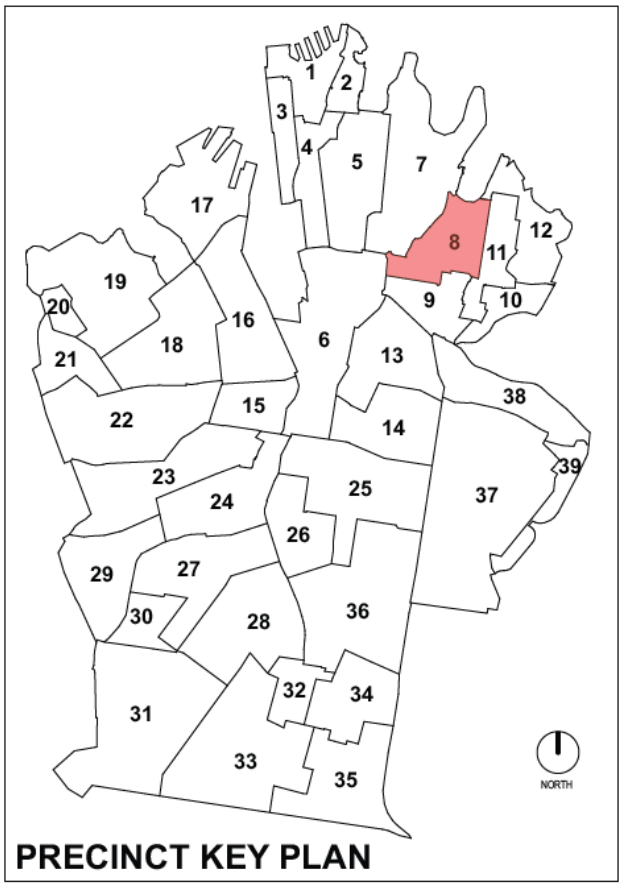
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in The Domain precinct is available here.

Macquarie Street, Sydney. Katherine Griffiths, 2016

8. Woolloomooloo

An inner-city suburb situated at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay, in a low-lying former docklands area. The place is known for the iconic Finger Wharf extending into the middle of the bay.

This precinct extends from the Woolloomooloo foreshore in the north to Stanley Street in the south and from Sir John Young Crescent in the west, to Brougham Street in the east



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The broad, basin-shaped topography of the precinct descends from William Street to the foreshore and is defined on the eastern and western sides by the more elevated escarpments of Potts Point and the Domain parklands. The natural soils in this harbourside area of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed.

In lower lying and the harbour side areas, portions may be highly variable imported fills and reclaimed land. Deeper sandy soils and disturbed alluvial fills are located in the central lower portions. Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

The sandstone cuttings on the western side of Brougham Street are a dramatic landscape element that highlights the level of modification that has been undertaken on the natural landforms of the area.

Terraces and mid-rise residential buildings are the predominant building typologies of the precinct, set within a regular grid of streets. Dwellings range from older terraces mixed with extensive and more modern social housing. The older stock is generally public and social housing with more recent medium density and even luxury developments such as the re-developed wharves of Woolloomooloo Bay.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway viaduct structures and the Eastern Distributor Motorway are prominent features that traverse and often dissect the area. This area is characterised by 18 to 20-metre-wide road reserves with variable width footpaths from 1.8 to 3.6 metres. They are usually fully paved, although there is an increasing number of planted verges being installed. Many of the narrower streets are too narrow to establish street trees within the footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

There are a range of established street trees, particularly native plantings of casuarina, melaleuca and eucalyptus throughout the social housing estates and the Australian Defence Force lands. Deciduous exotic trees define many streets, with Cathedral Street displaying a prominent avenue of jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*). Other dominant species within the precinct are London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), blueberry ash *(Elaeocarpus reticulatus*) and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- crepe myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei cv.*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- Japanese zelkova *(Zelkova serrata* 'Green Vase')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

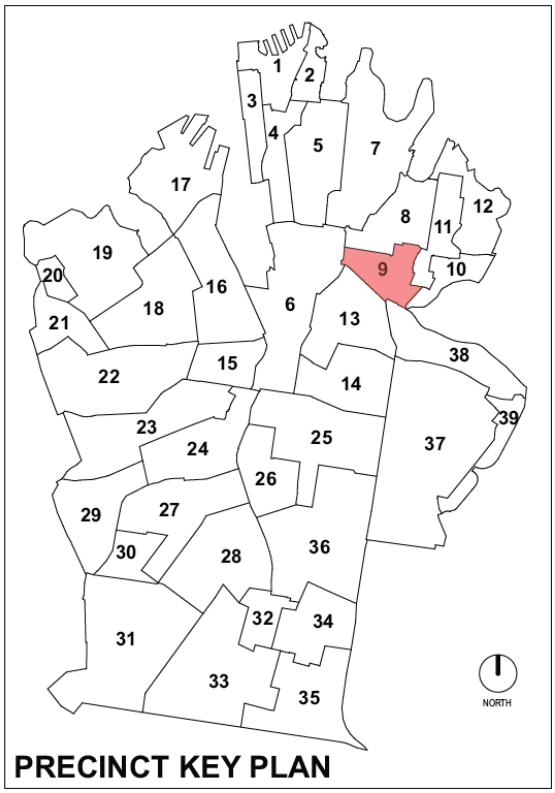
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Woolloomooloo is available here.

Bourke Street, Woolloomooloo. Arterra Design, 2022

9. Darlinghurst west

Characterised by its rows of terraces built for workers, artisans and labourers, ‘Darlo’ has evolved into a high energy precinct, with many galleries, restaurants and extensively renovated terrace houses.

The precinct is directly south of Woolloomooloo and extends up to Oxford Street. It is situated in the small valley between the ridge lines of Hyde Park in the west and Potts Point and Darlinghurst Road in the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The natural soils in these harbourside and inner-city areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These would be expected to be a mixture of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. It is usually expected that the depths of soils overlying the bedrock is very variable and highly dependent on the detailed relationships the area has to underlying rock strata and nearby developments and large escarpments or retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock.

Where present, the natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Due to the underlying rock, adequate soils depths and volumes for tree planting are not always available and can be highly variable, even along the same street.

Built environment

Architecturally, Darlinghurst West is an eclectic mix of Victorian terraces and older style apartments interspersed with some newer residential and small-scale commercial developments. The precinct includes the landmarks of Darlinghurst Court House and Sydney Art School.

The main streets are an extension of many of the primary streets originating in Woolloomooloo to the north, such as the north-south oriented streets of Riley Street, Crown Street, Bourke Street, Palmer Street and Forbes Street, although the pedestrian, visual and functional connections of these streets is often heavily interrupted by William Street which is a major cross city traffic route. Bourke Street is one of the dominant, connecting streets possessing excellent shade from street trees and is a major cycle route, linking the harbour with the City's more southern precincts. Liverpool Street is an historically important east-west street and is dominated by brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*).

The area is characterised 18 to 20-metre-wide road reserves with variable width footpaths ranging from 1.8 to 3.6 metres. They are usually fully paved, although there is an increasing number of planted verges being installed.

Many of the narrower streets are too narrow to establish street trees within the footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

Existing dominant species are London Plane Tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*), liquidambar *(Liquidambar styraciflua*) and golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia').

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- crepe myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei* cv.
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- Chinese pistachio *(Pistachia chinensis*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

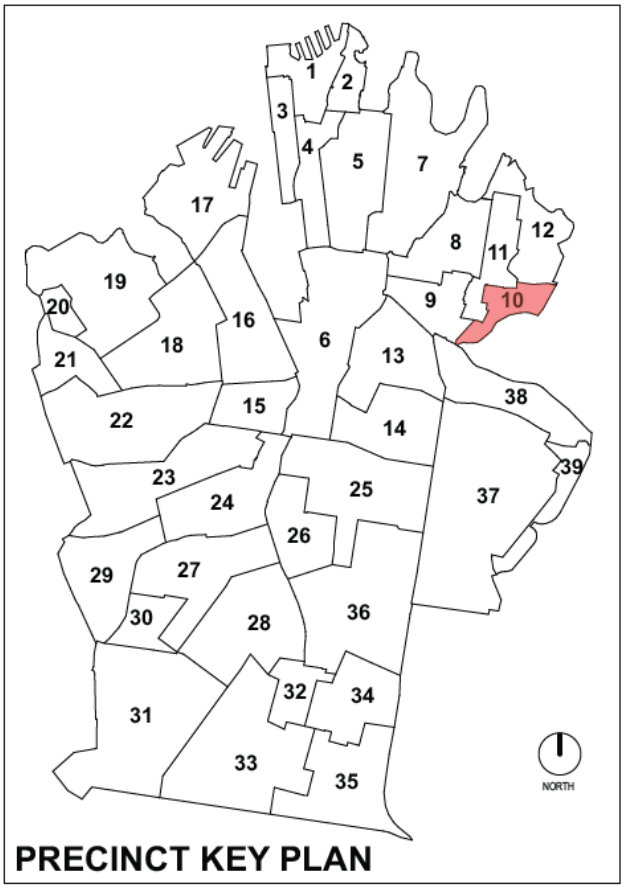
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Darlinghurst west precinct is available here.

Liverpool Street, Darlinghurst. Arterra Design, 2022

10. Darlinghurst east

This is a small, and somewhat secluded inner-city precinct, largely composed of terrace housing on a rocky steeply sloping landform, with the prominent St Vincent's hospital buildings in the more elevated parts of the precinct.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The precinct forms an edge to the Rushcutters Bay basin and the topography slopes from the higher land around Surrey Street and St Vincent's Hospital in a south-easterly direction towards Boundary Street, in a steep and varied landform. The natural soils in this area of Sydney are overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These would be expected to be a mixture of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. It is usually expected that the depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the detailed relationships the area has to underlying rock strata and nearby developments and large escarpments or retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Where present, the natural soils are typically very apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Due to the underlying rock, adequate soils depths and volumes for tree planting are not always available and can be highly variable, even along the same street.

Built environment

The predominant built form is two to three storey Victorian terraces, and older-style apartments situated within relatively narrow streets. Some newer, mid-rise residential and medium scale commercial buildings begin to dominate in the southern part of the precinct along relatively wide McLachlan Avenue and Neild Avenue. A local landmark is the prominent grouping of St Vincent's Hospital buildings.

Womerah Avenue and Barcom Avenue are some of the longer and more prominent streets traversing the precinct. The south-eastern edge of the precinct is defined by the arterial road of Boundary Street, which also represents the boundary to the neighbouring Woollahra local government area. This small precinct incorporates a relatively irregular pattern of streets.

Existing trees and future planting

This area is characterised 10 to 13-metre -wide road reserves with variable width footpaths from 1.5 to 2.5 metres. Boundary Road and Leichhardt Street contain a number of very large and established native rainforest tree species that create a unique character such as blackbean *(Castanospermum austral*), Queensland firewheel tree *(Stenocarpus sinuatus*), crows ash *(Flindersia australis*) *and* tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*). Otherwise, the dominant species are brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia').

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- golden robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

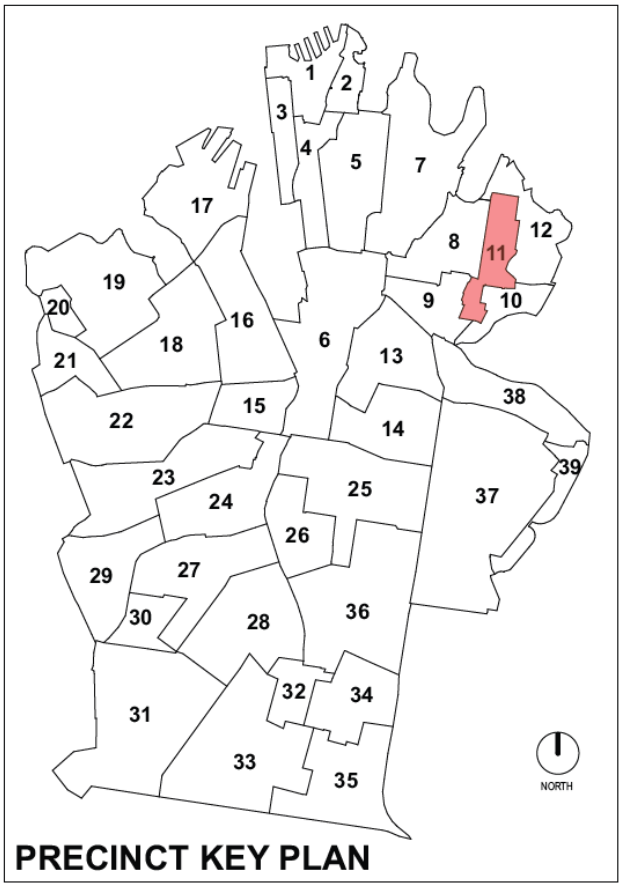
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Darlinghurst east precinct is available here.

Womerah Ave, Darlinghurst. Arterra Design, 2022

11. Potts Point and central Darlinghurst

This highly variable but dense precinct incorporates intensively developed and commercially oriented portions of Kings Cross, central Darlinghurst and Potts Point.

It extends from Victoria Street in the west to Ward Avenue in the west and from Challis Avenue in the north to Liverpool Street in the south.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

This precinct is located on the broad but prominent ridge line of Macleay Street and Darlinghurst Road.

The natural soils in this area of Sydney are overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These would be expected to be a mixture of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills.

The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. It is usually expected that the depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the detailed relationships the area has to underlying rock strata and nearby developments and large escarpments or retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock.

Where present, the natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Due to the underlying rock, adequate soils depths and volumes for tree planting are not always available and can be highly variable, even along the same street with implications for street trees.

Built environment

This is a densely built residential and commercial area, defined by the numerous clubs, bars and entertainment venues of King Cross, the cafes and restaurants of Victoria Street.

It has a high percentage of intact interwar facades, dominated by the architecturally ornate Art Deco apartment buildings of Macleay Street.

Newer, mid to high rise apartment developments, are also becoming characteristic components of the built fabric of the precinct. Fitzroy Gardens and the El Alamein Memorial Fountain are a central and significant landmark.

This area is characterised by a variety of street typologies and widths from 10 to 13-metre-wide road reserves with variable width footpaths ranging from 1.5 to 2.5 metres through to the main streets that are 18-20 metre reserves with 3.6 - 4.5m wide footpaths. A few streets have historic but narrow median strips with in-road tree planting, such as Challis Ave, Tusculum Street and Manning Street.

Existing trees and future planting

The precinct contains some very well-established avenues and street plantings. Macleay Street and Victoria Street contains a prominent avenue of London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), which is the species that currently defines this precinct. Other dominant species include brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and Golden Robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia').

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- lemon myrtle *(Backhousia citriodora*)
- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- Simon poplar *(Populus simonii*)
- callery pear *(Pyrus calleryana* ‘Chanticleer’)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

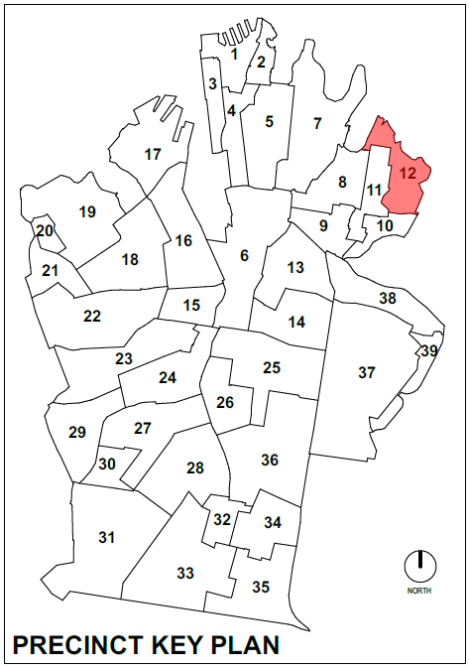
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Potts Point and central Darlinghurst precinct is available here.

Rockwall Cres, Potts Point. Arterra Design, 2022

12. Elizabeth Bay

The precinct is defined by the harbour foreshore to the north and east, extending from the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay, the foreshore of Elizabeth Bay through to the western limits of Rushcutters Bay.

This historic harbourside precinct is the setting for the very fine Colonial Regency 'marine villa', Elizabeth Bay House. It includes Macleay Point but excludes the Australian Force Defence site of Garden Island. It extends from Victoria Street in the west to Ward Avenue in the west and from Challis Avenue in the north to Liverpool Street in the south.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

Elizabeth Bay is characterised by its steep and varied landform. The natural soils in such harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large and exposed rock escarpments.

The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land such as the former marshy foreshore areas at Rushcutters Bay that have been filled with imported material.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock.

Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built Environment

Land use within Elizabeth Bay is defined by numerous mid-rise apartment buildings dating from a variety of architectural periods and the foreshore parklands. Many of the buildings are often set well back from the street and from each other, in reasonably generous grounds. There are also a few remaining grand terrace houses and several historic seaside mansions, particularly around Beare Park and Elizabeth Bay House.

Embarkation Park, Beare Park and Reg Bartley Oval are important public spaces along the harbour foreshore, featuring a variety of recreational facilities, open grassland and numerous mature and significant Figs and other trees. Arthur McElhone Reserve is a significant landscape area representing the former forecourt of the state heritage listed Elizabeth Bay House.

The irregular pattern of streets is characterised by a variety of typologies and widths from 10 to 13-metre-wide road reserves with variable width footpaths ranging from 1.5 to 2.5 metres. The major streets are 18 to 20 metre reserves with 3.6m wide footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

The precinct contains some very well-established avenue plantings. Existing trees are generally well-established jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*), narrow-leaf ash *(Fraxinus angustifolia*), green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) defining the character of many streets. Other dominant species are bull bay magnolia *(Magnolia grandiflora*) and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*)
- green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- cheese tree *(Glochidion ferdinandi*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

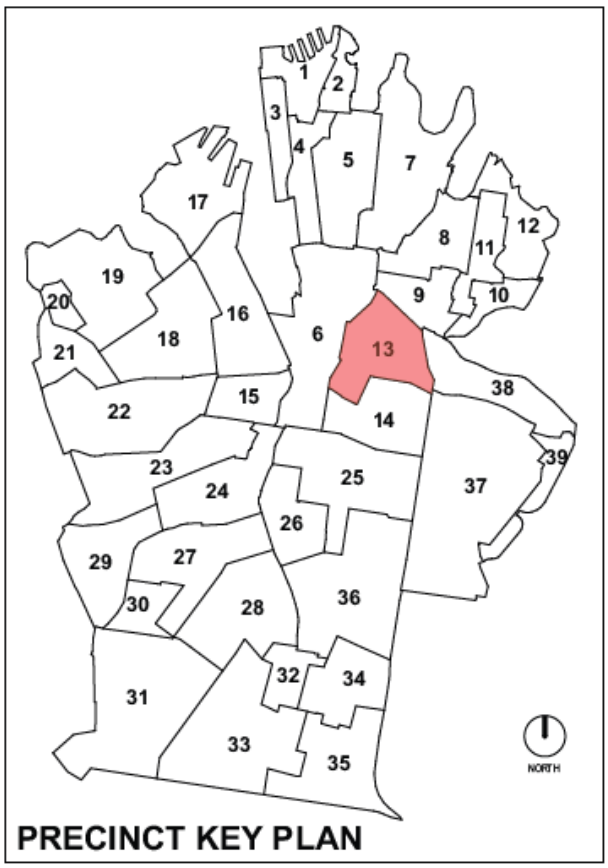
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Elizabeth Bay City is available here.

Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay. Arterra Design 2022

13. Surry Hills north

Surry Hills north is a diverse residential, commercial and light industrial area, having evolved as Sydney's centre for clothing and textiles industries.

The precinct is bounded by Oxford Street to the north, Flinders and South Dowling Street to the east, Devonshire Street and Foveaux Street to the south and Elizabeth Street to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The eastern end of the precinct around Bourke Street is located on the subtle Surry Hills ridge line and slopes gently westwards to Elizabeth Street and Central Station.

The natural shale-based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales.

The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with very good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation.

The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Soil depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

A rich mixture of residential and commercial buildings contributes to a dense and diverse, inner-city built environment. The building stock consists of Victorian terrace houses and medium scale textile warehouses. Urban renewal has seen some infill development and many of the previous warehouses have been converted to mixed use developments with numerous cafes, restaurants, gymnasiums, and other services activating the streets.

The precinct is crossed by the major arterial roads of Elizabeth Street on the west and South Dowling Street on the east. Bourke Street, Crown Street and Riley Street forms the main north-south streets running through the centre of the precinct. This varied hierarchy of roads is interspersed with and complemented by an internal grid of narrow streets and laneways that are generally oriented north-south, and are lined with much of the precinct's finer terrace housing.

Other than the major arterial roads, most of the streets are relatively narrow with the footpaths often less than two metres wide.

Existing trees and future planting

The Surry Hills North precinct has many mature, well-established street trees from various planting periods of the last 40-60 years. The mixed species avenue of deciduous London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and evergreen brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) are characteristic of many streets. Other dominant street tree species include water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*) and paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- callery pear *(Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer')
- Chinese pistachio *(Pistachia chinensis*)

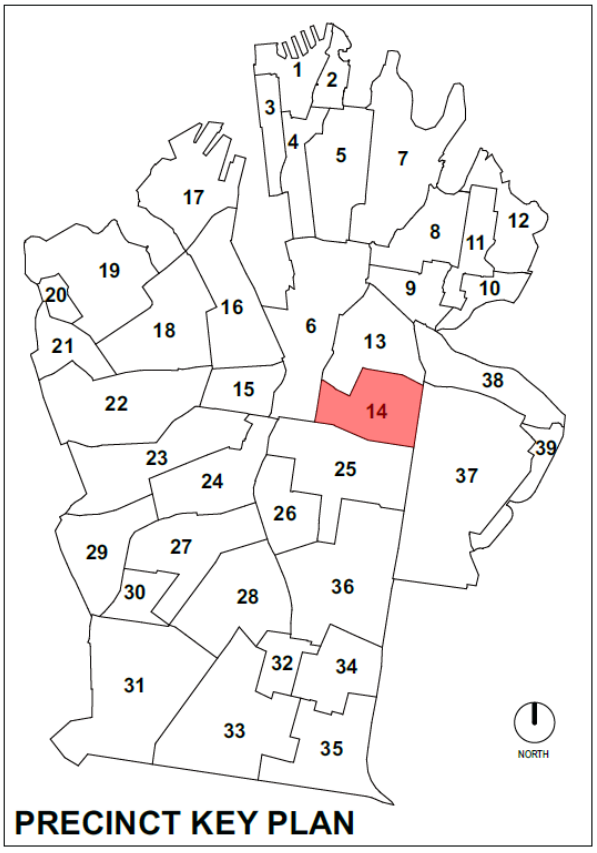
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Surry Hills north precinct is available here.

Bourke Street, Surry Hills. Arterra Design 2022

14. Surry Hills south

Largely a residential area, composed of rows of terrace housing, the precinct of Surry Hills south is bound by Devonshire and Foveaux streets to the north, Cleveland Street to the south, South Dowling Street to the east and Chalmers Street to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

Although some small pockets of sandstone are evident along the ridge of Bourke Street, the area is located at the transition between Wianamatta shales in the north to the areas of deep sand to the south and east. The natural shale-based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

The geology of much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area are dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability. Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The area is dominated by residential development particularly 2 -3 storey Victorian era terrace houses, and more modern medium density and higher density social housing in the southern portions. There are pockets of mid-rise commercial and residential apartments in the north-western areas near Central Station. Many of the precinct's former warehouses have been converted to mixed use developments or residential apartments. Crown Street is a lively and well patronised strip of low-rise commercial, hospitality and retail development.

Situated on a knoll at the heart of the precinct is the large Northcott social housing estate, comprising 3-storey buildings at the perimeter and then higher towers at the centre and south. In contrast to the other areas, these are typically setback from the street. The adjacent Eddie Ward Park lends its treed landscape to the both the housing estate and the adjacent streets.

The primary streets are the east-west oriented Devonshire Street and the north-south oriented Crown Street, Riley Street and Bourke Streets. Bourke Street is a particularly notable and shaded street with a well-defined tree canopy and cycleway. Beyond these, the precinct has a finer grained network of roads often with very narrow streets and lanes. Although the major roads are 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with 2.4 to 3.6-metre-wide footpaths. Most of the other streets are relative narrow with the road reserves being approximately 12 to 16 metres wide. Footpaths are often less than 1.8 metres wide.

Existing trees and future planting

The Surry Hills South precinct has mature, well-established street planting from various planting periods. The mixed species avenue of deciduous London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and evergreen brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) are characteristic of many streets, particularly Bourke, Crown and Riley streets. Other dominant street trees are the jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*), golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'*), water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina*) and paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei cv.*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- Chinese rain tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata)*
- golden robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia')
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

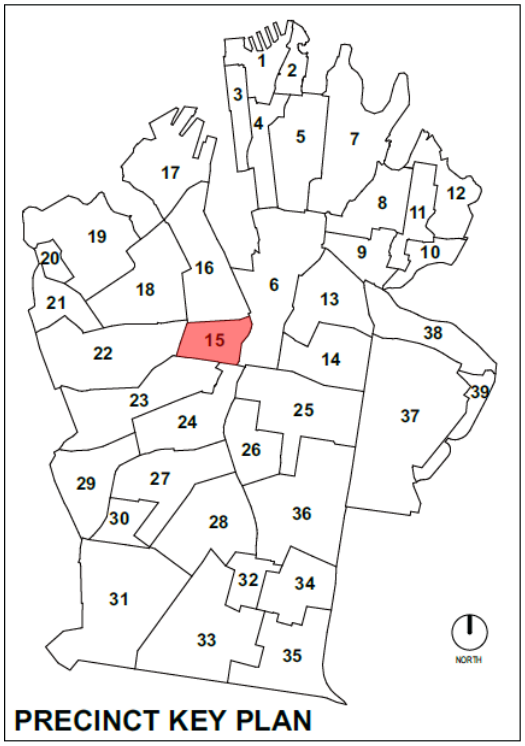
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Surry Hills south precinct is available here.

Cooper Street, Surry Hills. Arterra Design, 2012

15. Chippendale

Chippendale is known for its terrace houses and converted warehouses, a process that began with intense renewal projects of the 1950s that saw former factories and warehouses converted into residential apartments.

More recently, the former Kent Brewery site was redeveloped as a retail and housing complex. This small precinct is bounded by several major thoroughfares including City Road, Broadway, Lee and Regent Streets and Cleveland Street.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The precinct has a relatively flat topography. Chippendale sits within a shallow basin draining towards Blackwattle Bay. The natural shale-based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation. The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Built environment

The area contains a varied mix of smaller scale and mid-rise residential apartments and low-rise commercial properties that contribute to a diverse community. Recent urban renewal has seen historic warehouses adapted to mixed use developments and residential housing. The north-south oriented Abercrombie Street divides the precinct into two sub-precincts of subtly distinct characters. To the east, the built form

comprises three to four storey apartments and commercial buildings and includes the contemporary mixed-use development of the former Carlton United Brewery site and the open space of Chippendale Green. In contrast, the western side has some much finer-grained rows of one to two storey Victorian terrace housing, together with mid-rise apartments and some commercial buildings.

The major state roads surrounding the precinct carry substantial volumes of traffic movement. The majority of roads are 18 to 20-meter-wide reserves with 2.4 to 3.6m wide footpaths. Other streets are relative narrow with the road reserves being approximately 12 to16 metres wide, with footpaths on these often less than 1.8 metres wide.

Existing trees and future planting

Large scale avenue planting of London plane trees *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) are found along the major boulevards and state roads, while plantings of paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*) still dominate the character of many of the smaller residential streets.

The streets are lined with both young and more established trees and a diverse range of species, including many small and native trees. Other dominant street tree species of the precinct include water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*), golden robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'*)

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer')
- golden robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia')
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

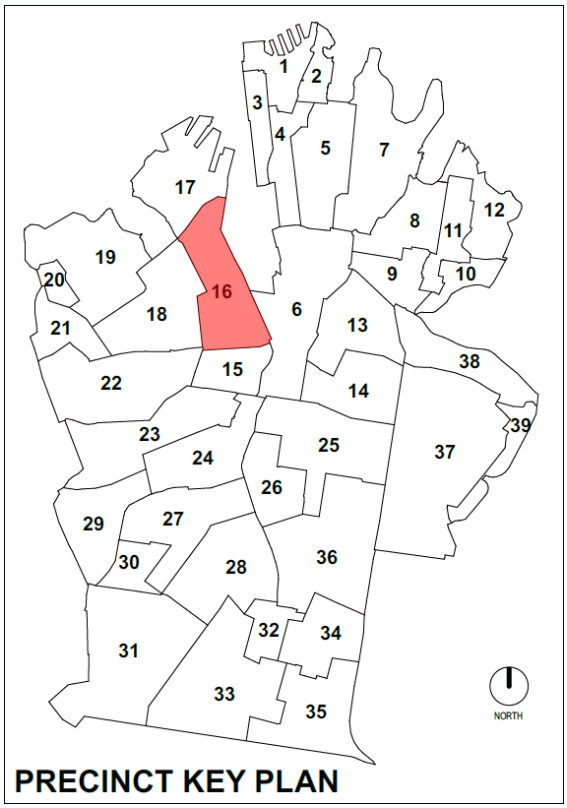
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Chippendale is available here.

Myrtle Street Chippendale. Arterra Design 2022.

16. Ultimo

Residential terraces and historic industrial woolstores grace the streetscapes of the Ultimo precinct. It is located in the southern portions of the Pyrmont peninsula, adjacent to the central business district.

It is bounded by Pyrmont Bridge Road to the north and Broadway to the south. It extends on the west to Wattle Street and Bay Street and on the east to Pyrmont Street and Darling Harbour.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography is gently undulating with a strong ridge following Harris Street, and generally sloping down from Harris Street towards Bay Street and Wattle Street in the west and Darling Harbour on the east.

The natural soils in harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In the lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is very variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment

Built environment

The area has experienced significant urban renewal, transforming it from former industrial and warehousing uses to a primarily residential area. The area contains a diverse mix of residential and commercial properties mostly a combination of low scale and mid-rise development. Many old multistorey warehouse and store buildings line the main streets.

The Powerhouse Museum is an example of an adaptive reuse of the precinct's industrial building stock. Quiet streets are lined with rows of terrace houses and other low-scale development, often contrasting with the busier commercial strips located along Broadway and Harris Street. The heritage character evident in the fine brick buildings of the TAFE and University of Technology Sydney complex and contrasts with the more contemporary designs such as the Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre.

The major arterial streets are Harris Street and Wattle Street, and they are impacted by services and by tall buildings (especially in the south) which often cast heavy shade on the streets. The majority of streets have 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with standard 3.6 metre wide and fully paved footpaths. Bulwara Road and other more minor streets are much narrower and often have very narrow footpaths. The streets are often major traffic routes, and many are very long streets.

Existing trees and future planting

Generally, there is good streetscape amenity and canopy cover as many of the street trees are graced by established specimens from decades of previous plantings. There are large numbers of native trees such as brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*) and various species of eucalyptus planted in many of the residential streets. In most of the residential areas the street tree planting schemes are mixed with both evergreen and deciduous species growing along the same street which provide a great deal of visual variety. Another dominant species within the precinct is the deciduous London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')
- Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata* 'Green Vase')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

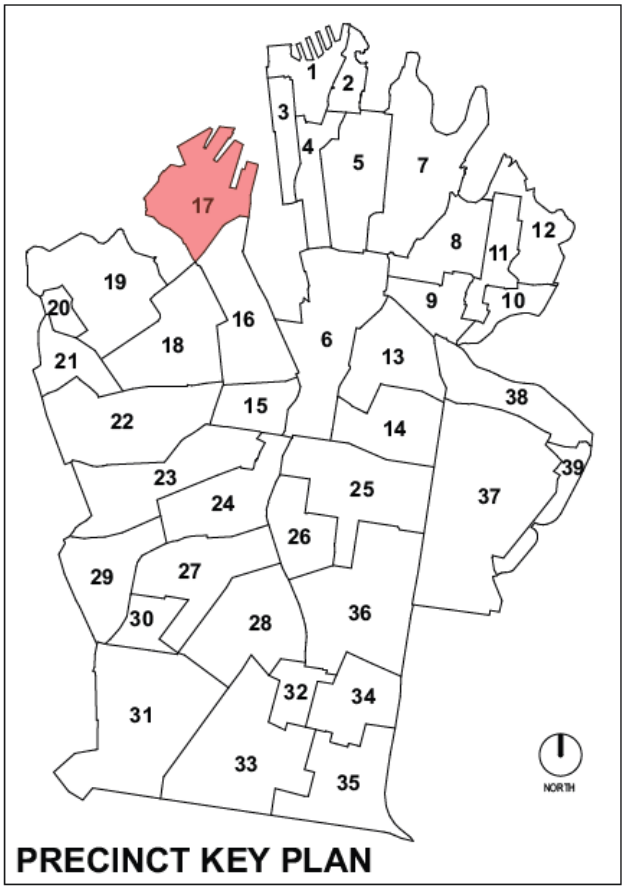
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Ultimo is available here.

Bunn Street, Ultimo. Arterra Design 2022

17. Pyrmont

Formerly a significant industrial waterfront precinct, Pyrmont is now almost entirely converted to low and high-rise residential development.

This precinct is located at the tip of the prominent Pyrmont peninsula, surrounded by the waterways of Blackwattle Bay to the west, White Bay to the north and Darling Harbour to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography is gently undulating with a prominent ridge following Harris Street, and then generally sloping down from Harris Street towards Blackwattle Bay and Banks Street in the west and Jones Bay and Pirrama Street to the east. The natural soils in harbourside areas of Sydney are often overlying the extensive and highly visible Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by large, exposed rock escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed. In lower lying and harbour side areas, portions may be high variable imported fills and reclaimed land.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is very variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting.

Built environment

Pyrmont was once a major industrial and maritime services area that has been redeveloped in recent decades as a prestigious harbourside residential area and cultural and entertainment destination. Star Casino, Jones Bay Wharf and the Sydney Fish Markets are popular dining and visitor destinations, providing opportunities for outdoor promenades as part of an extensive waterfront walk associated with open space links. The area contains a diverse mix of medium and high-rise residential development and commercial and hospitality and entertainment properties, that contribute to a relatively dense and diverse village. There are a number of taller residential towers in the precinct that can also create shading to the streets and windy conditions.

Pirrama Park is part of this group of linked harbourside open spaces on the Pyrmont peninsula which include Ballaarat, Metcalf, Pyrmont Bay, Waterfront and Carmichael parks.

New streets with open space links were developed as part of the urban renewal process. The majority of streets have 15 to 20-metre-wide reserves with standard 2 to 3.6 metre wide and fully paved footpaths. Minor streets are much narrower and often have narrow footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

Many of the existing street trees in the area were introduced by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority as part of the redevelopment of the peninsula, including the extensively planted Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*) and weeping fig *(Ficus benjamina*) that often had inadequate space and soil volumes. Other dominant species are brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*) and southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*)
- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

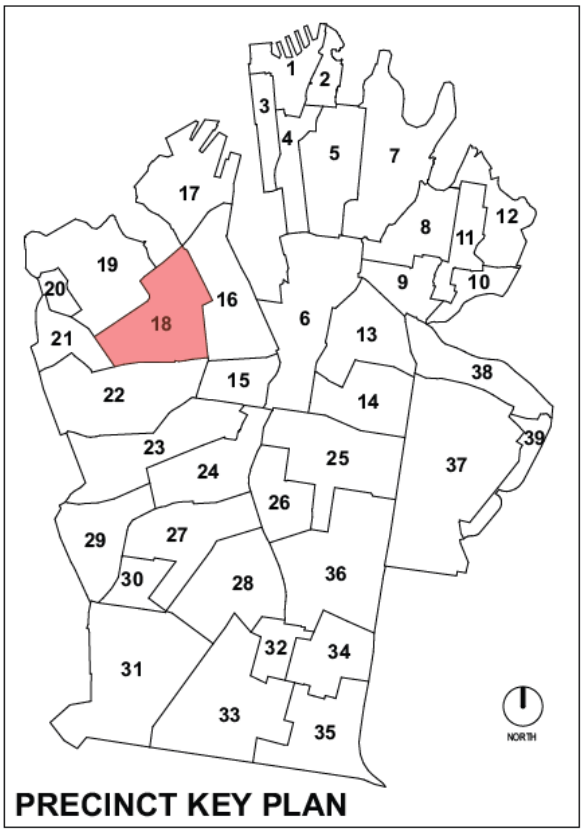
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Pyrmont is available here.

Harris Street Pyrmont. Adam Hollingworth, 2014

18. Glebe

Glebe is an inner-west precinct of Sydney with many low rise Victorian and federation terrace houses, reflecting Glebe's initial development as a working-class district.

The precinct covers the southern part of the larger Glebe peninsula and is bounded by Bridge Road to the north, Parramatta Road to the south, Ross Street to the west and Bay Street to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

This precinct is within a transition zone between two dominant geologic and soil forming influences, resulting in a varied range of underlying soil types from the remnant capping of Wianamatta Shales at the higher levels of the broad plateau-like peninsula to fringing pockets of Hawkesbury Sandstone on the lower slopes. Soils of the low-lying areas, including Wentworth Park, are highly variable and extensively disturbed by human activity, with many portions imported fills and reclaimed land. Over the shale based geology, the soil landscape is characterised by more gently undulating topography.

The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The depths of soils can still be variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

The natural soils overlying the Hawkesbury sandstone geology are on the steeper slopes and are often characterised by exposed rocky escarpments.

Overall, the soils in these areas are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata

or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock.

Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

Built environment

The dominant built form of Glebe is the one and two storey small closely spaced terrace housing. The eastern portions now also contain a mix of multistorey apartments, commercial and larger scale retail buildings. Broadway shopping centre presents a different character to the rest of Glebe. Glebe also has numerous pockets of more modern social housing, many of which were developed as low-rise medium density developments in the 1970s and 80s.

The precinct incorporates the large open green space of Wentworth Park in the north-east of the precinct which contributes to the amenity and streetscape of the area. Key roads such as Bridge, St Johns, Mitchell, Cowper and Bay, all radiate out from the low-lying Wentworth Park.

The key radiating streets are linked by a regular pattern of streets following an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. Glebe Point Road running though the centre of the precinct follows and helps define the main ridgeline. This somewhat regular grid is a response to the topography still gives the suburb a relatively formal streetscape character. There is a wide range of road reserve, carriageway widths and arrangements, footpath widths and building setbacks within the precinct. The major streets typically have 18 to 20 metre wide reserves with 2.4 to 3 metre wide footpaths. There are several very wide streets that carry local traffic such as Westmoreland, Derwent, Mount Vernon and Catherine streets that lend themselves to reconfiguring for better canopy outcomes. Many other streets are narrow with 12 to16 metre wide reserves and 1.8 to 2 metre wide footpaths. Most streets are impacted by overhead power lines on one side.

Existing trees and future planting

A long history of development has resulted in an overlay of street trees dating from a wide range of planting periods. The present-day character reflects a mosaic of exotic and native species, older tree plantings overlaid with new, as well as planned and less formal schemes. Current dominant species include Simon's poplar *(Populus simonii*), Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), crepe myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica*), tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*). In most of the residential areas the street tree planting schemes are mixed with both evergreen and deciduous species growing in the same street providing visual variety.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei*)
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
- snow pear (*Pyrus nivalis*)
- water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

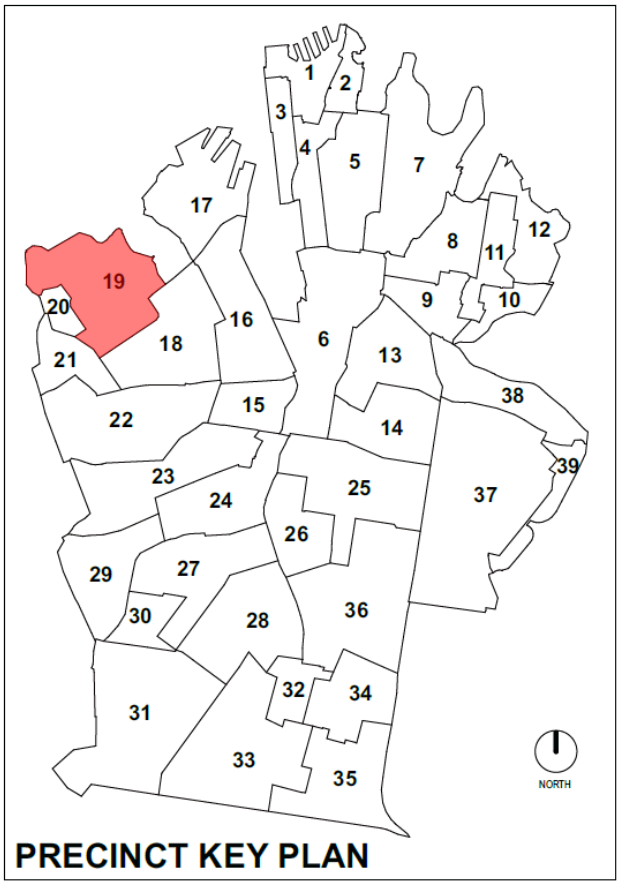
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Glebe precinct is available here.

Glebe Point Road, Glebe.
Adam Hollingworth 2014

19. Glebe point

Glebe point was developed from the 1820s with substantial houses constructed on large blocks and the intense terracing of precinct beginning in the 1840s.

The precinct is at the northern end of the Glebe peninsula and is bounded by Bridge Road to the south, Rozelle Bay and Blackwattle Bay on the north and Harold Park to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography is quite undulating with more level and higher ground around Glebe Point Road and Mansfield Street, which then slopes down towards Johnston's Creek and Jubilee Park in the west, Rozelle Bay in the north and Blackwattle Bay in the east.

This precinct is in a transition zone between two dominant geologic and soil forming influences. There is a varied range of underlying soil types from the remnant capping of Wianamatta Shales at the higher levels of the broad plateau-like peninsula down to the fringing Hawkesbury Sandstone on the harbourside and lower slopes. Soils of the low-lying areas, including Bicentennial, Federal and Jubilee parks are highly variable and have been extensively disturbed by human activity and are dominated by imported fills and reclaimed mangroves.

Unlike the southern areas of Glebe, Glebe Point is more dominated by the natural soils that are overlying the Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are often on slightly steeper slopes and frequently characterised by exposed rocky escarpments. Overall, the soils in these areas are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is very variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

On the higher and centrally located ridge line, the landscape is characterised by more gently undulating topography and shale based geology. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with very good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The depths of soils can still be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Built environment

Glebe Point has a finer architectural built character to the rest of Glebe, typically with houses that are grander and on larger blocks of land with varying setbacks and in a wider range of architectural styles. Road and footpath widths are also quite varied. The historic Toxteth Park house, that was originally situated to overlook the Glebe Point lands, now houses St Scholastica's College. The various Glebe foreshore parks provide significant open, harbourside parkland and contribute greatly to adjacent streetscapes.

Although dominated by historic terraces and semi-detached housing in a variety of architectural styles, the area also contains numerous grander and highly intact Victorian period residences, especially on the more elevated sites. In contrast to the rest of Glebe, Glebe Point has many larger houses, set within gardens and more generous blocks of land.

The major streets have 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with 2.4 to 3 metre wide fully paved footpaths. Many minor streets are reasonably narrow with 12 to16 metre wide reserves and 1.8 to 2 metre fully paved footpaths. Most streets are impacted by overhead power lines on one side.

Existing trees and future planting

The present-day character reflects a mosaic of exotic and native species, old tree plantings overlaid with new, as well as planned and less formal schemes. In most of the residential areas the street trees are evergreen and deciduous species growing along the same street, providing a great deal of visual variety. There is a notable example of 1930s-40s in-road planting using brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) in Avenue Road. Arcadia Road is a similarly unique streetscape featuring an avenue of Hills weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa hillii*) together with median planting of London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), both combining to form a large and complete canopy over the roadway. A more recent and consistent planting of Simon's Poplar *(Populus simonii*) defines Glebe Point Road.

Other dominant species are Chinese pistachio *(Pistacia chinensis*), Crepe Myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica*) and Tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardiodes*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei*
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- Chinese pistachio *(Pistachia chinensis*)
- snow pear *(Pyrus nivalis*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

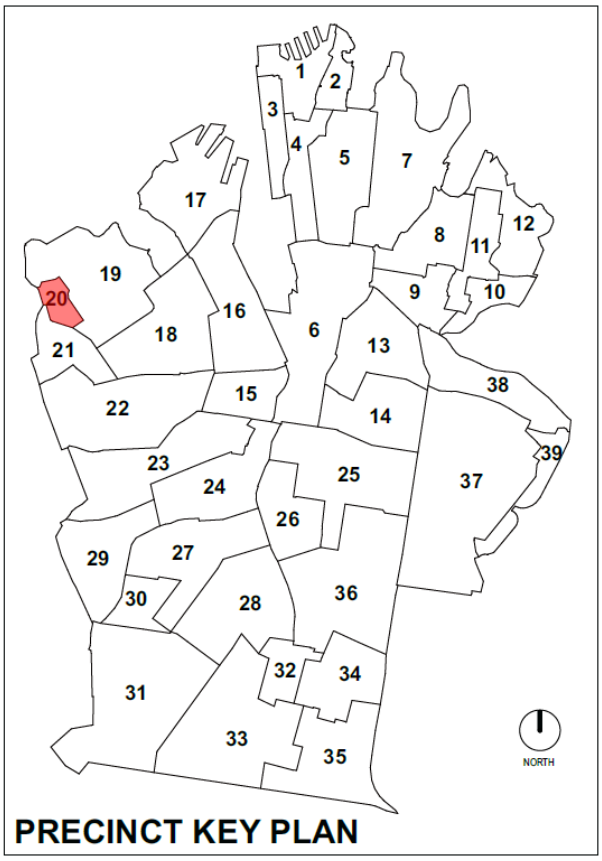
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Glebe point precinct is available here.

Arcadia Road Glebe, Arterra Design 2022

20. Harold Park

Harold Park is small and newly created residential apartment precinct on the site of former Harold Park Paceway, which closed in 2010.

It is bounded by Jubilee Park to the north, Wigram Road to the south, The Crescent and Johnstons Creek to the west and the significant sandstone escarpments below Glebe's Maxwell Road to the east. The precinct includes the new retail hub in the former Rozelle Tram Depot, that was also part of the paceway site.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The precinct is dominated by the underlying Hawkesbury sandstone geology. However, the whole precinct is a highly disturbed area and does not really relate to the more naturally occurring soils that might have previously been found in this area. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is likely to be variable and highly dependent on the nature of the imported material, the constructed infrastructure and the relationship of the particular street to underlying rock strata.

Built environment

The land use comprises very consistent 5-8 storey apartment buildings situated around a centralised park and overlooking the flanking Johnstons Creek reserve. The apartment buildings have minimal setbacks to the streets. The precinct includes the former Rozelle tram shed buildings that have been adaptively reused and their industrial character retained in the conversion to a food-centred local shopping centre and dining precinct.

New streets incorporate generous street planting and water sensitive urban design details. They are laid out in a well-spaced grid pattern and include planted median swales together with in-road tree planting leaving many of the footpaths unencumbered by street tree planting and allowing spaces for larger trees that are well clear of adjoining buildings.

Ross Street, Forest Lodge. Arterra Design 2022

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species include Simon's poplar *(Populus simonii)*, Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*), weeping lilly pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda*) and tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*)
- tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)
- Simon's poplar *(Populus simonii*)

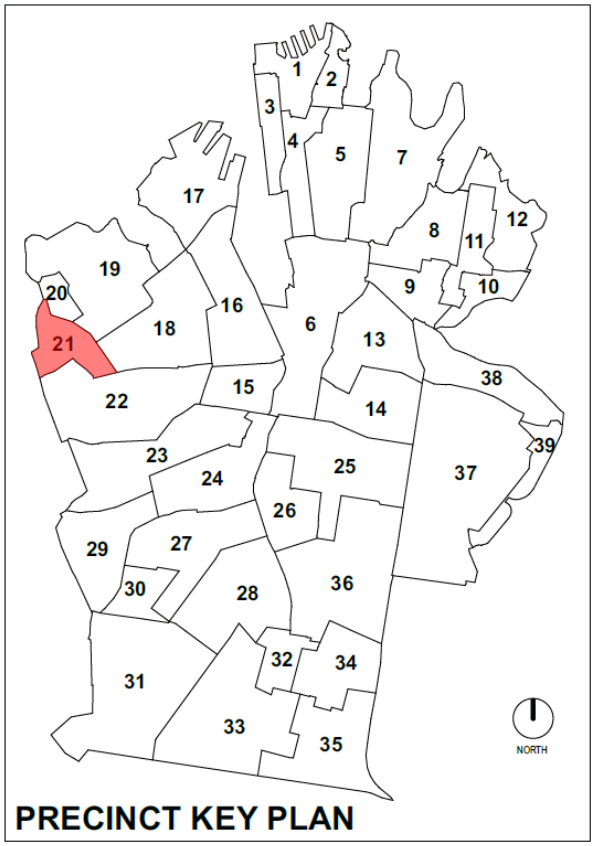
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Harold Park is available here.

21. Forest Lodge

This small residential precinct is flanked by the suburbs of Glebe to the east and Annandale to the west.

It is bounded by the Johnstons Creek corridor to the north and by Parramatta Road to the south. It includes the site of the former Alexandra Hospital for Children that was redeveloped as the City Quarter residential apartment development.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

This precinct is situated in a transition zone between two geologic and soil forming influences. There is a varied range of underlying soil types emanating from the remnant capping of Wianamatta Shales at the higher levels near Ross Street and Parramatta Road through to the Hawkesbury Sandstones on the lower slopes near Orphan School Creek and Johnstons Creek. Soils of the low-lying areas can be highly variable and extensively disturbed by previous human activity.

The area is mainly dominated by the natural soils that are overlying the Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are often on slightly steeper slopes and frequently characterised by exposed rocky escarpments. Overall, the soils in these areas are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with implications for tree planting and establishment.

On the higher ridge lines, the landscape is characterised by more gently undulating topography and shale based geology. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with very good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic

waterlogging. The depths of soils can still be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Built environment

In general, the area comprises one or two storey terraces together with some larger detached residences, particularly around Johnstons Creek. The City Quarter housing development includes a mix of modern apartments and townhouses ranging from two to eight storeys. The revegetated and restored Orphan School Creek is one of the City's important ecological corridors and provides an attractive naturalistic outlook and greatly enhances the areas biodiversity.

Most streets are narrow with 12 to 16-metre-wide reserves and 1.5 to 2 metre fully paved footpaths. Most streets are impacted by low and overhead power lines on one side. The narrow footpaths and powerlines have greatly constrained street tree planting.

Existing trees and future planting

The dominant species are crepe myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica*), coastal banksia *(Banksia integrifolia*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*), and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*). The City Quarter site includes limited street tree planting but is often embellished by tree planting in the flanking and nearby privately controlled landscaping.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- ivory curl flower *(Buckinghamia celsissima*)
- tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei* cv.)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- scentless rosewood (S*ynoum glandulosum)*
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

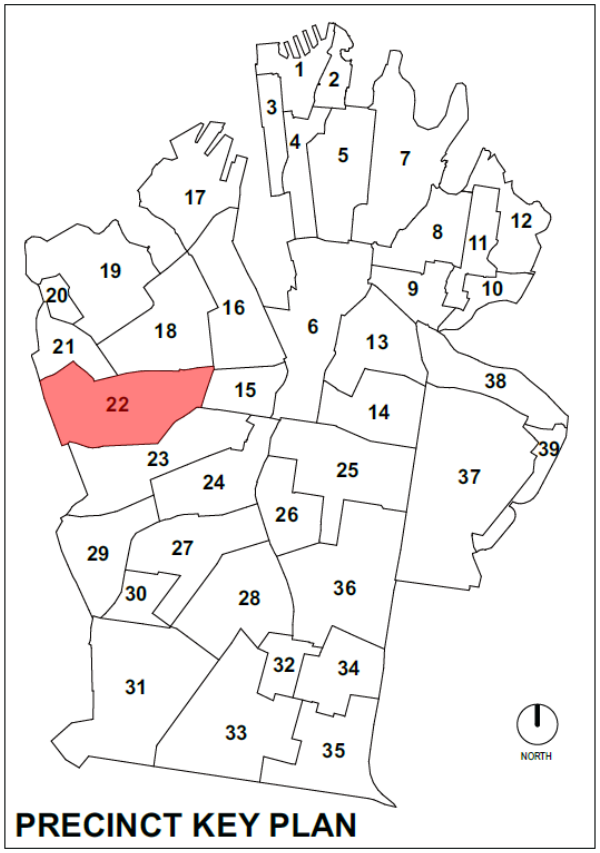
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Forest Lodge is available here.

Wood Street, Forest Lodge. Katherine Griffiths 2017

22. Camperdown

This geographically large precinct is dominated by the Sydney University campus, including its early sandstone buildings and associated residential colleges, together with Prince Alfred Hospital and King George V Hospital.

It is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Carillon Avenue and City Road to the south and east, and Mallet Street to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography of the precinct is largely flat, though there is a shallow elevation within the university grounds where the original sandstone main hall and quadrangle are sited.

The soils of the area are dominated by the Wianamatta Shale derived clays. The natural shale-based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with very good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation.

The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting and establishment.

Built environment

The residential areas at the western end of the precinct comprise one to two storey terraces together newer low to mid-rise apartment buildings. The buildings on the university and hospital campuses range in scale between 3-5 storeys and represent a broad range of architectural styles and periods. The general pattern of development is one of large, free-standing buildings surrounded by open expanses of lawns, plazas and ovals, including the parkland at the eastern end of the precinct.

The precinct includes the major open space of Victoria Park, initially designed in the Victorian picturesque style and providing significant historic vistas to the university buildings and grounds.

Roadways of substantial width include Missenden Road, Carillon Avenue and the major arterials of Parramatta Road and City Road. The footpaths on these roads range from 3 to 3.6 metres in width. Tree planting on Parramatta Road is limited due to awnings, over-head power lines, driveways, signage and other infrastructure. The surrounding residential areas typically have narrow streets often with footpaths averaging only 1.3m in width.

Existing trees and future planting

The dominant street tree species of the precinct are spotted gum *(Corymbia maculata),* crows ash *(Flindersia australis*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*)

The large and historic trees at the edges of Victoria Park contribute to the adjacent streetscapes. As do the Figs and other large trees located around the boundaries of Sydney University and the hospital grounds, forming a strong landscape character of evergreen trees. Tree plantings along the internal network of roads of the University and hospitals, are not managed by the City of Sydney.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata / C. maculata)*
- crows ash *(Flindersia australis*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* ‘Luscious’)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

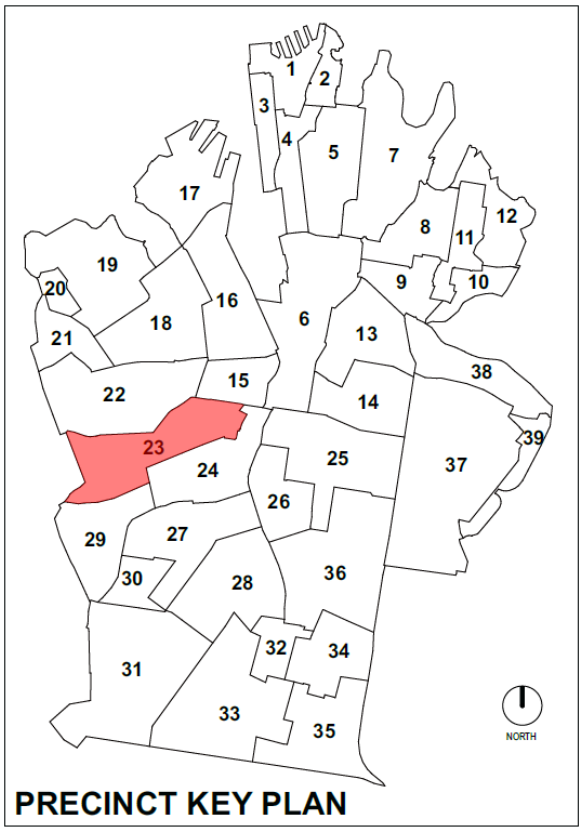
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Camperdown is available here.

Parramatta Road, Camperdown. Arterra 2022

23. Newtown and Darlington

An inner-west area comprising largely of terrace housing, warehouse conversions, the University, and the successful boutique retail, restaurant, entertainment and hospitality activities along King Street.

It incorporates the suburbs of Newtown and Darlington and is bounded by Carillon Avenue and City Road to the north, Copeland Avenue/Wilson Street to the south, Church Street to the west and Louis Street to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The natural shale based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation.

The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting and establishment.

Built environment

The majority of the precinct comprises two-storey Victorian terraces and medium scale industrial buildings and warehouses. A significant streetscape is the consistent, two to three storey Victorian period retail premises located along King Street.

Many former warehouses have been converted to mixed use developments and newer, medium density townhouses and apartments have been added as infill development.

Georgina Street Newtown, Arterra Design 2022

The University of Sydney's institutional buildings are a prominent feature of the precinct, especially along City Road. The University sites feature pockets of low to mid-rise institutional buildings in a range of architectural styles.

Road widths vary greatly throughout the precinct. The major roadway of King Street runs through the western end of the precinct and Abercrombie Street through the eastern end. Both are in excess of 20 metres wide and have high volumes of vehicular traffic, though King Street also has significant pedestrian use. The majority of streets are narrow residential streets with footpaths varying from only 1.5 to 2 metres in width.

Existing trees and future planting

Tree planting on King Street is constrained by the density of the adjoined buildings and extensive use of continuous shop awnings. In contrast, the narrow streets and footpaths of the precinct sustain numerous street trees that are predominantly native species. Historic fig trees in Georgina Street and within nearby Hollis Park, contribute greatly to the amenity of the surrounding area. Many streets, such as Pine and Lawson contain paperbarks *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*) planted in the 1970s.

Dominant street tree species include London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), blueberry ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*), and Chinese pistachio *(Pistacia chinensis*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- lemon myrtle *(Backhousia citriodora*)
- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei* cv)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

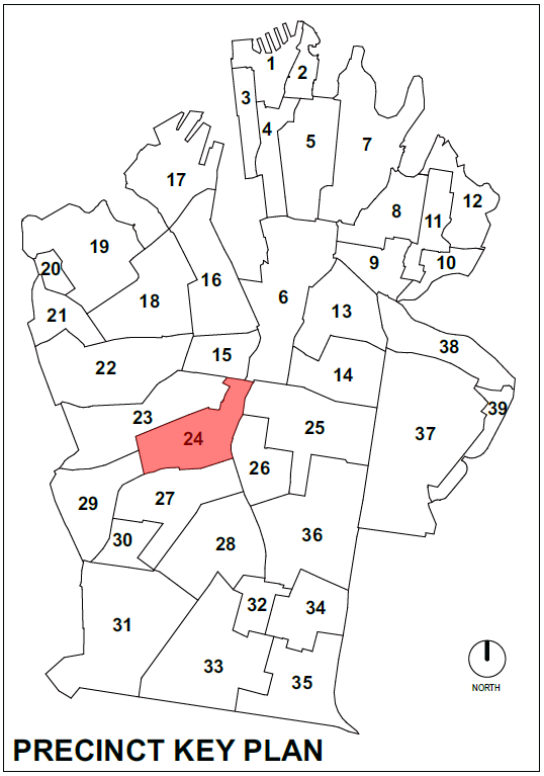
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Newtown and Darlington is available here.

24. Eveleigh

The precinct includes small pockets of Victorian terrace houses, remaining industrial and warehousing located on both sides of the rail corridor, between Macdonaldtown and Redfern stations, including the newer ‘technology park’ at the southern section of Eveleigh.

The precinct includes the entirety of the former NSW Government Railway Workshops of the Great Southern and Western railway.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography of the precinct is generally flat, though the northern part of Eveleigh is on slightly higher ground than the south. The natural shale-based geology and soils that are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the ‘Blacktown’ soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation. The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting and establishment.

In the southern portions, the geology and soil transitions to deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. Soils of this area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability. Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively

and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street planting and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The masonry workshops structures and railway yards in this hard-edged, industrial landscape are evocative of the long association with railway technology and industrial fabrication. The site is gradually being re-purposed for a range of uses including, residential apartments, boutique retail, technology focussed businesses, community and cultural uses and parkland. There are also small pockets of Victorian terrace housing and remaining industrial and warehousing buildings at the eastern end of the precinct.

As an industrial and railway site, Eveleigh has not historically incorporated many streets, except at its periphery. The older major streets such as Henderson Road, Gibbons Street and Regent Street have 18 to 20-metre-wide reserves with 2.4 to 3 metre-wide footpaths. These are often a mixture of fully paved footpaths, and some verges incorporate grassed or planted strips with adjoining narrower pathways on the boundary. Many of the more minor streets are narrow with 12 to 16-metre-wide reserves and narrow 1.8 to 2 metre fully paved footpaths. Many older streets are impacted by overhead power lines on one side.

Existing trees and future planting

Street trees vary in age from newly planted trees to mature well-established trees. The present-day character reflects a mosaic of exotic and native, deciduous and evergreen species, and older tree plantings overlaid with new planned schemes. Historically, Eveleigh has not included many street tree plantings. The redevelopment of former industrial and warehouse buildings in the precinct has included the introduction of new streets that generally include planted median swales together with in-road planted traffic islands leaving many of the footpaths unencumbered by street tree planting and allowing space for larger trees that are well clear of adjoining buildings.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- red bloodwood *(Corymbia gummifera*)
- northern spotted gum *(Corymbia variegata /C. maculata*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina* ‘Luscious’)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

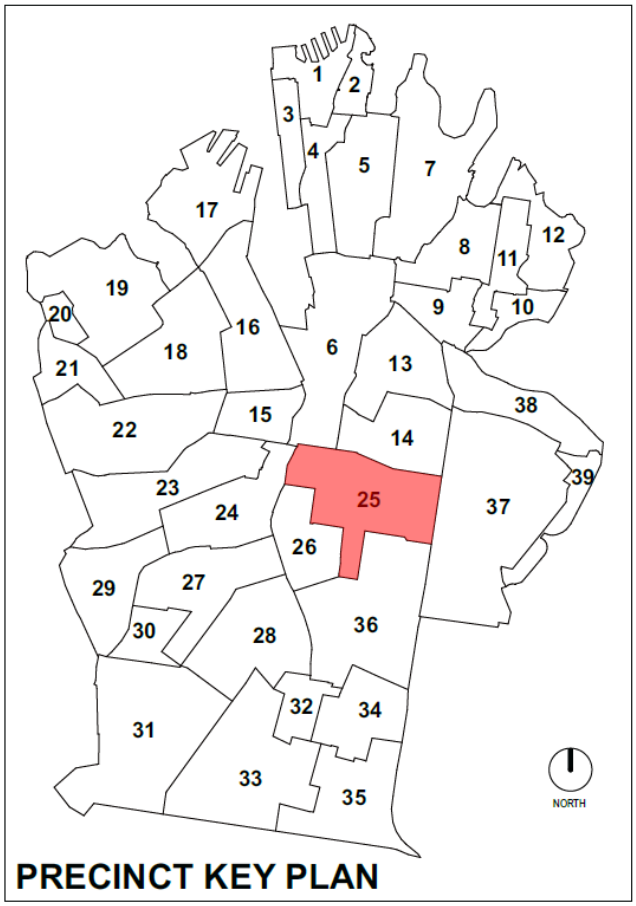
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Eveleigh is available here.

Wilson Street, Eveleigh. Arterra Design 2022

25. Redfern

This precinct encompasses the suburb of Redfern, consisting mostly of terrace houses and some high-rise estates, and is centred around Redfern Park.

The boundaries extend from Cleveland Street in the north, McEvoy Street and Philip Streets to the south, Regent Street to the west and South Dowling Street to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The natural landscape of Redfern is typically defined by sand hills and swamp land. The geology of Redfern, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal and Moore Park. Isolated areas of underlying sandstone can also be present.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability. Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Chalmers Street Redfern, Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

Much of the residential area is dominated by Victorian period terrace houses. Also located within the precinct are some larger and new housing developments created on former industrial sites, as well as substantial estates of social housing towers and estates developed in the 1970s and 1980s. These are often well setback for the street within more generous but simply embellished open spaces.

Redfern Park is a significant open space and heritage site within the precinct. Established as a Victorian pleasure park, in the 1880s, it retains many significant historic rows of Fig trees and palms. From the 1930s, the park began to evolve as a meeting place for the Aboriginal community and has now developed as an important part of the community's identity.

Existing trees and future planting

Existing street tree character consists of established deciduous trees, and native trees such as paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*), tallowwood *(Eucalyptus microcorys*) and mugga ironbark *(Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) and crows ash *(Flindersia australis*).

The eastern part of the Redfern precinct includes the use of deciduous species such as the prominent avenue of liquidambar *(Liquidambar styracyflua*) on Baptist Street.

Otherwise, the dominant street tree species of this area are water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*), golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia') and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*)
- leopard tree *(Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

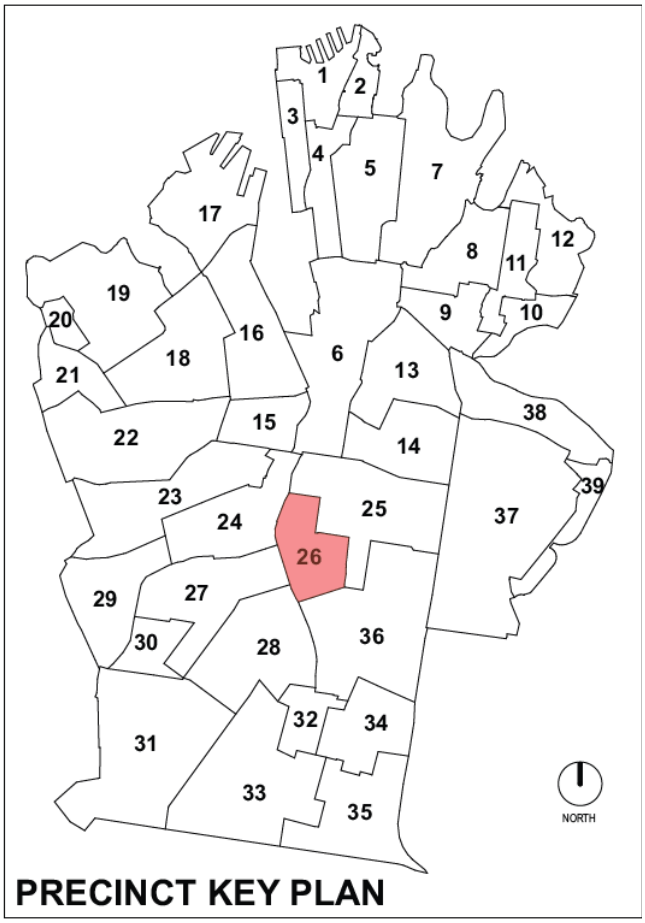
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Redfern is available here.

26. Waterloo

From the early 1820s this area developed as an intensively industrialised precinct and then a focus for social housing. It is now evolving as a more contemporary residential area.

It encompasses the suburb of Waterloo and extends from Redfern Street and Phillip Street in the north, to McEvoy Street in the south and from Botany Street in the west to Elizabeth Street in the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography consists of gently sloping land, grading down from the higher areas near Redfern Street and Elizabeth Street in a south-easterly direction towards Botany Road and McEvoy Streets. North of Mount Carmel, the land flattens out into an undulating and broad ridge.

The geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal and Moore Park. Isolated areas of underlying sandstone can also be present.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability. Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The precinct is largely contemporary residential apartments developed on former industrial and working-class residential development. It has a combination of both low-rise and high-rise social housing buildings constructed in the 1970s and 1980s. High-rise social housing is commonly set well back from the surrounding streets within generous, but simple landscape surrounds. There are some pockets of remaining Victorian terraces.

Most streets have a roadway of 20 metre width with reasonably generous 3 to 3.6 verges with grassed or planted strips and an adjoining narrower footpath.

Existing trees and future planting

The existing street tree character consists mostly of established native trees, particularly paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*), tallowwood *(Eucalyptus microcorys*) and Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa* var *hillii*).

Other dominant species includes tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardioides),* brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia') and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- red bloodwood *(Corymbia gummifera*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*)
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

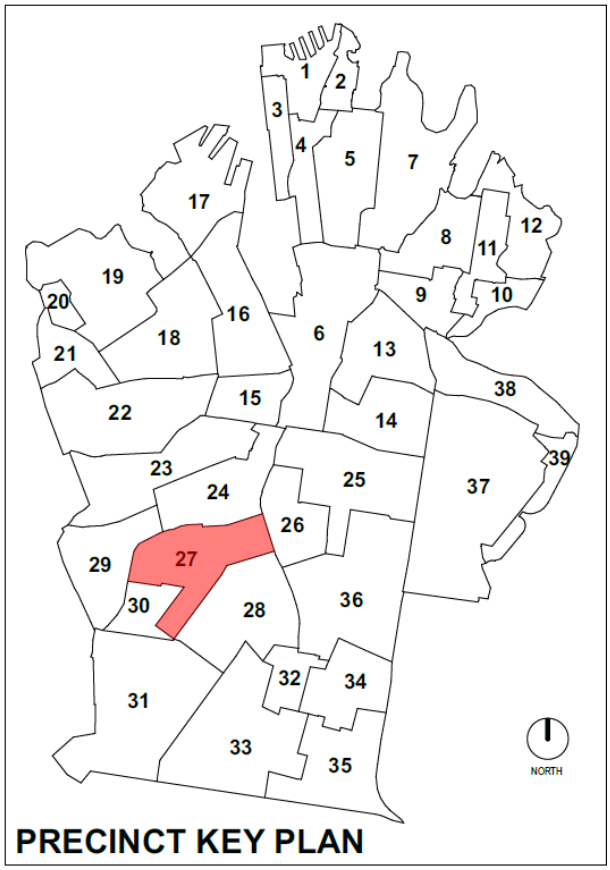
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Waterloo is available here.

McEvoy Street, Waterloo, Katherine Griffiths 2018

27. Alexandria west

This western area of Alexandria strongly reflects its establishment as an inner-city residential area. The precinct is greatly enhanced by the significant parkland of Alexandria Park.

The precinct is bound by Railway Parade and Henderson Street to the north, Botany Road to the east, larger scale industrial development to the south-east, and the railway to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The geology of much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal. Isolated areas of underlying sandstone can also be present.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street planting and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The Alexandria west precinct contains extensive rows of Victorian terrace housing, much of which is in a regular grid of streets. There are also some newer medium-scale warehouses and an area of social housing near Erskineville Oval which ranges from one to three storeys in height and is typically set well back from the streets in more open and generous grounds.

The precinct is greatly enhanced and serviced by the significant parklands of Alexandria Park, Erskineville Oval and Harry Noble Reserve. While there is a range of road widths, most streets have a road reserve of 18 to 20-metre-width with generous 3 to 3.6 verges with grassed or planted strip and adjoining narrower footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

The existing street tree character consists predominantly of established native trees, particularly paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and tallowwood *(Eucalyptus microcorys*) established in the 1970s.

Mitchell Road forms a significant central road through the precinct and is planted with an avenue of London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*) and more recently with green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*).

Other well-established streets such as Buckland Street and Copeland Street are dominated by London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*). Ashmore Street has a prominent avenue planting of Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- crepe myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

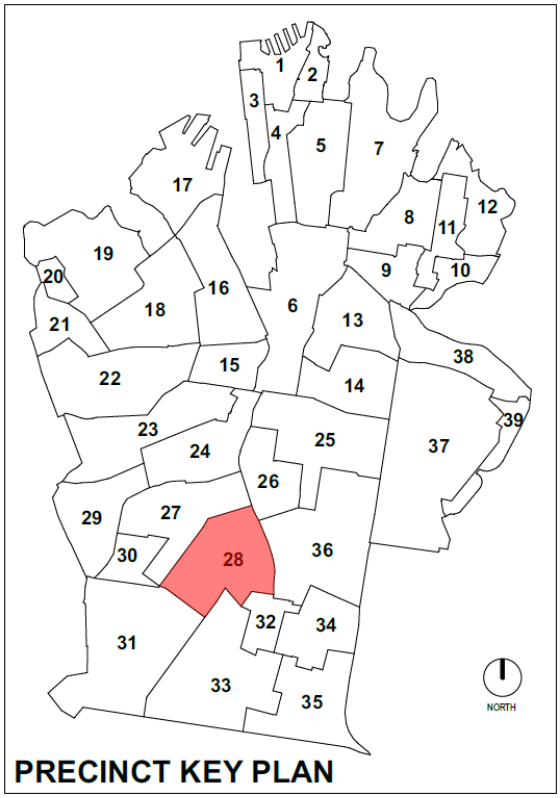
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Alexandria west precinct is available here.

Buckland St, Alexandria. Arterra Design 2022

28. Alexandria east

The Alexandria east precinct is a former industrial area. The stock of industrial and warehouse buildings, situated on very large allotments, is gradually being adapted or redeveloped for residential apartments or as new commercial and retail spaces.

The precinct is bound by Euston Rd to the west, Power Ave to the north and Botany Road to east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography is very flat. The geology of much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around nearby Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street planting and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

This is a light industrial setting with an increasing number of the former industrial and warehouse sites redeveloped into medium density residential apartments or into refreshed commercial and retail spaces. Perry Park is the main public open space within the precinct

While there is a range of road widths, most streets have a road reserve of 18 to 20-metre-width with generous 3 to 3.6 metre verges with a grassed or planted strip and adjoining narrower footpaths. Street tree planting often responds to adjacent property uses.

Botany Road with its intensity of retail and commercial buildings and frequent driveways and carparking, has historically provided limited opportunities for street tree planting.

Perry Park has extensive tree plantings on its south and western boundaries and industrial frontages of some properties in Bourke Road are planted with large and mature Fig trees, all of which make a significant contribution to the surrounding streetscapes.

Existing trees and future planting

Existing street trees consist predominantly of large and well-established Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*), mugga ironbark *(Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervi*). Street tree planting is strongly influenced by the adjoining site uses.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

– yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)

– northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*

– tulip tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*)

– brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)

– weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda 'Green Avenue'*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

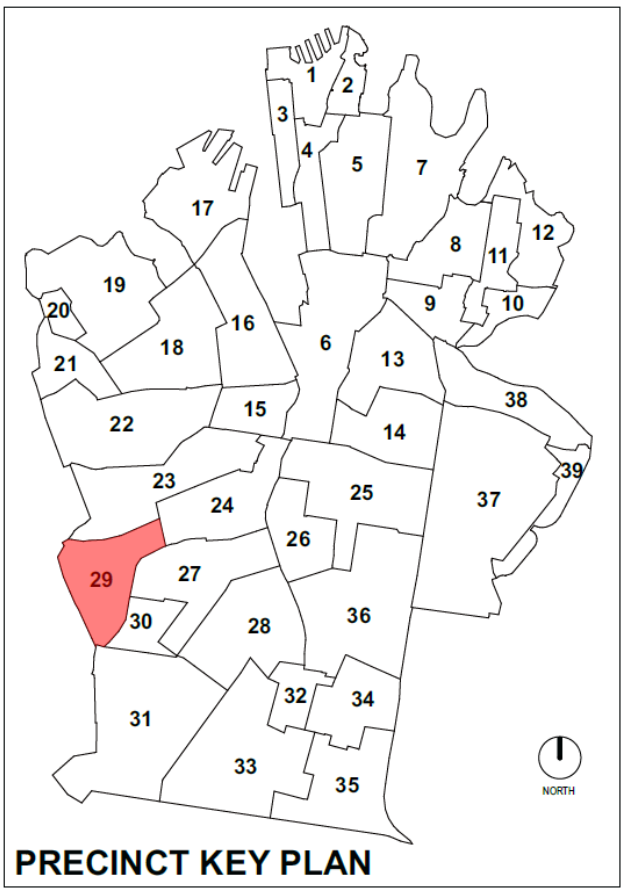
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Alexandria east precinct is available here.

Paperbarks in Alexandria, Arterra Design 2022

29. Erskineville

Erskineville is an older, densely populated residential suburb, and is characterised by a prominent village atmosphere.

The precinct is bounded by Macdonaldtown railway station and railway land to the north, Erskineville station and railway land to the east, Sydney Park to the south and King Street to the west.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography of the precinct is generally flat to gently sloping. The natural shale-based geology and soils are common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the 'Blacktown' soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating topography over Wianamatta group shales. The soils, although often disturbed are typically a clay-based soil with very good water holding capacity and may be subject to periodic waterlogging. The high clay contents of both the topsoils and subsoils make the natural soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and can set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in trees and plants absorbing surface water and leading to decreased soil oxygenation.

The depths of soils can often be quite variable depending on their location in the local landforms and the extent of historical disturbances. Often natural topsoils have long been removed leaving only heavy clay and acidic subsoils. This can pose challenges for subsoil drainage and establishing adequate soil volumes for new planting.

Pleasant Ave Erskineville. Katherine Griffiths 2016

Built environment

The built form comprises extensive rows of one and two storey Victorian terrace housing, often with little or no setback from the street.

Most of the roads form a semi-regular pattern of narrow, primarily north-south oriented streets. While there is a range of road widths, most streets have a very narrow road reserve of only 10 to 12 metre width with very narrow 1.5 to 2 metre and fully paved verges.

The precinct contains some unique streetscape such as Pleasant Avenue and Victoria Avenue which are planted with a highly diverse mix of species incorporated as in-road planting and within road closures.

Existing trees and future planting

The dominant existing species within the precinct are Chinese pistachio *(Pistacia chinensis*), blueberry ash *(Elaeocarpus reticulatus*), golden robinia *(Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia'), evergreen ash *(Fraxinus giffithii*), water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*) and paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry (*Celtis australis*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei cv.)*
- Chinese pistachio (*Pistachia chinensis*)
- callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana* ‘Chanticleer’)
- water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina ‘Luscious’*)

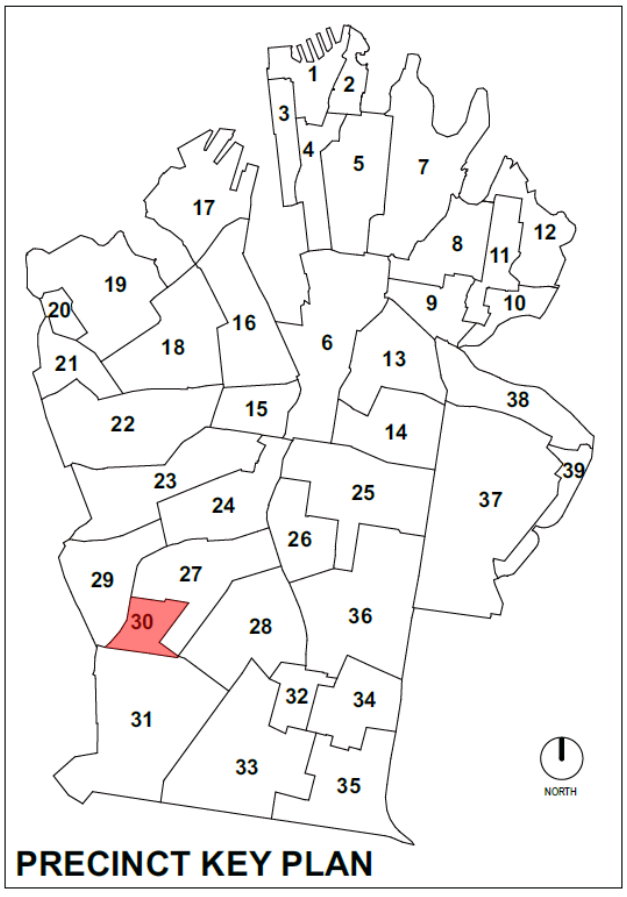
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Erskineville is available here.

30. Ashmore

The Ashmore Estate has been redeveloped in recent years as a residential precinct of mid-rise apartments. This transformation is still underway.

The precinct is bounded by Ashmore Street to the north, Sydney Park Road to the south, the railway corridor to the west and Mitchell Road to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The geology of much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes.

The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal and Moore Park. Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street planting and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The primary land use comprises 5 to 8 storey apartment buildings. The buildings typically have minimal setback from the street. There are still isolated pockets of remaining light industrial, commercial pursuits and warehousing.

The new streets are laid out in an urban grid, and many are quite narrow with only 10-12m wide road reserves. Being new streets, however, they have often been designed with integrated parking lanes and in-road traffic islands, allowing larger tree planting clear of the buildings.

The main collector street, Macdonald Street, has been designed to include a planted median swale together with in- road planted traffic islands, leaving many of the footpaths unencumbered by street tree planting and allowing space for larger trees that are also well clear of adjoining buildings.

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species currently include Chinese pistachio *(Pistacia chinensis*), Simon's poplar *(Populus simonii*) and Jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- trident maple (*Acer buergerianum*)
- leopard tree (*Caesalpinia ferrea*)
- jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei cv.*)
- tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

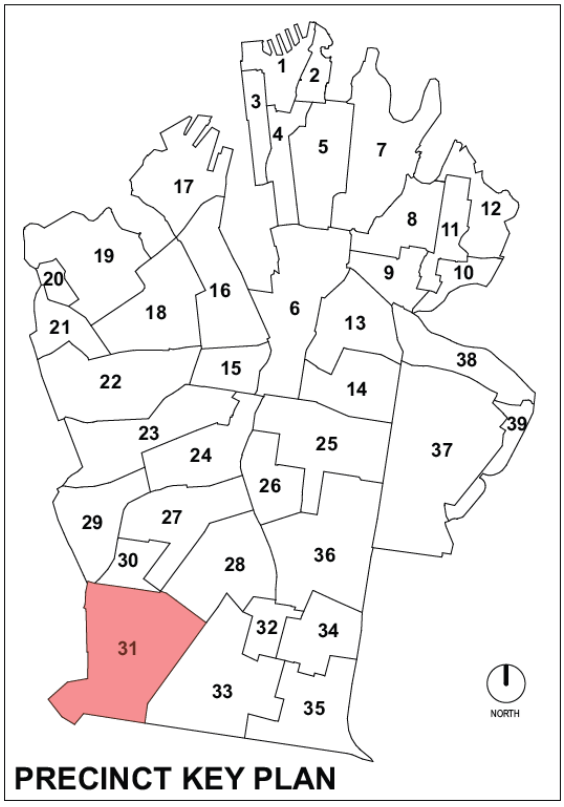
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Ashmore precinct is available here.

Coulson St, Erskineville. Katherine Griffiths 2017

31. Sydney Park

Sydney Park is a major recreational parkland, with four remnant chimneys from the brickworks being a prominent landmark feature and symbol of the industrial history of this local area.

Most of this precinct consists of very large street block layouts with light Industrial and low-rise commercial development. It is bound by Sydney Park Rd and Huntley St to the north, Barwon Park Rd to the west, Gardeners Rd to the south and Bourke Rd to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

In the western portion of the precinct the natural soils were shale-based clay soils and were extensively quarried for brick making in the late 1800s and early 1900s. This led to the areas around Sydney Park being substantially disturbed and eventually used for landfill and waste disposal. In the 1980s the site was then capped, re-formed, and restored as a major recreational resource. In subsequent years substantial native replanting and water quality improvement ponds have further embellished and improved the ecological benefits and amenity of this area.

To the eastern side of Sydney Park, the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal. Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability. Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street planting and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Sydney Park brick kiln chimneys. Brett Cornish

Built environment

The land use of the precinct is dominated by Sydney Park and the very large lots of low-rise light industrial and warehousing developments surrounding the Park. These can have very variable setback conditions with some buildings fronting right to the street boundary with others providing more varied setbacks, landscaping and carparking fronting the streets.

There are relatively few roads in this precinct but those that are present are generally major collector roads with major nodal intersections. Most streets have a road reserve in excess of 20 metres in width with generous 3 to 3.6 metre verges with a grassed strip and narrower footpaths at the property boundary.

Recent development for the WestConnex Motorway and interchanges has seen reconfiguration of some streets and the major intersections, particularly around Campbell Street and Euston Road.

Existing trees and future planting

The dominant street tree species are the historically planted paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia),* spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata),* tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Hill's weeping fig (*Ficus microcarpa* var hillii).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata*)
- northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
- tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides)*
- tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*)
- tulipwood (*Harpullia pendula)*
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus)*

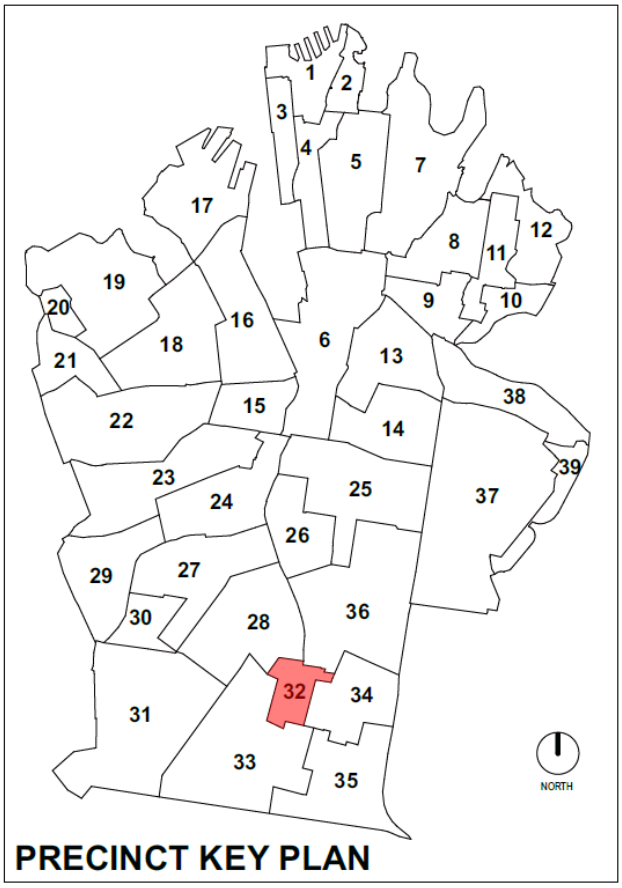
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Sydney Park precinct is available here.

32. Beaconsfield

Beaconsfield is a small and distinctive residential pocket, in contrast to the light industrial and commercial developments surrounding it.

The precinct is mainly between the arterial roads of Botany Road and O'Riordan Street, with small areas of similar housing on the eastern side Botany Road that have also been included within this precinct.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The geology of much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal and Moore Park. Some isolated areas of underlying sandstone can also be present.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Victoria St Beaconsfield. Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

Beaconsfield, is an island of small-scale residential housing, set within a regular street grid, and serviced by narrow rear laneways.

Botany Road is a major corridor of intensive commercial development which dissects the precinct and has very limited opportunities for street trees due to the variable building setbacks and the intensity of adjoining commercial buildings, carparking and driveways.

Other streets are laid out in a regular grid pattern and although they are typically 18 to 20-metre-wide road reserves the footpaths are approximately 2.4 to 3 metre verges with grass trips and narrow pathways near the boundary. Most of the roads have been partially converted to angled parking on one side together with some in-road planted traffic islands.

Existing trees and future planting

Existing street trees are highly varied and mix of smaller native, exotic, deciduous and evergreen species.

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- lemon myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*)
- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- arizona ash (*Fraxinus velutina*)
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
- snow pear *(Pyrus nivalis)*
- weeping lilly pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda* ‘Green Avenue’)

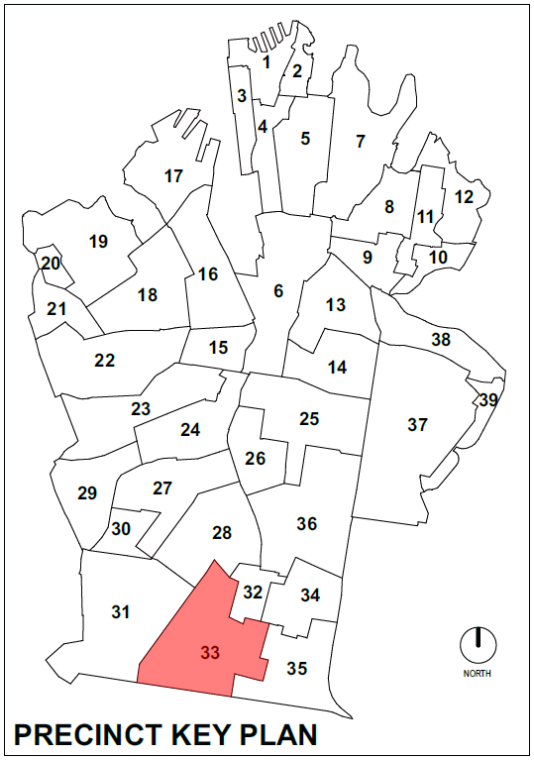
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Beaconsfield precinct is available here.

33. Southern industrial

This precinct encompasses the southern parts of Alexandria and parts of Rosebery. It consists of very large street block layouts containing light industrial and low-rise commercial development.

The Southern Industrial precinct is surrounded by extensive urban renewal projects. The precinct is bund by Bourke Rd in the west, Gardeners Rd in the south, and smaller resident streets in Rosebery to the east including Durden's, Rothschild, and Queen and Beaconsfield and William streets to the north.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The landform is extremely flat and the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Mentmore Ave, Rosebery. Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

The land use of the precinct is dominated by very large lot sizes and low rise light industrial, commercial, retail and warehousing developments. These often have variable setback and frontage conditions with some buildings fronting right to the street boundary while others provide setbacks, with a variety of landscaping and carparking fronting the streets.

There are relatively few roads in the precinct, but those that are present are generally major collector roads with generous nodal intersections. Most streets have a road reserve in excess of 20 metre in width with generous 3 to 3.6 metre verges with a grassed strip and narrower footpaths at the property boundary.

Bourke Road provides a major and well used cycleway route the precinct and linking the City with its neighbouring southern suburbs. Recent development of the WestConnex Motorway and interchange has seen reconfiguration of some streets and the major intersections, particularly around Campbell Street and Bourke Road.

Existing trees and future planting

The dominant species are the historically planted paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia),* mugga ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon),* spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*), tallowwood *(Eucalyptus microcorys*), tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Hill's weeping fig (*Ficus microcarpa* var hillii).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry (*Celtis australis*)
- yellow bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia)*
- northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
- tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides)*
- tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys)*
- Chinese rain tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata)*
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus)*

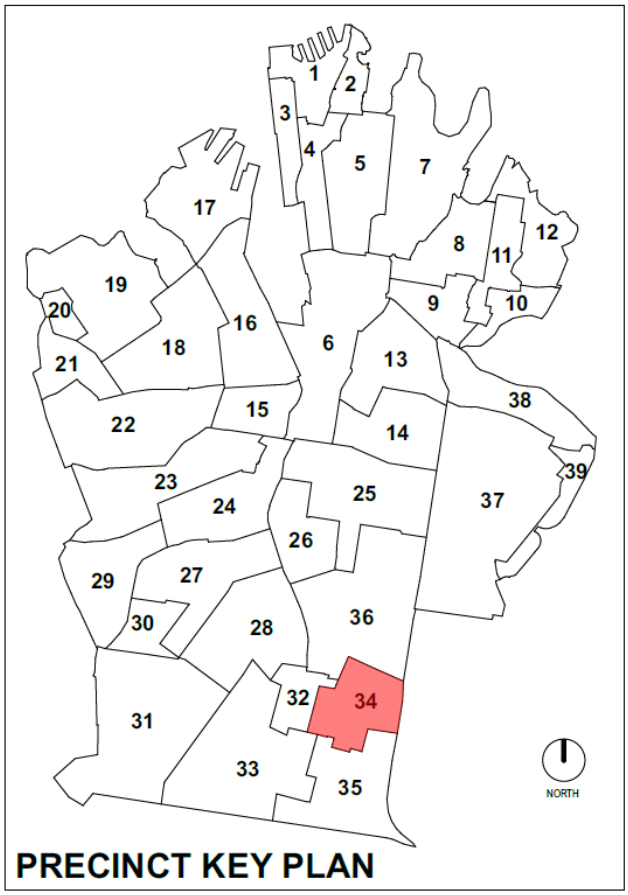
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Southern industrial precinct Beaconsfield precinct is available here.

34. Green Square

Green Square is at the epicentre of Sydney's oldest industrial heartland and is now largely transformed in one of the largest high density urban renewal projects in Australia.

The area is defined by Zetland Avenue to the north, Queen Street and Kimberley Grove to the south, Dunning Avenue to the west and the major arterial freeway of Southern Cross Drive to the east.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The landform is extremely flat and the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

The built form primarily comprises medium to higher density multi-storey residential apartment buildings, though there remain some streets of Victorian terraces and semi-detached houses making this a diverse residential locality. The major new recreational park in the area is Gunyama Park.

The new streets are laid out in an urban style grid pattern and most have 18 to 20-metre-wide road reserves. As new streets, they have been designed with integrated parking lanes and in-road planted traffic islands, allowing larger tree planting clear of the buildings.

The main collector street, Zetland Avenue, has been designed to include a planted median swale together with in road planted traffic islands leaving many of the footpaths unencumbered by street trees and allowing space for larger trees that are also well clear of adjoining buildings.

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species remain in some of the pre-existing streets from earlier planting periods and include paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardioides*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata)*
- yellow bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia)*
- northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
- tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys)*
- cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi)*
- tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera)*
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus)*

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

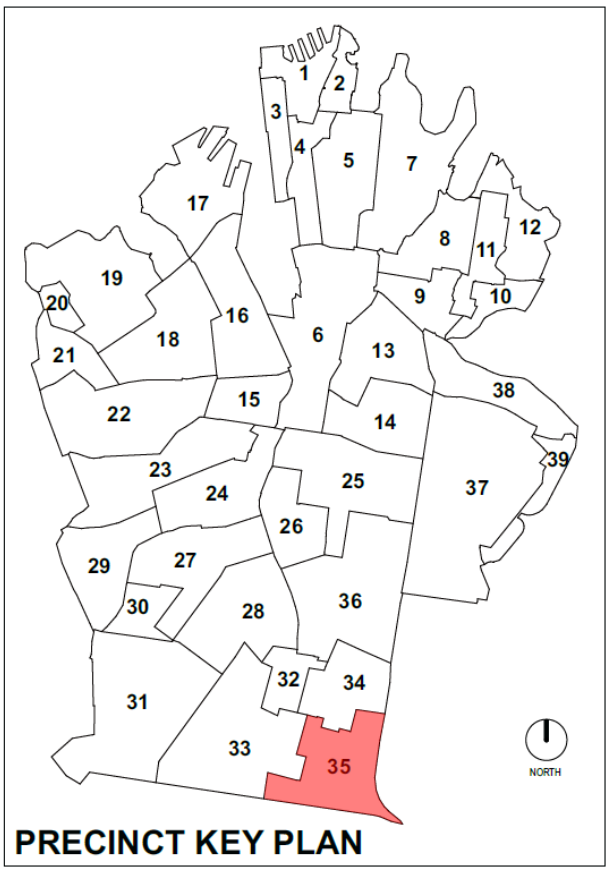
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Green Square is available here.

Zetland Ave, Zetland. Abril Felman 2022

35. Rosebery

The precinct comprises the suburban residential component of Rosebery, conceived as a ‘model suburb’ of inter-war Californian bungalows set on generous allotments, on wide streets.

It is located on the southern boundary of the City of Sydney local government area and defined by Gardeners Road, Southern Cross Drive and Botany Road.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The landform is extremely flat and the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Morely Ave, Rosebery. Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

Unlike the rest of the local government area, this precinct displays a suburban residential character. Consistent with the principles of the Garden Suburb movement, single storey brick houses are set well back from the street, with generous front and rear yards and supporting tree planting.

The major park in the area is Turruwal Park which includes numerous large Figs and Eucalypt that contribute to the immediate surrounding streetscapes.

Most streets have a very generous road reserve in excess of 20 metre in width with reasonably generous 3 to 3.6-metre-wide verges that have a grassed strip and narrower footpaths at the property boundary. Frequently the carriageways are overly generous for the volume of traffic and ample opportunity remains for tree planting in median and traffic islands to increase tree canopy cover.

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species are the historically planted bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*), spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*), tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus)* and Hill's weeping fig (*Ficus microcarpa* var hillii). More recent planting has included the locally indigenous Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata*), cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*) and yellow bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata*)
- ivory curl flower (*Buckinghamia celsissima*)
- yellow bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia*)
- red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera)*
- northern spotted gum *(Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
- tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*)
- brush box (*Lophostemon confertus)*

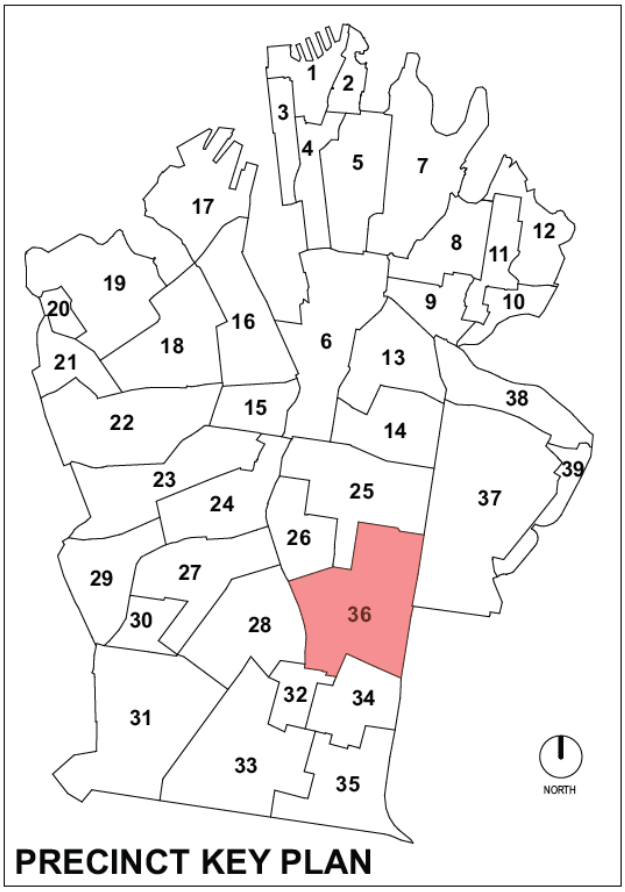
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Rosebery is available here.

36. Zetland and Victoria Park

This area of Zetland and Victoria Park is at the epicentre of Sydney's oldest industrial heartland and is now largely transformed in one of the largest high density urban renewal projects in Australia.

It is defined by Phillip Street, South Dowling Street, Botany Road and Zetland Avenue.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The landform is extremely flat and the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Built environment

This is a former industrial area that has undergone significant urban renewal and is now developed as a high-density residential precinct, primarily composed of 8-10 storey apartment buildings. Several streets of original Victorian terraces and semi-detached houses also remain, making this a diverse residential locality.

The street pattern in this area is quite varied with a mixture of pre-existing streets in a variety of orientations. These often occur together with newly created streets that are associated with the redevelopment and infill of apartments.

A prominent curved boulevard, Gadigal Avenue, dissects many of the longer north-south oriented streets. Bourke Street and Joynton Avenue are the major arterial roads traversing through the middle of the Precinct.

Most streets have 18 to 20-metre-wide road reserves. Many streets, being newly created, however, have often been designed with integrated parking lanes and in-road panted traffic islands, allowing larger tree planting clear of the buildings. Many of the shorter cross streets around Victoria Park have also been designed to include planted median swales together with in road planted traffic islands and allow ample space for larger trees that are also well clear of adjoining buildings.

Existing trees and future planting

Dominant species remain in some of the pre-existing streets from earlier planting periods including paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*). There is a particularly prominent row of Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*) in Joynton Ave.

More recent planting has included Chinese rain tree *(Koelreuteria bipinnata*), and Chinese elm *(Ulmus parvifolia*) and tall growing natives including Sydney red gum *(Angophora costata*), lemon-scented gum *(Corymbia citriodora*) and Sydney blue gum *(Eucalyptus saligna*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

– northern spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
– tallowwood *(Eucalyptus microcorys*)
– crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei* cv.)
– brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

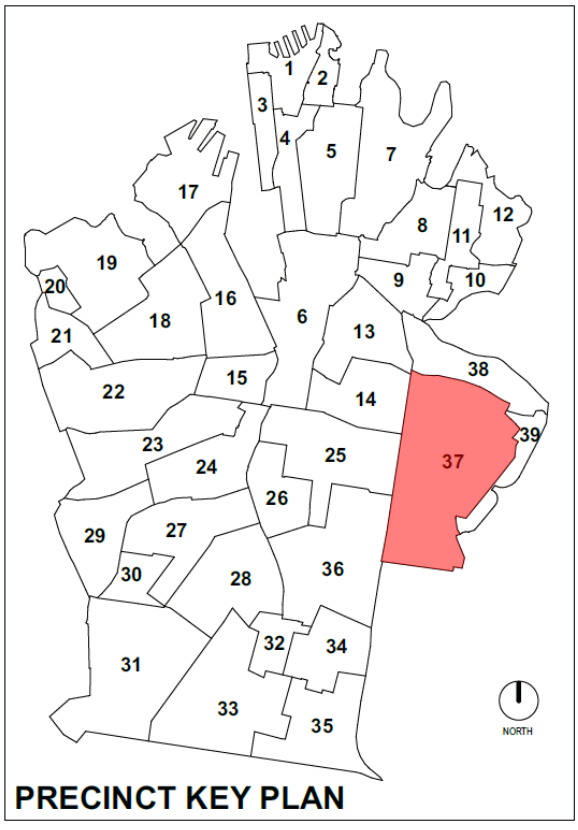
An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Zetland and Victoria Park precinct is available here.

Morris Grove, Zetland. Adam Hollingworth, 2015

37. Moore Park

This geographically large precinct covers the expansive open spaces of Moore Park and the former Sydney Showground site, now known as the Entertainment Quarter.

The area is traversed by some of Sydney's primary arterial roads including Anzac Parade, Moore Park Road, South Dowling Street, Cleveland Street and Dacey Avenue. Most of the streets and the trees contained within the adjoining open spaces are not managed or controlled directly by the City of Sydney.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The landform is extremely flat and the geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Alexandra Canal.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Anzac Parade, Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

The Victorian landscape character is dominated by grand avenues and open parklands. The built fabric is highly specialised and varied and includes the building of Sydney Boys and Sydney Girls high schools; the large-scale pavilion buildings of the former showground site; and the even larger structures of the sports ground grandstands and stadia.

Existing trees and future planting

The precinct has a combination of mature, large exotic and native trees including Morton Bay Fig *(Ficus macrophylla*), Small-leaf Fig *(Ficus obliqua*) and Port Jackson Fig *(Ficus rubiginosa*) which provide memorable and high quality streetscapes. Most of these trees are not located within the formal road reserves, however, most of the streetscapes are greatly embellished by these large trees in the flanking parklands.

The current dominant street tree species are Hill's weeping fig (*Ficus microcarpa var hillii)*, spotted gum *(Corymbia maculata*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and cabbage tree palm (*Livistona australis)*

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata)*
- northern spotted gum *(Corymbia variegata /C. maculata)*
- cabbage tree palm (*Livistona australis)*
- brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*)
- water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious')

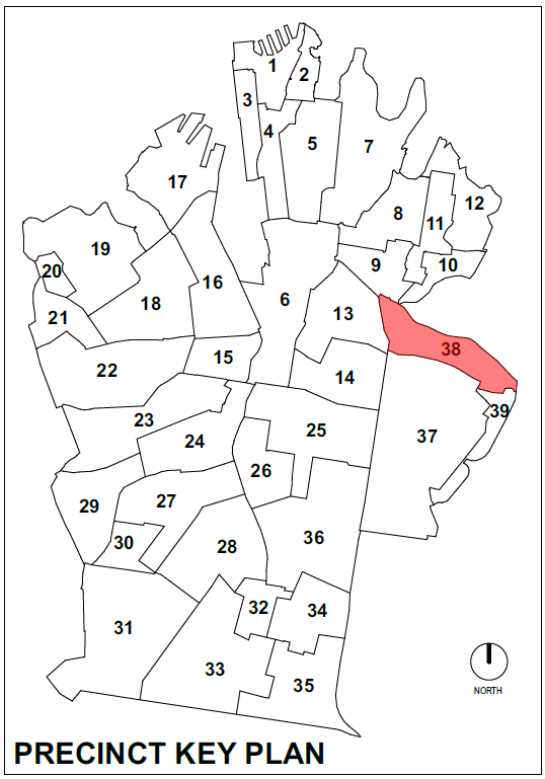
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Moore Park precinct is available here.

38. Paddington

This precinct is the southerly portion of the much larger and historic inner east suburb of Paddington – one of the earliest suburbs to recognise the aesthetic and heritage qualities of the Victorian terrace house form.

Most of Paddington lies within in the adjoining local government area of Woollahra, to the north. The precinct is bounded by Oxford Street, South Dowling Street and Moore Park Road.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography is characterised by a gently undulating rise from Moore Park towards the Oxford Street ridge line.

The natural soils in this area of Sydney are overlying the extensive Hawkesbury sandstone geology. These are a combination of the commonly found Gymea and Hawkesbury soil landscape associations on rolling to quite rugged hills and are often also characterised by exposed rocky escarpments. The extensive historic and ongoing development of the area will often have seen the layer of natural soils being highly disturbed, modified or completely removed.

Overall, the soils are often extremely shallow with frequent underlying rock. The depths of soils overlying the bedrock is very variable and highly dependent on the relationships the area to underlying rock strata or outcroppings and nearby developments and retaining walls. In some areas, soils may be quite deep behind retaining walls or in areas where there is a natural gap between sandstone bedrock. Natural soils are typically apedal, loamy sands, often with rubble and rock fragments throughout the subsoil. These soils generally have very poor water holding capacity, low nutrient contents and low cation exchange capacity. Soils depths and volumes are highly variable, even along a single street, with frequent implications for tree planting and establishment.

Regent St, Paddington. Arterra Design 2022

Built environment

Although Victoria Barracks occupies a large area, the built fabric primarily comprises the two to three-storey Victorian terraces, which define the residential character of Paddington. Oxford Street to the north is a major commercial and upmarket shopping strip.

The precinct is surrounded by the major arterial roads of Oxford Street, South Dowling Street and Moore Park Road. The majority of residential streets are primarily 20-metre-wide reserves with generous 3.6-metre-wide verges with grassed or planted strips and narrow pedestrian footpaths. Notably, there are also some more constrained streets and laneways with very narrow and fully paved footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

The current dominant species are London plane tree *(Platanus x acerifolia*), Hill's weeping fig *(Ficus microcarpa var hillii*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*), paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- southern hackberry *(Celtis australis*)
- tulipwood *(Harpullia pendula*)
- water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious')*
- jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda 'Green Avenue'*)

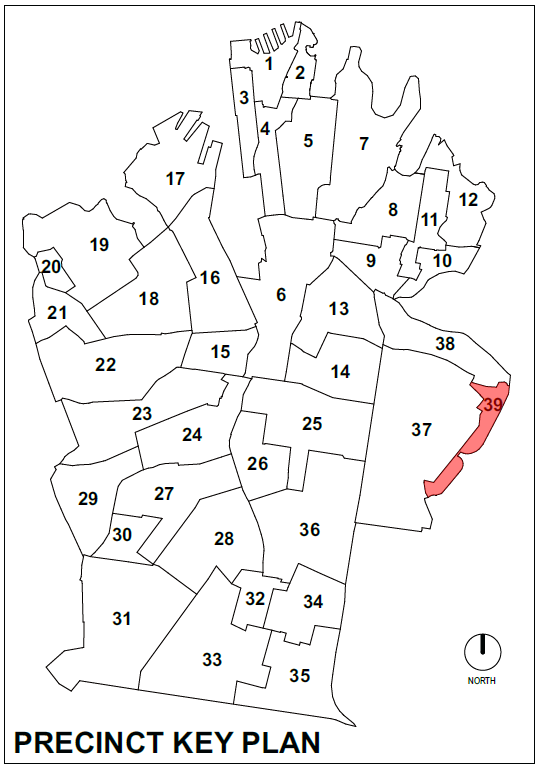
The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in Paddington is available here.

39. Centennial Park

This small precinct comprises the well-presented residential suburb of Centennial Park. It features a concentration of stately residences, in elegant gardens, mostly addressing and viewing out to the parkland.

This precinct lies between the significant open, green spaces of Moore Park and Centennial Park, however, excludes the historic parklands from which it borrows significant views and amenity.



PRECINCT KEY PLAN

Natural environment

The topography slopes very gently southward towards Botany Bay and Centennial Park. The geology, as with much of the south-eastern portions of the Sydney local government area is dominated by deep, bleached sand layers that are remaining from historic wind-blown sand dunes. The topography is often low rolling hills. Large areas can also be quite flat particularly in areas that used to be low lying swampy ground such as around Moore Park. Isolated areas of underlying sandstone can also be present.

Soils of the area are part of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape association and is usually expected to be a loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, with little organic matter. Stones are usually absent, and the soil is expected to be very apedal, non-cohesive with low fertility and low water holding capacity and extremely high permeability.

Due to the naturally sandy soil conditions, tree roots can often be found deeper and more expansively and under roads and existing infrastructure. These soils present less impediment to the establishment of street trees and can often present fewer restrictions because of poor drainage or the lack of available soil volumes.

Martin Rd, Centennial Park Arterra Design 2012

Built environment

The building fabric comprises free standing and grand residences from the Federation and interwar periods forming the elegant streetscapes of Lang Road and Martin Road addressing Centennial Park.

There are some pockets of mid-rise and more modern apartments in the northern portions. The buildings are generally set back from the street and surrounded by generous gardens and landscape areas.

The streets are primarily 20-metre-wide reserves with generous 3.6-metre-wide grassed verges with only narrow pedestrian footpaths.

Existing trees and future planting

The current dominant street tree species are mixture of paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquenervia)*, blackbean *(Castanospermum australe*), weeping lilly pilly *(Waterhousea floribunda*), Hill's weeping fig (*Ficus microcarpa var hillii*), crows ash *(Flindersia australis*), brush box *(Lophostemon confertus*) and water gum *(Tristaniopsis laurina*).

Future plantings will consist predominantly of:

- Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata*)
- yellow bloodwood *(Corymbia eximia*)
- tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- Bennett's ash (*Flindersia bennettiana)*
- weeping lilly pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda* 'Green Avenue')

The online master plan has a map and additional functionality to see the species selected for each street.

An accessible list of the species for planting in all streets in the Centennial Park precinct is available here.

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