- retain access to the water – visually and to the lake edge;
- retain the large trees in the park, recognising that many have horticultural significance and social significance (because of their association with the Nursery, with past staff, with the experience of growing and nurturing these plants); and
- enable changes that help support the primary use – eg. new toilets, bbq upgrades.

The conservation and management of the social and community-held aesthetic values of specific spaces and areas within Weston Park requires policies designed to:

- retain dedicated play areas within the park, include open spaces suited to informal games and play as well as constructed play area;
- consider the re-introduction of play spaces designed to capture the imagination of children to enable them to create their own forms of play – the loss of these opportunities is seen as a backward step by many; and
- retain the train in Weston Park – assess the elements of the train structures and setting that may be significant (paintings inside tunnel) and that are at risk if upgrading activities continue.

The conservation and management of the social and community-held aesthetic values of the Yarralumla Nursery requires policies designed to:

- retain the Nursery as a place dedicated to horticulture;
- recognise and maintain the horticultural knowledge held by the Nursery – consider this in terms of the physical records but also that the staff are a repository of knowledge, skills, practice and traditions (an intangible) and that actions are needed to ensure this continues into the future;
- recognise the intimate connection of the park and the nursery – and with Westbourne Woods;
- interpret the history and importance of the nursery and its activities;
- retain and conserve selected buildings, structures and garden areas within the Nursery itself; and
- conserve and continue the practice of seed collection and storage.

In terms of consultation with associated communities policies are required that will:

- recognise and respect the long and strongly-held community attachments to Weston Park: by the Canberra community as a whole, by local residents, by park user groups (including those involved in commemorative activities), by those involved in the creation and maintenance of the Nursery (and therefore the Park);
- recognise that each associated community will have particular values as well as values shared with others, and ensure that these values are recognised and appreciated in park planning processes;
- consult with associated communities in planning for changes within Weston Park, including conservation, interpretation and ‘change’ actions;

- ensure that consultation, planning and decision-making processes are open well-communicated, and able to be understood by the associated communities;
- develop a vision for Weston Park and Nursery that incorporates community-held values; and
- recognise that community-held values will continue to evolve and change.

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C.15 Endnotes

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4 Ramsay, Juliet 1989. *Heritage study of the Weston Park Landscape.* Report prepared by J. Ramsay, Strine Design for the National Capital Development Commission.

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6 Ibid., p.8.

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17 Ibid., p.5.

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20 Ibid., p.7.

21 The name SIEVX is a naval acronym, standing for Suspected Illegal Entry Vessel X – or unknown. Source: http://www.sievxmemorial.com/about-sievx.html

22 Oxigen, op. cit., p. 11, 15.

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34 Ibid., p.134.

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37 The most visited places were Commonwealth Park, National Library, Yarralumla Bay, Weston Park, Commonwealth Park & reconciliation Place, Kings Park, National Museum.

38 Pipitone, op. cit., p.11.

39 Ibid., p.11.

40 Ibid., p.16, 20.

41 Ibid., p.23.
42 Ibid., p. 26-27, 163, 165-167, 172.
43 Ibid., p.30.
44 Ibid., p.31, 177-180.
45 Ibid., p.56.
46 The others are Commonwealth Park, Yarralumla Bay, Commonwealth Place/Reconciliation Place, Kings Park and the Albert Hall precinct.
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50 The free plant issue scheme began in 1930; by controlling the species available to homeowners, the planners wanted to create a link between private gardens and public landscapes. The scheme was halted on 31 July 1981 but reinstated in August 1985 (Source: Canberra Times 03/08/1981)
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53 John Stokes, 2003 'The Carp-fishers', from A River in the Dark, Five Islands Press.
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55 *Canberra Capital Region 2010 Holiday Planner; Canberra Autumn Events 2010, Canberra Winter events 2010, Canberra Summer Events 2009-2010.*
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60 Ibid, p.122-123.
61 National Capital Authority 2006, National Perceptions Survey, undertaken for the NCA by the University of Canberra.
62 Godden Mackay Logan, op. cit., p.137.
63 Pipitone, op. cit., p.29-30.
64 Weston Park contains the SIEV X memorial which was erected in 2007.
65 These indicators match those used for the assessment of community-held aesthetic values for Lake Burley Griffin.
66 Pipitone, op. cit., p.75.
67 These indicators match those used for the assessment of community-held aesthetic values for Lake Burley Griffin.

Appendix D

Weston Park Tree Assets Report

TREE & ECOLOGICAL ASSETS REPORT

A contribution to the
Weston Park Conservation Management Plan
for
Godden Mackay Logan

September 2010

Geoff Butler & Associates
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CONTENTS

1) INTRODUCTION

1.1 Conduct of Project

Geoff Butler & Associates (GB&A) involvement in this project required a horticultural and ecological contribution towards the preparation of a draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Weston Park.

The first stage of the project was to examine all available information to gain a broad perspective of the study area's European planting history prior to a site visit, and to focus contributions on particular sections of the CMP related to GB&A's roles and tasks. These tasks were:

- site visits for investigation, recording, checking using site survey;
- a statement of Scientific Value (as to species type, mix, possible Urban Arboreta etc);
- a statement of significance (botanical & ecological).
- a general vegetation assessment (Condition/longevity etc) by a format (groups, rows, species, location) to be decided;
- compilation draft report which includes photographic survey, formatting and graphics for inclusion directly into GML CMP report.
- completion and editing of report text after feedback from GML.
- contribution to project team exchange of material and findings.
- allowance included for attendance at 2 client meetings. 4 days assessment, travel, administrative costs and report preparation.

Archival materials relevant to the cultivation history of Weston Park were provided through GML Heritage and Yarralumla Nursery. These included *Heritage Study of the Weston Park Landscape* (Ramsay 1989); *Weston Park Master Plan Principles Plan Report* (Strine Design 1991); *Weston Park Master Plan Report* (Totalcare 1999) and *Weston Park Master Plan* (Oxigen 2009). Other references were *Westbourne Woods* (Rout and Eldridge 1986); *Parks & Gardens in Canberra* (Murphy 1979); Hobday's Cottage Tree Assessment (Campbell Dion 2009) and Hobday's Cottage Garden Restoration (Campbell Dion 2010).

Many of the plantings within what is currently designated as Weston Park were part of an extensive area of field trials using a diverse variety of tree species. These historic plantings were an extension of Westbourne Wood plantings which feature prominently throughout the early history of the development of Canberra. Plantings also reflect various other planting stages, all of varying degrees of significance of tree selection and cultivation in the ACT.

An initial site visit provided a broader visual assessment of the landscape and vegetation of the overall study area. Further visits focused on the cultivated tree components of Weston Park. The objectives were to

- assess the horticultural condition of individual and groups of trees;
- identify or confirm those trees that are significant to the various phases of plantings;
- provide management and maintenance actions and information to inform the CMP.

Weston Park is registered on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) and has been nominated for inclusion in the ACT Heritage Register (Oxigen 2009).

The history of the early plantings has been well researched and documented in various reports. This report therefore has a focus on the condition and conservation of the historical tree assets of Weston Park, and provides the principles and strategies that are essential to their conservation.

1.2 Methodology

Due to the size of Weston Park and the number of trees involved, the Park was divided up into a number of precincts. These precincts closely match those presented by Strine Design (1991). **N.B. - *The use of these precincts was confirmed in the early stages of the project, however they do not conform to the precincts as finally listed in the draft CMP*.** These precincts are:

1. Kurrajong Point
2. East Yarralumla Peninsula
3. East Basin
4. (Maps 4A & 4B) The Plateau
5. East Bank
6. Entry Zone
7. Yarralumla Nursery Garden (including insets 7A & 7B)
8. The Ramble
9. Central West
10. West Bank
11. Western Peninsula
12. Cedrus/Robinia Avenue
13. Elm Avenue
14. Yarralumla Nursery
15. English Garden

The planted trees in each of these precincts were examined and assessed using the visual tree assessment (VTA) method (Harris et.al. 2004; Lonsdale 2009; Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The VTA method involves ground level visual inspection for external signs of decay, physical damage, structural issues, site conditions and planting locations. High powered binoculars are used as required for higher crown inspection. This is the most cost effective form of assessment when based on any particular species characteristics, especially if conducted on a regular basis (annually to biennially). If parts of the tree are obscured or suspect, further closer detailed inspection is usually warranted and recommended. The various criteria that are considered for each tree or group of trees are listed on the tree data sheet attached as Appendix 1.

Each tree or group of trees was given an individual identification number, and data collected covering species, height, diameter breast height (DBH), age, significance, structure, useful life expectancy, treatment and comments. Each of these criteria were provided in code form and entered into a spreadsheet format. The legend explaining these criteria is attached as Appendix 2. Tree species codes are at Appendix 3.

There was no surveyed plan immediately available for the tree asset other than for a somewhat dated survey (Ramsay 1989). Google Earth images were therefore used to illustrate the location of trees within the Park. Tree identification numbers and locations were translated to these images and are provided in this TMP (see Maps 1-14).

This report has been put together in such a way that the relevant tree data for trees and the relevant area map can be printed separately for field work purposes.

The data collected was used to prepare implementation action for the tree asset (see section 6.2) below.

1.3 Limitations and Non-conforming Aspects

A main limitation to assessing the cultivated trees and their significance is estimating when some of them were planted. There are previous reports which refer to the planting history of Weston Park (see 1.1 above). While historic records of the cultivated flora in Weston Park have identified the planting phases with some surety for certain individual trees, groups of trees and avenue plantings, there is a complexity caused by the intermixing of the various planting phases of the study area. All trees were re-assessed as to their possible significance to the two main plantings phases of interest. This assessment basically confirms the planting stages as presented by Strine Design ((1991).

There was a limitation due to an absence (at the time of assessment) of a surveyed plan locating trees/copses. The tree locations in this report are marked onto Google Earth images.

1.4 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of:

- Steve Thomas & Jim Laity for assistance with assessment work.
- Michael Kidd (Yarralumla Nursery) for access to old plans of Weston Park.
- Prue Buckley – ACT Tree Unit
- Franz Grossbechler – former Manager of Yarralumla Nursery.

2). DESCRIPTION, HISTORY AND OTHER EVIDENCE

2.1 Description and Condition of the Tree Asset

The original flora community found on this site was primarily natural temperate grassland, possibly with occasional scattered trees of Yellow Box, Blakely's Red Gum and Apple Box. The vegetation on the former river course may have had other eucalypts (e.g. Manna Gum - *E. viminalis*) and a shrubby understorey. Very occasional native trees which were located may have been original trees of the area.

Weston Park is located on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin, and as part of the extensive areas of open space along the Lake foreshore it is part of a very significant wildlife movement corridor through the city. It is therefore important to maintain as much ecological function as possible over the broader landscape of Weston Park, and this is possible even within the heritage values recognised and listed for the landscape. Native tree species were and are a significant aspect of the constructed landscape, and should continue to contribute to the fewer natural values left on the site.

The history of the tree plantings at Weston Park has been well documented and summarised in previous studies of the area (Ramsay 1989; Strine Design 1991; Totalcare 1999; Oxigen 2009). The main planting phases were identified in the *Weston Park Master Plan – Principles Plan Report* (Strine Design 1991), these being:

- The T C Weston period (1912-1929) – including the formal tree avenues, shelter belts, circular plots and tree specimen areas;
- The L D Pryor period (1945-1960) – including mixed deciduous and evergreen plantings (Dr Robert Boden was also instrumental in this phase);
- 1960's period – including the English Garden and various deciduous lakeshore plantings. and
- 1980's period – deciduous plantings.

Weston Phase

The first was the plantings undertaken by Thomas Weston during his employment as Officer in Charge of Afforestation from 1912 to 1929. Weston undertook many of these plantings when he moved the Yarralumla Nursery from Acton to its current location. Many of these plantings are still extant and are significant components of the landscape, though some are in decline. These include the Elm Avenue, the *Cedrus/Robinia* Avenue, the *Pinus/Cupressus* windbreak plantings on the western lake shoreline and other conifer shelterbelt plantings, and a number of circular plantings of eucalypt species.

Pryor/Boden Phase

The second important phase occurred under Lindsay Pryor and Robert Boden (approx. 1945-1960). Pryor was instrumental in re-introducing tree research trials and of particular significance from this period are the plots of tree species introduced for trials and further propagation.

1960's Phase

This probably commenced earlier than the 1960's around the nursery garden precinct. This phase also included the planting of many foreshore species including various Willows (*Salix* sp) and Black Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). These latter species have naturalised and spread,

including into the lower Molonglo River Corridor, and have since been listed as pest plant species in the ACT.

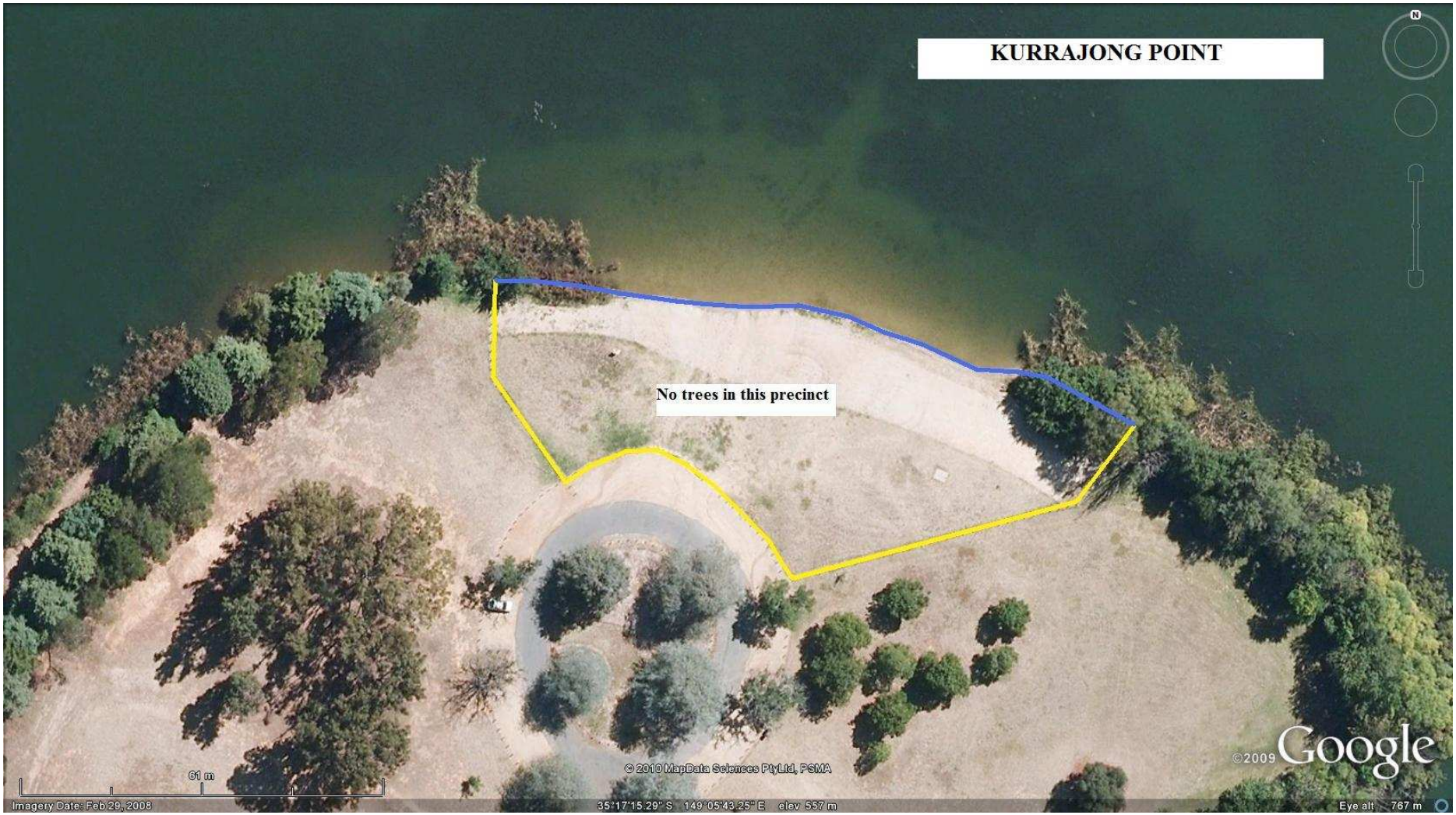
1980's Phase
These were more recent plantings associated with developing more recreational uses within the Park.

2008-9 Phase
Many more recent plantings were noted. Some have been undertaken in circular patterns, others in more linear form and yet others in what appear to be more random or opportunistic patterns.

During the assessment, a rapid visual structural and health assessment of the trees was undertaken, as well as confirming previous assessments of their significance. The condition assessment was averaged over tree groups as they occurred. The condition of the plantings varies. It was also noted during this assessment that many trees within Weston Park had been marked, possibly for removal. In general, the tree asset is still in a fair condition.

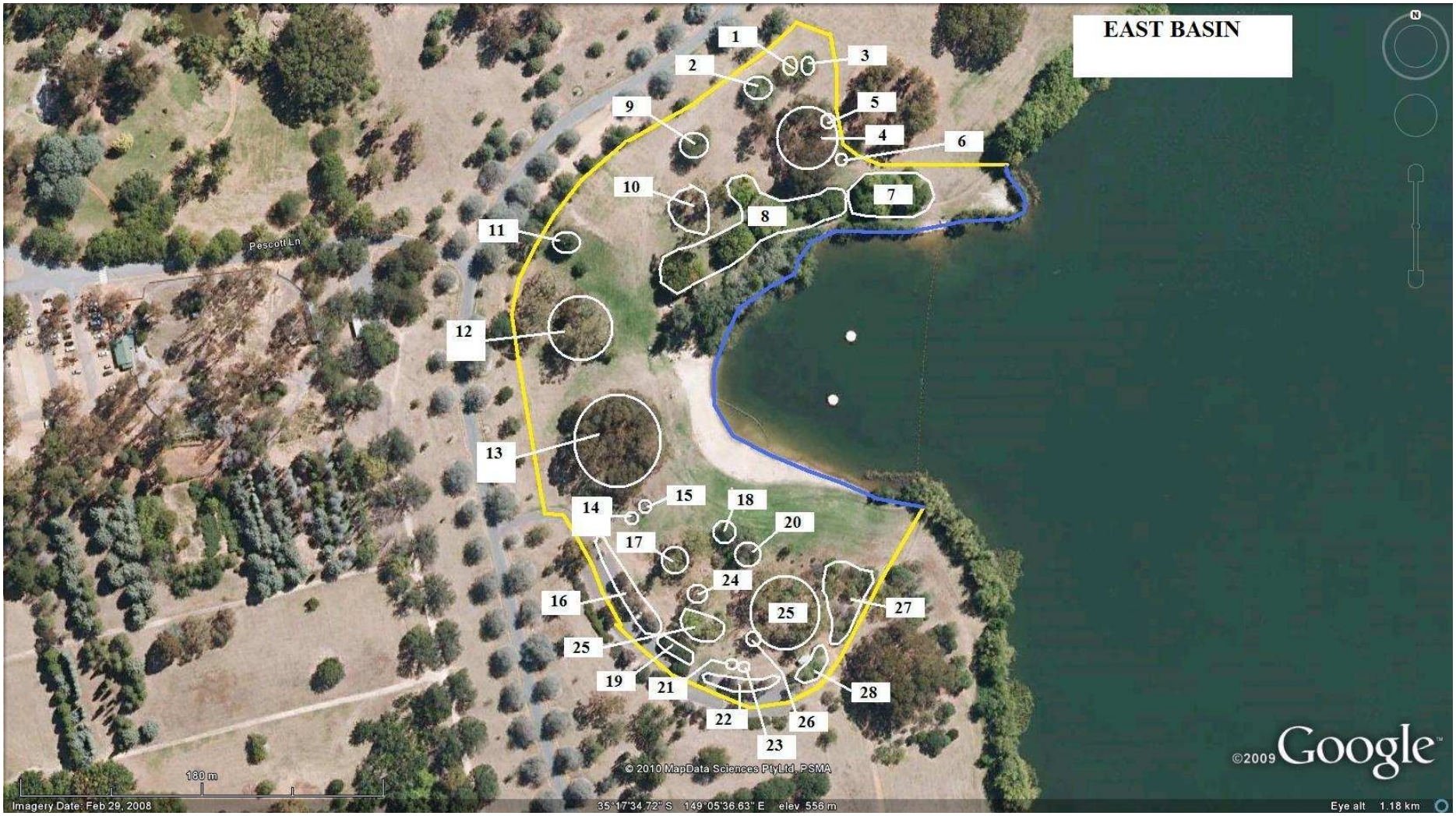
The maps of each precinct follow indicating the identification number of each tree/copse and their location.

Map 1 – Kurrajong Point

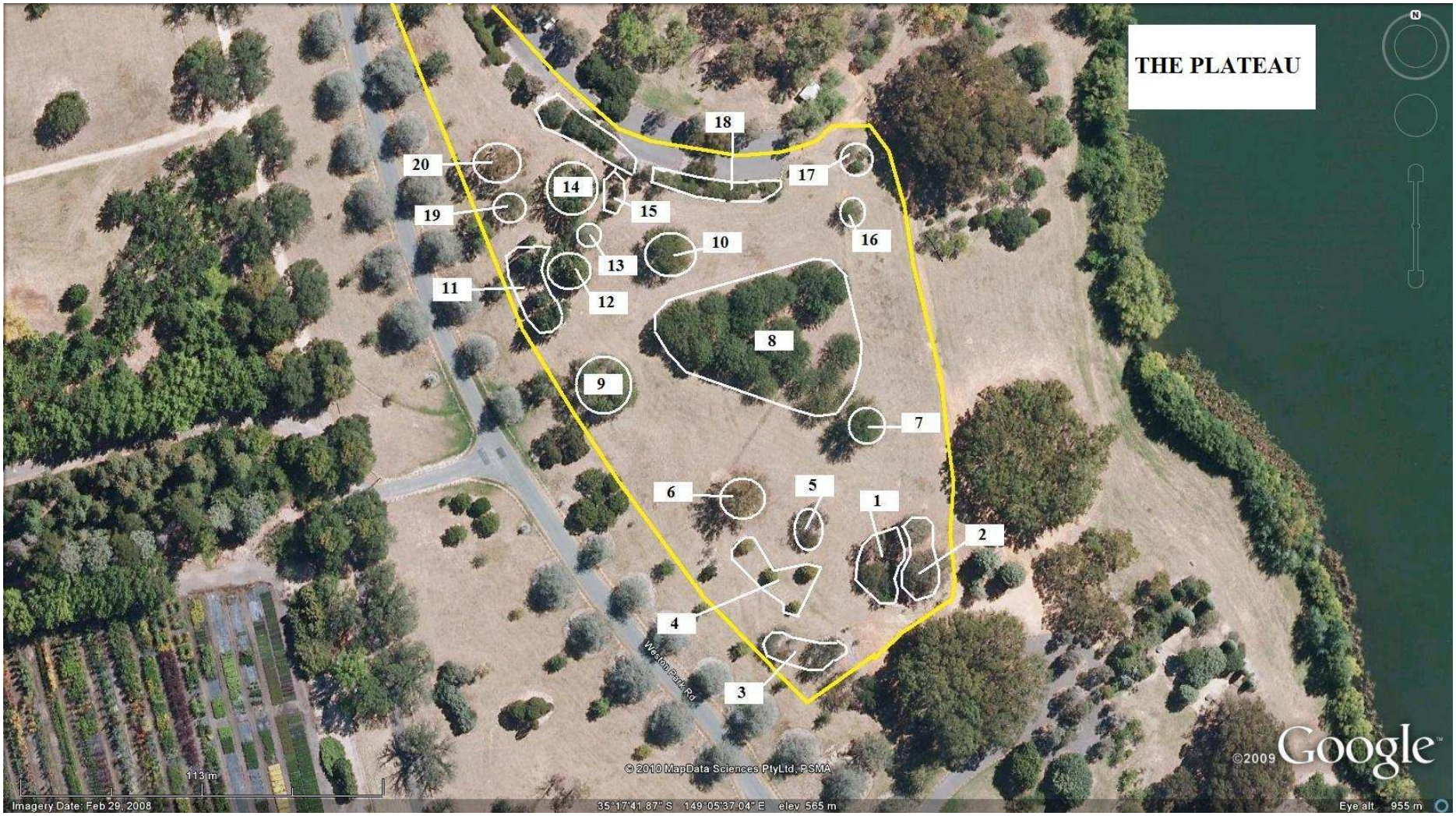


Map 2 – East Yarralumla Peninsula

Map 3 – East Basin

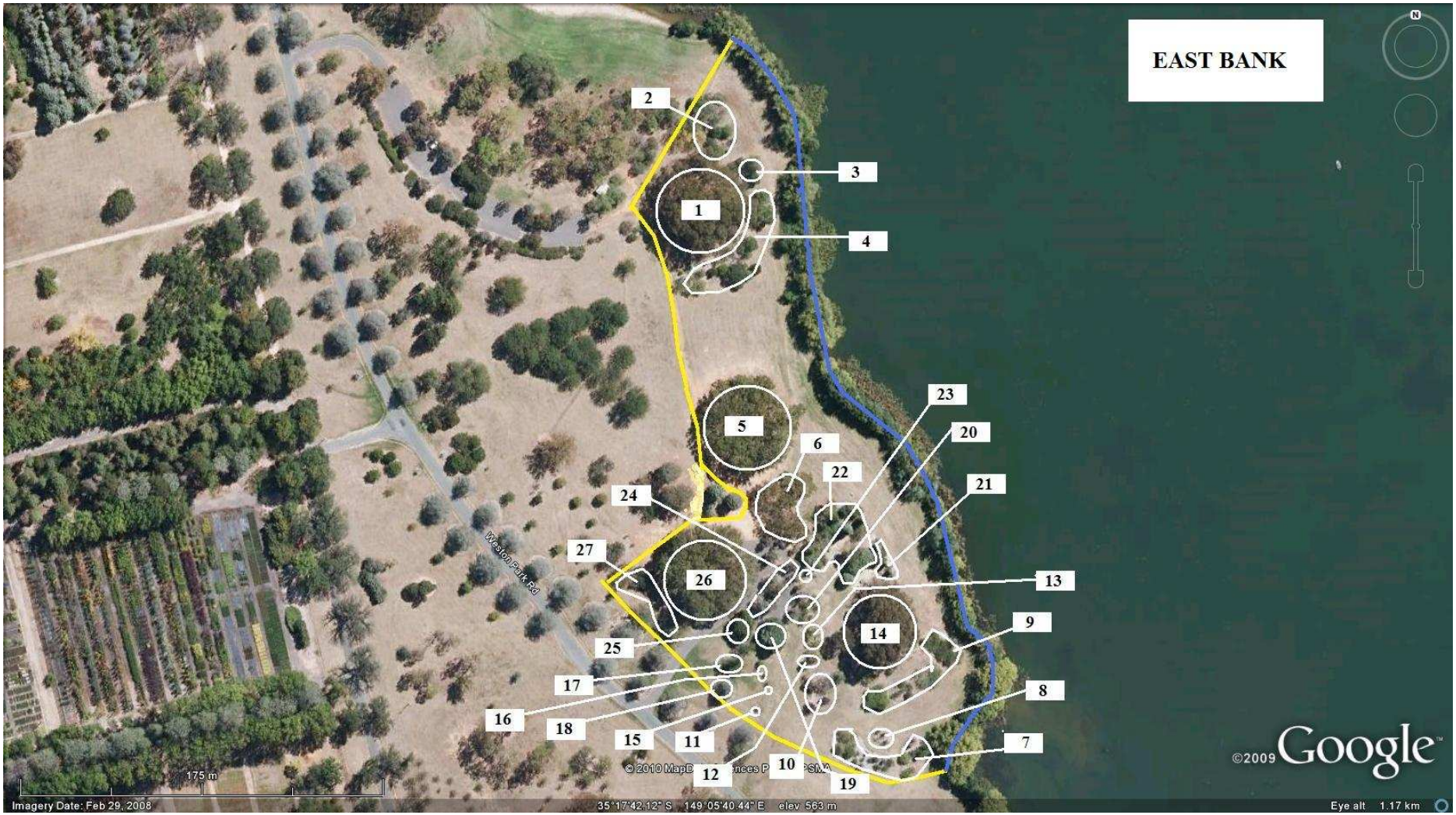


Map 4A – The Plateau



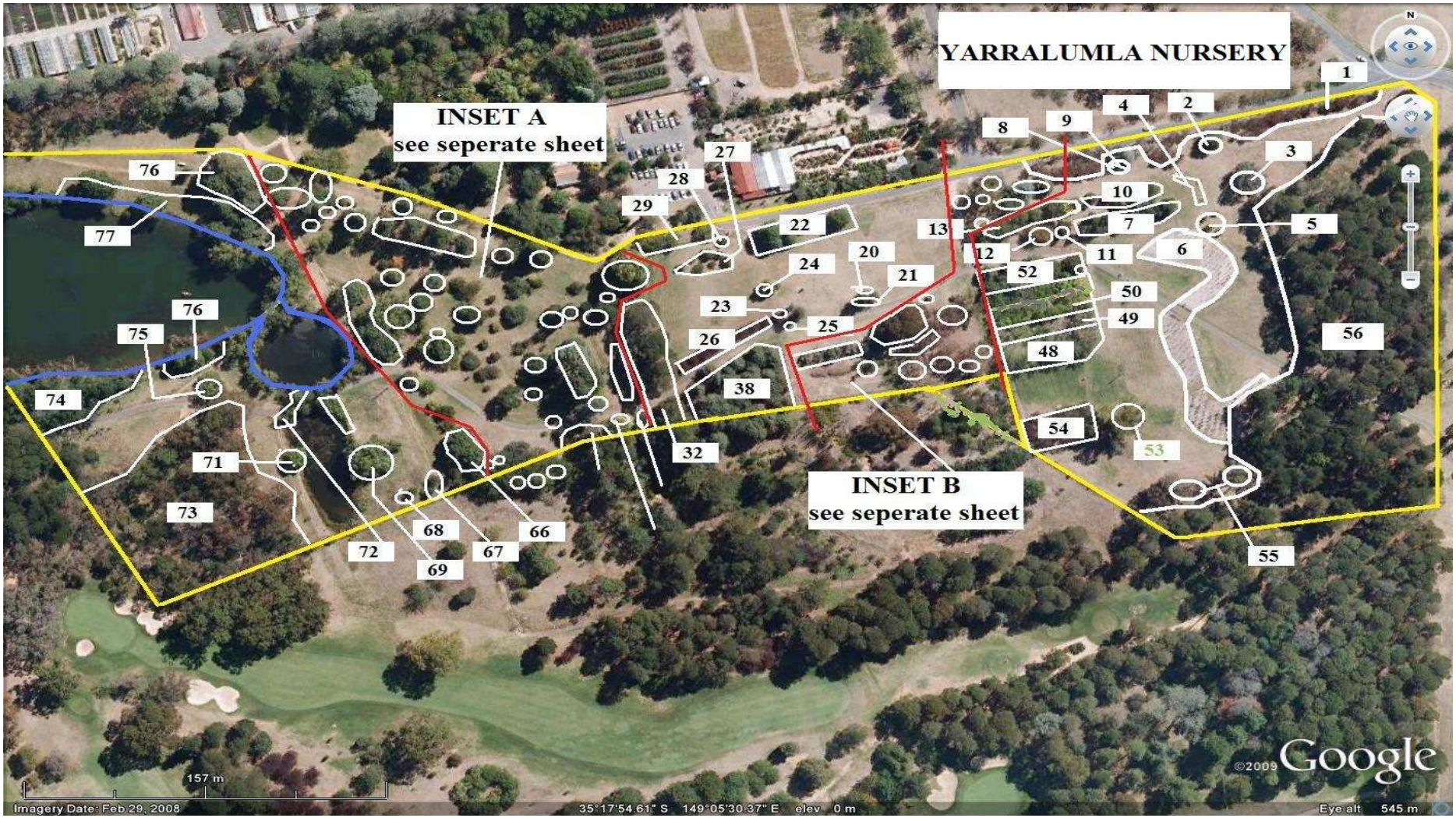
Map 4B – The Plateau

Map 5 – East Bank

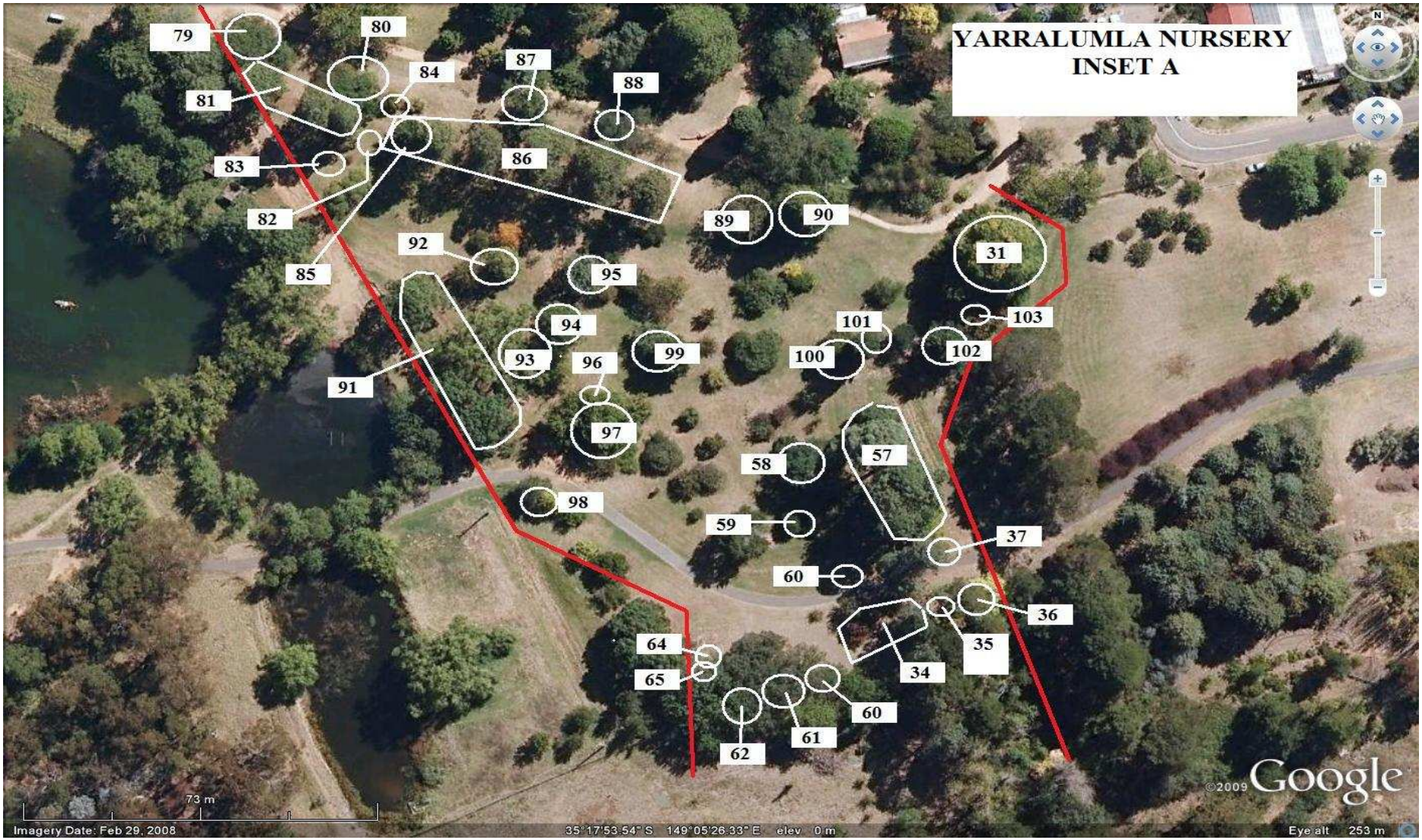


Map 6 – Entry Zone

Map 7 - Yarralumla Nursery (Nursery Park)



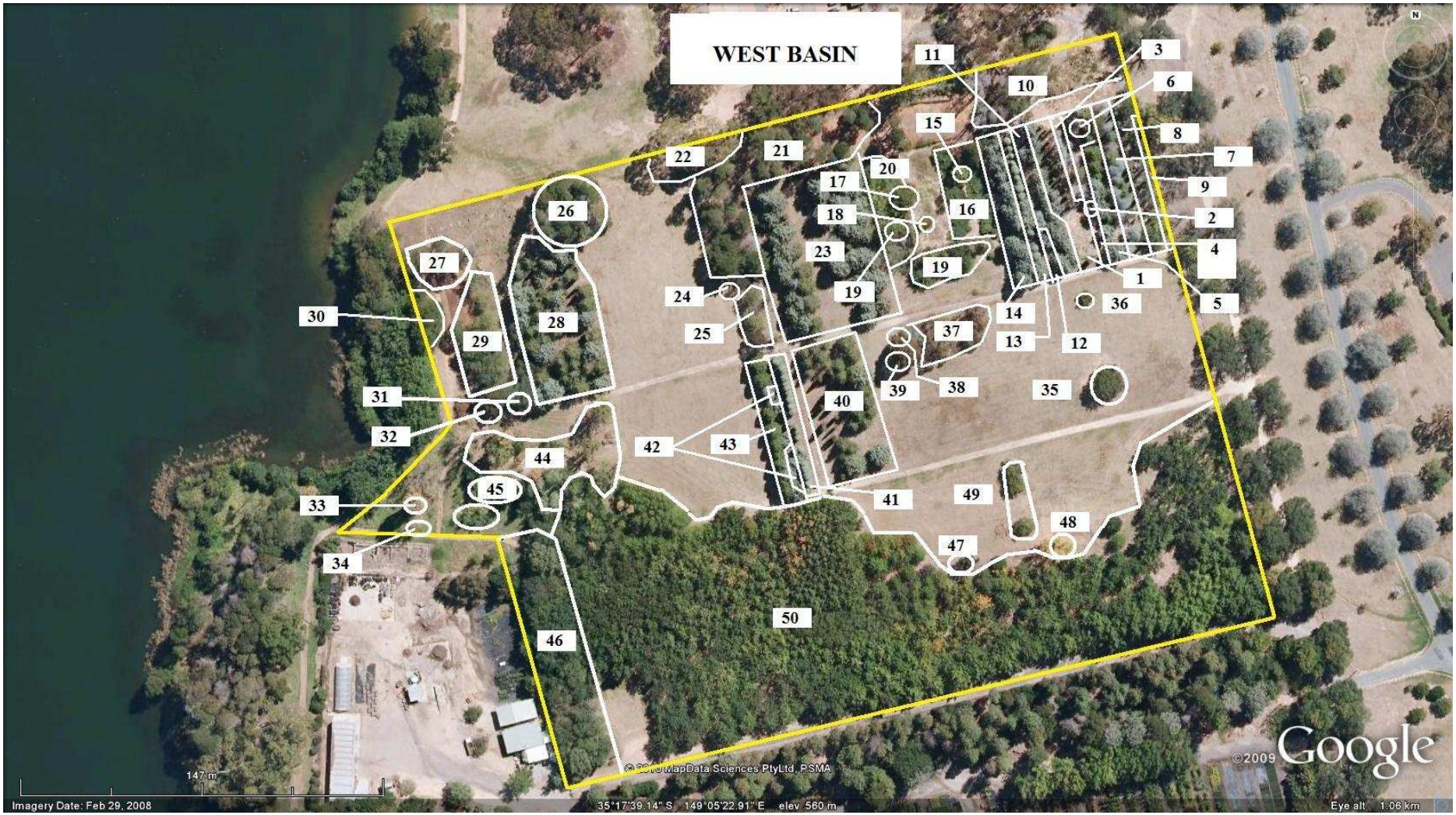
Map 7 (Inset A) – Yarralumla Nursery (Nursery Park)



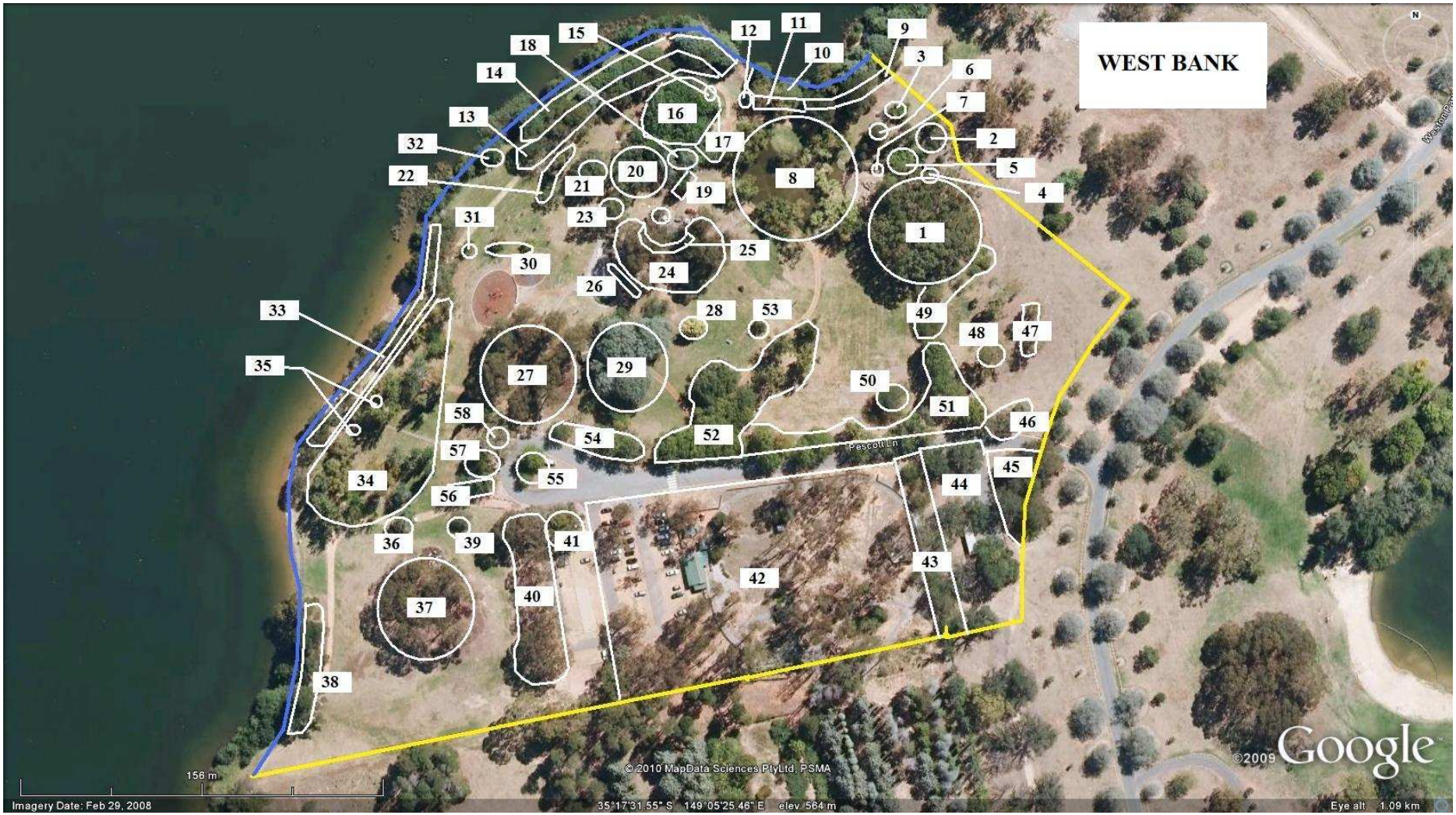
Map 7 (Inset B) – Yarralumla Nursery (Nursery Park)

Map 8 – The Ramble

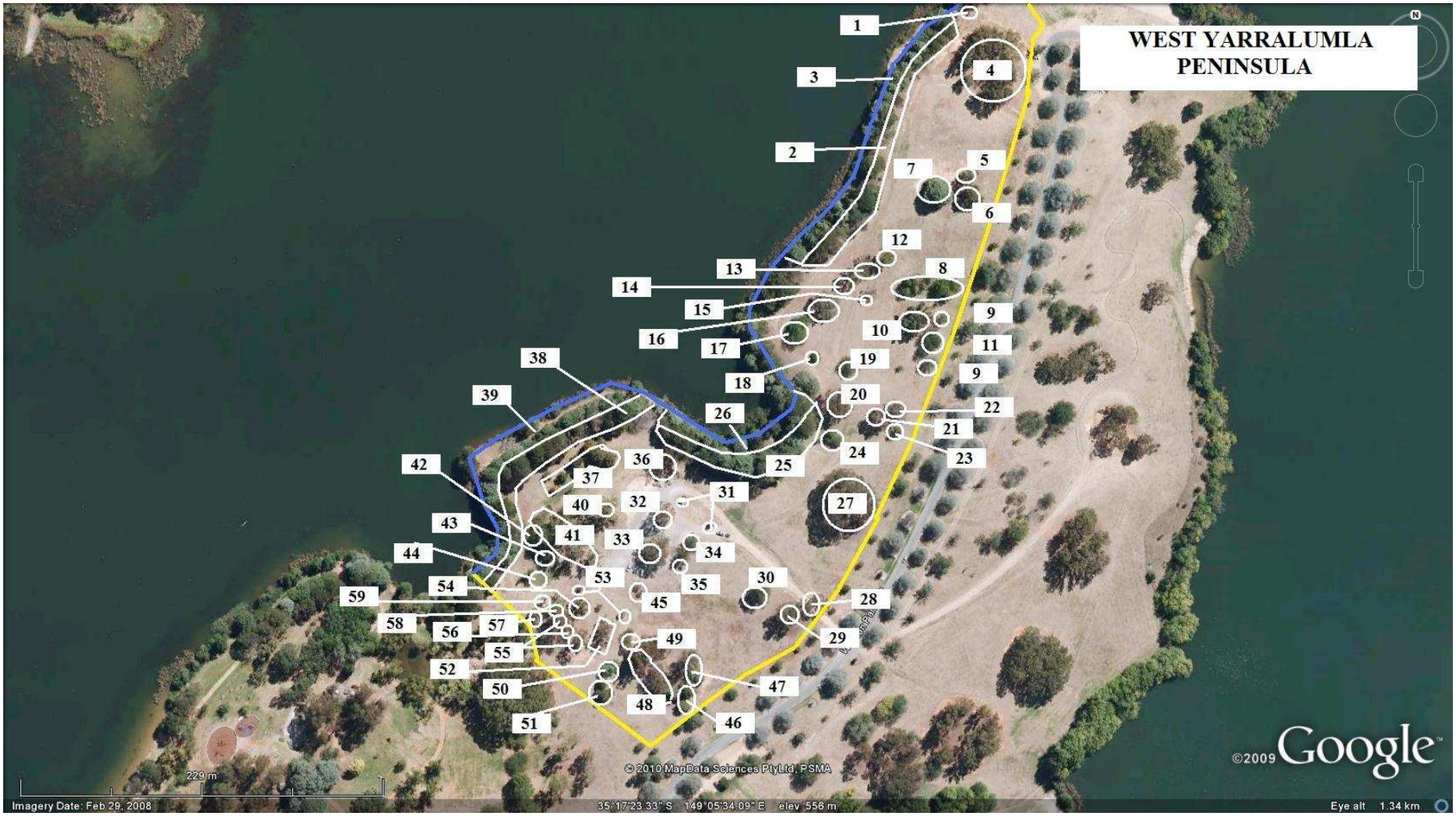
Map 9 – West Basin



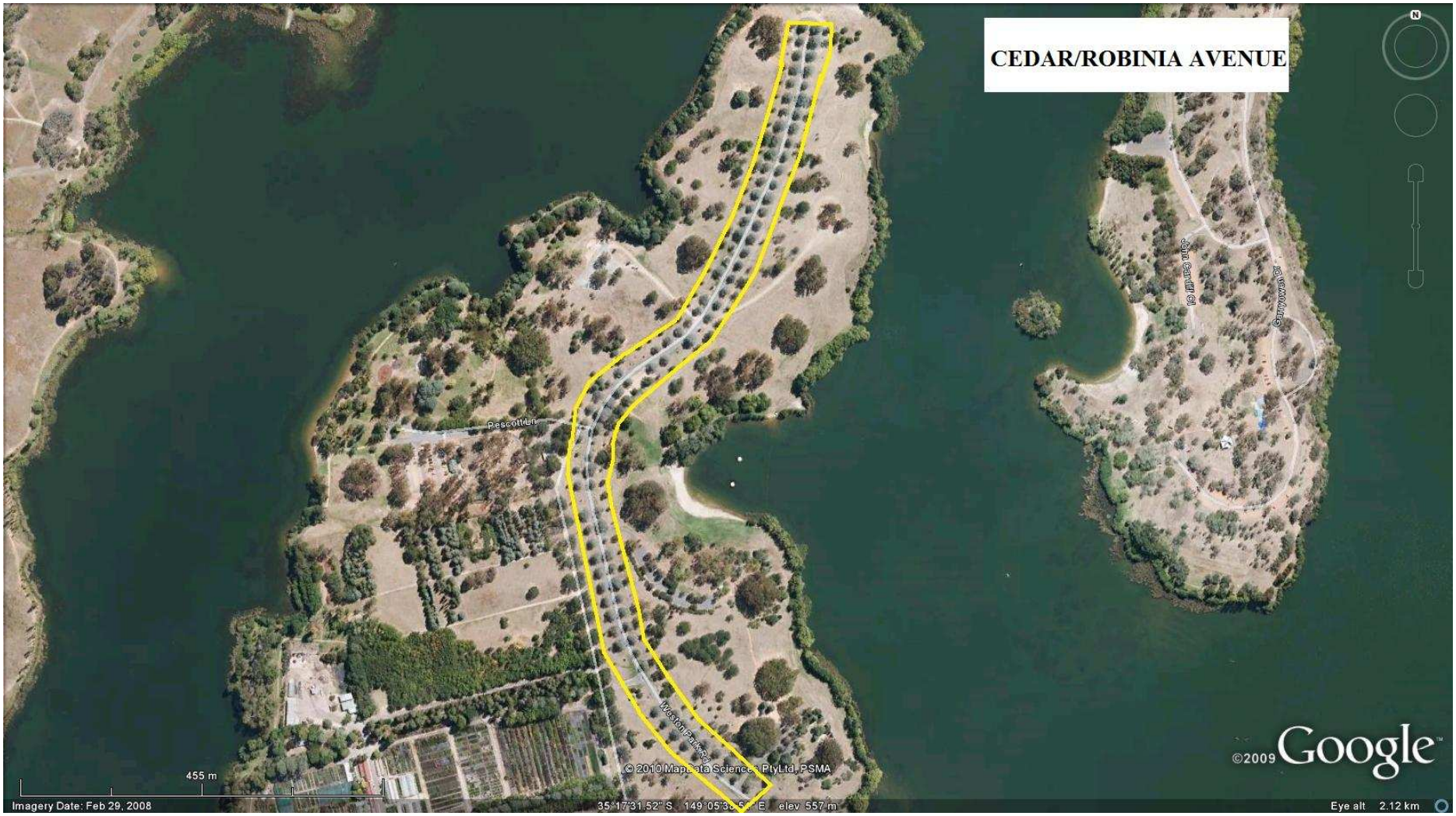
Map 10 – West Bank



Map 11 – West Yarralumla Peninsula

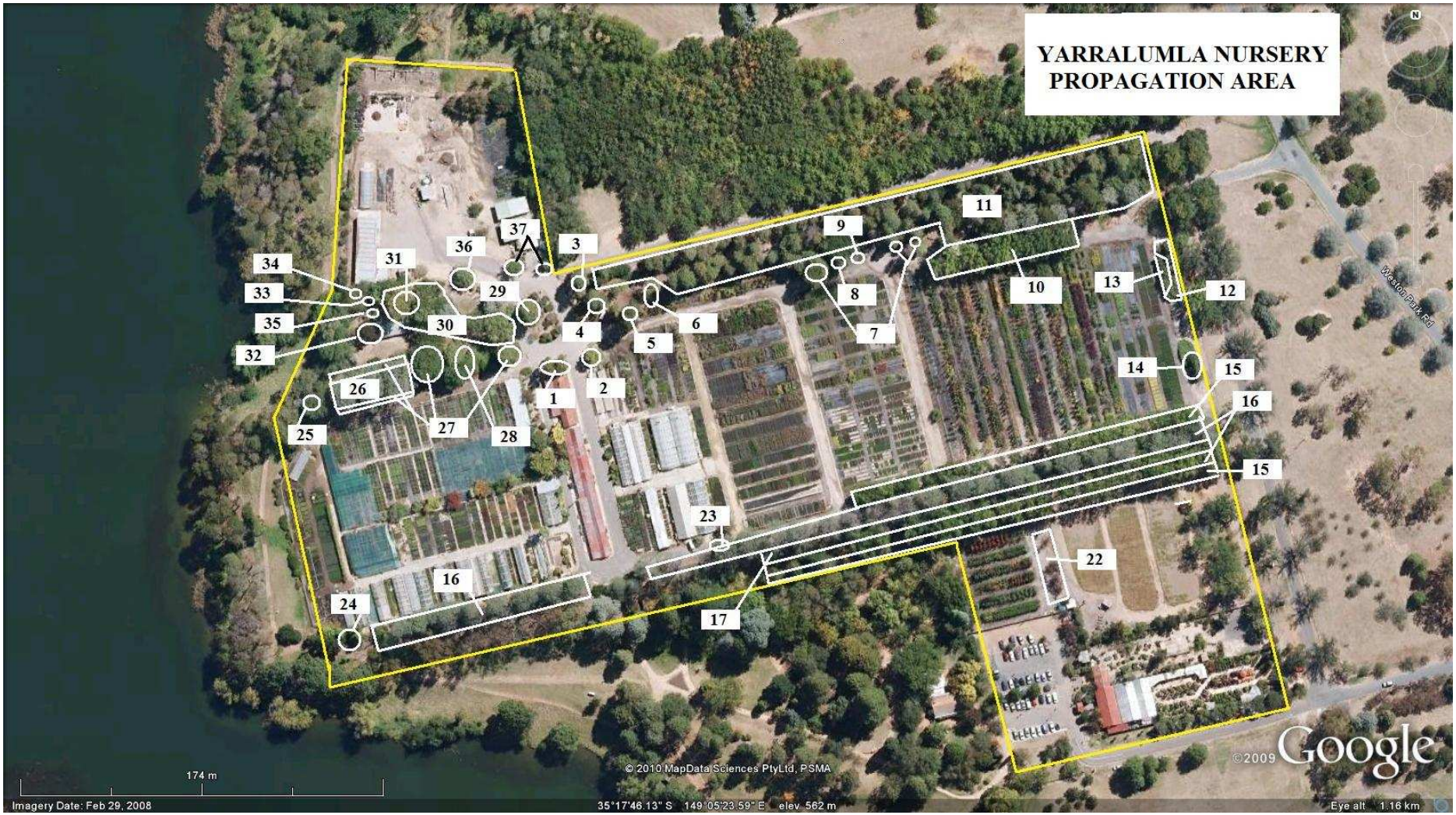


Map 12 – *Cedrus/Robinia* Avenue

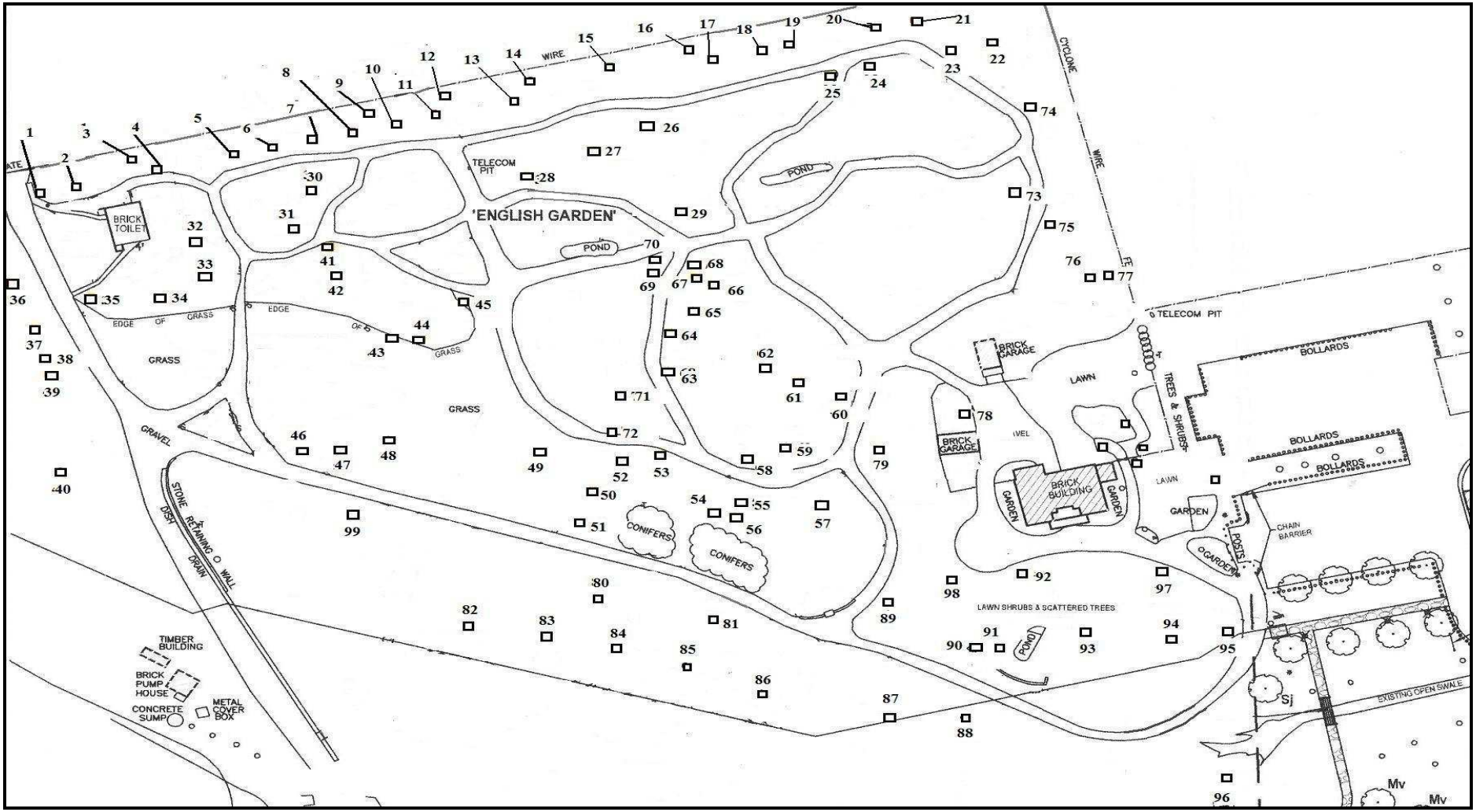


Map 13 – Elm Avenue

Map 14 – Yarralumla Nursery (Propagation Area)



Map 15 – English Garden



Precinct 2 – East Yarralumla Peninsula

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
				PRECINCT 2 - EAST YARRALUMLA PENINSULA					
2-1	Bpo	1.5	30	J	L	G	L		14 trees. New plantings
2-2	Bpo	9	400	M	L	G	L		9 trees
2-3	Ccu	2	30	J	L	G	L		12 trees
2.4	Cmo	12	550	M	L	G	L		
2.5	Euc sp	20m	500	M	H	F	L		9 trees. Original tree ring.
2-6	MalS	3	40	J	L	G	L		28 trees
2-7	Ema	20	1000	M	L	P	S		Sheared branch. Hollow @ base-2m height
2.8	Eman	9	400	M	H	P	M	Monitor	scar -hollow @ base. Remnant of original tree ring.
2-9	Ccu	1.5	40	J	L	G	L		15 trees
2-10	Ccu	11	330	M	L	F	L		6 trees. MDB
2-11	Ebl	15	1700	M	L	F	L		Bifurcated trunk from ground level.
2-12	Emai	22	1800	M	M	F	L		
2-13	Eag	20	300	M	M	F	L		
2-14	Eman	15	300	M	L	F	L		7 trees
2-15	Euc sp.	22	400	m	L	F	L		
2-16	Ebi	20	500	M	M	F	L		8 trees. Replant or regen ring.
2-17	Deciduous	4	multistemmed	M	L	P	S		4 trees.
2-18	Eman	1	20-	J	L	F	L		16 trees - new plantings
2-19	Ccu	1.5	25	J	L	F	L		12 trees - new plantings
2-20	Ecu	7	250	M	H	F	L		
2-21	Eme	22	500	M	H	F	L		14 trees Original tree ring.
2-22	Gtr	20	700	M	M	F	M		
2-23	Ulmus sp	9	200	M	L	F	L		6 trees
2-24	Cau	9	200	M	L	F	L		
2-25	Ane	7	130	M	L	P	L		
2-26	Aca	5	130	M	L	F	L		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
2-27	Gtr	9	400	M	L	F	L		Some terminal dieback
2-28	Aca	8	300	M	L	F	L		10 trees- 3 in poor condition
2-29	Gtr	18	800	M	M	F	M		
2-30	Rps	15	500	M	L	G	M		
2-31	Cbi	5	200	M	L	P	S	Remove	2 trees
2-32	Ccu	1.5	25	J	L	G	L		13 trees - new plantings
2-33	Eam	20	500	M	H	G	L		25 trees. Original tree ring.
2-34	Eme	20	500	M	H	G	L		22 trees. Original tree ring.
2-35	Eman	1	10	J	L	F	L		12 trees - new plantings

Precinct 3 – East Basin

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 3 - EAST BASIN				
3-1	Ugl	9	400	M	L	G	L		4 trees
3-2	UprP	15	400	M	L	G	L		7 trees
3-3	Upr	17	400	M	L	G	L		3 trees
3-4	Ebi	20	600	M	H	F	M		10 trees. Original tree ring.
3-5	Upr	10	400	M	L	P	L		
3-6	Upr	8	350	M	L	P	L		
3-7	Ulmus sp	12	350	M	L	G	L		14 trees
3-8	Ulmus sp	12	400	M	L	G	L		33 trees
3-9	Ulmus sp	15	400	M	L	G	L		4 trees
3-10	Evi	27	1000	M	H	F	M		4 trees. Remnants of original tree ring.
3-11	Rps	16	500	M	M	G	L		
3-12	Evi	27	1200	M	H	F	M		10 trees. Remnants of original tree ring.
3-13	Ebi	25	1200	M	H	F	M		17 trees. Original tree ring.
3-14	Eel	15	270	M	L	F	M		
3-15	Eman	14	420	M	L	P	M	Remove	LDB; dead branch terminals.
3-16	Eme	14	300	M	L	F	L		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
3-17	Evi	27	1200	M	H	P	M		
3-18	Evi	30	1500	M	H	P	M		Large cavity at base. Remnant from original ring.
3-19	Ulmus sp	9	400	M	M	G	L		3 trees
3-20	FanR	14	500	M	L	P	M		5 trees
3-21	Eme	12	400	M	L	F	L		4 trees
3-22	Emo	12	multistemmed	M	L	F	L		5 trees
3-23	Gbi	2.5	75	J	L	P	S		4 trees
3-24	Upr	17	500	M	L	P	M		6 trees
3-25	Evi	25	600	M	M	P	M		14 trees
3-26	Eman	15	400	M	L	P	M		
3-27	FanR	14	400	M	L	P	M		22 trees
3-28	Ane	10	400	M	L	E	M		4 trees

Precinct 4A – The Plateau

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 4A - THE PLATEAU				
4-1	Crataegus	5	300	M	M	P	L		16 trees
4-2	Eme	17	500	M	L	G	L		4 trees
4-3	Crataegus	7	300	M	L	G	L		17 trees
4-4	Ahi	5	300	M	L	G	L		4 trees
4-5	Crataegus	6	300	M	L	F	L		6 trees
4-6	Eme	18m	600	M	H	F	L		Possibly an original tree
4-7	Gtr	22	800	M	M	F	L		
4-8	Quercus sp.	20	800	M	M	F	L		20 trees. Q cerris, Q robur. MDB
4-9	Qpa	20	800	M	L	P	L		7 trees
4-10	Gtr	24	1000	M	M	F	L		
4-11	QroF	22	800	M	L	F	L		5 trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
4-12	Qbi	22	800	M	L	F	L		3 trees
4-13	Pra	23	800	M	L	P	S	Remove	Declining. Do not replace.
4-14	Quercus sp.	20	400	M	M	F	L		7 trees
4-15	Unknown	9	400	M	L	F	L		3 trees
4-16	Gtr	10	450	M	L	F	L		
4-17	Fraxinus sp.	4	200	M	L	G	L		3 trees
4-18	Euc sp	17	3001M	L	F	L			mixture of E. moorei and E. polyanthemos
4-19	Ccu	18	800	M	L	P	M		.
4-20	Euc sp.	25m	1000	M	H	F	L		Original tree?

Precinct 4B – The Plateau

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 4B - THE PLATEAU				
4B-1	Rps	3	100	M	L	F	L		
4B-2	Maz	4	300	M	L	F	L		3 trees.
4B-3	Deciduous	5	250	M	L	F	L		
4B-4	Euc. Sp	7	150	M	L	F	S		Small, stunted tree.
4B-5	Tba	6	300	M	L	G	L		5 trees.
4B-6	Crh	9	500	M	M	G	L		3 trees.
4B-7	Evi	14	500	M	H-M	G-P	S-M	R&R	3 good trees, 3 poor trees. Replace poor trees. Original ring. Some regeneration.
4B-8	Lst	4	200	M	L	F	M		3 trees.
4B-9	Evi	19	800	M	H	F-P	M-S		5 trees. Poor form. Remove dead branches.
4B-10	Deciduous	9	300	M	L	P	S		12 trees. Stunted, in decline
4B-11	Malus sp	4	200	M	M	F	M-S		4 Trees. Stunted.
4B-12	Evi	16	700	M	H	F	M		5 trees. Original ring.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
4B-13	Cde	9	300	M	L	G	L		4 Trees. Stunted.
4B-14	Eme	7	200	M	L	F	L		
4B-15	Malus sp	5	250	M	L	F	M		25 trees.
4B-16	Eme	18m	400	M	M	F	L	High prune.	7 dominant trees and 23 of poor form. Pryor/Boden ring.
4B-17	Pha	10m	350	M	M	G	L		4 trees.
4B-18	Fruit trees	5m	300	M	M	F-P	M		22 trees. Former demonstration orchard.

Precinct 5 – East Bank

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 5 -EAST BANK				
5-1	Ebi	28	600	M	H	F	M		22 trees. Original tree ring.
5-2	Cupressus sp	17	400	M	M	F	M-L		19 trees.
5-3	Malus sp	3	150	M	M-L	F	L		22 trees.
5-4	Malus sp	3	200	M	M-L	F	L		24 trees.
5-5	Eam	20	500	M	M	F	L		40 trees. Pryor/Boden ring.
5-6	Era	18	500	M	H	F	L		9 trees. Original ring
5-7	Prunus/Malus	5	150	M	L	F	L		22 trees
5-8	Aca	5	400	M	L	P	L		3 trees
5-9	Malus	5	400	M	L	F	L		50 trees
5-10	PceN	5	400	M	L	P	M		7 trees
5-11	Cat	4.5	100	J	L	F			
5-12	Malus sp	5250	250	M	L	F	L		3 trees
5-13	Ulmus sp	5.5	250	J	L	F	L		5 trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
5-14	Ebi	27	700	M	H	F	M		18 trees. Original ring.
5-15	Rps	4	75	J	L	G	L		
5-16	Csi	5	250	M	L	P	M		3 stems
5-17	Rps	14	1000	M	H	P	S		
5-18	Cat	18	1000	M	H	G	M		
5-19	Car	18	900	M	M	G	L		4 trees
5-20	Prunus sp	5	400	M	L	G	L		6 trees
5-21	Cle	9	300	M	L	G	L		3 trees
5-22	Car	12	500	M	L	G	L		4 trees
5-23	Ape	14	400	M	M	P	L		
5-24	Euc sp	12	300	M	L	F	L		21 trees (*E. moorei & E. polyanthemos*)
5-25	Cfu	15	400	M	M	G	L		4 stems
5-26	Eam	28	500	M	M-H	F	L		34 trees. Original ring plus regen.

Precinct 6 – Entry Zone

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 6 - ENTRY ZONE				
6-1	PnlI	12	200	M	L	G	L		3 trees
6.2	Prunus sp	5	300	M	L	F	L		4 trees
6-3	Cat	16	500	M	M	F	L		14 trees
6-4	PnlI	22	multiple	M	M-L	G	L		7 trees

Precinct 7 – Yarralumla Nursery

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 7 - YARRALUMLA NURSERY				
7-1	PceN	4	150	D	M	F	S		58 trees. Significant site feature in spring.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
7.2	Cde	13	450	M	M	E	L		
7-3	Eci	15	550	M	M	G	L		
7.4	Pyrus	3	35	J	L	G	L		3 trees.
7-5	Jre	4	150	J	L	G	L		4 trees.
7-6	Bpe	3	50	J	L	G	L		Mass planting.
7-7	Callitris	10	400	D	M	F-P	M	LP	11 trees - some broken branches.
7-8	Car	13	600	D	M	P	S	HP	Some collapsed branches.
7-9	Juniper?	11	300	M	L	G	L		
7-10	Cupressus sp	6	500	M	M	F	M		7 trees -mixed species.
7-11	Deciduous	11	350	M	M	G	L		
7-12	Tilia	11	375	M	M	F-G	L		2 trees
7-13	Fraxinus sp	14	450	M	M	G	L		8 trees - mixed species.
7-14	Crataegus sp	5	150	M	L	P	C		3 trees
7-15	Cma	14	600	M	M	F	M		3 trees.
7-16	Upr	14	300	M	M	G	L		3 trees
7-17	Eci	14	450	D	M	P	S		Dieback?
7-18	Evi	20	700	M	M	F	M	Monitor	Rot in trunk.
7-19	Eni	17	600	D	M	P	S	Monitor	Dying
7-20	Lst	9	250	D	M	P	S	Remove	Dying
7-21	Gro	14	300	M	M	G	L		2 trees
7-22	Por	13	600	M	M	G	L		6 trees. Have been previously pollarded.
7-23	Lst	10	250	D	M	P	S	Remove	Dying
7-24	Lst	11	300	M	M	G	L		
7-25	Gro	14	350	M	M	G	L		
7-26	PceN	5	180	M	L	G	M		10 trees
7-27	Dvi	4	250	M	M	F	L		7 trees
7-28	Pab	4	250	J	L	G	L		
7-29	Maz	7	400	M	M	F	L		3 trees
7-30	Cau	10	450	M	M	F	M	Monitor.	3 trees. Some rot noted.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
7-31	Upr	24	1300	M	H	E	L		
7-32	Pra	25	90	D	H	F-P	M		8 trees - 5 poor.
7-33	Eja	3	200	M	M	F	L		6 trees
7-34	Abu	8	250	M	M	F	M		3 trees
7-35	Pinus sp.	25	450	M	H	F	L		11 trees (canariensis, ponderosa, radiata)
7-36	UxH	11	350	M	M	G	L		
7-37	Pra	14	300	M	M	G	L		3 trees
7-38	Cma	16	400	M	M	F	L		47 trees. Remove smaller trees (about 20)
7-39	Oeu	7	300	M	M	F	L		6 trees (multistem coppice).
7-40	Deciduous	5	125	J	M	F	M		5 trees.
7-41	Ebi	19	800	M	M	F	M	Removal?	4 trees; one leaning - remove.
7-42	Eme	17	350	M	M	G	L		4 trees
7-43	Emaca	16	475	M	M	F	L		
7-44	Eman	18	300	M	M	G	L		
7-45	Oeu	3	150	J	L	G	L		3 trees
7-46	Evi	19	900	D	M	F	M-S	Monitor	large scar in main trunk.
7-47	Eman	8	275	D	M	P	S	Remove	dying.
7-48	Pal	10	300	D	H	F	M-S		21 trees. Dieback.
7-49	Sja	8	150	M	H	F	M		18 trees. Suggest remove row closest to Fraxinus.
7-50	Fan	10	250	M	H	F	M		16 trees. Suggest remove outside rows.
7-51	Cde	13	275	M	H	G	L		
7-52	Cma	11	800	M	H	F	L		11 trees.
7-53	Pde	20	1000	M	M	G	M		
7-54	FanR	13	275	M	M	F	L	HP	22 trees. Some dieback.
7-55	Eme	17	400	M	M	G	L		9 trees
7-56	Pra	25	700	D	M	F-P	M		111 trees. Some dying - remove as they decline.
7-57	Ppo	25	900	M	H	G	L	Monitor	4 trees, 1 leaning.
7-58	Cca	15	400	M	H	G	L		2 trees
7-59	Rps	14	350	M	H	G	L		
7-60	Ppe	5	350	M	H	G	M		2 trees
7-61	PceN	4	200	D	L	P	S		2 trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
7-62	Qlo	17	450	M	H	E	L		
7-63	Qen	17	650	M	H	E	L		
7-64	Qke	17	800	M	H	G	L		
7-65	Qag	17	700	D	H	F	M		
7-66	Ppo	17	750	M	H	G	L		
7-67	Ccu	11	300	M	L	G	L		3 trees
7-68	Lst	8	200	M	L	G	L		
7-69	Sba	20	1200	M	H	G	L		
7-70	Tdi	8	250	J	L	G	L		5 trees
7-71	Sfr	12	400	M	L	F	M		
7-72	Sca	7	400	M	L	P	M-S		coppice shoots
7-73	Eucalyptus sp	25	800	M-D	H	F-P	M		Mixed species in lines. Original trial trees.
7-74	Pal				M				Dense suckers.
7-75	Sba	13	400	M	L	F	M-S		
7-76	Tdi	12	400	M	M	G	L		2 trees
7-77	Ppo	18	500	M	H	F	M-S	HP	11 trees
7-78	Car	25	300	M	H	F	M-S		Tight copse of 20 trees
7-79	Qlo	18	600	M	H	G	L		
7-80	Crataegus sp	7	250	M	M	F	L		4 trees
7-81	Ppo	30	850	M	H	G	L		2 trees
7-82	Sgi	25	900	M	H	E	L		
7-83	Euc. Sp	16	600	M	L	F	M		
7-84	Sja	15	450	M	M	F	M		
7-85	Cupressus sp	12	350	M	H	G	L		
7-86	Ppo	28	900	M	H	G	L		5 trees
7-87	Pyu	28	900	D	H	P	M-S	HP	LDB
7-88	Fan	18	450	D	M	F	M-S		Dieback
7-89	Lst	17	450	D	H	F	M-S		Dieback
7-90	Cto	25	1200	M	H	G	L	Monitor	Large leaning branch

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
7-91	Ppo	25	800	M	H	G	L		5 trees
7-92	Tdi	15	400	M	M	G	L		
7-93	Salix	19	1000	M	M	F	M		
7-94	Abi	19	900	M	M	E	L		
7-95	Cupressus sp	19	850	M	M	G	L		
7-96	Apa	9	400	M	M	G	M		
7-97	Lst	13	500	M	H	F	M		
7-98	Psy	8	250	M	L	F	L		
7-99	Nsy	14	600	M	M	G	L		
7-100	Tco	8	400	M	H	G	L		
7-101	QroF	26	1100	M	H	G	L		
7-102	Upr	16	500	M	H	G	L		2 trees
7-103	Pus	9	350	M	H	G	L		

Precinct 8 – The Ramble

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 8 - THE RAMBLE				
8-1	Pra	22	1100	M	H	P	M-S		17 trees. In decline.
8-2	Car	20	900	M	H	F	M		
8-3	Quercus sp.	18	400	M	L	F	L		100+ stems in copse.
8-4	Salix sp	19	1000	M	H				dead
8-5	Pnil	22	1200	M	H	F	S		
8-6	Bpe	10	350	M	L	F	M		4 trees.
8-7	Populus sp.	12	100	M	M	F-P	M		100+ stems in sucker copse.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
8-8	Pra	22	900	M	H	F-P	M		50 trees.
8-9	Euc sp	25	1300	M	H	F	L		
8-10	Eru	22	1000	M	H	F	L		12 trees + regen.
8-11	Evi	17	400	M	L	F	L		
8-12	Cupressus sp.	20	1300	M	H	F-P	M		3 trees.
8-13	Epo	17	300	M	L	P	L		3 trees.
8-14	Pal	18	700	M	M	F-P	M		2 trees.
8-15	Pra	18	700	M	H	F-P	S		40 trees.

Precinct 9 – West Basin

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 9 – WEST BASIN				
9-1	CseS	18	250	M	H	G	L		20 trees.
9-2	Pra	15	350	M	H	F	M		
9-3	Cat	18	250	D	H	F	M-S		5 trees.
9-4	Car	300	300	M	H	G	L		5 trees.
9-5	Cupressus	15	280	M	H	G	L		10 trees.
9-6	Pra	20	450	D	H	P	S	Remove.	Dying.
9-7	Cat	15	250	D	H	F	S		16 trees. 2 *C. deodara*
9-8	CseS	16	400	M	H	G	L		9 trees.
9-9	Ulmus sp.				L	P			Numerous suckers along fence.
9-10	Pra				L				Numerous trees dead & removed.
9-11	Car	17	300	M	H	6	L		10 trees.
9-12	Cde	13	200	D	H	P	M-S		5 trees.
9-13	conifer	17	300	M	H	G	L		13 trees.
9-14	Clu	17	300	M	H	G	L		20 trees.
9-15	Por	11	250	D	H	P	M-S	LP	
9-16	CseH	2		M	H	G	L		Numerous trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
9-17	Pra	13	400	M	H	F	M-S	Removal?	2 trees. Consider removal.
9-18	Wisteria	4		M	L	F			Over old fence.
9-19	Cupressus sp	13	350	M	H	G	L		12 trees. Mixed species.
9-20	Coppice		50	D	L	P	S	Removal?	Very close mixed sp.
9-21	Pra	22	500	D	H	P	S	Remove.	39 trees. Poor form, many dying/leaning.
9-22	Evi	20	600	M	H	F	L	HP	7 trees.
9-23	Conifers	17	400	M	H	G	L		38 trees – mixed species.
9-24	Pal	12	300	M	H	P	S	Removal.	Removal recommended.
9-25	Fan	10	300	M	H	F	M-S		5 trees.
9-26	Pra	25	700	D	H	P	S	Remove.	17 trees. Poor form, dead/leaning.
9-27	Pra	25	700	D	H	P	S	Remove.	8 trees. Poor form, dead/leaning.
9-28	Conifers	20	400	M	H	G	L		79 trees – □ixed species.
9-29	Rps	14	300	D	H	P	S	Remove.	18 trees. Mostly suckers.
9-30	Pra	21	450	M	H	F	S		5 trees.
9-31	Fan	19	350	M	H	F	M-S		3 trees, 1 a *Q. robur*.
9-32	Pra	19	450	M	H	F	S		2 trees. Consider removal.
9-33	Pnil	25	1100	M	H	G	L		
9-34	Bpe	10	250	J	H	G	M		9 trees.
9-35	Upr	12	450	M	H	E	L		
9-36	Ulmus sp.	5	200		L			Removal.	Coppice shoots – remove.
9-37	Ema	13	250	M	H	G	L		12 trees.
9-38	Pal	12	400	D	H	P	S	Remove.	Almost dead – remove.
9-39	Ebi	17	700	M	H	F	M		
9-40	Cupressus sp.	14	350	M	H	G	L		36 trees. Mixed Cupressus
9-41	CxL	16	350	M	H	E	L		19 trees.
9-42	Car	15	350	M	H	G	L		4 trees.
9-43	Cupressus sp	13	500	M	H	G	L		9 trees.
9-44	Populus sp	18	400	D	H	F-P	S		Numerous trees and suckers. Remove as deaths occur.
9-45	Upr	17	300	M	H	G	L		8 trees + suckers

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
9-46	Rps		350	M	H	F	L		34 trees.
9-47	FanR	14	700	D	H	P	S	Remove	Mostly dead. Also remove two nearby wildlings.
9-48	Pde	17	1000	D	H	P	S	Remove	Mostly dead.
9-49	Morus sp	11	300	M	M	G	L		3 trees
9-50	Quercus sp.	14	280	M	M	G	L		Numerous mixed species –Local name "Sutton Forest"

Precinct 10 – West Bank

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 10 – WEST BANK				
10-1	Eam	20	450	M	M	F-G	L	LP	55 trees. Remove & replace as they decline. Pryor/Boden ring.
10-2	Ccu	14	300	M	H	F-G	L	LP	10 trees.
10-3	Pinus sp.	7	300	M	H	G	L		
10-4	Cen	10	300	M	H	G	L		5 trees.
10-5	Pyrus	9	300	M	H	G	L		4 trees.
10-6	Ppa	14	400	M	H	G	L		
10-7	Callitris sp	8	400	M	H	P	S	Monitor	Rot & cavity @ base.
10-8	Salix sp	10	300	M	H	F	L		24 trees (mixed species).
10-9	Pra	25	1000	D	H	F	M	HP	4 trees.
10-10	Car	20	900	M	H	G	L	HP	15 trees.
10-11	PniI	20	300	M	H	F	M		3 trees.
10-12	Sba	16	400	D	H	P	S	HP	2 trees. Extensive dead wood.
10-13	Pra	25	1000	D	H	P	S	HP	8 trees. Extensive dead wood.
10-14	Car	20	900	M	H	G	M	HP	12 trees.
10-15	Pal	16	30	M	H	F	M		Poor form.
10-16	Qlu	19	450	M	H	F-G	L		11 trees.
10-17	Pch	8	250	M	H	F	L	LP	4 trees.
10-18	Pal	18	500	M	H	F	M	HP	2 trees. Extensive dead wood.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
10-19	Cen	10	300	M	H	F	L		2 trees.
10-20	Qlo	18	450	M	H	F	L	LP	6 trees.
10-21	Qlu	19	400	M	H	G	L		
10-22	Pde	15	350	D	H	P	S	Remove.	Tree dying. Large dead branches over picnic table.
10-23	Pal	8	350	D	H	P	S	LP	
10-24	Evi	25	900	D	H	P	S	R&R	10 trees. 8 have FUNG. Poor form in high use area. 2 original trees plus regen.
10-25		4	200	M	H	F	M		3 trees.
10-26	Upr	11	250	M	H	G	L		5 trees.
10-27	Ebi	22	900	M	H-M	F	20	Removal?	9 trees. 1 tree with FUNG. 8 are in poor form. Consider removal. Re-established?
10-28	UxH	10	350	M	H	G	L		
10-29	Pto	25	800	M	H	F	L	LP	8 trees.
10-30	Ane	6	200	M	H	P	M		2 trees.
10-31	Gtr	7	200	M	H	F	M		
10-32	Qbi	16	350	M	H	E	L		2 trees.
10-33	Pra	22	1100	D	H	F	M	HP	10 trees.
10-34	Populus sp.	17	400	M	H	F	M	LP	42 trees. Mixed species.
10-35	Sba	12	400	M	H	F	M	LP	2 trees.
10-36	Ane	7	250	D	H	P	S	LP	2 trees.
10-37	Ebi	25	800	D	H-M	P	S	HP; Monitor	12 trees. Poor form, liable to split. Consider removal. Re-established?
10-38	Pra	18	900	M	H	F	M	HP	4 trees.
10-39	Crataegus sp.	6	450	M	H	F	S		
10-40	Ebi	18	450	M	H	F	M		12 trees in carpark.
10-41	Eam		300	M	H	G	L	Removal?	8 trees very closely planted. Consider 3 removals.
10-42	Ebi	20	500	D	H	F-P	S	HP	60 trees (approx). Poor form, liable to split.
10-43	Gtr	9	300	D	H	P	L	R&R	45 dead and dying trees.
10-44	Upr	18	900	M	H	P-G	L	Removal	9 trees. Remove 2 dying trees.
10-45	Pra	19	300	D	H	F-P	M	HP	8 trees.
10-46	Emi	11	400	M	H	E	L		3 trees.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
10-47	Evi	17	450	M	H-M	G	L		3 trees. Pryor/Boden ring?
10-48	Ebi	19	550	D	H	P	S	Monitor	2 trees. Rot & cavities present.
10-49	Malus sp.	5	250	M	H	F	M		22 trees.
10-50	Gtr	16	500	M	H	F	M		
10-51	Qpa	15	450	M	H	G	L		18 trees.
10-52	Upr	14	400	M	H	G	L		15 trees.
10-53	Cfu	7	350	M	H	F	M		
10-54	Qce	14	450	M	H	G	L		4 trees.
10-55	Qpa	11	300	M	H	G	L		2 trees.
10-56	Pal	14	350	M	H	F	M		4 trees.
10-57	Qpa	10	250	M	H	G	L		2 trees.
10-58	Evi	17	900	D	H	F	M-S	Removal?	FUNG. Consider removal.

Precinct 11 – Western Peninsula

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT 11 – WESTERN PENINSULA				
11-1	Eca	12	280	J	L	G	L		
11-2	Pra	25	1000	D	H	F-P	M	HP	19 trees – largest of poor form
11-3	Car	19	800	M	H	F	L	LP	34 trees. Remove wildlings.
11-4	Eme	18	300	M	H	G	L	LP	25 trees. Remove 8 weak trees. Original tree ring with some regen.
11.5	Eman	16	1100	M	L	F	M	LP	Some cavities-Monitor
11-6	Eme	17	600	M	L	G	L		Remnant of Pryor/Boden tree ring?
11-7	Clu	18	2000	M	H	E	L		
11-8	Lst	13	300	M	M	E	L		10 trees
11-9	Rps	11	300	D	M	P	S	LP	2 trees. In decline.
11-10	Eme	16	900	M	H	F	L	LP	some dieback.
11-11	Qro	9	300	M	M	G	L		5 trees.
11-12	Evi	26	700	D	M	P	M-s	HP	Cavities & rot.
11-13	Evi	12	600	M	M	F	M-S		5 trunks – coppice regrowth.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
11-14	Evi	21	600	M	M	G	L		
11-15	Eman	11	250	M	M	F	I		Pryor/Boden tree ring?
11-16	Eme	14	850	M	M	G	L		
11-17	Qlu	12	350	M	M	F	L		3 trees
11-18	Qlu	&	300	M	M	F	L	LP	Remove watershoots at base
11-19	Rps	13	500	M	M	G	L		.
11-20	Ebi	20	1200	D	M	P	M		10 leading stems from 2m. Extensive rot & cavity @ base.
11-21	Eman	16	900	M	M	G	L		
11-22	Eme	19	650	M	M	G	L		
11-23	Ccu	9	350	D	L	F	M	LP	Some dieback.
11-24	Maz	6	250	M	L	F	L		4 trees
11-25	Pra	25	900	D	H	F-P	M	HP	11 trees. Numerous seedlings to 10m.
11-26	Car	19	800	M	H	F	L	LP	27 trees. Numerous seedlings.
11-27	Ebi	22	1200	D	H	P	S	HP	8 trees. Original tree ring
11-28	Ebi	14	500	M	M	F	30		3 trees.
11-29	Eme	17	800	M	M	G	L		
11-30	Rps	15	700	M	M	F	L		
11-31	Eme	7	150	J	L	G	L		2 trees
11-32	Ebi	16	1000	M	M	F	L	HP	
11-33	Eme	17	950	M	H	G	L		
11-34	Rps	13	550	M	M	P	M		
11-35	Ccu	14	500	M	L	F	L	LP	
11-36	Eel	22	1100	D	M	P	M-S	HP	Broken main leader, rot and FUNG
11-37	Tilia sp	13	450	M	M	G	L		9 trees
11-38	Pra	25	1000	D	H	F	M	HP	10 trees. Part of windbreak.
11-39	Car	22	800	M	H	G	L	LP	27 trees.
11-40	Evi	19	900	M	H	F	S		FUNG.
11-41	Evi	19	900	M	H-M	F	M	HP	8 trees. One original tree plus regen.
11-42	Upa	11	300	M	H	F	S	LP	decline due to close competition.
11-43	Zse	12	300	M	M	F	L		decline due to close competition.
11-44	Ulmus	16	450	M	M	G	L		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
11-45	Epa	5	125	J	M	F	M-S		
11-46	Pinus	10	400	M	H	G	L		
11-47	Car	11	500	M	H	F	L		
11-48	Ebi	16	900	D	H	P	M-S	HP	3 trees Remnants of original tree ring.
11-49	Pbi	5	250	J	M	G	L		4 trees.
11-50	Ppa	7	250	J	M	G	L		4 trees.
11-51	Juniper	7	250	J	M	G	L		4 trees.
11-52	Ego	14	600	M	M	F	M	LP	
11-53	Ele	4	125	J	M	F	M		2 trees.
11-54	Ego	10	400	M	M	F	M		Leaning.
11-55	Eme	18	500	M	M	G	L		2 trees.
11-56	Ego	12	450	D	M	P	S		Dieback
11-57	Euc sp	11	400	M	M	P	M-S		Leaning.
11-58	Pyrus	6	250	M	M	G	L		
11-59	Deciduous	5	200	D	M	P	S		2 trees.

Precinct 12 – Cedrus/Robinia Avenue

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
PRECINCT 12 – CEDRUS/ROBINIA AVENUE									
13-1	Cat	20	1000	M	H	F	M-L		114 trees.
13-2	Rps	9	500	M	H	F-P	M-S		82 trees. Some trees need replacing.

Precinct 13 – Elm Avenue

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
PRECINCT 13 – ELM AVENUE									
13-1	Upr	20	1000	M	H	F-P	M-S	Monitor	61 trees. Consider replacement.

Precinct 14 – Yarralumla Nursery Propagation Area

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
				PRECINCT 14 – YARRALUMLA NURSERY PROPAGATION AREA					
14-1	Ecit	16	500	mature	H	good	long		2 trees.
14-2	Tdi	13	500	mature	H	good	long		
14-3	Ccu	18	500	mature	L	good	long		
14-4	Clu	16	500	mature	M	good	long		2 trees.
14-5	Ame	9	400	mature	M	good	medium		
14-6	Pra	20	800	mature	M	fair	medium		
14-7	Cma	19	400	mature	M	good	long		10 trees.
14-8	Pra	20	800	mature	M	fair	medium		
14-9	Pto	23	900	mature	H	poor	short	R&R	tree is almost dead.
14-10	Qpa	20	700	mature	H	fair	long		11 trees.
14-11	mixed conifers	20	700	mature	H	good-poor	short-long		100 trees approx. Includes Ppo, Pra, Cma, Pto.
14-12	Cma	8	400	mature	M	good	long		5 trees.
14-13	Juniperus sp	5	300	mature	L	good	long		3 trees.
14-14	Cupressus sp	5	500	mature	L	good	long		3 trees.
14-15	Qpa	18	500	mature	H	good	long		41 trees.
14-16	Cde	17	400	mature	H	fair-good	long		55 trees.
14-17	Pto	23	700	mature	H	fair	medium		9 trees. Some are declining.
14-18	Quercus sp	15	800	mature	H	poor	medium	HP	In decline.
14-19	Quercus sp	15	800	mature	H	fair	medium	HP	dying.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
14-20	Quercus sp deciduous	15	900	mature	H	poor	long	HP	
14-21	mix	12	400	mature	H	poor-fair	medium		6 trees. Sorbus, Fraxinus, Ulmus, Acer
14-22	Pce	5	600	mature	H	poor	short		dying.
14-23	Picea sp	13	500	mature	H	fair	long		poor from.
14-24	Gbi	8	300	mature	M	g	long		
14-25	Cupressus sp	15	1000	mature	M	fair	long		
14-26	Pto	28	1200	mature	H	fair	moderate		3 trees.
14-27	conifers mixed	20	700	mature	H	good	long		10 trees.
14-28	Qce	22	800	mature	H	fair-good	long	Monitor.	2 trees. One has rot in trunk.
14-29	Ppo	22	700	mature	H	good	medium		2 trees. One has rot in trunk.
14-30	Upr	19	800	mature	H	poor-fair	long	HP	5 trees.
14-31	Pde	20	900	mature	H	fair	long		
14-32	FanR	16	400	mature	H	fair	medium	Monitor	Poor form. Upper trunk rot.
14-33	Upa	14	350	mature	H	fair	long		
14-34	Gtr	14	300	mature	H	fair	medium		
14-35	Gbi	12	200	mature	H	fair	long		
14-36	Ptr	10	350	mature	H	fair	long	Monitor	Rot @ 2m.
14-37	Upr	12	450	mature	H	fair	long		2 trees.

Precinct 15 – English Garden

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
					PRECINCT - THE ENGLISH GARDEN				
1	Cde	22m	470	M	H	F	M		
2	Cde	22m	450	M	H	F	M		
3	Pto	27m	860	M	H	P	S		Dying.
4	Cde	25m	430	M	H	F	M		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
5	Cde	27m	400	M	H	F	M		
6	Cde	23m	380	M	H	F	M		
7	Cde	23m	440	M	H	F	M		
8	Cde	23m	440	M	H	F	M		
9	Pto	27m	900	M	H	P	M-S		
10	Cde	28m	450	M	H	F	M		
11	Cde	27m	440	M	H	F	M		
12	Pto	28m	1100	M	H	P	M-S		
13	Cde	27m	400	M	H	F	M		
14	Pto	30m	1000	M	H	P	M		
15	Pto	30m	1100	M	H	P	M-S		Declining.
16	Pto	30m	980	M	H	P	M-S		Declining.
17	Cde	30m	450	M	H	F	M		
18	Cde	25m	400	M	H	F	M		
19	Cde	25m	470	M	H	F	M		
20	Cde	25m	530	M	H	F	M		
21	Cde	20m	520	M	H	P	M		
22	Qpa	28m	390	M	M	G	L		
23	Qpa	28m	480	M	M	G	L		
24	Qpa	25m	500	M	M	G	L		MDB.
25	Qpa	25m	650	M	M	G	L		MDB.
26	Qro	17m	500	M	H	G	L		
27	Cdec	18m	1100	M	H	F	L		
28	Pinus sp.	18m	540	M	H	P	M		
29	Csa	10m	320	M	M	F	L		
30	Callitris sp.	12m	400	M	M	P	M		4 trunks.
31	Sse	25m	1500	M	H	F	M		
32	Cde	30m	950	M	H	F	M-S		
33	Ppo	28m	1200	M	H	F	M		
34	Crataegus sp	15m	15m	1000	M	G	L		
35	Car	25m	1100	M	H	F	M-S		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
36	Car	23m	1000	M	H	F	M-S		
37	Car	23m	1000	M	H	F	M-S		3 trunks.
38	Api	15m	330	M	M	G	L		
39	Clu	23m	600	M	H	F	L		
40	Ppo	24m	1500	M	H	F	M		
41	Pta	27m	1100	M	H	G	M		
42	Pinus sp.	27m	950	M	H	G	M		
43	Cat	27m	900	M	H	P	S		
44	Pro	30m	840	M	H	F	M		
45	Car	30m	1200	M	H	F	M		Multiple trunks.
46	Cse	14m	1200	M	H	G	L		Multiple trunks.
47	GtrS	15m	480	M	M	G	L		
48	GtrS	15m	440	M	M	G	L		
49	Cupressus sp	15m	1000	M	H	G	L		
50	Cupressus sp	13m	250	M	H	P	M		
51	Car	13m	900	M	H	G	M-S		
52	Cupressus sp	14m	280	M	M	F	L		
53	Ppo	28m	1100	M	H	F	M		
54	Cma	25m	900	M	H	F	L		
55	Cma	25m	1000	M	H	F	L		
56	Cma	27m	900	M	H	F	L		
57	Ppo	28m	1600	M	H	G	M		
58	CarA	28m	700	M	H	F	M		2 trunks.
59	CarA	28m	900	M	H	F	M		
60	Juniperus sp.	9m	200	M	M	F	L		
61	Car	25m	800	M	H	F	M		
62	Car	25m	900	M	H	F	M		
63	Tilia sp.	16m	200	M	M	F	M		
64	Tilia sp.	17m	150	M	M	F	M		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
65	Tilia sp.	17m	300	M	M	F	M		Multiple trunks.
66	CseS	20m	800	M	M	F	L		Multiple trunks.
67	CseS	20m	400	M	M	F	L		Multiple trunks.
68	CseS	20m	400	M	M	F	L		Multiple trunks.
69	Teu	18m	300	M	M	G	M		
70	Bpe	17m	300	M	M	F	M		
71	UprLvH	16m	550	M	M	G	L		
72	Cca	18m	450	M	M	P	M		
73	Cca	20m	450	M	M	P	M		
74	Lst	17m	400	M	M	F	L		Multiple trunks.
75	Lst	18m	400	M	M	F	L		
76	Cle	20m	440	M	H	F	L		
77	Cle	20m	630	M	H	F	L		
78	Qro	23m	1200	M	H	F	M-L		Large branch scar.
79	Pinus sp.	15m	400	M	L	G	L		
80	Pyu	28m	900	D	H	P	M-S	HP	LDB
81	Fan	18m	450	D	M	F	M-S		Dieback
82	Ppo	28m	900	M	H	G	L		
83	Ppo	28m	900	M	H	G	L		
84	Ppo	28m	900	M	H	G	L		
85	Ppo	28m	900	M	H	G	L		
86	Ppo	28m	900	M	H	G	L		
87	Lst	17m	450	D	H	F	M-S		Dieback
88	Cto	25m	1200	M	H	G	L	Monitor	Large leaning branch
89	Cse	15m	1000	M	H	G	L		
90	Jpf	4m	300	M	M	F	L		
91	Ilex sp.	7m	300	M	M	G	M		
92	Gbi	17m	450	M	M	G	L		
93	TplZ	15m	500	M	M	G	L		
94	Coprosma sp	8m	500	M	M	G	M		
95	CseS	12m	400	M	M	G	L		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Significance	Structure	ULE	Treatment	Comments
96	Upr	24m	1300	M	H	G	L		
97	Upa	12m	250	M	M	G	L		
98	Pbu	10m	200	J	L	F	M-L		
99	Sja	25m	900	M	H	G	L		

2.2 Evidence of Aesthetics and Creative Achievement

Aesthetic achievement

Weston Park does not reveal any outstanding landscaping. Parts of the area lean toward a formal landscape, while other areas are less formal. Its aesthetic nature revolves mainly around the diversity of evergreen and deciduous tree species, and the open "woodland" nature of many parts of the study area.

Creative achievement

The avenue of cedars/false acacias which commences near the entrance to the Park is a significant entry/arrival symbol which continues to Kurrajong Point. The elm avenue is also significant but is somewhat unobtrusive now it is not a main route through the Park. One creative achievement is perhaps not innovative, but Weston's (then Pryor/Boden's) use of circular trial planting plots are still clearly visible in the landscape. To a large extent, the real creative achievement leading from the plantings in Westbourne Woods/Weston Park are their contribution to the landscaping of Canberra which was influenced through the early tree trials conducted on these sites, and production of trees from this site.

2.3 Evidence of Scientific Value

While evidence of scientific value is perhaps not clear to visitors, much of the tree asset of Westbourne Woods/Weston Park has played an early role in the establishment of the urban forest of the ACT. The Park was a focus for trialling and propagation of street and parkland tree species. The evidence is still present in the trial plots and nursery tree plots within the Park.

Weston Park is a part of the open space system surrounding Lake Burley Griffin. It may not be immediately obvious but these open spaces provide a wildlife movement corridor through the city, linking the Lower Molonglo River Corridor through to Majura and Kowen and beyond. This contributes to the well-being of many wildlife species, especially birds. Weston Park is used by the bird-watching fraternity throughout the year.

2.4 Ecological Values

2.4.1 Fauna

The threatened fauna species listed under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Action Plans under the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* that potentially could inhabit grassland/woodland such as would have been present in Weston Park are:

Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor).* Endangered.

This is a migratory species which breeds in Tasmania and overwinters in box-ironbark woodlands inland of the Great Dividing Range in NSW and Victoria (Brereton 1996). It specifically utilises Red Gum/Yellow Box woodlands. It is associated with lerp and psyllid irruptions on Blakely's Red Gum, and Yellow Box blossoms are also listed as food sources (ACT Government 1999, 2004; Higgins 1999; DEWHA 2010). In autumn 2005 there was a major irruption with at least 60 birds settling on the lower slopes of Mt Majura; a similar but smaller irruption (perhaps 30 birds) occurred in April 2008. These birds scattered across the suburbs to feed, seeking flowering box trees.

Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*). Vulnerable

Painted Honeyeater is a nomadic species. It does occasionally appear in Canberra from its more common habitat of the inland slopes. It mainly inhabits woodland and dry forests where it is a specialist feeder on mistletoe fruits and insects (ACT Government 2004) the former of which are not available within Weston Park.

Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia).* Endangered.

Among the recognised key food trees of this nomadic and alarmingly declining woodland species are Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum (Garnett and Crowley 2000; ACT Government 1999, 2004; Higgins et al 2001; DEWHA). There are 12 records of the species for suburban Canberra (Canberra Ornithologists Group 2009), indicating its ability to use the habitat available in Weston Park.

Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii).* Vulnerable.

This is a migratory species which breeds in the local region, utilising deep hollows in mature eucalypts (notably including Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box locally) and feeds in surrounding grasslands as well as in the tree foliage and blossom (Webster and Ahern 1992; ACT Government 1999, 2004; Webster 1988; Dept of Environment and Climate Change; DEWHA 2010). In recent summers large numbers of birds have come into Canberra to feed both on ground herbs and in woodland trees, penetrating more deeply to the south each year.

Striped Legless Lizard *(Delma impar).* Vulnerable.

A lizard essentially of unploughed primary grasslands, dominated by tussocks of *Themeda australis, Austrostipa* spp. and *Austrodanthonia* spp. with good cover. It can however exist in secondary grasslands where these are within 2km of primary grasslands. In the ACT there are four known populations, including one nearby at Yarramundi Reach. (ACT Government, 1997b, 2005; Coulson 1990; Kukolic 1993; Kukolic et al 1994; DEWHA). There are no other primary grassland patches close to this site. It is highly improbable that this species could have survived in this small disturbed remnant. If further checks for this species are required, it would need to be undertaken in November.

Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon plana).* Critically Endangered.

This grassland moth relies on natural temperate grassland and grassy woodland. It has declined dramatically in numbers since 1950, though recent intensive surveying has increased the number of known sites. It is now known from about 60 sites, most of them in the ACT area, many of them tiny and urban. It requires native grasslands dominated by *Austrodanthonia* (especially *A. carphoides)* at altitudes below 700m. In addition the grassland structure is low-growing with open space between tussocks. (ACT Government 1998; ACT Government 2005; Dept of Environment and Climate Change; DEWHA). Nearby populations on similar small sites are known in Yarralumla (Dudley and Black Streets). Weston Park has no obvious areas of Short Wallaby Grass (*Austrodanthonia carphoides)* and the remnant native grasses are generally found in sparse separated colonies. If further assessment of this species is required it would need to be undertaken in November-December.

Grassland Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis pinguicolla).* Endangered.

This species has declined dramatically, and is apparently now restricted to the immediate area of the ACT. It is found in essentially undisturbed primary native tussock grasslands of *Themeda australis, Austrostipa* spp. and *Austrodanthonia* spp., characterised by both more open and denser areas. (Osborne et al 1993; ACT Government 1997a, 2005; DEWHA). No

suitable habitat is present, in that the grassland on the site does not meet this description, and there are no nearby populations.

Pink-tailed Worm-lizard *(Aprasia parapulchella).* Vulnerable.
A species essentially restricted to the ACT region, where it is associated with treeless or near treeless native grassland, particularly in river valleys, and especially but not exclusively that dominated by *Themeda australis*, and a scattering of partially-buried rocks under which it shelters. (Osborne et al 1991; Osborne & McKergow 1993; DEWHA). There are nearby populations in the lower Molonglo River Corridor, but no suitable habitat is present, especially with regard to the rock scatter.

Grey-headed Flying-fox *(Pteropus poliocephalus).* Vulnerable.
This species may feed anywhere on fruiting or flowering trees. While there is a relatively nearby population (colony) at Commonwealth Park, they forage very widely and no one feeding site is crucial to them; there is also no particular aspect of Weston Park which would be of value to them.

Other fauna species relevant to the ACT Action Plans include:

- Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata*) - Vulnerable
- Brown Treecreeper (*Climateris picumnus*) - Vulnerable
- White winged triller (*Laiage sueurii*) - Vulnerable
- Varied Sitella (*Daphoenositta Chrysoptera*) - Vulnerable
- Perunga Grasshopper (*Perunga ochracea*) - Vulnerable

It is highly unlikely that any of the above bird species would find suitable habitat within Weston Park, with 3 species also rarely if ever seen in urban zones. If any do inhabit the area, even temporarily, there are no proposals which will dramatically alter or damage that habitat anyway.

The Perunga Grasshopper is a cryptic species. It appears to need grass tussocks as an important habitat feature, and these are not available within Weston Park. While habitat availability is poor, any required searches for this grasshopper would need to be undertaken in November to February.

2.4.2 Flora

The following nationally listed flora species potentially in grasslands/woodlands were considered for the site:

Canberra Spider Orchid *(Arachnorchis actensis).* Critically Endangered
This species is endemic to the Australian Capital Territory known from two populations on the western lower slopes of Mount Ainslie and Mount Majura in the Canberra Nature Park. It grows on shallow gravelly brown clay loam soils of volcanic origin. Plants occur amongst a ground cover of grasses, forbs and low shrubs, often among rocks in transitional vegetation zones between open grassy woodland and dry open forest (DEWHA species profile 2010). It is extremely improbable that this species would have survived past disturbances within Weston Park if it ever did occur here.

Ginninderra Peppercress *(Lepidium ginninderrense).* Vulnerable
The Ginninderra Peppercress grows in natural temperate grassland on the flood plain of Ginninderra Creek, especially in locations where grass tussocks and other plant growth are short and open, thus there is little competition for space and light. The soil type over most of the site is a shallow red earth, with patches of colluviums on the footslopes and the population occurs at an altitude of c.580 metres. (DEWHA species profile 2010). This species is only known from one site and it is highly improbable that it occurred here.

Hoary Sunray (*Leucochrysum albicans var. tricolor).* Endangered.
Hoary Sunray is common in the local region and is a very obvious species at any time of the year. No plants were located.

Tarengo Leek Orchid *(Prasophyllum petilum).* Endangered
This species is known from only three locations - near Boorowa in NSW; a 0.5 ha site in the cemetery at Hall; Captains Flat Cemetery. (DEWHA species profile 2010). Habitat in the ACT is grassland dominated by Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*) in remnant *Eucalyptus melliodora* /*E. blakelyi* woodland. Soils are moist and relatively fertile (DEWHA species profile 2010). It is extremely improbable that this species would inhabit this site. If further examination is required is should be conducted between October and December as the species is deciduous.

Button Wrinklewort *(Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides).* Endangered.
Button Wrinklewort occurs on the margins of open stands of Yellow Box/Red Gum Grassy Woodland with a ground layer of various native grasses and other forbs, or in Natural Temperate Grassland. Soils are usually shallow and stony red-brown clay loams. It prefers an open habitat and is a poor competitor amongst tall, dense sward-forming grasses (DEWHA species profile 2010). The nearest occurrences are at the rear of West Block and on Stirling Ridge. This species is readily located if present and no plants were observed.

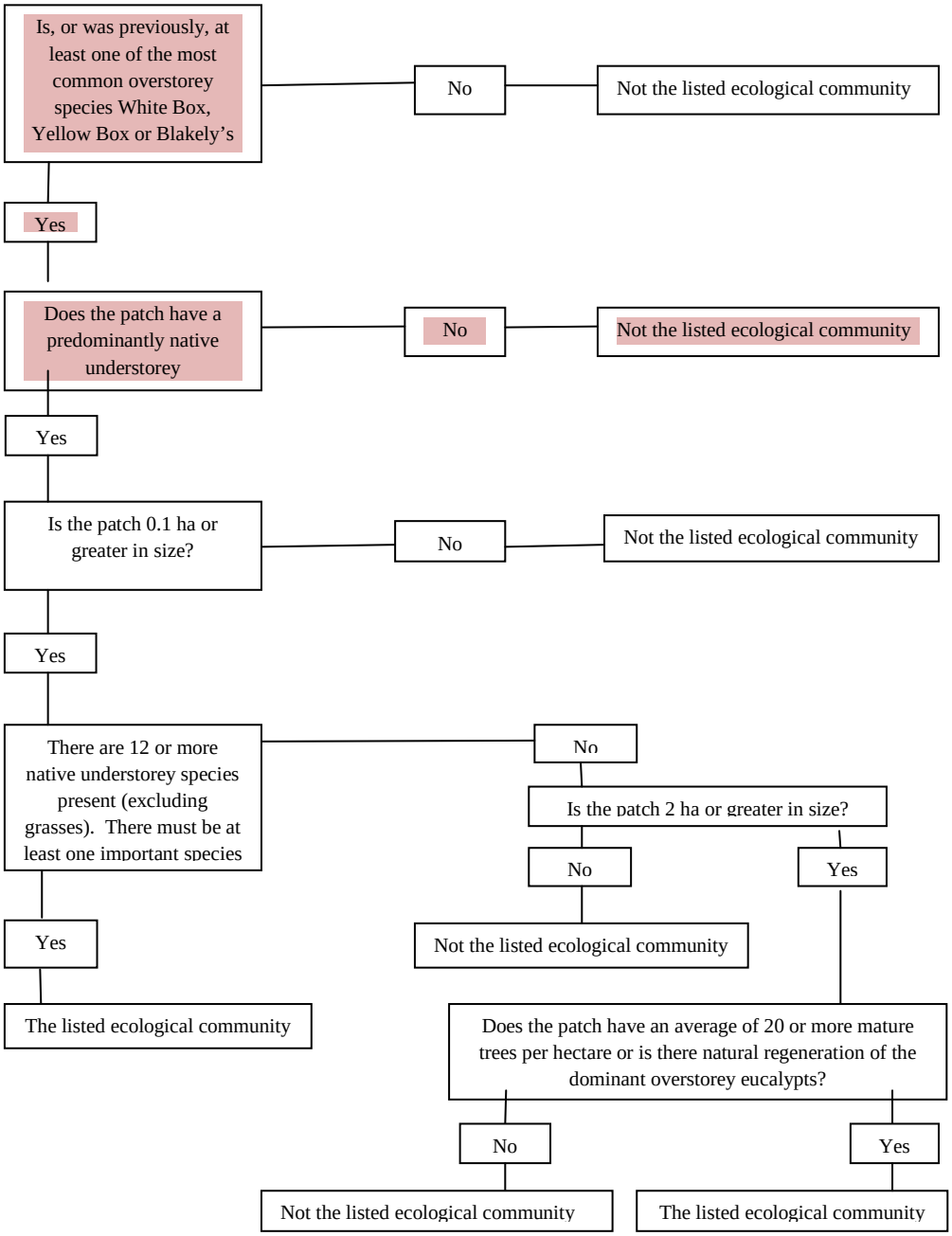
Small Purple-pea (*Swainsona recta*). Endangered.
The Small Purple Pea occurs in open woodland with a grassy understorey. The soils are grey sandy or stony loams on undulating terrain. It emerges in autumn and flowers in spring. The nearest (and largest) ACT occurrence is on Mount Taylor and in Kambah. This species is deciduous and is very difficult to locate unless in flower. The degree of disturbance and weed invasion plus the density of the grass sward would make it extremely unlikely that this species would survive on this site.

Austral Toadflax (*Thesium australe*). Vulnerable.
This species occurs in both grasslands and grassy woodlands, often in damp areas in association with Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), on which it is a parasitic species. This species may also be difficult to locate. The best time for observation is in spring/summer when fruiting. It is unlikely to occur on the site due to the level of past disturbance and the density of the grassy vegetation.

The significance of the remaining ground storey vegetation is low based on the initial inspection. As some of the species concerned can be difficult to locate, a further check could be made in spring/summer when the deciduous species and less observable species would be present or more conducive to being observed.

2.4.2 Vegetation Community

Following is the Commonwealth's flowchart to determine whether the Box Woodland EEC is present:



The area does not meet the Commonwealth definition of Box/Gum woodland.

If further examination of native vegetation issues is required, it should be undertaken in November/December.

3) ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

This analysis is related to the tree plantings within Weston Park and is based on the evidence in Section 2 of the report. It is assessed against the ACT heritage criteria, with relevant HERCON criteria in the 1st column.

HERCON model criteria	ACT Heritage Criteria 2004	Comments
(a) Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history.	(c) it is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function that is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest;	The design and function of many parts of Weston Park is of interest as it is directly related to the planning for and use of land for tree trials and urban recreation. The trials were testing tree species for provision of trees in the new city of Canberra, and nursery tree plots for providing propagation material for growing trees. In most areas open space was a feature allowing for recreational pursuits.
	(i) it is significant for understanding the evolution of natural landscapes, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes;	Not applicable.
	(k) for a place—it exhibits unusual richness, diversity or significant transitions of flora, fauna or natural landscapes and their elements;	A diversity of more common wildlife species are sustained within the Park. It's more important role is as part of a wildlife movement corridor through the city from the lower Molonglo River corridor through to the Majura/Kowen district. Little remains of the original flora which would have been heavily modified prior to the establishment of Canberra. Occasional patches of native grasses remain, and occasional solitary trees are most probably original trees. The wide diversity of evergreen and deciduous trees does provide some protective and browsing habitat for resident wildlife species, and protection during seasonal migrations. The foreshore caters for a diversity of waterbirds, particularly where reed beds exist.
	(l) for a place—it is a Significant ecological community, habitat or locality for any of the following:	The significant ecological communities in the ACT are Natural Temperate Grasslands and Yellow Box/Blakely's Red Gum Woodland. Neither of these communities now exists within Weston Park (ACT Govt 2005; ACT Govt 2004).

		The Park is primarily introduced native and exotic plantings which are not part of a significant vegetation community.
	(i) the life cycle of native species;	There is ample browsing and breeding habitat for local wildlife, even if only more common species, but could not be classed as significant. The more significant aspect is the role of Weston Park as part of an almost contiguous open space corridor through the city. This is important for some migratory species in particular.
	(ii) rare, threatened or uncommon species;	There are some uncommon species of trees present, including 3 planted specimens of Hillgrove Gum (*Eucalyptus michaeliana*), a threatened species. This is not a local species.
	(iii) species at the limits of their natural range;	Not applicable
	(iv) district occurrences of species.	Not applicable
(b) Possession of uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history.	(f) it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or is rare or unique in its comparative intactness.	Not applicable.
(c) Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history.	(j) it has provided, or is likely to provide, information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT because of its use or potential use as a research site or object, teaching site or object, type locality or benchmark site.	Weston Park has considerable education value related to early hybridisation and grafting of eucalypts, stands of trees from original trial and functional plantings, trees for amenity use and some uncommon tree species. There are still visible signs of the research areas in experimental, functional and nursery plot plantings. Research on newer tree species could continue within the bounds of the Park. The Weston/FCC planting could be used as an educational resource.
(d) Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments.	(g) it is a notable example of a kind of place or object and demonstrates the main characteristics of that kind.	Weston Park contains notable examples of plantings, especially Weston's style of circular trial plantings and nursery trial/propagation plots.
(e) Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.	(b) it exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group.	Weston Park has high aesthetic qualities which in large part are provided by the diversity of evergreen and deciduous cultivated tree plantings. The Cedar Avenue (Garden Gate Drive) has a very distinct aesthetic design with its flowing curves along a ridgeline complimented by the circular tree copses lower on the slopes (Ramsay 1989). Weston's association with the early horticultural

		development of Canberra is certainly valued by the ACT community and the landscape fraternity in Australia.
(f) Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	(a) it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement (or both), by showing qualities of innovation, discovery, invention or an exceptionally fine level of application of existing techniques or approaches.	It could be argued that as the area was planned as urban parkland that the individual and group plantings do contain a level of creative achievement, though this is not necessarily of a high degree. There was a moderate degree of technical achievement in the way the original trial plantings were undertaken across the Westbourne Woods/Weston Park area. The tree trials and nursery in the ACT were recognised at the time as a very good example of this type of trialling program (Ramsay 1989).
(g) Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of the continuing and developing cultural traditions.	(d) it is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations; (e) it is significant to the ACT because of its importance as part of local Aboriginal tradition.	Weston Park is valued by the community for its history and recreational values, and especially by planning, landscape, historical, horticultural and botanical interest groups related to the landscape and plantings. The Park itself is a cultural landscape. Not applicable.
(h) Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.	(h) it has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history.	The development and implementation of the various planting phases in Weston Park have close associations with horticulturalists and botanists including TCG Weston, LD Pryor, RW Boden, D Shoobridge and J Moore. All these persons have been directly associated with the past horticultural history of the Westbourne Woods/Weston Park precinct.

4) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Register of the National Estate* is a register of places of national significance. It does not provide a great degree of statutory protection. Weston Park was entered to the Register of the National Estate on 30 June 1992 (Commonwealth Govt. 1992). The Statement of Significance records the values for each planting period. The opportunities and constraints as listed in 5.2) above would apply in conserving the stated values recorded in the *Register of the National Estate*. Mentions of Weston Park vegetation in the RNE Statement of Significance are highlighted in red as follows:

> Weston Park and Yarralumla Nursery, developed during the twentieth century, is important for its unusual richness of cultural features, mostly historic plants, significant as individual specimens and as generic groups of former horticultural experiments (Criterion A.3). The landscape is important for demonstrating cultural phases, significant for the evolution of Canberra, as follows: the Weston period including the planning influence of W Burley Griffin, demonstrated by amenity plantings of shelter belts and windbreaks, aesthetic plantings of avenues and circular plots, and the overall layout; the Pryor Period, demonstrated by the EUCALYPTUS hybridisation plots, trial plots of generic groups and additional plantings of circular plots; the Lake Period demonstrated by the lakeshore plantings; and the recreation period demonstrated by the development of recreation and amenity features (Criterion A.4). The site is important for containing a planted individual specimen of the endangered species EUCALYPTUS MICHAELIANA (3rca)(Criterion B.1). The site is important for demonstrating the practice of a working nursery which has been carried on for seventy-five years (Criterion B.2). Plantations and tree groups are important research subjects and period benchmark sites (Criterion C.1). Weston Park is important for its design and aesthetic qualities valued by the community which consist of: a variety of views, intimate and open, or enframed, some with activity and some tranquil and some with imposing terminal features such as Government House and Black Mountain; a variety and contrast of vegetation form and colour; a variety of spatial characteristics; areas of visual landscape themes which relate to cultural activity such as the experimental research area, the nursery beds area and the recreation area; visual stimulation from the variety of bird life; and, grandeur of some tree specimens in the nursery area (Criteria E.1 and F.1). The site is important for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement as follows: early hybridisation experiments on eucalypts; grafting and propagation experiments; rare and uncommon species collected from different global locations; experiments in growth characteristics of generic groups; and, experiments with plants of particular ecological habit (Criterion F.1). The site is important for its association with individuals whose activities have been significant in the history of Canberra, as follows: Walter Burley Griffin, Thomas Charles Weston, Lindsey Pryor, David Shoobridge and Robert Boden (Criterion H.1).

As the RNE does not provide adequate protection for Weston Park, it is recommended that it be entered on the ACT Heritage Register.

5) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY –OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

5.1 General

The Burra Charter requires that opportunities and constraints be taken into account when preparing conservation management plans. Opportunities usually are already (or become) evident after a focused examination of the place/object. Similarly, the significance of the place/object will highlight any real or potential constraints. Besides the Burra Charter, there may be opportunities and/or constraints imposed by other statutory or non-statutory controls (e.g. various Commonwealth or Territory government regulations or NGO policies).

Careful consideration of the following opportunities and constraints has informed a conservation policy for the place.

5.2 Opportunities & Constraints related to Weston Park's Trees

Weston Park has the following general opportunities and constraints related to the tree flora:

Opportunities

- Weston Park is a place where the significance of many of the cultivated trees has already been appropriately and adequately recognised on the Register of the National Estate. Due to the lack of protection under the RNE, there is an opportunity to register this place on the ACT Heritage Register to conserve, reconstruct, maintain and/or strengthen the tree plantings in the style used by Weston & Pryor.

- There is an opportunity for future plantings to continue the original intent of many plantings as research trials (e.g. a focus could be on trees with low water requirements).

- There is an opportunity to re-instate a significant component of the Park landscape (vistas from various vantage points from the Park across the lake) by the removal of often dense stands of weedy species on the shoreline. Parts of the shoreline were planted in the 1960's with species now regarded as weeds. Black Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Box Elder (*Acer negundo*) and various Willows (*Salix* sp.) are examples of invasive species on the shoreline.

- There is an opportunity low visual impact signage to interpret the significant individuals and groups of trees of the place to the public.

- There is an opportunity to enhance (within heritage limitations) the connectivity and quality of habitats for wildlife movement, particularly from the Lower Molonglo River Corridor through to the Kowen/Majura area.

- There is an opportunity to remove some of the lower significance plantings and naturalised weeds especially on the lakeshore

- Identify areas of local significance e.g. "Sutton Forest".

Constraints

- Any management or maintenance works need to consider the impact on the vegetative and landscape significance of Weston Park.

- Need for accurate base plan which is kept up-to-date.

6) CONSERVATION POLICIES

6.1 Conservation Principles

The conservation management as related to the cultivated trees of Weston Park was guided by its registration on the Register of the National Estate. While the RNE now provides little protection, the Park and its history is of intrinsic value to the Australian Capital Territory and Canberra itself. An overarching aim should be to assess the nomination by Oxigen (2009) but better still transfer or register Weston Park on the ACT Heritage Register based on the RNE citation. Analysis of the RNE indicates the following broad conservation principles which would remain applicable if Weston Park is registered in the ACT:

- All new plantings should conserve, reinforce and or complement the main planting phases, styles and landscape character of Weston Park.
- Tree replacement should be based on the significance of the tree plantings, with the Weston & Pryor/Boden periods taking precedence.
- Dead, dying, declining or dangerous trees should be removed or treated as part of an annual tree replacement program to retain the landscape character and enhance public safety.
- The main planting phases of Weston Park should be interpreted.
- Vistas from various points to other landmarks should be restored where possible to do so.

6.2 Conservation Principles and Implementation Strategies

Principle	Strategy	Action
Retain, reconstruct and maintain the significant cultivated tree features of Weston Park with a focus on the T G Weston and L D Pryor/R Boden periods.	• Record all cultivated trees of significance.	• Completed. The significance of all cultivated trees has been recorded.
	• Interpret the heritage significance of the cultivated trees and landscape.	• Prepare discreet signage at vantage points to interpret aspects of the significant cultivated trees plantings within 2 years.
	• Prepare a Tree Management Plan taking into account the likely need to start replacing older trees throughout the Park.	• Undertake tree replacement programs within the broader landscape, and within the heritage limitations of the place.
	• Prepare a survey plan with accurate locations of all the trees in Weston Park	• A properly surveyed plan indicating the location of the cultivated trees of Weston Park is prepared within a year.
Within heritage limitations, contribute to conserving some aspects of the ecological values of the location of Weston Park.	• Seek technical advice for management activities that may affect existing vegetation.	• Use ecological/heritage advisory services where uncertain.
	• Monitor for tree weed species invading Weston Park, and	• Weed monitoring and removals programs to be undertaken on an

	especially within the riparian zone of Lake Burley Griffin. • Comply with any legislative requirements.	annual basis. • Amend the CMP to reflect any amendments to relevant legislation.
Protect the landscape character of Weston Park by the removal and replacement of dead, dying or inappropriately planted trees.	• Plan and implement tree replacement programs to renew significant planted elements. • Gain a better understanding of the health and condition of the cultivated tree asset of the broader management area. • Avoid disjointed specimen infill plantings in avenue plantings.	• Resolve the best methodology to achieve replacements plantings within one year, taking into account heritage requirements e.g. Burra Charter. • Completed. • Resolve the best methodology to achieve replacements plantings within one year, taking into account heritage requirements
Maintain the cultivated landscape character of Weston Park with new planting programs.	• Replace trees that perform poorly, succumb to pathogens or present hazards with more appropriate trees which reflect the form and design intent of the original species.	• Use plant species relevant to the main planting periods, taking into account the original trial/research focus of Weston Park. • Replacement species for now undesirable species (e.g. weed status) are of similar morphology to the removed species.
Prioritise tree replacement programs based on the significance of the tree planting.	• new plantings may require to be staged to allow for the short term undesirable impacts of tree removal.	• Where the locations of tree plantings of the main planting periods are known, programs should be geared for replacement within 2 years.
Ensure new tree plantings complement the existing landscape character.	• Replacement programs will replace in kind and where possible by the same genetic stock of trees of high heritage and cultural value. • Any new plantings or replacement plantings must not impact on existing heritage.	• Replanting programs will be planned at least 12 months in advance to permit propagation of clonal material. • Seed from significant specimens is collected and appropriately stored. • Keep records of all tree removals and replacement programs, including precise locations.
Ensure new plantings conserve or reinforce the main planting periods and landscape character.	• New plantings should sustain or enhance the historic and aesthetic character of the place.	• A listing of the most commonly used ornamental species is prepared from which future selections should be made.

7) RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- **urgency be given to entry of Weston Park onto the ACT Heritage Register**. Such an entry should be almost immediately possible as the citation as prepared for the RNE remains applicable.

- **the actions listed in 6.2) *Conservation Principles and Implementation Strategies* above are consistent with the Register of the National Estate citation and that they be adopted for inclusion in the Conservation Management Plan for Weston Park.**

- **an accurate tree location survey be undertaken of all individual trees in the Park.**
  Many of the groups of trees within the Park are of the same genera but may well be different species or cultivars. The scope of this report did not allow for full identification of every individual tree. This is a task that would take some time. However, a surveyed plan of numbered tree locations would permit identifications to be applied to the correct tree if and when a project to fully identify each tree is undertaken.

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Appendix 1 – GB&A Tree Assessment Checklist

Location of Tree Date

Union at ground level	
Structure of tree	
Structure as per species	
Branches (health, new growth, epicormics, hollows)	
Stubs, hanging branches	
Cavities	
Branch shears	
Height	
DBH	
Fungal evidence (ground and tree)	
Bird damage	
Insect presence	
Bark defects (fissures, cracks, splits, bleeding)	
Galls	
Canker	
Fasciation	
Foreign objects in tree (pickets, wire, nails)	
ULE	
General health assessment	
Location (traffic, pedestrians)	
Wildlife habitat issues	

Appendix 2 – Dictionary for Data Sheets

Code	Definition
ULE	The "Useful Life Expectancy" is expressed in three terms: *Long*: a useful life expectancy of >25 years. *Medium*: a useful life expectancy of 5-25 years. *Short*: a useful life expectancy of up to 5 years.
Age	The age is expressed as: *M = Mature*: (tree is at average mature height or greater) *J = Juvenile*: (tree well below average height or of young age). *D = Decline* (Tree is in decline).
MDB	Moderate-sized dead branches (>50-75mm) in crown**.** This code is normally used where there is some traffic or pedestrian use where falling branches may injure or damage. It would not usually be used for implementing work in parkland trees unless there is a need to prune for tree structural or aesthetic reasons.
LDB	Large-sized dead branches (>75mm) in crown. This code is used at all locations where large dead branches are noted.
Significance	Significance is expressed as: *High*: Used for trees where there is strong evidence that they were part of early site plantings especially those associated with the Weston and Pryor/Boden phases. *Moderate*: Used for trees that are symbolic of other planting eras, or are younger replantings of earlier historic plantings. *Low*: Used for trees of low historic and landscape impact.
Structure	Structure is expressed as: *Poor*: related to poor canopy and branching structure on average for the species, or due to growth affected by other environmental factors. *Fair*: related to the canopy/branching being on or about average for the species. *Good*: an above average crown for the species.
Treatment	*HP* High prune. Usually related to dead or broken branches at high level. *LP* Low prune. Usually related to dead or broken branches or watershoots to be removed. *R&R* Remove and replace. Usually related to more significant plantings. *Monitor:* This is usually attached to a tree where a defect, disease or other morphological feature may worsen, or potentially a hazard will increase in relation to the tree. These trees should be checked more often, and especially after any high wind events.
Comments	All comments should be self explanatory, usually referring to any feature of the tree that needs attention or monitoring.

Appendix 3 – Tree Species Code

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Abi	*Araucaria bidwillii*	Bunya Pine
Abu	*Acer buergeranum*	Trident maple
Aca	*Acer campestre*	Hedge Maple
Ahi	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Horse Chestnut
Ame	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Blackwood
Ane	*Acer negundo*	Black Alder
Apa	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple
Ape	*Acacia pendula*	Weeping Myall
Api	*Abies pinsapo*	Spanish Fir
Bpe	*Betula pendula*	Silver Birch
Bpo	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong
Car	*Cupressus arizonica*	Arizona Cypress
CarA	*Cupressus arizonica 'Aurea'*	Arizona Cypress CV
Cat	*Cedrus atlantica*	Atlantic Cedar
Cau	*Celtis australis*	Nettle Tree
Cbi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	Southern Catalpa
Cca	*Cupressus cashmeriana*	Kashmir Cypress
Ccu	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River Sheoak
Cde	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar Cedar
Cdec	*Calocedrus decurrens*	Incense Cedar
Cen	*Callitris endlicheri*	Black Cypress Pine
Cfu	*Cupressus funebris*	Chinese Weeping Cypress
Cle	*Cupressus leylandii*	Leyland's Cypress
Clu	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Portuguese Cypress
Cma	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Monterey Cypress CV
Cmo	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
Crh	*Callitris rhomboidea*	Oyster Bay Pine
Csa	*Castanea sativa*	Sweet Chestnut
CseH	*Cupressus sempervirens 'Horizontalis'*	Roman cypress
CseS	*Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'*	Roman Cypress
Csi	*Cercis siliquastrum*	Judas Tree
Cto	*Cupressus torulosa*	Himalayan Cypress
Dvi	*Diospyros virginiana*	American Persimmon
C x L	*Cupressus X leylandii*	Leyland Cypress
Eag	*Eucalyptus aggregata*	Black Gum
Eam	*Eucalyptus amplifolia*	Cabbage Gum
Ebi	*Eucalyptus bicostata*	Eurabbie
Ebl	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*	Blakely's Red Gum
Eca	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	River Red Gum
Eci	*Eucalyptus cinerea*	Argyle Apple
Ecit	*Eucalyptus citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum
Ecu	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	Cherry Ballart
Eel	*Eucalyptus elata*	River Peppermint
Ego	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	Bundy

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Eja	*Eriobotrya japonica*	Loquat
Ele	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Yellow Gum
Emaca	*Eucalyptus macarthuri*	Camden Woolybutt
Emai	*Eucalyptus maidenii*	Maiden's Gum
Eman	*Eucalyptus mannifera*	Brittle Gum
Eme	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	Yellow Box
Emi	*Eucalyptus michaeliana*	Hillgrove Gum
Emo	*Eucalyptus moorei*	Narrow-leaf Sally
Eni	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Epa	*Eucalyptus parvula*	Small-leaf Gum
Epo	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	Red Box
Eru	*Eucalyptus rubida*	Candlebark
Evi	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Manna Gum
Fan	*Fraxinus angustifolia*	Desert Ash
FanR	*Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood'	Claret Ash
Gbi	*Ginko biloba*	Maidenhair Tree
Gro	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak
Gtr	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Honey locust
GtrS	*Gleditsia triacanthos*'Shademaster'	Honey Locust CV
Jre	*Juglans regia*	Common Walnut
Jpf	*Juniperus x pfitzerana*	Pfitzer's Juniper
Lst	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Sweet Gum
MalS	*Malus CV*	Crabapple
Maz	*Melia azederach*	White Cedar
Nsy	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Tupelo
Oeu	*Olea europaea*	Olive
Pab	*Picea abies*	Norway Spruce
Pal	*Populus alba*	White Poplar
Pbu	*Pinus bungeana*	Lacebark Pine
Pce	*Prunus ceracifera*	Cherry plum
PceN	*Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra'	Cherry Plum
Pch	*Pistacia chinensis*	Pistacio
Pde	*Populus deltoides*	Cottonwood
PniI	*Populus nigra* 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Por	*Platanus orientalis*	Oriental Plane
Ppa	*Pinus patula*	Mexican Pine
Ppe	*Parrotia persica*	Parrotia
Ppo	*Pinus ponderosa*	Ponderosa Pine
Pra	*Pinus radiata*	Monterey Pine
Pro	*Pinus roxburghii*	Chir Pine
Psy	*Pinus sylvestris*	Scots Pine
Pta	*Pinus taeda*	Loblolly pine
Pto	*Pinus torreyana*	Torrey Pine
Ptr	*Populus tremuloides*	Quaking Aspen
Pus	*Pyrus ussuriensis*	Manchurian Pear
Pyu	*Populus yunnanensis*	Yunnan Poplar
Qag	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Qbi	*Quercus bicolor*	White Oak
Qce	*Quercus cerris*	Turkey Oak
Qen	*Quercus engellmannii*	Mesa Oak
Qke	*Quercus kelloggii*	California Black Oak
Qlo	*Quercus lobata*	Valley Oak
Qlu	*Quercus lusitanica*	Lusitanian Oak
Qpa	*Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak
Qro	*Quercus robur*	English Oak
QroF	*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata'	Columnar English Oak
Rps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust
Sba	*Salix babylonica*	Weeping Willow
Sca	*Salix caprea*	Goat Willow
Sfr	*Salix fragilis*	Crack Willow
Sgi	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	California Big Tree
Sja	*Sophora japonica*	Pagoda Tree
Sse	*Sequoia sempervirens*	California Redwood
Tba	*Taxus baccata*	Common Yew
Tco	*Tilia cordata*	Small-leaf Linden
Tdi	*Taxodium distichum*	Swamp Cypress
Teu	*Tilia x euchlora*	
TplZ	*Thuja plicata 'Zebrina'*	Western Red Cedar CV
Ugl	*Ulmus glabra*	Smooth Elm
Upa	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese Elm
Upr	*Ulmus procera*	English Elm
UprP	*Ulmus procera* Picturata	English Elm CV
Uho	*Ulmus X hollandica*	Huntingdon Elm
Zse	*Zelkova serrata*	Keyaki

Appendix E

Register of National Estate Citation for Weston Park and Yarralumla Nursery

Weston Park and Yarralumla Nursery, Weston Park Rd, Yarralumla, ACT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Register of the National Estate
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Registered (30/06/1992)
Place ID:	17934
Place File No:	8/01/000/0051

Statement of Significance:

Weston Park and Yarralumla Nursery, developed during the twentieth century, is important for its unusual richness of cultural features, mostly historic plants, significant as individual specimens and as generic groups of former horticultural experiments (Criterion A.3). The landscape is important for demonstrating cultural phases, significant for the evolution of Canberra, as follows: the Weston period including the planning influence of W Burley Griffin, demonstrated by amenity plantings of shelter belts and windbreaks, aesthetic plantings of avenues and circular plots, and the overall layout; the Pryor Period, demonstrated by the EUCALYPTUS hybridisation plots, trial plots of generic groups and additional plantings of circular plots; the Lake Period demonstrated by the lakeshore plantings; and the recreation period demonstrated by the development of recreation and amenity features (Criterion A.4). The site is important for containing a planted individual specimen of the endangered species EUCALYPTUS MICHAELIANA (3rca)(Criterion B.1). The site is important for demonstrating the practice of a working nursery which has been carried on for seventy-five years (Criterion B.2). Plantations and tree groups are important research subjects and period benchmark sites (Criterion C.1). Weston Park is important for its design and aesthetic qualities valued by the community which consist of: a variety of views, intimate and open, or enframed, some with activity and some tranquil and some with imposing terminal features such as Government House and Black Mountain; a variety and contrast of vegetation form and colour; a variety of spatial characteristics; areas of visual landscape themes which relate to cultural activity such

as the experimental research area, the nursery beds area and the recreation area; visual stimulation from the variety of bird life; and, grandeur of some tree specimens in the nursery area (Criteria E.1 and F.1). The site is important for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement as follows: early hybridisation experiments on eucalypts; grafting and propagation experiments; rare and uncommon species collected from different global locations; experiments in growth characteristics of generic groups; and, experiments with plants of particular ecological habit (Criterion F.1). The site is important for its association with individuals whose activities have been significant in the history of Canberra, as follows: Walter Burley Griffin, Thomas Charles Weston, Lindsey Pryor, David Shoobridge and Robert Boden (Criterion H.1).

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

The place consists of a peninsula extending into Lake Burley Griffin. It covers an area of approximately 58ha and almost a quarter of the area is used as a working nursery while the remainder is public parkland.

Background:

Weston Park is named for T C G Weston from Poyle, Middlesex in England. He migrated to Sydney in 1896 and eventually came to be employed as head gardener at Admiralty House and later was transferred on loan to Federal Government House, after briefly holding the position of officer in charge of the Campbelltown State Nursery. From this position he accepted a transfer to the Commonwealth to the position of officer in charge, Afforestation Branch, Canberra, beginning on 5 May 1913. Weston retired on 20 November 1926 and was awarded the MBE in May 1927 and died on 1 December 1935 at his home in Turramurra.

Weston's task of landscaping the Canberra area was massive. When the Commonwealth took over control of the Territory from New South Wales (NSW) on 1 January 1911, the site for the future Capital consisted of undulating grazing country, almost devoid of trees. The first nursery to be prepared was in Acton late in 1911. The ten acre site was ploughed to a depth of three to four inches. During May 1913, Weston inspected several sites for a forest and general nursery, recommending its establishment on a site north east of Yarralumla homestead buildings. He suggested that the Yarralumla Nursery, of some 4,000 acres, be divided into four equal areas to be devoted to nursery work proper, the permanent planting of Australian trees and shrubs, an arboretum and pinetum. The arboretum site, known as Westbourne Woods, represented more than 200 different species of conifers, deciduous hardwoods and indigenous Australian trees. By 1945, due partly to manpower shortage during the war, the woods became neglected. It was suggested by C E Lane Poole and agreed to by the Consultative Committee of

Parks and Gardens, that the area be improved and refurbished on the lines of a golf course. In 1949 the Park saw the beginning of the process of clearing the fairways and the establishment of lawns and complementary tree plantings. Today the course is managed by the Royal Canberra Golf Club.
Description of place:
The Nursery has been operating since 1913 and in the past occupied much of the land now known as Weston Park. Within the Park area are plant groups and plantations spanning seventy-five years of horticultural work, including a plantation of hybridisation experiments, generic groups for horticultural trials, former nursery stock species, avenue plantings, landscape shelter plantings, landscape aesthetic plantings and lakeshore water tolerant plantings. These plantings were undertaken at different times and represent various periods of development and management as follows: the Weston Period (1913-26) responsible for the CEDRUS avenue, the elm avenue, the PINUS shelter belts, the PINUS and CUPRESSUS wind breaks, circular eucalyptus plots, old glasshouses, the chief nurseryman's cottage and individual specimen trees; the Pryor Period (1944-66) responsible for the eucalyptus hybridisation plot, trial plots from different global provenances and additional circular eucalypt plots; the Lake Period (1960's) when research ponds and lakeshore water tolerant species plantings; SALIX, ALNUS, POPULUS and TAXODIUM spp were included;
and the Recreation Period (1969-89) when the major playground and features were developed. The Park and Nursery have an association with individuals important in the development of Canberra and these include, Walter Burley Griffin (architect/ planner), Thomas Weston (horticulturalist/ superintendent) Lindsey Prior (botanist), David Shoobridge (horticulturalist) and Robert Boden (botanist). With the exception of Burley Griffin these individuals were significant in the breeding and propagation of plants at Yarralumla Nursery, which were used in the public planting of Canberra.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Though the site has seen radical changes since its beginning in 1914 (Golf Course 1949, Lake Burley Griffin 1961), overall condition of features is good although some tree groups have suffered loss of some trees. Integrity is high as the history of the site's development in its main periods is well represented by extant features.
Extensive landscaping and tree replacement programs have reduced much of the vegetation in the Westbourne Woods area. This is due to an expansion of the golf course to incorporate a further nine holes. (1995)

Location:

About 60ha, at the end of Banks Street, Yarralumla, comprising the area bounded by a line commencing at the most westerly corner of Block 17 Section 117 Yarralumla, then southerly and easterly via the western and southern boundaries of Section 117 to the point due west of the centre of the intersection of Banks and Brown Streets, then due east to the western side of Banks Street, then northerly via the western side of that street to the alignment of the northern boundary of Section 19, then easterly via

that alignment to Orana Bay, then northerly via the shore of Lake Burley Griffin to the commencement point.

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AHC File number 8/01/000/0051

Appendix F

Heritage Analysis of Final Draft Masterplan (2009)

Appendix F—Heritage Analysis of the Draft Masterplan

F.1 Heritage Analysis of the Draft Masterplan (Oxigen 2009)

This appendix provides a brief analysis of the proposals included in the 2009 Weston Park draft Masterplan (WP MP) and their feasibility in light of the heritage assessment and recommendations included in this Weston Park CMP. The preparation of the draft WP MP did not have the benefit of the heritage assessment undertaken and conservation policies.

The findings of the CMP can be used to guide the finalisation of the WP MP. Reference should be made to the conservation policies for the heritage management precincts identified in the CMP to assist with identifying appropriate future works in Weston Park.

It is suggested that a survey of potential Aboriginal sites, historic archaeology and an assessment of Aboriginal cultural values in Weston Park be undertaken prior to finalising a revised WP MP. This investigation is a necessary condition for ACT Heritage approval when new works are proposed and before they are implemented. Prior to finalisation, the WP MP could be reviewed with reference to identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values to ensure that future work proposals can be implemented without adverse cultural heritage effects.

F.1.1 Development Proposals Included in the 2009 Weston Park Draft Masterplan

The draft WP MP suggests proposals involving major development works at Weston Park and these describe 'a desired future for Weston Park' and 'builds onto the positive qualities and attributes of the park'. It is important to review the proposals for the particular elements or precincts of Weston Park against the heritage values and their ability to tolerate change as described in the CMP.

This analysis is a guide for the revised draft WP MP. Any proposed development would require heritage advice early in design development and heritage impact assessment throughout the duration of a project.

Major Built Landscape Infrastructure Included in the Draft Masterplan

The proposed 'major built landscape infrastructure' items listed in the draft WP MP are included below in Table F.1 under the heading 'proposed infrastructure'. The second column provides a commentary about the heritage opportunity or potential for heritage impact based on the understanding of heritage values included in this CMP.

Table F.1 Proposed Major Built Landscape Infrastructure in the draft WP MP

Proposed infrastructure included in the 2009 Weston Park Draft Masterplan/Recommendation	Commentary based on the CMP 2011
An interpretive education centre providing a regional resource and focus for interpretation of Canberra's landscape development.	The concept provides an opportunity for Weston Park and Yarralumla Nursery to promote the heritage values of the place; also for community involvement. There may be existing facilities at Weston Park or the Yarralumla Nursery or a location near the Nursery that could be considered for this function.
A lakeside kiosk on the western shoreline providing a new recreational focus to the adjacent areas, with views to the Arboretum and rowing course.	There are important views with heritage value into and from Weston Park. Any proposal for the foreshore or near the lake edge that may be visible from Government House should be carefully assessed to ensure there is no adverse impact on such views
A pedestrian bridge linking Weston Park to the	A proposed bridge has the potential to impact the heritage values at Weston

Proposed infrastructure included in the 2009 Weston Park Draft Masterplan/Recommendation	Commentary based on the CMP 2011
lake's northern foreshore is intended to 'mirror' earlier designs by Walter Burley Griffin and the Federal Capital Commission.	Park and Lake Burley Griffin and the proposal would require further investigation. Refer to the heritage management policies for the Park and for this precinct.
The creation of event spaces and recreation 'rooms' in Weston Park.	An understanding of the types of events and spaces required for these would help to determine where best to create such spaces. A better understanding of this needs to be shown in the WP MP. Low-key events requiring minimal temporary infrastructure are preferred instead of permanent event spaces and structures, because they would have a lesser degree of adverse impact on the heritage values of Weston Park. Recreational uses which are tied to interpretation and programs associated with the nursery could be considered.
Upgrading the beach facilities would seem warranted due to the popularity of beach activities and water access at certain times of the year.	These beach locations are supported in the CMP. They offer a rare opportunity for swimming, fishing and the launching of personal watercraft. The upgrade of beach facilities should take into account the landscape character of the informal and partially planted lakeshore of Weston Park so these are retained and conserved in keeping with CMP policies.
Developing a lakeside loop path for bicycles and pedestrians on the perimeter of Weston Park.	A lakeside loop or perimeter path may adversely impact the informal quality of the landscape and its topographic undulations. Any path proposal should be designed to complement the topography and the informal quality of the lake edge. Currently, the lake edge does not have formalised hard edges and is defined by dense plant material, steep edges and open beach areas. Instead of a lakeside loop path, an important connection could be made between precincts in Weston Park to establish new walking trails, access to more remote parts of the site, utilisation of western views in select locations, and the connection of new and refurbished picnic sites.
Rearranging road linkages and additional carparking.	A site-wide traffic strategy, together with an event strategy, should be undertaken to confirm requirements. The central access route of Weston Park Road is important to retaining the heritage values of Weston Park. The location of a few additional small car park 'nodes' off the central spine for access to picnic spots would be preferred over loop roads and large carparks. Alternative transport options for events and general public transport options should be considered in preference to additional large carparks.
Provision of boardwalks across two inlets (the swimming area of East Basin and the inlet at West Basin).	The introduction of boardwalks will adversely impact the important informal landscape character. While increasing access to the water, they would alter scenic views available of the lake from many locations around the park. It is important to maintain the natural undulation of the topography and access to the natural lake edge as this is important to the heritage values of Weston Park.
Vegetative refurbishment.	In many instances 'vegetative refurbishment' may be required due to evolving maintenance regimes and philosophies, and shifting usage patterns across the site. Future planting strategies should be included in the replacement planting program, which is suggested as a conservation policy in the CMP.

Recommendations and Short-Term Actions Included in the Draft Masterplan

There are short-term actions and general recommendations listed in the draft WP MP; these are summarised in Table F.2. The text in the draft WP MP indicates that these actions relate to the

management of existing facilities and infrastructure assets, including in some cases those related to capital improvement or, conversely, removal of old or problematic infrastructure.

The second column in Table F.2 provides a commentary about the heritage opportunity or potential for heritage impact based on the understanding of heritage values included in this CMP. In all cases, an appropriate approach to the design should be developed and a heritage advice and heritage impact assessment would be needed.

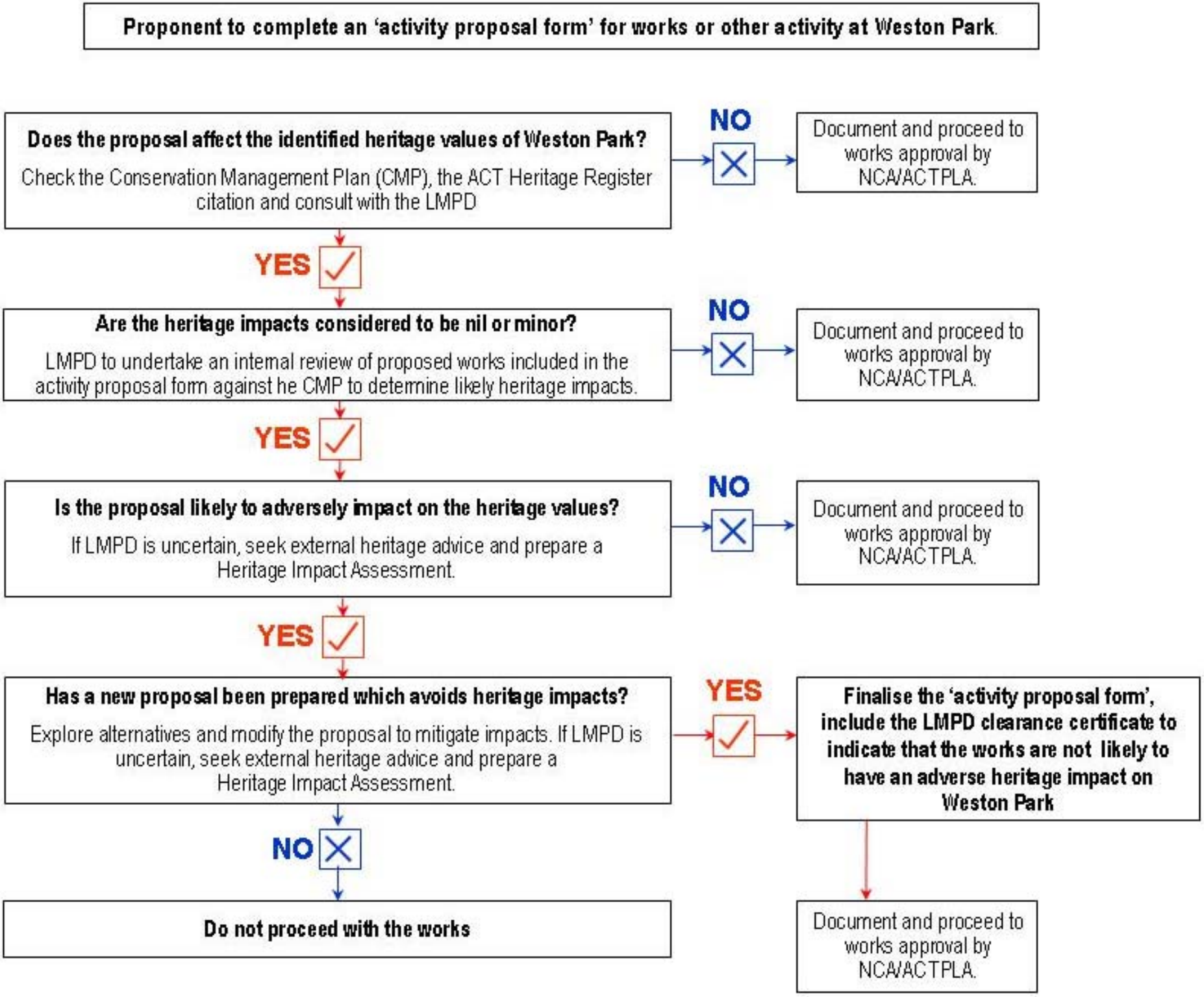
Table F.2 Recommendations and short-term actions included in the 2009 draft WP MP

Feature/ Recommendation included in the 2009 Weston Park Draft Masterplan	**Commentary based on the CMP 2011**
Water Feature - Play Pond: Retain the existing water pond removing unsafe infrastructure.	The CMP identifies that the play pond is of high heritage value related to the NCDC's recreational landscape plan for Weston Park. There is an opportunity to augment the play-pond and waterfall as a play facility.
Children's Water Play space: Remove water play area and equipment; replace with new play space	The CMP identifies that the 1980s water play space is of high heritage value. Renovation was undertaken in 2009. The playground should continue to be maintained and removal of the water play area and equipment in the future is not suitable.
Log Toilet Block + Pine Log Shelter : Remove existing toilet and pine log shelter and replace with a new consolidated facility. Provide upgraded barbeque and picnic facilities.	Removal of the toilet block near the playground was undertaken in 2010.
Miniature Railway (existing commercial lease): Retain miniature railway and impose lease conditions that require the facility to be upgraded to a level commensurate with the proposed park setting. If this is not feasible, look to other appropriate commercial ventures for the site, eg bicycle hire.	The CMP identifies that the miniature railway is of moderate heritage value for its social significance. Upgrading the existing facility is suitable for retaining its heritage values and in the context of the overall conservation of the heritage values in Weston Park.
Toilet Block: Remove and do not replace in this location.	This toilet block is near the miniature railway. Removal will not adversely impact the heritage values of Weston Park. The location of new toilet facilities needs careful consideration so as to not impact upon the heritage values identified in the CMP for this precinct.
'The Maze': Investigate feasibility of reinstating the Maze and its potential to redevelop it as a commercial venture.	Remnants of the Maze, including part of the paling fence and the markings in the ground, are evident behind the miniature railway. Its heritage value is moderate. Reconstruction of the maze as a hedge or paling fence would be appropriate.
Existing ACT Government Nursery (Yarralumla Nursery): Retain and upgrade facilities, including joint use of some facilities with the proposed new interpretive centre.	The CMP identifies that Yarralumla Nursery is a vital component and of exceptional heritage value to Weston Park and Canberra. With heritage advice early in a proposal, inclusion of an interpretative centre could be a possible option for the future.
English Garden: Retain and upgrade; retain commercial lease (cafe and functions) at Hobday's Cottage.	The CMP identifies that English Garden and Hobday's Cottage are of exceptional heritage value. Recent upgrades to the cottage have resulted in some adverse effects on these values. Examples are: the extensive paving around the cottage, a permanent marquee and decking at the rear of the cottage and the low brick wall marking the entry to the English Garden. All future proposals should be carefully evaluated to ensure minimal heritage impacts with reference to the CMP for this precinct. The pending proposal for security fencing is inappropriate for Hobday's Cottage. A domestic fence is inconsistent with the heritage character of

Feature/ Recommendation included in the 2009 Weston Park Draft Masterplan	Commentary based on the CMP 2011
	Weston Park and the Nursery and will be visually disruptive.
Elm Avenue: Manage mature trees, including planting for succession.	The CMP identifies that the Elm avenue is of exceptional heritage value. The recommendation for managing the mature elm trees along the avenue is appropriate.
Weston Park Road: Manage mature trees, including watering during periods of stress; replace vertical log bollards with combination of vehicle control methods including swales, additional planting and signs.	The CMP identifies that Weston Park Road and the mature plantings throughout Weston Park are of exceptional and high heritage value. The recommendation included in the draft WP MP for managing the heritage values of the mature trees in Weston Park is appropriate. Management of Weston Park Road and vehicle control methods should be consistent with the CMP policies for this precinct. The vertical bollards deter parking and define the road. Although rudimentary in design the bollards are not inconsistent with CMP policy.
Carparking: Redevelopment and creation of two new large carparking areas, one adjacent to the Miniature Railway and the other Hobday's Cottage.	The two new carparking areas proposed in the draft WP MP, one adjacent to the miniature railway, and the other Hobday's Cottage, could be seen as necessary additions to under-serviced facilities. In general, small carpark nodes off the central spine would be more appropriate, rather than introducing large carparks. Traffic analysis and advice should be sought in relation to this. The policies of the CMP should be used as reference to ensure carpark development and associated access is consistent with the historic patterns of the landscape.
New access and/or loop roads: The creation of loop roads that intersect with and continue across Weston Park Road.	Retaining Weston Park Road as a significant central road is important to the heritage value of the Park. It is preferable to avoid creating new roads that intersect with Weston Park Road. If cross roads are essential, these should be designed in a way that minimises their visual impact and any adverse impact on the other heritage values of Weston Park. A traffic study that investigates solutions to public transport needs, carparking, event transport and reducing possible traffic issues during peak event usage would be desirable to find out if existing access infrastructure could be improved to meet transport needs.

Appendix G

TAMS Heritage Management Process Flow Chart


Proponent to complete an 'activity proposal form' for works or other activity at Weston Park.
Does the proposal affect the identified heritage values of Weston Park?
Check the Conservation Management Plan (CMP), the ACT Heritage Register citation and consult with the LMPD
NO
Document and proceed to works approval by NCA/ACTPLA.
YES
Are the heritage impacts considered to be nil or minor?
LMPD to undertake an internal review of proposed works included in the activity proposal form against he CMP to determine likely heritage impacts.
NO
Document and proceed to works approval by NCA/ACTPLA.
YES
Is the proposal likely to adversely impact on the heritage values?
If LMPD is uncertain, seek external heritage advice and prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment.
NO
Document and proceed to works approval by NCA/ACTPLA.
YES
Has a new proposal been prepared which avoids heritage impacts?
Explore alternatives and modify the proposal to mitigate impacts. If LMPD is uncertain, seek external heritage advice and prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment.
YES
Finalise the 'activity proposal form', include the LMPD clearance certificate to indicate that the works are not likely to have an adverse heritage impact on Weston Park
Document and proceed to works approval by NCA/ACTPLA.
NO
Do not proceed with the works

Appendix H

Endorsement Letter from ACT Heritage Council

ACT Heritage Council

Phone: 132281
Fax: 6207 2229

Ms Rachel Jackson
Godden Mackay Logan
Heritage Consultants
PO Box 3171
MANUKA ACT 2603

Dear Ms Jackson,

Weston Park Conservation Management Plan

Thank you for providing the Weston Park CMP to the Heritage Council for consideration.

I am pleased to advise that the Council considered the CMP's at its meeting on 7 July 2011 and has provided its endorsement for the document.

Yours sincerely

Gerhard Zatschler
Secretary, ACT Heritage Council

11 July 2011

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