30. Southern Industrial
30.01 Burrows Road

Address:
95 Burrows Road & 100 Euston Road,
Alexandria
Ownership Type:
Private
Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Private
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1970’s

Scheduled Significant Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty</th>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Ficus microcarpa var. hillii</em></td>
<td>Hills Weeping Fig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This avenue planting of seventeen extremely substantial Hill's Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*) is located within a private industrial lot, just outside of the street boundary. Their canopies extend over the roadway with their root zones largely within the private property and adjoining verge. The trees measure approximately, height 23-25 metres high, with a canopy spread of 30m+ metres and trunk diameter of 0.9-1.2 metres at 1.4 metre above the ground. Generally, the figs appear to be in fair to good condition with relatively dense canopies and some dead wood and branch inclusions present. These figs have grown as a close group and are significant only as a group and not individually.

Statement of Significance
This extremely large and visually prominent row of Hills Figs were commonly planted in this area of Sydney from 1930-1960's. Many have since been removed due to conflicts with street and building infrastructure. They represent an early example of planting within the southern industrial precinct are particularly aesthetically significant in an area where large trees are uncommon. They make a significant contribution to the industrial streetscape of Burrows Road, despite being in private property.

Figure 30.1.1 – The very substantial sizes of the Hill’s Weeping Figs looking north along Burrows Road
30.02 Sydney Corporate Park

Address:
138-188 Bourke Road
(between Doody St and News Direct Rd),
Alexandria
Ownership Type:
Private
Owner/Controlling Authority:
Private
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. late 1930’s

Scheduled Significant Trees

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><em>Ficus microcarpa var. hillii</em></td>
<td>Hills Weeping Fig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Notes
These large Hill’s Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*) are clearly visible as a deliberate row planting in 1943 aerial photos. They were associated with the large factory development on the site that was owned by the Commonwealth Industrial Gases (CIG) in 1950. CIG was formed in 1935 and ceased in 1984. These would represent some of the earliest plantings associated with industrial Alexandria. The site is not listed on the LEP as having any heritage significance.

Description
This is an extensive row planting along the boundary of Sydney Corporate Park which contains 25 Hill’s Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*). Six of the seven Figs fronting Doody Street are much smaller in stature and are likely to be replacement plantings of older original Hills Weeping Figs which seem to be doing well in 1943. The eighteen Figs fronting Bourke Road have much more substantial roots and girths, and several are multi-trunked with aerial roots. The most southern six specimens are also smaller and again may be replacements of earlier planting. Most of the trees display serious branch bark inclusions which

Figure 30.2.1 – Aerial photo of Sydney Corporate Park and Bourke Road in 1943, the Figs clearly visible as semi-mature specimens along the Bourke Rd and Doody Street frontages and southern (undeveloped) boundary. (Source: Lands Department - Six Viewer)
C-240

is a common defect of this species. They also have had large branches pruned to raise the canopies over the road, buildings and powerlines. Some currently display thinning canopies but most appear in good to fair health. Their sizes range from 15-17m in height and have a 18-20m spread. As noted, there are some of the trees that are only approximately 10m in height with 10m spread. All are intergrown as a group with no outstanding single specimens, apart from eastern most specimen along the Doody Street frontage. The other adjoining street planting of Paperbarks on Bourke Rd are very suppressed and may be considered relatively intrusive elements. The root zones are heavily constrained by surrounding footpaths, carparks, walls and buildings.

Statement of Significance
The trees are considered significant as they date from the late 1930's and are visually significant contributors to the original industrial development and Bourke Road streetscapes. They are clearly visible as a designed row planting in 1943. Several are very visually and botanically interesting specimens with aerial roots that have now become separate trunks, which is slightly unusual for the species.

Figure 30.2.2 – Photo of the Hill’s Weeping Figs along Bourke Rd looking south.

Figure 30.2.3 – Photo of the eastern most Hill’s Weeping Fig along Doody Street, which is a relatively well formed individual specimen.

Figure 30.2.4 – Photo of one of the larger Bourke Road frontage specimens with multiple trunks.
31. Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens
31.01 Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain

Address:
Mrs Macquaries Road,
Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1816 onward

Scheduled Significant Trees
Refer to the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain, Conservation Management Plan.

Historical Notes
The Domain & Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens, occupying the site of Governor Phillip’s original farm and the Government Domain, retain many features of historic significance dating back to the earliest years of the Colony. The Botanical Gardens, established in 1816 by Governor Macquarie, contain a vast collection of botanical specimens collected and propagated by the distinguished nineteenth century botanists, Richard Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden. The cultivated Gardens (29Ha) and surrounding parklands of the Domain (51Ha) still retain some of the last remnants of former natural vegetation communities in the City of Sydney LGA. The Gardens are scheduled in the Register of the National Estate, State Heritage Register, the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012, Sydney City Heritage Study and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The Gardens’ living collection is described in the State Heritage Inventory “as an idiosyncratic collection of native and exotic plants (8,000 taxa and 45,000 accessions)”.

The Domain was established by Governor Phillip in 1788 for the Governor’s use. This area of land originally extended east

Figure 31.1.1 – An aerial view of Farm Cove, the Botanic Gardens and Government House in 2009.
from the Tank Stream to a stream which ran into Woolloomooloo Bay. Most of the ‘Inner Domain’, including Old Government House and its Grounds and the land between Bent Street and Bennelong Point was later alienated from the Domain. The natural landscape in 1788 would have been a mosaic of varying habitats from shrubby woodlands on the rugged hill-sides to taller forest and mesic understory species in the valleys.

In a short period of time, the ‘Outer Domain’, including Mrs Macquarie’s Point and Farm Cove (originally known as Woccanmagully) was transformed, firstly with a farm to feed the struggling Colony and later, under Governor Macquarie and Mrs Macquarie’s direction, into a wildly picturesque landscape with magnificent harbour vistas. Governor Macquarie commenced construction of stone walls in 1811 to define the boundaries of the Domain, thus separating it from the town. By 1814, Governor Macquarie had begun developing his concept of establishing a Botanic Garden, the “Government Garden” in Farm Cove with the planting of two Norfolk Island Pines (Churches, S., 1990). Between 1812-1816, Governor Macquarie recorded the planting of further Norfolk Island Pines in the Domain. One of these, the “Antill Pine” became a landmark tree in the Gardens. It was removed in 1945.

The recognised foundation date for the Botanic Gardens is 1816. During the period 1816-1819, Mrs Macquarie’s Road was planted with English Oaks (Quercus robur), Stone Pines (Pinus pinea), Swamp Mahogany (Eucalyptus robusta) and Blackbutts (Eucalyptus pilularis). Some of these Swamp Mahoganies (Eucalyptus robusta) still remain as evidence of Australia’s earliest public planting scheme. In 1825, Francis Greenway, the Civil Architect, outlined a vision for the Government Domain to be planted in the English Landscape style of Capability Brown. The Botanic Gardens were well established by this stage and allowed entry on a restricted basis. Following further enlargement and reorganisation of the Gardens, they were opened to the general public in 1831. In 1847 the main public entry to the Gardens from Macquarie Street was renovated and planted as a fig tree avenue of Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla). This avenue was largely removed during construction of the Cahill Expressway. The last remnant figs in the median strip were removed in 2003 amid considerable debate and protest by the community. A photograph taken in 1908 from the Art Gallery overlooking the Domain shows an expansive open lawn area, the maturing figs and other specimen trees. At this stage, the figs in Fig Tree Avenue were already over 60 years old.
The early leaders of the Botanic Gardens – Charles Fraser, Richard & Allan Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden together left a legacy of botanical endeavour, overlaying various landscape styles, altering the Garden's overall form, its nineteenth century content and organisation of the plant collections (NSW Heritage Inventory). Nevertheless, it was Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens (1848-1896), who was largely responsible for the layout in its present form. Many of the specimen trees introduced to the Gardens by Moore still survive, including a number from the Pacific Islands, to which he made several voyages. Moreover, during his period as Director of the Botanic Gardens, Charles Moore re-shaped the cultural landscapes of the City of Sydney.

Up until c.1860 the Domain's landscape character was still defined by large drifts of remnant regrowth woodland amid manicured open lawns. These species possibly included Blackbutt (Eucalyptus pilularis), Sydney Peppermint (E. piperita), Red Mahogany (E. resinifera), Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum (E. racemosa), Red Bloodwood (Corymbia gummifera), and Smooth-barked Apple (Angophora costata). The natural understorey had been totally removed by this stage and the trees were in decline under the altered site conditions. In 1862, many of these trees were removed to prepare an oval for the first representative match of cricket between England and New South Wales.

The Garden Palace for the International Exhibition of 1879 was added during this period, taking a substantial portion of the Inner Domain's open space. The building was destroyed by fire in 1882 allowing the development of a pleasure garden with statue-lined walks and floral displays. By the early 1870s, Macquarie’s English Oaks (planted in 1819) were in serious decline and it was during this period that Charles Moore began to replace these trees with Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla) and Port Jackson Figs (Ficus rubiginosa f. glabrescens and f. rubiginosa). The layout of these large figs followed the Picturesque Style and contrasted markedly with the formality of the Fig Avenue and high Victorian Gardenesque approach of the Botanic Gardens.

Description

While all of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain is considered to be of significant heritage status, this Register contains no specific detailed information on trees in this area which is under the statutory management of the The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust. The Trust has completed a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Royal Botanic Gardens (Conybeare Morrison - February 2005) which includes significance rankings for many of the established trees. Please refer to this document for further detailed information. The above document sets the direction for the conservation and management of the Gardens as a living historic resource.

Although not specifically covered in the above CMP, other areas such as Government House, The Domain and the Sydney Conservatorium of Music are considered equally significant, and many of the trees associated with these facilities are also considered significant trees. These are not directly covered or documented under this Register of Significant Trees.

Statement of Significance

The Botanic Gardens have played a pivotal role in the development and evolution of Sydney's parks and significant tree collections. The Domain & Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens, occupying the site of Governor Phillip's original farm and the Government Domain, retain many features of historic significance dating back to the earliest years of the Colony. The Botanical Gardens, established in 1816 by Governor Macquarie, contain a vast collection of botanical specimens collected and propagated by the distinguished nineteenth century botanists, Richard Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden. The cultivated Gardens (29Ha) and surrounding parklands of the Domain (30Ha) still retain some of the last remnants of former natural vegetation communities in the City of Sydney LGA. The Gardens are scheduled in the Register of the National Estate, State Heritage Register, the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012, Sydney City Heritage Study and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The Gardens' living collection is described in the State Heritage Inventory "as an idiosyncratic collection of native and exotic plants (8,000 taxa and 45,000 accessions)". As a group, and many individual trees, have outstanding visual, aesthetic, botanic, educational, commemorative, ecological and social values.

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32. Garden Island

LEGEND
- Public Parks and Reserves
- Street Trees
- Other Gov Authorities’ Institutions
- Trees under Private Ownership
- Public open space

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32.01 Garden Island / HMAS Kuttabul

Address:
Garden Island,
Woolloomooloo

Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other

Owner/Controlling Authority:
Commonwealth of Australia

Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1890

Historical Notes
The Garden Island/ Sydney Harbour Naval Precinct is an historic place of National significance and is scheduled on the Commonwealth Heritage List (as a Listed Place), Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). Garden Island has been a prominent part of Sydney and Australia's naval history since the earliest days of British settlement.

The precinct contains an exceptional range of heritage values including a number of extremely rare intact elements such as its unified collection of nineteenth century naval buildings, chapel interiors, boatshed and slipway details and gardens. In 1788, the island was selected as the site for a garden to supply vegetables for the crew of HMS Sirius (Australian Heritage Database). A sandstone rock outcrop in the northern portion of Garden Island contains the carved initials “F.M.” believed to be “the oldest marks extant of white settlement” attributed to Frederick Meredith, member of the crew of HMS Sirius. Two other sets of initials dating from the same period are believed to exist. The precinct also has important associations with NSW Colonial Architect James Barnet. In 1940, during the middle of World War II, construction on the Captain Cook Graving Dock was commenced. This massive project was one of Australia's largest at the time and connected the island to the mainland.

The eclectic landscape composition of the Naval Gardens on the northern ridge-top includes a number of individual emergent Araucaria specimens, native rainforest species and broadleaf exotics which was typical of the late Victorian and Federation periods. The planting palette and layouts are likely to have been influenced by Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden (Directors, Sydney Botanic Gardens 1848-1896 and 1896-1924). Aerial photos of the island in 1943 indicate numerous scattered and mature trees. Photos of the island from Mrs Macquaries Chair in 1889 show little in the way of tree planting and that most other natural vegetation had been cleared by this time. Photos from the 1890's show numerous small trees planted around the upper levels of the northern most point. Substantial alterations to the remainder of the island were now well underway for use as a major naval base.

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<tr>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ficus macrophylla</td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Araucaria cunninghamii</td>
<td>Hoop Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phoenix canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
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<td>Quercus virginiana</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Melaleuca quinquenervia</td>
<td>Broad Leaved Paperbark</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stenocarpus sinuatus</td>
<td>Queensland Firewheel Tree</td>
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</tbody>
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Significant Tree Listings

Figure 32.1.1 – Garden Island viewed from the Domain in 1889 (Source: CoS Photo Archives)

Figure 32.1.2 – The northern headland of Garden Island viewed from the harbour, with many significant trees now defining its character
Significant Tree Listings

Figure 32.1.3 – Garden Island in 1943 (Source: Lands Department - Six Viewer)

Figure 32.1.4 – Garden Island in 2012 (Source: Lands Department - Six Viewer)

Figure 32.1.5 – One of the majestic and broad spreading Moreton Bay Figs

Figure 32.1.6 – One of the Hoop Pines
Description
All of the scheduled trees are located on Garden Island at the northern extremity of the historic naval site. These trees are scattered informally within the open lawns, gardens, terraces and natural rock outcrops.

The composition includes three emergent accents. These tall, native Australian pines including two Hoop Pines (Araucaria cunninghamii) and a single Norfolk Island Pine (Araucaria heterophylla) have significant landmark values. These trees, ranging up to 22 metres in height, create a dramatic sense of scale in this prominent harbour ridge-top location.

The second major group includes the planted native figs – the Port Jackson Figs (Ficus rubiginosa) and Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla). A number of specimens have achieved significant proportions. One Moreton Bay Fig, located in the upper north-western garden (adjacent to the tennis courts) is 20 metres in height with a canopy spread of 25 metres and 2m diameter basal area. A number of smaller Port Jackson Figs are also located along the cliff-line (see below for discussion). Other native rainforest species include the Queensland Firewheel Tree (Stenocarpus sinuatus), Plum Pine (Podocarpus elatus) and Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus). Evergreen exotics such as the Live Oak (Quercus virginiana) and Outeniqua Yellowwood (Afrocarpus falcatus) together with palm accents including Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) reinforce a lush, subtropical thematic style which was typical of the late Victorian/Federation periods. In addition, the Live Oak (18 metres in height) and Outeniqua Yellowwood are both substantial individual specimens.

The steep sandstone cliffs and rock outcrops along the northern and north-western side of the landscaped hill-top have been largely cleared of native vegetation and modified to varying degrees including a high level of weed invasion. These areas display a multi-layered level of past weed management, rehabilitation with generic native species and more recent bush regeneration and restoration strategies which have included the re-introduction of locally native species. Most of the local native tree species including Smooth-barked Apple (Angophora costata) and Bangalay (Eucalyptus botryoides) on the steep northern slopes are believed to be relatively recent introductions (1980’s-1990’s). The parkland also contains a large range of earlier generic native planting dating from the late 1960’s to 1980’s period. These species include Tallowwood (Eucalyptus microcorys), Broad-leaved Paperbarks (Melaleuca quinquenervia) and Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus). Some of the more recent generic native component species are considered to be either neutral to intrusive with respect to the site’s overall context and heritage values.

Notably, the local native lithophyte – Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa) continues to be a dominant component within the rocky outcrops. Some of these trees have attained substantial proportions (up to 15 metres in height) in these locations. Almost all of the natural vegetation has been removed in this location and throughout the City of Sydney LGA.

Statement of Significance
The Garden Island Precinct contains an outstanding collection of significant trees which date from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The collection has group significance at the City/ LGA level in terms of its aesthetic, visual, historic, social and commemorative values. Furthermore, a number of specimens have individual significance at the local level.
33. Victoria Park and University of Sydney
33.01 Victoria Park - Broadway

Address:
Broadway and City Road,
Camperdown
Ownership Type:
Park
Owner/Controlling Authority:
City of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1880-1890

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<tr>
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<td>Ficus rubiginosa</td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ficus superba var. henneana</td>
<td>Deciduous Fig</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Araucaria heterophylla</td>
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<td>Agathis robusta</td>
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<td>Pinus roxburghii</td>
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<td>Quercus acutissima var. acutissima</td>
<td>Sawtooth Oak</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Combretum erythrophyllum</td>
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<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
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Historical Notes
Victoria Park, bounded by Broadway (north), City Road (east) and the University of Sydney campus (west), contains a broad range of park elements including the Victorian Gothic Gardener’s Lodge designed by Edmund Thomas Blacket and built in 1885 (see University of Sydney – Main Building), Lake Northam and associated landscaping and Victoria Park Aquatic Centre. The parkland lies within a busy pedestrian precinct linking to University Avenue and the main University campus, the Darlington campus and colleges (refer to listings in this Register).

Grose Farm was selected as the site of the University of Sydney in 1855, with provision for the formation of ‘park and garden’ on land that was to be known as Victoria Park. In 1865 extra land was added and dedicated as an Approach Reserve, to provide a formal axis to the University quadrangle, by the 1880’s this was developed as a double avenue of fig trees. On the 16th of July 1870, Victoria Park was formally dedicated and named with a body of trustees appointed. The vista to the University Tower was reinforced by the construction of two Gothic Revival gatehouses (c 1885) with accompanying formal stone gate piers and gates. A road was constructed along the main vista and a wooden footbridge was built to provide access over the lake in this area, reinforcing this axis.

The bowling club was founded in the 1890’s with one green and a clubhouse. In 1911, the management of Victoria Park was given to Sydney City Council, works carried out to the park included; park planning, further plantings, establishment of a children’s playground, extension of the bowling club and the introduction of park lighting. The University handed over its Approach Reserve land to the Council in exchange for Council land closer to the Medical School in the 1920’s. In 1925 Parramatta Road was widened, causing the loss of some fig trees which caused alarm to the local community. In 1936 the Gardener’s Lodge was altered to accommodate Public Conveniences. In 1939 the Entrance Gates and gateposts were removed and relocated to City Road/Eastern Avenue entry to Sydney University.

In the 1930’s, the lake was cleaned, grass laid, flowers planted and pathways were formed in a remodelling scheme. Iron railings around the park were removed and a was fence constructed between the University and the Park, with many of the vistas to the University being lost from the avenue. In 1940 Messenger’s Lodge, which was in a deteriorated state, was demolished. In the 1950’s Council constructed a swimming pool, further obscuring the vista.
The informal row plantation of Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla) is one of the longest contiguous examples of this planting style in the City of Sydney’s managed parkland (excluding Centennial Parklands – Moore Park and Anzac Parade). These Moreton Bay Figs extend along City Road to Broadway and continue along Parramatta Road (within the University of Sydney grounds) to the Footbridge precinct. This single species row is broken up and merged with a range of other mature species, particularly, the Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa f. glabrescens and f. rubiginosa). The figs along Broadway – Parramatta Road are the largest and most imposing specimens in the collection. They make a dramatic contribution to the character of the streetscape. The figs on City Road however, are generally in fair condition, ageing and relatively small in stature (averaging 10-12 metres in height/ 20-24 metres canopy spread). Moreover, there are further individual specimens of varying sizes within the park. The scattered mixed groupings of Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs near Northam Lake include a number of specimens of particular note. These trees have achieved a substantial size and scale and define the visual and aesthetic quality of this space. Other ageing, gnarled and dwarfed specimens of this species can be found in the upper City Road lawns. One particularly interesting example of the Moreton Bay Fig occurs as a ‘bonsai-type’ specimen, standing only 6 metres in height. Nevertheless, this tree has an exceptional sculptured character and form.

The Victoria Park collection is further strengthened by the extraordinary range of botanical specimens planted during this early phase of the park’s development. Species of particular significance include the native Deciduous Fig (Ficus superba var. henneana), Queensland Kauri Pine (Agathis robusta), Norfolk Island Pine (Araucaria heterophylla), and exotic Chir Pine (Pinus roxburghii), Holm Oak (Quercus ilex), Pin Oak (Quercus palustris) and Sawtooth Oak (Quercus acutissima var. acutissima). Many of these specimens have close links to Charles Moore and the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens. A River Bushwillow (Combretum erythrophyllum), located on City Road, near the intersection with Cleveland Street is a rare species in Sydney. Victoria Park contains one of the most diverse collections of exotic evergreen and deciduous Oaks (Quercus spp.) and other northern hemisphere species in the City of Sydney LGA. In particular, the Chir Pine and Sawtooth Oak are relatively rare specimens in the City of Sydney LGA with the only other known examples occurring in the Botanic Gardens and grounds of the University of Sydney (refer to listing).
Statement of Significance
Victoria Park is of historical significance as a significant Victorian era park in Sydney (dedicated 1870) and its part in the early history of Camperdown. It is also significant for its close association with the University of Sydney. It retains substantial components, including fabric, spaces, layout and Victorian character of its formative 19th century planning and design. Despite land excision and the imposition of the intrusive swimming pool, the remnant Victoria Park is one of Sydney’s more intact Victorian landscape designs and still conveys a sense of the skill with which it exploited the natural drainage system and topography.

The park contains an outstanding collection of significant trees including many rarely planted botanical specimens. This collection has important associations with Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden and is considered to have group significance at the City/ LGA level in terms of aesthetic, visual, historic, social and botanic values. The Victoria Park Group (including the Victorian Gothic style gatehouse, gardens and landscaping) is scheduled in the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).
33.02 University of Sydney, Physics Road & Manning Road

Address:
Physics and Manning Roads,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/ Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1890-1900

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Callitris rhomboidea</em></td>
<td>Port Jackson Cypress</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Ficus macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus saligna</em></td>
<td>Sydney Blue Gum</td>
</tr>
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Historical Notes
A large part of the collection dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and reflects the eclectic thematic planting styles and various overlays of the period, particularly the influence of Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896) and the Macleay family. These nineteenth century landscapes contained strong structural elements. These trees have created a distinctive sense of place and continue to provide a rich legacy for the current and future generations of Sydney. They included consistent thematic planting palettes, row planting to boundaries, as well as informal clusters and groupings which combined to provide overall consistency, connectivity and integrity. During the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940), Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor E.G. Waterhouse further influenced the landscape character of the University and introduced new elements which have now matured to become significant trees within this context.

Description
Physics Road contains a number of specimen trees with individual significance. Two very large Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa* f. rubiginosa) are located near the Sports Clinic.
not particularly large specimens, these trees would date from the earliest period of development. Two closely planted Eucalypts, a Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna) and possibly a closely related species, E. deanei occur in the forecourt to Manning House. These visually prominent specimens possibly date from the Post-War period.

Statement of Significance
The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney’s more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

Many of these trees are of exceptional value, creating landscapes of high visual and aesthetic quality and a unique sense of place. The University’s significant trees are typically associated with the curtilage of historic buildings, building facades, boundaries to colleges and along the campus boundaries, ovals and sportsgrounds, internal roadways and pedestrian walkways, courtyards and a broad range of ancillary spaces. These trees tell the stories and aspirations of people. They also provide historic markers in the landscape, describing the way the campus developed over time and its close links with Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park (refer to other listings in this Register).

These figs are visually part of the Western Avenue group of Port Jackson Figs. These two specimens are significantly larger individuals (16 metres in height and 18-22 metres canopy spread). The Physics Building, designed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson and built in 1924, is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The Italianate villa style facade appears to have been originally planted with a formal row of Port Jackson Cypress (Callitris rhomboidea). This is a rare example of this local native species being used in a formal plantation. Some of the remaining specimens (likely to be up to 80 years+) are of exceptional size and proportions for this species (up to 16 metres in height). Unfortunately, various phases of infill planting following losses, have introduced modern Cypress cultivars (Cupressus spp.) which has eroded the integrity and significance of this earlier palette. The Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla) and Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia), located in the rear western car parking area and elevated courtyard terrace to the Edward Ford Building, are both individually significant specimens.

The Manning Road – Eastern Avenue group, located to the south of the Main Building and Quadrangle, includes three individually significant Port Jackson Figs (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa) and a Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus). Although
33.03 University of Sydney, Science Road

Address:
Science Road,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1920-1930

Scheduled Significant Trees

<table>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lophostemon confertus</td>
<td>Brush Box</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Historical Notes

A large part of the collection dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and reflects the eclectic thematic planting styles and various overlays of the period, particularly the influence of Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896) and the Macleay family. These nineteenth century landscapes contained strong structural elements. These trees have created a distinctive sense of place and continue to provide a rich legacy for the current and future generations of Sydney. They included consistent thematic planting palettes, row planting to boundaries, as well as informal clusters and groupings which combined to provide overall consistency, connectivity and integrity. During the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940), Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor E.G. Waterhouse further influenced the landscape character of the University and introduced new elements which have now matured to become significant trees within this context.

Figure 33.3.1 – The avenue of Brush Box along Science Road
Description
Science Road, listed on the Register of the National Estate, is an outstanding streetscape of immense character and charm within the University of Sydney grounds. It is a precinct which “in part, [has] been consciously planned and adapted” by Leslie Wilkinson, Professor of Architecture (Australian Heritage Database). It is a significant streetscape with respect to its subtle use of scale, colour, texture and the way the facades of the buildings are modulated within this landscape to create a series of delightfully integrated outdoor spaces. This landscape has evolved since the latter part of the nineteenth century with substantial remodelling, adaptation and additions since the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940). The mixed avenue of trees along Science Road has group significance in terms of aesthetic, visual, cultural and social values. The avenue is dominated by Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus). These are all relatively small specimens (within 10-14 metres in height) and would likely date from the Inter-War period.

Statement of Significance
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**33.04 University of Sydney, Parramatta Road Frontage**

**Address:**
Parramatta Road, Footbridge Theatre,
University of Sydney

**Ownership Type:**
Govt/Institution/Other

**Owner/Controlling Authority:**
University of Sydney

**Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)**
c. 1890

**Scheduled Significant Trees**

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<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Ficus rubiginosa</em></td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Olea europaea subsp. africana</em></td>
<td>Wild Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Ficus superba var. henneana</em></td>
<td>Deciduous Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Agathis robusta</em></td>
<td>Queensland Kauri Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Pinus roxburghii</em></td>
<td>Indian Chir Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Araucaria bidwillii</em></td>
<td>Bunya Pine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Notes**

A large part of the collection dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and reflects the eclectic thematic planting styles and various overlays of the period, particularly the influence of Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896) and the Macleay family. These nineteenth century landscapes contained strong structural elements. These trees have created a distinctive sense of place and continue to provide a rich legacy for the current and future generations of Sydney. They included consistent thematic planting palettes, row planting to boundaries, as well as informal clusters and groupings which combined to provide overall consistency, connectivity and integrity. During the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940), Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor E.G. Waterhouse further influenced the landscape character of the University and introduced new elements which have now matured to become significant trees within this context.

Many of the trees occurring within the historic mixed row planting, adjacent to the Holme Building, Old Geology Building, Macleay Museum and Baxter’s Lodge (gatehouse) are of exceptional significance at both the individual and group levels. The Footbridge precinct group of trees adjoins the Macleay Museum Building, is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The museum was constructed in 1884 to house the famous Macleay collection, brought to Sydney in 1826, and held at Elizabeth Bay house until the building was completed (refer to Elizabeth Bay house until the building was completed...)

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Figure 33.4.1 – The mixed species perimeter along Parramatta Road

© City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees 2013 - Adopted 24 June 2013
Bay listings including ‘Boomerang’ 42 Bilyard Avenue in this Register). This collection of trees is likely to have important associations with the Macleays and Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896).

Description
The row plantation along the Parramatta Road frontage (including the Footbridge precinct group) continues an important thematic planting style dating from this period. This group includes Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba var. henneana*), Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Queensland Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*), Indian Chir Pines (*Pinus roxburghii*) and Wild Olive (*Olea europaea subsp. africana*). The predominant native rainforest figs and pines are typical of many of the City of Sydney's public parks developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century. This group provides outstanding visual and aesthetic continuity, linking to Victoria Park. A more or less contiguous massing of mature, evergreen trees has been created along Parramatta Road from Broadway to the Footbridge theatre precinct (refer to Victoria Park listing in this Register).

Many of these trees are individually significant specimens. The individual canopy spread of some of the Moreton Bay Figs range up to 30 metres and extend over Parramatta Road creating a memorable landscape quality. The exotic Indian Chir Pines (*Pinus roxburghii*), although not particularly large specimens, are further important components within this historic group. Although other specimens of this species occur in the metropolitan area, these exotic pines are uncommon within the City of Sydney LGA.

A photograph (undated), taken possibly in the first decade of the twentieth century, looking towards the Main University Building from Broadway – Parramatta Road, shows the row of maturing figs described in this section. The figs were possibly 30-40 years old at this stage of development. An avenue of pines, possibly Stone Pines (*Pinus pinea*) can be seen in the background lining University Avenue. These pines pre-dated the existing avenue of Port Jackson Figs.

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Figure 33.4.2 – The Olive Tree
Historical Notes

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The Main Building and Quadrangle Group, including the Great Hall, Quadrangle and various sympathetic and complementary additions are listed on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jacaranda mimosifolia</td>
<td>Jacaranda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ficus macrophylla</td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ficus rubiginosa</td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Populus deltoides</td>
<td>American Cottonwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 33.5.1 – The Jacaranda in the main quadrangle (Photo by Arterra Nov 2006)
Figure 33.5.2 – Sydney University - University Avenue c. 1860’s (Source: State Library of Victoria - pic aab71041/1/a14767)

Figure 33.5.3 – Sydney University - University Avenue c. 1880 (Source: National Library of Australia - nla.pic vn4701535-v)
Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The original building, designed by Edmund Blackett in the Gothic Revival style, was completed in 1860. It was Australia’s first university building. Following later additions, the complex of buildings enclosed a traditional English collegiate grassed quadrangle. In 1928, Professor E.G. Waterhouse planted a Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia) in the south-eastern corner of the Quadrangle lawn. Following a number of failed attempts to establish saplings (its removal being the subject of student pranks), a semi-mature specimen was finally established. This tree, now standing 12 metres high with a canopy spread of 18 metres, remains one of Sydney’s best known significant trees (SMH, 18 Nov. 2000). For students, its stunning flower display in November marks an end to the University calendar and beckons the summer holidays.

The formal avenue planting of Port Jackson Figs (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa and f. glabrescens) beside University Avenue is visible in 1860 and 1880 photos. The Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla) (Eastern Avenue forecourt) is clearly visible as well established trees in 1943 aerial photos of the campus and would probably indicate planting in a similar period.

Description
The eastern and northern paved forecourts of Fisher Library contain two individual specimens, a Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla) (Eastern Avenue forecourt) and a multi-trunk Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa) (northern forecourt). Both trees are of substantial scale and impact on the quality of these spaces. The Port Jackson Fig is a particularly large example of this species (25 metres canopy spread). The Moreton Bay Fig is of a similar size (26 metres canopy spread) and age structure. Both trees would date from the earliest stages of development during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The formal avenue planting of Port Jackson Figs (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa and f. glabrescens) beside University Avenue is one of the great formal, single species avenues in the City of Sydney. Although these native figs are relatively small in stature (averaging 10-12 metres in height/10-12 metres in canopy diameter), they make a memorable contribution to the formal, structured character of this entry precinct to the University. These trees reinforce the axial geometry and define the major pedestrian linkage between Victoria Park and the Main University Building. These trees are prominent visual elements, directing and controlling the line of view and framing distant vistas of the City sky-line over Victoria Park (refer to Victoria Park listing in this Register).

A large American Cottonwood (Populus deltoides) is located immediately south of the The Quadrangle.

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33.06 University of Sydney, Western Avenue

Address:
Western Avenue and Regimental Drive,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c.1920-1940

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<th>Qty</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<td><em>Ficus rubiginosa f. glabrescens</em></td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Araucaria cunninghamii</em></td>
<td>Hoop Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Platanus x acerifolia</em></td>
<td>London Plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</em></td>
<td>River Red Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Corymbia citriodora</em></td>
<td>Lemon Scented Gum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Notes
A large part of the collection dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and reflects the eclectic thematic planting styles and various overlays of the period, particularly the influence of Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896) and the Macleay family. These nineteenth century landscapes contained strong structural elements. These trees have created a distinctive sense of place and continue to provide a rich legacy for the current and future generations of Sydney. They included consistent thematic planting palettes, row planting to boundaries, as well as informal clusters and groupings which combined to provide overall consistency, connectivity and integrity. During the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940), Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor E.G. Waterhouse further influenced the landscape character of the University and introduced new elements which have now matured to become significant trees within this context.
**Description**
This precinct is dominated by a large number of different species of trees and age groups, most of which are Post War period (1940's to 1960's) or more recent. Many of these trees are considered to be components of the overall landscape context, however are not considered to be significant. Nevertheless, some specific groups of trees have significance, including a row of four Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa*) on Western Avenue. The Grose Farm Lane group, near Oval No.2, includes a row of seven Hoop Pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), possibly part of an Inter-War period (c.1915-1940) planting phase. These appear as very young plants in the 1943 aerial photos. An earlier planting of a Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa*) near the Chaplaincy appears to date from the 1920's or 30's. The Fig near oval 1 is very defoliated and in serious decline.

Two other significant individual specimens occur to the west of the Veterinary Science Building on the lawn area and in the gardens adjoining Parramatta Road near the McMaster Building. These specimens include a large River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), which possibly date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century period. Trees in the same locations appear in the 1943 aerial photos of the area and would appear to perhaps date from around the late 1920's or early 1930's.

**Statement of Significance**
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33.07 University of Sydney, Fisher Road Precinct

Address:
Fisher Road adjacent St Pauls College Oval,
University of Sydney

Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other

Owner/ Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney

Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1940

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<td>11</td>
<td><em>Ficus microcarpa var.</em></td>
<td>Hills Weeping Fig</td>
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<td><em>hillii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Callitris rhomboidea</em></td>
<td>Port Jackson Cypress</td>
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Historical Notes

A large part of the collection dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century and reflects the eclectic thematic planting styles and various overlays of the period, particularly the influence of Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens 1848-1896) and the Macleay family. These nineteenth century landscapes contained strong structural elements. These trees have created a distinctive sense of place and continue to provide a rich legacy for the current and future generations of Sydney. They included consistent thematic planting palettes, row planting to boundaries, as well as informal clusters and groupings which combined to provide overall consistency, connectivity and integrity. During the Inter-War period (c. 1915-1940), Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor E.G. Waterhouse further influenced the landscape character of the University and introduced new elements which have now matured to become significant trees within this context.

The planting of the Hill’s Weeping Figs (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*) appears to be from c. 1940 as they are evident as very small trees in the 1943 aerial of the area. The three *Callitris rhomboidea* (Port Jackson Cypress) would appear to date after the figs, and probably relate to the construction period of the Transient building which was built as a temporary building in the early Post War period.

Figure 33.7.1 – The Hill’s Weeping Figs
Description
The interlocking canopies of a row of 11 Hill's Weeping Figs (Ficus microcarpa var. hillii) are significant visual elements along Fisher Road. They are now 18-20m in height with spreads of approximately 20m with the canopy extending over Fisher Road.

The three Callitris rhomboidea (Port Jackson Cypress) are located in a narrow garden area adjacent to the Transient and Madsen Buildings. These are a relatively uncommon native tree and are approximately 15-16m high with a narrow spread of only 3-4m.

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33.08 Sancta Sophia College Group

Address:
Missenden Road,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
Trustees of Sancta Sophia
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1930’s

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ficus superba var.</td>
<td>Deciduous Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>henneana</td>
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</tr>
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Historical Notes
Sancta Sophia College was founded as a residential college for Catholic Women in 1925, as social and educational changes facilitated higher education for women, it was expected that more women from rural as well as urban centres would enrol at the university. In November 1923 the Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Michael Kelly and the Bishops of New South Wales issued a pastoral letter that drew attention to the advantages of university education for the Catholic community and announced that a Catholic Women’s College would be built.

The foundation stone of the Hall of Residence was laid on 26 March 1925, and the name 'Sancta Sophia' was chosen. The first students moved into the Hall in its current location on Missenden Road, on 15 March, 1926. In 1957 Sir Mark and Lady Sheldon donated the dining hall which bears their name. Further additions have been made to the College over the years: the East Wing and kitchen were built in 1961, the Octagon building in 1963; the McDonald Wing in 1970 and the Vice-Principal’s and Principal’s flats in 1990 and 1993 respectively. A detailed history of Sancta Sophia College, Wisdom Built Herself a House by Marie Kennedy RSCJ, was published in 1997.

The Deciduous Fig (Ficus superba var. henneana) is usually noted as being planted during the latter part of the nineteenth century, it is somewhat less common than the Moreton Bay Fig and Port Jackson Fig found throughout the City of Sydney LGA. 1943 aerial photos of the site reveal that the Fig was not planted prior to this time and probably dates from some time in the 1950’s. The two large Lemon-scented Gums (Corymbia citriodora) do however appear to be present in 1943 and may indicate a planting associated with the early landscaping of the College in the 1930’s.
Description
The north-eastern garden of Sancta Sophia College contains an outstanding specimen of the native Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba var. henneana*). This particular specimen has two main trunks growing from a massive buttressed base (4.0m in diameter). The tree has an expansive canopy (25 metres in diameter) and stands 18 metres in height. This species is an interesting component of some of the City's major parks. The two large Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*), located within a mixed row planting along the Missenden Road frontage, also have local significance in this context.

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33.09 St John's College Group

Address:
Parramatta Road,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1920’s

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<td>1</td>
<td><em>Phoenix canariensis</em></td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Ficus macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Notes

St John’s College is the second oldest University College in Australia and has been in continuous occupation of this site since 1863. The College is a landmark building for Australian Catholic Church as a representation for equality with other denominations in NSW and as the culmination of the Catholic education system. The ambitious size and halting progress of the buildings is evidence of the tension between the aspirations of the Church hierarchy and the resources of the Catholic community. The buildings have strong associations with the many important 19th century and 20th century architects, scholars, as well as church and community leaders.

The northern wing and central section were constructed in 1862 which contain the principal internal spaces of the complex, the Great Hall, The Chapel and Brennan Hall. The tower was added in 1937. There were four storey extensions carried out in the 20th century - the 1938 Wing designed by Hennessy and Hennessy Co, the Menzies Wing (1962) by McDonnell, Mar and Anderson Architects, the Polding Wing (1967) by McDonnell and Mar Architects. The 2009 building, known as the Hintz Block, was designed by Altis Architecture.

Figure 33.9.1 – The Moreton Bay Figs
The grounds are important in providing an appropriate setting for the college buildings and they are one of the few remaining large undeveloped open spaces in the university. The Parramatta Road entry to the college is defined by two vehicular gates affixed to two sandstone pillars with carved St John’s College Coat of Arms and decorative caps, flanked on either side by pedestrian iron gates and smaller sandstone piers. Phoenix palms originally lined the driveway but now only one survives. (State Heritage Register)

Aerial photos dating to 1943 indicate that most of the current planting dates from the 1920's and 30's. Numerous trees can be seen as small specimens in 1943 with many now removed providing a more simplistic landscape.

Description
St John's College contains a significant collection of trees dating from the early 20th century. The integrity of an important historic row planting of six mature Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla), near the north-eastern boundary of the oval, has been compromised by past unsympathetic pruning practices. One very large Canary Island date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) remains from an earlier reported row planting along the driveway.

Statement of Significance
The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney’s more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

Many of these trees are of exceptional value, creating landscapes of high visual and aesthetic quality and a unique sense of place. The University's significant trees are typically associated with the curtilage of historic buildings, building facades, boundaries to colleges and along the campus boundaries, ovals and sportsgrounds, internal roadways and pedestrian walkways, courtyards and a broad range of ancillary spaces. These trees tell the stories and aspirations of people. They also provide historic markers in the landscape, describing the way the campus developed over time and its close links with Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park (refer to other listings in this Register).
33.10 St Andrew’s College Group

Address:
Missenden Road, and main access between College and Oval,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1880’s -1900?

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<tr>
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<td><em>Eucalyptus globulus</em> subsp. maidenii</td>
<td>Maiden’s Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Lophostemon confertus</em></td>
<td>Brush Box</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum camphora</em></td>
<td>Camphor Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Ficus macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Araucaria bidwillii</em></td>
<td>Bunya Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Afrocarpus falcatus</em></td>
<td>Outeniqua Yellow-wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Ulmus procera</em></td>
<td>English Elm</td>
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Historical Notes
St Andrew's College, built in 1867 and listed on the Register of the National Estate, contains a significant collection of trees dating from the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1892-1893, to accommodate the training of candidates for the Presbyterian ministry, an additional two storey wing at right angles to the main tower was constructed to the design of John Sulman. In the period before World War I, student numbers rose rapidly with some resident tutors, and a new stone wing (now known as Vaucluse) was added parallel to the Sulman Wing in 1913-1914. By the 1950’s there were 150 students in residence, so two modern brick buildings were constructed in front of the main building, Reid in 1953 and Thyne in 1966. The College now has accommodation for 200 undergraduate male students, three resident Fellows and up to a dozen postgraduate students and fluctuating number of academic visitors.

Aerial photos of the site from 1943 indicate numerous mature trees, particularly in the pathway leading from the main College building to the north-east and the main Sydney University campus. This would indicate many of the trees associated with this pathway date from the early 1900’s and perhaps even earlier. Subsequent overlays have occurred with the 1950’s and 1960’s additions to the College.

Figure 33.10.1 – The Moreton Bay Figs
**Description**

The mixed avenue of evergreen trees along the main pedestrian steps to the oval includes a large Maiden’s Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *maidenii*). The single species grouping of three Outeniqua Yellow-wood (*Afrocarpus falcatus*) near the workshop building contains some very large specimens. The significance and integrity of this group however has been compromised by past unsympathetic crown pruning.

The two groups of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), located near the Carillon Avenue boundary, contain a number of individual specimens of outstanding scale and proportions (varying between 18-22 metres in height and up to 25 metres in individual canopy spread). One specimen has massive buttressing and aerial roots extending over an area of 10 metres in diameter. All of these Moreton Bay Figs, a Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), (22 metres in height) located within this group, are likely to date from the earliest period of development. The overall integrity of much of this historic collection indicates the need for further research and investigation.

**Statement of Significance**

The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney’s more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

Many of these trees are of exceptional value, creating landscapes of high visual and aesthetic quality and a unique sense of place. The University’s significant trees are typically associated with the curtilage of historic buildings, building facades, boundaries to colleges and along the campus boundaries, ovals and sportsgrounds, internal roadways and pedestrian walkways, courtyards and a broad range of ancillary spaces. These trees tell the stories and aspirations of people. They also provide historic markers in the landscape, describing the way the campus developed over time and its close links with Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Victoria Park (refer to other listings in this Register).

*Figure 33.10.2 – The Maiden’s Gum*

*Figure 33.10.3 – The Camphor Laurels*
33.11 Wesley College Group

Address:
Western Avenue, Cecil Purser Wing,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1950

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Deodar Cedar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Populus deltoides</td>
<td>American Cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quercus acutissima var. acutissima</td>
<td>Sawtooth Oak</td>
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Historical Notes
It would appear that most of the tree planting associated with the College dates from the late Inter-War Period and the Post WWII period. Review of the 1943 aerial photos of this area reveal that the Deodar Cedars (Cedrus deodara) were not planted until probably some time in the 1950's as they were not present in the 1943 photos.

There appears to be a row planting of very young trees in the vicinity of the other scheduled items in 1943, but they appear very evenly spaced and probably were all the same species, which would not marry with the more eclectic planting seen today. One possibility may be that the Sawtooth Oak (Quercus acutissima) was planted as a row planting and several specimens may have failed and were later replaced with the other species at a later date.

Figure 33.11.1 – The Sawtooth Oak and American Cottonwood along Western Avenue
Description
The upper western terrace adjacent to the Cecil Purser Wing contains two very large specimen Deodar Cedars (*Cedrus deodara*). These trees (18-20 metres in height and 15-16 metres canopy spread) would be amongst the larger known examples of this species in the City of Sydney LGA (excluding the Royal Botanic Gardens). The American Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) is a further outstanding specimen of considerable scale.

The Sawtooth Oak (*Quercus acutissima*) is one of only a few known mature specimens in the City of Sydney LGA (refer to Victoria Park listing in this Register).

Statement of Significance
The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney's more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

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33.12 St Paul's College Group

Address:
City Road, main entry road, south east car park,
University of Sydney
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/Controlling Authority:
University of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1890's

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<td>Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa</td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Lophostemon confertus</td>
<td>Brush Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jacaranda mimosifolia</td>
<td>Jacaranda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Notes

In 1854, land comprising 120 acres was chosen at Grose Farm for the University and four affiliated colleges, with 16 acres sub-granted by the University for the site of St Paul's College in 1855. Edmund Blacket's design for the College was approved in January 1856 and the foundation stone was laid that month. The design for the structure drew on the Oxbridge tradition and incorporated a quadrangular college arrangement, similar to that proposed for the University's Main Building.

Most of the building was completed between 1858 and 1864. The Wardens Lodge was completed in 1887 to a design by Blacket Brothers and the East Wing (Radford Wing) was remodelled by the Blacket Brothers in 1915. The oval was built on formerly low lying swampy ground in 1916 and was first used for sporting events in the 1920's.

The addition to the Eastern Range of St Paul's College was designed by Cyril Blacket in 1914. Cyril Blacket prepared plans to enclose the quadrangle in 1920 and also designed the Garnsey Wing which was completed in 1921. In the 1930's a tree planting programme was commenced. The addition to the Northern Range was designed in 1947 by Stephenson & Turner. Many other additions were added in subsequent years including the; Chapel Wing (1961), Arnott Wing (1962), Tower Wing (1966), Mansfield Memorial Library (1968), which were all designed by the architecture firm Fowell Mansfield Jarvis and Maclurcan and in 1985 the Southern Cloister of the West Wing was completed by Peter Reed, it was donated by Professor C Salisbury.
Figure 33.12.3 – 1943 aerial view of St Paul's College showing the extensive planting that existed. The Figs and at least 36 of the still remaining Brush Box are clearly visible. (Source: Lands Department - Six Viewer)

Figure 33.12.4 – The two Jacarandas within the quadrangle (c1965) are impressive specimens but are pre-dated by the Jacarandas to the western side of St Paul's College.
Description
This broad range of planting is of varying age structure and overlays. A particularly large Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa f. rubiginosa) is located in the gardens adjoining the Main Quadrangle (18 metres in height and 25 metres canopy spread). This is an exceptional size for this fig and it is likely to be one of the earliest planted specimens in the College. A further Port Jackson Fig occurs in the south-eastern car parking area however the integrity of this significant tree has been severely compromised by past heavy pruning and it is in serious decline.

There are at least 36 remaining Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus) that are identified as part of the Colleges early plantings dating to the late 1920's and early 1930's. This includes the double row planting associated with the City Road frontage (15) and the main driveway and pedestrian walkway in the north-east leading to the Edward Ford Building (18) as well as some between the driveway and the south-east most building of the St Paul's College group of buildings (3). These latter mentioned trees appear to be slightly older than the other Brush Box planted along the driveway, judging by their sizes in the 1943 aerial photos. The single Brush Box located in the southern car park, although now very large, appears to have been planted after the other Brush Box and is not included in the above listings.

The 2 Jacarandas (Jacaranda mimosifolia) on the western side of the buildings appear to date from the late 1940's or early 1950's as they are visible as well established trees in 1958 photos. It is unclear if they were present in the 1943 aerial photos. These are significant trees due to their size and early planting time. The Jacarandas in the central courtyard were not planted until after 1965. These are visually significant and certainly contribute to the current character and history of the St Paul's College development. There is no evidence, however, of any relationship of these Jacarandas with that in the University of Sydney's Main Quadrangle which was reportedly planted in the late 1920's (Curtis 1981).

Statement of Significance
The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney’s more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

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33.13 The Women's College Group

Historical Notes
The Women's College within the University of Sydney, opened in 1892, was the first university college for women in Australia. The earliest section of the College, designed by the architectural firm of Sulman & Power and completed in 1894, is a fine example of an institutional building in the 'Federation Free Classical' style of architecture. This original wing of the college exhibits a high quality of workmanship and retains the intended relationship with its terraced landscape. It is scheduled on the NSW State Heritage Register and City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Substantial additions to the original College throughout the twentieth century demonstrate the growth of the institution, changing architectural styles, social mores and teaching requirements. The Women's College was built on a treeless paddock immediately to the west of St Paul's College. Although the site had a frontage to Carillon Avenue the building with its main axis at right angles to the street, facing west towards St Andrew's College. The original entry road from Carillon Avenue was a gravel driveway terminating in a circular turning area outside the front steps. This has now been replaced by a bitumen roadway. The Langley wing & connecting walkway, the Menzies Common Room and an addition to the dining hall was undertaken 1965-1969.

The grounds of the main building comprise three (of the original four) distinct levels with steep, grass embankments in between that were constructed in 1893 and which formed the most significant feature within the original landscaping. These embankments, combined with the layout and design of the building facilitated the passive cooling of the building by cross ventilation, a feature characteristic of the work of Sulman and Power. From the 1890's, when many plants were donated by well wishers, the gardens developed through to the 1940's reflecting a gardenesque landscape more commonly seen in grand residential properties. The existing garden bed at the base of the upper embankment includes small flowering trees and shrubs: crab apples, cherry, azaleas and assorted annuals. Today, the mature trees around the north, east and west boundaries enhance the sense of enclosure and privacy within the College grounds.

Scheduled Significant Trees

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<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>subsp. maidenii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus microcorys</em></td>
<td>Tallow Wood</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Figure 33.13.1 – The Maiden's Gums
The age of these trees is unclear. The campus appears to have had many overlays of landscaping. The 1943 aerial photo of the campus shows numerous mature trees surrounding the College. The existing trees in this location in 1943 were likely removed to facilitate the construction of the northern Langley Wing and connecting walkway in 1965-69 and the scheduled trees are probably from this period.

Description
A group of three mature Maiden's Gums (Eucalyptus globulus ssp. maidenii), located in the western garden, make a dramatic contribution to the visual and aesthetic quality of this location. These trees are of similar age structure and scale with dimensions of approximately 25 metres in height and 18-22 metres individual canopy spread (1.2-1.4m diameter bases). This is a rare example of a group planting of this species in the City of Sydney.

Statement of Significance
The grounds of the University of Sydney contain an exceptional collection of significant trees, many of which are important elements in association with heritage listed buildings and road precincts. A number of places and items are scheduled on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register, City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). At a group level, the significant trees within the University are considered to be one of the City of Sydney's more important collections in terms of the special combination of aesthetic, scientific, botanic, historic, social and commemorative values.

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33.14 Royal Prince Alfred Hospital - Missenden Road

Address:
Missenden Road,
Camperdown
Ownership Type:
Govt/Institution/Other
Owner/ Controlling Authority:
Sydney Local Health Network
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1890-1890

Historical Notes
Following the attempted assassination of HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh in Clontarf in 1868, Parliament approved the construction of a new hospital in Missenden Road. The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Admission Block, designed by George Allan Mansfield (built 1876-1882), together with the later additions of the Victorian and Albert wings (c.1904 and extensions c.1943), are scheduled on the State Heritage Register. These buildings form a landmark group of exceptional architectural significance (NSW State Heritage Inventory).

The Hospital gardens were established in 1876 with the assistance of staff from the Sydney Botanic Gardens during the time of Charles Moore's directorship (1848-1896). The original landscape approach drew on an eclectic range of native rainforest species and exotic evergreen and deciduous broadleaf species to create a lush, subtropical quality to the landscape. Professor Waterhouse (noted for the Jacaranda planting in the Quadrangle, University of Sydney) was involved in later work associated with both the RPAH façade planting scheme on Missenden Road and rear lower gardens of the Hospital during the Inter-War period (c.1915-1940). Refer to listing for University of Sydney – University Avenue (including Main Building & Quadrangle).

The front garden to the entrance of RPAH Admission Block was substantially altered in 1907, during the Inter-War period (late 1930s) and again during the Post-War period (1960). The Federation period planting, which is believed to have included palms and subtropical shrubs (NSW State Heritage Inventory), during the time of Joseph Maiden as Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, was later replaced and supplemented with new planting under the direction of Professor Waterhouse during the late 1930's.

Description
The RPAH Precinct including the Hospital grounds and gardens, contains an outstanding collection of significant trees and remnant cultural landscapes. There are two main parts to the collection – the Missenden Road group (upper level) and rear gardens (lower level). Although the gardens are collectively significant in terms of their historic, social and cultural overlays, they present as an ad hoc collection of trees rather than a landscape composition.

Missenden Road group (row plantation to façade of RPAH)
The existing gardens are a curiously eclectic mixture of native and exotic species including eight Crows Ash (Flindersia australis), seven Hill’s Weeping Figs (Ficus microcarpa var. hillii),

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<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>American Bull Bay Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora</td>
<td>Camphor Laurel</td>
</tr>
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<td>Jacaranda mimosifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Deodar Cedar</td>
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</table>
a single American Bull Bay Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), a Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) and Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*).

The American Bull Bay Magnolia (12 metres in height/10 metres canopy diameter) is a large specimen and may date from the earliest phase of planting. The Hill’s Weeping Figs (18-20 metres in height/22-25 metres canopy spread) and Crows Ash (15-18 metres in height) are believed to be representative of the planting overlay during the Inter-War period (late 1930s). Some of the Crows Ash are in decline. The Smooth-barked Apple (22 metres in height/12 metres canopy spread) is believed to be a Post-War period planting.

None of the trees are significant as individual specimens. Of further note are the similarities with Wynyard Park’s Inter-War period planting including the use of Crows Ash along the York Street frontage and Hill’s Weeping Figs on Carrington Street, Wynyard Park (refer to Listing in this Register).

Rear garden group (Gloucester House lawn area to gardens north of chapel)

This group has significance in being a remnant of mixed group planting designed as a dense vegetated buffer between the Hospital and mortuary. This planting scheme was established during the time of the hospital’s construction in 1874 and is an integral component of the overall design and philosophy. The approach is considered to be a “rare example of the scientific thought... and theories” of this period ("The Rear Gardens" – NSW State Heritage Inventory). The mixed tree group was originally part of a broader late-Victorian landscape of sweeping lawns, planted garden beds which included specimen planting of palms and accents, two rotundas and a tennis court in the high Gardenesque style of the period. The tree group’s location in a natural gully adjacent to an old creek-line has ensured optimum conditions for growth, particularly for native subtropical rainforest species which have benefited from the high moisture levels, good drainage, soil nutrients, north-easterly aspect and shelter from prevailing winds. A number of individual trees have achieved a substantial size, scale and proportions under this micro-environment.

The original design, plant selection and layout was typical of the approach of Charles Moore. Professor Waterhouse was responsible for later embellishment of these gardens, including additional Jacarandas and Camellias near the Nurses Home.

The protection and management of important views linking the Medical School and the Hospital were primary considerations in this design. Although a Conservation Management Plan for the Hospital (RPAH CMP Vol.2) has been developed in recent years, the loss of historic views and contextual elements, new building...
and road works, alienation and fragmentation of historic planting has continued to have a cumulative negative impact on the site’s heritage values.

This rear garden group contains a number of notable individual specimens. The north-eastern lawn area near Gloucester House is dominated by a magnificent Jacaranda specimen (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*). This highly ornamental tree would date from the earliest planting phase and has an exceptionally large spreading canopy (14 metres in height/22 metres canopy diameter). This tree is much older and larger than the other Jacarandas planted by Professor Waterhouse.

A more or less contiguous lineal cluster of trees occurs between the new Hospital extensions and Blackburn pavilion, continuing through to the gardens north of the Chapel (near the Haematology and Blood Bank) and Centenary Institute Building. This mixed group is dominated by six particularly large Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) ranging from 16-22 metres in height/18-22 metres canopy spread. Two of these multi-trunk specimens would be amongst the largest examples of this taxon in the City of Sydney LGA standing 20-22 metres in height, 22 metres canopy spread and up to 2m diameter bases. One specimen near the RPAH Chapel is shrouded with the exotic climber, *Monstera deliciosa* and native epiphyte, *Elkhorn* (*Platycerium bifurcatum*). Smaller Camphor Laurel regrowth also occurs in the group and is indicative of the vigorous reproductive strategy of this species. The introduction of this species in the early nineteenth century as an ornamental exotic has had a profound impact on our natural bushland, gardens and pasturelands. Although these larger specimens are of particular cultural, social and historic significance, the Camphor Laurel is generally regarded as a weed species throughout its naturalised range from the south coast and Sydney region to the NSW north coast and as far as the Atherton Tablelands in North Queensland. Further voluntary colonisation by this species should be vigorously controlled in this location and within the City of Sydney LGA.

Other component species include Hill's Weeping Fig (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*), Jamaica Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum quadrangulare*) and Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*). These trees are generally supportive to neutral in the context of this heritage landscape.

**Statement of Significance**

The planting schemes are typical of the late Victorian period with overlays dating from the Federation and Inter-War periods. The areas defined as the Missenden Road – Main Front Garden, University Boundary and The Rear Gardens are all scheduled in the State Heritage Register. The Hospital and grounds are also classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). Notably, the historic landscape character, planting palette and thematic styling is consistent with the approach taken throughout much of the University of Sydney campus. Although fragmented and alienated by recent development (including construction of E Block and covered walkways), these last vestiges of an important cultural landscape continue to illustrate the historic, social and scientific links between RPAH and the University of Sydney.
34. Darling Harbour
34.01 Darling Harbour

**Address:**
Tumbalong Park, Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre
Forecourts, Darling Harbour

**Ownership Type:**
Govt/Institution/Other

**Owner/Controlling Authority:**
Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

**Year of planting (of oldest item / if known):**
c. 1987

**Scheduled Significant Trees**

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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><em>Phoenix canariensis</em></td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td><em>Washingtonia robusta</em></td>
<td>Washington Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td><em>Livistona australis</em></td>
<td>Cabbage Palm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Notes**

When Sydney was founded in 1788, the bay was called Long Cove because of its unusual length. The large shell middens left by generations of Cadigal people in the area soon saw the name Cockle Bay come into everyday use. In 1826 the bay was again renamed—this time becoming Darling Harbour in honour of Governor Ralph Darling—Sydney’s Governor at the time.

Commissioned by Governor Macquarie in 1812, Darling Harbour developed from a bustling market wharf to what became a major industrial and goods-handling precinct. An immigration scheme saw many of Australia’s post-war refugees and immigrants set foot on Australian soil at Darling Harbour. By the mid 1970’s Darling Harbour was a series of empty warehouses and rarely used train tracks, with only the odd vessel using its wharfs. Its magnificent waterfront address, adjacent to the city, was ripe for redevelopment. In 1984, the NSW State Government, announced the redevelopment of the area and a decision to “return it to the people of Sydney after 150 years of industrial use”.

The Darling Harbour foreshore development during the 1980’s and 1990’s period transformed the landscape and its historic and cultural heritage values. The historically reclaimed area of Cockle Bay was redeveloped with a range of facilities including the Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney Convention Centre, Sydney Exhibition Centre, Harbourside shopping mall, the Chinese Gardens and Tumbalong Park. During later

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*Figure 34.1.1 – The Cabbage Palm grove adjacent the iMax Theatre and freeways*
development phases the Darling Walk, restaurant precinct and Imax Theatre were added to the growing harbour foreshore attractions.

The area was landscaped with expansive paved areas, water features, amphitheatre and a broad range of translocated specimen palms and a mature Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa) which was brought by barge from Homebush. The Fig suffered with poor drainage and setbacks from the transplanting operation for several years, but with considerable efforts, drainage and other soil issues were corrected and the tree finally appears to be flourishing.

**Description**
The large number of mature palms and the mature Fig brought to the site created an ‘instant landscape’, creating a new sense of place and aesthetic character. The eclectic range of exotic and native palms were clustered in various locations adjacent to the fly-over expressways above the park in order to modify the scale and negative impact of this development. They were also planted as accent plants in front of the Convention Centre and Harbourside retail area.

There are three main groups of *Livistona australis*, 37 in the freeway lawn and concourse area ranging in clear trunk heights from 8-15m, 19 in the Convention Centre forecourt ranging in clear trunk heights from 6-12m and 21 infront of the Harbourside Centre with clear trunk heights of between 7-10m. The *Washingtonia* Palms are all associated with the freeway overpass with 10 and 7 large specimens. There are 23 *Phoenix* palms currently planted down the main pedestrian spine between the harbour and Tumbalong Park precincts.

The translocated mature population of exotic palms (ie. *Washington Palms*, *American Cotton Palms* and *Canary Island Date Palms*) were sourced from nurseries and transplanters from places which may have had their own particular cultural, social, aesthetic and historic significance. The *Livistona* Palms are more commonly sourced from road construction sites and forestry areas which are destined to be destroyed.

*Canary Island Date Palms* are an exotic palm species that provides a bold accent, dramatic scale, uniform growth pattern and tolerance to drought is highly favoured in formal planting schemes. The palm is generally associated with commemorative

[Figure 34.1.2 – The translocated Port Jackson Fig in Tumbalong Park]
parkland and civic landscapes established during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (particularly the Inter-war Period (c.1915-1940). Significant public collections of this species throughout Sydney’s eastern suburbs have been decimated in recent years by a soil fungal pathogen, known commonly as Fusarium wilt. One of the Canary Island Date Palm was noted with the disease during field work for this Register in 2012.

The broad-scale transplanting of mature Cabbage Palms (*Livistona australis*), continues to be part of a broader program of ‘translocation’, first popularised in Sydney during this 1980’s period. The use of this native rainforest species, as mature, single-age group specimens in public and private developments has become a significant feature of the city and harbour-side landscapes (eg. Circular Quay East, First Fleet Park, The Rocks (refer to listing in this Register, Pyrmont Point Park and Star City Casino, Pyrmont, Fox Studios and others) and recently continued in new works undertaken in Darling Harbour such as Darling Quarter completed in 2012.

**Statement of Significance**
The Darling Harbour foreshore development during the 1980’s and 1990’s period transformed the landscape and created a significant open space and entertainment precinct for tourists and residents of greater Sydney. The character and landscape of Darling Harbour is defined by these examples of translocated palms and the mature Fig. They were selected to reflect the late 19th century styles of other major Sydney parks. It is a significant example of the “instant landscape” and landscape design and transplanting methods employed in the later part of the twentieth century. It is representative of the common civic landscapes of Sydney in the 1980’s and 90’s. As specimens they are significant in terms of their social, educational, commemorative and aesthetic values.
35. Prince Alfred Park, Central and Eveleigh Rail Yards
35.01 Prince Alfred Park

Address:
Chalmers Street and Cleveland Street,
Redfern
Ownership Type:
Park
Owner/ Controlling Authority:
City of Sydney
Year of planting (of oldest item / if known)
c. 1870

Historical Notes
Prince Alfred Park, bounded by Cleveland Street (south), Chalmers Street (east) and railway network (north-west), is scheduled in the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012, Sydney City Heritage Study and classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The park shares a common boundary with the Sydney Community College, formerly the site of Cleveland Street Boys High School (built in 1867).

Early in the 19th century the park remained as undeveloped government paddocks surrounded by various land grants. The first house associated with the paddocks was Cleveland House (c. 1824, also a listed heritage item). Towards the mid-19th century suburban development began to surround the paddocks and the potential of Cleveland Paddocks (as they had become known) as a significant urban park was increasing. The first major historical event associated with Cleveland Paddocks was the initiation of the first railway in Australia in 1850. The rail line to Parramatta with associated station and workshops was opened on the western portion of Cleveland Paddocks in 1855. The land grant to the Railways isolated an almost triangular portion of the paddocks to the east. This land was to become Prince Alfred Park. By 1856 St. Paul's Anglican Church was completed and

Scheduled Significant Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ficus macrophylla</td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agathis robusta</td>
<td>Queensland Kauri Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arytera divaricata</td>
<td>Coogera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ficus rubiginosa f. glabrescens</td>
<td>Port Jackson Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phoenix canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lophostemon confertus</td>
<td>Brush Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London Plane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 35.1.1 – The Moreton Bay Figs in the southern end of the park
the Cleveland Street Public School was initiated on portions of land resumed from the paddocks. On 22nd December, 1865, the remaining portion of the paddocks was dedicated as a reserve for public purposes. At this time the reserve was an open field. The reserve was called Prince Alfred Park to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred, to the Australian colonies in the late 1860's.

The park was the site of the Sydney Exhibition Hall, built in the 1870's and later demolished in the 1940's (State Heritage Inventory). Prince Alfred Park retains a significant collection of trees, including row plantations and individual specimen trees, which are likely to date from this 1870s period.

The structure of park planting follows a typical late nineteenth century model using Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla) as the dominant park element, arranged as an informal row along the boundaries. This approach was promoted by Charles Moore (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens between 1848-1896). Prince Alfred Park has been overlayed with a number of other phases of planting throughout the twentieth century. The central avenue of London Planes (Platanus x acerifolia) and Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus) are likely to date from Inter-War period planting schemes (c. 1915-1940). Similarly, the mixed exotic palms located along the northern boundary of the park, including Washington Palms (Washingtonia robusta) and Canary Island Date Palms (Phoenix canariensis) would date from this period. This latter planting phase is generally supportive of the park's contextual character and other scheduled significant trees.

Description
Some of these Moreton Bay Figs have achieved outstanding proportions and scale (up to 20-22 metres in height and 25-30 metres in canopy spread). The oldest figs, being those fronting Cleveland Street now appear to suffering decline with thinning canopies and epicormic growth.

The park contains further native rainforest elements, one of which is a rarely planted specimen dating from the early phases of development. The Coogera (Arytera divaricata), a native of northern NSW and Qld coastal rainforests (particularly littoral rainforests) is located within the Chalmers Street boundary planting. The only other known examples of this species of similar age group in the City of Sydney LGA, are growing in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Other native rainforest species in this location include a Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa f. glabrescens) and two magnificent specimens of the Queensland Kauri Pine (Agathis robusta). These pines were often planted in distinctive groupings with other tall emergent species, including the native Araucarias. They are important components of these public planting schemes and have a dramatic impact on quality and scale of these spaces. The two specimens are visually connected to another Kauri Pine in the Sydney Community College.

Statement of Significance
Prince Alfred Park is historically significant as the first park in Australia laid out for the purpose of holding an Agricultural Society Intercolonial Exhibition in 1870. The layout and mature vegetation are extremely important historical items. The park has immense historical and aesthetic significance, and is also of social significance. The park has historical associations with the NSW Agricultural Society and with Benjamin Backhouse, Architect. The collection of trees is considered to have group significance at the City/ LGA level in terms of aesthetic, historic, social and botanic values. There are also individual specimens which are significant at the local level.

Figure 35.1.2 – One of the Moreton Bay Figs in the north of the park