

# 2.18

## GENERIC PROVISIONS LANDSCAPING AND OPEN SPACES







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## Part 2 Generic Provisions

### 2.18 Landscaping and Open Spaces

Landscaping can integrate new development into the neighbourhood and improve the level of amenity and quality of life for new and existing residents. Any new development must preserve and protect any existing trees on site.

Landscaping can reduce the impacts of urban development on the natural environment by minimising increased stormwater run off, preserving indigenous species and biodiversity, providing habitat and food sources, retaining natural micro-climatic conditions and reducing household energy consumption.

Landscaping can make outdoor spaces useful, enjoyable and attractive, contributing greatly to the amenity and comfort for people working and visiting the area.

Landscaping in industrial areas can soften the large expanses of built up and paved areas. Vegetation can define movement patterns and discourage undesirable uses such as graffiti.

#### 2.18.1 Objectives

- 01 To promote site landscaping that conforms and complements the character of the individual building and the character of the area.
- 02 To retain and enhance any existing significant trees and established planting found on site.
- 03 To provide dwellings with outdoor recreation space.
- 04 To minimise the extent of hard paved areas and facilitate rainwater infiltration.
- 05 To improve the appearance, amenity and energy efficiency of development through integrated landscape design.
- 06 To ensure private open space and landscaping provided in association with new dwellings within business centres meets user requirements for privacy, safety, access and outdoor activities.
- 07 To provide private open space areas which act as an extension of the living area of a dwelling and, where practicable, receive adequate sunlight.
- 08 To blend new development into the streetscape and neighbourhood and encourage the integration of buildings and landscape elements.
- 09 To ensure industrial sites have adequate landscaped areas to present a softer and more interesting street presentation and to facilitate rainwater infiltration.
- 010 To create a vegetated buffer between residential and industrial uses.
- 011 To encourage green corridors and to require the retention of indigenous vegetation – and, in the case of new plantings, to encourage planting locally indigenous species.
- 012 To encourage green roofs and green walls particularly for large scale developments.

### 2.18.2 Water efficient landscaping

#### Design principles

1. The water used to irrigate landscaping in households, on average, accounts for 25% of all residential water use in Sydney. Reduced water consumption in the yard areas of households can be achieved through more efficient landscaping.
2. Water efficient landscaping can also improve infiltration into the ground, which can reduce the amount of stormwater entering Council's drainage system. Inner West LGA's built environment provides major constraints due to infiltration of a limited amount of private open space. The predominant clay soil type of the area is also a deterrent to the degree of infiltration. Nonetheless, the encouragement of water efficient landscaping practices, combined with conventional on-site detention tanks can only improve the overall impact on Council's drainage system.

#### Good design practice

1. Water efficient landscaping practices include:
  - Reducing the lawn area (lawns are generally water and fertiliser hungry) with appropriate planting;
  - Planting low water use vegetation;
  - Hydrozoning, or grouping species with similar water needs together;
  - Maximising the capture of rainfall and preventing runoff;
  - Placing controls on hoses and fixtures to prevent over-watering; and
  - Watering for longer periods at a reduced frequency to promote deeper root growth and drought tolerance.
2. Soil management techniques can reduce the amount of run-off flowing into Council's drainage system, particularly through infiltration. Principles include:
  - Enhancing the soil structure of landscaped areas through plant growth;
  - Planting roots bind soil particles into aggregates to improve permeability;
  - Deep rooting plants to increase infiltration;
  - Using decaying organic matter to improve the soil structure (mulches, green manure and compost);
  - Using earthworms to enhance the soil structure;
  - Not compacting soils which decreases the rate of infiltration;
  - Avoiding modern gardening practices that are harmful to soil organisms (such as fertilising chemicals); and
  - Thoroughly analysing the soil type for natural drainage systems as some soils have poor infiltration rates, such as clay.
3. The following functions of plants can reduce the amount of stormwater flowing into Council's drainage system and should be considered:
  - A small proportion of rain evaporates directly from a plant's surface, even during rainfall;
  - In many trees, water is collected in the upper canopies and flows down eventually into the soil;
  - During rainfall, water is stored on the surface of leaves and stems, gradually making its way into the soil;
  - During the growth of vegetation, water is removed from the soil by transpiration, where the water is then evaporated from the plants into the atmosphere, replenishing the original source of rainfall;
  - Trees with large leaf areas and deep roots have higher rates of transpiration; and
  - Transpiration helps to dry out soils; during rain, water will infiltrate more readily into dry soil.



### 2.18.3 Landscape plan

A landscape plan and maintenance schedule must be submitted with any development application for residential, commercial and industrial development that requires landscaping. Exemptions from this requirement may be considered on a case by case basis.

- C1** The landscape plan must include:
- i. Drawings at a scale of 1:100 or 1:250 that include north point, lot boundaries and an outline of adjoining buildings along common boundaries;
  - ii. Water efficient landscaping principles include:
    - a. Low water use plant species. Refer to the list of preferred native plant species at Section 2.18.13;
    - b. Hydrozoning, or grouping species of similar water needs together;
    - c. Efficient use of lawn areas;
    - d. Use of mulch or similar treatments of garden beds with mulch depth not less than 100mm;
    - e. Landscaping designed to maximise capture of rainfall and prevent runoff; and
    - f. Deciduous trees to control solar access in summer and winter.
  - iii. Total landscaping area in square metres and percentage of whole site;
  - iv. Contour lines and levels for sites in excess of 600m<sup>2</sup>;
  - v. Current and proposed building layout (external walls, windows and roof), location of driveways and other paved areas;
  - vi. Details of all fencing, including style (manufacturer, product code, name), materials, colour/s and installation method;
  - vii. Location, species and size of existing vegetation within the site and on adjacent properties;
  - viii. All trees identified as either retained, trimmed, transplanted or removed and numbered to correspond with any text relating to that tree;
  - ix. A planting schedule detailing location and botanical names of all trees, shrubs or ground covers;
  - x. Height of proposed trees and vegetation at the time of planting and expected mature height;
  - xi. Treatment of paved areas (parking and pedestrian areas);
  - xii. Construction methods that may reduce the impacts of development on existing trees and landscaped area;
  - xiii. Internal dimensions of planter boxes with details of irrigation system;
  - xiv. Any court walls facing a communal area or public place or road (that must be constructed of a material similar in type and colour to that used for the development found on site); and
  - xv. If a corner site, landscaping details along the secondary frontage.

### 2.18.4 Landscape concept plan

For multi dwelling housing, residential flat buildings, mixed use development (shop top housing) and large industrial complexes a landscape concept plan may also be submitted for Council's initial consideration.

- C2** The landscape concept plan must include:
- i. Applicant, lot and address details;
  - ii. Total lot and building areas in square metres;
  - iii. Total landscaping area in square metres and percentage of whole site;
  - iv. Contour lines and levels for sites in excess of 600m<sup>2</sup>;
  - v. Current and proposed building layout (external walls, windows and roof), property boundary, location of driveways and other paved areas;
  - vi. Location, species and size of existing vegetation within the site and on properties adjacent to site boundaries.
  - vii. All trees within the site, identified as being either retained, trimmed, transplanted or removed;
  - viii. Planting schedule showing location of all trees, shrubs and ground covers and their mature height; and

### 2.18.5 Designing landscaped areas

- C3** The design of a landscaped area must consider:
- i. Existing buildings and any proposed developments;
  - ii. The requirement to landscape sections of the site not built upon with trees, shrubs and ground cover;
  - iii. How site landscaping can complement and reinforce the locality in terms of plant selection or choice of materials by accounting for the role of the street, solar access, soils and existing services;
  - iv. Where a strong landscape theme exists, the need to complement and reinforce any existing theme;
  - v. How to reduce the visual impact of development, both to the street and to adjoining development;
  - vi. Making paved areas:
    - a. Semi-porous to maximise on-site infiltration of stormwater;
    - b. Complementary materials and colours; and
    - c. With non-slip finishes and with gradients and dimensions suitable for use by people with disabilities; and
  - vii. Varying the alignment of paved areas and driveways to create opportunities for landscaping.

### 2.18.6 Designing open spaces for recreational use

- C4** Proposed open spaces (for private recreational use) must:
- i. Take advantage of the orientation, outlook and any natural features of the site;
  - ii. Comply with solar access requirements under Section 2.7 (Solar Access and Overshadowing) of this DCP;
  - iii. Serve as an extension of internal living/dining areas;
  - iv. Be clearly defined for private use;





- v. Not be steeper than 1 in 10 gradient;
- vi. Minimise adverse impacts such as loss of privacy;
- vii. Improve surveillance and security;
- viii. If a communal open space area, be located in large aggregated areas capable of active use by residents; and
- ix. If above basements, and in planter boxes, be of a sufficient soil depth, contain appropriate irrigation devices and have drainage connected to the stormwater system.

### **2.18.7 Landscaped areas over podiums or basement car parking areas**

- C5** Landscaping over podiums or basement car parking must not exceed 30% of the required total landscape area component.
- C6** Where landscaping over the roof of underground parking areas is proposed, it must support soil of sufficient depth, contain appropriate irrigation devices and have drainage connected to the stormwater system that supports the growth of medium sized plants species (up to 2 metres) with details shown on the landscaping plan.

### **2.18.8 Existing gardens and landscaped areas**

- C7** Significant gardens, or remnants of gardens with original planting schemes and hard landscape elements such as paving and associated decorative elements must not be removed.

**NB** *For controls and objectives relating to any works to or around an existing tree, including its removal, refer to Section 2.20 (Tree Management) of this DCP.*

### **2.18.9 Access and mobility**

- C8** Pathways and other public areas within a new landscaped area must be accessible for person with a disability in accordance with objectives and controls under Section 2.5 (Equity of Access and Mobility) of this DCP.

### **2.18.10 Community safety**

- C9** All proposed landscaping must demonstrate consistency with the provisions of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) discussed under Section 2.9 (Community Safety) of this DCP.
- C10** The landscape plan must consider community safety guidelines including:
  - i. Ensuring good visibility and lighting at pedestrian entries and along paths and driveways;
  - ii. Avoiding dense landscaping near thoroughfares; and
  - iii. Providing suitable paving to driveways and walkways in the vicinity of garbage bin enclosures, letter boxes, clothes lines, children's playground equipment, seating and shade structures.

## 2.18.11 Landscaping and open space controls based on development types

### 2.18.11.1 *Dwelling houses, attached dwellings and semi-attached dwellings*

**C11** Landscaped area

The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of driveways and pathways.

**C12** Private open space

- i. The greater of 45m<sup>2</sup> or 20% of the total site area with no dimension being less than 3 metres, must be private open space.
- ii. A minimum 50% of private open space must be pervious.

**NB** *The area within the front setback will not be accepted as a parcel of private open space.*

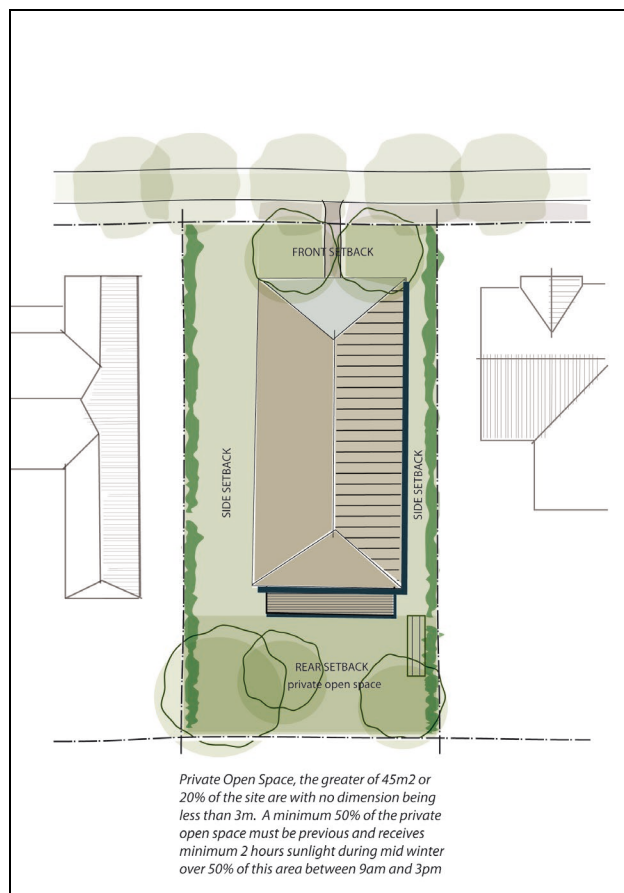


Figure 1: The location of private open space for a dwelling house, attached dwelling house or a semi-attached dwelling house

### 2.18.11.2 *Secondary dwellings*

**C13** Landscaped area

- i. The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of any driveway or pathway.
- ii. The lesser of 4 metres wide or prevailing rear setback must be kept as pervious landscaped area.



- iii. A minimum 4 metres wide landscaped area must be provided between the detached secondary dwelling and the principal dwelling house when they are located in tandem style.
- iv. A minimum 1.8 metres wide landscaped area must be provided between the detached secondary dwelling and the principal dwelling house where the detached secondary dwelling is located beside the principal dwelling house.

**C14** Private open space

A clearly defined area with minimum dimensions of 4 metres by 4 metres must be provided for both attached and detached secondary dwellings as private open space.

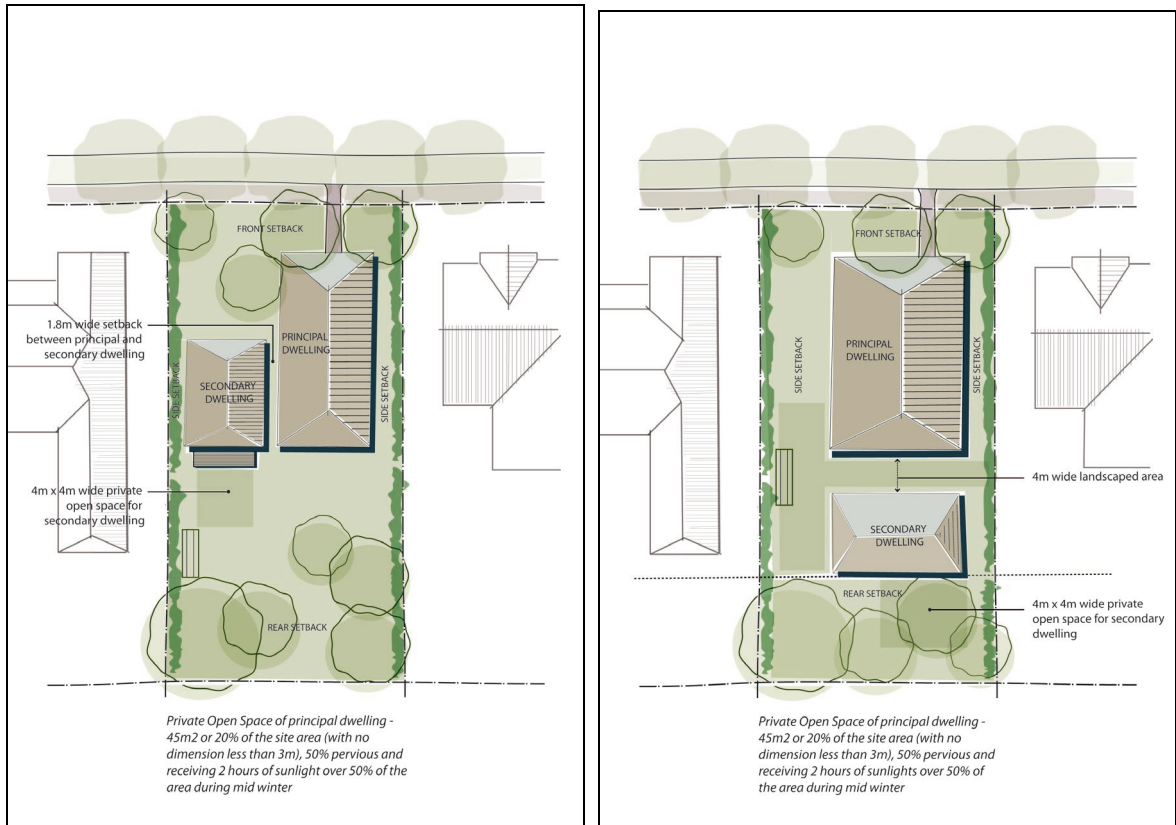


Figure 2: The landscaped areas and private open space for secondary dwellings

**NB** An attached secondary dwelling has a common wall or walls with the principal dwelling house on the lot or may be located within the principal dwelling house. A detached secondary dwelling has no common wall with the principal dwelling house on the lot.

**2.18.11.3** *Backpackers' accommodation, hostels, residential care facilities and seniors' housing*

**C15** Landscaped area

- i. The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of driveways and pathways.
- ii. The greater of 4 metres or a prevailing rear setback must be kept as pervious landscaped area.

**C16** Communal open space

- i. The greater of 45m<sup>2</sup> or 20% of the total site area, with a minimum dimension of 3 metres, must be provided as communal open space.
- ii. Communal open space should be provided within rear setback offering space for relaxation, outdoor dining and entertainment.
- iii. A minimum of 50% of communal open space must be pervious landscape.

### **2.18.11.4**      *Boarding Houses*

#### **C17**      Landscaped area (Residential zones)

- i. The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of driveways and pathways.
- ii. The greater of 4 metres or a prevailing rear setback must be kept as pervious landscaped area.
- iii. In addition to the front setback, a minimum of 45% of the site area is to be landscaped area at ground level.
- iv. A minimum of 50% open space must be pervious landscape.

#### **C18**      Communal open space (all zones)

- i. Communal open space is to be a minimum 20m<sup>2</sup>.
- ii. Communal open space where the capacity is 20 – 29 is to be a minimum 20m<sup>2</sup> plus an extra 2.8m<sup>2</sup> per person.
- iii. Communal open space where the capacity is 30+ is to be a minimum 48m<sup>2</sup> or 10% of open space on the site (whichever is the greater).
- iv. Communal open space should be provided within rear setback (if one is required) and provide space for relaxation, outdoor dining and entertainment.
- v. Communal open space is to have a minimum dimension of 3 metres.
- vi. Communal open space is not to be located in the required front setback.
- vii. Design communal open space so that it can accommodate outdoor furniture such as chairs, tables and shade structures.
- viii. Communal open space may include drying area and smoking area.
- ix. Provide adequate space and separation between different activities so that activities do not impinge on the effective use and enjoyment of the open space for recreation (for instance the open space should not be dominated by clothes lines, and non smokers should be able to enjoy a smoke-free outdoor area.

**NB**      Fully dimensioned indicative outdoor furniture layouts are to be provided with the development application

- x. Locate communal open space adjacent to, and connected to, the communal living area and/or kitchen/dining area if one is provided.

### **2.18.11.5**      *Multi dwelling housing*

#### **C19**      Landscaped area



- i. The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of driveways and pathways.
- ii. In addition to front setback, a minimum 45% of the total site area must be a landscaped area at ground level.

**C20** Private open space

- i. Each unit must have private open space at ground level with minimum dimensions of 4 metres by 4 metres.
- ii. Private open space must be directly accessible from a principal living area at ground level.
- iii. Maximum gradient of private open space must be 1 in 10.

**C21** Communal open space

Multi dwelling housing with more than 12 dwellings must provide a minimum of 10% of the required landscaped area as communal open space. This area must be suitably landscaped and provided with active and passive recreation facilities such as playground equipment, seating and shade structures.

### **2.18.11.6 Residential flat buildings**

**C22** Landscaped area

- i. The entire front setback must be of a pervious landscape with the exception of driveways and pathways.
- ii. In addition to front setback, a minimum of 45% of the total site area must be landscaped area at ground level.

**C23** Private open space

Each dwelling must have a private open space in the form of a deck or balcony accessible from the principal living area of the dwelling with a minimum area of 8m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum width of 2 metres.

**C24** Communal open space

Residential flat buildings with more than 12 large dwellings (a large dwelling has a floor area of 85m<sup>2</sup> or more) must provide a minimum 10% of the required landscaped area as communal open space. This area must be suitably landscaped and provided with active and passive recreation facilities such as playground equipment, seating and shade structures.

### **2.18.11.7 Mixed use development**

**NB** *Mixed use development refers to a building that contains dwellings attached to a commercial or industrial land use, for example, shop top housing. Another newer form of mixed use development is live/work buildings.*

**C25** Landscaped area

Landscape areas for mixed use developments will be determined on merit and depend on the overall streetscape and the desired future character for the area/precinct.

**C26** Private open space

Each dwelling in a mixed use development must have a private open space in the form of a deck or balcony accessible from the principal living area of the dwelling with a minimum area of 8m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum width of 2 metres.

**C27** Communal open space

Shop top housing with more than 12 large dwellings (a large dwelling has a floor area of 85m<sup>2</sup> or more) must provide a minimum 10% of the site area as communal open space. The area must be suitably landscaped and provided with active and passive recreation facilities such as playground equipment, seating and shade structures.

### **2.18.11.8 Industrial development**

- C28** Landscaped area
- i. A continuous minimum landscaped area 1.5m wide across the entire frontage of the property, excluding driveways, must be provided. This width must be increased to 2 metres where the site exceeds 600m<sup>2</sup> and to 3 metres when the site exceeds 1,000m<sup>2</sup>.
  - ii. For corner sites, a continuous minimum landscaped area 1.5 metres wide across the entire secondary frontage of the property, excluding driveways, must be provided.
  - iii. If an existing site is to be refurbished or is subject to a change of use application, the required landscaped area will be sought where it is possible without structural alterations.
- C29** Communal open space
- i. A minimum of 5% of the site area must be provided as communal open space to cater for staff recreation and informal social interaction.
  - ii. Communal open space must be located close to indoor dining areas (if applicable) to encourage greater use of the outdoors.
  - iii. If an existing site is to be refurbished or is subject to a change of use application, the 5% communal open space will be sought if there is unused land available or excess parking.

**NB** *If suitably designed, these outdoor recreation areas will be gathering points for staff providing a source of pride and subsequent value-added benefits to the organisation.*

### **2.18.11.9 Internal landscaping for multi unit industrial complex**

- C30** Multi-unit industrial complexes must provide internal landscaped areas in addition to front landscaping, in accordance with the following requirements:
- i. Multi-unit industrial complex must avoid long blank walls and paved surfaces by introducing internal landscaped areas.
  - ii. Trees or shrubs must be located to allow traffic movement and sight lines along access ways and driveways.
  - iii. Shrubs and plants must not obscure visibility through front fences.

### **2.18.11.10 Warehouses/industrial buildings conversions**

- C31** As the conversion of warehouses or industrial buildings involves an existing building envelope, minimum private open space or landscaped area requirements are not specified. A certain level of private open space and landscaped area must be provided for future residents.



### 2.18.11.11 *Landscaping in car parks*

- C32** All outdoor parking areas must incorporate landscaped areas in accordance with the following requirements:
- i. Any outdoor ground level car park containing five or more parking spaces must provide one shade tree for every five car spaces, with foliage or canopy with a clean trunk to 2 metres. Tree root barriers must be installed around the edge of planter beds to reduce future maintenance and damage to under ground services.
  - ii. Parking and circulation areas must be delineated by planter beds at the ends of parking bays. Planter beds must be a minimum width of 1.5 metres, surrounded by a 150mm concrete kerb and must contain both trees and shrubs.
  - iii. Trees in parking bays must be located in areas no less than the size of one car space or, preferably, in a continuous planter bed at least 1.5 metres wide separating the bays.
  - iv. Car parks must be paved with unit pavers using permeable pavers where possible.
  - v. A fully automatic irrigation system is required in all car park planter beds.

### 2.18.11.12 *Development within business centres*

- C33** For major development projects within business centres, the applicant may have to provide mature street trees along the public street including protection grilles and guards, as advised by Council's landscape architect. In this regard:
- i. All costs associated with street tree planting must be borne by the applicant.
  - ii. An awning setback or cut-away to facilitate the planting of trees is not permitted.
  - iii. Applicants must not plant street trees under existing awnings.

### 2.18.12 *Advisory notes*

1. Council may vary some of the requirements of this section, provided applicants can demonstrate that a reduced area of open space is able to serve the needs of the proposed occupants.
2. Applicants are encouraged to:
  - i. Use native deciduous trees with large canopies, climbers and shrubs on the northern side of buildings;
  - ii. Retain existing significant trees which may reduce site landscaping costs;
  - iii. Shade west and east aspects with planting;
  - iv. Use ferneries, planted pergolas and vines near dwellings to assist the cooling effect of air entering dwellings; and
  - v. Provide landscaping to screen development and frame desirable views.

**NB** For any works to or around 4 metres from the trunk of an existing tree, including its removal, refer to Section 2.20 (Tree Management) of this DCP.



## 2.18.13 List of preferred native plant species

Type of plant	Botanical name	Common name	Suitable for Suburbs	
Tree	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	All	
	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	All	
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Sally Wattle	All	
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	All	
	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	All	
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	Marrickville	
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Marrickville, Marrickville South	
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	Marrickville, Marrickville South	
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	Marrickville, Marrickville South	
	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	All	
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	All	
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-oak	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe	
	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	All	
	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	All	
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe	
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	Marrickville, Marrickville South	
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	Marrickville, Dulwich Hill, Stanmore, Petersham, Lewisham	
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Spotted Gum	Marrickville, Dulwich Hill, Stanmore, Petersham, Lewisham	
	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe, Sydenham	
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	All	
	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White Cloud Tree	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe, Sydenham	
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-Summer	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe, Sydenham	
	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe, Sydenham	
	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	Marrickville, Marrickville South	
	<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	All	
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum	All	
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	All	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Marrickville, Dulwich Hill, Stanmore, Petersham	
	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lillypilly	All	
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	Marrickville, Marrickville South, Tempe, Sydenham	
	Shrubs	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sickle Wattle	All
		<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	All
		<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	All
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>		Prickly Moses	All	
<i>Angophora hispida</i>		Dwarf Apple	All	
<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>		Heath-myrtle	All	





	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	All
	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	All
	<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i>	Milkwort Boronia	All
	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Bossiaea	All
	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath	All
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	All
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	All
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	All
	<i>Clerodendron tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendron	All
	<i>Conospermum longifolium</i>	Cone-seed	All
	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Correa	All
	<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	Prickly Parrot-pea	All
	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	All
	<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	Native Fuchsia	All
	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	Coral Heath	All
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider-flower	All
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider-flower	All
	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Broad-leaved Hakea	All
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	All
	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Native Indigo	All
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	All
	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	All
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Lemon Tea-tree	All
	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea-tree	All
	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Beard-heath	All
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Matt-rush	All
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolium</i>	Everlasting	All
	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry	All
	<i>Panax</i>		
	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Bush Pea	All
<b>Vines</b>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry	All
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Native Grape	All
	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard	All
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	All
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	All
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Twining Pea	All
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower	All
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	All
	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	All
	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	All
	<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>	Native Sarsparilla	All
<b>Groundcovers</b>	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry	All
	<i>Bossiaea prostrate</i>	Bossiaea	All
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	All
	<i>Glycine clandestine</i>	Love Creeper	All
	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Goodenia	All
	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Guinea Flower	All
	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	Wild Geranium	All
	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	All
	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax	All
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Poranthera	All
	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	All
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel	All

## PART 2: GENERIC PROVISIONS

	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	Slender Stackhousia	All	
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Trigger Plant	All	
	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Speedwell	All	
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Native Bluebell	All	
	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia	All	
			All	
<b>Grasses, Sedges and Rushes</b>	<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Blown Grass	All	
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	All	
	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Wallaby Grass	All	
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass	All	
	<i>Cyperis difformis</i>	Sedge	All	
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Plume Grass	All	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	All	
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	All	
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	All	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica var major</i>	Blady Grass	All	
	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Club-rush	All	
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Rush	All	
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	All	
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Basket Grass	All	
	<i>Poa affinis</i>	Tussock Grass	All	
	<i>Stipa rudis</i>	Speargrass	All	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	All	
	<b>Ferns</b>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	All
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>		Birds Nest Fern	All	
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>		Necklace Fern	All	
<i>Blechnum cartilegineum</i>		Gristle Fern	All	
<i>Blechnum indicum</i>		Bungwall Fern	All	
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>		False Bracken Fern	All	
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>		Mulga Fern	All	
<i>Cyathea australis</i>		Rough Treefern	All	
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>		Coral Fern	All	
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>		Batswing Fern	All	
<i>Psilotum nudum</i>		Skeleton Fork-fern	All	
<i>Todea barbara</i>		King Fern	All	