



**Canterbury Bankstown
Development Control
Plan 2021**

Landscape Guide

DRAFT December 2020





SECTION 1—INTRODUCTION

Explanation

Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2021 and Canterbury Bankstown Development Control Plan 2021 combine to regulate effective and orderly development, consistent with *Connective City 2036*.

Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2021 is Council's principal planning document to regulate effective and orderly development. The LEP provides objectives, zones and development standards such as lot sizes, floor space ratios and building heights.

Canterbury Bankstown Development Control Plan 2021 supports the LEP by providing additional objectives and development controls to enhance the function, design and amenity of development.

The Landscape Guide supports Canterbury Bankstown Development Control Plan 2021 by providing technical information to guide the preparation of landscape plans.

Objectives

- O1** To ensure development integrates with the landform, vegetation and landscape of the site.
- O2** To ensure development protects and conserves the ecological and habitat values of the site including the ecological communities and areas, riparian and biodiversity corridors, native vegetation and hollow bearing trees, and the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence.
- O3** To provide deep soil zones to manage urban heat and water, and to allow for and support healthy plant and tree growth.
- O4** To promote native species in landscape designs.



SECTION 2–LANDSCAPE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Explanation

The Landscape Guide supports Canterbury Bankstown Development Control Plan 2021 by guiding the preparation of landscape plans required for Development Application submissions. Landscape plans should comprise the details and specifications as described by Council's DA Guide. Landscape plans will assist development to contribute to the greening of Canterbury Bankstown.

Development Controls

Landscape plan

- 2.1** A landscape plan is required for proposed development as identified in the following table:

Development Type	DA Lodgement Requirement
Dwelling houses/ swimming pools	No requirement
Dual occupancies, semi-detached dwellings, attached dwellings	Landscape plan
Multi dwelling housing, multi dwelling housing (terraces), manor houses, residential flat buildings, shop top housing, seniors housing	Landscape plan
Industries	Landscape plan
Commercial premises	Landscape plan
Tourist and visitor accommodation	Landscape plan
Educational establishments and child care facilities	Landscape plan
Heritage items	Landscape plan
Recreation areas and recreation facilities	Landscape plan
Places of public worship	Landscape plan

Note: A landscape plan may be required for other types of development not listed in the table and it is recommended that applicants seek the advice of Council's landscape officer prior to submitting an application.

- 2.2** A site analysis undertaken as part of the DA preparation is to inform the preparation of the landscape plan.
- 2.3** A landscape plan should be prepared by a qualified landscape architect or consultant.
- 2.4** A landscape plan must demonstrate an understanding of the site and its context.



SECTION 3—LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES AND MAINTENANCE

Explanation

Landscape design builds on the existing site's natural and cultural features in responsible and creative ways. It enhances the development's natural environmental performance by coordinating water and soil management, solar access, microclimate, tree canopy and habitat values. It contributes to the positive image and contextual fit of development through respect for streetscape and neighbourhood character.

Development Controls

Landscape Structures

- 3.1** Provide appropriate lighting, signs, outdoor furniture and weather protection.
- 3.2** Provide brick or timber edges to all garden bed areas to prevent lawn encroaching onto garden planting.
- 3.3** Separate landscaped areas from driveway and car parking by a suitable barrier such as bollards or concrete wheel stops to prevent vehicular movement damaging the landscaping.
- 3.4** Design planters to support the appropriate soil depth and plant selection by:
 - (a) Ensuring planter proportions can accommodate the largest volume of soil possible and have minimum soil depths according to plant size;
 - (b) Providing regular shaped planting areas whenever possible;
 - (c) Providing appropriate soil conditions, irrigation methods and drainage; and
 - (d) Increase minimum soil depths in accordance with:
 - i. The mix of plants in a planter;
 - ii. The level of landscape management, particularly the frequency of irrigation;
 - iii. Anchorage requirements of large and medium trees; and
 - iv. Soil type and quality.
- 3.5** Recommended minimum standards for a range of plant sizes, excluding drainage requirements, are:
 - (a) Large trees such as figs (up to 16m diameter):
 - i. Minimum soil volume 150m³
 - ii. Minimum soil depth 1.3m
 - iii. Minimum soil area 10m x 10m area or equivalent.



- (b) Medium trees (8m canopy diameter at maturity):
 - i. Minimum soil volume 35m³
 - ii. Minimum soil depth 1m
 - iii. Approximate soil area 6m x 6m or equivalent.
- (c) Small trees (4m canopy diameter at maturity):
 - i. Minimum soil volume 9m³
 - ii. Minimum soil depth 800mm
 - iii. Approximate soil area 3.5m x 3.5m or equivalent.
- (d) Shrubs: minimum soil depths 500-600mm.
- (e) Ground cover: minimum soil depths 300-450mm.
- (f) Turf: minimum soil depths 100-300mm.

Planter Boxes:

- (a) Minimum soil depth for planter boxes:
 - i) 300 – 450mm for turf and groundcovers
 - ii) 450 – 600mm for small shrubs
 - iii) 600 – 750mm for medium shrubs
 - iv) 750 – 900mm for small trees.
- (b) Use brick or masonry construction with a minimum thickness of 230mm.
- (c) Provide drainage for each planter box, and coordinate drainage details with hydraulics plan.
- (d) Waterproofing is to be provided to each planter box.

3.6 Design fences to be consistent with the architectural quality of buildings and to be compatible with the desired green character of streetscapes. Integrate fencing into the landscape design and use materials and height that complements the height, texture and colour of plants.

3.7 Colours and materials of fences should be compatible with the proposed building, but not be identical to those buildings.

Retaining walls

- 3.8** Retaining walls must locate agricultural drainage lines:
- (a) behind the base of the wall and at the foot of the wall; and
 - (b) the drainage lines must connect with the proposed stormwater drainage system of the development.



Maintenance of Landscape Structure

- 3.9** Design landscape, including plant selection, maintenance features and structures so that all landscape works can be maintained at all times.
- 3.10** Undertake initial maintenance of all landscape works to enable establishment of all plants (for at least 12 months after installation).
- 3.11** Include 12 month a maintenance schedule of works with all landscape plans.
- 3.12** Consider the size, shape and growth cycle of the planted material, in the short and long term, in determining the maintenance of landscaping.
- 3.13** Provide an appropriate irrigation system, dependent on species selection and maintenance plan.
- 3.14** Use robust landscape elements that will not die or deteriorate easily, or require regular attention.
- 3.15** Use recycled and biodegradable products in landscape design where possible such as recycled soils, mulches made from waste, and paving made from recycled materials.
- 3.16** Allow space for composting, mulching and worm farms on site.



SECTION 4—CENTRE—BASED CHILD CARE CENTRES

Explanation

Landscape design builds on the existing site's natural and cultural features in responsible and creative ways. It enhances the development's natural environmental performance by coordinating water and soil management, solar access, microclimate, tree canopy and habitat values. It contributes to the positive image and contextual fit of development through respect for streetscape and neighbourhood character.

For example, the landscaping of front yards in the residential areas is canopy trees and deep soil plantings. The front setback area of child care facilities in the residential areas must therefore contain generous landscaping to be compatible with the prevailing character. Car parks and hard surfaces should not dominate the front setback area.

Best practice guidelines for early childhood environments also encourage appropriate landscaping of outdoor areas to protect the health and safety of children.

Objectives

- 01** To provide appropriate landscaping and outdoor play areas in child care facilities.
- 02** To provide useable open space on the street frontage for canopy trees and deep soil zones.
- 03** To provide landscaping that softens the appearance of buildings, car parks and service areas.

Development Controls

- 4.1** Development applications must submit a detailed landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect that:
 - (a) shows all existing trees and the general location, type and size of trees both proposed and to be retained; and
 - (b) considers the following guidelines:
 - (i) retain existing significant trees and under storey vegetation;
 - (ii) trees should be a major element in the provision of landscaping, where appropriate. Shrubs and ground cover planting should supplement these trees;
 - (iii) any landscaping must use hardy species with preference given to native vegetation endemic to Canterbury Bankstown (refer to Appendix 2); and



- (iv) avoid low branching trees in pedestrian traffic areas, and species with prickly/spiny leaves or fruit.

4.2 The landscaping of outdoor play areas must not include the species listed in Appendix 3 or any of the species listed below:

- (a) plants known to produce toxins;
- (b) plants with high allergen properties;
- (c) plants with profuse scented flowers or known to attract high numbers of bees, spiders, and insects;
- (d) plants with thorns or spiky foliage and branches; and
- (e) any weed or potential weed species.

4.3 Deep soil zones must be landscaped by way of deep soil plantings and canopy trees.



SECTION 5—SCHOOLS

Explanation

Landscape design builds on the existing site's natural and cultural features in responsible and creative ways. It enhances the development's natural environmental performance by coordinating water and soil management, solar access, microclimate, tree canopy and habitat values. It contributes to the positive image and contextual fit of development through respect for streetscape and neighbourhood character.

For example, the landscaping of front yards in the residential areas is canopy trees and deep soil plantings. The front setback area of schools in the residential areas must therefore contain generous landscaping to be compatible with the prevailing character. Car parks and hard surfaces should not dominate the front setback area.

Objectives

- 01** To provide appropriate landscaping and free play areas in schools.
- 02** To provide useable open space on the street frontage for canopy trees and deep soil zones.
- 03** To provide landscaping that softens the appearance of school buildings, car parks and service areas.
- 04** To provide shade, windbreaks and areas for undercover student seating.

Development Controls

Landscaping

- 5.1** Development applications must submit a detailed landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect consistent with the Landscape Guide.
 - (a) shows all existing trees and the general location, type and size of trees both proposed and to be retained; and
 - (b) considers the following guidelines:
 - (i) retain existing significant trees and under storey vegetation;
 - (ii) trees should be a major element in the provision of landscaping, where appropriate. Shrubs and ground cover planting should supplement these trees; and



- (iii) any landscaping must use hardy species with preference given to native vegetation endemic to Canterbury Bankstown (refer to Appendix 1).

5.2 Trees and shrubs that require low maintenance should be of prime consideration in the choice of planting. Features such as mulched garden beds, use of perennial rather than annual plants and mowing strips reduce the need for maintenance.

5.3 This clause applies to sites that adjoin the Hume Highway. Development must plant a 75 litre tree at 5 metre intervals along the length of the Hume Highway boundary of the site, and must select the trees from the list in Appendix 5.



SECTION 6—PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

Explanation

Landscape design builds on the existing site's natural and cultural features in responsible and creative ways. It enhances the development's natural environmental performance by coordinating water and soil management, solar access, microclimate, tree canopy and habitat values. It contributes to the positive image and contextual fit of development through respect for streetscape and neighbourhood character.

For example, the landscaping of front yards in the residential areas is canopy trees and deep soil plantings. The front setback area of places of public worship in the residential areas must therefore contain generous landscaping to be compatible with the prevailing character. Car parks and hard surfaces should not dominate the front setback area.

Objectives

- 01** To reduce the impact of non-residential structures in residential areas.
- 02** To screen the development from adjoining properties and to ensure maximum privacy for these properties and their uses.
- 03** To improve the visual appearance of and provide shade for parking areas.
- 04** To maximise porous landscaped areas.
- 05** To ensure facilities are visually integrated with a development.
- 06** To provide useable open space on the street frontage for canopy trees and deep soil zones.

Development Controls

Landscaping

- 6.1** For all new developments and significant modifications to existing developments, a Landscape Plan prepared by a suitably qualified landscape designer who is eligible for membership of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) or Australian Institute of Landscape Designers and Managers (AILDM) is to form part of the submission requirements.



- 6.2** The landscape plan is required to accurately show all existing landscape features such as trees, bushland and natural rock formations, contour lines and relevant spot heights. Trees, landscape features and buildings located within 3 metres of the boundary in adjacent sites are also to be accurately shown.
- 6.3** The landscape plan must clearly show the layout of proposed buildings, features, car parking areas, and numbers, species and layout of proposed planting.
- 6.4** New car parking areas are to be furnished with canopy trees. For every ten parallel spaces in a row parking arrangement a canopy tree must be provided. Planting hole dimension is 2m x 2m minimum area. Protective furnishing must be provided to the tree surround.
- 6.5** Screen planting capable of achieving 3 metres in height shall be provided to the common boundary between the new development and existing residential buildings where the setback from property boundaries is greater than 3 metres.
- 6.6** Screen planting shall be provided in the required setback areas between the road and car park areas, and between adjoining residential buildings and car parking areas.
- 6.7** Planter Beds: Minimum width for all planter beds on grade is 1200mm.
- 6.8** Planter Containers: Minimum depth for planter beds on-structure is 600mm, and width 500mm. Planter containers must have waterproof membrane and internal sub-soil drainage connected to the storm water drainage. Planting height and volume must be suitable to the constraints of the internal volume of the container.
- 6.9** Planting generally must incorporate a full spectrum of size including canopy trees capable of achieving over 13 metres at maturity, shrubs up to mature maximum height of 1.2 metres, and ground covers. Densely foliated medium to large shrubs are to be planted sparingly. Recommended planting lists are provided as Appendices 1 and 4.
- 6.10** Consideration is to be given to collecting on-site water through rainwater collection tanks for utilising for irrigation purposes.
- 6.11** A commercial grade, sub-surface dripper-style, electrically automated self-timed irrigation system is to be supplied to all garden bed areas and planter containers. Regular checks are to be made to ensure continued successful operation.



- 6.12** All garden beds are to be furnished with the following as minimum requirements:
- (a) improved garden soil to AS 4419, to min. depth 300mm over existing site soil;
 - (b) organic recycled mulch to AS 4454, to minimum depth 75mm; and
 - (c) garden bed edging, mowing strip or similar containing edge to interface edges.
- 6.13** A maintenance plan for the ongoing horticultural care of planting material must be provided as part of the landscape plan.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1—Suggested species for native landscaping purposes

Local Indigenous Species	Common Name	Preferred Soil
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sickle Wattle	Sand
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	Sand
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	Sand
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	Clay
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	Sand
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Climbing Apple Berry	Sand
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Brush	Sand
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Clay/Sand
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaf Bottlebrush	Clay
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	Clay/Sand
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tussock Sedge	Sand
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard	Sand
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Traveller's Joy	Sand
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum	Alluvial
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Sand
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily	Alluvial
<i>Danthonia tenuior</i>	Wallaby Grass	Sand
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	Clay
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Pale Flax Lily	Sand
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax Lily	Sand
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Short-hair Plume Grass	Sand
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop Bush	Sand
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	Sand
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Saloop Saltbush	Clay
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass	Sand
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	Long-leaf Wax Flower	Sand
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	Sand
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Raspwort	Sand
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	Rocket Goodenia	Sand
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	Clay/Sand
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Silky Hakea	Sand
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Twining Pea	Clay/Sand
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea-flower	Sand/Shale
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	Sand
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Native Indigo	Sand/Shale
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Tussock Rush	Alluvial
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusty Coral Pea	Clay
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	Sand



Local Indigenous Species	Common Name	Preferred Soil
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow Tea Tree	Sand
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky-barked Tea Tree	Sand
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	Clay/Sand
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Ball Honey Myrtle	Sand
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Claw Honey Myrtle	Sand
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Meadow Grass	Sand
<i>Oplismenus imbecilis</i>	Basket Grass	Sand
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White Dogwood	Sand
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	Clay
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	Alluvial
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Knotweed	Alluvial
<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	Conesticks	Sand
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower	Sand
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower	Sand
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	Sand
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax	Sand
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Bronze Bush Pea	Sand
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Native Raspberry	Clay
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	Alluvial
<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	Water Ribbons	Alluvial
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	Sand



Australian Native Trees	Common Name	Preferred Soil
Acacia binervia	Myall Wattle	Sand/Clay*
Acmena smithii	Lilli Pilli	
Angophora costata	Smooth Barked Apple	
Backhousia citriodora	Lemon Scented Myrtle	
Backhousia floribunda	Flowering Myrtle	
Banksia serrata	Old Man Banksia	Sand*
Brachychiton populneum	Kurrajong	
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	
Callistemon pinifolius	Green Bottlebrush	
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	Christmas Bush	
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	Sand*
Eucalyptus eugenioides	Thin Leaf Stringybark	Clay*
Eucalyptus fibrosa	Broad Leaf Ironbark	Clay*
Eucalyptus gummifera	Red bloodwood	Sand*
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	Sand*
Eucalyptus longifolia	Woollybutt	Clay*
Eucalyptus moluccana	Grey Box	Clay*
Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	Sand/Clay*
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Mugga Ironbark	Clay*
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Redgum	Clay*
Flindersia australis	Australian Teak/ Crows Ash	
Glochidion ferdinandii	Cheese Tree	
Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	Sand/Clay*
Lophostemon conferta	Brushbox	
Melaleuca decora	White Feather Honey Myrtle	Clay*
Melaleuca linariifolia	Narrow Leaf Paperbark	Clay*
Pittosporum revolutum	Yellow/ Rough Fruit Pittosporum	
Pittosporum rhombifolium	Diamond Leaf Pittosporum	
Podocarpus elatus	Illawarra Plum	
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Queensland Firewheel Tree	
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	Sand/Clay*
Syzygium luehmannii	Small Leaf Lilli Pilli	
Syzygium paniculatum	Brush Cherry	
Syzygium oleosum	Blue Lilli Pilli	
Tristaniaopsis laurina	Water Gum	
Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping Lilli Pilli	
<p>* Asterix denotes plant species native to Canterbury Bankstown.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Plants listed will benefit from improved garden soil conditions, irrigation and ongoing maintenance. The above plant list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. Planting to be determined with concession to site conditions, aspect, exposure, drainage and surrounding vegetation.</p>		



Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
<i>Acacia glaucescens</i>	Coast Myall
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	River Mangrove
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Barked Apple
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough Barked Apple
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Grey Mangrove
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Brachychiton populneum</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Brown Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Broad-leaved Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Snappy Gum
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>	Bastard Mahogany
<i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White Feather Honey Myrtle
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Ball Honey Myrtle
<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine



Botanical Name	Common Name
Shrubs	
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Shallow Wattle
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	
<i>Dilwynia parvifolia</i>	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop Bush
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush
<i>Lasiopetalum parviflorum</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Everlasting
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood
Ground Covers	
<i>Centela asiatica</i>	
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Creeping Christian
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower
Ferns	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> spp.	Mulga Fern
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral Fern
Grasses / Tufted Plants	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted hedgehog Grass
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Mat Rush
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass



Appendix 2–Suitable plant species for child care facilities

Australian Native Species	Common Name
TREES/ LARGE SHRUBS	
Angophora bakeri*	Rough Barked Apple
Angophora costata*	Smooth Barked Apple
Angophora hispida	Dwarf Apple
Backhousia myrtifolia	Lemon Scented Myrtle
Banksia ericifolia*	Heath Banksia
Cupaniopsis anarchoide	Tuckeroo
Elaeocarpus reticulatus*	Blueberry Ash
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red-Flowering Gum (grafted variety)
Eucalyptus haemastoma*	Scribbly Gum
Flindersia australis	Teak, Crow Ash
Leptospermum petersonii*	Lemon Scented Tea Tree
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Queensland Firewheel Tree
Tristanopsis laurina	Water Gum
Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping Lilli Pilli
SHRUBS	
Austromyrtus dulcis	Austromyrtus dulcis
Banksia 'Birthday Candles'	Birthday Candles Banksia cultivar
Brachyscome 'Break-O-Day' **	Aussie Rock Daisy–Dark purple
Brachyscome multiflora **	Aussie Rock Daisy
Dianella caerulea*	Blue Flax Lily
Dianella longifolia*	Mauve Flax Lily
Doryanthus excelsa*	Gymea Lily
Eriostemon myoporum	Long-Leaf Wax Flower
Hardenbergia violaceae* (a climber)	Happy Wanderer
Indigophora australis*	Blue Indigo
Isopogon anemonifolius*	Drumsticks
Kennedia rubicunda** (a climber)	Running Postman
Leptospermum scoparium 'Nanum'	Dwarf Tea Tree
Pandorea pandorana (a climber)	Wonga Wonga Vine
Poa labillardieri 'Eskdale'	Ornamental Grass
Thryptomene saxicola	Heath Myrtle
Viola hederacea**	Native Violet



Non–Native Species	Common Name
TREES	
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple
Acer saccharinum	Sugar Maple
Gordonia axillaris	Fried Egg Plant
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Bechel's Crab Apple
Pistachia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio
Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	Black Plum
Prunus x blieriana	Flowering Plum
Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear
Schinus ariera	Peppercorn
Zelkova serrata	Keyaki, Japanese Elm
SHRUBS/ GROUND COVERS	
Abutilon x hybridum	Chinese Lantern
Buxus microphylla var. japonica	Japanese Box
Buxus sempervirens	Common Box
Camellia japonica (various)	Japanese Camellia
Camellia sasanqua (various)	Small–Leaf Camellia
Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange Blossom
Convolvulus mauritanicus	Ground–Cover Morning Glory
Gardenia florida	Gardenia
Gardenia radicans	Ground Cover Gardenia
Gaura lindheimeri	Butterfly Plant
Hibiscus sp. (various)	Hibiscus
Murraya paniculata	Orange Jessamine
Nandina domestica 'Nana'	Sacred Bamboo
Osmanthus fragrans	Sweet Olive
Pelargonium spp./ Geranium	Geranium
Photinia glabra 'Rubens'	Photinia
Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'	Photinia
Pieris japonica	Pearl Flower
Rondeletia anoema	Rondeletia
Tibouchina macrantha	Glory Bush/ Lasiandra
Tibouchina lepidota	Large Flowered Glory Bush
Viburnum odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
Viburnum tinus	Viburnum
Note: Many of the above non–native species require improved soil conditions, irrigation and on–going maintenance for optimum growth. The above list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. Planting to be determined with concession to site conditions, aspect, exposure, drainage and surrounding vegetation.	



Botanical name	Common Name	Other Features
Screening and Infill Plants		
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock Orange	Fragrant flowers
<i>Gardenia augusta 'Florida'</i>	Gardenia	Fragrant flowers
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Camellia	Colourful flowers, screening, hedging
Deciduous Trees		
<i>Acer negundo & cvs</i>	Box Elder	Fast growing
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	Interesting leaf form
<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	Trident Maple	Interesting leaf form
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	Autumn/summer colour, form
Evergreen Trees		
<i>Backhousia citrifolia</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	Fragrant leaves, native plant
Butterfly Attracting		
<i>Buddleia x davidii var. veitchiana</i>	Butterfly Bush	Screening
Feature Flowers		
<i>Fuchsia x hybrida</i>	Fuchsia	Shade tolerant
<i>Abutilon spp</i>	Chinese Lantern	Screening function
<i>Viburnum opulus 'Sterile'</i>	Snowball Tree	Deciduous
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	Bird attracting, fast growing
Fragrant Flowers/Foliage		
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Port Wine Magnolia	Screening function
<i>Lavandula spp</i>	Lavender	Fragrant foliage and flowers
<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Violet	Shade tolerant
Forming a Room		
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	Fragrant, native plant
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tree	Native plant, bird attracting
<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	Evergreen Alder	Attractive dark foliage
Ground Covers		
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass	Soft, dark green foliage
<i>Erigeron mucronatus</i>	Erigeron	Attractive flowers



Appendix 3–Unsuitable plant species for child care facilities

Species Name	Common Name
Brugmansia spp.	Angel's Trumpet
Brassaia actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
Convallaris majalis	Lily Of The Valley
Dapne spp.	Daphne, Garland Flower, Rose Daphne
Duranta erecta, Duranta repens	Golden Dewdrop, Aussie Gold, Sheenas Gold
Euphorbia pulcherrima	Poinsettia
Euphorbia tirucalli	Naked Lady or Pencil Bush
Gloriosa superba	Glory Lily
Laburnum spp.	Golden Chain Tree
Lantana spp.	Lantana
Lobellia spp.	Cardinal Flower
Malus x domestica	Apple Tree
Melia azedarach	White Cedar
Nerium Oleander	Oleander
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot Tree
Prunus dulcis	Almond Tree
Prunus oersica	Peach Tree
Rheum rhabarbarum	Rhubarb
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade
Solanum pseudocapsium	Jerusalem Cherry
Solanum spp.	Potato
Tabernaemontana spp.	Crepe Jasmine
Toxicodendron succedaneum	Rhus Tree
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Calla or Arum Lily



Species Name	Common Name
TREES/ LARGE SHRUBS	
Acacia spp.	Wattle spp. (various)
Acokantheria sp.	Wintersweet
Alnus spp.	Alder spp. (various)
Betula spp.	Birch spp. (various)
Callitris spp.	Cypress Pine
Castanospermum australe	Blackbean, Moreton Bay Chestnut
Casuarina spp.	She-Oak spp. (various)
Cupressus spp.	Conifer Pine spp. (various)
Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum
Grevillea spp.	Grevillea spp. (various)
Juglans spp.	Walnut
Lagunaria petersonii	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Ligustrum spp.	Privet spp. (various)
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber
Olea spp.	Olive spp. (various)
Poinsettia	Poinsettia
Populus spp.	Poplar spp. (various)
Prosopis juliflora	Mesquite
Quercus spp.	Oak spp. (various)
Robinia spp.	Robinia spp. (various)
Salix spp.	Willow spp. (various)
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese Tallowood
Ulmus spp.	Elm spp. (various)
SHRUBS/ GROUND COVERS	
Brunfelsia spp.	Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Clematis microphylla	Clematis
Cyclamen persicum	Cyclamen
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove
Grevillea spp.	Grevillea or Spider Flower spp. (various)
Hedera spp.	Ivy spp. (various)
Hippeastrum spp.	Hippeastrum
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea
Ilex spp.	Holly spp (various)
Juniper spp.	Juniper spp. (various)
Lomandra spp.	Mat Rush spp. (various)
Lonicera spp.	Honeysuckle (various)
Macrozamia spp.	Cycads



Ochna spp.	Carnival Bush, Mickey Mouse Plant
Parietaria judaica	Asthma or Stick Weed
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron
Raphiolepis spp.	Indian Hawthorn
Spathiphyllum spp.	Peace Lily, Madonna Lily
Vinca major	Vinca
Wisteria sinensis	Wisteria
	Mushroom / Toadstools
	Chillies
<p>Note: The above plant list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. The above list includes species as identified by the Australian National Botanic Gardens, The Children's Hospital Westmead, and Queensland Government Health. The planting design of a child care facility must consider plant use carefully, and omit any plants that are known to be toxic, where any parts of which can cause serious skin irritations, illness or death if taken in adequate quantities. This includes leaves, seeds, fruits, flowers, bark and sap. Planting design should also limit species with profuse flowers, sharp or spiny leaves, berries or seeds that could cause a choking hazard, or those known to shed branches in heat or windy conditions.</p>	



Appendix 4–Suggested plant species suitable for screening purposes (1–2 metres in height)

Australian native species	Common name	Preferred soil
Acacia floribunda *	Sally Wattle	Sand
Acacia parramattensis *	Green Wattle	Clay
Acacia longifolia *	Sydney Golden Wattle	Clay
Acacia suaveolens *	Sweet Scented Wattle	Sand
Acacia terminalis *	Sunshine Wattle	Sand
Baeckea linariifolia	Baeckea	Sand/clay
Banksia ericifolia 'Giant Candles'	Giant Candles Heath Banksia	Sand
Banksia spinulosa var spinulosa *	Hair Pin Banksia	Sand
Boronia muelleri 'Sunset Serenade'	Sunset Serenade Boronia	Sand
Callistemon citrinus (various)	Citrinus Bottlebrush	Sand/clay
Callistemon linearis *	Narrow Leaf Bottlebrush	Sand/clay
Callistemon viminalis (various)	Bottlebrush	Sand/clay
Chamelaucium uncinatum	Geraldton Wax	Sand
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea' *	Hop Bush	Sand
Eriostemon australasius *	Wax Flower	Sand
Eriostemon myoporoides *	Long Leaf Wax Flower	Sand
Grevillea 'Poorinda ' varieties		Sand/clay
Grevillea rosmarinifolia (various)		Sand/clay
Grevillea hybrids 'Honey Gem', 'Austraflora Canterbury Gold & Copper Crest', 'Clearview David'		
Canberra Gem', 'Robyn Gordon', 'Sandra Gordon', 'Misty Pink', 'Glabella Limelight', 'Ivanhoe', 'Ned Kelly'		
Hakea laurina *	Pin Cushion Hakea	Sand
Hakea sericea *	Silky Hakea, Needle Bush	Sand
Indigophora australis *	Native Blue Indigo	Clay
Isopogon anemonifolia*	Drumsticks	Sand
Isopogon anethifolius *	Drumsticks, Cone Flower	Sand
Kunzea ambigua *	Tick Bush	Sand
Kunzea baxteri	Tick Bush	Sand
Kunzea capitata *	Tick Bush	Sand
Lambertia formosa *	Mountain Devil	Sand
Leptospermum flavescens 'Pacific Beauty' *	Pacific Beauty Tea Tree	Sand/clay
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	Clay
Leptospermum suaveolens	Tea Tree	Sand/clay
Melaleuca decora *	White Feather Honey Myrtle	Clay
Melaleuca linearifolia *	Snow In Summer	Clay
Melaleuca nodosa *	Ball Honey Myrtle	Clay
Phebalum squamulosa	Phebalum	Sand/clay
Prostanthera caerulea	Mint Bush	Sand/clay
Prostanthera incana	Mint Bush	Sand/clay
Prostanthera ovalifolia*	Purple Mint Bush	Sand/clay
Syzygium australe (various)	Lilly Pilly (dwarf varieties)	Sand/clay



Australian native species	Common name	Preferred soil
Westringia brevifolia 'Raleigh'	Blue Westringia	Sand/clay
Westringia fruticosa	Coastal Rosemary	Sand/clay
<p>* Asterix denotes plant species native to Canterbury Bankstown.</p> <p>Note: Plants listed will benefit from improved garden soil conditions, irrigation and ongoing maintenance. The above plant list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. Planting to be determined with concession to site conditions, aspect, exposure, drainage and surrounding vegetation.</p>		

Non–Native Species	Common Name
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia
Abutilon x hybridum	Chinese Lantern
Berberis sp.	Barberry
Brunfelsia latifolia (syn. bonodora)	Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Buxus microphylla var. japonica	Japanese Box
Buxus sempervirens	Common Box
Calliandra haemocephala	Tassel Flower
Camellia japonica (various)	Camellia–Japanese
Camellia sasanqua (various)	Camellia
Chaemomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince
Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange Blossom
Hibiscus sp. (various)	Hibiscus
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beauty Bush
Michelia figo	Port Wine Magnolia
Murraya paniculata	Orange Jessamine
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle
Nandina domestica	Sacred Bamboo
Osmanthus fragrans	Sweet Olive
Photinia glabra 'Rubens'	Photinia
Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'	Photinia
Pieris japonica	Pearl Flower
Raphiolepis x delacourii	Hawthorn
Raphiolepis indica	Hawthorn
Rondeletia anoema	Rondeletia
Spiraea cantoniensis	Bridal May
Tibouchina macrantha	Glory Bush/ Lasiandra
Tibouchina lepidota	Large Flowered Glory Bush
Viburnum odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
Viburnum tinus	Viburnum
<p>Note: Many of the above non–native species require improved soil conditions, irrigation and ongoing maintenance for optimum growth. The above list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. Planting to be determined with concession to site conditions, aspect, exposure, drainage and surrounding vegetation.</p>	

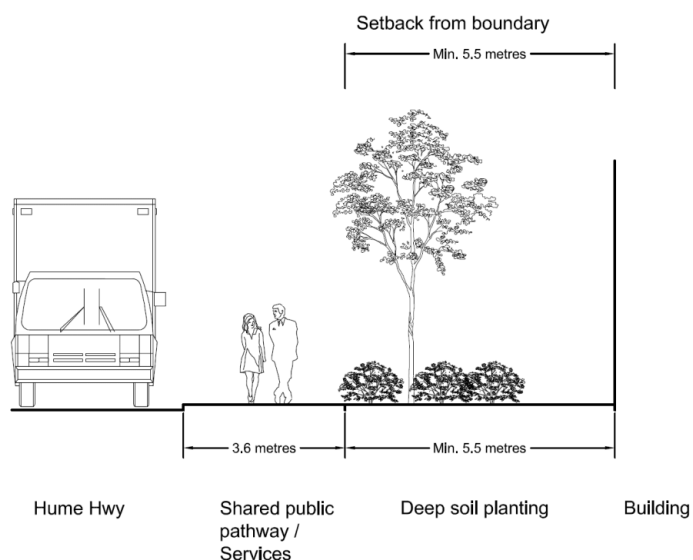


Appendix 5–Suitable trees on the Hume Highway

Australian Native Species	Common Name	Preferred Soil–Improved soil conditions, composted garden soil (sand / clay)
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilli Pilli	
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Barked Apple	
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree	
<i>Cupaniopsis anarchoide</i>	Tuckeroo	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	s*
<i>Eucalyptus beaureana</i>	Blue Box	
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	s*
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	c*
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Australian Teak/ Crows Ash	
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	s/c*
<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>	Brushbox	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Queensland Firewheel Tree	
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	s/c*
<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small Leaf Lilli Pilli	
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	
Non–Native Species	Common Name	Preferred Soil–Improved Organic
<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	Gordonia	
<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i>	Jacaranda	
<i>Koelreutaria paniculata</i>	Pride Of China	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bull Bay Magnolia	
<i>Platanus cuniata</i>	Cut–Leaf Plane	
<i>Platanus x hybrida</i>	London Plane	
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear	
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear	
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallowood	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Elm, Keyaki	
<p>* Asterix denotes plant species native to Canterbury Bankstown.</p> <p>Note: Plants listed will benefit from improved garden soil conditions, irrigation and ongoing maintenance. The above plant list is not exhaustive, additional species may be considered. Planting to be determined with concession to site conditions, aspect, exposure, drainage and surrounding vegetation.</p>		

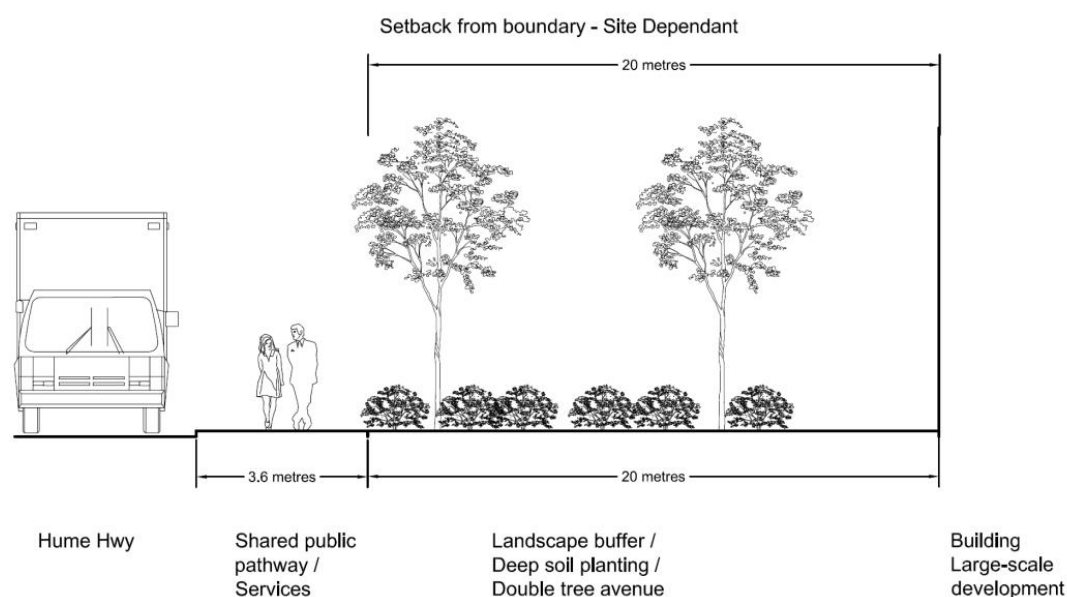


Illustration: Typical cross-section of setback with single row of trees along the Remembrance Driveway landscape corridor. This setback relates to dwelling houses, dual occupancies, attached dwellings, multi dwelling housing and boarding houses.



HUME HIGHWAY
TYPICAL SETBACK PROFILE

Illustration: Typical cross-section of setback with two rows of trees along the Remembrance Driveway landscape corridor. This setback relates to residential flat buildings and landscape buffer zones.



HUME HIGHWAY
TYPICAL SETBACK PROFILE