



Rockdale Technical Specification **Landscape**

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I. Preliminary

I.1. Introduction

Council's landscape vision for the City of Rockdale is 'to continually improve the quality of the landscape in terms of ecological sustainability, conservation of biological diversity, habitat, visual quality, fit for purpose and amenity for people.'

Rockdale Development Control Plan 2011 ("the DCP") contains general principles for landscape planning and design, including provision of private and communal open space for new development.

This is outlined in the DCP Principles, Objectives and Controls, i.e:

Part 4 General Principles for Development - 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design

4.3.1 Open Space and landscape Design, 4.3.2 Private Open Space, and 4.3.3 Communal Open Space

Council requires a Landscape Plan prepared by a qualified Landscape Architect to be included with development applications for all developments except single dwelling houses and secondary dwellings (Control 2, 4.3.1, DCP 2011). This includes:

Dual Occupancy, Villas, Town Houses, Residential Flat Building, Childcare Centre, Nursing Home, Educational Facility, Mixed Use or Commercial or Industrial Development.

Note that SEPP 65 provisions apply to all Residential Flat Development. The provisions of the Apartment Design Guide must also be addressed.

I.2. Application of the Technical Specification

This Technical Specification has been developed to provide further detailed landscape design guidance in relation to the DCP Landscape Documentation requirements and particular design considerations.

Landscape proposals associated with development within Rockdale City Council are to address the Objectives and comply with the Design Requirements of this specification.

It must be read in conjunction with the DCP, relevant Rockdale City Council public domain plans* and any environmental planning instruments that apply to the land.

*Public domain plans include:

Wolli Creek and Bonar St Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual

Rockdale Town Centre Public Domain Plan

2. Landscape Documentation

In order to make an accurate assessment of the proposed landscape treatment for a development, Council requires that clear documentation of a high standard is submitted.

The information required is no more than an applicant would need to successfully complete the landscape components of a development. Documentation will illustrate that the proposed landscape treatment has been developed in co-ordination with all other elements of the proposals and that it can be implemented as proposed.

Objectives

- To provide clear and comprehensive documentation to expedite the assessment process and assist the co-ordination of all parties involved in the process
- To provide accurate and easily read documentation which aids proper analysis of proposals, record keeping and allows amendments to be made in an ordered way

Design Requirements

Council requires the following level of landscape documentation for all developments requiring a Landscape Plan. Council requires all of this information to be submitted with the development application.

Calculation of soft landscaping (not including planting above concrete slabs/ podiums/ basement carparks) and hard paved surfaces as a percentage of the total site area, and a shaded plan to scale graphically demonstrating soft landscaped area as a percentage of the site area calculations (above).

Note: Plans are to show North point (true north) and scale (ratio and bar scale), Plan number, Drawing Issue number and Date.

The landscape documentation required is also supported by the two Landscape Documentation DA Landscape Checklists. Additional landscape documentation requirements for Residential Flat Design development is further outlined in Point 9.

Note that on smaller simpler developments such as dual occupancies the Landscape Plan and Planting Plan information can be included on one drawing.

1. Landscape Plan

The Landscape Plan will show a clear understanding of the site and its context. It includes existing trees and other natural features to be retained or proposed to be removed, proposed surface treatments (eg turf, mass planting, paving, edging - masonry not timber edging), furniture, elements such as on-site stormwater detention and retention areas, stormwater pits, pergolas/ arbours, barbecue areas, existing and proposed contours and finished surface levels, fences and retaining walls (heights and materials), clothes drying areas, letter boxes, lighting, water features.

Doors, windows, balconies, ventilation vents and so on that influence planting design are to be shown on the building outline. Similarly, basement car parking areas that extend

beyond the building footprint are to be shown. Proposed street trees must be shown. Advice on street tree species is to be sought from Council.

2. Planting Plan

The Planting Plan is to show proposed plant species (botanic and common names), pot sizes, expected mature height and spread, total plant numbers, plants to be staked and tied and number in each bed or group.

Note that use of indigenous and low water demand species in plantings is strongly encouraged, and the planting of trees within properties is required as per the DCP:

DCP Objective 4.3.1.B:

To protect and enhance indigenous wildlife populations and habitat through appropriate planting of indigenous vegetation species

Controls

6 g. rely primarily on plants that have a low water demand and nil or low fertilizer requirements; and

6 h. use appropriate indigenous plant species wherever possible

7. Trees must be planted within properties to maximize tree cover

At least one small deciduous tree or evergreen tree should be incorporated into each courtyard planting area.

3. Irrigation Plan

A concept Irrigation Plan is required for all podium landscapes and roof-top gardens.

4. Lighting Plan (where appropriate, on larger developments)

This must include all details regarding proposed lighting elements within the landscape. Lighting is to meet the appropriate “P” rating for the outdoor space, based on selection criteria and reference to AS/NZS 1158.3.1.

**** All of the above plans are to be at scale 1:100. For large developments plans at 1:200 may be acceptable if sufficient clarity can be achieved.***

5. Construction details

Required for all significant components of the landscape, eg. paving, retaining walls, seating, planter boxes, edging, planting, etc.

6. Sections and elevations

Required to show how the proposed construction elements will be completed. These are essential for retaining walls, areas of cut and fill, steep sites and all major developments. Proposed and existing levels must be indicated to show cut and fill on site.

7. **Written Landscape Specifications**

Required when the information required to assess or construct the proposal is too detailed to fit on the drawings. The specifications should coordinate and detail the drawings, preferably in accordance with NAS-SPEC.

8. **Maintenance Schedule**

To be included in the Landscape Specification. The Maintenance Schedule will outline the general requirements needed to maintain the landscape works to an acceptable standard for the duration.

The maintenance of green walls, podium and on-slab planting requires particular attention. A comprehensive maintenance manual is to be submitted to Council or the accredited certifier, and submitted to the body corporate to ensure the long term viability of these elements.

9. **Additional requirements for Residential Flat Design developments**

The landscape proposals are to address the requirements of 4.3 Part 4 **Objectives** and comply with the **Controls** outlined in 4.3 Landscape Planning and design (including compliance with Rockdale Technical Specification – Landscape).

In addition, the landscape proposals are to meet the recommendations, Objectives and Design guidance of the SEPP 65 Apartment Design Guide, including addressing the following Design Quality Principles:

Principle 4 – Sustainability,
Principle 5 – Landscape,
Principle 6 – Amenity
Principle 7 – Safety, and

the “minimum landscaped areas” provisions, Part 4 General provisions for Development (DCP 2011, 4.3.1.8)

10. **Public Place Activities - Design and Construction of Works in Public Places**

Jamie Milner to summarise and provide

3. Surface Finishes

Objectives

- To maximise the attractiveness, functionality and durability of outdoor spaces through high quality, appropriate surface finishes whilst reducing ongoing maintenance and impervious surface areas
- To ensure that selected surface finishes complement each other and the overall development

Design Requirements

1. Wherever possible, ground surfaces should allow the infiltration of surface water.
2. Mulch must have a minimum depth of 75mm in all garden beds.
3. Side setbacks must be easily maintained and pervious, through the use of materials such as stepping stones in gravel, or groundcover plantings. These areas are not to be turfed.
4. All pavements shall comply with AS/NZ 4586:1999 standards Class W (low) for slip resistance on both private and Council property

4. Retaining Walls

Design Requirements

1. Retaining walls must comply with the appropriate standard. Masonry walls must comply with AS 3700 - Masonry Code, AS 3600 - Concrete Structures, and AS 1170 - Loading Code. Timber walls must comply with AS 17200 - Timber Structures, and AS 1170 - Loading Code.
2. Retaining walls 600 mm or more in height require construction details and specifications prepared by a certified structural engineer.
3. Rockdale City Council requires construction details for all retaining walls proposed as a part of a development. This should include lining with sediment cloth or geotextile fabric, aggregate backfill and sub-surface drainage. These shall form part of the Development Application.

5. Podiums, Green Roofs, Rooftop Gardens and Green walls

Objectives

- To ensure the creation of quality usable social podium and rooftop spaces for the residents of medium and high density residential developments that support thriving sustainable plantings
- To encourage the landscaping of rooftops to provide passive cooling properties to the building below and therefore encourage more environmentally sustainable buildings

Design Requirements

On podiums, rooftops or any other reinforced concrete slabs for larger scale developments:

1. Appropriate structural design of green roofs, green walls, raised planters and rooftop gardens in accordance with the SEPP 65 Apartment Design Guide, 4P – Planting on Structures, Objectives 4P-1, 4P-2 and 4P-3. Soil provision for various plant types is to conform to Table 5, minimum soil standards for plant types and sizes, and retaining walls in accordance with Section 4. (see below for on-line resources)
2. All paved and planted areas are to be drained effectively and linked to the stormwater drainage system of the development.
3. Fully automatic irrigation systems are required due to limited soil depths and the free draining nature of on-slab planters. The use of stored rainwater or grey water from the development is strongly recommended.

Refer to **Appendix B** for some suggested plants for Rooftop Gardens.

Note that DCP Open Space and Landscape Design provisions 4.3.1.8 regarding minimum landscaped areas in relation to various development/building types (deep soil provision) are to be provided. These take precedence over the SEPP 65 Apartment Design Guide (Table 4 – Recommended tree planting in deep soil zones) recommendations.

On-line resources

North Sydney Council Green Roof and Wall Resource Manual
City of Sydney Green Roofs and Walls facts

6. Development Adjacent to Open Space

Rockdale has a wide range of developed and natural open space areas, ranging from sporting fields and constructed wetlands, to remnant bushland. Council is committed to maintain and increase species diversity and indigenous plant cover in these areas.

New developments bordering open space must provide a positive contribution to the open space areas and not cause any adverse environmental or visual impacts.

Objectives

- To ensure that new developments have a positive visual and environmental impact on adjoining open space
- To minimise adverse impacts on open space during construction
- To assist in developing a sympathetic and harmonious interface between private development and public open space
- To protect, in particular, bushland and wetland areas through sensitive landscape treatments and installation of appropriate environmental controls in surrounding areas

Design Requirements

Planting

1. In sites adjacent to bushland all dominant species are to be indigenous to the local area. A small amount of accent planting of exotic species may occur using groundcovers and shrubs. All non indigenous plants are to be non-invasive and unlikely to establish in the adjoining open space either by seed or vegetative reproduction. Refer to Appendix B – Plant Lists.

Access & Storage of Materials

2. Construction access to sites through open space areas or storage of materials in adjoining open space is strictly prohibited.

Site Topsoil

3. Where possible all site topsoil is to be stockpiled for re-use on site. The removal of site topsoil is to be carried out only following the approval of Council. Site top soil may be improved using a proprietary compost mix.

Disposal of Run-Off Water

4. All stormwater is to be disposed of in accordance with Council's Technical Specification - Stormwater. No stormwater is to be discharged directly onto adjoining open space without the prior written approval of Council. Where approval is granted Council will specify the manner and construction techniques for dispersal.

Sites Adjacent to Bushland

5. Special conditions apply to sites adjacent to bushland in accordance with State Environment Planning Policy No. 19 (SEPP 19) - Bushland in Urban Areas. Development in these areas requires specific considerations to maintain the overall integrity of the precinct and minimise external influences which may be detrimental to the long term quality of bushland areas.

7. Maintenance

All soft landscaped areas require maintenance over the long and the short term. The most crucial time for landscape maintenance is the Establishment Period following construction. This period, usually 13 weeks, is used for tasks such as watering, the replacement of dead or dying plants, pruning, weeding, mowing, fertilising and mulching. Council requires a maintenance period for a minimum of twelve months, with the Establishment Period being the first part of the twelve months.

Careful design and selection of materials can reduce maintenance requirements. The use of indigenous plants, mulched areas, grouping plants with similar water needs, garden edging, gravel and groundcover plants instead of grass all reduce future maintenance.

Objectives

- To encourage landscape designs that require minimal maintenance
- To ensure landscape works are intensively maintained for a minimum period of 12 months after completion
- To encourage effective long-term maintenance practices and quality landscape outcomes

Design Requirements

1. All soft landscape areas are to be maintained for a minimum period of twelve (12) months in accordance with the approved Maintenance Schedule provided as part of the landscape documentation. This Schedule must include weeding, watering, fertilising, replacement of dead or stolen plants, mulch replacement, and so on. Any maintenance requirements specific to the site must be included.
2. Fertilisers specified are to be organic, to reduce the accumulation of chemical nutrients in soils and waterways.
3. The provision for watering of mass planted areas other than podium and rooftop gardens should not be reliant on irrigation or hand watering, in line with the growing awareness of the need to conserve water. Regular watering should be carried out only as necessary to enable establishment of plants. However, podium and rooftop plantings and lawn over concrete slabs require a fully automatic irrigation system owing to limited soil depths.

Appendix A - River Catchment Areas

Map of Rockdale showing the Wolli Creek, Bardwell Valley and Wetlands Corridor Catchment Boundaries and Coastal Areas - See plant lists in Appendix B for recommended endemic native plants and other suitable native species for these areas.



Appendix B - Plant Lists

Plant selection

Preference should be given to locally indigenous and Australian native plant species whenever possible. These plants generally require less long term maintenance, grow without the need for high levels of watering or use of fertilisers, attract and provide food for native birds, and flower and grow strongly through extended dry periods when many imported plant species would survive only with high levels of watering. Exotic plants can be planted in Rockdale, with conditions applying to development next to bushland (refer to Section 6: Development Adjacent to Open Space).

Plant selection should not be dominated by short-lived species such as Acacia and some species of Melaleuca and Hakea. In large areas of mass planting, these plants may, however, be used to provide initial visual impact while slower growing species are being established.

All plants are to be a minimum semi-advanced (150mm pot) at time of planting. However, it is required that sufficient advanced (200mm) and super advanced (25 litre) plants are installed to provide significant initial visual impact. Feature trees (50L - 75L container) and advanced trees (75L-100L container) are required for large scale developments.

The objectives are:

- To increase the number of indigenous species planted in Rockdale City.
- To eliminate the use of noxious weeds or potentially invasive species in developments.
- To use plants in such a way as to foster energy efficient development that relies on passive energy principles for heating and cooling.
- To reduce maintenance and water consumption through appropriate species selection.
- To create buffer zones and add to existing areas of remnant vegetation with locally indigenous species.
- To plant species suited to each region within the City.
- To increase the number of trees planted in the City to provide shade, habitat, aesthetic improvements, wind and dust control.

The following Plant Lists have been compiled to aid endemic plant species selection.

a Indigenous Plant List General

Trees - Indigenous General

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	10-15m
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	6-12m
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Angophora	12-20m
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	12-25m
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	2-10m
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> *	Coastal Banksia	6-10m
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> **	Black Wattle	2-7m
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> **	Swamp Sheoak	10-20m
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	3-6m
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	20-30m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	6-12m
<i>Eucalyptus haemostoma</i> *	Scribbly Gum	6-15m
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	30m
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	12-30m
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	20-30m
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> **	Swamp Paperbark	6-12m
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer	5-10m
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15+m

* Prefers sandy soils ** Prefers swampy sites

Shrubs - Indigenous General

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Acacia liniifolia</i>	Flax Leaf Wattle	2-5m
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	1-8m
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	1-2m
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	1-5m
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle	0.5-2m
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge	0.3-1m
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	1-4m
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	1-3m
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow Leaf Bottlebrush	2-3m
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter Pea	1.5m
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Eggs & Bacon	1-2m
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	2-4m
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gymea Lily	3m
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	NSW Coral Heath	1-2m
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needle Bush	2-5m
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	Drumsticks	0.5-2m
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	1-3m
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	2-3m
<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i>	Paperbark Tea Tree	2-5m
<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	Yellow Tea Tree	2-4m
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Beard-Heath	1-2m
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	1.2m
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Twisted Mat Rush	1.2m
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	3m

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Monotoca elliptica	Broom Heath	2-5m
Notelaea ovata	Netted Mock Olive	2-7m
Notelaea longifolia	Mock Olive	2-7m
Persoonia levis	Narrow Leaf Geebung	2-5m
Phyllanthus thymoides	Thyme Sponge	0.5-2m
Pimelea linifolia	Slender Rice Flower	1m
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat Pea	1-2m
Polyscias sambucifolius	Elderberry Pamax	1-6m
Pomaderris ferruginea	Rusty Pomaderris	1-4m
Styphelia triflora	Fivecorners	1.25m

Groundcovers - Indigenous General

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Centella asiatica	Indian Pennywort	< 500mm
Commelina cyamea	Native Wandering Jew	< 500mm
Dianella caerulea	Paroo Lily	< 500mm
Dianella revoluta	Black Anther Flax Lily	< 500mm
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	< 500mm
Glycine clandestina	Love Creeper	< 500mm
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsaparilla	< 500mm
Hibbertia scandens	Snake Vine	< 500mm
Lobelia dentata	Wavy Lobelia	< 500mm
Lobelia elata	Winged Lobelia	< 500mm
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	< 500mm
Smilax glyciphylla	Thornless Smilax	< 500mm
Veronica plebeia	Eastern Speedwell	< 500mm
Xanthosia pilosa	Hairy Xanthosia	< 500mm

b Wetland Corridor Plant List

The following native species are suited to areas adjacent to the Rockdale Wetlands and Recreational Corridor, the spine of wetlands and sporting fields from Barton Park and Eve Street Wetlands in the north, through Bicentennial Park, Scarborough Park, Hawthorne Street Reserve, and down to Scott Park saltmarsh on the Georges River in Sans Souci.

Refer to **Appendix A** for locations.

Grasses/Rushes - Wetland Corridor

Botanical Name	Common Name	Habitat	Mature Height
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	deep soils, disturbed ground	0.8m
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	widespread	0.3m
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	sandy soils	1.2m
<i>Juncus krausii</i>	Saltwater Rush	saline soils	0.5m

Shrubs - Wetland Corridor

Botanical Name	Common Name	Habitat	Mature Height
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	sandy soils	0.6m
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface	sand saline	0.1m
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower	widespread	1m
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower	coastal sands	<0.5m
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart		4m
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	moist gullies sandy soils	2m
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	sandy soils	2m
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Broom Heath	coastal sands	4m
<i>Helichrysum diosmifolium</i>	Sago Bush	widespread,shales	4m

Trees - Wetland Corridor

Botanical Name	Common Name	Habitat	Mature Height
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	sandy soils	10m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	widespread, sheltered places	10m
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	sandy soils	8m
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tea Tree	coastal sands	8m
<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i>	Slender Tea Tree	sandy soils	5m
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaf Paperbark	wet areas	9m-20m
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	coastal sands	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	rainforest	10m
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	sheltered places	10m
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	deep soils	30m
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	sandstone	25m
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	sandy soils	15m

Botanical Name	Common Name	Habitat	Mature Height
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	wet areas	30m
Eucalyptus botryoides	Bangalay	alluvial soils	30m
Eucalyptus resinifolia	Red Mahogany	clay soils	30m
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	shale soils	50m
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	rocky ground	12m
Casuarina glauca	Swamp Oak	saline areas	20m
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig	hillsides	15m
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark	swamps	10m

(from Rockdale Wetlands and Recreational Corridor Draft Plan of Management, Land Systems, 1989)

c Coastal Areas Plant List

The following native species are suited to the coastal areas of: Brighton-Le-Sands, Kyeemagh, Ramsgate etc. Refer to Appendix A for locations.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	12 - 25m
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia	2 - 10m
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>		Up to 25m
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig Rush	
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	10 - 20m
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	8m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	6 - 12m
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany, Bangalay	30m
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	30m
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	30m
<i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i>	Cheese Tree	10m
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower	<500mm
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	<500mm
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-heath	2 - 5m
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	<500mm
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>		<500mm

d Bardwell Valley Plant List

The following native species are suited to areas within and adjacent to the Bardwell Valley.
Refer to Appendix A for locations.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle/Straight Wattle	
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	1-2m
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	10-15m
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	12m
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	12-25m
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	12-20m
<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	Pine Heath	
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia	2-10m
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	1-4m
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Dogrose	1-3m
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	10-20m
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	20-30m
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	<500mm
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	<500mm
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black Anther Flax-Lily	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop-Bush	2-4m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	6-12m
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	Coral Heath	
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	Wallum Heath	1-2m
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringy Bark	
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	6-15m
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	30m
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	12-30m
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	20-30m
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needle Bush	2-5m
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Sarsaparilla	

<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	Drumsticks	0.5-2m
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	1-3m
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	2-3m
<i>Lasiopetalum parviflorum</i>		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	1.2m
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Macrozamia	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer	5-10m
<i>Pandorea pandoran</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	<500mm
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Ornamental Ash	1-6m
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	1530m
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	15m

(from draft Bardwell Valley Management Plan, Clouston, 1993)

e Wolli Creek Plant List

The following native species are suited to areas adjacent to the Wolli Creek area:
Refer to Appendix I for locations.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	12-25m
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	15m
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	30m
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	12-30m
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark	
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	30m
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	

(As identified in Green Web - Sydney)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coastal Myall	
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia	2-10m
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	10m
<i>Casuarina glauca/C.obesa</i>	Swamp Oak	10-20m
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	6-12m
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany, Bangalay	20-30m
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	20-30m
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	20-30m
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	15m
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	6-12m
<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i>	Snow-In-Summer	5-10m
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	10m
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>		

(As identified in Trees of Wolli Creek - Wolli Creek Preservation Society)

f Rooftop Gardens Plant List

Groundcovers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Senecio cv.	Blue Chalk Sticks	150mm
Carpobrotus menziesii	Native Pigface	150mm
Tradescantia pallida cv Purple Heart	Purple Wandering Jew	150mm
Acorus graminea	Yellow Sweet Flag	300mm

Perennials And Monocots

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Imperata cv Rubra	Red Blady Grass	450mm
Miscanthus sinensis var. zebrina	Striped Fountain Grass	600mm
Phormium cv Yellow Wave	Dwarf NZ Flax	600mm
Yucca cv Bright Edge	Dwarf Yucca	600mm
Agave flexispina	Century Plant	450mm
Agave attenuata	Century Plant	600mm
Aloe arborescens	Candelabra Plant	1.5m

Shrubs And Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Cistus monspeliensis	Dwarf Rock Rose	450mm
Myrtus communis	Myrtle	1.2m
Teucrium fruticans	Tree Germander	1.2m
Nerium oleander	Oleander	2.5m
Vitex agnus castus	Chaste Tree	2.5m
Olea europea var europea	Fruiting Olive	3.0m

(From: Johnson 2003, p174)

Note: This is not a comprehensive list of all suitable species for rooftop gardens.

g Atriums With Air-Conditioning Plant List

Groundcovers and Small Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Doodia aspera	Prickly Rasp Fern	300mm
Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water Fern	450mm
Plectranthus ciliatus	Purple-leaved Plectranthus	300mm
Kohleria eriantha	Tree Gloxinia	600mm
Alternanthera dentata	Joy Weed	450mm

Shrubs and Large Perennials

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height
Alocasia brisbanensis	Spoon Lily	1.5m
Helmholtzia glaberrima	Stream Lily	1.2m
Lepidozamia peroffskyana	Zamia Palm	2.5m
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	Golden Penda	pruned to 1.5m
Syzygium austale	Scrub Cherry	pruned to 1.5m
Bambusa textilis	Weaver's Bamboo	to 8m

(From: Johnson 2003, p174)

h Trees for Small Areas Plant List

Trees suitable for courtyards and other small areas, e.g. dual occupancies, villas and townhouses. Deciduous trees should be chosen for positions that require solar access in winter. Note: This is not a comprehensive list of all suitable small trees.

Trees Mature Height Less Than 10m

Evergreen Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leafed Apple
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Ironwood
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	White Honeysuckle
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia/Saw Banksia
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	Flowering Gum
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leafed Peppermint
<i>Gardenia jardinei</i>	Native Gardenia
<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	Fried Egg Plant
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow Leafed Hakea
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tea Tree
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	NZ Christmas Bush
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Port Wine Magnolia
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum

Deciduous Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree
<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid Tree
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Magnolia
<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Medlar
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Frangipani
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallowood

i Trees For Large Areas Plant List

Trees suitable for large open areas, for example open space in excess of 1000m².
Deciduous trees should be chosen for positions that require solar access in winter. Note:
This is not a comprehensive list of all suitable large trees.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height
Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	12-25m
Acer negundo	Box Elder	15m
Calodendron capense	Cape Chestnut	12-15m
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	30m
Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	12-30m
Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	20-30m
Ficus macrophylla	Morton Bay Fig	30m
Ficus macrocarpa var hillii	Hills Weeping Fig	20m
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	15m
Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay Magnolia	15m
Platanus orientalis	Plane Tree	20-30m
Ulmus parvifloia	Chinese Elm	15m

j Unacceptable Species Plant List

The following plants species are invasive and undesirable. These species are not to be included in landscape designs. Note: refer also to Rockdale City Council Plan of Management for Community Land and Open Public Open Space 2015, Appendix D – Noxious Weed Declarations for Rockdale LGA.

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Olea africana</i>	African Olive
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> *	Alligator Weed
<i>Protoasparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern
<i>Bambusa</i> spp.	Bamboo (most varieties)
<i>Xanthium</i> spp.	Bathurst, Noogoora, Californian, ect
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> *	Bitou Bush
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> *	Black Knapweed
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> *	Blackberry
<i>Orobancha</i> spp.*	Broomrape
<i>Cabomba</i> spp.*	Cabomba
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
<i>Cassia bicapsularis</i>	Cassia
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor Oil Plant
<i>Macfadyena unguisati</i>	Cats Claw Creeper
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant
<i>Erythroxylum coca</i> +	Coca Leaf
<i>Sorghum aluum</i>	Columbus Grass
<i>Cotoneaster glycophylla</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Dodder
<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Elephant Ears
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger Lily
<i>Cestrum parqui</i> *	Green Cestrum
<i>Harrisia</i> spp.*	Harrisia cactus
<i>Hieracium</i> spp.*	Hawkweed
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Equisetum orvense</i> *	Horsetail
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> +	Indian Hemp
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass
<i>Acacia karoo</i> *	Karoo Thorn
<i>Kochia scoparia</i> *	Kochia
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> *	Lagarosiphon
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> *	Ludwigia
<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	Mesquite
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> *	Mexican Feather Grass
<i>Miconia</i> spp.*	Miconia
<i>Tritonia indaceae</i>	Montbretia
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory

Botanical Name	Common Name
Kalanchoe tubiflora	Mother of Millions
Tropaeolum mahus	Nasturum
Carduus nutans	Nodding Thistle
Ochna serr-ulata	Ochna
Papaver somniferum +	Opium Poppy
Cortaderia selloana *	Pampas Grass
Parthenium hysterophorus *	Parthenium Weed
Parientaria judaica *	Pellitory
Opuntia spp.*	Prickly Pears
Ligustrum spp.*	Privet
Toxicodendron succedaneum*	Rhus Tree
Ficus elastica	Rubber Tree
Salvinia molesta *	Salvinia
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides *	Senegal Tea Plant
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock
Chromolaena odorata *	Siam Weed
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silverleaf Nightshade
Yucca filamentosa	Spanish Bayonet
Genchrus incertus C. longispinus	Spiny Burrgrass
Centaurea maculosa*	Spotted Knapweed
Hypericum perforatum *	St John's Wort
Cyperus spp.	Umbrella Sedge
Pistia stratioles *	Water Lettuce
Eichhornia crassipes *	Water Hyacinth
Salix spp.*	Willows
Pennisetum setaceum *	African Fountain Grass

* Indicates plants declared noxious weeds under the Noxious Weeds Act, 1993.

+ Indicates prohibited plants under the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985.