DRAFT

CAIRNS THE RAINFOREST CITY MASTER PLAN

PART D CAIRNS PRECINTS

Cairns Regional Council

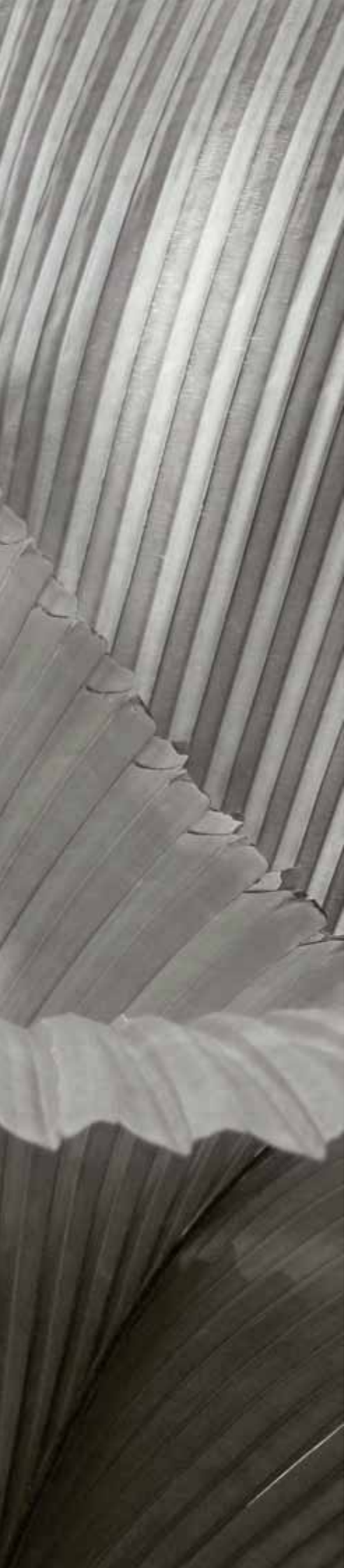
CAIRNS | PART D

THE RAINFOREST CITY MASTER PLAN | CAIRNS PRECINTS

March 2013 - Cairns Regional Council
119-145 Spence Street - PO Box 359 - Cairns - QLD 4870
Ph: (07)4044 3044 **F:** (07)4044 3022 **E:** council@cairns.qld.gov.au

This document is available on the Cairns Regional Council website:
www.cairns.qld.gov.au


DRAFT



Acknowledgements

Cairns: The Rainforest City Master Plan would not have been possible without the collaborative efforts of a number of people and organisations. Cairns Regional Council would like to thank all contributors for their involvement, passion and valuable contributions to Cairns: The Rainforest City Master Plan.

References

Queensland Streets, Complete Streets Guidelines for Urban Street Design 2011

City of Cairns Street Tree & Park Planting Guide

Mulgrave Shire Council Landscape Code Guidelines – Industrial and Commercial 1990

Trinity Inlet Visual Analysis and Design Guidelines Volumes 1 & 2 1994

Marlin Coast Landscape Master Plan Part A 1999

Cairns Style Guide 2011

An assessment of tree susceptibility and resistance to cyclones (Yasi Report) Greening Australia 2011

Native Plants for North Queensland - Yuruga Nursery 5th Edition December 1990

Across the Top Gardening with Australian Plants in the Tropics Keith Townsend 1994

Tropical and Sub-tropical Trees - A Worldwide Encyclopaedic Guide - Margaret Barwick 2004

The Project Team includes the following Council officers:

Brett Spencer *Manager Parks and Leisure*

Helius Visser *Manager Infrastructure Management*

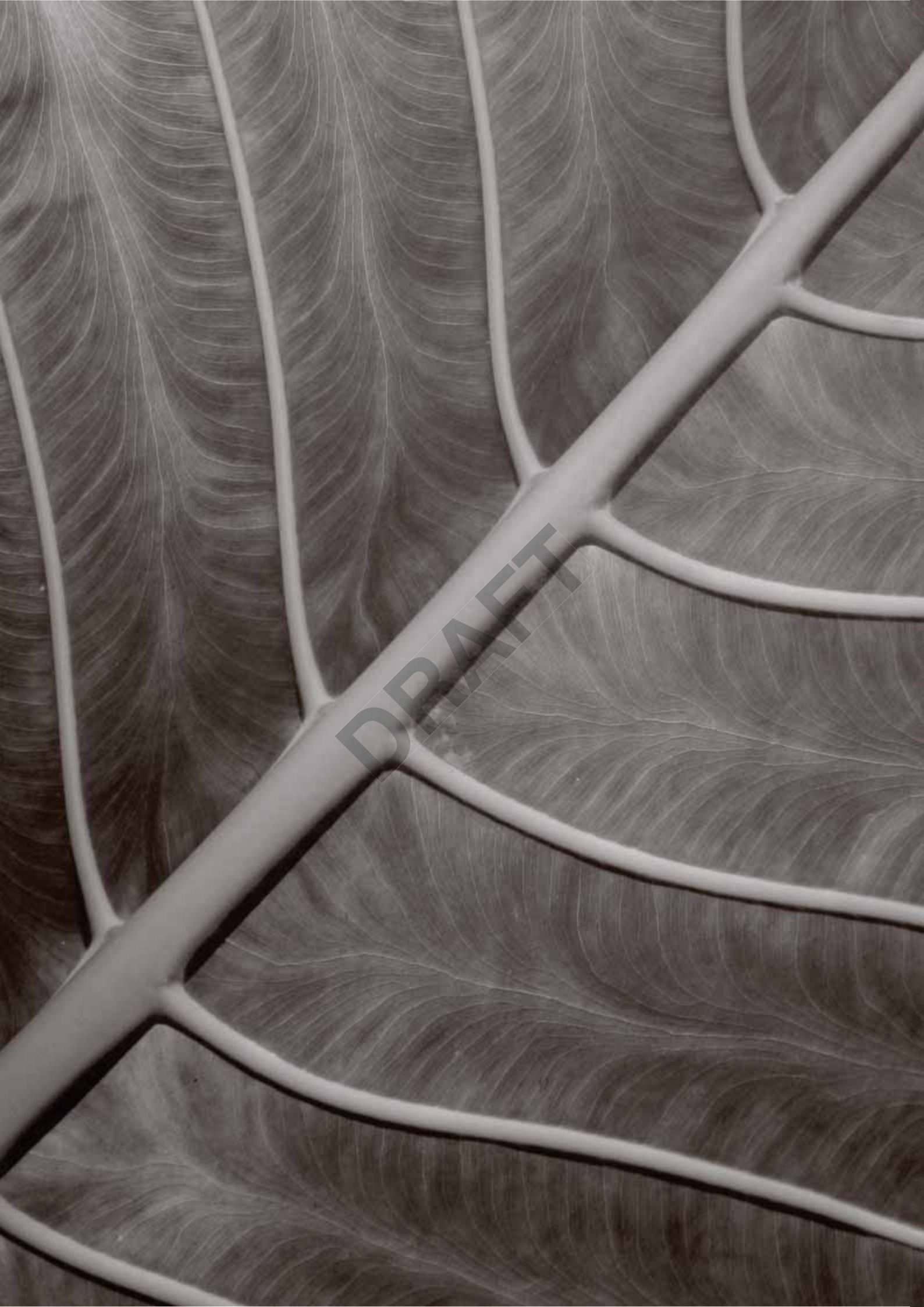
Malcolm Robertson *Manager Inner City Facilities*

Debbie Wellington *Team Leader Strategic Planning*

Jez Clark *Senior Landscape Architect*

Claire Burton *Landscape Architect*

DRAFT


DRAFT

C

CONTENTS

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION 10
PART D PRECINCT PLANS 18

CAIRNS BEACHES
1.0 Palm Cove 18
2.0 Clifton Beach 20
3.0 Kewarra Beach 22
4.0 Trinity Beach 24

BARRON & SMITHFIELD
5.0 Trinity Park 26
6.0 Yorkeys Knob 28
7.0 Holloways Beach 30
8.0 Machans Beach 32
9.0 Smithfield 34
10.0 Caravonica 36

REDLYNCH VALLEY
11.0 Kamerunga 38
12.0 Redlynch 40

FRESHWATER, STRATFORD & AEROGLEN
13.0 Freshwater 42
14.0 Stratford & Aeroglen 44

CAIRNS NORTH
15.0 Cairns City Centre 46
16.0 Cairns North 48

PORTSMITH & WOREE INDUSTRIAL
17.0 Portsmith & Woree Industrial 52

INNER SUBURBS
18.0 Edge Hill & Whitfield 54
19.0 Kanimbla & Brinsmead 56
20.0 Paramatta Park 58
21.0 Manunda & Manoora 60
22.0 Westcourt & Bungalow 62
23.0 Earlville & Mooroobool 64
24.0 Bayview Heights & Woree 66

WHITE ROCK & EDMONTON
25.0 White Rock 68
26.0 Edmonton 70

GORDONVALE & GOLDSBOROUGH VALLEY
27.0 Gordonvale & Goldsborough Valley 74

BABINDA
28.0 Babinda 76

RURAL LANDS
29.0 Rural Lands 78


DRAFT

1 INTRODUCTION

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

Background

Cairns is a regional city, with a linear urban layout that runs from the south, at Mirriwinni, to the north, at Ellis Beach. The city is approximately 52 km from north to south. Cairns has experienced recent urban expansion, with suburbs occupying land previously used for sugar cane farming.

The Northern Beaches consist of a number of beach communities extending north along the coast. In general, each beach suburb is located at the end of a spur road extending from the Captain Cook Highway. From south to north, these are Machans Beach, Holloways Beach, Yorkeys Knob, Trinity Park, Trinity Beach, Kewarra Beach, Clifton Beach, Palm Cove, and Ellis Beach. The northern beaches provide residents and visitors with over 26 kilometres of Coral Sea coastline, whose ecosystems are dynamic and typically consist of tidal zones, foredunes and hind dune areas. Dunal areas are critical for the protection of beaches. They are natural 'buffer' zones that reduce the impact of fluctuations of the shoreline and erosion by the sea.

In some areas along the Northern Beaches, development has encroached upon the frontal dune area, disturbing the natural balance between erosion and replenishment, the consequence being loss of adequate beach areas in some localities. The provision and proper management of adequate buffer zones, which in most localities include the esplanades, is the most effective means of protection against the further loss of the city's beaches. High quality coastal beaches backed by vegetated and stable buffer zones contribute to the ecological and environmental integrity of the city, and offer a spectacular natural environment which is a primary tourist attraction for the region.

Smithfiled serves as the main commercial hub for the Northern Beaches and is considered a local centre. The suburb of Smithfield is located inland against the mountains of the Mc Alister Range, between Yorkey's Knob and Trinity Park.

Located south of Smithfield and inland from the Northern Beaches along the edge of the Barron River flood plain are the suburbs of Caravonica, Kamerunga, Freshwater, and Stratford. This area is sometimes referred to as Freshwater Valley, though it is actually the lower part of the Redlynch Valley. Further up the valley are the suburbs of Redlynch, on the western side of Redlynch Valley, and Brinsmead on the eastern side. Stratford, Freshwater, and Brinsmead are separated from Cairns city by Mount Whitfield with an elevation of 365m.

The city centre of Cairns is adjacent to the suburbs of Cairns North, Parramatta Park, Bungalow, Portsmith, and close to Westcourt, Manunda, Manoora, Edge Hill, Whitfield, Kanimbla, Mooroobool, Earlville, Woree and Bayview Heights. The small suburb of Aeroglen is pressed between Mount Whitfield and the airport, on the Captain Cook Highway between Cairns North and Stratford.

The main industry of Cairns is and always has been situated along the inlet, concentrated around the Portsmith area following the route of the railway through the Chinaman Creek area and the broader Trinity Inlet.

Southside Cairns, situated in a narrow area between the Trinity Inlet to the east and Lamb Range to the west, includes the suburbs of White Rock, Mount Sheridan, Bentley Park and Edmonton. The townships of Goldsborough, Little Mulgrave, and Aloomba are near Gordonvale, located on the Mulgrave River. Several other small towns and communities within the Cairns region are sparsely located along the main highway, the furthest being Mirriwinni; which is 66 kilometres south of Cairns City Centre; and Babinda, about 60 kilometres south from the city.

DRAFT

DRAFT

LIST OF CAIRNS PRECINCTS

List of Cairns Precincts

Precincts have been developed from the Cairns Districts established by the Cairns Plan. Precincts are based on historical neighbourhoods and areas within each of the distinct Districts (refer to adjacent list). The map opposite indicates location and numbering of districts across the Rainforest City Area.

For details of each precinct please refer to the relevant precinct number to locate the precinct summary sheet.

To view any of the District Overlays in Cairns Plan please follow the links on the council website ww.cairns.qld.gov.au. The Vegetation Conservation Maps provided for each District allow precincts to be seen in relation to remnant natural vegetation and should be referred to when establishing potential buffers and wildlife corridors.

For further information and strategies on vegetation conservation and management please follow the links to the Cairns Regional Council Biodiversity Policy 2012-2022.

DRAFT

1 CAIRNS BEACHES

1. Palm Cove
2. Clifton Beach
3. Kewarra Beach

2 BARRON & SMITHFIELD

4. Trinity Park
5. Yorkey's Knob
6. Holloway's Beach
7. Machan's Beach
8. Smithfield
9. Caravonica

3 REDLYNCH VALLEY

10. Kamerunga
11. Redlynch

4 FRESHWATER, STRATFORD & AEROGLEN

12. Freshwater
13. Stratford
14. Aeroglen

5 CAIRNS NORTH

15. Cairns City Centre (refer to Part E Cairns CityCentre)
16. Cairns North

6 PORTSMITH & WOREE INDUSTRIAL

17. Portsmith & Woree Industrial

7 INNER SUBURBS

18. Edge Hill & Whitfield
19. Kanimbla & Brinsmead
20. Parramatta Park
21. Manunda and Manoora
22. Westcourt & Bungalow
23. Earlville and Mooroobool
24. Bayview Heights & Woree

8 WHITEROCK & EDMONTON

25. White Rock
26. Edmonton

9 GORDONVALE & GOLDSBOROUGH VALLEY

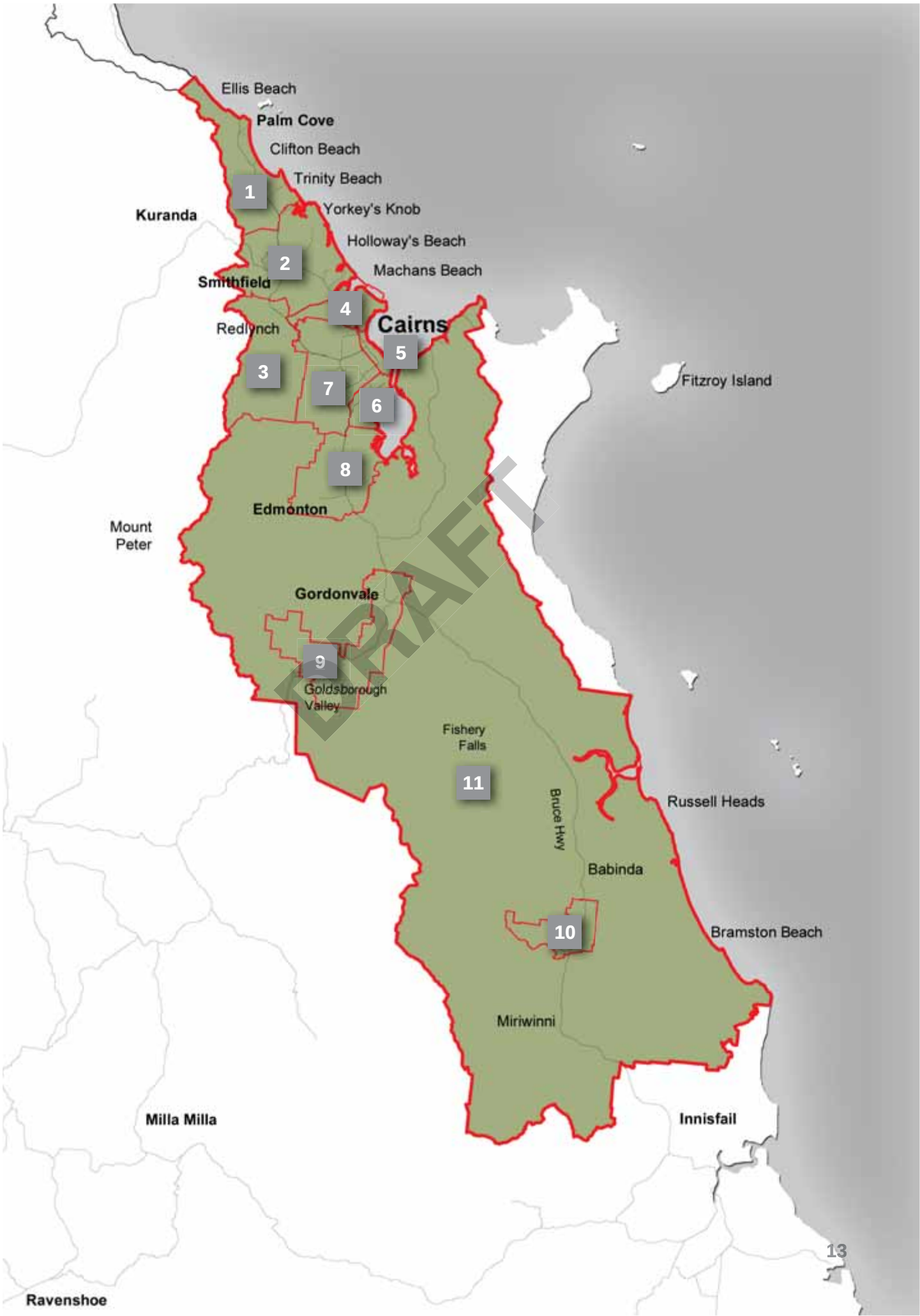
27. Gordonvale and Goldsborough Valley

10 BABINDA

28. Babinda

11 RURAL LANDS

29. Rural Lands (includes Bramston Beach)


Ellis Beach
Palm Cove
Clifton Beach
Trinity Beach
Kuranda
Yorkey's Knob
Holloway's Beach
Machans Beach
Smithfield
Redlynch
Cairns
Fitzroy Island
Edmonton
Mount Peter
Gordonvale
Goldsborough Valley
Fishery Falls
Bruce Hwy
Russell Heads
Babinda
Bramston Beach
Miriwinni
Innisfail
Milla Milla
Ravenshoe
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
DRAFT

How to use the precinct summary sheets

This section of the Cairns: The Rainforest City Master Plan 2012 provides a template for future tree planting in the city's streets. The precinct approach addresses local issues and provides appropriate treatments for each precinct on an individual basis.

The major design objectives for each precinct are outlined, and the precinct conditions are described. Tables for each precinct indicate the nominated tree species for key streets (arterial and sub-arterial roads only). Special sites which may be impacted by future redevelopment plans are also addressed, and a tree palette is recommended.

Refer to Cairns Plan overlays to check proximity to key vegetation and waterways conservation areas. *For details follow the links at www.cairns.qld.gov.au/building-planning-and-infrastructure/planning-schemes/current*

DISTRICT HEADING

- *Describes the district under Cairns Plan in which the precinct sits.*

Precinct Heading

- *Describes the name of the precinct.*

Precinct Description

- *Brief description and history of the precinct.*

Precinct Objectives

General

- *Describes the principle objectives within the precinct to guide the appropriate selection of street and park trees.*

Special

- *Describes objectives for specific areas within the precinct to guide the appropriate selection of street and park trees (including landscape treatments for selceted areas - northern beaches only).*

Precinct Conditions

- *Existing Street Trees*
  - » *General description of the existing trees within the precinct.*
- *Current Dominant Species*
  - » *Describes the dominant species (if applicable) for the precinct.*

Built Form and Road Widths

- *General description of the urban pattern.*

Microclimate

- *Brief desciption of prevailing climatic conditions.*

Geology and Soil

- *Brief description of the prevailing geological and soil condiitons.*

Street Name Themes

- *Description of street themes (if applicable).*

Special Areas

- *Describes any significant areas of interest (such as remmnant vegetation) within the precinct.*

Primary Street and Park Tree Species Palette

- *Table of specific street and park tree species themes for the precinct (trees must be selected based on the selection criteria set out in Part C - Tree Selection).*

Street Tree Species Palette + +

- *Table of street trees for key streets (Avenues) within the precinct (Arterial and Sub-Arterial Roads Only). refer to Part B - Design Guidelines Streetscape Templates for full details of streetscape planting.*

DRAFT

1

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

1.0 Palm Cove

Precinct Description

Palm Cove is a major tourist destination in Cairns and offers a wide range of luxury accommodation and numerous restaurants along the beach front. As early as the 1930s palm Cove was a popular destination for a picnic or a swim. Most usable land here was put to sugar cane. By the early 1980s the area was still little more than a collection of shops, a post office and a couple of guest houses. The Ramada was one of the first of the luxury resorts to be built at palm Cove back in 1986. The 2.5 hectare site was originally an ancient grove of Melaleuca; and today huge Melaleuca trees still dominate the esplanade and give Palm Cove its unique setting.

Planting is a major component of the Esplanade and contributes greatly to the resort character of this popular tourist beach. Introduced tropical species have been wqidely used in the gardens associated with the resorts and residentila developmments.

The natural beach ridge mosaic vegetation type of this beach has been modified and is now characterized for much of its length by the incidence of two dominant species - Melaleuca leucadendra and Coco nucifera. At the southern end a monoculture of palms exists in association with the resorts.

Along the southern beachfront, Cocos nucifera and Casuarina equisitifolia co-exist with the recent introduction of a Scaevola sp. understorey in some areas on the narrow tract adjacent the road.

In the central areas of the esplanade, spectacular Melaleuca leucadendra specimens are the dominant canopy along the west side of the road. These specimens contribute to the special scenic appeal of this beach. Terminalia sp., Casuarina sp., and Cocos nucifera occur along the east side along the grassed areas adjacent the beach.

Towards the northern end of the esplanade the dominance of Melaleuca leucadendra continues on the west, extending throught the caravan facility while the eastern side of the road contains Terminalia sp., Casuarina equisitifolia., with fewer coconut palms. Isolated areas in the north support regeneration areas of herbland species e.g. Ipomea pes-caprae.

Narrow bands of Eucalyptus woodland and Melaleuca woodland communities occur between the cleared beach and road areas and the urban development further west. Isolated areas of the inland areas of Palm Cove support remnants of vine forest with Eucalyptus and Acacia woodland, and open Eucalyptus woodland.

In the southern areas beyond the esplanade, foredune remains intact – a sparse woodland of Casuarina equisitifolia, Calophyllum inophyllum, Eucalyptus tessellaris and a shrub layer of Pouteria sericea, Jagera pseudorhus and Dillenia alata exists.

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

1.0 Palm Cove continued

Precinct Objectives

General

- *Palm Cove's landscape development is to reflect its prominence as a tourism hub*
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*
- *Encourage use of Melaleuca leucadendra along areas where trees are naturally occurring (beach front, esplanade, frontal dunes and in private and public lands behind esplanade)*
- *Protect and enhance remanant bands of vegetation in particular the stands of Eucalypt sp. as these occur*

Special

- *The Palm Cove beachfront esplanade should be developed as a primarily pedestrian precinct*
- *To enhance the 'tropical' feel of the main approach streets and esplanade characteriosed by use of Meleleuca leucadendra and other endemic coastal tree species supplented with high quality tropical landscaping using a mix of native and exotic species*
- *Protect and continue theme of Melaleuca leucadendra where these occur on the Esplanade*
- *North and South of Esplanade introduce Terminalia catappa as regular street tree*
- *Theme of Paperbarks to be used for colour palettes for public structures and amenities*
- *Furniture and strcutures should demonstrate high quality tropical urban design principles, promoting a simple relaxed style with a mix of natural materials (marine tolerant)*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions

Existing Trees

Foreshore is typified by Casuarina equisitifolis, teminalia sp., Cococ nucifera with Eucalypt sp. occuring in narrow bands

Current Dominant Species:

Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Cocos nucifera	*Coconut Palm*

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geology and Soil

The precinct comprises of beaches, fore dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes

Palms & Ferns, Tranquillity

Primary Tree Species Palette

Species	Common name
Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Atractocarpus fitzalani	*Native Gardenia*
Calophyllum sil	*Blush Touriga*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Dictyosperma album	*Princess Palm*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Gmelina fasciculiflora	*White Beech*
Guettarda speciosa	*Indian Funeral Flower*
Gulubia costata	*Gulubia Palm*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Podocarpus grayae	*Weeping Brown pine*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*
Syzygium forte ssp forte	*White Apple*
Terminalia catappa	*Beach Almond*

DRAFT

Avenue Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Argentea	Capt. Cook Triton	Syzygium in var. Delonix regia		Deplanchea tetraphylla	
Cedar	Warren Williams			Tabebuia pallida	P
Esplanade					
Veivers		Tibouchina (shrub)		**Atractocarpus fitzalani**	P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

2.0 Clifton Beach

Precinct Description

In the 1930s Clifton had no transport to town and a one lane road into the city with no shops or schools, however people were attracted here by the surrounding rich soils and they settled to farm. Unlike much of Cairns many farms here grew bananas, mangos and pineapples.

It is primarily a residential area, with some scattered tourist accommodation concentrated along the Arlington Esplanade.

The majority of the esplanade is heavily vegetated, typified by a beach ridge mosaic. To the south Melaleuca woodland occurs away from the beach, while in the narrow dune a revegetated low woodland community exists. Along the central area, where the tract between the road and the beach is wider, vegetation consists of a range of canopy trees such as Eucalyptus tessellaris, E. alba, E. intermedia, Acacia polystachya, Melaleuca leucadendra, Terminalia sp. and Cocos nucifera over a highly modified ground covering of lawns, ferns or exotic shrubs. Foredune vines include Vigna marina and Ipomea pes-caprae.

In the northern areas Melaleuca woodlands and a low closed forest community establish a more natural appearing landscape immediately behind the beach. Along the beach Calophyllum inophyllum, Casuarina equisitifolia, Terminalia catappa, T. muelleri and Acacia crassicarpa provide shade but Cocos nucifera (coconut palms) also dominate stretches of this beach.

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

2.0 Clifton Beach continued

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *New street tree plantings of regular Terminalia muelleri on Upolu Esplanade when power lines are placed underground*
- *Replace Melaleuca leucadendron in tree islands along Endeavour Road with Atractocarpus fitzalanii*
- *The relaxed contemplative atmosphere of the Clifton Beach foreshore is to be emphasised and retained for this suburban beach catering primarily for surrounding residents.*
- *The dense, forested and semi-natural character of the majority of the Clifton Beach foreshore, where filtered glimpses of the sea are viewed from the esplanade road is a landscape character.*
- *adoption of a residential / community character in development of recreational facilities*
- *upgrading of facilities at the stinger net enclosure node to concentrate high use, noise generating activities to this area, generally removed from the vicinity of most residences;*
- *rationalise car parking in this area;*
- *control beach erosion by dune stabilisation works;*
- *establish a hard paved longitudinal pathway with controlled access links to the beach and seating nodes weaving through the forest band along the majority of the esplanade;*
- *undertake a long term maintenance and replanting strategy for the foreshore forest vegetation;*
- *undertake street tree planting to the western side of the esplanade road corridor;*
- *provide a limited facility recreation node at the southern end of the beach.*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct comprises of beaches, fore dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes

Reefs

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Atractocarpus fitzalani	*Native Gardenia*
Calophyllum sil	*Touriga*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Dictyosperma album	*Princess Palm*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Gmelina fasciculiflora	*White Beech*
Guettarda speciosa	*Indian Funeral Flower*
Gulubia costata	*Gulubia Palm*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Podocarpus grayae	*Weeping Brown pine*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*
Syzygium forte ssp forte	*White Apple*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Endeavor	Capt. Cook		**Syzygium forte ssp forte**	Acmena hemilampra	
	Upolu				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

3.0 Kewarra Beach

Precinct Description

Kewarra is the youngest of all of Cairn's Beach suburbs and has remained largely non-commercial throughout its years of development. In 1967 Cairns engineer Euan Bruce saw the potential at Kewarra and decided to acquire land. The name Kewarra was first used by local Aborigines and literally means "foot of the rainbow", because they often saw rainbows here while they dug for "pippies" at nearby Clifton Beach.

The first house was built in 1972 but it was not until the 1980s that the area really grew into the suburb we see today.

It is primarily a residential area, with some scattered tourist accommodation concentrated along the Arlington Esplanade.

A wide vegetated esplanade exists between the beach and the residential properties. At the northern end a herbland community exist along protected areas, but is dominated by mature Cocos nucifera, possibly associated with the adjacent resort. In the open space parkland, mature Melaleuca leucadendra is common with a mixed open to sparse woodland of Eucalyptus intermedia and E. tessellaris. Terminalia and Acacia are co-dominant along the shore.

In the central areas a Eucalyptus-Acacia woodland community occurs right to the shoreline herbland. South of the residential areas, a shrubland of typical foredune species exists with the woodland.

Species include Acacia crassicarpa, Casuarina equisitifolia, Terminalia muelleri, Lophostemon suaveolens and Myrtella obtusa.

Further south, around to Taylor Point, mangroves are found in association with the littoral wetland. Melaleuca viridiflora is common on ridges which penetrate the mangrove areas. Minimal natural vegetation exists further inland where urban development has occurred.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *Respect existing Paradise Palms and Discovery Drive Themes*
- *Esplanade road to be planted with Deplanchea tetraphylla*
- *Rainbow Theme to include Bush Food*
- *The localised suburban character of Kewarra Beach should be retained to provide opportunities for passive recreation primarily catering to residents.*
- *Vehicular access to the beachfront should remain limited but with increased pedestrian access opportunities and some improved facilities.*
- *The open park like esplanade open space between the existing housing and the beach is to be maintained.*
- *The beach dune revegetation work is to continue with direct beach access controlled to minimize erosion problems.*
- *adoption of a Residential / Community Character in development of recreational facilities*
- *development of a secondary picnic / barbeque node on the southern end of the beach to provide an alternative site for residents in this area;*
- *upgrading of facilities in the northern recreation node at the stinger net enclosure;*
- *maintenance of the mown parkland character of esplanade open spaces;*
- *upgrading of the visibility of walkway accesses to the beach;*
- *beach dune rehabilitation to continue, as a broader buffer;*
- *control incursions of adjacent garden landscapes into public open space areas to avoid loss of public identity;*
- *provide pedestrian linkages to Trinity Beach and Taylor Point;*
- *landscape elements to be simple and low key.*

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES
3.0 Kewarra Beach continued

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
Few Street Trees and landscaping to the frontages of private gardens provide most of the planting interest.

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths
Uniquely Kewarra has no esplanade and the beach front is dominated by luxury housing, locally known as millionaire‘s row.

Microclimate
The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes
Beaches, Birds and Native Bush Food

Special Areas
Vacant land at southern end of beach has good remnant woodland with mature Melaleuca, Deplanchea, Pandanus & Livistonia muelleri

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Carallia brachiata	*Corky bark*
Corymbia ptychocarpa	*Swamp Bloodwood*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Ficus congesta	*Red Leaf Fig*
Gmelina fasciculiflora	*White Beech*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Melaleuca viridiflora	*"Burgundy"*
Melicope elleryana	*Ulysses Butterfly Tree*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Poolwood	Capt. Cook		Deplanchea tetraphylla	Barringtonia acutangula	
	Kewarra				
Kewarra	start			Plumeria rubra var.	P
	finish				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES

4.0 Trinity Beach

Precinct Description

Trinity beach began life as Double Island Beach back in the early 1920s, it was so named because of the views it offered to the island. There was little more than a dirt road in to town in those days and it could lake two hours to reach Cairns, that is, if the road was not flooded. The name persisted until the early 1970s

During WW2 troops were stationed here for training in preparation for the invasion of Borneo. In the 1970s and 80s the areas transformation from cane land to residential attracted many ex-Pats, hence the numerous street names that connect to Papua New Guinea.

Tourist accommodation all but dominates the beachfront and many of the streets behind. This is a popular beach suburb and a gathering place for tourists and locals alike.

This relatively long beach has three distinct zones along its foreshore.

The north has been eroded such that the beach supports no herbland vegetation. Several species of native trees such as Terminalia sp. occur between the beach and the hillside. The central area has a narrow esplanade which is dominated by Terminalia sp. with a lawn or sand understorey, and some Ipomea pes-caprae coverage on the beach. Cocos nucifera and Cupaniopsis anarcardioides exist in the area. Further to the south the vegetation regime is similar though it has been influenced by an introduction of more exotic character species such as Hymenocallis littoralis, Lomandra longifolia, Ficus sp. 'Green Island'.

Residential and resort properties along the esplanade have a mix of species, predominantly various species of palms, and tropical exotic lower storey plants. Cocos nucifera are the most dominant canopy species along the western side of the road. At the southern end the beach is wider and supports a greater coverage of Ipomea pes-caprae herbland to the base of Earl Hill, a relatively undisturbed hillside, vegetated by low scrubland and Eucalypt woodland communities. Species include Eucalyptus alba, E. polycarpa, E. tessellaris, E. leptophelba, Lophostemon suaveolens, Cycas media, Planchonia careya, Themeda australis and Panicum maximum.

Taylor Point is well vegetated with numerous communities including open scrubland, open Eucalypt woodland and closed forest. Canopy species include Eucalyptus alba, E. polycarpa, E. tessellaris, understorey species include Acacia polystachya, Albizzia procera, Planchonia careya, Cycas media, and Livistona muelleri. Mature Melaleuca leucadendra specimens occur on the northern beaches of the Point, and the area has also been colonised by Cocos nucifera and Lantana camara

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES
4.0 Trinity Beach continued

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *To respect planting theme of WWII Regimental Colours along Trinity Beach Road*
- *Naturally replace damaged and deseased Peltophorum pterocarpum along median approach to Trinity Beach with Mimusops elengi*
- *Esplanade planting to be Barringtonia calyptrata and Terminalia muelleri*
- *Trinity Beach is to provide the Northern Beaches with a centrally located tourist oriented beachfront precinct providing a wide variety of recreational facilities for residents and visitors, but more restrained than the character at Palm Cove.*
- *Intensively landscaped buffer to the beach would be characterised by intimate spaces and atmosphere encouraging small group interaction to the beach whilst maintaining a feeling of privacy from other open space users.*
- *The beach esplanade would be approached through a pedestrianised commercial node providing the opportunity for an outdoor dining and eating precinct.*
- *The future development of Taylor Point provides the opportunity for increasing the variety of recreational experiences for visitors to this section of the Northern Beaches.*
- *adopt a tourism character in development of recreational facilities*
- *extend the existing intensively developed landscape treatment to the beach buffer zone*
- *create a pedestrianised streetscape entry precinct at the Trinity Beach Road / Vasey Esplanade intersection*
- *increase and rationalize parking opportunities to the northern esplanade section and stabilize beach front erosion*
- *rationalize and upgrade facilities such as toilet block and playground*
- *provide pedestrian access opportunities to Taylor Point*
- *maximize retention of vegetation cover to Taylor Point and Earl Hill to maintain their scenic value as framing elements to the beach*
- *provide the opportunity for lookouts accessed by pedestrians or vehicles on both Taylor Point and Earl Hill;*
- *provide coastline pedestrian linkages to both Trinity Park beach and Kewarra Beach*
- *develop a small beach recreation node on the northern side of Taylor Point*
- *develop an integrated streetscape on the western side of Vasey Esplanade as tourist accommodation development occurs*
- *Reinforce the intimacy of atmosphere and spaces by the design of detailed and thematically appropriate*

DRAFT

landscape elements and planting designs including the encouragement of public artworks.

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

There is a highly landscaped entry road, and the volume of resort style apartments and complexes results over all in a highly landscaped streetscape.

Dominant Species

Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Terminalia muelleri	*Queensland Blue Almond*
Peltophorum pterocarpum	*Copper Pod*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Paperbark*

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south easterly winds during the winter months.

4.0.1 Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands

Street Name Themes

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS BEACHES
4.0 Trinity Beach continued

DRAFT

Seashells and Papua New Guinea Locales

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	*Bush Tuckeroo*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Melaleuca viminalis	*Weeping Bottlebrush*
Mimusops elengi	*Mimusops*
Terminalia arenicola	*Beach Almond*
Terminalia muelleri	*Queensland Blue Almond*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Trinity Bch	Esplanade Jameson	Melaleuca *Acalypha/Gardenia*		Melaleuca viminalis	P
Trinity Bch	Jameson Cstwatchers	Callistemon viminalis *Hymenocallis/Allamanda*		Atractocarpus fitzalanii	
Trinity Bch	Cstwatchers Rabaul	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)		Xanthostemon chrysantha	
Trinity Bch	Rabaul Clayley	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)		Barringtonia acutangula	
Trinity Bch	Clayley Nautilus	Melealeuca viminalis		Xanthostemon chrysantha	
Trinity Bch	Nautilus Cook Hwy	Bouganvillea/jasmine		Meleleuuca viminalis	P
Miami	Poolwood Nova		Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	
Miami	Nova Trinity park	Link to Centenary Park			

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

5.0 Trinity Park

Precinct Description

The foreshore areas of this short beach support a narrow but almost pure Casuarina equisitifolia community with a herbland covering of the frontage ridge. Further inland, Eucalyptus-Acacia open forest and woodland communities exist.

At the northern end, vegetation on the hillsides of Earl Hill is predominantly an undisturbed Eucalypt open woodland. At the southern end Melaleuca sp. line the lagoon, backed by mangroves to Half Moon Creek.

In the vicinity of a previous van park site, infestation by numerous weed species generally associated with residential areas has occurred e.g. Alternanthera sp., Cocos nucifera, Wedelia sp. Adjacent the creek Casuarina equisitifolia is less frequent and herbland species such as Myrtella obtusa and mangroves such as Osbornea octodonta occur.

Trinity Park Beach is the only existing beach between Palm Cove and Cairns that is representative of the natural beach vegetation character of the Northern Beaches. The other beaches have been significantly altered by the planting of exotic species, in particular coconut palms. The setting of this beach on a small cove between Yorkeys Point and Earl Hill imparts a high scenic value to the beach and an 'away from it all' atmosphere. The current lack of urban development to the rear of the beach provides the opportunity for the control and planning of future development of this suburb to retain this beach's unique appeal.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect existing natural vegetation with suitable indigenous species.*

Special

- *Esplanade tree theme Ficus drupacea and Sterculia quadrifida, and Intsia bijuga (wet areas only)*
- *When the Peltophorum pterocarpum in median on Reed Road need to be replaced should substitue Mimusops elengi (Peltophorum pterocarpum are prone to cyclone damage and hev ebeen declared undesribale on arterial routes)*
- *The beachfront character of Trinity Park is to be protected to retain a natural vegetation community indicative of pre-development landscapes*
- *retain and protect a significant buffer of the endemic vegetation communities to the rear of the beach*
- *remove exotic and non-endemic native species from the beach dune system and the buffer zone*
- *control and limit access through the dune and buffer zone vegetation*
- *rehabilitate disturbed areas with endemic plant species*
- *develop a recreational site within the buffer zone with the emphasis on facilities for future residents of proposed residential development off Reed Road*
- *provide pedestrian links to Trinity Park Beach to provide residents and visitors to both suburbs a range of beach experiences*
- *manage the beach and associated buffer zones as a natural ecosystem reserve;*
- *encourage use of a similar landscape character aesthetic within future urban developments within Trinity Park*
- *minimize the clearing of vegetation on Earl Hill to maintain its scenic value as a framing element to the beach*
- *protect the nesting habitat of the Beach Stone Curlew*

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD
5.0 Trinity Park continued

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes
Yachts

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Agathis robusta	*Kauri Pine*
Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Callistemon viminalis	*Weeping Bottlebrush*
Canarium australianum	*Scrub Turpentine*
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	*Tuckeroo*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet Tree*
Erythrina variegata	*Mountain Ebony*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Mimusops elingi	*Mimusops*
Saraca thaipingensis	
Tabebuia ochracea	*Greater Golden Trumpet Tree*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Reed Rd	Cook Hwy Harbour	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Deplanchea tetraphylla	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	P
Smithfield Village Dr	Trinity Park Reed Rd	Agathis robusta		Deplanchea tetraphylla	
Smithfield Village Dr	Reed Rd McGregor	Agathis robusta		Deplanchea tetraphylla	
Cheviot	McGregor Reed			Saraca thaipingensis	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

6.0 Yorkeys Knob

Precinct Description

Yorkeys Knob is the first headland north of the Harbour of Cairns, enclosing Half Moon Bay. An adventurous Yorkshire man one George Lawson; nick-named “Yorkey” took up residence here in the 1880s as a base for fishing beche-de-mere; using mangrove firewood to cure their precious catch of sea-slugs. Yorkey’s Knob simply refers to the hill (knob or knab) where Yorkey lived.

The mix of medium density accommodation and detached residential housing, the remnant vegetation behind the esplanade, Yorkeys Point, the relative short length of the esplanade and the defined location of recreational facilities instils a sense of intimacy lacking in many of the other beaches on the Marlin Coast. This intimacy should be reinforced to foster a more relaxed atmosphere whilst still providing significant recreational opportunities for both residents and visitors. Yorkeys now boasts a world class marina and an 18 hole golf course and is a popular beach for kite surfing.

Though not along the esplanade, a Melaleuca leucandendra woodland community exists landward of the first row of properties along the northern section and is the most visibly obvious of the vegetation at this beach.

The narrow tract between road and beach consists mainly of Terminalia spp. and Hibiscus tiliaceus with occasional Cocos nucifera specimens. Revegetation of the foredune with the naturally occurring Ipomea pes-caprae and Casuarina equisitifolia appears reasonably successful, as do the recent plantings of Scaevola sp. in the interdunal swale. Dillenia alata occurs naturally in association with these species.

Vegetation along the residential and resort frontages along Sims Esplanade is relatively bland with numerous palm species, exotic introductions and few native species.

At the extreme southern end of this beach a low closed forest covers further inland to the creek. A Casuarina woodland occurs on the frontal ridge, which also supports an Ipomea - dominated herbland. Other species also include Exocarpus latifolius, Pouteria sericea, Ervatamia orientalis and Planchonella oborata.

On Yorkeys Point a grassland and open Eucalypt-Acacia open forest occurs naturally, with emergent Cocos palms associated with urban development most obvious. Dominant natural species are E. alba, E. tereticornis, E. tessellaris, Lophostemon suaveolens, Alstonia sp., Cycas media, Planchonia careya and grasses such as Themeda australis and Imperata cylindrica.

Adjacent Yorkeys Point, the marina and associated land-based facilities are poorly vegetated. Several Terminalia and Cocos specimens exist along what was previously the esplanade. The Eucalyptus forest on the northwestern hillsides of Yorkeys Point accentuates its prominence.

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

6.0 Yorkey's Knob continued

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To reflect the natural environment through the appropriate selection of tree species*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *Esplanade tree themes Barringtonia calyptrata and Terminalia catappa*
- *Replace Peltophorum pterocarpum with Mimuspops elengi as street tree for Yorkey's Knob Road (trees to be replaced as they become damaged/deseased)*
- *Yorkeys Knob will be developed as a medium density residential and visitor oriented beach and esplanade with intimate concentrated recreation nodes*
- *adopt a residential / community character in development of recreational facilities*
- *concentrate recreational activities into a number of defined nodes and zones*
- *develop the landscape treatments of these node points to cater for high use impacts*
- *improve the facilities and access for the public to the surrounds of the boat landing point at the Marina site*
- *maximize revegetation and rehabilitation of the dune systems along the esplanade and to the spit area to the south*
- *provide additional tree plantings between activity nodes to spatially define the nodes;*
- *provide pedestrian linkages between the activity nodes*
- *minimize commercial activity*
- *develop an integrated simple streetscape along the beachfront esplanade as future development of accommodation is undertaken*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Barringtonia calyptrata	**Cassowary Pine**
Terminalia catappa	**Pacific Almond**

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes

Golf and Female Christian Names

Prelimanry Street and Park Tree Species Palette Guide

Alstonia scholaris	*Milky Pine*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	*Bush Tuckeroo*
Euroschinus falcatus	*Pink Poplar*
Mimusops elengi	*Mimusops*
Sterculia quadrifida	*Peanut Tree*
Syzygium forte ssp forte	*White Apple*
Tabebuia aurea	*Silver Trumpet Tree*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Yorkeys Knob Rd	Cook Hwy Antonetta		Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	P
Varley	Antonetta Evans		Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

7.0 Holloways Beach

Precinct Description

Holloways Beach is similar to Machans in that the majority of natural vegetation has been cleared. The central esplanade area is characterised by the predominant Terminalia spp. such as T. catappa and T. arenicola. Mature Cocos palms are also found along this broad grassy tract along with other introductions such as Delonix regia. Revegetation with various dunal species has recently occurred moderately successfully along this ridge.

The northern end along to the mouth of the Richters Creek is dominated by Casuarina equistifolia woodland and low open forest with an understorey of Ipomea pes-caprae. Denser woodland also occurs with Cupaniopsis anarcardioides and Mimusops elengi. Towards the beach dune species such as Teminalia catappa, T. arenicola co-exist with Casuarina equisitifolia, Acacia crassifolia and Eucalyptus tessellaris.

The southern end is also supported by Ipomea and sedge communities but has been invaded by Cocos palms, dense Panicum maximum, various woody weeds and other introduced species along a broad foredune area and adjacent residential properties. Mangroves exist along the littoral zone of Barr Creek.

The wider expanses of the esplanade parkland on the northern ends of Holloways Beach creates the opportunity of recreation sites suitable for family group gatherings in a parkland setting adjoining the beach. The remaining beachfront sections of this suburb are residential in character and provide residents with a more easily accessible yet relaxed and secluded atmosphere.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*

Special

- *Esplanade tree theme Terminalia catappa*
- *Holloways Beach is to provide both local and Cairns residents with a range of moderately intensive recreational opportunities within a relaxed family-oriented atmosphere*
- *adoption of a community character in the development of recreational facilities;*
- *rationalisation of parking, pedestrian movements, and facilities in the vicinity of the existing cafe and restaurant to reinforce this as a small visitor oriented node;*
- *maximise parking opportunities to the north of this node;*
- *increased picnic/ barbecue site within the beachfront parkland with some sites designed to cater for larger family or extended family groupings, removed as far as possible from residential areas;*
- *maintain dune rehabilitation works;*
- *upgrade the existing boat launching facility;*
- *provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Machans Beach.*

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD
7.0 Holloway's Beach continued

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
Holloways has a natural feel with mangroves and Melaleuca swampland trees along foreshore

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes
Trees and Plant Names

DRAFT

Prelimanry Street and Park Tree Species Palette

Acacia leptoloba	*Irvinebank Wattle*
Acacia oraria	
Banksia dentata	
Canarium vitiense	
Clerodendron longiflorum	
Corymbia phoenicea	*Scarlet Gum*
Corymbia tesselaris	*Moreton Bay Ash*
Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Euroschinus falcatus	*Pink Poplar*
Melaleuca dealbata	*Blue Paperbark*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Millettia pinnata	*Indian Beech*
Mimusops elengi	*Tanjong*
Plumeria rubra	*Frangipani*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Holloways Bch	Capt. Cook			Corymbia tesselaris	
	Cassia				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

8.0 Machans Beach

Precinct Description

Machans Beach is one of the oldest beach suburbs in Cairns, but the physical constraints of its surroundings has meant that development here has had less impact. Richard Machan first camped here with his family in 1924 and later settled here, moving from the Atherton tableland in search of a new life. Richard made his living by cutting timber from the almost impenetrable bloodwood forests that surrounded Machans at that time. Much of this timber was used for telephone poles between Stratford and Smithfield.

Until the construction of the bridge in 1925 the only access was via boat across the Barron River at Stratford. In 1932 land was subdivided into building allotments.

The confined beach esplanade and distinctively residential character of this suburb suggests landscape treatments should cater primarily for local residents with deliberate discouragement of use of open space by non residents. Provisions of recreational facilities for non-residents is to be restricted to the southern limits of the suburb on the spit area at the mouth of the Barron River. The quiet “fishing village” atmosphere of Machans Beach provides an alternative and affordable living environment to other Northern Beaches beachside suburbs that does and would appeal to many Cairns residents.

DRAFT

The northern end of this beach is highly urbanised and through erosion the frontal dune and beach is non-existent. Mainly Cocos nucifera (coconut palms) and isolated Terminalia sp. are found on the seaward side of the esplanade.

Numerous mature Melaleuca leucadendra specimens and Cocos palms occur in private properties and are the greatest contributors to the vegetation character. Most other vegetation in the residential properties is domestic in character, and includes native and introduced species. Further inland the landscape has been extensively modified for agricultural use, except for littoral fringing areas where natural vegetation typical of freshwater swamps remains i.e. Lophostemon suaveolens, Alphitonia excelsa, Melaleuca leucadendra.

The southern end of this beach is less developed and vegetation consists of isolated specimens of Hibiscus tiliaceus, Acacia crassicarpa, and Casuarina equisitifolia amongst extensive communities of Ipomea pes-caprae and invasive grasses, with recent plantings of Terminalia sp., and inappropriate Cocos palms along the frontal dune.

Further from the foreshore Eucalypt woodland to marginal vine forest comprising communities of E. intermedia, E. tessellaris and Melaleuca leucadendra occurs near mangrove forests. Species also include Acacia polystachya, Pleiogynum timorense, Elaeodendron melanocarpum, Pandanus gemmifer, Morinda citriodora, Diospyros hebecarpa and Polyscias elegans

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

8.0 Machan's Beach continued

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To reflect the natural environment through the appropriate selection of tree species*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *The landscape development of Machans Beach is to primarily reflect and service the recreational needs of the Machans Beach residents*
- *adoption of a community character in development of recreational facilities;*
- *restriction of parking along the beachfront esplanade roads;*
- *landscape treatments and minor roadworks to emphasise approaches to public areas at the Barron River mouth and the Barron River boat ramps,; this will inherently down-play vehicular access to residential areas along O'Shea Esplanade ;*
- *Increase localised access points to the beach along the sea wall;*
- *provide landscape treatments and the planting to reduce the aesthetic impact of the sea wall;*
- *rationalise and undertake improvements to local park areas;*
- *undertake facilities improvements and rationalise and control vehicular parking and access to the mouth of the Barron River;*
- *provide pedestrian / bicycle linkages to Holloways Beach.*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct comprises of beaches, fore-dunes and swales together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly fine-grained sands and clays.

Street Name Themes

Primary Street and Park Tree Species Palette

Acacia oraria	
Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Archidendron grandiflorum	*Pink Lace Flower*
Banksia dentata	
Barringtonia asiatica	*Box Fruit*
Carallia brachiata	*corky bark*
Cordia sebestena	
Clerodendron longiflorum	
Clusia rosea	*Pork Fat Tree*
Coccoloba uvifera	*Sea Grape*
Cordia subcordiata	*Sea Trumpet*
Guettarda speciosa	*Indian Funeral Flower*
Hernandia nymphaefolia	*Sea Hearse*
Leptospermum madidum	*Tea Tree*
Planchonia careya	*Cocky Apple*
Pleiogynium timoriense	*Burdekin Plum*
Plumeria rubra	*Frangipani*
Syzygium suborbiculare	*Lady Apple*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Machans Beach Rd	Capt. Cook			Plumeria rubra	P
	O'Shea				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

9.0 Smithfield

Precinct Description

Smithfield was founded as a small township established near the banks of the Barron River by the surveyor Warner who believed the high banks would protect the area during floods. The township was named in the 1870s after Bill Smith, a local hotel owner, miner and beche-de-mer fisherman. Smithfield grew so rapidly that it eclipsed Cairns. However its success was short-lived, as new tracks were opened up, and by 1877 Smithfield was all but abandoned; until in 1879 the settlement was finally washed out to sea by the rising currents of the Barron River.

In the 1900s the area began to attract pioneering families, who sought land for sugarcane farming. Sugar cane still dominates this area today; but development has been such that Smithfield is now a thriving satellite town with a growing commercial centre, which serves the entire northern beaches area.

There are significant remnants of natural wetland vegetation along the coastal districts including the Cattana Wetlands. The area is at the widest point in the coastal strip but limited by the flood waters of the Barron Delta. The landscape character of open floodplains and cane farms is still very dominant and gives this sub-precinct a unique character, with strong links to its natural and cultural heritage.

Smithfield is the centre for the growing campus of the James Cook University and the popular tourist attractions of Skyrail and Tjapukai Aboriginal Cultural Park.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To respect local native vegetation and enhance the character of local fauna*
- *To reflect the natural environment through the appropriate selection of tree species*
- *To create links with the remaining natural vegetation and establish wildlife corridors between the coastal areas and hill slopes.*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

- *To increase local Aboriginal heritage values around Tjapukai with selected tree planting*
- *Compliment the existing plantings around Smithfield Library*

Precinct Conditions

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area is still exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months. Some protection is found along the numerous Creeks.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct is set mainly within the Barron River Flood plain. Soils are dominated by marine sands and muds.

Street Name Themes

Mountains, Scottish Christian Names, Scholasticism and Learning

Primary Tree Species Palette

Atractocarpus fitzalani	*Native Gardenia*
Cordia dichotoma	*Glue Berry*
Carallia brachiata	*Corkwood*
Cassia fistula	
Diploglottis diphyllostegia	*Native Tamarind*
Ganophyllum falcatum	*Scaly Ash*
Glochidion herveyanum	*Daphne Buttonwood*
Harpullia pendula	*Tulipwood*
Tabebuia chrysantha	*Golden Trumpet Tree*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Acmena smithii	*Lily Pilly*
Cryptocarpa triplinervis	*Brown Laurel*
Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Pongamia pinnata	*Indian Beech*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*
Syzygium leuhmannii	*Cherry Satinash*
Tabebuia chrysantha	*Golden Trumpet Tree*
Terminalia sericocarpa	*Damson*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

Smithfield East of McGregor

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
Mt Millman	Capt. Cook	Darlingia darlingiana		Darlingia darlingiana	P
	end				
McGregor	Lydia	Cassia fistula		Syzygium leuhmannii	
	Sidlaw				
McGregor	Sidlaw	Cassia fistula		Syzygium leuhmannii	
	Dunn				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BARRON & SMITHFIELD

10.0 Caravonica

Precinct Description
Caravonica and the neighbouring Lake Placid are small residential suburbs somewhat removed from the remaining precinct, nestled as they are among the foothills of the Kamerunga Range. Caravonica was named by its most famous resident Italian doctor of science and agriculture David Thomatis. Some believe the name derives from the Italian for “my dearest” and the shortened Vonica after his wife who died in 1884. At this same time Thomatis moved to Caravonica to make a fresh start, creating very successful new strains of cotton and coffee, as wells as experimenting with rice and cocoa.

Caravonica is dominated by the Barron Gorge and the Barron River. There are extensive areas of remnant rainforest higher on the slopes of what is now the Barron Gorge National Park. Below lies the charming Lake Placid which offers boating and swimming, as well as camping. The area has few shops but does have the Caravonica State School.

It is a low density residential area developed mainly during the 1970s when former sugar cane farm land was sub-divided.

DRAFT

Precinct Objective
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To respect natural vegetation*
- *To reflect the natural environment through the appropriate selection of tree species*
- *Encourage use of native and threatened species*

Special

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

10.0.1 Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of floodplain and hill slopes together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly well drained sands and heavy clays and clay loam mixes.

Street Name Themes
Aboriginal Words and Butterfly Names

DRAFT

Primary Street Species Palette

Argyrodendron polyandrum	*Tulip Oak*
Arytera divaricata	*Rose Tamarind*
Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Brachychiton acerifolius	*Flame Tree*
Cryptocarya triplinervis	
Diploglottis diphyllostegia	*Wild Tamarind*
Endiandra hypotephra	*Blue Walnut*
Grevillea baileyana	*Findlay's Silky Oak*
Neolitsea dealbata	*Bolly Gum*
Syzygium alliiligneum	*Onionwood*
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Tabebuia argentea	*Silver trumpet tree*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
REDLYNCH VALLEY

11.0 Kamerunga

Precinct Description

Kamerunga was first established in what was then known as Barronville in 1887. It was set up by the State Government as the site of an experimental nursery; to determine what crops could be suitable for cultivation in Far North Queensland. The name was soon after changed to Kamerunga, believed to be an Aboriginal name for the Barron River and its falls.

The nursery operated by a Mr Ebenezer Crowley, featured vanilla and oil palms; rubber producing plants; fibre plants including cotton, sisal, jute and kapok; and a host of fruits. Sadly most of these crops proved unreliable and were abandoned, but the nursery did test sugar cane during the 1890s and promoted the use of the Badilla variety that has had huge success.

During the construction of the railway line to Kuranda Kamerunga flourished as hundreds of workers and their families settled. By 1908 however the rail had reached Kuranda and the workers had moved on, leaving behind nothing but four meter high piles of empty bottles.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To enhance remnant Riverine Vegetation*

Special

- *To enhance Exotic Fruit Tree Plantings at Kamerunga Station*

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct comprises of floodplain and hill slopes together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly well drained sands and heavy clays and clay loam mixes with areas of water logging and thin skeletal soils.

Street Name Themes

Primary Tree Species Palette

Buckinghamia celsissima	*Ivory Curl*
Castanospora alphandi	*Brown tamarind*
Dimocarpus australianus	*Native Lychee*
Diploglottis diphyllostegia	*Native Tamarind*
Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum	*Ivory Mahogany*
Euphoria longan	*Longan*
Ficus adenosperma	*Creek Fig*
Ficus virgata	*Large Leaf Weeping Fig*
Flacourtia inermis	*Lovi Lovi*
Gomphandra australianum	
Millettia pinnata	*Creek Pongamia*
Syzygium malaccense	*Malay Apple*
Syzygium samarangense	*Wax Jambu*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette for Kamerunga

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
REDLYNCH VALLEY

12.0 Redlynch

Precinct Description
Freshwater Creek forms a riparian corridor through the sub-precinct and the surrounding hills provide a stunning backdrop. The upper section of the Redlynch Valley retains a rural feel while more intense residential development is concentrated around the Redlynch Valley Estate.

The sub-precinct is located along the Redlynch Valley. The upper section of Redlynch is characterised by Freshwater Creek bounded closely on both sides by steep forested hill slopes. The lower section opens out to the floodplains of Freshwater Creek and the Barron River.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To reflect the background of forested hill slopes through the appropriate selection of native tree species*

Special
- *Enhance existing vegetation within the Freshwater Creek Riparian Corridor*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

Geological/Soil Conditions

Street Name Themes
Rainforest and Water, Early Pioneering Families, Historical references and Sugar Cane Industry, Geomorphic

Primary Tree Species Palette

Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Flindersia ifflaiana	*Cairns Hickory*
Melicope rubra	*Dwarf Ulysses Butterfly Tree*
Miliusa horsefieldii	
Streblus brunonianus	*Whalebone Tree*
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Syzygium cryptophlebia	*Powderpuff Lilly*
Syzygium leuhmanii	*Small Leaf Lilly Pilly*
Wrightia laevis ssp millgar	*Millgar*

Street Tree Species Palette for Redlynch

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Redlynch Intake	West Arterial Jungara			**Melicope rubra**	P
Redlynch Intake	Jungara Redlynch Co	Darlingia darlingiana		Flindersia ifflaiana	
Redlynch Intake	Redlynch Co Crystal Casc			Flindersia ifflaiana	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
FRESHWATER, STRATFORD & AEROGLEN

13.0 Freshwater

Precinct Description
Freshwater was named after the creek that provided fresh clean water to the bullock teams that journeyed these racks in the 1890's. The area was first settled by the Chinese in the 1880s, they grew rice, bananas and pineapples, but in time the rich soil was given over to growing sugar cane. The area really began to change in the 1970s with the building of the shopping centre and the sub-division of farms for residential development.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To compliment established gardens with North Queensland Rainforest Species*

Special

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of valley floor and hill slopes together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly well drained sands and heavy clays and clay loam mixes.

Street Name Themes
Geographical Features dealing with Water, Significant Early Residents, Sites of WWII Battlefields

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Arytera divaricata	*Pink Tamarind*
Archidendron lucyi	*Scarlet Bean*
Arytera lautereriana	*Corduroy Tamarind*
Argyrodendron polyandrum	*Tulip Oak*
Buchanania arborescens	
Diploglottis smithii	*Pleated Tamarind*
Elaeocarpus bancroftii	*Kuranda Quandong*
Melicope rubra	*Dwarf Ulysses Butterfly Bush*
Gmelina fasciculiflora	*White Beech*
Neolitsea dealbata	*Hairy Leaf Bolly Gum*
Syzygium fibrosum	*Fibrous Satinash*
Terminalia sericocarpa	*Damson*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette for Freshwater

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
FRESHWATER, STRATFORD & AEROGLEN

14.0 Stratford & Aeroglen

Precinct Description
Stratford and Aeroglen are two of the oldest suburbs of Cairns. They are bounded by the Barron River and the Mount Whitfield Conservation Park; with the Cook Highway, Kuranda Rail and Cairns International Airport to the east following the thin coastal strip.

Aeroglen used to be called simply Quarry Siding, and indeed this area was used to generate fill for Central Cairns. The quarries were later used as Cairns Rubbish Tip, only being filled in to create the sports fields in the mid 1980s. In the 1940s the area was quite a rural setting with only a dairy and a paw-paw farm. Even by the 1960s only about 100 people were living here and remains to this day a small community. Stratford was a small community centred around the timber industry back in the early 1920s and workers would gather at the Stratford Hotel to cash pay cheques.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To compliment established gardens with North Queensland Rainforest Species*

Special
- *To enhance existing stands of Cassia fistula as they appear as feature planting to Stratford Library (use as feature plant throughout this area).*

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Cassia fistula	**Yellow Cassia**

Built Form and Road Widths
Stratford is typified by the older style housing; relatively narrow streets and remaining pockets of vegetation along numerous gullies. Stratford Village is designated as a character precinct with several key heritage buildings. There is some industrial activity and large scale retail outlets focused along the highway and rail line. Aeroglen is dominated by detached dwellings but has lost much of its heritage character.

Microclimate
In spite of its proximity to the ocean Stratford and Aeroglen are quite sheltered from coastal influences.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The area where the airport now sits was once a series of salt pans and the remnants of mangrove swamps sill remain. The numerous wet gullies testify to the natural heritage of the area and former swamps.

Street Name Themes

Primary Street and Park Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Albizzia procera	*Forest Siris*
Archidendron lucyi	*Scarlet Bean*
Arytera divaricata	*Pink Tamarind*
Arytera Lautereriana	*Corduroy Tamarind*
Brachychiton acerifolius	*Flame Tree*
Buchanania arborescens	*Jallara*
Diploglottis smithii	*Pleated Tamarind*
Melicope rubra	*Dwarf Ulysses Butterfly Bush*
Gmelina fasciculiflora	*White Beech*
Neolitsea dealbata	*Hairy Leaf Bolly Gum*
Syzygium fibrosum	*Fibrous Satinash*
Terminalia sericocarpa	*Damson*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS NORTH

15.0 Cairns City Centre

If your street lies within the Cairns City Centre (see map opposite for City Centre boundary) please refer to: **Cairns The Rainforest City Master Plan Part E - Cairns City Centre** for full details.


Upward Street
Minnie Street
Florence Street
Aplin Street
Bunda Street
McLeod Street
Sheridan Street
Grafton Street
Lake Street
Abbott Street
Esplanade
Shields Street
Spence Street
Hartley Street
Hartley Street
Wharf Street
Kenny Street
Cairns City Centre boundary
North

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS NORTH

16.0 Cairns North

Precinct Description

Cairns North is the northern most part of the original settlement of Cairns. The early settlers were forced to build their city atop the many parallel sand ridges that had formed along the coastal strip. The remaining low-lying swamps were later filled with quarry spoil from the Kuranda Railway and from nearby Edge Hill.

The precinct also contains several Historic Buildings and fine examples of Traditional Queenslander Homes from the early part of the last century. These mingle with luxury apartment blocks and Hotels.

There are key areas of public open space including the Esplanade and Munroe Park as well as remnant mangrove swamp at the northern most ends, adjacent to the Lily Street Reserves.

Swamps, mud flats, creeks and waterholes dominated the area prior to settlement. A series of parallel sand ridges follow the main streets north and south; the areas between having been extensively filled with sand and quarry spoil.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect heritage street tree character*
- *To enhance the tropical character*
- *To enhance views to the sea*
- *To create a high quality landscape that reflects the central location of the area.*
- *To protect and enhance growing conditions for existing street trees*

Special

- *Lake St (and other inner suburban streets) verges feature distinct Cassia javanica putative hybrids gradually being lost.*
- *Special Plantings to frame the historic churches and church buildings on Lake Street*
- *Allow the borrowed landscape to take precedence around the Tobruk Memorial Gardens and adjacent remnant swamp on Lake Street.*
- *Enhance existing native planting along Lily Creek corridor*

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Streets generally have a distinct tree theme, with a strong emphasis on flowering species both native and exotic. There is however a general lack of verge plantings; with little shade being provided for the pedestrian or cyclist alike. Many of the existing street trees exhibit signs of stress and are struggling in the harsh conditions. Extensive hard surfacing and increased pressure from urban redevelopment has resulted in hostile environmental conditions. Planting within this area must refer to Primary Light Control Plan and Bird and Bat Strike Overlay, Cairns Plan.

Dominant Species

Delonix regia	*Poinciana*
Cassia in var.	*Cassia in variety*

Built Form and Road Widths

The precinct is an area of high-density residential use for both locals and tourists. The streets follow a strong grid typical of early colonial settlement patterns, with wide road reserves (40 meters being typical). The area has heavy pedestrian use and footpaths throughout.

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions

The area consists of sand ridges running north south parallel with the esplanade, and infill throughout the remaining area.

Street Name Themes

Historic early Settlers and High Profile Personages from the Cairns of the 1800's.

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
CAIRNS NORTH

16.0 Cairns North continued

Primary Tree Species Palette

Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Brachychiton acerifolius	*Flame Tree*
Caesalpinea ferrea	*Leopard Tree*
Cassia "Rainbow Shower"	*Rainbow Shower*
Cassia bakeriana	*Thai Pink Cassia*
Cassia fistula	*Golden Shower Tree*
Cassia javanica	*Pink Cassia*
Cassia Queenslandica	
Corymbia ptychocarpa	*Swamp Bloodwood*
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	*Bush Tuckeroo*
Delonix regia	*Poinciana*
Ficus microcarpa var. Hillii	
Lagerstroemia speciosa	*Pride of India*
Milettia pinnata	
Mimusops elengi	*Mimusops*
Plumeria obtusa	*Evergreen Frangipani*
Plumeria rubra	*Frangipani*
Plumeria rubra "June Bride"	*Frangipani "June Bride"*
Plumeria rubra "Sunbathed"	*Frangipani "Sunbathed"*
Pongamia pinnata	
Syzygium alliligneum	*Onionwood*
Tabebuia pallida	*Evergreen Trumpet Tree*
Toechima daemelianum	*Cape Tamarind*
Wodyetia bifurcata	*Foxtail Palm*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette
North/South Streets

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Lily	Sheridan Lake		Cassia fistula	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	P
Lily	Lake Esplanade		Milletia pinnata	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	P
Smith	Esplanade Sheridan		Corymbia ptychocarpa		
McKenzie	Esplanade Sheridan		Lagerstroemia speciosa	Tabebuia pallida	P
Charles	Esplanade Sheridan		Cassia "Queenslandica"	Lagerstroemia speciosa	P

Grove	Esplanade Sheridan	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Mimusops elengi)	Plumeria rubra	P
Upward	Esplanade Sheridan		Caesalpinea ferrea	Cupaniopsis anacardioides Caesalpinea ferrea	P
Minnie	Esplanade Sheridan		Delonix regia	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	

East/West Streets

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Lake	Airport Dr Moffitt	Mimusops elengi	Cassia fistula	Barringtonia acutangula	
Lake	Moffitt Rutherford	Mimusops elengi	Cassia javanica	Barringtonia acutangula	
Lake	Rutherford Lilly	Link to Tobruk Memorial Gardens			
Lake	Lilly Grove	Mimusops elengi	Cassia “Rainbow Shower”	Barringtonia acutangula	
Lake	Grove Kerwin	Mimusops elengi	Cassia “Rainbow Shower”	Barringtonia acutangula	
Lake	Kerwin Florence	Mimusops elengi	Cassia “Rainbow Shower”	Barringtonia acutangula	
Lake	Florence Wharf	Refer to Part C - Cairns CBD Streetscape Master Plan			
Grafton	Upward Florence	Syzygium alliligneum	Brachychiton acerifolius	Randia fitzalanii	
Grafton	Florence Wharf	Refer to Part C - Cairns CBD Streetscape Master Plan			
Digger	Lily Upward		Brachychiton velutinosus	Tabebuia pallida	P
Sheridan	Airport Dr Rutherford	Gateway		Caesalpinea ferrea	
Sheridan	Rutherford Lily	Gateway		Caesalpinea ferrea	
Sheridan	Lily Minnie	Gateway		Caesalpinea ferrea	
Sheridan	Minnie Florence	Gateway/Link to Munro Martin Park			
Sheridan	Florence Wharf	Refer to Part C - Cairns CBD Streetscape Master Plan			
McLeod	Arthur Grove		Cassia “Rainbow Shower”	Toechima daemelianum	
McLeod	Grove Gatton	Link to Pioneers Cemetery			
McLeod	Gatton Florence		Cassia “Rainbow Shower”	Toechima daemelianum	
McLeod	Florence Wharf	Refer to Part C - Cairns CBD			

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
PORTSMITH & WOREE INDUSTRIAL

17.0 Portsmith & Woree Industrial

Precinct Description

Portsmith is the industrial face of Cairns. Industry is focused around the wharves and the railway yards, where in the early days families lived and worked among the mills and factories. Cairns Timber was established here in 1909 and was one of the largest in Queensland, preparing logs from rainforests at Redlynch, Freshwater and Fishery falls. Another large employer here before WW2 was the Great Northern Brewery, sadly all brewing ceased here in 1992.

Much of the area was reclaimed during the 1950s by using fill produced from the dredging of Trinity Bay. The area became known as “Perfume Creek” because of the smell of the stagnant sludge.

There is some public access, mainly to the boat ramps along the bay. These are very popular at the weekends.

Railway staff, who misunderstood the aboriginal word for shallow water or “wurree” to mean little girl, coined the name Woree.

In the early part of the last century this was a largely farming area, with dairy and cane farms dominating the landscape.

Swamps, mud flats, creeks and waterholes dominated the area prior to settlement. The precinct still contains significant mangrove and wetland areas adjacent to Chinaman Creek and Smith’s Creek, these form a vital part of the Trinity Inlet ecosystem.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To reflect the remnant vegetation with the selection of appropriate species (minimum 75% natives)*
- *To enhance views to the surrounding mountains and the Bay.*
- *Selected tree species should be tolerant of the growing conditions of the area.*

Special

- *Comport should maintain and reflect adjacent open space and remnant vegetation such as Chinaman Creek.*

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

This area is exposed to heavy vehicular use and trees are in a high stress environment.

Dominant Species

Terminalia catappa	*Beach Almond*

Built Form and Road Widths

The precinct is an industrial area with a mix of modern and historic industrial structures. Road reserves are wide but there are remnants of disturbed natural vegetation and some spectacular views to the mountains and glimpses of the Trinity Bay. These elements form an interesting, if uneasy relationship, which is unique to Portsmith and Woree.

Microclimate

The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions

Much of this area is reclaimed swamp and soils here can be very heavy and waterlogged with a high salt water table.

Street Name Themes

Primary Tree Species Palette

Agathis robusta	Kauri Pine
Calophyllum inophyllum	
Cassia fistula	Goleden Shower Tree
Ficus microcarpa var. Hillii	
Hibiscus tiliaceus 'rubra'	Purple Leaf Cottonwood
Livistonia decipiens	Weeping Cabbage Palm
Melaleuca leucadendra	
Terminalia catappa	Beach Almond

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

18.0 Edge Hill & Whitfield

Precinct Description
Instead of the desirable suburb we know today, Edge Hill began life in the 1880s and 90s as Edge Cliff, where a quarry was excavated and the spoil carried along a small tramway to consolidate fill in central Cairns.

The area was dominated by cane and dairy farms until the 1940s and 50s when the tramlines, which transported the cane, were removed and farming began to decline. The area rapidly developed into what is now a highly distinctive and desirable area. Originally part of Edge Hill, the area that is now known as Whitfield was named in the 1970s, after the range that provides its spectacular backdrop.

One of the outstanding features of Edge Hill is the Flecker Botanical Gardens, established here in 1887 by a Mr Fitzalan. The gardens were further developed by the dedicated work of Dr Hugo Flecker after whom the gardens were renamed in 1970.The Gardens link to Centenary Lakes and the Cultural Hub centred round the Tanks Art Centre and other cultural activities located in Greenslopes.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form.*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To enhance native plantings along existing watercourses.*

Special
- *To maintain a mix of rainforest and exotic trees appropriate to the geological location and to enhance the character of the Botanic Gardens Precinct.*
- *To increase the use of indigenous species endemic to the Whitfield Range.*

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
This is one of the leafiest of the Cairns precincts, with well-established streetscapes

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths
Edge Hill has been designated as a character precinct because of the distinctive cultural significance of its built form.

The precinct is almost entirely residential with a scattering of local shops. Street patterns follow the rising contours of the lower slopes of the Whitfield Range.

Microclimate
In spite of its proximity to the ocean the precinct is quite sheltered from coastal influences.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of remnant swamp floor and hill slopes together with riparian corridors. Soils are dominantly well drained sands and heavy clays and clay loam mixes.

Street Name Themes

Primary Species Palette

Atractocarpus fitzalani	*Native Gardenia*
Buckinghamia celsissima	*Ivory Curl*
Corymbia ptychocarpa	*Swamp Bloodwood*
Flindersia ifflaiana	*Cairns Hickory*
Gustavia augusta	*Membrillo*
Lophanthera lactescens	*Golden Chain Tree*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Paperbark*
Mesua ferrea	*Ceylon Ironwood*
Podocarpus grayae	*Narrow-leaf Brown Pine*
Saraca thiapingensis	*Saffron Saraca*
Taberbaemontana sp. Madang	*'Orange Twister'*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
McManus	Reservoir Woodward		Lophanthera lactescens	Flindersia ifflaiana	
Greenslopes	Sheridan Pease	Melaleuca leucadendra		Corymbia ptychocarpa Atractocarpus fitzalanii	P
Pease	Greenslopes Anderson	Corymbia ptychocarpa		Buckinghamia celsissima	
Pease	Anderson Hoare		Corymbia ptychocarpa	Buckinghamia celsissima	
McNamara	Greenslopes Behan	Link to Watsons Park			
McNamara	Behan Anderson		Corymbia ptychocarpa	Flindersia ifflaiana	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

19.0 Kanimbla & Brinsmead

Precinct Description
These suburbs were once populated by a few farming families during the 1930s Chinese farmers used the rich soils to grow vegetables until the landscape eventually became dominated by the production of sugar cane. The area was only opened to residential living in the late 1970s when the first sub-divisions of the valley began.

Kanimbla is named after the supply ship, built in 1936 that serviced the Australian coast from 1950 but was sold in Taiwan for scrap in 1973. Brinsmead is named after the Cairns pioneer Horace Brinsmead who started sugar farming in the Freshwater Estate in 1882.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*

Special

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

19.0.1 Microclimate
In spite of its proximity to the ocean Stratford and Aeroglen are quite sheltered from coastal influences.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of reclaimed cane farms and hill slopes. Soils are unusually rich and fertile.

Street Name Themes
Early Explorers of the North Queensland Coast, Reef fish, Environmental Flora and Fauna

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Flindersia ifflaiana	*Cairns Hickory*
Ganophyllum falcatum	*Scaly Ash*
Homalium circumpinnatum	
Neonauclea glabra	*Hard Leichhardt Tree*
Pararchidendron pruinosum	*Snow Wood*
Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus	
Polyalthea longifolia	*Indian Mast Tree*
Synima cordierorum	
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Syzygium leuhmanii	*Small Leaf Lilly Pilly*
Toechima erythrocarpum	*Pink Tamarind*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Ramsay	Irene Reservoir	Flindersia ifflaiana		Flindersia ifflaiana	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

20.0 Paramatta Park

Precinct Description
Paramatta Park was established in the 1880s providing the most westerly development of Cairns possible at this time. Because of the many early colonial houses that still remain here the Cairns City Council Heritage Study has listed the entire area as a site of significance.

Central Swamp persists as a remnant of the natural plant communities that once dominated this low lying area of Cairns.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To enhance heritage tree plantings*
- *Replace Cerbera manhas and Peltophorum as these need replacing through damage/desease*

Special
- *To compliment plant communities in Cairns Central Swamp through the use of appropriate tree species*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
The increase in road traffic has put this historic precinct under huge pressure and has led to the widening of traffic lanes and the erosion of grass shoulders through excessive parking.

The wide roads and the mature trees that often line the shoulders do contribute greatly to the appearance of the area, as do the remnants of natural vegetation along Severin Street.

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths
Paramatta Park is built on a strong grid system with wide road reserves, typified by grass shoulders with established tree plantings. There is a mix of small businesses and some light industrial activity but the area is dominated by traditional Queenslander style homes.

Microclimate
The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of remnant swamp floor with dominantly well drained sands and water logged and disturbed soils.

Street Name Themes

Primary Tree Species Palette

Andira inerme	*Angelin*
Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Cassia sp Paluma Range	*Paluma Golden Shower Tree*
Delonix regia cv	*Yellow Royal Poinciana*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Melaleuca dealbata	
Mimusops elengi	*Mimusops*
Peltphorum dubium	*Brasiletto*
Tabebuia aurea	*Silver Trumpet Tree*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
Aumuller	Tingara Hartley	Melaleuca dealbata	Cassia sp Paluma Range	Melaleuca dealbata Barringtonia acutangula	P
Aumuller	Hartley Mulgrave	Melaleuca dealbata	Cassia sp Paluma Range	Melaleuca dealbata Barringtonia acutangula	P
Aumuller	Mulgrave Hoare	Melaleuca dealbata	Cassia sp Paluma Range	Barringtonia acutangula	
Martyn	James Florence	Mimusops elengi	Peltphorum dubium Delonix regia cv	Barringtonia acutangula	
Severin	James Charles		Mimusops elengi	Barringtonia acutangula	
Severin	Charles Upward	Link to Cairns Central Swamp			
Severin	Upward Mulgrave		Mimusops elengi	Barringtonia acutangula	
James	Sheridan Martyn	Archontophoenix alexandrae		Tabebuia argentea	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

21.0 Manunda & Manoora

Precinct Description
Manunda and Manoora were once part of the area known as Western Cairns, and started life as agricultural land with dairy and chicken farms and lush fields of cane. The suburbs began to be developed in the 1950s and 1960s and were renamed in the 1970s after ships that were part of the war effort during WW2.

The TAFE College is located in Manunda along the northern end of Gatton Street behind Cairns Central Swamp.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *repace Peltophorum pterocarpum with suitable species on all arterial roads (replace as trees become damaged or deseased)*

Special
- *Replace Syzygium jambos on Hoare street with suitable species (very prone to Myrtle Rust)*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
Hoare St Footpaths feature Leptospermum madidum (both ssp), with Tabebuia auea & Sabal palmetto in the median, some of the best specimens occur in residential gardens (possibly due to high water table) Syzygium jambos are common large trees around Macnamara St. Good specimens of Barringtonia acutangula on the Pease St verge are also present as street trees in this area.

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area is exposed to strong coastal influences with prevailing south-easterly winds during the winter months.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of remnant swamp floor with dominantly well drained sands and water logged and disturbed soils.

Street Name Themes
Ships

Primary Tree Species Palette

Barringtonia acutangula	*Freshwater Mangrove*
Caesalpina ferrea	*Leopard tree*
Castanospora alphandii	*Brown Tamarind*
Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Diospyros cupulosa	
Diploglottis diphyllostegia	*Native Tamarind*
Dysoxylum pettegrewianum	*Spur Mahogany*
Flindersia ifflaiana	*Cairns Hickory*
Ganophyllum falcatum	*Scaly Ash*
Homalium circumpinnatum	
Leptospernum madidum	*Weeping Tea Tree*
Nauclea orientalis	*Leichhardt Tree*
Neonauclea glabra	*Hard Nauclea*
Synima cordierorum	
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Syzygium forte ssp. forte	
Syzygium leuhmanii	*Small Leaf Lilly Pilly*
Toechima erythrocarpum	*Pink Tamarind*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Moody	Hoare Swallow	Mimusops elengi		Syzygium forte ssp. forte	P
McGregor	Swallow Irene	Mimusops elengi		Syzygium forte ssp. forte	P
Hoare	Aumuller Pease	Tabebuia aurea Sabal palmetto		Melaleuca viridifolia“Bergundy”	P
James	Sheridan Martyn	Livistonia decora			
Anderson	Severin Fearnley				
Anderson	Fearnley Pease				

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

22.0 Westcourt & Bungalow

Precinct Description

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*

Special

22.0.1 Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

Geological/Soil Conditions
Apart form isolated sand ridges in the area around Westcourt Plaza the area was dominated by open swamp with stands of Melaleuca and Tea Trees.

Street name Themes

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Corymbia ptychocarpa	*Swamp Bloodwood*
Corymbia tesselaris	*Moreton Bay Ash*
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	*Bush Tuckeroo*
Millettia sp aff pinnata	*Creek Pongamia*
Plumeria rubra	*Frangipani*
Rhysotoechia robertsonii	*Robbo's Tuckeroo*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*
Syzygium minutuliflorum	*Grove Satinash*
Tabebuia argentea	*Silver Trumpet Tree*
Tabebuia rosa	*Tall Pink Trumpet Tree*
Terminalia muellerii	*Lesser Beach Almond*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Scott	Bunda McCoombe		Corymbia ptychocarpa	Tabebuia argentea	P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

23.0 Earlville & Mooroobool

Precinct Description
These are two of Cairns' most populated suburbs. They occupy land that once belonged to two of the regions most renowned cane farming estates. One was owned by Edward Earl, who lent his name to the suburb and the other was the Hap Wah Plantation.

The Hap Wah (Chinese for "Good Luck") was the first cane farming estate near Cairns and originated in 1879 when Chinese farmer and entrepreneur Andrew Lee On (later changed to Leon) took up 1280 acres. By 1885 he controlled some 2528 acres and Leon became a well known and influential figure in Cairns in spite of the less than ideal soil conditions a large sugar mill was established in 1881 on the site now occupied by Stockland Cairns, but the whole venture was doomed and the land sold by 1886. Mulgrave Road used to be called Hap Wah Road.

Edward Earl's Balaclava Estate located to the west of Mulgrave Road as a far more successful venture. He became mayor at the age of 32 and was a leading figure in establishing a suitable port for Cairns. His son took over the estate but by the 1950s the sub-divisions began centred around what is now Balaclava Road. The sub-divisions grew more numerous during the 1960s and 1970s as the need to house the ever growing population of cairns increased.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*

Special
- *Respect local heritage value plantings around Balaclava area with use of Tabebuia ssp. and other flowring specimens*

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
Balaclava Rd: Tabebuia ssp mixed floral 'avenue'

Carnation Dr: good mature Caesalpina ferrea (on red soils mainly)

Dominant Species

Tabebuia pallida	*Evergreen Trumpet Tree*
Tabebuia aurea	*Silver Trumpet Tree*
Tabebuia pallida	
Tabebuia chrysantha	*Golden Trumpet Tree*

Built Form and Road Widths
Earlville and Mooroobool both have strong grid patterns with reasonably wide roads. Earlville still has much of its original housing and this contributes to the general character of the streets. Mooroobool is typified by few street trees.

Microclimate

Geological/Soil Conditions

Poor sandy soils once open swamp and forest. Heavy, often stony clays on foothills, ridge of red soils through parts of City View & Koppen's Hill

Street Name Themes

Tropical Fruits, Ancient Rome, Floral Theme, Birds, Female Christian Names, Gemstones, Spain, Italian Christian Names, Plants and Trees

Special Areas

DRAFT

Primary Tree Species Palette

Caesalpina ferrea	*Leopard Tree*
Cassia fistula	
Cassia sp Paluma Range	*Paluma Golden Shower Tree*
Lagerstroemia floribunda	*Pride of India*
Newboldia laevis	*Boundary Tree*
Parachidendron pruinosum	*Snow Wood*
Tabebuia aurea	*Silver Trumpet tree*
Tabebuia chrysantha	*Golden trumpet Tree*
Tabebuia pallida	
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Irene	Balaclava Beatrice		Cassia sp Paluma Range	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Irene	Beatrice McGregor		Cassia sp Paluma Range	Tabebuia aurea	
Balaclava	Mulgrave Irene		Tabebuia var.	Tabebuia var.	

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
INNER SUBURBS

24.0 Bayview Heights & Woree

Precinct Description

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form.*
- *To respect established street tree character.*
- *To enhance the surrounding hill slopes with appropriate species.*

Special

24.0.1 Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

DRAFT

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

Geological/Soil Conditions
The precinct comprises of remnant swamp floor, hill slopes and riparian corridors. Soils dominantly well drained sands heavy clays and clay loams.

Street Name Themes
Birds, Female Christian Names, Gemstones, Spain, Italian Christian Names, Plants and Trees

24.0.2 Primary Tree Species Palette

Caesalpina ferrea	*Leopard Tree*
Castanospora alphandii	*Brown Tamarind*
Darlingia darlingiana	*Brown Silky Oak*
Diploglottis smithii	*Native Tamarind*
Melicope elleryana	*Ulysses Butterfly Tree*
Melicope rubra	*Dwarf Ulysses Butterfly Tree*
Mischocarpus pyriformis	*Pear Fruit*
Ormosia ormondii	*Yellow Bean*
Syzygium alliiligneum	*Onionwood*
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Syzygium fibrosum	*Fibrous satinash*
Toechimia erythrocarpum	*Pink Tamarind*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Toogood	Mulgrave Yarra		Darlingia darlingiana	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Toogood	Yarra Fairview		Xanthostemon chrysanthus	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Anderson Rd	Bruce Hwy Windarra				
Anderson Rd	Windarra Fairview				
Tills/Lennon	Mulgrave Gatton	Caesalpina ferrea		Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Tills/Lennon	Gatton English		Xanthostemon chrysanthus	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Tills/Lennon	English McCormack			Xanthostemon chrysanthus	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
WHITE ROCK & EDMONTON

25.0 White Rock

Precinct Description
White Rock is among the oldest suburbs, being established some time before 1900. It is one of the largest in area but it was not until the late 1970s that it began to develop as a residential suburb. It is named after a huge white boulder that protrudes from the Whitfield Range.

It occupies land that once formed the largest of Cairns many sugar cane farms, the White Rock Estate, owned by the Cannon family, the homestead can still be seen today as you drive along the Bruce Highway.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To retain and rehabilitate existing water ways*

Special
- *To reflect local conditions through the selection of a distinct range of natives*
- *To reflect existing species from Railway Buffer strips and Cannon's Homestead Gardens*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

Geological/Soil Conditions
White Rock east typically has white clay soils with impeded drainage, which supports a distinctive range of native species.

Street Name Themes
Hollywood Films, Trees, North America

Primary Species Palette

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Hardy	Robert Foster	Polyalthia longifolia		Stenocarpus sinuatus Atractocarpus fitzalanii	P
Foster	Bruce Hwy Hardy	Brachychiton acerifolius		Atractocarpus fitzalanii	P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
WHITE ROCK & EDMONTON

26.0 Edmonton

Precinct Description

Edmonton fringes what was once the old Cairns Road, now relocated east to where the Bruce Highway is today. In the early days the journey to Edmonton from Cairns was a hard one, with eight major creeks to cross, with banks crowded with thickets of rainforest trees, with hickory and cedar.

In 1879 an Englishman called Thomas Kingsford Swallow came to find his fortune in the gold fields of Mount Peter. The Aplina was one of the richest mines and attracted many prospectors who lived in tents at the foot of the mountain.

After just two years he purchased some 95 square miles of land to the south of the township and named it Hambledon (perhaps in memory of Surrey where he came from). Here he started to grow sugar cane becoming the biggest producer in Cairns and establishing Swallows Biscuits that was later sold to Arnotts.

The Hambledon valley proved to be perfect for growing cane, and by 1883 Swallow was able to open the Swallows Sugar Mill, later sold to the giant CSR Company and eventually closed down in 1991. Part of the old Sugar World Gardens that once surrounded the mill is now owned by Cairns City Council has a growing collection of tropical fruit trees, building on the orchards that once stood here.

With the construction of the Cairns Road the township shifted south and changed its name to Edmonton.

DRAFT

This is one of the major growth areas of the city with an expanding population and plans for a new commercial heart. The precinct forms part of the southern corridor that will eventually extend to Gordonvale on the western side of the Bruce Highway.

The area is located between the wetlands of the upper reaches of the trinity Inlet and the hill slopes of the coastal ranges.

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To enhance local heritage and cultural associations with appropriate tree species.*
- *To reflect the local landscape character through the appropriate selection of tree species*
- *To retain and rehabilitate existing water ways*

Special

- *Edmonton North to be dominated by yellow flowering species*
- *Edmonton Central to reflect mature planting on former Hambledon Estate (Flowering and fruiting trees and timber species)*

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Hambledon estate features remnant Mango, Samanea & Delonix.

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
The area can suffer from drought and exposure.

Geological/Soil Conditions
Reclaimed cane farming land, once open swamp and forest with riparian corridors. Soils dominantly red clays.

Street Name Themes
Early District Settlers, Early England, Orchids, Scottish names historically linked to the Mann Family, Hambledon Employees, Sugar Cane.

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
WHITE ROCK & EDMONTON

26.0 Edmonton continued

Primary Tree Species Palette

Edmonton North

Corymbia abergiana	*Range Bloodwood*
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Diploglottis diphyllostegia	*Wild Tamarind*
Ficus benjamina 'Aurea'	*Golden Weeping Fig*
Harpullia pendula	
Polyscias nodosa	*Noah's Basswood*
Storckelia australiensis	*White Bean*
Tababuia argentea	*Silver Trumpet Tree*
Tabebuia chrysantha	*Golden trumpet Tree*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*
Xanthostemon whitei	*Greater Golden Penda*

Edmonton Central

Agathis robusta	*Kauri Pine*
Brachychiton acerifolius	*Flame Tree*
Buchanania arborescens	*Gooseberry Tree*
Corymbia tesselaris	*Moreton Bay Ash*
Euphoria longan	*Longan*
Flacourtia inermis	*Lovi-Lovi*
Flindersia ifflaiana	*Cairns Hickory*
Lophanthera latescens	*Golden Chain Tree*
Melaleuca dealbata	*Blue Paperbark*
Melaleuca quinquenervea	
Melicope elleryana	*Ulysses Butterfly Tree*
Michelia champaca	*Himalayan magnolia*
Pachira aquatica	*Guyana Chestnut*
Polyscias nodosa	*Noah's Basswood*
Syzygium alliligneum	*Onionwood*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Peterson	Bruce Hwy Mt Peter	Flindersia ifflaiana		Melicope rubra	P
Mill	Bruce Hwy Woodlock	Flindersia ifflaiana		Syzygium forte ssp.forte	P
Walker	Hambledon Timberlea	Flindersia ifflaiana		Flindersia ifflaiana	
Robert	Bruce Hwy Hardy	Agathis robusta		Brachychiton acerifolius	
Bicentennial	Robert Ravizza		Flindersia ifflaiana	Melaleuca quinquenervea	
Ravizza			Flindersia ifflaiana	Flindersia ifflaiana Atractocarpus fitzalanii	P
Hambledon	Mill Isabella	Tabebuia chrysantha		Syzygium alliligneum	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
GORDONVALE & GOLDSBOROUGH VALLEY

27.0 Gordonvale & Goldsborough Valley

Precinct Description

Gordonvale nestles at the foot of the Pyramid Mountain flanked by the Mulgrave River. It took its name from prominent landowner John Gordon, whose main business was to supply meat to the miners of the Goldsborough Valley and the tin miners at Herberton.

However when first settled in 1885 it was known as Nelson, after the then State Premier. Under an agreement with sister city in New Zealand both agreed that one would have to change names, and Nelson Queensland became Gordonvale in 1886. The township quickly grew on both the success of the sugar cane industry and the trade which flowed up Gillies to the mining town of the Tablelands. While some made their fortunes in mining others made theirs from "red gold", that is to say from the Red Cedar and the Kauri Pine that grew in this area. Large areas were felled and the local Yidindji Tribe were dispossessed of their traditional hunting grounds.

DRAFT

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To reference pre-settlement plant communities through appropriate tree selection*
- *A general colour theme of "Gold" flowers and foliage*

Special

- *Use of hardy species to compliment the hill slopes of The Pyramid*

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

The older town area is dominated by more traditional exotic flowering trees or figs, including some unusual species such as Kigelia africana (Sausage Tree) in the old mill manager's house garden. The newer areas west of the highway tend to feature more native species.

The 'Green Patch' flood terrace recreation reserve features mature gallery vegetation (Melaleuca leucadendra, Syzygium tierneyanum, Ficus racemosa etc, with Delonix regia and Cassia fistula interplanted beside the highway.

Dominant Species

Melaleuca leucadendra	*Paperbark*
Syzygium tierneyanum	*River Cherry*

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

Lower rainfall levels

Geological/Soil Conditions

The precinct is characterised by the natural feature of the Mulgrave River, the Pyramid and adjacent ranges. Soils can often be poor and skeletal.

Street Name Themes

Early District settlers, Gold Mining

Special Areas

Primary Tree Species Palette

Acacia leptoloba	*Irvinebank Wattle*
Agathis robusta	*Kauri Pine*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Blepharocarya involucrigera	*Rose Butternut*
Bombax ceiba	*Kapok Tree*
Calliandra 'rosea'	*Hot-pink Powderpuff Tree*
Calliandra surinamensis	*Powderpuff Tree*
Callitris macleayana	*Stringybark Cyprus*
Cassia fistula	*Golden Shower Tree*
Casuarina torulosa	*Rose She Oak*
Corymbia torelliana	*Cadaghi*
Delonix regia var. flava	*Yellow Royal Poinciana*
Ficus racemosa	*Cluster Fig*
Grevillea baileyana	*Findlay's Silky Oak*
Lophostemon confertus	*Brush Box*
Parachidendron prunosum	*Snow Wood*
Paraserianthes toona	*Red Siris*
Peltophorum dubium	*Brasiletto*
Syncarpia glomulifera	*Turpentine*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Shoulder	Verge	P
Goldsbrgh	Gillies Pan		Cassia fistula	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	
Draper	Bruce Hwy Hickling	Agathis robusta	Cassia fistula	Xanthostemon chrysanthus	

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
BABINDA

28.0 Babinda

Precinct Description
Early settlers arrived here in the 1870s and the railway arrived in 1911. It is dominated by steep forested hill slopes to the west; cane fields to the north east and south; and by the Sugar Mill. The Boulders swimming hole is popular recreational spot for all Cairns residents and is becoming increasingly popular with tourists travelling along the Bruce Highway. It is also near to the Twin Peaks and the surrounding wilderness of Bartle Frere and Belenden Ker.

Babinda survives as an example of a traditional Far North Queensland Sugar Township; the preservation of its cultural heritage is of great importance locally.

Precinct Objectives
General
- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*

Special
- *To respect the heritage values of the town by the selection of culturally appropriate tree species.*
- *Future planting should reflect the species endemic to this location.*

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions
Existing Street Trees
The Boulders scenic reserve features intact lowland complex mesophyll rainforest.

Dominant Species

28.0.1 Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate
Babinda has the highest levels of rain fall in all of Australia.

Geological/Soil Conditions
Soils tend to be well drained with high levels of clay and loam.

28.0.2 Street Name Themes
Early local family names

Primary Tree Species Palette

Diploglottis bernieana	*Bernie's Tamarind*
Diploglottis harpullioides	*Babinda Tamarind*
Diploglottis smithii	*Smith's Tamarind*
Lindsayomyrtus racemoides	*Daintree Penda*
Placospermum coriaceum	*Rose Silky Oak*
Prunus turnerana	*Almond Bark*
Ristantia pachysperma	*Yellow penda*
Storckelia australiensis	*White Bean*
Synima cordierom	*Pink Tamarind*
Syzygium fibrosum	*Fibrous Satinash*
Syzygium gustavioides	*Grey Satinash*
Waterhousia hedraiophylla	*Gully Satinash*
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	*Golden Penda*

DRAFT

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

PART D
PRECINCT PLANS
RURAL LANDS

29.0 Rural Lands

Precinct Description

The Rural Lands incorporate the lowland areas of the Mulgrave and Russell River Valleys: the rainforested coastal ranges; and the wetlands and coastline extending from Russell Heads to Bramston Beach.

It is an area of high landscape value, with significant remnants of natural vegetation, many of which are included in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

It is sparsely populated and retains a distinctly rural quality that once typified the Cairns region.

Precinct Objectives

General

- *To enhance the streetscape with street trees of appropriate scale and form*
- *To respect established street tree character*
- *To reflect the natural environment through the appropriate selection of tree species*

Special

Bramston Beach foreshore reserves include remnant trees from a coast rainforest on sand dunes with very high rainfall. Conspicuous spp include Barringtonia asiatica, Barringtonia calyptrata, Acmena hemilampra, Calophyllum inophyllum, Syzygium forte ssp forte, Deplanchea tetraphylla, Macadamia whelanii

Many of the scattered hamlets & townships are often close to gallery and swamp forest remnants. Conspicuous spp include: Alstonia scholaris, Barringtonia calyptrata, Barringtonia racemosa, Elaeocarpus angustifolius, Nauclea orientalis, Ormosia ormondii, Ristantia pachysperma, Syzygium tierneyanum, Terminalia sericocarpa, Tristaniopsis exiliflora, Archontophoenix alexandrae, Pandanus sp aff gemmifer (Russell River), and the highly invasive Annona glabra (Pond Apple)

DRAFT

Precinct Conditions

Existing Street Trees

Dominant Species

Built Form and Road Widths

Microclimate

Geological/Soil Conditions:

Street Name Themes: Christian Names and Surnames, Trees

Special Areas

Primary Street and Park Tree Species Palette

General use

Cardwellia sublimis	*Northern Silky oak*
Diploglottis benieana	*Bernie's Tamarind*
Ficus virgata	*Large Leaf Weeping Fig*
Syzygium australe	*Creek Cherry*
Syzygium cormiflorum	*Bumpy Satinash*
Syzygium gustaviodes	*Grey Satinash*

Bramston Beach

Acmena hemilampra	*Blush Satinash*
Antidesma bunius	*Herbert River Cherry*
Barringtonia asiatica	*Boxfruit*
Barringtonia calyptrata	*Cassowary Pine*
Buchaniana arborescens	
Bursaria tenuifolia	
Deplanchea tetraphylla	*Golden Bouquet*
Dillenea alata	*Red Beech*
Disoxylum oppositifolum	*Pink Mahogany*
Euroschinus falcata	*Pink Poplar*
Gmelina dalrympleana	*Dalrymple's White Beech*
Melaleuca leucadendra	*Weeping Paperbark*
Randia fitzalanii	*Native Gardenia*
Sterculia quadrifida	*Peanut Tree*
Syzygium angophoroides	*Yarrabah Satinash*
Syzygium forte ssp forte	*White Apple*
Terminalia arenicola	*Beach Almond*

Street Tree Species Palette

Street Name	Between	Median	Verge	Footpath	P
					P

P-indicates selected species for planting under power lines

DRAFT

DRAFT

March 2013 - Cairns Regional Council
119-145 Spence Street - PO Box 359 - Cairns - QLD 4870
Ph: (07)4044 3044 **F:** (07)4044 3022 **E:** council@cairns.qld.gov.au

This document is available on the Cairns Regional Council website:
www.cairns.qld.gov.au