

PART 5 – NORTHERN SECTOR

5 INTRODUCTION

This section contains local objectives and controls for development in North Wallarah in the Northern Sector and aims to ensure the vision and principles of the North Wallarah Peninsula Masterplan and Conservation Land Use Management Plan (CLUMP) are achieved. This section applies to the Northern Sector as outlined in Figure 33.

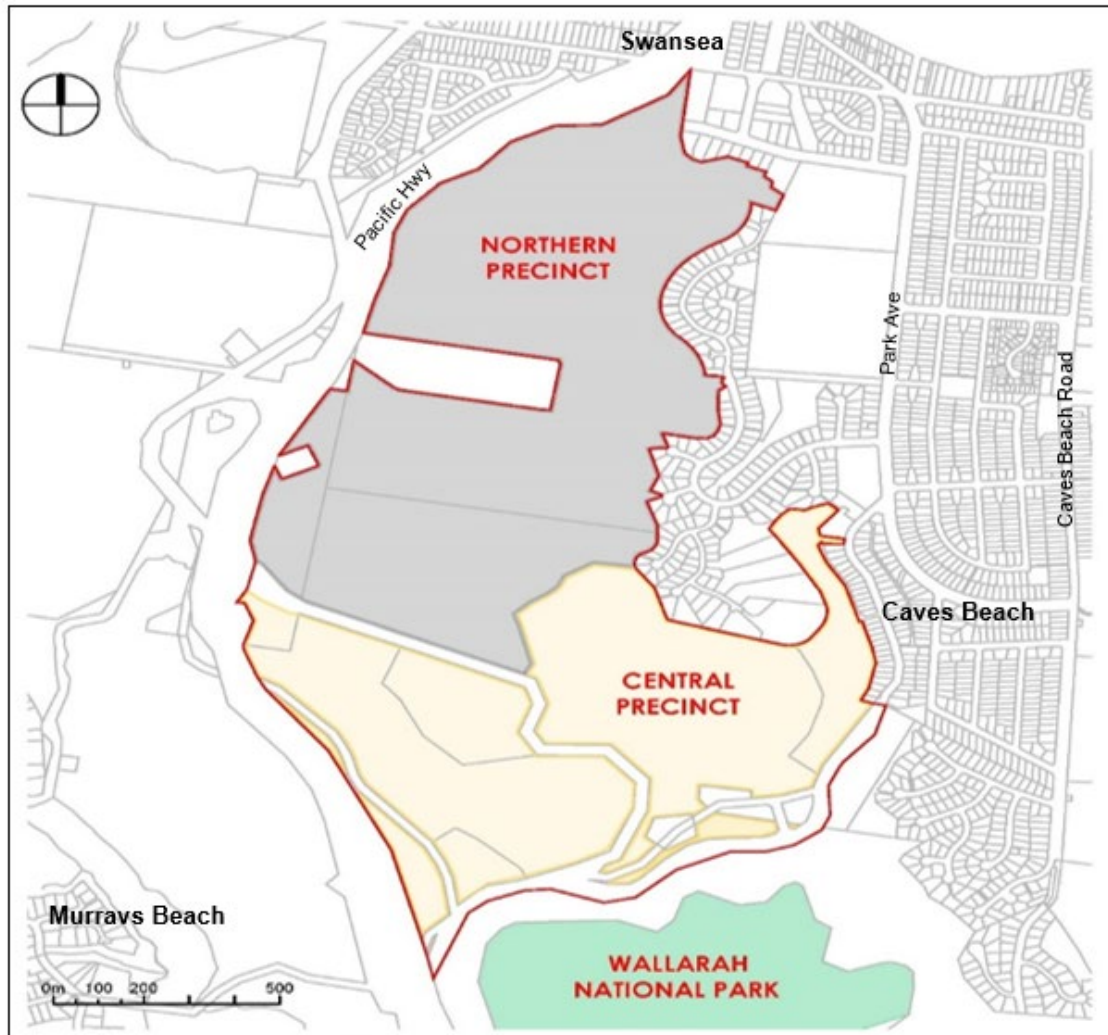


Figure 33 - Northern Sector and Sub-Precinct Map

5.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The desired future character for this area is outlined in section 1.6 – Northern Sector – Precinct Character.

5.2 NORTHERN SECTOR

Objectives

- a. To design the Northern Sector as a compact pedestrian-oriented hilltop village.

Controls

1. A development control plan incorporating design guidelines for built form must be prepared for the Northern Precinct of the Northern Sector at subdivision stage. These built form controls will be incorporated into this Area Plan and will be consistent with the North Wallarah Masterplan – Built Form Management Plan.

5.3 CENTRAL PRECINCT – NORTHERN SECTOR

This part applies to all residential accommodation including but not limited to attached dwellings, dual occupancies, dwelling houses (including dwellings on small and narrow lots), multi-dwelling housing and semi-detached dwellings (with the exception of residential flat buildings, seniors housing and secondary dwellings which must comply with Section 5.3.4.1 Materials and Colours of this part), located in the Central Precinct as outlined in Figure 33.

This part also applies to development of the village hub and any re-subdivision occurring to residential allotments after estate-based subdivisions are registered.

The Central Precinct is divided into the main subdivision area, and a number of edges with unique features as outlined in Figure 34.

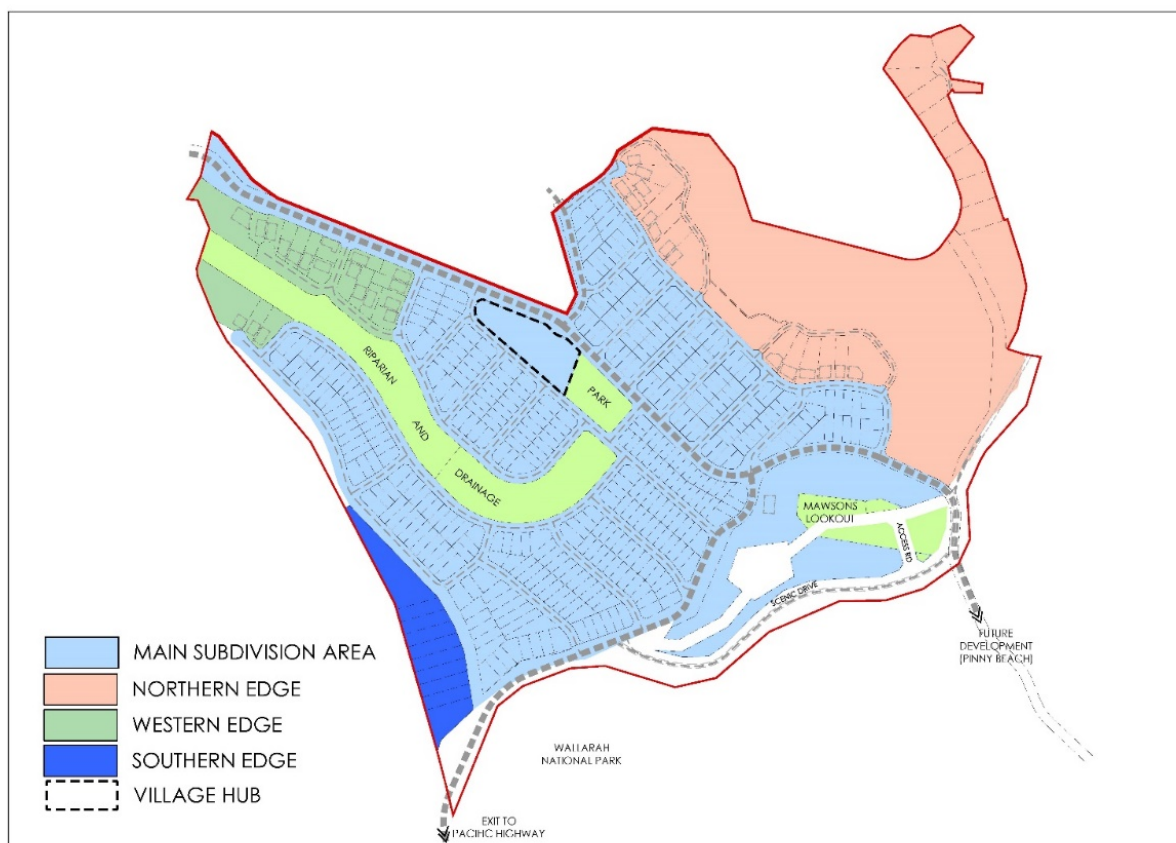


Figure 34 Central Precinct Edges Map

5.3.1 HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

This part applies to all buildings located in the Central Precinct in those areas shown with specific height of building controls as outlined in Figure 35, and applies until such time as development standards in LMLEP 2014 are updated for consistency.

Objectives

- a. To ensure the height of buildings are appropriate to their location, as guided by contextual visual and scenic quality analysis undertaken as part of the estate subdivision assessment.

Controls

1. The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land in Figure 35.
2. Development consent may be granted that exceeds the maximum height shown for the land if a written request is provided that justifies the building height, taking into consideration broader visual and scenic quality and demonstrating that it is unreasonable and unnecessary in the specific circumstances and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify exceeding the maximum height.

Note: Height of building means the vertical distance from ground level (existing) to the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.

Note: Where no height is shown in Figure 35, refer to LMLEP 2014.

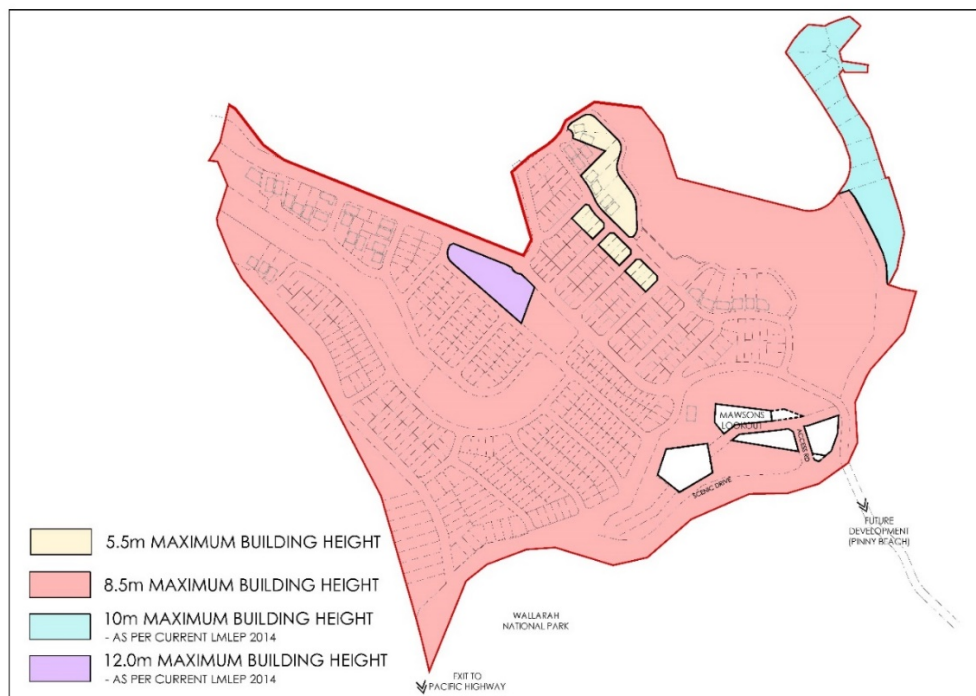


Figure 35 Height of Buildings Map

5.3.2 VILLAGE HUB

This part applies to the village hub lot as outlined in Figure 34.

Objectives

- a. To ensure the development of the village hub contributes to the character, amenity and activity of the precinct to serve the needs of the local community and/or visitors to the locality.

Controls

1. Development is to have regard to relevant objectives and controls as set out in Part 4 – Development in Business zones for B1 Neighbourhood Centres of DCP2014.
2. Development must:
 - a. ensure the ground floor of the building facing the primary street has an active street frontage and is used for commercial purposes that serve the needs of the local community and/or visitors to the area,
 - b. contribute to streetscape character,
 - c. provide an interface that preserves the amenity and function of the adjoining public open space and contributes to the activation of the open space,
 - d. offer passive surveillance to streets and the adjoining public open space,
 - e. provide weather protection through the use of awnings.
3. Development must additionally comply with Section 5.3.4.1 Materials and Colours of this part.

5.3.3 CENTRAL PRECINCT EDGES – DESIGN CONTROLS

This section applies to the Central Precinct Western Edge, Central Precinct Northern Edge and Central Precinct Southern Edge as outlined in Figure 34.

Objectives

- a. To ensure impacts of development are minimised.
- b. To ensure the building design and location responds to topography, landscape and environmental attributes of the individual lot.
- c. To maintain and enhance the natural bushland or tree character of the edges.

Controls

1. Part 3 Lake Sector Murrays Beach applies to this section in its entirety, with the exception of:
 - a. Roof Form which is to be as per Section 5.3.4.3 Roof Form
 - b. Appendix B (Murrays Beach plant species list) which is replaced with Appendix G (Central Precinct plant species list).
2. In addition, notwithstanding Appendix A of Part 3, lighter shades of white or near white roofs or the main body of the building (community) palette are not acceptable.

5.3.4 MAIN SUBDIVISION AREA – DESIGN CONTROLS

This section applies to all main subdivision area excluding the mapped edges referred to in Section 5.3.3 and as outlined in Figure 34. This part prevails over Part 3 and Part 9 of DCP 2014.

5.3.4.1 BUILT FORM

Objectives

- a. To create a hilltop village sited within the landscape disturbed by past mining activities.
- b. To promote an affordable, modern architectural style which provides a varied and interesting streetscape.
- c. To encourage building materials that establishes a woodland character.
- d. To promote the colours of the natural landscape through selection of the external colour palette.

Controls

1. The front setback must be minimum of 5 metres from the front boundary.
2. The secondary street setback for corner allotments must be a minimum of 2 metres, other than where allotment includes a dual occupancy, which must be minimum 5 metres.
3. The front façade is to contain the primary entrance and must face the primary street and be integrated into the design of the dwelling.
4. A covered entry must project forward of the building line at least 1.5m deep and minimum 25% width of the dwelling. This may encroach into the front setback area. For two storey dwellings, the roof of the entry feature must be at single storey height (no two storey porticos are permitted).
5. Side setbacks must be minimum of:
 - 900mm for building height up to 4.5 metres in height;
 - 1.5 metres for building height over 4.5 metres but less than 3 storeys;
 - 3 metres for building height of 3 storeys or more.
6. Rear setbacks must be a minimum of:
 - 3 metres for buildings up to 4.5 metres in height;
 - 6 metres for buildings over 4.5 metres in height but less than 3 storeys;
 - 9 metres for buildings 3 storeys or more.

Note: The minimum setback of a point on a building is based on the building height at that point.

7. Unbroken walls in excess of:
 - i. 15 metres in length for single storey dwellings must be avoided. This must be achieved by a minimum 450mm step;
 - ii. 12 metres in length for corner dwellings (even if single storey) must be avoided. This must be achieved by a minimum 450mm step;
 - iii. 12 metres in length for two storey or more dwelling must be avoided. This must be achieved by a minimum 450mm step.

8. Articulation should also consider incorporating door and window openings, balconies, awnings, architectural detail or changes in materials to provide visual relief.
9. A range of building materials is encouraged to be used including lightweight cladding, timber and masonry. The façades of all dwellings are permitted to contain face brick to a maximum of 20% of the total façade area. The face brick is to be smooth or matt finish and uniform in colour and shape without pattern. No red tone bricks are permitted. A calculation of façade materials is to be included on the plans to demonstrate that face brick on each façade is less than 20% of the total façade area.
10. External Colours must complement the landscape in accordance with the colour palette guide included as Appendix F. Bright/contrasting or highlight colours are only permitted to a maximum of 10% of the area of any façade.
11. Highly polished or reflective finishes must not be used.

5.3.4.2 SITE COVERAGE AND DENSITY

Objectives

- a. To ensure density of development is in keeping with the surrounding character.
- b. To provide sufficient area around a dwelling for access ways, private open space and landscape planting.
- c. To ensure Dual Occupancy developments are located on sites with sufficient size to be compatible with surrounding character.

Controls

1. The maximum site coverage including ancillary development, must not exceed 50%, other than for single storey Dual Occupancy development (total of both dwellings) which must not exceed 55%.

Note: Site Coverage means the proportion of the site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not for the purposes of calculating site coverage:

- any basement
 - any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary
 - any eaves
 - any unenclosed (not located under the main roof of the building) balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.
2. Dual Occupancy developments, apart from those on corner lots require a minimum site area of 620 m².

5.3.4.3 ROOF FORMS

Objectives

- a. To promote roof forms that blend with the surrounding area and that integrate with the building design.

Controls

1. The roof form shall not be the dominant element of a dwelling.
2. For single storey dwellings or where the second floor is fully contained within the roof space the roof must not exceed 5m in height, with roof of all other dwellings not to exceed 3m in height.
3. Air conditioning units, lift motor rooms and other plant must be fully integrated within the building volume, either within the roof volume or within an architectural roof feature.
4. Other roof elements, such as photovoltaic panels, communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, chimneys and flues should be designed to minimise impacts on views from neighbouring properties or from the public domain.
5. All roof should be from the following materials:
 - i. Of corrugated metal profile and from the Colorbond (or similar) colour range as noted in the Roof Palette included as Appendix F – Trimdek or similar roof sheeting profile shall not be used for hip-valley type roofs. All roof elements must compliment the house design.
 - ii. Flat or low profile roof tiles are not preferred however should tiles be a design consideration they should be complete with a matt finish of black or dark grey colour being interlocking profile complete with purpose-made ridge cappings of the same (approved) colour.
6. All roof eaves are to be a minimum 450mm wide when measured from the wall line to the inside of the gutter profile to all elevations. All gutter profiles must conform to the relevant Australian Standard for low or high fronted gutter elements.
7. Flat roofs are permitted. Parapet roofs are permitted as features only (not permitted for the entire roof form). Both forms are to:
 - i. exclude corbel elements to any elevation or roof profile.
 - ii. where Trimdek or similar roof sheeting is utilised no element of the roof sheeting should be visible when viewed from ground level.

5.3.4.4 SOLAR ACCESS AND ORIENTATION

Refer to Objectives and Controls within Part 3 – Development within Residential Zones of Lake Macquarie DCP 2014 for Solar Access and Orientation.

5.3.4.5 CUT AND FILL

Refer to Objectives and Controls within Part 3 – Development within Residential Zones of Lake Macquarie DCP 2014 for Cut and Fill.

5.3.4.6 LANDSCAPED AREA

Objectives

- a. To provide areas of landscape planting that improve visual amenity, privacy, outlook, views and recreational opportunities for residents and occupants within a development.

- b. To enable landscape planting in front setback areas that enhances the streetscape.
- c. To enable landscape planting in rear setback areas that enhances residential amenity.
- d. To promote on-site stormwater infiltration by encouraging pervious surfaces and landscaped areas.

Controls

1. For lots less than 600m², including dual occupancies and smaller lots, the minimum landscaped area must be 20% of the total lot area.
2. For lots between 600m² and 900m², the landscaped area must be at least 25% of the total lot area.
3. For lots greater than 900m², the landscaped area must be at least 35% of the total lot area.
4. For lots greater than 1500m² the landscaped area must be at least 45% of the total lot area.
5. At least one landscaped area capable of supporting a mature tree must be located adjacent to the rear boundary.

Note: A minimum width of 2 metres is required for an area to be included in the landscaped area, other than a minimum width of 1.5 metres for lots less than 450m². The landscaped area may be within the front, side or rear setbacks.

5.3.4.7 PRINCIPAL PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

Objectives

- a. To ensure that dwellings are provided with functional, well located areas of private open space.
- b. To ensure that private open space is integrated with, and is directly accessible from the living area of a dwelling.
- c. To ensure that private open space receives sufficient solar access and privacy.
- d. To minimise adverse impacts on the private outdoor space of adjoining dwellings.

Controls

1. Residential developments must include private open space for each dwelling that:
 - i. has a minimum area of 24m²,
 - ii. has a minimum dimension of four metres, and
 - iii. has a grade less than 1:50.
2. Private open space must be accessible from, and adjacent to a habitable room other than a bedroom.
3. Principal open space areas forward of the front setback are not permitted.

5.3.4.8 GARAGE AND CAR PARKING

Objectives

- a. Garages and carports must not dominate the streetscape.

Controls

1. Garages and carports must be setback a minimum of 1m from the front building line. The covered entry is not considered to be the front building line.
2. Garages and Carports must be integrated into the design of the building and be an appropriate size and scale. Where garages and carports address the street, the opening must not exceed 6m or 50% of the building width, whichever is the lesser.
3. Garage doors are to be plain panels without patterns or windows.
4. Triple Garages are not permitted.
5. The number of car parking spaces provided must include:
 - I. For attached dwellings, dwelling house, dual occupancies semi-detached dwellings, minimum of one undercover space and one space as single file parking;
 - II. For multi-dwelling housing and all other forms of residential accommodation, minimum of 0.75 spaces (1brm), 1.0 spaces (2brm) and 1.5 spaces (3brm), plus 1 visitor parking space for first 5 dwellings, and 0.5 visitor parking spaces for each dwelling after the first 5.

5.3.4.9 DRIVEWAYS

Objectives

- a. Driveways are to be integrated into the building design.

Controls

1. Only one exit/entry point is permitted with a maximum width of 4m at front property boundary and offset 1m from side boundary.
2. Maximum grade 20%. Steeper grades will be considered on their merits.
3. Materials permitted include plain or coloured concrete (no stencil) and pavers.

5.3.4.10 ANCILLARY STRUCTURES AND FENCING

Objectives

- a. To maintain and enhance the streetscape.

Controls

1. Ancillary structures including outdoor clothes drying areas, garbage bins, rainwater tanks, air conditioning units and hot water tanks must be located at the side or rear of the property and screened from public view.
2. Where out building is required for additional storage, one building is permitted no greater than 9sqm at the rear of the property. Colour and materials to match main dwelling.

3. Front fences forward of the building line are not permitted. Side returns should be located at least 1m behind the building line.
4. Retaining walls, if required must be integrated into the design of the fence.
5. Side and rear fencing must not exceed 1.8 metres above existing ground level where no retaining wall has been constructed on that boundary at subdivision stage and be constructed using colourbond® -woodland grey.
6. Side and rear fencing must not exceed 1.5 metres where on a boundary where a retaining wall has been constructed on that boundary at subdivision stage, and be constructed using colourbond® -woodland grey.
7. Rainwater tanks should be installed to a minimum 4000L capacity (or greater if required by BASIX) to enable the storage and reuse of roof water.

5.3.4.11 LANDSCAPING

Objectives

- a. To reinstate the bushland setting and restore the native environment after past mining activities onsite.
- b. To promote high quality private open space for all residents.
- c. To conserve and contribute to the natural assets by planting endemic species.
- d. To reduce water consumption by using endemic species.

Controls

1. Landscaping drawings must be submitted with the development application.
2. At least 50% of the available area forward of the building line must contain native species from the list contained within Appendix G. It must contain a mixture of grasses, shrubs and trees. The remainder may be grass of buffalo species only.
3. At least two trees from the list contained within Appendix G must be planted (min 75ltr) one in the front of the dwelling and one at the rear.
4. Landscaping works must be completed prior to occupation certificate.

5.3.4.12 ROAD TRAFFIC NOISE

Objectives

- a. To mitigate adverse impacts of road traffic noise

Controls

1. For Pacific Highway road traffic noise affected lots identified at subdivision stage, applications on those lots must demonstrate that required noise reduction and construction category to achieve relevant internal noise goals have been incorporated, with cross reference to the SLR Road Traffic Noise Assessment 2019.

5.3.4.13 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Refer to Objectives and Controls within Part 3 – Development within Residential Zones for Construction Management.

5.3.5 SUBDIVISION

This part applies to re-subdivision of any residential allotment of the main subdivision area as outlined in Figure 34, after it has been registered.

Objectives

- a. To ensure density of development is in keeping with the surrounding character established through precinct subdivision.

Controls

1. Further subdivision of a residential lot created by precinct wide subdivision is not permitted unless it complies with:
 - i. A standard lot, the minimum area of the resulting lot(s) is 450m² and the minimum width is 14 metres;
 - ii. A corner lot, the minimum area of the resulting lot(s) is 500m² and the minimum width is 18 metres
 - iii. A battleaxe lot, the minimum area of the resulting lot(s) is 600m² and the minimum width is 18 metres. Additionally:
 - a. A battle-axe lot must have a minimum rectangular building area of 250m² with a minimum width of 12 metres; and
 - b. The minimum width of the battle-axe handle is four metres when servicing one lot, and five metres when servicing two lots. The maximum number of battle-axe lots sharing a single access handle is two;
 - i. An irregular lot, the minimum area of the resulting lot(s) is 450m². Irregular shaped lots must have a minimum rectangular building area of 250m² with a minimum width of 12 metres.
2. Further subdivision of a residential lot created by precinct wide subdivision is not permitted in conjunction with built form unless it complies with:
 - i. Dual occupancy: the minimum area of the resulting lot(s) is 310m², apart from corner lot dual occupancy development and demonstrates consistency with 5.3 of this Part.
 - ii. The subdivision of land into 3 or more lots that each have frontage to a road for small lots, each lot must be a minimum of 300m² and no more than 450m² and include a building envelope plan that demonstrates consistency with 5.3 of this Part.

APPENDIX F – COLOUR PALETTE –MAIN SUBDIVISION AREA – CENTRAL PRECINCT NORTHERN SECTOR

Colour Palette - Main Colour

Appendix F : Colour Palette - Northern Sector - Central Precinct.

Colour Palette

The colour palette is provided as a guide for you to select appropriate exterior colours for your home. They are colours which will compliment the surrounding woodland character.

External building colours should enable the building to blend with local vegetation.

External building colours should be selected from colours found in the immediate locality to assist in achieving an interesting house design, and variety of streetscapes.

It is important to note that the colours shown below are shown as a guide only and do not represent the only colour choices available for your home. Other colours that blend with the natural environment will be assessed on a case by case basis. All external colour selections must be submitted with your Development Application.

Main Body of Building (Selected from the Taubmans Colour Guide)

The predominant external colour of your home should be selected from this colour family or similar.

1	2	3	1	Secret White	T15 5.1
4	5	6	2	Martini	T15 10.5
7	8	9	3	Button Up	T15 23.1
10	11	12	4	Sandy Beige	T15 23.1
			5	Pebble Bay	T15 12.3
			6	Silver Anniversary	T15 72.2
			7	Pinwheel	T15 39.3
			8	Beige Ash	T15 39.4
			9	Marble Bench	T12 47.E8
			10	Crocodile Tears	T10 4H-1
			11	Soft Metallic	T15 34.6
			12	Thundercloud	T15 25.4

Colour Palette - Main Colour

Appendix F : Colour Palette - Northern Sector - Central Precinct.



Main Body of Building (cont.) (Selected from the Taubmans Colour Guide)

The predominant external colour of your home should be selected from this colour family or similar.

13	Brilliant White	T15 2.1
14	Cable Ash	T15 133.1
15	Metal Glow	T15 18.1
16	Alpine Snow	T15 9.3
17	Silver Blonde	T170-2
18	Salinger	T15 26.3
19	Going Grey	T15 25.2
20	Pins and Needles	T10 43K-1
21	Grey Castle	T15 18.4
22	Dapple Grey	T10 48K-1
23	Shades of Evening	T15 64.3
24	Murry Grey	T169-6
25	Ornamental Pearl	T15 16.2
26	Pebble Bay Quarter	T15 12.1
27	Powdered Gold	T124-1
28	Grey Academy	T169-1
29	Charcoal Heather	T15 60.1
30	Abstract	T15 15.4
31	Hi Ho Silver	T15 19.4
32	Showroom	T10 35K-1
33	Taupe Stone	T15 13.4
34	Adolescence	T15 19.5
35	Ship Grey	T15 60.5
36	Cookie Jar	T15 37.5

Colour Palette - Highlight Colour

Appendix F : Colour Palette - Northern Sector - Central Precinct.



Highlight Colours

(Selected from the Taubmans Colour Guide)

The stronger colour for feature walling, accents and external cladding which 'connect' your home to the landscape should be selected from this colour family or similar, and be a maximum of 10% of any facade. The colour must be compatible with the predominant colour selected from the Main Body of Building category.

1	Clear Brook	T12 47.F10
2	Grey Wolf	T15 24.5
3	Viking Grey	T15 18.6
4	Cannon Ball	T10 55L-1
5	Sealord	T15 25.5
6	Trendy	T15 27.7
7	Sierra Night	T15 133.5
8	Phantom Hue	T15 59.6
9	Leather Beige	T15 53.5
10	Dark Heather	T15 132.7
11	Quirky	T15 128.6
12	Star Anise	T10 9L-2
13	Kentia Palm	T15 89.6
14	Green Swirl	
15	Blue Blood	T10 50L-1
16	Almaz	T112-7
17	English Pine	T10 59L-1
18	Midnight Hour	T15 69.7
19	Birch Bark	T162-7
20	Poinciana Red [†]	T15 200.7
21	Rusty Rail [†]	T15 113.5
22	Belgian Chocolate	T120-8
23	Mountain Wine	
24	Poppy Pods	T10 20L-1

Colour Palette - Roof Colour

Appendix F : Colour Palette - Northern Sector - Central Precinct.



Roof Colours

(Selected from the Colourbond Palette)

Roof sheeting colour will be required to be selected from the following range, and complement the main body and any highlight colours selected. Flat or low profile tiles are also permitted (matt finish only) in Black or Dark Grey only.

1	Surfmist®	
2	Shale Grey™	
3	Wind spray®	
4	Ironstone®	
5	Gully®	
6	Dune®	
7	Cove®	
8	Monument®	
9	Wallaby®	
10	Jasper®	
11	Paperbark®	

*MATCHES TO COLORBOND® COLOURS

Colorbond and colour names are registered trademarks of Bluescope Steel Limited. TM colour names are trademarks of Bluescope Steel Limited.

**APPENDIX G – PLANT SPECIES LIST - MAIN SUBDIVISION AREA – CENTRAL PRECINCT,
NORTHERN SECTOR**

SPECIES	COMMON NAME		SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
TREES			SHRUBS (CONT.)		
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Green Wattle	-	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	-
<i>Allocasurina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	-	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>		-
<i>Allocasurina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	-	<i>Gonocarpus Draco</i>	Dragon Tree	-
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	-	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	-
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	-	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush	-
<i>Casurina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	-	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Needlebush	-
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	-	<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>		-
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	-	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>		-
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	-	<i>Hovea linearis</i>	Narrow Leaf Hovea	-
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Brown Stringybark	-	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	-
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	-	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	-
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	-	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow Tea Tree	-
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	-	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky Barked Tea Tree	-
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	-	<i>Leuocopogon ericoides</i>		-
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum	-	<i>Leuocopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Bearded Heath	-
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	-	<i>Leuocopogon virgatus</i>		-
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Gum	-	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	-
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornus</i>	Forest Red Gum	-	<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>		-
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>	Broadleaved White Mahogany	-	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Paperbark	-
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	-	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	-
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	-	<i>Mirbella rubiifolia</i>		-
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm	-	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla	-
<i>Pandanus pedunculatus</i>		-	<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	-
<i>Pittospermum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	-	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Ball Everlasting	-
SPECIES COMMON NAME			<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	Lance Leaved Geebung	-
SHRUBS			<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad Leaved Geebung	-
<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaved Wattle	-	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow Leaved Geebung	-
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sticky Wattle	-	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Flax Lily	-
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle	-	<i>Phormium purpureum</i>	Flax Lily	-
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	-	<i>Phyllota phylloides</i>		-
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Red-stem Wattle	-	<i>Pittospermum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittospermum	-
<i>Acacia parvipinnula</i>	Silver Stemmed Wattle	-	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Prickly Shaggy Pea	-
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	-	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	-
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Aweet Scented Wattle	-	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>		-
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	-	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>		-
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	-	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large Leaved Bush Pea	-
<i>Acrotriche divaricata</i>	Ground Berry	-	<i>Pultenaea euchilla</i>		-
<i>Allocasurina distyla</i>	Scrub She Oak	-	<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>	Chaffy Bush Pea	-
<i>Astrotrocha longifolia</i>	Broad Leaf Star Hair	-	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>		-
<i>Banksia integrofolia</i>	Coast Banksia	-	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Bacon and Eggs	-
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>		-	<i>Rapanea virabilis</i>	Muttonwood	-
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	-	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Native Raspberry	-
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	-	<i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>	Kerawang	-
<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	Wallum Boronia	-	<i>Sysyrium cultivars</i>	Lilly Pilly	-
<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i>	Milkwort Boronia	-	<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary	-
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	-	<i>Xanthorrhoea resinifera</i>	Grass Tree	-
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	-	SPECIES COMMON NAME		
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Scented Bottlebrush	-	GROUND COVERS & VINES		
<i>Callistemon cultivars</i>	Bottlebrush	-	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	Pixie Caps	-
<i>Calytrix teragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle	-	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair	-
<i>Casurina distyla</i>	Scrub Oak	-	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair	-
<i>Cassinia cunninghamii</i>	Cunninghams Everlasting	-	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Scribbly Gum	-
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine	-	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Wire Grass	-
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum	-	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla Lily	-
<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>		-	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Dumplings	-
<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	Matchheads	-	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern	-
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	-	<i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i>		-
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea	-	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass Lily	-
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Eggs and Bacon	-	<i>Calochleana dubia</i>	Rainbow Fern	-
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop-Bush	-	<i>Carex apressa</i>		-

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
GROUND COVERS & VINES (CONT.)		
Cassytha glabella	Devils Twine	-
Cassytha pubescens	Devils Twine	-
Cayratia clematidea	Slender Grape	-
Centella asiatica	Indian Pennywort	-
Cheilanthes sieberi	Mulga Fern	-
Clematis aristata	Clematis	-
Commelina cyanea	Scurvy Weed	-
Corybas pruinosis	Helmet Orchid	-
Cryptostylis erecta	Bonnet Orchid	-
Cryptostylis subulata	Large Tongue Orchid	-
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbwire Grass	-
Dampiera stricta	Blue Dampiera	-
Diosmodium rhytophyllum	Rusty Tick-trefoil (furry)	-
Diosmodium varians	Slender Tick-trefoil	-
Dianella caerulea	Flax Lily	-
Dianella longifolia	Flax Lily	-
Dichelachne micrantha	Short Hair Plume Grass	-
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	-
Doodia aspera	Rasp Fern	-
Einadia hastata	Berry Saltbush	-
Eragrostis brownii	Brown's Lovegrass	-
Euchiton involucratius	Star Cudweed	-
Eustraphis latifolia	Wombat Berry	-
Fimbristylis dichotoma	Common Fringe-Rush	-
Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge	-
Geitenoplesium cymosum	Scrambling Lily	-
Geranium homeanum		-
Glossodia minor	Small Waxlip Orchid	-
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	-
Glycine tabacina	Twining Glycine	-
Gonocarpus teuroides	Raspwort	-
Goodenia harderacea	Ivy Goodenia	-
Goodenia heterophylla		-
Hardenburgia violacea	False Sarsparilla	-
Hibbertia aspera		-
Hibbertia dentata	Twining Guinea Flower	-
Hibbertia scandens	Climbing Guinea Flower	-
Histiopteris incisa	Bat-wing Fern	-
Hydrocotyle peduncularis	Pennywort	-
Hypericum gramineum	Little St Johns Wort	-
Hypolepis muelleri	Harsh Ground Fern	-
Isolepis cernua	Nodding Club-rush	-
Juncus krassii	Matting Rush	-
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusty Coral Pea	-
Lagenifera stipulata	Common Lagenifera	-
Lomandra longifolia	Spikey Headed Mat Rush	-
Lomandra tanika	Tanika	-
Macrozamia communis	Burrawang Palm	-
Macrozamia spiralis		-
Oxalis perennans		-
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Vine	-
Parsonia straminea	Common Silkpod	-
Phyllanthus hirtellus	Thyme Spurge	-
Plantago debilis	Slender Plantain	-
Plectranthus parviflorus	Cockspur Flower	-
Polymeria calycina	Bindweed	-
Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera	-
Portulaca oleracea	Purslane	-
Pratia purpurescens	Whiteroot	-
Pratia purpurescens	Whiteroot	-
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken Fern	-

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
GROUND COVERS & VINES (CONT.)		
Pterostylis obtusa	Blunt-tongued Greenhood	-
Ranunculus plebeius	Buttercup	-
Sacropetalum harveyanum	Pearl Vine	-
Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-rush	-
Sigesbeckia orientalis	Indian Weed	-
Smilax glycyphylla	Sarsparilla	-
Sporobolus virginicus	Marsh Grass	-
Stephania japonica	Snake Vine	-
Tetradlea juncea	Black-eyed Susan	-
Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush Lily	-
Vernonia cinerea		-
Veronica plebeia	Creeping Speedwell	-
Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaved Violet	-
Wahlenbergia communis	Tufted Bluebell	-
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Australian Bluebell	-
Xanthorrhoea latifolia	Grass Tree	-
GRASSES		
Aristida vagans	Wire Grass	-
Austrodanthonia tenuior	Wallaby Grass	-
Bothriochloa macra	Redleg Grass	-
Carax appressa		-
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbwire Grass	-
Cyperus gracillius		-
Cyperus sphaeroideus		-
Dichelachne micrantha	Short Hair Plume Grass	-
Echinopogon ovatus	Forest hedgehog Grass	-
Entolasia marginata	Boarded Panic Grass	-
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	-
Eragrostis leptostachya	Paddock Lovegrass	-
Gahnia aspera	Saw Sedge	-
Gahnia clarkei	Saw Sedge	-
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	-
Joycea pallida	Silvertop Wallaby Grass	-
Juncus continuus	Broad Leaf Rush	-
Leptidosperma filiforme		-
Leptidosperma laterale		-
Lomandra longifolia	Spikey-headed Mat Rush	-
Lomandra obliqua	Twisted Mat rush	-
Microlena stipoides	Weeping Grass	-
Opsimenus aemulus		-
Panicum simile	Two Colour Panic	-
Paspalum distans		-
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken Fern	-
Schoenus melanostachys	Black Bog Rush	-
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	-