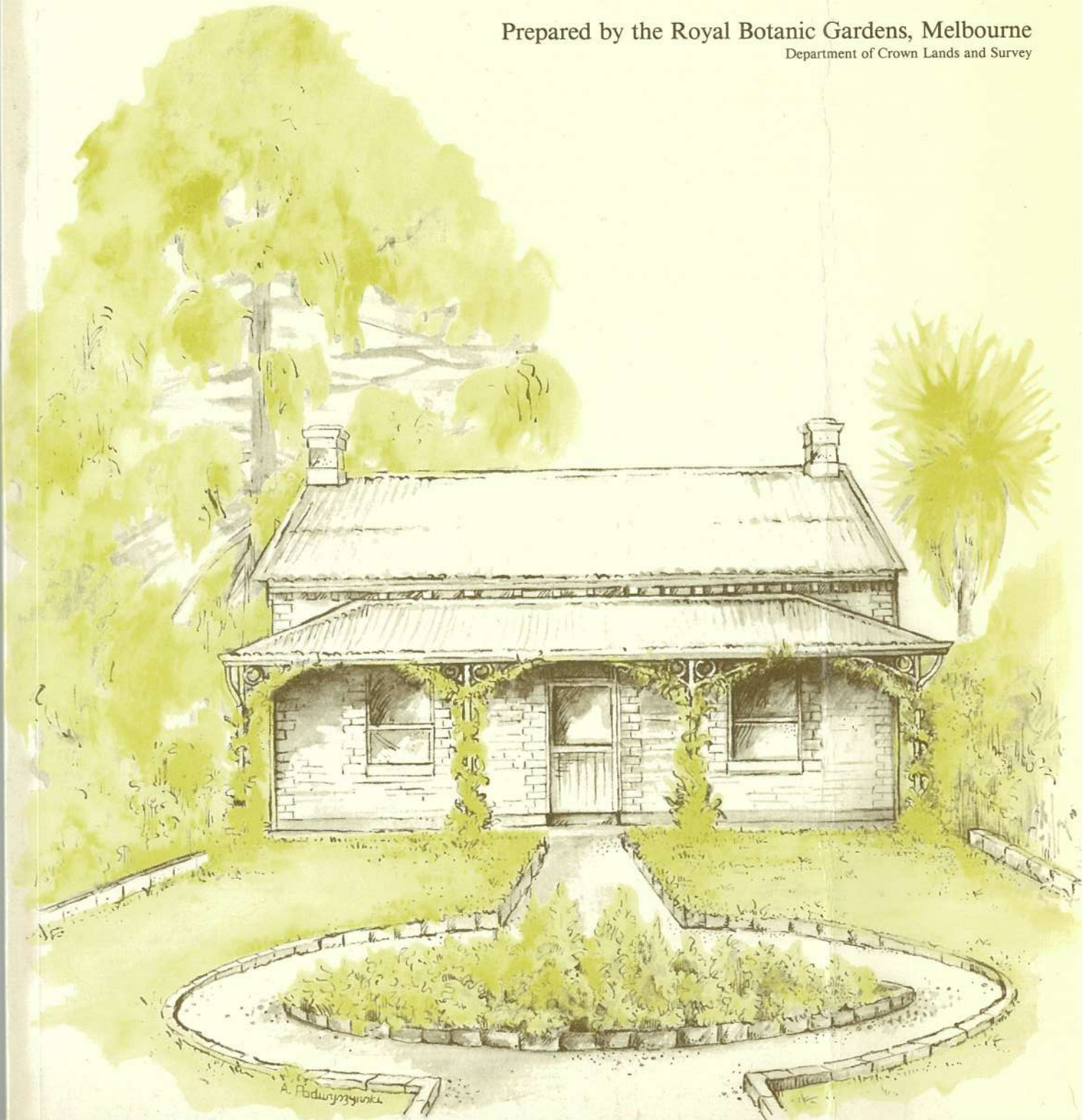


BUILT & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Trees and Gardens from the Goldmining Era

A Study of the Maldon Landscape

Prepared by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne
Department of Crown Lands and Survey



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This report was prepared for the Department of Planning by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1980-1981. The contributors were:

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Foreword

Maldon has had a pioneering history in terms of various conservation initiatives. It was the first town in Australia to be designated as a complete entity by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). This was in 1966. The conservation planning controls introduced by the Victorian Government in 1970 represent the first statutory attempt in Victoria to secure the preservation of a whole town. In order to assist in the administration of these controls in 1977 it commissioned Jacobs Lewis Vines, architects, to prepare a detailed conservation study which recorded the history of particular buildings within the historic centre of Maldon. The subsequent introduction of the Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund in November 1977 was the first such initiative in Australia and is funded by the Department of Planning.

In spite of the heavy emphasis on the preservation of architectural history, little detailed work had been undertaken towards the assessment and protection of Maldon's landscape and its many early and mature trees, shrubs and gardens, which are such an important part of the town's character.

In order to overcome this situation, the Maldon Restoration Fund Committee commissioned this study.

Like the previous other conservation initiatives described above, this report must also be seen as a pioneering work. While providing vital information on the maintenance of street trees, it has for the first time in Victoria, and possibly Australia, looked at a nineteenth century landscape and provided a detailed assessment and a programme for its enhancement. Of particular interest is the information on appropriate plant species for which much original research has been undertaken.

The information on cottage gardens could well provide the basis of a useful publication relevant to many other areas in Victoria. The section on street trees, their maintenance and replanting should be relevant to local government throughout Victoria where there are significant remnants of nineteenth and early twentieth century street landscaping.

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Study

The study involved several distinct aspects:

- A complete survey of all street and other significant trees in High Street and Main Street to assess their condition and maintenance requirements (Appendix 1).
- A survey of private gardens dating from the nineteenth century to ascertain elements worth preserving and those gardens worth restoring.
- A brief study of the overall landscape to identify those areas requiring landscape treatment, and to suggest ways in which this might be accomplished.
- Suggestions were also made on how to increase public awareness of the findings of the project.

1.2 The Site – its original vegetation and subsequent character

Maldon is a former gold mining town located 150 km north-west of Melbourne. The town was founded in the 1850's and was a thriving small industrial centre until the closure of the goldfields. Many fine historic buildings, street trees, and typical garden layouts remain from the town's early development to provide a re-birth of interest in the region and its conservation.

The natural vegetation of the area consists of various types of eucalypt woodland. In the lower areas, woods of River red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, predominate. These form an attractive road-side feature of the approach to Maldon. The Yellow gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, also occurs in these woods. On high ground, such as 'Anzac Hill', there is a sparse woodland of Long-leaved box, *Eucalyptus gonioocalyx*, while at the level of the town itself Yellow box, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, is dominant.

Of those eucalypts indigenous to the area, two are suitable for planting along road-sides — *E. melliodora* and *E. leucoxylon*. *E. camaldulensis* is an attractive tree but liable to drop branches making it unsuitable for street planting.

As the town developed, most of the Yellow box woodland was removed. Some eucalypts were planted although not species indigenous to the region. The general landscape effect of the planted species, *E. globulus*, *E. cladocalyx*, *E. citriodora* and *E. botryoides* is similar to that of the indigenous species. *Eucalyptus botryoides* however, was not available in the nursery trade until after 1900.

Regeneration of natural vegetation on the mined areas led to a predominance of two native shrubs, Golden wattle, *Acacia pycnantha* and Chinese scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*. The latter, though native, has been proclaimed a noxious weed in Victoria. However, it gives a characteristic appearance to the disturbed areas and should be retained. Various exotic shrubs also colonised these areas but the most conspicuous and characteristic plant is the South American Pepper tree, *Schinus molle*. The landscape of the goldfields is thus characterised by *Schinus molle*, *Acacia pycnantha* and *Cassinia arcuata* although eventually eucalyptus woodland will probably develop. The exotic shrubs such as various brooms, boxthorn etc. were introduced as hedge plants and cannot be regarded as characteristic of early goldfield regeneration, although they may contribute to the historic character of the area.

With the flurry of mining activity in the mid-nineteenth century, little thought was given to tree planting. When the planting began, plants popular at the time were used but many of these have proved unsuitable for the climate. Unfortunately, Maldon lacks the fertile river flats which were used to such effect in the establishment of gardens in Kyneton, Castlemaine and Malmsbury.

Despite cultural difficulties and little intentional design, a strong landscape character remains.

SECTION 2 – THE GARDENS

2.1 Historical Context

2.1.1 Influences on Small Gardens in Victoria

The English style of landscape gardening exemplified in the work of Brown and Repton has had an enormous influence on the design of the large parks and gardens of Victoria. The small garden however, which was hardly affected by this style until the end of the nineteenth century, has a tradition of its own as represented in the many books listing the calendar of operations for the home gardener. Australian examples are: Bunce's *Manual of Practical Gardening* (1838); Coles' *Gardening in Victoria* (1860) and Walsh's *Handbook of Garden and Greenhouse Culture in Tasmania* (1870). These books divide the garden into three main sections, the vegetable, fruit and flower gardens.

This small garden tradition has been influenced by a number of factors including changing patterns of land ownership, the industrial revolution, the eight hour day, reticulated water supplies, the rapid increase in the variety of garden plants available through botanical explorations, and the advent of horticultural shows which emphasised the breeding and selection of florists' flowers.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the small garden was simple and formal in layout, but less formal in its planting elements.

The following extract from the *Horticultural Magazine* (Sydney, 1864, p. 187) conveys very well the characteristic style of these gardens.

"A flower-garden, if there be any, or flower beds where there is no regular garden for dwarf flowers, should be situated on the sheltered and most private side of the house, and fronting the drawing-room windows, or the flowers may be placed in a sheltered sunny corner of the pleasure-ground, where there are extensive grounds, but there is another description of place that calls for a brief special notice in the town or suburban garden, which is commonly a narrow strip of land, but little if any wider than the house which stands upon it, and varying in depth according to the value of land in the neighbourhood or the position of the adjoining roads. For gardens of such a class and shape, there can be little question that the most regular plan of arrangement will be in all respects the best. The walks should be straight, and at right angles, and the beds and clumps be symmetrical and well-balanced. A walk on either side of such a garden, or one down the centre, will be preferable to having a walk on only one side, an effect may be aimed at in the way of lines or rows of beds and plants, with a summer house or small greenhouse, a vase, a cluster of shrubs, or other pleasing object to terminate the little avenue.

As much open lawn as is practicable, and a predominance of evergreens will be desirable for such a garden, since these will be agreeable at all seasons of the year, and extreme smoothness and neatness of finish and of keeping are essential; the beds introduced too, should be scrupulously simple in form and arrangement.

The beds of a flower-garden should be symmetrical and fit nicely into each other, all elaborate figures and scrolls are generally undesirable, as they tend to multiply work, and cannot be so effectively planted; beds of simple shape, in which no very acute angles occur, will be the easiest to keep in order, and will exhibit a good arrangement of plants best. Flower-beds ought never to be large, or it will be inconvenient to attend to them, nor should the openings between them be very narrow, lest they become inaccessible, or the plants in each bed be insufficiently separated from those in the others. Grass, evenly laid, in tolerably broad strips, constitutes the most effective division between flower-beds as it sets off colours of flowers best, and gives greater continuousness, unity, and breadth to the whole. Gravel, with box or stone edgings to the beds, will not be unsuitable for some styles of flower-gardens, especially where the beds are large, or complete, or intended to be filled with mixed plants.

In a small flower-garden laid down with grass, the gravel walks should be but few. They may either surround it entirely, or pass along only two of its sides, or be down the centre merely, or, if somewhat larger, it may have all these combined, and one across the middle also.

A circular bed in the centre, or any architectural basin for water, will generally produce a good effect, and a few standard roses, placed about judiciously in small circular plots, will enliven and vary it in summer: while some specimen evergreens, such as camellias and the dwarfer varieties of *Cupressus* and *Juniperus* similarly disposed, will be equally useful during winter."

The small garden is romantically linked with the English cottage "embowered amidst fruit trees, shrubs and flowers while a neat compartment of esculent

vegetables supplies much of the food for the inmates" (*Horticultural Magazine and Gardeners' Calendar of New South Wales* 1:36 (1864)).

Robinson (1883) writes "among the things made by man nothing is prettier than an English cottage garden". The informality, variety and year-round interest of these gardens is what appealed. They probably bore some similarity to the permaculture gardens at present in vogue.

Although the "cottage" garden is only one of several categories of small garden described by Loudon in his *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* in 1850, the term was used more comprehensively in Australia. *The Garden and the Field* of September 21st, 1875, an Adelaide journal, heads an article on small gardens in general with the title "Our Cottage Gardens". This article and one the following month give useful information on small gardens of the day.

First, in common with English publications of the day is a rather patronising view of the moral worth of gardening:—

"There can be little doubt that the practice of gardening has an elevating tendency, and that the man who can take delight in tending and watching the progress of the plants under his care has a simple and innocent source of recreation not enjoyed by that one whose only pastime consists in loitering about the public-house bar, wasting precious time, frittering away the money which ought to help in making his home comfortable, and putting himself in training for the Hospital or Destitute Asylum — if not for the Gaol. For this reason, therefore, we conceive that everything which will tend to the promotion of a love of gardening is worthy of support and commendation.

Example is very contagious, and we have little doubt that if a few only could be inoculated with a desire of making their homes appear neat and clean and respectable the complaint would quickly spread, and we should soon observe our rural population busily engaged in repairing and painting fences and gates, clearing out weeds and rubbish, and making everything neat and presentable."

The content rather than the design of the average small garden is described.

"A majority of them, no doubt, were intended to contribute to the necessities of the occupiers, by supplying them with vegetable food; but after a time came fruit-trees, then shrubs and flowers, until at last it would puzzle many people how to describe the garden, because something of everything almost is contained in it."

Faults are mentioned that will be perfectly familiar to today's gardeners.

"Some people there are who fancy they can grow as much on a rod of ground as would naturally occupy about an acre, and the result is that you will find a gumtree, a Moreton Bay fig, several roses, a bed of verbenas, and a lot of shrubs all heaped together on a ten-foot bed.

... the owners of many of the little ornamental gardens would be much benefited by the adoption of the plan above mentioned. It is very possible that he might advise them that a magnolia and a gumtree would not match—or that a Norfolk Island pine and a melianthus were not suitable company for each other."

Small front gardens probably consisted of paths and beds only, but larger gardens would have included a lawn, even though summer watering would have been a problem before the advent of a reticulated water supply.

"From the intense heat of the sun and the prevailing hot winds, the Lawn, which is the greatest ornament to an English garden, in this country during summer generally becomes so dried up as to be quite unsightly; still, during the winter and spring months it may be made to look very neat."

Cole, G. J. (1860) *Gardening in Victoria* Melbourne.

The change in garden styles and planting elements between the 1840's and the end of the century, and the probable isolation of a small town such as Maldon from the influences of fashion allow plenty of latitude to the garden restorer of today.

Two styles that are out of character must however be mentioned. The first is the Australian native garden. This may be regarded as linked to a reaction against the excesses of the more formal garden with its massed plantings of bedding plants. In England this reaction was associated with the names of William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll who pioneered a more natural looking garden at the end of the nineteenth century. The second are the gardens of the early part of the twentieth

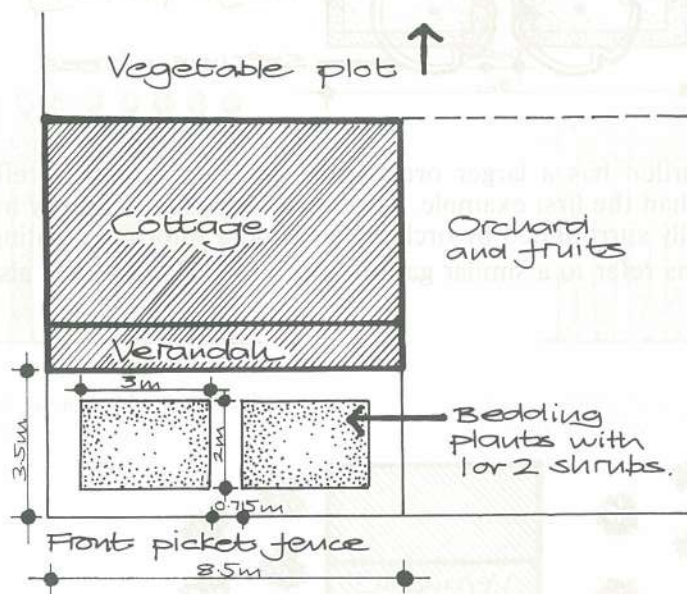
century which combined bedding plants, lawns and borders in designs that were more asymmetric than those of the nineteenth century. They had curving rather than straight paths and irregularly shaped lawns or beds rather than circular or rectangular ones. This type of garden is quite uncharacteristic of the nineteenth century and persists today between the inner and outer suburbs of our major towns.

It is worth remembering that much of the character of a hundred year old garden derives from a hundred year's of growth and not just from the original design and planting.

2.1.2 Garden Design in Maldon

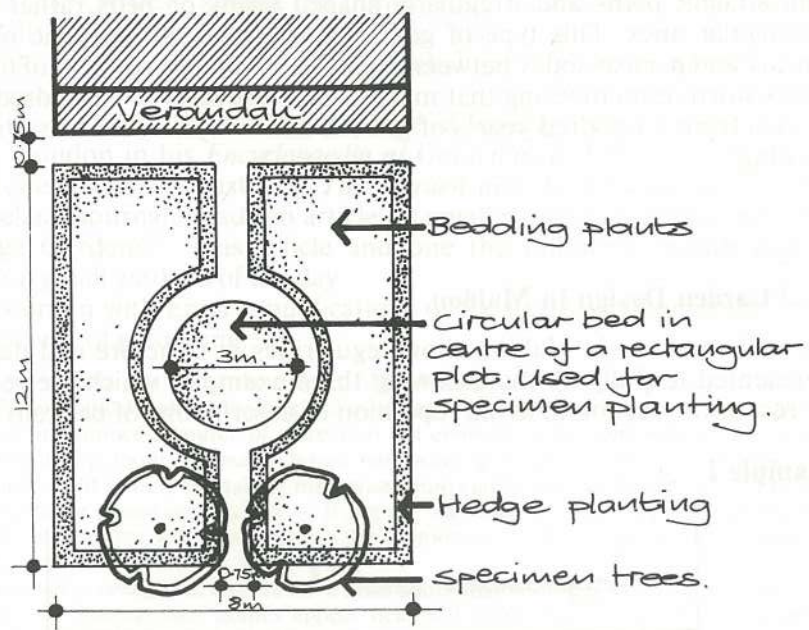
The early gardens in Maldon show regularities in structure and design that can be represented usefully by the following three examples which are referred to during the rest of the section to avoid repetition of descriptions of basically similar gardens.

Example I



The size of the flower garden varies according to the importance attached to the area available for vegetable and fruit growing.

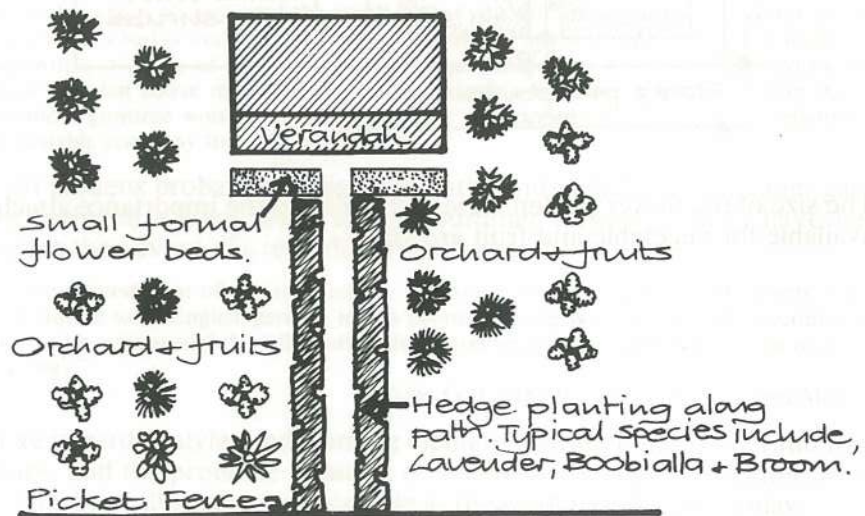
Example II



This style of garden has a larger ornamental area and probably reflects a more affluent owner than the first example. The small formal area directly in front of the dwelling is usually surrounded by orchards and more informal planting.

Note: Dimensions refer to a similar garden south of Maldon — see also 2.2.

Example III



This house is set back from the road. A driveway is bordered by formal planting but most of the front of the property is devoted to fruit trees. Small formal beds are found in front of the verandah. Gardens of this sort are found away from the main urban area.

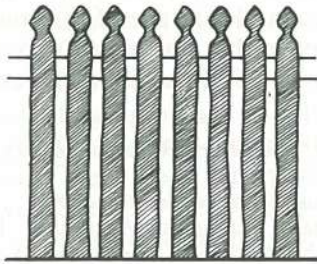
2.1.3 Construction Materials

Gravel was the earliest paving material to be used. At Maldon these gravel paths were mainly edged with quartzite boulders extracted from the local goldfields. In the larger dwellings red tiles were used, at least for the main entrance path. These same tiles with a decorative edge were also used for the path edging.

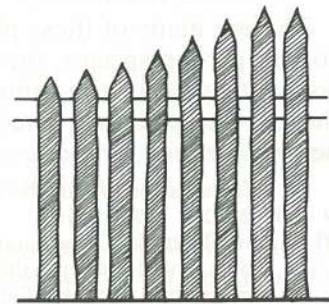
Several types of picket fence were used for the property boundary. Directly in front of the dwelling a more formal or decorative picket fence was constructed (Type A). These varied in form according to the time when the dwelling was built. Side picket fences differed from front fences in that the spacings between the upright timbers were wider and the construction simpler, therefore becoming purely functional (Type B). As a variation on this theme, post and wire fences have been introduced. This is a cheaper construction method and can be quite appropriate especially in conjunction with hedging (see photographs in section 4-2, landscape elements).

The following examples have been taken from Maldon.

Type A

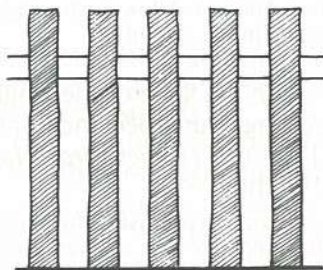


Decorative front picket fence from the Victorian era.

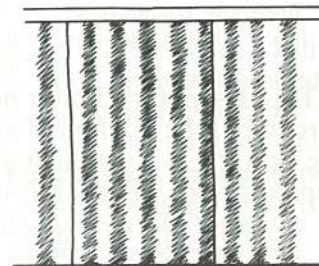


Front picket fence with pointed and undulating top. Probably from a later date.

Type B



Standard side picket fence with less ornate timbers and wider spacings.



An acceptable side picket fence consisting of upright corrugated iron sheets and a timber coping.

2.1.4 Planting Elements

The English cottage garden is associated with a wide variety of annuals and herbaceous perennials, often possessing herbal properties and curious common names. Two short lists are given below from the *Calendar in Mawe & Abercrombie's Every Man his own Gardener*. Although the edition quoted is the 22nd of 1826, the style is more appropriate to the period of the first edition of 1776.

"Sow in the borders, and other flower compartments, pots, &c. the seeds of the various sorts of hardy annual flowers, such as large and dwarf annual sun-flower, oriental mallow, lavatera, persicaria, Venice mallow, larkspur, flos Adonis, sweet sultan, large rose, and blue and yellow lupines, convolvulus major, sweet-scented peas, Tangier peas, and nasturtiums, the Spanish nigella, purple and white candy-tuft, virgin stock, Venus looking-glass, Venus navel-wort, double poppy, Lobel's catchfly, dwarf lychnis, snails, caterpillars, and convolvulus minor, ten-weeks stocks, and mignonette, and various others.

Most sorts of perennials and biennials of the fibrous-rooted tribe may yet be planted; and many sorts propagated by offsets, &c.

The sorts which may yet be planted are, golden-rods, Michaelmas daisies, perennial asters and perennial sun-flowers; also Canterbury bells, columbines, Greek valerian, scabiouses, campanulus, catch-fly, rose-campion, rockets, lychnises, bachelor's-buttons, sweet-williams, pinks, carnations, wall-flowers, holly-hocks, and French honey-suckles, peached-leaved bell-flower, fox gloves, tree-primrose, double feverfew, everlasting peas, fraxinella, saxifrages, gentian, crimson cardinal flower, double lady's-smock, double ragged robbin, and lychnides. Likewise polyanthuses, primroses, auriculas, double-daisies, double-chamomile, thrift, London pride, gentianella."

Though many of these plants may be obtained from nurseries which specialise in cottage garden species, the evidence from Australian literature of the middle of the last century is that the annuals and perennials used at that time are much the same as those we plant today. The first example is from a typical gardening calendar of the period.

"Towards the end of the month Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., may be planted.

Sow Cineraria, Calceolaria, Primula Sinensis, &c., as recommended last month.

Plants in flower in the open air, are Petunias, Verbenias, Ageratum, Balsams, Antirrhinums, Scarlet Geraniums, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Roses, Begonias, Veronicas, Passiflora, Ipomia Lerii, &c., &c.

Hort. Mag. & Gardeners Calendar of N.S.W. 1:36 (1864)

Walch's handbook suggests the following for September:—

"Sow in heat.—Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Schizanthus, Stock, Cockscomb, Globe Amaranth, Balsam, Zinnia, &c. Fine plants for bloom this season may be had by putting in cuttings now of Fuchsia, Geranium, Salvia, Heliotrope, Verbena, Petunia, &c."

Walsh, J., *Handbook of Garden and Greenhouse Culture in Tasmania*. Hobart (1870)

In 1855, Dickinson describes perennials for a flower border:—

"In decorating flower borders, attention should be made to height, colour, and the season of blooming. For instance, planting a three-feet wide border hyacinths, ranunculus, anemones, crocuses, early tulips, polyanthus, primulas, hepaticas, violets, cyclamens, gentianellas, auriculas etc. are all dwarf plants and should be within six inches of the edge, in single roots or patches or three or four, and the colours should be as varied by distribution as possible. Sweet Williams, wallflowers, dwarf phlox, irises, flags and suchlike should be a foot or a foot and a half from the edge and monkshood, the white and yellow lillies, crown imperials, tall phloxes, scarlet lychnis, branch larkspur and other tall flowers should be further back, while hollyhocks, dahlias and sunflowers should be in the rear of all."

Dickinson, J., *The Wreath—a Gardener's Manual*. Hobart (1855)

This design for a flower bed shows similarities with the style of the English cottage garden but the method of massed planting of bedding plants became popular later in the century in Australian gardens. Already in 1864 the *Horticultural Magazine* 1:64 deprecates the "English system of massing plants" thus:—

"In this colony where we have an almost perpetual summer, or at least always something in flower, the above erroneous system we should think must be now fully apparent to the liberal proprietor; for at the time of our visit we saw whole beds of roses, verbenias, azalias, camellias, and several others, nothing more than beds of stalks and green leaves; whereas, had they been more sparsely planted, and interspersed with various flowering plants, the beds would always have a display of flowers in them, and make the place assume a cheerfulness, which, at the time of our visit it appeared sadly to want."

Although the range of plant material available by the 1870's was similar to that of today there were two important differences: the range of cultivars and the differing plant fashions.

Cultivars are cultivated varieties of plants; for several hundred years the popular garden flowers have undergone changes resulting from hybridization and selection. Various attributes of the flowers are sought and developed at different times. The result is that the cultivars grown today may look considerably different from those of a hundred years ago. The differences are most marked in roses. Fortunately many of the old roses are available and can be used to restore old gardens. The purist will want to use old cultivars of violets, verbenas, pelargoniums, daffodils etc. but in general the differences are not so great as those evidenced in the rose whose large tetraploid modern cultivars and new colours are to be avoided. Nowadays the collectors' items are of the unusual and striking cultivars of flowers which are now less popular, such as pinks, verbenas and polyanthus.

Cultivars of fruit and vegetables have changed completely in the last hundred years — the appearance of restored gardens will not be affected though by the use of modern varieties. Hundreds of varieties of fruit have disappeared and their re-discovery and preservation is of horticultural interest but has little landscape value.

Plant fashions influence the frequency with which plants are found in gardens rather than their availability. A few trends are noticeable during this period. More popular in the second half of the nineteenth century than now were: —

- (i) Large deciduous trees
- (ii) Climbing plants
- (iii) Conifers
- (iv) Bulbs
- (v) Edging plants (e.g. box, pinks, thrift, pelargoniums, pinks, verbenas)
- (vi) Cacti, large-leaved succulent plants and cordylines
- (vii) Trees both ornamental and useful such as mulberries, loquat and walnuts
- (viii) Specific trees such as Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), the Big tree (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) and the Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*).

It should be remembered that the plants seen in old gardens represent only a proportion of those which gave character to such gardens. Many plant species would not have survived but could have been equally popular.

The appendices give several lists of appropriate species and cultivars for Maldon gardens.

2.1.5 Early Plant Sources in the Maldon Region

Although a considerable range of plants was brought into Australia in the early days of settlement, it appears that commercial nurseries of any scale did not appear until the increase in population and wealth associated with the gold rush of the 1850's and 1860's. During this period botanical and horticultural societies were very popular, together with the 'Acclimatisation Gardens' for the introduction of new exotic plants.

The first nurseryman to settle in Victoria is believed to have been John Pascoe Fawkner who set up a garden on November 18th, 1835. He also founded the first horticultural society in Victoria, 'The Victorian Horticultural Society' in 1848. However, although he opened a nursery at Pascoe Vale it was after Daniel Bunce, who was the first permanent nurseryman to setup business in Victoria. Bunce was an eminent figure in horticulture at this time and commenced trading from his St. Kilda nursery in 1839. He was later to become the Curator of the Geelong Botanical Garden and can claim one of the first Australian works on horticulture, the *Manual of Practical Gardening* published first in monthly installments and later, in 1838, as a book. A good general background to the early days and personalities of Victorian horticulture is given in *The Pioneers of Horticulture in Victoria* by E. E. Pescott.

In Melbourne the major dealers in nursery plants and seed appear to have been Brunnings of Richmond and Handasyde, M'Millan & Co., with Law, Somner & Co. (estd. 1850), of Swanston Street offering a wide range of seed. Even in these early days of settlement the catalogues issued by such companies show a wide range of available plants including a broad selection of cultivars of carnations, fuchsias, roses, pelargoniums, geraniums, phlox, dahlias, chrysanthemums, petunias, verbenas and others. Together with an enormous variety of ornamental herbaceous plants and annuals were numerous vegetables, herbs and fruit trees.

It is probable that most of the plants grown in Maldon during this period were obtained from either Ballarat or Bendigo. In Ballarat plants could be bought either as seed from the seedsman George Smith, or the large nursery and seed suppliers Langs. This latter nursery, whose seed business began in 1855 had, by 1858, developed a 20 acre nursery and in 1865 was importing plants from Europe and America in large numbers and no doubt also supplied Melbourne with many plants. The nursery claimed considerable experience in the skilled job of plant packaging for transport by railway, carriers or steamers to the Australian colonies and New Zealand. J. G. Veitch, a London nurseryman famous for his botanical exploration and collections, chiefly in Japan, was favourably impressed by this nursery describing it in their catalogue as '... the most practical arranged of any I have seen in these colonies, and your nursery stock is the largest I have seen in Australia ...'.

It should be noted, however, that a similar claim to Veitch's praise is made for the Johnson Brothers who had a nursery on the Yarra River at Richmond Park, near the Hawthorn Bridge in the 1860's and after. Veitch is also thought to have considered theirs the largest and finest collection of ornamentals in the colony.

In 1857 the 'Sydenham Gardens' were opened in Bendigo under the proprietorship of Mr. F. W. Kraemer. By 1864 he had developed a thriving business as the 'New Sydenham Gardens', selling bulbs, herbs, fruit and a wide range of herbaceous plants and seed. Sometime later, in the 1870's, Mr. Joseph C. Brewster was regularly advertising agricultural, kitchen garden and flower seed and assorted nursery produce. He was clearly a major source of plants during this period. By the 1880's trade catalogues list at least five nurserymen in the area.

The table below is intended to illustrate the cost of plants sold between the periods 1855 and 1874. This is only a rough guide as prices would of course vary according to the size and condition of the plants, but it does illustrate the very high prices paid in the earlier days of nurseries when shipping of the new plants from overseas would have been an enormously costly business.

Comparative Plant Prices in the Late Nineteenth Century

Name	Date	1855	1860	1864	1865	1874
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>		15s-21s	7s6d-10s6d	2s6d-5s	5s-12s6d	2s6d-6s
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>		10s-21s	2s6d-7s6d	2s-5s	2s6d-5s	1s-2s6d
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		2s6d	2s6d	6d-1s	1s-2s6d	1s-2s
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>		2s	3s6d-5s	1s6d	3s6d-7s6d	1s6d-2s6d
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>		2s6d-5s	2s6d-5s	2s	1s6d	1s-2s
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>		1s	4s doz.	6d-1s	1s-2s6d	1s6d
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>		5s	3s6d-5s	2s6d	3s6d	2s
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>		10s6d	7s6d-10s6d	3s6d-5s	5s-7s6d	2s6d-7s6d
<i>Bellis perennis</i>		1s	1s	6d	6d	6d
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>		2s6d	2s6d	1s6d	1s	1s

2.2 Description of Gardens

The first gardens studied were of those historic dwellings listed in the *Maldon Conservation Study*. The most interesting of these are described in this section.

A. Public Reserves

1 Cemetery Reserve

Description

An entrance archway is formed by two Italian cypresses, *Cupressus sempervirens*. Beyond the elaborate rotunda is a small area of trees and shrubs of considerable age. An unusual species planted here is *Carpenteria californica*. Other species typical of the period are:

- Lagunaria patersonia* — Cow-itch tree
- Arbutus unedo* — Strawberry tree
- Photinia glabra* — Japanese photinia
- Photinia serrulata* — Chinese laurel
- Euonymus japonica* 'Variegata'
- Viburnum tinus* — Laurestine
- Tecomaria capensis* — Cape jasmine
- Grevillea robusta* — Silky-oak (in poor condition as are all Silky-oaks in Maldon).

Around the graves is a mixture of garden escapes and indigenous plants. Of the latter, *Acacia pycnantha* and Yellow box, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, will soon convert the area back to woodland unless measures are taken to uproot them.

An interesting selection of species which have perpetuated themselves from original grave-side plantings includes:

- Agave americana* — Century plant
- Watsonia* sp.
- Pelargonium* — fragrant leaved species
- Agapanthus orientalis* s.sp. *praecox* — Agapanthus
- Amaryllis belladonna* — Belladonna lily
- Narcissus* cvs. — daffodils, jonquils
- Vinca major* — Periwinkle
- Spiraea cantoniensis*
- Nerium oleander* — Oleander
- Mahonia repens*
- Freesia*
- Iris*
- Endymion hispanica* — Bluebell

One grave still has small Box plants (*Buxus* sp.) at each corner.

Much of the grassed area between the graves is of native Kangaroo grass, *Themeda australis*, rather than European lawn grasses.

Recommendations

- a. Control of the indigenous eucalypts and acacias, and care of the small area of trees and shrubs near the Rotunda.
- b. Control of weeds such as *Rosa rubiginosa* (once used as a hedge plant), *Watsonia* and the Periwinkle, *Vinca major*.

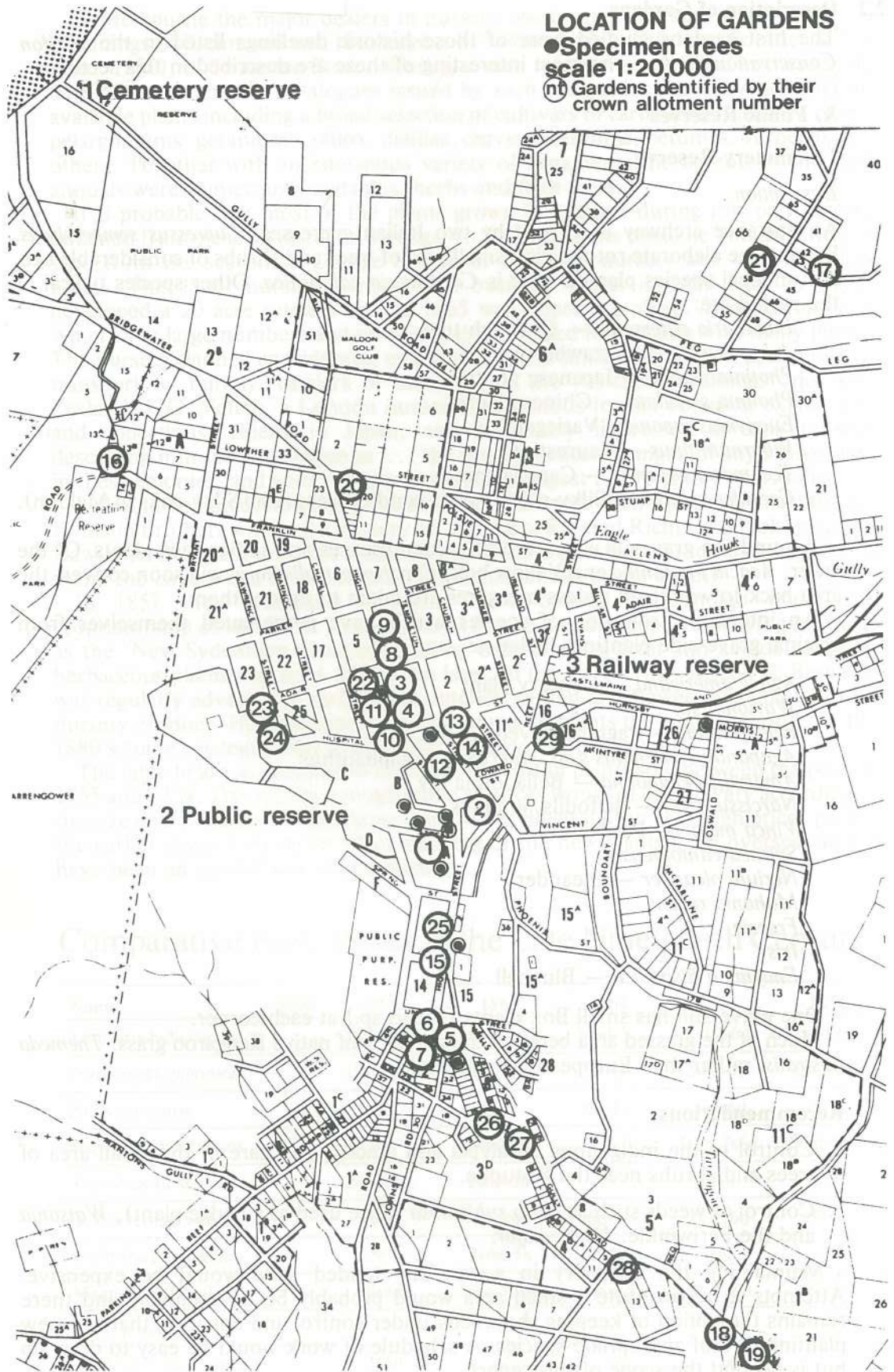
Maintaining the cemetery in a carefully tended state would be expensive. Attempts to reconstitute a small area would probably be unacceptable and there remains the option of keeping the weeds under control and ensuring that any new plantings are of appropriate species. A schedule of work would be easy to draw up but is beyond the scope of this report.

LOCATION OF GARDENS

● Specimen trees

scale 1:20,000

(n) Gardens identified by their crown allotment number



2 Public Gardens Reserve — High Street

Description

The condition of trees in this park is given at the end of Appendix 1.

Photographs of the early Shire Hall show first indigenous eucalypts and later blue gums, now removed. Planting between the Shire Hall and High Street is not shown on subsequent photographs.

A 1936 panorama shows a pair of large evergreen trees on either side of the entrance from High Street. They are probably *Pinus radiata*. A large cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, is shown in front of the old Fire Station and there is probably another pine behind the Shire Hall. These four large trees have been removed, considerably altering the appearance of the reserve. It would appear extremely difficult to restore this area to an 'original' condition because three memorials of different years are involved. The Shire Offices are also difficult to incorporate into a late nineteenth century landscape.

All the trees listed in the table for this reserve are, in fact, in keeping with nineteenth century planting even though many have been planted more recently.

Recommendations

- a. Removal of paired golden cypresses in front of the Museum.
- b. Replacement of the missing Pencil pine behind the war memorial.
- c. Repair of the Strawberry tree (No. 4).
- d. Removal of the oleander (No. 5).
- e. Repair of the elm and removal of the neighbouring *Pittosporum undulatum*.
- f. Removal of the *Gleditsia*.
- g. Replanting of two conifers either side of the entrance to the reserve (near the Centenary gates). *Cupressus torulosa* or *C. funebris* would be suitable, but not the original *Pinus radiata*.
- h. Ensure that decorative planting in front of the Museum uses species and, where possible, cultivars in keeping with the late nineteenth century.
- i. Plant in front of the new Shire Offices according to the recommendations in the Landscape Section.
- j. Reinstate picket fencing shown in early photographs.

3 Railway Reserve

A row of *Pinus radiata* and *Schinus molle* are planted in front of the station. The trees have historical value since many of the pines originally planted in Maldon have now been removed.

B. Private Gardens

1 Wesleyan Church and cottage A

As Maldon dwellings do not have street numbers, their respective section and crown land allotment numbers have been included immediately after their name to assist in location. For example: Calder's House A²⁸ refers to the building on section A, crown allotment 28, township of Maldon.

This cottage has one of the simplest styles of front garden. A narrow bed runs along the front of the veranda on either side of the central steps. A similar narrow bed borders the broad rectangular garden which consists mostly of lawn, but with the characteristic mixture of old fruit trees and ornamental trees. The Italian cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens* var. *sempervirens* is visible on an 1867 photograph and is the only surviving tree that can definitely be identified from that picture. Other features of the cottage worthy of note are the climber *Podranea ricolaseana* (syn. *Tecoma*) on the veranda and the variety of herbaceous plants including calla lilies, wall flowers, pinks, violets, crassulas, agapanthus and chrysanthemum. Other shrubs and trees, which are probably original include a pepper tree, *Schinus molle*, roses and myrtle, *Myrtus communis*. This garden would be well worth restoring.

At the rear of the church is an oak tree, *Quercus robur* which may be visible in the 1867 panorama. Indigenous eucalypts persisted at the side of the church until after 1900. An old long-leaved box, *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* still remains near the tennis courts in Fountain Street.

Photographs of the church front show a *Pittosporum undulatum* or camphor laurel, *Cinnamomum camphora*. The eucalypts planted by the side of the church are not species which would have been used in the nineteenth century, but the camphor laurels are suitable.

The hedge in front of the tennis courts is probably original sweet briar, *Rosa rubiginosa* and broom, *Cytisus* sp.

2 Calder's House A²⁸

This garden, behind a picket fence at the side of the house, is a mixture of old and new. The layout does not fit our standard categories. A tree-dotted lawn is surrounded by a narrow bed and a hedge.

Old plantings include a pepper tree, *Schinus molle*, a lemon tree, and a pair of fan palms, *Trachycarpus fortunei*. Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum* in the hedge is probably old. Among herbaceous plants are *Agapanthus*, *Aster* and a *Gladiolus* noticed in several Maldon gardens.

3 Adair Street 1¹⁴

This has an Example I formal front garden, but without a picket fence. *Geraniums*, *Bergenia* and *Othonna* are growing in the beds. By the side of the house are roses (possibly old), ivy-leaf geraniums and *Aloe arborescens*. The large back garden (facing High St.) is lined with a hedge of tall shrubs, box *Buxus sempervirens*, sweet pittosporum, *Pittosporum undulatum* and hawthorn. In the garden old plants include a cypress *Chamaecyparis* sp., *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Pyracantha* sp., *Aloe striata* and various fruit trees.



1. Adair Street: Formal front garden.

4 Glendonald, formerly Ethandune 1^{18, 19}

A large front garden with a central lozenge-shaped lawn is flanked by curving paths which meet in front of the house. There are two fine funeral cypresses, *Cupressus funebris* on either side of the gateway and a very large Moreton Bay fig, *Ficus macrophylla*.

Other plants in character include *Agapanthus*, a pair of Chinese fan palms *Trachycarpus fortunei*, a very old olive, various fruit trees, laurestinus, *Viburnum tinus*, *Wisteria* and *Tecoma capensis*.

The layout of the garden is that of a typical larger house of the period (Example II). Although many alterations have been made to the planting, the pairs of funeral cypresses remain as a very fine example of formal specimen trees. This garden would be worthy of restoration.

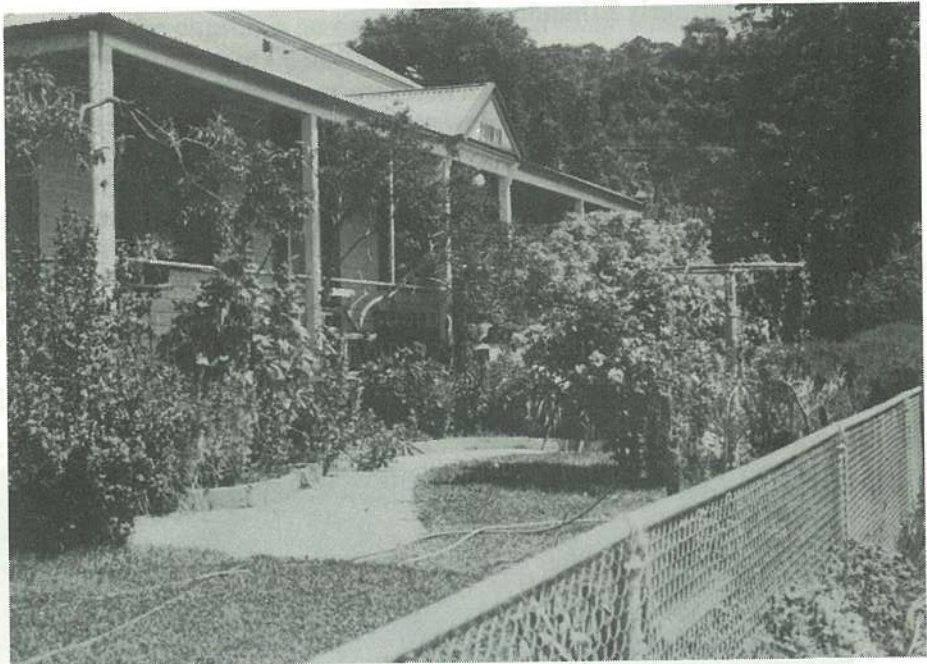


2. Ethandune: Front garden with lozenge-shaped lawn.

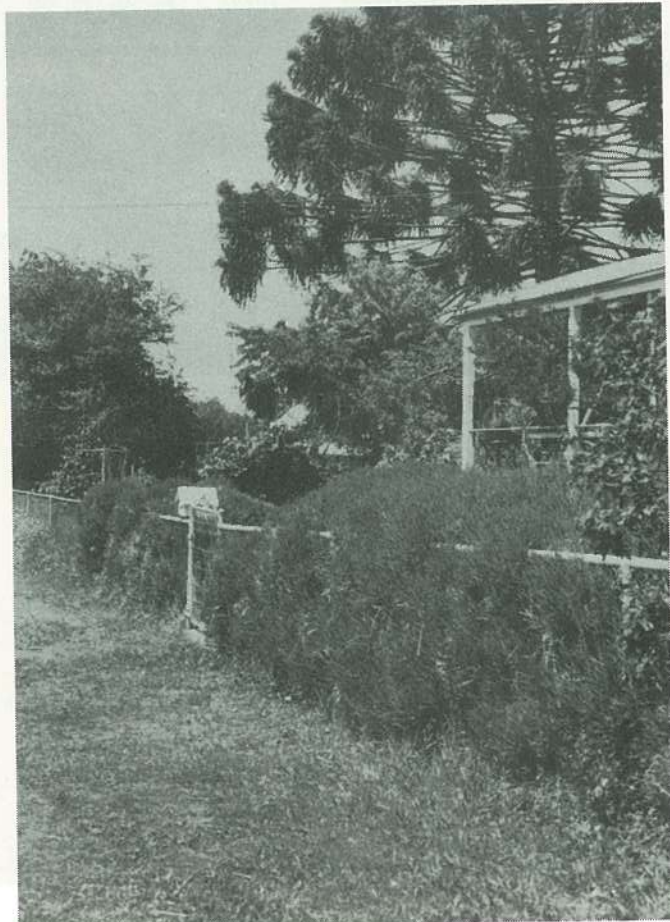
5 Bunya 2B²

Apart from the conspicuous bunya pines, *Araucaria bidwillii*, 'Bunya' has a number of interesting features. The shape of the front garden beds are unusual and possibly original. A lavender hedge remains and there is a *Wisteria* on the veranda.

New sheds are well screened by a plane tree and some acacias, which although not original, do not detract from the appearance of the area.



3. Bunya: Front garden bed.

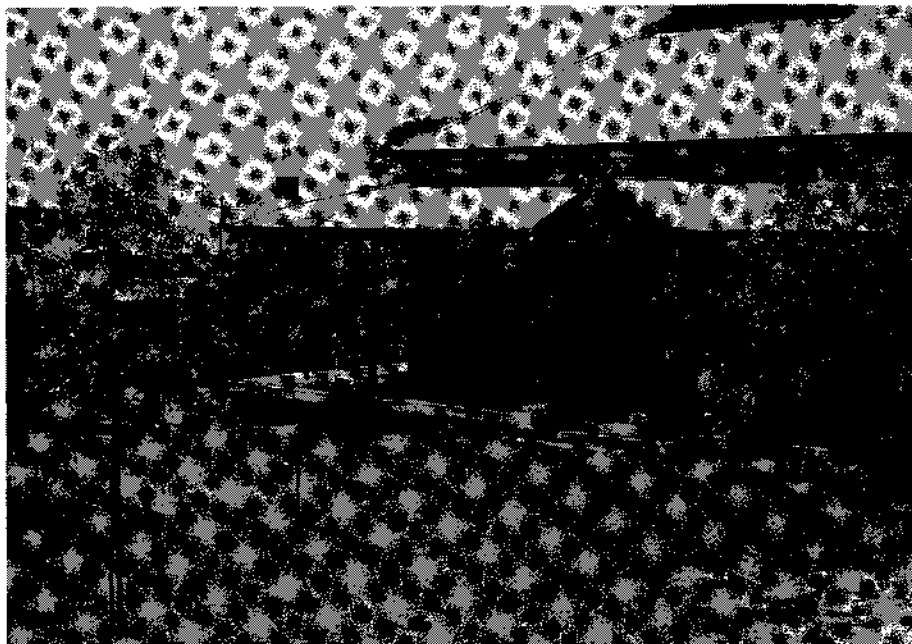


4. Bunya: Lavender hedge.

6 Parkins Reef Road 2B¹⁷

This garden is noteworthy mainly for the grape vine on the veranda.

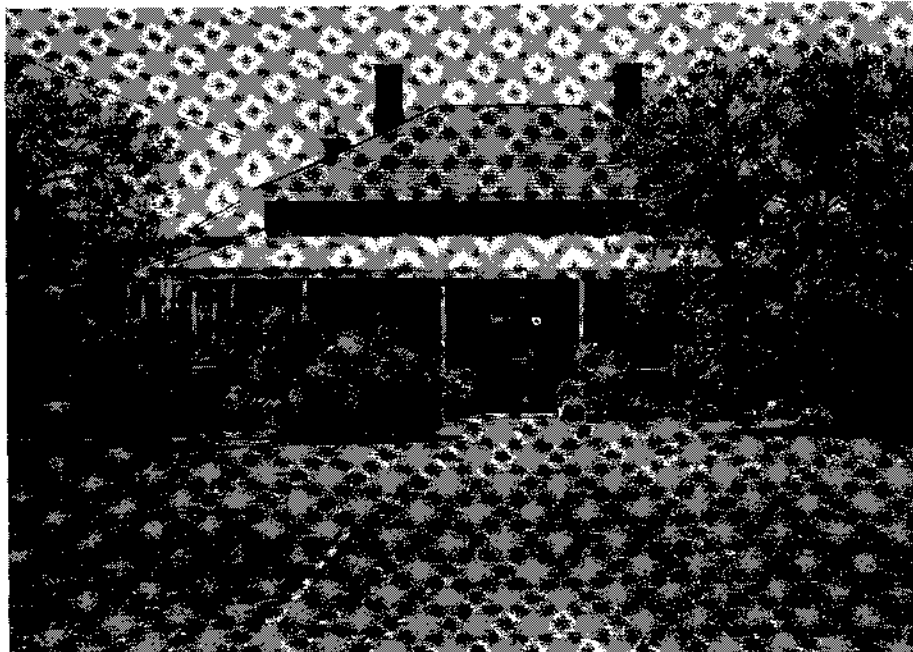
The front garden with its unusual path has been altered too much for us to speculate on its original nature.



5. Parkins Reef Road: Front veranda

7 Parkins Reef Road 2B²⁰

A wide path edged with brick is all that remains of the original layout, but there are traces of a path parallel to the front fence about 2 metres in. There is also evidence of triangular beds in the corners of the garden (near the road only). Most of the original planting has gone, leaving a large expanse of lawn — but there is a large old Mulberry.



6. Parkins Reef Road: Evidence of former layout.

8 Adair Street 4²

A formal front garden like example I. Plants in keeping with the period are rosemary, Cape jasmine, *Tecomaria capensis*; Flowering quince, *Chaenomeles speciosa* and roses (possibly old varieties). At the side are *Jasminum mesneyi*, *Datura sanguinea*, *Fuchsia corymbiflora* and *Tibouchina urvilleana*.

9 High Street 4¹⁸

A garden, much modified but basically similar to example III, with a median drive flanked by *Agapanthus* and Japanese quince, *Chaenomeles speciosa*. Two cypresses, *Cupressus sempervirens*, are placed near the street at either side of the garden.

10 Dr. Hardy's House 9^{2,3}

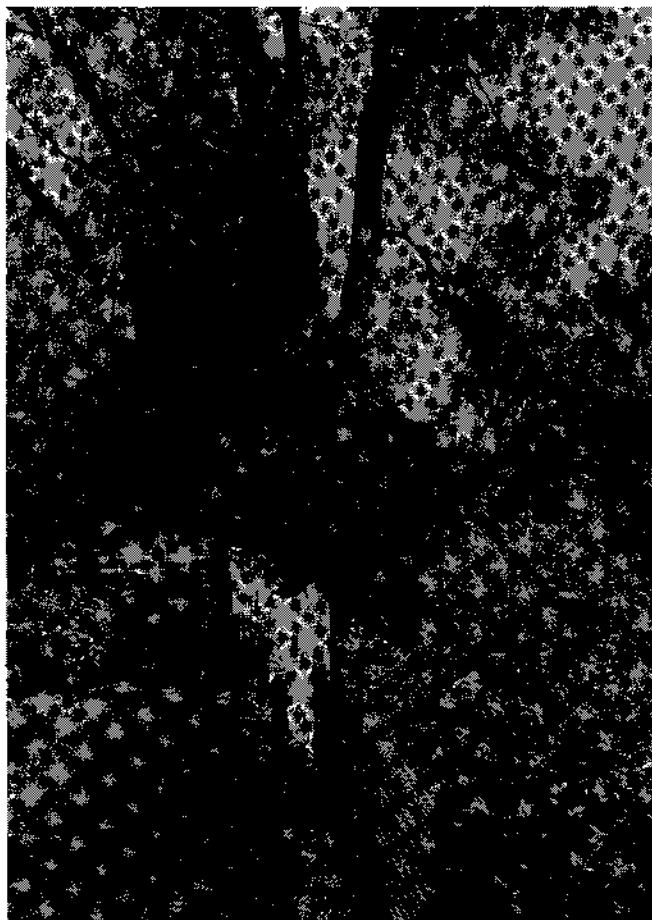
This garden has been cleared, but a number of original trees have been left, notably a Chinese Fan palm, and a Bay tree. There are fruit trees in the back garden. No trace of the original layout remains.



7. Dr Hardy's House: Remains of original planting.

11 School Cottage 9⁴

Original trees include a magnificent Red ironbark, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, and a cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens*. Old shrubs include *Cordyline australis* and *Viburnum tinus*. There has been a considerable amount of recent planting and some recent edging of beds with quartzite. The impression is of an attempt to recreate a cottage garden of the period. Most, if not all, the new plants are suitable.



8. School Cottage: Red ironbark fronting High Street.

12 Tresidder's Cottage 10²¹

There is an interesting picket fence along the side of the garden which is a much altered garden similar to example III. Old plants include Chinese Fan palm *Trachycarpus fortunei*, *Laurus nobilis* and jonquils.

This is the kind of garden which could be reconstructed relatively easily if the owners so wished, but there is little of the original layout to preserve.

13 Former Holy Trinity Vicarage 11 (Church of England Reserve)

The house, standing well back from the road has small beds along the veranda and remains of rock-work a few metres in front of the house. *Agapanthus* clumps flank the steps. Most of the garden was, until recently, in its natural state with Yellow box, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, but has now been planted with various Australian plants.

We recommend that an undeveloped block of Yellow box woodland should be retained somewhere in Maldon to demonstrate the type of woodland that was progressively cleared as Maldon grew but which is an important feature of early photographs. Yellow box is an attractive eucalypt, a good honey tree and could be used as an ornamental by those wishing to have gardens with a predominance of native plants. It would also be possible to plant Yellow box on suitable blocks such as that owned by the National Trust as part of the Denominational School.



9. Indigenous Yellow box in a garden in High Street.

14 Adjacent to Former Vicarage 11⁹

The house is high above the road and is reached by a brick path with steps, edged with brick. Since the house is set at an angle and the gardens are sloping, the structure and layout are atypical. We assume there have been modifications to the original structure but the garden might repay further study.

Inside the fence is a row of *Agapanthus*. Periwinkle, *Vinca* sp., is abundant. An old Bay tree, *Laurus nobilis* and a Pepper tree, *Schinus molle*, are probably original plantings. Other plants in keeping with the period include jonquils and irises, Cape jasmine and *Mahonia aquifolium*.

15 Oswald's Cottage 14⁵

This probably once had the rectangular front garden typified by example I. Old plants remaining include a large orange, a loquat, fig trees, *Pittosporum* hedge, *Stenolobium stans* and *Euonymus japonica*. An attractive period garden could be reconstructed here but little remains of the original planting and construction materials.

16 Brewery Manager's House A1¹³

The most notable feature is the extensive terracing with quartz from the gold workings. At the side of the house an elaborate curved series of steps leads from the higher levels down to the front lawn. Little also is left of any garden structure but a number of typical plants remain.

Washingtonia filifera — Petticoat palm

Ficus rubiginosa — Port Jackson fig

Agave americana — Century plant

Aloe ? striata

Lonicera fragrantissima — Honeysuckle

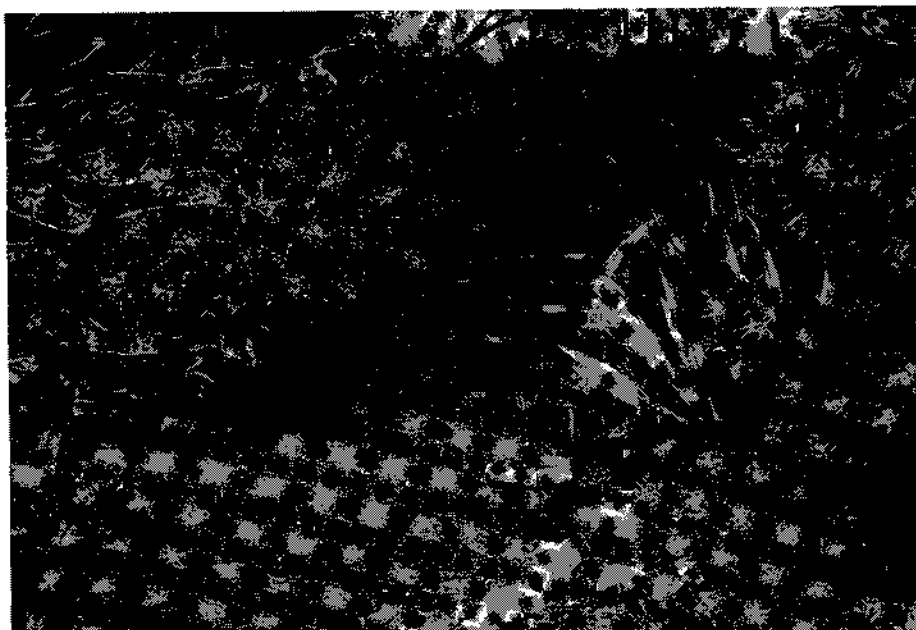
Populus nigra 'Italica' — Lombardy poplar

Nerium oleander — Oleander

Schinus molle — Pepper tree

Various fruit trees survive in the back garden where considerable regeneration of River red gums, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, has occurred.

The stone stair-case and associated rock work would be worth further investigation.

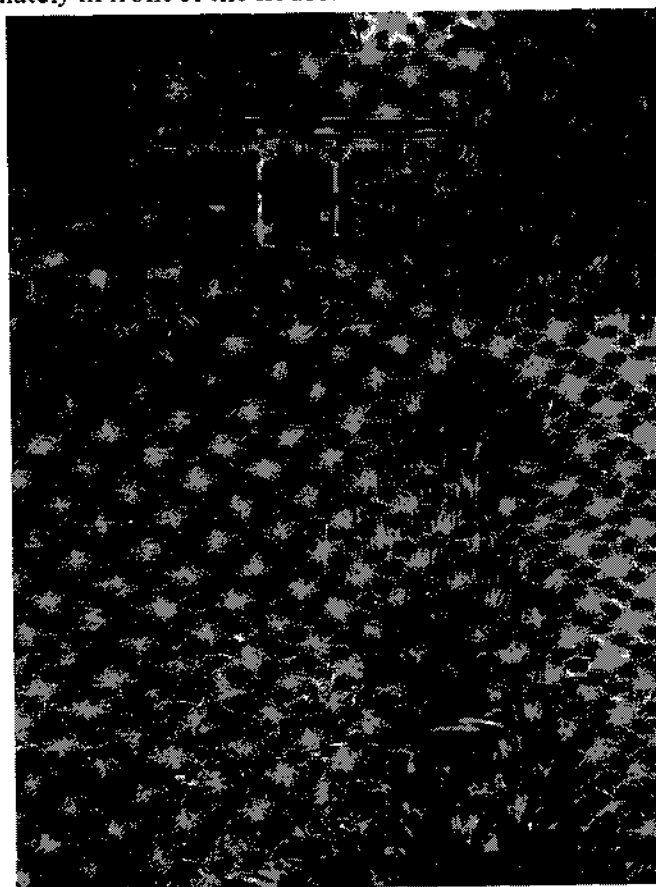


10. Brewery Manager's House: Quartz boulder edging and stone stair-case.

17 Bowe's Cottage 10⁴⁴

This is a garden, like example III, with a broad drive lined with lavender bushes. Clumps of *Agapanthus* also line the drive closer to the house.

The orchard areas have been modified and there is little sign of ornamental planting immediately in front of the house.



11. Bowe's Cottage: Lavender bushes and *Agapanthus* clumps lining original driveway.

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18 Dickman Cottage G¹⁵

Surviving trees include Loquat, Olive, *Chamaecytisus proliferus*, *Viburnum tinus*, Lilac and various fruit trees.

Other plants found were various cacti, watsonias, roses, calla lilies, agapanthus, borage and jonquils.

The front garden slopes away below the veranda and has no obvious structure, but many stones and rocks remain as an indication of either a rock garden or some more formal structure. This part of the garden would be suitable for mixed bulbs, herbs and perennials in the early cottage garden style.

Near the rear of the house is a small paved area with steps leading to the top of a drystone wall. A lilac is on either side of the steps. This attractive feature could be enhanced by appropriate period planting.



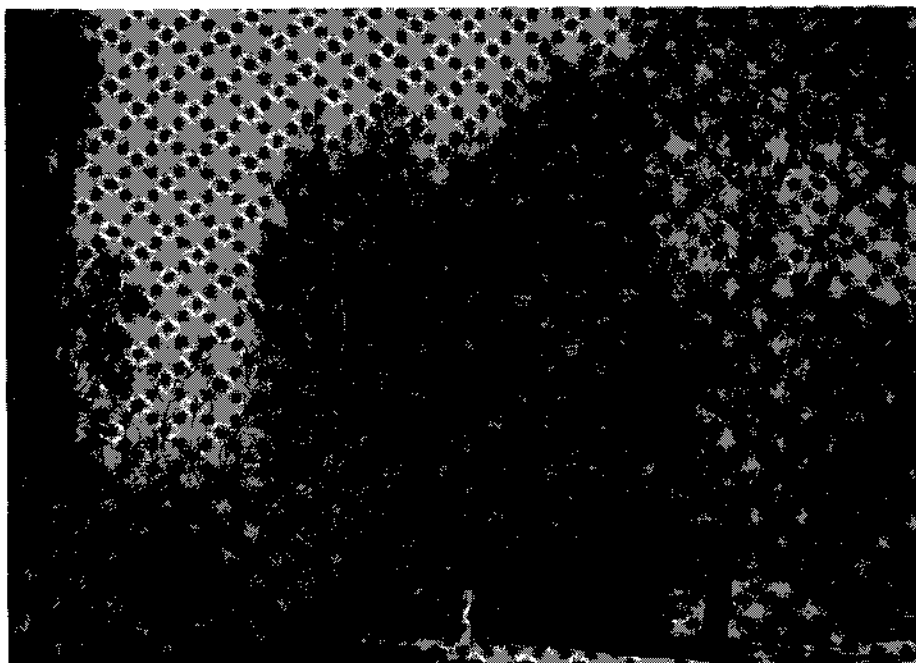
12. Dickman Cottage:

19 D'Orsa's House G⁸⁰

Nothing remains of any garden layout. The area is of interest because of the size of some of the remaining plants and the demonstration of how many of the early hedge plants have become serious weeds in Victoria.

A row of Lombardy poplars, *Populus nigra* 'Italica' is parallel to the road. Near the house is a large bay tree, *Laurus nobilis*, while on the other side of the road are huge specimens of Osage orange, *Maclura pomifera* and Pepper tree. An overgrown orchard behind the house contains several fruit trees and an almond.

Weedy hedge plants include Sweet briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, the Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, the native wattle *Acacia armata*, the African boxthorn, *Lycium ferocissimum* and a large *Solanum*.



13. D'Orsa's House obscured by a large Bay tree.

20 Girraween 1E²²

Although much modified, this is one of the most interesting gardens in Maldon. We believe, without evidence however, that the way the garden and orchard are used today would not differ greatly from their use in the nineteenth century. The small front garden is an example of a garden containing numerous plants in keeping with the period; *Euphorbia wulfenii*, roses, geraniums, penstemons, Oleander, sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*, fuchsias, and Laurestinus. The orchard at the side has rows of fruit trees and there is a vegetable garden. There is a lavender hedge facing High Street. Outside the front fence is a rock park with succulent plants. This is unlikely to be very old.

The back garden has a large informal bed of herbaceous perennials including Cannas. The side hedge is of Boobialla, *Myoporum insulare*, and behind the house is a tall hedge of *Rosa banksiae*. Trees include a Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, at the front, and also *Pittosporum undulatum* as well as a number of scattered fruit trees.

21 Rosevilla 10⁵⁹

The main path to the house is particularly striking with its avenue of large clumps of *Agapanthus*. On either side of the path are lines of fruit trees which are planted on broad raised areas. In between the lines are wide path/irrigation channels. The ornamental garden immediately in front of the house has been considerably modified.

The layout, similar to that of example III, is worthy of preservation and restoration.



14. Rosevilla: Avenue of *Agapanthus*.

22 Adair Street 9¹⁴

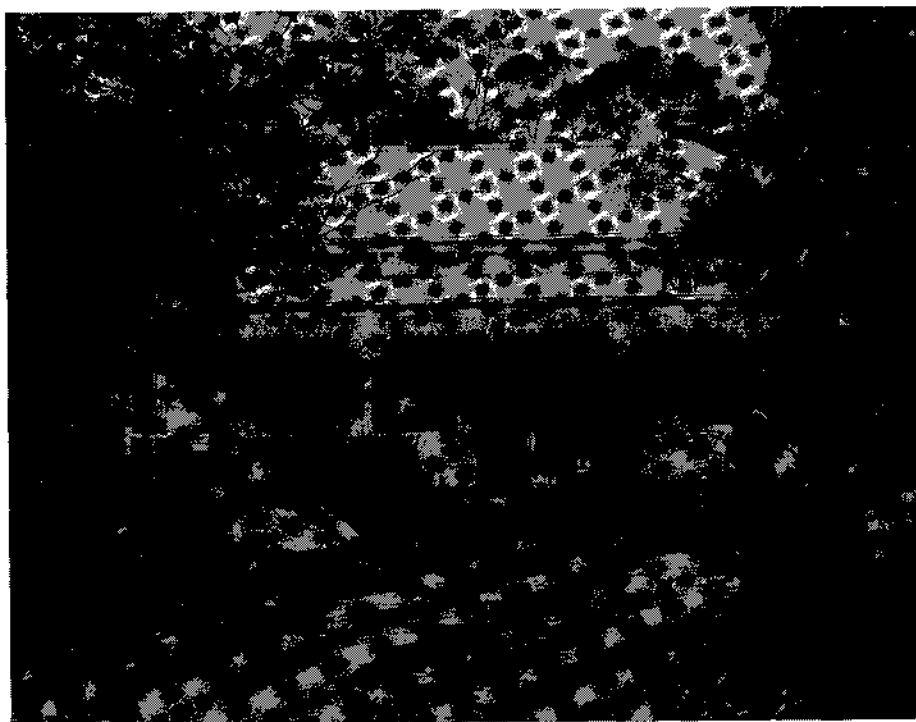
Basically like example III, this garden has a central path to the front door and rectangular beds either side. The path next to and parallel with the front fence has been grassed over. *Muehlenbeckia axillaris* in the hedge may be an original planting. The two Canary Island Date palms are probably relatively recent plantings.

23 Hill View 24²

An attractive garden with several old Pepper trees. This garden probably has been well-maintained over the years by keen gardeners and shows little trace of the original plants and layout.

24 Kymber 24³

An example of a circular central bed with a path flanking it. Very little of the old planting remains but the garden could be restored.



15. Kymber: Front garden.

25 Robinson's House 13⁶

The garden is modern and no trace remains of the original structure and planting shown in the c. 1865 photograph (Ph. 42 — see *Maldon Conservation Study*). That photograph shows a collection of young fruit trees to the side of the house. The front garden may have a circular path. The plant species are not recognisable.

26 3D¹⁴

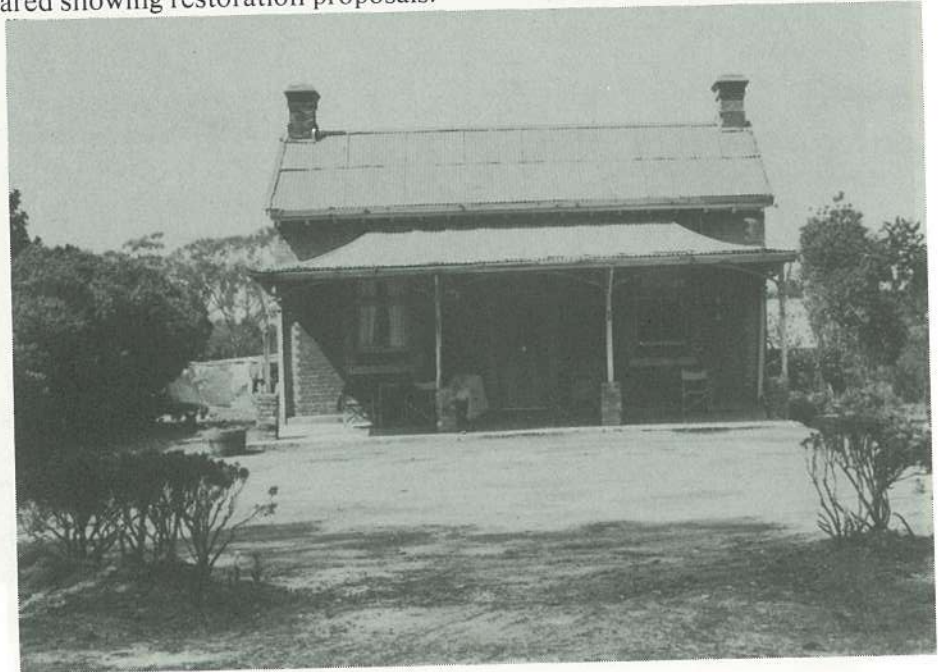
This garden has the familiar structure of example 1 although the concreting is relatively new and there is no path along the front fence. An old hedge of *Boobialla*, *Myoporum insulare*, persists.

27 Dalry — 3D¹²

A rose hedge (probably 'Cecile Brunner') may be original and is certainly in keeping with the period. The structure of the front garden is probably not original. A large clump of the Danube reed, *Arundo donax*, remains at the side of the house.

28 Beaconsfield

There is a surprising amount of structure visible on the ground in the large front garden of this property. It is hard to believe that it all represents an elaborate front garden. There may have been other buildings on the site. Although most of the original planting has disappeared a number of interesting features remain, including a low rosemary hedge, some plants of Broom, *Cytisus* sp., lining the original driveway, and a hedge of Boobiolla, *Myoporum insulare*. Other trees include *Arbutus unedo*, *Pinus radiata*, *P. canariensis*, *Schinus molle* and old fruit trees. An *Araucaria bidwillii* and several cypresses grow at the side of the house. A detailed plan has been prepared showing restoration proposals.

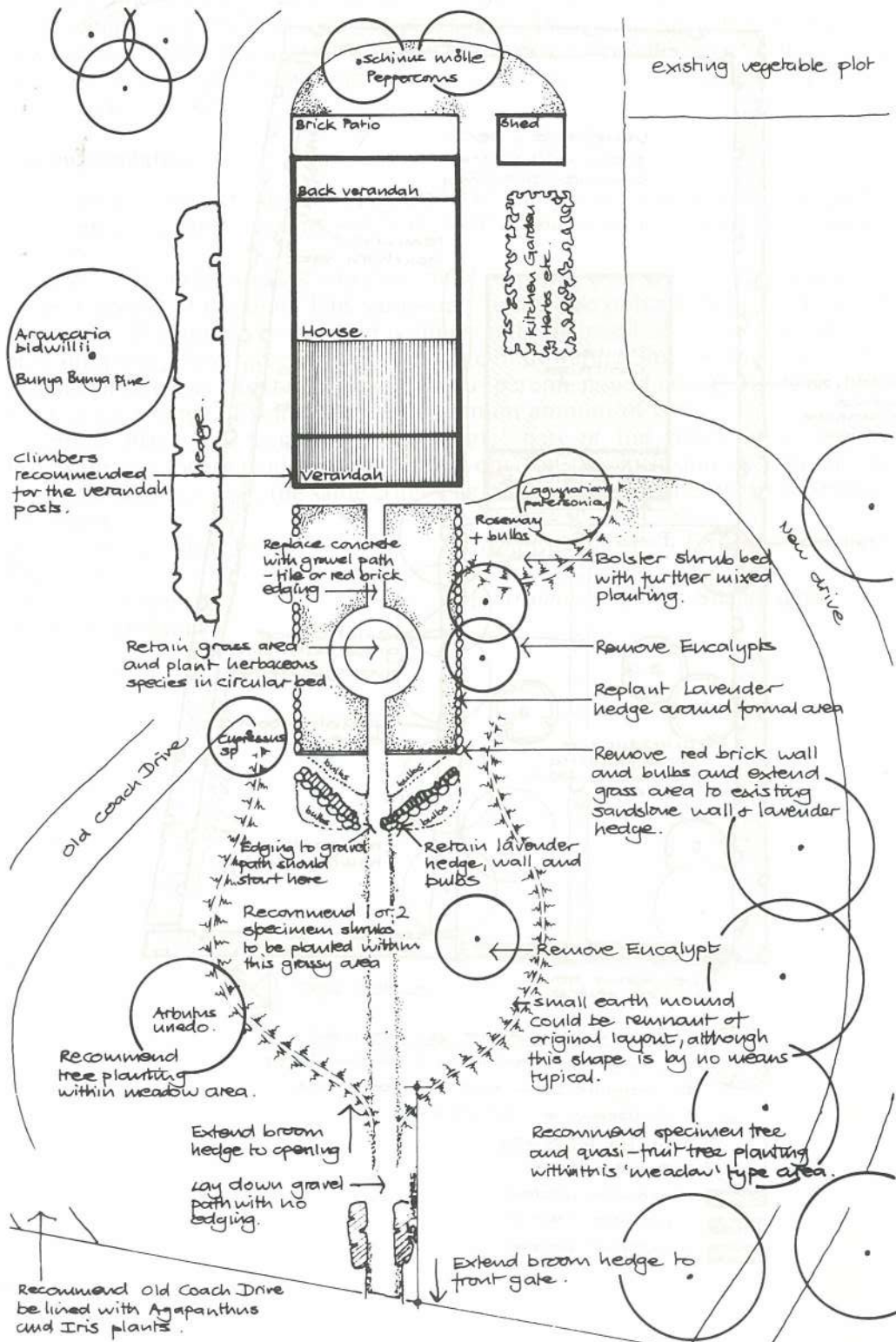


16. Beaconsfield:

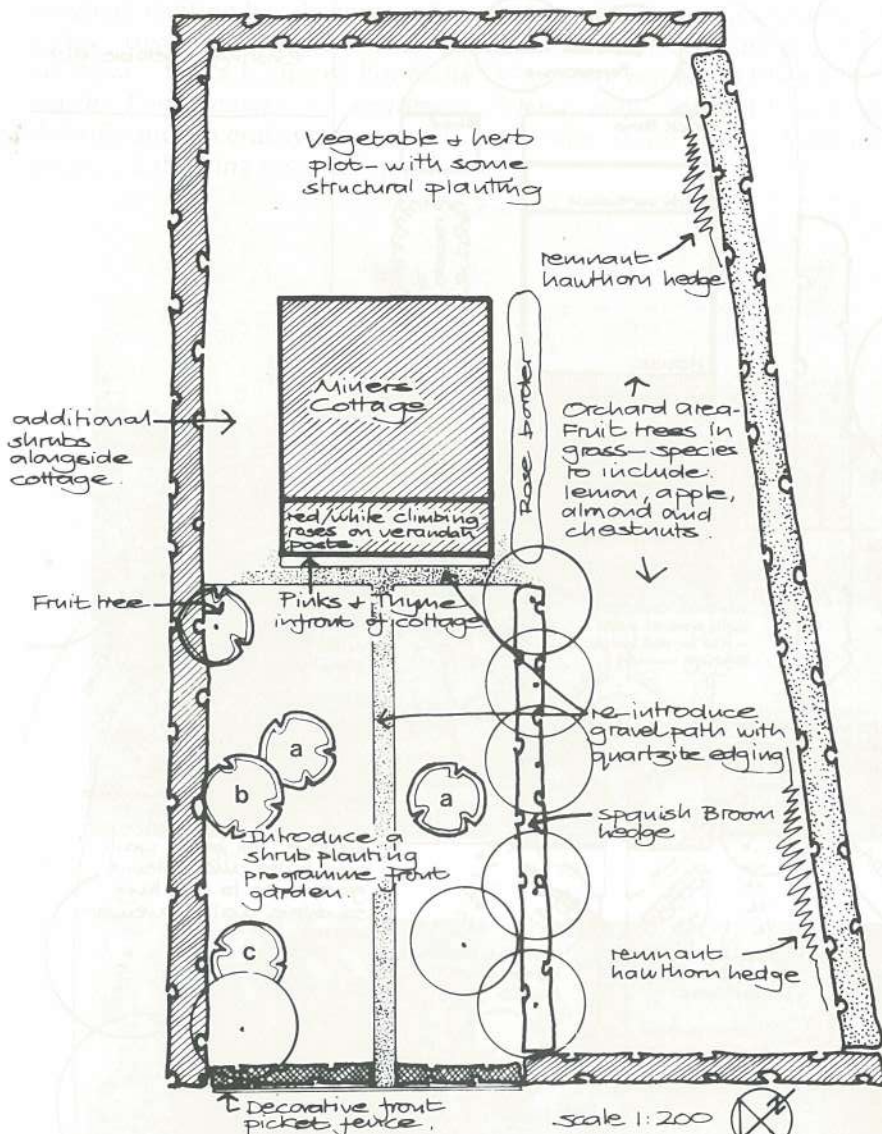







17. Beaconsfield: Broom plants lining the original driveway.

28 Beaconsfield
garden layout



29 Miner's Cottage 16A⁶
garden layout



- Decorative front picket fence.
- scale 1:200
-  Existing species to be retained
 - a *Trachycarpus fortuneii* (Chusan Palm)
 - b *Cordyline terminalis* (Cabbage Tree)
 - c *Crataegus* sp (Hawthorn)
 -  Planting proposals
 - Specimen trees.
 -  Boobialla hedge
 -  Lavender hedge
 -  Hawthorn hedge.

29 Miner's Cottage 16A⁶

This garden has been greatly modified and few of the plants would be original. The structure of the front garden is unusual, being long and narrow with a central path. A pair of Chinese Fan palms is set at an angle to the line of the path. A plan for developing this garden is put forward below. However, since the garden is so atypical, it is difficult to suggest what the original layout would have been. It appears to be too big to be purely ornamental and may have contained a vegetable patch and few fruit trees as well.

Recommendations

We consider that a display of 'characteristic' plants should be established giving a wide range of colour, texture and form, with a balance of evergreen and deciduous species.

Most of the larger species (shrubs) may be planted as single specimens according to the tradition of the time. This varies only in the case of hedging or for the sake of continuity. The shrub composition is almost entirely based on exotic material with a predominance of evergreen species. A range of flowering times would give as much seasonal interest as possible. The herbaceous perennials and bulbs have been chosen to produce a range of colour for the maximum amount of time.

Annual plants are considered an integral part of the colonial front garden. Provision has been made within the layout for the inclusion of annuals. The following species satisfy the same criteria as laid down for the herbaceous perennials and bulbs.

Bellis perennis 'Monstrosa'

Phlox spp.

Chrysanthemum spp.

Verbena hybrida cvs.

Digitalis purpurea — Foxglove

Canna x generalis

Antirrhinum majus — Snapdragon

2.3 Notes on Individual Trees of Significance (other than street trees)

**Denotes trees particularly worthy of preservation

** *Cupressus sempervirens* var. *sempervirens*, Italian cypress.

This specimen in the grounds of the cottage behind the Wesleyan Church is the first exotic tree detectable in the early photographs of Maldon that is still standing

** *Quercus robur*, English oak.

Two specimens, planted in 1863, with commemorative plaques in the gardens are of obvious significance. Both are in good condition. A third oak in a garden at the junction of Oswald and Morris Streets is very old but has been pruned severely around the power lines. It is unlikely that the appearance of this tree can be satisfactorily restored.

** *Eucalyptus globulus*, Blue gum.

Apart from a few eucalypts, native to the Sydney region, the Blue gum was the first eucalypt to be planted extensively in Victoria. It is a very large, vigorous tree, often grown in unsuitable situations. A row of Blue gums was planted alongside the Bank of Victoria and had reached 30-40 ft by 1875. Although the restoration of these gums would be one of the few reconstructions possible based on photographic evidence, we do not regard these as suitable street trees. One large and heavily lopped specimen remains in High Street and should be retained as an example of the early use of Blue gums.

** *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Red ironbark.

A fine old specimen is in the front garden of School Cottage in High Street. This is probably not indigenous to the immediate region but may have grown spontaneously from seed brought in accidentally. It is not a species that was sold by nurseries in the mid-nineteenth century.

** *Araucaria bidwillii*, Bunya Bunya pine.

These grotesque and spectacular trees were popular in Melbourne from the 1840's to the end of the century. Very few were planted after this. Three specimens in Maldon are worth protecting, two in the garden of 'Bunya' and one magnificent specimen in a garden near the junction of Templeton and Camp Streets. The latter is in an exposed position and may gradually lose its lower branches. One of the specimens in 'Bunya' has been pruned successfully to clear the S.E.C. lines, without significantly affecting the shape of the tree.

** *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, Big tree.

This tree of the wet mountain forests of California and Oregon is unsuited to most of Victoria. It was popular, but very expensive in the 1860's and 1870's when it was known as *Wellingtonia gigantea*. A good specimen can be seen behind the Museum. An avenue of very poor specimens, which have historical value, precedes the avenue of pines on 'Anzac Hill'.

Myoporum insulare, Boobialla.

This native coastal shrub was used widely as a hedge plant in the dry regions of Victoria. Many gardens in Maldon have remains of these hedges. A particularly large hedge/windbreak of boobialla can be seen bordering a property on High Street between Franklin and Parker Streets.

** *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *C. sempervirens*.

A group of trees planted behind the Museum at the edge of the Oval, although unattractive at short range, are important in the overall landscaping of the centre of Maldon. These trees were probably planted as a windbreak.

** *Laurus nobilis*, Bay tree.

A magnificent specimen of *Laurus nobilis*, is growing at the front of D'Orsa's house. This species is found in many old Maldon gardens but the D'Orsa

cottage tree is the largest noted. The bay tree was, of course, grown for its leaves which were used as a condiment.

Maclura pomifera, Osage orange.

The Osage Orange, an untidy, medium-sized tree, was recommended as a hedge plant in the early days of the colony. No hedges of it survive in Maldon, but a single very large specimen remains in the fields near D'Orsa's cottage.

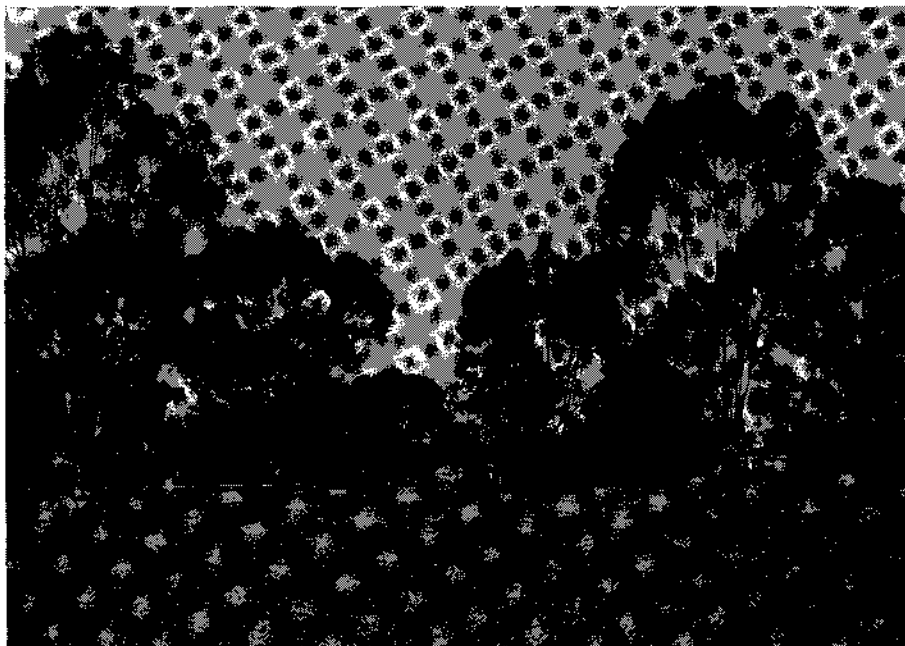
** *Cedrus deodara*, Deodar cedar.

Although not planted in the earliest years of Maldon, the pair of cedars, *Cedrus deodara*, in front of the Museum, are striking specimens worthy of preservation.

** *Cupressus funebris*, Funeral cypress.

A pair at the front gate of 'Glendonald' are particularly noteworthy.

At the end of the nineteenth century *Eucalyptus citriodora*, the Lemon-scented gum, became popular and later still, the Bangalay, *Eucalyptus botryoides*. Fine specimens of these trees are found in Maldon gardens and on 'Anzac Hill' where they were planted after the 1914-18 war. These species are neither indigenous to the region nor in keeping with garden landscape of the second half of the nineteenth century. However, as eucalypts, they fulfil the same function in the landscape as the indigenous species which figure prominently in the early photographs and we recommend that they be retained.



18. A stand of Sugar gums east of High Street near Francis Street.

Another species, *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, the Sugar gum was already planted as a windbreak and shade tree on farms at the end of the nineteenth century. No particularly fine specimens occur in Maldon but since the normal practice was to pollard them, this is not surprising.

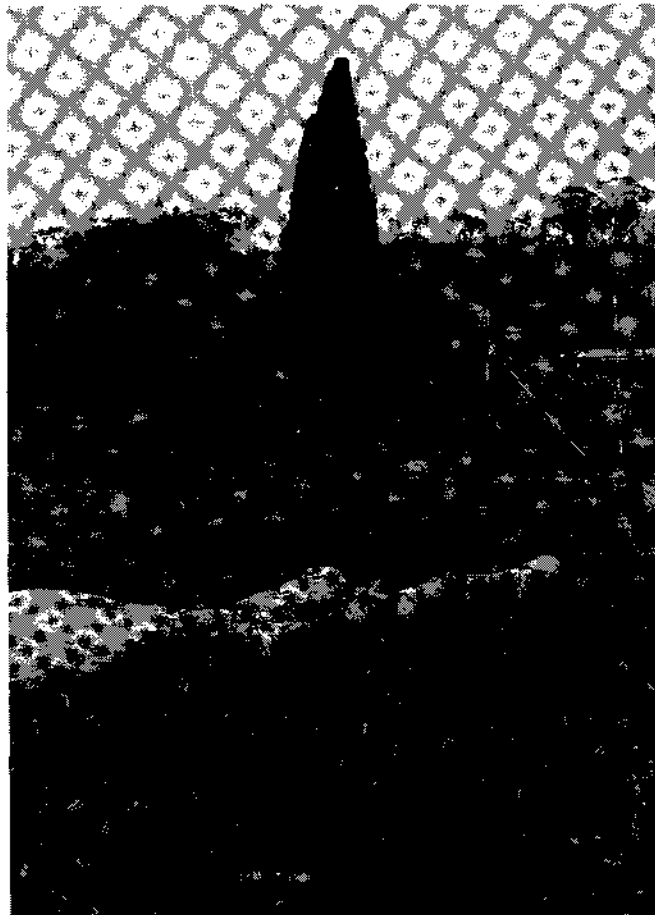
Specimen Trees of Historic and Visual Interest



19. *Sequoiadendron giganteum* behind museum and Municipal Park.



20. *Araucaria biddiwillii* in private garden, Templeton Street.



21. *Cupressus sempervirens* in garden of cottage behind Wesleyan church.

2.4 Recommendations

Many of the gardens surveyed possess certain aspects of the old colonial garden style. However, none retained both the original layout and planting. Despite this, many of the gardens have some potential for restoration, and to indicate this, proposals have been detailed for 'Beaconsfield' and the Miner's Cottage. Unfortunately, their present layouts are not typical of the period, but they remain sufficiently authentic to demonstrate some of the principles of colonial gardening.

Recommendations

1. New plantings should include species available between 1845-70, a selection of which are listed in Appendix 3.
2. Modifications to garden layout should take account of those outlined in section 2.2.
3. Where identified, the existing old paths and plant beds should be retained.
4. Existing old specimen trees outlined in section 2.3 should be retained. However, if statutory restrictions are to be complied with, then associated maintenance costs, which can be considerable, should be recognised.

SECTION 3 – STREET TREES

3.1 Introduction

In the course of the study over 200 street trees were examined individually and a list of these, together with recommendations for their future management, is given in Appendix 1.

A demonstration was organised to show an efficient and attractive way of pruning trees growing below power lines, without distorting their shape. This was conducted especially relevant to the avenue of Dutch elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) in High Street which are a major feature of the Maldon landscape and require careful husbandry.

Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis ulmi* has not been detected in Australia, although its vectors, the Dutch elm beetles, *Scolytus scolytus* and *S. multistriatus*, are known to be here. Infestation by these beetles has frequently been confused with the epidemic disease of Europe and North America. The beetles generally feed and breed on sickly or dying trees, often in crotches of branches where they bore through the bark to the sapwood. The bark becomes filled with holes and engravings appear on the sapwood made by the beetle and its larvae. In general the beetle poses no problem for healthy trees. There is no evidence of any threat to the growth of the Maldon elms from Dutch elm disease.

Care must be taken in the selection of trees so as to avoid damage to buildings and drains. *Ulmus x hollandica* may be troublesome since it sometimes sends up suckers. This may be overcome by grafting it on to a non-suckering species such as *Ulmus glabra*, Wych elm. Recommended planting distances from buildings and drains are given in the table. These figures are quoted by the South Australian Sewerage Act of 1929-1966 and are a general guide only, situations vary considerably according to locality.

3.2 Survey and Recommendations

A. Management

The general health of the trees, the elms in particular, is good but all require some work to remove dead or diseased wood (photographs 22-23). The work required will vary from tree to tree but an average of four hours per tree should be adequate. Plants affected by power lines are not included in this estimate (photograph 24).

Maintenance programmes should include:

- (a) Regular (monthly) inspection for storm or vehicle damage and immediate repair (photograph 25).
- (b) Systematic pruning of all elms based on a 5-10 year cycle.
- (c) Replacement where necessary.
- (d) Replacement of recently introduced, inappropriate or severely stressed species which are either out of character or not suited to the local conditions (photograph 26).

B. Conflict between power lines and trees

Wherever possible power lines should be moved away from street trees, preferably underground. In High Street between Union Street and Tobin Street, merely moving the lines to the other side of the footpath would help.

Where power lines cannot be moved, methods of pruning should be altered. The S.E.C. operations appear to be limited to clearing a space around the power lines with no thought for the general shape of the tree (photographs 28-29).

The practice of heavy pollarding (photographs 31-32) and simply cutting branches away from overhead wires (photograph 29) should be stopped.

If the trees are to be maintained in a way that is aesthetically acceptable, the Shire must assume full responsibility for all pruning of street trees. It would then be possible to organise a pruning programme which would:

- (a) Satisfy the requirements of the S.E.C.
- (b) Maintain the general health of the trees.
- (c) Retain an acceptable tree shape.

This has been achieved in Camperdown where the avenue of trees in the main street has been pruned with pleasing effect (photograph 30). This method is based on the general rule that the less hard a plant is cut back the less vigorous will be the regrowth. This is illustrated by comparing one year old growth in photographs 31 and 32 with the same growth in photograph 33.

C. Street trees suitable for Maldon

The Maldon climate with approx. 500mm mean rainfall and about 20 frosts a year, together with fairly hot conditions in summer, is not conducive to the growth of many exotic species, including numbers of those recommended in the literature of the period 1849-1890.

The selection of trees here is based on those recommended by the Forestry Commission in 1945, which were also available in the nursery trade from 1845-1880. Care must be taken when planting most of these near drains or buildings.

Name	Common Name	Planting distance from drains or buildings (m)	Height (m)
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	> 4	12-18
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	> 4	20
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common ash	> 4	42
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	—	45
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid tree or Cow-itch	NOT	12-15
<i>Melia azederach</i>	White cedar	—	10
<i>Platanus orientalis</i> (or x <i>Acerifolia</i>)	Plane	NOT	45
<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy poplar	NOT	30
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	—	24
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	NOT	24
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch elm	NOT	30
<i>Ulmus x vegeta</i>	Huntingdon elm	NOT	30
<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	Chinese elm	NOT	9-15
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	NOT	30

It is most unlikely that the heights quoted here would be attained in Maldon.

The locally indigenous eucalypts, *E. melliodora* and *E. leucoxyton* would be good subjects for street planting at the approaches to the town.

Some recommendations for tree planting in specific areas are given in Section 5.

The Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, appears to be ideally suited to the area as it is historically in keeping, relatively small and unlikely to interfere with power lines. In addition to the historically "authentic" trees, a greater selection may be tried on streets away from the town centre. Natives possibly provide a good contrast to the exotics of the main streets, and also provide a buffer zone to the native bush. The following is a list of possibilities and lists both native and exotics, though not of the period.

<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle	—	6 x 4
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	> 4	15 x 9
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	NOT	12 x 8
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf sugar gum	—	8 x 5
<i>E. lehmannii</i>	Bushy yate	> 4	7 x 5
<i>E. sideroxyton</i>	Red ironbark	> 4	15 x 8
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	European ash	> 4	9 x 4.5
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> 'Sunburst'		—	9 x 4
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum	> 4	12 x 9
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper tree	NOT	10 x 7

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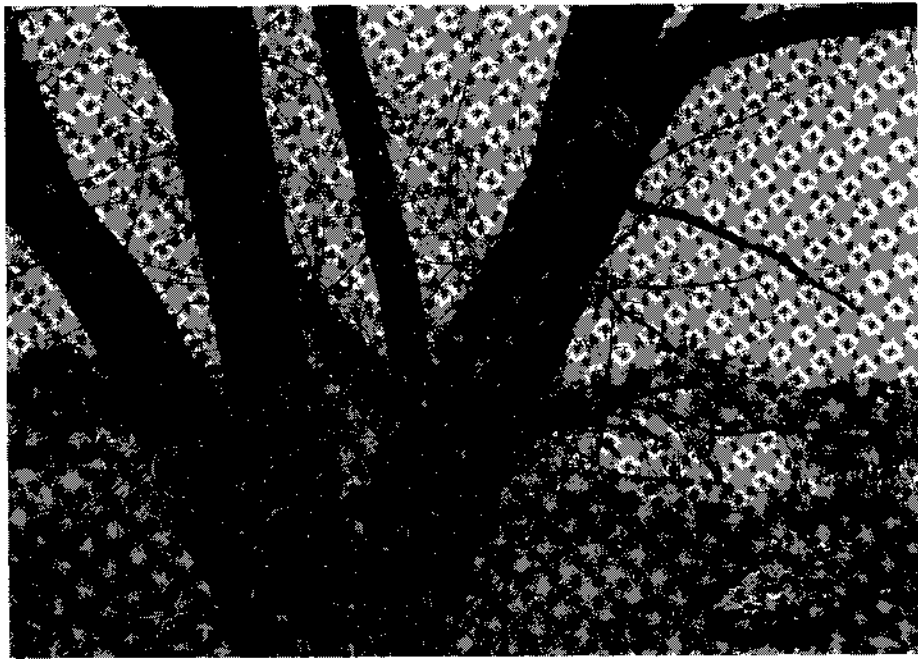
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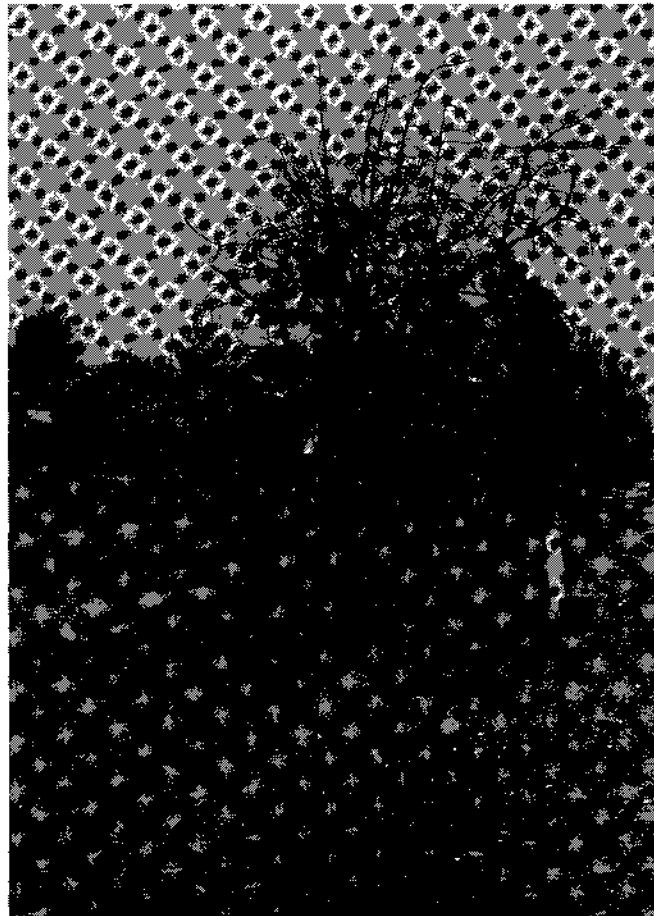
22-23. Diseased or dead wood needs to be removed from street trees.



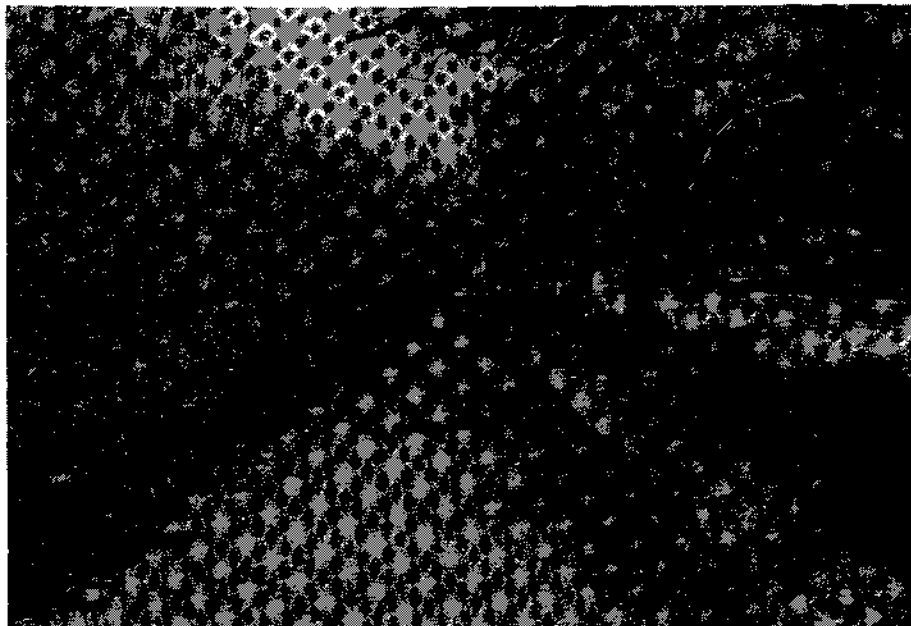
24. Power lines affecting shape of elm tree.



25. Vehicle damage to base of elm tree.



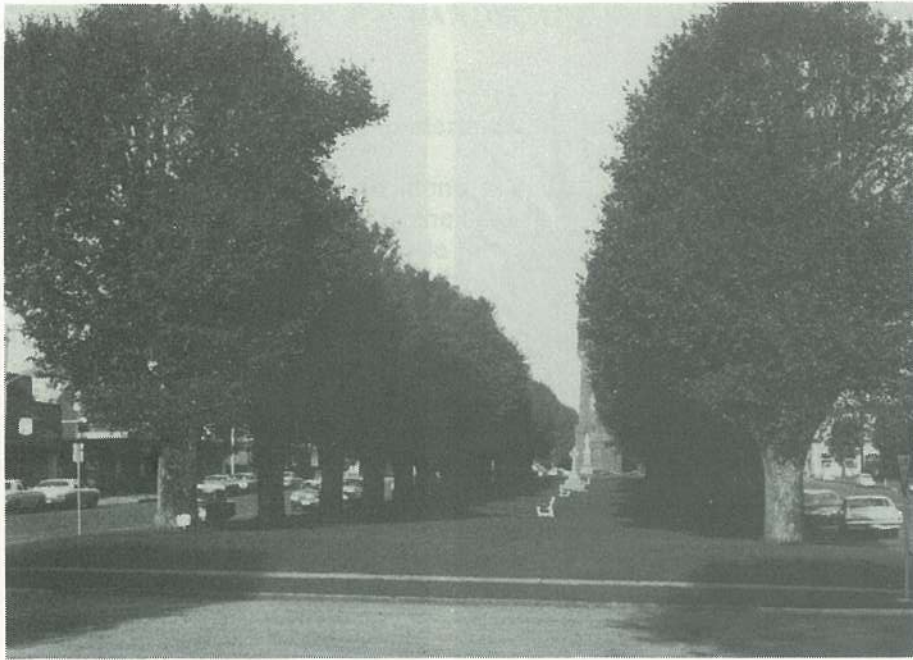
26. Inappropriate street trees should be replaced.



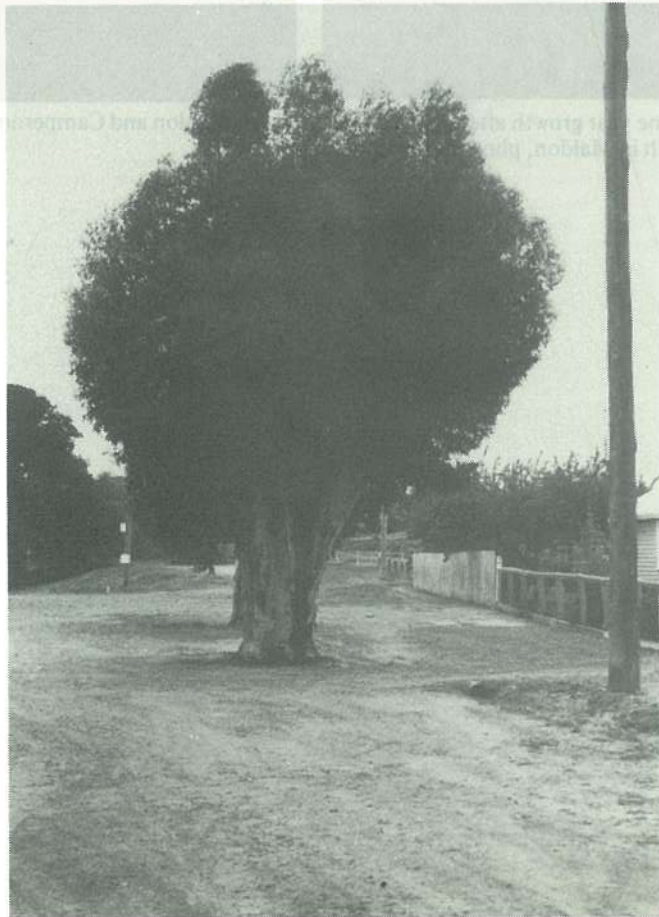
27. High Street: Hedge formed by vigorous growth of elm suckers.



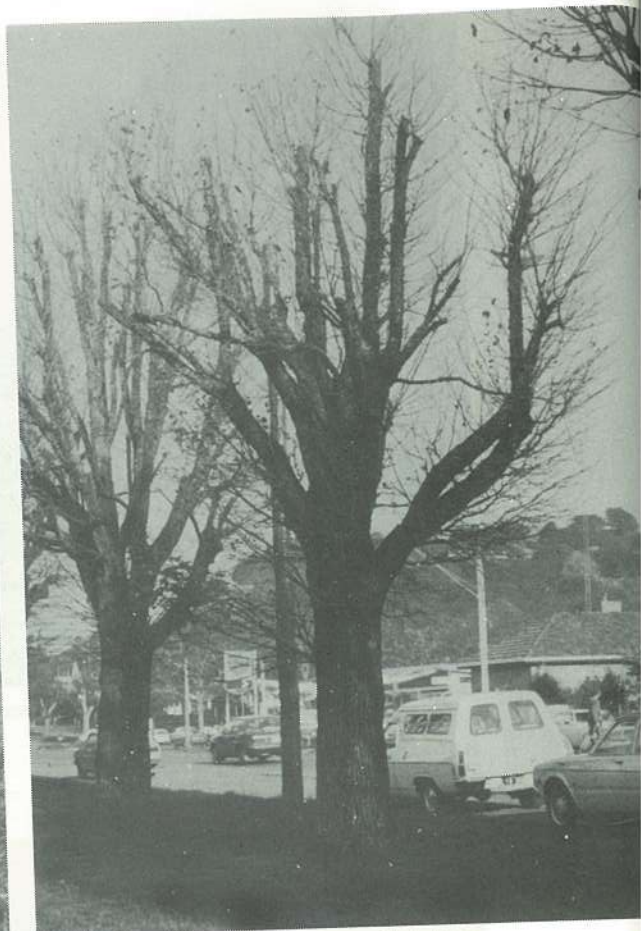
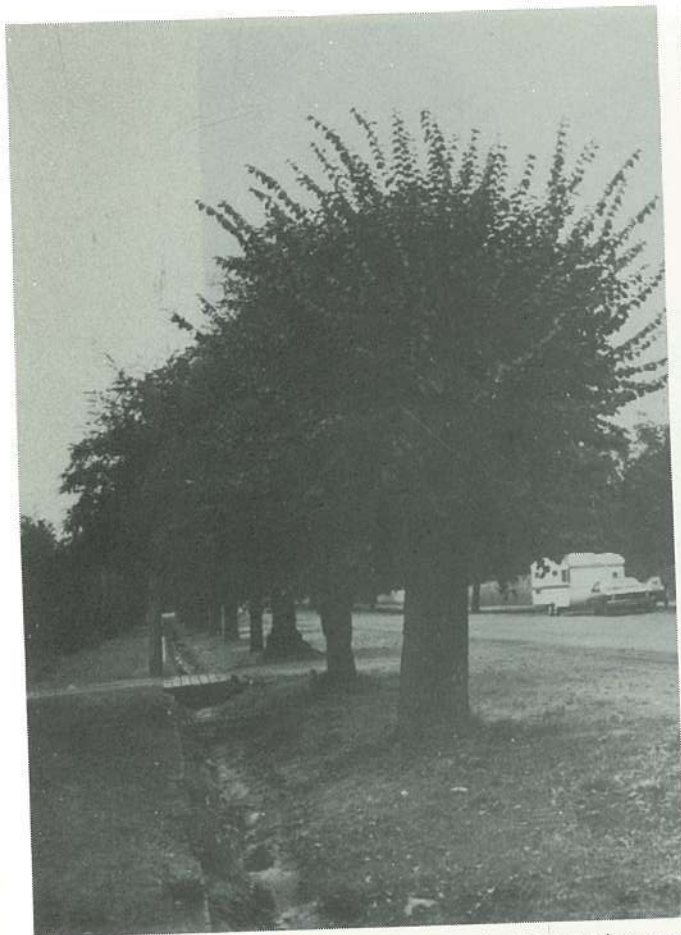
28-29: Bad pruning practice to accommodate power lines has resulted in mis-shapen street trees.



30. Camperdown, Victoria: Pruning on a more acceptable level.



31. The practice of heavy pollarding should be stopped.



32-33: Comparison between one year growth after pruning operations in Maldon and Camperdown. Note the more vigorous regrowth in Maldon, photograph 32.

SECTION 4 – LANDSCAPE SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

An initial landscape survey was undertaken to identify important features that contribute to Maldon's character.

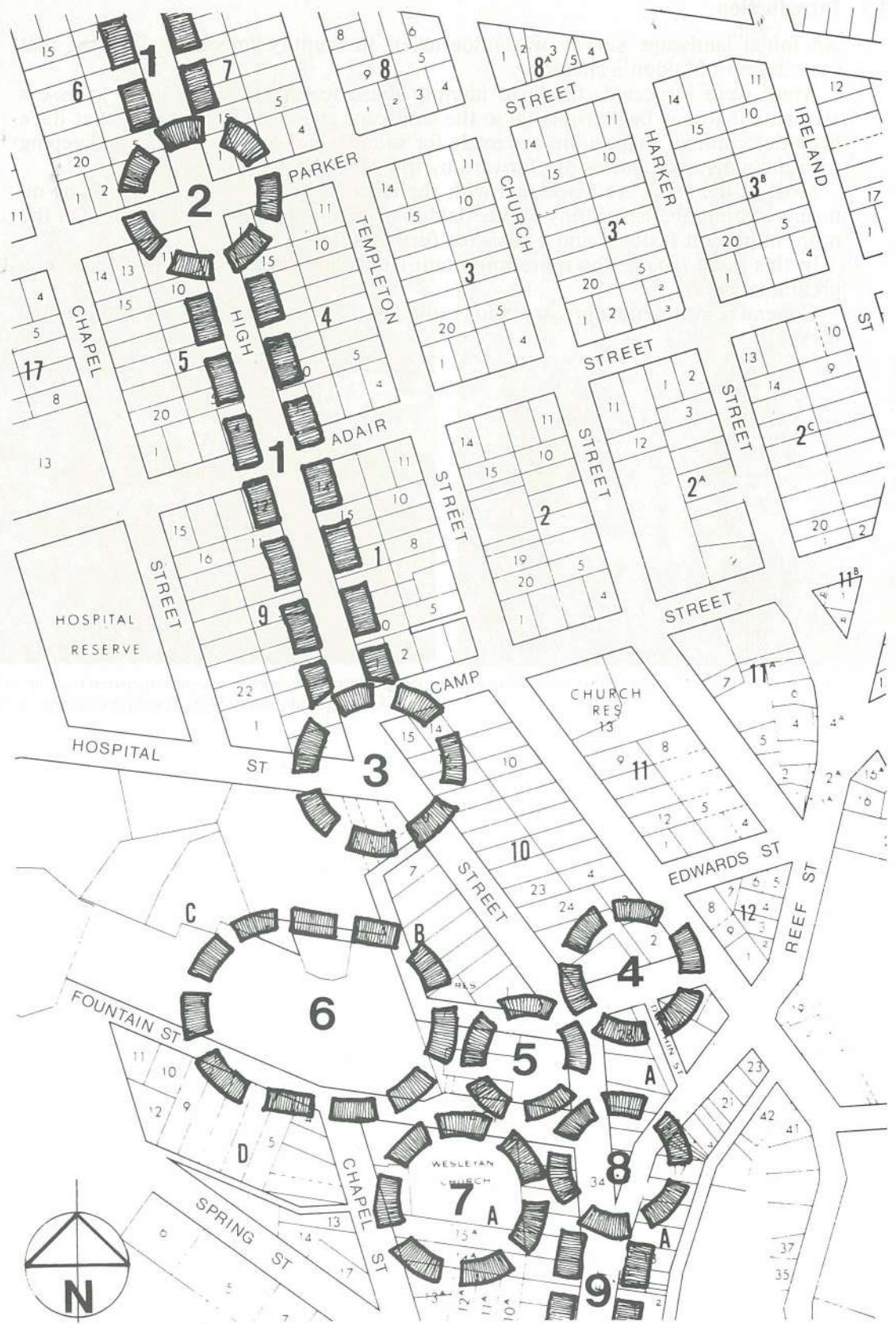
Areas were inspected, firstly to identify these features and secondly to assess elements that may be detrimental to the landscape character. Where the latter have been determined, suggestions are made for suitable landscape treatment in keeping with the aims and policies put forward by the *Maldon Conservation Study*.

Most of the areas are associated with the Historic Precinct. The survey is by no means a comprehensive study of the Maldon township, but only a recognition of the more important features and a basis for further study.

In this same regard, the more important landscape elements are considered in a preliminary way.

General recommendations are made outlining the most salient points of this initial survey.

4.2 Areas Surveyed - scale 1:5000



Area 1 High Street

Several exotic species have been planted along this section of High Street. These include *Quercus robur*, *Platanus x acerifolia*, *Ulmus x hollandica* and *Acer negundo*, together with the natives *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Grevillea robusta*. The condition of these trees varies considerably (see Appendix 1) and some will need to be replaced. Future planting along High Street and, to a lesser extent along some of the side streets, will be hampered by the power lines.

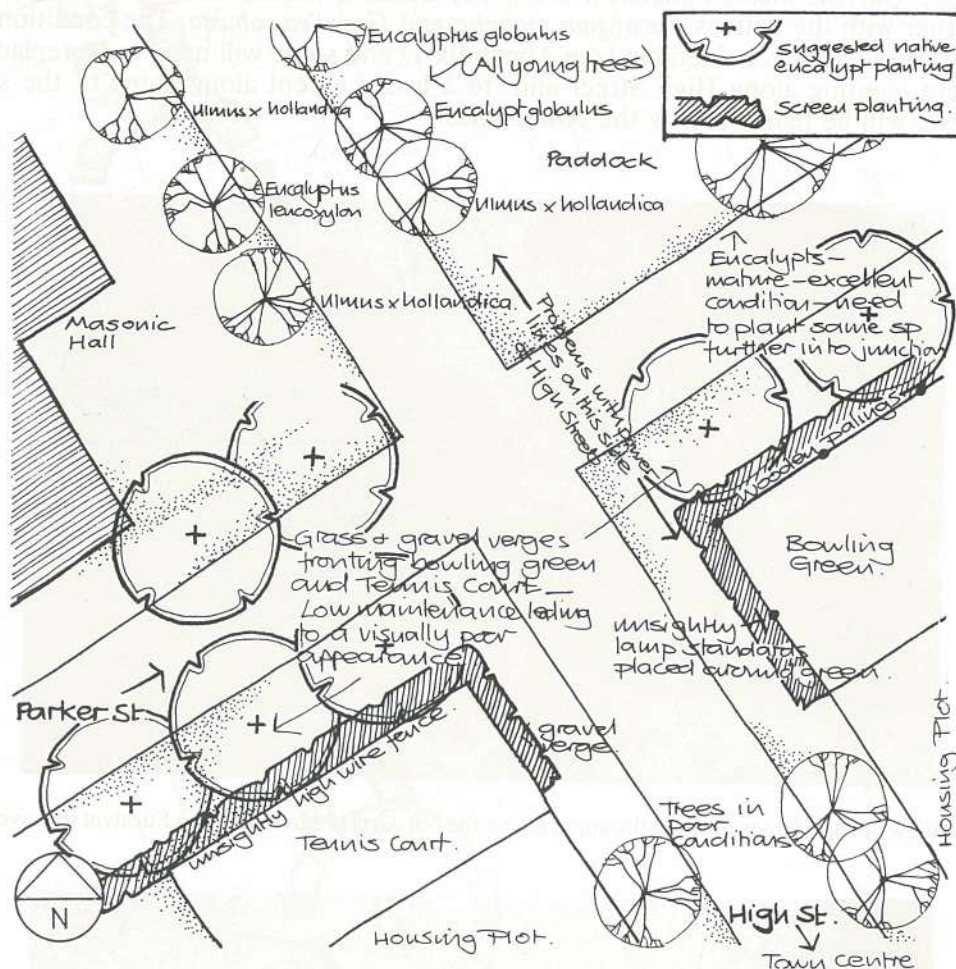


34. View of High Street showing the approach on the outskirts of Maldon with a Eucalypt tree avenue.



35. Taken from the same place as above but looking in the opposite direction this view shows High Street at the entry to Maldon. Here the native Eucalypts give way to a variety of trees, most of which are unsuitable for the area and road verge.

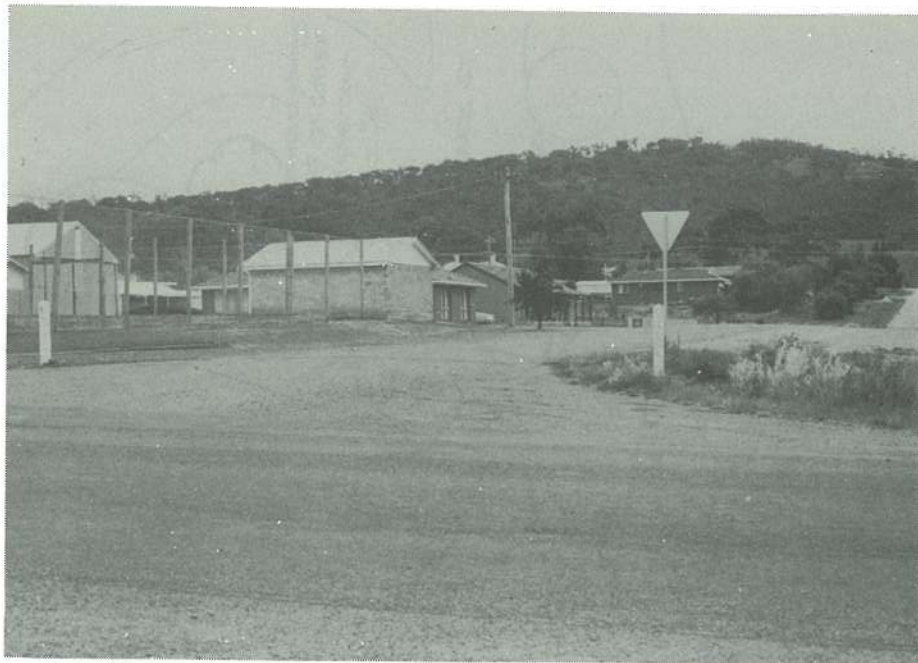
Area 2 Junction of High Street and Parker Street



Recommendations:

- (1) Eucalypts on road verges to be extended into the junction along Parker Street. Recommended species — *Eucalyptus leucoxylo* and *E. melliodora*.
- (2) Eucalypts along High Street between Parker and Franklin Streets, could eventually be replaced with *Ulmus x hollandica*.
- (3) Some sort of screening is required for both the bowling green and the tennis court. It is suggested that *Cinnamomum camphora*, Camphor laurel and *Metrosideros tomentosa*, New Zealand Christmas tree (both effective screen plants) could be incorporated into the street tree planting around these areas.
- (4) Roadside verges, particularly those fronting the bowling green and tennis court, could be improved by better maintenance.
- (5) *Ulmus x hollandica*, Dutch elm should become the dominant street tree from this junction on into Maldon. In many ways this junction is the 'visual gateway' into Maldon from the north and is therefore very important, especially since it is on the brow of a hill.

Area 2 Junction of High Street and Parker Street

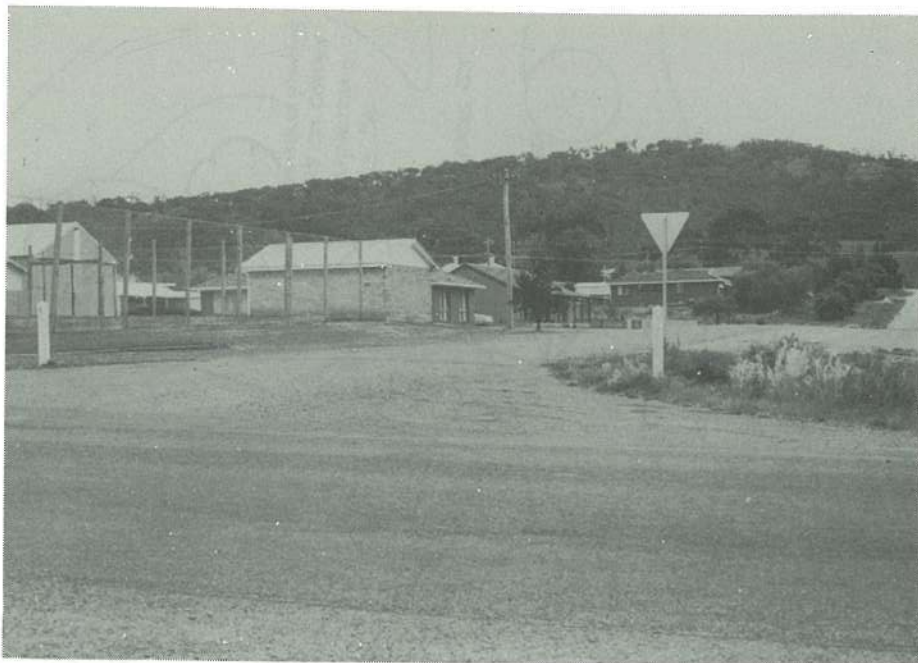


36. Problem — Unsightly view of tennis court. This junction would be greatly improved by screen and tree planting.



37. Solution — View of Parker Street on opposite side of junction. The native eucalypts add character to the area and illustrate the potential for further planting along Parker Street.

Area 2 Junction of High Street and Parker Street

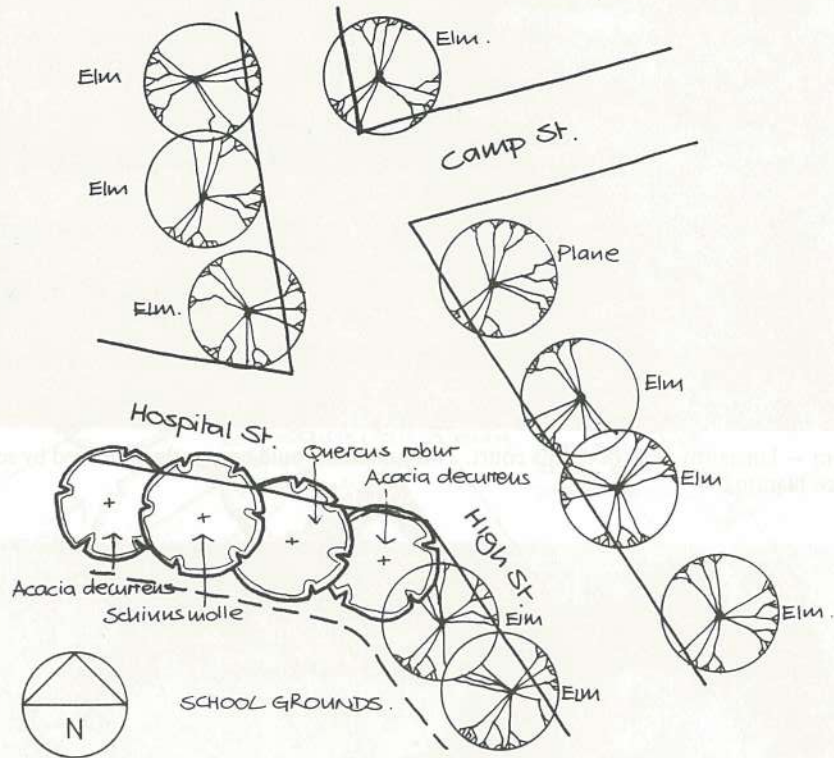


36. Problem — Unsightly view of tennis court. This junction would be greatly improved by screen and tree planting.



37. Solution — View of Parker Street on opposite side of junction. The native eucalypts add character to the area and illustrate the potential for further planting along Parker Street.

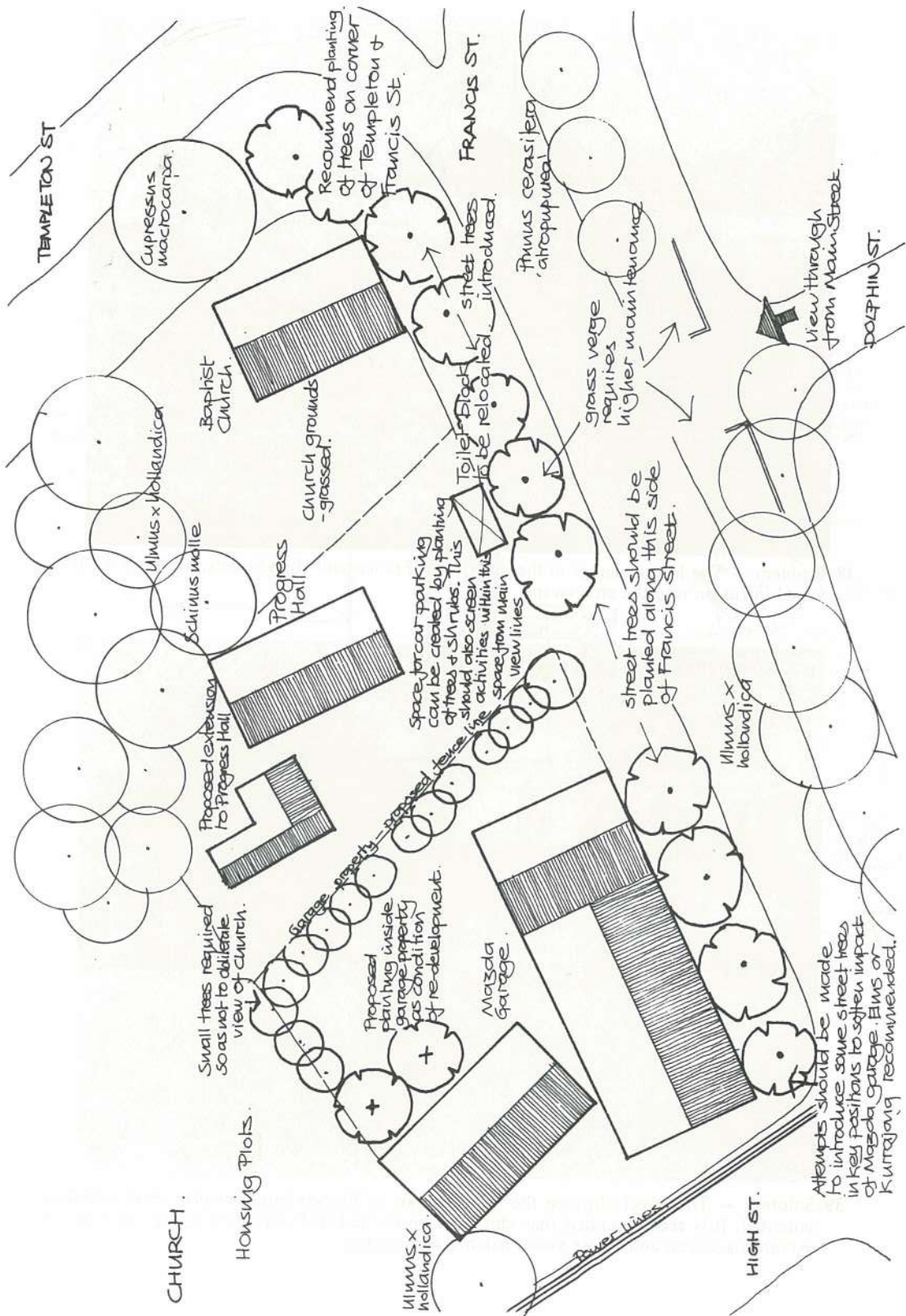
Area 3 Junction of High Street and Hospital Street



This particular junction illustrates the need on occasions to break away from the Elm-dominated street scene. Where a view or road opens up, such as at this junction, an opportunity is afforded to introduce different species such as *Platanus x acerifolia* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, and the "highlight trees" *Quercus robur*, *Schinus molle*, *Cedrus deodora*, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

The introduction of "highlight trees" into a framework of elms can be used elsewhere in Maldon such as the Municipal Park fronting High Street, and the sportsground on Fountain Street, combining historic accuracy and visual interest.

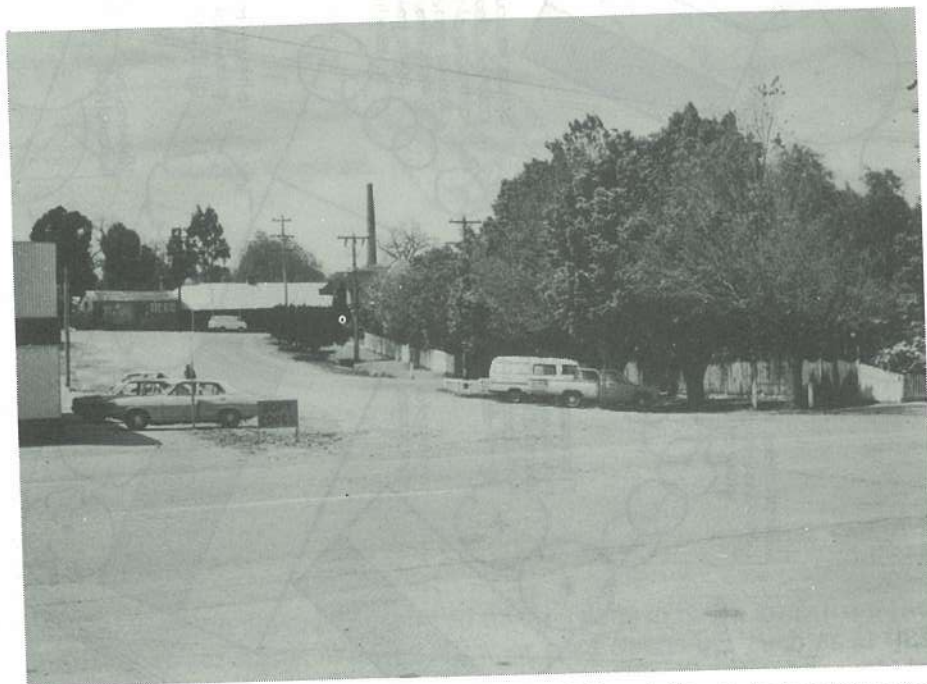
Area 4 Francis Street



Area 4 Francis Street

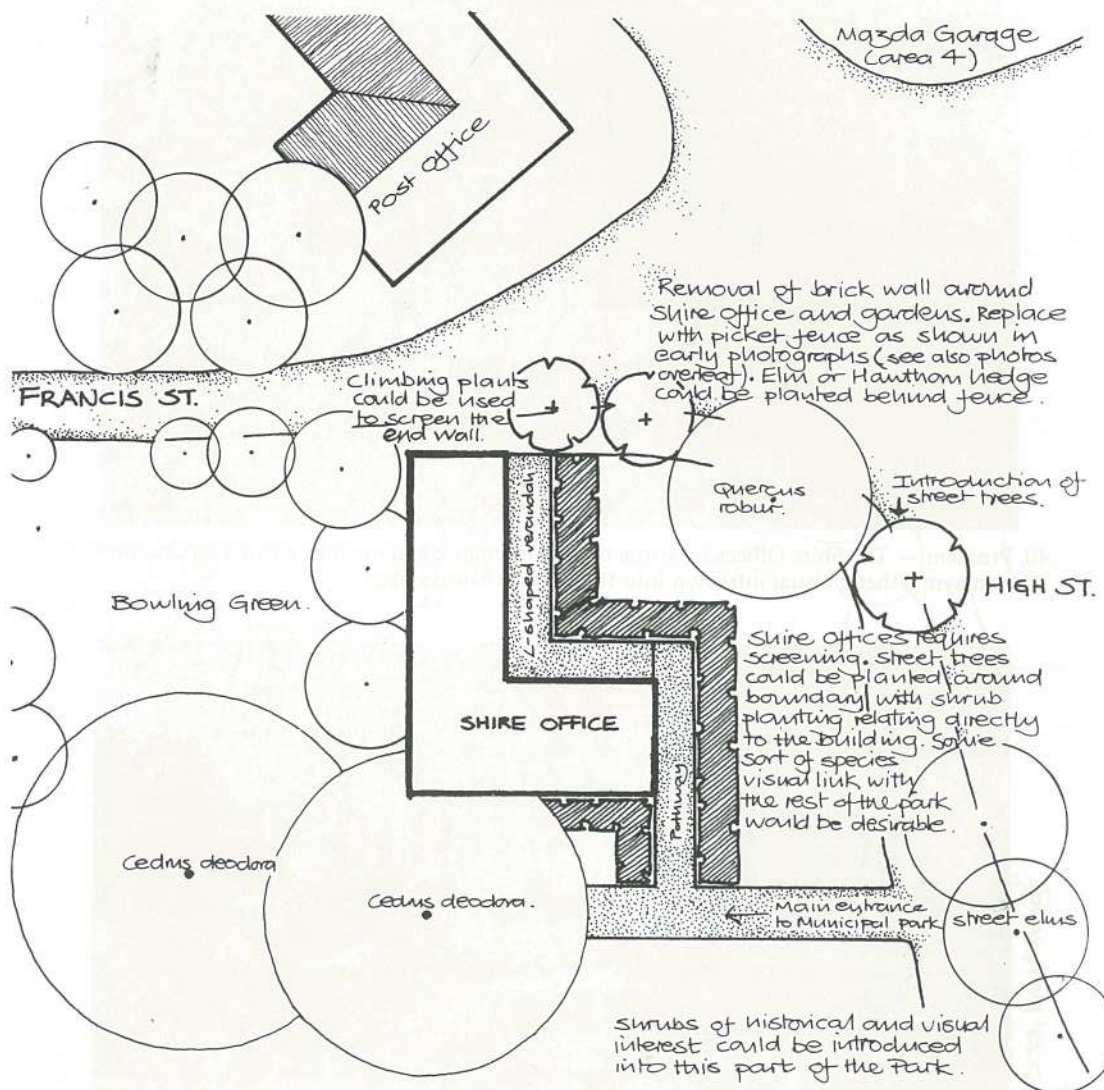


38. Problem — The Mazda garage at the junction of Francis and High Streets, produces a harsh visual intrusion into the streetscape.



39. Solution — The street elms on the opposite side of Francis Street display their screening potential. It is recommended that elm trees be planted in front of the garage in order to establish a screen and create visual balance and interest.

Area 5 Shire Office — Welfare Centre



Area 5 Shire Office – Welfare Centre

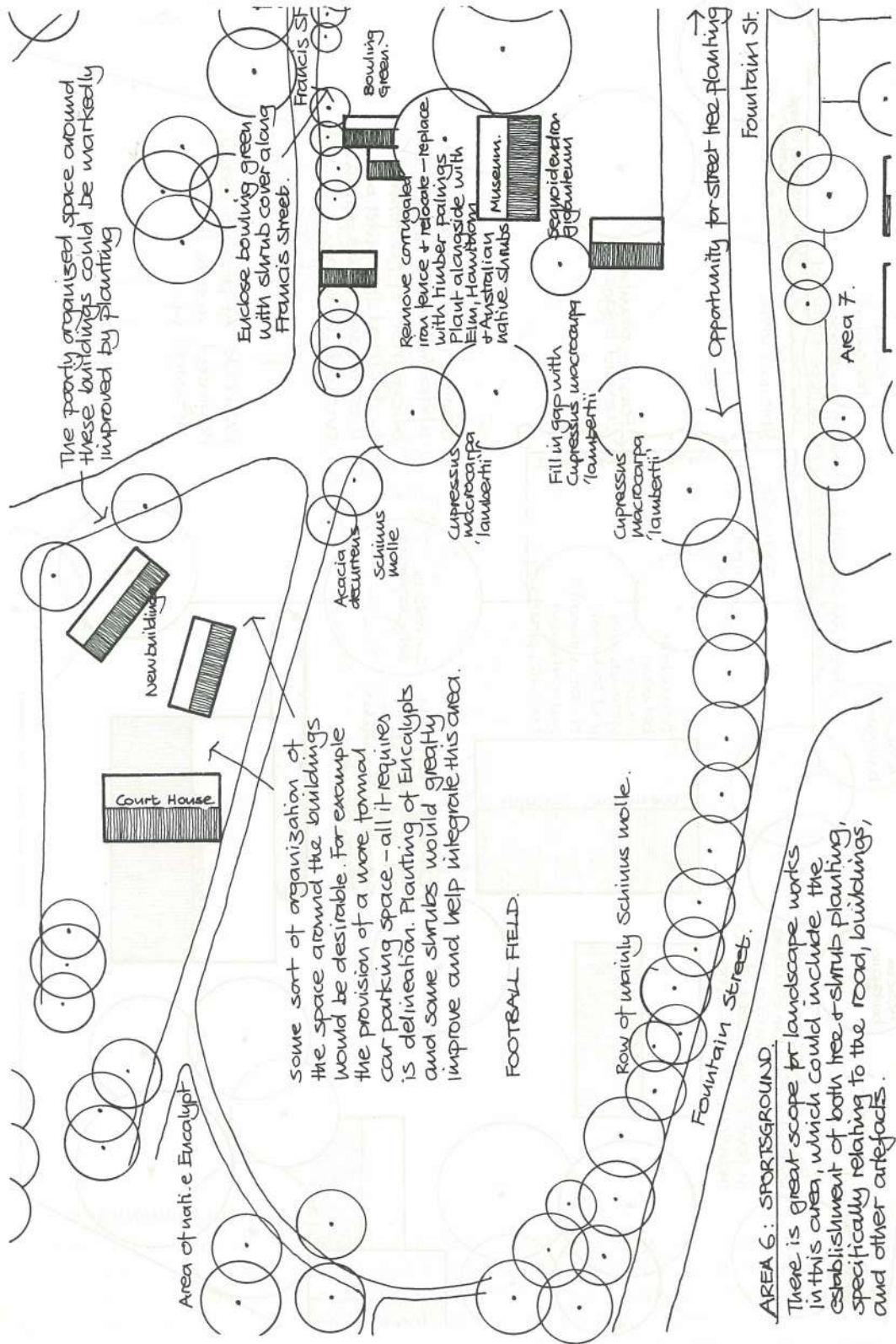


40. Problem — The Shire Offices by virtue of its prominence and modern architecture becomes a non-sympathetic visual intrusion into the Maldon streetscape.

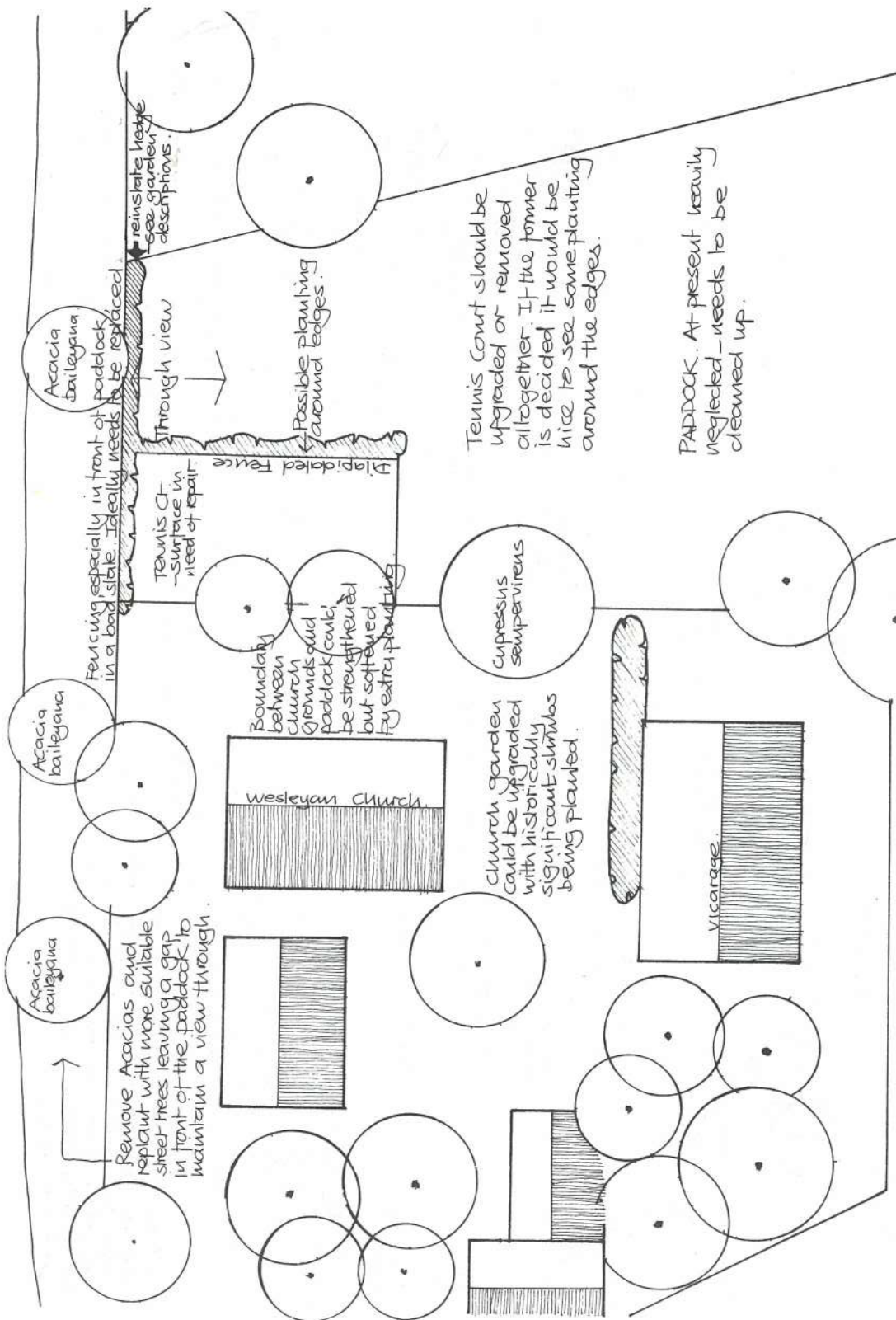


41. Solution — Maldon Post Office which is adjacent to the Shire Office has been enhanced greatly by a reinstated picket fence. It is recommended that similar treatment be designed for the Shire Office so that in conjunction with shrubs and tree planting, as suggested in sketch plan, an appropriate street scene will develop.

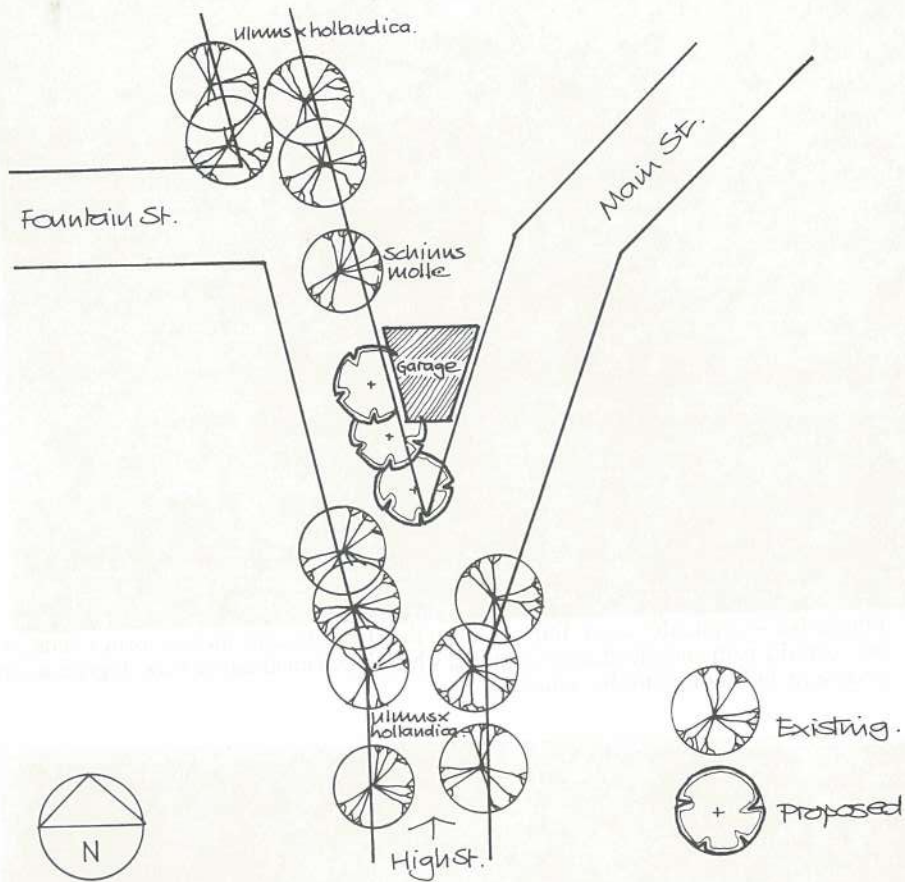
Area 6 Sportsground – Fountain Street



Area 7 Wesleyan Church – Fountain Street



Area 8 Garage – Junction of High Street and Main Street



Recommendations:

- This is a visually obtrusive junction and as such is a major focal point.
- Street trees may be introduced in the positions indicated on the plan. Records show that there were originally three *Eucalyptus globulus* in this position, but this species is not suitable as a replacement.
 - Care needs to be taken over exact location of trees in relation to the power lines.

Area 9 Elm Avenue – High Street

This area of High Street has an attractive visual character that should be preserved. Each particular element, planting, natural stone and fencing, contributes to a character that is low key whilst retaining a suitable formality for the main street. Where the Elm suckers border the pathway, these should remain, with sufficient maintenance to prevent over-growth or undesirable spread.



42. Elm hedge — a valuable asset. Further down the street the elm suckers form a dense barrier between the path and the drainage channel which is screened out of view. It gives a sense of enclosure and should not be removed.



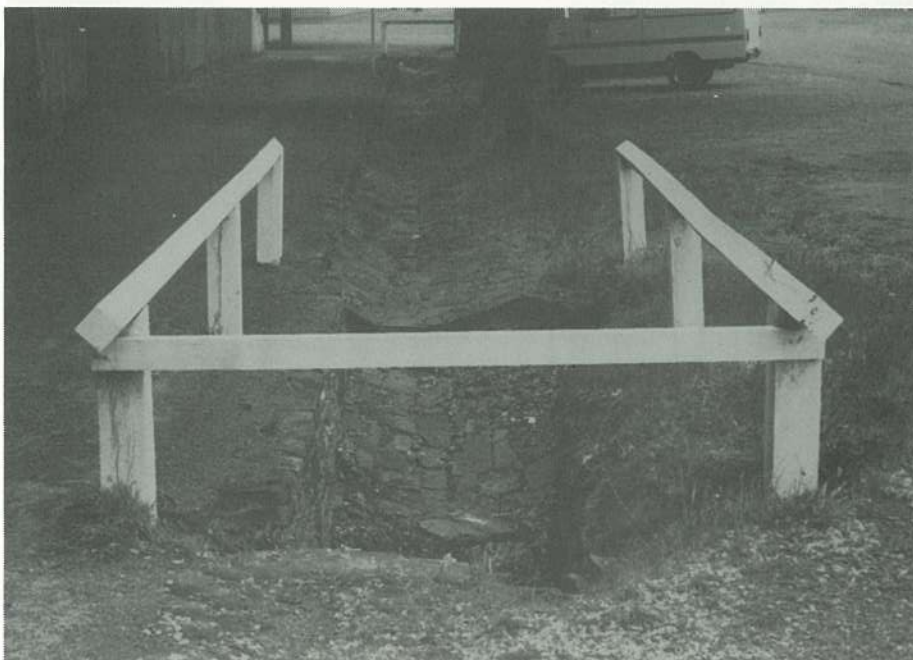
43. A pleasant sense of scale is formed between the garden trees/hedge line and the street elms. It could be improved if the power lines were removed or more care taken in pruning.

Landscape Elements: Drainage channels

The stone stormwater channels are a distinct and important historical element within the Maldon townscape. Two such examples are illustrated below. It is strongly recommended that such features be retained and improved as part of a general maintenance strategy for road verges.



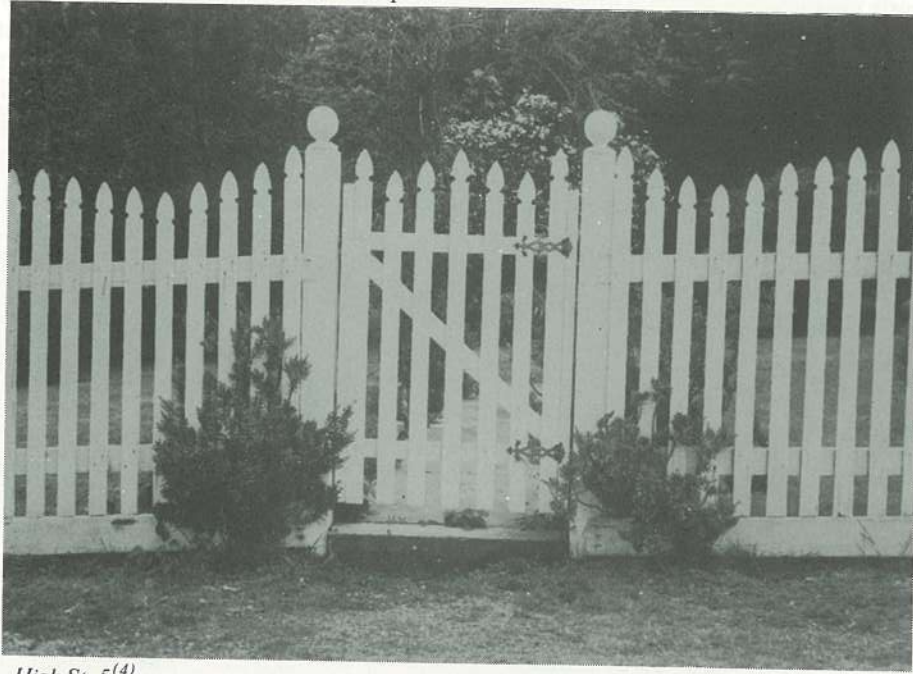
44. Stormwater channel in conjunction with street elms in High St. Materials used consist mainly of local hornfels, a metamorphic rock, with some granite kerbstones. The channel is approximately 1.75m wide and varies in depth from 0.5m to 1m on entering the underground drainage system. The photograph clearly shows that some maintenance is required to display the channel to best advantage.



45. Stormwater channel leading to underground drainage system on Francis Street. The traditional style timber barrier fence forms an essential safety feature. As in the example above, a degree of maintenance is required to enhance its general appearance.

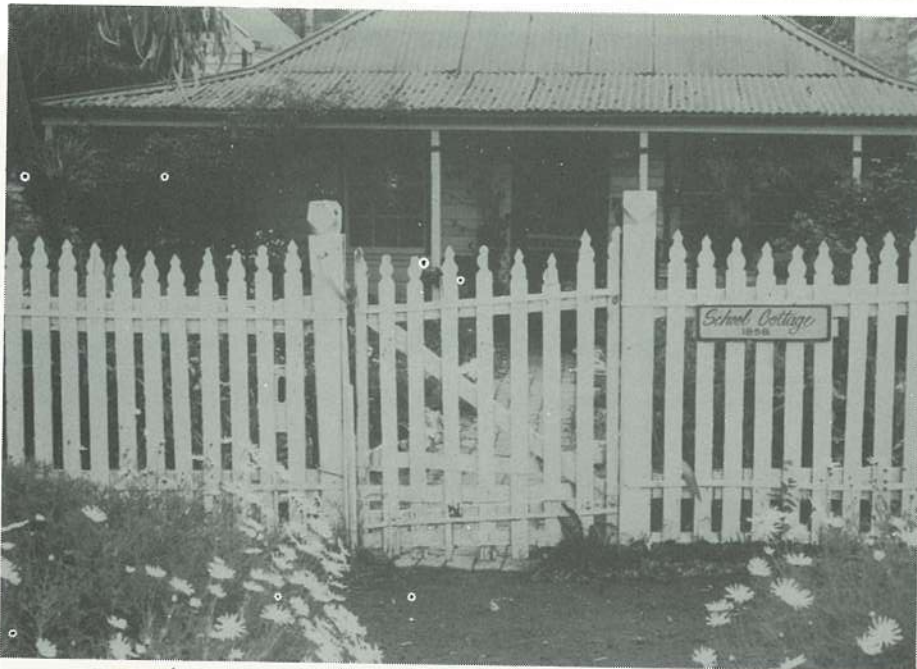
Landscape Elements: Picket Fences

Picket fences are an integral part of the Maldon streetscape. Below are shown two such examples. Further examples are given in the *Maldon Conservation Study* and in section 2 of this report.



46. *High St. 5*⁽⁴⁾

Spade-top pickets arranged in convex pattern. Height of picket: 1.2-1.4m. Gate posts capped with timber spheres: 1.7m high and 125mm square. Gate width 1m.



47. *School Cottage 9*⁽⁴⁾

Spade-top pickets (pattern different from example above) arranged in wavy pattern. Height of picket: 1.2m. Gate posts 1.5m high and 125mm square. Gate width 1.1m.

SECTION 5 – PUBLIC AWARENESS

Several methods are suggested here for increasing public awareness to the proposals in this report:

A. A Public Talk

This will give all people in the Maldon area and any other interested people an opportunity to hear of the proposals 'first hand'; to make suggestions and contributions, and to receive printed information on the proposals.

B. An Exhibition or Display

This could include a number of photographs of the general Maldon landscape showing the important elements and ways of improvement. Diagrams and photos of typical garden layouts could be displayed, with lists of appropriate 'old' plants and where these might be obtained. The exhibition could be set up in the Museum, Shire Hall or other public offices together with the address and/or telephone number of where further advice may be obtained.

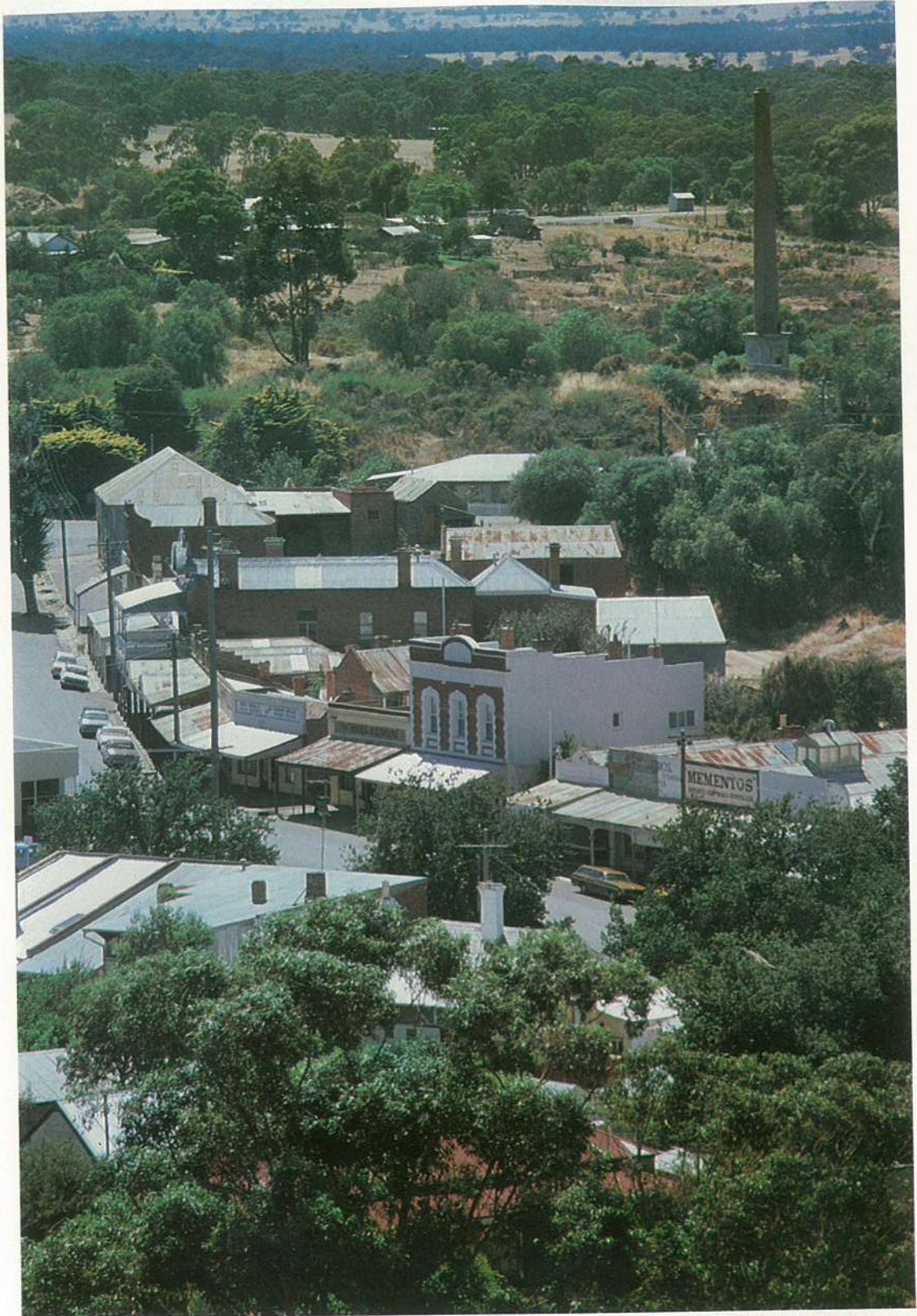
C. Historical Societies and other Interest-groups

By gaining the interest of historical societies and others, it may be possible to develop further support and assistance in carrying out the proposals.

D. Brochure

This would contain details of the proposed developments at Maldon, stating how people might contribute, and include the kind of information given in the display.

It should be emphasised that there is a difference between the preservation and restoration of old buildings and of old trees. Buildings can be made to look as they were a century ago; trees cannot. The elm avenues of Maldon have landscape and historical significance but they are not as they were in the 1860's and 1870's when, except for the remaining indigenous eucalypts, Maldon was virtually treeless.



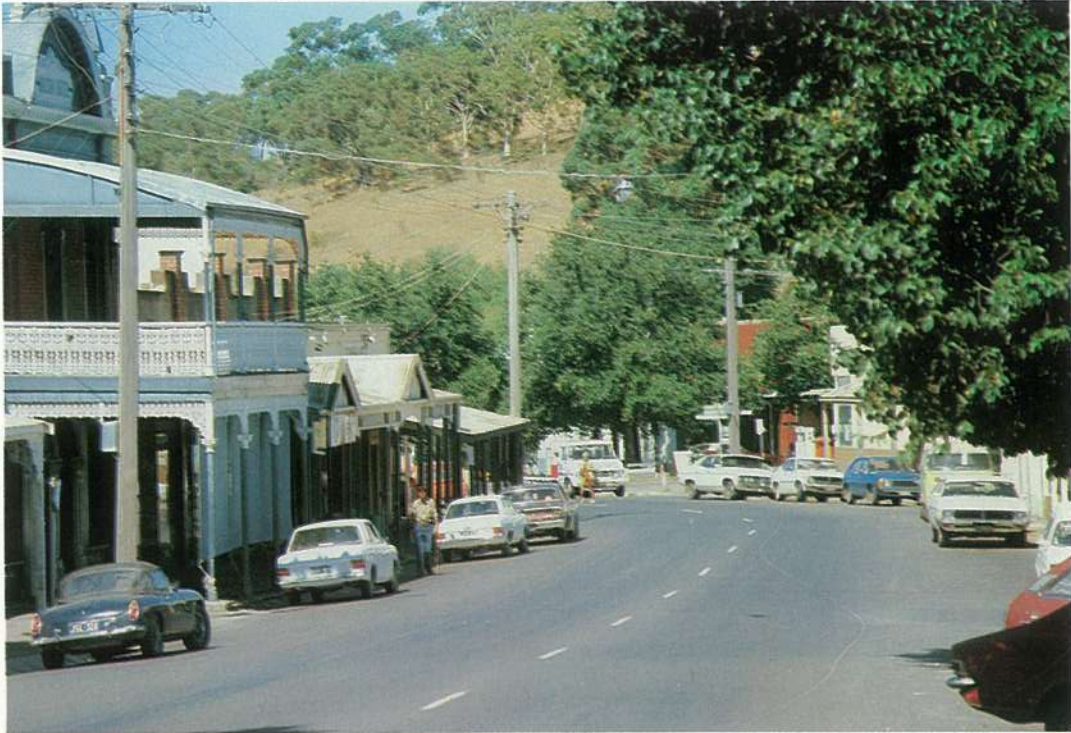
View of Maldon Township from Anzac Hill with the chimney from the Beehive Mine in the background: a proud relic from Maldon's goldmining past.



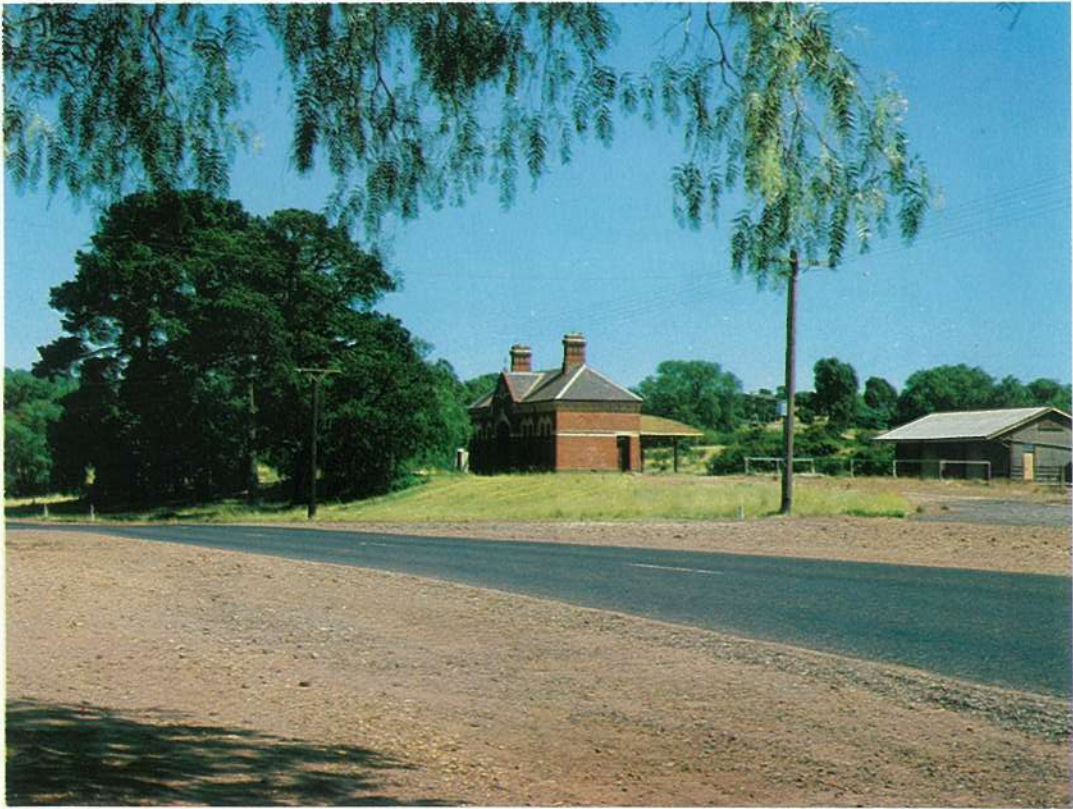
Early summer greenery of the northern aspects of the township, Wesleyan Church in the foreground.



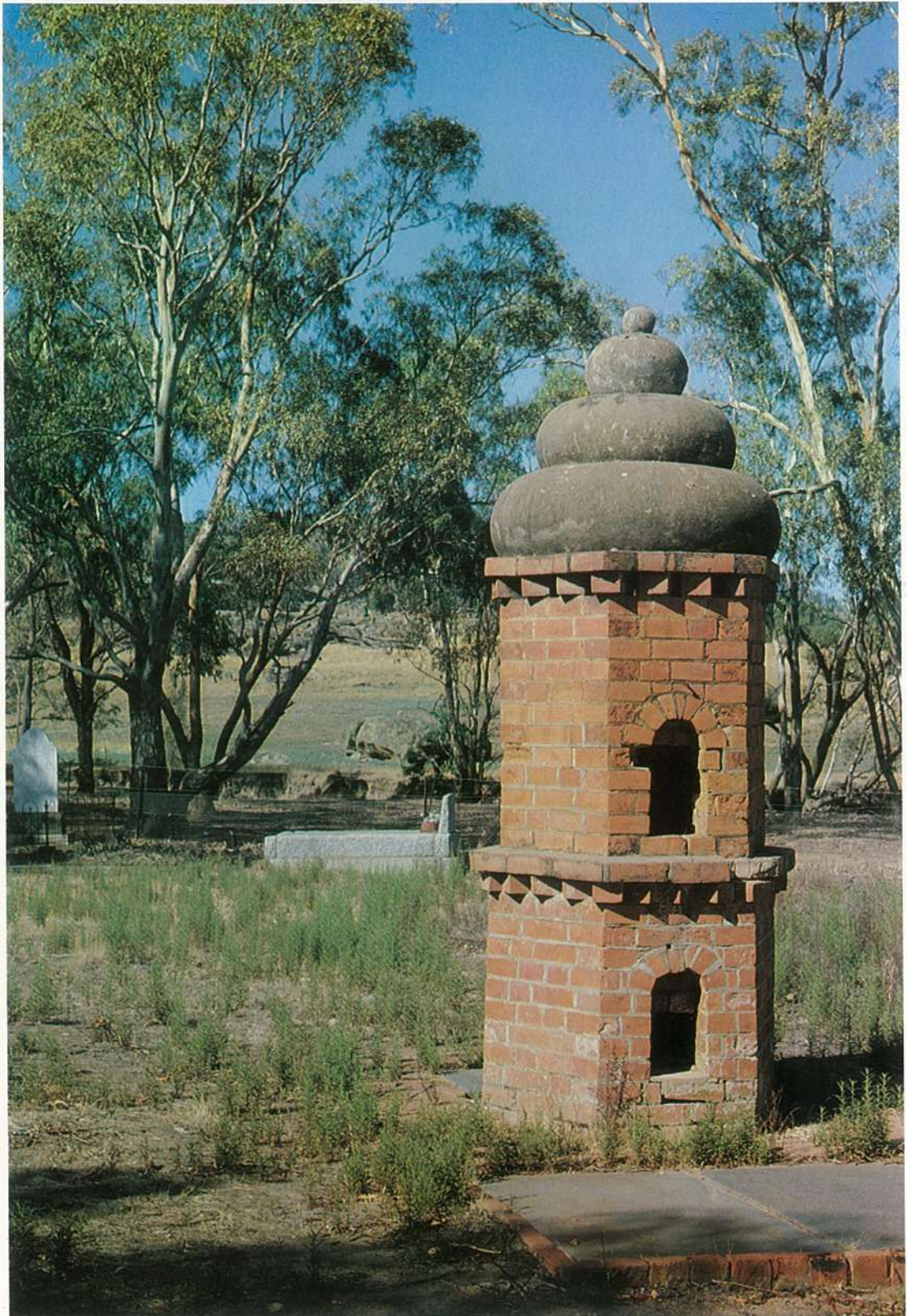
Elm avenue along High Street, the southern entrance to the town.



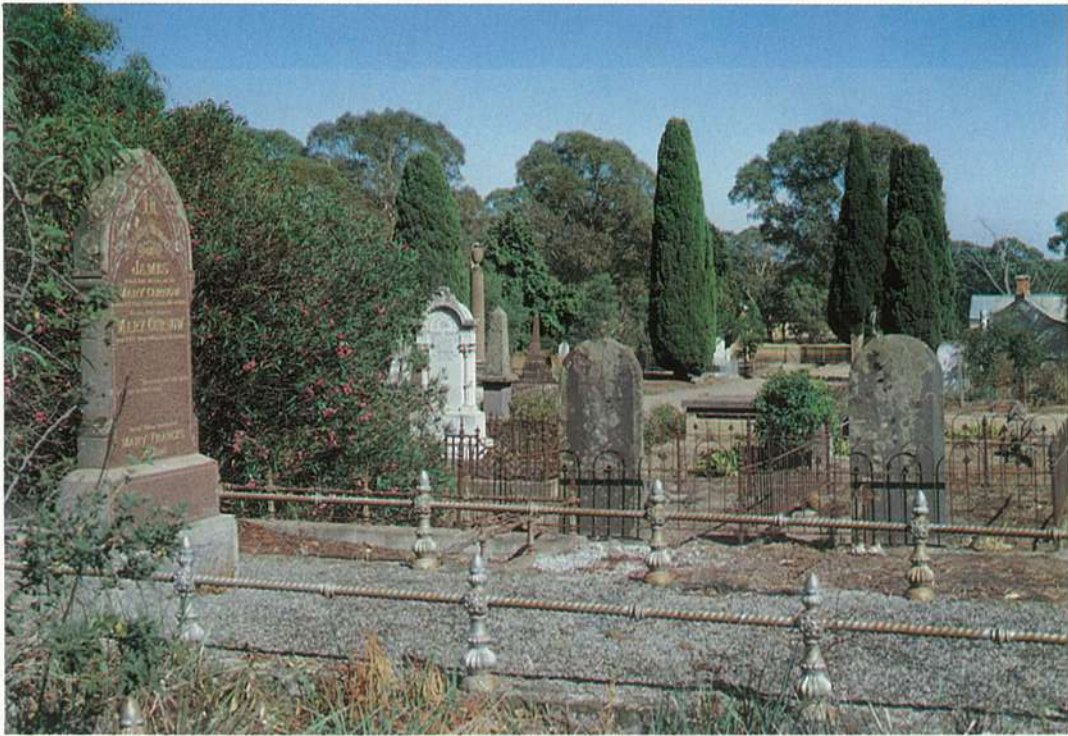
Main Street looking towards Anzac Hill.



Mature pines, *Pinus radiata*, outside the Maldon Railway Station.



Unusual Chinese burning tower, Maldon Cemetery, another link with the past.



Maldon Cemetery with Pencil pines, *Cupressus sempervirens* flanking the entrance driveway.



These foundations and chimney are all that remain of the once flourishing Beehive Mine. The stack is one of the largest surviving on any Victorian goldfield.



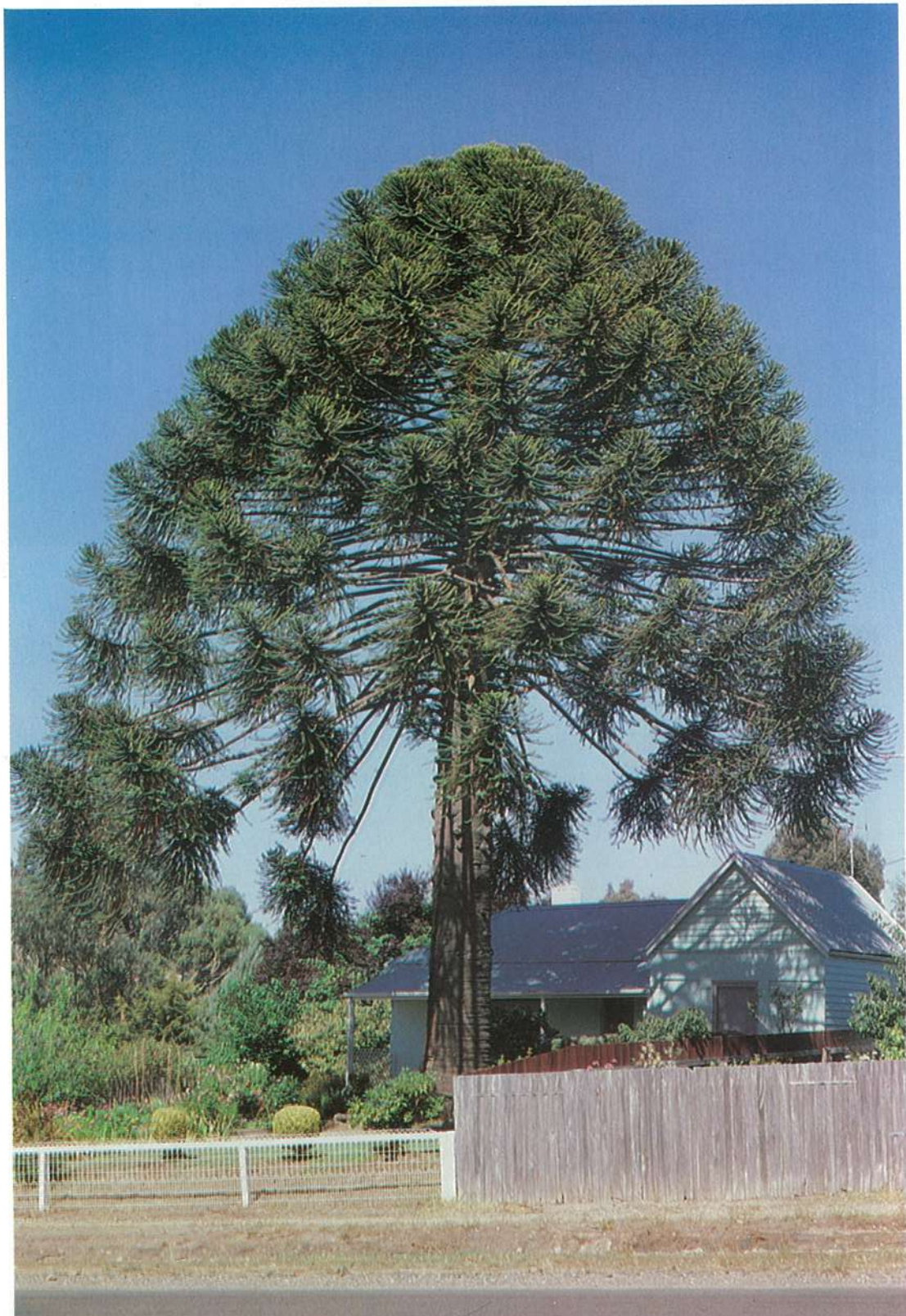
Charming cottage garden, Adair Street.



School Cottage with its original picket fence, High Street.



Storm water channel, of local stone, dating back to the mid-nineteenth century.



A fine specimen of *Araucaria bidwillii*, a popular tree in early Victorian gardens.

SECTION 6 – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Elms should remain the major street trees of Maldon.
2. The principal avenue of elms in High Street is particularly worthy of preservation.
3. A management program should be instituted for street trees.
4. Power lines, at least along the main avenue in High Street, should be placed underground.
Where this is impossible pruning should have regard for the general shape of the trees.
5. The avenue of elms in High Street should eventually be completed as far as Franklin Street.
6. The approaches to Maldon should be planted with eucalypts indigenous to the area.
7. Other street trees to be planted in other areas should be species suitable for the climate of Maldon and recommended for streets in the period 1845-1880. The Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, is particularly recommended.
8. Tree and shrub planting should be undertaken in those sensitive areas recognised in the landscape survey, to screen out undesirable elements and integrate the town area into a coherent landscape.
9. A management program should be instituted for roadside verges.
10. The preservation of a small number of specified trees in private or public gardens should be ensured.
11. Public interest should be stimulated in the garden styles and plants of the nineteenth century.
12. Owners of gardens which retain much of the original layout and plants should be encouraged to restore or reconstruct these gardens.
13. Owners of other gardens in the area of historical interest should be encouraged to develop their gardens along lines in keeping with the period.
14. A retail outlet for appropriate plants should be set up in Maldon.
15. Some written material on old gardens and plants should be made available to the public.
16. In attempting to encourage the restoration and reconstruction of old gardens, it should be recognised that gardens cannot be frozen at a particular instant of time and that people often wish to develop their own garden according to individual taste.
17. With regard to 3 and 9, it is felt further staff recruitment in the Park's Department of the Shire would help to achieve these aims.

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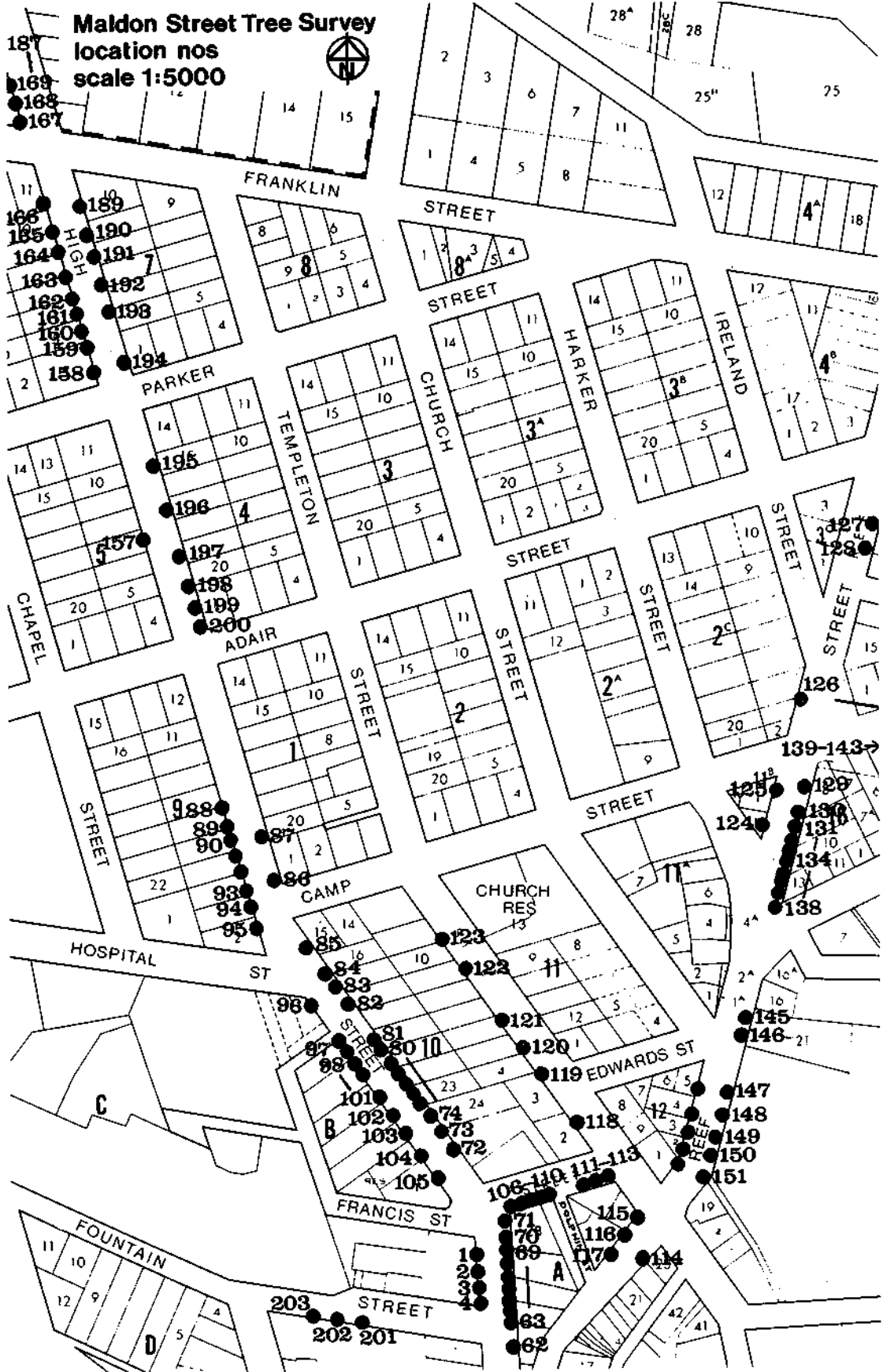
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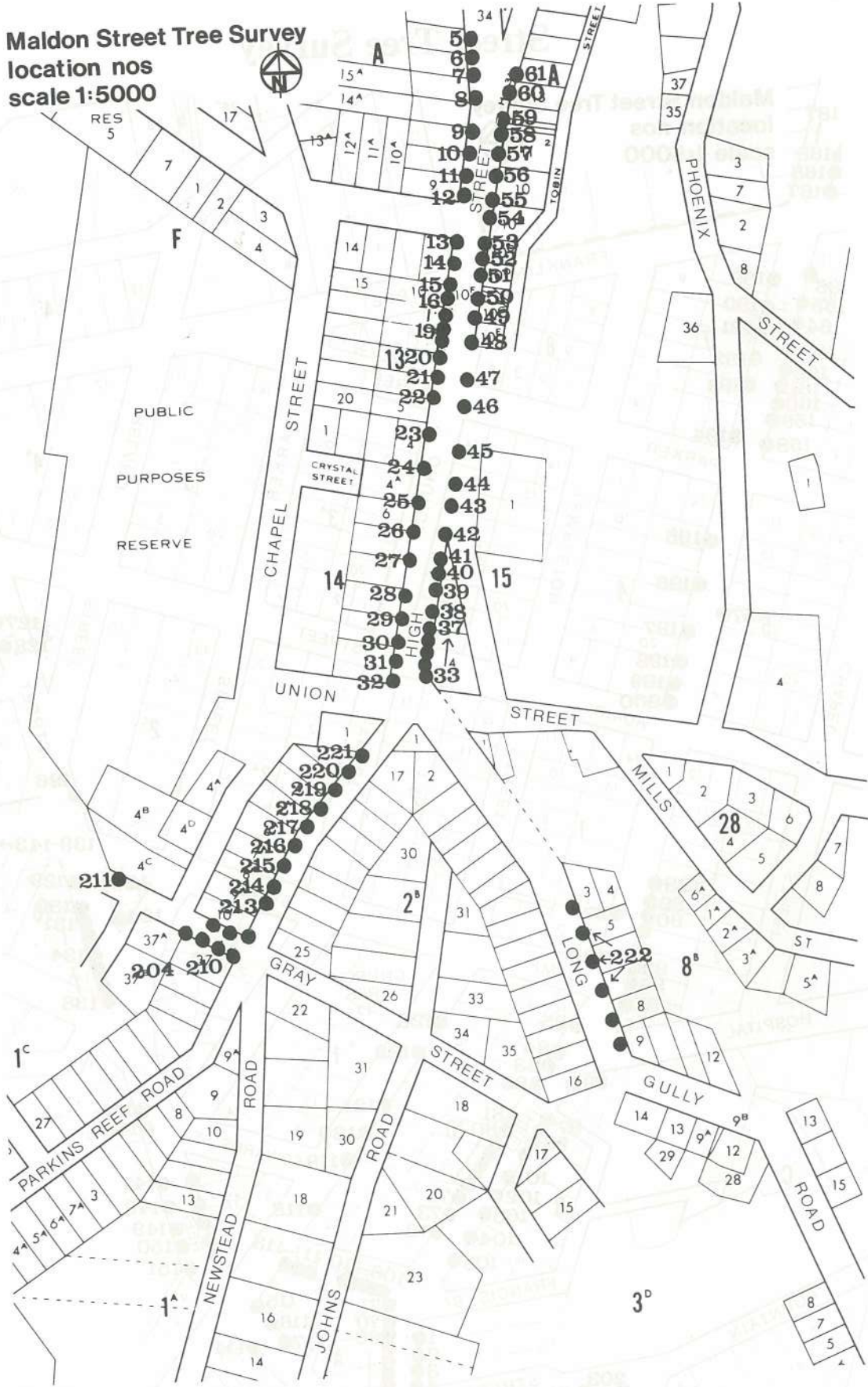
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Appendix 1

Street Tree Survey



Maldon Street Tree Survey
location nos
scale 1:5000



Recommendations	Condition	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Scientific 1 Area 2 Size	Aesthetic	Location
Remove dead wood - Remove dead wood -					

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
1	Ulmus x hollandica	High St.	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100yrs + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect aftercare vehicle damage drought (1980). Incorrect pruning - aftercare.	Remove dead wood - paint over vehicle damage. General cleaning up.
2	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - incorrect aftercare - vehicle damage at base of tree.	General cleaning up - some thinning - paint over vehicle damage.
3	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning due to power lines - severe vehicle damage (50%) generally good.	severe damage near base has led to lopsided canopy - eventual removal & replant. Some thinning.
4	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - vehicle damage has led to rotting and fungal disease.	some thinning - tree surgery to clean out dead wood.
5	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning due to power lines - incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up.
6	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - incorrect aftercare.	Tree surgery at top of trunk - some thinning required.
7	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - incorrect aftercare - drought (1980)	Replace with Ulmus x hollandica
8	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - incorrect aftercare - slight vehicle damage	some thinning - minor pruning on both sides for power lines - paint over scar General cleaning up
9	Robinia x pseudacacia	"	1. Pollarded 2. out of place in line of elms	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	"	"
10	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100yrs + 2. Medium	"	"	"
11	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - incorrect aftercare.	General cleaning up - some thinning.
12	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare - considerable suckering.	General cleaning up - dead wood to be removed.
13	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Not pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100yrs + 2. Medium to large	"	"	Removal of dead wood May need pollarding in 10-15 years.
14	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare - main root exposed - some suckering.	Removal of dead wood. Pollarding within 10 years.
15	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - dry growing cords \rightarrow long term stress.	Immediate pollarding - Removal of dead wood.
16	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100yrs + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Poor	"	Removal of dead wood
17	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
19	Ulmus x hollandica	High St.	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Poor	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - vehicle damage - drought stress	General cleaning up - paint over vehicle damage.
20	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	Removal of dead wood.
21	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Mis-shapen 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	General cleaning up - remove dead wood - recommend pollarding
22	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Medium 2. Imp	"	1. Roadside 2. Good	"	Paint over vehicle damage - remove heap of soil from tree base.
23	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up - recommended pollarding in 10 years time.
24	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Good 2. Imp 3. significant	"	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up - some thinning.
25	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	1. 100 years + 2. Large	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - slight vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - pollarding in 10-15 years time.
27							
28	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	General cleaning up.
29	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up - some thinning.
30	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	"	1. Roadside 2. Poor	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - dry growing cands → stress	Immediate pollarding - removal of dead wood.
31	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
32	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Significant	"	1. Roadside 2. Good.	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up - some thinning.
33	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded/large 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Leave canker - remove dead wood - lightly pollard.
34	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - minor vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - light pollarding to correct stress pruning due to power lines.
35	Encalyptus globulus ssp globulus.	"	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp 3. significant	1. 100 years + 2. Large 3. Rare	"	Severe pollarding has led to stunted form - incorrect aftercare.	Extensive surgery - remove damaged limbs - remove schinus seedlings.
36	Ulmus x hollandica.	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp.	1. 100 years + 2. Medium.	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - minor vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - light pollard - paint over vehicle damage.

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
37	Ulmus x hollandica	High St	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - minor vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - remove dead wood - Pollard to previous level.
38	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded and mis-shapen 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	Lightly pollard - remove dead wood - repair damaged wood. Pollard back to previous level.
39	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	Lightly pollard - move power pole to position between trees.
41	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	"	"	Some pruning by S.E.C. but not affecting form.	Remove some bottom branches and lightly pollard.
42	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Lightly pollard and remove dead wood
43	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
44	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - slight vehicle damage	Light Pollard.
47	Schinus molle	"	1. Pollarded 2. out of place in line of elms.	1. 50 years + 2. Medium.	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	Light pruning near power lines - remove dead wood.
48	Robinia pseudacacia	"	"	1. Unknown 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Medium	"	"
49	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Heavily pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Severe pollarding by SEC leading to stunted form - incorrect aftercare	NO treatment required.
50	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded and asymmetric 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Light pruning near power lines - remove dead wood.
51	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded.	"	"	Fair	Good example of light pruning
52	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	Light pollard all over
54	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning	"

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
55	Ulmus x hollandica	High St.	1. Pollarded. 2. Imp.	1. 100 years + 2. Medium.	1. Roadside 2. Good.	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - slight vehicle damage.	Light pollard all over.
56	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	Light pollard all over or possibly remove.
57	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Pollard all over or possibly remove
58	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - vehicle damage.	Paint over vehicle damage Pollard all over or possibly remove.
61	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	Schinus molle	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Light Prune away from power lines - damage to base has had little effect. Pollard all over
63	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Heavy lopsided pollarding by S.E.C. - Incorrect aftercare	"
64	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Heavy lopsided pollarding by S.E.C. - Slight vehicle damage	Paint over vehicle damage and pollard all over.
66	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Heavy lopsided pollarding by S.E.C. - Incorrect aftercare.	Pollard all over
67	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
68	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
69	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
71	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
72	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up - Lightly pollard.

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
73	Ulmus x hollandica	High St.	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good.	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up and light pollard.
74	Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'	"	1. Good 2. Questionable	1. Young 2. Small	"	Fair	General cleaning up
75	Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'	"	"	"	"	"	"
76	Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'	"	"	"	"	"	"
77	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Fair	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - possible long-term drought stress.	Pruning near power lines.
78	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
79	Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'	"	1. Good 2. Questionable	1. Young 2. Small	"	Fair	General cleaning up.
80	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Fair	1. Unknown 2. Medium.	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - possible long term drought stress	Pruning near power lines - Light pollard all over.
81	Platanus x acerifolius	"	1. Poor 2. Imp	1. 50 years + 2. Medium.	"	Fair	Remove and replace with either Elm or Ash
82	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Fair	1. Unknown 2. Medium.	"	Incorrect pruning + aftercare - minor vehicle damage.	Prune near power lines - Light pollard all over - Paint over vehicle damage
83	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
84	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
85	Platanus x acerifolius	"	1. Mis-shapen 2. out of place in line of elms	"	1. Roadside 2. Fair	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	Heavy pollard all over or possibly remove.
86	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Fair	"	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning + aftercare - minor vehicle damage	Prune near power lines - Light pollard all over - Paint over vehicle damage
87							
88	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning + aftercare - slight water stress.	General cleaning up.
89	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up - remove dead wood - Prune near power lines.
90	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
91	Ulmus x hollandica	High St.	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good.	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - slight water stress	General cleaning up - remove dead wood.
92	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
93	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
94	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
95	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
96	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up.
97	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare - slight water stress.	General cleaning up - prune near power lines.
99	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
100	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up
101	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
102	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up - prune near power lines
103	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up
104	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
105	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
106	Ulmus x hollandica	Francis St.	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	"	"	Shows good pruning - incorrect aftercare.	General cleaning up - remove dead wood.
107	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	"
108	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - some vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - remove dead wood - paint over vehicle damage

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
108	Ulmus x hollandica	Francis St	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up - remove dead wood.
110	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare - generally shows good pruning.	"
111	Prunus cerasifera 'nigra'	"	1. Good	1. Unknown 2. Small	"	Good	None
112	Prunus cerasifera 'nigra'	"	"	"	"	"	"
113	Prunus cerasifera 'nigra'	"	"	"	"	"	"
114	Ulmus x hollandica	Main St	1. Mis-shapen 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	Light pollarding
115	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - slight vehicle damage	General cleaning up - paint over vehicle damage.
116	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	1. Roadside 2. Doubtful	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - vehicle damage - fungal disease.	General cleaning up - paint over vehicle damage. Tree surgery for holes.
117	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - some vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - paint over vehicle damage.
118	Ulmus x hollandica	Templeton St.	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. 100 years + 2. Large	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up
119	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	1. 100 years + 2. Medium.	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	"
120	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - branch lost.	"
121	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	General cleaning up - take out branch below power line.
122	Quercus robur	"	1. Good 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - leafy rest.	General cleaning up
123	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	"
124	Eucalyptus melliodora.	Reef St	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Indigenous	1. 100 years + 2. Large 3. Remnant	"	Good condition - presence of mistletoe	None
125	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Mis-shapen 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up - light pollard.
126	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
127	Pinus radiata	Reef St	1. Poor	1. 30 years 2. Medium	1. Roadside	Fair	Prune
128	Pinus radiata	"	"	"	"	"	"
129	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Average 2. Imp.	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up.
130	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Poor	"	"	Top half of tree dead - some regeneration.	Remove
131	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
132	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Average 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	General cleaning up.
133	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	Pruning good - incorrect aftercare	"
134	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
135	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
136	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
137	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
138	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
139	Pinus radiata	Hornsby Rd.	1. Typical 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. 100 years + 2. Large	"	Incorrect pruning	"
140	Pinus radiata	"	"	"	"	"	"
141	Pinus radiata	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning - water stress leading to limited life span.	General cleaning up - possible removal.
142	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	"	1. Poor - Pollard to main trunk 2. Imp	"	"	Severe pruning by SEC.	Will take several years before branches will interfere with power lines
143	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	"	"	"	"	"	"
144	Robinia pseudacacia	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	Fair	General cleaning up.

144	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	Fair	General cleaning up.
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No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
145	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Reef St	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years+ 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good.	Poor growing condition resulting in drought stress.	General cleaning up - light pruning.
146	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
147	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Poor 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - vehicle damage.	General cleaning up - repairs to wounds.
148	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	General cleaning up -
149	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up - remove suckers at base.
150	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
151	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	General cleaning up -
152	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
153	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - stress due to drought.	"
154	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
155	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare.	"
156	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
157	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	High St	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare.	"
158	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good	1. Unknown 2. small/medium	"	Signs of stress due to drought.	"
159	<i>Encalyptus leucocylon var macrocarpa</i>	"	1. Good 2. Out of line in avenue of elms	"	"	Fair condition.	None unless replacement by elm.
160	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 50 years+ 2. small/medium	"	Signs of stress due to drought but generally healthy.	General cleaning up
161	<i>Encalyptus leucocylon var macrocarpa</i>	"	1. Good 2. Out of line in avenue of elms	1. Young 2. small/medium	"	Fair condition.	None unless replacement by elm.
162	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp.	1. Unknown 2. small/medium.	1. Roadside 2. Poor	Incorrect aftercare - marked stress due to drought.	General cleaning up -

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
163	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	High St	1. Unhealthy 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. small/medium	1. Roadside 2. Poor	Incorrect aftercare - marked stress due to drought.	General cleaning up
164	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
165	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Incorrect aftercare	"
166	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
167	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	Signs of stress due to drought.	"
168	<i>Acer negundo</i>	"	1. Poor 2. Imp	1. 30 years + 2. Medium.	"	Severely pollarded below power line	Remove
169	<i>Acer negundo</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
170	<i>Acer negundo</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
171	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	"	1. Good	1. Unknown 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Unknown	Signs of stress due to drought.	Remove - not suitable for pollarding
172	<i>Populus nigra</i> var <i>Italica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 30 years + 2. Small	"	Fair condition	None
173	<i>Populus nigra</i> var <i>Italica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
174	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	"	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	Recovering from heavy pollarding - 3 years growth - topped	Heavy pollarding to continue if power lines remain - if not remove
175	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	"	1. Good	"	"	Signs of stress due to drought.	Remove - not suitable for pollarding.
176	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	"	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp	"	"	Recovering from heavy pollard - 3 years growth - topped.	Heavy pollarding to continue if power lines remain - if not remove
177	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	"	1. Good	"	"	Signs of stress due to drought.	Remove - Not suitable for pollarding
178	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	"	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp	"	"	Recovering from heavy pollard - 3 years growth - topped.	Heavy pollarding to continue if power lines remain - if not remove
179	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	"	1. Good	"	"	Signs of stress due to drought.	Remove - not suitable for pollarding.
180	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	"	1. Poor/ heavy pollard	"	"	Very poor condition - almost dead.	Remove.

* 181 - *Platanus x acerifolia* - removed

180	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	"	1. Poor / heavy pollard	"	"	"	Very poor condition - almost dead.	Remove.
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* 181 - *Platanus x acerifolia* - removed

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
182	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	High SE	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. Medium	1. Roadside	Recovering from heavy pollard - topped - 3 year growth. Signs of stress due to drought.	If power lines remain continue pollarding - if not remove.
183	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	"	1. Good	"	"	Poor condition	Remove (not suitable for pollarding)
184	<i>Acer negundo</i>	"	2. Poor	1. Unknown 2. Small	"	"	Remove.
185	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Heavy pollard 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Large	"	Fair condition.	If power lines remain continue pollarding - otherwise remove.
186	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
187	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
188	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
188	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	"	Incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up - remove dead wood.
190	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
191	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
192	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare - stress due to drought.	"
193	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	Incorrect aftercare	"
194	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. Unknown 2. Medium	"	Fair condition.	Needs occasional pollarding.
195	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	"	"	"	"	Poor condition - badly damaged and unsightly.	Remove
196	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Light pollarding
197	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	"	"	1. Unknown 2. Medium.	"	Fair condition	Needs occasional pollarding.
198	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	1. Pollarded 2. Poor	1. Unknown 2. Small	"	Incorrect pruning and aftercare	Requires more pollarding, otherwise remove.
199	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"



No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
200	Platanus acerifolia	High St	1. Poor/Wis-shapen 2. Imp	1. 30 years 2. Small	1. Roadside	Slight drought stress	Pollard or Remove
201	Acacia baileyana	Fountain St.	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 30 years 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Short	Incorrect pruning	Light prune top of tree.
202	Acacia baileyana	"	"	"	"	"	"
203	Acacia baileyana	"	"	"	"	"	"
204	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Gray St	1. Poor/Stunted. 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. Unknown 2. Small	1. Roadside	Slight drought stress	Unsuitable for position but interesting - remove dead wood
205	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
206	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
207	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
208	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
209	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
210	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
211	Sequoiadendron giganteum	"	"	"	"	"	"
212	Ulmus x hollandica	Newslead Rd	1. Good 2. Imp	1. 100 years + 2. Medium	1. Roadside 2. Good	Fairly good condition - incorrect aftercare	General cleaning up.
213	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
214	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
215	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"
216	Ulmus x hollandica	"	1. Poor	1. 100 years + 2. Small	"	Trees showing symptoms of high stress.	Pollard to stimulate growth.
217	Ulmus x hollandica	"	"	"	"	"	"

No	Name	Location	Aesthetic 1 Form 2 Location 3 Historical	Scientific 1 Age 2 Size 3 Rarity	Significance 1 Site 2 Longevity	Condition	Recommendations
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Municipal Park	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Commemorative	1. 120 years 2. wide canopy (20 m broad)	1. Park 2. Good	Minor leaf damage due to pests.	Remove dead wood.
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Municipal Park nr War Memorial	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Planted 1916	1. 30 years 2. Small	"	Fair condition.	None
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	"	1. Poor 2. Imp 3. Planted 1916	"	1. Park 2. Poor	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - dead on one side of trunk	Replace
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Municipal Park	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. Unknown	1. Park 2. Indefinite	Fair condition.	Clean up around base.
	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	"	1. Poor 2. Imp	1. 60 years + 2. Large 3. Not common	1. Park 2. Limited	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - severity - damage by wind.	Extensive free surgery required for long life.
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	"	1. Poor	1. Unknown	1. Park 2. Indefinite	Incorrect pruning	Replace, unless strong historical reasons
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'	"	1. Good 2. Imp	1. Young 2. Small	1. Park 2. Good	"	Remove green growth from stock.
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	"	1. Upright 2. Too close to cedars.	1. 60 years + 2. Large	"	Incorrect pruning - minor leaf damage due to pests.	Remove dead wood
	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (2 specimens)	"	1. Typical 2. Imp 3. Significant	1. Pre 1900 2. Large 3. Not common	"	Fair condition.	Remove dead wood and ivy.
	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	"	1. Pollarded 2. Imp	1. Pre 1900 2. Large	"	Incorrect pruning & aftercare - dry rot in crown.	Surgery to repair bad pruning cuts - remove diseased wood.
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Aurea'	Municipal Park either side of	1. Good 2. Poor for size of tree	1. 50 years 2. Medium	"	Fair condition	Remove before building affected. Tree will double in size eventually.
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Aurea'	Entrance to Hall	"	"	"	"	"
	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Municipal Park	1. Typical 2. Imp	"	"	Incorrect pruning - fungal disease - downy mildew.	Minor pruning.
	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	"	1. Medium 2. Imp	1. 30 years + 2. Small 3. Not common	1. Park 2. Short	Incorrect pruning and aftercare - fungal disease - dry rot	Clean out dead wood - Fill hole
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	"	1. Good 2. Imp 3. Commemorative	1. 120 years 2. wide canopy (20 m broad)	1. Park 2. Good.	Leaf damage due to pests.	General cleaning up - remove dead wood.

Appendix 2

List of Plants Noted in Maldon Gardens

List of plants noted in Maldon streets and gardens which may have persisted from the 19th century.

A. Specimen Trees

- Araucaria bidwillii* — "Bunya-Bunya Pine"
- Arbutus unedo* — "Strawberry Tree"
- Brachychiton populneus* — "Kurrajong"
- Cedrus deodara* — "Deodar"
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* — "Lawson's Cypress"
- Cupressus funebris* — "Funeral Cypress"
- Cupressus torulosa* — "Bhutan Cypress"
- Eucalyptus ficifolia* — "Red Flowering Gum"
- Eucalyptus globulus* — "Blue Gum"
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon* — "Red Ironbark"
- Ficus macrophylla* — "Moreton Bay Fig"
- Ficus rubiginosa* — "Port Jackson Fig"
- Grevillea robusta* — "Silky Oak"
- Koelreuteria paniculata* — "Golden Rain Tree"
- Lagunaria patersonia* — "Cow-itch Tree"
- Melia azederach* — "Bead Tree"
- Photinia serrulata* — "Chinese Hawthorn"
- Platanus x acerifolia* — "London Plane"
- Populus nigra 'Italica'* — "Lombardy Poplar"
- Prunus x blireiana* — "Flowering Plum"
- Quercus robur* — "English Oak"
- Sequoiadendron giganteum* — "Big Tree"
- Trachycarpus fortunei* — "Chinese Fan Palm"
- Ulmus x hollandica* — "Dutch Elm"
- Washingtonia filifera* — "Petticoat Palm"

B. Fruit Trees

- Castanea sativa* — "Chestnut"
- Eriobotrya japonica* — "Loquat"
- Ficus carica* — "Fig"
- Laurus nobilis* — "Bay Tree"
- Morus alba* — "Mulberry"
- Morus nigra* — "Mulberry"
- Olea europaea* — "Olive"

C. Small Trees & Shrubs

- Brugmansia sanguinea* — "Red Angel's Trumpet"
- Buxus sempervirens* — "Box"
- Callistemon citrinus*
- Camellia* spp.
- Carpenteria californica*
- Chaenomeles speciosa* cvs. — "Japanese Quince"
- Coleonema album*
- Cotoneaster pannosus* — "Wrinkled-leaf Cotoneaster"
- Euonymus japonica* — "Japanese Spindle Tree"
- Fuchsia* spp & cvs.
- Hebe x carnea*
- Jasminum mesneyi*
- Leptospermum scoparium*
- Myrtus communis* — "Myrtle"
- Nandina domestica* — "Sacred Bamboo"
- Oleander* spp.
- Osmanthus fragrans* — "Sweet Olive"
- Othonna* sp.
- Photinia glabra*
- Pittosporum undulatum* — "Sweet Pittosporum"
- Prunus glandulosa*

Pyracantha crenulata
Rhododendron cvs.
Rosa spp.
Tecoma stans — "Yellowbells"
Stenolobium x smithii
Spiraea cantoniensis
Syringa vulgaris — "Lilac"
Tibouchina urvilleana
Viburnum x burkwoodii
Viburnum tinus — "Laurestine"

D. Low Shrubs including ground covers & herbaceous perennials

Agapanthus sp.
Amaryllis belladonna — "Belladonna Lily"
Bergenia ciliata — "Winter Begonia"
Chrysanthemum cvs.
Dianthus cvs. — "Pinks, Picotees"
Narcissus — "Daffodils"
Pelargonium varieties — "Geranium"
Gladiolus psittacinus
Althea rosea — "Hollyhocks"
Centranthus cvs. — "Centranth"
Primula spp. — "Primrose"
Viola spp.
Vinca major — "Greater Periwinkle"
Cheiranthus spp. — "Wallflowers"
Watsonia spp.
Zantedeschia aethiopica — "Calla Lily"
Zantedeschia elliotiana

E. Hedge Plants — Large

Crataegus monogyna — "Hawthorn"
Crataegus oxycantha — "Hawthorn"
Cupressus macrocarpa — "Monterey Cypress"
Cytisus spp. — "Broom"
Maclura aurantiaca — "Osage Orange"
Myoporum insulare — "Boobialla"
Pittosporum undulatum — "Sweet Pittosporum"
Pyracantha crenulata — "Fire Thorn"
Spartium junceum — "Spanish Broom"
Tamarix spp. — "Tamarisk"
Tecomaria capensis — "Cape Honeysuckle"

Hedge Plants — Small

Lonicera fragrantissima — "Honeysuckle"
Muehlenbeckia axillaris
Rosa rubiginosa — "Rose"
Ulmus suckers — "Elm"

Flower bed edging plants

Buxus sempervirens — "Box"
Lavandula angustifolia — "Lavender"
Rosmarinus officinalis — "Rosemary"

F. Climbing Plants

Note: Climbers were very popular in 1860-1900. However there are few in Maldon.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata — "Boston Ivy"
Hedera helix — "Common Ivy"
Pelargonium peltatum — "Ivy-leaved geraniums"
Jasminum polyanthum — "Jasmine"
Podranea ricasoliana — "Pink Tecoma"
Rosa varieties — "Rose"
Tecomaria capensis — "Cape Honeysuckle"
Wisteria sp.

G. Others

Agave americana — "Century Plant"
Aloe arborescens — "Octopus Plant"
Aloe striata — "Coral Aloe"
Arundo donax — "Giant Reed"
Opuntia spp. — "Prickly Pear"

Appendix 3

List of Species Suitable for Planting in Maldon

Introduction

The following selected list of plants recommended for use in Maldon's gardens in order to retain their historical context is based on the following criteria:

- (i) the plants being available from a number of nurseries during the period 1845-1870;
- (ii) their current availability;
- (iii) their suitability for the climate of Maldon.

A list of the old nursery catalogues consulted is given within the bibliography. We have also included plants observed on site which appear in a number of gardens of that period and which have been retained in their original condition. The names are those current today, many having changed since the publication of the catalogues. Many spellings in the catalogues also differ slightly from those given here.

An example of an early catalogue:

Extract from the Catalogue of Plants — Thomas Lang & Co., Ballarat, 1865.

Quercus robur. — We have a large quantity of the *common English Oak*: it thrives uncommonly well in Victoria, and the time undoubtedly will come when it will be grown extensively for its timber. We can supply 5,000 plants, and when a large quantity is taken the prices will be very moderate.

Quercus Cerris, or Turkey Oak. — This is of more rapid growth than the Common Oak, and equally beautiful and valuable.

Rhamnus Alaternus. — This hardy evergreen thrives well in Victoria, and furnishes, at Christmas, abundance of green branches and coral berries to grace that festive season.

Rhododendron. — We have a large and valuable collection imported from London.

Tilia europaea, or Lime Tree. — We have a fine stock of healthy Plants of this favorite tree.

Ulmus. — It is well known that the species of Elm are the most hardy and luxuriant growing trees in the Colony. We have much pleasure in pointing out that we have succeeded in introducing the Weeping or Horizontal Elm, and can offer a few Plants, grafted on tall stems, at 10s. 6d. each.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Abutilon, duc de Malakof			Agave mexicana	1 6	to 3 6
striatum	1 6	to 2 6	Ailantus glandulosa	..	.. 1 6
venosum			Alnus glutinosa		
Acacia cultriformis	..	.. 2 6	<i>Common Alder</i>	1 6	to 3 6
dealbata	..	.. 1 6	Aloysia citriodora		
vestita	..	.. 2 6	<i>Scented Verbena</i>	1 6	to 2 6
and many other varieties			Amelanchier canadensis		
Acer campestre			Amorpha fruticosa	per doz.	6 0
<i>Common Maple</i>	..	.. 1 6	Anthyllis Barba-Jovis	..	.. 2 6
monspessulanum			Andromeda Mariana		
opulifolium			axillaris major	2 6	to 5 0
Opalus		2 6	Aralia crassifolia	..	1 6 to 2 6
pennsylvanicum			japonica	..	.. 2 6
platanoides			Arbutus Andrachne	..	.. 5 0
<i>Norway Maple</i>			Unedo	..	.. 5 0
Pseudo-Platanus			Arundo Donax	..	.. 2 6
<i>Sycamore</i>	1 0	to 2 6	Aucuba japonica	..	8 6 to 5 0
" <i>flava variegata</i>			Azalea pontica	..	.. 3 6
<i>Corstorphine Plane</i>	..	.. 3 6	several other varieties		
rubrum			Bambusa falcata		
striatum			nigra	..	.. 2 0
tataricum			Beaufortia decussata	..	.. 2 6
Acmena floribunda	..	.. 2 6	Bedfordia salicina	..	.. 1 6
Aesculus flava	..	.. 10 6	Benthamia fragifera	..	.. 5 0
Hippocastanum			Berberis Darwini	..	.. 2 6
<i>Horse Chestnut</i>	2 6	to 3 6	dulcis	..	.. 2 6

Cultivars of common ornamentals

A wide range of cultivated varieties of the following commonly grown ornamentals were also available. Many of these old varieties are now difficult to obtain and would only be stocked by specialist nurserymen or private collectors. Appendix 5 contains some sources for these plants and interest is developing in the search for more of them.

anemones, amaranthus, asters, azaleas, begonias, bindweeds, calceolarias, cannas, centranthus, chrysanthemums, cinerarias, cinquefoils, coleus, crocus, daffodils, dahlias, foxgloves, free mallows, fuchsias, geraniums, gladioli, gloxinias, hawkweeds, hibiscus, hippeastrum, hyacinths, irises, liliiums, monkey-flowers, pansies, penstemons, petunias, phlox, pincushion flower, pinks and picotees (*Dianthus*), poppies, primroses, paeonies, ranunculus, roses, salvias, snapdragons, sunroses, tulips, valerians, verbenas, violets, watercress, watsonias, zinnias.

Hedge plants and proclaimed noxious weeds

The plants introduced as hedge plants to control the movement of stock have mostly done extremely well in Victoria and have become naturalised. Several have been proclaimed as noxious weeds and are therefore not available for planting. These are:

* <i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>	— Cape Broom
* <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	— Hawthorn
* <i>C. monogyna</i>	— Hawthorn
* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	— Boxthorn
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	— Sweet Briar
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	— Bramble
* <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	— Gorse, Furze

* Existing hedges of prescribed dimensions may be retained but new hedges may not be planted.

Whether hedges may be restored by new planting is a matter which would have to be considered by the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Board.

Roses

Roses have been popular garden plants for centuries. The introduction of China roses into Europe led to a new wave of hybridisation in the 19th century, particularly in France and England. A short account of history of modern rose hybrids is given in the Rose Garden brochure from the R.B.G.

Lang's 1865 catalogue lists 143 roses and offers reduced prices for "old varieties which do not appear on this list". By the end of the century, hundreds of cultivars would have been introduced into Australia. These have all been replaced by modern hybrids but specialist nurseries and the Heritage Rose Society are preserving and popularising some of the old varieties.

Of the species roses, *R. banksiae* was and still is popular and *R. rubiginosa* (sweet briar), once recommended as a hedge plant, is now a proclaimed weed.

The following roses listed in Victorian nursery catalogues of the 1860's and 1870's are still available today from specialist nurseries. Many other cultivars of the same classes and similar age can also be obtained.

Cultivar	Class	Climbing
'Aimee Vibert'	N	
<i>banksiae</i> (Banksian yellow)		,
<i>banksiae</i> (Banksian white)		,
'Baron Prevost'	HP	
'Bourbon Queen'	B	
'Celine Forestier'	N	
<i>centifolia</i> (Cabbage Rose)	C	
<i>centifolia</i> 'Cristata' (Crested Moss)	M	
<i>centifolia</i> 'Muscosa' (Common Moss)	M	
'Cloth of Gold'	N	
'Comtesse de Murinais'	M	
'Devoniensis'	Ch	
<i>foetida</i> 'Persiana' (Persian Yellow)		,
'Fortune's Double Yellow'		,
<i>fortuniana</i>		,
'General Jacqueminot'	HP	
'Gloire de Dijon'	T	,
'Jeanne Desprez'	N	
'La France'	HT	
'Lamarque'	N	
'La Vie de Bruxelles'	D	
'Louise Odier'	B	

'Saffrano'
'Salet'
'Souvenir de Malmaison'

T
M
B

C = Centifolia, D = Damask, Ch = China, B = Bourbon, N = Noisette, M = Moss, HP = Hybrid Perpetual, HT = Hybrid Tea, T = Tea.

Rhododendrons (and Azaleas)

Hybrid Rhododendrons were produced in the first half of the 19th century which was also the time of introduction of azaleas from Japan. In Australia the "Indica" azaleas, like Camellias, were initially treated as stove rather than garden plants.

Rhododendrons and azaleas were introduced into the Melbourne Royal Botanic Gardens by Guilfoyle (Director 1873-1909) and many of these still survive today. The R.B.G. contains some sixty cultivars which originated in England before 1880. Early nursery catalogues contain few Rhododendrons and azaleas: The following list includes those advertised in nursery catalogues of the 1860's which are growing today in the R.B.G. Other sources have not been sought since it is unlikely that these plants featured in the cottage gardens of Maldon.

Cultivar	Azalea
'Apollo'	(Az.)
'Concessum'	(Az.)
'Duc de Nassau'	(Az.)
'Indica alba'	(Az.)
'Lady Eleanor Cathcart'	
'Magnet'	
'Magnifica'	
'Mr. John Waterer'	
'Mrs. John Waterer'	
'Pulchrum'	(Az.)
'Sherwoodeanum'	
'Smithii'	(Az.)

Species List

Trees

Acer negundo — "Ghost Maple"	Ligustrum lucidum — "Glossy Privet"
Acer pseudoplatanus — "Sycamore"	Liriodendrum tulipifera — "Tulip Tree"
Aesculus hippocastanum — "Common Horsechestnut"	Magnolia grandiflora — "Bull Bay"
Ailanthus altissima — "Tree of Heaven"	Melia azederach — "Japanese Bead Tree"
Arbutus andrachne	Metrosideros excelsa — "Christmas Tree"
Arbutus unedo — "Strawberry Tree"	Michelia figo — "Port Wine"
Brachychiton acerifolium — "Flame Tree"	Olea europaea — "Common Olive"
Brachychiton populneus — "Kurrajong"	Othonna pectinata
Brugmansia X candida — "Angels Trumpets"	Paulownia tomentosa — "Princess Tree"
Castanea sativa — "Spanish Chestnut"	Photinia serrulata — "Chinese Hawthorn"
Ceratonia siliqua — "Carob"	Pittosporum eugenioides — "Lemonwood"
Cercis siliquastrum — "Judas Tree"	Pittosporum tenuifolium — "Kohuhu"
Cinnamomum camphora — "Camphor-laurel"	Pittosporum tobira — "Japanese Pittosporum"
Cordyline australis — "Cabbage Tree"	Pittosporum undulatum — "Sweet Pittosporum"
Corynocarpus laevigatus — "Karakara"	Platanus orientalis — "Oriental Plane"
Crataegus laevigata — "White Box"	Populus nigra 'Italica' — "Lombardy Poplar"
Erythrina caffra	Prunus laurocerasus — "Cherry Laurel"
Erythrina crista-gallii — "Cockspur Coral-tree"	Prunus lusitanica — "Portugal Laurel"
Eucalyptus globulus — "Blue Gum"	Quercus robur — "English Oak"
Euonymus europaea — "European Spindle-tree"	Robinia pseudoacacia — "Black Locust"
Ficus macrophylla — "Moreton Bay Fig"	Salix babylonica — "Weeping Willow"
Ficus rubiginosa — "Port Jackson Fig"	Schotia latifolia
Fraxinus excelsior — "European Ash"	Sophora microphylla — "Kowhai"
Gleditsia triacanthos — "Honey Locust"	Sorbus aucuparia — "Rowan"
Grevillea robusta — "Silky Oak"	Syzygium paniculatum — "Bushcherry"
Hibiscus splendens	Tristania conferta — "Queensland Box"
Ilex aquifolium — "English Holly"	Ulmus X hollandica — "Dutch Elm"
Illicium anisatum — "Chinese Arise"	Ulmus glabra — "Wych Elm"
Koelreuteria paniculata — "Golden Rain Tree"	Ulmus parviflora — "Chinese Elm"
Lagerstroemia indica — "Crepe Myrtle"	Ulmus procera — "English Elm"
Laurus nobilis — "Bay"	Viburnum odoratissimum — "Sweet Viburnum"
	Virgilia oroboides

Shrubs

- Abelia chinensis — “Rock Abelia”
Aloysia triphylla — “Lemon Verbena”
Aucuba japonica — “Japanese Laurel”
Beaufortia decussata
Berberis buxifolia
Berberis darwinii
Berberis vulgaris
Bouvardia ternifolia
Buddleja crispa
Buddleja globosa
Buddleja lindleyana
Buddleja salvifolia
Burchellia bubalina
Buxus sempervirens ‘Longifolia’
Buxus sempervirens — “Box”
Callistemon rigidus
Calothamnus quadrifidus
Camellias
Cestrum aurantiacum
Cestum elegans
Cestrum fasciculatum
Chaenomeles japonica — “Lesser Flowering Quince”
Chimonanthus praecox — “Winter sweet”
Clanthus puniceus — “Glory Pea”
Colutea arborescens
Cordyline terminalis — “Good Luck Plant”
Cotoneaster microphyllus
Cuphea ignea — “Cigar Plant”
Cytisus canariensis
Cytisus racemosus
Cytisus scoparius
Daphne X hybrida
Daphne laureola
Daphne odora — “Winter Daphne”
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia scabra
Diosma ericoides
Duranta repens — “Golden Dew-drop”
Erica baccans
Erica verticillata
Escallonia bifida
Escallonia rubra
Euonymus japonica ‘Variegata’
Euonymus japonica
Forsythia viridissima
Fuchsias
Gardenia jasminoides
Gardenia thunbergia
Geraniums
Hebe andersonii
Heliotropium arborescens
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis — “Chinese Hibiscus”
Indigofera australis
Indigofera incarnata
Iochroma cyaneum
Kerria japonica — “Japanese Rose”
Lantana montevidensis
Leonotus leonurus — “Lyon’s Ear”
Leycesteria formosa — “Himalayan Honeysuckle”
Ligustrum japonicum — “Japanese Privet”
Ligustrum vulgare — “Common Privet”
Lomatia fraseri
Lomatia ilicifolia
Magnolia X soulangiana
Magnolia quinquepeta
Mahonia aquifolium
Mahonia fortunei
Melianthus major — “Honey Flower”
Mimulus aurantiacus
Myrtus communis — “Greek Myrtle”
Nandina domestica — “Sacred Bamboo”
Nerium oleander — “Oleander”
Philadelphus coronarius — “Mock Orange”
Philadelphus mexicanus — “Mock Orange”
Pimelea ferruginea
Pimelea rosea
Plumbago auriculata — “Cape Leadwort”
Podalyrea sericea
Polygala myrtifolia — “Milkwort”
Prostanthera lasianthos — “Christmas Bush”
Prostanthera nivea — “Showy Mintbush”
Prostanthera spinosa — “Spiny Mintbush”
Prunus glandulosa ‘Sinensis’
Punica granatum — “Pomegranate”
Pyracantha coccinea
Rhamnus alaternus — “Italian Buckthorn”
Raphiolepis indica — “Indian Hawthorn”
Rhododendrons
Robinia hispida — “Moss Locust”
Rondeletia strigulosa
Rothmannia globosa — “Gardenia”
Ruscus aculeatus — “Butchers Broom”
Russelia equisetiformis — “Coral Plant”
Salvia splendens — “Scarlet Salvia”
Sambucus nigra — “European Elder”
Spartium junceum — “Spanish Broom”
Spiraea cantoniensis
Spiraea japonica — Japanese spiraea”
Spiraea prunifolia — “Bridal Wreath”
Strobilanthes anisophyllus
Symphoricarpos albus — “Snowberry”
Tibouchina elegans — “Lasiandra”
Viburnum japonicum
Viburnum opulus — “Cranberry Bush”
Viburnum plicatum
Viburnum suspensum
Viburnum tinus — “Laurestine”
Weigela florida
Westringia rosmariniflorus

Edging Plants

- Armeria maritima — “Thrift”
Chamaemelum nobile — “Chamomile”
Rosmarinus officinalis — “Rosemary”
Thymus vulgaris — “Thyme”

Hedging Plants

- Buxus sempervirens — “Box”
Crataegus laevigata — “White Thorn”
Gleditsia triacanthos — “Honey Locust”
Ligustrum ovalifolium — “Privet”
Maclura pomifera — “Osage Orange”
Platycladus orientalis — “Chinese arbor-vitae”

Conifers

Araucaria bidwillii — "Bunya Bunya Pine"
Araucaria heterophylla — "Norfolk Island Pine"
Callitris rhomboidea — "Oyster Bay Pine"
Cedrus atlantica — "Atlas Cedar"
Cedrus deodara — "The Deodar"
Cedrus libanii — "Cedar of Lebanon"
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana — "Lawson's False Cypress"
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis — "Yellow Cypress"
Chamaecyparis thyoides — "White Cypress"
Cryptomeria japonica — "Japanese Cedar"
Cupressus funebris — "Funeral Cypress"
Cupressus glabra — "Smooth Arizona Cypress"

Climbers and Trailers

Bougainvillea spectabilis
Campsis radicans — "Trumpet Honeysuckle"
Clytostoma callistegioides — "Argentine Trumpet Vine"
Ficus pumila — "Creeping Fig"
Gelsemium sempervirens — "Evening Trumpet Flower"
Hardenbergia comptoniana
Hardenbergia violacea — "Native Sassafras"
Jasminum grandiflorum
Jasminum humile — "Italian Jasmine"
Jasminum officinale — "Poet's Jasmine"
Kennedia nigricans — "Black Coral Pea"

Cacti & Succulents

Agave americana — "Century Plant"
Aloe arborescens
Rochea coccinea

Annuals and Herbaceous Perennials

Acanthus mollis
Anemone cultivars
Antirrhinum majus — "Snapdragon"
Aquilegia glandulosa
Aquilegia skinneri
Aquilegia vulgaris — "Columbine"
Armeria alliacea
Armeria maritima — "Thrift"
Armeria pseudoarmeria
Armeria wildskii
Arundo donax
Aster cvs.
Begonia X semperflorens-cultorum — "Bedding Begonia"
Bellis perennis — "English Daisy"
Bergenia ciliata — "Winter Begonia"
Browallia americana — "Bush Violet"
Calandrinia grandiflora
Calendula officinalis — "Pot Marigold"
Celosia cristata — "Cockscomb"
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Chrysanthemums
Cleome speciosa
Convallaria majalis — "Lily of the Valley"
Cortaderia selloana — "Pampas Grass"
Cuphea lanceolata
Dianthus barbatus — "Sweet William"
Escholtzia californica
Gaillardia pulchella var. *picta*
Helianthus annua — "Common Sunflower"
Helipterum mangelsii — "Swan River Everlasting"
Hibiscus trionum

Cupressus lusitanica — "Mexican Cypress"
Cupressus macrocarpa — "Monterey Cypress"
Cupressus sempervirens — "Italian Cypress"
Ginkgo biloba — "Maidenhair Tree"
Juniperus virginiana — "Pencil Cedar"
Pinus canariensis — "Canary Island Pine"
Pinus halepensis — "Aleppo Pine"
Pinus nigra var. *maritima* — "Corsican Pine"
Pinus pinaster — "Maritime Pine"
Pinus pinea — "Stone Pine"
Pinus ponderosa — "Western Yellow Pine"
Pinus radiata — "Monterey Pine"

Kennedia prostrata — "Running Postman"
Kennedia rubicunda — "Dusky Coral Pea"
Lonicera japonica — "Japanese Honeysuckle"
Pandorea jasminoides — "Bower Plant"
Pandorea pandorana — "Wonga Wonga Vine"
Solanum jasminoides — "Potato Vine"
Sollya heterophylla — "Bluebell Creeper"
Tecoma stans — "Yellow Bells"
Tecomaria capensis — "Cape Honeysuckle"
Trachelospermum jasminoides — "Star Jasmine"
Vinca major — "Greater Periwinkle"
Vinca minor — "Lesser Periwinkle"

Yucca filamentosa
Yucca gloriosa

Hosta ventricosa
Iberis sempervirens — "Edging Candytuft"
Impatiens balsamina — "Garden Balsam"
Lathyrus odoratus — "Sweet Pea"
Lobelia cardinalis — "Cardinal Flower"
Lobelia erinus — "Edging Lobelia"
Lychnis incana — "Stock"
Mentha spicata — "Spearmint"
Mirabilis jalapa — "Beauty of the Night"
Oenothera drummondii
O. missouriensis
O. odorata
O. rosea
O. tetraptera
Penstemon gentianoides — "Beard-tongue"
Petunia cvs.
Phlox drummondii — "Annual Phlox"
Phormium tenax — "New Zealand Mountain Flax"
Phyllostachys nigra — "Black Bamboo"
Portulacca grandiflora — "Sunplant"
Potentilla cvs. — "cinquefoil"
Primula cvs. — "Primrose"
Scabiosa cvs. — "Pincushin Flower"
Senecio hybridus — "Cineraria"
Schizanthus cvs. — "Poor Man's Orchid"
Tagetes erecta — "African Marigold"
T. patula — "French Marigold"
Tropaeolum cvs. — "Nasturtium"
Verbena cvs. — "Virvane"
Zinnia elegans — "Common Zinnia"

Herbs

- Allium sativum — "Garlic"
A. schoenoprasum — "Chives"
Anethum graveolens — "Dill"
Angelica archangelica — "Angelica"
Anthriscus cerefolium — "Chervil"
Artemisia absinthium — "Wormwood"
Borago officinalis — "Borage"
Chamaemelum nobile — "Chamomile"
Digitalis purpurea — "Foxglove"
Hyssopus officinalis — "Hyssop"
Laurus nobilis — "Bay"
Lavandula angustifolia — "Lavender"
Mentha piperita — "Peppermint"
M. pulegium — "Pennyroyal"
M. spicata — "Spearmint"
Ocimum basilicum — "Basil"
Origanum majoranum — "Sweet Marjoram"
O. vulgare — "Marjoram"
Petroselinum crispum — "Parsley"
Rosmarinus officinalis — "Rosemary"
Ruta graveolens — "Rue"
Salvia officinalis — "Sage"
Satureja hortensis — "Winter Savory"
S. montana — "Summer Savory"
Thymus vulgaris — "Thyme"

Fruit

- Citrus aurantium — "Orange"
C. limon — "Lemon"
Corylus avellana — "Hazelnut"
Cydonia oblonga — "Quince"
Diospyros kaki — "Persimmon"
Eriobotrya japonica — "Loquat"
Ficus carica — "Fig"
Juglans regia — "Walnut"
Mespilus germanica — "Medlar"
Morus alba — "White Mulberry"
M. nigra — "Black Mulberry"
Olea europaea — "Olive"
Prunus dulcis — "Almond"
Psidium littorale var. littorale — "Guava"
Punica granatum — "Pomegranate"

Bulbs & Tubers

- Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis
Amaryllis belladonna — "Belladonna Lily"
Asphodeline lutea — "King's Spear"
Canna indica — "Indian Shot"
Crocus cvs.
Cyclamen persicum — "Florist's Cyclamen"
Dahlia cvs.
Doryanthus excelsa — "Globe Spear Lily"
Gladiolus natalensis
Hedychium gardnerianum — "Kahili Ginger"
Hemerocallis fulva — "Orange Day Lily"
Hyacinthus orientalis — "Garden Hyacinth"
Iris X germanica — "Flag"
Ixia campanulata
Lachenalia aloides
Lilium candidum — "Madonna Lily"
L. lanceolatum
Neomarica caerulea — "Faan Iris"
Nerine sarniensis — "Guernsey Lily"
Oporanthes lutea — "Winter Daffodil"
Polianthes tuberosa — "Tuberose"
Ranunculus cvs.
Sparaxis tricolor — "Wand Flower"
Sprekelia formosissima
Tigridia pavonia — "Tiger Flower"

Native plants

The lists given above are only part of a considerably larger list compiled from early nursery catalogues by the Botanic Gardens.

A list of native plants from this compilation follows. However, many of these are now unavailable in nurseries and others would be unsuitable for the climate of Maldon. Many home gardeners wish to plant native shrubs and trees and this can be done using plants available in the 1845-1880 period. It should be remembered that gardens of this period would not have contained native plants alone.

Trees

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Acacia dealbata | Casuarina stricta | Lagunaria patersonia |
| A. longifolia | C. torulosa | Melaleuca armillaris |
| A. melanoxylon | Doryphora sassafras | Owenia venosa |
| A. pendula | Elaeodendron australe | Myoporum insulare |
| Albizia distachya | Eucalyptus delegatensis | Oxylobium lanceolatum |
| Anopterus glandulosa | E. globulus | Pittosporum bicolor |
| Argyrodendron trifoliata | E. piperita | P. revolutum |
| Atherosperma moschata | E. resinifera | P. undulatum |
| Backhousia myrtifolia | Eupomatia laurina | Rhodamnia trinervia |
| Baloghia lucida | Ficus macrophylla | Stenocarpus sinuatus |
| Banksia grandis | Ficus rubiginosa | S. paniculatum |
| B. intergrifolia | Grevillea hilliana | Tristania conferta |
| Barklya syringifolia | G. robusta | T. laurina |
| Bedfordia arborescens | Hakea laurina | Xanthorrhoea australis |
| Brachychiton acerifolium | Harpullia cupanioides | |
| B. populneus | Hibiscus heterophyllus | |
| Castanospermum australe | H. splendens | |

Shrubs

Acacia alata
 A. armata
 A. cultriformis
 A. farnesiana
 A. latifolia
 A. muellerana
 A. suaveolens
 A. vestita
 Banksia baxteri
 B. brownii
 B. coccinea
 B. ericifolia
 B. hookerana
 B. repens
 B. sphaerocarpa
 B. spinulosa
 Beaufortia decussata
 Boronia megastigma
 B. serrulata
 Callistemon linearis

Conifers

Agathis robusta
 Araucaria bidwillii
 A. cunninghamii

Climbers and Trailers

Clematis microphylla
 Geitonoplesium cymosum
 Hardenbergia comptoniana
 H. violacea 'Alba'

Ferns & Fern Allies

Adiantum formosum
 A. hispidulum
 A. raddianum
 A. tenerum
 Alsophila australis
 A. tricolor
 Asplenium attenuatum
 A. bulbiferum
 A. flabellatum
 A. flabellifolium
 A. fontanum

C. macropunctatus
 C. rigidus
 C. viridiflorus
 Calothamnus quadrifidus
 Ceratopetalum gummiferum
 Chorizema cordatum
 Correa alba
 C. pulchella
 C. reflexa
 Crowea saligna
 Eucalyptus preissiana
 Eucryphia lucida
 Eutaxia myrtifolia
 Goodia lotifolia
 G. medicaginea
 Grevillea rosmarinifolia
 G. sericea
 Indigofera australis
 Leptospermum flavescens
 L. lanigerum

A. heterophylla
 Callitris endlicheri
 C. macleayana

H. violacea
 Kennedia nigricans
 K. prostrata
 K. rubicunda

A. nidus
 A. praemorsum
 A. succatum
 A. trichomanes
 Ceterach officinarum
 Davallia canariensis
 Dicksonia antarctica
 Doodia aspera
 D. caudata
 Gleichenia microphylla
 Histiopteris incisa

Lomatia fraseri
 L. ilicifolia
 Melaleuca decussata
 M. fulgens
 M. hypericifolia
 M. wilsonii
 Olearia lirata
 Oxylobium ovatum
 Pimelea ferruginea
 P. rosea
 Pomaderris elliptica
 P. lanigera
 Prostanthera lasianthos
 P. nivea
 P. spinosa
 Pultenaea daphnoides
 Telopea speciosissima
 Westringia rosmarinifolia

C. oblonga
 C. rhomboidea
 Podocarpus spinulosus

Pandorea jasminoides
 P. pandorana
 Sollya heterophylla

Lindsaea linearis
 Onychium japonicum
 Ophioglossum pendulum
 Pellaea falcata
 Platycerium alicorne
 P. grande
 Polypodium aureum
 P. billardieri
 P. euryphyllum
 Pteris multifida
 Pyrrosia rupestre

Appendix 4

Photographic evidence for early planting

Photographic evidence for early plantings

The card index of early photographs of the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service was examined for evidence of early plantings. In general, the photographs were uninformative. However, four general trends were evident:

1. The gradual removal of indigenous eucalypts — 1860 onwards.
2. The planting of elms as street trees — 1875 onwards.
3. The planting and subsequent removal of blue gums, *Eucalyptus globulus* — 1875 to present day.
4. The planting of other eucalypts not indigenous to the area, during the early twentieth century — 1900 to 1920.

Details

1. Panoramas

Ph p1 and p2 (1859) shows only indigenous eucalypts probably yellow box and long-leaved box.

Ph p5 (1867) shows an extant pencil pine, *Cupressus sempervirens* var. *sempervirens* in the garden of the cottage behind the Wesleyan church.

Ph p9 (1895) shows elms well established as street trees and also various conifers.

Ph p11 (1895) show two large *Pinus radiata* in front of the church of the Holy Trinity and also two elms (nos. 118 and 119), planted as street trees in Templeton street.

Blue gums are visible in photographs of the Shire Hall in 1874 (Ph 43), in High Street, in 1924 (Ph and by the Albion Hall in 1875 (Ph 17)). These trees must have been the first street plantings but the species is too large for a street tree. One remains in High Street.

2. Other photographs

Ph 42 John Robinsons home (?). Young fruit trees are visible and a circular bed and path behind a front picket fence. The other plants are not identifiable although a pair of trees in the front garden look rather like lombardy poplars.

Ph 47 Ethandune (1902). A large cypress dominates the central lawn. A young cypress is in front of the house.

Ph 48 unknown (?). A pair of fan palms, *Trachycarpus fortunei* flank the front door, a popular planting of the period.

Ph 52 Dr. Gray's residence (1907). Roses are evident in the front garden and there is probably a Camellia near the front gate.

Ph 61 Brewery residence (1903). The front garden shows a lemon tree. A large tree at the side of the house is probably an elm.

In 1936, (Ph 20) many large trees are visible in the shire gardens. Apart from the two commemorative oaks, two large trees, possibly pines, are growing between the oaks near the road. The cypresses behind the museum and in front of the sports ground are evident as is the Big Tree (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) behind the Shire Hall.

Photographs of the Wesleyan church (1900, 1924, 1936) show the growth of a tree in front of the church that is either *Pittosporum undulatum* or *Cinnamomum camphora*, camphor laurel. In the later photographs, there are no trees at the side of the church but in 1870 and 1900 a large eucalypt is visible to the left of the front of the church. This is probably an indigenous long-leaved box, *Eucalyptus goniocalyx*, one of which remains between the tennis courts and Fountain Street.

3. Conclusion

The photographic evidence reveals little of use in reconstructing the original ornamental planting. The blue gums were an unsuitable choice for the positions in which they were used and there is little point in replacing them for any reason other than a purely historical one; similarly *Pinus radiata* which, with the blue gum, was the fastest growing tree available to the early inhabitants of Maldon.

To replace the blue gums beside the old Shire Hall would involve removing all the other trees now planted in the Shire gardens in order to preserve historical accuracy and restore the situation of the 1860's and 1870's.

Appendix 5

Current Sources of Plants —

Sources of Plants:

Many of the plants listed are available from general nurseries, but many of the old cultivars and cottage garden perennials are unfashionable and difficult to obtain. A useful list of sources prepared by Mr T. Nottle will appear in the proceedings of the Conference of the Australian Garden History Society held in Melbourne in 1980 (available from the AGHS, Tasma Terrace, Parliament Place, Melbourne). A short list of sources is given below.

Perennials & Herbs

Norgates Plant Farm (retail)
Trentham,
Vic. 3458
Mr C. Winmill (wholesale)
Badgers Keep,
Chewton,
Vic. 3451
Coora Cottage (wholesale)
Thompsons Road,
Merricks,
Vic.
Honeysuckle Cottage (retail)
Bowen Mountain Road,
Bowen Mountain via Grosevale,
N.S.W.
"The Perennial Cottage Garden" (retail)
Hume Highway,
Berrinia,
N.S.W. 2577

Perennials & Herbs

Tristania Park Nurseries (retail)
Macedon,
Vic.

Bulbs

J. N. Hancock and Co. (retail)
Jackson's Hill Road,
Menzies Creek,
Vic.

Roses

A. Ross & Son (retail & wholesale)
21 Sturt Road,
Bedford Park,
S.A. 5042

Geraniums

Mr R. Elliott
Maclaren Flat,
S.A. 5171

Fruit Trees

Dr K. McLeod
C/o Hawkesbury Agricultural College,
Richmond,
N.S.W. 2753

Note: The Heritage Rose Society, C/o 5 Walker Street, Stirling, S.A. 5151 — offers information to members about various old cultivars and is not restricted in its activities to its main interest — old roses.