HAIG PARK

Speaker series
Monday 5 June 2017,
6:30 - 8:30pm
Haig Park Masterplan Process

Phase 1: Vision and ideas
- Background research and scoping
  - Site Analysis
  - Utilisation Survey
  - Opportunities & Constraints
- Draft Vision
  - Themes
  - Objectives
  - Principles
- Final Vision
  - Themes
  - Objectives
  - Principles

Phase 2: Design elements and themes
- Draft Masterplan
- Development Control Plan
- Materials Palette

Phase 3: Draft masterplan and priority strategies
- Final Masterplan
- Draft and DCP approved
- Final Conservation Management Plan
- Conservation Management Plan approved
- Masterplan and DCP guide improvements to Haig Park (subject to funding approvals)

All timings are indicative as of May 2017.
**Project Timeline**

**Phase 1 Vision and Ideas**
Identify and understand stakeholders and community views, issues and aspirations for Haig Park.

**Phase 2 Design Elements**
Test and review preliminary design elements for the Haig Park Masterplan through a community workshop, drop-in sessions and online.

**Phase 3 Draft masterplan**
Draft Haig Park Masterplan released for public feedback.

**Final Haig Park Masterplan**
Presented to ACT Government for final approval.
Phase 1 **Vision and Ideas**
Identify and understand stakeholders and community views, issues and aspirations for Haig Park.

**Today: Speaker Series**
Get more information on specific areas of interest in the park. Share knowledge and understanding of the Haig Park context.

Phase 2 **Design Elements**
Test and review preliminary design elements for the Haig Park Masterplan through a community workshop, drop-in sessions and online.

Phase 3 **Draft designs**
Draft design guide and elements released for public feedback.

**Final Haig Park Masterplan**
Presented to ACT Government for final approval.
The Community Vision for Haig Park

(In 2022) Haig Park is a vibrant and inclusive urban park that provides a series of spaces for passive and active enjoyment, and opportunities to connect to the heritage of the park. Used by the whole community, it is a place for social and cultural exchange.
Site analysis and research
Community input
Government requirements

Masterplan themes
Character and amenity
Destination
Access
Environment sustainability
Heritage
Design ideas

- Edges
- Park Rooms
- Pathways

Activities
Agenda

6:30 Introduction
Project Team

6:40 Climate Change
Dr Sophie Lewis

7:00 Biodiversity
Dr Michael Mulvaney

7:15 Tree Management and Maintenance
Mr Michael Brice

7:30 Heritage
Ms Nicola Hayes

7:45 BREAK

8:00 Panel Discussion

8:30 Close
Break

Don’t forget to have your say on the draft design ideas for Haig Park

To view draft design ideas for the park and have your say, visit the [www.yoursay.act.gov.au/haigpark](http://www.yoursay.act.gov.au/haigpark) from now until 23 June 2017. Take the online survey, participate in the online discussion forum, attend a drop-in consultation session or send the community engagement team an email with your feedback.

**Drop-in sessions are scheduled for:**

- **Thursday 8 June 3.30-5pm**  
  Location: O’Connor shops
- **Saturday 17 June 9.30–11am**  
  Location: Lonsdale Street entrance to Haig Park, Braddon

For more information on the project email [EDcommunity@act.gov.au](mailto:EDcommunity@act.gov.au) or call 13 22 81
E: EDCommunity@act.gov.au
P: 13 22 81
Global temperatures increasing
Record-breaking temperatures in 2016
1°C of warming doesn’t sound much

Canberra Airport (070351) 2016 maximum temperature

Note: Data may not have completed quality control
Observations made before 1910 may have used non-standard equipment

Climate Data Online, Bureau of Meteorology
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, 2017
1°C of warming increases extremes
1°C of warming means more hot weather

K. Braganza, BoM
1°C of warming impacts people

- Increase in extreme temperatures
- Increase in severity, frequency, intensity of heatwaves
- Increase in severe fire weather

- Decrease in winter rainfall
- Decrease in cold weather and frost days
- Increase in heat stress and hospital admissions
Canberra’s changing climate
Canberra’s changing climate

Early Canberra temperatures
Canberra’s changing climate

100 years of warming
100 years of warming

Canberra’s changing summers

First 30 years
Haig Park

Next 30 years
More hot extremes, fewer cold extremes

- New Hot records
- New Cold records

Ratio of hot and cold

Number of records

Equal hot and cold

Hot now 12 x more than cold
Rainfall is also changing

In the southwest of Western Australia has been such below average rainfall as on record.

Finned as April to November by the Bureau of Meteorology.

BoM State of the Climate
Key points

Canberra’s changing climate

- Climate change is already impacting Canberra
- Canberra’s climate has changed
- Future climate will be hotter and more extreme
- We need to be prepared
Agenda

6:30 Introduction
   *Project Team*

6:40 Climate Change
   *Dr Sophie Lewis*

7:00 Biodiversity
   *Dr Michael Mulvaney*

7:15 Tree Management and Maintenance
   *Mr Michael Brice*

7:30 Heritage
   *Ms Nicola Hayes*

7:45 BREAK

8:00 Panel Discussion

8:30 Close
Pre-European Vegetation of Haig Park

Yellow Box - Red Gum
Woodland
Native Grassland
Golden Sun Moth Habitat
Golden Sun Moth record
Smooth Solenogyne

Windmill Grass
M. Bedingfield

Narrow Leaved New Holland Daisy
K. Thomas

Red leg Grass

Common Everlasting
R. Callaway

Kidney weed
D. Wood

Bind weed
P. Ratcliffe
Animals have three key habitat requirement

1. Provision of food

2. Provision of shelter and breeding sites

3. Habitat that they can move through to access sites with 1 and 2.
Eastern Rosella
M. Bedingfield

Crimson Rosella
M. Bedingfield

King Parrot – females and Juvenilles  M. Sims

Male
M. Bedingfield
Red Wattlebird
R. Callaway

Silvereye
M. Bedingfield

Caper White
M. Bedingfield

Painted Lady
J. Bundock

Lesser Long-eared Bat
C. Lacombe
Thysanotus patersonii sightings

Twining fringe lily - Page 1 of 128 sightings with images

Species Information

Thysanotus patersonii
Sensitive
Rare Native
Recorded at altitude
300m to 1281.68m

Follow Thysanotus patersonii
Receive email alerts when new sightings are reported.
Your email address
Follow

Thysanotus patersonii locations

Thysanotus patersonii has been recorded at:
- Acton, ACT
- Aranda Bushland
- Black Mountain
- Bruce Ridge
- Burren Range
- Bungendore, NSW
- Coole, ACT
- Farrer Ridge
- Gogong, NSW
- Gooraboyaroo
- Gossan Hill
- Gunning Grasslands
Page 1 of Fungi

- **Agaricales**
  A member of the gilled mushroom order

- **Agaricus sp.**
  A mushroom genus

- **Agrocybe praecox group**

- **Aleuria sp.**

- **Amanita muscaria**
  Fly agaric

Fungus Sightings

Browse Fungi, Mosses, Liverworts, etc

- Fungi
- Lichens
- Mosses, Liverworts & Hornworts
- Other Cryptogams

Follow All Fungi

Receive email alerts when new sightings are reported.

Follow

Fungus Experts

Heino

Fungus Sightings

View Sightings
Dragonflies & Damselflies (Odonata)

- *Aeshna lutescens* ○ Leaves
  - Blue-spotted Hawker
  - More information

- *Anax parthenope* ○ Leaves
  - Australian Emperor
  - More information

- *Archaeosynthites orientalis* ○ Leaves
  - Eastern Brown Tigertail
  - More information

- *Argiolestidae sp. (Family)* ○ Leaves
  - Flatwings

Browse Insects

- Ants (Hymenoptera, Formicidae)
- Bees (Hymenoptera, Apiformes)
- Beetles (Coleoptera)
  - Click beetles (Elateridae)
  - Darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae)
  - Ground beetles (Carabidae)
  - Jewel beetles (Buprestidae)
  - Lady beetles (Coccinellidae)
  - Leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae)
  - Longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae)
  - Scarab beetles (Scarabaeidae)
  - Stag beetles (Lucanidae)
  - Water beetles (several families)
THE TREES OF HAIG PARK
Haig Park from Mount Ainslie, 1928
Courtesy National Archives of Australia, image A3560, 4309
Aerial view from Reid. Houg Park runs left to right in the top third. City Hill is in the lower left, Melbourne and Sydney Buildings flank Northbourne Avenue left and right, the funnel-shape is the beginning of Garema Place and Actonville Avenue is beginning to take shape.

Photo: ACT Heritage Library image reference 009639
Row 1: Argyle Apple (*Eucalyptus cineara*) (Henty St) and Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) (Greenway St)
Rows 2,13: Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) and Red Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
Rows 3,4,7,8,11,12: Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* "stricta") and Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)
Rows 5,6,9,10: Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)
Row 14: Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) (Girrahween St) and Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxyacarpa*) (Mason St)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acacia baileyana</strong></td>
<td>Cootamundra wattle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Woody weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acer negundo</strong></td>
<td>Box elder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Woody weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cedrus deodara</strong></td>
<td>Deodar</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>Includes street plantings on Girrahween Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cedrus libani</strong></td>
<td>Cedar of Lebanon</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Probably Cedrus deodara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Celtis australis</strong></td>
<td>Southern nettle tree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Street planting on McCaughey Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crataegus monogyna</strong></td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Northbourne verge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crataegus smithiana</strong></td>
<td>Red Mexican hawthorn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Northbourne verge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cupressus lusitanica</strong></td>
<td>Portuguese cypress</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cupressus sempervirens 'stricta'</strong></td>
<td>Roman cypress</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>Many original plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus cinerea</strong></td>
<td>Argyle apple</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Street planting Henty Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus mannifera</strong></td>
<td>Red spotted gum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Northbourne verge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus pauciflora</strong></td>
<td>Snow gum</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Street planting Greenway Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraxinus</strong></td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Probably Fraxinus pennsylvannica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraxinus angustifolia</strong></td>
<td>Dessert ash</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa</strong></td>
<td>Claret ash</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraxinus latifolia</strong></td>
<td>Oregon ash</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraxinus ornus</strong></td>
<td>Manna ash</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koelreuteria paniculata</td>
<td>Golden rain tree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia glabra</td>
<td>Photinia</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Shrub beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Radiata pine</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>About 40 original trees remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus nigra</td>
<td>Lombardy poplar</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Weed species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus cerasifera</td>
<td>Cherry plum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Near bowling club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus calleryana</td>
<td>Ornamental pear</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus canariensis</td>
<td>Algerian oak</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus macrocarpa</td>
<td>Burr oak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Many rot affected and disfigured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English oak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus robur ‘fastigiata’</td>
<td>Columnar English oak</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>New plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra</td>
<td>Wych elm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor</td>
<td>Field elm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unlikely ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown sp.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2331</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canberra City aerial view, 1953
Courtesy ACT Heritage Library, Department Of Capital Territory Collection, Image 009633
Agenda

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   Project Team

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   Mr Michael Brice

7:30 Heritage
   Ms Nicola Hayes

7:45 BREAK

8:00 Panel Discussion

8:30 Close
Haig Park Speaker Series

Heritage and History of Haig Park

Nicola Hayes

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd

5th June 2017
Heritage Registration

Features Listed as Intrinsic to Haig Park:

Fourteen rows of trees planted to form a windbreak and shelterbelt and the associated landscape setting.

Tree species as identified ... are:

Row 1: Argyle apple (Eucalyptus cinerea) and Snow gum (Eucalypt pauciflora);
Row 2 & 13: Pin oak (Quercus palustris) and Arizona ash (Fraxinus velutina);
Rows 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 & 12: Italian cypress (Cupressus sempervirens ‘Stricta’) and Deodar cedar (Cedrus deodara);
Rows 5, 6, 9 & 10: Monterey pine (Pinus radiata); and
Row 14: Deodar cedar and Desert ash (Fraxinus oxycarpa)
Heritage Registration

Row 1: Argyle Apple (Eucalyptus gregoria) (Henty St) and Snow Gum (Eucalyptus pauciflora) (Greenway St)
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Rows 5, 6, 9, 10: Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata)
Row 14: Dendar Cedar (Cedrus deodara) (Girrahween St) and Desert Ash (Fraxinus oxycarpa) (Masson St)
Heritage Registration

Specific Requirements:

_Haig Park be conserved and appropriately maintained as an urban park incorporating rows of mixed tree species consistent with its heritage significance as a windbreak._

- **Plantation Species**
  - The species of trees found in the 14 rows shall be retained so far as is feasible on arboricultural grounds
  - Replacement trees, where trees have been lost or must be removed due to poor condition, are to be of the same species or similar arboriculturally appropriate species and located in a similar position to the original tree(s).

- **Development**
  - No new development shall be permitted where the development detrimentally affects the heritage value of the place.
Who
What
When
Where
Why
Aboriginal History

Horton 1999

http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous/map/
Pre-Canberra

Parish of Canberra map, 1912

Location of Haig Park relative to portions 27, 52 and 58
Griffin’s Plan

Walter Burley Griffin’s Plan for Canberra 1911
NAA: A710, 37
Plan attached to the 1921 letter indicating proposed planting locations

NAA A414/1, 26
Shelter Belt

Early plating of Haig Park 1923
The list and numbers of plants planted at the East West Shelterbelt from 1921 to September 1923 (NAA: CP209/1, B13 Part 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus and species name</th>
<th>Number planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia baileyana</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia decurrens</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amygdalus persica red</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amygdalus persica white</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amygdalus persica rosea</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>1045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus horizontalis</td>
<td>1272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus fastigiata (sempervirens)</td>
<td>1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exochorda grandiflora</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus sambucifolia</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia serrulata</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus insignis</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus pyramidalis</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrocantha coccinea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrocantha crenulata</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus aucuparia</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix sp.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>7653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Haig Park
Why

1920s
“Shelter Belt”

1970s
Recreation
Where

Griffin Plan

Federal Capital Advisory Commission
### When

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921-1923</td>
<td>Original 12 rows planted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-44</td>
<td>John Hobday planted the <em>Fraxinus pennsylvania</em> and <em>Fraxinus raywoodii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Pruning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940s-50s</td>
<td>Tree management, including pruning and removal of wattles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948/49</td>
<td>Turner Preschool (Treehouse in the Park) constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Scout Hall constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>Addition of row on each side by Pryor. On the north side <em>Eucalyptus pauciflora</em> (Greenway St) and <em>Eucalyptus cinerea</em> (Henty St) and on the south side <em>Cedrus deodara</em> (Girrawheen St) and <em>Fraxinus oxycarpa</em> (Masson St).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Parks Depot and North Canberra Bowling Club constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Friends Meeting House (Quakers Hall) established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>NCDC restricts vehicle access and constructs additional car parks, a fitness track and picnic areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973/4</td>
<td>Some upgrading work undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Haig Park declared a public park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-91</td>
<td>Tree management and selective replacement (reported in Boden 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988/89</td>
<td>BBQ areas constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c1985</td>
<td>Toilet Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>Some replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Tree removal/replacement of <em>Pinus radiata</em>, 50 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Tree Audit completed by Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd of all trees located in Haig Park. This audit provided information on each individual tree. 2160 trees were counted during this audit process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>LiDAR on the tree canopy of Haig Park completed. Haig Park had a total tree canopy of 10.4 hectares or 52 percent (at the time of survey).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Update to the 2011 Tree Audit provided. Since 2011, 191 new plantings and 20 tree removals have been undertaken in the park. The total number of trees as of 2017 was counted as 2331.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What

7653 by 1923

2331 Now
Who

FCAC
Weston
Pryor and other managers
Canberra Residents – you!!
Thankyou