



ARCADIA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

architectus

CRANBROOK SCHOOL
HORDERN PRECINCT REDEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE SSDA PACKAGE
MAY 2018

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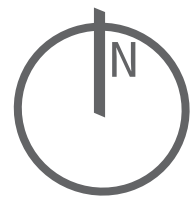
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CONTEXT + ANALYSIS





The Eastern Suburbs of Sydney are located between Sydney City and the Pacific ocean coastline. It is one of the most popular areas for visitors to Sydney, including the Bondi Beach and Watsons Bay areas. They enjoy extensive frontages on the Harbour, the Ocean beaches and extensive towering sandstone clifftops.



SITE | HISTORICAL ANALYSIS



A current view illustrating the location of Cranbrook in proximity to Rose Bay, with Sydney City in the background



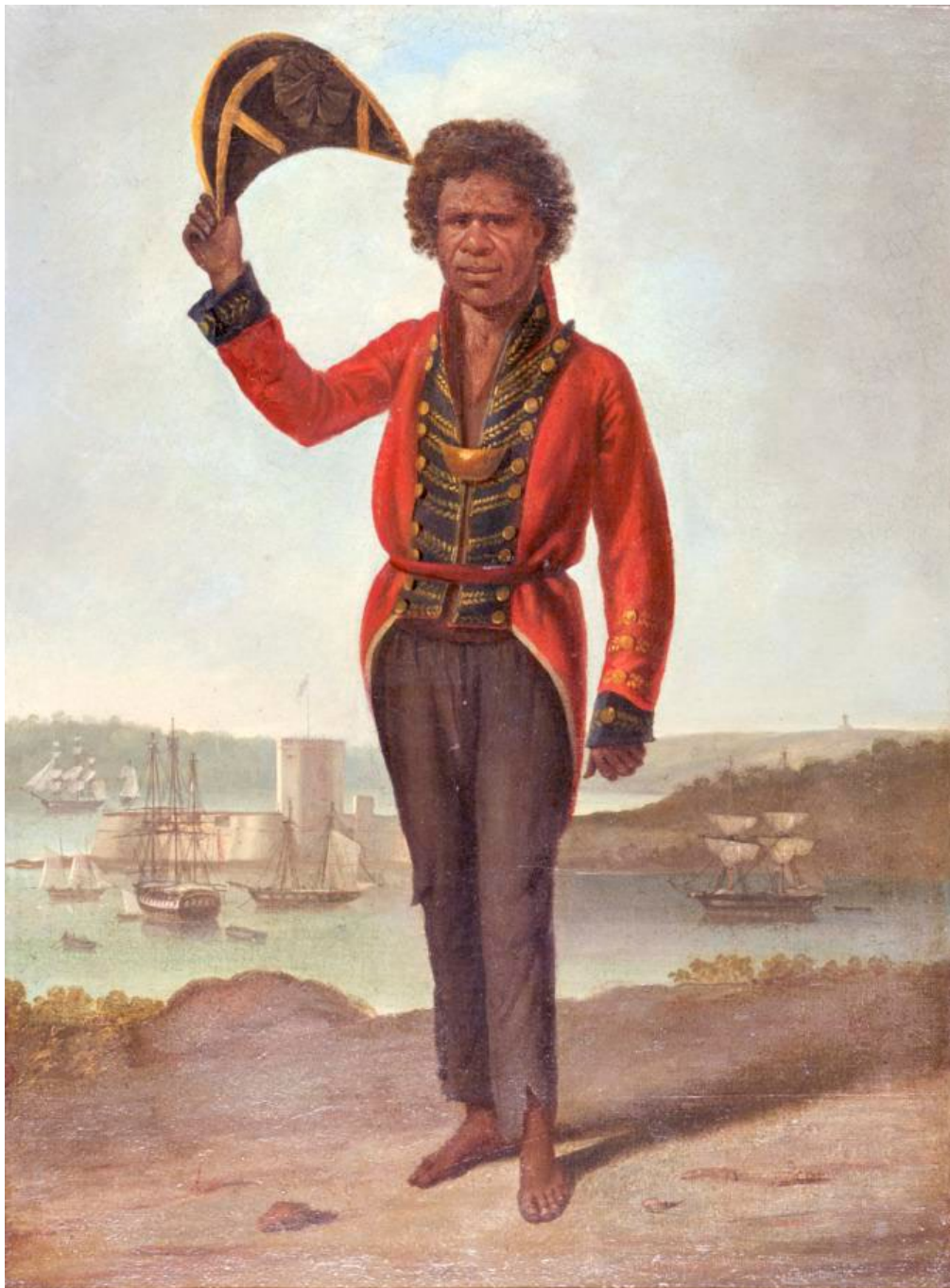
HMAS Tingira, moored in Rose Bay from 1912 - 1927



A Catalina, landed in Rose Bay



Rose Bay airport, multiple Catalinas moored in bay



Bungaree

Rose Bay is located within the Woollahra Local Government Area. The name Rose Bay was used as early as 1788. It was named after the Right Honourable George Rose, who was joint Secretary to the British Treasury with Thomas Steele, after whom Steel(e) Point at Nielsen Park was named.

Vinegar Hill was a high vantage point accessible from Old South Head Road, a road which had been cleared to give access to Watson's Bay in the early 1800s. Considering the name vulgar, Governor Macquarie changed it to Belle Vue Hill in 1825.

HMAS Tingira, named after an Aboriginal word for 'open sea' was moored in Rose Bay from 1912 to 1927. It was used to train over 3,000 Australian sailors, many for service in World War I. There is a small park on the Rose Bay waterfront which commemorates Tingira.

Rose Bay was also used, from 1938 onwards, as Sydney's international seaplane airport. Due to its reception of planes from London, it made Rose Bay Sydney's first international airport. Rose Bay also holds significance due to its repatriating of Prisoners of War from Japan after 9 Catalina (flying boats) arrived in the bay.

The Rose Bay police station sits opposite Cranbrook School and was known as the Gate Keepers Lodge. It has undergone a Victorian Classical revival but now is listed on the Register of the National Estate

Early Rose Bay developments had houses and estates facing seaward. After the development of the city, houses began to be built that directly addressed city views. This shows a change in priority within the Rose Bay area.

The traditional owners of the land from South Head to Petersham were the Cadigal people. They had disappeared from the Woollahra area by the middle of the 19th century

BUNGAREE
Bungaree was an aboriginal Australian who became well-known in the colonial Sydney region as the interpreter, guide and navigator for Flinders on his circumnavigation of Australia.

He was dubbed 'Chief of the Broken Bay Tribe' and spent his life welcoming visitors to Australia and educating people about Aboriginal culture.

Bungaree was buried in Rose Bay in 1830.

SITE | ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS



The area is characterised by outcrops of sandstone, generally shallow, sandy, infertile soils and the distinctive benched topography which is similar to the surround harbour edges

Due to Woollahra's size and connection to the Harbour it contains a range of habitats and areas of remnant bushland.

Some endangered species in the region include

- / Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*)
- / Common (Eastern) Bentwing Bat
- / Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*)
- / Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*)
- / Common Scaly Foot (lizard) (*pygopus lepidopodus*)
- / Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
- / Greater Broad Nosed Bat (*Scoteanax rueppellii*)
- / New Holland Mouse (*Pseudomys novahollandiae*)
- / Water-Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*)
- / Red Crowned Toadlet (*Pseudophryne australis*)

Listed flora species that are endangered include

- / Sunshine Wattle (*Acacia terminalis* subsp, *terminalis*)
- / Nielsen Park She-Oak (*Allocasuarina portuensis*)
- / Magenta Cherry (*Syzigium paniculatum*)



The area has an array of existing mature trees, planted in the 20th century that provide a sense of character to the site.

The predominant vegetation in the area includes Norfolk Island Pines, Casaurinas, Smooth-barked Apple and Port Jackson Figs

- / Norfolk Island Pine
- / She-oak (*Allocasuarina portuensis*)
- / Smooth-barked Apple
- / Port Jackson Fig
- / Tea Tree
- / Sydney Peppermint Gum
- / Blueberry Ash
- / Tuckeroos
- / Jacarandas
- / Moreton Bay Figs





CRANBROOK
SCHOOL

SCHOOL MOTTO

Esse Quam Videri (To be, rather than to seem to be)



“Our vision is of a world class school which encourages and enables all of our students to explore, enjoy and fulfil their potential.”

“Our mission is to lead all students to discover and make the most of their talents, to give of their best and to thrive in and love the pursuit of excellence;”

Cranbrook School was established on 22 July 1918 in Bellevue Hill on the shores of Sydney Harbour. The School is bounded by Rose Bay Ave, New South Head Road and Victoria Road.

It is an Anglican independent day and boarding school for boys, to Year 12.

The School was founded during the time when the outcome of the Great War was beginning to swing in favour of the Allied forces and feelings of optimism were strong in people’s vision of the future. It has undergone many evolutions over the years, to cater for growing demand and developments in teaching / learning methodologies. Developments have generally been sympathetic to the setting and heritage of the site with outstanding natural and built elements still remaining.



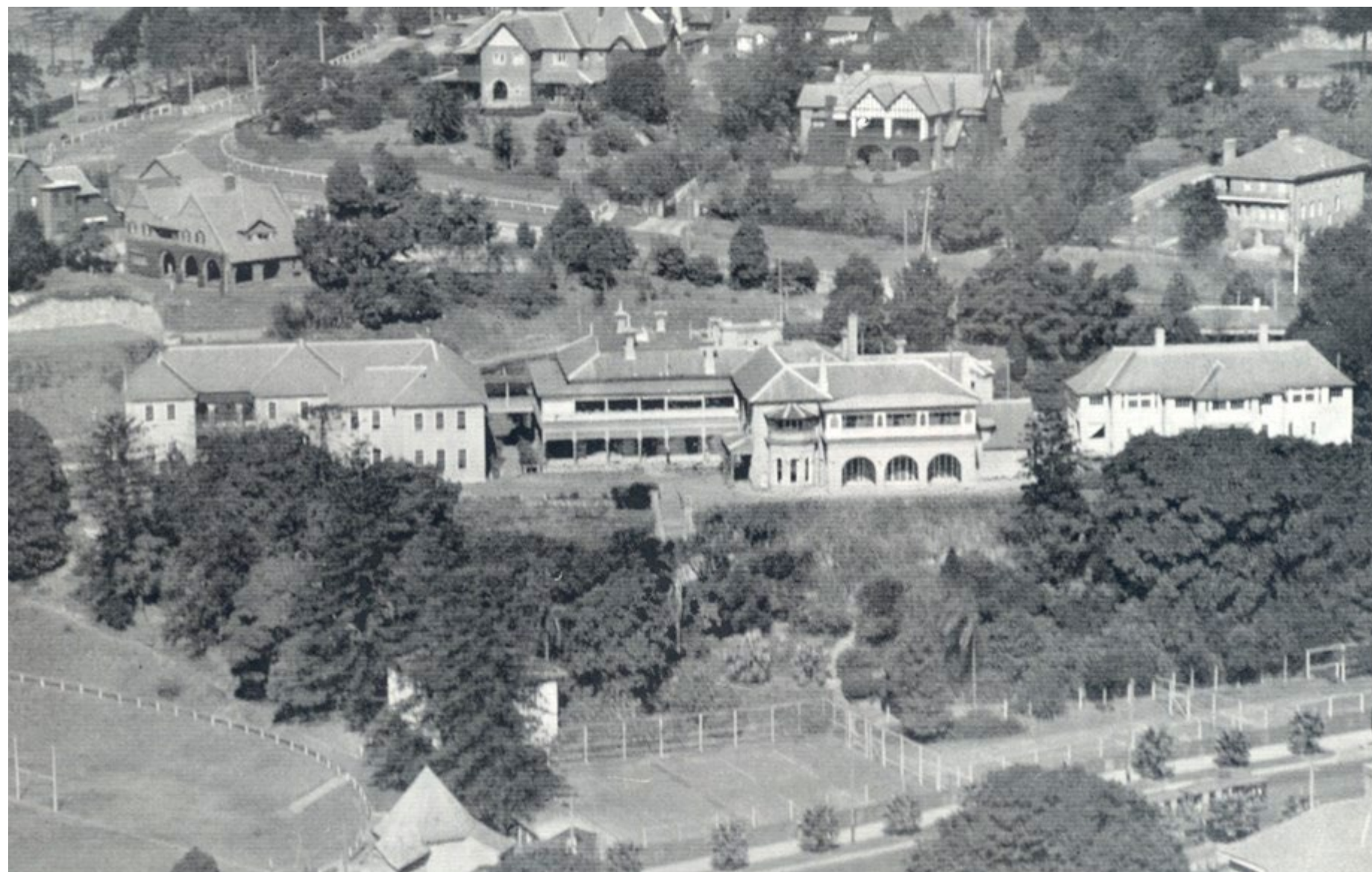
SITE | CRANBROOK HERITAGE



Cranbrook has a rich natural and built heritage which gives it a unique identity. Known not only for its picturesque views of the Harbour, the site has a variety of buildings of varying architectural styles and periods ranging from a Victorian Italianate mansion to Late Twentieth Century and recent developments.

Its style is dominated by classical motifs, these features include;

- Assymetrical massing*
- Grouped openings*
- Decorative chimneys*
- Grand Verandas and Balconies with cast iron columns*
- Grand timber staircases*
- Stained glass (named the Captain Cook window)*
- Carriage Porch*
- Bracketed eaves*
- Sandstone Features*



The house ‘Cranbrook’ was completed in 1859. It was named after Cranbrook, the village where Robert Tooth (owner of the lease) was born, in Kent, England. Constructed in 1859, “Cranbrook” is the most important building within the Cranbrook School grounds and as a result, its fabric remains largely intact dating from the original construction phase.



SITE | EXISTING SITE TREES



- Norfolk Island Pines are of great historic and visual significance. They provide a distinctive sense of place and identity to Rose Bay. They have strong vertical forms and symmetry.
- The Hoop Pine is a typical planting of the 19th and 20th century. Their large structure lends them to grand landscapes and are prominent in early large estates. Originally a rainforest plant, they have visual significance in the region.
- Port Jackson Figs are prominent in the Rose Bay region and are well known for their avenue planting. They are of rainforest origin. These figs are often planted for their ornamental structure. It is possible that this fig dates back to the 19th or 20th century due to its typical planting in this time.

LEGEND

- Hoop Pine
- Chilean Wine Palm
- Kauri Pine
- Araucarias
- Port Jackson Fig
- Black Booyong



Chilean Wine Palm



Heritage Palms 1918



Kauri Pine



Black Booyong / Hoop Pine