Landscape Plan Guidelines

How to prepare a Landscape plan for planning applications



30 October 2024

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1. Guideline Information

Who are these Landscape Guidelines for?

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

For simple applications (e.g. removing a tree in an overlay) please refer to this link for a checklist.

Why does Bass Coast Shire place so much attention on landscaping?

Bass Coast is one of Victoria's fastest growing rural municipalities. We have a unique combination of unspoiled coastline and picturesque hinterland, and we are less than two hours to Melbourne. Our townships have an average of 30% urban forest cover (trees and shrubs) on public land, but only 21% on private land. Research shows that 40% is considered optimal. So, while Council will focus on protecting our existing vegetation cover and improving connectivity by planting along streets and in parks, our private land (residential gardens and commercial precincts) also plays a critical role in nurturing our urban forests.

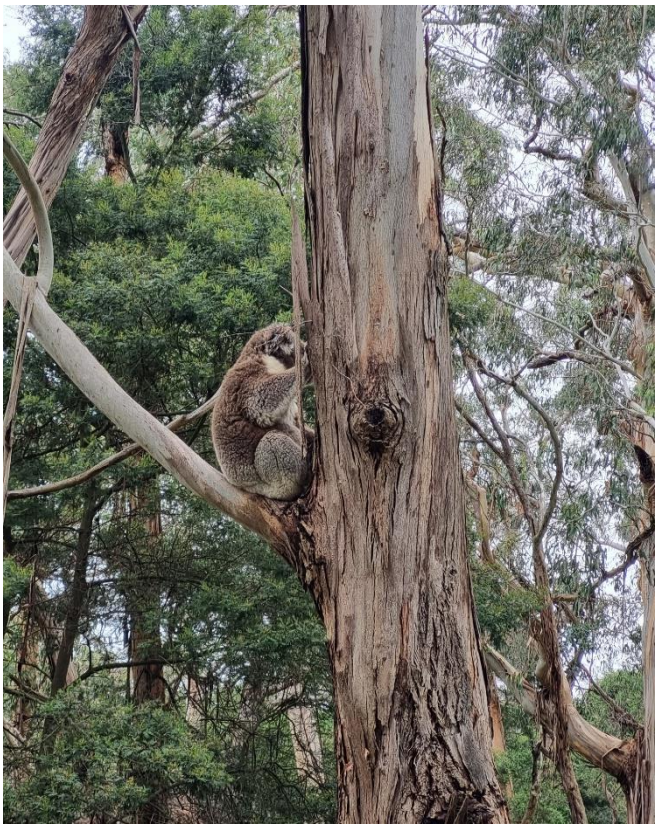
Through the planning scheme we are able to help protect the health of ecological systems and the biodiversity they support, conserve areas with identified environmental and landscape values. When vegetation is permitted to be removed, we endeavour to make sure that the lost vegetation is compensated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

With an emphasis towards good landscape design this complements the requirements of the Bass Coast planning scheme, Council policies, and strategies for providing a rewarding environmental outcome for residents.

Who can prepare the plans?

Landscape plans to be submitted to Council are to be prepared by a suitably qualified Landscape Designer or Landscape Architect.

If you have any questions regarding the preparation of landscape plans, contact Council's Planning Department on 1300 BCOAST (226 278).



Koala resting in a *Eucalyptus pryoriana*

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Why do we insist on native and indigenous plants?

The Bass Coast region is home to a wide variety of local native or “indigenous” plant species. Indigenous plants are important for a number of reasons, including their value as habitat for indigenous animals, including wildlife such as Little Penguins, Short-tailed Shearwaters, Koalas and others for which the region is famous.

Unfortunately, Bass Coast has a history of native vegetation clearance, principally for agriculture and the establishment of infrastructure. As a result, less than ten per cent of the original native cover remains, placing great importance on reserves and remnant vegetation on private land. Fortunately, many landholders are restoring the balance through revegetation programs in rural areas and by using indigenous species in urban gardens.

Indigenous plants have adapted to local conditions such as soil type and climate over thousands of years. Another advantage of using indigenous plants on your property is that they require less water, and there is no need to import soil or fertilisers. Therefore, growing indigenous plants on your property is often cheaper and less labour intensive than growing exotic plants.

Indigenous plants also feature the important characteristics for which many value in exotic plants. Some have attractive, scented flowers, whereas others provide shade or screening. Many attract local birds such as Wrens and Rosellas. In farmland situations indigenous plants attract birds that often feed on insects, thereby providing natural agricultural pest control, while other local plants can be used to form shelter belts for stock. Indigenous plants are also important in defining the character of an area. For example, the township of Silverleaves on Phillip Island gets its name from the Coast Banksias, which dominate the area.

Exotic plants often escape from areas where they were originally planted. When these species invade natural bushland they are termed “environmental weeds”. If we plant indigenous plants, we can reduce the spread of environmental weeds and reduce the cost to land managers and volunteer groups. For further information on environmental weeds refer to “Common Weeds of Gippsland: Bass Coast Shire”.

When is a Landscape Plan required?

A Landscape Plan is generally required for:

- Planning applications that include works that may impact upon the root zone and canopy of existing trees both onsite or neighbouring properties.
- New estates and subdivisions.
- Planning applications that seek to remove significant vegetation or are affected by a Vegetation Protection Overlay, Significant Landscape Overlay or Environmental Significance Overlay.
- New commercial or industrial developments and major extensions to existing land uses.
- Multi-dwelling developments.
- New dwellings on a lot less than 300sqm in area.
- For some planning applications, a landscape plan might be required as a condition of the planning permit (unless otherwise advised by Council).

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Requirements for the Landscape Plan

Site analysis – Relevant factors to consider may include:



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

Plant selection – Plants should:

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

Handsome Flat-pea
Platylobium formosum



Coast Everlasting
Ozothamnus turbinatus



Victorian Christmas-bush
Prostanthera lasianthos



Running Postman
Kennedia prostrata



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

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What should a Landscape Plan show?

- Refer to Chapter 6 of this document for a comprehensive checklist.
- The plan should be drafted with clear lines and sufficient contrast to ensure drawing lines and text are legible once photocopied or scanned.
- The use of colour should be avoided for clarity as printer colour and the selected colour often blend into non contrasting colours and becomes difficult to comprehend. If a colour plan is printed in black and white the plan will loose clarity and become difficult to comprehend.
- Grey scale/colour must not be used for primary line work.
- A 10cm wide x 7 cm high void space ideally in the top right or top left hand corner for Council to stamp and endorse the plan.
- A minimum of two indigenous canopy trees (at least one large, ideally two) or the retention of suitable existing trees within the front setback or as per any schedule requirements (if applicable) and one canopy tree located in each dwelling private open space.
- Tree Protection Fence locations for retained trees to be clearly defined on the plan as per AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites. This does not infer a TPZ radius.
- North Point –between the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position pointing towards the top of the plan.
- Plans are to be orientated in a landscape aspect NOT in portrait.
- Scale – generally to be always 1:100.
- Title block - designer name, company, contact details, site address, date and type of project.
- Refer to the Landscape Plan Checklist for additional information

Site Survey and analysis

The site analysis should show the following as a minimum;

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

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Plant Information

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

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

Notes and Diagrams

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



Climbers attached to a freestanding structure

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

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Planting Guidelines – Technical Notes

Density of planting

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

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

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

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

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

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Width of garden beds

Plants and sizes	Minimum garden bed width
Garden beds narrower than 200mm should have only rock fragments	
Mature shrub widths to not exceed garden bed widths where possible	
Very small upright plants eg. *Lomandra filiformis*	200mm
Sedges, tussocks, very small shrubs	500mm
Small trees 2-5m	1.5m
Medium trees 5-10m	2.5m
Large trees from 15m+	4m

Plant species requirements for Landscape Plans for areas within Bass Coast

Areas	Indigenous species %	Additional Native species
Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) and Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO)	80*	10
Bush Residential areas and Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO)	60	30
Rest	40	40

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



Angophora floribunda in Osbourne Avenue, Cowes

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2. Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

Protective Fencing

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

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



Other Tree Protection Measures

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

Trunk and branch protection

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

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

Ground protection

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

Maintaining the TPZ - Mulching

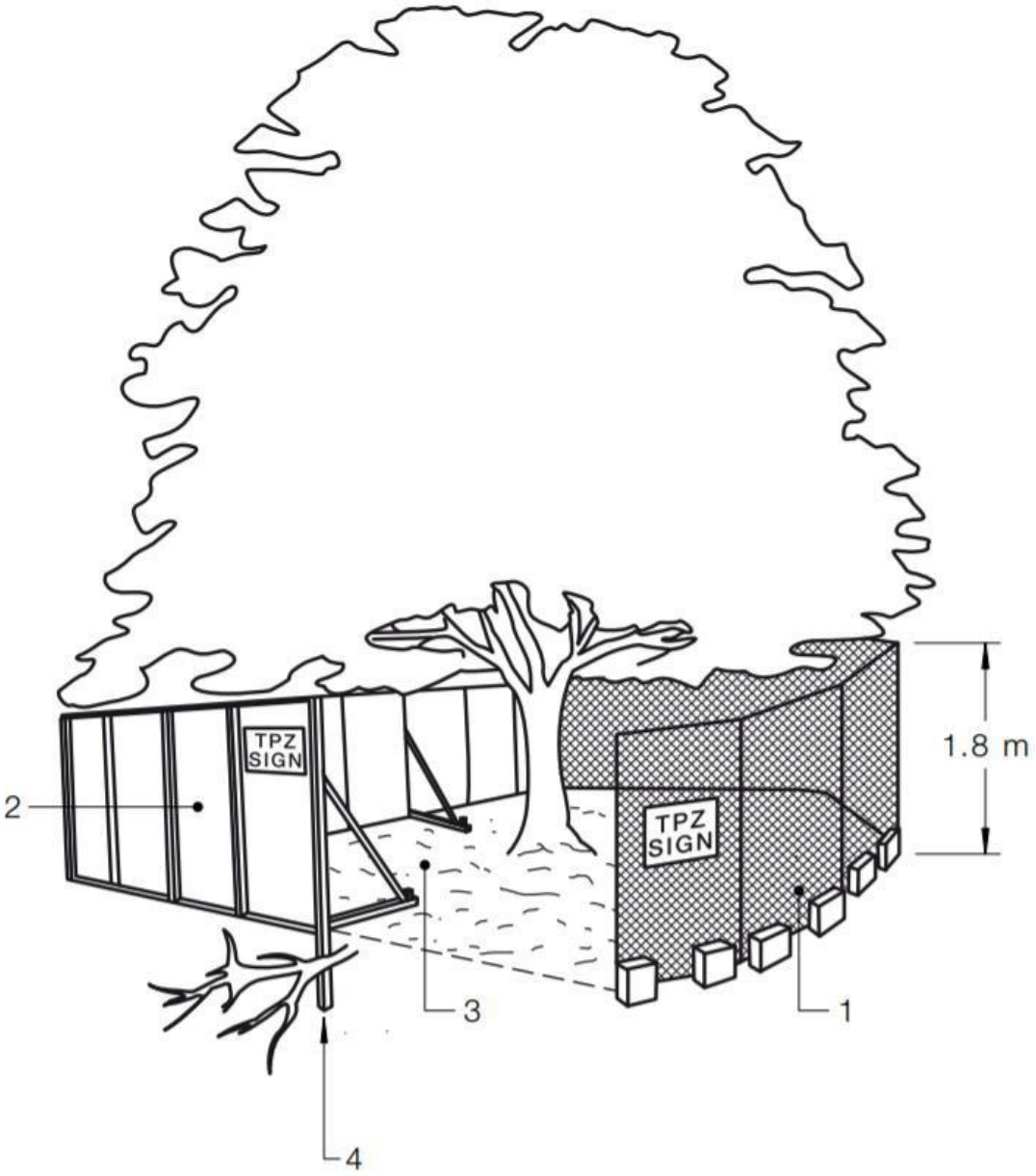
The area within the TPZ should be mulched. The mulch must be maintained to a depth of 50-100mmm using material that complies with AS 4454. Where the existing landscape within the TPZ is to remain unaltered (e.g. garden beds or turf) mulch may not be required.

Watering

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

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TPZ - Protective Fencing example



LEGEND:

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

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

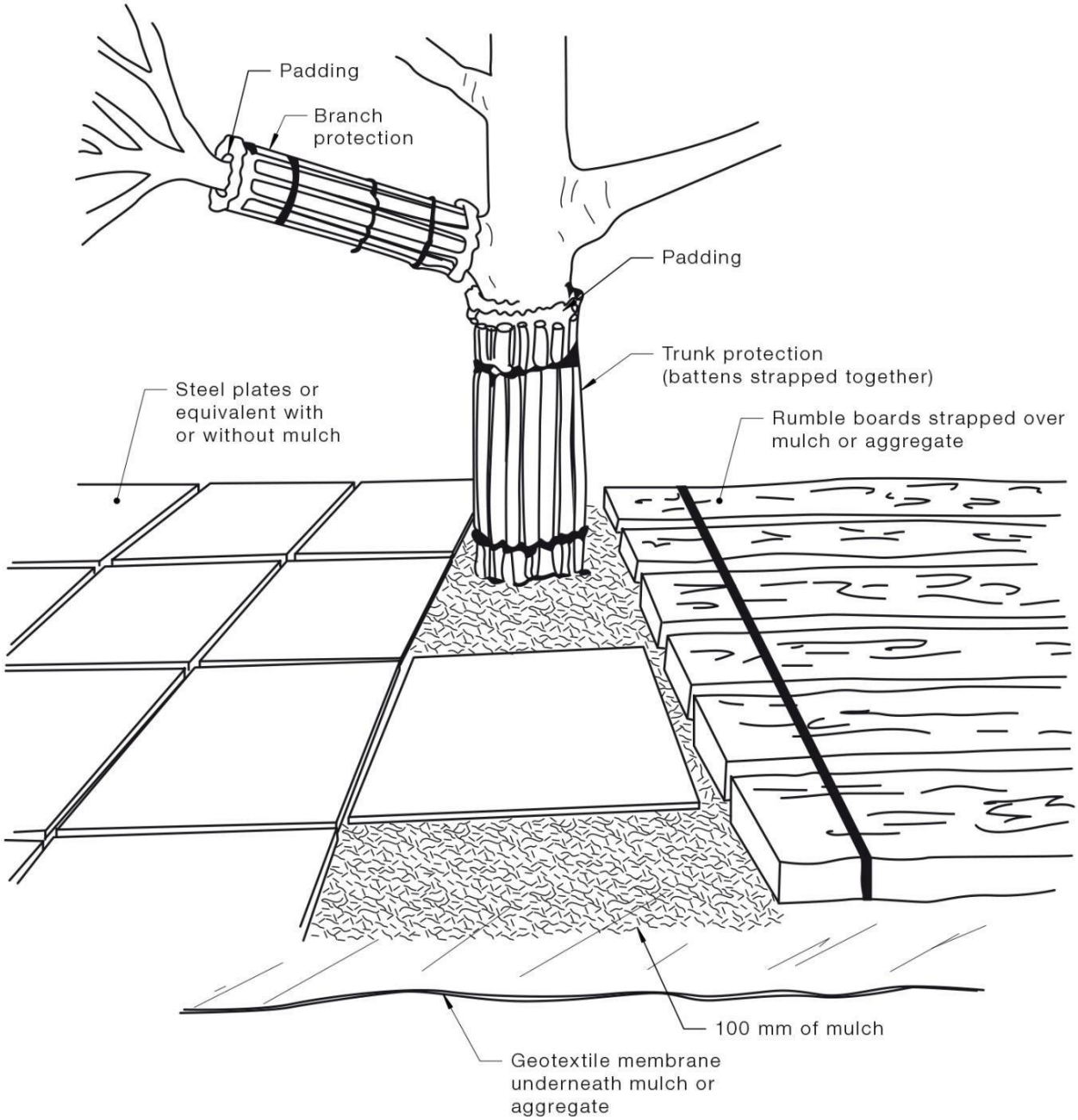
3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). Excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatments or storage of materials of any kind is NOT permitted within the TPZ.

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

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TPZ – Rumble boards and trunk/branch protection

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



NOTES:

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

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

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TPZ - Signs

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

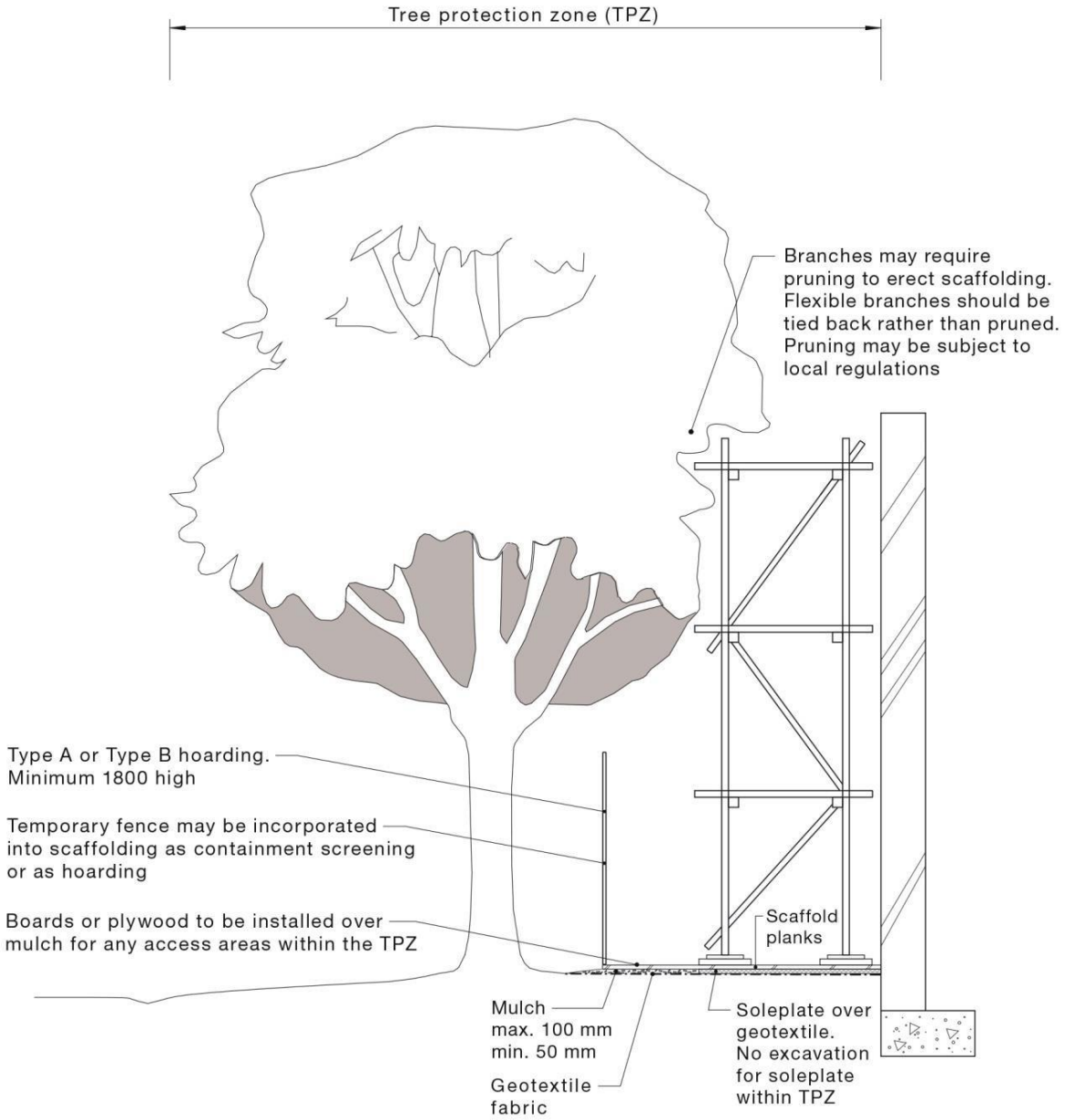


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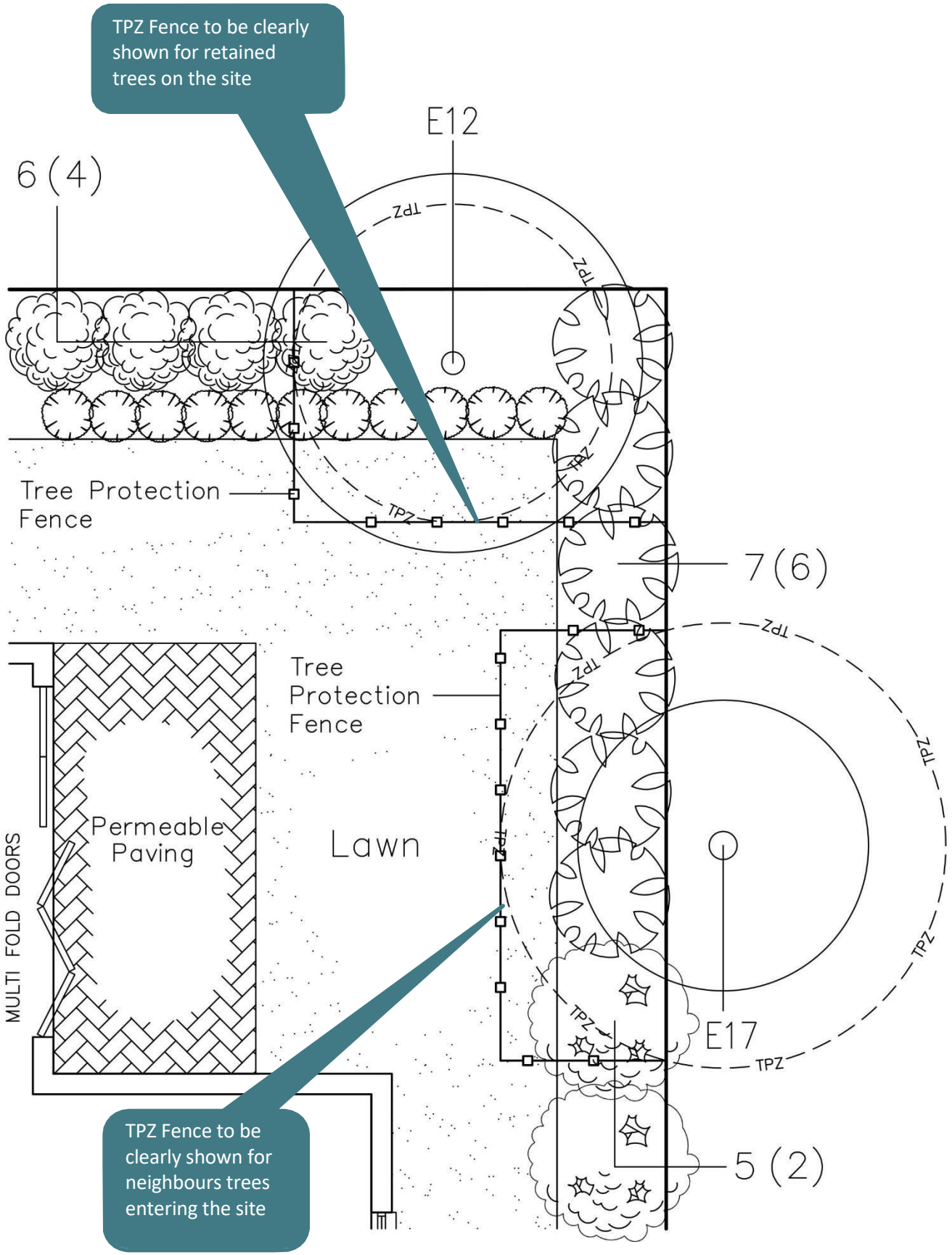
TPZ – Scaffolding

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

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

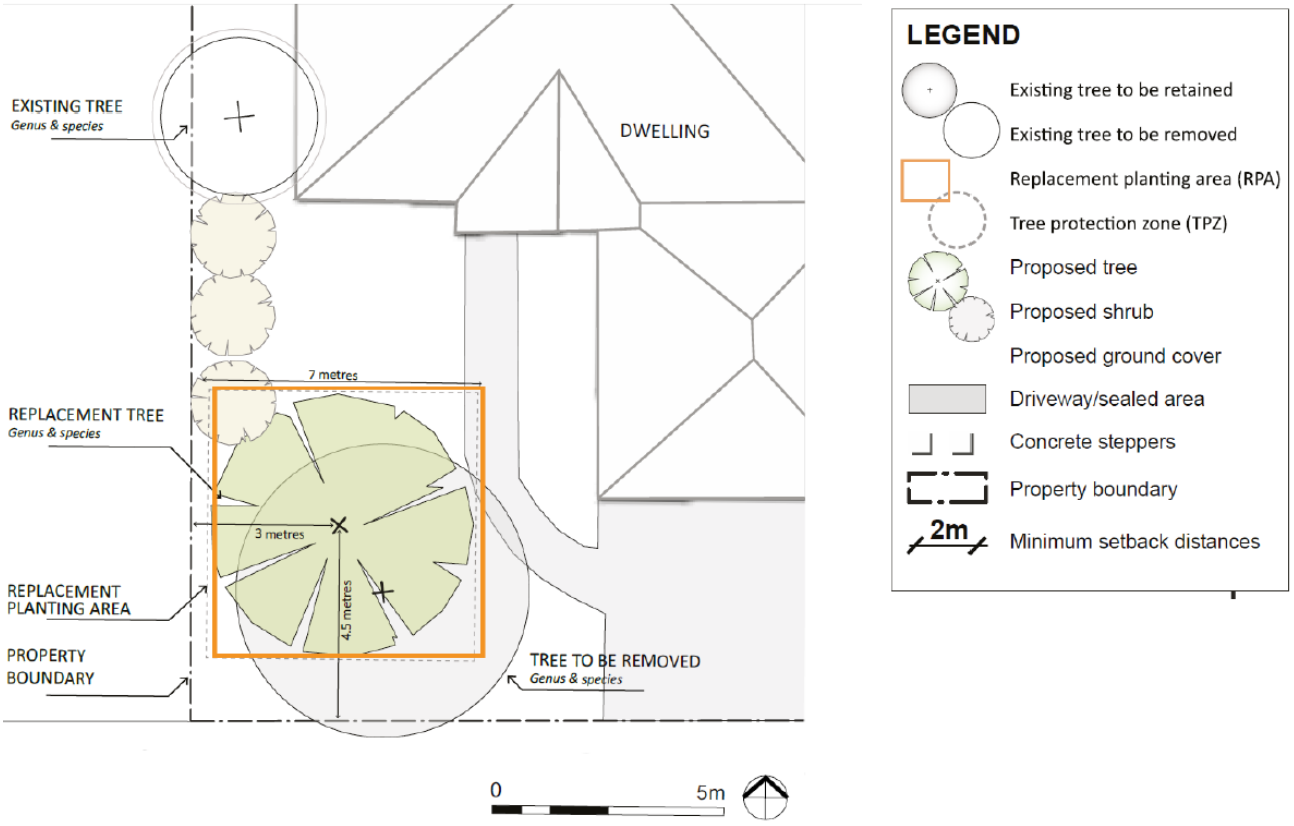


Tree Protection Zone - Fencing locations



3. Landscape Plan Drawing Examples

Simple Landscape Plan – e.g. VicSmart/Single tree replacement

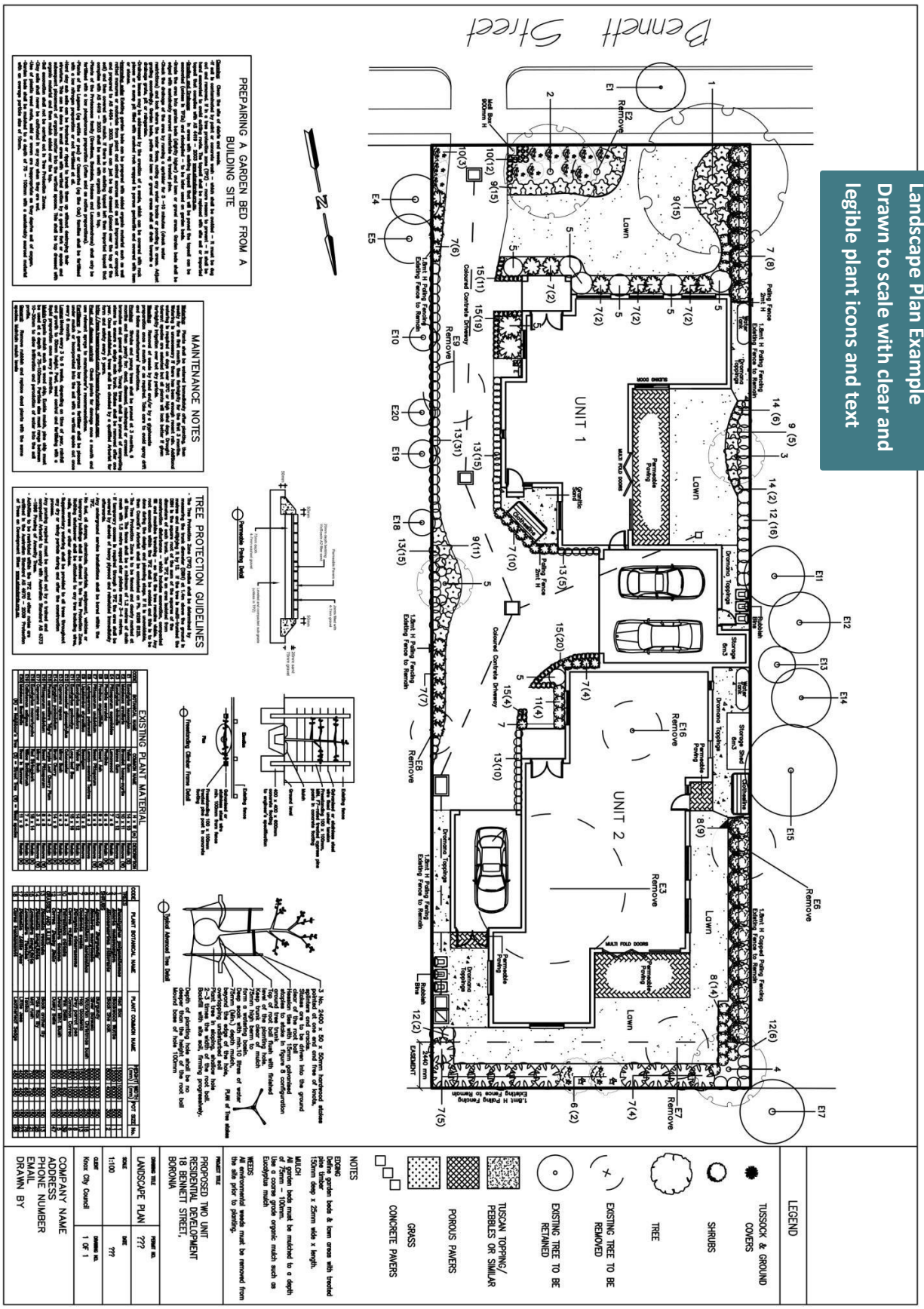


The above is an **example** of a Landscape Plan that can be submitted for a simple planning application (usually for a single tree removal/VicSmart).

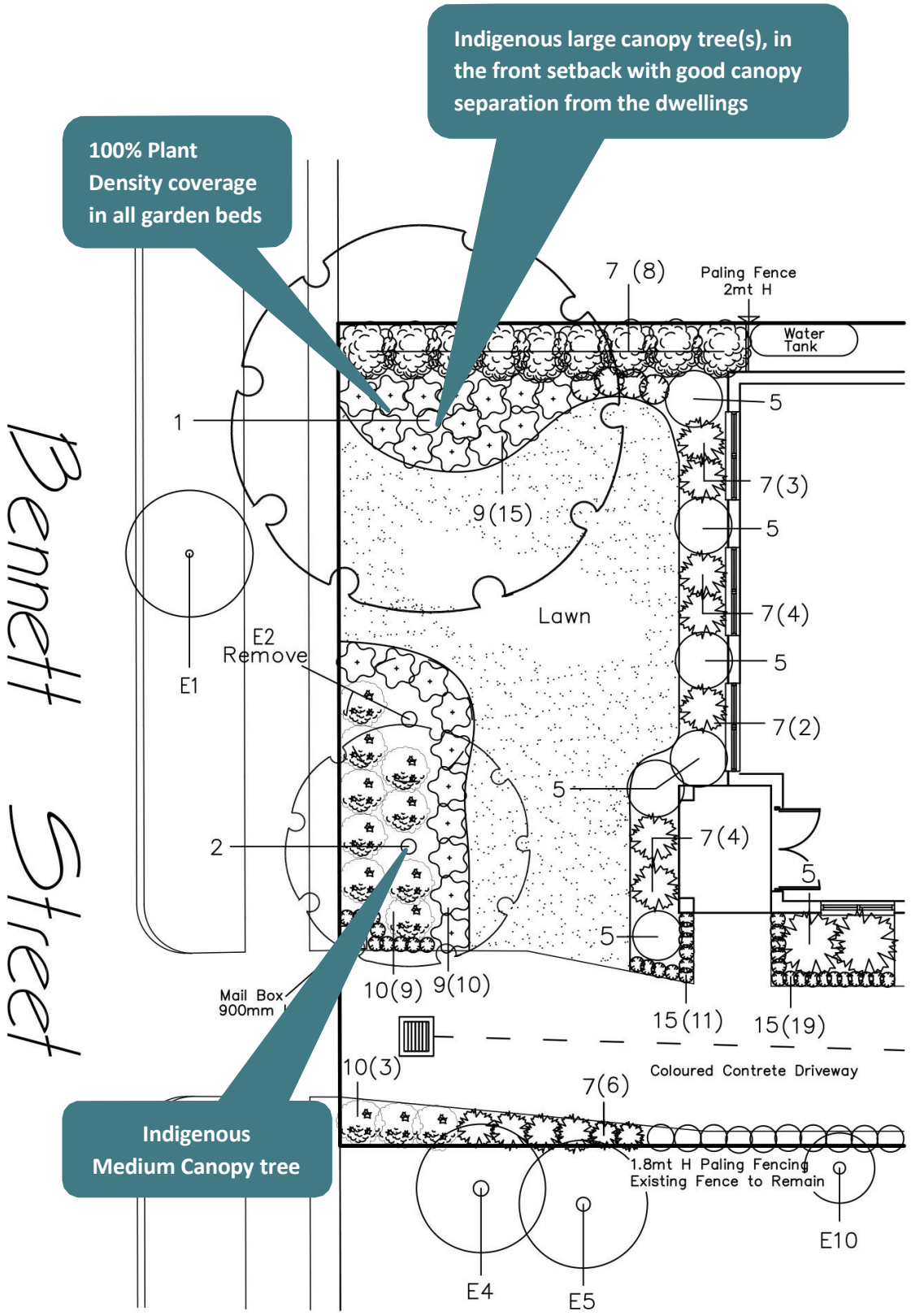
Your allocated planner may require additional information depending on the site context, planning scheme requirements or local policy.

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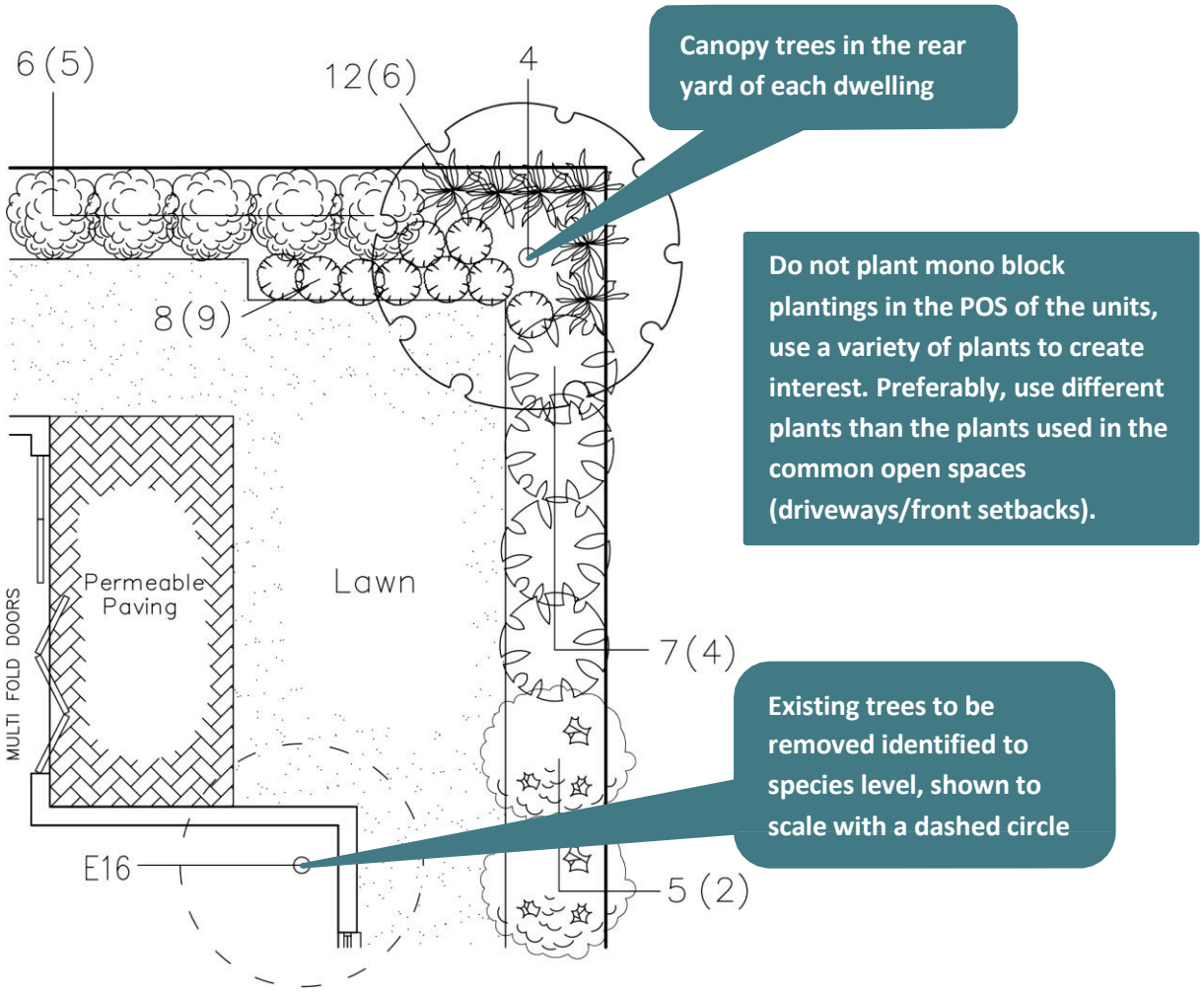
Standard Landscape Plan – e.g. multi-dwelling/mixed use



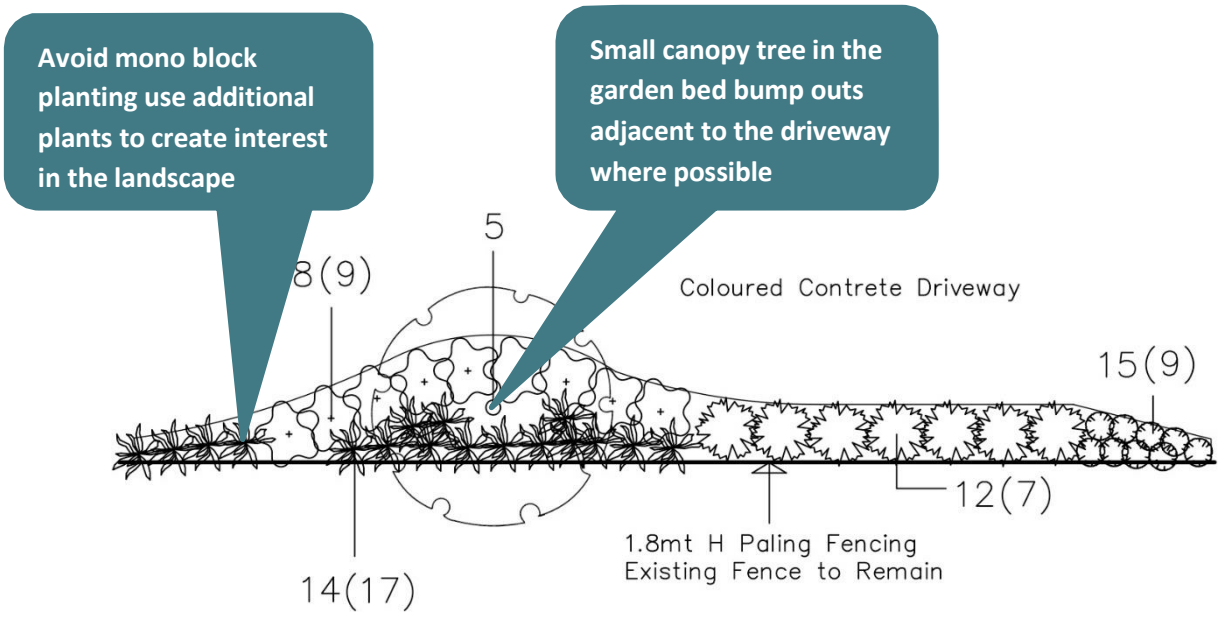
Front Setback



Rear Yard (POS) with a canopy tree

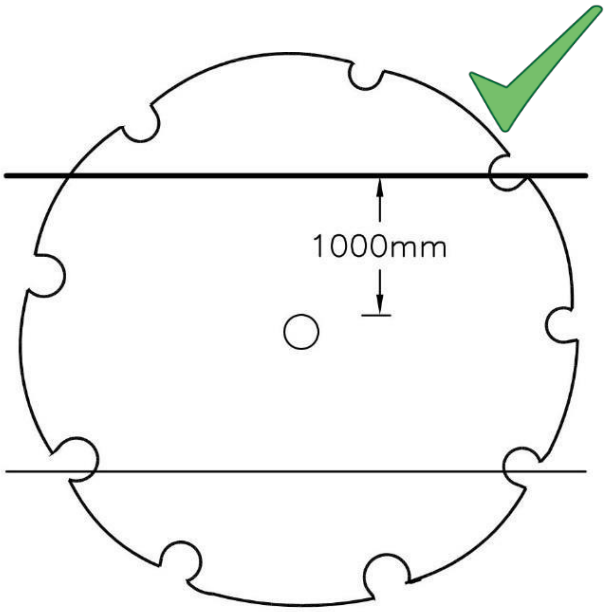


Driveway Garden Beds

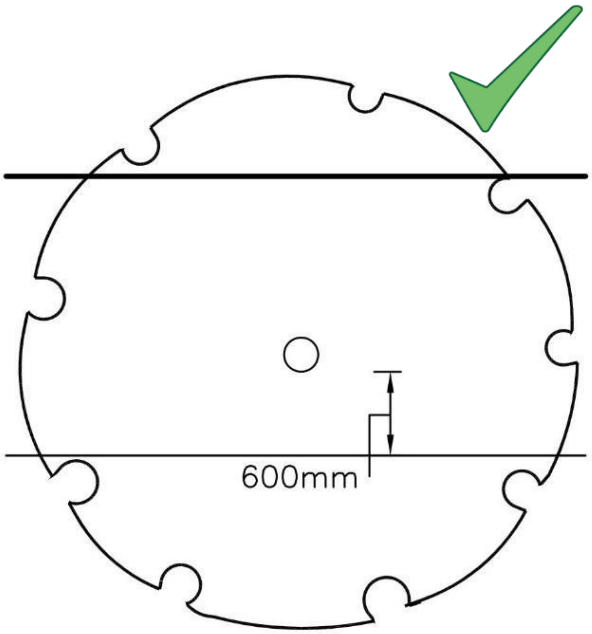


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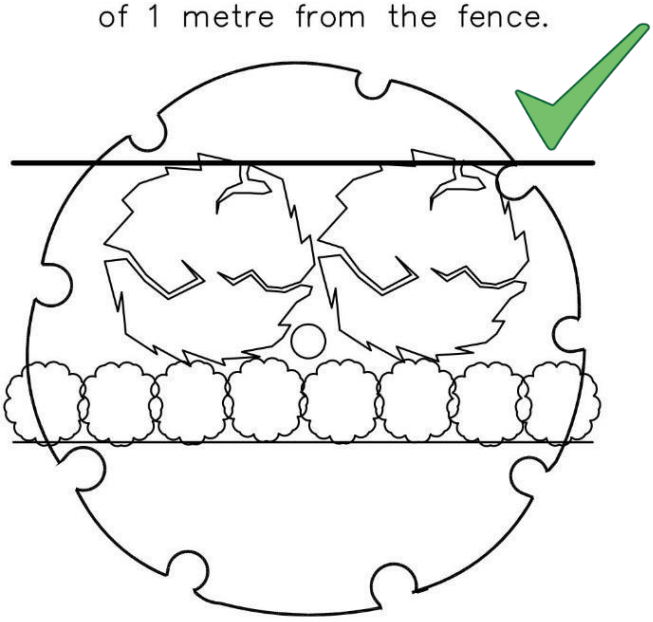
Correct Tree Location in Garden Beds



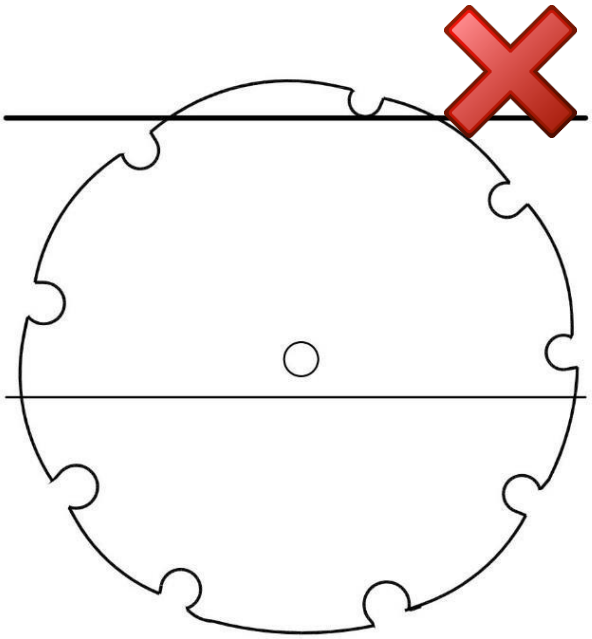
Tree centred in the garden bed with a minimum offset of 1 metre from the fence.



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



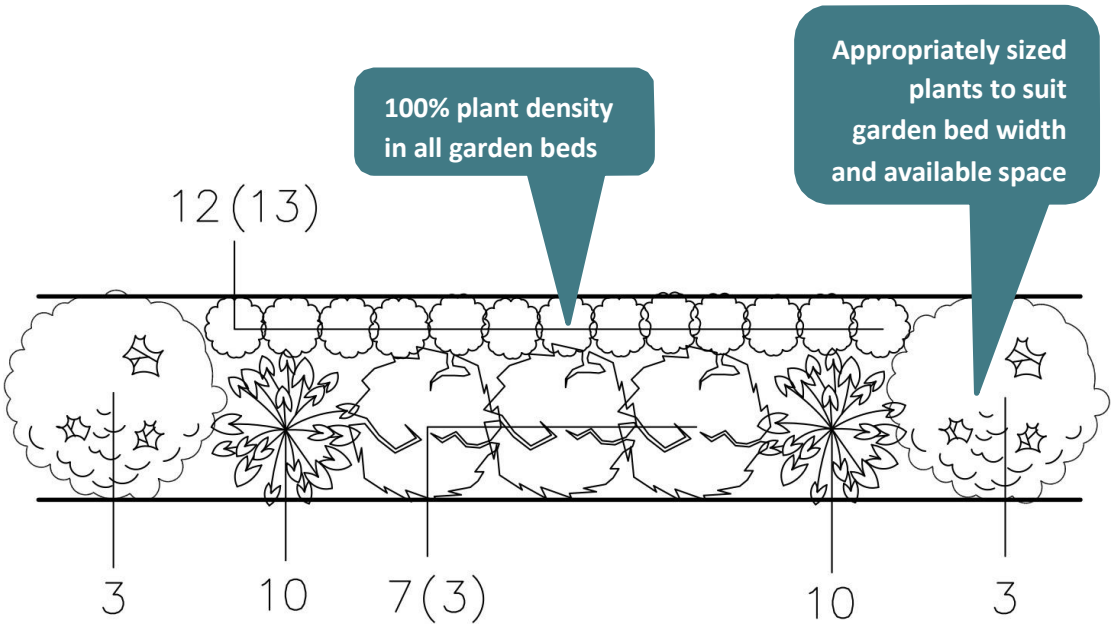
Canopy tree with good under canopy planting to help suppress weeds when its a juvenile/semi mature tree.



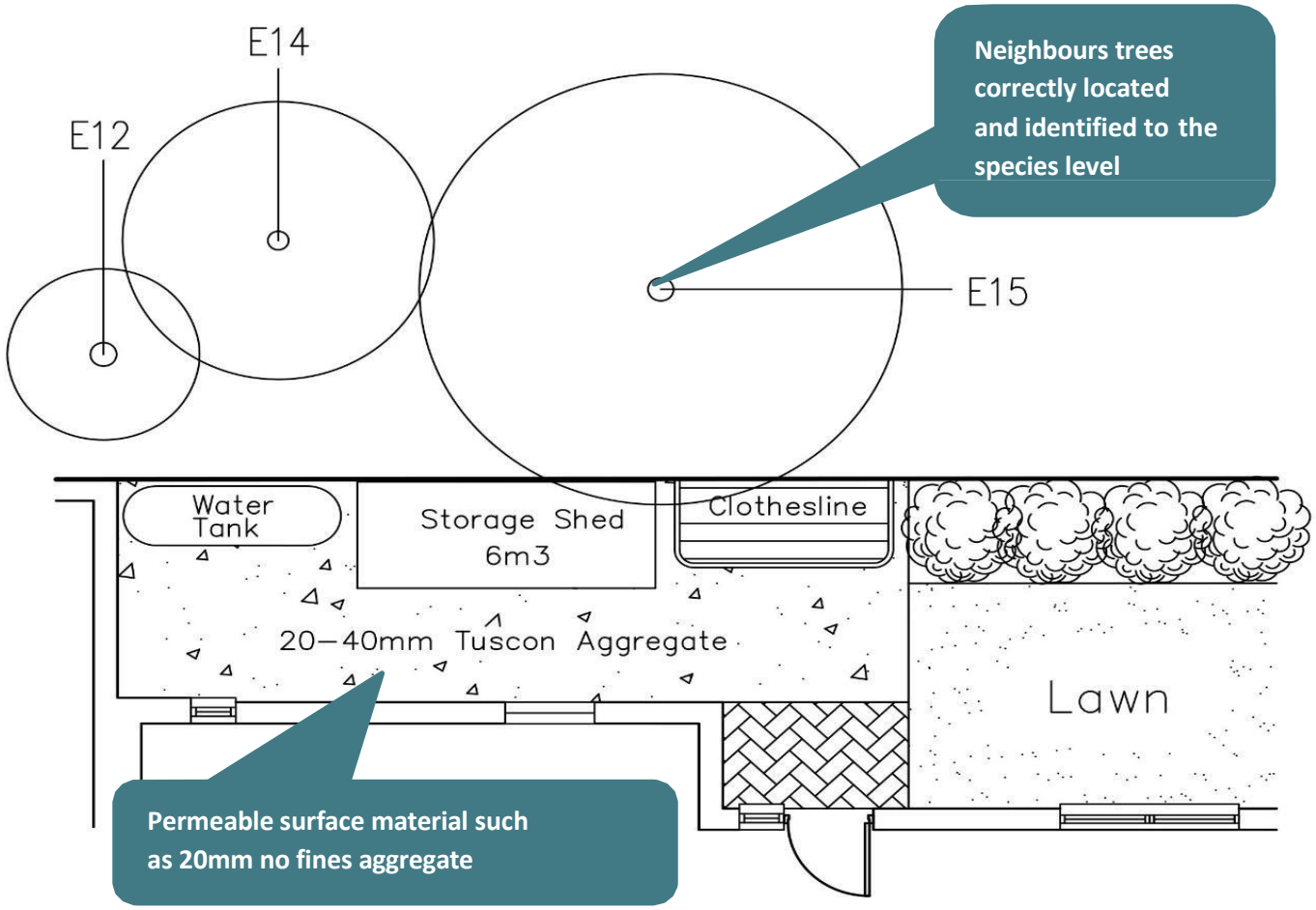
The Tree is to close to the front of the garden bed not allowing any meaningful planting between the tree trunk and the front garden bed edge to occur. There is no under planting beneath the canopy of the tree.

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Plant Selection

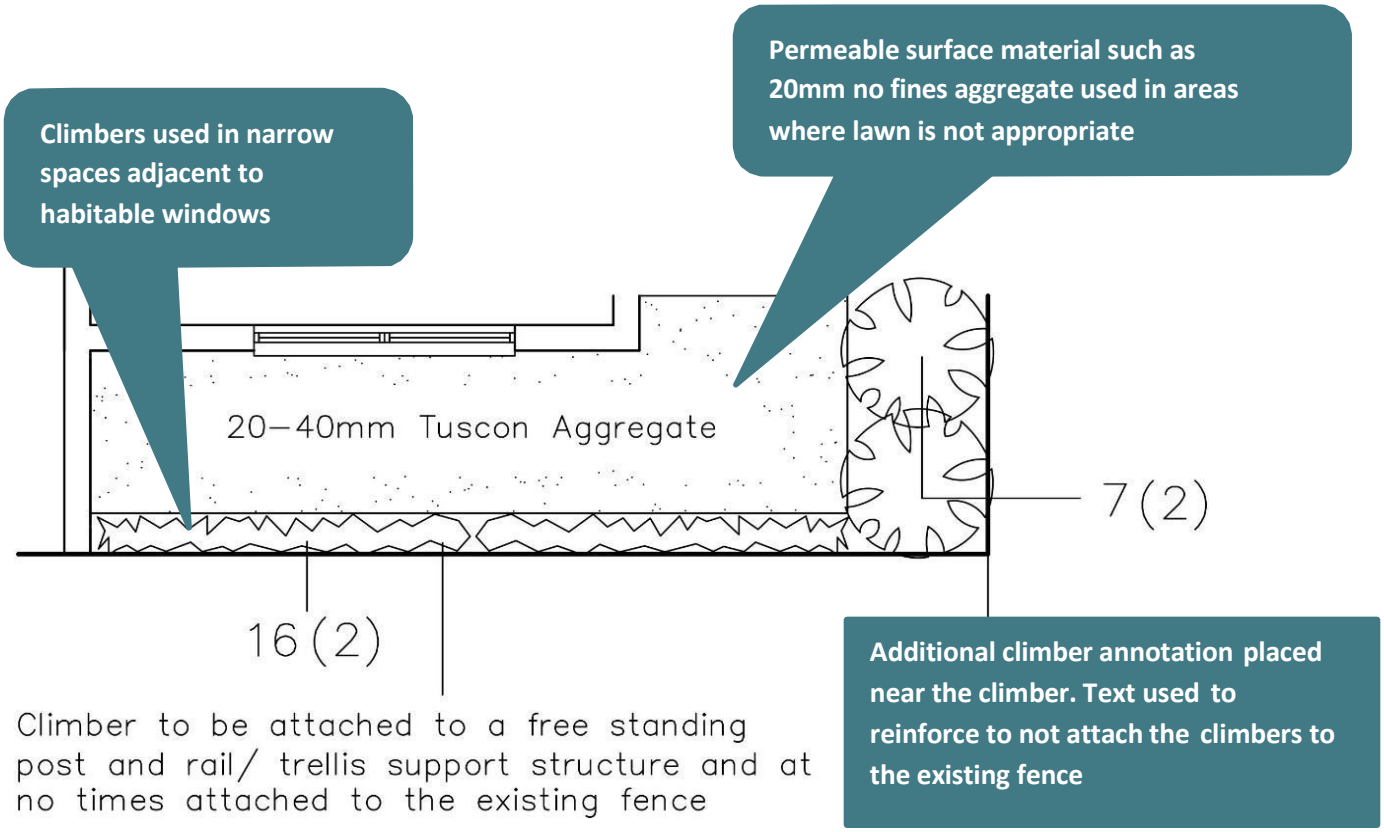


General Plan Information



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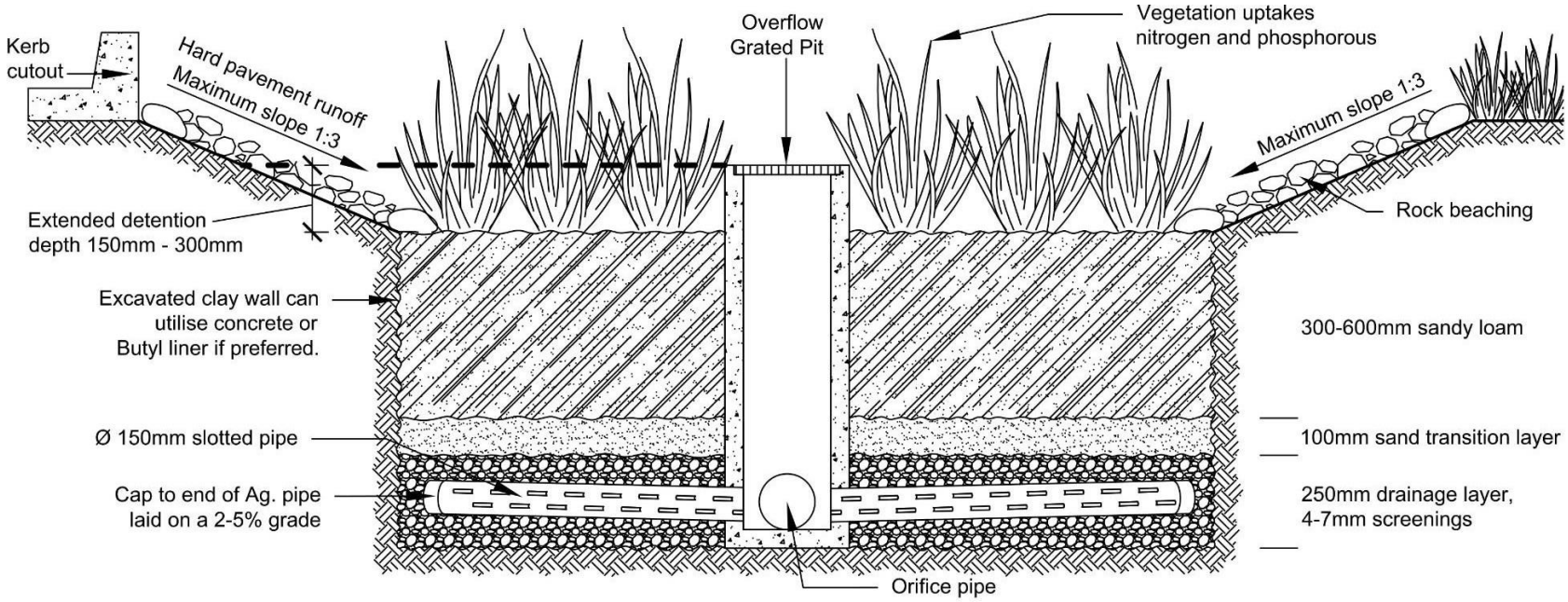
Shade and narrow areas



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4. Detail Drawing Examples

Rain Garden Template



SANDY LOAM LAYER:

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

TRANSITION LAYER:

Separates sandy loam from drainage layer

Typically:

- Drains at a faster rate than sandy loam
- Coarse sand - e.g. VicRoads A2 filter

DRAINAGE LAYER:

Ag drain/slotted pipe - connect to drain

Typically:

- 150mm ag pipe or slotted PVC
- 4-7mm clean washed gravel
- 250+mm layer thickness

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

TYPICAL PROPERTIES:

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

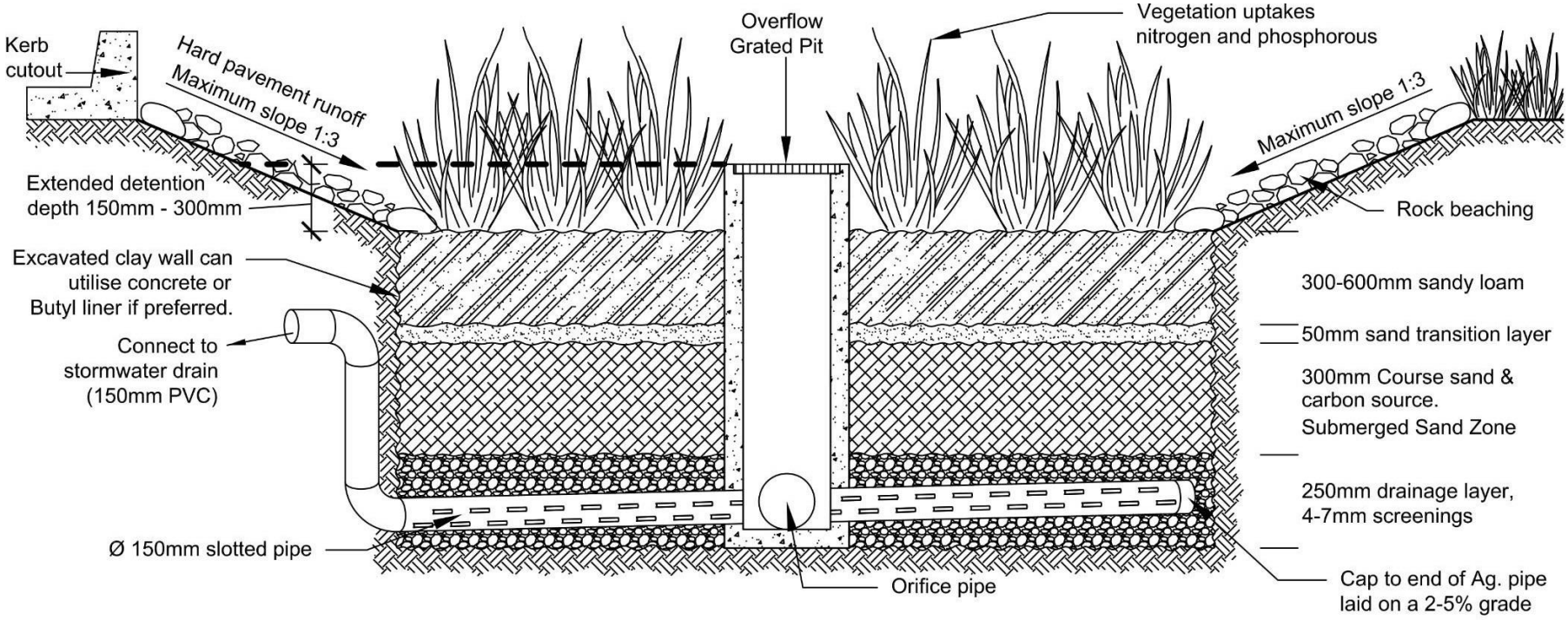
NOTES:

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

Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Rain Garden (WSUD)

Bass Coast Shire Council © 2024



SANDY LOAM LAYER:

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

TRANSITION LAYER:

Separates sandy loam from drainage layer

Typically:

Drains at a faster rate than sandy loam

Coarse sand - e.g. VicRoads A2 filter

DRAINAGE LAYER:

Ag drain/slotted pipe - connect to drain

Typically:

150mm ag pipe or slotted PVC

4-7mm clean washed gravel

250+mm layer thickness

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

TYPICAL PROPERTIES:

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

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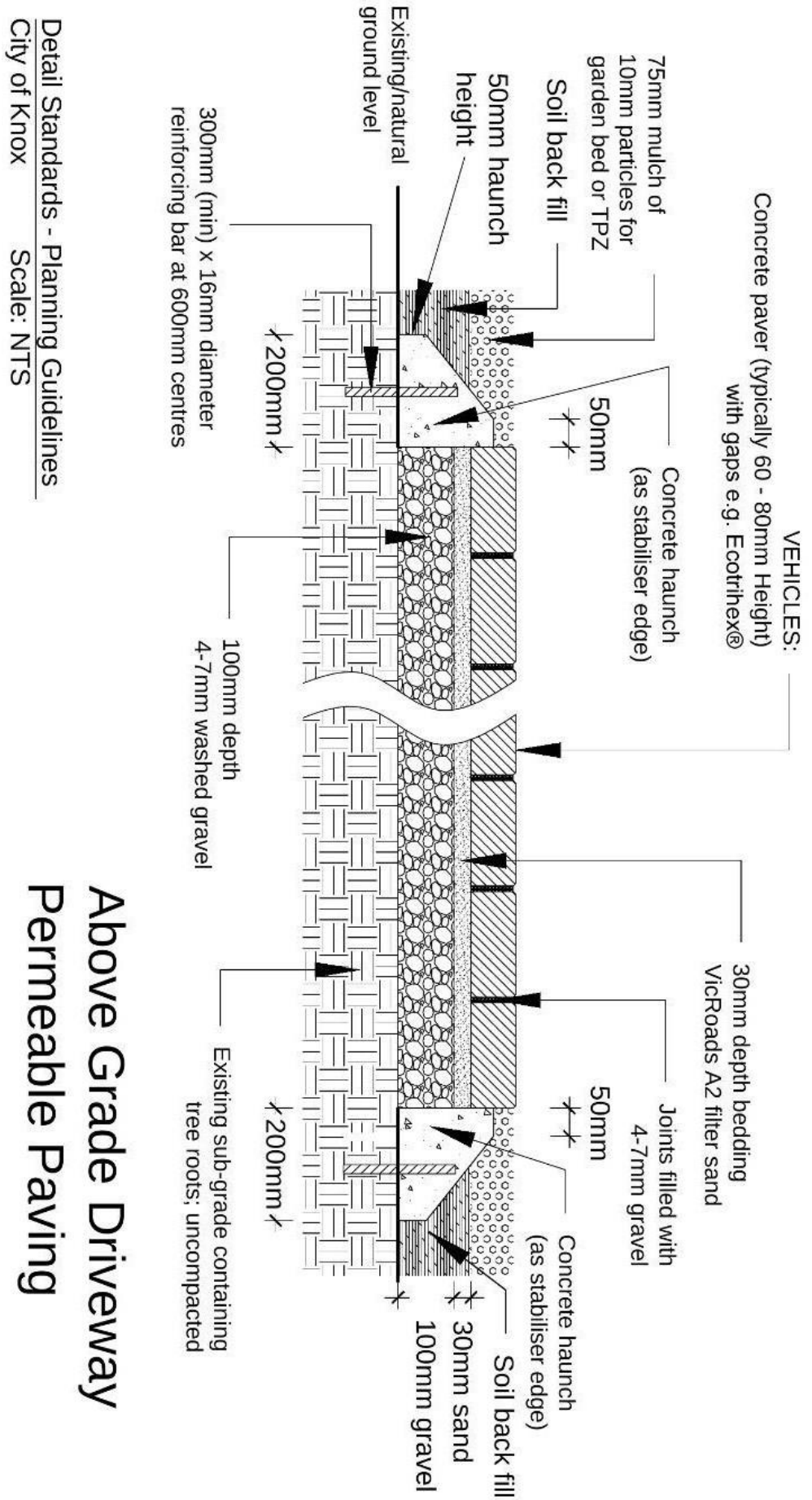
Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines

City of Knox Scale: NTS

Rain Garden Submerged (WSUD)

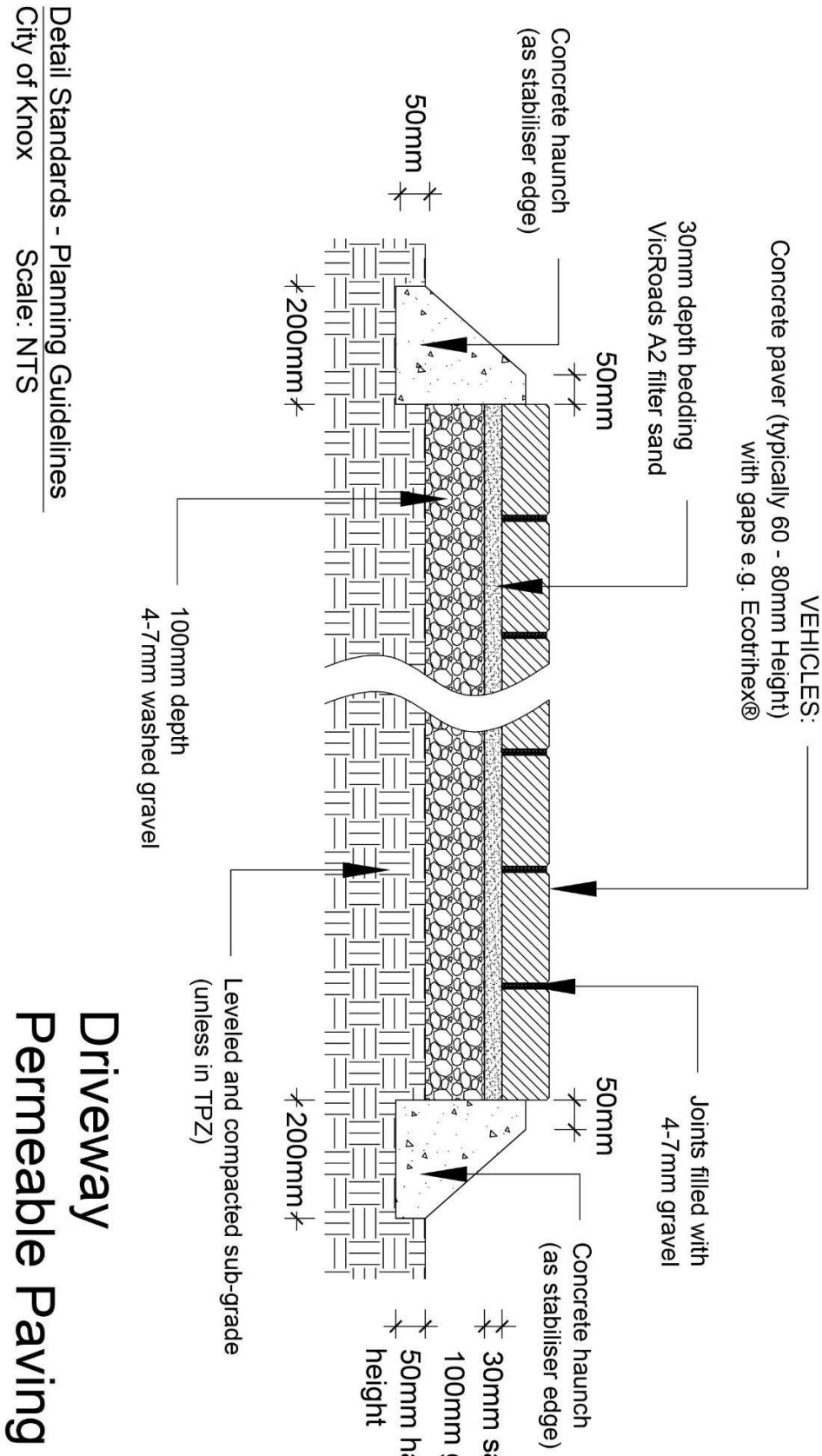
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Driveway Above Grade Permeable Paving



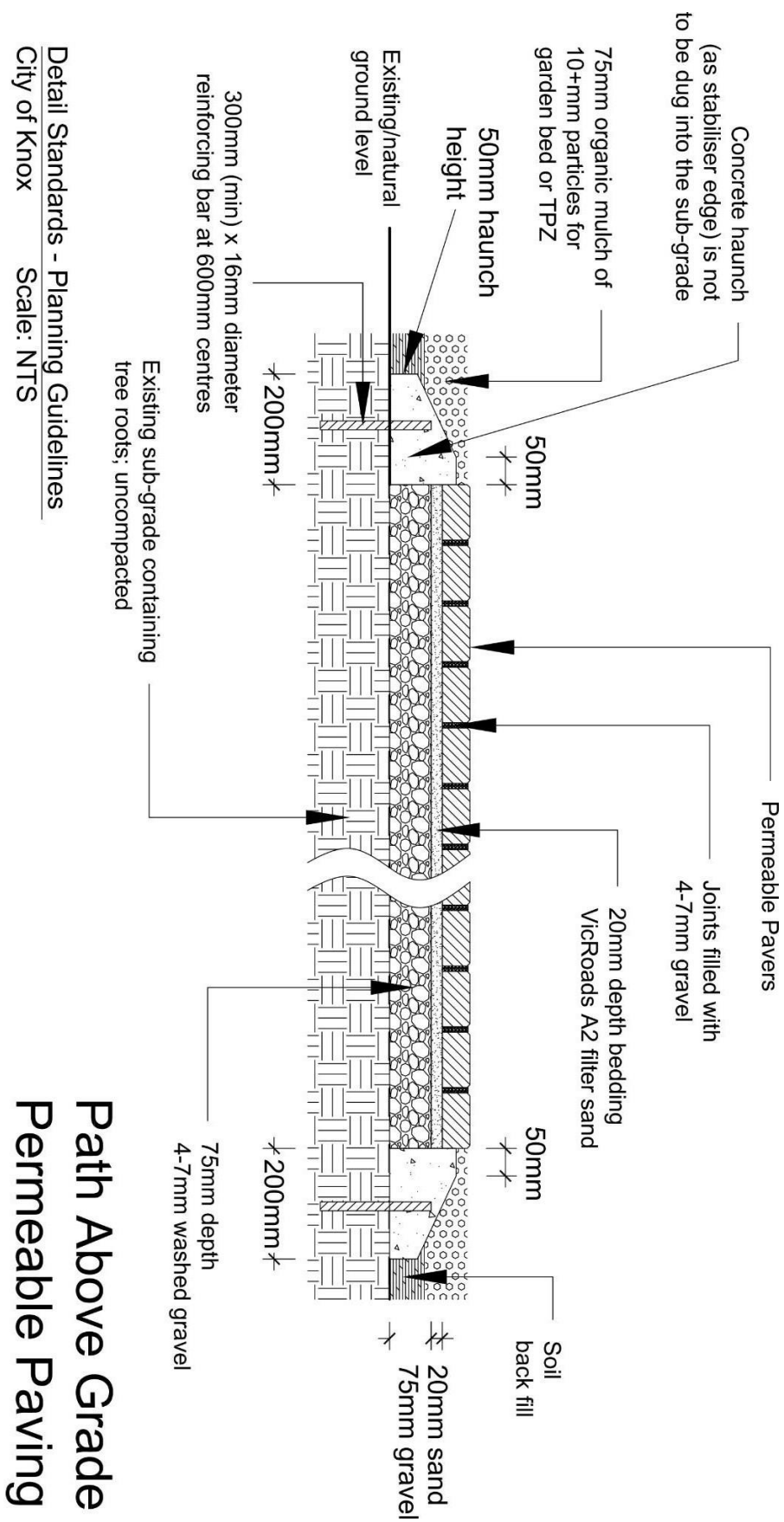
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Driveway Permeable Paving

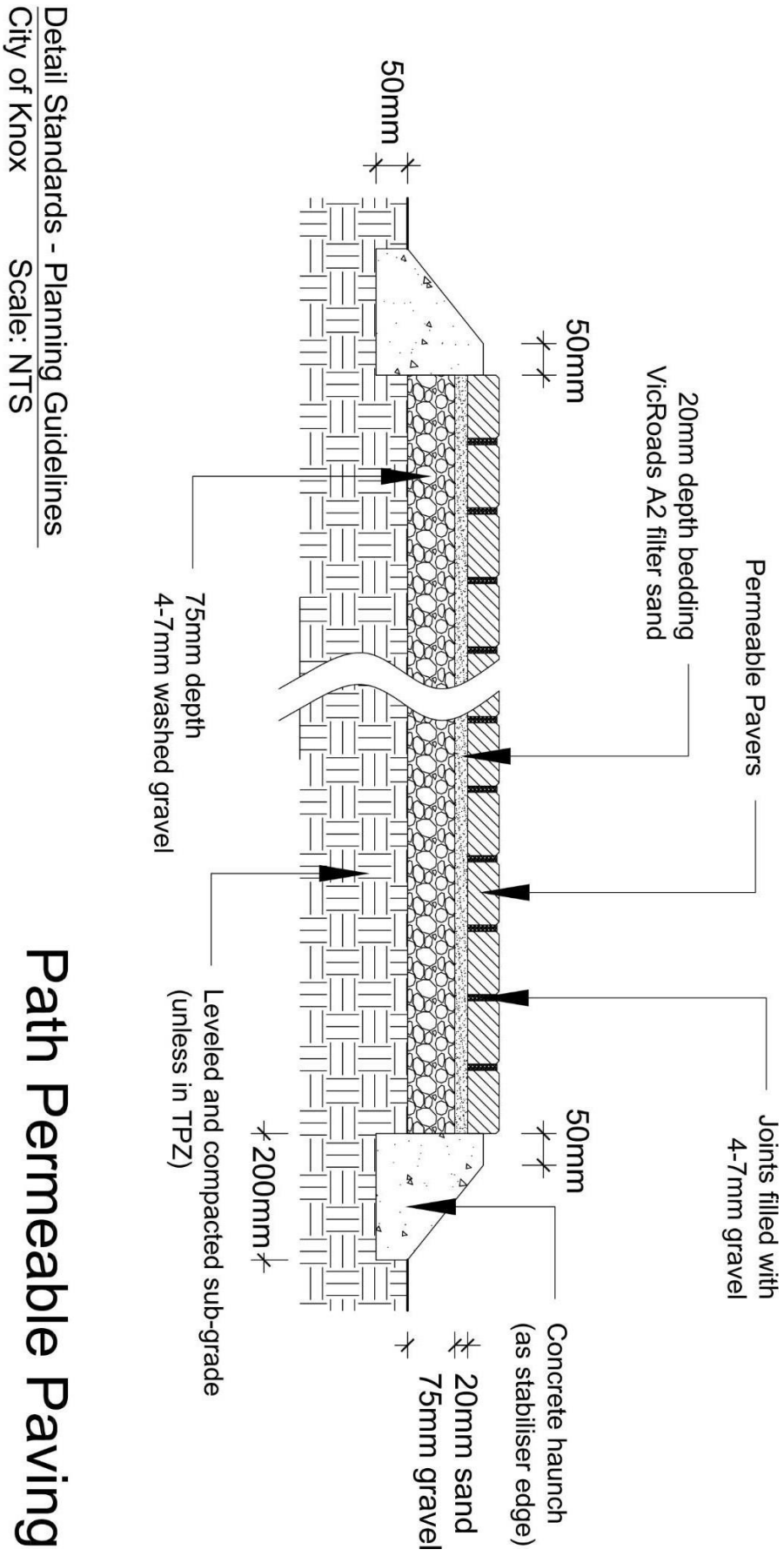


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Path Above Grade Permeable Paving



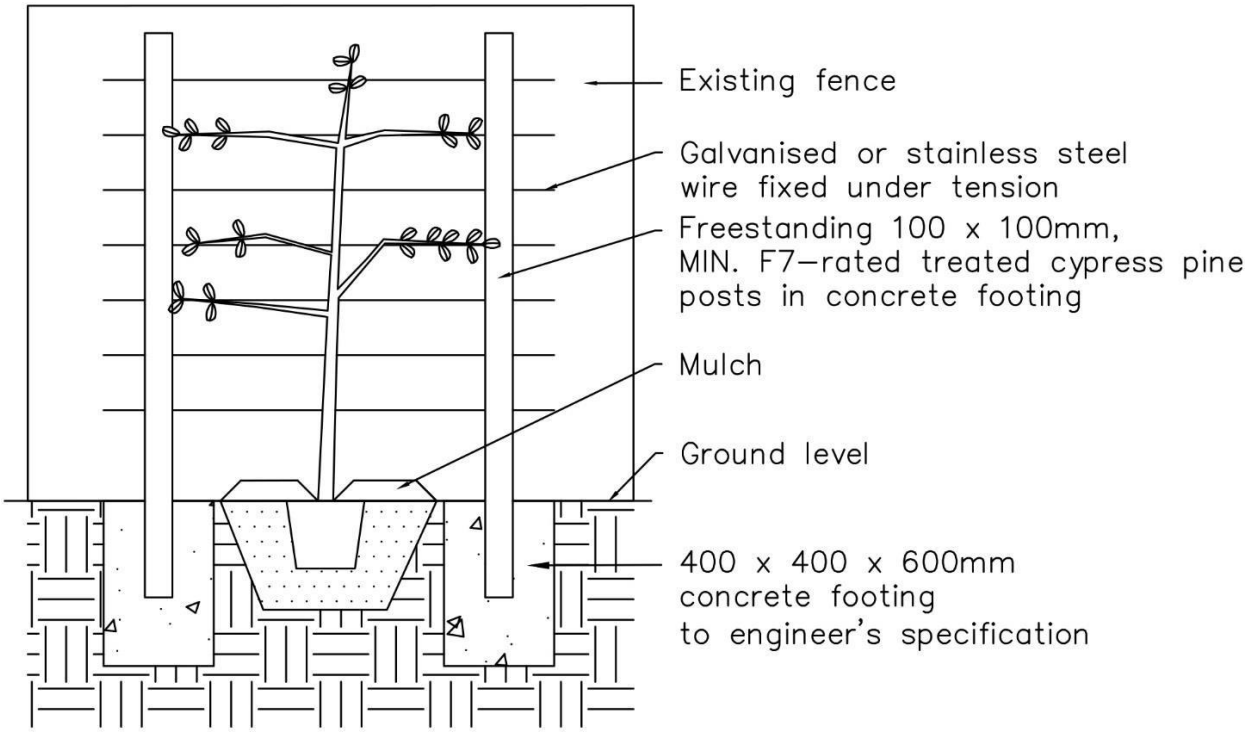
Path Permeable Paving

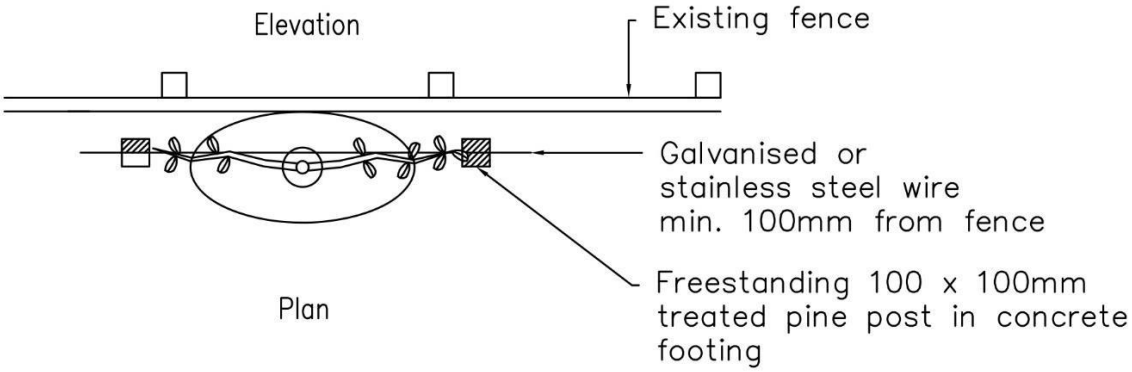


Tree Planting Detail

Bass Coast Shire Council © 2024

Free Standing Climber Frame Detail

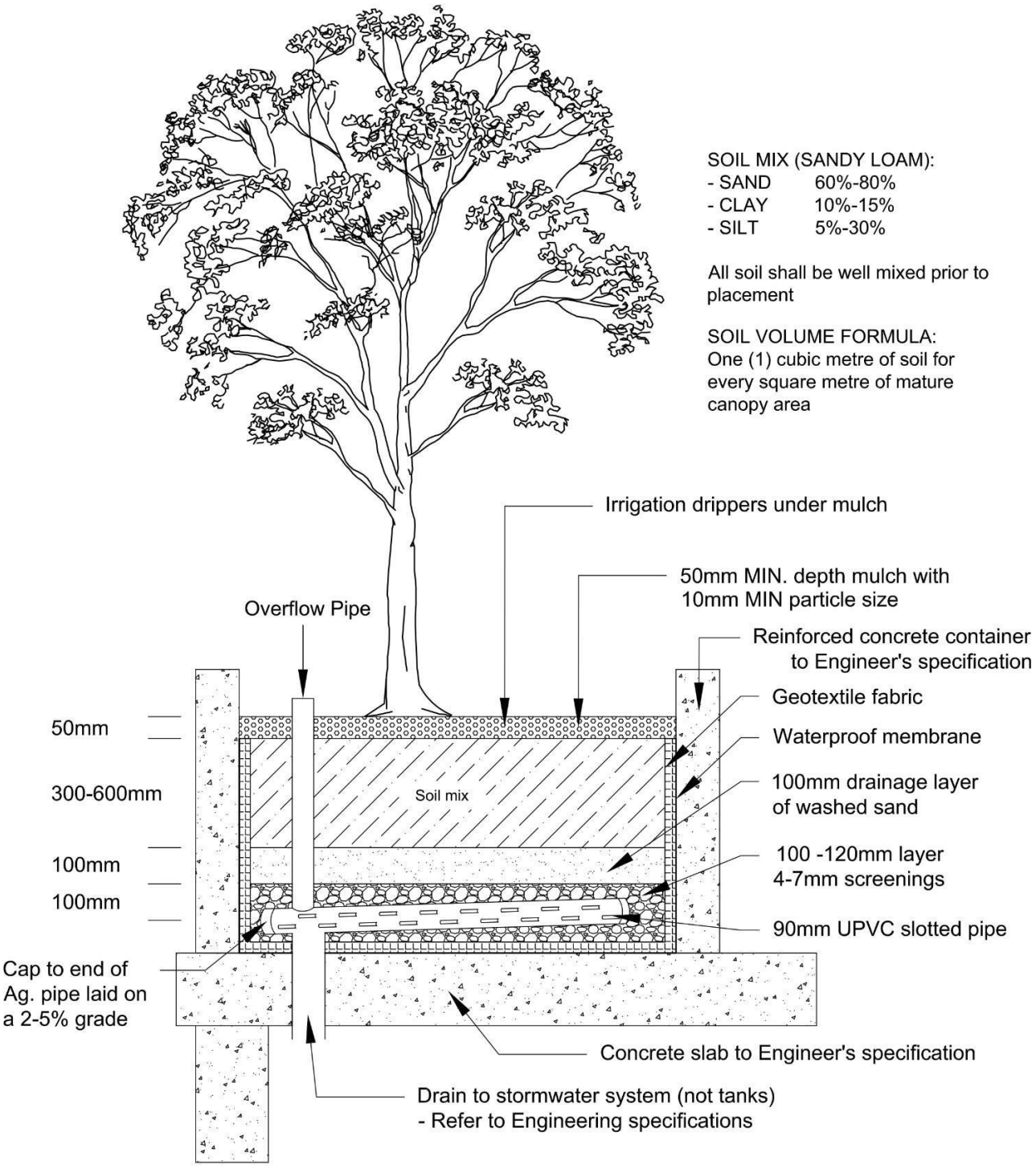




Freestanding Climber Frame Detail

Bass Coast Shire Council © 2024

Raised Planter Detail



Typical Rooftop/Balcony/Terrace Raised Planter

Detail Standards - Planning Guidelines
City of Knox Scale: NTS

Bass Coast Shire Council © 2024

5. Examples of Landscape Plan Legends/Notes

Existing Plant Legend

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

Plant Schedule

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

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Preparing a Garden Bed

PREPAIRING A GARDEN BED FROM A BUILDING SITE

Cleaning: Clean the site of debris and weeds.

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

Maintenance Notes

MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Tree Protection Guidelines

TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

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

Title Block

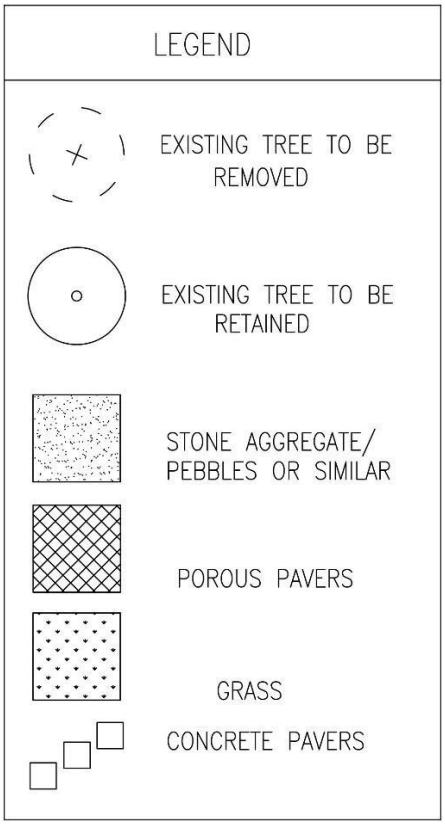
PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED TWO UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
18 EUCALYPTUS STREET,
BORONIA

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

COMPANY NAME
ADDRESS
PHONE NUMBER
EMAIL
DRAWN BY: Designer Name

Legend



Bass Coast Shire Council © 2024

6. Final Checklist

Landscape Plan Checklist

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A
Is the location of the site boundaries and building envelope (including walls, fences, paving, storage sheds etc) as per the endorsed ground floor plan?			
Is the landscape plan consistent with the development and drainage plans? Driveway, tanks, dwellings, fences etc in the same locations and drawn to scale at a 1:100 scale?			
Have sight line triangles been shown in accordance with Clause 52.06 of the planning scheme?			
Has the plan been orientated in a landscape perspective and not in portrait?			
Are all the permit conditions regarding the landscape plan been satisfied?			
Have above and below ground services (including easements) been clearly shown?			
Does the title block contain the designer name, company, contact details, north point and site address?			
A survey, including botanical names, of all existing trees on **neighbouring properties** where their Tree Protection Zones (calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009) encroach into the subject site. This must include any Tree protection zones (TPZs) and Structural Root Zone (SRZs) for retained trees.			
A survey (inc. botanical names) of all **existing vegetation** to be retained and/or removed.			
Is there a good variety of plants being used to avoid large mono block planting?			
Have all Bass Coast Shire recognised environmental weeds (if present on the site) been indicated to be removed?			
A planting schedule of all **proposed trees, shrubs and ground covers**, including botanical names, common names, pot sizes, sizes at maturity, and quantities of each plant. The list should: • Divide the 'Planting Schedule' into trees, shrubs, tussock/grasses, groundcovers and climbers. • Notate the proposed purchased tree stock to be a minimum 2 metres in height when planting (or as specified in the planning permit). • Notation stating which plants are indigenous, Australian native and exotic.			
The tree protection, maintenance, tree planting and garden bed preparation notes been included?			
Does the planting density ratio followed our guidelines for plant spacing?			
Are the gardens wide enough for the selected plant material?			
Has a tree planting diagram been provided?			
If water tanks are to be used are they the same size and in the identical location as per the drainage plans?			
Has sufficient space been provide to navigate the site between structures & garden beds?			
Is the line work, plant codes and plant symbol icons clear and legible?			
Have canopy trees been located in the front setback, throughout the site where appropriate and into the private open spaces?			
Have the plants been clearly defined on the plan?			
Have all proposed surface materials including pathways, patio or decked areas to specify: lawn, paths: paving, crushed rock, lilydale toppings, concrete etc been shown? If permeable surfaces are proposed, the technical/manufacture specifications of the product are to be provided.			

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7. Plant Lists – Indigenous and Native

Plant List 1 – Bass Coast Shire Indigenous Plants

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANTING ZONES: Coastal	Coastal Plains Complex	Plains Grassy Woodland	Lowlands Flats	Heathy Woodlands	Dry Open Forest	Moist Foothill Forest	SEED TIME	COMMENTS	Landscape Location (See diagram above): A	B	C	D	E
Tall Trees (10m+)															
Acacia dealbata (P)	Silver Wattle				X	X	X	X	Late Nov – Jan	Fast growing legume. Ideal for erosion control.		X	X		X
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Dec - Feb	Rapidly growing but short-lived legume. Excellent firewood.	X	X	X	X	
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Relatively Long lived, good timber and shade tree.	X	X	X	X	X
Banksia integrifolia (P)	Coast Banksia	X							Dec – Mar	For stabilising coastal sands. Attractive winter flowers.	X	*behind primary dunes*			
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa (P)	Mountain Grey Gum						X	X	Yr Rd (best Jan – Jun)	Grows to a very large tree under ideal conditions.		X	X		X
Eucalyptus globulus globulus (ssp)	Southern Blue Gum			X	X		X	X	Yr Rd (best Jan – May)	Very long leaves. Smooth bark, peeling off in ribbons.		X	X		X
Eucalyptus obliqua (P)	Messmate		X	X	X	X	X	X	Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Wide variety of soil types and habitat, varying in form. Widely used for timber.	X	X	X	X	X
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum		X	X	X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Oct – Mar)	Common in lowland and riparian zones. Koala habitat.		X	X		X
Eucalyptus radiata (P)	Narrow-leaf Peppermint		X	X	X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Widespread on poorer, shallow soils. Heavy bearer of seed.	X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus regnans (P)	Mountain Ash						X	X	Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Largest of the large. Allow plenty of room.		X			X
Eucalyptus strzeleckii (Vv)	Strzelecki Gum				X		X	X	Yr Rd (best Sep – Feb)	Similar to ***E. ovata*** but a more stately robust form.		X	X		
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum		X	X	X		X	X	Yr Rd (best Jul – Mar)	Koala habitat tree. Very large tree in deep alluvial soils.		X	X		X
Small to Medium Trees (5-10m)															
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	X	X	X		X			Year round	Very ornamental foliage and bark. Separate male and female plants.	X	X	X	X	
Allocasuarina verticillata (P)	Drooping Sheoak	X	X	X					Year round	Ornamental weeping habit. Palatable to stock.	X	X	X	X	
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket-leaf							X	Jan – Mar	Needs shelter from sun and prefers cool moist conditions.		X			X
Eucalyptus kitsoniana (Rr)	Gippsland Mallcee	X	X	X			X		(best Mar – May)	A true mallee growing on gravel seams.	X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus pryoriana (P)	Coast Manna Gum	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Jul – Mar)	Straggly tree with branches drooping at tips. Found on nutrient poor sandy soils.	X	X	X		
Exocarpos cupressiformis # (P)	Cherry Ballart	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Mar	Attractive tree, difficult to propagate. Need to preserve existing stands.		X	X	X	
Lomatia fraseri	Tree Lomatia						X	X	Feb	A forest dweller but can grow in exposed conditions.		X			X
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Year round	Tolerates wet and saline soils where it freely suckers.	X	X	X	X	X
Melaleuca lanceolata (P)	Moonah			Phillip Island only					Year round	Suitable full coastal exposure. Locally uncommon in stands.	X	X	X	X	X
Melaleuca squarrosa (P)	Scented Paperbark		X		X	X	X	X	Year round	For damp soils. Locally uncommon in pure stands.	X	X	X		X
Myoporum insulare (P)	Common Boobialla	X	X						Dec – Feb	Difficult to grow from seed. Needs dune protection.	X	*behind primary dunes*			
Rapanaea howittiana	Muttonwood						X	X	Dec – Feb	Good for streamside plantings. Moderate growth.		X	X		

Bass Coast Shire Indigenous Plants (Tall Shrubs 2-5m)

Tall Shrubs (2-5m)																
Acacia mucronata	Narrow-leaf Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Establishes readily by direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle		X	X		X	X		Nov – Jan	Prickly but good habitat for small birds. Can be invasive on poor pastures	X	X				
Acacia sophorae (P)	Coast Wattle	X							Nov – Feb	Fast growing, salt tolerant coloniser.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Dec	Good colonising wattle. Works well by direct seeding.		X	X	X		
Acacia verticillata (P)	Prickly Moses		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Very prickly tough plant. Works well by direct seeding.		X	X	X		
Allocasuarina paludosa	Scrub Sheoak	X	X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Compact shrub which performs well in direct seeding.	X	X	X	X	X	
Banksia marginata (P)	Silver Banksia		X	X	X	X	X		Feb – Apr	Grows readily in a wide variety of conditions from sands to heavy clays.	X	X	X	X	X	
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Drought tolerant. Likes well-drained acid soils. High fire frequency regeneration.	X	X	X	X	X	
Bursaria spinosa (P)	Sweet Bursaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jan – May	Masses of summer flowers. Long-lived.	X	X	X	X	X	
Cassinia aculeata #	Common Cassinia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Very fast growing short-lived coloniser.	X	X	X	X	X	
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia				X	X	X	X	Jan	Floriferous fast growing coloniser.		X	X	X	X	
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly currant-bush		X	X	X	X	X	X	Jan	Prickly shrub with edible fruit. Grows in sheltered gullies.		X	X	X	X	
Dodonaea viscosa	Wedge-Leaf Hop-bush		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Hardy ornamental shrub. Readily available.	X	X	X	X	X	
Exocarpos strictus #	Pale-fruit Ballart	X	X	X					Dec – Apr	Maintain existing populations as propagation is near impossible.		X	X	X	X	
Gynatrix pulchella	Hemp Bush		X		X		X	X	Nov – Dec	Fast growing but palatable to stock.		X				
Hakea sericea	Bushy Needlewood		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Widely found as an understorey plant in dry open forest.		X	X	X	X	
Hakea ulicina	Furze Hakea		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Very prickly. Good stock excluder.		X	X	X	X	
Hedycarya angustifolia	Austral Mulberry							X	Feb	A cool rainforest shrub with bird-attracting fruit.		X			X	
Hymenanthera dentata	Tree Violet	X	X	X	X				Dec – Apr	Masses of small white slightly fragrant flowers in summer.		X	X			
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan		X	X	X	X	X		Feb – Mar	Hardy coloniser. Can invade poor pastures.	X	X	X	X	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Good coloniser often used in direct seeding. Prolific seeder.	X	X	X	X	X	
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	X							Year round	Good for stabilising and colonising coastal sites but can become dominant.	X					
Leptospermum lanigerum (P)	Woolly Tea-tree		X	X	X		X		Year round	Mainly riparian. Locally uncommon in dense stands.	X	X	X			
Leucopogon parviflorus (P)	Coast Beard-heath	X	X						Nov – Feb	Many flowers over extended period.	X	*behind primary dunes*				
Monotoca elliptica #	Tree Broom-heath				X	X			Nov – Jan	Dense shrub with small, white flowers in winter/spring.	X			X		
Monotoca glauca (r) *#*	Currant-wood				X	X			Mar – May	Slow growing uncommon shrub. Compact and dense with small white flowers.	X			X		
Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush							X	Dec	Suited to moist sheltered sites. Large attractive foliage.		X			X	
Olearia lirata	Snow Daisy-bush		X	X	X	X	X	X	Nov – Dec	Fast-growing and floriferous in spring. Prefers moist sites.	X	X	X	X	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus (P)	Tree Everlasting						X	X	Feb	Hardy plant flowering longer than other 'dogwoods'.	X	X	X	X	X	
Pittosporum bicolor	Banyalla							X	Feb	Slow growing tree with dense foliage and attractive flowers.		X			X	
Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Panax	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jan – Feb	Prefers moist conditions where it suckers freely.	X	X	X	X	X	
Pomaderris apsera (P)	Hazel Pomaderris				X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan	Grows well in thickets. Prefers moist sites but tolerates dryness.		X	X		X	
Pomaderris eliptica	Smooth Pomaderris					X	X		Dec – Feb	More compact plant and less common than Hazel Pomaderris.		X	X		X	
Prostanthera lasianthos (P)	Victorian Christmas-bush				X	X	X	X	Jan	Best suited to moist, sheltered sites. Mauve summer flowers.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Frequent after fires. Masses of yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea scabra	Rough Bush-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Masses of yellow/brown pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Rhagodia candolleana (P)	Seaberry Saltbush	X	X						Dec – Apr	Greyish foliage with masses of red berries.	X	*behind primary dunes*				
Solanum aviculare (P)	Kangaroo Apple	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Broad shrub with purple flowers and fleshy, orange fruit.	X	X	X	X	X	
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	X	X	X	X				Nov - Feb	Weeping branchlets. Masses of bright yellow pea flowers in spring.	X	X	X	X	X	
Zieria arborescens (P)	Stinkwood							X	Nov – Dec	White flowers in spring. Strong odour when broken.		X			X	

Bass Coast Shire Indigenous Plants (Low Shrubs <2m)

Low Shrubs (<2m)																
Acacia myrtifolia	Myrtle Wattle		X	X		X	X		Oct – Jan	Compact small shrub. Grows well in poor soils. Winter/spring flowering.	X			X		
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Dec	Reliable for winter flowering. Good for direct seeding.	X	X	X	X	X	
Acrotriche prostrata	Trailing Ground-berry		X	X	X	X	X		Jan –Mar	Groundcover requiring shade. Suits rockeries.	X	X	X		X	
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots		X	X	X	X	X		Jan – Mar	Unusual flowers with honey fragrance. Hardy.	X	X	X		X	
Allocasuarina paradoxa	Green Sheoak	X	X			X			Year round	Dense shrub with fine, grey-green foliage.	X					
Allocasuarina pusilla	Dwarf Sheoak	X	X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Performs well in direct seeding.	X	X	X	X	X	
Alyxia buxifolia (P)	Sea Box	X							Dec – Feb	Tough compact shrub for exposed coastal sites.	X	*exposed coastal sites*				
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	X	X	X	X	X	X		Sep – Mar	Groundcover with bright red tubular flowers and red fruit.		X	X	X	X	
Atriplex cinerea	Coast Saltbush	X							Jan – Mar	For stabilising dunes. Palatable to stock.		*exposed coastal sites*				
Bauera rubioides (P)	Wiry Bauera		X		X	X	X		(Cuttings)	Grows in a range of conditions. Prefers moist sites.		X			X	
Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossiaea					X			Nov – Jan	Profuse yellow pea flowers in spring.						
Correa alba (P)	White Correa	X							(Cuttings)	Coastal shrub. Grey-green foliage and white flowers.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Correa reflexa (P)	Common Correa	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Many forms available. Prefers semi-shade.	X	X	X	X	X	
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Regenerates profusely after fire. Yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X		
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Fine greyish foliage with yellow pea flowers in spring. Tolerates shade.		X	X	X	X	
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Floriferous hardy legume. Ideal for dry, shallow, poorer soils.		X	X	X	X	
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Yellow/orange pea flowers in spring. Tolerates extended dryness.		X	X	X	X	
Epacris impressa	Common Heath		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Appears in many colour forms on lighter dry soils.	X	X	X	X	X	
Goodenia ovata (P)	Hop Goodenia		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Good coloniser. Grows best in moist semi-shaded position.		X	X	X	X	
Hakea nodosa	Yellow Hakea	X	X			X	X		Year round	A yellow flowering Hakea, while the other locals are white/cream.	X			X		
Hakea teretifolia ssp. ***hirsuta***	Dagger Hakea		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Very sharp foliage. Useful for excluding stock.	X	X	X	X	X	
Hibbertia acicularis	Prickly Guinea-flower			X		X			Nov – Mar	Attractive yellow flowers over a long period.	X			X		
Hibbertia prostrata (P)	Bundled Guinea-flower			X		X			Nov – Mar	Bright yellow flowers in spring. For sandy sites and containers.	X			X		
Hibbertia sericea	Silky Guinea-flower			X		X	X		Nov – Mar	Suitable for a wide variety of habitats. Long flowering.	X			X		
Indigofera australis (P)	Austral Indigo		X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Deep pink pea flowers in spring. Responds well to pruning.		X	X	X	X	
Isopogon ceratophyllus #	Horny Cone-bush		X		X				Year round	Unusual yellow flowers with prickly foliage. Prefers shelter and shade.	X					
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree		X	X	X	X	X		Feb – Apr	Floriferous in spring. Good for direct seeding.	X	X	X	X	X	
Leucophyta brownii (P)	Cushion Bush	X							Jan – Apr	Unique grey foliage, ideal for coastal gardens.	X	*exposed coastal sites*				
Leucopogon australis	Spike Beard-heath	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Suits coastal gardens. Many small white flowers in spring.	X					
Leucopogon ericoides	Pink Beard-heath					X			Nov – Feb	Small white flowers in spring with prickly leaves.	X					
Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath					X			Nov – Feb	Adaptable, floriferous shrub. Suit rockeries and containers.	X					
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-bush	X							May – Jun	Will grow in sandy, exposed coastal sites. Yellow flowers.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Olearia phlogopappa (P)	Dusty Daisy-bush	X							Dec	Quick-growing, moisture loving, floriferous in spring.	X					
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	X	X	X					Dec – Jan	Masses of small white/mauve flowers over spring/summer.	X					
Ozothamnus turbinatus (P)	Coast Everlasting	X							Jul – Apr	Good for exposed coastal, sandy sites.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Persoonia juniperina	Prickly Geebung		X	X		X	X		Feb – May	Prickly pale green foliage with small yellow flowers over summer.	X	X	X	X	X	
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower					X	X		(Cuttings)	Suit rockeries and containers. Floriferous.	X	X	X	X	X	
Pimelea serpyllifolia	Thyme Rice-flower					X	X		Dec – Jan	Small yellow flowers mainly in spring.	X	X	X	X	X	
Platylobium formosum (P)	Handsome Flat-pea		X	X		X	X		Nov – Dec	Masses of yellow-orange pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat-pea		X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Pointed triangular foliage with yellow/red pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Pomaderris oraria ssp. ***paralia*** (Rr)	Coast Pomaderris	X							Nov – Feb	Quick growing shrub, but needs protection to establish.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea		X	X		X	X		Oct – Feb	Frequent after fires. Masses of yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea gunnii (P)	Golden Bush-pea		X	X		X	X		Oct – Feb	Floriferous in spring with yellow-red pea flowers.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea		X	X		X	X		Oct – Feb	Yellow/orange pea flowers in spring. Needs a moist site.		X	X	X	X	
Ricinocarpos pinifolius	Wedding Bush	X	X						Nov – Feb	Fragrant white flowers in spring. Prefers shelter to establish.	X					
Spyridium parvifolium	Dusty Miller		X		X	X	X	X	(Cuttings)	Flowers throughout winter/spring.		X	X		X	
Tetratheca ciliata (P)	Pink-bells		X	X		X	X		Jan – Feb	Masses of pink flowers in spring. Best in clumps.	X	X	X	X	X	
Tetratheca pilosa	Hairy Pink-bells		X	X		X	X		Jan – Mar	Pink flowers in spring and summer. Usually on sandy soils.	X	X	X	X	X	

Bass Coast Shire Indigenous Plants (Ferns & Grasses/Sedges/Rushes)

Ferns																
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maiden-hair Fern					X	X	X	-	Needs moist conditions to succeed.		X			X	
Blechnum cartilagineum (P)	Gristle Fern							X	-	Hardy fern able to withstand dry conditions.		X			X	
Blechnum minus	Soft Water-fern		X	X	X	X	X	X	-	Found in wetter areas on a wide range of soil types.		X				
Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water-fern							X	-	Naturally occurs in damp semi shade.		X			X	
Blechnum wattsii	Hard Water-fern						X	X	-	Fairly common and one of the hardier Blechnums.		X			X	
Calochlaena dubia	Common Ground-fern						X	X	-	Readily cultivated. Shade dweller but tolerates sun.		X			X	
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree-fern						X	X	-	Tolerates harsher conditions than the Soft Tree-fern.		X			X	
Dicksonia antarctica	Soft Tree-fern							X	-	The popular garden variety.		X			X	
Gleichenia microphylla	Scrambling Coral-fern		X		X	X	X		-	Found in scrambling colonies in sheltered areas.	X	X			X	
Microsorum pustulatum	Kangaroo Fern							X	-	Found on rocks, trunks of trees and tree-ferns in moist gullies and shaded slopes.		X			X	
Polystichum proliferum	Mother Shield-fern							X	-	Often the dominant understorey in damp forests.		X			X	
Todea barbara	Austral King-fern							X	-	Large fern up to 2m across. Suits moist sheltered gullies.		X			X	
Grasses/ Sedges/ Rushes																
Austrodanthonia laevis	Smooth Wallaby-grass	X	X	X	X				Nov – Apr	Tufted perennial to half a metre. Can't compete with pasture grasses.	X	X	X	X	X	
Austrodanthonia pilosa	Velvet Wallaby-grass	X	X	X	X				Nov – Apr	As with most native grasses, massed plantings are most effective and sustainable.	X	X	X	X	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	X	X	X					Nov – Apr	No longer common in Bass Coast Shire. Protect on site.	X	X	X	X	X	
Austrostipa flavescens	Coast Spear-grass	X							Nov – Feb	Useful for stabilising coastal dunes.	X					
Austrostipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass	X	X						Nov – Feb	Feathery flower heads on stems to one metre tall.	X					
Austrostipa stipoides	Prickly Spear-grass	X	X						Nov – Feb	Will grow on exposed dunes.	X					
Carex appressa (P)	Tall Sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan	Useful wetland plant for boggy conditions.		X	X		X	
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan	Widespread and common sedge, tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions.	X	X	X		X	
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge		X	X	X				Dec – Jan	Along margins of wetlands. Attractive seed heads.		X	X			
Ficinia nodosa(= Isolepis nodosa) (P)	Knobby Club-sedge	X	X						July – Feb	Tolerates saline and wet conditions	X	X	X			
Gahnia radula (P) #	Thatch Saw-sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Jan	Good for erosion control. Rosellas attracted to seeds.		X	X	X	X	
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Oct – Mar	Highly ornamental. Tolerates wide range of habitats.		X	X	X	X	
Gahnia trifida #	Coast Sword-sedge	X			X				Mar – May	Slow growing and difficult to establish, as with most Gahnias. Grows on sandy sites.	X	X	X			
Juncus kraussii ssp. ***australiansis #***	Sea Rush	X	X		X				Dec – Mar	Salt tolerant perennial rush. Not weedy.	X	X	X			
Juncus pallidus #	Pale Rush	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Mar	Tall tufted perennial. Habitat for small birds.	X	X	X			
Lepidosperma elatius	Tall Sword-sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Year round	Large attractive sedge requiring moisture all year.		X	X	X	X	
Lepidosperma filiforme #	Common Rapier-sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Year round	Clumping tufted perennial growing in a variety of habitats.		X	X	X	X	
Lepidosperma gladiatum	Coast Sword-sedge	X	X						Year round	Useful perennial for stabilising sand dunes.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	Year round	Suited for wetland planting but will tolerate some dryness.		X	X	X	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush		X	X	X	X	X	X	Feb	Grows in dry sites. Bird attracting seed heads.	X	X	X	X	X	
Lomandra longifolia (P)	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Feb	Tough attractive sedge, widely used along metropolitan freeways.	X	X	X	X	X	
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass		X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec	Attractive pendulous flower heads. Prefers semi-shade.	X	X	X	X	X	
Phragmites australis	Common Reed		X	X	X	X	X		Apr – Jun	Useful for erosion control and habitat. Suited to wet sites.		X	X			
Poa labillardieri	Common Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Commonly grown ornamental. Adaptable.	X	X	X	X	X	
Poa poiformis	Blue Tussock-grass	X	X						Dec – Jan	Useful salt tolerant sand stabiliser.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Now locally uncommon but readily cultivated.	X	X	X	X	X	
Spinifex sericeus	Hairy Spinifex	X							Nov – May	Used for stabilising dunes.	X	*not in saltmarshes*				
Themeda triandra (P)	Kangaroo Grass		X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Locally uncommon. Preserve existing plants.	X	X	X	X	X	

Bass Coast Shire Indigenous Plants (Herbs/Lillies/Orchids & Creepers/Vines)

Herbs/ Lilies/ Orchids																
Ajuga australis	Austral Bugle		X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan	Widely grown groundcover with masses of blue flowers.	X	X	X	X	X
Brachyscome graminea	Grass Daisy	X	X	X			X		Feb – Apr	Attractive blue daisy flowers. Needs to be kept moist.	X				
Brachyscome parvula	Coast Daisy	X	X	X			X		Jan – Feb	Small perennial found in damp coastal sands.	X				
Brunonia australis	Blue Pincushion		X	X		X	X		Dec –Mar	Attractive blue flowers over extended period. Suited to massed plantings or containers.	X	X	X	X	X
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids		X	X		X	X		Dec – Jan	Widespread in drier forests. Ornamental, slightly fragrant.	X	X	X	X	
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	X	X						Jan - Feb	Long-flowering low herb with grey aromatic leaves.	X	X	X	X	X
Carpobrotus rossii (P)	Karkalla (Pigface)	X	X						Dec – Jan	Fleshy succulent with bright purple flowers.	X	*not in saltmarshes*			
Centella cordifolia	Centella		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Mar (or Division)	Grows in moist sheltered areas. Herbal use for arthritis.	X	X	X		
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting	X	X	X					Dec – Feb	Grey foliage and yellow daisy flowers. Suits rockeries and containers.	X	X	X	X	X
Dampiera stricta (P)	Blue Dampiera		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Mar	Suit rockeries or containers. Floriferous.	X	X	X	X	X
Dianella brevicaulis	Short-stalk Flax-lily	X	X	X					Dec – Feb	Widely grown. Many blue berries in summer.	X	X	X	X	X
Dianella longifolia	Pale Flax-lily	X	X	X					Dec – Jan	Grows in semi-shade. Bright blue flowers and fruit.	X	X	X	X	X
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	X	X	X	X		X	X	Dec – Feb	Blue flowers with yellow stamens. Colonises by rhizomes.	X	X	X	X	X
Dianella tasmanica (P)	Tasman Flax-lily				X		X	X	Jan – Feb	Forms colonies from creeping rhizomes. Attractive blue flowers and fruit.	X	X	X	X	X
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	(Division)	Good ground cover for moist conditions. Useful for suburban lawns.	X	X	X	X	X
Diplarrena moraea	Butterfly Flag		X	X	X	X	X		Jan – Mar	White iris-like flowers in spring/summer		X		X	X
Disphyma crassifolium	Rounded Noon-flower	X	X						Dec – Feb	Prostrate succulent for stabilising sandy sites.	X	*not in saltmarshes*			
Goodenia humilis	Swamp Goodenia		X	X	X		X		(Cuttings)	Yellow flowers over summer. Will sucker in damp sites. Groundcover.		X	X		
Goodenia lanata	Trailing Goodenia		X	X	X		X		(Cuttings or division)	A forest floor groundcover. Easy to cultivate.		X	X		
Helichrysum scorpioides (P)	Button Everlasting		X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Perennial herb of open forests. Yellow daisy flowers.	X	X	X	X	X
Lagenophora stipitata #	Common Bottle-daisy					X	X		Nov – June	Small herb with white daisy flowers.	X	X	X	X	X
Linum marginale #	Native Flax	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Jan	Sprawling slender plant with pale blue flowers.		X	X	X	X
Patersonis fragilis	Short Purple-flag	X	X						Jan – Mar	Purple flowers in terminal clusters in spring. Suit containers.	X	*requires some protection*			
Patersonia occidentalis (P)	Long Purple-flag	X	X						Jan – Mar	Tufted perennial with purple/ white flowers. Does best in moist sites.	X	*requires some protection*			
Poranthera microphylla#	Small Poranthera		X	X	X	X	X	X	Feb – June	Annual herb suited to semi-shaded areas through to dry rocky sites.	X	X	X	X	X
Pterostylis longifolia#	Tall Greenhood		X	X	X	X	X	X	-	Preserve existing colonies as difficult to propagate.	X	X	X		X
Sambucus gaudichaudiana (P)	White Elderberry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jan – Feb	For moist shaded sites. Dies back to permanent rootstock.	X	X	X	X	X
Stellaria flaccida #	Forest Starwort							X	Dec – Mar	Masses of star-shaped flowers over an extended period.		X			X
Stylidium graminifolium (P)	Grass Trigger-plant		X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Good rockery or container plant. Pink flowers in spring.	X		X	X	X
Swainsona lessertiifolia	Coast Swainson-pea	X							Dec – Jan	Sprawling perennial herbwith purple pea flowers in spring.	X	*requires some protection*			
Thelionema casepitosum	Tufted Lily	X	X		X	X			Jan – Feb	Tufted perennial to 1m. Blue or white flowers. Sandy sites	X	X			
Triglochin procerum #	Water-ribbons		X	X	X				Feb – May	Grows in permanent or ephemeral wetlands.		X	X		
Viola hederacea (P)	Ivy-leaf Violet		X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan	Good ground cover for moist sites. Propagate by division.	X	X	X	X	X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell		X	X		X	X		Dec – Jan	Many attractive blue flowers over spring. Suit rockeries and containers.	X		X	X	X
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall Bluebell		X	X		X	X		Dec – Jan	Many attractive blue flowers over spring.	X		X	X	X
Xanthorrhoea australis	Austral Grass-tree	X	X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Slow growing and locally uncommon. Flowers well after fire.	X		X	X	
Xanthorrhoea minor (ssp). lutea	Small Grass-tree	X	X	X		X	X		Nov – Jan	Lacks the conspicuous trunk of related larger species but develops large flower spike.	X		X	X	
Creepers/ Vines																
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry		X		X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Ornamental creeper easy to cultivate.	X	X	X	X	X
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Profuse yellow pea flowers in spring. Widely cultivated.	X	X		X	
Clematis aristata (P)	Mountain Clematis					X	X	X	Jan – Mar	Fast growing rampant creeper. Attractive flowers and fruit.	X	X	X		X
Clematis microphylla (P)	Small-leaved Clematis	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Feb	Ornamental flowers in spring. Tolerates dry conditions.	X	X	X	X	X
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	X	X	X		X	X		Dec	Blue flowers in spring. Difficult to cultivate.	X	X	X	X	X
Glycine clandestina (P)	Twining Glycine		X	X		X	X	X	Oct – Feb	A delicate climbing plant with mauve flowers.		X	X	X	X
Hibbertia procumbens	Spreading Guinea-flower					X	X	X	Nov – Mar	Large yellow flowers. Prefers moist, semi-shaded, sandy site.	X	X	X	X	X
Kennedia prostrata (P)	Running Postman	X	X	X		X	X		Dec – Feb	Many red flowers in spring. Suit rockeries.	X	X	X	X	X
Parsonsia brownii (P)	Twining Silkpod							X	(Cuttings)	Fast growing climber for moist sheltered sites.		X			X
Pandorea pandorana (P)	*Wonga Vine*						X	X	*Nov – Dec*	*Masses of attractive flowers variable in colour. Moisture loving. Widely available.*		X	X		X
Tetragonia implexicoma (P)	*Bower Spinach*	X	X						*(Cuttings)*	*Trailing creeper. Succulent, edible leaves. Similar to T.tetragonioides*	X	*requires some protection*			

List of Environmental Weeds

This list is NOT exhaustive and should be referred to in conjunction with a list of known Environmental weeds throughout Victoria and Australia. For images of the following weeds and for more information please visit our Weeds & Pests webpage.

Common name	Botanical name	Common name	Botanical name
African Love Grass	*Eragrostis curvula*	**J**	
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus praecox*	Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Alligator Weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	**K**	
Angled Onion	*Allium triquetrum*	Kikuyu Grass	*Pennisetum clandestinum*
Amsinckia	*Amsinckia spp.*	**M**	
Apple of Sodom	*Solarnum linnaeanum*	Mirror Bush	*Coprosma repens*
Arum Lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	Montbretia	*Crocosmia X crocosmiiflora*
Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus spp.*	Morning Glory	*Ipomoea spp.*
B		Mullein – Great	*Verbascum thapsus L.*
Banana Passionfruit	*Passiflora mollissima*	Mullein – Twiggy	*Verbascum virgatum*
Bathurst Burr	*Xanthium spinosum L*	**O**	
Blackberry	*Rubus fructicosus L. agg.*	Oxeye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Black Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra L.*	**P**	
Blackberry Nightshade	*Solanum nigrum L.*	Parrots Feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Bluebell Creeper	*Sollya heterophylla*	Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia selloana*
Blue Butterfly Bush	*Psoralaea pinnata*	Paterson's Curse	*Echium plantagineum*
Blue Periwinkle	*Vinca major*	Pine	*Pinus radiata*
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Polygala or Myrtle-Leaf Milkwort	*Polygala myrtifolia*
Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	**R**	
Bridal Creeper	*Asparagus asparagiodes*	Ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*
Broom – Cape/Montpelier	*Genista monpessulana*	Red Ink Weed	*Phytolacca octandra*
Broom – English	*Cytisus scoparius*	**S**	
Broom – Flax-leaved	*Genista linifolia*	Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*
C		Serrated Tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*
Cape Tulip	*Moraea spp.*	Spanish Heath	*Erica lusitanica*
Cape Wattle	*Paraserianthos lophantha*	Spartinas	*Spartina spp.*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*	Spiny Rush	*Juncus acutus*
Chilean Needle Grass	*Nasella neesiana*	Spurge - Caper	*Euphorbia lathyris*
Cleavers (Sticky Weed)	*Galium aparine*	Spurge - Sea	*Euphorbia paralias*
Climbing Groundsel	*Senecio angulatus*	St John's Wort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Cootamundra Wattle	*Acacia Baileyana*	Sweet Briar Rose	*Rosa rubiginosa*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster spp.*	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
Creeping Buttercup	*Ranunculus repens lignosus*	Sweet Reed Grass	*Glyceria maxima*
D		**T**	
Desert Ash	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Thistles – Californian	*Cirsium arvense*
Dolichos Pea	*Dipogon lignosus*	Thistles – Nodding	*Carduus nutans L.*
F		Thistles – Saffron	*Carthamus lanatus L.*
Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*	Thistles–Slender or Shore	*Carduus pycnocephalus and C. tenuiflorus*
Flaxleaf Fleabane	*Conyza bonariensis*	Thistles – Spear	*Cirsium vulgare*
G		Thistles – Variegated	*Silybum marianum*
Gorse or Furze	*Ulex europaeus*	Thornapples	*Datura spp.*
H		Tree Tobacco	*Solarnum mauritianum*
Hawthorn	*Crateagus monogyna*	Tutsan	*Hypericum androsaemum*
Hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	**W**	
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Wandering Jew	*Tradescantia fluminensis*
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare L.*	Water Hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
I		Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*
Ivy – Cape	*Delairea odorata*	Willows - Basket	*Salix spp.*
Ivy – English	*Hedera helix*	Willows - Pussy	*Salix spp.*