



Glass House Mountains

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Glass House Mountains local plan area is comprised of the historic township of Glass House Mountains and surrounding rural and rural residential lands, totalling 474 hectares. Located on a major scenic route of the southern Sunshine Coast hinterland, the locality owes its name to the group of rocky outcrops that dominate the surrounding landscape. Mount Ngungun is the town's nearest Glass House Mountain while the jagged Mount Coonowrin is a distinct feature of the distant landscape. The main land uses are agriculture and rural residential living with the majority of residential streets characterised by single story dwellings on large rural residential blocks.

Trees and landscape character

A significant meeting place for the Sunshine Coast's traditional landowners, the town of Glass House Mountains was built during the timber getting era. The historic character of the town can be seen in the heritage awnings and vegetated character of Reed Street (mango, camphor laurel and leopard trees make up the mature street tree canopy in the older part of town). Younger trees representing modern streetscape palettes (including ivory curl, hard quandong, broad-leaved lilly pilly and lemon myrtle) frame shops and shade car parks in Bruce Parade. Gardens surrounding the Glass House Mountains tourist information centre contain many of the signature species of the plan area including lace bark, bottle and flame trees, white oak and brown pine.

Canopy cover

Total tree cover is below-average for a Sunshine Coast hinterland town with cover reported for both public and private lands low (39% and 31% respectively). The plan area's extensive network of residential streets and large agricultural land parcels however help account for these statistics. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map highlights the sparser cover in residential living areas (reds) with darker greens showing significant vegetation is generally associated with the Glass House Mountains National Park and waterways of the plan area. Estates to the north-west of the plan area are generally well-vegetated while those west of Coonowrin Creek, as well as streets east of Steve Irwin Way, show the greatest potential for street tree plantings in partnership with local residents.

Major opportunities and constraints

Planting nodes and sites where street trees can provide future amenity and shade are present in numerous locations along Steve Irwin Way including in and around the Glass House Mountains Sportsgrounds (where succession trees will help to sustain existing visual amenity).

Opportunities for succession, shade, feature and buffer plantings can be found around the Glass House Community Hall, the Glass House Mountains State School and adjacent to the railway line (west side). Infilling and extension planting opportunities have been identified along Railway Parade, as well as a viable opportunity to grow large canopy trees in sections of Sahara Road where vacant road verge is exceptionally wide.

Residential estates to the south east of the plan area, show good potential for *Adopt A Street Tree Program* partnerships. Scenic amenity however appears to be a significant constraint to street tree planting in this area.

A defined road reserve is non-existent in many residential areas of town which limits the potential for the establishment of coherent streetscape plantings.

In addition to views of the Glass House Mountains, constraints to street tree planting include future duplication of the rail line, planned upgrade of the historic railway station and future realignment of Steve Irwin Way. Other constraints include agricultural land use – Bowman and Bricalli Roads for example contain agricultural crops that cannot be shaded by street trees. Classification of several key roads as haulage routes should also be considered in the selection and placement of new plantings.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree plantings reflect and strengthen the existing leafy and colourful vegetative character of the township.

Shade, avenue and nodal street tree plantings are used to bolster and increase the extent of tree canopy in the Glass House Mountains plan area.

Street tree plantings are respectful of the preservation of significant landscape vistas.

Large canopy and shade tree plantings are prioritised in areas of high visibility and continuous shade is provided to key pedestrian links through infill plantings at close centres (around the local school and community facilities for example).

With good expanses of natural vegetation (eucalypt woodland and forest) both within and surrounding the plan area, natural character feature plantings use the area's local rainforest suite of plants to enhance visual and species diversity in the plan area (in appropriate sites).

Estates east of Steve Irwin Way and west of Coonowrin Road are targeted in *Adopt A Street Tree Programs*.

Street tree planting aligns with the *Glass House Mountains Streetscape Master Plan* (March 2002).

Street tree palettes

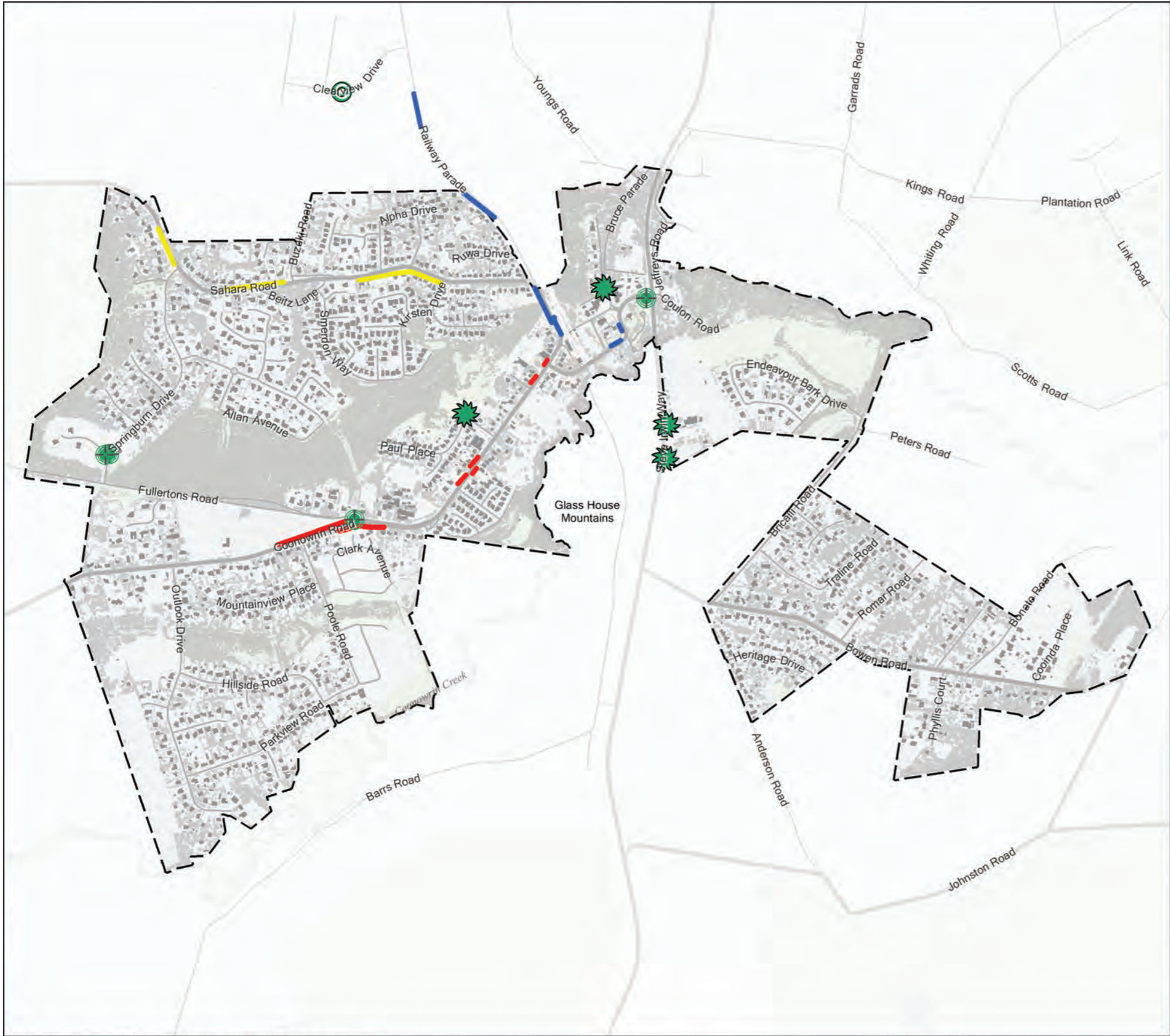
Signature trees	Trees for local streets	Locally native species for natural character features	Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)
<p>Feature trees</p> <p><i>Agathis robusta</i> (Queensland kauri pine)</p> <p><i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine)</p> <p><i>Backhousia citriodora</i> (lemon myrtle)</p> <p><i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> (bottle tree)</p> <p><i>Buckinghamia celcissima</i> (ivory curl)</p> <p><i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> (leopard tree) (where existing)</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus eumundii</i> (Eumundi quandong)</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> (hard quandong)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus kabiana</i> (Mount Beerwah mallee)</p> <p><i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Moreton Bay fig)</p> <p><i>Ficus rubigenosa</i> (Port Jackson fig)</p> <p><i>Flindersia australis</i> (Crow's ash)</p> <p><i>Flindersia bennettiana</i> (Bennett's ash)</p> <p><i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (python tree)</p> <p><i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box)</p> <p><i>Podocarpus elatus</i> (brown pine)</p> <p><i>Schotia brachypetala</i> (weeping boer bean)</p> <p><i>Syzygium</i> (syn. <i>Acmena</i>) <i>ingens</i> (red apple lilly pilly)</p> <p><i>Waterhousia floribunda</i> (syn. <i>Syzygium floribundum</i>) (weeping lilly pilly)</p> <p>See also <i>Locally native species for natural character features</i> palettes for use where appropriate.</p> <p>Trees for accent and highlights</p> <p><i>Alloxylon flameum</i> (tree waratah)</p> <p><i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (Illawarra flame tree)</p> <p><i>Brachychiton discolor</i> (lacebark)</p> <p><i>Livistona australis</i> (fan palm)</p> <p><i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> (firewheel)</p> <p><i>Tabebuia pallida</i> (trumpet tree)</p>	<p><i>Backhousia citriodora</i> (lemon myrtle)</p> <p><i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (coast banksia) (where existing only)</p> <p><i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (Illawarra flame tree)</p> <p><i>Buckinghamia celcissima</i> (ivory curl)</p> <p><i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i> (small leaved tuckeroo)</p> <p><i>Diospyros geminata</i> (scaly ebony) (trial locations)</p> <p><i>Diploglottis campbellii</i> *(small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus eumundii</i> (Eumundi quandong)</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> (hard quandong)</p> <p><i>Flindersia australis</i> (Crow's ash)</p> <p><i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i> (long jack/yellowwood)</p> <p><i>Grevillea hilliana</i> * (Hill's silky oak) (trial species)</p> <p><i>Harpullia pendula</i> (tulipwood)</p> <p><i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> (weeping tea tree)</p> <p><i>Melaleuca salicina</i> (syn. <i>Melaleuca salignus</i>) (white bottle brush)</p> <p><i>Melaleuca</i> (syn. <i>Callistemon</i>) <i>viiminalis</i> 'Wildfire' (crimson weeping bottle brush)</p> <p><i>Podocarpus elatus</i> (brown pine)</p> <p><i>Syzygium crebrinerve</i> * (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)</p> <p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious' (water gum)</p> <p><i>Waterhousia floribunda</i> (syn. <i>Syzygium floribundum</i>) (weeping lilly pilly)</p>	<p>Woodland / open forest</p> <p><i>Angophora woodsiana</i> (smudgy bark apple)</p> <p><i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i> (lemon scented gum)</p> <p><i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood)</p> <p><i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (brown bloodwood)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> (tumbledown gum)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus creba</i> (narrow-leaved ironbark)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (tallowwood)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (blackbutt)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (scribbly gum)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (red mahogany)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (grey ironbark)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (blue gum/forest red gum)</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (Tindale's stringybark)</p> <p><i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box)</p> <p><i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box)</p> <p><i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (broad-leaved paperbark)</p> <p><i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (turpentine)</p>	<p>Rainforest</p> <p><i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> (rough leaved elm)</p> <p><i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> (white booyong)</p> <p><i>Castanospermum australe</i> (Moreton Bay chestnut)</p> <p><i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i> (purple laurel)</p> <p><i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> (pepperberry)</p> <p><i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> (three-veined laurel)</p> <p><i>Diploglottis campbellii</i> (corduroy tamarind)</p> <p><i>Ficus coronata</i> (sand paper fig)</p> <p><i>Diospyros geminata</i> (scaly ebony)</p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> (blue quandong)</p> <p><i>Ficus fraseri</i> (Fraser Island fig)</p> <p><i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Moreton Bay fig)</p> <p><i>Flindersia australis</i> (Crow's ash)</p> <p><i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i> (long jack/yellowwood)</p> <p><i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i> (cheese tee)</p> <p><i>Glochidion sumantrum</i> (umbrella cheese tree)</p> <p><i>Gossia bidwillii</i> (python tree)</p> <p><i>Mellicope elleryana</i> (euodia)</p> <p><i>Nauclea orinetalis</i> (silver aspen)</p> <p><i>Olea paniculata</i> (native olive)</p> <p><i>Syzygium francisii</i> (giant water gum)</p>

Glass House Mountains Local Plan Area



Priority Planting Plan

Glass House Mountains 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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1:15,000 at A3 size



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