

# Integrated Design - Appendix D

## Landscape Design & Street Trees

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# 1 General Landscape Design Requirements

This section provides guidance for preparing and designing a successful landscape. In all instances provision of infrastructure and services are required to be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards.

## 1.1 Planting Design and Form

### 1.1.1 General

Designers adopt a tiered planting approach to achieving successful plant design and form. As indicated in the Figure 1 below, taller trees are to be used to provide shade, scale and vertical emphasis and grasses and groundcovers suppress weed growth and lower maintenance costs. Shrubs and trees are used with care to ensure that sightlines and safety are not compromised. Crime Prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles are to be applied in the interests of public safety and Council's duty of care. Plants used are to be predominately local native species, however Council recognises the cultural association of some exotic species in urban areas and may approve their use where appropriate.

Where wildlife habitat needs have been identified, plant selection which enhances wildlife movement opportunities is incorporated into landscape design. Design principles include using gum trees as feature trees to provide refuge in urban ecological corridors and wildlife friendly fencing.

Collectively, these plants are arranged to provide an even and attractive coverage of vegetation across all designated planting areas. Root systems and mature height and width of the vegetation are considered to reduce imposition on adjoining pathways, roads and structures.



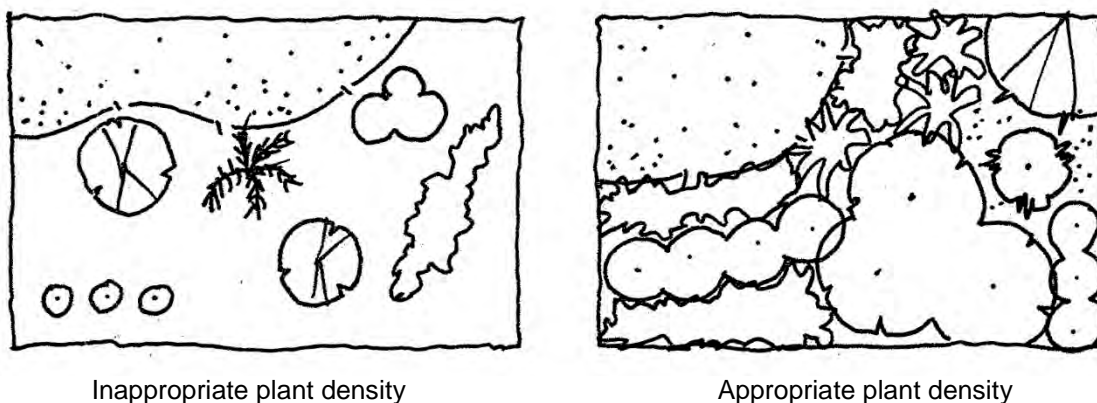
Figure 1: Tiered Planting

Plant density is adequate to suppress weeds, provide full visual cover of garden beds and discourage access and development of shortcuts through garden beds and is to have a minimum planting ratio density as follows:

Vegetation Type	Number
Tree	1 per 5m <sup>2</sup>
Shrub	1 per 1m <sup>2</sup>
Ground cover species	3 per 1m <sup>2</sup>

Table 1 - Minimum planting ratio

Figure 2 provides an example of inappropriate plant density versus appropriate plant density.



**Figure 1: Inappropriate plant density v’s appropriate plant density**

### 1.1.2 Land Form

In the design of landform as part of a landscape plan, the designer ensures:

- Gradient transitions are to be shaped to allow a variation of mowing patterns over a given area without causing scalping or excessively long grass.
- Mounding on the high side of pathways laid on low permeability soils may necessitate the provision of subsurface drainage at the path edge to prevent flooding or siltation over the path.
- Mounding is designed and constructed to minimise impacts on downstream properties or vegetation and minimise impacts to site drainage.
- Mounding is decompacted to a depth of 150mm by surface ripping prior to the application of soil, mulch or turf.
- Batters, steep rock slopes and retaining walls are designed, constructed and stabilised for function and durability, minimise adverse impacts to the natural environment and adjoining premises caused by erosion or siltation and protect the safety of residents and maintenance staff.
- Where sustainable vegetative cover is not achievable on extreme slopes, retaining walls will be required. Retaining walls over 1.0 metre high must be designed and certified by a suitably qualified and experienced Structural Engineer and are to be approved by Council prior to works commencing.
- The toe of any batters and associated drainage are to be contained within the boundaries of the site and are not extended onto neighbouring lands or into adjoining vegetation protection zones.
- Retaining wall surfaces prone to unsightly graffiti will be required to be coated with an anti-graffiti material or screened with appropriate planting.

Maximum slope requirements for specific landscaped finishes are provided in the following table. Slopes greater than 1:3 will require civil design, carried out by a suitably qualified RE PQ.

Landscape Finish	Maximum Slope
Turfed Areas	1 in 4
Recreation Land	1 in 6
Garden Areas	1 in 3

**Table 2 Maximum Slope Requirements**

## 1.2 Plant Selection and Layout

### 1.2.1 General

When considering plant selection, landscape design and layout, the designer is to ensure:

- The design uses predominantly naturally occurring local native species from the Region, incorporating koala habitat trees as street trees or features trees where connectivity is required within a mapped environmental area or corridor.
- Perennial species are to be utilised and annual species avoided, particularly where landscaping in public areas. If annuals are proposed in landscaped areas, a rigorous maintenance regime is to be provided for assessment and ensuring the function of the space will be maintained.
- Garden beds are to contain a suitable combination of trees, shrubs and groundcovers to create visual diversity. Where landscaping is undertaken on public land, Council may consider only tree planting options in intensive urban spaces where it is not practical to achieve dense low level vegetation.
- Plants that have been grown to a standard that allows them to establish and grow to maturity are to be provided.

### 1.2.2 Species Selection Criteria

Species selection will use predominately species indigenous to the local area, sourced from local shire provenance or in the case of named varieties or cultivars, bred from species not identified as invasive.

Landscaping occurring within 100 metres of endangered or of concern vegetation is to predominantly use species known to occur in that ecosystem. Species with known escape risk are to be avoided in these instances.

Species selection must have regard for:

- the mature size of the species, particularly in those areas of high bushfire risk, adjacent to rail corridors or major roads, power lines and substations. Large trees are to be located 1.5 times the clear fell radius away from essential infrastructure in these instances, unless otherwise approved by Council
- the growing media volume and depth available to sustain mature growth;
- the susceptibility of the species to poor drainage;
- flower, fruit and leaf litter issues;
- the pest and disease management requirements of the species in their proposed location;
- landscape character and amenity;
- shade considerations; and other ongoing maintenance requirements;
- limb drops from susceptible species (e.g. Eucalypt sp.) when planted in high traffic or high use areas.

Section 3 lists plants that are not to be planted in the region due to invasive or destructive characteristics.

### 1.2.3 Pot Size Requirements

At the time of installation selected species are provided at an appropriate size to efficiently achieve its proposed function, while ensuring its viability. Suggested general pot sizes are listed in Table 3. In areas of high visual impact, screening areas and buffers, larger and more advanced stock is to be utilised.

Landscape Type	Size
Groundcovers	140mm Diameter Pots (Minimum)
Shrubs / Trees	200mm Diameter Pots (Minimum)
Street Trees / Car park / Shade Trees / Feature Trees	45 Litre Pots (Minimum)
Revegetation Areas	Tube Stock

Table 3 - Suggested General Pot Size

### 1.2.4 Street Trees

Trees provide a wide range of aesthetic and environmental benefits. They increase the biodiversity and amenity values of urban environments, can increase property values and reduce urban temperatures.

Street trees should be planted at the following minimum rates:

Zone / Precinct	Rate
General Residential Rural Township – Township Residential	1 per lot frontage
Rural Residential	1 per 25 Metres
Centre Rural Township – Township Centre	1 per 20 metres
Industry	1 per 20 metres

Street trees are to be planted in build outs, within the verge and within footpath cut outs or a combination of depending on road type and cross section. Refer to Appendix A Roads and Streets. Refer to Appendix H for standard drawings on planting detail and Appendix C for water sensitive urban design inclusions.

#### General criteria:

- Use of indigenous species local to the area is to be encouraged wherever possible and practical.
- Be a mix of species unless otherwise approved on a Landscape Plan. Species selection is to avoid the use of Problem Species or planting monocultures (refer to Section 3).
- Make use of existing streetscape character including existing view lines.

- Be placed in a location that is unlikely to pose future infrastructure or maintenance access issues.
- In high pedestrian traffic areas, a higher rate of tree planting or additional street trees in select locations may be required to provide adequate shade and pedestrian amenity.
- Location and species selection is to be mindful of planned street infrastructure such as traffic signs, street lighting and underground services.
- Significant existing trees are to be identified and incorporated into parkland and road reserve planting where possible and once assessed for form, function and safety.
- Generally street trees will be planted at regular intervals and at a density that will provide a sense of continuity and scale to the streetscape.

### 1.3 Materials and Media

In the design of materials and media for use in landscape planting the designer ensures:

- A minimum 450mm finished depths of topsoil is required for intensive urban landscapes, medians and roundabout landscapes.
- Drainage is to be provided to all garden beds particularly in centre medians and road verges.
- In ground planting areas are cultivated to a minimum depth of 300mm including subsoil cultivation and decompaction measures.
- Planting media, mulch and other landscaping materials are free of pests (including declared and environmental weeds) and are appropriate for the ongoing growth of the proposed species.
- The use of recycled materials is encouraged where safe and appropriate; and integrated into the landscape design.
- To ensure the long term viability of the space and to reduce maintenance, robust materials are utilised in the design.
- To reduce weed growth and maximise water retention, planting areas are mulched to a minimum depth of 100mm with organic or appropriate inorganic mulch.
- Where native vegetation is unavoidably cleared, habitat features such as hollow logs are to be harvested to enhance remaining and newly established habitat areas.

### 1.4 Maintenance

The maintenance of planting is minimised by suitable species selection and even mulch coverage. Landscape is designed with consideration for ease of access to maintain all landscape elements. The following considerations are required:

- Landscaping is designed to have a low water requirement and utilises appropriate species that do not require permanent irrigation after the establishment period. Effective use of rainwater is required.
- Landscaping is designed and constructed so the space can be efficiently and effectively maintained with low intervention rates.

### 1.5 Irrigation

Drought tolerant plants are to be used in the first instance, however where irrigation is required to effectively maintain the development landscape, because of species chosen or harshness of the micro-climate, an irrigation system is to be installed, tested and commissioned by an irrigation consultant. Irrigation works are to be designed and installed utilising best management practices whilst taking into consideration future maintenance costs to the asset owner and the safety of the asset users.

## 1.6 Edging

Edging is designed to provide adequate separation between turf and gardens and to provide safety for maintenance staff and other user groups. Timber edging is not to be used where adjoining or within Council owned lands.

## 1.7 Shade

Landscape design provides shade in a manner that maximises user health and safety i.e. shaded footpaths and shade trees situated around recreation areas. The integration of existing tree vegetation into design helps to maintain canopy coverage and reduce impermeable surface heat reflectivity creating cooler urban spaces.

Natural Shade is Council's preferred outcome and hard shade solutions require approval due to increased long term maintenance costs and vandalism risk. Play facilities in particular should be located in close proximity to retained vegetation to maximise natural shade without compromising tree health.

## 1.8 Entry Statements

Development entrance features or estate names are an optional element that can be included in landscape plans to define and promote estates and enhance the character of the streetscape. Where the applicant chooses to include entrance statements details of the feature or structure are to be included in the landscape plans and submitted to council for approval. The following criteria applies where a development includes such features:

- a) Entry statements are established in a manner that allows for appropriate management and maintenance.
- b) Designs are to take into consideration pedestrian and traffic safety and be compatible with surrounding area's character and streetscape.
- c) Entry statements are to be located wholly within private property.
- d) Entry statements are to be treated with an appropriate anti-graffiti product.
- e) Short term entry statements for marketing purposes are to be removed by the developer prior to the granting of off maintenance.
- f) Vegetation is to be low maintenance and preferably local native species.



## 2 Specific Design Requirements

### 2.1 Car Parks

#### 2.1.1 General

Council seeks to incorporate trees in car parks to provide shade and ameliorate the micro-climatic temperature extremes of expanses of hard stands, improve the visual amenity of car park and complement the landscape character of adjoining streetscapes.

#### 2.1.2 Landscaping Within Car Parks

In considering landscaping within car parks the designer ensures:

- Shade trees are to be provided at a rate of not less than one shade tree per six car parking spaces. Council may consider a reduction in the rate of provision within car parking bays, where a greater overall density within landscape areas can be achieved, particularly where within WSUD landscapes.
- Trees within car park areas are to have a minimum 600mm clear trunk height for a 1.5m high tree at planting and be able to attain a minimum clear trunk height of 2m at maturity.
- A minimum 2m wide landscape area is provided along any boundary of a car park that adjoins public walkways or parks. For residential development a minimum 1m wide landscaped buffer is provided along any boundary of a car park that adjoins another residential zoned lot.
- Connected islands of planting areas accommodating shade tree species throughout the car park are provided. The planting of shade trees within 1m<sup>2</sup> diamonds is to be avoided unless engineered soil structures are used with sufficient soil volume for sustained plant growth. (typically not less than 8 cubic metres per tree), and certified by an independent Arborist.
- Continues runs of more than 20 parking bays without a shade tree is not permitted.
- Trees and gardens are also to be located adjacent to speed control devices to reduce incidence of rat running.
- The provision of planting areas on top of podium levels and on the roof level of car parking structures is encouraged to reduce the visual dominance of the car park area.
- All planting areas within car parks maintain adequate sight lines for traffic safety.
- Ensure design maximises natural surveillance and pedestrian visibility and ensure that there is safe and convenient pedestrian access.
- Optimise shade tree planting patterns to minimise glare and maximise shade. Provisions can be altered where design allows, scale is of sufficient size.
- The landscape design and construction of car park planting areas provide appropriate growing media volume and drainage to promote healthy and ongoing growth. Suggested cultivated media depths of planting areas within car parks are as follows:

**Table 4 - Suggested Cultivated Media Depth for Car Park Planting**

Area	Media Depth (mm)
Garden Beds	300
Tree Planting Areas	450
Median / Island Beds	450

Figure 3: Example of good car park design

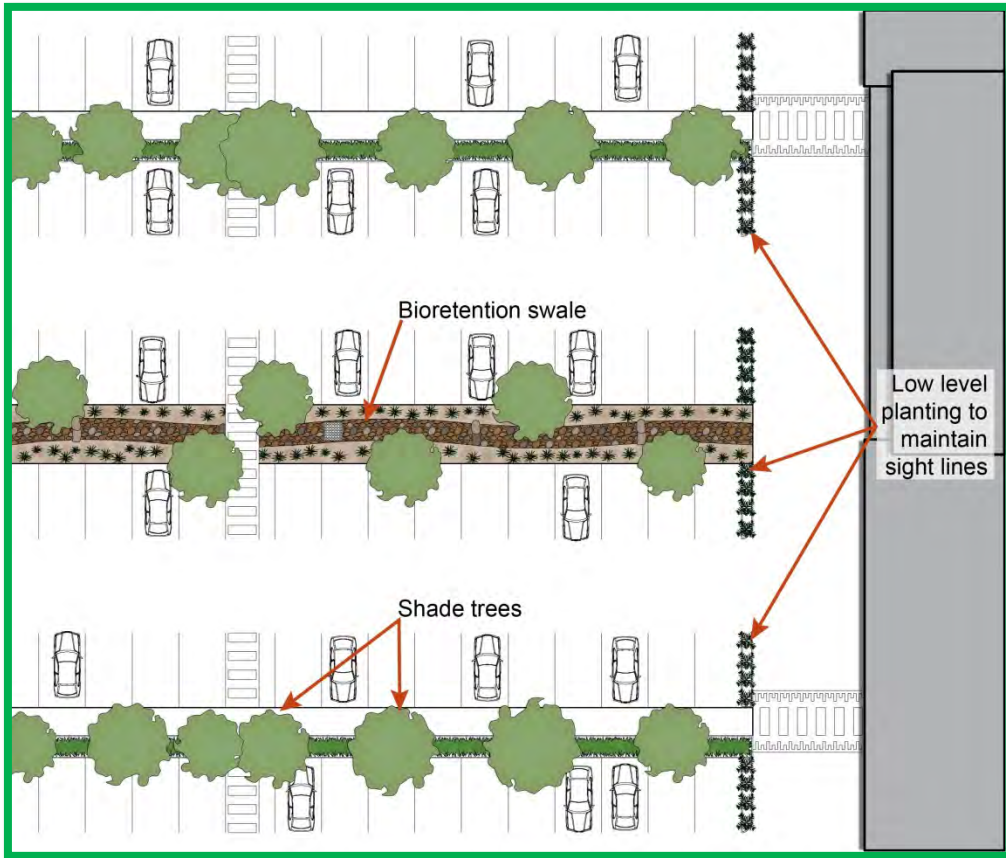


Figure 4: Example of bad car park design



## 2.2 Private Properties

This section provides additional guidance where landscaping is to occur on private property.

### 2.2.1 Streetscape Treatment

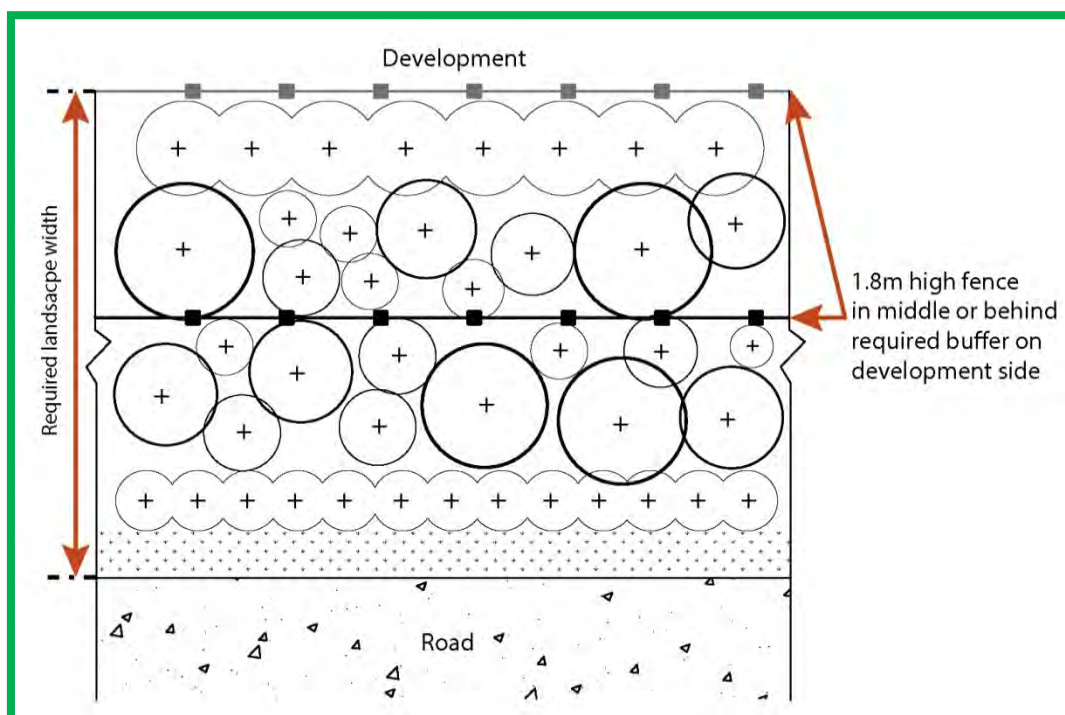
To address the streetscape, a landscaped buffer is to be provided within the property boundary with a minimum width (unless specified otherwise in the Planning Scheme) as identified in the Table 3.2. This is to be provided along the entire length of frontage excluding those areas required for site access purposes. Where land is required for road widening or realignments, the minimum width requirement is to be taken from beyond that area.

**Table 5: Minimum Landscape Buffer Requirements in Relation to Land Use**

Land Use	Minimum Width (m)
<b>Industrial</b>	2
<b>Commercial</b>	2
<b>Dual Occupancy</b>	2
<b>Medium Density Residential</b>	2
<b>Relocatable Home and Caravan Parks</b>	2
<b>Service Station</b>	2

The streetscape treatment buffer is to contain a suitable combination of trees, shrubs and groundcovers (see Table 2.1) to create visual diversity, soften the built form and promote a green subtropical character. The retention of existing mature trees within the streetscape landscape buffer is maximised to retain the streetscape character.

No buildings, other structures, goods storage areas, refuse storage areas, items of plant, loading unloading areas, parking or service vehicle facilities encroach upon the buffers required by this section.



**Figure 5: Recommended fence location for street boundary fencing**

Where bio-retention areas are to be included within buffer areas or along the frontage of the site, they are designed with a high visual amenity and provisions to accommodate a combination of suitable tree, shrub and groundcover species.

### 2.2.2 Screening / Buffers

Landscape buffers are required to soften the appearance of built form, screen incompatible uses, and provide visual amenity to the receiving environment. The required width of the buffer is generally relative to the height of the species to screen the subject element. Table 6 provides guidance on this relationship.

Planted buffers are used to provide:

- Visual screening to undesirable land uses and busy road frontages.
- Protection and enhancement of environmental values associated with vegetation, natural habitat and watercourses.
- Refuge for wildlife.
- Serve as windbreaks.

Buffer planting is to use species with demonstrated ability to be sustainable with low maintenance intervention. Council's preference is to use native species with limited use of exotic species where appropriate.

**Table 6: Screening Height in Relation to Landscape Buffer Width**

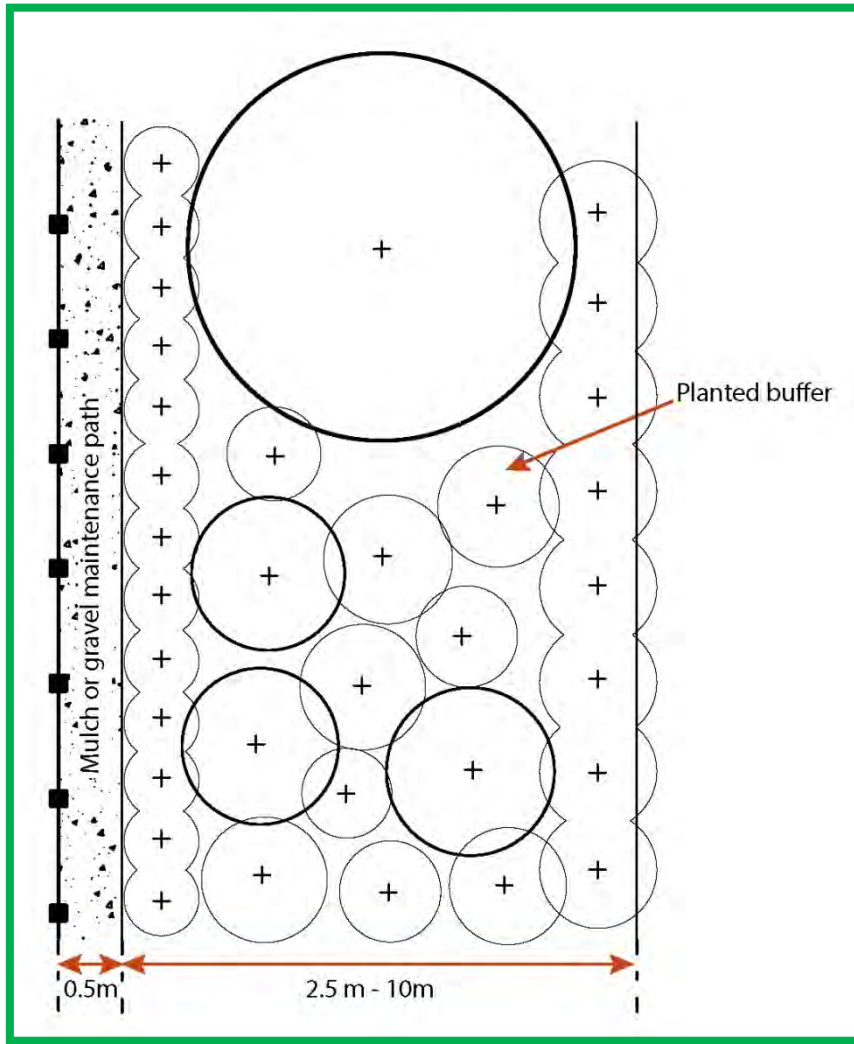
Screening Height (m)	Buffer Width (m)
< 8.0	8.0 to 10.0
8.0	5.0
5.0	3.0
2.5 (Maximum)	2.0
1.2 (Maximum)	1.0

Table 7 provides guidance on landscape buffer widths in relation to adjacent land use. A landscape buffer at the widths identified in the table is to be provided as a minimum and maintained along the common boundary.

**Table 7: Landscape Buffer Width in Relation to Location**

Location	Buffer Width (m)
Any uses adjacent to the Bruce Highway Road Reserve	10
Industrial uses adjacent to residential uses	10
Centre Uses adjacent to residential uses	3
Industrial uses adjacent to any use excluding industrial or residential	3

No buildings, other structures, goods storage areas, refuse storage areas, items of plant, loading unloading areas, parking or service vehicle facilities are to encroach upon landscape buffers.



**Figure 6: Recommended maintenance corridor for landscape buffers.**

### **2.2.3 Private and Communal Open Space**

In the design for private and communal open space, the designer is to ensure:

- Dwelling units on the ground floor and dual occupancies are provided with a useable and comfortable private open space area in the form of a landscaped courtyard having a minimum area of 40m<sup>2</sup> with a minimum dimension of 5m.
- Both private and communal open space areas are to incorporate the planting of suitable shade tree species, supplemented with a combination of shrubs and groundcovers to create a comfortable space and ensure it is not dominated by screen fencing or walls. Species selection will need to take into account the available useable space, requirement for privacy screening, and access to sunlight.

## 3 Problem Species

### 3.1 General

Many species of plants and trees are not suitable for planting within the Region. These plants are seen as problems because they:

- are a declared plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.
- are poisonous.
- have thorns, spines, or prickles.
- have invasive root systems.
- have inappropriate growth habits.
- are known as potentially invasive environmental weeds.

### 3.2 Declared Species of Queensland

The Council is required to control declared plants on land under their ownership and management. The declared plants of Queensland and definitions of their classifications are listed in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

### 3.3 Undesirable Species

**Table 8: Undesirable Species not to be used in the Region**

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Abrus	precatonus	Gigee Gigee
Acacia	boliviana	Bolivian Wattle
Acacia	farnesiana	Mimosa Bush
Acanthocereus	tetragonus	Sword Pear
Acetosa	sagittata	Rambling Dock
Acokanthera	oblongifolia	Wintersweet
Adenophora	riparia	Mistflower
Ageratina	adenophora, riparia	Crofton Weed
Ageratum	houstonianum	Blue Billygoat Weed
Ailanthus	altissima	Tree Of Heaven
Alisma	lanceolatum	Alisma
Allamanda	species	Yellow Allamanda
Alocasia	brisbanensis/ macrorrhiza	Cunjevoi
Alternanthera	dentata	Ruby Leaf
Alternanthera	pungens	Khaki Weed
Amaranthus	spinosus	Needle Burr
Ambrosia	psilostachya	Perennial Ragweed
Andropogon	virginicus	Whisky Grass
Araujia	sericifera	Mothvine
Arecastrum	romanzoffianum	Cocos (Queen) Palm
Argemone	ochroleuca	Prickly Poppy
Arundo	donax	Giant Reed

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Asclepias	curassavica	Red Cotton Bush
Asparagus	africanas, plumosus	Asparagus Ferns
Aster	subulatus	Wild Aster
Austroeupatorium	species	Austroeupatorium
Baccharis	cordifolia	Romerillo (Toxic Groundsel)
Barleria	repens	Coral Creeper
Bauhinia	variegata	Bauhinia
Bidens	pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs
Bougainvillea	glabra	Paper Flower
Bougainvillea	spectabilis	Great bougainvillea
Brachiaria	decumbens	Signal Grass
Brachiaria	mutica	Para Grass
Brugmansia	candida	Angel's Trumpet
Buddleja	madagascariensis	Buddleja
Cactus	species	Cacti
Caesalpinia	decapetala	Thorny Poinciana
Caesalpinia	ferrea	Leopard Tree
Cakile	edentula	American Sea Rocket
Callisia	fragrans	Purple Succulent
Calophyllum	inophyllum	Beauty Leaf
Canna	indica	Canna
Carpobrotus	aequilaterus	Angled Pigface
Carthamus	lanatus	Safron Thistle
Cassia	floribunda, obtusifolia	Smooth Senna
Cassia	javanica	Apple Blossom Tree
Catharanthus	roseus	Pink Periwinkle
Cenchrus	ciliaris	Buffel Grass
Cenchrus	echinatus	Mossman River Grass
Cestrum	species	Cestrum
Chamaecrista	rotundifolia	Round Leaf Cassia
Chamaedorea	atrovirens	Mexican Parlor Palm
Chloris	gayana	Rhodes Grass
Coffea	arabica	Coffee Bush
Colocasia	esculenta	Taro
Commelina	benghalensis	Wandering Jew
Conium	maculatum	Hemlock
Conyza	bonariensis	Flax-Leaf Fleabane
Conyza	canadensis	Canadian Fleabane
Conyza	sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane
Coreopsis	lanceolata	Coreopsis
Cortaderia	selloana	Pampas Grass



GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Corymbia	torelliana	Cadaghi
Cosmos	bipannatus	Cosmos
Cotoneaster	pannosus	Cotoneaster
Crocsmia	crocsmifolia	Montbretia
Crotalana	species	Rattlepod
Cuscata	species	Dodder
Cycas	species	Cycas
Cyperus	aromaticus, brevifolious, involucratus	Navua Sedge, African Sedge
Datura	ferox, metelodies, taulua, stramonium	Thornapples
Delonix	regia	Poincianna
Dendrocnide	excelsa, moroides, photinophylla	Stinging Trees
Desmodium	intortum, uncinatum	Desmodium
Dieffenbachia	species	Dumb Cane
Digitaria	eriantha	Pangola Grass
Diospyros	kaki	Persimmon
Duranta	erecta/ repens	Duranta
Echinochloa	collona, crus-galli	Barnyard Grass
Egeria	densa	Dense Waterweed
Eleusine	indica	Crowsfoot Grass
Elodea	canadensis	Elodea
Emex	australis	Spiny Emex
Eragrostis	curvula	African Love Grass
Erigeron	karvinskianus	Seaside Daisy
Eriobotrya	japonica	Loquat
Eriocereus	species	Harrisia Cactus
Erythrina	crista-galli	Coral Tree
Eugenia	uniflora	Brazillian Cherry
Euonymus	japonica	Spindle Tree
Eupatorim	adenophorum	Crofton Weed
Eupatorium	riparium	Mistflower
Euphorbia	cyathaphopra, heterophylla	Milkweed
Ficus	elastica	Indian Rubber Tree
Furcraea	foetida, selloa	Hemp
Gloriosa	superba	Glory Lily
Gomphocarpus	physocarpus	Balloon Cotton Bush
Heteranthera	reniformis	Kidneyleaf mudplantain
Hiptage	benghalensis	Hiptage
Hoya	australis	Wax Flower
Hydrocleys	nymphoids	Water Poppy
Hydrocotyle	ranunculoides	Hydrocotyle
Hypochoeris	radicata	Flat Weed

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Hypoestes	phyllostachya, sanguinolenta	Polka Dot Plant
Impatiens	hawkeri	New Guinea Impatiens
Impatiens	walleriana	Balsam
Ipomoea	indica, cairica	Morning Glory
Isolepis	prolifera	Isolepis
Jacaranda	mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Jagera	pseudorhus	Foambark
Juncus	acutus	Spiny Rush
Juncus	articulatus	Jointed Rush
Justicia	betonica	Squirreltail
Koelreuteria	species	Golden Rain Tree
Leonotis	nepetifolia	Klip Dagga/Lion's Tail
Leucaena	leucocephala	Leucaena
Lilium	formosanum	Formosan Lily
Lonicera	japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera	nitida	Boxleaf Honeysuckle
Macroptilium	atropurpureum	Siratiro
Macrotyloma	axillare	Perennial Horse Gram
Macrozamia	species	Zamia Palms
Malus	Species	Malus, Crab Apple
Melia	azederach	White Cedar
Melinis	minutiflora, repens	Molasses Grass
Mimosa	invisa, pigra, pudica	Sensitive Plant
Montana	hibiscifolia	Anzac Flower
Morus	alba	Mulberry
Murraya	exotica, paniculata	Murraya, Mock Orange
Myriophyllum	aquaticum, spicatum	Watermilfoil
Nandina	domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Nasturtium	officinale	Water Cress
Nelumbo	Species	Water Lotus
Neonotonia	wightii	Glycine
Nephrolepis	cordifolia	Fishbone Fern
Nerium	oleander	Oleander
Nymphaea	caerulea subsp. zanzibarensis	Cape Blue Waterlily
Nymphaea	mexicana	Yellow Waterlily
Ochna	serrulata	Ochna
Oenothera	drummondi	Evening Primrose
Olea	africana, europaea	Olive
Panicum	maximum	Guinea Grass, Green Panic
Paspalum	conjugatum, dilatatum, mandiocanum, notatum	Paspalum Grass

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Passiflora	foetida, suberosa, subpeltata, edulis	Passion Vine
Paulownia	tomentosa	Paulownia
Peltophorum	pterocarpum	Yellow Poinciana
Pennisetum	alopecuroides	Swamp Foxtail
Pennisetum	purpureum	Elephant Grass
Phyla	canescens	Condamine Couch
Phyllostachys	aurea	Running Bamboo
Phytolacca	dioica, octandra	Inkweed
Pinus	carribaea, elliotii, patula, radiata	Pine Trees
Polygala	virgata	Polygala
Polypogon	monspeliensis	Annual Beardgrass
Pontederia	cordata, rotundifolia	Pickerel Weed
Praxelis	clematidea	Praxelis
Prunus	munsoniana	Wild Goose Plum
Psidium	guajava, guineense	Guava
Pyrostegia	venusta	Flame Vine
Radermacheria	species	Asian Bell Tree
Rhaphiolepis	indica	Indian Hawthorn
Rhoeo	discolor	Moses in the Cradle
Ricinus	communis	Castor Oil Plant
Rivina	humilis	Baby Pepper
Rorippa	nasturtium-aquaticum	Water Cress
Rubus	bellobatus, discolor, ellipticus, fruticosus, ulmifolius	Blackberry
Ruellia	malacosperma	Ruellia
Rumex	crispus	Curled Dock
Ruppia	maritima	Sea Tassel
Russelia	equisetiformis	Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant
Sagittaria	graminea, platyphylla, pygmaea	Arrowhead
Salvia	coccinea	Red Salvia
Sambucus	canadensis, nigra	Elder Berry
Sansevieria	trifasciata	Sansevieria
Sasa	species	Dwarf Bamboo
Schefflera	actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
Senecio	mikanioides, tamoides	Ivy
Senna	pendula var glabrata	Easter Cassia
Senna	septemtrionalis	Smooth Senna
Setaria	palmifolia	Palm Leaf Setaria
Setaria	sphacelata	African Pigeon Grass
Sida	cordifolia	Flannel Weed
Sida	rhombifolia	Common Sida

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Sigesbeckia	orientalis	Indian Weed
Solandra	maxima	Chalice Vine
Solanum	erianthum	Tobacco Bush
Solanum	hispidum, torvum	Devil's Fig
Solanum	mauritanum	Wild Tobacco
Solanum	seafortianum	Brazilian Nightshade
Solidago	altissima	Golden Rod
Solidago	canadensis var. scabra	Canadian Goldenrod
Sorghum	halepense	Johnson Grass
Stylosanthes	scabra	Shrubby Stylo
Syagrus	romanzoffiana	Queen Palm
Synadenium	grantii	African Milkbush
Tagetes	minuta	Stinking Roger
Tecoma	capensis	Cape Honeysuckle
Tecomera	capensis	Fire Flower
Tephrosia	glomulifera	Pink Tephrosia
Themeda	quadrivalvis	Grader Grass
Thevetia	peruviana	Yellow Oleander
Thunbergia	alata	Black-Eyed Susan
Tipuana	tipu	Tipuana
Tithonia	diversifolia	Japanese Sunflower
Tithonia	rotundifolia	Mexican Sunflower
Tradescantia	albiflora, zebrina, fluminensis	Wandering Jew
Tradescantia	pallida	Purple Heart
Triumfetta	rhomboidea, semitriloba	Sacramento Burr
Tropeolum	species	Nasturtium
Urtica	dioica	Stinging Nettle
Verbena	tenuisecta	Mayne's Pest
Verbesina	enceliodes	Crownbeard
Watsonia	meriana var. bulbifera	Bulbil Watsonia
Xanthium	pungens	Noogoora Burr
Xanthium	spinsum	Bathurst Burr
Xanthosoma	violaceum	Blue Taro
Zantheschia	aethiopica	Arum Lily
Zebrina	pendula	Wandering Jew
Zephyranthes	grandiflora	Pink Storm Lily
Zinnia	peruviana	Wild Zinnia

## 4 Information to be included in a Landscape Plan

Landscape Plans are to be designed by a Registered Landscape Architect (as recognised by the 'Australian Institute of Landscape Architects') and contain the following information:

- (a) A site plan showing:
  - i. the existing contours and proposed finished levels of earthworks;
  - ii. the location of existing and proposed buildings and other structures, including any landscaping or recreation features, on the site;
  - iii. the location of existing or proposed storage areas, including vehicle storage areas;
  - iv. the location of all existing and proposed underground services;
  - v. the location of existing footpaths, trees or other existing landscaped areas to be retained or removed;
  - vi. the location of all vehicular and pedestrian entries and exit on the site, and the internal layout of pathways, driveways and parking areas.
  
- (b) A planting design plan identifying the location of all plants and including a Plant Schedule. A Plant Schedule will:
  - i. be divided up into trees, palms, shrubs, ground covers, climbers and ferns
  - ii. include botanical names in alphabetical order and used in conjunction with common names. Plant coding is appropriate to avoid plans being cluttered with lengthy annotations;
  - iii. identify the quantity and pot size of each individual species used in the planting design;
  - iv. identify the height and spread of trees at planting;
  - v. identify spacing of all species and staking (if necessary);
  - vi. identify any proposed irrigation strategy where irrigation is required;
  
- (c) For Landscape Concept Plan packages identify the following through the use of scaled plans, sections and details:
  - i. Identification and description of the location and extent of views, and a description of local character and visual quality;
  - ii. Description and location of existing and proposed pedestrian and vehicular access routes and linkages into and around the site; (xxiv)
  - iii. Description of constraints (soil type, rock, location of existing roads and infrastructure such as water, sewer and stormwater drainage) that may impact on any landscape works associated with future development;
  - iv. Description of topographical features including slope analysis and location of any outstanding landscape features (including landmarks and built form);
  - v. Description of prevailing winds and any other climatic conditions that may impact on the landscaping works associated with development of the site; and
  - vi. Existing features on the site to be retained or removed e.g. vegetation, built form;
  - vii. Any structures or significant vegetation on adjoining properties that could impact on the site;
  - viii. The location of any buildings, retaining walls, structures (including electricity transformers, fire boosters and the like) site furniture and an indication of their form and character (including entry statements);
  - ix. Existing contours and proposed finish levels for earthwork;
  - x. Surveyed location and botanical name of existing vegetation, including species' height and spread, specifying vegetation to be retained and that to be removed;
  - xi. Notations of design intent for any landscape works, including desired character themes and proposed function;
  - xii. location of softscape areas including buffers, screens; rehabilitation areas, any garden bed areas and delineation of principle hardscape areas;

- xiii. Notation of potential proposed species for all areas to be planted (e.g. Native, exotic, feature planting, form and colour;
  - xiv. Proposed fence size and material;
  - xv. Surface, subsurface and drainage details associated with landscape works;
- (d) For Detailed Landscape Plan packages identify the following through the use of scaled plans, sections and details
- i. A Plant Schedule divided up into Trees, Palms, Shrubs, Ground Covers, Climbers, Ferns etc.
  - ii. Botanical names are to be in alphabetical order and used in conjunction with common names.
  - iii. Quantity and pot size of each individual species used in the planting design are to be included on the Plant Schedule.
  - iv. Height and spread of trees at planting is to be included on the Plant Schedule.
  - v. Spacing of all species and staking (if necessary) is to be included on the Plant Schedule.
  - vi. All species used and their planting locations are to be identified and notated graphically on the drawing by either full botanical name or by code which will be referred to on the plant schedule. The plan and plant schedule is to include plant coding where necessary to avoid plans cluttered with lengthy annotations.
  - vii. The location of any buildings, retaining walls, structures (including electricity transformers, fire boosters and the like) site furniture;
  - viii. Specific construction details of surface treatment, edging, planting areas, retaining walls, site furniture, fencing and any structure associated with the landscape works.
  - ix. Proposed finish levels for earthworks, batters and retaining walls;
  - x. A Maintenance Program is to be included as part of the information accompanying the Detailed Landscape Plan. The maintenance program is to address softscape and hardscape and reinforce the overall philosophy and objectives of the landscape design and include accepted horticultural practices and codes/best practices necessary to establish the proposed landscape works in the noted maintenance period.
- (e) All plans are to contain:
- i. Plan numbers, date and revisions
  - ii. Address and name and Job/File Number of project;
  - iii. Client's name and address;
  - iv. Designer's name and address;
  - v. Locality plan including any adjoining roads, waterways and land uses;
  - vi. North Point;
  - vii. Real Property Description;
  - viii. A Suitable Scale – 1:100, 1:200, 1:500, 1:750
  - ix. Legend;

Note: Plans are to be:

- (a) Numbered, dated and contain a north point and any revisions to an original plan be identified in a legend;
- (b) Drawn to a metric scale of 1:50, 1:100, 1:200;
- (c) Produced on a standard A0, A1, A2, A3 or A4 sheet of paper;
- (d) Show the name of the roads to which the site has frontage.