Landscape Plan Guidelines

How to prepare a Landscape plan for planning applications

Contents

VER. 16/1/19

1. Guideline Information

Who are these Landscape Guidelines for?

These landscape guidelines aim to provide developers, landscape designers and landscape architects with a clear understanding of what is required of landscape plans for developments as part of the statutory planning approval process.

Why does Knox Council place so much attention on landscaping?

Knox has a leafy green image with canopy trees throughout the municipality, the City is nestled at the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges, the Lysterfield Hills with the picturesque indigenous canopy tree lined views providing environmental, and recreational interest of regional significance.

Through the planning scheme we are able to help protect the health of ecological systems and the biodiversity they support, conserve areas with identified environmental and landscape values. When vegetation is permitted to be removed, we endeavour to make sure that the lost vegetation is compensated through replanting which gives us a positive outcome for the environment.

With an emphasis towards good landscape design this complements the requirements of the Knox planning scheme, Council policies, and strategies for providing a rich and rewarding outcome for Knox residents regarding the environment and the surrounds they live in.

Who can prepare the plans?

Landscape plans to be submitted to Council are to be prepared by a suitably qualified Landscape Designer or Landscape Architect. Skills required; landscape design, botanical knowledge for plant selection, plant identification skills, horticultural experience with the ability to select plants that will function effectively in the landscape, landscape and construction documentation. Have the drafting technical skills with a knowledge base of the expected Council standards required to have plans endorsed.

If you have any questions regarding the preparation of landscape plans, contact Council's Planning Department on 9298 8125.

Kookaburra resting in a Eucalyptus goniocalyx

Why do we insist on native and indigenous plants?

Knox City Council is in a unique position of having many remnant trees and other local plants still around in an urban area. With awareness and due care Knox can keep the rich local character of woodlands and forests forever.

Well-chosen indigenous plants are adapted to the local clay soils, slopes and climate. Thus they grow well with minimal care. They pose no weed risk and augment the habitat value of surrounding native vegetation areas.

Dillwynia cinerascens

Exotic plants can attract native wildlife and are much better than no plants; native plants attract much greater numbers of species of local wildlife such as nectar feeding birds and butterflies.

Large native and indigenous trees in Knox suburbs can provide habitat for native birds, bats, possums, frogs, insects and others. They can also provide habitat connections between more substantial sites of biological significance.

Peregrine Heights Parkland

2. Requirements for the Landscape Plan

Landscape Design 101

Site analysis – Relevant factors to consider may include:

- Soil conditions
- Slope and drainage including existing or new batters and retaining walls
- Site exposure to sun, shade and wind
- Views to be retained – some Knox properties have spectacular views of leafy nearby suburbs, local parkland, the City and Bay or the Dandenong Ranges
- Views to be screened - near neighbours' properties
- Existing vegetation to be retained
- Existing vegetation that is a weed species, dead, dying, poor health and or structure must be shown to be removed and replaced where appropriate
- Existing hard surfaces, structures and buildings to be retained
- Fences and boundaries

King Street, Bayswater, existing tree retention with a well-planned site analysis

Plant selection – Plants should all:

- Meet permit requirements for a proportion of native and indigenous species
- Not be weed species or potential weeds
- Plant species are not to be repeated in the common open spaces and the secluded private open spaces as this heavily reduces the plant selection limiting the plant palette
- Not be poisonous or too prickly
- Be readily available from nurseries
- Be the size and shape to suit the available space both for roots and canopy
- Look acceptable
- Mature shrub widths to not exceed garden bed widths where possible

Lomandra 'Tanika' in a driveway garden bed

- Plant varieties in the common open spaces are not to be repeated in the private open spaces.

What should a Landscape Plan show?

- The plan should be drafted with clear lines and sufficient contrast to ensure drawing lines and text are legible once photocopied or scanned.
- The use of colour should be avoided for clarity as printer colour and the selected colour often blend into non contrasting colours and becomes difficult to comprehend. If a colour plan is printed in black and white the plan will loose clarity and become difficult to comprehend.
- Grey scale/colour must not be used for primary line work.
- A 10cm wide x 7 cm high void space ideally in the top right or top left hand corner for Council to stamp and endorse the plan.
- A minimum of two indigenous canopy trees (at least one large, ideally two) or the retention of suitable existing trees within the front setback or as per the GRZ 1-4 & RGZ 1-2 schedule Clause 54 and 55 (if applicable) and one canopy tree located in each dwelling private open space.
- Tree Protection Fence locations for retained trees to be clearly defined on the plan as per AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. This does not infer a TPZ radius.
- North Point –between the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position pointing towards the top of the plan.
- Plans are to be orientated in a landscape aspect NOT in portrait.
- Scale – generally to be always 1:100.
- Title block - designer name, company, contact details, site address, date and type of project.
- Refer to the Landscape Plan Checklist for additional information

Site Survey and analysis

The site analysis should show the following as a minimum;

- **Buildings** - within 3 metres of the site.
- **Built structures** – location and layout including external doors, habitable room windows and fences including their heights. Sheds, easements, levels, paved areas, boundaries, crossovers, footpaths, kerbs, street names and easements to be clearly shown.
- **Services** - including above and below ground lines, cables, pits and pipes.
- **Vegetation** – Trees and large shrubs to be retained or removed to be clearly identified by location, botanical names, heights and widths. Tree protection zones (TPZs) for retained trees should also be plotted.
- **Retained vegetation** – All vegetation to be retained must be clearly identified and shown on the plan.
- **Neighbours Vegetation** – Trees within 3 metres of the site, including street trees and any other trees with canopies that cover part of the site should also be located, identified and plotted (with their TPZs). Include any trees with a TPZ that extends into the subject site that is greater than 3 metres from the boundary.
- **Vegetation to be removed** – should be plotted with a dashed circle. The labelling system for existing plants must be clearly different and separate from that used for the proposed plants.

Plant Information

Complying with the following will allow the plan to be viewed in a clear and concise manner;

- **Plant labelling and numbering** - should be brief and clear, preferably based on plant numbers or names such as 3 (5) or Cr (4) if using letters avoid using long string text such as eg. PhMy, LeMoCoGi or EuEuDw where Pm, Lc and Ed would suffice.
- **Plant symbols** - use clear simple graphics to show location of new trees, shrubs, groundcovers and climbers drawn to mature size. These should be drawn in black ink only. The use of colour often is not very clear and is difficult to comprehend. Trees should not be heavily branched; use heavy line weight for the canopy outlines this will enable clarity beneath the canopy.
- **Plant Schedule** - This should be divided into trees, shrubs – tall, medium, low, groundcovers, tussocks and climbers. It must show all proposed plants with botanical name, common name, mature height, width, pot size and quantity. Using tubestock is acceptable for groundcovers and small shrubs only if they are commercially available (Note: PBR® is not generally commercially available in tubestock). Height at planting should be specified for proposed trees, they should be at least 1.5m tall.
- **Plant labels/plan text** – Do not place plant and plan annotation over hatch or line work where is becomes obscured or difficult to read and comprehend. Move the text or use longer extension leaders if required.

Notes and Diagrams

- **Hard surface material** – it is always preferred to be permeable paving where appropriate. 20mm - 40mm aggregate or stone with no fines for paths and access ways.
- **Construction detail drawings** – are required for any landscape structures and hard surfaces such as raingarden detail, paths, garden edges, paving, planter boxes and retaining walls.
- **Garden bed preparation notes** – guidance on how this is to be prepared.
- **Legend** - must clearly show all symbols or hatches shown on the plan (at the same scale).
- **Maintenance notes** – there should be some brief notes for future residents and owners for the ongoing maintenance.
- **Tree planting and shrub planting** – see Landscape Plan drawing examples.
- **Tree protection notes** – are required in all cases where existing trees are to be retained including street and neighbouring property trees.
- **Climbing plants** – are to be attached to a freestanding post and rail/trellis support structure and at no times attached to the existing fence.

Climbers attached to a freestanding structure

- **Mulch Specifications** – Organic mulch such as wood chips, Euckie mulch, pine chip must be used to a depth of 75-100mm. Particle size must range between 10-30mm to allow infiltration and percolation of water into the soil profile.

Planting Guidelines – Technical Notes

Density of planting

Plants and heights	Spacing
Very small plants eg. Native violets *Viola hederacea*	16 plants/m^2
Plants in raingardens	6 - 8 plants/m^2
Grasses, tussocks or groundcovers	4 plants/m^2 - 0.5 centres
Small shrubs: prostrate to 1.2 m in height	1 plant/m^2 – 1m centres
Medium to large shrubs or climbing plants: 1.2 – 5m	1.5 – 2 m centres
Small trees: 5 – 10m	3m
Medium sized trees: 10 – 15m	4m
Large trees: from 15m	5 - 8m

NB: Planting can be less dense in a **TPZ** or within 0.5m of a proposed tree.

- **Raingardens** - At least 50% of the vegetation species located in the raingarden should comprise of at least two of the following species; Carex sp., Juncus sp., Melaleuca and Goodenia. This ensures adequate removal of Nitrogen and Phosphorus. Low and tufting plants proposed for the raingarden should be planted at a minimum density of 6-8 plants/m2.
- **Climbing plants** - When using climbers the following text or similar is to be used. 'Climbers are to be attached to a free standing post and rail/trellis support structure and at no times attached to the existing fence'.
  This information is to be stated clearly on the landscape plan. It should be annotated where the climber(s) are to be placed and also annotated in the Landscape Specifications/Notes for clarity. It is preferred that a drawn Free Standing Climber diagram is utilised - See Landscape Plan Drawing Examples.
- **Synthetic Grass** – may only be used in SPOS's when lawn areas are less than 12m².
- **Trees, shrubs and infrastructure** – trees should not be placed too close to infrastructure that might cause future problems. Note that these distances are for a small tree, for large shrubs subtract a metre from each figure and for medium or large trees add 1 and 2 metres for each figure respectively for the items marked ^.

Infrastructure item	Minimum distance from a tree (m)
Building ^	3
Driveway	1
Light pole	3
Retaining walls ^*	2
Service pit	1
Stormwater outlet points	2
Tank	1
Overhead service wires	2
Fences	1

* This figure may vary with wall height and on which side upper or lower.

Width of garden beds

Plants and sizes	Minimum garden bed width
Garden beds narrower than 200mm should have only rock fragments	
Mature shrub widths to not exceed garden bed widths where possible	
Very small upright plants eg. *Lomandra filiformis*	200mm
Sedges, tussocks, very small shrubs	500mm
Small trees 5 – 10m	1.5m
Medium trees 10 – 15m	2.5m
Large trees from 15m	4m

Plant species requirements for Landscape Plans for areas within Knox

Areas	Indigenous species %	Additional Native species %
ESOs, Green Wedges, RCZ, Dandenong Foothills	80*	10
Bush Suburban areas VPOs	60	30
Rest	40	40

*Note these are minimum requirements from the Knox Planning Scheme. Remaining plants can be indigenous, native or exotic, provided they are not listed as weeds.

Chocolate lilies in full bloom at Roselyn Crescent Reserve

3. Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

Protective Fencing

Fencing must be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site and before the commencement of works including demolition. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist or Council arborist. The TPZ must be secured to restrict access.

AS4687 specifies applicable fencing requirements. Shade cloth or similar should be attached to reduce the transport of dust, other particulate matter and liquids into the protected area. Fence posts and supports should have a diameter greater than 20mm and be located clear of roots. Existing perimeter fencing and other structures may be suitable as part of the protective fencing.

Tree Protection Fence with suitable fencing

Other Tree Protection Measures

When tree protection fencing cannot be installed or requires temporary removal, other tree protection measures should be used, including those set out below.

Trunk and branch protection

When necessary, install protection to the trunk and branches of trees as shown on page 10. The materials and positioning of protection are to be specified by the project arborist. A minimum height of 2 metres is recommended.

Do not attach temporary powerlines, stays, guys and the like to the tree. Do not drive nails into the trunks or branches.

Ground protection

If temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ, ground protection measures will be required. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Measures may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch or crushed rock below rumble boards as per the diagram on page 9. These measures may be applied to root zones beyond the TPZ.

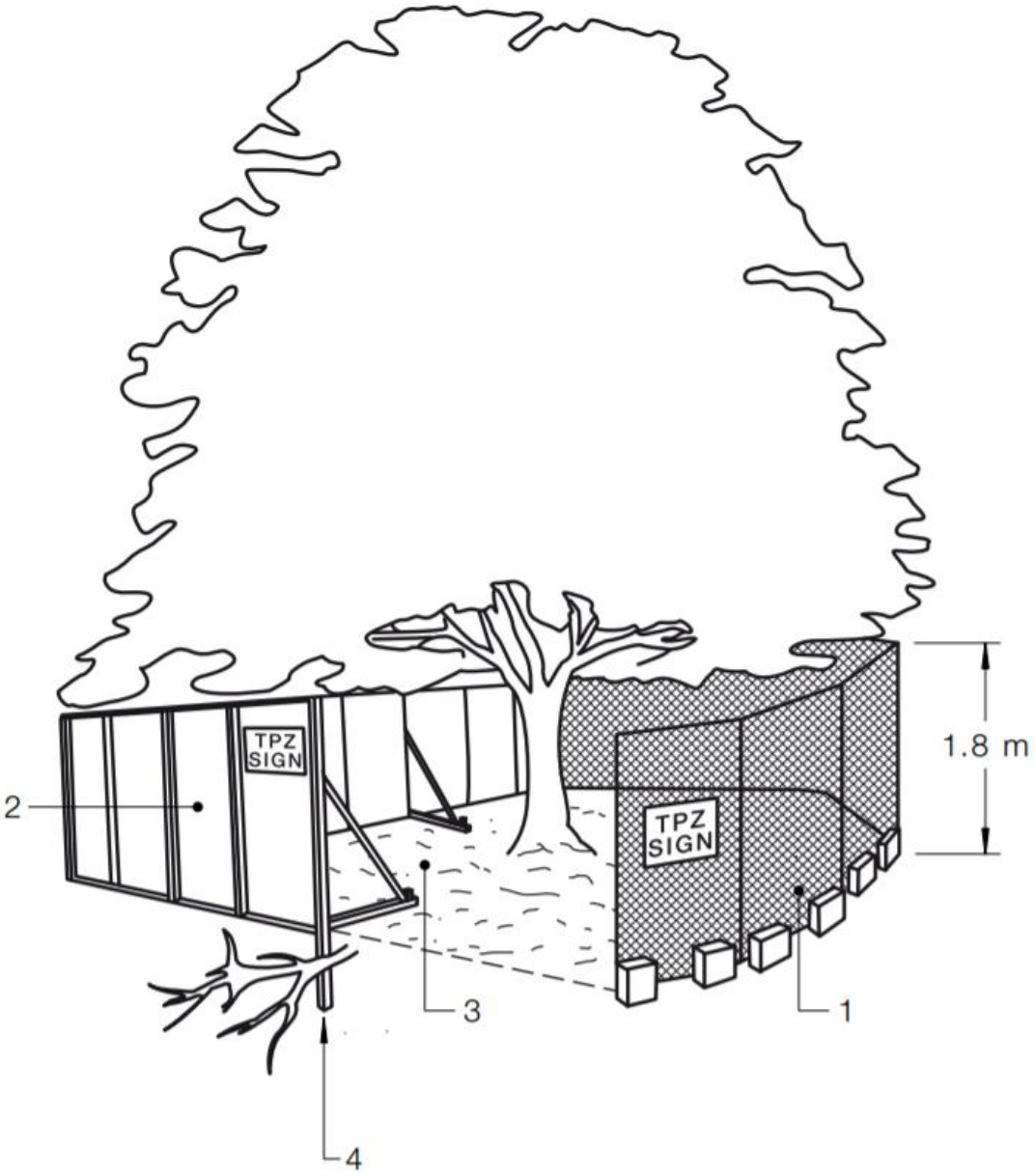
Maintaining the TPZ - Mulching

The area within the TPZ should be mulched. The mulch must be maintained to a depth of 50-100mmm using material that complies with AS 4454. Where the existing landscape within the TPZ is to remain unaltered (e.g. garden beds or turf) mulch may not be required.

Watering

Soil moisture levels should be regularly monitored by the project arborist. Temporary irrigation or watering may be required within the TPZ. An above ground irrigation system should be installed and maintained by a competent individual.

TPZ - Protective Fencing example



LEGEND:

1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.

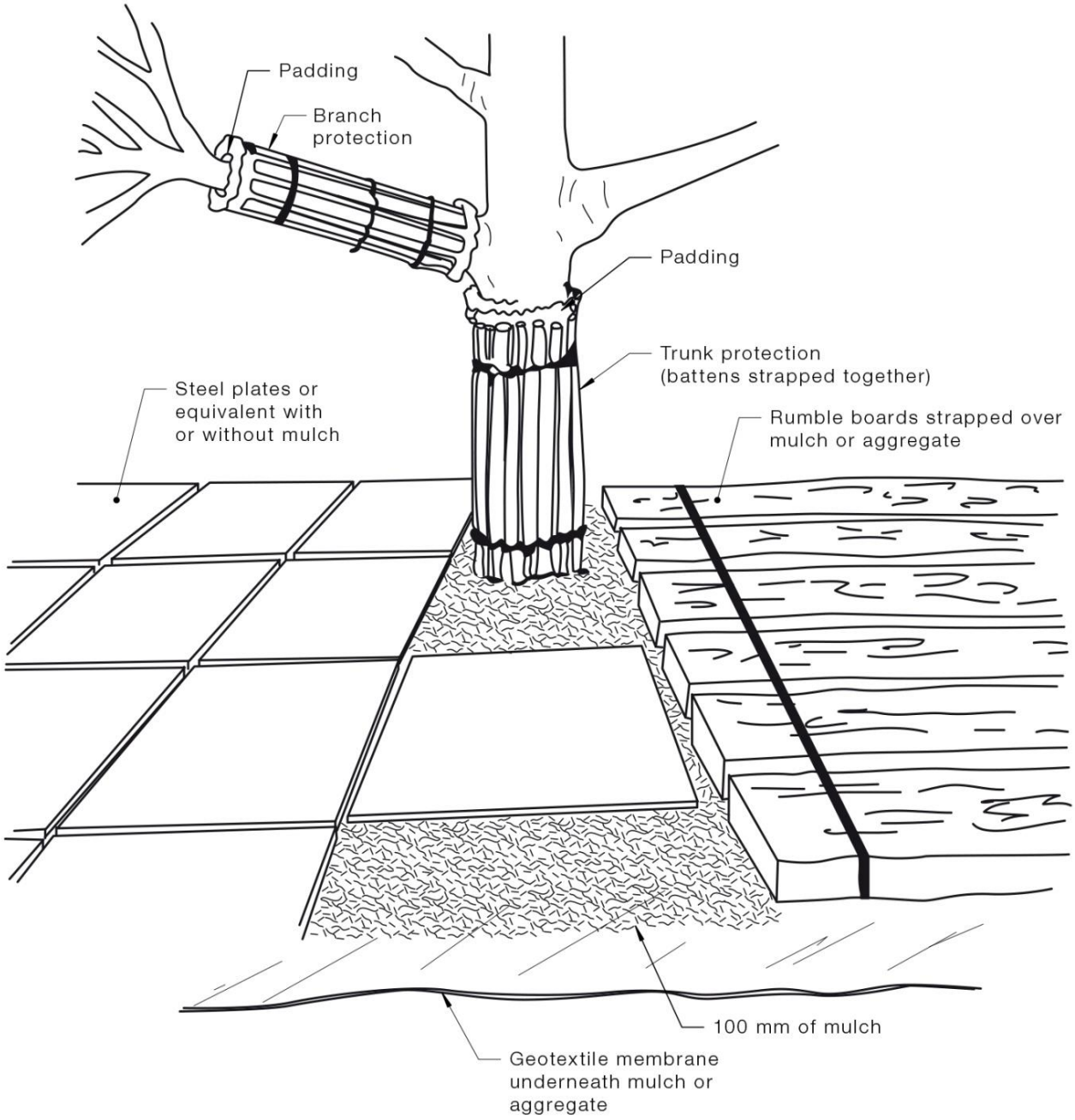
2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.

3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). Excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatments or storage of materials of any kind is NOT permitted within the TPZ.

4 Bracing of fences is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging the roots.

TPZ – Rumble boards and trunk/branch protection

When tree protection fencing cannot be installed or requires temporary removal, other tree protection measures should be used, including those set out below.



NOTES:

1 For trunk and branch protection use boards and padding that will prevent damage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nailed or screwed.

2 Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness (minimum 40mm) to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

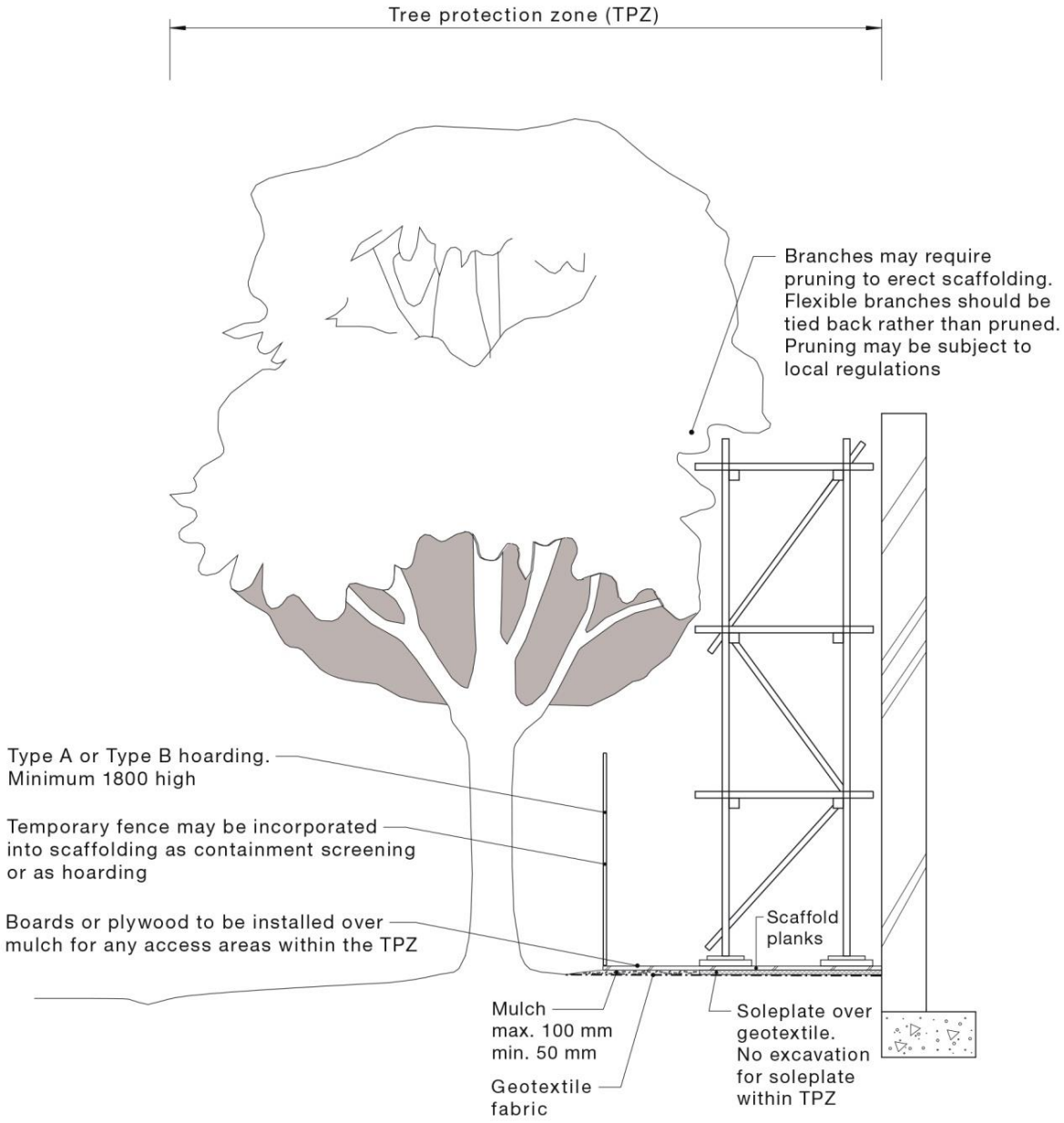
TPZ - Signs

Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ and be visible from within the development site. The lettering on the sign should comply with AS 1319.

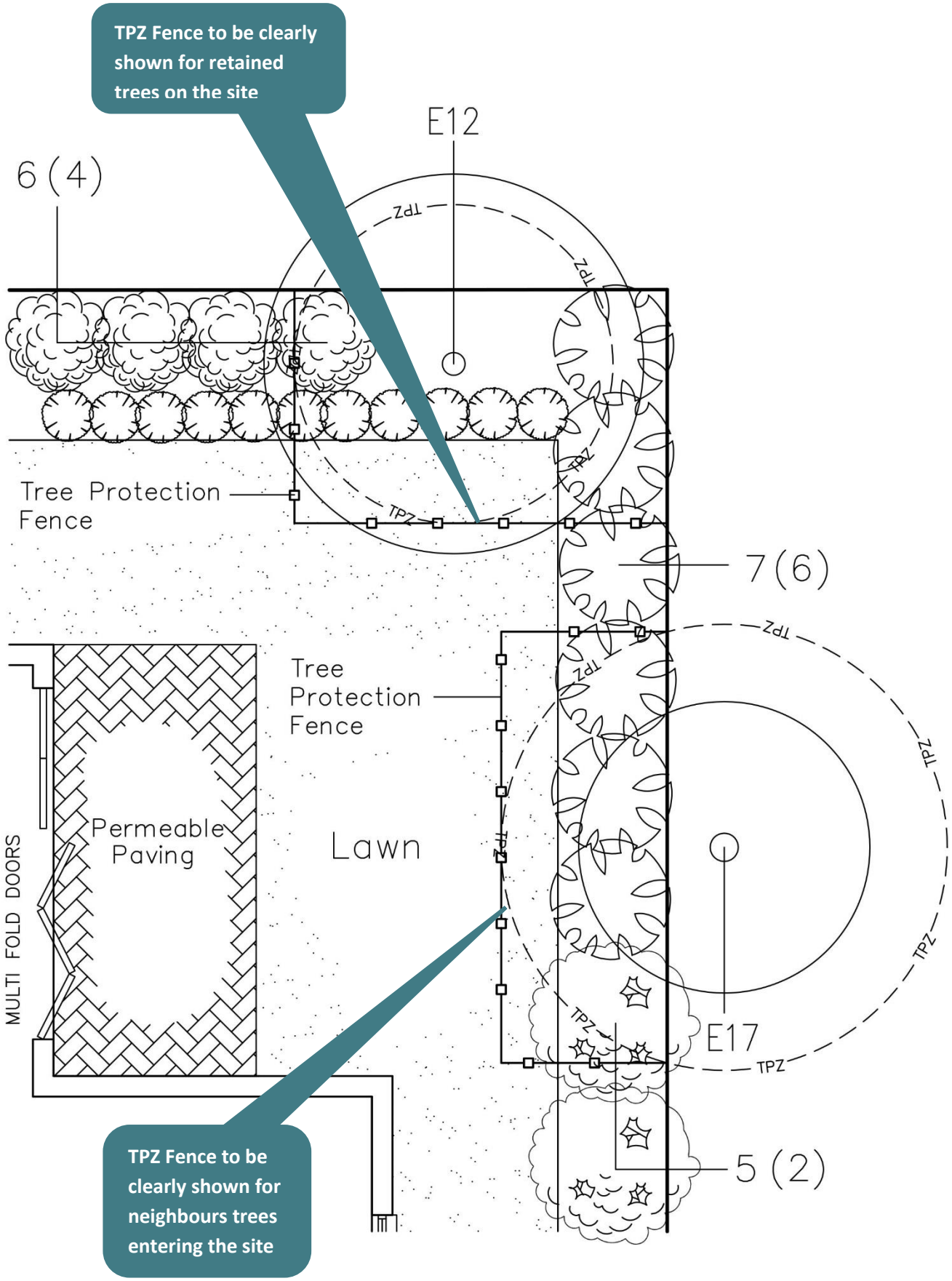
TPZ – Scaffolding

Where scaffolding is required it is to be erected outside the TPZ. Where it is unavoidable for scaffolding to be erected within the TPZ, branch removal should be minimised. This can be achieved by designing scaffolding to avoid branches or tying back branches. Where pruning is unavoidable it must be specified by the project arborist in accordance with AS 4373.

Ground below the scaffolding should be protected by boarding (e.g. scaffold board or plywood sheeting) as shown below. Where access is required, a board walk or other surface material should be installed to minimise soil compaction. Boarding should be placed over a layer of mulch and impervious sheeting to prevent soil contamination. The boarding should be left in place until the scaffolding is removed.

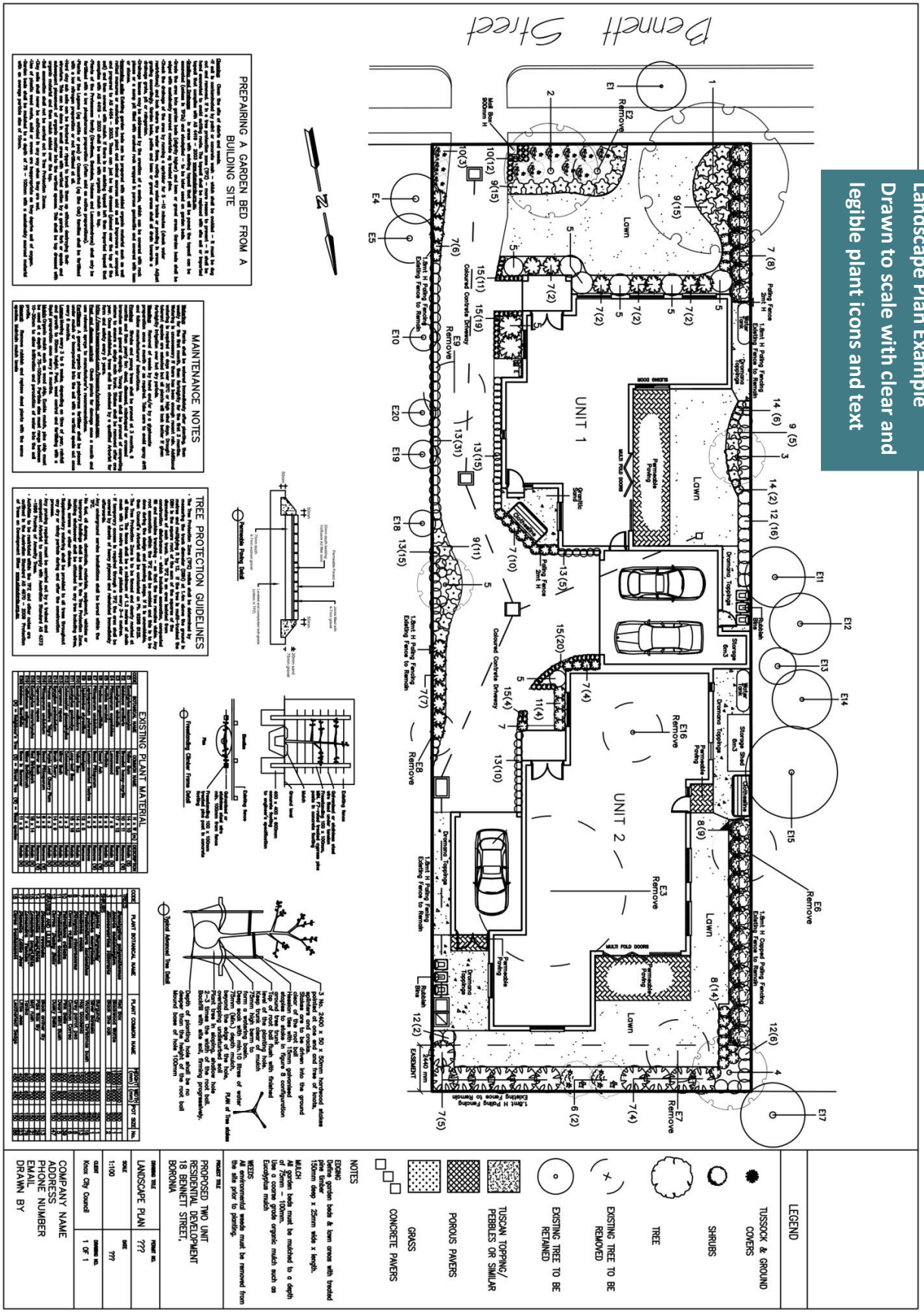


Tree Protection Zone - Fencing locations

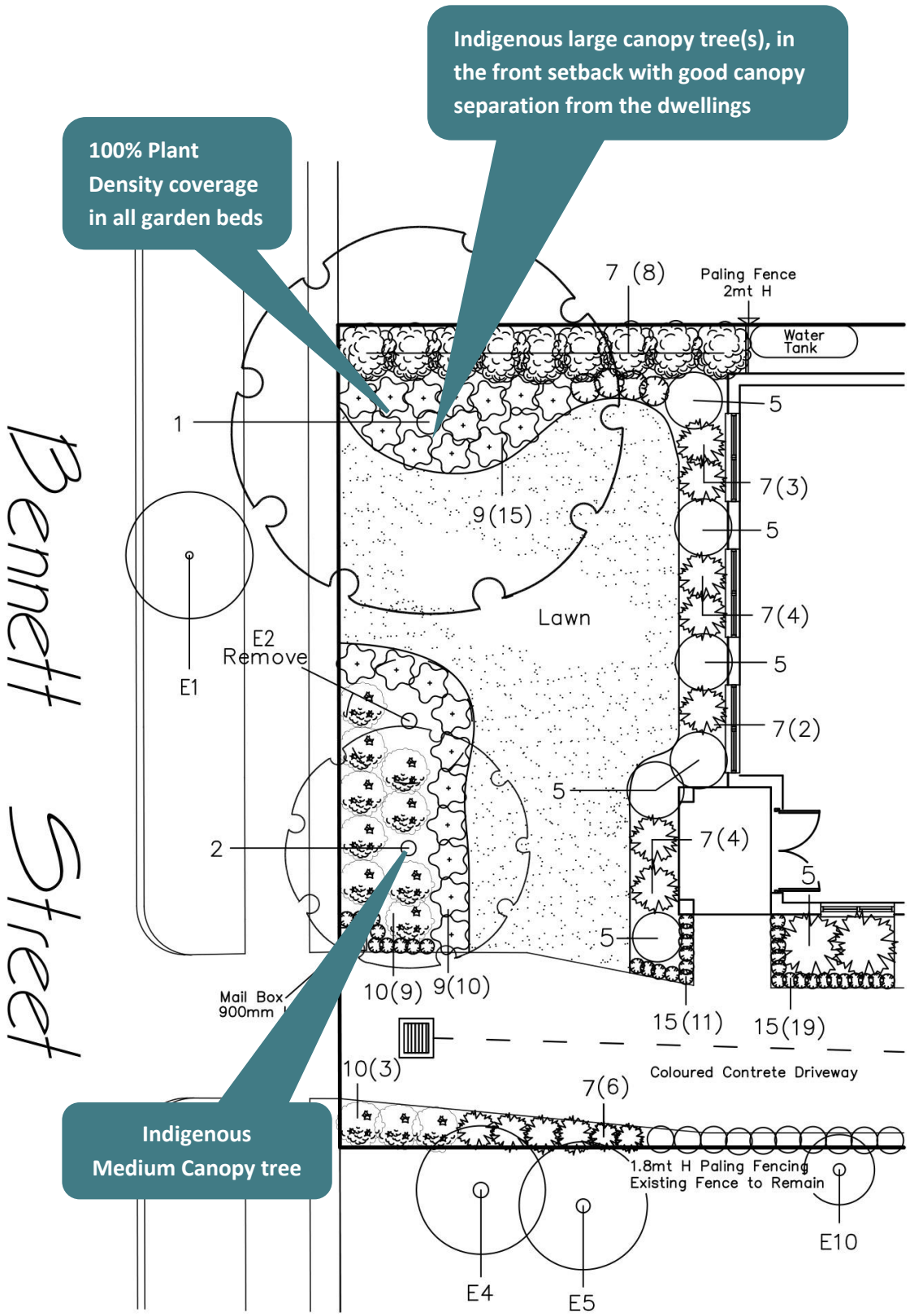


4. Landscape Plan Drawing Examples

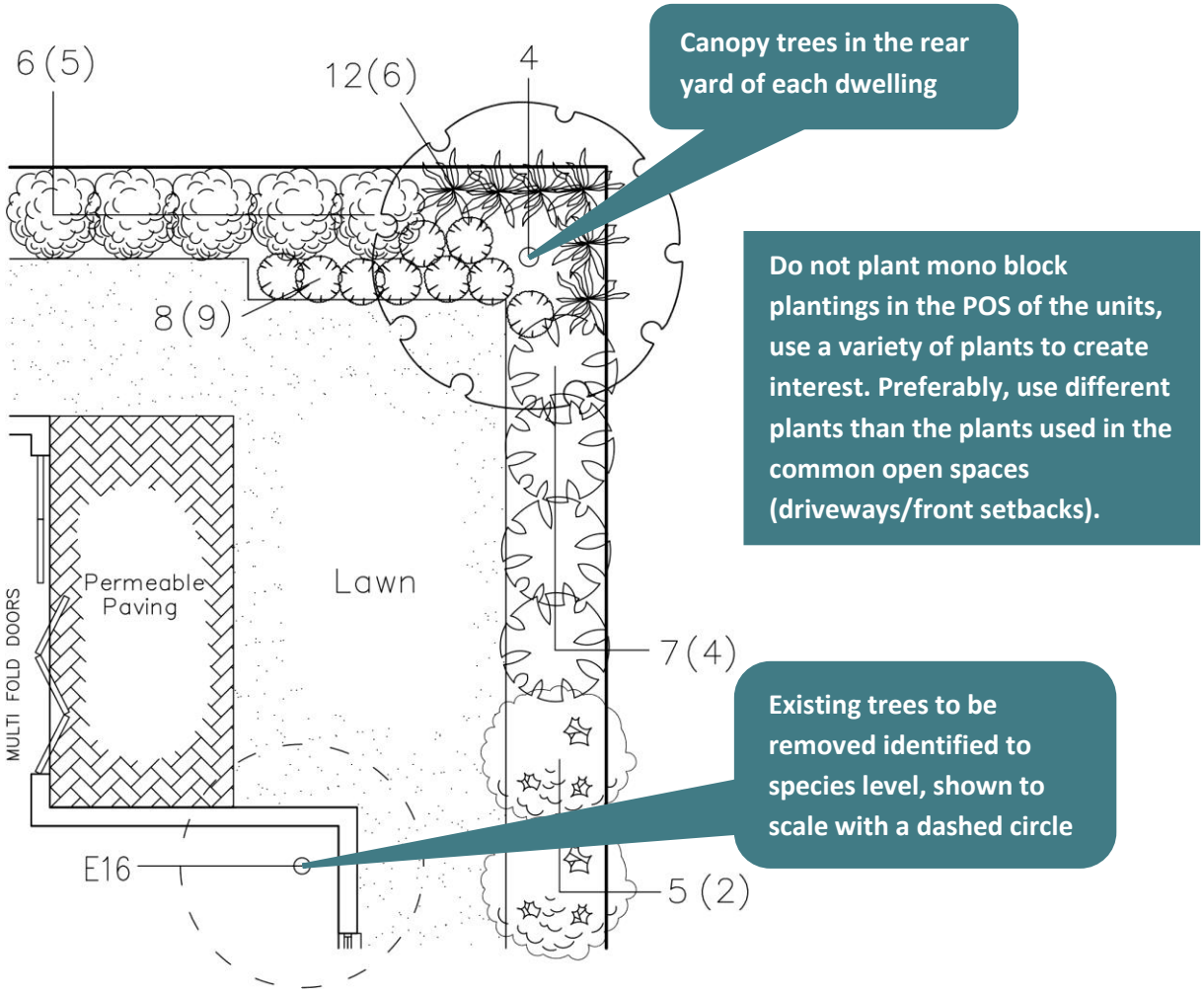
Landscape Plan



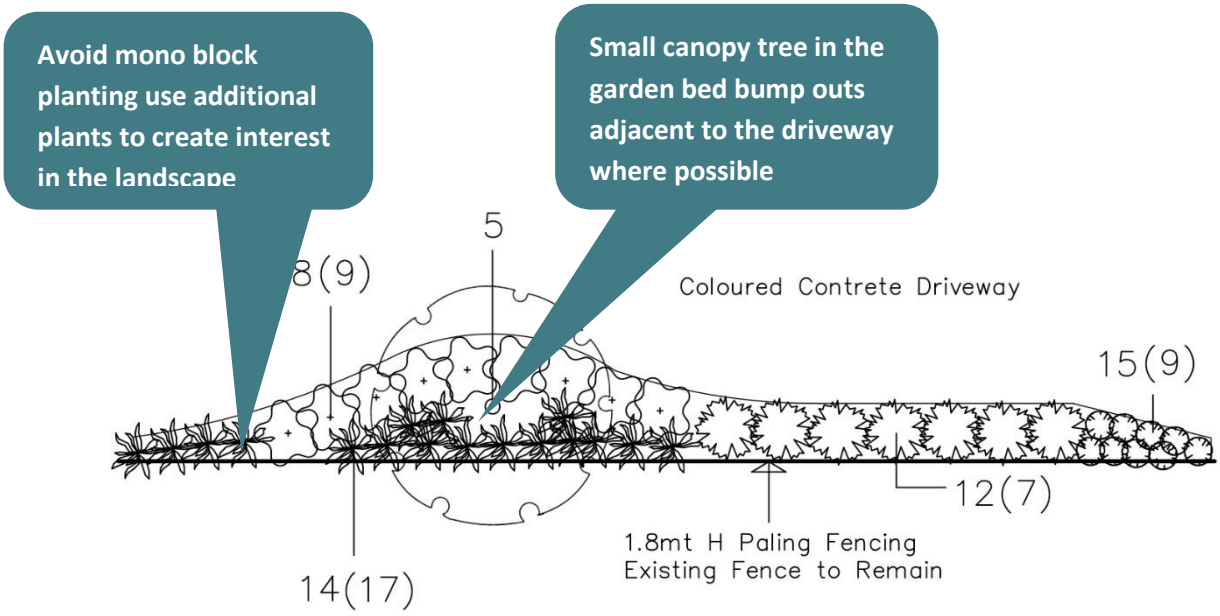
Front Setback



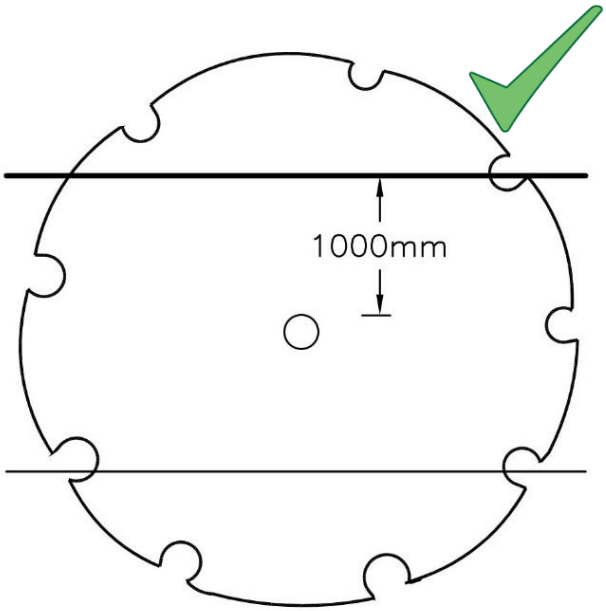
Rear Yard (POS) with a canopy tree



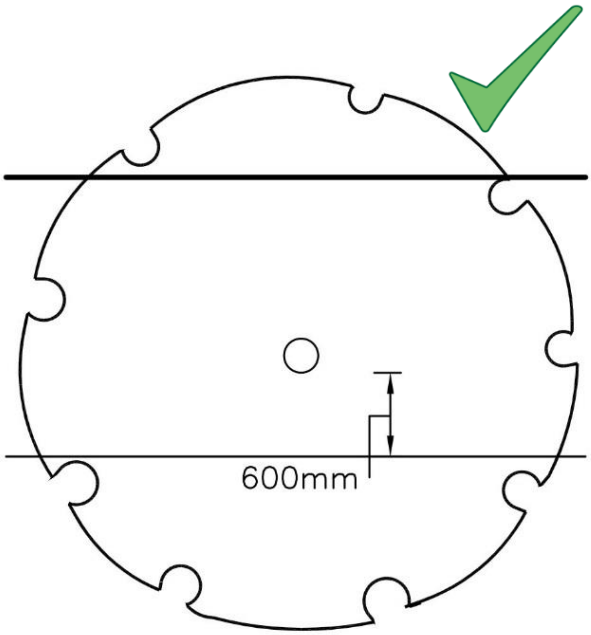
Driveway Garden Beds



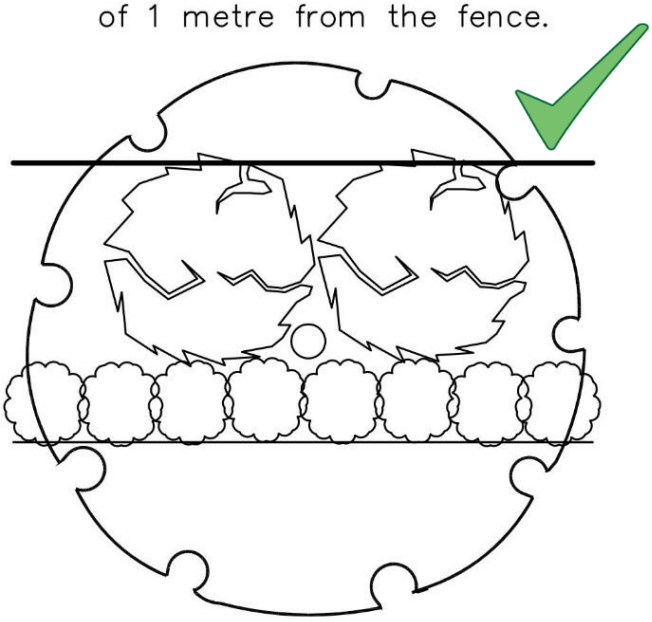
Correct Tree Location in Garden Beds



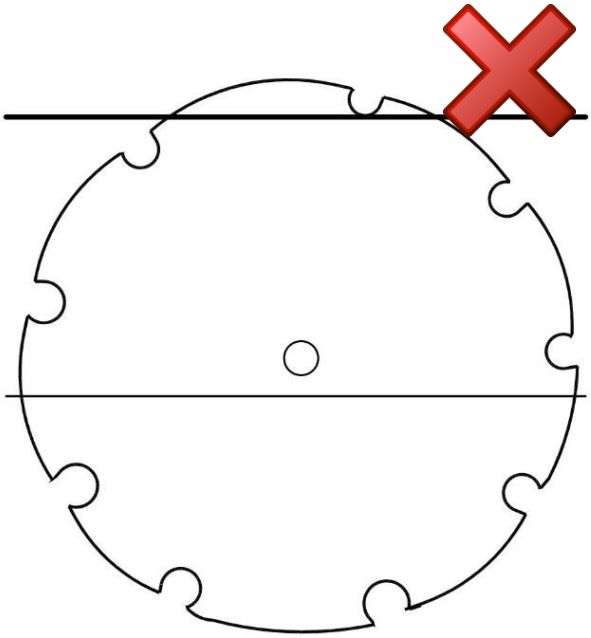
Tree centred in the garden bed with a minimum offset of 1 metre from the fence.



Tree no closer than 500–600mm to the front edge of the garden bed.

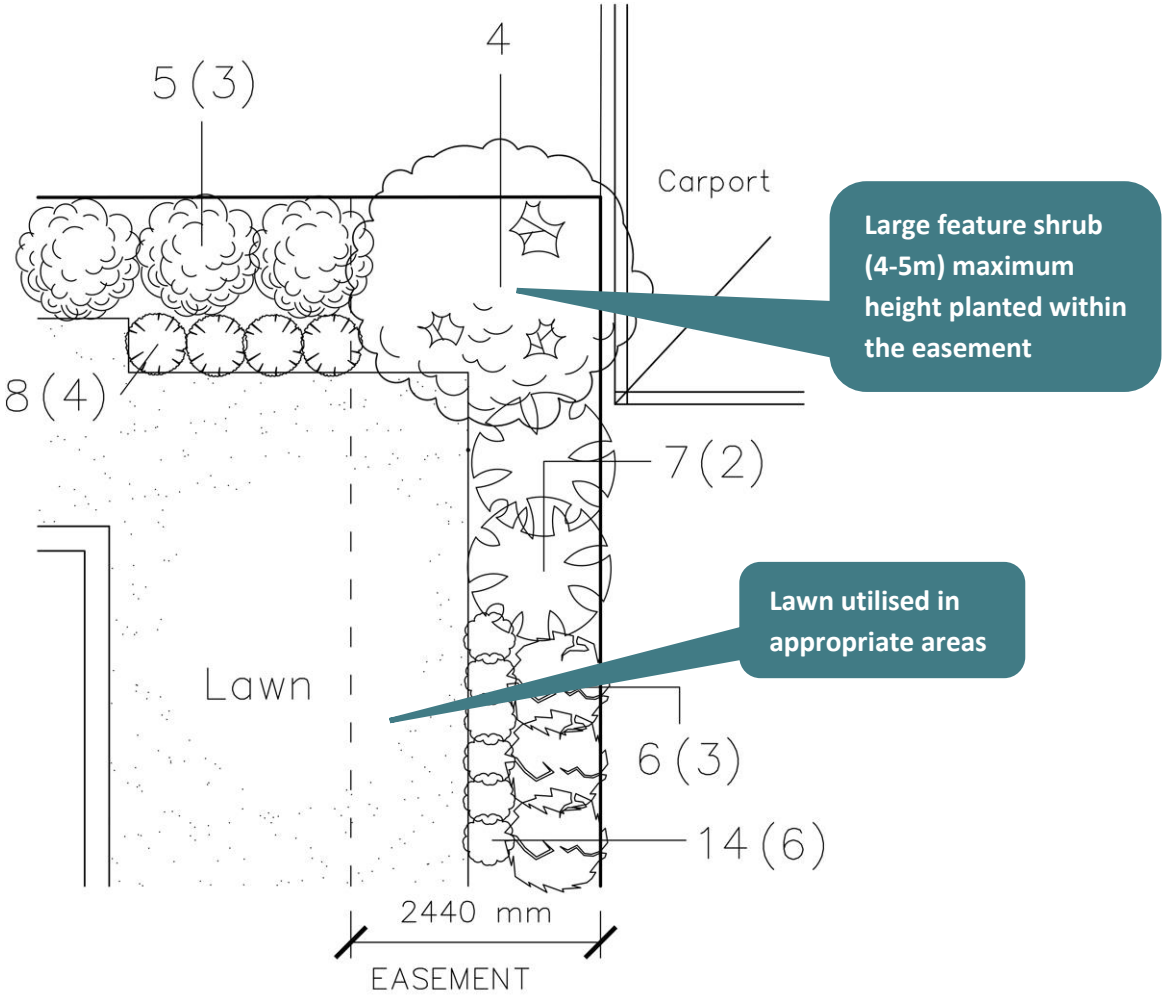


Canopy tree with good under canopy planting to help suppress weeds when its a juvenile/semi mature tree.

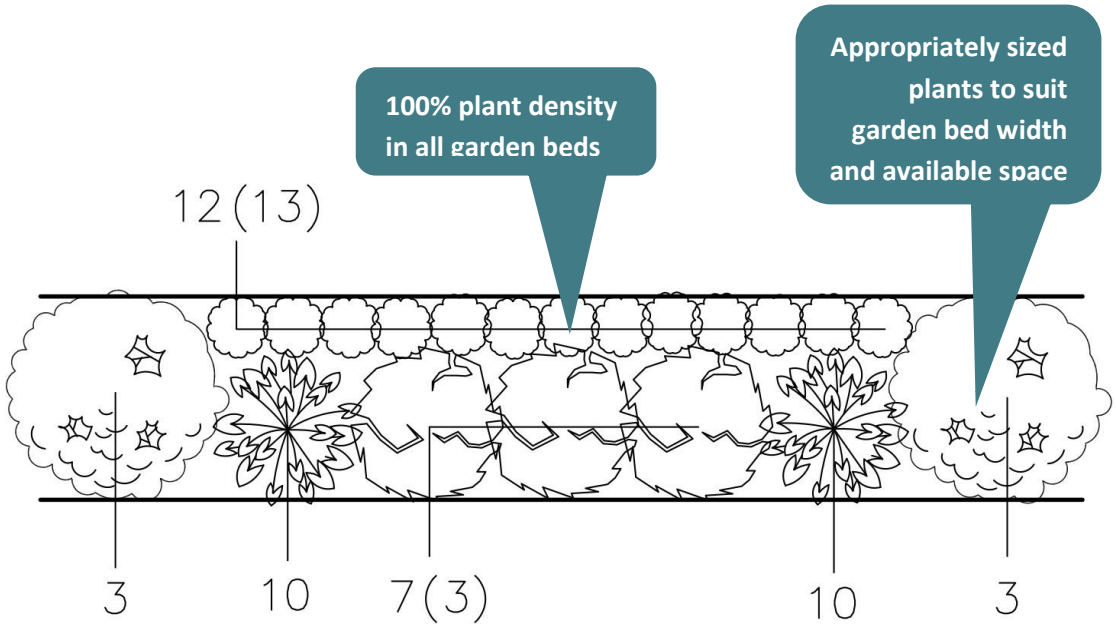


The Tree is to close to the front of the garden bed not allowing any meaningful planting between the tree trunk and the front garden bed edge to occur. There is no under planting beneath the canopy of the tree.

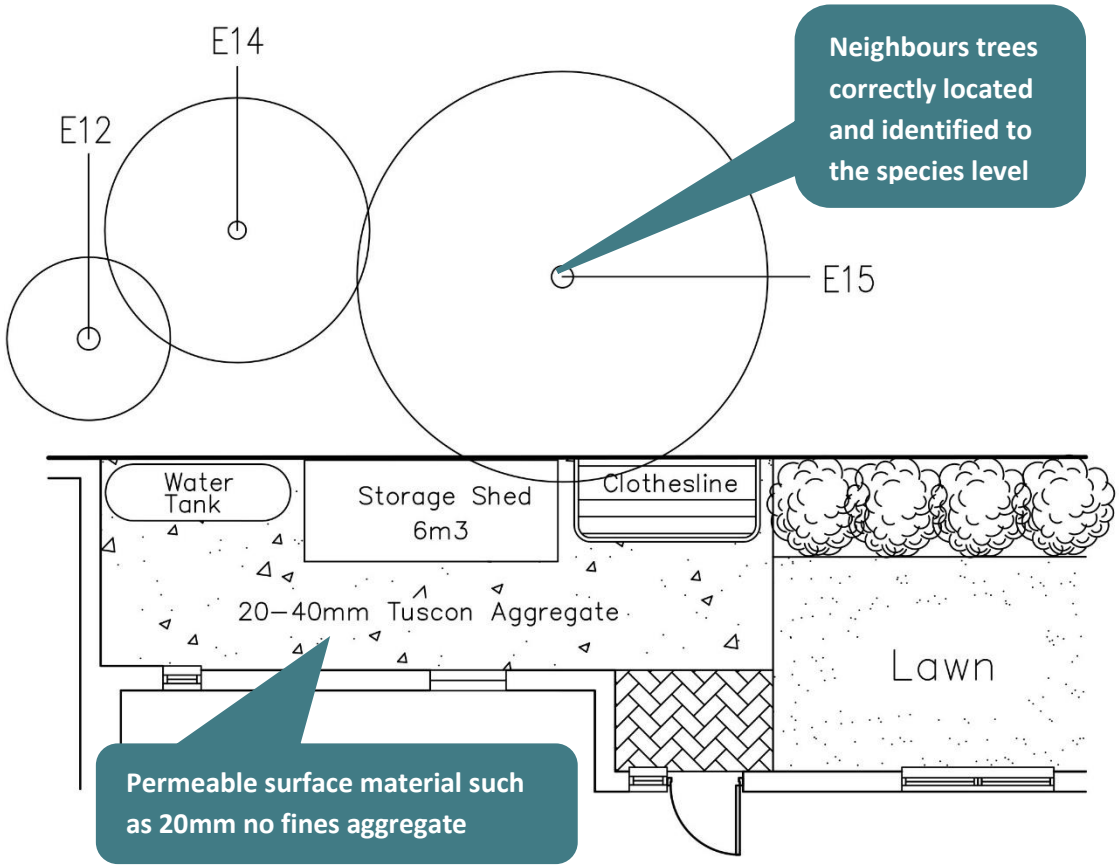
Planting in an Easement (POS) utilising a large feature shrub



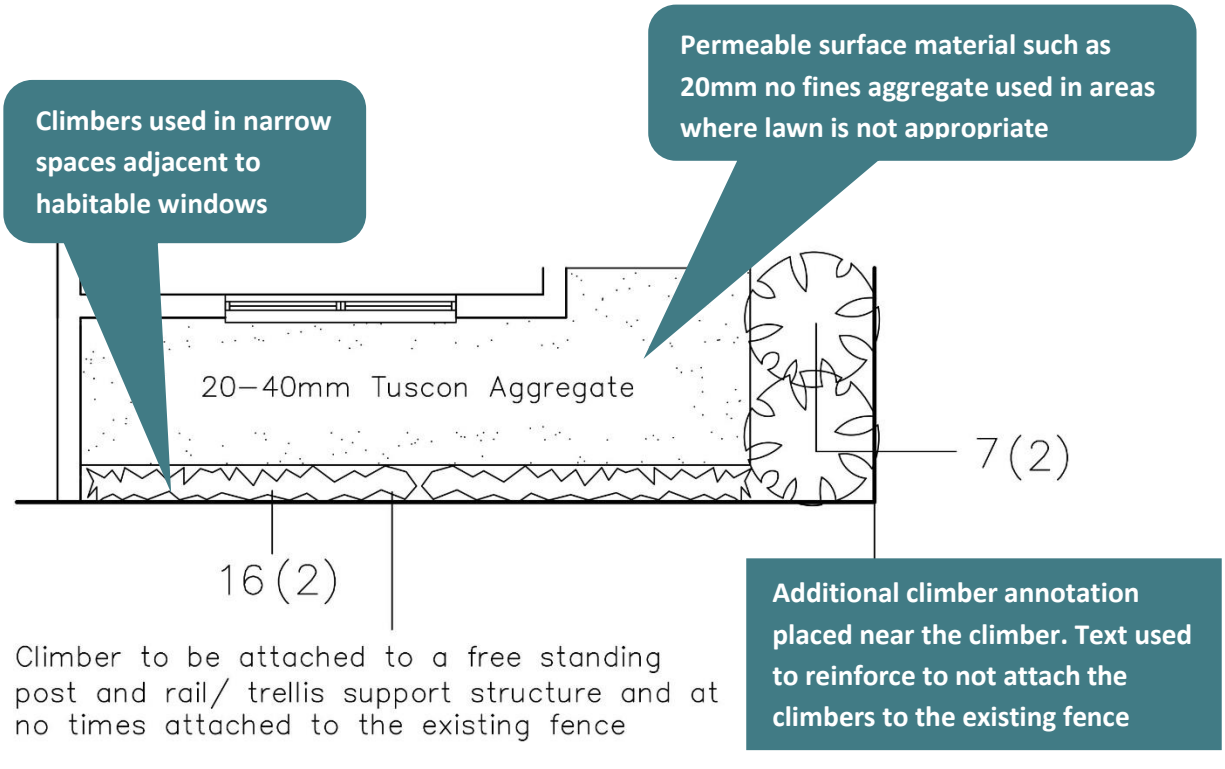
Plant Selection



General Plan Information

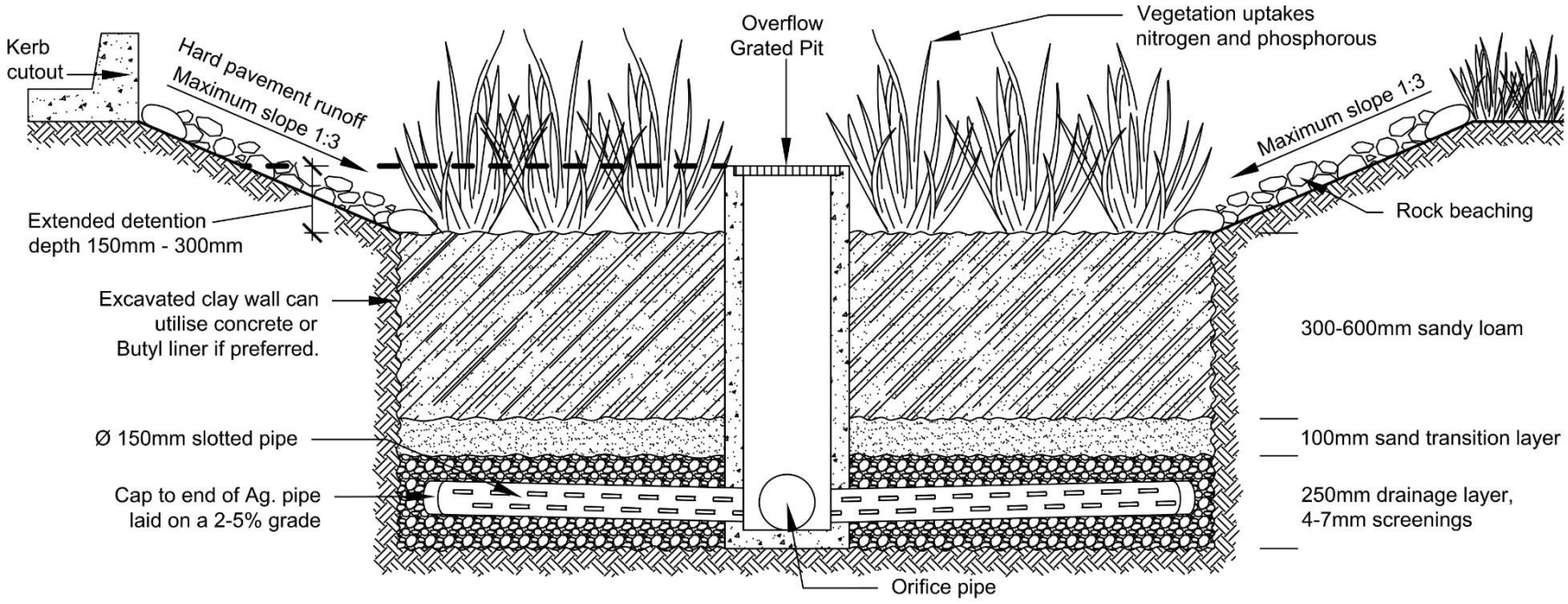


Shade and narrow areas



5. Detail Drawing Examples

Rain Garden Template



SANDY LOAM LAYER:

Description	Proportion
SAND	60%-80%
CLAY	10%-15%
SILT	5%-30%

TRANSITION LAYER:
Separates sandy loam from drainage layer
Typically:
- Drains at a faster rate than sandy loam
- Coarse sand - e.g. VicRoads A2 filter

DRAINAGE LAYER:
Ag drain/slotted pipe - connect to drain
Typically:
- 150mm ag pipe or slotted PVC
- 4-7mm clean washed gravel
- 250+mm layer thickness

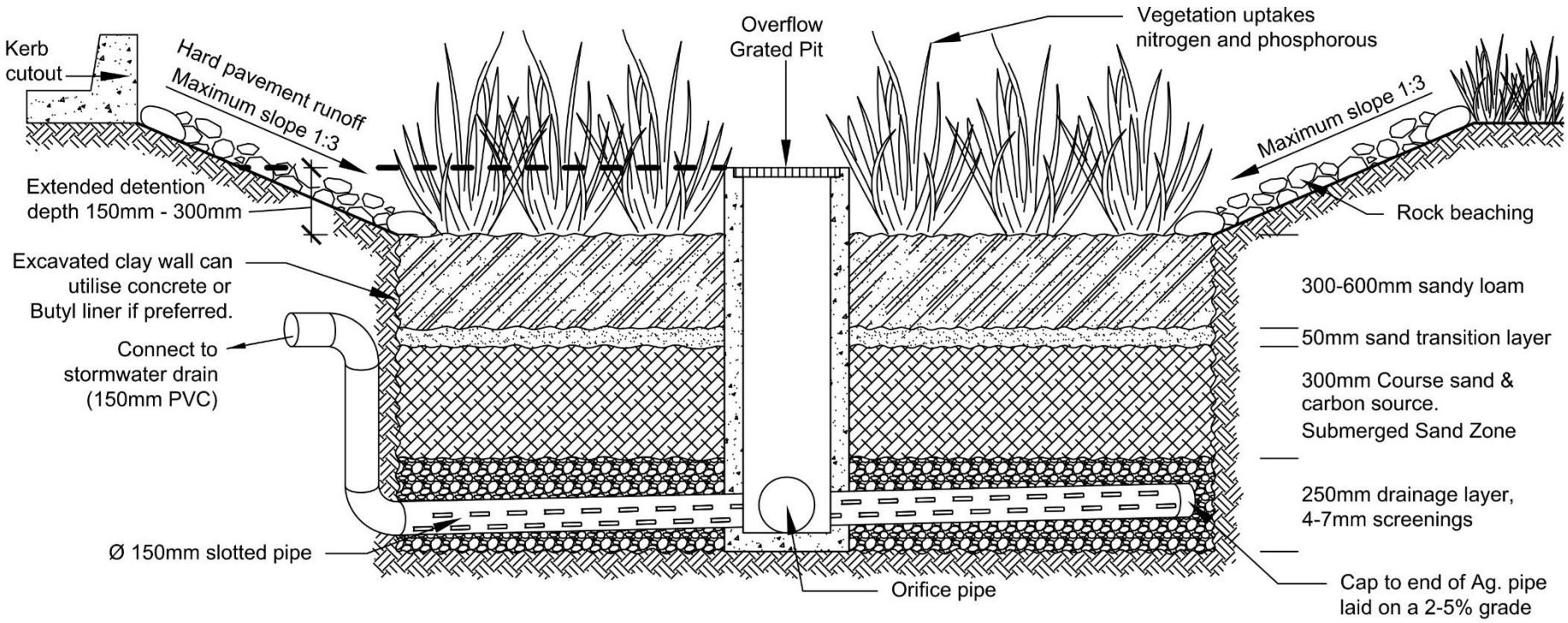
NB: Slots in Ag pipe must not be wider than size of gravel used in drainage layer

TYPICAL PROPERTIES:
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) should be (approximately) 150-250mm/h (ATSM 1815-06)

NOTES:
- AVOID USING SCORIA AS IT CREATES FINES, WHICH BLOCK THE SYSTEM
- DO NOT USE FILTER SOCKS OR GEOTEXTILE ON DRAINAGE PIPE AS IT CLOGS
- DO NOT USE ORGANIC MULCH AS IT FLOATS AFTER RAIN AND BLOCKS OVERFLOW PIPE
- CALL KNOX PLANNING ON 9298 8125 DURING CONSTRUCTION (WHEN TRANSITION LAYER IS BEING INSTALLED)

Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Rain Garden (WSUD)



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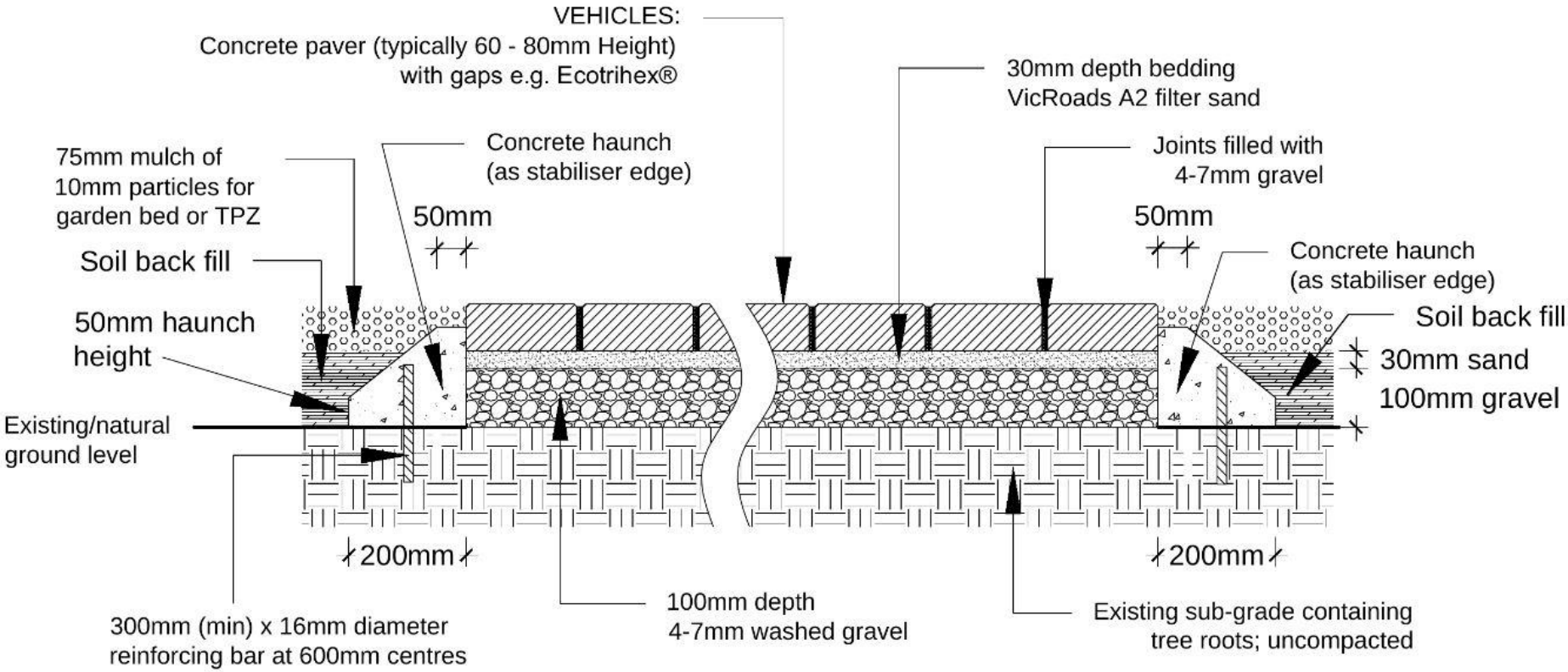
Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines

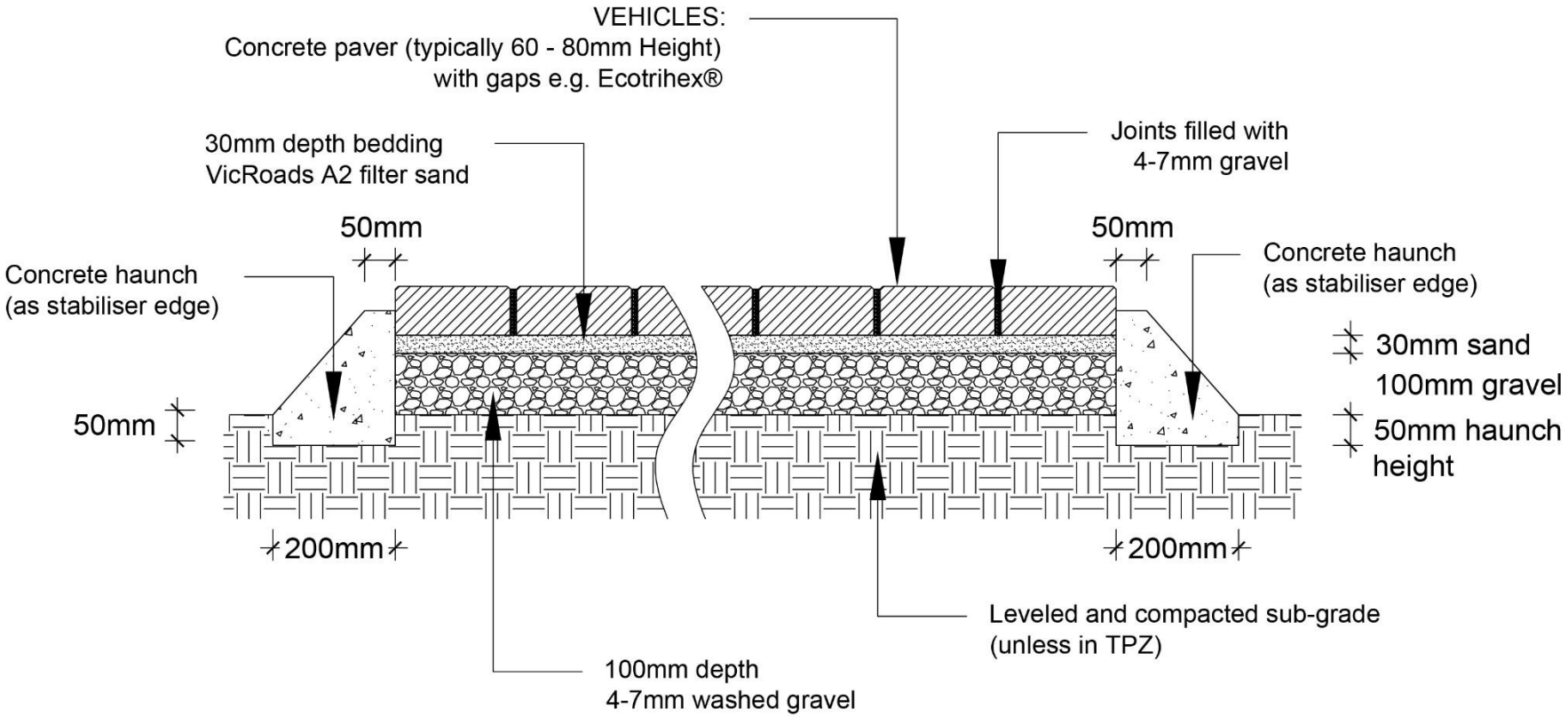
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Rain Garden Submerged (WSUD)



Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

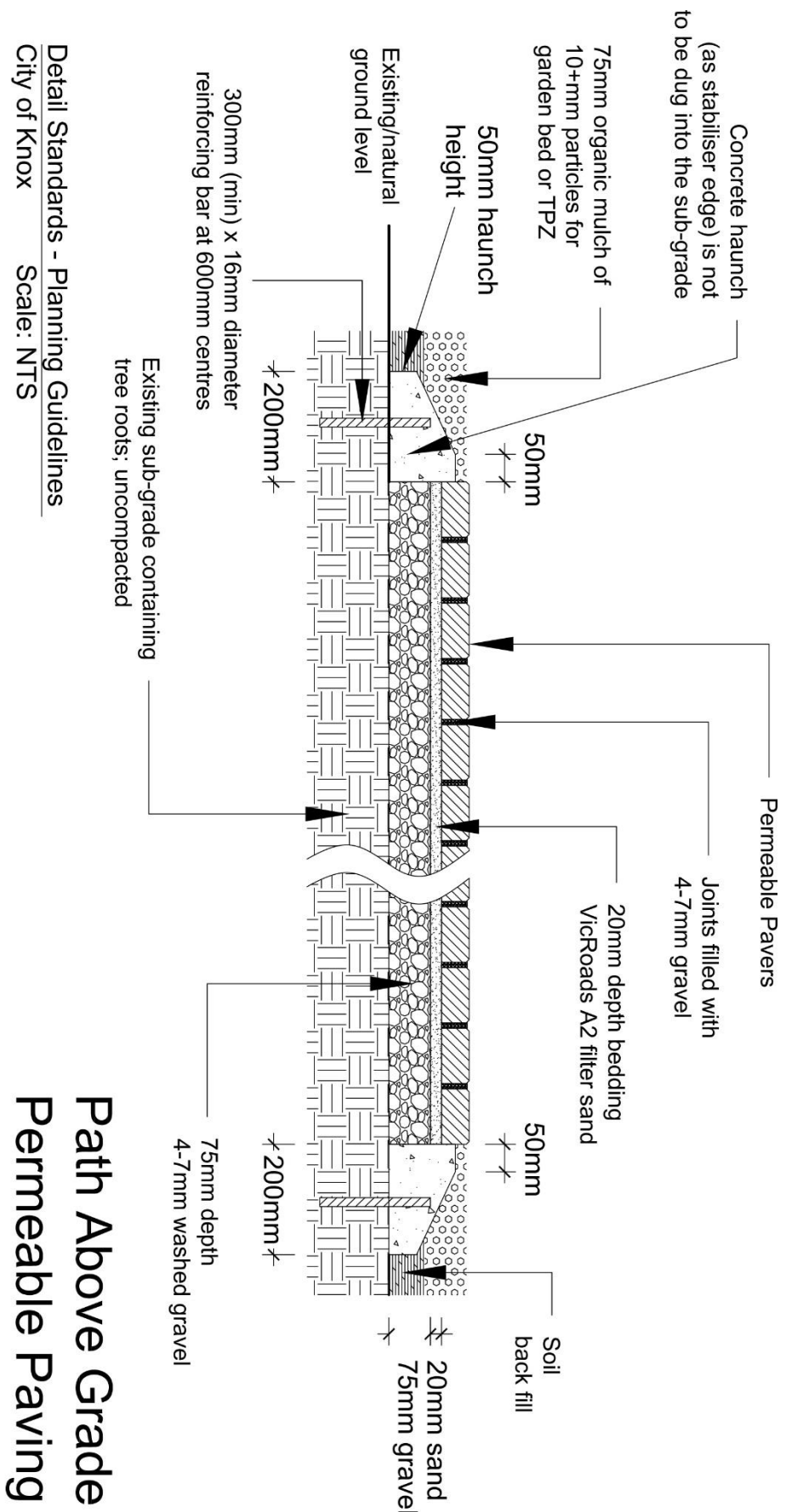
Above Grade Driveway Permeable Paving

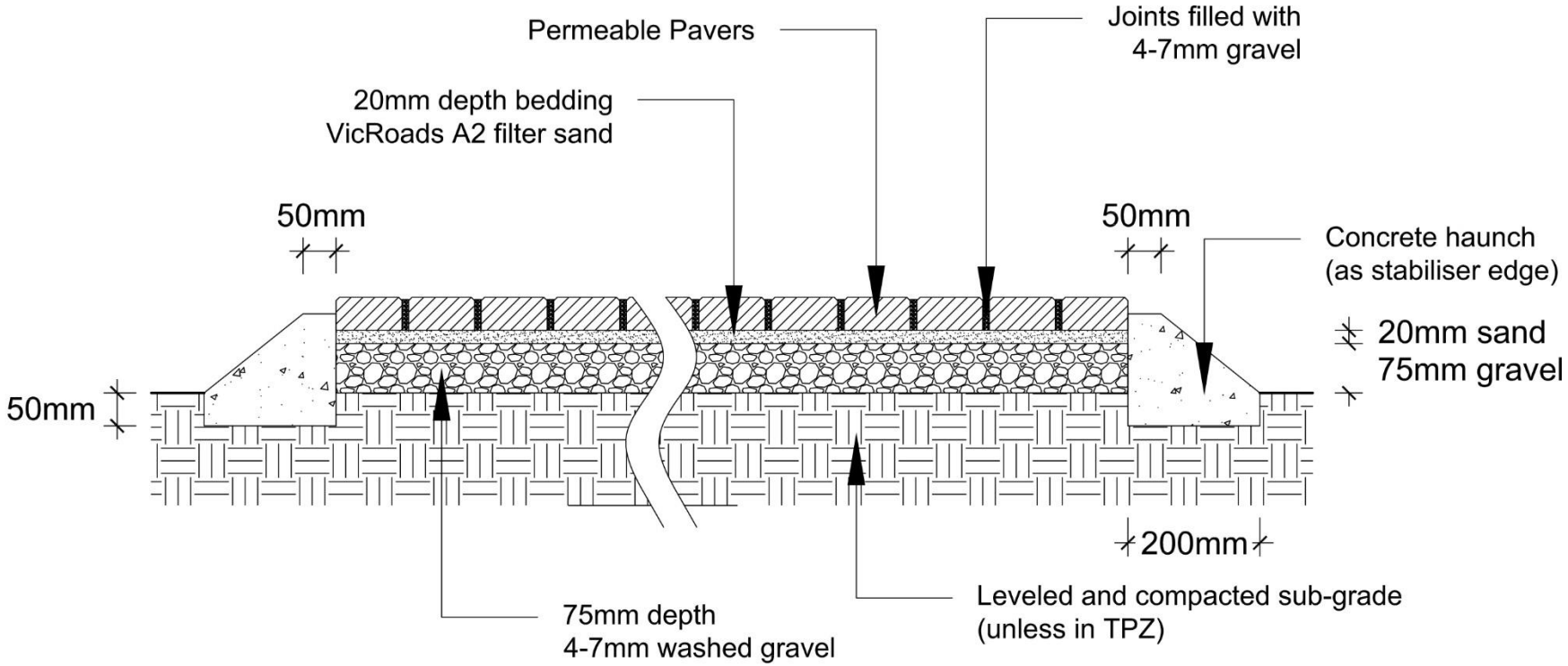


Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Driveway Permeable Paving

Path Above Grade Permeable Paving



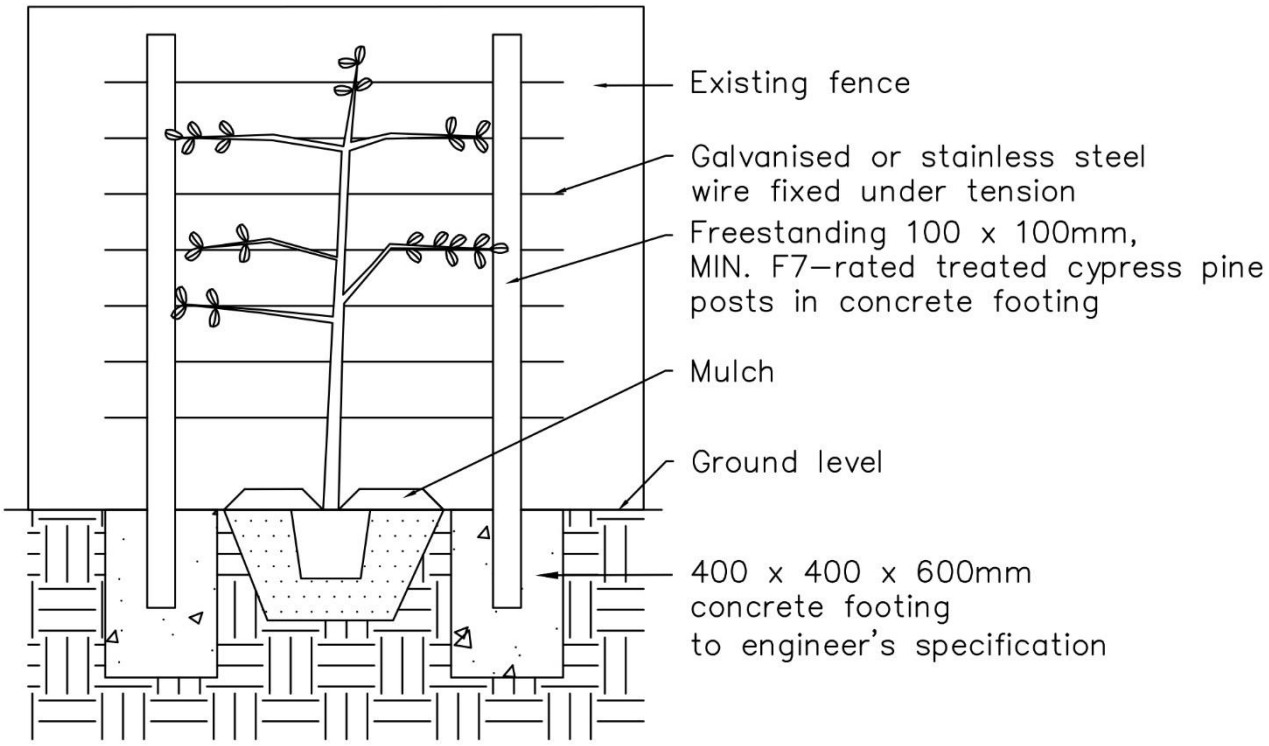


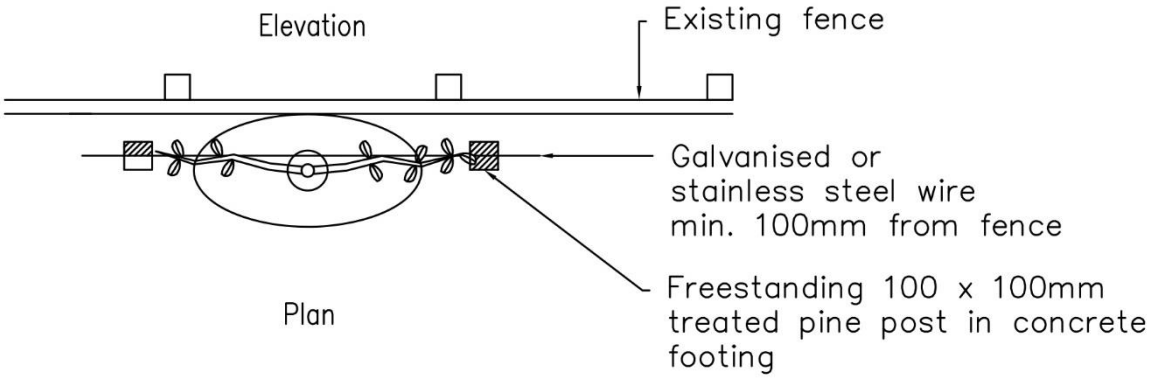
Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Path Permeable Paving

Tree Planting Detail

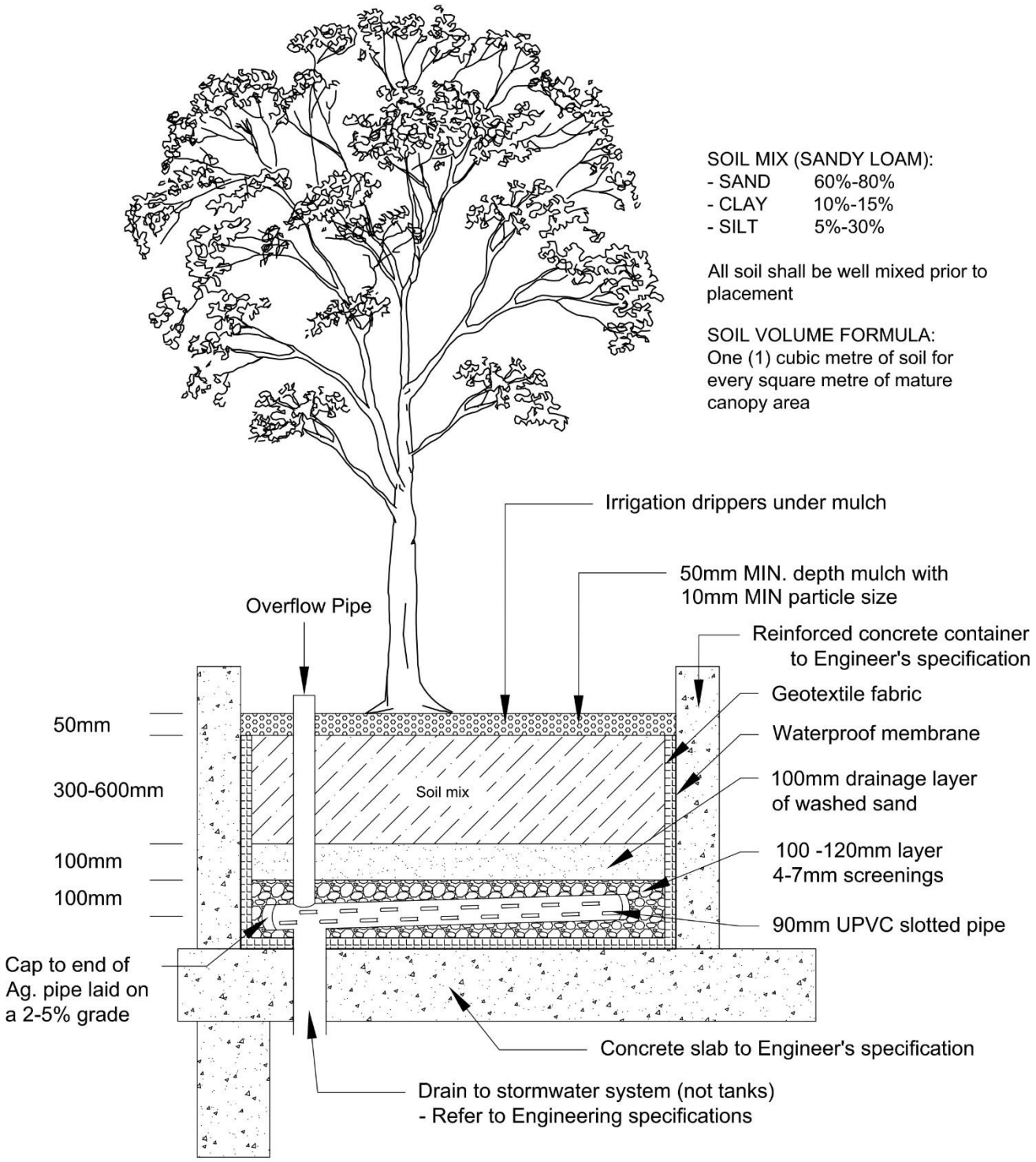
Free Standing Climber Frame Detail





Freestanding Climber Frame Detail

Raised Planter Detail



Typical Rooftop/Balcony/Terrace Raised Planter

Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

6. Examples of Landscape Plan Legends/Notes

Existing Plant Legend

EXISTING PLANT MATERIAL				
CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	H x W (m)	DESCRIPTION
E1	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum	14 x 10	Retain (S)
E2	Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet honey–myrtle	10 x 11	Remove (W)
E3	Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	17 x 12	Remove
E4	Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood	7 x 6	Retain (N)
E5	Photinia serrulata	Photinia	6 x 6	Retain (N)
E6	Fraxinus angustifolia	Desert Ash	9 x 5	Remove (W)
E7	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittoporum	9 x 9	Remove (W)
E8	Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon–scented Teatree	4 x 3	Remove
E9	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	12 x 5	Remove
E10	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	14 x 12	Retain (N)
E11	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Long–leaf Box	15 x 16	Retain (N)
E12	Cotoneaster glaucophyllus	Cotoneaster	3 x 3	Retain (N)
E13	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	4 x 3	Retain (N)
E14	Syzygium paniculatum	Brush Cherry	14 x 9	Retain (N)
E15	Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	Purple Leaf Cherry Plum	4 x 3	Retain (N)
E16	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	8 x 8	Remove (W)
E17	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	3 x 2	Remove (W)
E18	Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	18 x 14	Retain (N)
E19	Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush	7 x 4	Retain (N)
E20	Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow in Summer	11 x 9	Retain (N)
(N) = Neighbour's Tree (S) = Street Tree (W) = Weed species				

Plant Schedule

CODE	PLANT BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	POT SIZE	No.
TREES						
1	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	Red Box	15000	10000	500	1
2	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Blackwood Wattle	12000	6000	500	1
3	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She oak	8000	4000	300	2
SHRUBS						
4	*Agonis 'Burgundy'*	Burgundy	5000	3000	250	1
5	*Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia	5000	2500	250	1
6	*Prostanthera lasianthos*	Victorian Christmas bush	3000	2000	250	16
7	*Goodenia ovata*	Hop Goodenia	1500	1500	200	13
8	*Dilwynia cinerascens*	Grey parrot pea	1200	1000	150	8
9	*Correa reflexa*	Common Correa	1500	1000	150	6
10	*Tetratheca ciliata*	Pink Bells	500	600	150	39
11	*Prostanthra incana*	Dwarf Mint Bush	800	800	200	5
12	*Correa 'Dusky Bells'*	Dusky Bells	500	1000	150	47
GRASSES AND LILLIES						
13	*Dianella revoluta*	Black anther lily	500	500	150	13
14	*Dianella longifolia*	Pale flax lily	800	500	150	26
15	*Lomandra longifolia*	Mat rush	700	700	150	21
16	*Lomandra 'Tanika'*	Tanika	600	650	150	76
17	*Dianella 'Little Jess'*	Little Jess	400	400	150	23
18	*Carex buchananii*	Leatherleaf Sedge	450	450	150	86

Preparing a Garden Bed

PREPAIRING A GARDEN BED FROM A BUILDING SITE

Cleaning: Clean the site of debris and weeds.

- If soil is contaminated by paint or concrete wash – which shall be avoided – it must be dug out and removed. If in a tree protection zone (TPZ) – more reason to prevent – it shall be hand excavated to avoid cutting roots. The topsoil shall be replaced with site soil or imported topsoil that complies with 'AS 4419 – 2003 Soils for landscaping and garden use'.
- Grading and Drainage: In areas with existing topsoil that will be paved the topsoil can be excavated (unless in TPZs) and stockpiled – to be later used on garden beds.
- Grade the area into garden beds (slightly higher) and lawn or gravel areas. Garden beds shall be edged with sustainably sourced materials eg treated pine.
- Check the drainage of the area by running a sprinkler for 5 –10 minutes (check water restrictions) and look where the water flows, noting any water tracks or ponding in areas. Adjust grading accordingly. Garden beds, paths and lawn or gravel areas shall all drain towards a drainage grate, pit or raingarden.
- Drainage issues may be addressed by the creation of a swale, which can be covered with rock pieces or a sump pit filled with crushed rock wrapped in porous geotextile and covered with lawn or stones.
- Improving soils: Existing garden beds can be prepared with added organic material such as well rotted manures or materials from plant and animal sources sold as soil improvers or compost and prepared to AS 4454 – 2003. These can just be top dressed (placed over the top of the soil) and then covered with mulch. If there is no existing topsoil left then imported topsoil that complies with AS 4419 – 2003 shall be used with organic mulch on top.
- Plants of the Proteaceae family (Grevilleas, Banksias, Hakeas and Leucadendrons) shall only be fertilised with a low phosphorous preparation (often sold as native preparations).
- Plants of the Legume (eg wattle or pea) or Casuarina (eg She Oak) families shall be fertilised with a low nitrogen preparation or not fertilised at all.
- Hard clay sub soils can be fractured or ripped to break them up without destroying their structure. This can be done in small areas with vertical action by a garden fork or spade and subsequent placement of organic matter into the vertical spaces. This shall be top dressed with organic material and then mulch added over the top.
- Soil excavation shall not be carried out in Tree Protection Zones.
- Clay soils shall never be cultivated in any way when they are wet.
- Use of plastic weed mats, solid or woven are inappropriate as they deprive soil of oxygen.
- Garden beds shall be mulched to a depth of 75 – 100mm with a sustainably sourced material with an average particle size of 10mm.

Maintenance Notes

MAINTENANCE NOTES

Watering: Plants shall be watered immediately after planting, then weekly for the first month, then fortnightly for the first 3 months. Watering is unnecessary if there has been enough recent rain. Additional watering is required on days over 30°C or high wind days. Drought tolerant species are selected but all plants will look better if given fortnightly irrigation over hot dry periods.

Weeding: Removal of weeds by hand and/or by a weedicide preparation once a month or as required. Take care to avoid spray drift and follow manufacturers' instructions.

Pruning: Shrubs and young trees shall be pruned at 3 months, 6 months and then yearly for: dead, diseased, misshaped or crossed branches and general shaping. Young trees shall be formatively pruned of competing stems to ensure a single main trunk. Stakes shall be removed after one year.

Pest and disease control: Check plants for damage once a month and use relevant sprays to manufacturer's recommendations.

Fertilisers: A general organic low phosphorous fertiliser shall be placed under mulch or incorporated into the soil with a vertical spade cut once every 6 months.

Lawns: Mowing every 3 to 6 weeks, depending on time of year, rainfall and growth to 50mm height. Pest, weed control and fertilising with a liquid preparation once every 6 months.

General: Remove rubbish and replace dead plants with the same species. Maintain mulch levels

Tree Protection Guidelines

TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

- The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) radius shall be determined by measuring the trunk diameter (DBH) at 1.4m above the ground in metres and multiplying it by 12. The TPZ is an area isolated from construction disturbance – which includes excavation, compacted fill and machine trenching – so that the tree remains viable. Any root excavation within the TPZ shall be avoided and this is to be done during the design and planning stage. If it is unavoidable, then Council's Arborist shall be contacted on Ph. 9298 8125.
- The Tree Protection Zone is to be fenced and clearly marked at all times. The fence shall be chain wire mesh panels (2.4m wide x 2.1m high) attached to concrete feet/base or similar.
- If temporary access is required through a TPZ area then a geofabric shall be laid down within the TPZ, with a 100mm depth of no fines mulch/woodchip with a rumble board strapped together laid on top and reinstated immediately afterwards.
- Any underground service installations shall be bored within the TPZ.
- No fuel, oil dumps, chemicals, materials, equipment, vehicles or temporary buildings shall be allowed in the Tree Protection Zone. Nothing whatsoever shall be attached to any tree including wires, nails, screws or other devices.
- Supplementary watering shall be provided to all trees throughout any dry or windy periods during and after the construction process.
- Any pruning required must be carried out by a trained and competent Arborist to comply with Australian Standard AS 4373 –1996 Pruning of Amenity Trees.
- Activities to be restricted within the TPZ and other notes are outlined in the Australian Standard AS 4970 – 2009 "Protection of Trees on Development Sites".

Title Block

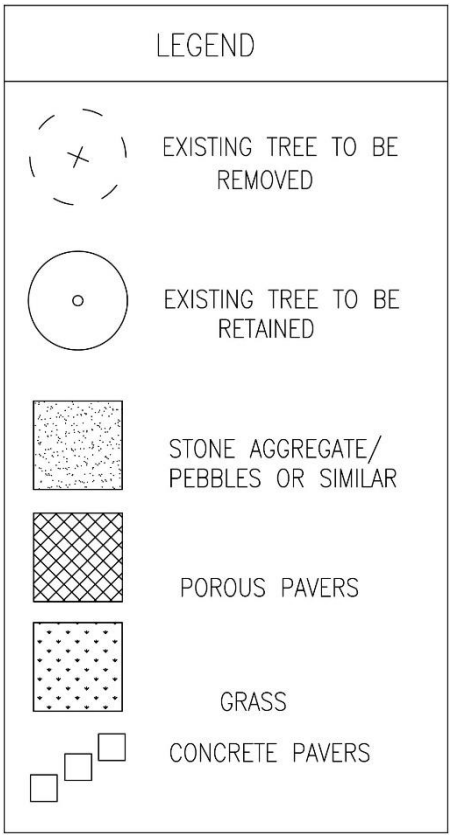
PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED TWO UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
18 EUCALYPTUS STREET,
BORONIA

DRAWING TITLE	PERMIT NO.
LANDSCAPE PLAN	???
SCALE	DATE
1:100	???
CLIENT	DRAWING NO.
Knox City Council	1 OF 1

COMPANY NAME
ADDRESS
PHONE NUMBER
EMAIL
DRAWN BY: Designer Name

Legend



7. Final Checklist

Landscape Plan Checklist

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A
Is the landscape plan consistent with the development and drainage plans? Driveway, tanks, dwellings, fences etc in the same locations.			
Is the plan drawn to scale and at the desirable 1:100 scale?			
Has the plan been orientated in a landscape perspective and not in portrait?			
Are all the permit conditions regarding the landscape plan been satisfied?			
Have the location of above and below ground services been clearly shown?			
Has a 10cm wide x 7 cm high void space ideally in the top right or top left hand corner for Council to stamp and endorse the plan been provided?			
Does the title block contain the designer name, company, contact details, north point and site address?			
Has the existing vegetation on the site and within 3 metres of the boundary to be retained or removed been identified to genus and species level?			
Is there a good variety of plants being used to avoid large mono block planting?			
Have all Knox recognized environmental weeds if present on the site been indicated to be removed?			
Does the Plant Schedule provide plant code, botanical name, common name, height, width, pot size and quantity required information?			
The tree protection, maintenance, tree planting and garden bed preparation notes been included?			
Does the planting density ratio followed our guidelines for plant spacing?			
Are the gardens wide enough for the selected plant material?			
Has a tree planting diagram been provided?			
If water tanks are to be used are they the same size and in the identical location as per the drainage plans?			
Has the landscape been designed for low maintenance, avoiding the need to heavily clip back hedges every few months in common and private open spaces?			
Has sufficient space been provide to navigate the site between structures and garden beds?			
Is the line work, plant codes and plant symbol icons clear and legible?			
Have canopy trees been located in the front setback, throughout the site where appropriate and into the private open spaces?			
Have the plants been clearly defined on the plan?			

8. Plant Lists – Indigenous and Native

Plant List 1 - Knox Indigenous Plants

Botanic name	Common name	Size (m)	Place	Comment
Large Indigenous Trees – over 15 metres in height				
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	20 X 15	F	Needs space and water
Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Silver Stringybark	15 X 10	FP	Silvery young foliage most common local
Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Long-leafed Box	15 X 10	FP	Tough good for local character
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	15 X 10	FP	Good for local character, prevents soil erosion
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	20 X 10	FP	Honey scented flowers, pale trunk, greyish leaves
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate	30 X 20	FP	Good shade tree
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box	15 X 10	FP	Bluish coin like young leaves, pale trunk
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leafed Peppermint	15 X 8	FP	Leaves used for eucalyptus oil, good form
Eucalyptus rubida	Candlebark	20 X 15	FP	Smooth white trunk
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	25 X 15	F	Smooth white trunk
Eucalyptus yarraensis	Yarra Gum	15 X 7	FP	Takes heavy soil and inundation
Medium Indigenous Trees - 10 to 15 metres in height				
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	12 X 6	FP	Dense screen
Small Indigenous Trees – 5 to 10 metres in height				
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	8 X 5	FP	Upright form
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	8 X 4	FP	Textured bark Upright
Myrsine howittiana	Muttonwood	7 X 3	PN	Good screen pale trunk
Large Indigenous Shrubs – 2 to 5 metres in height				
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle	2 X 2	FP	Hedge, gold flowers
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	3 X 3	FP	Prickly hedge, bird home
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	2 X 1.5	FPN	Good screen, upright
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	3.5 X 2	P	Good near trees, birds
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	5 X 2.5	FP	Bird magnet Upright form
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	4 X 2	FP	Butterfly magnet, prickly
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant Bush	3 X 1	PN	Soft delicate green leaves, red berries
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea	3 X 2	FP	Open hedge, wavy leaves
Goodia lotifolia	Golden tip	2 X 2	FP	Good on slopes, flowers
Hakea nodosa	Yellow Hakea	3 X 1.5	FPN	Hedge or feature, flowers
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	3 X 2	FP	Lots white flowers
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea tree	2 X 1.5	FP	Lots white flowers attract butterflies
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet	3 X 1.5	FP	Hedge or screen, perfumed flowers and berries, attracts birds
Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy bush	5 X 3	PN	Attract butterflies, tough
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	6 X 3	PN	Foliage texture

Large Indigenous Shrubs – 2 to 5 metres in height – cont.				
Pomaderris lanigera	Woolly Pomaderris	3 X 1.5	FP	Upright, yellow flowers
Pomaderris racemosa	Slender Pomaderris	2.5 X 1.5	FPN	Tall screening shrub under trees
Prostanthera lasianthos	Victorian Christmas Bush	3 X 2	FPN	Needs moisture, mulch and wind protection
Spyridium parvifolium	Dusty Miller	2 X 1.5	PN	Hedge, takes dry shade

Medium Indigenous Shrubs – 1 to 2 metres in height				
Acacia myrtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1.5 X 1	FPN	Red stems
Correa reflexa	Common correa	1.5 X 1	FPN	Bell flowers, attracts birds
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea	1.2 X 1	P	Grey foliage, dry shade
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	1.5 X 1.5	FPN	Lush leaf, yellow flowers
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	2 X 1.5	FPN	Mauve flowers
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	1.5 X 1	FP	Attract butterflies

Indigenous Groundcovers & Low Shrubs – Prostrate to 1 metres in height				
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate X 1	FPN	Great for soil binding and slopes, lush green, burrs
Brachyscome multifida	Cut-leaf daisy	0.2 X 0.4	FP	Mauve flowers, root shoots – good soil binder
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting	Prostrate X 1	F	Silvery leaves yellow flowers
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered Everlasting	1 X 1	FP	Dense clusters of yellow flowers
Coronidium scorpioides	Button everlasting	0.3 X 0.2	FP	Best massed under trees, dies back and re-sprouts
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	Prostrate	PN	Good under trees
Goodenia lanata	Trailing Goodenia	0.1 X 0.5	FP	Good on slopes
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Yellow flowers for small spaces or edging
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman	0.1 X 1	FP	Leaf texture, red flowers
Olearia myrsinoides	Blush Daisy Bush	1 X 1	FP	Good for small gardens
Pimelea humilis	Dwarf Rice-flower	0.4 X 0.4	FP	Butterfly attractor
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat Pea	0.5 X 1	FP	Scrambling shrub good under trees & on slopes
Pultenaea gunnii	Golden Bush-pea	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Grows well under trees
Tetratheca ciliata	Pink Bells	0.5 X 0.5	PN	Feature plant pink flowers
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	Prostrate 0.20	PN	Good groundcover under trees, shrubs or on slopes
Wahlenbergia communis	Tufted bluebell	0.4 X 0.3	FPN	Sparse foliage, blue flowers on long stems
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall Bluebell	0.5 X 0.3	FP	Clumping herb
Xanthorrhoea minor	Small Grass-tree	0.6 X 1	FP	No trunk, dramatic flowers

Indigenous Climbing Plants				
Billardiera scandens	Apple Berry	3	FPN	Light climber, yellow bell flowers and dark fruit
Clematis aristata	Austral Clematis	3	FPN	Masses of cream flowers
Clematis microphylla	Small leaf Clematis	3	FP	Small cream flowers
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral Pea	3	FP	Local form has dark purple flowers
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	3	FP	Vigorous, massed flowers

Indigenous Grasses, Sedges, lilies, Irises and other tufts				
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	0.7 X 0.6	F	Bright green leaves tough
Rytidosperma racemosum	Wallaby Grass	0.2 X 0.3	FP	Tufts or tussocks
Dianella revoluta	Black Anther Flax Lily	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Good under trees
Dianella laevis	Pale Flax-lily	0.8 X 0.5	FP	Tufted clump, blue berries
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	1.0 X 0.8	PN	Vigorous, good under tree
Diplarrena moraea	White Iris	0.5 X 0.7	FP	White iris flowers
Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	1.0 X 0.5	FP	Takes dry and wet soil
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	1.0 X 0.5	FP	Requires some water
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	0.4 X 0.3	FP	Arching stems, long lived
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.7 X 0.7	FPN	Tough, good on banks
Lomandra multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	0.4 X 0.4	P	Showy flowers in dense clusters in spring
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	0.05 X 0.6 (mown)	FP	Lawn grass, stays green all year, takes mowing, seed heads weep down
Patersonia occidentalis	Purple Flag	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Compact tufting iris like plant with mauve flowers
Poa ensiformis	Purple-sheath Tussock-grass	0.5 X 1	PN	Tough plant in moist shade, controls erosion
Poa labillardieri	Common Tussock Grass	0.5 X 0.8	FP	Vigorous grass in moist to slightly dry sites
Poa morrisii	Velvet Tussock-grass	0.3 X 0.3	FP	Smaller clump, greyish foliage, requires moisture
Austrostipa rudis	Spear grass	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Tussock for dry sites
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass	0.4 X 0.75	FP	Tussock adaptable to most places, good colours

Indigenous Ferns				
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maiden-hair fern	0.3 X +	P	Reliable fern, may dry off and reshoot from roots
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle fern	0.4 X +	P	Attractive tufting fern, easy to grow, spreads
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree-fern	7 X 3	PN	Takes full sun and dry soil once established
Dicksonia antarctica	Soft Tree-fern	3 X 3	PN	Should have a licence tag
F = grows well in full sun, P = grows in part shade and N = grows in full shade				

Plant List 2 - Native plants

This list is not exhaustive and the use of other natives not listed suitable for the Knox microclimate is encouraged.

Botanic name	Common name	Size (m)	Place	Comment
Large Native Trees - over 15 metres in height				
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	20 X 10	F	Pink smooth bark, elegant form, prolific white flowers
Corymbia calophylla	Marri	15 X 8	F	Well rounded canopy
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum	20 X 15	F	Open crown, fragrant foliage
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	20 X 10	F	Tall evergreen tree
Eucalyptus nicholii	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	15 X 10	F	Aromatic fragrance when foliage is crushed
Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. *maculosa*	Red Spotted Gum	20 X 10	F	White chalky trunk with red flecks, elegant form
Eucalyptus occidentalis	Swamp Yate	20 X 10	F	Tolerates a wide range of soil types
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	20 X 15	F	Smooth back open crown
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Ironbark	15 X 8	F	Distinctive deeply furrow iron bark
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	15 X 10	FP	Pink smooth trunk, lush glossy green leaves
Waterhousea floribunda	Weeping Lilly-pilly	15 X 8	FP	Lush green leaves, excellent screen or hedge

Medium Native Trees – 10 to 15 metres in height				
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle	12 X 7	FP	Long lived elegant tree
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest Oak	15 X 6	F	Attractive to seed eating birds
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia	12 X 5	F	Upright form, bird magnet
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree	10 X 5	F	Stunning red flowers in early summer
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	10 X 8	F	Lush green leaves, white & red flowers, wide trunk
Castanospermum australe	Black Bean	12 X 5	FP	Large orange red pea flowers
Corymbia eximia	Yellow Bloodwood	12 X 7	F	Creamy white flowers
Eucalyptus bancroftii	Bancroft's Red Gum	12 X 6	F	Attractive bark, bird and insect attracting
Eucalyptus cinerea	Argyle Apple	12 X 7	F	Foliage is blue/green
Eucalyptus cornuta	Yate	10 X 5	F	Poorly drained soils
Eucalyptus crenulata	Buxton Gum	12 X 7	F	Aromatic silver foliage
Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. *connata*	Yellow Gum	12 X 10	F	Yellow flowers, pale trunk and good form
Eucalyptus pulchella	White Peppermint	10 X 6	F	Narrow pendulous foliage
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum	12 X 7	F	White trunk, willowy peppermint leaves
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	10 X 8	F	Yellow fruit during winter
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	10 X 4	F	Creamy white flowers on mass.
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree	10X 3	F	Showy red flowers

Small Native Trees – 5 to 10 metres in height				
Agonis flexuosa 'Jervis Bay Afterdark'	Jervis Bay Afterdark	8 X 6	FP	Good hedge tree, year round deep red colour
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	8 X 6	F	Attractive to seed eating birds
Angophora hispida	Dwarf Apple	8 X 6	F	Clusters of cream flowers
Backhousia citriodora	Lemon-scented Myrtle	6 X 4	FP	Lemony edible leaves
Buckinghamiana celsissima	Ivory Curl Tree	9 X 4	FP	Long pendulous creamy white flowers
Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush	6 x 4	FP	Bright pink new foliage
Callitris rhomboidea	Port Jackson Pine	7 X 3	FP	Neat narrow conifer
Corymbia eximia 'Nana'	Dwarf Yellow Bloodwood	8 X 5	F	Mass of cream flowers, bird attracting
Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Dwarf Pink	7 X 3	FP	
Corymbia ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum	8 X 5	F	Striking tree when in flower
Eucalyptus conferruminata	Bald Island Marlock	8 X 4	F	Vibrant and showy flower clusters
Eucalyptus 'Dry White'	Dry White	7 X 4	F	Dwarf form of *E. elata*
Eucalyptus dolichorhyncha	Fuchsia Gum	7 X 3	F	Red buds & fruit, yellow flowers, Mallee form
Eucalyptus 'Euky Dwarf'	Euky Dwarf	6 X 5	F	Smooth barked, red flowers
Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. *megalocarpa*	Yellow Gum	8 X 6	F	Pale trunk, low wide canopy, most forms have red or pink flowers
Eucalyptus spathulata	Swamp Mallet	8 X 5	F	Bark can be smooth copper red colour
Eucalyptus mannifera 'Little Spotty'	Little Spotty	8 X 6	F	Trunk white, chalky with red flecks
Eucalyptus pauciflora 'Little Snowman'	Little Snowman	7 X 3	F	Patched coloured smooth bark, many flowers
Eucalyptus 'Purple Patch'	Purple Patch	6 x 4	F	Stunning purple/mauve flowers
Eucalyptus torquata	Coral Gum	7 X 4	F	Pink buds, flowers & fruit
Eucalyptus 'Vintage Red'	Vintage Red	8 X 4	F	Striking red foliage
Eucalyptus 'Winter Lights'	Winter Lights	8 X 5	F	Dwarf selection of *E. viridis*
Elaeocarpus eumondii	Eumundi Quandong	8 X 4	F	Great for narrow positions
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	7 X 5	FP	Dark foliage, pink bell flowers, blue berries
Elaeocarpus 'Prima Donna'	Prima Donna	8 X 4	FP	Narrow and erect growth
Geijera parviflora	Wilga	8 X 6	F	Flowers strongly scented
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	8 X 4	FP	Fragrant yellow flowers
Tristaniopsis laurina	Kanooka	7 X 5	FP	Pale trunk, dense canopy
Waterhousea floribunda 'Sweeper'	Sweeper	10 X 5	FP	Heavily weeping habit with dense form

Large Native Shrubs – 3 to 5 metres in height				
Acmena 'Backyard Bliss'	Backyard Bliss	3.5 x 1.5	FP	Compact growth
Acmena 'Cherry Surprise'	Cherry Surprise	3 x 1.5	FP	Great screen shrub
Alyogyne huegelii	Lilac Hibiscus	2.5 X 2.5	FP	Divided leaves big flowers
Banksia 'Sentinel'	Sentinel	2.5 x 1.2	FP	Good screening plant.
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia	3 x 2	FP	Long flowering
Callistemon 'Saint Mary Mackillop'	Saint Mary Mackillop	3 x 2	FP	Deep maroon blush flowers
Callistemon 'Mauve Mist'	Mauve Mist	3 X 3	F	Pink mauve flowers and pink new growth
Callistemon 'Slim'	Slim	3 x 1.3	FP	Narrow growth
Grevillea 'Scarlet Sprite'	Scarlet Sprite	3 x 3	FP	Masses of red flowers
Grevillea 'Moon Light'	Moon Light	5 x 4	FP	Flowers well
Grevillea longifolia	Fernleaf Grevillea	4.5 x 4	FP	Bird attracting
Kunzea baxteri	Crimson Kunzea	3 x 3	FP	Showy flowers
Leptospermum 'Copper Glow'	Copper Glow	3 X 2	FP	Tough hedge or screen copper toned new growth
Melaleuca 'Narrow Nessie'	Narrow Nessie	3 x 1	FP	Narrow growing
Prostanthera ovalifolia	Purple Mintbush	2.5 X 1.5	P	Masses of purple flowers, scented edible foliage
Syzygium australe 'Pinnacle'	Pinnacle	5 X 1	FP	Really useful tight upright form – pencil pine shape
Syzygium 'Bush Christmas'	Bush Christmas	3 X 2	FP	Great hedge shrub, winter new growth orange

Medium Native Shrubs – 1.2 to 2 metres in height				
Acacia 'Green Mist	Green Mist	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Soft weeping habit
Acacia 'Honey Bun'	Honey Bun	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Compact form
Acmena 'Forest Flame'	Forest Flame	2 x 1	FP	Red new growth
Banksia 'Black Magic'	Black Magic	1.2 X 1.5	FP	Compact form
Callistemon 'Cherry Time'	Cherry Time	1.8 X 1.5	FP	Weeping habit
Callistemon 'Genoa Glory'	Genoa Glory	2.5 X 1.5	FP	Useful upright form purple-maroon flowers
Callistemon 'Hot Pink'	Hot Pink	1.5 X 1.0	FP	Bright pink flowers
Callistemon 'Little John'	Little John	1.5 X 1.5	F	Bluish foliage, tough
Callistemon 'Rose Opal'	Rose Opal	2.0 X 1.5	FP	Deep red to rose flowers
Correa alba	White Correa	1.5 X 1.5	FP	White flowers, tough
Correa baeuerlenii	Chef's cap Correa	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Hedge, glossy leaves
Correa glabra	Rock Correa	2 X 2	FPN	Tough hedge plant
Correa 'Slim Jim'	Slim Jim	2 x 1	FP	Upright form
Correa 'Mallee Pink'	Mallee Pink	1.5 X 2.0	FP	Pink bell shaped flowers
Correa 'Marion's Marvel'	Marion's Marvel	2 X 2	FPN	Hedge plant, dense pale grey foliage good flowers
Grevillea 'Pink Surprise'	Pink Surprise	2 X 2.5	F	Large prolific pink blooms, good hedge, grey leaves
Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'	Robyn Gordon	2 X 1.5m	F	Great hedge shrub, tough, good flowers
Prostanthera rotundifollia	Round-leaved Mint Bush	2 x 2	FP	Fragrant foliage
Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'	Coconut Ice	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Pinkish red flowers
Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream'	Peaches and Cream	1.2 X 1.2	FP	Flowers cream turning to peach colour

Medium Native Shrubs – 1.2 to 2 metres in height continued				
Grevillea 'Superb'	Superb	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Apricot orange flowers
Melaleuca 'Little Red'	Little Red	1.2 X 1.2	FP	Red new growth
Philotheca myoporoides	Wax flower	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Small starry pinkish white flowers, aromatic leaves
Senna artemisioides	Desert Cassia	2 X 1	FP	Good under eucalypts
Westringia fruticosa	Coast Rosemary	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Tough hedge, flowers
Westringia 'Naringa'	Naringa	2.2 x 1.5	FP	Fast establishing hedge
Westringia 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Wynyabbie Gem	1.5 X 1.5	FP	Greyish foliage, mauve- blue flowers

Native Groundcovers & Low Shrubs – Prostrate to 1.2 metres in height				
Acacia 'Limelight'	Limelight	1 X 1	FP	Pendulous branches
Acmena 'Allyn Magic'	Alyn Magic	0.6 x 0.6	FP	Small hedging plant
Astartea 'Winter Pink'	Winter Pink	1 X 1.2	FP	Deep pink flowers
Anigozanthos 'Pink Joey'	Pink Joey	0.6 X 0.6	F	Needs drainage, pink flowers
Banksia 'Cherry Candles'	Cherry Candles	0.5 X 0.5	F	Dwarf form of B. spinulosa
Boronia 'Heaven Scent'	Heaven Scent	1.2 X 0.8	F	Fragrant flowers
Bauera 'Rose Carpet'	Rose Carpet	0.5 x 1.0	F	Flowers all year
Callistemon 'Better John'	Better John	1.2 X 0.9	FP	Dense growing red flowers
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	0.2 X 0.5	FP	Good coverage & flowers
Correa 'Candy Pink'	Candy Pink	1 X 1	FP	Greyish foliage, dense habit, pink flowers
Correa 'Dusky Bells'	Dusky Bells	0.6 X 1	FP	Tough, good low hedge
Correa reflexa var. *Nummulariifolia*	Roundleaf Correa	0.2 X 1	FP	Tough velvety greyish foliage groundcover
Correa 'Orange Glow'	Orange Glow	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Showy orange flowers
Crowea exalata	Small Crowea	1 X 1	P	Masses of pink flowers
Eremophila microtheca	Heath-like Eremophila	1 X 1	F	Grey leaf, mauve flowers, good for driveways
Euryomyrtus ramosissima	Rosy Baeckea	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Low shrub with pale pink flowers
Grevillea 'Jelly Baby'	Jelly Baby	0.4 x 1	F	Jelly pink flowers
Grevillea 'Mt Tamboritha'	Mt Tamboritha	Prostrate X 1.5	FP	Greyish leaves, pink/red flowers, OK under trees
Grevillea 'Rosy's Baby'	Rosy's Baby	0.8 X 0.8	FP	Dense growth
Grevillea 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'	Poorinda Royal Mantle	Prostrate X 3	FP	New leaves copper red, flowers red toothbrushes
Grevillea 'Woolly Bear Hero'	Woolly Bear Hero	0.3 x 1.5	F	Soft foliage – Lanigera parent
Leptospermum 'Lemon Bun'	Lemon Bun	1 x 1	FP	Low mounding lemon scented
Leptospermum 'Pink Cascade'	Pink Cascade	0.8 X 1.5	FP	Weeping form, large pink flowers, good on slopes
Leucophyta brownii	Cushion bush	1 X 1	FP	Light grey foliage
Myoporum 'Yareena'	Yareena	0.1 X 1	F	White flowers lush green foliage, good on slopes
Rhagodia spinescens	Creeping saltbush	0.5 X 1	F	Grey foliage, thick cover
Scaevola aemula	Fairy Fan-flower	0.5 X 1	FP	Purple fan flowers
Westringia 'Low Horizon'	Low Horizon	0.3 X 0.7	F	Dense compact growth
Westringia 'Aussie Box'	Aussie Box	0.9 X 0.9	F	Drought tolerant dense growth

Native Grasses, Sedges, lilies, Irises and other tufts				
Dianella 'Cassa Blue'	Cassa Blue	0.5 X 0.4	FP	Compact form, blue foliage, many blue flowers
Dianella 'Little Jess'	Little Jess	0.4 X 0.4	FP	Drought tolerant, easy care, controls erosion
Dianella 'Little Rev'	Little Rev	0.4 X 0.4	FP	Compact blue grey foliage
Dianella 'Petite Marie'	Petite Marie	.25 X .25	FP	Compact green foliage
Dianella 'Tasred'	Tasred	0.6 X .65	FP	Great contrast with changing foliage
Lomandra 'Emerald Grace'	Emerald Grace	0.5 X 0.5	FP	Weeping emerald green foliage
Lomandra 'Frosty Top'	Frosty Top	0.6 X 0.6	FP	Silver frosted foliage
Lomandra 'Lime Tuff'	Lime Tuff	0.5 X 0.5	F	Lush lime foliage
Lomandra 'Little Con'	Little Con	0.4 X 0.4	FP	Frost tolerant
Lomandra 'Tanika'	Tanika	0.6 X .65	FP	Drought tolerant soft foliage
Lomandra 'Nyalla'	Nyalla	0.9 X 0.9	F	Grass tree look
Lomandra 'Seascape'	Seascape	0.5 X .75	FP	Weeping blue grey foliage, drought tolerant once established
Orthrosanthus multiflorus	Morning Flag	0.6 X 0.4	FP	Attractive blue flowers, long flowering period
Poa labillardieri 'Eskdale'	Eskdale	0.6 X 0.5	F	Drought tolerant blue foliage
Poa poiformis 'Kingsdale'	Kingsdale	.45 X .45	F	Blue foliage grass
F = grows well in full sun, P = grows in part shade, N = grows in full shade Ref: APS Maroondah, 2001, *Flora of Melbourne*				

Harcrest – Raingarden in the central park

Plant List 3 – Large Feature Shrubs

This list is not exhaustive and the use of other natives not listed suitable for the Knox microclimate is encouraged.
PLEASE NOTE: No plant growing taller than 4-5 metres in mature (maximum) height may be planted into the easement.

Large Feature Shrubs – 4 to 5 metres in height				
Acacia 'Burgundy Cascade'	Burgundy Cascade	4 x 3	FP	Cascading foliage
Acacia 'Copper Tips'	Copper Tips	5 x 3	FP	Copper tipped foliage
Acacia 'Green Screen'	Green Screen	4 x 3	FP	Upright narrow growth
Acacia 'Emerald Curl'	Emerald Curl	5 x 3	FP	Graceful weeping habit
Acmena smithii var. *minor*	Dwarf Lilly Pilly	5 X 2.5	FP	Hedge, pest resistant, changing leaf hues
Acmena 'Red Head'	Read Head	5 x 2	FP	Psyllid resistant
Agonis 'Burgundy'	Burgundy	5 x 3	FP	White flowers, burgundy coloured foliage
Banksia ericifolia	Heath-leaved Banksia	5 x 3	FP	Compact growth, can be well pruned
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	5 x 2.5	FP	Bird attracting
Callistemon 'Harkness'	Harkness	5 X 4	F	Upright form, long red flowers few seedpods
Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'	Kings Park Special	5 X 3	F	Tough, good flowers, useful hedge, few seeds
Callistemon 'Eureka'	Eureka	4.5 X 3 m	F	Hedge, hot pink flowers
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	NSW Christmas Bush	5 x 4	FP	New growth pink – bronze bright red sepals, hedge
Corymbia 'Fairy Floss'	Fairy Floss	5 x 4	F	Pale pink flowers
Corymbia 'Summer Red'	Summer Red	5 x 3	F	Large red flowers
Corymbia 'Wildfire'	Wildfire	5 x 3	F	Bright red flowers
Eucalyptus Little Star'	Little Star	5 x 3	F	Cream flowers in spring
Eucalyptus 'Tucker Time Honey Pots'	Tucker Time Honey Pots	5 x 3	F	Masses of cream flowers
Hakea laurina	Pin Cushion Hakea	5 X 4	FP	Showy flowers
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Teatree	4 x 2.5	FP	Location selection needs to be considered
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	5 x 3	FP	Lemon scented foliage
Melaleuca 'Green'	Revolution Green	5 X 3	FP	Green coloured foliage
Melaleuca nesophila	Showy Honey-myrtle	5 x 4	FP	Round pink flowers
Melaleuca 'Revolution Gold'	Revolution Gold	5 X 4	FP	Golden coloured foliage
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	5 x 2.5	FP	Small dainty flowers
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	5 x 3	FN	Foliage texture
Prostanthera lasianthos	Victoria Christmas Bush	5 x 3	FP	Fragrant foliage

List of Environmental Weeds

This list is NOT exhaustive and should be referred to in conjunction with a list of known Environmental weeds throughout Victoria and Australia.

TREES			
Botanical name	**Common name**	**Botanical name**	**Common name**
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra wattle	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Honey locust
Acacia elata	Cedar wattle	*Hakea salicifolia*	Willow Hakea
Acacia erioloba	Giraffe thorn	*Hakea sericea*	Needlebush
Acacia floribunda	White-sallow wattle	*Ilex aquifolium*	Holly
Acacia karroo	Karoo Thorn	*Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana*	Chinese rain tree
Acacia longifolia	Sallow wattle	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Glossy Privet
Acacia nilotica	Prickly acacia	*Ligustrum* spp	Privet
Acacia saligna	Golden wreath wattle	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Bracelet Honey Myrtle
Acer negundo	Box elder	*Nerium oleander*	Oleander
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	*Olea europaea*	Common Olive
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	*Paraserianthes lophantha*	Cape Wattle
Annona glabra	Pond apple	*Paulownia tomentosa*	Paulownia
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	*Pinus pinaster*	Cluster Pine
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Sheoak	*Pinus radiata*	Radiata Pine
Casuarina equisetifolia	Horsetail Sheoak	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese pistachio
Casuarina glauca	Swamp Sheoak	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Sweet Pittosporum
Celtis australis	Nettle Tree	*Populus* spp.	Poplar
Chamaecytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne	*Prosopis* spp.	Mesquite
Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree	*Prosopis velutina*	Velvet Mesquite
Cornus capitata	Evergreen Dogwood	*Prunus cerasifera (incl. P. 'Nigra')*	Cherry-Plum
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Cherry Laurel
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster	*Prunus lusitanica*	Portuguese Laurel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Blackthorn
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust
Fraxinus angustifolia	Desert Ash	*Salix* spp.	Willow
Fraxinus griffithii	Himalayan Ash	*Schinus molle* var. *areira*	Pepper Tree
Fraxinus ornus	Flowering Ash	*Tamarix aphylla*	Athel pine
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	*Toxicodendron succedaneum*	Rhus

SHRUBS			
Botanical name	**Common name**	**Botanical name**	**Common name**
Asparagus scandens	Asparagus Fern	*Genista spp.*	Broom
Berberis darwinii	Darwin Barberry	*Ilex aquifolium*	Holly
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly Bush	*Lantana spp.*	Lantana
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather	*Lavandula stoechas*	French Lavender
Cistus spp.	Rock Rose	*Melianthus major*	Cape Honey Flower
Coprosma repens cv.	Mirror Bush	*Nandina domestica*	Sacred Bamboo
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	*Pittosporum tenuifolium cv.*	Pittosporum
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster	*Polygala myrtifolia*	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia	*Psoralea pinnata*	Blue Psoralea
Cytisus spp.	Broom	*Pyracantha spp.*	Firethorn
Erica lusitanica	Spanish Heath	*Viburnum tinus*	Laurustinus

HERBACEOUS			
Botanical name	**Common name**	**Botanical name**	**Common name**
Erigeron karvinskianus	Seaside Daisy	*Gazania spp.*	Gazania
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	*Iris pseudacorus*	Yellow Water Iris
Freesia spp.	Freesia	*Kniphofia spp.*	Red-hot pokers

GRASSES & TUFTING PLANTS			
Botanical name	**Common name**	**Botanical name**	**Common name**
Agapanthus spp.	Agapanthus	*Watsonia marginata*	Watsonia
Dietes spp.	Wild Iris	*Watsonia meriana*	Bulbil Watsonia
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Swamp Foxtail Grass	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	White Arum Lily
Pennisetum setaceum	South African Fountain Grass		

CLIMBERS			
Botanical name	**Common name**	**Botanical name**	**Common name**
Hedera spp.	Ivy	*Sollya heterophylla*	Bluebell Creeper
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	*Tropaeolum majus*	Nasturtium
Parthenocissus spp.	Creeper	*Vinca spp.*	Periwinkle
Passiflora spp.	Passionfruit		