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FRIENDS OF
KU-RING-GAI
ENVIRONMENT INC.

FOKE Australian Heritage Festival Walks to Hillview & Sheldon Forest 2015-2017



HILLVIEW
2015-2017



HILLVIEW

COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTRE



THE
HORNSBY
KU-RING-GAI
HOSPITAL
& COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

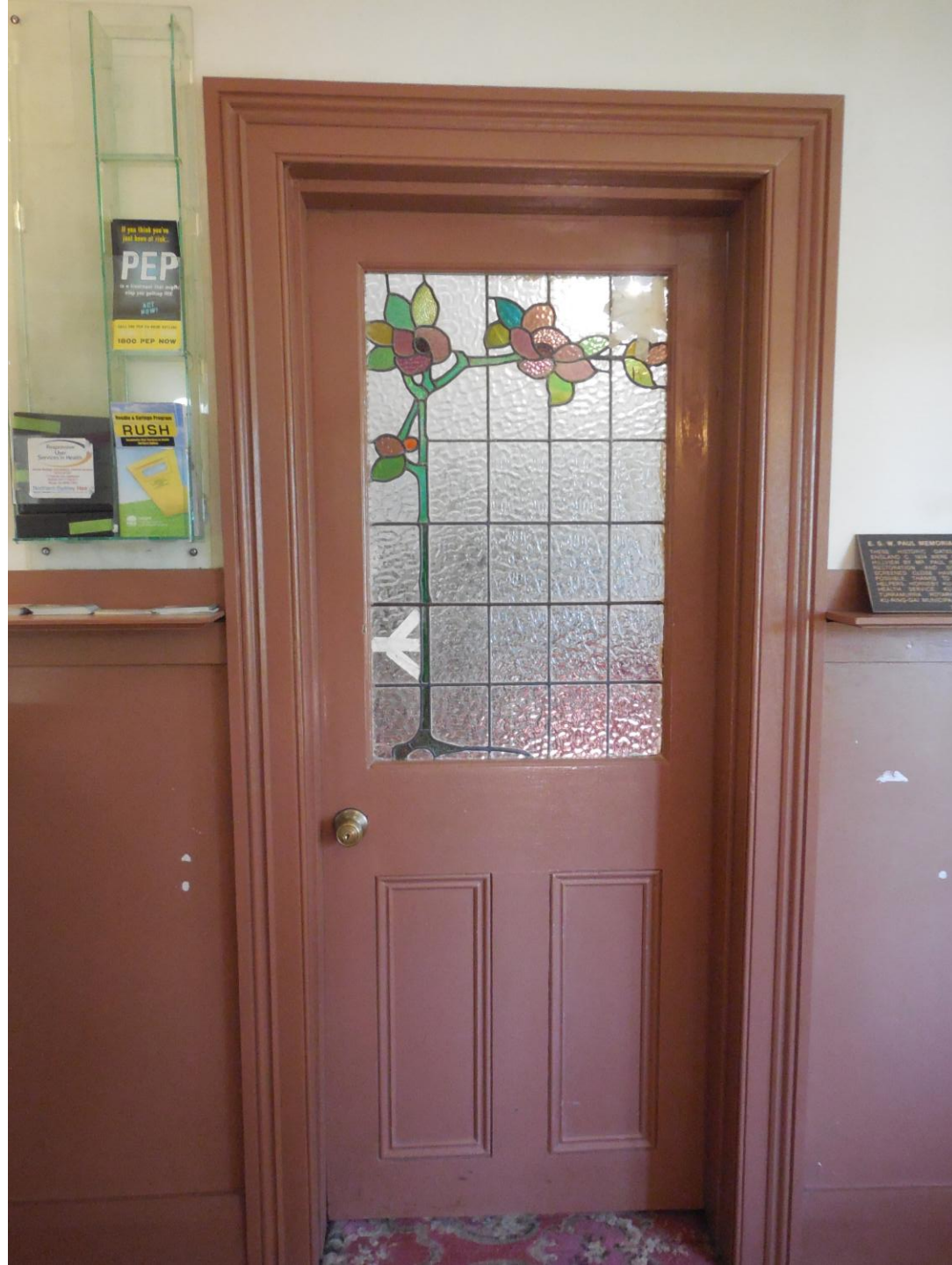
1334 PACIFIC HWY, TURRAMURRA. 2074

Telephone: 9449-9144

Enquiries Welcome

A UNIT OF THE NORTHERN SYDNEY AREA HEALTH SERVICE























HILLVIEW
HEALTH AND RESOURCE CENTRE

THIS CENTRE WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED BY

THE HON. K. R. STEWART, M.L.A.
MINISTER FOR HEALTH

ON FRIDAY 1ST DECEMBER, 1978

FOR THE HORNSBY KU-RING-GAI AREA HEALTH SERVICE
AND THE HEALTH COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A. H. E. FURZE
CHAIRMAN
AREA HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD



Plaque

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Photo taken by FOKE during Australian Heritage Festival Walk circa 2016





HILLVIEW COMMUNITY HEALTH & RESOURCE CENTRE, TURRAMURRA - 1ST MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE - 1978
Naomi Virgona - Community Health Manager, Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Stan Williams - Chief Executive Officer, Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital
Yoland Lee - Alderman, Ku-Ring-gai Council Dr Tom Acheson - Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Medical Association
Cheryl Bornhauser - Hillview Centre Co-ordinator Richard Lennon - Alderman - Ku-ring-gai Council Betty Smith - Chief Social Worker, Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital

PHOTOGRAPH:

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Photo taken by FOKE during Australian Heritage Festival Walk circa 2016

E. S. W. PAUL MEMORIAL GARDEN

THESE HISTORIC GATES MADE IN ENGLAND C. 1924 WERE BROUGHT TO HILLVIEW BY MR. PAUL IN 1927. THEIR RESTORATION AND SITING AS A SCREENED CLOSE HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE, THANKS TO THE HILLVIEW HELPERS, HORNSBY KU-RING-GAI AREA HEALTH SERVICE, KU-RING-GAI AND TURRAMURRA ROTARY CLUBS, AND KU-RING-GAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

31ST OCTOBER, 1986.



Plaque

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TURRAMURRA

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MR. S. T. WILLIAMS, B.E.M., WAS CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER OF THE HORNSBY & KU-RING-GAI
HOSPITAL FROM 2ND JANUARY, 1962 TO 30TH
NOVEMBER, 1983.

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES TO COMMUNITY
HEALTH IN THE HORNSBY AND KU-RING-GAI AREA,
THIS TREE WAS PLANTED ON SATURDAY 19TH
NOVEMBER, 1983.

BEROWRA, BROOKLYN, EPPING, GALSTON,
HILLVIEW, NORTHGATE, PENNANT HILLS
AND ST. IVES COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES.



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Photo taken by FOKE during Australian Heritage Festival

Walk circa 2016



















































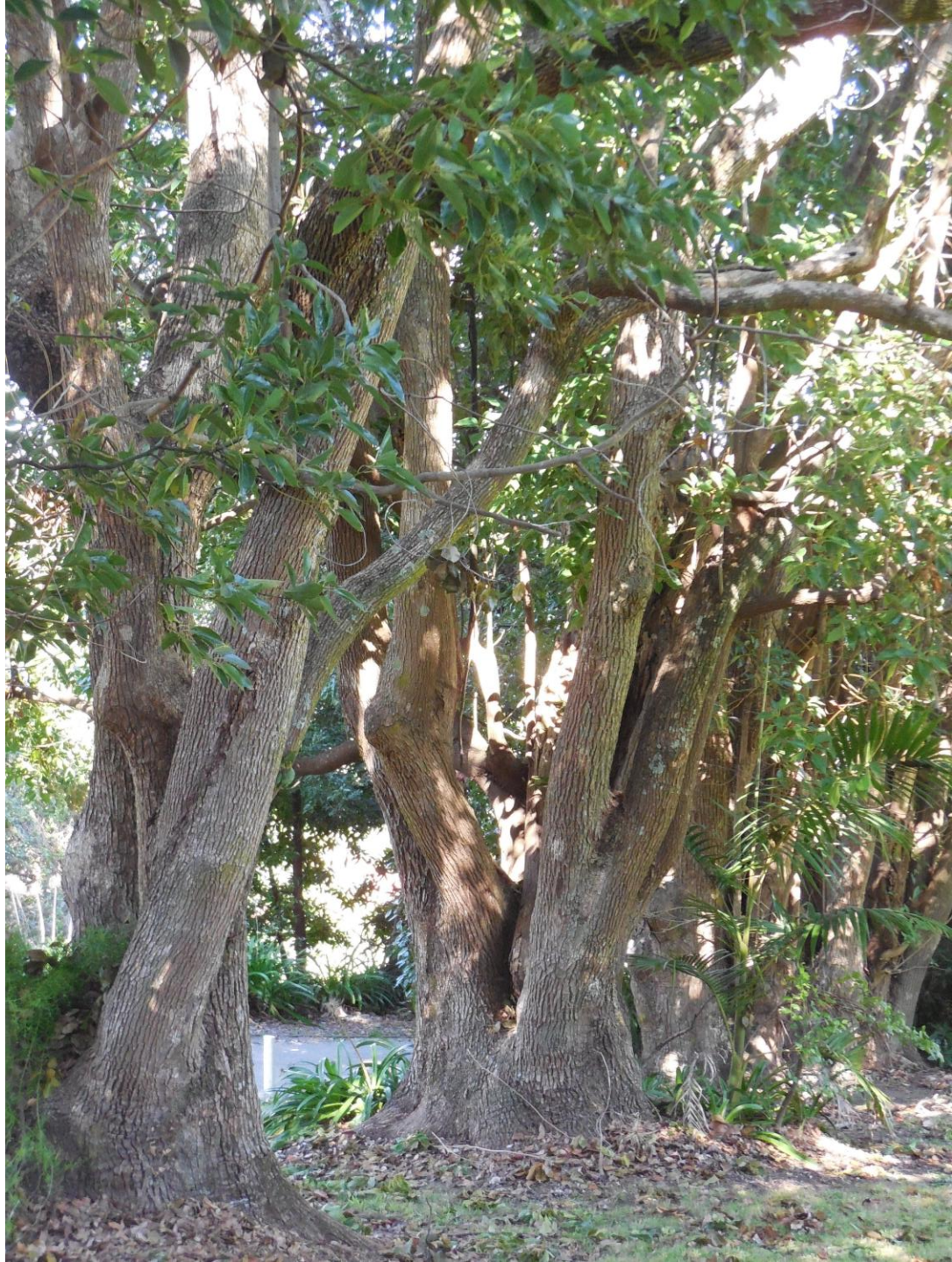


















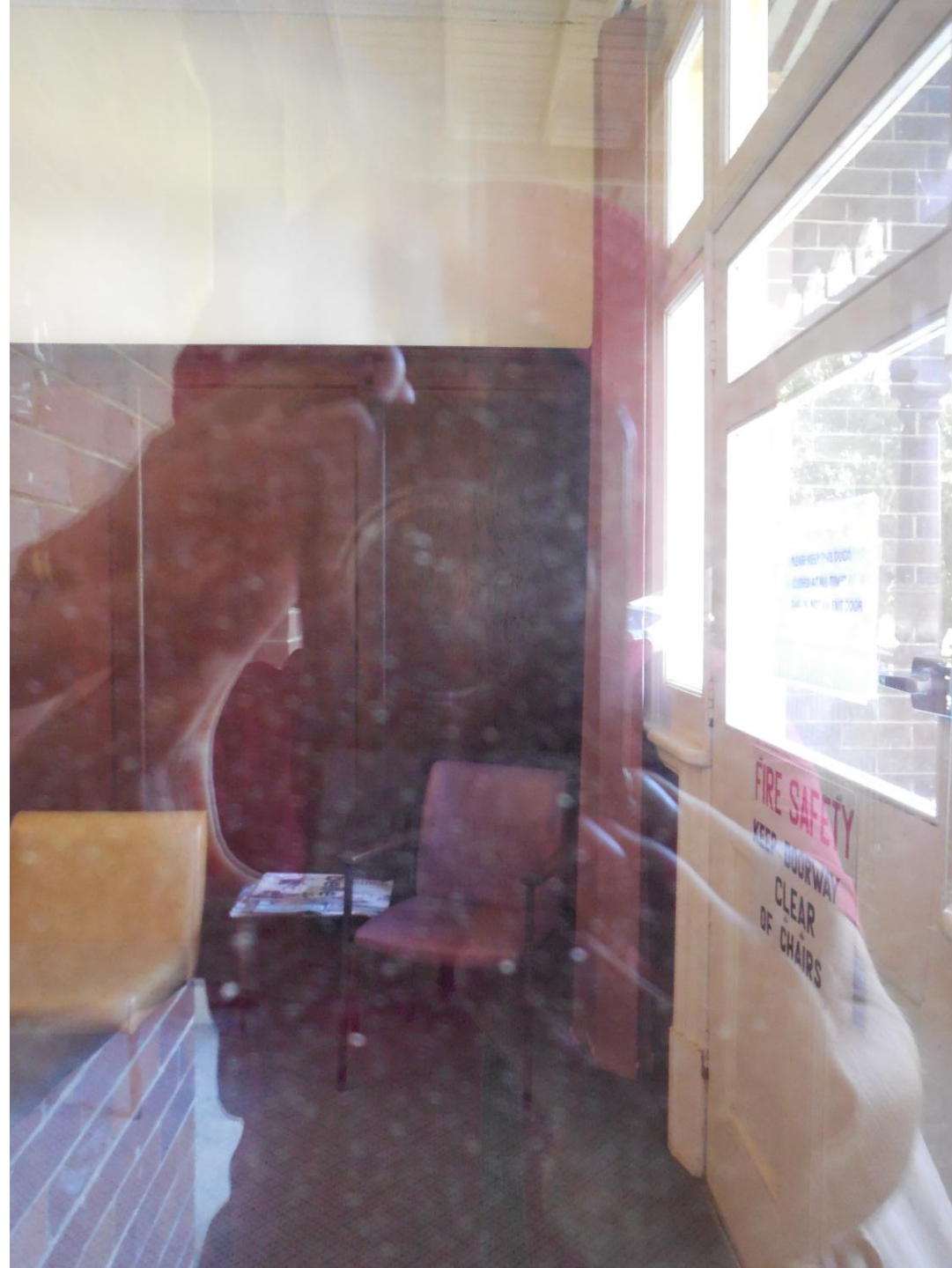










































































































































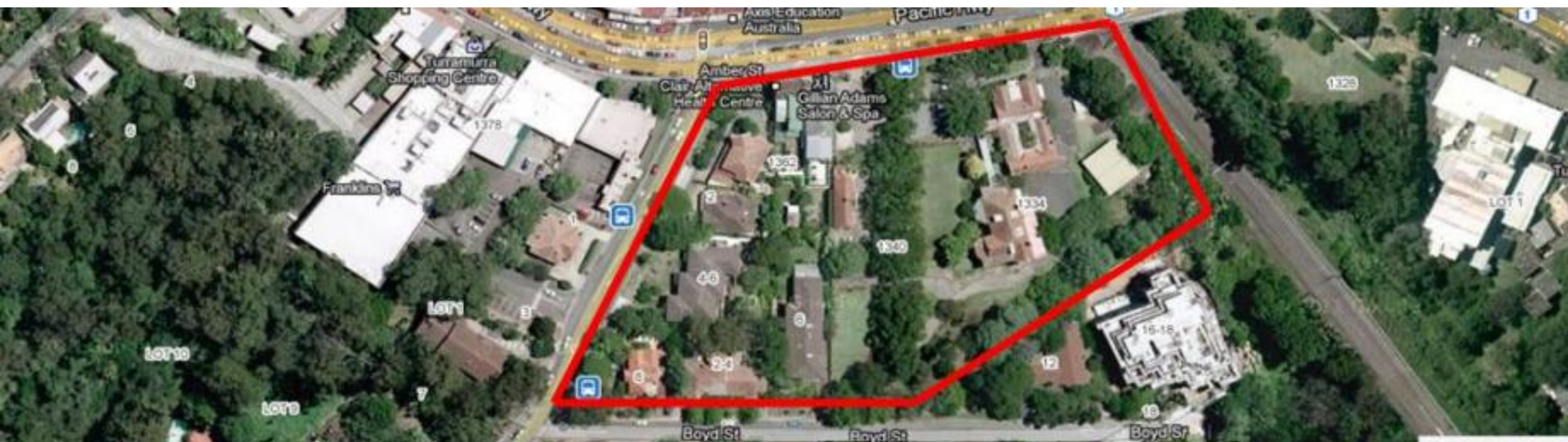


























HILLVIEW

No cash or drugs are
kept on these premises

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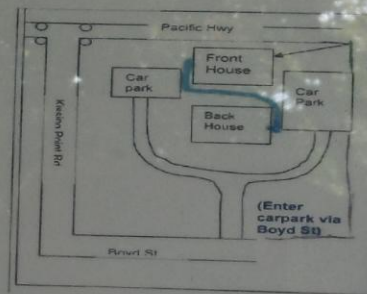
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FURZE



Front House is now closed

Please go to Reception in the Back House





ash or drugs are
on these premises

A



WARNING
KING
9310 1888





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1st Turramurra Scout Group
Karingal

SHELDON FOREST:



BioBanking

Biodiversity Banking and Offsets Scheme

This biobank site is managed for biodiversity conservation



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

For more information, phone 131 555 or www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biobanking

Ku-ring-gai Council together with the NSW Government have committed funds to protect and improve this natural area in perpetuity by establishing it as a biobank site.

We believe this area is worth preserving for future generations.

The following activities will protect and improve biodiversity:

- Ecological burning
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- Enjoy the reserve and stay on walking tracks



Ku-ring-gai Council Biobanking areas: Sheldon Forest, Rude Park and Commons, Creek Reserve



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Sheldon Forest Track



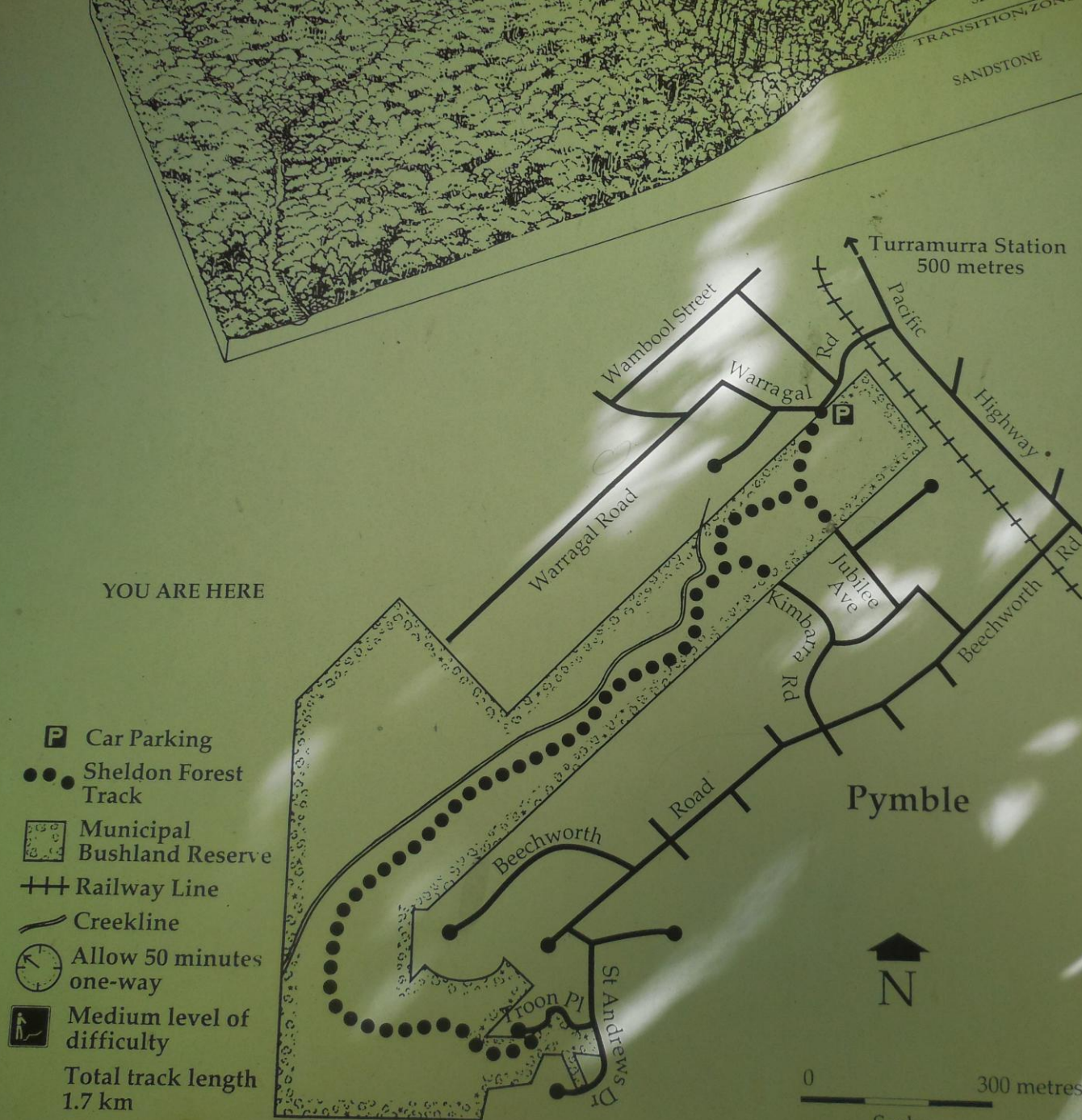
1.7 km
50 min.

Community
Caring









Conservation
Volunteers and
funding assist
from the NSW
Department of
Sport, Recreat
and Racing.



To minimise
erosion and
disturbance
wildlife, ple
keep to the
following th
with the ke
symbols.

Happy
bushwalkin



the cross section illustrates, the walking track meanders through a range of plant communities.

These include blue gum tall forest, one of the last remaining natural stands of this community in the Sydney region.

Ku-ring-gai Council, with support from local residents involved in the Bushcare Program is rehabilitating this



YOU ARE HERE

-  Car Parking
-  Sheldon Forest Track
-  Municipal Bushland Reserve
-  Railway Line
-  Creekline

Sheldon Forest Track

Sheldon Forest is a pocket of urban bushland and as the cross section illustrates, the walking track meanders through a range of plant communities.

These include blue gum tall forest, one of the last remaining natural stands of this community in the Sydney region.

Ku-ring-gai
Council, with
supp...

COACHWOODS



YO

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Blue Gum High Forest

Now present but rare in **Sheldon Forest**, as the third largest native tree community of this critically endangered plant community.

Blue Gum High Forest is a tall, open forest of *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) with a dense understorey of *Acacia* spp. and *Leptospermum* spp. It is found in the coastal plain of the Blue Gum High Forest, which is a critically endangered plant community.

It is a highly productive forest, with a high water use efficiency and a high growth rate. It is a highly productive forest, with a high water use efficiency and a high growth rate. It is a highly productive forest, with a high water use efficiency and a high growth rate.

The forest is now mostly limited to the dune escarpment (along the beach) and the dune ridges (along the beach) and the dune ridges (along the beach) and the dune ridges (along the beach).

Sheldon Forest is a critically endangered plant community, which is a highly productive forest, with a high water use efficiency and a high growth rate. It is a highly productive forest, with a high water use efficiency and a high growth rate.

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Vegetation transition from north-east to south-west through Sheldon Forest

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Blue Gum High Forest near Warragal Road: the tree on the left is a Sydney blue gum as are the trees forming the backdrop. A blackbutt occupies the centre foreground and a young grey ironbark is visible close to the right hand edge of the picture.

Blue Gum High Forest

Your present location, **Sheldon Forest**, is the third-largest surviving remnant of this critically endangered plant community

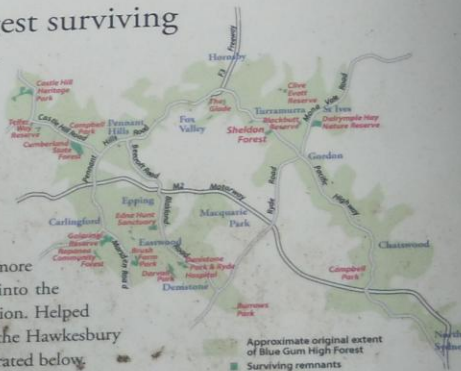
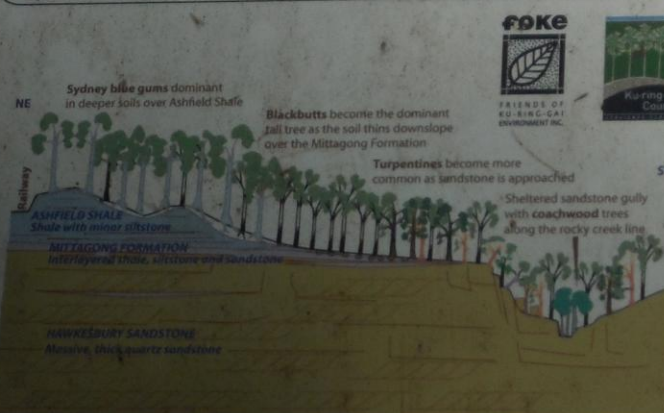
The **Blue Gum High Forest** plant community was named after its key tall-forest tree species, the Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*). Its second most common tall tree is blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*). In Sheldon Forest, blue gum and blackbutt dominate, and other tall tree species such as grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) and turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) are relatively fewer and scattered or localised.

Before European settlement this forest community grew within an irregular arc of country (light green – right) where it intergraded with other forest communities such as Turpentine Ironbark Forest (TIF).

This country consists of gentle, rolling upland watersheds which are underlain by the relatively soft and more phosphorus rich¹ Ashfield Shale Formation of the Wianamatta Group. The Ashfield Shale grades down into the low-nutrient Hawkesbury Sandstone via a layer of thin shales and sandstones called the Mittagong Formation. Helped by a high average rainfall, the Ashfield Shale of Sheldon Forest has generated deeper, richer soils than has the Hawkesbury Sandstone of the adjoining valley. The local interrelationships of geology, landscape and vegetation are illustrated below.

The fertile, accessible terrain over the shales encouraged clearing for orchards and dwellings in the earlier years of European settlement. Only a tiny fraction of the original, pre-European extent of Blue Gum High Forest now survives, as a series of small, isolated reserves (dark green – above) and many of these suffer weed invasion helped by the higher soil fertility. Blue Gum High Forest was listed as critically endangered² on 26 August, 2005, and one of the related forest communities, TIF, is also listed as critically endangered³. But the value of these forests extends far beyond their conservation status. They are stunningly beautiful, irreplaceable and a priceless reminder of how the local landscape looked before European settlement and urbanisation. However their suburban locations mean they are especially vulnerable to human use, development pressure and weed invasion.

¹Ashfield Shale averages 0.1 to 0.25% P_2O_5 ²Under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995 ³Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999



Vegetation transitions from north-east to south-west through Sheldon Forest



Blue Gum High Forest: most of the tall trees in this picture are blackbutts, which becomes the dominant tree across the south-west reaches of Sheldon Forest. The soil here is thinner and sandier and full of iron-stained rock fragments.

There is much more to Sheldon Forest than the tall blue gums and blackbutts. The balance among its other plant species is also different to that of our local sandstone bushland and includes shrubs and herbs that likewise prefer more fertile soils, such as native indigo (2 below). Blue trumpets and tick trefoils (10 & 13 below) highlight a link with the shale-based Cumberland Plain woodland flora to the west of here.

Powerful owls hunt their prey (which includes possums and gliders) here and in adjoining forests and woodlands where they also roost and nest. Many other bird species enjoy the tall, open canopy, whereas small birds like blue wrens, scrubwrens and whippbirds seek the shelter and safety of the dense shrubs and ferns of the forest understory.



A selection of Sheldon's shrubs

1. Long-leaf wattle *Acacia longissima*
2. Native indigo *Indigofera australis*
3. Mock olive *Nesola longifolia*
4. Lance-leaf beard-heath *Leucopogon lanceolatus* var. *lanceolatus*



Powerful owl *Ninox strenua* photographed roosting in nearby Rofe Park by Jessica Harwood

Some of Sheldon's climbers

5. Morinda *Morinda jasminoides*
6. Old-man's beard *Clematis aristata*
7. Wombat berry *Eastropus latifolius*
8. Silkpod vine *Pisonia straminea*
9. Wonga vine *Pandorea pandorana*



Some gems of Sheldon's forest floor

10. Dwarf blue trumpet *Brunoniella pumilio*
11. Pastel flower *Pseuderanthemum variabile*
12. Goodenia *heterophylla* subsp. *heterophylla*
13. Tick trefoil *Desmodium rhysodaphyllum*, D. *varians*
14. White fingers *Caladenia catenata*
15. Hyacinth orchid *Dipodium variegatum*
16. Rainbow fern *Calochloa dubia* and Gristle fern *Blechnum caribagineum*



Threats to Blue Gum High Forest

Sheldon Forest has been assessed for cumulative threats and the most serious threat to BGHF is weed invasion. The surrounding hard, urban landscape has brought weed and weed-out erosion channels and weed invasion into the forest. Weeds have become established along drainage lines, roadsides, and in gardens and exposure to stormwater. Blue Gum High Forest reserves highly susceptible to weed invasion. Most weeds thrive in the fertile soils and open canopy of the forest environment. Vigorous vines like sweet pittosporum and water vines (*Clematis*) are muscling out light from the forest floor.



Weed invasion of Blue Gum High Forest

Above: Jasmine and balloon vine blanket the ground near the south-east edge of Sheldon Forest.

Left: lantana completely overwhelms a portion of blue gum forest floor in Darvall Park near Denistone, West Ryde.



Gully erosion by stormwater runoff

Right: erosion of the deep soils of the shallow valley bottom in Sheldon Forest is supercharged by runoff from streets, roofs and other impervious surfaces upstream.

This biobank site is managed for biodiversity conservation



Office of
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Ku-ring-gai Council Biobanking areas Shalshul Forest, Rufe Park and Commensal Creek Reserve



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Community Bushcare Volunteer Site
For more information Ph. 9424 0888



1

Time	Direction	Platform
09:54:40	Richmond	1
09:54:40	Parrish	2

Where else to... up











































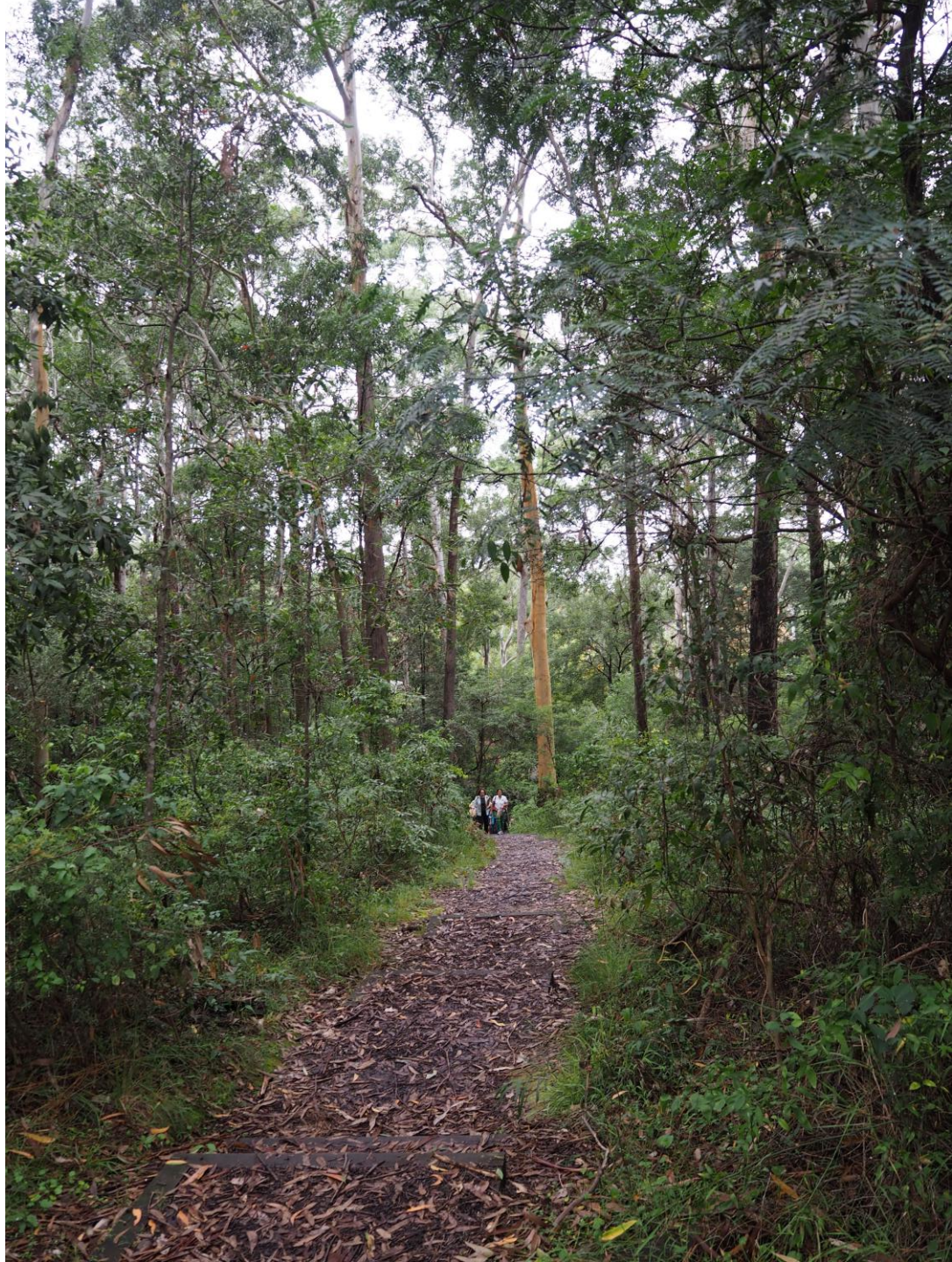




















FOKE's Core Vision:
A Turramurra Heritage Precinct
that incorporates a walk linkage

Turramurra Railway Station and the early history
↓
Sydney Architect Education — encouraging adaptive reuse
↓
Railway Village Park — adding green open space
↓
Public Car park — adding potential community space
↓
Heritage — unique heritage building and new walk links
↓
Glenn Bevan proposed Heritage Conservation Area
↓
Rebuild houses — reinforcing and enhancing village character
↓
Local shopping precinct — an attractive village centre
↓
Experience walking through Remnant Forest

Which vision do you prefer?

FOKE's vision — something like the Racks?

OR ... Henry's Creek vision?

OR ... Council's 2008 vision which is a relative 'normality'?

Turramurra Heritage Precinct

Turramurra Heritage Precinct

Turramurra Heritage Precinct









