Beerwah

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The local plan area of Beerwah is 775 hectares in land area comprising the major routes of Kilcoy–Beerwah Road, Steve Irwin Way, Roys Road and Old Landsborough Road. Historically the town provided critical support to the timber industry. Today it is one the hinterland's major economic centres.

The shopping precinct services the immediate and wider district and is central to the plan area, with established and establishing residential estates and traditional rural residential living comprising major land use. The turn-off to the town is on the scenic route of Steve Irwin Way and Australia Zoo sees many tourists travelling through the area.

The attractive and bustling town centre is thriving following a major streetscape upgrade which has reinforced the lush and green character of this 'modern country' town with a good mix of young, semi mature and older trees, a strong character palette and very good species diversity.

Trees and landscape character

The natural vegetated character of Beerwah is an outcome of the *Regional Ecosystems* contained within the plan area which include eucalypt woodlands tall open and closed forest; paperbark woodlands, coastal and dry heath and wallum woodlands. Dominant natural character species include blackbutt, tallowwood, blue gum, grey stringybark and quandong.

While recent plantings have consisted mostly of Sunshine Coast native species, Beerwah also contains the traditional signature palette of a Sunshine Coast hinterland town providing contrast, colour and seasonal interest. Poinciana, jacaranda, yellow poinciana, leopard trees, swamp bloodwood, kurrajongs, Illawarra flame trees and tree waratahs that have been planted in town over time add colour and interest to the Beerwah landscape and form the town's signature tree palette. Tulipwood, weeping lilly pilly, lemon myrtle, Eumundi quandong, blue quandong, Bennett's ash, swamp box and brush box are also well represented.

Canopy cover

Canopy statistics show that 37% of all lands contain significant vegetation (which is average for the region) and 34% of road reserves (which is slightly above-average for the region). Statistics reflect historical land use (agriculture) but more significantly, population growth with an everincreasing use of land in the plan area for rural residential living. Streets in the younger residential estates show excellent street tree site occupation and good performance of street trees in general. Canopy cover is more variable in the older, established streets of the plan area where many infill opportunities can be found.

Major opportunities and constraints

Beerwah's townscape is generally high in amenity and function therefore the best opportunity to enhance the activity centre through future street tree planting is to complement and bolster existing plantings, reinforcing the amenity and coherence of streetscapes.

Entry statement and intersection plantings remain the best opportunities for building canopy in the Beerwah plan area. With the major scenic route of Steve Irwin Way passing through the outskirts of town (as well as feeding traffic into Beerwah), a number of gateway, feature and screening planting opportunities exist along this major collector.

Opportunity exists to reinforce the stately avenue of trees along Pine Camp Road, to shade major pedestrian routes, to enhance town lead-ins, and to create gateways and features through landmark plantings in key nodes.

Many opportunities to improve streetscape amenity in the town's industrial precinct as well as some of the residential estates with sparser canopy cover, have been identified. The residential estates south of Pine Camp Road and east of Steve Irwin Way present the best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Programs*.

Constraints include the maintenance of existing views to the Glass House Mountains which must be duly considered in the positioning of all new street trees in affected areas. The need for ongoing visibility of commercial enterprises, specifically on the intersection of Beerwah–Kilcoy Road, Roys Road and Steve Irwin Way, is another significant constraint to tree planting in areas where the town could benefit from entryway and buffer plantings. Opportunity exists however to work with business owners in these locations to strike a balance between landscaping for screening and the visibility of signs.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree planting in the plan area of Beerwah seeks to reinforce the town's existing landscape character which is diverse, lush and a blend of old and new.

In-town plantings follow a mixed, sub-tropical planting theme.

Street tree planting aims to bleed this character out into surrounding streets, linking the east and west sides of town with continuous tree canopy.

Entry statements are strengthened, avenues extended and supplemented, and 'walkability' of the town is increased through the creation of shady footpaths (especially around local schools and retirement communities).

Tree canopy provides greater aesthetic and social benefits in local streets.

Street trees provides shade and cooling to industrial precincts.

All new plantings are considerate of the natural land form and existing scenic amenity.

Street tree planting aligns with the *Place+ Beerwah Public Domain Master Plan* (endorsed 2014).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)

Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)

Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)

Syzygium (syn. Acmena) ingens (red apply lilly pilly)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. Syzygium floribundum) (weeping lilly pilly)

(where especially moist soils exist only)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree)

Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)

Castanospora alphandii (brown tamarind)

Colvillia racemosa (Colville's glory)

Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Grevillea hilliana (Hill's silky oak)* (trial species)

Grevillea robusta (silky oak) (large garden beds only)

Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)

Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)

Schizolobium parahyba (Brazillian fire tree)

*See also Locally native species for natural character features palette

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (tree waratah)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Brachychiton discolor (lace bark)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Polythalia longifolia* (mast tree) (trial species)

Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

Castanospora alphandii* (brown tamarind) (trial locations)

Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)

Diospyros australis* (black plum) (trial locations)

Diospyros germinata* (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)

Diospyros pentamera* (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)

Diploglottis campbellii * (small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Eucalyptus kabiana (Mount Beerwah mallee)

Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)

Leptospermum brachyandrum var. longifolia (weeping tea tree)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where formal avenues exist only)

Planchonella pohlmaniana* (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)

Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features

Rainforest trees (moist areas)

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 (sandpaper fig)

Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)

Grevillea robusta (silky oak)

Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)

Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

character features (cont.)

Woodland/open forest

Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)

Locally native species for natural

Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora (lemon scented gum)

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)

Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus conglomerata (swamp stringybark)

Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)

Eucalyptus curtsii (plunkett mallee)

Eucalyptus kabiana (Mount Beerwah mallee)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)

Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)

Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)

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)

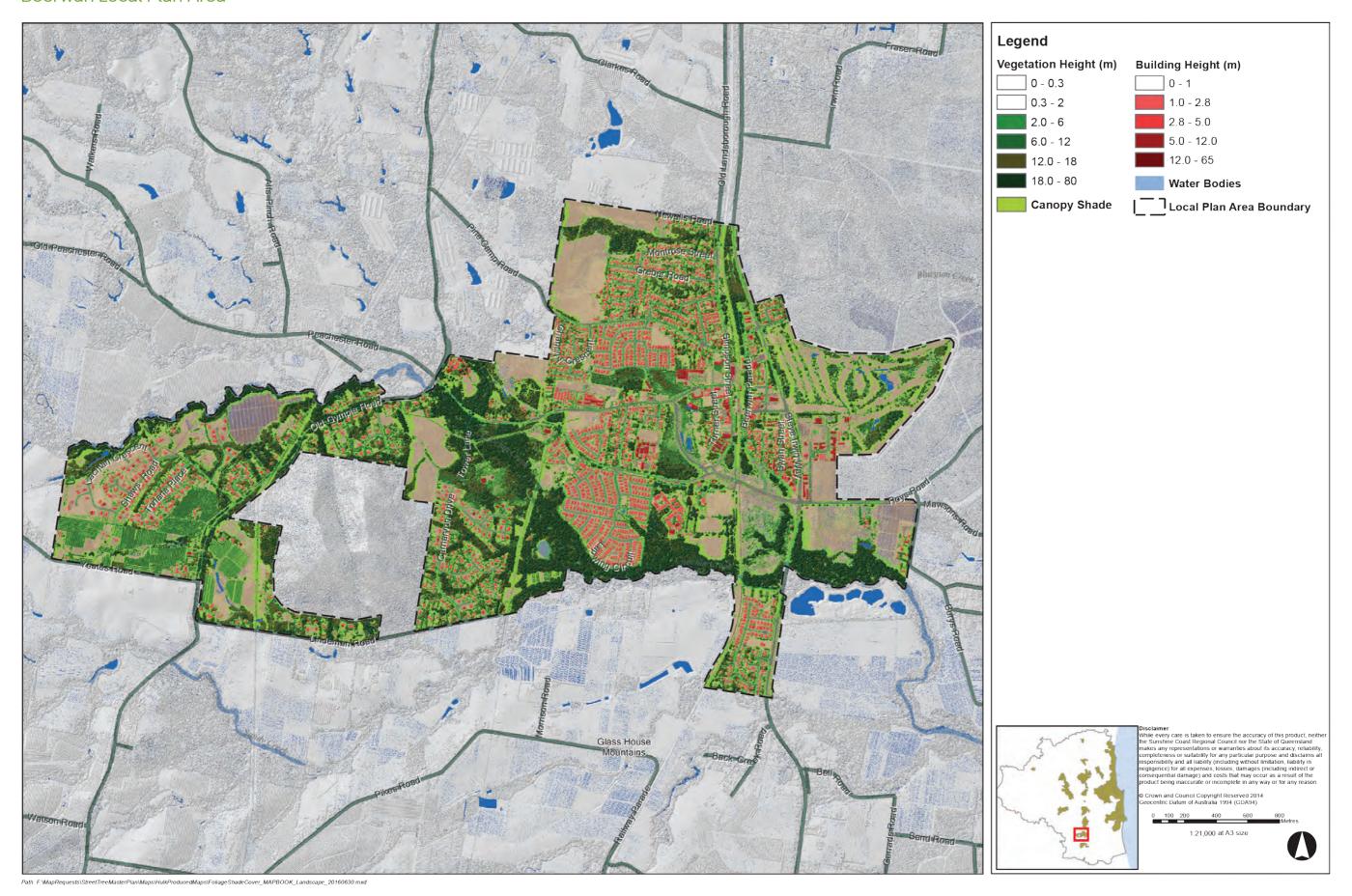
Melastoma malabathricum (Indian rhododendron)

Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also suitable for use in the localities of Peachester, Mount Mellum and Croamhurst.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Beerwah Local Plan Area



Priority Planting Plan

Beerwah Local Plan Area

