



**lismore**  **city council**

# Landscaping Guidelines 2024

## Introduction

Landscaping plays an important part in the integration of developments into their surrounding environment.

The success of a new development and its compatibility with neighbouring properties is strongly influenced by the landscaping undertaken. Well planned and maintained landscaping can significantly contribute to the appearance of a development and enhance the overall amenity of a locality.

Lismore Local Government Area (LGA) covers an area of approximately 129,000 hectares. It includes a range of climatic regions and soil types and has a range of land uses from urban residential to rural, commercial and industrial. A landscape plan appropriate to the proposed use of the land and its locality should be part of the design considerations of the total development.

A successful landscape design aims to soften the lines and textures of a new structure and to assist it to merge into its surroundings, resulting in a more aesthetically pleasing and appropriate development.

## Purpose:

This document provides advice, guidelines and controls relating to the design, construction and maintenance of landscape and vegetation work associated with new developments in the Lismore LGA.

## Objectives:

- To create a pleasant, safe and attractive living and working environment.
- To encourage the enhancement of the natural sub-tropical environment particular to the Lismore LGA.
- To blend new development into the streetscape and neighbourhood and encourage use of open space and active transport.
- To reduce delays in approval procedures for landscape requirements.
- To encourage the design of low maintenance landscaping.
- To encourage water efficient landscaping and water-sensitive urban design.
- To reduce biosecurity risk through removal of weeds and replacement with locally indigenous native species.
- To ensure adequate provision is made for landscaping, in accordance with the type, scale and location of a proposed development.
- To encourage appropriate plant selection and the planting of locally indigenous native plant species.
- To encourage biodiversity.



## How this guideline works:

These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with the Lismore Development Control Plan. Compliance with the objectives of the guideline can generally be achieved using the “Acceptable Design Solutions”. The use of the “Performance Criteria” may provide an alternative pathway for the applicant to demonstrate consistency with the guideline objectives.

## When is a landscape plan required?

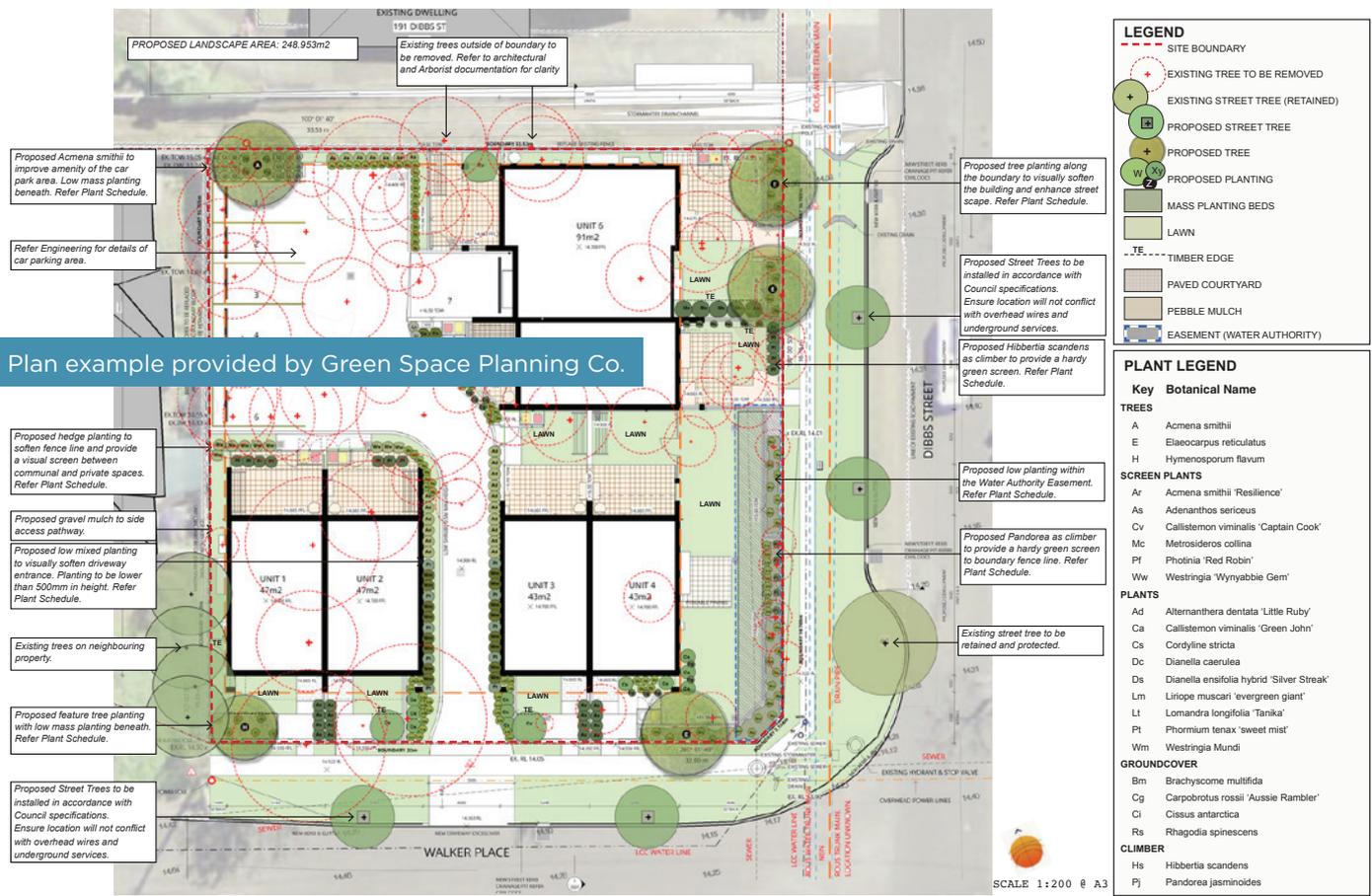
Landscape plans prepared in accordance with these guidelines are required to be submitted with Development Applications (DAs) related to:

- a. Multi-dwelling housing (more than 3 dwellings).
- b. Subdivision of Land
- c. New industrial developments.
- d. New commercial developments.

Developments that are proposed for sites containing native vegetation of high conservation value or environmentally sensitive areas are generally required to submit a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP). Lismore Council’s Guidelines for the preparation for the Vegetation Management Plans can be found at

[www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Building-planning/Development-Applications/Development-guidelines#section-1](http://www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Building-planning/Development-Applications/Development-guidelines#section-1)

Some situations may suit an integrated plan; consult Council to discuss this option.



Plan example provided by Green Space Planning Co.

**L02 Landscape Plan**

195-197 DIBBS STREET,  
EAST LISMORE, NSW

DATE:  
NOVEMBER 2023

PROJECT NO.  
GSP220543

ISSUE:  
F - DESIGN CONSENT

GREEN SPACE PLANNING Co.  
3/19 BOLTON STREET NEWCASTLE NSW 2300  
PH 0423 684 382



# What should be included in a landscape plan?

Landscape plans submitted to Council as part of a DA should contain the following details, as applicable;

- The boundaries of the site, orientation and existing vegetation
- The scale of the plan (1:100 or 1:200) including a scale bar (essential), a north point and legend
- Title, legend, author and date
- Identification of any trees or vegetation proposed for removal and retention
- An indication of the location of proposed planting
- An indicative species list of proposed plants with heights of trees at maturity
- The access road and all paved and hard standing areas (eg. driveways and manoeuvring areas)
- Alteration of any drainage lines
- Recreation and open space areas to be dedicated to Lismore City Council
- The location of underground and overhead services
- The location of buildings and trees on adjoining lots
- The location of buildings, indicating doors and windows
- An indication of soil type(s)
- Location and description of garden furniture such as retaining walls, seating, fences, gates, decorative features etc.
- An indication of the distance between plants and proposed plant density
- Contours or spot levels

Plans should be drafted with clear lines and sufficient contrast and detail to ensure they can be easily understood by Council's planning staff and by landscape contractors. The designer's name and contact details should also be clearly marked on the plan, as well as the date the plan was completed.

# Guidelines for specific types of Developments

In assessing landscaping proposals, Lismore City Council will take into consideration the objectives and performance criteria outlined in this section.

## Commercial and Industrial Developments

**Objective:** To ensure new commercial and industrial developments provide usable outdoor areas and vegetation. Landscaping should improve the amenity and enhance the appearance of the development.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any area of a commercial development which is not used for building or hard surface areas (eg. driveways, pedestrian access) should be appropriately landscaped.</li><li>• Where rear or side boundaries adjoin non-employment zones, landscaping should include substantial plantings of trees and shrubs to minimise impacts on privacy.</li><li>• Landscaping along any street frontage should be sympathetic to the surrounding area.</li><li>• Plantings should provide shade and a pleasant environment for customers and staff.</li><li>• Landscaping should provide for safe and efficient pedestrian and vehicle flow.</li><li>• Plant selection should relate to the height, scale and bulk of the building.</li><li>• Plant selection should be hardy, low maintenance and appropriate for the location.</li></ul>	<p>There are no recommended Design Solutions for this element. Each application will be assessed on its merits against the Performance Criteria.</p> <p>Note - DCP setback and landscape provisions apply</p>



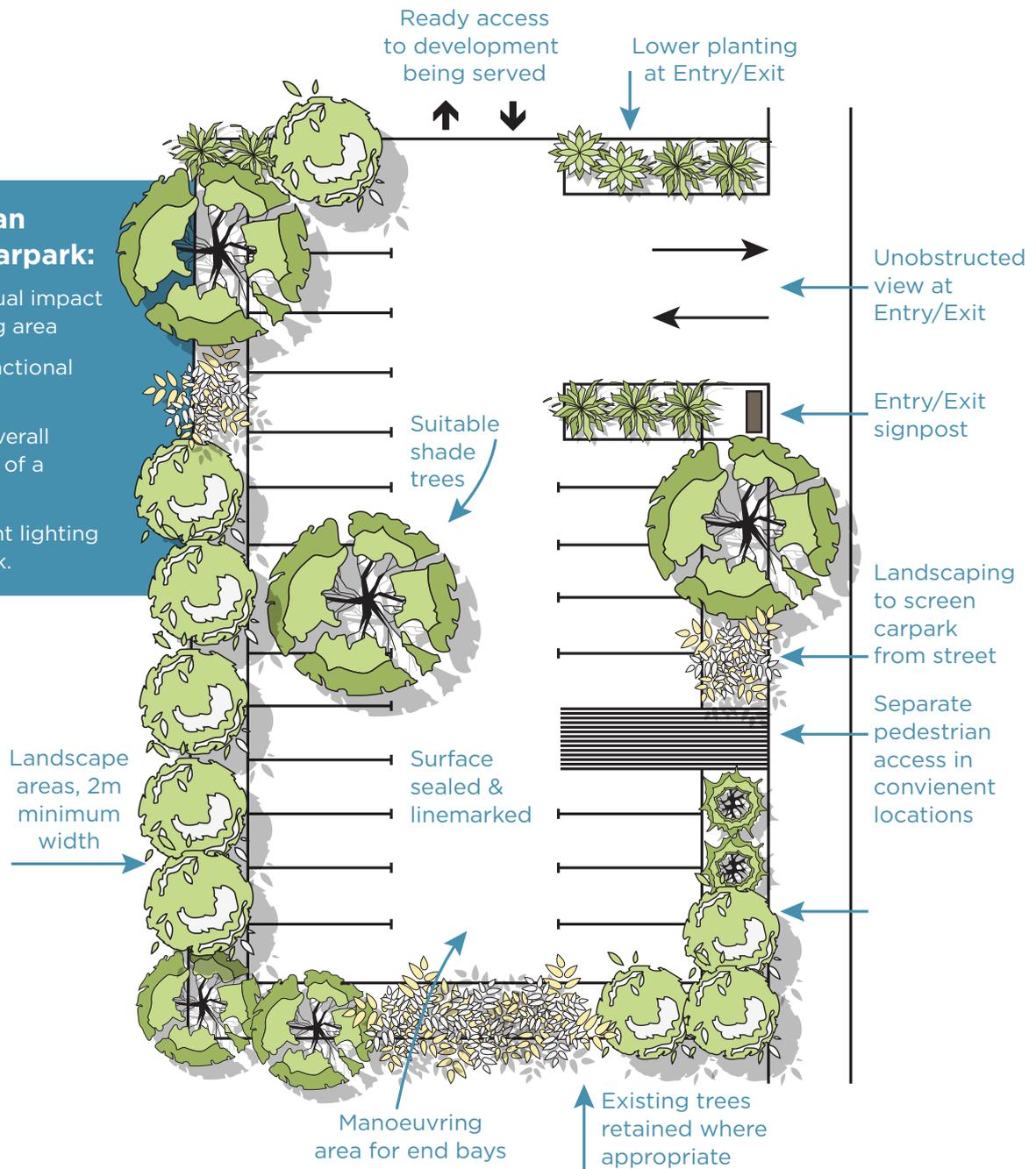
# Carparking Areas

**Objective:** To provide shade for cars and pedestrians. To enhance the built form and assist in screening.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screen planting should be incorporated along all street frontages and boundaries to adjacent land uses.</li> <li>• Screen plantings should allow suitable visibility to maintain safety and clear sight lines at entry &amp; exit points.</li> <li>• Shade trees of adequate height and canopy cover be provided in new car parking areas within 5 years.</li> <li>• Landscaping should define pedestrian and vehicle routes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardens beds with a width of not less than 2m be provided for viable garden screenings along boundaries.</li> <li>• Shade trees should be provided at a rate of approximately 1 per 5 car parking spaces.</li> </ul>

**To the right is an example of a carpark:**

- reducing the visual impact of the carparking area
- improving its functional performance
- enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal of a development
- including efficient lighting for use after dark.



## Medium density development

**Objective:** To ensure adequate provision of open space and contribute to the overall streetscape appearance and the amenity, function and micro-climate of dwellings.

### Performance Criteria

- Adequate open space and landscaped area to cater for the requirements of occupants, service functions such as clothes drying, facilitate groundwater recharge and reduce stormwater runoff, and enhance the aesthetics and amenity of the development and adjacent premises.
- Open space for each dwelling is well defined, functional, usable and accessible from the living area with access to natural light.
- Private open space is located and designed to integrate outdoor living spaces with habitable areas, take advantage of the natural features of the site, and provide privacy.
- Functional open space is landscaped, fenced, or screened to maintain privacy and ensure amenity.

### Acceptable Design Solutions

- There are no recommended Design Solutions for this element. Each application will be assessed on its merits against the Performance Criteria.



## Screening

**Objective:** To ensure adequate biological screening between neighbouring land uses, or between properties where privacy is an issue.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable planting shall be carried out to delineate property boundaries.</li> <li>Planting should be of a height, scale and density appropriate to the level of screening to the level of screening required.</li> <li>A suggested species list for the Lismore / Goonellabah is available within the Lismore City Council booklet <i>'My Local Native Garden - A planting guide to promote biodiversity in the Lismore region'</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no recommended Design Solutions for this element. Each application will be assessed on its merits against the Performance Criteria.</li> </ul>

## Easements, Pipes and Powerlines

**Objective:** To ensure trees and shrubs that are unsuitable are not planted near existing easements, pipes or powerlines. To reduce the probability of roots cracking pipes, or tree canopies interfering with overhead powerlines.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas around pipes and easements are kept clear or planted with appropriate species.</li> <li>Trees planted near or under powerlines will not, when fully mature, interfere with the powerlines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No trees or shrubs should be planted within 1.5 times their mature height to the easement .</li> <li>No ground covers with root depths greater than 100mm in depth.</li> </ul>

## Use of native vegetation

**Objective:** To ensure the plants used in landscaping are suitable species that enhance the local environment, support local fauna species and do not increase threats to native bushland through introduction of weed species.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape planting should use species which complement surrounding native vegetation communities and be suitable to landscape position and soil type.</li> <li>Landscape planting must not include any species which present a potential or actual biosecurity threat.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Links to weed biosecurity information are contained below under the heading 'Weeds'.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape planting should include a minimum of 80% locally indigenous native species.</li> <li>Follow design principals and suggested planting list in the Lismore City Council booklet <i>'My Local Native Garden - A planting guide to promote biodiversity in the Lismore region'</i></li> <li>List of suggested street trees in Appendix A.</li> </ul>

## Street trees

**Objective:** To ensure the street trees provide pleasant streetscapes, enhance residential amenity, enhance the micro-climate and contribute to biological diversity.

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Design Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tree selection should enhance streetscape and residential amenity, provide shade in summer.</li><li>• Street trees should not affect the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists.</li><li>• Tree selection should minimise potential detrimental impacts on infrastructure and assist stormwater infiltration.</li><li>• Preferably use locally indigenous native species and incorporate existing vegetation where possible.</li><li>• Select trees should be an appropriate scale to the width of the street and existing or future development.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Species selection is consistent with the suggested list in Appendix A and in the Lismore City Council booklet <i>'My Local Native Garden - A planting guide to promote biodiversity in the Lismore region'</i></li><li>• Use advanced trees in 45 litre pots</li><li>• Plant street trees at a density of 1 tree per 18m of street frontage and do not plant over services or under overhead powerlines.</li><li>• Select species for their non-invasive root system, good canopy and shade, colour and appeal and low maintenance requirements.</li><li>• Mature tree height should be under 10 metres.</li></ul>



## Other areas to be considered:



### Security / Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

The likelihood of a crime being committed is increased where hidden areas and dark spaces etc increase the opportunity. Therefore landscape design plays an important role in preventing the opportunities for crimes to occur.

Over-planting or unsuitable plants at the entrance or exit of a building or parking areas can create hidden areas that reduce the visibility and opportunity for casual surveillance by neighbours or others in the area.

Landscape plans should consider the scale, height and density of plants, as well as other elements such as the position of lights, signs and/or surveillance cameras where appropriate. Landscape plans should comply with recommendations within Part A Chapter 13 of the Lismore DCP - Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

### Soils

All planted and turfed landscapes must be on appropriate topsoil. This is to be either unexcavated sites with an appropriate topsoil, or in areas of cut and fill or other excavations, imported topsoil. Imported soil and turf materials must show a biosecurity certificate in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act, 2015*. Planting or turfing of subsoils will not be accepted.

Compaction of existing soils is to be avoided, or where present, must be alleviated by appropriate cultivation methods.

Where fill has occurred, appropriate compaction levels for levelling and planting must also be completed.

## Landscaping for Public Spaces

A landscape plan for any public space areas (verges, parks, open space, etc) should create landscaping with minimal maintenance requirements and need for watering. Any plan must consider water sensitive urban design that directs stormwater runoff to landscape areas and reduces overland flow and water loss. Consider shade trees for footpaths and other active transport pathways (see list of suggested street trees in Appendix A).

Landscaping within Public Open Spaces is to be consistent with Council's DCP requirements and the Desired Standards of Service outlined within Council's Open Space Strategy.



### Techniques that require minimal hands-on maintenance include:

**Edging:** Suitable edges between grassed areas and garden beds to allow for mowing and edge trimming.

**Mulching:** Mulch all plant beds with suitable material to assist moisture retention. (Any vegetation for removal should be chipped on-site and used as mulch to reduce green waste).

**Irrigation:** Avoid irrigation due to water wastage and infrastructure maintenance. Appropriate plant species selection and soil treatments are strongly preferred instead.

**Fertilising:** Regular fertilising appropriate to the species and garden type should be carried out to ensure healthy plant growth. Care should be taken with species such as *Grevillea* and *Banksia* species' which prefer low phosphorus fertilisers and conditions of low soil fertility.

**Green Mulching:** Encourage practice of green mulching through appropriate ground cover plant selection.

**Timber assets/infrastructure:** Timber assets require additional maintenance and therefore are not the preferred materials. Designs should consider use of recycled materials, metal or concrete as alternatives where timber would more traditionally be used.

**Footpaths and Verges:** Footpaths against the kerb minimise the need for edging and chemical spraying. Where a grass verge is provided, turf should be a couch variety. Footpaths around road intersections should ensure clear visibility for road users and pedestrians around and through the intersection. Grass and vegetation at road intersections should be minimised to reduce the need for maintenance and potential for vegetation to create visibility hazards.

**Median Strips:** Any median strip garden is to be designed so that traffic control is not required for maintenance works to be conducted. All vegetation shall be at least 1.2 metres from the road edge; where this is not possible vegetation should not be included in the median strip design. Where vegetation is included in the median strip, trees and low growing ground covers are preferred.

**Roundabouts:** Artworks are preferred over grass or gardens on roundabouts to reduce the need for regular maintenance. Where vegetation is included, it should be designed so that traffic control is not required for maintenance works to be conducted. All vegetation shall be at least 1.2 metres from the road edge; where this is not possible, vegetation should not be included in the design. Where vegetation is included, trees and low growing ground covers are preferred.

**Roadside Drains:** Roadside drains should be designed so that there is no requirement for vegetation maintenance within 1.2 metres of the road edge. Vegetated roadside drains shall be designed with gradients no more than 1:6 and be no less than 1.8 metres wide. Where this is not possible roadside drain design shall not include vegetation.

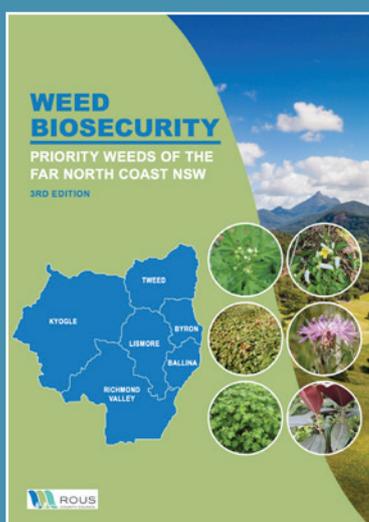
**Garden Drainage:** Drainage to be considered on a site by site basis. In particular clay 'pug' soil has a higher need for drainage and is predominantly found in North Lismore, South Lismore, Lismore CBD and lower-lying areas in East Lismore and Girards Hill.

**Embankments:** Vegetated embankments will be designed with a gradient no more than 1:6. Written requests seeking exemption shall be considered on a case by case basis and approved by Lismore City Council.

Where a batter is steeper than 1:6 then appropriate plantings are to be identified in the landscape plan that provide slope stabilisation and coverage

**Retaining Walls:** Retaining walls should not be designed to have gardens and vegetation within 2 metres of the edge at the top of the retaining wall. Where gardens and vegetation are provided outside 2 metres, at a height greater than 2 metres, hard barriers to Australian Standards are required to prevent risk of falling from height.

**Note:** *It will be a condition of development consent that applicants are required to establish and maintain landscaped areas for a specified period up to 6 months. Additionally, Council may require a landscaping bond to ensure all works are maintained to a sustainable level.*



## Weeds

Rous County Council is the local authority on the identification and removal of weeds and have developed a comprehensive resource on their website which can be found at

[www.rous.nsw.gov.au/publications](http://www.rous.nsw.gov.au/publications)

There is a downloadable weed identification booklet for NSW Far North Coast that also has specific information on weed eradication techniques.





# Checklist for landscape plans:

The following checklist should be used as a guide when submitting a landscape plan for assessment. Have the following been identified?

Assessment Criteria	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Site Information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site boundaries</li> <li>• Orientation</li> <li>• North point</li> <li>• Scale</li> </ul>			
<b>Existing conditions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil type</li> <li>• Existing vegetation</li> <li>• Access road / driveways / manoeuvring areas</li> <li>• Water courses</li> <li>• Underground and overhead services</li> <li>• Existing structures</li> <li>• Buildings and trees on adjoining lots</li> <li>• Other encumbrances</li> </ul>			
<b>Proposed Works</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate consent in place for vegetation removal</li> <li>• The location of proposed buildings / structures</li> <li>• Areas for vegetation (including species)</li> <li>• Paths / pedestrian access</li> <li>• Non-biological features</li> </ul>			
<b>Planting Schedule</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of proposed plantings</li> <li>• Name of proposed plants (botanical and common) for planting and removal</li> <li>• Density and height of proposed plantings</li> <li>• Dimensions of planting beds</li> <li>• Indication of canopy area</li> </ul>			
<b>Levels</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contours or spot levels</li> </ul>			
<b>Designer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designer's name and contact details</li> </ul>			

# Appendix A Suggestions for suitable plant species

My Local Native Garden guide includes a list of native species suitable for use in landscaping in the Lismore Local Government Area. It can be found on the Lismore City Council website at [www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Community/Environmental-strategies/Other-projects-and-initiatives](http://www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Community/Environmental-strategies/Other-projects-and-initiatives)

Refer to Rous County Council's weed biosecurity page and publications (<https://rous.nsw.gov.au/publications>) for plants that are not accepted in landscaping. The guides provide information for controlling weeds that are a biosecurity risk. Plants listed on the DPI's Weeds of National Significance are also not accepted. Local Land Services also has information about weed and plant biosecurity including the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-27 and [www.lls.nsw.gov.au/help-and-advice/weeds-and-plant-diseases](http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/help-and-advice/weeds-and-plant-diseases).

The table below is a list of suggested trees suitable for use as street trees (maximum 10m high)

Name	Features	Height	Soils	Conditions
<b>Ancana</b> <i>Meiogyne stenopetala</i>	A slender plant with dark green leaves, sweet-smelling greenish-brown flowers and green-yellow fruit.	6m	Prefers moist, well-drained soil.	Grows well in shady positions.
<b>Blue lilly pillly</b> <i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Widely spreading crown, sometimes to ground level and dark, glossy, aromatic leaves. White, fluffy flowers and colourful blue fruits.	10m	Adapted to a variety of soil types.	Fast growing and easy to grow with adequate water. Tolerates full sun from an early age.
<b>Blunt-leaved tulip</b> <i>Harpullia hillii</i>	A tree with dense crown and blue-black new growth and yellowish fruit.	7m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Can cope with full sun but requires shelter from frost and strong winds.
<b>Bolwarra</b> <i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	A plant with glossy, dark green leaves and very fragrant flowers, each opening for one day only. Leaves turn dark red in cold weather.	6m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Requires a sunny position.
<b>Broad leaved paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Attractive tree with thick, soft, papery bark, and cream-coloured flowers in winter and spring.	10m	Prefers well-drained soil.	Requires a sunny position.
<b>Brown Kurrajong</b> <i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	A fast-growing spreading tree with dense clusters of white flowers, which produce a layered effect on the top of the branches.	10m	Prefers well-drained moist soil.	Very hardy, can withstand exposure. Slightly frost-sensitive when young.
<b>Brown Tuckeroo</b> <i>Cupaniopsis flagelliformis</i>	A very decorative plant with flushes of bright red growth and velvety yellow-orange fruits.	8m	Requires well-drained moist soil with regular watering.	Requires a sheltered position.
<b>Brush cherry</b> <i>Syzygium australe</i>	A highly ornamental rainforest tree with a dense crown. Its white flowers and pink, red or maroon fruits are attractive to birds. Excellent as a shade or screen plant. Bushfood.	10m	Adapts to most soil types.	Tolerates shade to sun and frosts.
<b>Buff hazelwood</b> <i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i>	A bushy tree with leathery, dark green leaves, small greenish-white flowers and black fruits. Good as a screen plant.	10m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Suitable for a shady position.
<b>Cheese Tree</b> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Fast growing tree with glossy green leaves. It has Edam cheese-shaped white fruit which attract birds. Butterfly host. Good shade tree.	10m	Moist, well-composted soil.	Tolerates full sun or part shade.
<b>Coast canthium</b> <i>Canthium coprosmoides</i>	Fairly slow growing. Flowers cream in colour and fragrant, followed by bright red fruit.	8m	Prefers well-drained soil.	Will grow in sunny or shady positions.
<b>Creek sandpaper fig</b> <i>Ficus coronata</i>	A bushy to straggly tree with an open crown, rough leaves and edible, hairy fruits favoured by birds.	8m	Grows well in a range of soil types with adequate water.	Grows rapidly with plenty of water.

Name	Features	Height	Soils	Conditions
<b>Deep Yellow Wood</b> <i>Rhodosphaera rhodantha</i>	Hardy tree with attractive foliage. Bright red flowers in spring, which attract bees, followed by glossy dark brown fruit.	10m	Requires moist, well-drained soil.	Tolerates full sun or part shade.
<b>Duboisia</b> <i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>	An ornamental small tree with thick, corky bark and small, white flowers followed by purple-black berries.	6m	Tolerates a range of soil types but prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Grows in sun or part shade.
<b>Eumundi Quandong</b> <i>Elaeocarpus Eumundi</i>	Showy tree with deep green glossy leaves and bronze coloured new growth. Hardy and ideal for narrow spaces.	8m	Prefers well-drained soil.	Grows in full sun or part shade. Frost sensitive when young.
<b>Featherwood</b> <i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>	A dense tree with small, white, fragrant flowers. Excellent as a screening plant.	10m	Requires well-drained and aerated soil.	Grows in sun or shade.
<b>Finger lime</b> <i>Citrus australasica</i>	A thorny, bushy shrub related to domestic citrus. It has beautiful, white, fragrant flowers and edible fruit. Bushfood.	6m	Copes with all soil types as long as drainage is good.	Very slow-growing, hardy in sun or shade.
<b>Firewheel Tree</b> <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	An ornamental tree with glossy wavy lobed leaves and showy red wheel-shaped flowers. Shady tree that attracts wildlife.	10m	Requires well-drained soils.	Prefers full sun and protection from strong winds.
<b>Flame tree</b> <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Spectacular deciduous tree with bright green foliage and vivid red bell-shaped flowers that cover the tree when the leaves have fallen.	10m	Grows in a range of soil types.	Tolerates a range of positions, prefers full sun.
<b>Foam bark tree</b> <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Tree with a rounded canopy and decorative flushes of new growth. Has attractive yellowish fruits covered in irritating fine hairs.	10m	Grows in a variety of soil types but prefers well-drained soil with ample water and nutrients.	Tolerates shade to full sun and mild frosts.
<b>Glossy laurel</b> <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	A very attractive shrub with glossy leaves, small greenish flowers and bright orange to red fruits. Attracts birds and butterflies.	8m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Prefers partial to full shade but this slow-growing plant can tolerate full sun.
<b>Golden Penda</b> <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	Small, attractive tree with large glossy leaves and clusters of bright yellow flowers which are good nectar for wildlife.	10m	Prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Best in a sunny spot. Frost sensitive.
<b>Green bolly gum</b> <i>Neolitsea australiensis</i>	A bushy tree with decorative, purplish new growth. Plants can flower heavily and their fruits are very attractive to birds.	10m	Prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Prefers protection from strong winds.
<b>Guioa</b> <i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	An ornamental fast-growing tree with yellow-green flowers in spring and green fruit which attract birds.	6m	Prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Tolerates a range of positions.
<b>Hairy Alectryon</b> <i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Ornamental tree for parks and gardens. It forms a rounded canopy if grown in the open. Pinkish new growth and flowers. Bird attracting. Bush food.	8m	Prefers moist, well-drained soil.	Fast growing when young and fairly easy to grow.
<b>Hairy Clerodendrum</b> <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	A bushy shrub with hairy leaves and clusters of white flowers, followed by black and red fruits. Butterfly host plant.	7m	Grows in a variety of soil types.	A hardy plant that prefers full sun, frost sensitive.
<b>Hairy Walnut</b> <i>Endiandra pubens</i>	A beautiful tree with a spreading canopy, dense foliage and coppery red new growth. It produces large red fruit. Good potted specimen.	10m	Prefers moist, well-drained moist soils.	Requires some protection at an early age but will adjust to a range of positions.

Name	Features	Height	Soils	Conditions
<b>Hodgkinsonia</b> <i>Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora</i>	A bushy tree with creamy-yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Its black fruits are attractive to birds.	8m	Requires well-drained soil and plenty of water.	Slow-growing and requires protection when young.
<b>Ivory curl flower</b> <i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	Ornamental tree with dark glossy leaves and long, white, scented flower spikes. Attracts birds and beneficial pollinators.	10m	Requires well-drained soil.	Sunny position, frost sensitive when young.
<b>Lemon Myrtle</b> <i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	A small tree with glossy green, aromatic leaves and fluffy white flower heads in summer and autumn. Leaves are used in cooking. Attracts birds.	8m	Requires well-drained soil.	Sunny position, sheltered from wind.
<b>Macaranga</b> <i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	A bushy, rounded or spreading tree with large, dark-green heart-shaped leaves and yellow-greenish flowers.	6m	Grows best in moist well-drained soil.	Hardy plant that tolerates full sun and wind but is very frost sensitive when young.
<b>Minor lilly pilly</b> <i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Hardy plant with dense foliage that has bronze coloured new growth, white flowers and pink fruit. Excellent screen plant.	3m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Tolerates full sun or part shade.
<b>Muttonwood</b> <i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Small tree with smooth bark, green willow-like leaves and tiny greenish-white flowers followed by purple berries. Good screen plant.	6m	Requires well-drained, moist soil.	Full sun, frost tolerant.
<b>Narrow-leaved gardenia</b> <i>Atractocarpus chartaceus</i>	An ornamental bushy shrub with fragrant, white flowers and bright red fruits.	3m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Requires a shaded, protected position.
<b>Narrow-leaved orange thorn</b> <i>Pittosporum lancifolium</i>	A dense shrub with stiff, spiny branches and colourful fruits. Makes a good screen.	6m	Prefers well-drained soils.	Requires a protected position.
<b>Native cascarilla</b> <i>Croton verreauxii</i>	A dense shrub with yellowish-green new shoots. Older leaves turn orange. Excellent screening plant.	6m	Tolerates a variety of soils.	A hardy, adaptable plant. Can withstand heavy pruning.
<b>Native frangipani</b> <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Oval shaped small tree with large glossy leaves and cream to yellow, fragrant flowers with attract birds and native bees.	8m	Adapted to a range of soil types.	Fast-growing, full sun or part shade.
<b>Native rosella</b> <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	A medium to large shrub of open habit, with flowers in a range of colours (depending on the cultivar) 6m	6m	Adapted to a range of soil types.	Hardy, sensitive to frost when young.
<b>Olivers Sassafras</b> <i>Cinnamomum oliverii</i>	Fragrant rough bark with attractive foliage, cream flowers and berries. Attracts birds and butterflies.	10m	Tolerates a variety of soils.	Full sun or filtered sun.
<b>Pepperberry</b> <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Bushy tree with large leaves that have paler undersides. Black fruits attract birds, butterflies and small mammals.	10m	Prefers well-drained soils.	Grows in a variety of positions.
<b>Plum myrtle</b> <i>Ptilidostigma glabrum</i>	A bushy shrub with glossy leaves and large white flowers. Its black fruits are attractive to birds. Useful as a screening plant.	5m	Adapted to a range of soils as long as there is adequate moisture.	Grows in a variety of positions, from full sun to shade.
<b>Red Kamala</b> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Dense, bushy tree, which is excellent as a screen or windbreak.	8m	Tolerates a variety of soils, even poor soils.	A very hardy tree that tolerates full sun.
<b>Red Olive Plum</b> <i>Elaeodendron australe</i>	An attractive tree with colourful, bright orange - red fruits. Excellent screening plant. 8m	8m	Tolerates a variety of soils if there is adequate drainage.	Tolerates a wide range of conditions.

Name	Features	Height	Soils	Conditions
<b>Riberry</b> <i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Fast growing bushy tree with pink new growth, clusters of small white flowers and pink-red fruits in summer. Bush food. Screening plant.	10m	Tolerates a variety of soil types	Full sun to part shade. Frost tolerant.
<b>Sandpaper fig</b> <i>Ficus fraseri</i>	A bushy rainforest tree with a dense crown and rough leaves. Birds are attracted to fruits. May be briefly deciduous in winter.	8m	Grows well in a range of soil types if provided with enough water.	A hardy, quick growing plant if provided with plenty of water.
<b>Scaly myrtle</b> <i>Gossia hillii</i>	An attractive plant with a dense growth habit and flushes of pale green to silvery new leaves. Its shiny, black berries are attractive to birds.	6m	Tolerates a range of soils, even shallow clays, if drainage is adequate.	Very slow growing, especially when young. Prefers part shade to full sun.
<b>Scentless rosewood</b> <i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	An attractive bushy tree with white and pink small, fragrant flowers. Reddish fruits attract birds.	7m	Requires well-drained, moist soil.	Requires some protection when young.
<b>Scrub Ironbark</b> <i>Gossia acmenoides</i>	A bushy plant with decorative blotched bark. Fluffy white flowers followed by black berries which are attractive to birds.	8m	Tolerates a range of soils, if drainage is adequate.	Slow-growing plant, which will grow in sun to full shade.
<b>Shiny-leaved canthium</b> <i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Attractive cream, fragrant flowers followed by black glossy fruit. Bird attracting. Bush food.	8m	Prefers well-drained soils.	Requires a protected position.
<b>Shortleaf beetroot</b> <i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>	An attractive tree with a spreading canopy and bright red new growth. It is useful as a shade tree and attracts birds, bees and butterflies.	8m	Adaptable to a variety of soil types.	Fairly slow growing but adaptable to a variety of positions.
<b>Silky myrtle</b> <i>Decaspermum humile</i>	An ornamental plant with pink, silky new shoots and fluffy, white, fragrant flowers. The small black berries are attractive to birds.	8m	Prefers well-drained, moist soils.	Plants can be slow to establish and require some shelter and protection when young.
<b>Small-leaved tuckeroo</b> <i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	This plant has a spreading crown, which makes it a useful shade tree. Ornamental brown-red fruit. Attracts birds and butterflies.	8m	Prefers well-drained, moist soils.	Slow-growing plant, which prefers a sunny or partially sunny position.
<b>Snow wood</b> <i>Pararchidron pruinosum</i>	This graceful, bushy plant is very ornamental with fragrant, yellowish pom-pom flowers, which attract butterflies.	10m	Adapted to a range of well-drained soils.	Fast-growing, adaptable to a range of conditions, but prefers protection from winds.
<b>Soft acronychia</b> <i>Acronychia pauciflora</i>	Ornamental tree, especially when in fruit.	8m	Requires well-drained soil.	Will grow in sun or shade. Fairly slow growing.
<b>Straw treefern</b> <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Fast-growing, robust tree fern with a graceful crown.	10m	Adapted to a range of soil types.	Adaptable to many positions, even full sun if enough water.
<b>Tree Waratah</b> <i>Alloxylon flammmeum</i>	Ornamental tree with long glossy leaves and spectacular red pincushion flowers in spring and summer, which attract birds and wildlife.	10m	Requires well-drained soil.	Adaptable to a range of position, but is frost sensitive.
<b>Tulipwood</b> <i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Fast-growing with dense green foliage and small cream flowers in summer followed by masses of orange berries with black centres. Attracts butterflies and birds.	6m	Requires well-drained soil.	Prefers full sun and is frost hardy and drought tolerant.
<b>Turnipwood</b> <i>Akania bidwillii</i>	Very ornamental plant with large decorative leaves and attractive pinkish to white sweetly scented flowers and red fruits.	8m	Prefers moist, well-drained, loamy soil.	Slow growing and can be difficult to establish. Prefers shady conditions.

Name	Features	Height	Soils	Conditions
<b>Twin-leaved Coogera</b> <i>Arytera distylis</i>	Small tree with glossy green foliage, young leaves bright red or pink. Small cream flowers followed by yellow fruits.	10m	Requires well-drained soil.	Easily grown plant but prefers some protection from wind and sun. Hardy once established.
<b>Union nut</b> <i>Bouchardatia neurococca</i>	A small spreading tree or shrub bearing dense clusters of small, white-cream flowers.	7m	Requires moist, well-drained soil.	Requires a shady position.
<b>Veiny wilkiea</b> <i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	A bushy shrub with stiff, leathery leaves and shiny, black fruits.	6m	Will tolerate most soil types if drainage is adequate.	Will grow in sun or shade.
<b>Weeping bottlebrush</b> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	A bushy shrub with pink new growth and red flowers, attractive to wildlife.	8m	Tolerates a range of soils, including clays.	Prefers a sunny position.
<b>Weeping lilly pilli</b> <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Attractive tree with lush green foliage that has pale pink new growth. Profuse delicate cream flowers followed by pale pink to pale green fruit. Ideal for screening. Attracts wildlife.	10m	Prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Prefers full sun or part shade.
<b>Weeping paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca lecadendran</i>	Tree with thick, white papery bark and cream-coloured flowers arranged on spikes. Flowers most of the year.	10m	Tolerates a range of soils including waterlogged soils.	Prefers full sun.
<b>White bolly gum</b> <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	A pretty, bushy tree with soft young pale-green new growth.	10m	Prefers moist, well-drained soils.	Prefers protection from strong winds, but is fairly hardy once established.
<b>White croton</b> <i>Croton stigmatosus</i>	A hardy, bushy tree with silvery new shoots and undersides of leaves.	8m	Requires a well-drained soil.	Requires a shady position.
<b>White kamala</b> <i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	A straggly to bushy shrub whose leave give off a distinct fragrance.	8m	Copes with a variety of soil types.	Tolerates full sun to shade.
<b>Wild quince</b> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Attractive tree with dark, shiny green leaves. It has cream-pink flowers in winter followed by showy red and black fruit which attract birds and butterflies.	8m	Grows in most soils with adequate drainage.	Tolerates full sun to part-shade.
<b>Willow bottlebrush</b> <i>Callistemon salignus</i>	A bushy shrub with pinkish new growth and cream coloured flowers, which attract flying foxes, possums and birds.	8m	Grows in a range of soils including clay loams.	Prefers a sunny position with ample moisture.
<b>Yellow plumwood</b> <i>Planchonella cotinifolia</i>	A bushy tree with spreading habit, useful for screening.	6m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	Grows in a variety of positions, but prefers semi-shade.
<b>Yellow walnut</b> <i>Cryptocarya bidwillii</i>	A straggly to bushy tree with dull-green leaves. Its fruit are attractive to birds.	8m	Requires well-drained moist soil.	It requires partial to filtered sun.