

HORNSBY SHIRE HERITAGE STUDY

SPECIALIST REPORTS



LANDSCAPE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

FOR HORNSBY SHIRE COUNCIL
MAY 1993

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Suite 203 Level 2

410 Elizabeth Street

Surry Hills NSW 2010

Telephone: (02) 212 7252

Facsimile: (02) 212 7262

Directors

Peru V. Perumal

B.ARCH., DIP.TCP., FRAIA

Vincent Murphy

BTP (HONS.), LL.B., MRAPI

Chung-Tong Wu

B.ARCH., MS. PH.D

Associate

Andrew Woodward

B.SC (ARCH), B.ARCH.

**HORNSBY SHIRE
HERITAGE STUDY**

VOLUME 3

LANDSCAPE REPORT

Prepared by: William Ashton, Landscape Architect
33 Elvina Avenue
Newport NSW 2106
Ph: (02) 997 4675

For: Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd
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HORNSBY SHIRE HERITAGE STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is one of a number of reports prepared as part of the Heritage Study of Hornsby Shire and deals with the local, natural and cultural landscape.

An inventory of landscape items has been prepared, partly from an assessment of sites identified in the Heritage Study local history, suggestions of Council officers and community leaders, documents in the local history section of Hornsby Library and particularly, *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire* by Claire Schofield. The majority of sites however, were found in the course of field reconnaissance.

All sections of the Shire were traversed but, due to the large area of the Shire, of over 500 square kilometres (the largest in the County of Cumberland), not all streets were visited. Less attention was given to areas of newer housing development. Keeping this in mind, the landscape inventory should not be taken as exhaustive. Nevertheless, it is considered to include most items of major landscape heritage significance. Additional items which subsequently come to light are likely to fit into the same framework of categories described in this report, already illustrated by examples in the landscape inventory.

Where specific items are referred to in the text the landscape inventory reference number is given.

1.1 The Landscape Significance of Hornsby Shire

The widespread bushland character often associated with rugged and scenic topography is considered to constitute the Shire's most important, and hopefully enduring, landscape heritage. However, the conflicting need to consider bushfire control will be of paramount concern in some areas.

The most significant of these bushland landscapes are conserved in the Ku-ring-gai Chase and Marra Marra National Parks, Muogamarra Sanctuary, the Berowra Valley Bushland Reserve, Pennant Hills Park and Cumberland Forest. Smaller park reserves, roadside reserves, golf courses and school grounds all provide significant sites conserving bushland.

Individual native trees, tree groups and smaller patches of bush are to be found scattered throughout much of the residential area of the Shire, particularly in the residential subdivisions developed between 1960 and the 1980s. Added together, this visible bushland gives so much of the Shire a recognisable Australian character.

The Hawkesbury River and its valleys, which drain much of the Shire, provide scenery of high natural quality. This varies from the small scale domestic to that of wide horizons and scenic grandeur.

Cultural landscape items identified in the study include parks, institutional sites (especially schools), street trees, period gardens and individually significant trees.

The area around Beecroft and Cheltenham displays a wealth of items, particularly of well maintained gardens from the Federation period, and the 1940s through to the 1960s.

There is also much evidence of agricultural activity, particularly orcharding, horticulture and the nursery plant trade. This is especially evident in the north-western section of the Shire. The once extensive orchards of Epping and Normanhurst have long since disappeared. The conservation of such items requires a considerable special local commitment, and the provision of financial incentives. Otherwise all will eventually be lost to subdivision.

A number of monuments, mainly war memorials, cemeteries and occasional street design elements and furniture have been included in the landscape inventory.

2. TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SCENERY

The major natural phenomena within the Shire are the Hornsby plateau and its weathering sandstone, or overlying shale topography, culminating in the magnificence of the Hawkesbury River estuary. The river defines the northern boundary of the Shire, along with the major tributaries of Cowan and Berowra Waters. The deep sandstone beds, up to 250 metres thick, were laid down in the Triassic geological period some 200 million years ago.

Subsequent gradual uplifting resulted in the formation of the Hornsby plateau (over millions of years) permitting the rivers to wear down through the sandstone forming the exposed high cliffs and ledges. The rise of sea level after the last ice age (c6,000 years ago) was the cause of the present width and depth of the lower Hawkesbury.

The broad scale scenic landscape of the Hawkesbury River estuary comprises its wide waterway, islands, steep-sided valleys indenting the plateau, scenery often focusing on ancient sandstone cliffs, caves and rock outcrops. All emphasise the importance of topography, the weathering process and the exposed underlying geological strata. These features are a fundamental part of the natural heritage of the Shire. The 19th century English writer Trollope, comparing the Hawkesbury to the Rhine and Mississippi, stated:

"The Hawkesbury has neither castles or islands [sic], nor has it bright, clear water like the Rhine, but the headlands are higher, the bluffs are bolder, and the turns and manoeuvres of the course which the waters have made for themselves are grander ..."

He also comments that the lower part of the river between Wisemans Ferry and Pittwater, "is very much finer than the upper reaches"¹.

The river flats of the Hawkesbury were to provide some of the first farming land taken up by settlers, from 1794. The later settlements of Windsor and Richmond were, for a long time, reached by ships plying this river.

Overlying the southern parts of the Hornsby plateau are ridgeland of Wianamatta shale and soils of much higher fertility. It was the suburbs of Epping, Pennant Hills, Normanhurst, Dural and parts of Galston and Hornsby on which grew the principal high native forest which, after its exploitation from c1815, was developed for orchards and horticulture.

The generally thin sandy soils and steep terrain of the land north of Hornsby and Galston was no encouragement to early farming. This was the principal reason why so much of this landscape was dedicated as public reserves from 1894 for Ku-ring-gai National Park through to the recent formation of Marra Marra National Park (1988?).

The most notable geological unconformity in the Shire is the igneous rock intrusion just west of Hornsby commercial centre, known as Old Man's Valley. Here the more fertile soil was exploited by Thomas Higgins, from 1835, first for the tall timber, later for orcharding and horticulture, and finally, as a quarry for extracting blue metal (dolerite). The quarrying continues to the present day. Sandstone was also quarried on individual sites for some of the colonial buildings in the Shire. The large quarry in Thornleigh, originally used to supply ballast for the northern rail line, was later to form the National Brickworks, from 1901 to 1975. The pit has now been filled and the site is to be made into playing fields in the near future.

The steep topography of the Shire, particularly the northern sections, made access difficult. The first visits were from timber getters, from about 1815. Early land routes were constructed along the major ridge lines. One passed through Pennant Hills and Dural for the Great North Road (1820s) and New Line Road (1829). The former route was said to have closely followed an aboriginal line of communication to Wisemans Ferry. Early routes on the eastern ridge were Peats Ferry Road (c1850) and the main northern rail line in 1886, culminating in the Hawkesbury rail bridge, a major engineering work completed in 1889.

¹ Taken from *Hawkesbury River Saga* - Charles Swancoth, p8



The drowned river valley of the Hawkesbury: A natural phenomenon of scenic beauty.

Hawkesbury Railway Bridge:
Note pylons of 1889 bridge.



View towards Brooklyn from Pacific Highway.



Wiseman's Ferry.



Rugged topography has necessitated significant engineering projects.



Exposed sandstone:
Geological heritage
in the Hawkesbury
Valley.



"Slippery Rock":
Marramarra National
Park.

Natural sandstone
cliff:
Pacific Highway,
Brooklyn.



Aboriginal
carvings:
Marramarra National
Park.

These northerly lines of transport, along the relatively flattish ridge tops, may be appreciated when contrasted with the east-west access via Berowra Waters Ferry and Galston Gorge. The two latter roads cling precariously to the steep hillsides with repeating hairpin bends. Both roads were built with much manual labour in the 19th century and afford fine scenic views, though stopping places are very limited. The vehicular punt at Berowra and the timber truss bridge over Galston Gorge add to the period quality and sense of adventure these two roads offer. The bridge has a McDonald type truss and was built in 1892 (see Australian Heritage Commission listing).

The pioneering, tortuous character of these two roads is in marked contrast to the modern Newcastle Freeway. The freeway is a notable engineering achievement of huge scale, evidenced by great cuts in the sandstone hillsides and embankments of similar proportion, built of large slabs of rough sandstone (item L123).

Another scenic road of note is the steep route down to Wisemans Ferry, on the Great North Road, built by convicts in the 1820s and 1830s. The road along the river to Laughtondale gives a picture of land taken up by the early settlers. By travelling back up via Gulley Road, a variety of natural vegetation types may be observed in Marra Marra National Park (item L249).

All the above roads afford many scenic water vistas of the Hawkesbury, set within a generally primitive natural landscape of bush-clad hillsides and weathered sandstone rock faces.

Similar topographic difficulties were experienced developing land in the more rugged parts of the Shire where roadworks and sewerage were some of the costliest in the metropolitan area. Limitations of siting for major sewerage works are still a problem.

3. THE NATIVE FOREST AND THE NATURAL VEGETATION

In April 1788, Governor Phillip explored the Pittwater peninsula and crossed overland to Pennant Hills, "... to a region where the land was covered with an endless wood."²

By 1802, Governor King referred to supplies of timber being drawn from Pennant Hills, and had praised its quality. Some is said to have been used in the construction of the roof of the mint building in Sydney in 1911³.

William Kent was granted 460 acres (185 hectares) in the timber lands, unofficially known as Epping forest, in 1803⁴. Thomas

² The Shaping of Hornsby Shire - Claire Schofield, p26

³ Ibid., p26

⁴ Ibid., p20

Hyndes held a timber lease north of the Lane Cove River in 1814, and Berry and Wollstonecraft operated north of Thornleigh in the period 1810-30 in the Cowan Forest⁵.

In 1816, Governor Macquarie had set up a timber camp on Macarthur's and Kent's land (totalling over 1,000 acres) and when these became less productive he established timber camps on the Field of Mars Common (north of Epping) in 1819, in order to cut Blue Gum, Blackbutt, Forest Oak and Cedar. The former two species were used for general carpentry framing. Forest Oak was used for shingles and Cedar for joinery. This camp was known as the "Pennant Hills Sawing Establishment" and one to the south⁶ was referred to as the "Barren Ridges Sawing Establishment". The timber was hauled by bullock teams to a wharf at Ermington.

"Not only did the government cut timber from the unalienated Crown Land, but it also held the timber rights over all land granted to settlers, soldiers and emancipists. This restriction on their use of timber had been turned to good account by influential land owners, who thereby secured government assistance in clearing of their holdings."⁷

Thomas Higgins was granted 250 acres (100 hectares) just west of Hornsby in 1824, in a valley (Old Mans Valley). It had one of the few intrusions of igneous rock, underlying rich soil. The trees (mainly Blue Gum) were tall and straight. "For over one hundred years the timber in Old Mans Valley lasted, being cut sparingly, and sawn at the family sawpits to provide a steady income."⁸ A photo from 1938 shows a small house in the valley surrounded by cultivated fields within the huge forest. Blue Gums presently exist at the bottom of this valley along Rosemead Avenue and extend into the Berowra Bushland Valley Park (item L62).

From a heritage viewpoint it is considered that the remnant native vegetation has relevance from a number of aspects. First, the native vegetation gives the essential "Australian character" to the landscape. Associated with the natural topography, it forms the remaining evidence of prehistoric ecological forces and evolutionary processes. Even within many residential areas the repetitive trees are almost always the native Eucalypts and Angophoras.

Then, there are the large Eucalypts of great age, with trunks over one metre in diameter, many upwards of 30 metres high and perhaps up to 150 or so years old.

⁵ Ibid., pp29-30

⁶ Ibid., pp26 & 28

⁷ Ibid., p26

⁸ Ibid., p32

Another aspect is the ancient genetic pool, held within the native plant community. To consider such a gene pool, reserves have been set aside, and propagation of local seed for future replanting needs to be undertaken through Council initiatives. Also to be considered are the perceptions of the former Aborigines and early settlers, so strongly affected by the forest and scrubland about them.

On one hand the forest was the habitat of the Aborigines, one they had lived in for thousands of years, and formed an intricate and sustainable relationship with. On the other hand, there was the great forest which, over many years, was cut down for timber and fuel and finally cleared for agriculture. The physical effort of removing these huge trees was immense. For a long time the stumps were mostly left in the ground, to remain a continual farming nuisance for many years.

The resilience of the high Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) forest is demonstrated by the quite high number of existing sites conserving these trees and included in the inventory. They still evoke the impression of grandeur in parts of the Shire, such as Observatory Park, Blackwood Reserve, Pennant Hills Park, Pennant Hills Golf Course and Byles Creek, Beecroft. Many remnant forest trees above 25 metres high exist in the Shire and a considerable number have a trunk diameter in excess of one metres and an age of well over 100 years.

While only a few of the listed inventory items give a true picture of the original species composition of this forest, many sites include some of the more commonly encountered trees: Smooth Bark Apple (*Angophora costata*), Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*), White Mahogany (*Eucalyptus acmenoides*), Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*), Red Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*), Turpentine (*Syncarpia glommulifera*) Forest Sheoak (*Allocasuarina torularsis*), and Sydney Peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperita*).

On Dangar Island, a few Blackbutt trees with trunks of up to 1.6 metres diameter are possibly around 200 years old. Other sites with tall eucalypts include the Village Green at Beecroft, Lilla Avenue, and, in Waitara, Bundarra Avenue, Fern and Woonona Avenues, as well as the very old Blackbutts spared along Edgeworth David Ave (east).

This remnant forest canopy extends along the Beecroft/Pennant Hills ridge lines and is a significant visual landscape element when seen from the North Shore ridge, or high-rise buildings in Chatswood and St Leonards.

The Blue Gum, Blackbutt forest gradually gives way to the Turpentine, Smooth Bark Angophora association, between Waitara and Asquith. Then, as the soil fertility declines further on the northern sandstone soils, a more characteristic woodland-scrubland formation occurs with association of Smooth Bark Angophoras, Scribbly Gum, Stringy Bark, Red Bloodwood, Black Ash (*Eucalyptus*



Remnant areas of high Bluegum and Blackbutt forest: Reminders of former aboriginal domain, and evidence of challenges faced by early settlers and timbergetters.

Conserved Bluegum forest: Berowra Valley Bushland Park, south-west of Old Man's Valley.



Observatory Park, Pennant Hills.



Ancient Blackbutt trees, perhaps 200 years old: Pennant Hills Commercial Centre.



Tall forest gives way to scrubland on the northern ridges and valley sides.

Reddy Park, West Hornsby:
Regrowth forest of elegant form, composed of Turpentine, Stringybark, Angophora, and occasional Blackbutt.



Scribbly Gums:
Pennant Hills Park.



Muogamarra Wildlife Sanctuary, north of Cowan:
Grey Gums, Red and Yellow Bloodwood and Stringybark.

siberi) and an increasing array of understorey shrubs and wildflowers. A number of sites were included in the inventory for this area.

A somewhat similar change occurs from Dural through Galston to Wisemans Ferry. There, on the better southern soils, Blackbutt, Blue Gum, Smooth Bark Angophora, Turpentine, Stringy Bark and White Mahogany give way to Scribbly Gum, Smooth Bark Angophora, Bloodwoods and Black Ash. The characteristic Yellow Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus eximia*) is common in the rocky sandstone northern end, particularly through Glenorie to Wisemans Ferry.

The areas of scrubland and heathland are best conserved in Ku-ring-gai and Marra Marra National Parks and the Muogamarra Sanctuary as well as Berowra Valley Bushland Park and to some extent Pennant Hills Park.

The bushland within the Shire covering both the shale and sandstone based soils encompasses a broad assemblage of plants and ecosystems from the high forest to the low heath and swamplands along the Hawkesbury Estuary.

An overview of the Shire's natural vegetation is presented in *Taken for Granted*⁹, but for a more detailed survey of the composition of the Shire's bushland areas, the "Hornsby Shire Bushland Survey" should be consulted. With interpolation, this study should be a great aid to identification of the tree species in most areas of the Shire. National Parks and Wildlife Service publications on Ku-ring-gai National Park should also be consulted and a number of books and Council pamphlets are available outlining walks in these natural areas.

4. THE FIRST FARMS, HORTICULTURE AND RURAL ACTIVITIES

As early as 1794 land was granted to an emancipist David Kilpack at Castle Hill. He settled on 30 acres (later increased to 80 acres) on part of present-day Mowll Village on the corner of Pennant Hills and Carlingford Roads¹⁰.

The historic figure of John Macarthur was granted land in Pennant Hills in 1794. He eventually increased his holding to 425 acres, on land either side of Pennant Hills Road near Mahers Road. Over the next 25 years it was cleared and farmed. Presumably he grazed his merino sheep there. In 1821 he exchanged this land and moved to Camden and the "northern section" was granted to Alex Murray. It was known as "Murray's Farm"¹¹.

⁹ *Taken for Granted* - Benson & Howell, 1990, pp104-8

¹⁰ *The Shaping of Hornsby Shire* - Claire Schofield, p18

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p18 (check pg no. - same as prev. note?)

Reverend Samuel Marsden was granted land in 1799 on the Pennant Hills Road ending at present-day Mahers Road (possibly adjoining McArthur's) and cleared it to graze sheep. He sold the land in 1818¹².

Other early settled land grants include William Kent's large 460 acres in the Epping Forest in 1803, where he grazed sheep, and 100 acres (Inglewood) granted to Patrick Duffy near present-day Duffys Road, Thornleigh. He cleared the land and planted a plum orchard¹³.

A grant of 100 acres at Rogans Hill to Chevalier de Clambe in 1802 was highlighted by the variety of pursuits he undertook on his cleared land. This included raising sheep and pigs, and planting cotton bushes and coffee trees¹⁴.

In 1805, Andrew Thompson was employing men to evaporate sea water and produce salt on Mullet (Dangar) Island. Excavation of aboriginal middens and oyster shells taken from rocks to produce lime was carried out in the Hawkesbury until outlawed in the 1860s.

From 1817, Solomon Wiseman took up a 100-acre grant - later to be increased to 350 acres and held a licence for an inn from 1821. In 1827 Wiseman began operating his ferry. A painting by an unknown artist c1830 of the inn shows a grand two-storey verandahed building overlooking the river with farmland below, divided into four fields and a central pavilion. Wheat and oranges were grown along this section of the Hawkesbury and a tidal mill was established by James Singleton in 1820.

Floods were a recurring problem along the Hawkesbury in years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1816, 1819, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 etc¹⁵.

As early as the 1820s, land was cleared and cultivated for orange orchards in the Epping and Pennant Hills areas, notably by the Mobbs family in the vicinity of the present West Epping School site. Oranges and other orchard fruits were, for well over 100 years, a most significant industry in the Shire. The landscape of parts of Epping, Carlingford, Pennant Hills, Thornleigh, Dural and Galston were characterised by the rounded green geometry of lines of fruit trees. Gradually, as land was overtaken by housing, orcharding became concentrated in the Dural, Galston, Glenorie and Arcadia areas. Today the pressure of subdivision has affected these areas. Commercially viable orchards are now almost a rarity. Possibly a small orchard could be introduced into Fagan Park,

¹² Ibid., p27

¹³ Ibid., p29

¹⁴ Ibid., p20

¹⁵ Hawkesbury River Saga pp37,38 (?)



Farming and
horticultural
pursuits.

Character of period
farming:
Settlement at
Wiseman's Ferry.



Citrus orchard
along Hawkesbury
flood plain, with
line of Mangroves
in the background.



Former Netherby
Dairy Farm
buildings:
Conserved in Fagan
Park, Galston.

Rural Windbreaks



Bayfield Road,
Arcadia, c 1930s:
Lawson's Cypress
and Radiata Pine.



Old Northern Road:
Former windbreak of
Radiata Pines,
planted c. 1920-
1930, forms a
strong visual
element.



Sunnyridge Road,
Arcadia:
Turpentine wind
break, c. 1960-70.

associated with Netherby Farm (item L203). The Fagan family, who originally settled this farm, began "... what was to become a vast orchard empire stretching across properties at Dural, Galston and Arcadia"¹⁶.

Some orchards may still be found on the flood-prone river flats between Wisemans Ferry and Gentlemans Halt.

In the 19th century and the first third of the 20th century, local dairies provided the surrounding residential areas with milk and cream. Some of the better land was cleared to provide sufficient grazing paddocks for the cows.

"In Thornleigh, Shaws dairy occupied 25 acres on the northern side of Duffy Avenue ... a herd of 27 Jersey cows were grazed on established paspalum ..."¹⁷.

A photo of James' dairy on Clarke Road, Waitara contrasts the cleared grazing paddocks with the bushland behind.

A herd of Jersey cows was also grazed on Netherby Farm in Galston, increasing in numbers after World War II.

The plant nursery trade was also well established in Epping and Carlingford before residential subdivision of the 1930s-60s forced much of the trade to move out into Dural/Galston, Arcadia and Glenorie. There, it is concentrated today with established names such as Swanes, Neales, Alpine and Civic Trees operating since the 1960s (item L209).

In association with orcharding, nurseries and other horticultural pursuits, the repetitive landscape element of windbreaks has become a significant feature of this north-western area. Examples of windbreak planting exist from the 1920s-30s but more commonly from c1960s-70s (items L197, 198, 202, 204, 205, 208 and 252).

5. PERIOD GARDENS, PARKS AND CHARACTERISTIC TREES

5.1 The Colonial and Victorian Periods

Little evidence of cultural landscape from the colonial period appears to have survived within the Shire.

The bushland, particularly conserved in the valleys and beside the Hawkesbury River, still affords some perception of the primitive landscape inhabited by Aborigines, and the back-drop to all the farms of early settlers. The settlement of Wisemans Ferry (item L248) gives some idea of how this small European outpost might have

¹⁶ "Fagan Park - Watch it grow" - Council pamphlet c1991

¹⁷ The Shaping of Hornsby Shire - Claire Schofield, p148



Victorian Period
Garden Elements.

Abuklea Street,
Epping:
Relatively intact
Victorian garden.



Wiseman's Ferry
Inn:
Cast-iron gates
with sandstone
piers, c. 1830.



Netherby Cottage,
Fagan Park,
Galston:
Reconstructed
Victorian garden.

been seen by settlers and travellers in the 1830s, set in the bushland wilderness.

The Colonial Revival house and garden of "The Lakes of Cherrybrook" (item L1) gives an inkling of a well-to-do garden of the mid-19th century.

Netherby Cottage, with its redolent farm outbuilding of the late 19th century, and reconstructed Victorian garden within Fagan Park, (item L203) is also an important remnant from this period.

Loreto Convent, assessed below, is a fine example of a Late Victorian institutional garden on Pennant Hills Road at Normanhurst.

5.2 The Federation Period

Many gardens constructed in the Federation period still exist within the Shire, though most have been altered - many substantially. Others have lost much of their quality by neglect over time.

One of the most important period sites is Mt Wilga, the former showplace of Marcus Clarke (item L33). The fine Federation two-storey house is set on the summit of a round hill and still displays important period elements such as the circular carriageway with central lawn, shrubbery, the dramatic Canary Island Palm, the large site of sloping lawns, a tennis court (with period character), and large period trees such as Bunya and Radiata Pines (20 metres high), an Elm (?), Camphorlaurels, a row of Brush Box, Magnolia and Crepe Myrtles. In order to conserve the important period features and re-emphasise the period character with sympathetic planting, fencing etc., a conservation plan needs to be prepared for this site.

Willow Park, a two-storeyed Edwardian house and garden (item L16) built in 1903 was formerly one of the showplaces of the district. It is now used for Council community work. The circular carriage drive layout and fine period trees are conserved including Syzigium, Brush Box and Camphorlaurels.

A fine late Victorian single-storeyed house at 8 Abuklea Street (item L82), Epping is set on a flattish ridge with a notable front garden of near intact period quality from c1905/10. Probably the robust brick and wrought iron fence is of a little later date. The single corner pedestrian gate and double gates open onto a brown gravel, brick-edged side drive to the garage. The front garden, with fine lawn (buffalo grass), is characterised by two symmetrical bushy trees (possibly native Myrtle or Syzigium) and two centrally located palms (Butia and Canary Island). Border planting includes Indian hawthorn, azaleas and japonica.

There is a restored garden of a fine two-storeyed house at 93 Oxford Street, also at Epping (item L132). It is prominent on a busy road with Canary Island and Butia palms, and a Cypress tree with sympathetic border planting and rear lattice screening.

A row of mature Camphorlaurel trees about 16 metres high, fine lawn, traditional flowers and border planting, characterise the restored garden to the Federation house at 9 Norfolk Street, Epping (item L12).

In Orana Street, Hornsby, a group of modest timber Victorian cottages displays simpler elements of gardens from the early 1900s (item L57).

On the western side of Hornsby, in Lisgar, William and Dural Streets, remnant period gardens of the Victorian/Federation period exist. These include 23 Dural Street (item L89), with a well maintained front garden layout from this period. It includes buffalo grass lawn, curved cement path, stairs and island planting and such characteristic plants as frangipani, spirea, ferns and succulents.

Around the corner, at "Mt Errington", a magnificent Bunya Pine on the nature strip reaches some 25 metres, while the gravel lozenge driveway and a mix of indigenous deciduous and Camphorlaurels give the fine Federation house a somewhat "lost in the woods" feeling (item L90). Also in Rosemead Road, at No 12, is a tall Norfolk Island Pine about 30 metres high, existing from c1900.

The garden of "Highlands", a Horbury Hunt house in Wahroonga, has been altered by subdivision but retains an interesting and unusual period timber gate and a dramatic Hoop Pine in its garden. The pine is about 30 metres high and dates from c1900.

Beecroft and **Cheltenham** are arguably two of Sydney's finest residential suburbs, displaying many gardens with period elements and traditional well maintained gardens. An area of considerable natural quality provides the larger setting. The prominent streets, particularly Copeland, Malden and Beecroft Road, have many gardens from the Federation period. Generally, these feature fine lawns, period fences (a number reconstructed) and mature trees. The trees provide elegant settings for many intact Federation houses. The area is generally of such an exceptional standard, it is recommended that it become a conservation area, though the precise boundary line would require careful delineation.

Gardens in the area with notable period elements, mainly from the Federation period, include No's 71, 127, 156, 161 and 163 Copeland Road, 11 Malton Road, 110 Sutherland Street, 9 Beecroft Road, 8 Mary Street, 5A Hannah Street and a fine garden at 20 Cheltenham Road.

Often only one or two prominent trees may indicate the former presence of a period building but their size and location is of heritage as well as intrinsic value. The most notable of these

trees includes the pines (Norfolk Island, Radiata, occasional Hoop, or Bunya), Moreton Bay and Pt Jackson Figs, Camphorlaurels and a few old Cypresses. Items from this category are found in all areas of the Shire and include:

- * 32 Galston Road, Hornsby (Bunya Pine) - item L41
- * Hornsby Uniting Church, William Street, Hornsby (Hoop Pine) - item L35;
- * Pacific Highway, Wahroonga (Canary Island Palms) - item L4;
- * 61 and 63 Pretoria Parade, Hornsby (5 Camphorlaurels) - item L109;
- * 12 Rosemead Road, Hornsby (Norfolk Island Pine) - item L39;
- * Epping School of Arts (Pencil Cypress) - item L85;
- * Epping Uniting Church in Essex Street (2 Cocos Palms?) - item L86;
- * 2 Balmoral Street, Waitara (Norfolk Island Pine) - item L15;
- * 82 Pennant Hills Road, Normanhurst "Gilligaloola" (Norfolk Island Pine) - item L218;
- * 45 Myra Street, Wahroonga (Radiata Pine) - item L102;
- * 47 and 49 Pacific Highway, Asquith (Norfolk Island Pine and Stone Pines) - items L111 and L112;
- * Salmon Close, Asquith (Hoop Pine) - item L256.

Characteristic trees and shrubs from different periods have been noted and though species tend to overlap, certain generalities may be useful.

The gardens of the Victorian and early Federation period commonly display Bunya, Hoop, Norfolk Island and Radiata Pines with occasional Stone Pines. Later into the Federation period, in addition to the pines, Deodar, Camphorlaurel, Canary Island and Butia Palms, Brush Box, Syzigium, Magnolias and Frangipani were planted.

The Canary Island Palm is a very characteristic species from c1910 to 1940, along with Kentia and other palms and Crepe Myrtle, Camphorlaurels, English Oak, Cypresses, Lombardy Poplars, Oleanders, Frangipani and Cotoneaster.

More characteristic of the 1940-60 era are the Cypresses (particularly Pencil or Golden Hybrids), Lombardy Poplars, Norfolk Island Pines (which reappear), Crepe Myrtles, Dwarf Maples, Prunus, Cotoneaster, Oleander and Hibiscus. Azaleas and Camellias also become very common under the canopy trees of Beecroft, Cheltenham Normanhurst and Pennant Hills.



Federation Period
Gardens.

Mt. Wilga, Hornsby:
Marcus Clarke's
residence and
garden from 1903.



Crescent Street,
Pennant Hills:
Remnant gardens
from c. 1900-20.



Essex Street,
Epping:
Fine garden, from
c. 1910.

5.3 Gardens of the 1930s-1960s

Generally, houses and gardens in this period were of modest proportion, particularly from c1948-55 when building materials were scarce, and style an almost unheard-of word.

The subdivisions of the 1950s generally removed all remaining native trees but these were gradually to be conserved more from the late 1960s onward. Many of the 1950s gardens were planted with loving care, relying considerably on manual labour. This involved cutting the lawn (usually by hand mower), weeding and trimming the edges, planting the annual flowers, weeding and fertilising the garden beds (often with horse or cow manure gathered directly off the streets or local paddocks). Plant cuttings were commonly given to friends and neighbours.

Characteristic elements of these gardens include:

- * a low front fence of brick or sandstone (in outlying areas probably timber and chain wire);
- * decorative steel gates;
- * often a low front hedge (small leaf privet or photinia);
- * double concrete drive strips or flagged sandstone;
- * well maintained front lawns, commonly of buffalo grass; and
- * border planting beds with trimmed grass or flagstone edges.

The front garden had few spreading trees, and within the Shire the most prominent species appears to have been Golden Cypress. Other species include Crepe Myrtle, Frangipani, Brush Box and Jacaranda. Shrubs grown were Cotoneaster, Spirea, Hibiscus, Oleander, Pyracantha. Azaleas and Camellias were particularly common in the Shire. Much emphasis was placed on quality blooms. Roses were the most characteristic, but there were also Dahlias, Zinnias, Snapdragons, Marigolds, Petunias, Fuscias, Pansies and many annuals. After 1948 was a period when few jobs were available for women and the garden was one outlet for their energy and talents.

The rear gardens of the period often had a considerable portion devoted to the growing of fruit trees and vegetables. This was an aspect of gardening traditionally valued and carried on by migrant families in the succeeding periods. A number of intact gardens from this period exist within the Shire.

A fine row of houses and gardens from perhaps c1936 exists opposite the railway cutting in Crescent Street, Cheltenham (No's 40-50). All display many of the typical characteristics noted, including low sandstone fences (see items L161, 162, 164, 165 and 166).

There is a large, interesting garden in Cherrybrook (172 New Line Rd - item L17), also from the late 1930s. Much of the sandstone walling, paving and unusual details, of high craftsmanship, are reminiscent of the work of Sorensen.



Period Gardens from
1930-1960.

The Crescent,
Cheltenham:
Row of gardens from
c. 1938(?).



Abuklea Street,
Epping:
Garden from c 1955.



Dartford Road,
Normanhurst:
Garden from c 1955.



Pennant Hills Golf
Club:
Sandstone entry
piers, c. 1950 (?).

Another more modest group of gardens at 26-36 Balmoral Street, Waitara are very characteristic of the post-war period 1958-65, particularly the repeating Cypress trees (item L10).

An interesting garden in Normanhurst (92 Dartford Road) provides the setting for a white circular bay-fronted stucco house from c1955. The garden appears generally intact with low curved masonry wall, curved cement paths and concrete edging. Characteristic planting is in evidence, such as Cyresses, Deodar and shrubs like Diosma, Roses, Tiboucha, Strelitzia, Lavender, Abelia, Cactus, Agapanthus, Cordyline and a Lemon tree (see item L221).

The historic Dence Park property in East Epping was subdivided in the 1950s and many gardens in this area display elements from c1955-60. There is a very good example at 16 Abuklea Street (item L83).

A group of more opulent houses and well maintained large gardens from the 1955-65 period is located in Bundarra Street, Waitara.

6. PERIOD GARDENS OF SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRY

Loreto College (item L212) and former convent, with its fine turn-of-the-century buildings, is set in large grounds on a hilltop site in Normanhurst. The garden has many Late Victorian characteristics including highly carved sandstone gate pillars and plinth wall, with cast iron gates and a section of cast iron fencing. A long curved driveway leads up to the main College building and mature period trees include Canary Island Palm, Hoop Pines, Deodar, Cypress, and Brush Box from c1900. There is a burial ground for nuns (not seen) to give the site additional significance.

Barker College (item L106), on the Pacific Highway at Hornsby (from 1895), is notable for its period layout, imposing entry piers, cast iron gates (re-erected from the Sydney Mint of 1855), entry courtyard lawn, and series of intimate courtyard gardens behind a long, low sandstone front fence. The oval sited below the original buildings was constructed in the 1920s and is maintained in excellent condition with traditional picket fence (originally a simple post and rail design). The grounds conserve important groups of tall, indigenous Eucalypts and mature cultural planting from about the 1930s. These include Norfolk Island Pine, Golden Cypress, Brush Box, Liquidambar, Camphorlaurel, Jacaranda and, from about the late 1960s, a line of New England Peppermints along the western boundary.

Hornsby Girls High School (item L12) was laid out in the 1930s with semi-circular entry drive and entry details of the period in the neo-gothic style, somewhat unusual for a government school. An intact rendered masonry fence and decorative steel gates are included. The grounds conserve some indigenous trees including Angophora, Stringybark and turpentine, but has a wide variety of

cultural trees planted since the 1930s. These include Poplars, Elms, Coral trees, Norfolk Island Pine, Black Bean, and Silky Oak.

Almost all of the schools within the Shire conserve some indigenous trees or cultural planting of some note. Environmental awareness has brought more consideration for the quality of school grounds and their trees. Before the 1960s, recognition of such awareness might have only been recognised by planting a tree on Arbor Day, once a year. Notwithstanding, many of the mature cultural trees on school grounds may owe their existence to this annual ritual. Schools with cultural planting of period trees in the inventory of landscape items include Cheltenham Girls High (item L167), Normanhurst Boys High (item L217, Asquith Boys High (item L194), Brooklyn Primary (item L67), Galston Primary (item L206), Middle Dural and Glenorie Primaries (items L207 and L253), Berowra Primary (item L183), Normanhurst West Public with mature Radiata Pine from c1900 (item L224) and Beecroft Primary (item L92).

Generally landscape quality in the grounds of the Shire's churches is of a simplified nature. Hornsby Uniting Church conserves a mature sentinel Hoop Pine of about 25 metres height (though damaged), and St. Paul's, Wahroonga displays a fine sandstone fence (probably rebuilt c1970) with traditional covered gateway, two finely shaped Cypresses (native *Callitris* species?) and border shrubbery. There is also a most uncommon bas-relief bronze sculpture of "The Conversion of St. Paul" (item L3).

St. Albans (item L170) in Essex Street, Epping has a rectory garden from c1940s-50s evoking the gardenesque style with beds of roses, Deodar, Canary Island Palm, Oleanders, Chinese Elm. There is additional native tree planting from the late 1960s of Argyle Apple Gum and New England Peppermint.

Beside the Pacific Highway in Asquith, **St. Patricks Church** is a dramatic structure from c1965, complimented with an intimate courtyard space with statuary and shrubbery trees (Mulberry and *Murraya* (?)) in circular stone planting drums matching in detail the stone walls of the church. The western boundary is screened with Broadleaf Paperbarks, Forest She Oak and English Oaks (from c1940). On the nature strip, a fine old Grey Ironbark is conserved from c1930s as well as additional planting of Liquidambar and Casuarinas (see item L192).

Mowll Village (founded 1959) began a movement establishing retirement villages in this country. The site at Rogans Hill was originally settled by the Gallard family in the 1840s. The curved Victorian entrance has cast iron gates and handsome sandstone pillars, plinth wall and cast iron picket fence. These lead to an inviting avenue of Sugar Gums (?) (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) planted c1960s. Some period buildings including an unusual tower, are conserved in spacious well maintained grounds with period trees from c1900. These include Norfolk Island Pines to 25 metres, an Irish Strawberry tree, generous shrubbery and fine lawns. The formal approach to Lober House, with symmetrical dark Cypress trees and circular central fountain, evokes a 1930s institutional style.



Institutional
period gardens,
gates, fences and
paving.

Loreto College:
Victorian layout
and gateway from
circa 1880.



Barker College:
Re-erected colonial
gateway.



St Columbs'
Anglican Church,
Arcadia:
Simple gateway from
circa 1920-1930.



St Patricks',
Asquith:
Courtyard paving
and planting,
circa 1965-1970.

The industrial layout of Wrigley's Chewing Gum Factory (item L60), from c1960s, on the large site at the end of Michigan Avenue in Asquith, is a remarkable seminal and excellently maintained landscape of this period (John Temple, landscape architect). The period saw the reassessment of landscape style with emphasis on the use of native species in an asymmetrical romantic stylistic layout. Mature trees include Melaleucas (paperbarks), Lemon-scented, Scribbly and Peppermint Gums and Hakeas, Wattles, Gynea Lilies and ground covers. These are set in spacious lawns with border planting and large mulched planting areas. The design of the water tower is treated as a sculptural object in the landscape.

7. PUBLIC PARKLAND

Hornsby Park is sited just west of the main commercial area and the Council Chambers on the Pacific Highway. It probably dates from about the 1900s. The park is well laid out in gardenesque style with flagstone paths, fine lawns, timber pergolas (c1930s) and long planting beds edged with stone and planted with annuals. The period concrete light standards from c1930s, a mix of large, spreading Camphorlaurels (14 metres high) from c1900-20, and a group of quite old indigenous turpentine trees give the park an imposing serenity though the intrusion of the pool (c1960s) cuts off the view into the valley. Beside the swimming pool (1962) a commemorative Allepo Pine tree about 6 metres high was planted in 1937 from seed brought back by soldiers from Gallipoli. The site overlooking Old Mans Valley also has a plaque to the early Hornsby pioneer, Thomas Higgins, who took up residence in the valley in 1836 (item L14). Access is available to a walking track down the valley, from the rear of the park.

Waitara Park (item L11), on flat land beside Park Avenue, has many mature trees surrounding the oval, including a group of indigenous turpentines characteristic of this area. Cultural planting includes mature Camphorlaurels (to 18 metres) and Radiata Pine (18 metres). These exist from perhaps the 1920-30 period. Of interest on the eastern side of the park is a section of precast concrete footpath slabs laid down in the 1930s as part of a local work relief scheme.

Station Gardens (item L50) in Beecroft, on a prominent site between the railway station and shopping village, has three characteristic Hoop Pines about 30 metres high and one Bunya Pine to 22 metres planted probably just after 1900, with two fine war memorials at the far south end of the park. One uncommonly commemorates the Boer War contingent.

Epping Park (item L130) on Norfolk Road, was originally reserved from subdivision in c1900. It has a well maintained oval and is notable for surviving mature trees including four Radiata Pines, one Cypress, dating from c1910, and mature Camphorlaurels to 16 metres high from c1930s-40s. Along the western boundary a row of New England Peppermints, about 12 metres high, are a legacy of the

late 1960s. On the east is an area of bushland with serious weed problems.

Forest Park (item L87) on Blaxland Road, Epping, is a period park probably laid out soon after its reservation in 1912. The park is sited in a shallow valley with a central pathway focussed on the handsome war memorial. On the eastern rise, quadrant-shaped rose beds edged with sandstone, conserve what appears to be some quite old rose bushes. The park is notable for its fine, well maintained lawns and mature period trees such as Hoop and Bunya Pines, a dark Cypress and Canary Island Palms from the c1920-30 era. A traditional white timber rail fence and border planting close off the eastern boundary. The western boundary rises up, with a rockery heavily planted with shrubbery and period Hoop and Bunya Pines. These give an enclosed and somewhat intimate character to this park. Brush Box, Camphorlaurels and Eucalypts from the 1950s and 60s add another dimension, and mass, to the park design. This park is arguably the most significant period park in the Shire.

Brooklyn and McKell Parks (items L68 and L69) close by the Hawkesbury River, are dominated by tall period trees. The former has stately Hoop and Bunya Pines upwards of 25 metres high, possibly dating from c1900. These contrast with the flat sporting field and bushland edge which includes a small rare remnant co-dominant community of Swamp Mahogany and Broadleaf Paperbarks¹⁸. McKell Park, adjacent to the focal Brooklyn Wharf, is notable for the Avenue planting of tall palms (Cabbage Tree type) and Canary Island Palms from 1908.

Lisgar Gardens is a very intimate and uncommon romantic garden. It was constructed as a series of terraced gardens by Dr Max Cotton from 1917 and, after restoration by Council, opened to the public in 1968. The garden is renowned for its Camellias (72 varieties planted by Dr Cotton) and its finely crafted dry sandstone retaining walls. The gardens incorporate some fine natural sandstone rock outcrops and are situated above a majestic bushland valley (item L36).

Koala Park on Castle Hill Road (privately owned), was set up in 1930 under the guidance of Noel Burnett as a practical means of conserving this endangered animal. Originally the sanctuary comprised 26 hectares, but this has been reduced to 4 hectares. Most of the gum leaves to feed the koalas must now be brought onto the site. The grounds still conserve many of the original forest trees and include other native animals. The original "Koala Hospital" has long been treating sick and injured koalas.

Period Parks



Forest Park,
Epping:
Laid out circa
1915-1920.



Hornsby Park:
Layout and details
circa 1930s (?).



Brooklyn Park:
Bunya and Hoop
Pines planted circa
1900-1910.

Period Parks cont.



McKell Park,
Brooklyn:
Palm planting,
circa 1930.



Epping Park:
Pines and Cypress
trees, planted
circa 1900-1920.



Lisgar Gardens,
Hornsby:
Camellia garden,
established circa
1920s.

8. STREET TREES

The uplifting quality that is given to streets by trees may be the result of conservation of indigenous species or by generally Council-inspired cultural tree planting.

Within Hornsby Shire many residential areas conserve indigenous trees on nature strips, particularly in subdivisions developed since the 1960s. Often only a short stretch of a nature strip may retain its indigenous trees but the considerable number of these short lengths project a consistency throughout the whole Shire. Similarly, the quality of street planting is often judged by the trees growing near front garden or park boundaries.

Examples of streets with significant indigenous trees include Crowley Road, Berowra (item L177), Galston Road (item L195), Belmont Parade, Mt Colah (item L20), York, Chester and Dorset Streets, Epping (items L133, L128 and L129), Royston and Sherbrook Roads, Asquith (items L24 and L59), Milson, Frazer and Beresford Roads, Normanhurst (items L214 and L222) and along Epping Highway at Terrys Creek.

Period tree planting before c1950 is quite rare in the Shire. Where such planting exists it was most usually in the form of a windbreak, such as exists at Middle Dural on the Great Northern Road (item L208) or Galston Road at Galston (item L197).

Between the 1950s and mid 1960s, perceptions of the need for Councils to plant street trees resulted in many streets planted in the Shire. These are almost invariably of the hardy Brush Box, set out in even spacings. Street planting in this category includes Denman Parade, Normanhurst (item L215), Britannia Street, Pennant Hills (item L238), Myra Street, Waitara (item L7), The Promenade, Cheltenham (item L163), and Malton Street, Beecroft (item L52). Often the aesthetic effect is marred by lopping of the trees under street wires.

On the Pacific Highway at Cowan, Tallowood trees 20 metres high, planted on both sides of the road, produce a short avenue effect (item L63). This uncommonly planted species dates from about 1950-60. Similar planting on the eastern side of Orchard Road, of Tallowoods, extends for about 300 metres, was planted about mid-1960s and is reaching a maturity of some 18 metres high (item L173).

9. MONUMENTS, STRUCTURES IN THE LANDSCAPE, AND STREET FURNITURE

The Shire has a number of War Memorials. The earliest commemorates the Boer War and is sited on the northern end of The Village Green, Beecroft. Memorials erected after World War I include the unusual sandstone sarcophagus in Beecroft, opposite the Boer War Monument. At Hornsby, a simple buff granite rectangular monument was erected in 1923. There are planting islands adjacent, with *Butia* Palms. The central period street lighting standards on the Pacific Highway



Indigenous
trees conserved on
local streets.

Belmont Road,
Mt. Colah:
Scribbly Gums and
Stringy Barks.



Dorset Street,
Epping:
Blackbutt Trees
over 100 years old.



Harris Road,
Normanhurst:
Semi-mature
Roughbark
Angophoras and Blue
Gums.

**Cultural Plantings
of Street Trees**



**Edgeworth David
Ave., Waitara:
Brush Box circa
1950s.**



**Orchard Street,
Beechcroft:
Tallowood trees,
circa 1965.**



**Malton Street,
Beechcroft:
Brush Box, circa
1950s.**

may also date from this period, or a little later. The War Memorial in Forest Park, Epping, is sited with dignity on the central axis of the park and dates from about 1920.

A number of War Memorials appear to have been moved or added to, at Berowra, Galston and Glenorie. The last two are of the same unusual design, with surmounted carved sandstone cannon.

A recent monument to Solomon Wiseman, cast in bronze, includes a wheel from his first operating ferry. It is located on the main street (Old Northern Road) at Wisemans Ferry.

Dangar Island conserves an interesting pattern of streets, now of grass and used almost solely by pedestrians. Other features of interest on the island include the stone tower, sandstone kerbing and long sandstone seawall, at the northern wharf, possibly from the c1900 period. There are also roadworks carried out as part of relief work during the Depression years of the 1930s. These include cuttings and drains through sandstone outcrops.

Also from the Depression period, there is evidence of a local scheme of building footpaths of pre-cast concrete paving slabs. Examples were found in a number of locations, including the eastern side of Waitara Oval, Copeland Ave, Beecroft, Norfolk Street and Carlingford Road, Epping.

War Memorials.



Boer War Memorial:
Beecroft.



Monument to both
World Wars:
Beecroft.



World War I
Monument:
Hornsby.

Note period light
standard and Palms
in background.



Period Bridges:
Galston Gorge.



Grassed pedestrian
roads:
Dangar Island.



Stone wall of
convict road:
Old Northern Road,
Wiseman's Ferry.



Precast concrete
paving slabs:
Depression work
from the 1930s:
Beecroft.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Landscape conservation recommendations, mainly of a general nature, are set out below. For a full discussion of landscape planning and management options, reference should be made to the discussion in the accompanying Final Report. More detailed recommendations, particularly for Council controlled reserves, are noted on individual inventory sheets.

1. Foster and encourage the conservation, maintenance or reconstruction (where appropriate) of period settings for buildings of heritage value, and particularly their fences and gardens facing the street. A conservation area is recommended for the Beecroft-Cheltenham area.
2. Discourage the use of inappropriate modern fencing or pseudo-period fencing, especially where original fences of the period exist. The latter have far more significance if repaired rather than rebuilt. The choice of the relevant picket-style can also be significant and generally the ornate Victorian top is inappropriate for the Shire's many Federation or later period houses.
3. The indigenous trees, mainly eucalypts or turpentine (and occasionally small areas of bushland) conserved on roadsides are a particularly significant landscape feature, giving a unique local "Australian" quality to the Shire. As such these deserve a high priority for continuing maintenance wherever possible. Replanting and augmentation (where necessary) should be by regeneration techniques or using plants grown from local seed sources. Asymmetrical settings should also be maintained in new planting arrangements. Introduced species should be resisted in zones of strong indigenous character.
4. Cultural street planting should give particular regard to filling gaps, and aligning existing examples of period planting, particularly the streets of Brush Box (and to a lesser degree, Camphorlaurels) planted in the 1950-60 period. Prepare a priority list and liaise with the electricity supply authority, to gradually reduce the need for lopping, in conjunction with the introduction of underground cabling and/or use of safety insulated overhead wiring.
5. Plans of management giving due regard to period layout, period trees and details are recommended for Hornsby Park and Forest and Dence Parks, Epping, and should be carried out before any significant alterations or additional tree planting is commenced in these areas.
6. With the continuing loss of orchards for subdivision in the Galston/Dural/Arcadia area, Council should consider means of conserving at least one typical orchard in the district and/or replant part of the former orchard at Fagan Park.

7. Liaise with the Roads and Traffic Authority and Baulkham Hills Council to improve the rural/bushland experience gained while travelling The Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry (and particularly north of Glenorie). It is recommended that the remaining roadside bushland be conserved, that clearing setbacks to road frontages be increased and that wholesale clearing of bushland on private properties be discouraged.
8. Encourage the owners of rural properties to:
 - * conserve and maintain significant old trees and period landscape elements; and
 - * conserve and regenerate areas of bushland and indigenous native trees giving due regard to bushfire control measures.
9. Council's Bushland Regeneration Program, which is having such a significant impact in improving the quality of reserves, should continue and cover the many smaller reserves and roadside bushland areas. Additional tree planting using indigenous trees grown from local seed sources is recommended.
10. Areas of native ground cover and native grasses in otherwise mown reserves should be conserved wherever possible and use of "whipper-snippers" controlled by signage or minimal boundary demarcation. An example of such an area may be found on the western end of Observatory Park, Pennant Hills.
11. A copy of the Heritage Study landscape report should be available in the main library. Citizens should be encouraged to nominate further items of landscape heritage within the Shire for consideration as additions to the inventory.

LANDSCAPE ITEMS

| Suburb/Street | Property Description | Item |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Arcadia | | |
| No. 140 Arcadia Road | Lot 1, D.P.797478 | Grounds - Arcadia Public School |
| No. 40-44 Cobah Road | | Windbreak and garden |
| Halls Road | Road Reserve | Windbreak |
| No. ? Sunnyridge Road | | Windbreak |
| Asquith | | |
| Chelmsford Street | | Mills Park |
| No. ? Dudley Street | | Grounds - Asquith Public School |
| Halden Street | Road Reserve | Trees Asquith Station and Nature Strip |
| Lord Street | | Asquith Golf Course |
| Michigan Avenue | | Wrigley's Industrial site |
| No. 547 Pacific Highway | | Garden |
| No. 549 Pacific Highway | | Garden |
| No. ? Pacific Highway | | Grounds Asquith Boys High School |
| Royston Parade | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Cnr Royston/Baldwin | | Grounds - St Patricks Church |
| Cnr Royston/Baldwin | | Grounds - Uniting Church |
| No. 26 Royston Parade | | Garden |
| No. 27 Royston Parade | | Garden |
| No. ? Salmon Close | | Garden tree |
| Cnr Sherbrook Road and Baldwin Avenue | Road Reserve | Street tree |
| Sherbrook Road | Road Reserve | Street tree |
| Stokes Avenue | | Grounds and bushland- Asquith Girls High School |
| Beecroft | | |
| Austral Avenue | | Chilworth Reserve |
| Beecroft Road | | Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary |
| Beecroft Road | Road Reserve | Street trees - opposite Observatory Park |
| No. 2, 2A, 4 Beecroft Road | | Gardens |
| No. 8 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 44 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 45 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 68 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 72 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No.110 Beecroft Road | | Garden "Dunkirk" |
| Beecroft Road | | The Village Green |
| Beecroft Road | | Grounds - Beecroft Public School |
| No. 112 Beecroft Road | | Fence |
| No. 114 Beecroft Road | | Trees |
| No. 116 Beecroft Road | | Garden, fence and hedge |
| No. 128 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 130 Beecroft Road | | Garden - "Romona" |
| No. 134 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 136 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| No. 142 Beecroft Road | | Garden, fence and gate posts |
| No.s 144-146 Beecroft Road | | Garden |
| Boronia Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Cardinal Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Castle Howard Road | | Bushland Beecroft/Cheltenham Park |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Castle Howard Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Chapman Avenue | | Street trees (between Cardinal Avenue to Hull Road) |
| Copeland Road | | Boer War Memorial |
| Copeland Road | | World War I and II Memorial |
| No. 71 Copeland Road (west) | | Garden |
| No.99 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 121 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 127 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| Copeland Road (East) | Road Reserve | Footpath - especially outside No's 138-154 |
| No. 149 Copeland Road (East) | | Garden |
| No. 151 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 154 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 155 Copeland Road | | Garden - Home lacey |
| No. 156 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 161 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| No. 163 Copeland Road | | Garden |
| Devlins Creek-off Orchard Street | | Bushland Reserve |
| Hull Road | Road Reserve | Street trees (between Albert & Hannah Streets) |
| Hannah Street | | Fernleigh Park |
| Hannah Street | Road Reserve | Street trees (between York Street and Pennant Hills Road). |
| No. 5A Hanna Street | | Garden - Eltham |
| No. 1 Kirkham Street | | Garden |
| No. 15 Kirkham Street | | Garden |
| Lilla Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Lynden Way | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Malton Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No.11 Malton Road | | Garden |
| No. 3 Mary Street | | Garden |
| Murray Street (east) | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Orchard Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Byles Creek Valley - Sutherland Road | | Bushland Reserve |
| Railway land - Beecroft Pennant Hills | | Bushland |
| No. 110 Sutherland Road | | Garden - Beveren |
| No. 3 Wandeen Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 25 Wongala Crescent | | Garden |
| No. 33 Wongala Crescent | | Garden - Beecroft Station |

Berowra

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Acacia Road | | Vista into Berowra Valley |
| Berowra Waters Road | | Berowra Park |
| Berowra Waters Road Cnr Crowley Road | | Grounds - Berowra Community Centre |
| No. 24 Berowra Waters Road | | Garden |
| Berowra Waters Road | Road Reserve | Street trees outside No. 110-112 |
| Berowra Waters Road | | Scenic road through bushland |
| Crowley Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 2 Hillcrest Street | | Garden |
| Pacific Highway (eastside) | Road Reserve | Roadside trees |
| Rawson Road | | Street trees |
| Waratah Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 2 Waratah Road | | Garden - The Laurels |
| No. 20-24 Woodcourt Road | | Gardens |

Brooklyn

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Brooklyn/Hawkesbury Estuary | River | | Scenic landscape |
| Brooklyn Road | | Lots 1-5 and 7 D.P. 752026 and Lot 395 D.P. 45975 | Brooklyn cemetery |
| Brooklyn Road | | | Seymours Creek Wetland |
| Brooklyn Road | | | Grounds - Brooklyn Public School |
| Brooklyn Road | | | Brooklyn Park |
| No. 96 Brooklyn Road | | | Garden |
| Karoola Street | Road Reserve | | Footpath |
| Dangar Road | | | McKell Park - lower |
| Karoola Street | | | Bushland McKell Park - upper |
| Long Island Nature Reserve | | | Bushland |
| Pacific Highway | | | Rest Park |

Carlingford

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--------|
| No. 132 Midson Road | | | Garden |
|---------------------|--|--|--------|

Castle Hill

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Castle Hill Road (west end) | Road Reserve | | Street trees |
| Castle Hill Road | | | Grounds - Mowll Village |
| No. David Road | | | Grounds - Mary Mercy Centre |
| No. 121-123 David Road | | | Garden |
| No. 175 David Road | | | Garden - Glenowen |
| Old Northern Road | | | Grounds - Oakhill College |

Cherrybrook

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 10 Kenbury Avenue | | | Garden - The Lakes of Cherrybrook |
| No. 172 New Line Road | | | Garden |
| No. 163 New Line Road | | | Garden |
| Shepherds Drive | | | Greenway Park |
| Shepherds Drive | | | "The Lakes of Cherrybrook Reserve" |
| Westminster Drive | | | Public Reserve |

Cheltenham

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cnr Beecroft Road/Cheltenham Road | | | Garden |
| No. 179 Beecroft Road | | | Grounds - former church |
| Beecroft Road | | | Grounds - Cheltenham High School |
| No. 203 Beecroft Road | | | Garden, stable and wall |
| Nos 2-4 Boronia Avenue | | | Gardens |
| No. 22 Cheltenham Road | | | Garden |
| No. 31 Murray Farm Road | | | Garden |
| Sutherland Road | | | Bushland - reserve |
| Sutherland Road | | | Booth Park |
| The Boulevard | Road Reserve | | Street trees |
| No. 1 The Boulevard | | | Period trees |
| No. 5 The Boulevard | | | Garden |
| No. 10-12 The Boulevard | | | Garden |
| No. 14 The Boulevard | | | Garden |
| No. 18 The Boulevard | | | Garden |
| The Crescent | Road Reserve | | Street trees |
| The Crescent | | | Grounds - Cheltenham Recreation Club |
| No. 44 The Crescent | | | Garden |
| No. 46 The Crescent | | | Garden |

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|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. 48 The Crescent | | Garden |
| No. 50 The Crescent | | Garden |
| The Promenade | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 7 The Promenade | | Garden |

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|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cowan | | |
| Glendale Road | | Glendale Farm |
| Pacific Highway and Freeway to River | Road Reserve | Roads, cuttings and bushland |
| Pacific Highway | | Bushland - Muogamarra Nature Reserve |
| Pacific Highway | Road Reserve | Street trees |

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|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dangar Island | | |
| Dangar Island | | Scenic landscape |
| Baroona Street | | Recreation Reserve |
| Northern waterfront | | Waterfront, seawall, wharf and trees |
| Bradley Beach | | Historic site |
| Gratham Avenue | Road Reserve | Blackbutt trees |
| Gratham Crescent, Baroona Street, Neotsfield Street | | Pedestrian streets |
| Kiparra Park | | Bushland |
| No. Neotsfield Avneue | | Landmark - tower |
| Riverview Avenue | | Roadworks |

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|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Dural | | |
| Galston Road | | Swanes Nursery |
| Old Northern Road | | Grounds - St. Judes Church |
| No. 1231 Old Northern Road | | Garden - Springhill |
| New Line Road | Road Reserve | Street Trees |

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|
| Epping | | |
| No. 8 Abuklea Street | | Garden |
| No. 16 Abuklea Street | | Garden |
| ? Abuklea Street | | Bushland Forester Park |
| Beecroft Road | Road Reserve | Bushland between Carlingford Road and Kandy Avenue |
| Blaxland Road | | Forest Park |
| Carlingford Road | | Grounds - Epping West Public School |
| No. 4A Chester Street | | Grounds - Uniting Church |
| Chester Street | Road Reserve | Street trees - east of Norfolk Street |
| No. 24 Chester Street | | Garden |
| No. 27A Chester Street | | Garden |
| Dorset Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Epping Road | Road Reserve | Roadside trees - between Terry's Creek and Pembroke Road |
| No. 5-7 Essex Street | | Garden trees |
| Essex Street | | Grounds - St Albans Church |
| Norfolk Street | | Grounds - Epping Public School |
| No. 9 Norfolk Street | | |
| Norfolk Street | | |
| Norfolk Street | | |
| Oxford Street | | Garden - Epping School of Arts |
| No. 93 Oxford Street | | Garden |
| Plumpton Road | | Trees |
| Plumpton Road | | Ray Park |

Stanley Street
York Street

Road Reserve

Dence Park
Street trees

Galston

Nos. 39 - 45 Arcadia Road
Nos. 38 - 50X Arcadia Road

Lot 10, D.P. 717345
Lot 1, D.P. 558731 &
Lot 14 D.P. 975148

Grounds - Galston Public School
Fagan Park

Arcadia Road
Bayfield Road
No. 29 Crosslands Road
No. 54 Crosslands Road
No. 454 Galston Road
No. 452 Galston Road
Galston Road
Galston Road

Road Reserve

Grounds - St Columbus Church
Windbreak
Windbreak
Fruit trees
Garden - Kelvin Park
Garden
Galston Park and memorial
Windbreak

Glenorie

Old Northern Road
Old Northern Road

War memorial precinct
Grounds - Glenorie Public School

Hornsby

College Crescent (westside)

Road Reserve

Street trees

No. 29 Clarke Road

Garden

No. 4 Dilkera Close

Garden

Dural Street

Road Reserve

Street trees

No. 23 Dural Street

Garden

No. 32 Dural Street

Garden, fence and paths

No. 41 Dural Street

Garden

No. 12 Edgeworth David
Avenue

Grounds - Hornsby Girls High School

No. 25-27 Edgeworth David
Avenue

Willow Park

Edgeworth David Avenue

Road Reserve

Street trees

No. 32 Galston Road

Garden trees

Hunter Street

Road Reserve

Street trees

Jersey Street (eastside)

Road Reserve

Street trees

No. 9 Linda Street

Trees

Lisgar Road

Lisgar Gardens

No. 4 Lisgar Avenue

Garden

Nos. 4-10 Lisgar Road

Hillside gardens

Manor Road

Road Reserve

Street trees

No. 45 Myra Street

Garden

No. 32-36 Orara Road

Gardens

Pacific Highway

Figtree

Pacific Highway

Grounds and gate Barker College

Pacific Highway

Road Reserve

War Memorial and Palms

Pacific Highway

Road Reserve

Road median

Pacific Highway

Hornsby Park and Lone Pine

No. 352 Pacific Highway

Grounds - Hornsby TAFE

Palmerston Road

Garden

Pretoria Street

Grounds - Hornsby Hospital

No. 61-63 Pretoria Parade

Asquith Park

Pretoria Parade

Gardens

Pretoria Park

Road Reserve

Reddy Park

Street trees

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| Quarry Road | | Cemetery, quarry and vegetation surrounding quarry |
| No. 1 Rosemead Road | | Garden - Mt Errington |
| No. 12 Rosemead Road | | Garden tree |
| No. 2A Rosamond Street | | Grounds - Mt Wilga |
| Roseamond Street | | Hornsby Rifle Range |
| Sherbrook Road | | Neal Park and bushland |
| No. 22 William Street | | Grounds - Uniting Church |
| No. 64-66 William Street | | Garden with stone wall |
| William Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |

Hornsby Heights

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Galston Road | | Rofe Park |
| Galston Road | Road Reserve | Street trees - Ryan Avenue to Montview Street |
| Galston Road | | Galston Gorge |
| No. 11X Marine Crescent | Lot 1022, D.P.752053 | Hopeville Park |
| No.? Somerville Road | | Grounds - Hornsby Heights Public School |
| Nos. 107-127 Somerville Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Nos. 137-213 Somerville Road | | Indigenous vegetation |
| Somerville Road | | Crosslands Reserve |
| No. 264-266X Somerville Road | Lot 8, D.P.248320 | Public Reserve |

Middle Dural

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Middle Dural Road | | Bushland reserve |
| Old Northern Road | | Windbreak south of Coppabella Road |
| Old Northern Road | | Grounds - Middle Dural Public School |

Mt Colah

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| Amaroo Avenue | | Peat Park |
| Belmont Parade | Road Reserve | Street trees from Berowra Road to Cowan Road |
| Berowra Road, Myall Road | | Berry Park |
| Pacific Highway | | Grounds - Uniting Church |
| Teloepa Street | | Grounds - Mt Colah Public School |

Mt Kuring-gai

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| King Street and Lee Street | | Grounds - Mt Kuring-gai Public School |
| Newcastle Freeway | | Pedestrian Bridge |
| Pacific Highway | | Rest Park |
| No. Pacific Highway | | Grounds - La Mancha Caravan Park |

Normanhurst

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Beresford Road | Road Reserve | Roadside trees |
| Nos. 2,3,5,6& 7 Bluegum Street | | Gardens |
| Campbell Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No's 7,9,11,13,15,17,19 | | Rear gardens |
| Capella Street | | |
| Calga Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |

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|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| Dartford Road | | Grounds - Normanhurst West Public School |
| No. 41 Dartford Road | | Garden - The Laurels |
| No. 92 Dartford Road | | Garden |
| Denman Parade | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Denman Parade | | Davidson Park |
| Edwards Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Frazer Road (eastside) | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Ferndale Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Harris Road (eastside) | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Jasmine Street | | Grounds - Normanhurst Boys High School |
| Malsbury Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Milson Parade (eastside) | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Nanowie Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Pennant Hills Road | | Grounds - Normanhurst Public School |
| Pennant Hills Road | | Grounds - Loretto Convent |
| No. 36 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden |
| No. 82 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden - Gilligaloola |
| Russell Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |

Pennant Hills

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| No. 1X Bridden Road | Lots 12-14, D.P.216312 | Public reserve |
| Boundary Road | Road Reserve | Street trees (west of Kitchener Road) |
| Nos. 22-26 Boundary Road | Lots 44, 45, D.P.4134, and Lot 47, D.P.301835 | Grounds - St Agathas Primary School. |
| No.s 82 & 84 Boundary Road | | Garden |
| No. 90 Boundary Road | Lot 2, D.P.559902, Lot 5, D.P. 508385 Lot 1, D.P.210730 Lot 7, D.P.220263 | Grounds - Pennant Hills High School |
| Britannia Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Burns Road | | Grounds - Pennant Hills Golf Club |
| Cardinal Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Dean Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| John Savage Road | | Reserve |
| Lawrence Street | Roadside reserve | Street trees |
| No. 1 Lawrence Street | Lots 1 & 2, D.P.527529 | Lillian Frazer Gardens |
| Pennant Hills Road | | Bushland |
| Pennant Hills Road | | Observatory Park |
| No.? Pennant Hills Road | | Grounds - "Mt St. Benedicts Convent" |
| No. 333A Pennant Hills Road | | Garden "Pomona" |
| No. 333 B & C, Pennant Hills Road | | Former garden of No.333A Pennant Hills Road |
| No. 449 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden - Eudora |
| No.? Pomona Street | | Gate and grounds - Baden Powell Scout Centre |
| Railway Street | | Station precinct |
| No. 3-5 The Crescent | | Garden |
| No. 7 The Crescent | | Garden |
| No. 9-11 The Crescent | | Garden |
| No. 46 Victoria Road | | Trees |
| Wongala Crescent | | Bushland |
| Trebor Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Wemala Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| Wilga Place | | Campbell Park |
| | | Gardens |

Round Corner

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| No. 599-601 Old Northern Road | Road Reserve | Roadside trees |
| Old Northern Road | Road Reserve | Roadside trees |

Thornleigh

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Dartford Road | | Bushland - Brick pit |
| No. 50 Duffy Avenue | | Grounds - Presbyterian Conference Centre |
| No. 67 Duffy Avenue | | Trees |
| No. Giblett Avenue | Road Reserve | Street tree |
| No. 15X Giblett Avenue | Lot 465, D.P.752053 | Oakleigh Park |
| No. 18 Giblett Avenue | Lot 1, D.P.122888 | Grounds - Thornleigh West Public School |
| No. 40-56 Hillmont Road | Lot 1, D.P.122887 | Garden |
| Loch-Maree Avenue | | Roadside trees |
| No. 237 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden - Loch Maree |
| No. 245 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden - Somerset Park |
| No. 253 Pennant Hills Road | | Garden tree |
| Pennant Hills Road | | Kenley Park |
| No.s 17,19,21,23 Trelawney Street | | Gardens |

Waitara

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Alexander Parade | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No.89 Alexandra Parade | | Garden |
| Balmoral Street | | Gardens - especially No. 26 to 36 |
| No. 52 & 52 Balmoral Street | | Garden trees |
| Cardell Street | | Playground trees |
| Edgeworth David Avenue | | Grounds - Waitara Public School |
| No. Pacific Highway | | Garden and trees - Mercy Family life centre. |
| Waitara Avenue | | Waitara Park |
| Unknown | | Garden tree |

Wahroonga

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Bundarra Avenue north | | Gardens and trees |
| No. 43 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 44 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden & fence |
| No. 45 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 46 Bundarra Avenue | | Tree and fence |
| No. 48 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden - "Landskrona" |
| No. 49A Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 50 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 51 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 54 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| No. 55 Bundarra Avenue | | Garden |
| Fern Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 9 Highlands Avenue | | Garden - Highlands |
| Ingram Road | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 2-4 Ingram Road | | Grounds - St Pauls Church |
| Myra Street | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 7 Myra Street | | Garden |
| No. 55 Myra Street | | Garden |
| No. 1 Pacific Highway | | Garden |
| Woonona Avenue | Road Reserve | Street trees |
| No. 46 Woonona Avenue | | Garden |

West Pennant Hills

Castle Hill Road

Koala Park

Wisemans Ferry

Old Northern Road

River Road

River Road

Escarpment

Setting - Wisemans Ferry

Grounds - Wisemans Inn

Regional

Marramurra National Park

Kuring-gai National Park

Berowra Valley Bushland Park

Bushland

Bushland

Bushland