



# HUNTER'S HILL COUNCIL

## SIGNIFICANT TREE REGISTER

### TREE PROFILE SHEET

#### 1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Street: 2 William Street (road reserve)  
Suburb: Henley  
Post Code: 2111  
GPS: Co ordinates : Longitude 151.1365386 Latitude -33.8424179  
Other: Located on road reserve out front of No. 2 William Street, Henley



#### 2. DETAILS

Listed Significant Trees:

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum

Public or Private Type: Public  
Group or Individual: Individual  
Date of Assessment/Inspection: 19.11.2015

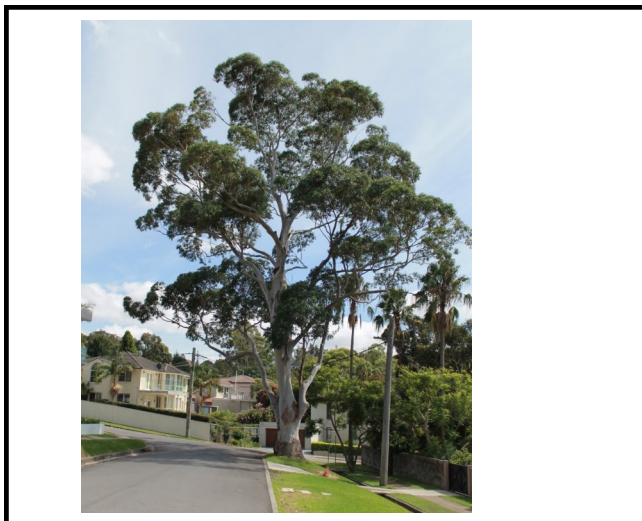
#### 3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum) is regarded as significant in terms of its size, and the tree make an important visual contribution to the urban landscape and scenic quality of the foreshore area (*aesthetic value*).

The Sydney Blue Gum is associated with a specific period of landscape design and is indicative of the Australian native trend that started during the 1950s (*historic value*).

*The Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum) is considered to have local significance in terms of aesthetic and historic value.*

#### 4. IMAGES





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### 5. SIGNIFICANT ATTRIBUTES

Cultural/Social/Commemorative  Historic  Botanical/Scientific  Ecological  Visual/Aesthetic

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### 6. SIGNIFICANT LEVELS

Local  State  National

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### 7. BACKGROUND

The *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum) is located on the road reserve out the front of No. 2 William Street, Henley.

Among the early land grants along the Parramatta River near Kissing Point was an area of 30 acres on an elevated peninsula now known as Henley (originally called Blandville). Promised to George Fieldhouse in 1795, it appears he did not take up the land, and, in 1837, it was acquired by Dr William Bland (1789-1868). Dr Bland who was transported for killing a fellow naval officer in a duel and arrived in Australia in 1814 but was pardoned in 1815 and began a private practice.<sup>1</sup>

In 1857, Dr Bland had a plan prepared to divide the land into twenty-two villa sites and the whole parcel of 30 acres was put up for auction. Although a substantial landowner, he was in financial difficulty and in 1861 was declared insolvent. In 1866, surveyor Alfred Huntley of Huntleys Point prepared a new plan for a village subdivision to be known as Blandville with twenty seven lots for sale, and, in 1882, a further 100 lots were offered for sale.<sup>2</sup>

Native trees gained popularity during the 1940s to 1950s as gardeners began to embrace a new Australian garden style being promoted by local designers including Betty Maloney and Edna Walling. The new approach became part of a wider focus on environmental issues during the 1960s to 1970s. Since this time, numerous *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species have combined with other Australian natives to create a new aesthetic layer throughout Hunters Hill.

Sydney Blue Gum is a tall, fast growing species predominantly occurring in wet sclerophyll forests within 120 km of the coast in mostly warm humid climates. The species extends north from near Batemans Bay on the south coast of New South Wales to north of Brisbane in Queensland.

The subject Sydney Blue Gum is regarded as an outstanding individual specimen. The tree is located in a prominent location and with its impressive height dominates the corner of Bayview Crescent and Kelly Street. The Sydney Blue Gum is visible from Wallumatta Bay in the Parramatta River and makes an important visual contribution to the urban landscape, particularly in an area with few large trees.

The current size of the Sydney Blue Gum suggests a planting date from the 1950s to 1960s; a period when the species was starting to be used as a street tree throughout Hunters Hill.

#### References:

<sup>1</sup> Emery Linda, 2011, *Pictorial History of Hunters Hill*, Kingsclear Books, Pg 42

<sup>2</sup> Emery Linda, 2011, *Pictorial History of Hunters Hill*, Kingsclear Books, Pg 42