

# Caloundra

## Street tree strategy

### Description of area and land use

The Caloundra plan area covers 1251 hectares in the southern region of the Sunshine Coast and comprises of Caloundra, Kings Beach, Shelly Beach, Moffat Beach, Battery Hill and beachside (east of Nicklin Way) Currimundi. While the coastline and scenic views from many elevated positions characterise the picturesque locality, trees make a critical contribution to the amenity and ambience of the seaside precinct.

Topography varies from flat plains to rocky headlands, resulting in a range of soil types which in turn give rise to a range of natural landscapes. Natural ecosystems of the area consisted of palustrine wetland, closed and wet heath, open forest to woodland on beach ridges, eucalypt woodland, tall open forest, sedge, strand and fore-dune complex, *Banksia* woodland, closed heath and a small patch of notophyll vine forest.

The built form of the plan area is also diverse, ranging from the seaside character homes of Dicky and Shelly Beaches to the multi-story complexes of Kings Beach and Caloundra, which accommodate both permanent residents and holiday-makers drawn to the picturesque locality. Caloundra is one of the most densely populated areas of the region. As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* it is also a priority area for future growth on the Sunshine Coast.

### Trees and landscape character

Extensive clearing for residential living and tourism-focused development has given rise to a mostly man-made landscape. Natural plant communities occurring along waterways, within headlands and in pockets of key bushland reserve provide essential green relief from the built environment.

Post World War II plantings of Norfolk Island pine flank Caloundra's Bulcock Beach and Happy Valley. The species is also well represented along headland and foreshores from Kings Beach to Currimundi. Swamp and horse-tail sheoaks, as well as the ever-present *Pandanus tectorius* (screw palm) are key features of the coastal landscape. Within feature nodes, shopping districts and major avenues, hard quandong, hills and weeping figs, coast banksia, kauri pine, tuckeroo, broad-leaved paperbark and Norfolk Island pine form the primary street tree framework. Residential streets are characterised by blue satinash, ivory curl, golden penda and water gum.

### Canopy cover

The Caloundra area contains below-average levels of canopy cover within road reserve (23%) as well as across all land types (32%) when compared to other localities within the region.

This can be attributed to the dense, ever-growing urban landscape as demonstrated in the *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area. The average size of trees in the locality is just 3.3m.

### Major opportunities and constraints

Various low conflict, high impact potential, street tree planting nodes exist in the plan area. Shade trees have the potential to increase comfort along numerous pedestrian pathways while major thoroughfares can be readily enhanced with infill planting. In the higher density residential zones of the locality, good opportunity to build canopy and shade in local streets as a part of *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* exist. Vacant spaces in industrial precincts and commercial precincts also present opportunity for the development of community and corporate partnerships to establish new street trees.

Species selection and placement needs to be sensitive to the picturesque coastal and hinterland views that are so integral to the landscape amenity of the plan area.

As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* (the focus of medium density development in the region in the future), the built form of the locality is expected to change significantly. Constraints to street tree planting will include a reduction in available permeable space for growing trees and more competition both above and below the ground from new infrastructure required to support this densification. Opportunity to establish extensive networks of street trees now, that will soften the medium density built form of the future (and shade and cool associated pedestrian networks), should be taken wherever possible.

Additional constraints to locating new street trees include areas zoned for major development or change of use, for example major shopping centre developments and expansions and transport corridors (CAMCOS corridor and Sunshine Coast light rail). While these pending major infrastructure projects could be considered a constraint to plans for street tree planting, prospects for street tree integration are good. Potential for the addition of shade tree plantings when the Sunshine Coast light rail is constructed for example have been identified along all of the route options presently under investigation.

Low nutrient, low moisture holding, inverted and/or fill soils are a major constraint to the types of trees that can be grown in many parts of the locality. The poor soils of the area also significantly influence the health and vigour of young trees as well as the ease and rate of tree establishment, with a higher frequency of young tree maintenance required for a longer period of time.

### Street tree planting strategies

Street trees reflect the casual coastal character of beachside areas while formality and continuous shade is provided to commercial areas. Under plantings are used to create subtropical ambience in commercial centres. Tree planting in strategic locations seizes opportunities to diversify the planting palette while remaining in step with the 'contemporary coastal streetscape' style. Mixed planting themes are predominately used in local streets.

Street trees complement and/or buffer adjacent land use and are respectful of the natural form of the landscape and the preservation of significant views and vistas. Infill plantings are undertaken to create attractive and coherent streetscapes and aim to provide unbroken shade to pedestrians.

Pedestrian travel paths with low tree cover are prioritised for shading with street trees. Incorporation of street trees into future footpath programs occurs wherever possible. Compact street trees exhibit close planting centres and larger trees are used where possible to provide maximum shade and visual amenity.

Opportunities to build canopy along Nicklin Way to soften and beautify the area, and calm the motoring experience are key priorities.

Hoop pines and other character vegetation are used to provide vertical scale and highlights in strategic locations.

Tree canopy is built in industrial landscapes as well as within newer residential developments (in consultation with property owners and tenants). *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* also target coastal strips where no open water views exist.

Young street trees are maintained for longer periods while establishing and are provided with a greater frequency and higher degree of maintenance (including soil improvement works where necessary).

Applicable landscape and master plans include the *Currimundi Lake Shopping Precinct Master Plan* (plan date June 2007), *Dicky Beach Master Plan* (no date), *Moffat Beach Seaview Terrace Streetscape Landscape Plan* (no date), *Bulcock Street Master Plan* (August 2010) and *Caloundra Centre Master Plan* (under development as at August 2017).

# Street tree palettes

## Signature trees

### Avenues trees (major thoroughfares)

#### Caloundra Road

*Eucalyptus bancroftii* (tumbledown gum)  
*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue/forest red gum)  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (broad-leaved paperbark)  
*Waterhousia floribunda* (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

#### Nicklin Way

*Alectryon coriaceus* (beach bird's eye)  
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (tuckeroo)  
*Xanthostemon chrysanthus* (golden penda)  
*Syzygium luehmannii* (small-leaved lilly pilly)  
*Syzygium smithii* (riberry)

#### Bulcock Street

*Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk island pine)  
*Elaeocarpus obovatus* (hard quandong)  
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (tuckeroo)  
*Banksia integrifolia* (coast banksia)

### Feature trees for large spaces

*Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine)  
*Callitris columellaris* (Bribie Island pine)  
*Corymbia intermedia* (pink bloodwood)  
*Eucalyptus siderophloia* (iron bark)  
*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue gum)  
*Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay fig)  
*Ficus benjamina* (weeping fig)  
*Flindersia bennettiana* (Bennett's ash)  
*Gmelina leichhardtii* (white beech)  
*Magnolia grandiflora* (bull magnolia)  
*Syzygium francisii* (giant water gum)  
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

## Signature trees (cont.)

### Trees for accent and highlights

*Alloxylon flameum* (tree waratah)  
*Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra flame tree)  
*Corymbia ptychocarpa* (swamp bloodwood)  
*Livistona australis* (fan palm)  
*Magnolia 'Little Gem'* (little bull magnolia)  
*Pandanus tectorius* (pandanus palm)

### Esplanade/beachside streetscapes

*Alectryon coriaceus* (beach alectryon)  
*Alphitonia excelsa* (red ash / soap tree)  
*Athertonia diversifolia*\* (Atherton oak) (trial locations)  
*Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island pine) (where existing)  
*Banksia integrifolia* (coast banksia)  
*Calophyllum inophyllum*\* (beauty leaf) (trial locations)  
*Casuarina glauca* (swamp sheoak)  
*Casuarina equisetifolia* (horse tail sheoak)  
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (tuckeroo)  
*Hibiscus tiliaceus* (cotton tree)  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)

## Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana*\* (silver aspen) (trial locations)  
*Banksia integrifolia* (coast banksia)  
*Backhousia citriodora* (lemon myrtle)  
*Buckinghamia celcissima* (ivory curl)  
*Cryptocarya glaucescens*\* (jackwood) (trial locations)  
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (tuckeroo)  
*Diploglottis campbellii*\* (small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)  
*Elaeocarpus obovatus* (hard quandong)  
*Grevillea baileyana* (white oak) (where existing only)  
*Lophostemon confertus* (brush box) (where existing only)  
*Magnolia 'Little Gem'* (little bull magnolia)  
*Melaleuca* (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)  
*Melaleuca viridiflora* (broad-leaved paperbark)  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)  
*Petalostigma trilobulare* (long-leaved bitter bark)  
*Olea paniculata*\* (native olive) (trial locations)  
*Syzygium* (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)  
*Tristaniopsis laurina* 'Luscious' (water gum)  
*Xanthostemon chrysanthus* (golden penda)

## Locally native species for natural character features

### Woodland / open forest

*Allocasuarina littoralis* (black wattle)  
*Casuarina glauca* (swamp sheoak)  
*Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)  
*Corymbia intermedia* (pink bloodwood)  
*Corymbia trachyphloia* (brown bloodwood)  
*Endiandra sieberi* (corkwood)  
*Eucalyptus bancroftii* (tumbledown gum)  
*Eucalyptus creba* (narrow-leaved ironbark)  
*Eucalyptus siderophloia* (grey ironbark)  
*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue gum/forest red gum)  
*Eucalyptus tindaliae* (Tindale's stringybark)  
*Glochidion sumatranum* (umbrella cheese tree)  
*Lophostemon confertus* (brush box)  
*Lophostemon suaveolens* (swamp box)  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (broad-leaved paperbark)  
*Melicope elleryana* (pink euodia)  
*Syncarpia glomulifera* (turpentine)

### Rainforest

*Aphananthe philippinensis* (rough leaved elm)  
*Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* (white booyong)  
*Castanospermum australe* (Moreton Bay chestnut)  
*Cryptocarya hypospodia* (purple laurel)  
*Cryptocarya obovata* (pepperberry)  
*Cryptocarya triplinervis* (three-veined laurel)  
*Ficus coronata* (sand paper fig)  
*Ficus fraseri* (Fraser Island fig)  
*Grevillea robusta* (silky oak) (where space permits)

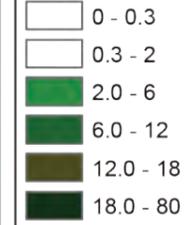
# Foliage and Shade Cover

Caloundra Local Plan Area

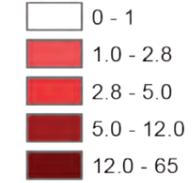


## Legend

### Vegetation Height (m)



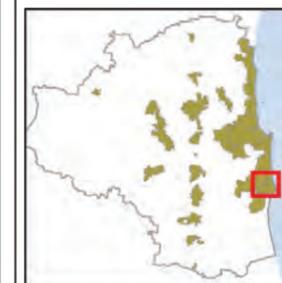
### Building Height (m)



Canopy Shade

Water Bodies

Local Plan Area Boundary



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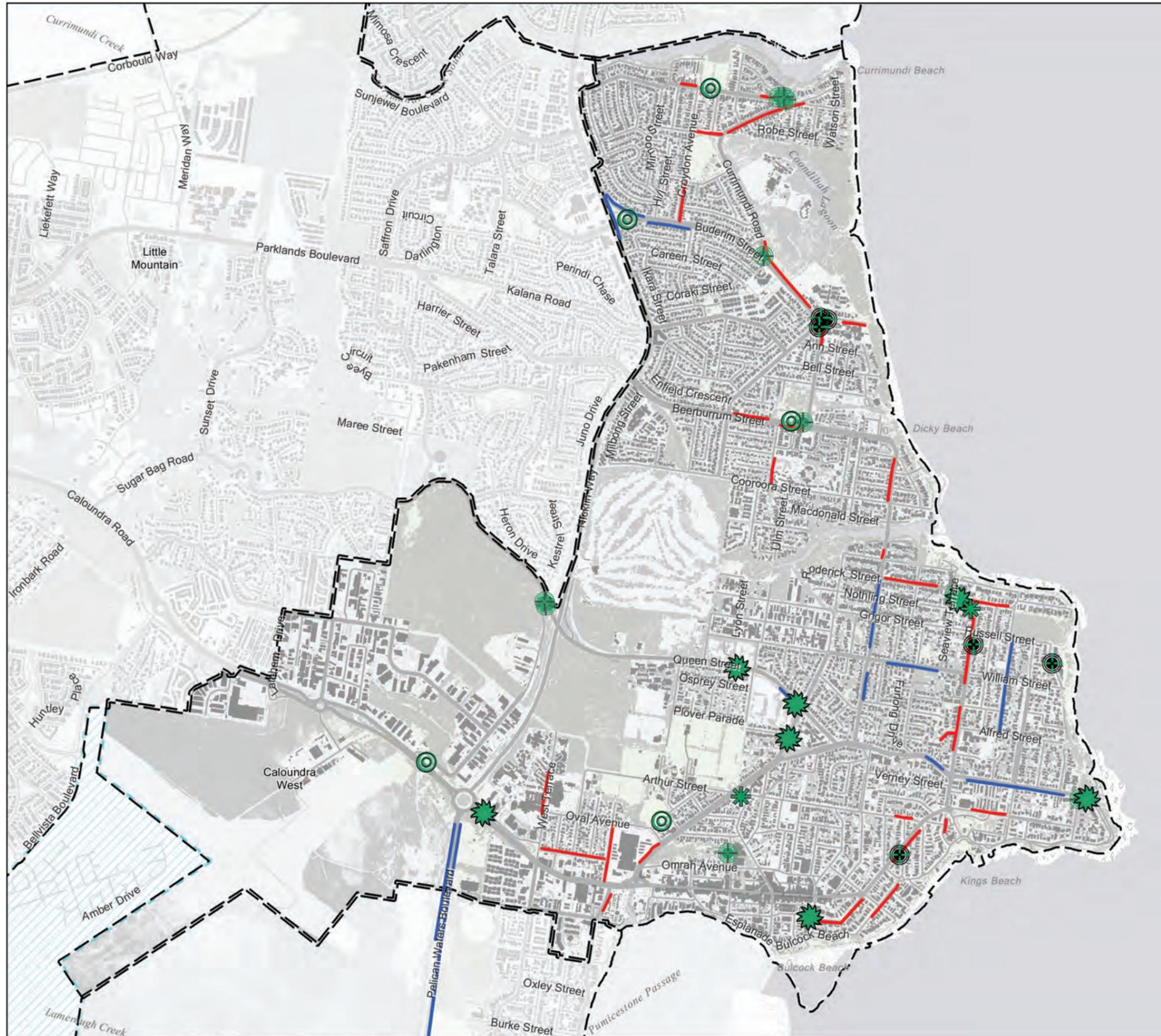
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# Priority Planting Plan

## Caloundra Local Plan Area



### Legend

#### Priority planting locations

##### Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

#### Priority planting locations

##### Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)



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