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## **Landscape Code for Development Applications**

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**Prepared by:** Parks and Landscape Team  
Hornsby Shire Council  
296 Pacific Highway  
HORNSBY NSW 2077

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**Adopted 11 May 2005**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

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This Code has been prepared to promote the enhancement of the urban environment by stating specific requirements for Development Application and Construction Certificate landscape plan submissions. Council has developed the Code to address aesthetic and functional design requirements and enhance the urban environment.

Efficient processing of the application depends on the submission of high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works and propose high quality landscapes as a key part of development works. To achieve this standard of landscape documentation, the applicants are expected to engage experienced persons with recognised industry qualifications in the preparation of landscape documents and have project experience relating to the nature of the development. Documentation responding to these factors should ensure Council's support of the landscaping component of the proposed development.

This guideline document applies only to proposed development within the Shire requiring development consent and has been prepared to advise developers of the minimum requirements necessary to prepare tree surveys and landscape concepts for proposed developments.

A separate Flora and Fauna assessment and bushfire Management Assessment Report may also be required.

The original 'Landscape Code for Development Approval and Building Approval' was adopted by Council at its meeting of 4th August, 1988, and was subsequently amended in August, 1994 to comply with changes to the Tree Preservation Order.

Amendments to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act in relation to Development Application submissions have led to the need for further changes to this Landscape Code. The title of the document is proposed to be amended to 'Landscape Code for Development Applications'.

## **2.0 Goal**

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For the Council to uphold the enhancement of the urban environment, measures must be taken to ensure acceptable minimal standards for the landscaping of developments are achieved. It is the objective of these guidelines to specify what is required initially by Council for the Development Application stage and, subsequently, at the Construction Certificate stage to ensure that tree surveys and the design of the proposal will aesthetically and practically provide the community with an acceptable and safe environment.

The two major objectives of this code are to:

1. Preserve significant stands of trees and natural vegetation; and
2. Provide aesthetically and functionally suitable landscape design solutions to enhance the street, urban and natural landscapes.

## 3.0 Justification

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There are many favourable arguments for the implementation of this code as a guideline for landscape documents submitted as part of a Development Application. These include:

### Ecological Benefits

- Native flora and fauna preservation and enhancement;
- Soil conservation and erosion control;
- Wildlife corridors and habitats retention and enhancement;
- Retention of important tree canopy and significant habitat trees for native fauna; and
- Provision of native vegetation buffers to adjoining bushland.

### Community Benefits

- Improve aesthetic quality of developments;
- Screen unsightly activities;
- Enhance the streetscape;
- Minimise heat and glare from buildings; and
- Reduce noise and air pollution.

### Developer Benefits

- Increase the value of the development;
- Enhance goodwill in the eyes of the community;
- Provide a pleasant living and work environment;
- To ensure the design is feasible, economical and compliments the built and natural environment; and
- Provision of Asset Protection Zones in the landscape documentation.

## 4.0 Definitions

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### Landscape

For the purpose of this code landscape may be defined as all areas outside the building envelope as well as roof gardens, balcony planters and internal courtyards. It encompasses all disturbed areas and undisturbed open space on the site.

### Tree Assessment

Evaluation of all existing trees and significant shrubs on the site and within ten metres of the boundaries of the proposed development.

Efficient processing of the application depends on the submission of high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works. To achieve this standard of tree survey documentation, the consultants preparing the documents to be submitted shall:

- Be a practising arborist, a horticulturist or a landscape architect with arboriculture experience;
- Have recognized industry qualifications;

- Have project experience relating to developments of that nature; and
- Be able to produce high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the existing site conditions.

### **Landscape Documentation**

Landscape documentation may be defined as being a self-supporting set of documents that communicate the intention, design and construction methods for the proposed landscape treatment. This documentation must include plans and specifications and, where clarity is needed, it must also include sectional and detailed information. The documentation must have no vague or unmentioned areas, need no verbal clarification or contain any superfluous information.

To achieve this standard of landscape documentation, the consultants preparing the documents to be submitted shall:

- Be practicing landscape architects or landscape designers;
- Have recognized industry qualifications;
- Have project experience relating to developments of that nature; and
- Be able to produce high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works as outlined above.

### **Flora and Fauna Assessment**

A Flora and Fauna Assessment is in addition to tree assessment and landscape concept plans. It is required of a site which contains remnant native trees, bushland or any species listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

To achieve a high standard of assessment documentation, the consultants preparing the documents to be submitted shall:

- Be practicing environmental consultants or ecologists;
- Have recognized industry qualifications;
- Have project experience relating to developments of that nature; and
- Be able to produce high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works.

## **5.0 Landscape Documentation Requirements for Development Application**

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An Existing Tree Survey and Landscape Concept Plans are required to be submitted as part of a Development Application. It is required that the Existing Tree Survey be an accurate, concise plan identifying existing vegetation features on the development site. The Landscape Concept Plan shall express the developer's intent and ideas for future protection, enhancement and development. More detailed documentation shall be submitted prior to issuing the Construction Certificate.

An Existing Tree Survey and Landscape Concept Plans are required to enable the applicants to address the Objectives, Performance Criteria and Prescriptive Measures for Landscaping identified in various Hornsby Shire Council Development Control Plans.

Efficient processing of the application depends on the submission of high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works. To achieve this standard of tree survey or landscape documentation, the consultants preparing the documents to be submitted shall:

#### **Consultants for Existing Tree Surveys**

- Be a practising arborist, horticulturist or landscape architect with arboriculture experience;

- Have recognized industry qualifications;
- Have project experience relating to developments of that nature; and
- Be able to produce high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the existing site conditions.

#### **Consultants for Landscape Concept Plans**

- Be a practicing landscape architect or landscape designer;
- Have recognized industry qualifications;
- Have project experience relating to developments of that nature; and
- Be able to produce high quality documents that clearly and accurately identify the scope of works.

## **5.1 Existing Tree Survey**

To properly assess the proposed development, an accurate site plan of the property, at 1:100 or 1:200 scale, showing the following must be submitted to Council:

- The locations of existing trees within 10 metres of the development (including trees within adjoining sites);
- Tree heights, canopy diameters and trunk diameters plotted to scale with an indicative representation of the canopy diameters drawn;
- Existing native vegetation beneath the canopy;
- Areas of native bushland within and adjoining the site;
- Trees and vegetation must be numbered on the site; and
- A referenced table providing details of their species and an assessment of their condition.

Trees and vegetation must be numbered on the site and correspond to numbers identified on the Existing Tree Survey Plan submitted to Council as part of the Development Application.

An overlay of proposed development over this plan must be provided. Proposed development **includes** building envelopes, driveways, parking spaces, drainage lines, services and substantial excavation or land filling for any other reason.

Information regarding the species and condition of the trees must be provided by a qualified practising arborist, horticulturist or landscape architect with arboriculture experience. It is imperative that qualified practising surveyors provide the survey information to be shown on the site plan.

Where a Landscape Concept Plan is not required, the following information should accompany the tree survey submitted with the Development Application:

- The location and the levels at the base of trees to be retained;
- The location of trees to be removed due to the subsequent development or to be removed due to death or disease;
- Measures that will be taken to protect individual trees and natural bushland areas e.g. tree guards, temporary fencing, erosion control, silt traps; and
- The location of trees on adjoining properties within three metres of the site boundaries.

Refer 5.4 Landscape Concept Plans to determine whether a Landscape Concept Plan is required as part of a Development Application.

A separate flora and fauna assessment may be required.

For further information on trees refer to Appendix 1 - The Tree Preservation Order, Appendix 4 - Undesirable Species List and Appendix 5 - Listed Noxious Weeds for Hornsby Shire Council.

## 5.2 Flora and Fauna Assessment

If the site contains remnant native trees or bushland or any species listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, a separate flora and fauna assessment will be required in addition to a tree assessment and landscape plan. The Flora and Fauna Assessment is to be undertaken by a qualified environmental consultant/ecologist.

The Flora and Fauna Assessment is to consider, but is not limited to, the following:

- Assessment of the direct impacts of the development on native flora and fauna including clearing for both the development and Asset Protection Zones;
- Assessment of indirect impacts on native flora and fauna including adjoining bushland such as increased urban run-off, sedimentation, pest species, weed invasion, encroachments, etc.;
- Threatened Species Assessment (8-Part Test) for Threatened Species, Endangered Populations, Endangered Ecological Communities and/or their habitat as listed under the TSC Act. This includes the removal of one or more indigenous trees within an Endangered Ecological Community, even if the remnant consists of only canopy trees; and
- Consider any relevant State Environmental Planning Policies and Regional Environmental Plans.

In addition, a Vegetation Management Plan and/or Creek Restoration Plan for retained bushland/creek areas on private property may be required.

Advice should be sought from Council's Planning Division on when a Flora and Fauna Assessment, a Vegetation Management Plan or a Creek Restoration Plan is required.

Pre-Development Application advice is available on whether a Flora and Fauna Assessment Report, Vegetation Management Plan or a Creek Restoration Plan is required as part of the development application. This service is provided by Council's Bushland and Biodiversity Management Team at a set hourly fee.

## 5.3 Design Principles

The following principles must be considered when preparing the initial landscape concepts:

### Environmental

- Consider any heritage significance of the site, structures and vegetation;
- Consider any environmental significance of the site, structures and vegetation;
- Retain existing trees and plant trees to replace those lost by the development;
- Use locally indigenous species.

### Functional

- Consider the functional requirements of the site:
  - Separate conflicting uses;
  - Screen undesirable elements;
  - Reinforce the sequence of spaces;
  - Coordinate existing and proposed services and their easements.
- Cater for outdoor recreation areas:
  - Paving;
  - Summer shade/Winter sun;
  - Privacy;
  - Barbecue, playgrounds, seating;
  - Communal areas.
- Consider the long term planting impacts:
  - Use mulch, groundcovers and edging to minimise weed invasion;
  - Consider shade impacts on adjoining properties and the streetscape;
  - Minimise future maintenance.

### Visual

- Planting needs to be in scale with the structures;
- Consider views of the adjoining properties and the streetscape;
- Screen and soften impact of buildings on adjoining properties and the streetscape;
- Provide on-grade screen planting within landscape setback zones (setbacks identified within the relevant DCP);
- Lessen visual impact of car parks and roads;
- Take advantage of good views;

## 5.4 Landscape Concept Plans

Where a landscape plan is required as part of a Development Application, the plan(s) must express the design intent for the landscape component of the development. The plan(s) shall be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect or landscape designer and shall include the following information:

### Plan Information

- Project name, description and location;
- Clients name, address and contact number;
- Consultants name, address and contact number;
- Date of current drawing issue;
- Scale - 1:100 preferred;
- North point.

### General Design

- The extent of all landscape works;
- Clear indication of the proposed landscape treatments, e.g. paving, lawn, garden beds, water, gravel;
- The character or intent of the design proposal, e.g. colour, spatial relationships, sizes;
- Basic design levels on building floor levels, paving, pathways and soft landscaping;
- All existing information: buildings, structures, fences and boundary lines;
- Locations of all existing and proposed services, overhead and underground;
- Outline of adjoining buildings in close proximity;
- Existing soil type and underlying geology.

### Soft Landscape

- The location and the levels at the base of trees to be retained;
- The location of trees to be removed due to the subsequent development or to be removed due to death or disease;
- Measures that will be taken to protect individual trees and natural bushland areas e.g. tree guards, temporary fencing, erosion control, silt traps;
- The location of trees on adjoining properties within three metres of the site boundaries;
- Identification of Environmental Protection Areas and measures to protect and enhance their qualities;
- A list of intended plant species with botanical and common names, mature heights and spacing, quantities, divided into four tiers - trees, shrubs, ferns, groundcovers and grasses. Plant species should be predominantly indigenous as required under the relevant DCP (Refer to booklet 'Indigenous Plants for the Bushland Shire' available from the Environment Division for further information).
- On-grade screen planting within landscape setback zones (setbacks identified within the relevant DCP).
- Contours for any mounding;
- Areas of cut and fill; and
- Treatment of creek/riparian zones through restoration.

### Hard Landscape

- Proposed buildings, roads, car park areas and hard paved areas;
- Type and heights of any walling and fencing;
- Subsurface and surface drainage and collection points;

- Detail sections for other special areas e.g. on-slab planting, planter boxes, planting detail over on site detention basin, roof top planting.

**Small scale single residential developments and minor developments in rural areas may not require the submission of a landscape plan addressing all of these requirements. Advice should be sought from Council's Planning Division on the minimum requirement of these developments.**

For further information refer to:

- Appendix 1 – Hornsby Shire Council Tree Preservation Order
- Appendix 2 – List of Plant Material
- Appendix 3 – Species Suitable for Riparian Planting
- Appendix 4 – Undesirable Species List
- Appendix 4 - Listed Noxious Weeds for Hornsby Shire Council.

## 5.5 Street Tree Planting

Street tree planting within public land outside of the property boundary shall comply with Council's Tree Management Plan (available from Council's Environment Division) and shall require the specific approval of Council.

Council generally does not support the planting of shrubs, groundcovers and native grasses within verge areas outside of town centres as it introduces hazards that can have unacceptable liability implications for Council as well as requiring Council to commit to additional maintenance issues.

## 5.6 Minimum Construction Standards

### Pre Construction Tree Protection

Tree protection fencing shall be erected around trees nominated to be retained. The tree fencing shall be constructed of either:

- star pickets at 2.0 metre spacing connected by highly visual barrier/hazard mesh; or
- 1.8 metre cyclone chainmesh fence.

The tree protection fencing must be maintained in good working order until the completion of all building or development works. Penalties apply for non-compliance.

### Street tree planting for Town Centres

Street tree planting must be undertaken in accordance with Council's Urban Tree Planting Specification and must include the following requirements:

- Approved soil backfill mix around the rootball;
- Structural soils to create an adequate lateral growing volume below the pavement. Minimum volume structural soils shall be 6m<sup>2</sup> per tree; and
- Root control barriers (optional depending on the street environmental conditions).

Specific tree surrounds shall be required to all trees to be installed in paved areas.

### Plant sizes

Plant sizes shall be in the densities identified in the submitted landscape documentation and be as a minimum:

- Trees - 25 litre pot sizes;

- Shrubs - 5 litre pot sizes;
- Groundcovers - 150mm pot sizes;
- Native grasses – virocell or tubestock.

#### ***Bushland and Creek Restoration***

For bushland and creek restoration/landscape works, tubestock that has been grown from locally collected seed would be more appropriate.

#### **Topsoil and Mulch**

Site topsoil and mulch shall be used as the plant growing medium for landscape works wherever possible. They shall contain organic matter and support plant life and be free of material toxic to plant growth. Mulch may be derived from trees removed as part of the construction works.

Where necessary, site topsoil and mulch shall be supplemented or replaced with imported material that is certified to the relevant Australian Standards:

- Composts, mulches and soil conditions must comply with the requirements of AS 4454 (1997);
- Potting mixes must comply with the requirements of AS3743 (1996);
- Top dressing, landscape soil mixes and garden mixes must comply with the requirements of AS4419 (1998).

#### **Planter Boxes / On Slab Planting**

On slab planter boxes shall include automatic irrigation, subsoil drainage (proprietary drainage cell, 50mm sand and filter fabric), waterproofing, minimum 500mm planting soil for shrubs and minimum 1000mm planting soil for trees and palms, and 75mm mulch to ensure a sustainable landscape is achieved.

## **6.0 Landscape Requirements for Construction Certificate Application**

It is intended that the landscape plan and associated documentation for Construction Certificate approval be a progression from the designs developed in the Development Application stage. This submission shall be an accurate representation of what shall be built and to form the contract documents to be used during construction.

A building, structure or other development that is required to have a landscape plan shall not be given Construction Certificate approval unless all specific consent conditions are addressed to the satisfaction of the certifying authority. The following are considered the minimum requirements to be met by the Construction Certificate submission:

- Address all relevant consent conditions;
- Provide practical detailed design resolution of all design proposals identified within the DA documentation;
- Provide documentation plans and specification setting out construction requirements;
- Provide documentation prepared to a standard where by a suitably qualified landscape contractor/constructor is able to undertake the works in accordance with standards required by the development consent;
- Provide accurate documentation which responds to revisions in the design including:
  - Approved amendments to the development application; and
  - Service information, building footprint, levels, landscape treatments and any other information relevant to the construction works.

# APPENDIX 1

## Hornsby Shire Council Tree Preservation Order

Notice is hereby given that, at Council's Ordinary Meeting held on the 11 October, 2000 the Council of the Shire of Hornsby, by resolution passed in exercise of its powers conferred on it Clause 8 of the Hornsby Shire Local Environment Plan 1994, made the following Tree Preservation Order:-

- 1 Pursuant to Clause 8 of the Hornsby Shire Local Environment Plan 1994, it is hereby ordered that the ring-barking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removing, injuring and/or willful destruction of any tree or trees to which this Order relates, is prohibited, except with the written consent of Council.
2. For the purpose of this Order the word 'tree' shall mean a single or multi-trunked wood perennial plant having a height of not less than three metres, and which develops many branches, usually from a distance of not less than one metre from the ground, but excluding any plant which, in its particular location, is a noxious plant declared as such pursuant to the Noxious Weeds Act 1993. This definition of 'tree' includes any and all types of Palm trees.
3. This Order shall apply to all trees located within the Hornsby Local Government Area with the exception of.-
  - (a) Any tree within three metres of the foundation (see below for the definition of foundation) walls of an approved residential building, garage, commercial or community building, or inground swimming pool; or
  - (b) The following trees species (provided any tree/trees of these species are not identified as a Heritage item under the Hornsby Shire Local Environment Plan):

Common Name	Botanical Name
Broad-leafed Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Narrow-leafed Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>
*Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>
Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Evergreen Alder	<i>Alnus jorulensis</i>
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>

- (c) Action to prune a tree by less than 10% of the foliage area within a period of not less than 12 months since any prior pruning; or
  - (d) Trees in a National Park, within the meaning of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974; or
  - (e) Action to trim or remove trees required by Clause 23 of the Electricity (Overhead Line Safety) Regulation 1991; or
  - (f) Trees within a State Forest, or within a timber or forest reserve, within the meaning of the Forestry Act 1916; or
  - (g) Any tree harboring Fruit Fly or grown for its edible fruit.
  - (h)\* Exemptions do not apply to Camphor Laurel trees above 20 metres in height *and* are growing on either Council controlled land or Heritage listed properties.
4. No person shall substantially alter, or cause, permit or direct to be substantially altered, the soil level around the trunk or within three (3) metres of the trunk of a tree to which the Order applies, without the written consent of Council.
  5. Council maintains and updates a register of significant trees. The objectives of this Significant Tree Register (STR) are to enhance wildlife corridors; protect bushland; enhance the greening of open spaces; to assist in the identification of gateway roads and special avenues; to provide a database of significant and heritage listed trees for planning; management and educational purposes; to increase the level of protection for trees listed under the STR; and to increase the level of community awareness of Council's commitment to the preservation of significant trees. Contact Council for details regarding special restrictions applicable to these trees.

**Definition of a foundation:** A concrete slab which supports any approved residential building, garage, commercial premises or community building with walls; or brick supports located on strip footings or pad footings/supports which support any of the above structures. (NB: This definition does not include buildings on pole frames or pier and beam footings).

This Tree Preservation Order supersedes and replaces the previous Tree Preservation Order made by Council on the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1996.

## APPENDIX 2

### List of Plant Material

The following plant material is considered appropriate for development generally within the Shire. This list is not exclusive and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of appropriate species but rather a starting point of reference.

Council prefers that a diversity of plants indigenous to the development site area are used (ie. Trees shrubs and groundcovers), especially when adjoining bushland. For additional information regarding indigenous plants refer to Council publication: 'Indigenous Plants for the Bushland Shire' which can be obtained from the Council's Environment Division. Council also encourages the use of local seed stock to enhance indigenous planting within the Shire.

It is important to note that this list of plants are suggestions only and landscape proposals for development need not be limited to the species-mentioned.

This species list may be amended to ensure appropriate species are identified.

### Suggested Native and Exotic Species

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#### LOCALLY INDIGENOUS SPECIES

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Barked Apple	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine

Note: It is understood that this section is not listing all trees but the above locally indigenous species are considered suitable for landscaping, as well as having conservation value)

#### EVERGREEN TREES

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilli Pilli	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxyylon</i>	Red Ironbark
<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	Ivy Curlflower	<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	Gordonia
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Red Bottlebrush	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Hakea
<i>Callistemon saligna</i>	Bottlebrush	<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea-tree
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Revolution Green
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad Leaf Paperbark
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leafed Paperbark
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christmas Bush
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Peppercorn Tree
<i>Eucalyptus luehmanniana</i>	Yellow topped Ash	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	<i>Tristania laurina</i>	Water Gum
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt		

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Aurea	Golden Ash	<i>Ulmus procera</i> Louis Van Houtte	Golden Elm
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	Claret Ash	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Flindersia pubescens</i>		<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>			

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Gossamer Wattle	<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	Long leaf Waxflower
<i>Azalea indica</i> varieties	Azalea	<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Banks Grevillea
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	<i>Grevillea boongala</i> spinbill	
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	<i>Grevillea hookerana</i>	Hooks Grevillea
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	<i>Grevillea Ivanhoe</i>	Ivanhoe Grevillea
<i>Callistemon</i> 'Endeavour'	Red Bottlebrush	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Robyn Gordon'	
<i>Callistemon</i> 'Hanna Ray'	Hanna Bottlebrush	Ray	Silky Spider Flower
<i>Callistemon</i> 'Kings Park'	Kings Bottlebrush	Park	Red Spider Flower
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	White Bottlebrush		Veronica
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> varieties	Sasanqua	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil
<i>Choisya temata</i>	Mexican Blossom	Orange	Dotted Melaleuca
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Diosma		Sacred Japanese Bamboo
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago
		<i>Thryptomene saxicola</i>	Heath myrtle

## GROUND COVERS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Clivea</i> spp	Clivea	<i>Grevillea biternata</i>	
<i>Copmsma</i> x <i>kirkii</i>	Marble Queen	<i>Grevillea gaudichaudii</i>	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Native Flax	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsparilia
<i>Dieties iridoides</i>	Wild Iris	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Gold Vine
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> prostrate	Juniper grevillea	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	
<i>Grevillea obtusifolia</i>		<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiialla
<i>Grevillea poorinda</i> 'Royal Mantle'		<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violets

# APPENDIX 3

## Species Suitable For Riparian Planting

Select from the following list in consultation with Council's Bushland and Biodiversity Team

### TREES

Angophora costata	Angophora floribunda	Ceratopetalum apetalum
Eucalyptus pilularis	Eucalyptus piperita	Eucalyptus saligna
Eucalyptus sparsifolia	Eucalyptus umbra	Syncarpia glomulifera

### SMALL TREES

Acacia parramattensis	Allocasuarina torulosa	Allocasuarina littoralis
Alphitonia excelsa	Backhousia myrtifolia	Callicoma serratifolia
Eleocharis reticulatus	Glochidion ferdinandi	Omolanthus populifolius
Tristaniopsis laurina		

### SHRUBS

Acacia floribunda	Acacia suaveolens	Acacia terminalis
Acrotriche divaricata	Astrotricha floccosa	Austromyrtus tenuifolia
Banksia ericifolia	Banksia serrata	Banksia spinulosa
Bauera rubioides	Boronia ledifolia	Breynia oblongifolia
Bursaria spinosa	Cassinia denticulata	Ceratopetalum gummiferum
Dillwynia retorta	Dodonaea triquetra	Grevillea liniarifolia
Gonocarpus teuroides	Hakea dactyloides	Hakea sericea
Lasiopetalum ferrugineum	Leptospermum polygalifolium	Leptospermum trinervium
Micranthemum ericoides	Olearia tomentosa	Phebalium dentatum
Phyllota phyllicoides	Platysace linearifolia	Polyscias sambucifolius
Prostanthera linearis	Pultenaea flexilis	Pultenaea stipularis
Trema aspera	Xanthorrhoea media	

### GROUND COVERS AND FERNS

Adiantum aethiopicum	Calochlaena dubia	Dampiera stricta
Dianella caerulea	Dianella revolute	Dichondra repens
Echinopogon caespitosus	Echinopogon ovatus	Entolasia stricta
Entolasia marginata	Gahnia clarkei	Goodenia heterophylla
Hypolepis muelleri	Imperata cylindrica	Juncus usitatus
Lomandra fluviatilis	Lomandra longifolia	Microlaena stipoides
Oplismenus imbecilis	Poa affinis	Pteridium esculentum
Schoenus melanostachys		

### VINES

Billardiera scandens	Cissus hypoglauca	Clematis aristata
Clematis glycinoides	Eustrephus latifolius	Hardenbergia violacea
Morinda jasminoides	Smilax glycyphylla	Stephania japonica
Tylophora barbata		

# APPENDIX 4

## Undesirable Species List

The plants listed below have been placed on this list as they have been found to be capable of spreading to bushland/reserves and riparian areas. Plants spread in numerous ways and to reflect this, the plants have been listed as plants not desirable in any area and plants that are undesirable on properties that either adjoin bushland/reserves or drainage easements.

*Note: All noxious varieties are prohibited.*

### Plants undesirable in any area

Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea spp Africana</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
African Scurf-Pea	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree	<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i>
Annual Veldtgrass	<i>Erharta longifolia</i>	Indian Hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Persicaria capitata</i>
Blue Billy Goat Weed	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Blue Trumpet Vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Liquidamber	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus species</i>	Lippia	<i>Phylla nodiflora</i>
Broom	<i>Chaemacytisus species</i>	Live Plant	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>
Canadian Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Montbrietia	<i>Crocosmia X crocosmiiflora</i>
Canary Island Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Cape Broom	<i>Genista species</i>	Mirror Bush	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Cape Marigold	<i>Dimorphotheca spp</i>	Mist Flower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Cassia	<i>Senna pendula</i>	Moon Flower	<i>Ipomea alba</i>
Celtis	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Moth Vine	<i>Araujia horetorum</i>
Chinese Hackberry	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Mother Of Millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>
Chinese Tallowood	<i>Triadica sebiferum</i>	Mt Morgan Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>
Cocks Comb Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Mysore Thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>
Cocos Palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	North American Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Female plants only) <sub>1</sub>
Cootamundra Wattle	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Orange Scented Jessamine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (if fruiting variety) <sub>2</sub>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	<i>Erharta erecta</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>	Powton Sapphire	
Crested Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Dragon Tree	<i>Paulownia kawakami</i>
Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Purple Top	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
False Swansonia	<i>Tephrosia grandifolia</i>	Radiata Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	Silky Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Flick Weed	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Spanish Heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Formosa Lily	<i>Lilium formosa</i>	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Glory Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
Golden Bells	<i>Tacoma stans</i>	Watsonia	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>		
Gorse/ Furze	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>		

Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Whiskey Grass	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	White Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquaiifolium</i>	Wild Tobacco Tree	<i>Solanum mauritanium</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Woolly Rambutan	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>

<sup>1</sup> The Female plant produces the seed which is readily spread by wind, water and dumping

<sup>2</sup> Some specimens are grown from seed from a variety that is different from the majority of the specimens available, the resultant plants will readily set seed and be spread by birds which feed on the fruits preferentially.

## Plants undesirable adjoining Bushland/reserves and riparian areas

*Note: all noxious varieties are prohibited.*

Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus orientalis and praecox</i>	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Agaves	<i>Agave spp</i>	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Kahili Ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>
Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Kikuyu §	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Buffalo Grass §	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Milk Bush	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
Canna	<i>Canna indica</i>	Morello Cherry	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Cape Honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Carpenter Grass §	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
Couch Grass §	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Polka-Dot Plant	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>
Dietes/Wild Iris	<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Potato Vine	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>
Double Flowering May	<i>Spirea cantoniensis</i> <i>Var. Lanceolata</i>	Queensland Blue Couch	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>
Elephant Ears <sup>3</sup>	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	Sailor Boy Daisy	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Seaside Daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Fairy Crassula	<i>Crassula multicaeva</i>	Spider Plant	<i>Chlorophytum</i>
Fishbone Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Swedish Ivy	<i>Plectranthus australis</i>
Impatiens/Busy Lizzie	<i>Impatiens spp</i>	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
		White Arum Lily <sup>3</sup>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>

The plants in this list only spread short distances by either runners/stolons, seed or other propagules.

<sup>3</sup> These plants should not be grown in or around watercourses, drainage lines or damp areas.

§ Denotes that these species of grasses are the original species, not the selected cultivars which are more readily available from turf suppliers today. Grasses can spread by seed or runners if not maintained and prevented from escaping the property. Cultivars of these species are less likely to produce viable seed. They are to be used for lawn establishment near bushland areas instead of the original species, and lawns are required to be separated from the bushland by hard garden edging, with maintenance care to prevent spread by runners. No grasses are to be used for landscape works entirely within bushland areas.

### NOTE:

All plants on these lists may pose a threat to the environment if they are disposed of improperly.

## APPENDIX 5

### Listed Noxious Weeds for Hornsby Shire Council as at November 2004.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	CATEGORY
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	W1
Asparagus fern <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	W4c	
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	W4c
Bamboo Rhizomatous (running)	<i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>	W4a
Bitou bush/Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	W2
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus (agg.spp.)</i>	W2
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	W1
Bridal creeper	<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	W4c
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche spp</i>	W1
Cabomba (except Pink Cabomba)	<i>Cabomba ssp - except Cabomba furcata</i>	W4g
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	W4d
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	W4b
Cape ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	W4d
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	W2
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	W4c
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	W4c
Giant reed/Elephant grass	<i>Arundo donax</i>	W4a
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	W2
Harrisia cactus.	<i>Harrisia spp</i>	W4f
Hawkweeds	<i>Hieracium spp</i>	W1
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	W1
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karoo</i>	W1
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia except K.scoparia subsp. tricophylla</i>	W1
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	W1
Lantana (Pink flowered)	<i>Lantana camara</i>	W2
Lantana (Red flowered)	<i>Lantana camara</i>	W2
Ludwigia/Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	W2
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	W4c
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima syn Stipa tenuissima</i>	W1
Miconia spp	<i>Miconia</i>	W1
Morning glory (blue)	<i>Ipomea indica</i>	W4c
Morning glory (coastal)	<i>Ipomea cairica</i>	W4c
Ochna	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	W4b
Pampas grass.	<i>Cortaderia spp</i>	W2
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	W1
Pellitory	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	W3
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia spp. except O. ficus indica</i>	W4f

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>
Privet - broadleaf	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	W4b
Privet - narrowleaf	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	W4b
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	W2
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	W1
Scotch/English broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	W2
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	W1
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	W1
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	W1
St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	W2
Turkey rhubarb	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	W4b
Wandering Jew/ Trad	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	W4c
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	W1
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	W1
Willow	<i>Salix ssp</i> - other than <i>S.babylonica</i> <i>S. X calodendron</i> <i>S. X reichardt</i>	W4g

For more information, please contact Council's Bushland and Biodiversity Management Team or Parks and Landscape Team on 9847 6666, Fax No. 9847 6929.

## Glossary - Action for Noxious Weed Categories

Council encourages all landowners to control noxious weeds on their properties. With regard to noxious weed control on private lands, Council has power to issue notices, enter property and recover costs as a charge against the owner. Council's program of noxious weed control on public land is either to control weeds to the extent necessary to prevent them from spreading to adjoining land or to eradicate them if possible.

The NSW Noxious Weeds Act (1993) divides noxious weeds into four main categories. These determine the level of control required, as follows:-

- W1** The presence of the weed on land must be notified to the local control authority and the weed must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.
- W2** The weed must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.
- W3** The weed must be prevented from spreading and its numbers and distribution reduced.
- W4a** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed and any part of the weed must be prevented from growing within 3 metres of the boundary of a property.
- W4b** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed and any existing weed must be prevented from flowering and fruiting.
- W4c** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed and the weed must be prevented from spreading to an adjoining property.
- W4d** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed and the weed must continuously suppressed and destroyed if it is:
- 3 metres in height or less, or
  - within half a kilometre of remnant urban bushland, as defined by SEPP 19, and is not deemed by a council as having historical or heritage significance.
  - Or if it is more than 3 metres in height and not included in a management plan approved by council.
- W4e** The weed must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed. All reasonable precautions must be taken to ensure produce, soil, livestock, equipment and vehicles are free of the weed before sale or movement from an infested area of the property.
- W4f** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. Any biological control or other control program directed by a local control authority must be implemented.
- W4g** The weed must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.