
From: Warren Wallamulla [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 12 April 2023 4:40 AM
To: Planning Panels - Northern Beaches
Subject: Proposed DA adjacent to Heritage Barrenjoey House -citing DA2022/0469
Attachments: NCC- HHH-CLEARLY the NATURAL ENVIRONMENT is dominant on the hillside of Palm Beach.pdf

Categories: NBLPP

PITTWATER ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE GROUP – says

Please object to this outlandish folly DA proposal next to heritage Barrenjoey House.
email an objection to:

planningpanels@northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au citing DA2022/0469

ASAP.

I do not Live in Palm Beach, but when the Barrenjoey House Heritage is Compared to Heritage in Liore Valley, France, or Cafe in Blackwattle Bay or Watson Bay the "Preservation of Heritage Buildings" often includes a curtilage of Parkland.

So the NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL's Urban Planners may have FAILED to "PRESERVE THE Parkland / Garden Space around the Heritage Building.

So the Submission may be " In Confidence " or "Commercial-in-Confidence" as it includes associated "LANDSCAPE PROJECT options" that are likely to be "unfunded by Council" - (or within proposed DA above)

There is CLEAR EVIDENCE of a FLAWED "Conservation ZONING Lands review in the Former Pittwater LGA, so the "Appropriate Wildlife Corridor Design" is still not SOLVED, so the "Alternative use of the site as Vegetated Lands" could assist in the overall Wildlife Corridor "Re-design"

The proposed DA is re-located to the "REAR" of Site (assuming that it is available for Building Area),

The "Future Tree Heights" have not been checked against "VIEW AREAS" from Houses built on Hillside behind Barrenjoey House.

So the Trees if Planted, could grow to 20 metres, or perhaps 60 meter if using a different tree in the Heritage Littorial Rainforest mix of possible trees.



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Barrenjoey House - one of the most iconic historic buildings in the locality, NBC Heritage Item No. 2270076.

B1.2 Heritage Conservation - Development in the vicinity of heritage items

- Developments in the vicinity of a heritage item are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage significance in terms of the building envelope, proportions, materials, colours and finishes, and building alignment.

The current proposal has a roof ridge height 1.5 metres above the existing non-compliance with of ridge at Barrenjoey House. To achieve the desired future character of the neighbourhood, the DCP requires -

D12.1 – Pittwater DCP

To ensure new development responds to, reinforces and sensitively relates to the spatial characteristics of the existing built and natural environment.

To enhance the existing streetscapes and promote a scale and density that is in scale with the height of the natural environment.

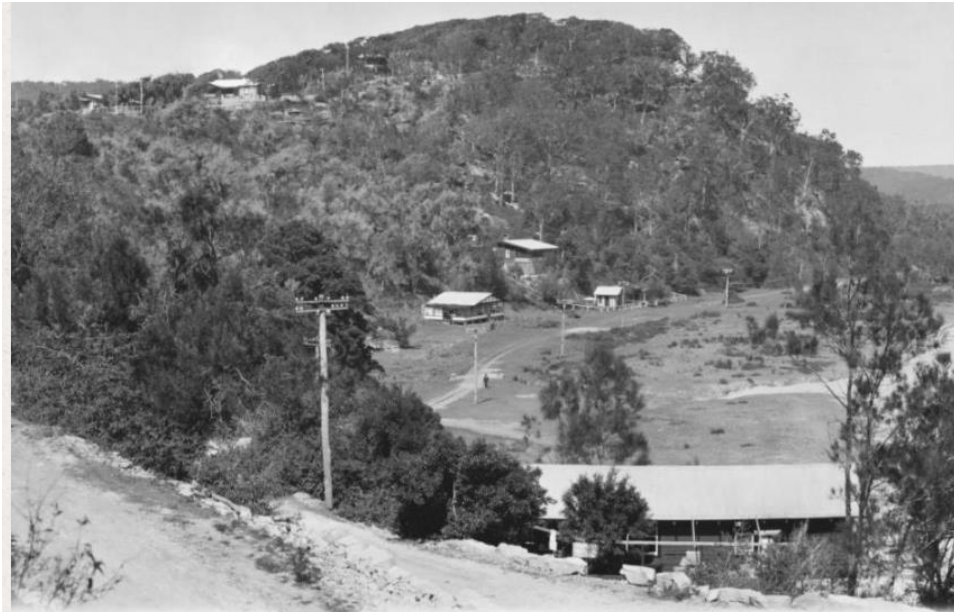
Buildings do not dominate the streetscape and are at 'human scale'. Within residential areas, buildings .

This is an important landmark – if we allow this monster to get through – more buildings like this will cover Pittwater. We have an opportunity now to save Pittwater's natural environment and character- it needs to be rescued from

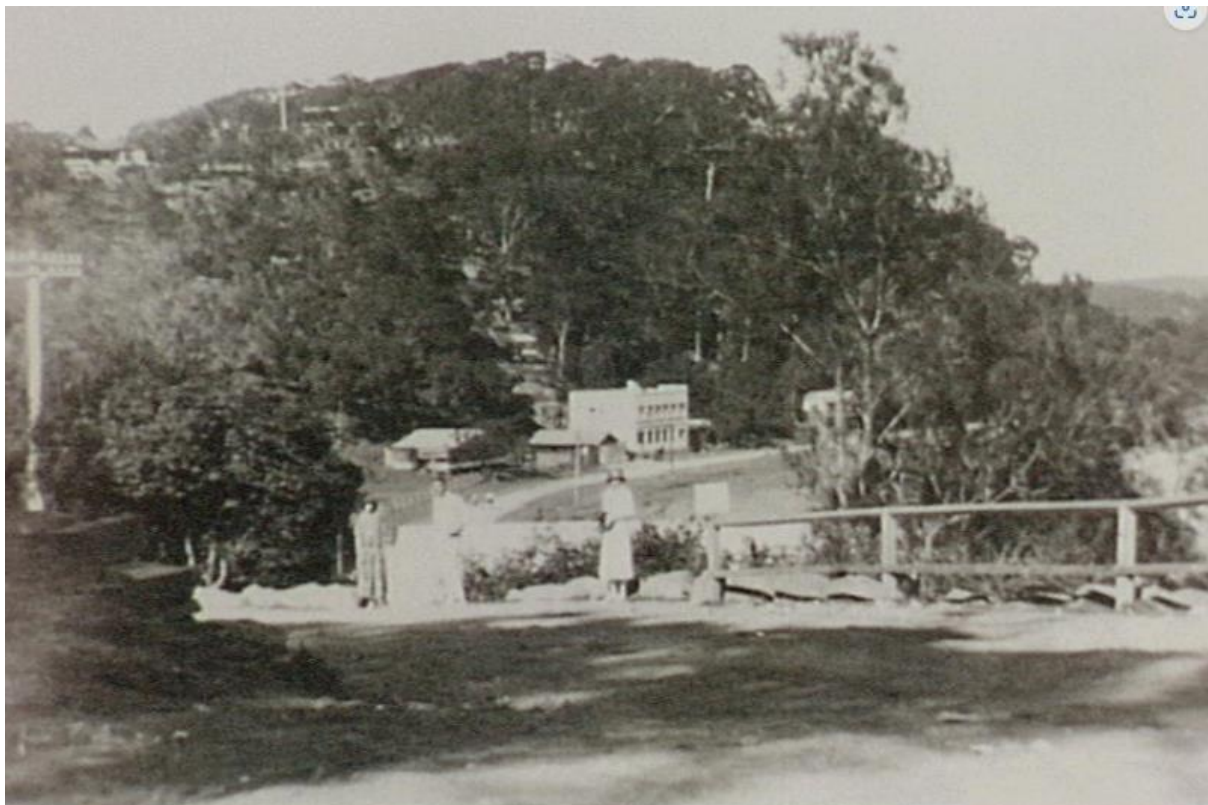
RESPONSE

- ❖ *THE CURRENT PROPOSAL has a ROOF RIDGE HEIGHT 1.5 m above the existing non-compliance with the Barrenjoey House.*
- ❖ *But after looking at the Heritage Cafes in Mosman and*
- ❖ *Black wattle Bay Glebe (which now is named after a Loire Village)*
- ❖ *, and then the World Heritage area of Loire Valley, and Atlantic Loire Valley*
- ❖ *Then the important Landmark of Barrenjoey House so should be able to be viewed on 3 sides, as the many Chateaux in Loire Valley are visible in many facades and often have large gardens The 1940's era image of Barrenjoey House has lots of SPACE on both sides.*





water, New South Wales, circa 1917-1920, above and below: sections from nla.pic-vn6195128, Part of Enemark collection of panoramic photographs - courtesy National



Two women and a man, on the way down the road to Barrenjoey House: 1926-29. Courtesy Pittwater Library Local Studies Collection at Mona Vale.

CLEARLY the NATURAL ENVIRONMENT is dominant on the hillside of Palm Beach. In circa 1925 – 1929.



Barrenjoey House at Palm Beach - 2015

CLEARLY IN THIS IMAGE THE SIDE VIEW IS IMPORTANT.



Barrenjoey House - 1940's facade

JACKET 24ft TRAP BOAT Lister Diesel best equipt. and seaboat on coast ... any trial Must be seen to be appreciated £850 **WARD Barrenjoey House Palm Beach 1**. Advertising. (1947, November 15). The Sydney Morning Herald(NSW : 1842 - 1954), p. 15. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18049871>

Changing the façade from the simple 1919 to more sophisticated 1923 two storey version to 1940's flat roof version to 1950's Version to 1980s pitched roof version, as rain pools on a flat roof, and also a shift towards the 974 4001 phone number the premises had prior to 9974 becoming the prefix for Palm Beach phone numbers indicate the longevity of this almost a hundred years old establishment. It is also in the 1950's the liquor is advertised, if served with meals, and Barrenjoey House becomes a "Cabaret Restaurant" - how 1950's! - Cabaret and figuring out how to have a drink during an era when liquor laws, and adjusting them, filled the news-sheets around the country.



Barrenjoey House at Palm Beach - 2015

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The option seems to indicate that a RE THINK on the SPACIAL FORM could “improve the intergration with the existing Heritage Building.

Perhaps the New Build could be a Vegetated Façade / Vertical Garden ?

THE CONTRAST OF HERITAGE

1. Mosman- Chowder Bay Road- L’Heritage

BEST KNOWN FOR

Signature Bouillabaise: bisque soup, mussels, prawns, braised octopus, salmon, snapper, potatoes, croutons and saffron aioli ‘rouille’.

ABOUT L'HERITAGE

Find a touch of Provence in Mosman at L’Heritage French bistro on Chowder Bay Road. Set in an historic building overlooking Clifton Gardens and Sydney Harbour, **this former 1890s army drill hall has been transformed into a stunning dining destination**, with parquet tables, family heirlooms, art and leather-bound books adding to the ambience.

On balmy days, take to the Jetty Bar next to the pier for oysters and champagne; or dine indoors from a menu of classic home-cooked fare, matched by local and French wines. Say bonjour to entrées of snails poached in court bouillon, roasted with confit garlic and persillade butter, served with sliced baguette; before mains of confit duck leg, sautéed potatoes in duck fat and orange jus, or medium-rare steak, French fries and red wine echalotte sauce.



It’s about the French Chef Julien and the Menu- the Location is a Plus.

2. SPIT JUNCTION HERITAGE BUILDING- MOSMAN



This fronts onto Military Road Mosman (near Spit Junction area). With a Shopping Mall adlacent.

CLEARLY the building has “GREEN SPACE” around the Heritage Building, and a wrap-around balcony for 3 sides.

3. HERITAGE WAREHOUSE BUILDING IN EAST BALMAIN



Heritage building in Balmain East Wharf area AGAIN THERE IS SPACE AROUND THE BUILDING near the Harbour front.



VIEW FROM UPPER LEVEL of SANDSTONE WAREHOUSE in 2023

4. HERITAGE PUB BUILDING IN BALMAIN



5. HERITAGE BUILDING IN EAST SYDNEY AREA



6. HERITAGE BUILDING IN BLACKWATTLE BAY - GLEBE



The Cottage is now named after *Amboise. Village in Loire Valley, France.*



THE BELLVIEW COTTAGE IN BLACKWATTLE BAY-GLEBE HABOUR-SIDE is Heritage Listed, and the old photo indicates that it was accessed by horse and carriage. In circa 1920 .

7. HERITAGE BUILDING IN PALM BEACH- BARRENJOEY HOUSE

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8. HERITAGE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT- THAT IS IN SCALE WITH THE HEIGHT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT?

- ❖ The INTERGRATION with the NATURAL ENVIRONMENT may require attention to detail “WILDLIFE CORRIDOR DESIGN” that has NOT BEEN SOLVED PROPERLY in 4 years by Northern Beaches Council Staff and Consultants?
- ❖ The Old Photos do not have a large car-park opposite Barrenjoey House.
- ❖ The access to the CAFÉ in EAST BALMAIN can be by Ferry or Tram (or Bus) Thus it is possible to use smaller vehicles and scooters.
- ❖ The French Tourism is promoting sustainable travel and bike and e-bike travel in France, and BIKE TOURISM and TOUR de FRANCE race thru France (view SBS TV)

9. So is the URBAN PLANNING around Historic Barrenjoey House - FLAWED”? = YES?

10. PALM BEACH – NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

❖ *The Name PALM BEACH refers to a Cabbage Tree Palm that has been reduced in density in Palm Beach.*



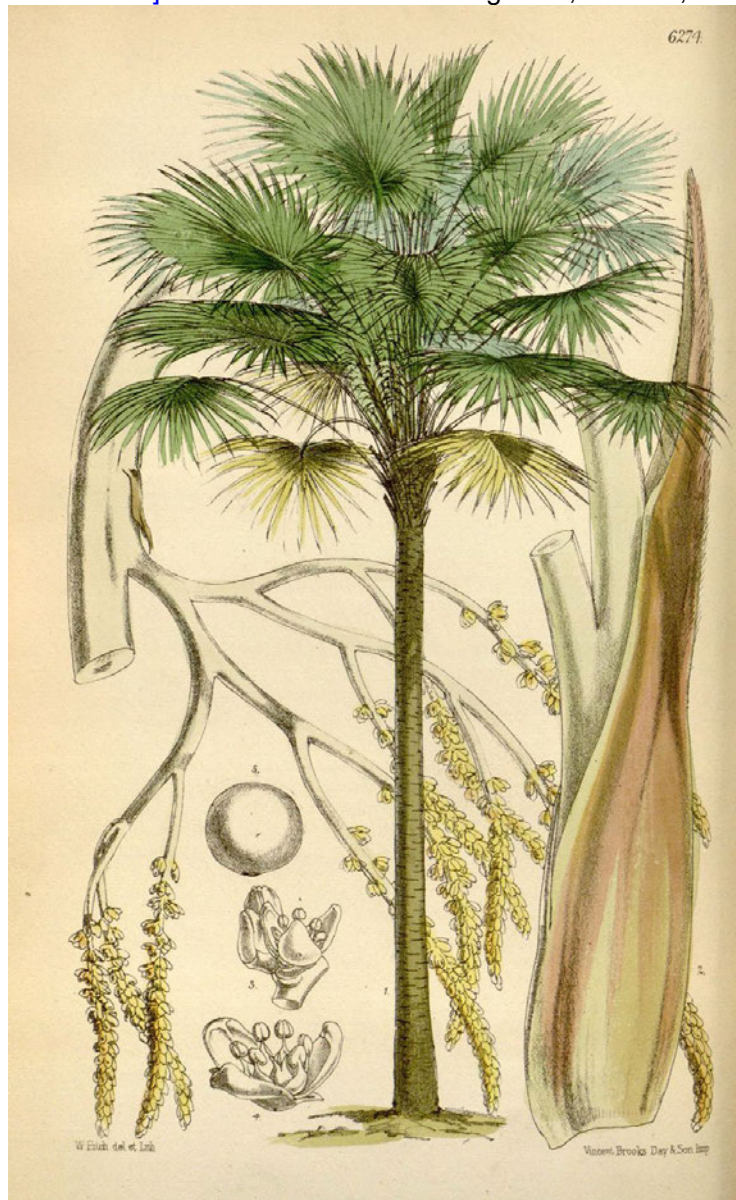
Livistona australis (cabbage-tree palm)

❖ **Plant**

❖ Tall palm tree that grows along the east coast of Australia. Called 'daranggara' by Darug and Cadigal people, the fibrous leaves were used by Aboriginal people in a wide variety of ways,

Image courtesy

[Missouri Botanical Garden](#)]from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Vol 103, no 6274 (1877))



❖ *So perhaps both sides of Barrenjoey House could have a “Grove of Palm Trees” rather than the “proposed building” with an option to Step Back the proposed development perhaps the “depth of Barrenjoey House”.*

❖ **The Building is visible from the sides and front so that could have been achieved “Preserved” 50 years ago?**

❖ **So Is the HERITAGE URBAN PLANNING – DEFECTIVE?**

❖ *As it has been achieved in Mosman- Spit Junction and East Balmain Heritage Sandstone Harbour-side Warehouse (now Café).*

**11. THE ABOVE VIEW – Modified Proposed VIEW
LANDSCAPE CURTILAGE of Barrenjoey House**

Shows the carpark on the west side of Barrenjoey Road and then the (Non-Native) Norfolk Island Pine Trees (Perhaps the Landscape west of Barrenjoey House – is lacking the wide low rise landscapes and flower gardens of Loire Valley and Provence France?)

The Castles often have Large Gardens without a “carpark in sight”.

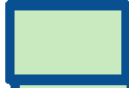
THE ARIAL VIEW – with “Proposed extra
Green Space “ both sides of Heritage
Barrenjoey House.



B. And potentially the “Development Space”
relocated at rear ?



C. And potential



Green Space over Car-Park area

D. And potential



Green Space over Road Area?

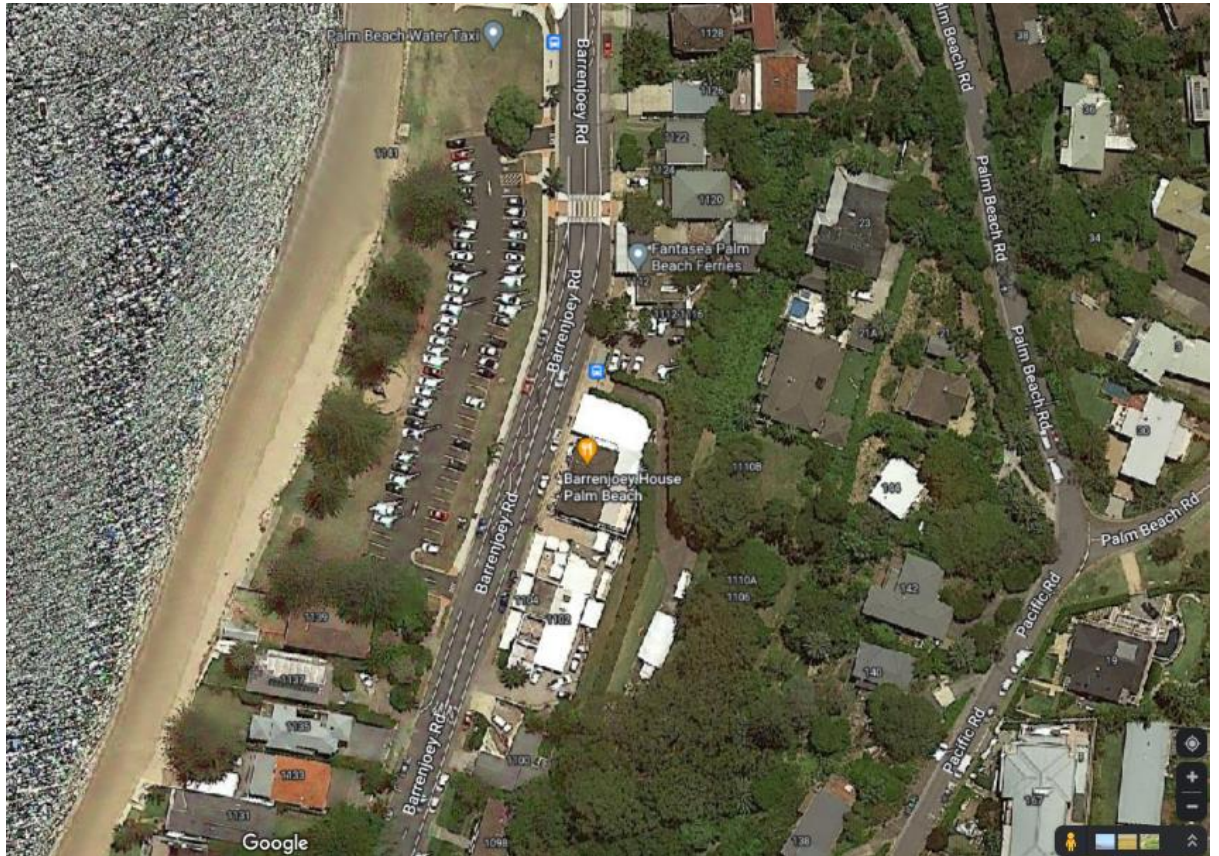
Potential “Development Space”



relocated?

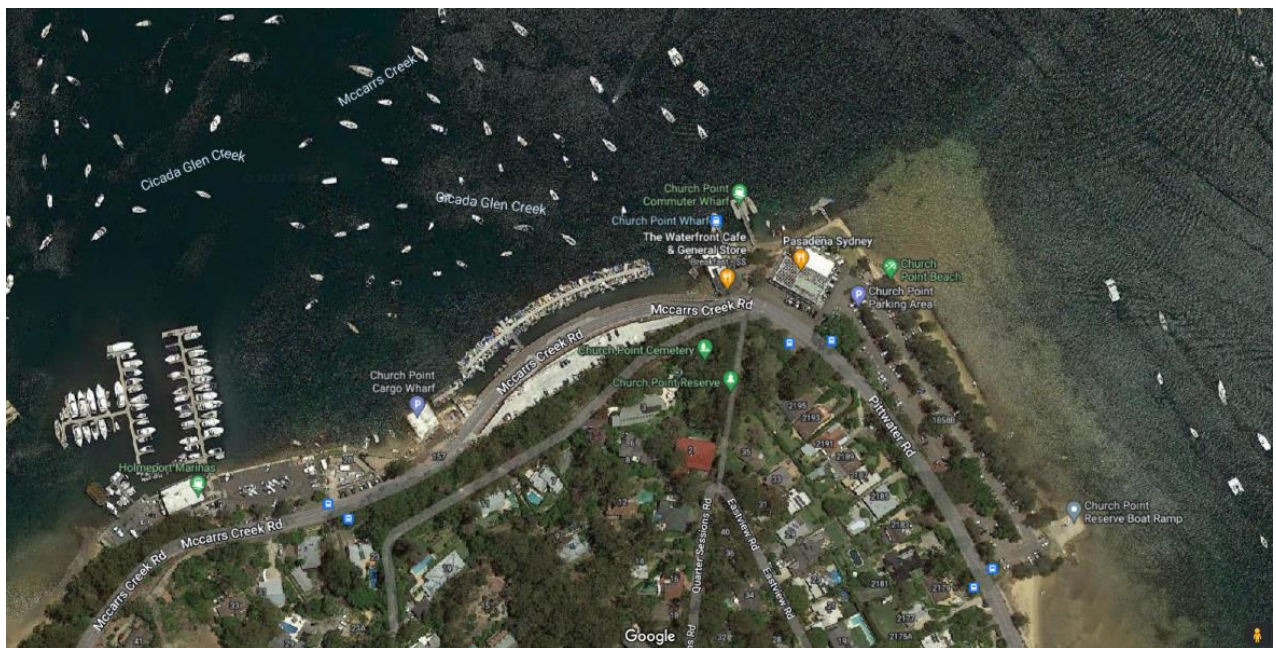


THE ARIAL VIEW – As existing.





View of Palm Beach and Norfolk Island Pine trees and Small Pittwater beach and Ferry Wharf and Bushland on hillside.



In both Church Point and Palm Beach there is CAR PARKS adjacent to the Ferry Wharf. It seems that a PUBLIC “innovative Green Space is missing” that is available in northern beaches area where there is PUBLIC BEACHES like at Long Reef and Golf Course and adjacent dunes

12. WORLD HERITAGE OF LOIRE VALLEY -example

THE BARRENJOEY HOUSE is a FRENCH CAFÉ – so assessing the FRENCH LANDSCAPE in the LOURVE VALLEY

❖ It is a World Heritage Area and has a number of Castles with Landscaped Grounds, and gardens and Vineyards and Forests.

The FRENCH HILLSIDE – The oldest vines are now in Australia as those in France got a disease and they were destroyed in late 1800’s, so the oldest vines in world are in NSW Hunter Valley

13. Outstanding Universal Value - CHAMPAGNE HILLIDES, HOUSES and CELLARS

Brief synthesis

In north-east France, on cool, chalky land, the Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars form a very specific agro-industrial landscape, with the vineyards as the supply basin and villages and urban districts concentrating the production and trading functions. The imperatives of Champagne wine production have resulted in an original, three-pronged organisation, based on functional town planning, prestigious architecture and an underground heritage.

Protection and management requirements

The property benefits from a comprehensive protection scheme, applying the tools provided by regulations, contracts, land management and heritage-listing, and backed by French and European legislation.

Other tools strengthen this scheme ; for example, designated Aires de mise en Valeur de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine (AVAP) areas, or zones protected as secteur sauvegardé. The boundaries of the official Champagne appellation, comprising over 300 towns and villages, has been defined as a “commitment zone” within the management system. Here, the local communities, the wine growing profession and other stakeholders undertake, on a voluntary basis, to conserve and enhance their landscape and heritage.

4. Château de Cheverny



6. Château de Sully-sur-Loire





14. ATLANTIC LOIRE VALLEY - Castle example

THE BARRENJOEY HOUSE is a FRENCH CAFÉ – so assessing the FRENCH LANDSCAPE in the LOIRE VALLEY

There is many Villages in the LOIRE VALLEY.

La Loire à Vélo

This **3,600km route**, which forms the western section of the EuroVelo 6 route linking the Black Sea to the Atlantic, hugs the Loire and a large stretch is UNES

CO World Heritage listed. From castles to beaches, countryside and vineyards, it weaves its way through numerous iconic towns of the Loire Valley: Orléans, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Angers and Nantes. It's a

route that's rich with **historic monuments**, from châteaux of Chambord, Amboise, Chenonceau, Azay-le-Rideau, Saumur and the Abbey of Fontevraud. This region's gentle terrain makes the Loire à Vélo bike paths ideal for **families**.



Cycle to the castle of Azay-le-Rideau and take a relaxing walk, for even greater

The Véloscénie

Crossing the **Chevreuse valley**, the hills of Perche and Maine, and the Normandy bocage, this beautiful **450km route** is packed with greenways and forest paths. Unforgettable stops include the Palace of Versailles, Château de Maintenon, the spectacular Chartres Cathedral, the Baths of Bagnoles de l'Orne and the Lace of Alençon.



The Chateau of Chaumont-sur-Loire is adorned with shimmering colours for two weeks of autumn events

On the programme are walking tours, visits and a chance to chat to and get advice from the estate's gardeners.



The Loire Valley AKA the Valley of Kings is brimming with castles. There are historic towns like Tours, Amboise and Orleans. And then there are the villages, pretty enough to be on the lid of a chocolate box. Several villages in the Loire Valley are on the official list of prettiest villages in France

15. The prettiest villages in the Loire Valley

*Because of its exceptional cultural value, UNESCO has designated the entire **280-kilometer** Loire Valley (between Chalonnes and Sully-sur-Loire) as a **World Heritage Site**.*

So this includes the VILLAGES and CASTLES and FARMS and Vineyards. That may be over 400 Years old predating the motor car and EV motor car era.

George Sand bought a house and lived in the village in Loire Valley for five years. It's now a museum, dedicated to the memory of the novelist who was one of France's most popular writers in the mid 1800s.

Gargillesse-Dampierre, Indre



About **Crottin de Chavignol**: Crottin de Chavignol is probably the most famous cheese of the Loire Valley. Crottin de Chavignol has been produced since the 16th century in the village of Chavignol, near Sancerre where good white wine is made. Chavignol has a natural rind which ranges from pale ivory to almost black.

CHEESE in LOIRE VALLEY

Leonardo da Vinci in the Loire Valley

- Janine Marsh
- Centre - Val de Loire



Leonardo da Vinci not only invented the ancestor of the modern car, he conceptualised a crank-powered armoured tank and designed a humanoid automaton, a mechanical knight – in 1495. He was an architect, engineer, mathematician, sculptor, geologist, anatomist, artist and scientist.

The genius of Leonardo da Vinci has been brought to life at the Château du Clos Lucé, in the Loire Valley. His final home in the town of Amboise, where he died in the small chateau, and is laid to rest at the Castle of Amboise.

Leonardo da Vinci in the Loire Valley



Leonardo da Vinci arrived in Amboise, in the Loire Valley in 1516. He was 64 years old and made the journey by donkey from Italy, where he was born in 1452.

Leonardo da Vinci's inventions



The castle and the glorious gardens that surround it – now an open air museum – pay homage to the genius who once lived there.



The Chateau du Rivau is a medieval fairy tale castle with magical gardens and a delicious restaurant. Its beautifully restored royal stables are thought to be the oldest in France – Joan of Arc arrived here in 1429 in search of a horse to carry her to battle.

*The rooms of the castle are beautifully furnished and embellished with an extraordinary art collection and regular exhibitions. The 14 fairy-tale like gardens at the foot of the château are a classified **“Remarkable Garden of France”** and house monumental works of art and an impressive collection of more than 460 varieties of roses, carefully selected for their scents. Read more about the [Chateau du Rivau](#)*

Chateau de Chenonceau



The white façade of this exquisite château is reflected in the water of the Cher river, spanned elegantly by its famous gallery. Visit the gorgeous gardens and wander the rooms that are filled with most beautiful floral bouquets and rich furnishings.

16. ATLANTIC LOIRE VALLEY has SANDY BEACHES



The Atlantic Coast of the Loire Valley has sandy beaches.

17. *JUST LIKE in PALM BEACH*

– *Ocean side and Pittwater side*



Beach Pittwater-side, Sydney, Australia (plus Ferry Wharf to West Pittwater and The Basin)



18. **Why UNESCO World Heritage status in Denmark?**

Some of the reasons why the UNESCO Committee has included the Par force Hunting Landscape in North Sealand on the World Heritage List are that it “is an unusual and well-preserved example of how the values of the European baroque were transformed into the **design of nature.**”

In 2023 the Former Deer Park consists of public forests where everybody is allowed to go. The forests have their own individual characters and you can experience them on foot, on a bike or on horseback.

Hiking- Gribkov Forest-North Sealand, Denmark

Gribkov is Denmark's largest old forest. Here, you can experience majestic giant oaks which have lived through centuries of changes, a rich animal and bird life and lots of exciting culture tracks.



World Heritage Landscape of 65 Million Years of Natural History.

Stevns Klint - 65 million years of natural history

The dramatic white cliffs at Stevns Klint are 65 million years old and an outstanding visible record of the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous period. Visit Old Højerup Church, perched at the top of the cliffs. It was built by a sailor who'd been lost at sea and promised to build it if he was ever rescued.

Between the chalk and the limestone is the Fish Clay – a thin layer of grey clay. The Fish Clay bears evidence of a catastrophic event that affected the entire Earth, wiping out over half the species of the time – including the dinosaurs. Massive volcanic activity was long thought of as the only cause for the big catastrophe. However, by examining the Fish Clay from Stevns Klint, scientists discovered evidence that indicated a giant meteorite hit Earth, strongly contributing to the mass extinction that can be traced across the Earth.

19. IS BARRENJOEY HOUSE'S HERITAGE LANDSCAPE/ENVIRONMENT DESERVING UPLIFTING TO A SIMILAR STANDARD TO DENMARK OR LOIRE VALLEY FRANCE?



NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL says ::

Barrenjoey Headland features a beautifully constructed Hawkesbury Sandstone lighthouse, which is possibly the Northern Beaches' most notable landmark. The panoramic views of Pittwater, Broken Bay and Palm Beach are unforgettable.

The 1km walk to the top requires moderate fitness and will take about 30 minutes each way from Governor Phillip parking area.

The stunningly beautiful Aquatic Reserve supports a wide variety of marine life. Other residents include several bird of prey species such as white-bellied sea eagles and whistling kites, (and Fairy Penguins) There are also glossy black cockatoos, bentwing bats, flying foxes, long-nosed bandicoots, possums and squirrel gliders.

We are also very lucky to have three National Parks on our doorstep - Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, [Garigal National Park](#) and Sydney Harbour National Park

Kur-ring-gai Chase National Park

- ❖ **Barrenjoey Headland Views**
- ❖ **West Head- views from**
- ❖ **The Basin and Resolute Beach and Aboriginal sites**
- ❖ **Bobbin Head and Walking Trails over the Saltwater Mangroves.**



Walk to Barrenjoey Lighthouse to see panoramic views of Broken Bay, the Central Coast and Kur-ring-gai Chase National Park.



View from West Head to Barrenjoey Headland and Palm Beach.



See Aboriginal rock engravings by the Garrigal People at The Basin Aboriginal art site in Kur-ring-gai Chase National Park.



Resolute Beach can be found on Resolute Track passing Aboriginal sites on the way. Swim or view Pittwater to Station Beach, Palm Beach.



Family walking along the Gibberagong walking trail starting at Bobbin Head and winds through the bush and over saltwater mangroves in Kurring-gai Chase National Park.



Fishing with rods at Bobbin Head Marina Area in Kurringhai National Park

20. PALM BEACH = CAVE inspiration = *Design of Nature*
= World Heritage 20th Century Building
= Sydney Opera House, Bennelong Point.

= Jorn Utzon's office moved to [Palm Beach](#), Sydney in February 1963

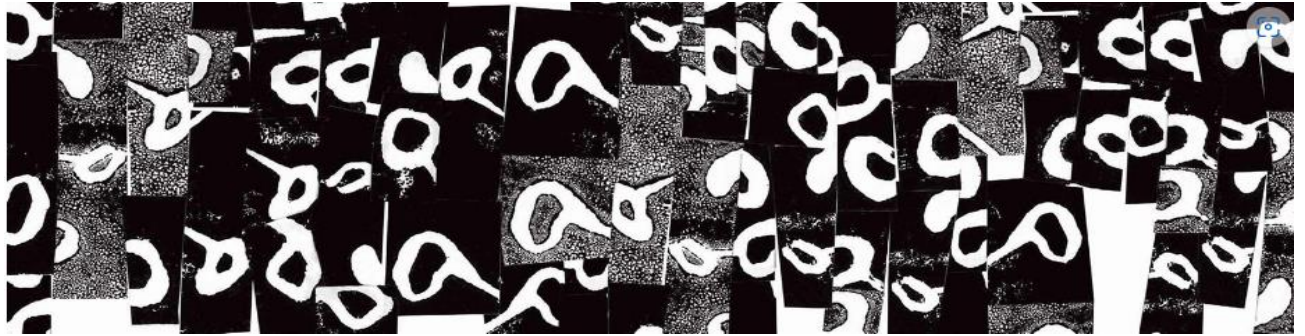
= The Winning 1957 Utzon's design was rescued by Finnish-American architect [Eero Saarinen](#) In 2003 Utzon was awarded [Pritzker Prize](#).



Mr Jorn Utzon who Designed World Heritage Sydney Opera House in a CAVE in South Palm Beach Area with Young Danes = Inspiration.

He lived in the Pittwater Area in early 1960's before he left Australia before the Building was completed in circa 20 October 1973: the completion of one of the greatest buildings of the 20th century, the birth of an icon,- now UNECO World Heritage Listed Building





yarrayarrayarra — An interpretation of the biodiversity within Warrane's rich shorelines. Stylised forms evoke ideas of mangrove roots searching through mud flats and tiny crabs (Yarra) eyes popping out of the mud into the sunlight. This work celebrates Warrane and the life it supports – plants, animals and the Gadigal and everyone that calls this place home. ARTIST: SUZY EVANS – (SOURCE :: SYDNEY CITY COUNCIL - CREATIVE HOARDINGS PROGRAM



West shore of Pittwater (northern outskirts of Sydney), New South Wales. Photo by Dr. Tony Rodd



Bundjalung National Park, NE New South Wales, Australia. Photo by Nicholas Turland



West Shore Pittwater, New South Wales – Dr Tony Rodd



Wollongong Botanical Gardens Palm Collection, 90 minute drive south of Sydney. *Livistona australis* is the local tree. Photo by Daryl O'Connor.



Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens, Farm Cove (adjacent to Sydney Opera House)

History comes to life in the Palm Grove

Located in the second oldest part of our garden, palms were first planted here in 1862 by our longest serving director, Charles Moore (1848-96). Prior to this, the area was known as the experimental garden and was the location of trial plantings of the newly discovered Australian rainforest trees and the first grape vines introduced to the colony.

The grapes are long gone, grubbed out in the 1850s, but many of the magnificent old rainforest trees survive. These include the Weeping Lillypilly (*Waterhousea floribunda*), Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and Yellow wood (*Flindersia xanthoxyla*). These specimens were collected by Charles Fraser, the Garden's first superintendent and the explorer and King's botanist, Alan Cunningham at Brisbane River, Queensland in 1824. Cunningham later went on to be the Garden's superintendent.

Significance in Aboriginal culture - *Livistonia Australis*

The cabbage-tree palm was called "Dtharowal", where the [Tharawal](#) language gets its name from. New growth of the tree could be cooked or eaten raw and the heart of the trunk could be cooked as a medicine to ease a sore throat. Leaves of the cabbage-tree palm were used for shelter and fibres for string, rope and fishing lines

The cabbage-tree palm grows best in moist, organically-rich soils, and thrives in both sheltered and well-lit situations. It is also salt, frost and wind tolerant, with populations occurring in exposed coastal situations along the east coast of Australia from Queensland to Victoria. The most southerly stand is near Cabbage Tree Creek 30 kilometres east of [Orbost, Victoria](#) (37° S).

HABITAT

Livistona australis, the **cabbage-tree palm**, is an Australian plant species in the family [Arecaceae](#). It is a tall, slender palm growing up to about 25 m in height and 0.35 m diameter.^[2] It is crowned with dark, glossy green leaves on petioles 2 m long. It has leaves plaited like a fan; the cabbage of these is small but sweet. In summer it bears flower spikes with sprigs of cream-white flowers. The trees accumulate dead [fronds](#) or leaves, which when the plant is in cultivation are often removed by an [arborist](#).

Seeking protection from the sun, early European settlers in Australia used fibre from the native palm to create the [cabbage tree hat](#), a distinctive form of headwear during the colonial era.



Central Australian Cabbage Palm (*Livistona mariae*), Palm Valley, Finke Gorge National Park, Northern Territory, Australia



Livistona mariae palms (also known as Red Cabbage Palms), Palm Valley, NT

❖ *Rainforest giants with rare autumn displays: there's a lot more to Australia's red cedar than timber*



In the Woolongong Area the Livistonia Australis was in Forests that included Noona Australis (Australian Red Cedar) that was used as a furniture timber by the Early Colonists.

The timber can grow to 60 m tall and is deciduous in Winter.

Were they ground in the Pittwater area before 1900 's ?

Published: April 20, 2021 6.10am AEST

Author



1.

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Gregory Moore

[University of Melbourne](#) provides funding as a founding partner of The Conversation AU.

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Native deciduous trees are rare in Australia, which means many of the red, yellow and brown leaves we associate with autumn come from introduced species, such as maples, oaks and elms.

One native tree, however, stands out for its leaves with soft autumnal hues that drop in March and April: Australia's red cedar. Don't be fooled by its common name — red cedar is not a cedar at all, but naturally grows in rainforests throughout Southeast Asia and Australia.

You may be more familiar with its timber, which I've been acquainted with all of my life. My grandmothers had cedar chests of drawers they had inherited from their mothers or grandmothers, and I had assumed they were made from one of the Northern hemisphere cedar species. The wood still smelled of cedar after all this time in family homes — a scent I associate with grandparents and country homes.

By the time I was given one of these chests to restore, I knew much more about the tree and valued the chest of drawers all the more. So, with autumn putting a spotlight on Australian red cedars, let's look at this species in more detail.

Majestic giants of the rainforest

I first encountered red cedar trees in the sub-tropical rainforests of Queensland and New South Wales in the 1980s.

Then, its scientific name was called *Cedrela toona* and later *Toona australis*. Now, it's recognised as *Toona ciliata*.

The various names reflect a taxonomic history in which the Australian species was once regarded as being separate from its Asian relatives, but all are now considered one.



Native red cedar trees can grow up to 60m tall.

The trees are awe-inspiring. Under the right conditions, it can grow to 60 metres tall (occasionally more) with a trunk diameter of up to 7m.

After losing its foliage in autumn, the new foliage in spring often has an attractive reddish tinge. In late spring it has small (5 millimetres) white or pale pink flowers, but they usually go unnoticed in the rainforest because of their height or the density of other tree canopies growing beneath.

Older red cedars have wonderful buttresses at the base of their trunk, a characteristic shared by many tall tropical trees. These buttresses have long been considered an advantage for species that can emerge above the canopy of a rainforest where winds are much stronger, with the buttresses and expanded root systems providing greater strength and resistance to the wind.

These buttresses also greatly increase the surface area of the base of the trees exposed to air, which facilitates the uptake of extra oxygen as the activity of micro-organisms in the soil can leave it oxygen-depleted.



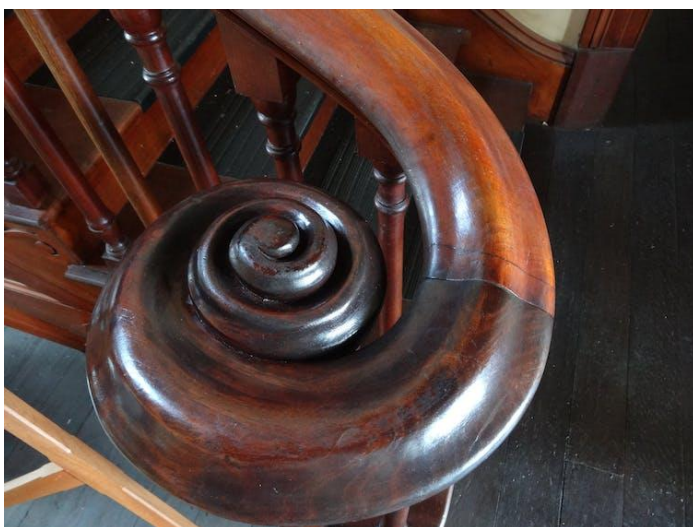
Tiny white flowers are hard to see from the ground in a rainforest.

Logged to near extinction

With a wide distribution throughout Asia and Australia, its uses in ancient times were many and varied. In traditional medicine, bark was used for digestive remedies as well as wound dressing and its resin was used for treating skin conditions.

Dyes, oils and tannins used for preparing leather could also be extracted by boiling various plant parts. Today the wood is used for culturing shiitake mushrooms, which are much in demand in restaurants.

But the recent history of red cedar is a typically sad colonial tale. The species belongs to the same family as mahogany (*Meliaceae*) and, not surprisingly, was exploited for its timber from the early days of colonisation.



You can find red cedar timber in many public buildings across Australia.

The timber is durable, lightweight and suitable for naval use and so was very heavily logged, right along the east coast of Australia from the early 1800s until the early 20th century along the east coast by the mid-1900s, and to the point of practical commercial extinction with little timber available to industry by the 1960s.

So valued was the timber that in the late 1970s, a plan was hatched to remove red cedar from Queensland National Park rainforests using helicopters.



Barrenjoey House is a Heritage Listed Landmark

Barrenjoey House



Barrenjoey House is a heritage listed restaurant, bar and guest house with a history spanning almost 100 years. Located in Palm Beach on Sydney's Northern Beaches, Barrenjoey House joined The Boathouse Group in July 2018. The restaurant is open for lunch and dinner, offering a relaxed, coastal inspired experience that the local icon is known for

. Accommodation will soon be offered, with seven small guest house style rooms located above the restaurant... which means living like a local and enjoying an early morning dip at nearby Snappermans Beach or Sandy Point.



NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL image of HERITAGE LISTED Barrenjoey Lighthouse

Barrenjoey Head Lighthouse – NSW STATE HERITAGE LISTED

The Barrenjoey Head Lighthouse is a heritage-listed lighthouse at Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach. It was designed by James Barnet, the New South Wales Colonial Architect and built by Isaac Banks. The property is owned by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage was added to the NSW State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.

Manly Dam –NSW STATE HERITAGE LISTED

Manly Dam is a heritage-listed former dam near King Street, Manly Vale with a reservoir extending into Allambie Heights. The dam was designed by the NSW Department of Public Works and built in 1892 by the Department. The reservoir and dam is owned by Sydney Water. The reservoir and dam was added to the NSW State Heritage Register on 18 November 1999.

Manly Wharf – NSW STATE HERITAGE LISTED

Manly Wharf is a heritage-listed passenger terminal wharf and recreational area located at West Esplanade and serving Manly. The wharf has been redeveloped a number of times since the first structure was constructed in 1856. New facilities were added in the early 20th century, and it was rebuilt in a modernist style in the early

1940s, the basic form of which remains today. The wharf was added to the NSW State Heritage Register on 18 April 2000



North Head Quarantine Station

The North Head Quarantine Station is a heritage-listed former quarantine station and associated buildings that is now a tourist attraction at North Head Scenic Drive, near Manly. The property is owned by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. The buildings and site was added to the NSW State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.



Aboriginal heritage

- ***Aboriginal heritage***



• Council is committed to protecting Aboriginal sacred sites and special places within the landscape.

What is Aboriginal Heritage?

Places, objects and archaeology. There are hundreds of sites protected by Council, including middens, rock carvings, camp sites, rock shelters and art. Some Northern Beaches sites are older than the pyramids. Aboriginal history resonates in our place names. Captain Arthur Phillip named Manly Cove after the manly behaviour of the Aboriginal men he met there in 1788. The name Warringah is Aboriginal in origin.

Aboriginal Heritage Office

Council supports the [Aboriginal Heritage Office](#) which works towards the conservation of over 1000 indigenous cultural sites across Northern Sydney. It plays an important role in education and awareness of the area's significant Aboriginal cultural heritage.

CONCLUSION –

The proposed DA adjacent to Barrenjoey House needs a “Re-think” that considers the Climate Change impacts, and the Natural Environment impacts of increased URBAN DENSITY, and the “Comparisons in Sydney” including Watson Bay, and Mosman, and Blackwattle Bay, Glebe.

The Barrenjoey House – menu seems – more casual – than the French Food Menu of L’Heritage Café in Chowder Wharf Road, Clifton Gardens – Mosman Area.

The Heritage Building in Spit Junction is now “For Lease” but owned by Mosman Council who are waiting for a “GOOD CHEF” to Lease the building.

The “Heritage” of the former Sandstone Warehouse in East Balmain was “refurbished” and Funded by Local Leichhardt Council.

The building in Blackwattle Bay is owned by State Govt or Local Council, and leased to a Café Operator. In this location it is possible to walk from Jubilee Park to Pyrmont Fish Markets past the Blackwattle Café. It is also possible to ride a pedal bike on this pathway.

The Barrenjoey House appears to LACK the “curtilage of Landscape Space” around the “Heritage Building”.

So this “SEEMS” to have been “NOT SOLVED” for circa 50 years plus?

But it is clear that Barrenjoey Lighthouse is also Heritage Listed and its group of buildings are visible from many sides.

The “reduction” of Livistonia Australis Palms is noted in Palm Beach area, and the “interior of Barrenjoey House” Is showing the “ non-Livistonia Australis Palm Trees”

The image of Pittwater and the Wharf in “Barrenjoey House” promotion lacks showing the Norfolk Island Palm Trees on the Waterfront, which may be visible from the EAST side of Barrenjoey Road, which also could have a row of CARS parked at KERB-SIDE. Compare this to the Blackwattle Café that is surrounded by PARKLAND and has Harbour-front access to a not busy Ferry Wharf. (There are two more “Cafes” along the Blackwattle Bay Harbour-front before reaching the new SYDNEY FISH MARKETS BUILDING).

By Contrast the L’Heritage has a two guests eating at a table with view of the Bay verse the “ATTRACTION” of the WATER VIEW from PALM BEACH.

The “Option” of being “inspired” by the Loire Valley France, could be considered for “Barrenjoey House “ as it has been done at Blackwattle Bay, and L’Heritage Café’s Menu.

But the Northern Beaches Council in circa 2019 claimed it was in a “Climate Emergency”

In August 2019 Council declared a Climate Emergency joining "over 900 jurisdictions worldwide, including 35 Australian councils, [to] declare that we are in a state of emergency that requires immediate action by all levels of government."

So this could “ be applied” to improving the Sustainable Transport Solutions surrounding the Barrenjoey House building.



We have battery electric vehicles and plug-in or hybrid vehicles in Council's fleet, with the numbers of each growing as more vehicles come up for replacement



We are implementing our Northern Beaches Transport Strategy: Move 2038 making it easier for our community to use sustainable transport. The use of commuter carparks and the B-Line bus continues to grow. We also support car share facilities, provision of electric vehicle charging points, bike networks and recently a new e-taxi trial

So in CONCLUSION elements of the Council's Action Plan for Climate Change need to be "reviewed" for this "Place Management Area"? So the "Proposed Innovative Green Roof over the existing Car-park west of Barrenjoey Road " is a "Positive recovery of Green Space that may have existed 100 years ago". The " Transition" for the WHOLE COMMUNITY is more complex than JUST the LOCAL COUNCIL FLEET which could use TRUCKS and SWEEPER machines and staff EV Cars.

- 6.1 Incorporate planning provisions to ensure low-carbon, high-efficiency precincts in strategic centres, employment hubs and areas subject to urban intensification in the short term are prioritised, as densely populated suburbs provide the best opportunities, including the Frenchs Forest Precinct
- 6.2 Ensuring net zero concepts and climate risk are addressed in the Northern Beaches planning framework
- 6.3 Reduce the urban heat island effect by supporting green infrastructure and integrated water cycle management in our local planning instruments, especially precinct based planning
- 6.4 Advocate to the state government for improvements to the BASIX targets for new buildings and large renovations
- 6.5 Protect established carbon sinks, including trees, bushland, wetlands and mangroves as well as our waterways and biodiversity through our planning instruments and improved compliance
- 6.5 Plant at least 5,000 trees each year to enhance wildlife corridors and assist in reducing urban heat island effect.

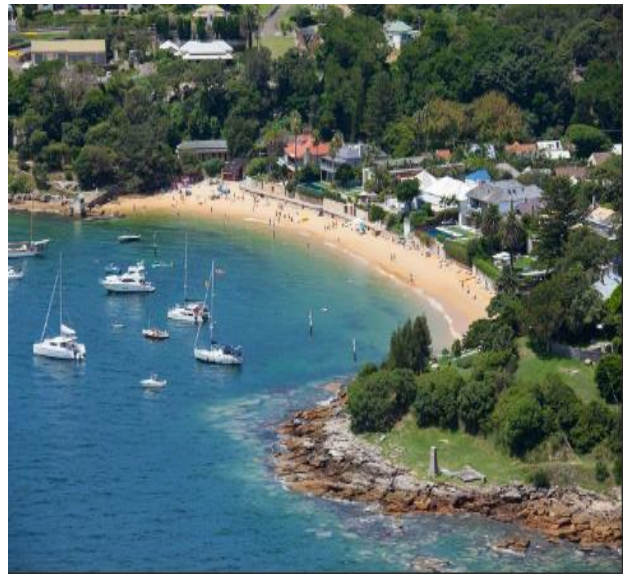
THE PROPOSED FRENCHS FOREST PRECINCT is a FLAWED PROJECT as the “opposition to the METRO LAND COUNCIL’s Urban Development project” to preserve bushland has FAILED at present a FAIR ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

So the High School Site could be “Re-built on the existing High School site” as happened at Cleveland Street High School site in Surry Hills.

*There may be “options of Aboriginal owned sites” that could be suitable for urban development, **but the Lizard Rock Bushland area has potential as “Bushland that can be connected to a larger bushland area”.***



The WATSON BAY area has SIGNIFICANTLY more GRASSY AREA behind the Beach and a wide promenade to walk along just as in Balmoral Beach, Mosman Area.





- ❖ ***WATSON BAY (above) appears to have a larger PUBLIC GRASSY PARK than at PALM BEACH near the BARRENJOEY HOUSE area of PALM BEACH.***



- ❖ *Climate Change Page of Northern Beaches Council has a Panoramic image of Barrenjoey Headland - Lion Island. (So it is a Natural Landscape worth preserving ?).*

Littoral Rainforest – “Option?” to consider restoring Forest in Palm Beach area that is likely to have been “removed” within the last 100 years,



Littoral Rainforest is a closed forest occurring only on the coast of Eastern Australia. This community is defined by the regularly actions of the ocean and exposure to salty winds. This community is usually found on deep high nutrient slate and basalt derived soils and

sands, some stands which occur on headlands exposed to strong winds may take the form of dense, wind-pruned thickets.

The plant species of this community are predominantly rainforest species with moist, evergreen, leathery leaves and vines may be a major component of the canopy. Canopy species include *Syzygium leuhmannii*, *Acmena smithii*, *Ficus* spp and *Livistona australis*. Whilst dominated by rainforest species this community can also contain plants such as *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coastal banksia), *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* may also be present