



Burwood Council

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BURWOOD COUNCIL'S LANDSCAPING CODE

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Citation

This Code shall be cited as Burwood Council's Landscaping Code.

1.2. Purpose

The Landscaping Code has been prepared to raise awareness of the aesthetic, functional and environmental benefits of landscaping. The Code provides guidelines for the preparation of Landscape Plans as an integral component of new development in Burwood.

1.3. Scope

This Code aims to maintain and enhance existing themes and elements of the Burwood Town Centre and streetscapes of Burwood. The guidelines for landscaping provide scope for creative design solutions consistent with the intent of this Code.

1.4. Council Contact

The General Manager
Suite 1, Level 2,
1- 17 Elsie Street
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Phone: 9911 9911

1.5. Adoption Date

Burwood Council's Landscaping Code was adopted by Burwood Council on 23 March, 2010 (Min No. 39/10).

1.6. Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of this Code are to:

- a) define the term landscaping;
- b) provide information for developers on the importance and benefits of landscaping;
- c) demonstrate that landscaping has aesthetic and functional qualities;
- d) establish basic landscaping principles for design consideration;
- e) ensure landscape design is an integral part of planning and development and that suitably qualified landscape professionals are consulted for design and construction;
- f) ensure that adequate provision is made for landscaping in accordance with the type, scale and location of the proposed development;
- g) encourage creative and sympathetic landscaping treatments in new development;
- h) establish the landscaping development requirements of Burwood Council;
- i) ensure development supports the ecological, social and pragmatic needs of present and future generations;
- j) provide a list of plant species suitable to assist in the selection of appropriate species for landscape design and
- k) provide a list of weed species.

1.7. Land to Which This Code Applies

This Code applies to all land in the Burwood local government area.

1.8. Relationship to Existing Planning Instruments and Controls

This Code should be read in conjunction with documents such as the Burwood Planning Scheme Ordinance, 1979 (as amended) and other Council Codes, Policies and Contribution Plans as relevant to development including the Burwood Consolidated DCP and the draft DCP Part 35 - Single Dwelling Houses and Ancillary Structures.

2. DEFINITIONS AND BENEFITS OF LANDSCAPING

2.1. The Term “Landscaping”

Landscaping refers to the physical appearance of the external environment including gardens, plantings, paving and embellishment around a development. Landscaping is not restricted to the boundaries of any particular site, but includes the external elements which contribute to the sense of the place. An understanding of the sense of the place is often the difference between good and bad landscape design. Successful landscape design understands the sense of the place including the site's geology, existing landform, soil, hydrology, vegetation and the cultural heritage.

2.2. The Landscaped Area

The Landscaped Area means that part of the site area not occupied by a building, except for swimming pools or open air recreation facilities, which part is predominantly landscaped by way of gardens, lawns, shrubs or trees and is available for use and enjoyment by occupants of the building erected on the site area, but does not include so much of the site area as is used for driveways, parking areas or drying yards.

The landscape design for the Landscaped Area should include the landscape principles below. Landscape design should:

- a) be an integral part of the entire site design;
- b) integrate the development into the streetscape;
- c) retain existing mature trees on site where possible;
- d) provide screening and filtering to ensure privacy between properties;
- e) provide vegetative links to habitat areas for wildlife movement;
- f) enhance residential living spaces;
- g) promote residential safety;
- h) design for disabled access and mobility and
- i) provide for the onsite detention/ retention of stormwater.

2.3. The Benefits of Landscaping

The benefits of landscaping can be seen in well designed domestic gardens, public parks and recreation areas. Trees and plants add amenity, colour and interest to such places. Landscaping can provide shade from the hot summer sun, it can screen unsightly views and it can protect from strong winds. Additional uses and benefits of landscaping include:

- a) reducing air and noise pollution;
- b) providing amenity and visual privacy;
- c) attracting native birds and animals;
- d) environmental protection and sustainability;
- e) minimising stormwater runoff and
- f) enhancing biodiversity.

A well designed landscape will utilise aesthetic and functional benefits to enhance the positive features of the site and the built form as well as minimise undesirable features. This is achieved where landscape design is an initial and integral component of development planning and design.

3. KEY LANDSCAPING PRINCIPLES

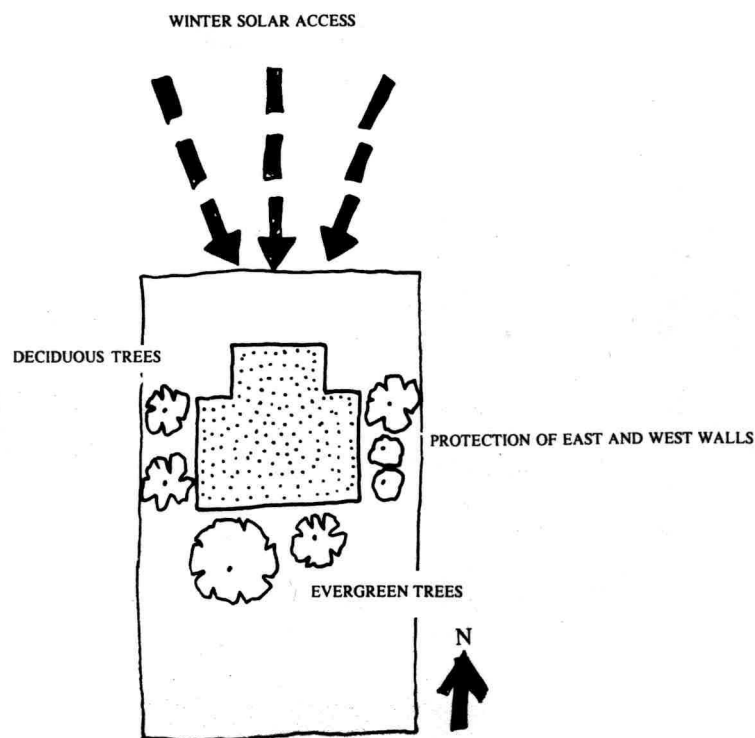
The following key landscaping principles form the basis of landscape design which will be considered by Council in the assessment of landscape proposals for Development Applications (see Landscaping and Development Applications).

3.1. Climate Control

Landscaping should enhance and reinforce positive climatic factors and minimise adverse climatic impacts.

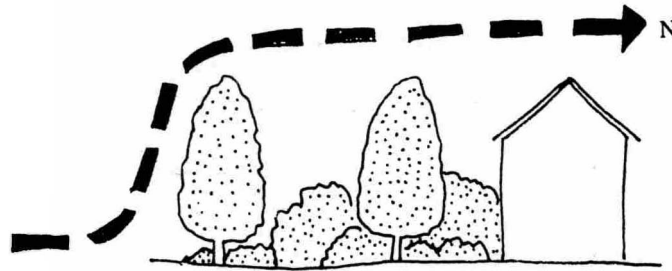
3.2. Solar Radiation Control

Landscaping should maximise winter sun access and minimise the impacts of the hot summer sun. This can be achieved through the careful selection and positioning of both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. In summer, the east and west walls of a building should be protected from the morning and late afternoon sun. Landscaping should reduce glare and reflection of solar energy, particularly off driveways, carparks and any other paved surfaces.



3.3. Wind Control

Planting should be laid out to channel in cooling breezes. Air is cooled by flowing over moist ground covers such as grass. Landscaping should avoid blocking summer breezes with winter windbreaks.



LANDSCAPING SHOULD PROTECT FROM UNFAVOURABLE AND COLD WINTER WINDS.

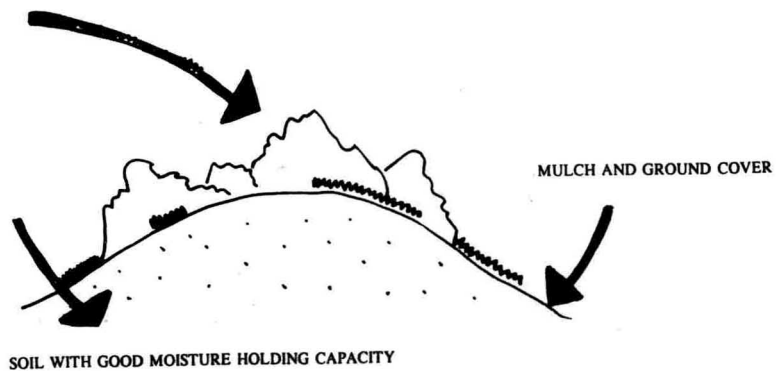
3.4. Mounding

Earth mounds can perform a variety of functions, including:

- a) screening;
- b) buffer strips;
- c) barriers;
- d) landscape features;
- e) stormwater retention /detention;
- f) noise reduction;
- g) light control and
- h) wind breaks.

Any mounding soil material should be derived from onsite cut excavation. Mounds shall be stabilised by a soil erosion control matting and appropriate planting to avoid erosion during plant establishment. Use mulch and ground cover planting for moisture retention and stability. Soil should have good moisture holding capacity.

APPROPRIATE PLANTING CONTROLS EROSION

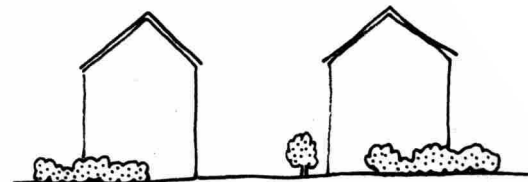


3.5. Importing and Stockpiling of Soil Materials and Topsoils

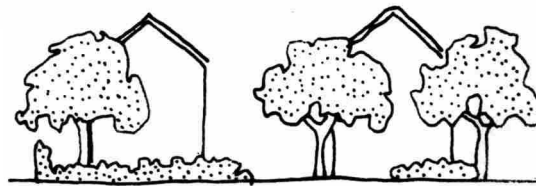
Imported soil is only permitted when the origin of the imported material can be substantiated. Certification from a soil testing laboratory to confirm the status of the imported soil shall be required. 'A' horizon soil (topsoil) from the site shall be stockpiled and covered for reuse in the final grading to the proposed new levels. The stockpiling of soils and building material is not permitted within the critical root zone of trees to be retained and protected on site.

3.6. Scale of Landscaping

Trees and shrubs are an integral part of landscaping. They are important devices for making built structures appear more human in scale. Single storey dwelling houses, townhouses and villas require at least small or medium sized trees, supplemented by shrubs. Buildings that are two storeys and over should have landscape plantings of medium and tall trees, supplemented with shrubs (refer suggested tree and shrub planting list included).



LANDSCAPE DOES NOT RELATE TO BUILDING SCALE

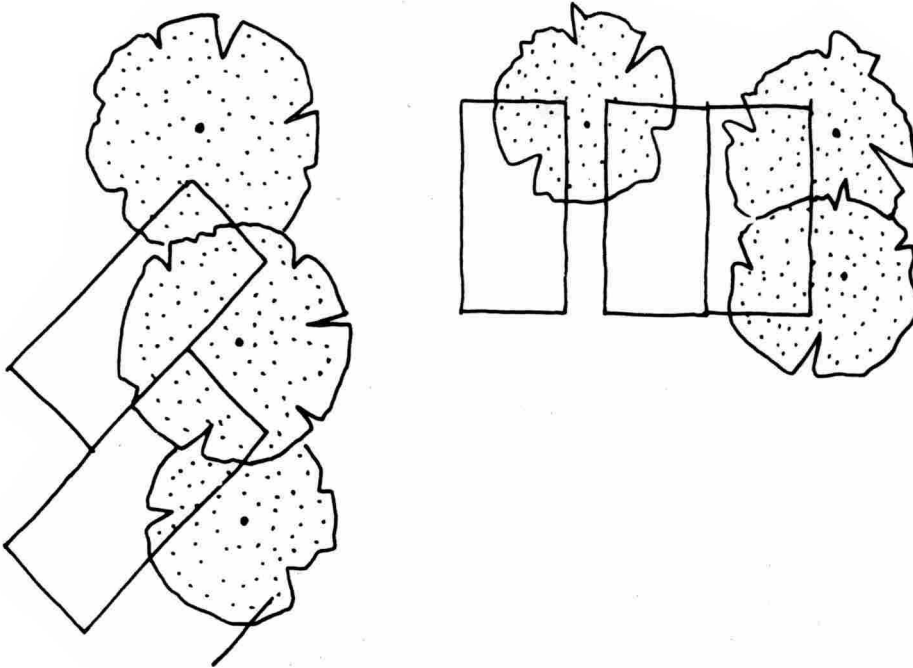


LANDSCAPE RELATES TO BUILDING SCALE

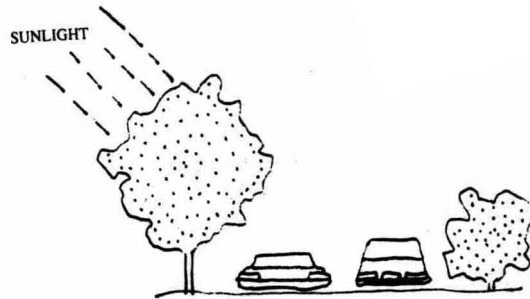
3.7. Carparks

The landscaping of car parking areas and driveways can reduce the visual impact of expanses of hard paving and provide shade for cars and pedestrians. Trees and shrubs should be planted along boundaries and integrated with car parking bays. Plantings should not block driver sightlines. Avoid planting tree and shrub species that drop cones, flowers, berries, fruit or branches which may damage or stain vehicles. Evergreen species are preferable for use in car parks.

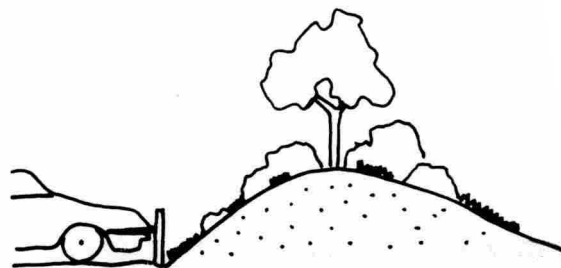
Carparks



CARPARKING ARRANGEMENT THAT SHOWS SUITABLE POSITIONS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS



SCREENING A CARPARK



USE OF MOUNDING TO SCREEN CAR PARKING

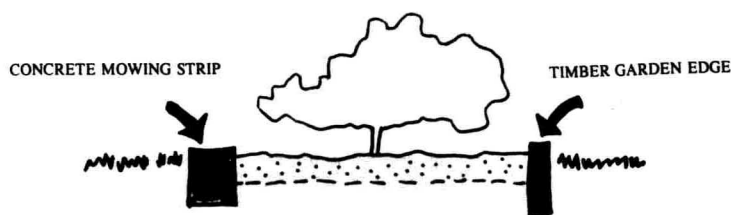
3.8. Rainwater Tanks, Garden Irrigation and Water Usage

Some development consents may require the installation of onsite stormwater. Retained stormwater may be used to flush toilets, wash clothes, water gardens and wash cars. Refer to www.basix.nsw.gov.au for conditions applicable to your development.

The watering of domestic gardens with potable water is only permitted according to the regulations of Sydney Water. Check current water restrictions status and for rainwater tank information at www.sydneywater.com.au.

3.9. Edging

Mowing strips constructed of concrete, brick pavers, timber or steel should facilitate ease of maintenance and to enhance the landscape appearance.



3.10. Fencing

Planting of formal and informal hedges to form a natural fence can be effective to define areas. Details of proposed constructed fencing must be submitted for Council's approval. Reference shall be made to Council's Code for Front Fencing which provides guidelines of Council's requirements.

3.11. Retaining walls

Retaining walls must be constructed according to all relevant Building Codes and Australian Standards.

3.12. Paving Materials

Paved surfaces must be minimised. Paving materials should be selected to complement with both building materials and planting. Council encourages the use of semi permeable paving materials where applicable.

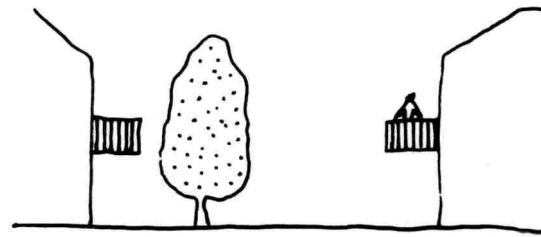
3.13. Existing Vegetation

Proposed landscaping designs must, where possible, retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation. Trees proposed for removal under the Development Application must be indicated on the Site Plan.

A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) applies to the Burwood local government area. The pruning or removal of any tree on private property requires Council approval unless the tree species or pruning undertaken is exempt under the TPO. For further information refer to Council's Tree Preservation Order (Parts A & B).

3.14. Amenity Considerations

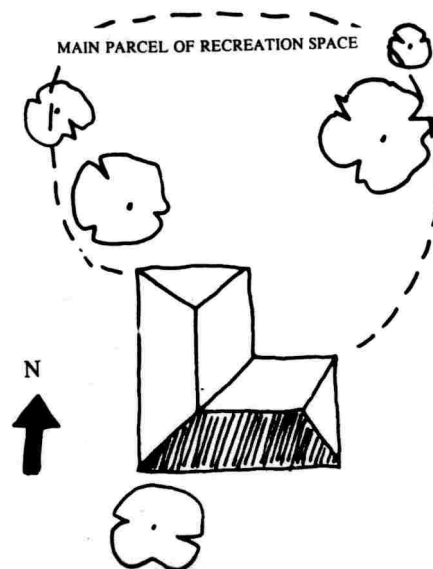
Landscape planting should not restrict good views from buildings or outdoor recreation areas. Plant material with a range of mature heights should be used to screen unsightly views and adjoining properties. Active recreation spaces should be located where noise from activities will not create a nuisance to adjoining properties. Outside steps and paths must be adequately illuminated for safety and security purposes. External lighting should not spill into neighbouring properties or be a source of glare to traffic.



LANDSCAPING CAN SCREEN UNWANTED VIEWS

3.15. Recreation Spaces

The creation of useable recreation spaces is an essential component of a landscape design. The location of planting should take into consideration the recreational uses of the space. A major proportion of the total open space required should be provided as an 'outdoor room' or in larger sites, separated into various 'outdoor rooms' where appropriate. The main recreation space should have a northern orientation, where the site orientation allows, achieving the optimum solar aspect, to avoid winter shadow and exposure to cold winds. This will help ensure that such space is useable all year round.



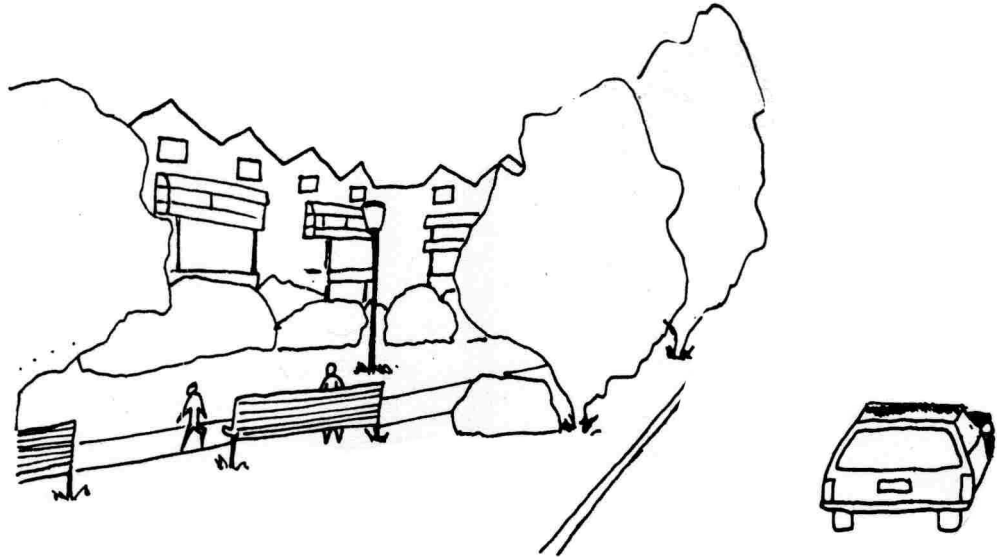
3.16. Street Frontages

Landscaping should screen and 'soften' the impact of buildings and complement the streetscape. For details on street tree planting refer Council's Street Tree Management Strategy.

4. ACCESS, COMMUNITY SAFETY AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN

4.1. Access and Community Safety

Landscaping should facilitate safe and direct pedestrian access. Pedestrian pathways should be separated from driveways and car parking areas using physical barriers and planting. Separate pedestrian and vehicular entry/exit points should be provided.



LANDSCAPING CAN HELP REDUCE PEDESTRIAN/VEHICLE CONFLICT.

All landscape designs should promote the safety of the community to ensure surveillance as well as consider the following:

- a) vegetation used as barriers to deter unauthorised access;
- b) planting not to impede visibility or conceal spaces if the landscaping works include the public domain;
- c) avoid planting of large trees close to buildings that could provide access to second story windows;
- d) landscaping design to provide safe access for all people with disabilities (refer to the Disability and Discrimination Act and Universal Design principles).

4.2. Universal Design

Universal Design is an inclusive design philosophy which spans age, gender and ability. In this regard, the design of Landscaping should allow accessibility to include all users regardless of vision, dexterity, balance, endurance or mobility. Universal Design is aimed to provide all users with the ability to enjoy and move confidently through the landscape.

Council requires that all landscaping designs follow the principles of Universal Design. Some of these principles in relation to landscaping include:

- a) **Grading** of slopes should be flat or gentle to include ramps by linking areas of different levels to avoid the need for steps.
- b) **Pathways** should be firm, wide, flat, level and well-drained. Concrete or brick surfaces are preferred. Brick paving must be maintained to prevent slippery surfaces. Loose paving material, such as crushed stone, must be firmly compacted for stability. Avoid abrupt or extreme drop-offs and pavement edges. Paths should be at least 1200mm wide for a wheelchair, 1800mm wide for wheelchair user and a fellow pedestrian to walk side by side.

- c) **Passing spaces and turning circles** are required where pathways are less than 1800mm in width. Consideration must be given to providing passing spaces at regular intervals (not more than every 6 meters). Where a person in a wheelchair is required to make a 180 degree turn it is recommended that the pathway should provide 2070mm in the direction of travel and be not less than 1540mm in width.
- d) **Support** handrails along slopes and paths of travel are helpful as they provide balance and stability for users. Handrails are required on both sides of ramps and stairways.
- e) **Guides to way finding** like arrow markers, tactile pavers or signs can assist those with low vision or reduced memory.
- f) **Seating** encourages regular rest spots along a pathway and should be placed where people may be standing for a period of time or where a unique park feature or view is available. Where a high proportion of older people are expected consideration should be given to installing seating with armrests to assist a person to more easily alight. Ideally, seating should also be located adjoining the path of travel and provision should be made for a person who uses a wheelchair.
- g) **Raised garden beds** bring the garden to the gardener. Physical limitations such as reduced ability to bend, kneel, lift, reach or grip must be considered in landscaping.
- h) **Select plants** with fragrance and texture as well as appearance to heighten the sensory experience of the garden (Center for Universal Design, 1997).

5. LANDSCAPE PLANTING

5.1. Soil Preparation of Gardens

Landscaping design and construction techniques should ensure that planting requires a minimum of maintenance and irrigation beyond plant establishment.

Council recommends that a complete soil analysis is carried out by a suitable soil laboratory from the proposed planting locations prior to planting. This will determine deficiencies in macro elements, micro nutrients, pH levels and other soil chemistry. Soils must then be adjusted to suit the intended planting requirements. Advice from a suitably qualified horticulturalist should be sought to determine pre-planting soil requirements.

5.2. Tree selection

For tree selection in domestic gardens and commercial developments on private property refer to suggested species list included in this Code.

5.3. Mulching

All planting beds must be mulched to a depth of 50mm to 75mm. Mulch must be free of weed species.

5.4. Lawns

Turf lawns are to be fertilised, weed-free and laid un-stretched with joints neatly butted. Turf must be laid across the slope in a stretcher bond pattern. New lawns may be established from lawn seed and must be watered in according to the restrictions imposed by Sydney Water.

6. LANDSCAPING AND DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Landscape Plans prepared in accordance with this Code are required to be submitted with Development Applications, except applications for:

- a) alterations and additions to existing development;
- b) outbuildings and ancillary structures;
- c) changes of use and
- d) internal work and fit outs.

The general principles outlined in this Code will be given account in assessing landscaping proposals associated with Development Applications.

6.1. Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)

Put simply, ESD means using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained and quality of life for both present and future generations is increased.

ESD requires the effective integration of economic and environmental considerations. ESD can be achieved through the implementation of the following principles:

- **precautionary principle**—namely, that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation;
- **inter-generational equity**—namely, that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations;
- **conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity**—namely, that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration and
- **improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms**—namely, that environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services (www.legislation.nsw.gov.au).

Council requires that all landscaping designs follow the principles in ESD. Some of these principles in relation to landscaping include:

- a) ensure efficient solar access - northerly aspect preferred;
- b) plant deciduous trees on the northern or western aspects to provide solar protection in summer and solar access in winter;
- c) minimise earthworks cut and fill;
- d) select water wise plants including locally indigenous and native Australian plantings;
- e) plant selection must not include weed species (refer noxious weed list included in this Code);
- f) use recycled materials in landscape construction;
- g) include provision of composting, mulching and worm farms;
- h) use long lasting materials and
- i) minimise impervious surfaces .

6.2. Landscape Design Process

Landscape design must be an initial consideration during the design process for a new development and not an afterthought. The Landscape design will include the site's Landscaped Area.

6.3. Site Analysis

Prior to the commencement of the landscape design, a Site Analysis should be carried out to identify design constraints and opportunities. This should be an analysis of existing site features, including those that contribute to the sense of the place, and of those which will result from the proposed development.

6.4. Landscape Plan

Landscape Plan should then be prepared utilising the Site Analysis to inform the final landscape design. This should incorporate the major building location, recreation and service areas, access and on-site routes for movement of people and vehicles. Surface and sub surface stormwater drainage should also be considered and included. The Landscape Plan shall show the location, levels and materials of outdoor elements such as paved and grassed areas. The Landscape Plan should determine the purpose of the main planting areas showing the location of existing and new plant species in relation to the site, its surroundings and the proposed development. The Landscape Plan should also be informed by the landscape principles as detailed above.

6.5. Landscape Plan and Design Submission Requirements

A Landscape Plan submitted as part of a Development Application shall be prepared by a qualified Landscape Architect or Landscape Designer and must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) title block including the name and date of the project, drawing title / number and contact information of the designer or Landscape Architect;
- b) a scale of 1:100 or 1:200 as applicable;
- c) north point;
- d) main structures on the site (buildings, car parks, garbage bays, drying areas and surfacing materials);
- e) topographical information to AHD or assumed levels, as applicable, including proposed and existing 0.5M contours and spot levels;
- f) existing trees to be retained and protected and those proposed to be removed;
- g) landscape features to be removed or retained;
- h) works exclusions zones around protected and significant trees;
- i) proposed plant names (both botanical and common names);
- j) proposed plant numbers and height when mature;
- k) proposed planting detail (soil depth, mulching, etc);
- l) proposed location of garden beds;
- m) proposed location of each plant/ tree, species listed and spacing to be indicated;
- n) locations of temporary storage of construction materials and stockpiled material;
- o) extent of earthworks identifying cut and fill proposals and stockpiling;
- p) written landscape design principles and a statement of environmental effects;
- q) overland stormwater flow lines and subsurface drainage pipes and location of stormwater pits;
- r) existing and proposed below ground and overhead services;
- s) external lighting;
- t) maintenance schedule for plant establishment and
- u) comply with all relevant Australian Standards.

6.6. Trees on Development Sites

The proposed landscape design should include a minimum of 25% canopy trees and other plantings indigenous to the Sydney Region (refer suggested species list included).

A canopy tree is a tree which is expected to have a minimum mature height of over 6 metres. Trees are preferred to be planted from a minimum of 45 litre container size. Planting should include a range of small or medium trees and shrubs as the site's constraints permit.

Where no existing canopy trees exist on a site a minimum of two (2) canopy trees should be considered for planting in either the front or rear yards as applicable to the site constraints. New construction shall be positioned on the site to provide for the retention and protection of existing trees. The definition of a tree can be found in Council's Tree Preservation Order (Part A).

6.7. Retaining Trees on Development Sites

Trees to be retained are broadly determined by the following:

- a) the existing tree/s location and the possible retention of trees under the proposed development;
- b) trees to be retained and protected during development are to be of sound structure, health and vigour;
- c) trees included under Council's Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and
- d) significance of a tree/s for environmental, aesthetic, cultural, horticultural or historical reasons.

Please note that the proposed building design and its location on site (the building footprint) may require:

- a) redesign of the proposal to retain existing tree/s;
- b) building footing design to include pier and beam construction to bridge existing tree roots;
- c) coordination of service line installation to avoid conflict with tree roots;
- d) existing tree/s to be protected during construction by maintaining existing ground levels in the critical root zone;
- e) physical barrier protection for trunks and roots (refer to Council's standard conditions for tree retention and protection on development sites) and
- f) if a tree is removed it must be replaced by a suitable canopy tree as part of the new development.

6.8. Arborist's Report

In certain circumstances, the landscape component of a development may require an arborist's report to support the Development Application in relation to existing trees on the site. The arborist's report must be prepared by an arborist with a minimum qualification of a Diploma (Australian Qualification Framework AQF Level 5) in Arboriculture and at a minimum the report must include:

- a) the location and botanical name of the tree species on site;
- b) an assessment of the tree/s condition health age and long term viability;
- c) recommendations to retain or remove the tree;
- d) details of tree protection during construction and
- e) details of how the existing tree/s are to be incorporated into the landscape design.

The applicant will be advised during the development assessment process should an arborist's report be required to support the Development Application and what information the report must include.

6.9. Maintenance of Landscaping Works and Plant Establishment

All completed landscaping works must be maintained during plant establishment for a period of two (2) years to Council's satisfaction. Where applicable a maintenance schedule of works must be included with all landscape plans submitted with Development Applications. Plant and tree losses during plant establishment must be replaced and weeds controlled.

7. SUGGESTED PLANT LIST

This section provides a tabulated suggested list of trees, shrubs, ground covers and climbing plants suitable for the Burwood local government area. This list will assist in the choice of appropriate species for specific functions and provides a base for landscape design.

The list provided is not definitive. Other suitable species may be selected as part of a landscape design, as appropriate, and in accordance with the landscape principles outlined in this Code. Burwood Council encourages the use of indigenous plant species (denoted *).

The mature heights provided for each plant is indicative only. The mature height attained by an individual plant is contingent on local environmental conditions including: soil condition, micro climate, watering, solar access and the individual plant's genetic heritage. Council recommends that advice from a suitably trained horticultural specialist should be sought for the appropriate plant selection suitable to the landscape design. Council accepts no responsibility for damage caused to property or persons attributed to plants selected from the suggested plant list below.

Native Australian Plants		
* Plants indigenous to the Sydney Region		
Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Heights
Large Trees		
<i>Acmena smithii</i> *	Lilly Pilly	8m
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow myrtle	5 – 8m
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> *	Black She Oak	8 – 10m
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> *	Forest Oak	6 – 8m
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> *	Red Bloodwood	12m
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> *	Southern Mahogany	10m
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> *	White Stringybark	15m
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> *	Grey Ironbark	10 – 12m
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> *	Red Mahogany	12 – 15m
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> *	Sydney Peppermint	10m
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> *	Grey Gum	10m
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> *	Swamp Mahogany	10m
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> *	Red Ironbark	10 – 12m
<i>Eucalyptus x ficifolia</i>	Summer Red	8m
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Australian Teak	10 – 12m
<i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i> *	Cheese Tree	7 – 9m
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	8 – 10m
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum	7 – 8m
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Queensland Fire Wheel Tree	8 m
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> *	Turpentine	10 – 12m
<i>Syzygium australe</i> *	Brush Cherry	8m
<i>Toona ciliata</i> *	Australian Red Cedar	10m
Medium and Small Trees		
<i>Acacia binervia</i> *	Coast Myall	6 – 8m
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Myrtle	8 m
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> *	Grey Myrtle	4 – 7m
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> *	Coastal Banksia	7 – 10m
<i>Banksia serrata</i> *	Old Man Banksia	8m
<i>Callistemon salignus</i> *	White Bottlebrush	7 – 9m
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	6 – 7m
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> *	Coachwood	7 – 9m
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> *	NSW Christmas Bush	4 – 7m
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> *	Tuckeroo	7m
<i>Elaeocarpus eumundii</i>	Smooth Leaved Quandong	7 – 8m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> *	Blueberry Ash	7m
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	7 – 8m
<i>Melaleuca</i> 'Revolution Green'	Revolution Green	6 – 8m
<i>Melaleuca</i> 'Revolution Gold'	Revolution Gold	6 – 8m
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> *	Snow in Summer	7m
<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small Leaved Lilly Pilly	7 – 8m
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> *	Water Gum	6 – 8m

Native Australian Plants		
* Plants indigenous to the Sydney Region		
Shrubs		
<i>Acacia sophorae</i> *	Coast Wattle	1m
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> *	Heath Banksia	4 – 6m
<i>Banksia robour</i> *	Swamp Banksia	1 – 2m
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> *	Lemon scented Bottlebrush	6 – 7m
<i>Correa alba</i> *	White Correa	0.9 – 1.5m
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> *	Common Hop Bush	5 – 6m
<i>Grevillea 'Ivanhoe'</i>	Ivanhoe Grevillea	3m
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Banks Grevillea	5m
<i>Grevillea hookerana</i>	Hooker Grevillea	3m
<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> Moonlight	3 – 4m
<i>Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> Robyn Gordon	2m
<i>Grevillea 'Sandra Gordon'</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> Sandra Gordon	2m
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> *	Tickbush	1 – 2m
<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> *	Yellow tea-tree	2 – 4m
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> *	Tea-tree	2 – 4m
<i>Melaleuca decora</i> *	White Feather Honey Myrtle	3m
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> *	Ball Honey Myrtle	3m
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i> *	Bush Pea	1.5m
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i> *	Coast Westringia	2m
Climbing Plants		
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower Plant	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> *	Wonga Wonga Vine	
<i>Cissus antartica</i> *	Kangaroo Grape	
Ground Covering Plants		
<i>Brachycome multifida</i> *	Cut-leaf Daisy	0.4m
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> *	Pig Face	0.2m
<i>Dichondra repens</i> *	Kidney Weed	0.2m
<i>Grevillea 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'</i>	Royal Mantle Grevillea	0.5m
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> *	False Sarsparilla	0.6m
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> *	Golden Guinea Flower	0.5m
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i> *	Dusky Coral Pea	0.3m
<i>Viola hederacea</i> *	Native Violet	0.2m
Ferns and Palms		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> *	Maidenhair Fern	0.5m
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	10m
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	10m
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> *	Bird's - nest fern	1m
<i>Cyathea australis</i> *	Rough Tree Fern	7m
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Lacy Tree Fern	8m
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	Hairsfoot Fern	0.3 – 0.5m
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree Fern	3 – 8m
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern	0.5m
<i>Livistona australis</i> *	Cabbage Tree Palm	10 – 15m
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Fragrant Fern	
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn	

Native Australian Plants		
* Plants indigenous to the Sydney Region		
Grasses and Clumping Plants		
<i>Dianella 'Little Jess'</i>	Flax Lily	0.3m
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> *	Blue Flax Lily	0.5m
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> *	Spreading Flax Lily	0.5m
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> *	Sword Grass	1 – 2m
<i>Lomandra histerix</i>	Lomandra	0.4 – 0.8m
<i>Lomandra katrinus</i>	Lomandra	0.4 – 0.8m
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> *	Mat Rush	0.4 – 0.8m
<i>Lomandra 'Tanika'</i>	Lomandra	0.4 – 0.5m
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> *	Basket Grass	
<i>Stipa ramosissima</i>	Stout Bamboo Grass	2m
<i>Themeda australis</i> *	Kangaroo Grass	1m
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i> *	Austral Grass Tree	1 – 3m

Exotic Plants		
Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Heights
Large Trees		
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</i>	Golden Hinoki Cypress	10 m
<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Swanes Golden'</i>	Golden Pencil Pine	10 – 15m
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	10m
<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Keteleeri'</i>	Keteleer Juniper	7 – 10m
<i>Malus x floribunda</i>	Crab Apple	6 – 9m
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet Olive	8 – 9m
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	8m
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear	8m
Small to Medium Trees		
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree	6m
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	6 – 7m
<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	Fried Egg Plant	3.5 – 4.5m
<i>Juniperus 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	5m
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	6 – 8m
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel	5 – 6m
<i>Magnolia quinquepeta 'Nigra'</i>	Lily Magnolia	4 m
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	6 – 8m
<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	Taiwan Cherry	6 – 8m
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Flowering Peach	3 – 4m
<i>Thuja occidentalis 'Lutea'</i>	George Peabody Arbor -Vitae	5m
<i>Tibouchina lepidota 'Alstonville'</i>	Alstonville Tibouchina	5m
<i>Calodendron capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	6 – 8m
Shrubs		
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	1.5 – 3m
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Fijian Fire Plant	1.5 – 2.5m
<i>Aucuba japonica 'Gold Dust'</i>	Gold Dust Plant	3 – 4m
<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	Butterfly Bush	1.5 – 2.5m

Exotic Plants		
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Summer Lilac	3 – 4m
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Box	1.5 – 3m
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	1.5 – 3m
<i>Calliandra tweedii</i>	Red Tassle Flower	3 – 5m
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	5 – 7m
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua Camellia	4 – 6m
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Aurea'</i>	Golden Cypress	2.5 m
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Winter Daphne	1 – 2m
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Poinsettia	4m
<i>Gardenia spp.</i>	Gardenia	1 – 2m
<i>Hebe diosmifolia</i>	Dwarf Hebe	0.5 – 0.9m
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus	2 – 3.5m
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangea	1.5m
<i>Juniperus communis 'Stricta'</i>	Common Juniper	4 – 5m
<i>Lavandula dentata</i>	French lavender	1.5 – 2m
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Port Wine Magnolia	3 – 5m
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo	2.0 – 2.8m
<i>Photinia glabra 'Rubens'</i>	Photinia	3 – 4m
<i>Photinia x fraseri 'Robusta'</i>	Large Leaf Photinia	4 – 5m
<i>Pittosporum 'Miss Muffet'</i>	Little Miss Muffet	1m
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	1 – 2m
<i>Raphiolepis x delacourii</i>	Indian Hawthorn	1.5 – 2m
<i>Rhododendron Belgian Indian Hybrids</i>	Belgian Indian Azalea	0.5 – 1.5m
<i>Rhododendron Kurume Hybrids</i>	Kurume Azalea	0.5 – 2 m
<i>Rhododendron Vireya Hybrids</i>	Tropical Rhododendron	2 – 3 m
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	1 – 2m
<i>Spiraea cantoniensis 'Lanceata'</i>	May Bush	2m
<i>Viburnum 'Emerald Luster'</i>	Viburnum	2m
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurestinus	3 – 5m
Clumping Plants		
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	0.5m
<i>Clivea miniata</i>	Clivea	0.4m
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Yellow Peacock Flower	0.8m
<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	Wild Iris	0.75m
<i>Iris x germanica cvs</i>	Iris	0.4m
<i>Liriope 'Evergreen Giant'</i>	Liriope	0.5 – 1.0m
Ground Covering Plants		
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Carpet Bugle Weed	0.8m
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow in Summer	0.2m
<i>Convolvulus sabatius ssp. mauritanicus</i>	Ground Morning Glory	0.1m
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	0.2m
<i>Gardenia augusta 'Radicans'</i>	Gardenia Radicans	0.4m
<i>Gazania x hybrida</i>	Gazania	0.2m
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper	0.3m
<i>Ophiogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass	0.2m
<i>Osteospermum Hybrids</i>	African Daisy	0.5m
Climbing Plants		

Exotic Plants		
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	Coral Vine	
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax Flower	
<i>Jasminum officinale</i> 'Grandiflorum'	Spanish Jasmine	
<i>Mandevilla sanderi</i>	Chilean Jasmine	
<i>Pathenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy	
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Orange Trumpet Creeper	
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	
<i>Vitus Vinifera</i>	Ornamental Grape	
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese Wisteria	

8. NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Botanical Name	Common Name	Class
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Karoo Thorn	1
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Prickly Acacia	1
<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	Espartillo	5
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>		3
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	5
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Burr Ragweed	5
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond Apple	1
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Mexican Poppy	5
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	5
<i>Asystasia gangetica subspecies micrantha</i>	Chinese Violet	1
<i>Avena strigosa</i>	Sand Oat	5
<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Kochia except <i>Bassia Scoparia</i> subspecies <i>Trichophylla</i>	1
<i>Brassica barrelieri subspecies oxyrrhina</i>	Smooth-stemmed Turnip	5
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Caeoma	5
<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>	Glucose Starthistle	5
<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	Gallon's Curse	5
<i>Cenchrus brownii</i>	Fine-bristled Burr Grass	5
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River Grass	5
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted Knapweed	1
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black Knapweed	1
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum	3
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam Weed	1
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subspecies monilifera</i>	Boneseed	3
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subspecies rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush	3
<i>Cortaderia species</i>	Pampas Grass	3
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubbervine	1
<i>Cuscuta species</i>	Dodder Includes All <i>Cuscuta</i> species except the native species <i>C. australis</i> , <i>C. tasmanica</i> and <i>C. victoriana</i>	5
<i>Cylindropuntia species</i>	Prickly Pear	4
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke Thistle	5
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow Nutgrass	5
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Leafy Elodea	5
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Anchored Water Hyacinth	1
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	2

Botanical Name	Common Name	Class
<i>Equisetum species</i>	Horsetail	1
<i>Festuca gautieri</i>	Bear-skin Fescue	5
<i>Gaura parviflora</i>	Clockweed	5
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal Tea Plant	1
<i>Harrisia species</i>	Harrisia Cactus	4
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas Blueweed	5
<i>Hieracium species</i>	Hawkweed	1
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila	2
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	East Indian Hygrophila	1
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Hymenachne	1
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort	4
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon	1
<i>Lantana species</i>	Lantana	4
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Yellow Burrhead	1
<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Long-leaf Willow Primrose	3
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Ludwigia	3
<i>Miconia species</i>	Miconia	1
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa	1
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Water Milfoil	1
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle Grass	4
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican Feather Grass	1
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock	4
<i>Opuntia species except. ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	4
<i>Orobanche species</i>	Broomrapes Includes all <i>Orobanche</i> species except the native <i>cernua</i> variety <i>australiana</i> and . <i>minor</i>	1
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	Red Rice	5
<i>Oxalis species and varieties</i>	Oxalis Includes all <i>Oxalis</i> species and varieties except the native species. <i>chnoodes</i> , . <i>exilis</i> , . <i>perennans</i> , . <i>radicosa</i> , . <i>rubens</i> , and . <i>thompsoniae</i>	5
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory	4
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed	1
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African Feathergrass	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	5
<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	Soldier Thistle	5
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lettuce	1
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	4
<i>Romulea species</i>	Onion grass Includes all <i>Romulea</i> species and varieties except <i>R. rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	5
<i>Rubus fruticosus aggregate species</i>	Blackberry except cultivars Black satin, Chehalem, Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Murrindindi, Silvan, Smoothstem, Thornfree	4
<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	Arrowhead	5
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria	5
<i>Salix species</i>	Willows Includes all <i>Salix</i> species except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x reichardtii</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i>	5
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia	2
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden Thistle	5
<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i>	African Turnipweed	5

Botanical Name	Common Name	Class
<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>	African Turnipweed	5
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Corn Sowthistle	5
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Cayenne Snakeweed	5
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water Soldier	1
<i>Striga species</i>	Witchweed Includes all <i>Striga</i> species except native species and <i>Striga parviflora</i>	1
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine	5
<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Rhus Tree	4
<i>Trapa species</i>	Water Caltrop	1